



Northamptonshire Archaeology

Excavation of post-medieval tenements at Market
Place, Kettering
April-July 2010



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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Excavation of post-medieval tenements at Market Place, Kettering, Northamptonshire	
Short description	Between April and July 2010 Northamptonshire Archaeology undertook a programme of watching briefs and open area excavation at the southern fringe of Market Place, Kettering, Northamptonshire. The truncated remains of 18th-20th-century tenements were revealed, comprising stone wall foundations, stone and brick-lined cellars and pits. In association were assemblages of pottery, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone and other finds. Documentary research identified these as the remnants of commercial premises and provided details of their occupancy throughout the later post-medieval period.	
Project type	Excavation (KET10)	
Site status	Brownfield	
Previous work	Watching brief (Brown 2009), Desk-based assessment (Mason 2008)	
Current Land use	Market place	
Future work	None	
Monument type/ period	Houses and rear plots	
Significant finds	Pottery, clay pipe, animal bone, metalwork	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Northamptonshire	
Site address	The Market Place, Kettering	
Study area	c 735 sq m	
OS Easting & Northing	NGR 4866 2784	
Height OD	c 85.5-87.5mOD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Northamptonshire County Archaeological Advisor	
Project Design originator	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Director/Supervisor	Paul Mason	
Project Manager	Iain Soden	
Sponsor or funding body	John Sisk and Son Ltd	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date/end date	19th May – 4th June 2010	
ARCHIVES		
	Location	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Northamptonshire Archaeology	Pottery, clay pipe, tile, metalwork, animal bone
Paper	Northamptonshire Archaeology	Site records, photographic, drawings
Digital	Northamptonshire Archaeology	Mapinfo GIS data, photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
	Unpublished client report (NA report)	
Title	Excavation of post-medieval tenements at Market Place, Kettering, Northamptonshire	
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EXCAVATION OF POST-MEDIEVAL TENEMENTS AT MARKET PLACE, KETTERING, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

MAY - JUNE 2010

ABSTRACT

Between April and July 2010 Northamptonshire Archaeology undertook a programme of watching briefs and open area excavation at the southern fringe of Market Place, Kettering, Northamptonshire. The truncated remains of 18th-20th-century tenements were revealed, comprising stone wall foundations, stone and brick-lined cellars and pits. In association were assemblages of pottery, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone and other finds. Documentary research identified these as the remnants of commercial premises and provided details of their occupancy throughout the later post-medieval period.

1 INTRODUCTION

Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) was commissioned by John Sisk and Son Ltd to undertake open area excavation at Market Place, Kettering, Northampton (centred on SP 8668 7841, Fig 1). The work was undertaken at the request of East Northamptonshire Council to mitigate against the impact of mixed use development of the site.

The site had previously been the subject of a desk-based assessment and watching brief undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology (Mason 2008, Brown 2008), which had identified the potential for survival of medieval and post-medieval structures and associated remains.

The programme of fieldwork complied with the archaeological brief written by Northamptonshire's County Archaeological Advisor (NCC 2010) and a written scheme of investigation prepared by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA 2010).

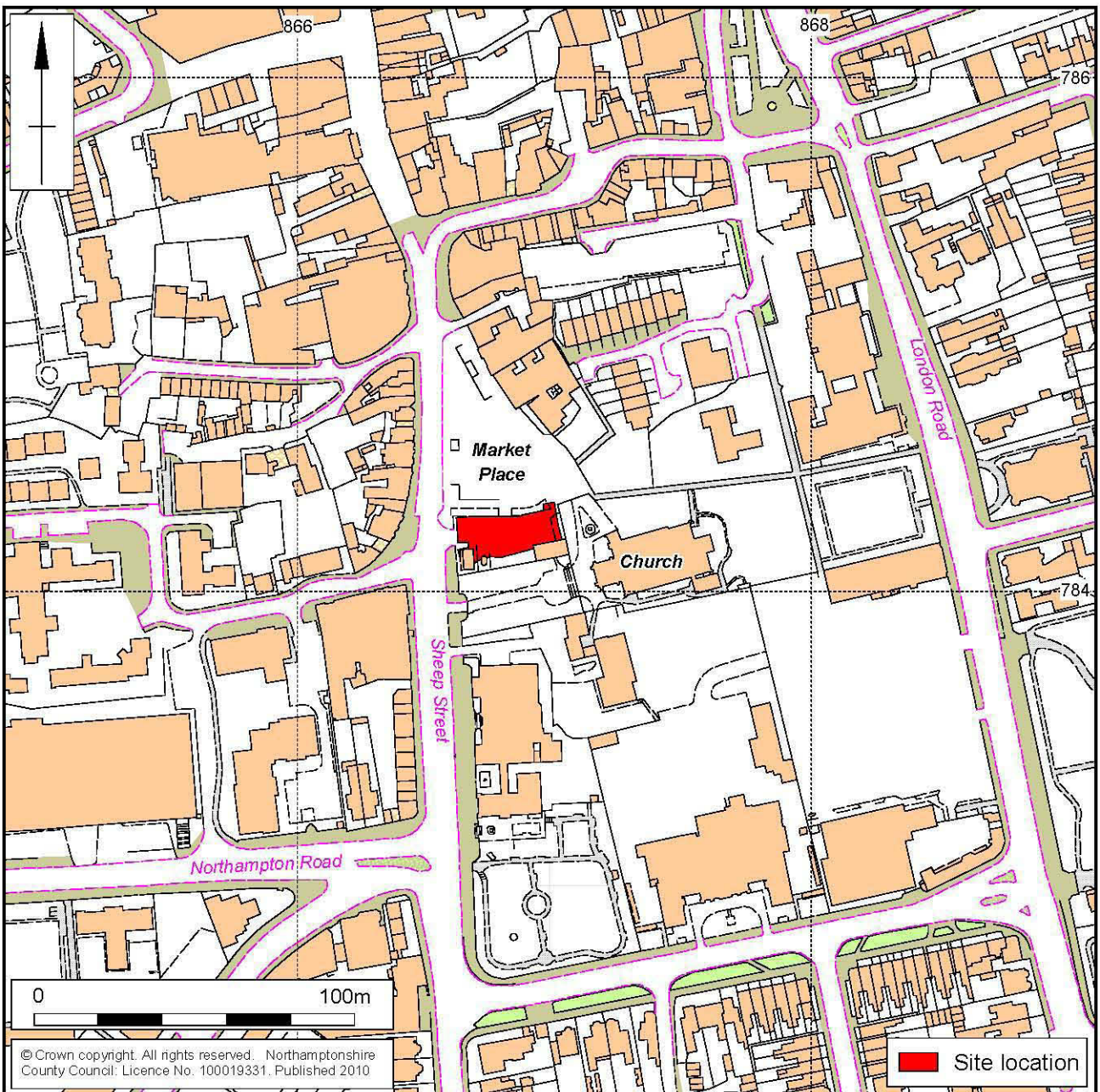
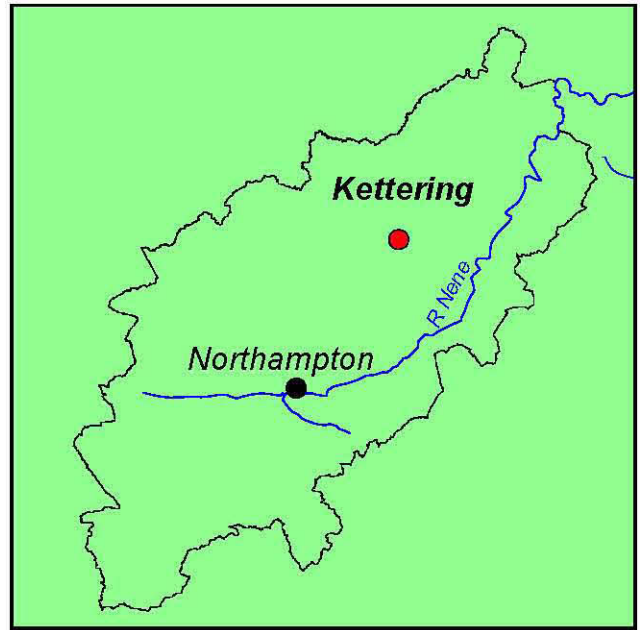
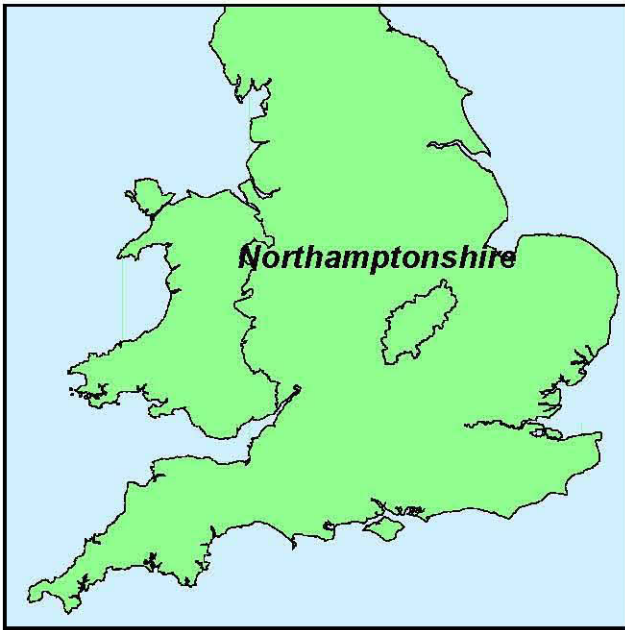
Watching briefs began in April 2010 with open area excavation commencing on 19th May and completed on 4th June. A second series of watching briefs were conducted throughout late June and July. The site code KET10 was allocated to the project and the site archive will be held at Northamptonshire Archaeology until a suitable repository is identified.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Topography and geology

The site lies on the southern periphery of Market Place, to the immediate north-west of the church of St Peter and St Paul, in the centre of Kettering (Fig 1). It is bounded by the open expanse of Market Place to the north, the church yard to the south and east and Sheep Street to the west. The land hereabouts slopes from east (*c* 87.50mOD) to west (*c* 85.5mOD).

Prior to excavation the development area (*c* 735 sq m) was mostly given over to an area of car parking, with small buildings - a market trader's hut and public toilets - located in its south-east and south-west corners. At the time of excavation most of the modern hard standing had been removed and the buildings demolished - with the exception of a chimney serving a boiler for the church which still stood in the south-



Scale 1:2000

Site location Fig 1

eastern corner of the site (Fig 2).

The geology is recorded as Inferior Oolite overlain by Northampton Sand and Ironstone (www.bgs.ac.uk/GeolIndex).



Pre-excitation view of the site, looking east towards chimney Fig 2

2.2 Planning background

East Northamptonshire Council granted planning permission for the construction of commercial and residential development on the site (Planning application no 09/0757) with a condition that required the implementation of an archaeological investigation.

The works and the sampling strategies employed throughout were in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation submitted by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA 2010) and subsequently approved by the County Archaeological Advisor.

2.3 Previous archaeological work

A desk-based assessment undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology in March 2008 (Mason 2008) concluded that within Market Place:

Historical, cartographic and archaeological sources suggest that there is significant potential for the presence of buried archaeological features, including medieval and post-medieval buildings...

A watching brief was subsequently conducted by Northamptonshire Archaeology to monitor the excavation of geotechnical test pits across Market Place (Brown 2008). Post-medieval structural remains including an ironstone cellar wall, a brick-lined pit and

an ironstone wall footing were observed within or close to the current excavation area. The absence of garden soils and upstanding structural remains suggested that much of the former ground surface had been truncated (ibid, 6).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims and objectives of the excavation were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (NA 2010) as follows:

- To establish the date and character of the first structural encroachment upon the south side of the Market Place and track its development
- To better understand from artefactual remains the variety of traders and merchants whose premises found permanency on the south side of the post-medieval Market Place
- To establish whether the churchyard once extended further west and north-west than it currently does
- To establish whether any structural or artefactual evidence for pre-Market Place activity can be discerned.

