

The Old Rectory, Clifton, Nottinghamshire

Report on the Results of an Archaeological Watching Brief



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Summary

- Trent & Peak Archaeology were commissioned by Tomlinson Building Ltd to conduct an archaeological watching brief in advance of the construction of three new dwellings with associated landscaping, access and parking facilities, in the grounds of the existing property at the Old Rectory, Village Road, Clifton, Nottinghamshire. The site was centred on SK 54608 34897 and the watching brief was conducted in accordance with the conditions set by Nottingham City Council (Planning Permission Reference 15/00539/PFUL3).
- The site lies within the Clifton Village Archaeological Constraint Area, and also within the Clifton Conservation Area. A Written Scheme of Investigation was produced by Trent & Peak Archaeology and approved by the City Archaeologist for Nottingham, Scott Lomax (Owen 2018).
- Archaeological monitoring and recording were conducted during the excavation and construction of a new driveway in November 2018. This was recorded as Area 1.
- Machine excavation of Area 1 revealed layers of made ground associated with the current and former driveways and garden landscaping of the Old Rectory. Two circular features were seen at the extreme north of Area 1. These were investigated and identified as natural features relating to modern bioturbation.
- No significant archaeological features, finds or deposits were revealed during the course of the excavation in Area 1.
- Machine excavation of the gardens associated with the Old Rectory (Area 2), commenced in December 2019 with the excavation of 3 ground investigation trenches, one in the centre of each plot. No archaeological remains were encountered.
- Plot 7 was reduced to below the level of the Edwalton Member Mudstone and the spoil used to raise plots 5 and 6.
- Archaeological monitoring and recording were conducted during ground reduction and excavation of footings for plots 5, 6 and 7. The monitoring confirmed that the area had been extensively landscaped and levelled.
- No significant archaeological features, finds or deposits were revealed during the course of this watching brief.

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Tomlinson Building Ltd to conduct an archaeological watching brief in advance of the construction of three residential dwellings, with associated landscaping, access and parking, in the grounds of the Old Rectory, Village Road, Clifton, Nottinghamshire, centred on SK 54608 34897 (Figure 01).
- 1.2 An approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by Trent & Peak Archaeology in 2018 outlining a program of archaeological monitoring and recording designed to mitigate the potentially destructive impact of the proposed works on any preserved sub-surface archaeological remains (Owen 2018).
- 1.3 The watching brief for Area 1 commenced in November 2018 and was conducted in accordance with the relevant ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014a; 2014b). The work was monitored by qualified staff from Trent & Peak Archaeology.
- 1.4 The watching brief for Area 2 commenced 5th December 2019 and was completed 8th January 2020. This was conducted in accordance with relevant CIFA guidelines (ClfA 2014a; 2014b).

2 Site Background

2.1 Geology and Topography

- 2.1.1 The village of Clifton is approximately 5 miles southwest of Nottingham City centre, situated at a height of 45m aOD within the eastern floodplain of the River Trent.
- 2.1.2 The development site is situated on the north-west side of Clifton Village and is bounded to the north and east by The Old Rectory and Village Road respectively and to the south and west by residential buildings and gardens (SK 54608 34897, Figure 1).
- 2.1.3 The underlying geology of the site consists of Edwalton Member – Mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 237 and 228 million years ago during the Triassic period. No superficial deposits have been recorded (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.2.1 The development area lies within the Clifton Village Archaeological Constraint Area, and within the Clifton Conservation Area.
- 2.2.2 The Old Rectory is a Grade II listed building (LEN: 1270419) dating to the early 19th century, with 20th century alterations. Limited evaluations have taken place in the vicinity of the site which primarily concern Clifton Hall located c. 100m to the west.
- 2.2.3 The site is located approximately 500m from the eastern boundary of the Church of St Mary, a Grade I listed building. The earliest parts of the current church building are believed to date to the 12th century, but probably replace an earlier 11th century building (LEN: 1270419).
- 2.2.4 The village takes its name from the Old English *Clif* meaning an escarpment, hill-slope or riverbank; and *tun*, referring to an enclosure, farm or village. The area's medieval origins are evidenced by the listing for Clifton in the Domesday Book, where it is stated that:

- 2.2.5 Countess Gytha had 2 ½ caratures of land taxable. Land for 5 ploughs. William (Peverel) has 2 ploughs in lordship and 4 Freeman, 19 villagers and 8 smallholders who have 9 ploughs. A priest and a church, 1 mill, 12d; meadow, 12 acres. There is also, Ulfkell had and has from the King 1 bovate of land taxable and 1 villager with 2 oxen. Meadow, 1 acre. (Ralph son of Hubert had) 2 bovates of land taxable which belong to Barton.
- 2.2.6 A trial trench evaluation, undertaken c. 450m to the east of the site within Grovewood Cottage, revealed a series of small Georgian wall structures relating to a former stable block (Keyworth 2017).
- 2.2.7 Excavations to the south of Clifton Hall within c. 500m of The Old Rectory revealed no significant archaeological finds, features or deposits. To the north of the hall, structural remains consisting of brick and stone were uncovered, which were interpreted as being post-medieval in date. Other walls of a similar date were revealed in the immediate vicinity of the hall (Lomax, *Pers Comms.* 2018).
- 2.2.8 A watching brief carried out in advance of a housing development to the south of Clifton Hall, on grounds formerly belonging to the Hall, uncovered the remains of a retaining wall used for terracing, consistent with the site's previous use as a landscaped garden (*ibid.*)

3 Relevant Legislation and Guidance

3.1 Planning background and Proposed development

- 3.1.1 A planning application was submitted to Nottingham City Council in March 2015 (planning ref: 15/00539/PFUL3) ahead of planned residential development.
- 3.1.2 To facilitate the groundworks on land at the Old Rectory, which was thought could potentially contain *in-situ* archaeological deposits, communication with the Nottingham City Archaeologist advised that a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was required. To achieve this, a condition was attached to the permission which stated:

No development involving the breaking of ground shall take place unless a written specification for the implementation of an archaeological watching brief, during the course of the development, has first been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The specification shall include arrangements for:

a) the recording of any finds made during the watching brief and for the preparation of a final report;

b) the deposition of the records of finds, and any significant finds, capable of removal from the site, in a registered museum; and

c) proposals for the publication of a summary of the final report in an appropriate journal. The agreed archaeological watching brief shall subsequently be enacted.