4 DOCUMENTARY AND CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

4.1 Historic maps

A series of historic maps record the development of the site within its Market Place setting from the early post-medieval period through to the modern-day.

Ralph Treswell's map (1587)

This, the earliest available map of Kettering town centre, shows two rows of houses either side of a thoroughfare that appears to connect Market Place to the manor house to the south (Fig 3). The site location lies toward the northern end of the Market Place approach. A building depicted just beyond its boundary, lying lengthways across the street, could have been a gatehouse. In the centre of the Market lies a row of buildings that were known colloquially as 'Rotten Row'.

T Eayre's map (1721)

Eayre's map shows a block of tenements occupying the southern Market Place (Fig 4). Five distinct buildings are present with rear wings, outbuildings and yards. The land parcel is bounded on its east and west sides by long, narrow blocks which could, conceivably be survivals from the 16th-century plan. A smaller structure adjoining the eastern block in the south-east corner of Market Place is later, as, it would seem, are the enclosed tenements.

To the north of the excavated area, the Market House and Cross are depicted within Market Place, to the east of Rotten Row.

John Hennells' plan (1785)

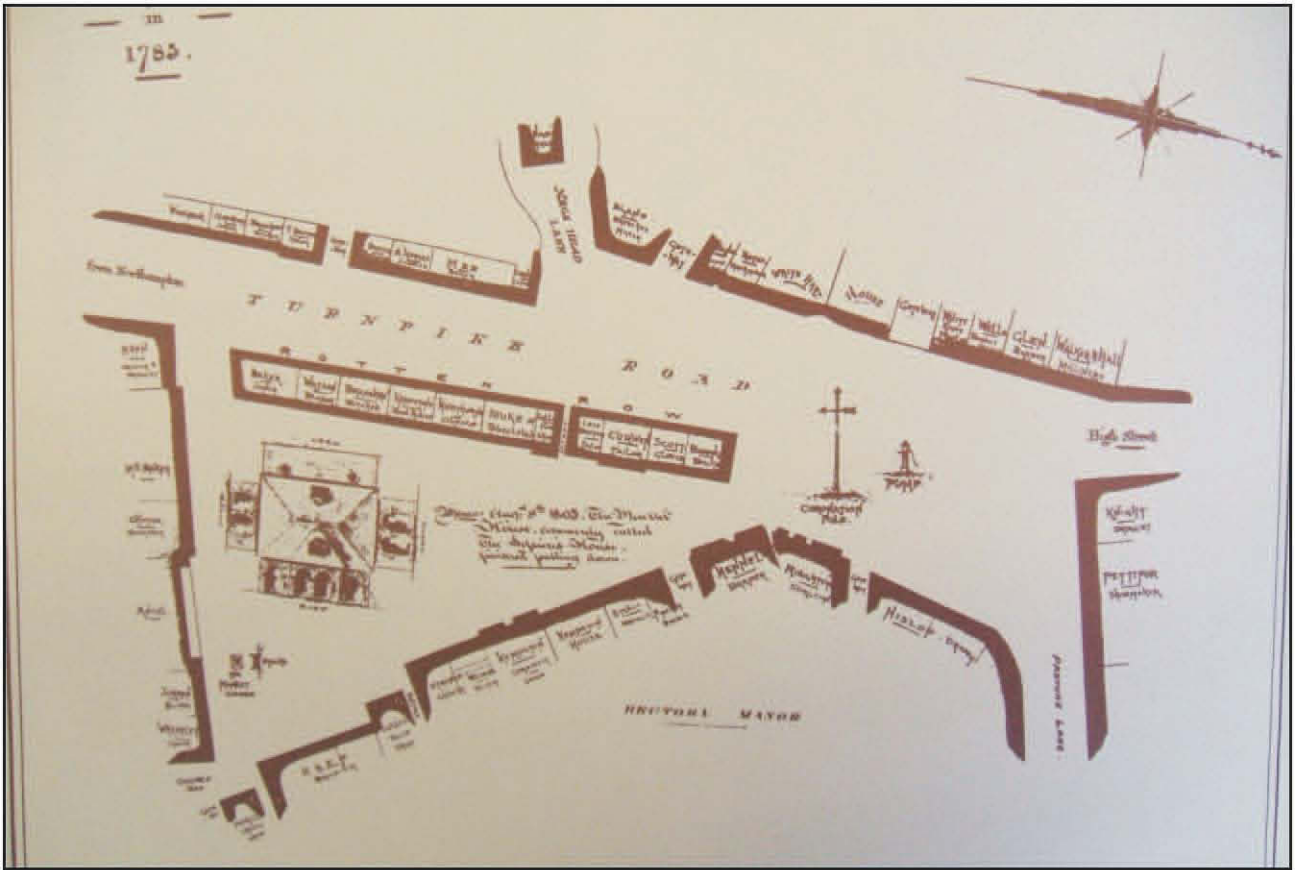
Although John Hennell's plan of the Market Place does not show the layout of individual plots, it is an important piece of evidence as he identifies their owners/occupiers, including those of the tenements falling within or close to the excavated area (Fig 5). Six tenements are identified, the arrangement of their frontages corresponding more closely with Smith's plan (1826) than Eayre's earlier 18th century rendering. The position of the western frontage in relation to Rotten Row has changed suggesting that demolitions had taken place and the thoroughfare that



Ralph Treswell's map of Kettering, 1587 Fig 3



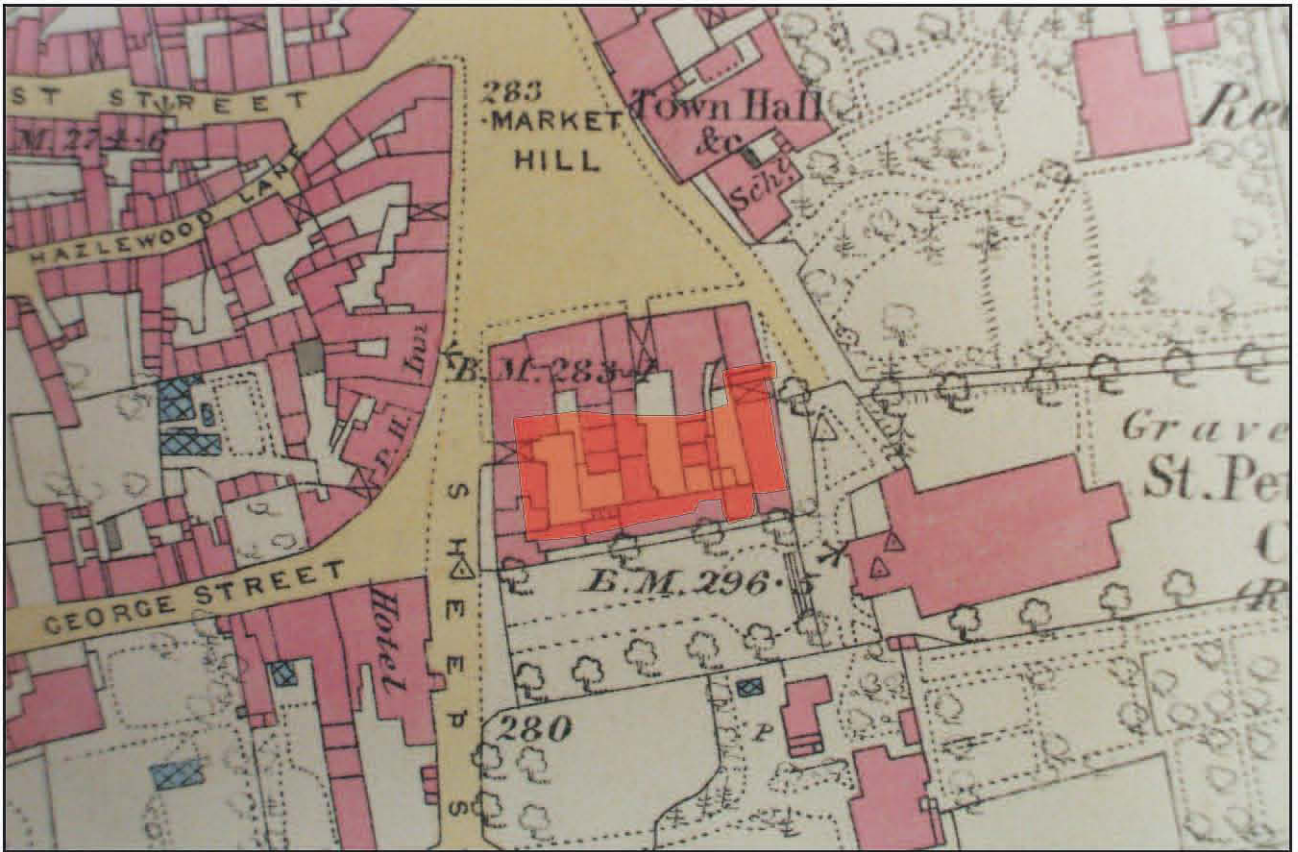
T. Eayre's map of Kettering, 1721 Fig 4



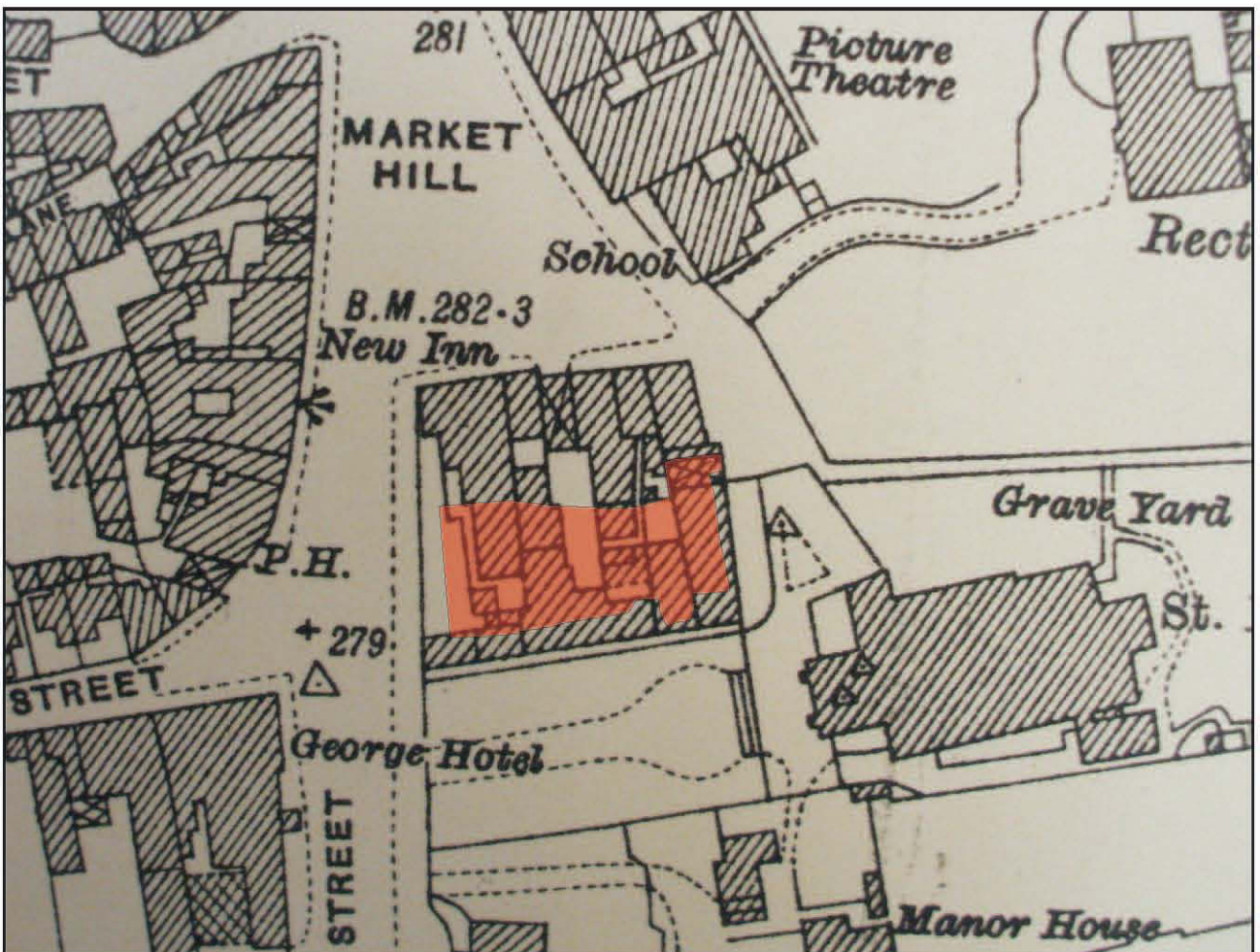
John Hennell's plan of the Market Place, 1785 Fig 5



Robert Smith's plan of the town of Kettering, 1826 Fig 6



1st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1884 Fig 7



Ordnance Survey map, 1926 Fig 8

would later become Sheep Street widened. This is corroborated by later maps.

From west to east (hitherto referred to as Plots 1-6; see Fig 6) the occupiers of the late 18th-century Market Place frontage are named as: Munn (grocer), Mr Baker, Chater (shoemaker), Angel, Jordan (milliner) and Wheatley (grocer). Some of these occupants also appear in documents of the late 18th and early 19th centuries (see below).

Robert Smith's plan (1826)

Smith's plan clearly depicts the six buildings fronting Market Place, with other tenements facing onto Sheep Street (Fig 6). The excavated area corresponds with an area of rear wings, outbuildings and yards. A schedule of ownership accompanies the plan, identifying following people: Thomas Dash (owner, bookseller) and others (Plots 1/2); Abraham Mee (owner, baker) and others (Plot 4); Mr Robinson (owner) and John Maile (tenant, chandler) (Plot 5). In addition, one of the west-facing frontages whose rear yard falls within the excavated area (Plot 7) is identified as the property of Edward Bates, occupied by John Bates, a watchmaker.

50" Edition Ordnance Survey map (1884)

This large scale 1st edition Ordnance Survey map gives an unprecedented level of detail (Fig 7). The easternmost of the Market Place frontage buildings (Plot 6), lying just outside the excavated area, had been demolished and its former plot has not been re-developed. A covered passage in the rear wing of the neighbouring tenement (Plot 5) now gives access to its yard from the south-east corner of Market Place. A number of outbuildings have been built in the same yard since the Smith's plan was surveyed.

To the west, a covered passage gives access to the rear yard of the neighbouring tenement (Plot 4) and extensions have been made to its rear wing. The outbuildings to the rear of building 3 have been enlarged and what appears to be a small garden set out to the rear of building 2.

25" Edition Ordnance Survey map (1900)

This map shows that the tenements were little changed (not illustrated). Some further in-filling of the yard of Plot 5 is suggested.

25" Ordnance Survey map (1926)

By 1926 the west-facing frontage (Plots 1 and 7) had been demolished and, as a result, the carriageway widened for a second time (Fig 8). Significantly, the original alignment of the medieval frontage would now have approximately corresponded with the central axis of Sheep Street, well outside the excavated area.

The rest of the site, little changed since the 1900 Survey, was demolished wholesale in 1935, thus creating the familiar open aspect of the modern-day Market Place.

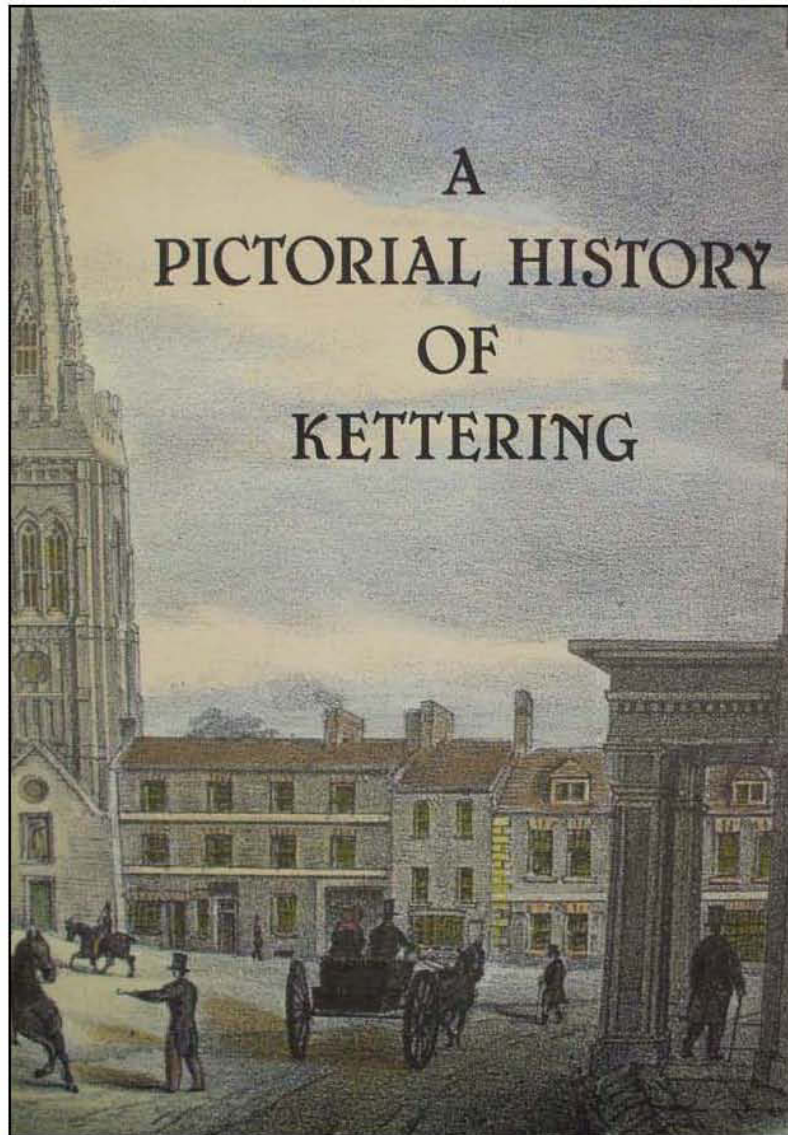
4.2 Drawings and photographs

A small number of images depicting the mid 19th- and early 20th-century Market Place frontage are reproduced in the publications *A Pictorial History of Kettering* (Warren 1985) and the Evening Telegraph supplement, *Time to Remember* (NRO ROP1384).

Drawing by W I Cole (c 1840)

This coloured sketch of c 1840 (Fig 9) depicts the church of St Peter and St Paul and the southern Market Place from a vantage point to the immediate east of the Market House (Warren 1985, frontispiece). The buildings occupying the frontage of Plots 2-5 are rendered in some detail. With the exception of the Plot 5, their architecture appears in-keeping with an 18th-century-date. In contrast to the others, Plot 5, at the

eastern end of the row, appears to be of an earlier style and presents its gable end to the Market Place. Curiously, its roof appears to be missing, suggesting that it was derelict at the time the drawing was made. The building occupying Plot 6 appears to have already been demolished.



W I Cole's drawing of the southern Market Place, c 1840
(re-produced in Warren 1985, front cover) Fig 9

Photographs (c 1900)

A view of the southern Market Place (Fig 10 and frontispiece) shows buildings occupying Plots 1-5 at the turn of the 20th century (NRO ROP1384). The Plot 5 building has been re-roofed and renovated. Plots 2-4 appear unchanged from the mid-19th century and display signs identifying them as the YMCA, Payne's Cake Shop and The Albion temperance hotel respectively. The building occupying the corner plot (Plot 1) and rendered in white has not yet been demolished. Other photographs of this period (not illustrated) show the roofscape of the buildings in the foreground of an image of the Market Place taken from the church tower and a close-up view of the front elevation of the building occupying Plot 2 which the caption identifies as the 'old

Council Offices' (Warren 1985).



View of the southern Market Place, c 1900 (re-produced in Evening Telegraph NRO ROP1384) Fig 10

4.3 Historic documents

Historic documents, principally trade directories and census returns, allow the ownership, occupancy and commercial use of the Market Place tenements to be reconstructed for much of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Earlier sources are less robust, though later 18th-century occupancies are annotated on Hennell's map of 1785. Militia lists and land tax returns have been used, with a degree of caution, to push the history of some of the tenements back a further twenty years or so.

The general character of the market during the 1790s is summarised in The Universal British Directory as follows:

'The market is on Fridays, and, although less than it was fifty years ago, is still a pretty good one. There are three animal fairs, viz. Thursday befor (sic) Easter, Thursday before the 10th of October, and the Thursday before St. Thomas, all for beast, sheep, horses, and hogs, and the Michaelmas one has a great number of sheep and rams...' Winton 1993, 478).

An auction lot of 1810, which describes the appearance of a newly built shop in Market Place, gives some indication of the type of structure that may have stood in the vicinity of the site:

An established grocers shop in the centre of the Market Place. Comprising a newly built Brick and Slated Shop comprising two sashed fronts, a large dinning room and two attics over it, an arched cellar, sitting room, two sleeping rooms, brewhouse and warehouse, with chamber over, a yard and out offices. (NRO SK889)

The sequences of documentary evidence for each plot are summarised below in Tables 1-4.

Table 1: Documentary evidence for Plots 1 and 2

Year/Source	Plot 1	Plot 2
1785, Hennell's map	Munn, grocer	Mr Baker
1791, The Universal British Directory	S Munn, grocer	Thomas Dash*, bookseller and stationer
1793-8, The Universal British Directory	Samuel Munn, grocer etc	
1811, Holden's Directory	Samuel Munn, grocer and druggist	
1823-4 Pigot's Directory	Samuel Munn, druggist	
1826, Smith's map		Thomas Dash, owner and bookseller and others
1830, Pigot's Directory		Thomas Dash, bookseller and stationer
1841, Census	Francis Wright, independent means, daughter Elizabeth Haycock, chemist	William Dash, bookseller
1841, Pigot's Directory	John Alfred Wright and Elizabeth Haycock**, chemists	
1847, Kelly's Directory		William Dash, printer and stationer
1851, Census	Mary Wright, proprietor of houses, daughter Elizabeth, druggist	William Dash, bookseller and printer
1861, Census	John Bowen Burtt, chemist and seedsman	William Dash, bookseller and printer
1871, Census	John F Thursfield, chemist	William Dash, printer etc and landowner
1881, Census	John F Thursfield, chemist	William Dash, bookseller
1891, Census	John F Thursfield, chemist and druggist	James Linell (?), proprietor, Temperance Hotel
c 1900, photographs		Albion Temperance Hotel
1901, Census	John F Thursfield, chemist and druggist	Charles Palmer, Hostel proprietor
1903, Kelly's Directory		Charles E Palmer, 2 Market Place, Temperance Hotel
1926, map evidence	Demolished by this date	
1935		Demolished

* appears in the Militia List of 1777 as 'Thomas Dash, bookbinder' (Hatley 1973,106)

** the Post Office Directory of 1854 lists Elizabeth Haycock Wright as a chemist and druggist

Table 2: Documentary evidence for Plots 3 and 4

Year/Source	Plot 3	Plot 4
1755, Land Tax returns	William Chater (?)	
1762, Militia List	Matthew Chater, shoemaker (?)	Joseph Mee, baker (?)
1774, Land Tax returns		Thomas Mee
1777, Militia List	Joseph and William Chater, shoemakers (?)	Samuel Mee, baker (?) Thomas Mee, baker (?)
1785, Hennell's map	Chater, Shoemaker	Angel, P.H?*
1791, The Universal British Directory	Matthew Chater	
1793-8, The Universal British Directory	Matthew Chater, shoemaker	
1811, Holden's Directory		Abraham Mee, baker
1823-4 Pigot's Directory		Abraham Mee, baker and flour dealer
1826, Smith's map		Abraham Mee, owner and baker and others
1830, Pigot's Directory		Mr Abraham Mee, baker
1841, Census	Ann Chapman, milliner	Ann Mee, baker
1851, Census	Louisa Meadows, actuary of Savings Bank**	John Cluff, baker
1861, Census	Louisa Meadows, Savings Bank and Marian Meadows, boarding school	Charles Bell, baker
1871, Census		Annie W Worters, head superintendant of ladies school
1877, Harrod & Co Directory		Ladies boarding school listed on Market Place
1881, Census	Georgiana Nixon, dressmaker and milliner	Ann W Worters, principal of ladies school***
1890, Kelly's Directory	John Faulkner Payne, wholesale and retail confectioners****	
1891, Census		Ernest E Ashby, dentists assistant and Percy Ashby, cabinet maker
1898, Kelly's Directory	J F Payne, confectioner and pastry cook, 3 Market Place	
c 1900, photographs	Payne's cake shop	YMCA
1901, Census	Payne's cake shop	Unoccupied
1903, Kelly's Directory	J F Payne	
1935	Demolished	Demolished

* the reference to 'Angel' on Hennel's map is obscure. Pigot's Directory of 1823/4 lists an Angel Public House at Hog Leys and again in 1830 at Horse Market.

**the Post Office Directory of 1854 lists Louisa Meadows as the actuary of the Savings Bank. The bank is open 10-12 every Friday.

***Ann Worters moved to a private school at The Hillside, London Road by 1890 (Kelly's Directory), perhaps suggesting that the boarding school had closed by this date.

****John F Payne's principal address was on Gold Street

An auction lot of 1830 alludes to the multiple ownership of Plot 4:

The SCITE or PIECE of GROUND whereon a hovel formerly stood, situate in the yard of Mr. Abraham Mee, in the Market Place of Kettering aforesaid (NRO GK750)

Table 3: Documentary evidence for Plots 5 and 6

Year/Source	Plot 5	Plot 6*
1784, Bailey's British Directory		John Wheatley, grocer and chandler
1785, Hennel's map	Jordan, milliner	Wheatley, grocer
1791, Universal British Directory	Mrs Jordan, milliner and grocer and J Mail, grocer and chandler	
1793-8, The Universal British Directory	Mrs Jordan, milliner and grocer	
1811, Holden's Directory	John Maile, tallow-chandler	
1826, Smith's map	Mr Robinson, owner, John Maile, chandler, tenant	Present
c 1840, W I Cole drawing	Appears derelict	Demolished
1871, Census	Thomas Jones, Draper	
1881, Census	Clarissa F Jones, draper's wife	
1891, Census	5a: John Harris, bootmaker 5b: William Jones, Draper	
c 1900, photographs	Identified as council offices	
1935	Demolished	

* Plot 6 lay outside of the excavated area but its proximity had a direct effect on the development of neighbouring Plot 5.

Table 4: Documentary evidence for Plot 7

Year/Source	Plot 7
1784, Bailey's Directory	John Bates, watchmaker (?)
1791, Universal British Directory	John Bates, watch and clock maker (?)

1811, Holden's Directory	Bates and Son, watchmakers (?)
1823/4	Edward Bates and Son, watch and clock makers
1826, Smith's map	Edward Bates, owner, John Bates, watchmaker, occupier
1830, Pigot's Directory	John Bates*, watch and clockmaker and silversmith

* at the time of the 1841 census, John Bates had moved premises to the High Street.

5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

5.1 Excavation methodology

Hard standings that extended across the proposed building footprint were removed by groundworks contractors prior to the beginning of the excavation, except in the south-east corner of the site where the denuded remains of a modern building still stood and along the northern periphery where a live high voltage electricity cable was present (Fig 2). These areas became the focus of a subsequent watching brief, the results of which are subsumed into this report.

Overburden deposits underlying the hard standings were stripped under constant archaeological supervision using a 13 ton mechanical digger fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

Machine excavation ceased at the level of the first significant archaeological remains or where absent, the upper horizon of the geology. The exposed remains were cleaned by hand and the excavation and recording of individual features proceeded in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (NA 2010).

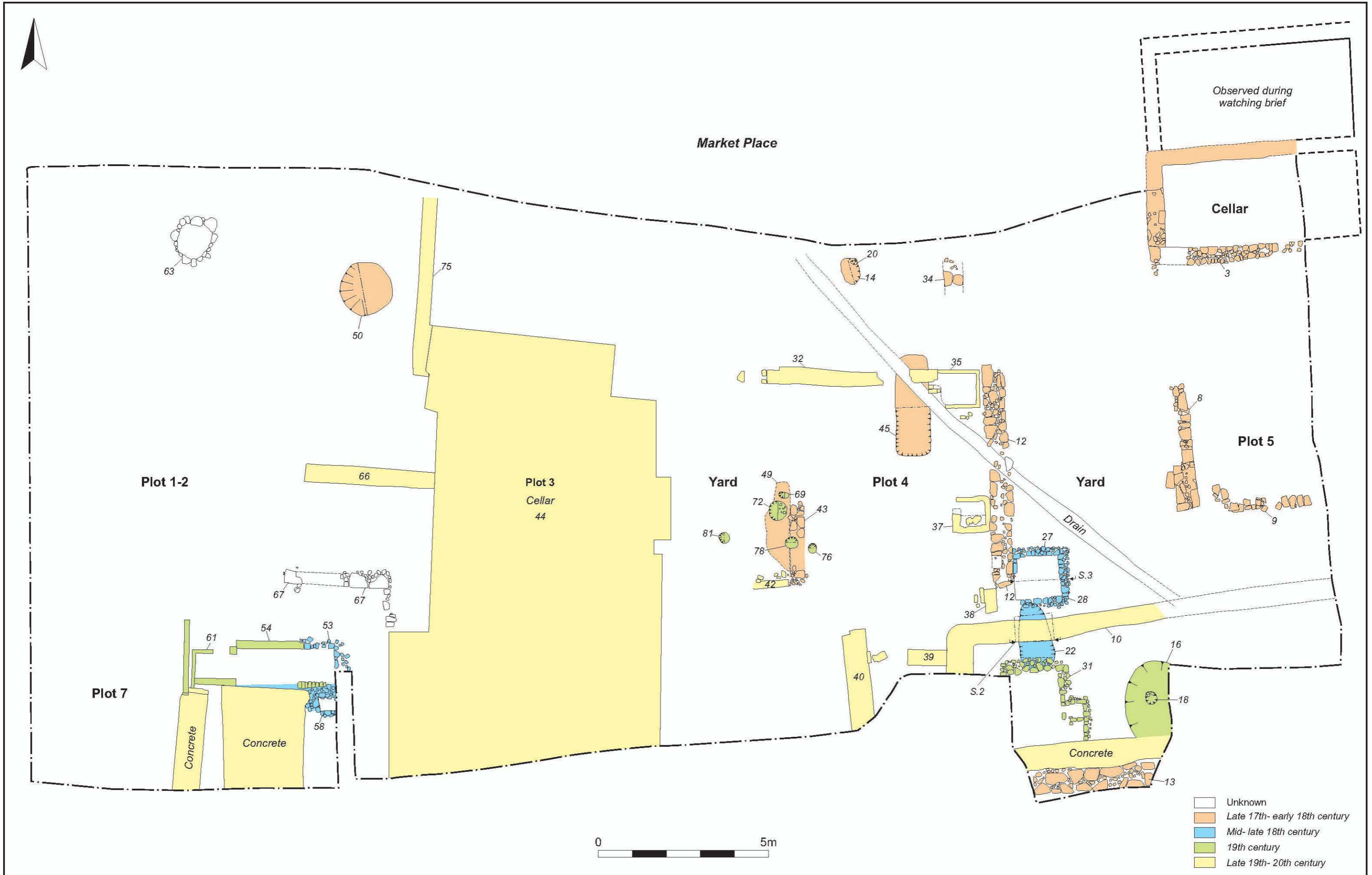
The edge of excavation and site grid were surveyed onto an Ordnance Survey base map using a Leica 1200 GPS.

5.2 General comments

The geology comprised fragmented ironstone in a matrix of orange-brown sandy clay with occasional localised pockets of finer sand. For the most part, the geological horizon lay directly below the make-up material for the modern hard standings, its existing level evidently the product of one or more episodes of truncation across the site. Top and subsoil were entirely absent.

Whilst the excavated area corresponded with the mapped rear wings, outbuildings and yards of Plots 1-5 and a lesser part of Plot 7, truncation had removed almost all of the well-documented evidence for the structural development of the site (Fig 11). The only cohesive archaeology remained upslope, in the eastern part of the site where the denuded remains of wall foundations, a cellar, pits and postholes relating to Plots 4 and 5 were present.

Levels of truncation became more pronounced to the west where only a few deep-set features, the remnants of Plots 1-3 and 7, survived. A large late 19th-/20th-century cellar located in the centre of site had removed any evidence for earlier occupation in this location.



5.3 An 18th to 19th century tenement and yard (Plot 5)

In the eastern part of the excavated area a series of heavily truncated wall foundations and two small cellars were the only remnants of the rear wing and yard of Plot 5, as depicted on the historical maps of the 18th-20th centuries (Figs 4-8, 11 and 12).



View of the rear wing foundations, Plot 5, looking north Fig 12

Remains of the rear wing

At ground level, all that remained of the rear wing first depicted on historic maps of the 18th century was the lowest course of the foundation for its west wall [8]. This was aligned north to south, 0.60m wide and constructed from irregular-shaped blocks of ironstone rubble bonded with a loose off-white lime mortar. To the east, a shorter section of lighter foundation work was aligned east to west. This was constructed from unbounded rubble and founded from a slightly higher level, perhaps to support an internal partition.

In the extreme north-east corner of the site was a rectangular cellar [3] whose location corresponded with the covered passage depicted on the 1884 Ordnance Survey map (Figs 7 and 13). Its walls were 0.40m wide and constructed from roughly coursed ironstone rubble, together defining an internal space measuring 2.5m on its north-south axis and approximately 5.5m east-west. A window embrasure was built into the upper courses of its west wall. The cellar was floored in brick, though this could have been a later addition. Bricks were also present, intermittently, along the top of the walls.

The front and side walls of a second cellar [1002], replete with coal chute, were observed to the north during the watching brief that followed the main phase of excavation. The covered passage connecting to Market Place that was depicted on

the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 7) evidently lay over this cellar.

The cellars appeared to have been deliberately backfilled with building rubble (5), probably when the tenements were demolished in 1935. Though mostly comprised of bricks, three stone architectural fragments were recovered from the southern cellar fill.



Cellar [3], Plot 5, looking north Fig 13

They were all elements of a window frame, including a length of mullion and two conjoining parts of the surround (Fig 14). Though conceivably of late medieval provenance, their clean lines and lack of weathering were more suggestive of a 19th-century date.



Architectural fragments from a post-medieval window surround found in cellar [3], Plot 5 (Scale 0.50m) Fig 14

Yard and associated features

The wedge-shaped yard was defined by wall foundations [8], [12] and [13] enclosing a space some 4.8m wide at its centre. The walls were 0.60m wide and constructed from ironstone rubble bonded with a loose off-white lime mortar; in each instance only the very bottom course survived.

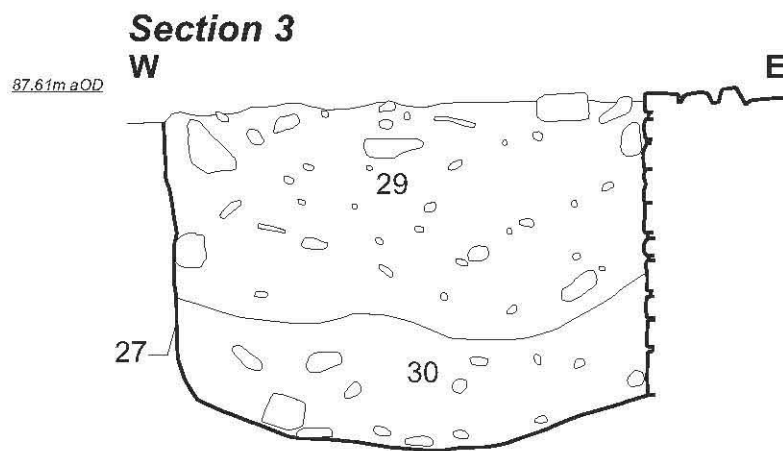
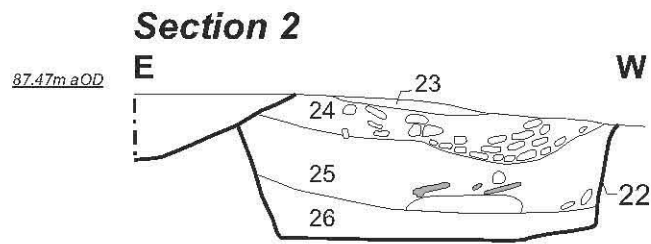
A rectangular pit [27], measuring c 1.75m x 1.55m and lined on three sides with ironstone rubble [28], abutted the western wall of the yard [12] (Fig 15; Fig 16, Section 3). It was 0.90m deep and had a 0.35m-thick primary fill of dark brown sandy clay with occasional rubble and charcoal inclusions (30). A large number of pottery sherds were recovered from this deposit, dating it to the middle of the 18th century and corroborated by a number of contemporary clay tobacco-pipe bowls. Animal bones were also recovered and soil sample <1> produced a quantity of fish bones. The secondary fill of the pit (29) was similar in character and also contained pottery of a mid-18th-century provenance.



Stone-lined pit [27], Plot 5 yard, 18th-century, looking south

Fig 15

The southern edge of pit [27] was truncated by oval pit [22] which survived to a depth of 0.35m (Fig 16, Section 2; Fig 17). Its primary fill was a dark brown sandy clay (26) containing fragments of clay pipe dating to the late 18th century. This was sealed by another thin layer of sandy clay (25) containing domestic waste including sherds of mid-late 18th-century pottery and clay tobacco-pipe. The uppermost fills of the pit, rubble deposit (24) and a deposit of clay (23) appeared to have been deliberately applied to seal the redundant feature in the late 18th century.





Pit [22], Plot 5 yard, 18th-century, looking south Fig 17

The southern edge of pit [22] was overlain by an ironstone rubble wall foundation [31], comprising an east to west aligned north wall and a lighter east wall with a distinct dog-leg in its north-east corner (Fig 11 and 18). A brick-built internal partition [32] abutted its eastern wall and the enclosed space was filled with a sandy clay abandonment deposit (33) containing pottery dating to the period 1830-50. The foundations were probably for a out-building of the early 19th century.

A few metres to the east was a large oval pit [16] whose long, north to south, axis exceeded 2.20m (Fig 19). Towards its centre was a posthole of 0.22m diameter, 0.18m deep and filled with brown sandy clay (19). The pit itself was filled with a finer sand (17) probably deposited in the 19th century as it contained a single sherd of Iron-glazed pancheon as well as a residual sherd of Midland purple ware.

Later 19th and 20th-century development

Evidence for the later 19th-/earlier 20th-century yard structures depicted on contemporary historic maps was entirely absent; presumably their formation levels were too high to escape the truncation of the site after the demolitions of 1935.

The earlier features that survived at the rear of the plot were cut by elements of the market trader's hut, itself demolished shortly before the excavation commenced. These included the foundation trench for its north wall and west walls [10] and an internal concrete duct aligned east to west just inside the rear wall of the former plot [13].



Out-building foundations [31], Plot 5 yard, 19th-century, looking west Fig 18



Pit [16] and posthole [18], Plot 5 yard, 19th-century, looking south Fig 19

5.4 The other Market Place tenements (Plots 1-4 and 7)

The truncation affecting Plot 5 was even more pronounced to the west where, beyond a small group of cohesive features in Plot 4, very few remains within the other tenements survived.

Plot 4

Two short sections of north to south aligned wall foundations [34] and [43] were present to the north and west of yard wall foundation [12] (Figs 11, 20 and 21). Their positions would appear to correspond with the east and west walls of the narrow rear wing in Plot 4 depicted on historic maps from 1721 onwards. They were both c 0.50m wide and constructed from unbounded ironstone rubble. To the west, where maps depict a yard accessible from a covered passage in the frontage, a layer of compacted sandy clay, mortar and burned material (49) abutted the exterior face of foundation [43]. It contained pottery and clay tobacco-pipe dating to the 17th-early 18th centuries, and animal bones.

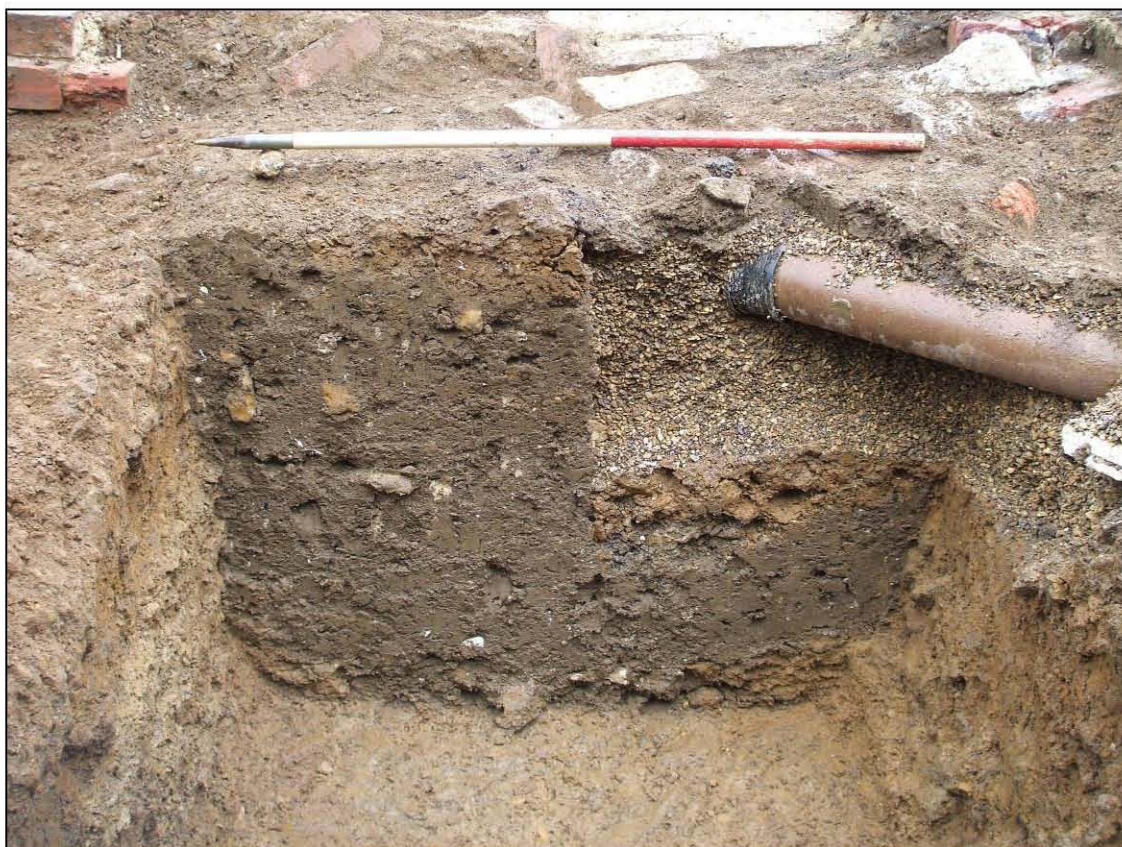
Within the footprint of this building were two pits [45] and [14] which, on the basis of ceramic dating, were filled at approximately the same time that layer (49) was deposited. The former was a large rectangular pit, some 3m long by 1.30m wide (Fig 22). It was 0.90m deep and filled with a homogeneous deposit of greyish-brown sandy clay (46) containing pottery and clay tobacco-pipe of the late 17th-early 18th century. A large quantity of fish bones were retrieved from a soil sample <5>. Another much smaller oval pit, [14], was located a short distance to the north-west. It had a posthole [20] cut into its base; both features were filled with yellowish-brown sand (15) and (21), the former containing a sherd of manganese glazed ware (1680-1740).



Truncated foundations [34] for east wall of rear wing, Plot 4, looking east Fig 20



Truncated foundations [43] for west wall of rear wing and occupation layer (49) in yard, Plot 4, looking south Fig 21



Pit [45], Plot 4, late 17th/early 18th-century, looking north Fig 22

Whereas the abovementioned features all date to the late 17th/early 18th centuries, a group of five postholes [69], [72], [76], [78] and [81] clustered around wall foundation [43] and cutting layer (49) probably date to the mid-19th century when historic maps indicate that the rear wing of Plot 4 was enlarged (Figs 8 and 23). Posthole [78], which cuts through the fabric of the original footing [43], may be evidence of a slight realignment of the west wall of the wing. With diameters ranging from 0.23-0.50m, they may have been dug to house scaffold poles. A section of brick footing [42] aligned east to west at the southern end of foundation [43] probably relates to the 19th-century extensions, as do brick wall footings [38], [39] and [40], also falling within Plot 4.



Posthole group cutting Plot 4 rear wing (l) and yard (r), 19th-century, looking south
Fig 23

Two square brick-lined pits [35] and [37] were also present. They were located in a narrow gap between the projected east wall of the rear wing [34] and the plot boundary wall [12] which probably functioned as a service area for the buildings. This is clearly depicted on the early Ordnance Survey maps (Figs 7 and 8), but was probably created when the rear wing was first built. The location of the pits corresponds with a narrow outbuilding – probably a privy - depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 7). Both pits were c 1.10m² and constructed from machine-made bricks with an internal plaster lining and 0.45m-wide apertures in their corners. Pit [37] was back-filled with a series of lenses (47) containing a wide range of late 19th and early 20th-century pottery fabrics, fragments of clay tobacco pipes, glass vessels and animal bone (Fig 24). Also present were three sizeable pieces from sets of late 19th/early 20th-century dentures. They were constructed from Vulcanite, which was invented in 1850 and used until the mid-20th century. The 1891 census return for Plot 4 records an Ernest E Ashby, dentist's assistant, in residence.



Brick-lined cess pit [37], Plot 4 passage, late 19th-century, looking south Fig 24



Cellar for Payne's Cake Shop, Plot 3, late 19th-century, looking east Fig 25

Plot 3

To the west of the Plot 4 yard was a large modern cellar [44] that occupied almost all of Plot 3 (Fig 25). It was divided into two cells constructed from machine-made bricks with a narrow flight of steps built into the east wall of the northern cell. Adjacent to the steps was a tile-lined chute, perhaps for sliding produce into the cellar.

The footprint is most closely reflected in the morphology depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1900 (not illustrated), suggesting that it was perhaps constructed during the final decade of the 19th century. At this time it would have lain below the premises of Payne's Cake Shop which first appears in documentary records of 1890.

Apart from the cellar, the only structural evidence revealed in Plot 3 was the base of brick wall [75] that corresponds with the west side of a structure lying to the north of the cellar.

Plot 1/2

In the north-west corner of the site, in a location corresponding with the position of the rear wing of Plot 2's frontage building were two of the earliest of the excavated features: a stone-lined well [63] and a large circular pit [50]. The well, which was lined with ironstone rubble blocks (64), had an internal diameter of c 1.00m (Fig 26). The brick rubble backfill (65) was excavated to a depth of c 1.20m without reaching the base. The pit [50], which lay a short distance to the east, was c 1.60m in diameter with vertical sides. It was also excavated to a depth of 1.20m without reaching the base. Its lower fill (52) comprised a dark brown charcoal-flecked sandy clay containing late 17th/early 18th-century pottery and clay tobacco-pipe. A soil sample <4> produced small animal bones, including those of fish. The lower fill was overlain with a similar deposit (51), 0.95m thick, containing a contemporary assemblage of pottery and pipe fragments. Both fills appeared to be the product of backfilling rather than gradual silting. Given its size and proximity to the stone-lined well, the pit may have been dug as a well shaft.

Beyond the south wall of the later rear wing, in an area depicted as a yard serving both Plots 1 and 2, was a heavily truncated east to west ironstone wall foundation [67] with a southerly return. Its form was similar to the late 17th/18th-century foundations in Plot 5 to the west. No dating evidence was found in association and its position does not correlate with structures depicted on the 18th and 19th-century maps suggesting that its provenance may be earlier.

To the north was an east to west aligned brick wall foundation [66] whose position corresponds with a dividing wall within the rear wing depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 (Fig 7).

Plot 7

Close to the southern edge of the site was a small rectangular cellar-like feature that is first depicted on Taylor's 1826 map as lying at the eastern end of Plot 7's yard. It was built in ironstone [53] with later additions/repairs in brick [54] and appeared to have truncated a smaller, square ironstone-lined pit [58] to the south (Fig 27). The latter was filled with a cess-like fill (57), dating to the 18th century, which produced animal and fish bones. The pit may have been part of a garderobe serving an early post-medieval building, perhaps relating to the foundations [67] located to the north.



Stone-lined well [63], Plot 1/2, early 18th-century, looking east Fig 26



Stone-lined garderobe pit [58], Plot 7, 18th-century, looking east Fig 27

The cellar-like feature was 2.75m long on its east to west axis, 1.00m wide and 0.65m deep (Fig 28). It was lined with loosely coursed facing stones bonded in clay and a loose yellow lime-mortar. A row of angled bricks [60] over its southern wall may have been the remnants of a vaulted roof. The western part of the feature had been rebuilt in brick and incorporated a 0.70m-wide aperture flanked by brick jambs [61]. The internal space appeared to have been backfilled with mixed demolition rubble and soil (55) containing pottery and clay pipe dating through to the 20th-century – probably introduced when the tenements were demolished in 1926/1935.



Storage area - walls [53], [54] and [61], Plot 7, 18th-century, looking west Fig 28

The ground between these features and the western edge of the site was severely truncated by modern service trenches and concrete intrusions.

6 THE FINDS

6.1 Post-medieval pottery by Iain Soden

A total of 548 sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered, weighing 14,521g in 23 different fabrics or types (Appendix 1). In addition, two further contexts (47) and (55) produced only modern, 20th-century pottery which has not been analysed other than to note its date.

There were a few residual sherds of medieval pottery, dating from the 13th to 16th centuries, but the bulk of the assemblage covers the period c1680-1750, with a few 18th- to 19th-century sherds.

The assemblage

Overall, the types present were as follows:

Table 5: Pottery present by common name, county type series code (CTS)

Type	CTS	Date	Sherds	Weight (g)	Vessel types present
Potterspurty ware	329	1250-1500	1	5	-
Lyveden Stanion B ware		1250-1500	3	30	-
Cistercian ware	4	1450-1580	1	5	-
Midland Yellow		1550-1700	13	186	-
Midland Purple		1550-1700	33	2398	Cistern or butter pot
Glazed red earthenware		1550-1700	11	182	Bowls?
Midland Black		1600-1800	36	493	Butter pots; chamber pot
Iron-glazed pancheon		1650-1900	61	1853	Steeping pans or dairy pans
Manganese glazed ware		1680-1740	82	1363	Tankard; chamber pots; porringers
Feathered slipware		1680-1740	27	685	Press-moulded plate
Tin glazed earthenware 'Delft'		1660-1750	51	601	Chamber pot; drug jar
Frechen imitation stoneware		1700-50	32	1810	Bottle
Sgraffito ware		1700-50	2	6	Saucer
Nottingham stoneware		1700-1800	91	1208	Porringer; tankards; bowl;
White salt-glazed stoneware		1720-80	82	979	Plates; saucers; bowls; tankard
Creamware		1760-1820	3	75	
Whieldon-type creamware		1750-70	4	14	Cruet or salt
Porcelain		1740-50	4	70	Coffee can
Pearlware		1760-1820	1	3	

Type	CTS	Date	Sherds	Weight (g)	Vessel types present
Westerwald stoneware		1700-1800	1	10	?tankard
Mocha ware		1830-50	1	20	?Bowl
Joggled slipware		C19th	1	3	-
Heavy duty coarseware		C18th	8	2520	Cistern/flower pot
Modern industrial wares		C20th	-	-	Not analysed
Total			548	14,521g	

The assemblage is naturally useful for dating purposes within each excavated plot but some of it is valuable for a direct comparison with other excavated assemblages in Northamptonshire. Most notable is a comparison between the group from contexts (29) and (30) on the one hand (the fills of pit [27]; Table 6) and the recently-excavated assemblage from Blatherwycke Hall from just before 1770 (Prentice, in prep). Since the material predates the pit-groups of the Daventry Market Square excavations in 2004 by some 100+ years, no sensible comparison can be made there (Soden *et al* 2005).

At Blatherwycke, the assemblage notably lacked the (relatively in 1750) exotic but very popular types, such as Whieldon-type (also called Tortoise-shell) Creamwares, or the more decorative end of the hugely successful range of White Salt-glazed Stonewares. Those present at Blatherwycke were plainer, simpler and perhaps represent a lesser fashion-awareness at table than might be expected from the more showy town dining rooms of the minor gentry and a growing urban merchant class. Certainly the Whieldon-type creamware is present here at Kettering if only as a single vessel, possibly a table-centre, but it does speak of aspiration or at least an awareness of changing fashions not evident at Blatherwycke.

Here at Kettering Market Place lies the next step up from the Blatherwycke material. While not representing anything like minor gentry, it does perhaps reflect a local urban merchant class (since nowhere can be more representative than a property on the Market Place).

In common with Blatherwycke it cannot be said to be of the highest quality, but it is all good quality house and tableware, showing a potential reliance on a variety of ceramic types, some tried and tested, but with nod to the growing fashion centre of Staffordshire, which would come into its own increasingly from 1750. Like Blatherwycke, some sherds derive from earlier, dying 'country-pottery' traditions, such as the Midland Purple (butter pot or cistern) and Slipware (a single press-moulded feather-slip platter), but the assemblage is dominated by plain but reliable new types which hail the growing success of technological advances made in Staffordshire by the likes of Josiah Wedgwood and William Greatbatch. While Blatherwycke produced lots of Creamware from the dining table, there are almost none at Kettering Market Place, but instead there are many White salt-glazed stonewares. These made Wedgwood's name, in particular, although others imitated him very successfully. Older Staffordshire-inspired types are also present, such as the Manganese-glazed wares, while the so-called Nottingham stonewares (also made in Derbyshire) are a type-fossil for the 18th-century.

With such a good range of types present at Blatherwycke and at Kettering (contexts (29) and (30)), almost as important in terms of study of post-medieval pottery in Northamptonshire (at both sites) is the recognition of what may not have come into use at the table of the county gentry or mercantile classes by 1770. Thus at both sites

there is a notable absence of any under-glaze transfer-printed earthenware and any pearlwares, relatively common by c 1780.

Comparison of the types present suggests that both fills (29) and (30) were deposited around 1750 or a short while after, roughly contemporary with the material from Blatherwycke. There is very little difference between the assemblages of (29) and (30) with some joining sherds between them. In fact they may be better seen as a single filling (29/30). A few of the larger vessels thrown in may have been already quite old, survivals due to their very robust nature; even broken up, their average sherd weight is well in excess of the rather more fragile tablewares, which smash badly.

Altogether the material suggests complete vessels were deposited but were smashed by the other material which was deposited into the pit, including stones. It is possible that some deliberate smashing took place, perhaps by children, or more practically, to ensure the material packed down for the pit to be covered over without voids or sinkage. But for a few types already noted, the material is thus very broken but unabraded by subsequent disturbance. It was largely unsuitable for reconstruction but the comparative forms of c 1750 represented here can be found published in the following commonly-available reports:

- White salt-glazed stoneware: Jennings (1981), Barker and Halfpenny (1990)
- Manganese glazed ware: Gooder (1984)
- Nottingham stoneware: Gooder (1984)
- Midland Black: Gooder (1984)
- Feathered slipware: Celoria and Kelly (1973)

Pottery from stone-lined pit [27], Plot 5

In one case, stone-lined pit [27], there was a distinctive pit-group of pottery present, and thus 100% of the pit was excavated. Two distinct fills were observed, the primary fill (30) and the secondary (29). However the nature of the pottery within was not sufficiently different to suggest that the pit changed use from cess to rubbish. It was probably always simply a refuse pit for one property. One or two older, residual sherds, such as Midland Yellow and Glazed red earthenware, suggest it may have been cleaned out previously. It can be seen that the material from the lower fill had a lower sherd-weight, simply because the material from above broke it up further as its weight was added. Otherwise the weight of the sherds, with combined average of 32g for (29) and (30) is much higher than deposited in non-pit contexts elsewhere on the site, as might be expected. The site average sherd weight, other than this pit is 11g, far more redolent of redeposited material and occupation surfaces.

The material from the two fills was as follows:

Table 6: The pottery from the fills, (29) and (30), of pit [27]

Type	29 Sherds/ weight (g)	30 Sherds/ weight (g)	Ave sherd weight by type (g)	Joining sherds from 29 to 30?	Earliest production date	Latest production date
Midland Yellow		1/31	31		c 1500	c 1700
Midland Purple	23/2000		87		c 1450	c 1700

Type	29 Sherds/ weight (g)	30 Sherds/ weight (g)	Ave sherd weight by type (g)	Joining sherds from 29 to 30?	Earliest production date	Latest production date
Glazed red earthenware	1/10	9/162	17		c 1550	c 1700
Midland Black	3/89	13/199	18	Yes	c 1600	c 1800
Iron-glazed pancheons	11/680	38/940	33	Yes	c 1600	c 1900
Manganese glazed ware	18/625	50/670	19	Yes	1680	1740
Feathered slipware	3/40	19/600	29	Yes	1680	1740
Tin glazed earthenware 'Delft'	27/487	16/80	12	Yes	1660	1720
Frechen imitation stoneware	6/278	23/1426	60	Yes	1650	1750
Nottingham stoneware	3/40	49/970	19	Yes	c 1700	c 1800
White salt-glazed stoneware	21/220	51/720	13	Yes	c 1720	c 1780
Porcelain		4/70	18		c 1746	c 1746
Heavy duty coarseware	1/340	7/2180	315	Yes	-	-
Average sherd weight by context	50g	29g				

Where complete or near-complete vessels, although smashed, are postulated, the forms present are as follows:

Table 7: Pottery forms present from the fills of pit 27 (contexts 29 and 30)

Fabric	Form
Midland Purple	1 Cistern or butter pot
Glazed red earthenware	1 bowl
Midland Black	1 Chamber pot
Iron-glazed pancheon	2 Steeping pans or bowls
Manganese glazed ware	Tankards, porringers, bowls
Feathered slipware	1 press-moulded plate
Tin glazed	1 chamber pot, 1 drug jar

Fabric	Form
earthenware 'Delft'	
Frechen imitation stoneware	1 bottle
Nottingham stoneware	1 bowl
White salt-glazed stoneware	10 plates with different decoration*, 4 bowls, 2 saucers, 1 tankard
Porcelain	1 coffee can
Heavy duty coarseware	1 cistern or flower pot

*The impressed decoration on the deeply scalloped rims of the White Salt-glazed Stoneware plates is not uncommon. It comprises dot and diaper, basket-weave and barleycorn motifs, sometimes alternating, usually broken up by swirls of laurel or acanthus leaves. All the tondos are plain. All of the other forms are plain but for the occasional understated rill and a pronounced, if delicate, foot-ring on the bowls and saucer.

6.2 Ceramic building material by Pat Chapman

Ceramic roof tiles

There are 35 sherds of varying sizes of flat roof tiles with the occasional ridge tile sherd and a few pantiles. The majority of the sherds are small with just an occasional peghole surviving, but no nibs. The flat tiles are typically 10-14mm thick and plain, with the exception of one small glazed sherd. The pantiles are 15mm thick. The fabric is typically hard coarse red-brown clay with gravel, ironstone and limestone inclusions, which indicates they were made fairly locally. The occasional fine or coarser orange fabric does include ironstone, so these are probably local as well, produced for the more decorative roof. A few tiles have black bands across their surface, either from the original firing, or from a later reuse.

The most complete examples of flat tiles are three from fill (55), cellar-like feature [53]. These are 145mm wide (5¾ inches), which is narrower than the standard size of 165mm (6½ inches), and each has a nib and two pegholes, one of the pegholes still having an iron nail in situ. A tile from fill (30), pit [27] has an unusually neatly made nib, knife-cut to a pointed ridge rather than folded over, but no pegholes. The tile was probably 165mm wide (6½ inches) the standard size.

Three small green glazed ridge tile sherds come from fill (17), pit [16] and fill (30), pit [27]. One has a remnant square stab used to facilitate firing in the thicker clay under a crest.

The pantiles, from contexts (33) and (47), pits [32] and [37], are made in the same fabric as the flat tiles. One odd sherd, from fill (30), pit [27], has the 'S' curve of the pantile, but also curves round one side.

Alongside the handmade tiles in fill (55) was part of a machine-made tile, only 9mm thick, with a nib close to one side indicating that there could be a third nib in the middle, a common feature of these thin flat machine-made tiles.

There is a mixture of the traditional handmade flat peg and nib tiles roof tiles that have been used with green glazed ridges for centuries, with the pantiles introduced from the 17th to 18th centuries and modern machine-made flat tiles.

Table 8: Ceramic roof tile

Context/feature	No	Wt (g)	Comment, measurements
17/16	9	188	Peghole 15mm diam 2 green glaze ridge
29/27	8	1071	2 fine orange, peghole 8mm diameter; glazed frag
30/27	7	1598	Fine nib; green glaze ridge
33/32	1	379	Curved pantile?
46/45	1	33	-
47/37	2	581	Pantiles
51/50	1	54	-
55/53	6	1903	3 tiles 145mm (5¾ inches) wide with nib and pegholes 10-13mm diam 2 sherds, pegholes 10mm diam 1 modern with nib and peghole 6mm diam
Totals	35	5807	

Ceramic floor tiles

The two glazed floor tile sherds are made in a coarse buff to pink fabric. The tile from fill (15), pit [14] has a fresh unworn green glaze, but lost its edges, while the sherd from fill (46), pit [45] has been worn very smooth with only a trace of green glaze remaining, but still has the chamfered edges.

Wall tile?

A possible wall tile comes from the fill of the cellar-like feature (55). It is 21mm thick and machine-made from hard fine cream clay, possibly pipe clay. It has a shallow impressed design, possibly the top of a heart with an arrow coming from the corner, with traces of pink colour around the vertical edge of the impression. If the design is symmetrical the tile would be c 140mm square.

Stone roof tiles

There are eleven pieces of stone roof tile, nine of fissile limestone and two of Welsh slate. The limestone tile from fill (55), cellar-like feature [53] is partially complete. It is rectangular, 15mm thick and 245mm wide tapering slightly to 200mm at the top where there is a central peghole 9mm in diameter. Small fragments of limestone remain from fills (46) and (51), pits [45]/[50]. They are only 9mm thick having lost their original surfaces; two have pegholes 8mm in diameter.

The two pieces of dark grey Welsh slate are 2mm thick, the largest measuring 165mm by 120mm, but no pegholes survive.

Limestone tiles have been used for centuries, whilst Welsh slate only became widely used in the 19th century.

Other material

There is a small piece of white plaster with one flat surface and 8-20mm thick from fill (30), pit [27]. A large lump of soft white mortar from context (55), weighing 377g, measures a maximum of c 110mm long by c 70mm wide and c 60mm thick. The

impressions left indicate that it may have filled a large gap.

The only brick fragment is 100mm wide and 55mm thick (2¼ by 3⅞ inches), mould made and has been burnt.

The four lumps of fired clay are hard but brittle and irregular in shape.

Discussion

This material comes from a range of periods and reflects both the survival and eventual demolition or refurbishment of buildings in the immediate area. The ceramic and limestone roof tiles are manufactured fairly locally over a long space of time, while the Welsh slate would have been used in many of the new buildings of the 19th century and later.

6.3 Clay tobacco-pipe by Tim Upson-Smith

A group of 171 clay tobacco-pipe fragments were recovered during the excavation of the Kettering Market Place site. The majority of datable bowls were of mid to late 18th-century date and most of these were recovered from deposits associated with rubbish pits [22] (67 examples) and [28] (28 examples). However, pipes dating to the mid to late 17th century were recovered from two contexts: pit [45] and pit [49]. None of the bowls were marked with the makers' initials or marks.

The bowls dating to the 17th century exhibited average quality burnishing and, in most cases, only partial milling around the lip of the bowl. Those dating to the late 18th century also exhibited average burnishing; four of the bowls were fluted (Fig 29), a style which was not catalogued in the study of Northamptonshire pipes by Moore (Moore 1980). The style, however, is known from Lincolnshire; unfortunately none of the pipes had makers' marks or names to suggest where they had been made. A length of stem with an embossed banded decoration was recovered from context (30), within pit [28] (Fig 29). It is likely to be of mid to late 18th-century date, but again no Northamptonshire parallels have been noted.

The stem fragments measured up to 147mm in length and eleven examples retained their mouthpieces.

Conclusion

Pipes dating to the 18th century are a rare occurrence in Northamptonshire (Moore 1980); the period in general saw a decline in pipe smoking and therefore also in the manufacture of the pipes – a possible reason for this being the increase in popularity at the time of taking snuff. That said though, there does appear to be a slight increase in the number of pipe makers in the eastern part of Northamptonshire and in neighbouring Lincolnshire. For Northamptonshire this trend is particularly noted in Wellingborough and Oundle. Generally though, at the time of Moore's publication, only c 5% of Northamptonshire's datable pipe bowls are of this period.

The late 18th-century bowls recovered during the excavation were very thin and subsequently quite fragile – this fragility, perhaps, contributes to their poor representation in the archaeological record. Also, it was noted that the stems of this period had quite fine bore diameters more typical of the 19th century.

Within the last 30 years there has been an increase in excavations and during the latter part of this period the interest in later post-medieval sites has increased. Whether the seeming decline in pipe manufacture is a reality or whether the archaeological record 30 years ago was biased against finds of the 18th century is a debatable point which could be resolved by looking through the more recent archives for the county in the light of the developer funded work.



Fluted tobacco-pipe bowl (top) and stem with embossed banded decoration (bottom), from fill (30) of stone-lined pit [27], Plot 5, late 18th-century Fig 29

6.4 Dental artefacts by Sophie Riches

The remains of dentures were found in the fill of brick-lined pit [37] in Plot 4. They are made from Vulcanite, which was invented in 1850 and was in use up until the mid 20th century.

The first fragment could be a partial upper denture with the left side missing (Fig 30, top right). The distal portion looks as if it fitted over the tuberosity of the maxilla. The teeth would have been made of porcelain with a depression into which the vulcanite would flow during manufacture.

The largest artefact could be a full upper denture but is more likely a partial denture (Fig 30, top left). At the upper left canine region there appears to be a space as if a natural tooth was present. It could be that the patient also had natural anterior teeth but this is conjecture. It originally had a suction disc to help retention and the porcelain teeth had pins to hold them in the vulcanite.

The final piece is a lower partial denture (Fig 30, bottom). There was a natural tooth in the lower left canine premolar region and also possible natural teeth at the lower left

second molar and lower right second molar. Because of the grooving at the front of the denture it is possible that the owner had natural anterior teeth. The porcelain teeth appear similar to those in the first fragment above.



Remains of dentures of late 19th-/early 20th-century date, from latrine pit [37], Plot 4
Fig 30

6.5 Other finds by Pat Chapman

The ten metal finds comprise three made of lead, four of copper alloy and three of iron.

A probable lead seal (SF10) comes from fill (30), pit [27]. It is disc-shaped, 15mm in diameter and 6mm thick, with the top and bottom surfaces slightly recessed. There is either a badly eroded stamp on one surface or it has been encrusted by some deposit. A strip of lead window came (SF6), 100mm long and 5mm wide, comes from fill (46), pit [45] and a single thin twisted strip of lead (SF2), 4mm wide and c 80mm long, from fill (30), pit [27].

The copper alloy finds include a curved rivet (SF7), 7mm long and the fragment of another from fill (68) and the fragment of a curved buckle or horse harness (SF3) decorated with a roundel decoration from fill (29), pit [27]. The very eroded ring (SF4) from fill (30), pit [27] is made of iron with a copper or brass coating, it has an oval section 7mm wide and 6mm thick with an internal diameter of 14mm and external diameter of 30mm. Finally there is a small blob (SF8) from fill (80), posthole [79].

There are two square-sectioned nails, one is 60mm long and flat headed (SF6), from fill (46), pit [45]; the other (SF9) is 48mm long with a domed head, from fill (30), pit [27].

The iron object (SF1) from fill (17), pit [16] is a U-shaped fitting. Internally it is 25mm wide, one side 90mm long flat rectangular section, slightly tapered from 15-10mm wide with an inner projecting flat oval head 20mm. The bottom of the 'U' and the shorter broken side of 50mm is a square section of 5mm. It could be a staple of some sort.

This small number of finds covers a broad range of origins. The copper alloy rivets and buckle are part of personal items, while the window came at least is part of building fixtures. The ubiquitous nails and the iron object were probably made locally, and part of every day use.

7 ANIMAL BONE

by Karen Deighton

Introduction

A total of 7.6kg (2 archive boxes) of animal bone were collected by hand from a range of contexts during the course of excavation. All contexts were from the 18th and 19th centuries. Five soil samples were also processed for small mammal bones.

Method

The material was washed and air dried. It was then analysed using standard zooarchaeological methods (Baker and Brothwell 1980, Binford 1981, Bull and Payne 1982, Halstead 1985, von den Driesch 1976). Samples were processed using a modified siraf tank; heavy residues were dried and passed through a series of stack sieves (1mm-3.4mm). Fine residues were examined under a microscope.

Results

Fragmentation and surface abrasion were moderate. Frequent evidence of butchery, including 21 examples of chopping, one of sawing and seven knife marks were observed. Six examples of canid gnawing were noted. Three examples of burning from context (25) and one from fill (29), pit [27] were seen.

The following taxa were present:

Table 9: Taxa by context (18th century)

Cut/fill Type	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Chicken	L.ung	S.ung	Total
14/15 Pit	2	6	-	-	1	-	9
16/17 Pit	4	2	-	1	-	-	7
22/25 Pit	2	15	5	-	1	11	34
22/26 Pit	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
27/29 Pit	10	14	3	1	2	3	33
Total	19	37	8	2	4	14	84

Table 10: Taxa by context (19th century)

Cut/fill Type	Cattle	Sheep/goat	pig	dog	horse	chicken	bird	Sm. mam	L. Ung	S. ung	Total
27/30 Pit	4	11	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	19
45/46 Pit	5	4	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	15
37/47 Pit	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	13
49 Layer	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	9
50/51 Pit		3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
56/57 Pit		5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	9
72/73 Posthole	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
7274 Posthole	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
78/80 Posthole		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Total	17	26	7	3	1	1	3	1	6	8	73

Context 52 produced indeterminate bone fragments only

Table 11: Taxa from sieved samples

Cut/fill/type	27/30 Pit	49 Layer	57/58 Pit	50/52 Pit	45/46 Pit
Sample	1	2	3	4	5
Woodmouse (<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>)	1	-	-	-	1
House mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>)	-	-	-	-	-
Small rodent	-	-	-	-	2
Small mammal	3	-	1	1	10
Fish	15	-	5	6	60
Perch (<i>Perca fluviatilis</i>)	-	-	-	-	1
Grayling (<i>Thymallus thymallus</i>)	-	-	-	-	1
Gudgeon (<i>Gobio gobio</i>)	1	-	-	-	-
Amphibian	1	-	-	-	6
Indet large mammal	1	13	1		10
Total	22	13	7	7	91

Available ageing data using tooth eruption and wear is summarised below in table 12.

Table 12: Tooth eruption and wear

Cut/fill Type	Taxa	Element	Side	Age class	Age
22/25 Pit	Sheep/goat	mandible		E	2-3years
27/29 Pit	Sheep/goat	3rd molar	right	E	2-3 years
27/29 Pit	Cattle	deciduous premolar		B	1-8months
27/30 Pit	Cattle	mandible	right	B	1-8months
22/25 Pit	Pig	mandible		D	13-22months

As can be seen from Table 12 not enough tooth eruption and wear data is available for further interpretation. This is unfortunate as tooth eruption and wear provides the most accurate source of ageing. Where the status of epiphyseal fusion could be recorded this suggested young adult animals. Six juvenile bone elements were also recorded.

Metrical data suggests cattle and sheep to be generally larger than in the medieval period, unfortunately this cannot be verified as no data from this period is available for the current site. This apparent increase in stature can be attributed to the stock improvements taking place during the 18th and early 19th centuries (for example the work of Robert Bakewell and the Colling brothers). Unfortunately, not enough metrical data is available for pigs to make any statements with regards to size and not enough data is available to compare stature between the 18th- and 19th-century phases or with other sites. Size differences seen in dog remains from Pit 45 were interesting and illustrate the diversity of the taxa.

Discussion

The assemblage is dominated by domestic 'food animal' (i.e. cattle, sheep and pig). Other food taxa are also present (ie chicken, grayling, perch, gudgeon). Their presence in the pits is possibly due to the disposal of domestic or butchery waste. Again, due to the small size of the assemblage, body part analysis could not be undertaken to establish which of the two waste types is represented. The presence of dog is possibly the result of the disposal of the carcasses of kept animals or strays. The presence of horse could be due to the disposal of the carcass of a work animal. House mouse as a commensal rodent would be a common feature of urban life; wood mouse on the other hand could have arrived in timber or crops transported into the town. Amphibian is possibly intrusive due to the tendency of frogs and toads to burrow to hibernate.

The identifiable fish are all fresh water taxa but whether their presence is the result of commercial or casual angling is difficult to ascertain.

Evidence for chopping on long bones tends to be centred on the epiphyseal ends of the bones - in some cases removing them - suggesting a fairly crude approach to the jointing of carcasses. The knife marks present also seem to relate to dismembering

rather than filleting or skinning. The sawn cattle radius seen in fill (47), pit [37] could be the result of bone working as the mid-shaft was sawn at both ends to form a cylinder.

Comparisons between the two phases are difficult due the small size of the assemblages, however, a greater range of taxa are seen in 19th century.

Conclusion

The assemblage reflects dietary preferences rather than modes of animal husbandry. This is to be expected from an urban site.

8 DISCUSSION

Site origins and development

The excavation uncovered evidence for six of the tenements occupying the southern part of Kettering's Market Place. Whilst their frontages, which faced north towards the Market and west towards Sheep Street, lay outside of the excavated area, associated outbuildings, yards and boundaries were investigated. Where dating evidence existed, the beginning of the site's structural sequence was traced consistently to the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Nothing tangible remained of the medieval buildings that almost certainly once stood within the site to be depicted in 1587 by Treswell (Fig 3). These were presumably cleared *en masse* prior to the post-medieval redevelopment of the southern Market Place; a clearance that appears to have involved the reduction of the original ground level across the entire site.

This would account for the near complete absence of medieval pottery types in a setting where they would normally be well represented. The only features that might pre-date this clearance were the stone lined-well in the north-west corner of the excavated area and a section of ironstone wall foundation to the south which does not relate to any of the buildings mapped in the post-medieval period.

For the remainder of the site, the excavated and cartographic evidence concord; the principal elements of the plots, though heavily truncated, can be seen to conform to the morphology that first appears on Eayre's map of 1721 (Fig 4). Their subsequent development throughout the 18th and 19th centuries is poorly represented by dispersed individual elements such as the stone-lined pits in the yards of Plots 5 and 7. Brick-built structures of the later 19th and early 20th centuries were slightly better preserved and included the large cellar in Plot 3 which appears to have served Payne's Cake Shop recorded on the site from c 1890 until its demolition in 1935.

The demolition and clearance of the post-medieval buildings appears to have been conducted in a highly effective manner, truncating the site for a second time. The ground reduction was particularly pronounced down slope in the western part of the site where little remained of the post-medieval frontage. Modern services were also prevalent in this area. Further truncations were effected when the toilets and market trader's buildings were constructed and the former car park was surfaced.

Post-medieval market economy

Documentary sources have provided a fairly cohesive body of information pertaining to the occupancy and commercial usage of the plots throughout the late 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries. A wide range of trades and services are represented, some being family business operating out of the same premises throughout most of the period in question. Plot 2, for example, appears to have been the premises of a firm of stationers and printers operated by the Dash family for some 90 years (c 1791 - c 1881) before being converted into a temperance hotel at the end of the 19th century.

Other premises retained their association with a particular trade but saw a number of different proprietors pass through their doors. The Plot 4 premises hosted three successive families of bakers in the period c 1762 to c 1861, the longest association being with numerous members of the Mee family who plied their trade there until the 1840s. Similarly, Plot 1 appears to have been a chemists' shop with a number of different proprietors in occupation from the beginning of the 19th century until its demolition in the first quarter of the 20th century

In contrast a more varied number of trades operated from the Plot 5 premises; milliners, chandlers, grocers, boot makers and drapers are listed in the documents. This plot also appears to have stood derelict for some years in the middle of the 19th century at around the same time that the neighbouring building in Plot 6 was demolished. Plot 5, however, survived and was eventually used as council offices prior to being demolished along with the rest of the row.

Despite the changes of fortune which clearly befell Plot 5, the late 18th/19th centuries appear to have enjoyed a period of commercial stability. This trend continued until the later 19th-century when larger institutions began to supplant the smaller concerns. These included the establishment of a temperance hotel (c 1891), the YMCA (c 1900), a cake shop (c 1890; one of a chain owned by the Gold Street resident John F Payne) and council offices (c 1900).

Perhaps because of the severe levels of truncation, little in the way of material culture for the documented trades was discovered as a result of the excavation. The most compelling marriage of archaeological and documentary evidence related to Plot 4, where the remains of a set of broken dentures were found in a latrine pit to the rear of a property recorded in the 1891 census as being occupied by one Ernest E Ashby, dentist's assistant.

The pottery assemblage, particularly the 18th-century wares recovered from the stone-lined pit in Plot 5's yard, was indicative of the solid consumption of the mercantile class in this period. It also provides comparative material for other Northamptonshire town centre sites. The most significant finds assemblage, however, was arguably the clay tobacco pipes where a number of previously unknown bowl designs were noted.

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Maps

Map of Kettering by Ralph Treswell, 1587 (NRO 4434)

Map of Kettering by T Eayre, 1721 (NRO 1161)

Plan of the Market Place, Kettering by John Hennell, 1785 (reproduced in Kettering Market Charter 750th Anniversary 1227-1977; NRO ROP1354)

A plan of the town of Kettering in the county of Northampton by Robert Smith, 1826 (NRO 1587)

1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, 50", 1884

Ordnance Survey map, 25", 1900

Ordnance Survey map, 25", 1926

Appendix 1: Pottery assemblage by context, type (common name) and sherd count/weight (g)

Context/cut Type	15/14 Pit	17/16 Pit	23/22 Pit	25/22 Pit	29/27 Pit	30/27 Pit	33/32 Pit	46/45 Pit	49 Layer	51/50 Pit	52/50 Pit	57/58 Pit	61/53 Pit	Total
Potterspury								1/5						1/5
Lyve/Stan B								2/20			1/10			3/30
Cistercian													1/5	1/5
Midland Yellow						1/31		5/15	1/5	4/110	2/25			13/186
Midland Purple		1/8			23/200			5/180	1/170	1/20	2/20			33/ 2398
Glazed red earthenware					1/10	9/162					1/10			11/182
Midland Black			3/55	1/5	3/89	13/199		14/135		3/10				37/493
Iron-glazed pancheon		1/43		3/36	11/680	38/940	2/60	4/75	2/21					61/ 1855
Manganese glazed ware	1/1			9/22	18/625	50/670		4/45						82/ 1363
Feathered slipware					3/40	19/600	1/25	2/10			1/10			26/685
Tin glazed earthenware 'Delft'				3/4	27/487	16/80		3/20				2/10		51/601
Frechen imitation stoneware				1/77	6/278	23/1426		1/4	1/10		1/15			33/ 1810
Sgraffito ware				2/6										2/6
Nottingham				38/19	3/40	49/970	1/5							91/

THE MARKET PLACE, KETTERING

Context/cut Type	15/14 Pit	17/16 Pit	23/22 Pit	25/22 Pit	29/27 Pit	30/27 Pit	33/32 Pit	46/45 Pit	49 Layer	51/50 Pit	52/50 Pit	57/58 Pit	61/53 Pit	Total
stoneware				3										1208
White salt-glazed stoneware				8/23	21/220	51/720	1/11					1/5		82/979
Creamware							3/75							3/75
Whieldon-type creamware				4/14										4/14
Porcelain						4/70								4/70
Pearlware							1/3							1/3
Westerwald stoneware									1/10					1/10
Mocha ware							1/20							1/20
Joggled slipware							1/3							1/3
Heavy duty coarseware					1/340	7/2180								8/2520
Total	1/1	2/51	3/55	67/380	117/4809	280/8048	11/202	41/509	6/216	8/140	8/90	3/15	1/5	548/14521
Context date	1680 - 1740	C18-19	C18	c 1760	c 1750	c 1750	1830-50	c 1700	c 1700	c 1700	c 1700	C18	C16	



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