Reason: To ensure that any archaeological remains of significance are safeguarded in accordance with Policy 11 of the Aligned Core Strategy and Policy BE16 of the Nottingham Local Plan.

3.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.2.1 Developments of this nature, and their impact upon the historic environment, are addressed by the 2019 Revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), published by the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), and the NPPF Planning Practice Guide *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* (DCLG 2014). This now supersedes the 2018 NPPF.

3.2.2 Section 16, Paragraph, 199, of the revised NPPF states that:

199. Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

3.2.3 The watching brief was conducted in line with standard methodology prescribed in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) document *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014b). All work also adhered to the CIfA *Code of Conduct* (2014a).

4 Aims and Objectives

4.1 The overall aim of the programme of archaeological works was to identify any archaeological remains to be affected by any intrusive aspects of the development and to achieve an appropriate level of *preservation by record* in accordance with *NPPF paragraph 186* (2018).

4.2 More specific aims for the project include:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site
- To assess the vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site
- To assess the potential for the survival of environmental evidence

4.3 The project objectives were:

- To identify and record any remains of archaeological or palaeoenvironmental significance.
- To create an ordered site archive to aid in post-excavation analysis and reporting.
- To recover any finds or relevant environmental material in order to aid in the analysis and dating of any archaeological remains found on the site.

5 Regional Research Objectives

5.1 The archaeological watching brief was conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined in the *East Midlands Heritage Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* by Knight *et al.* (2012), hosted by the ADS as part of the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (EMHERF) Interactive Digital Resource.

5.2 The archaeological mitigation had the potential to inform on the following questions:

High Medieval (c. AD1066 - 1485)
7.2 Rural Settlement
1. How can we elucidate further the development of nucleated villages, and in particular the contribution of the Danelaw to changes in village morphology?
3. How can we improve our understanding of the form, evolution and function of buildings within rural settlements and establish the extent of surviving medieval fabrics?

6 Methodology

- 6.1 Where possible, all ground works related to the development were subject to continuous archaeological monitoring by a qualified archaeological supervisor in accordance with the relevant ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014b).
- 6.2 The principal contractor ensured the use of a toothless ditching bucket during machine excavation so that a clean surface was exposed and the attendant archaeologist could inspect the deposits revealed.
- 6.3 All works were carried out in accordance with an approved WSI prepared by TPA (Owen 2018) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (ClfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (ClfA 2014b) and *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014a).
- 6.4 In Area 1, excavation for the new driveway was conducted to a depth of c. 0.50 – 0.90m below ground level (BGL), which was significantly higher on the northeast and east of the site owing to a raised garden/landscaped area. Representative sections were recorded demonstrating the site stratigraphy where it differed.
- 6.5 The works carried out in Area 2 consisted of ground investigation trenches in the centre of each plot, the reduction of the ground level by approximately c.1.5m of Plot 7 and the excavation of footings for Plots 5 and 6.
- 6.6 In Plot 5, the excavation of footings was conducted to a depth of c.2m due to unstable ground. Representative sections were recorded and photographed to demonstrate the stratigraphy.
- 6.7 In Plot 6, the excavation of footings was conducted to a depth of c.1.4m. Representative sections were photographed and recorded to demonstrate stratigraphy.
- 6.8 Written records were maintained as laid down in the TPA recording manual (TPA 2015).

7 Results

7.1 Area 1

- 7.1.1 Area 1 consisted of an irregularly-shaped area located south-east of the house (Plate 1, Figure 02). The area was stripped prior to the archaeologist's arrival, exposing at the base a deposit of friable red clay and mudstone with frequent ceramic building material (CBM), sandstone and charcoal inclusions (1007). This was likely to be a mixture of redeposited or imported material mixed with hardcore, in order to provide a hard base-layer for the driveway area.
- 7.1.2 (1007) was cut by two features: [1008] and [1009]. [1008] was an ovoid feature measuring 0.56m x 0.45m x 0.15m and containing a single, loose silty dark brown fill mixed with CBM rubble (1011) (Figure 03, DR. 07). This is probably the result of bioturbation, either in the form of an animal burrow or a tree or shrub bole, most likely the latter.
- 7.1.3 [1009] was a circular feature with a diameter of 0.80m and a depth of 0.08m which contained a single loose greyish-brown coarse sand (1010) (Figure 03, DR. 06). The level of disturbance and the nature of the fill suggested it was likely to be a natural feature, probably the result of root disturbance.
- 7.1.4 Sealing (1007) and forming the base of the trench in the southern end of the area was (1006). As this was already excavated upon the archaeologist's arrival it is not known if [1008] and [1009] cut this layer or were sealed by it. The deposit was seen to be between 0.1 and 0.3m thick, although it was not fully excavated in the southern part of Area 1 and therefore the full depth is unknown. (1006) consisted of a well-mixed dark brown and orange clayey silt and CBM with frequent charcoal flecks. As with (1007) the deposit appears to be a levelling or bedding layer for the driveway construction.
- 7.1.5 To the north-east and east of the site (1006) was sealed by a layer of dark brown clayey silt with flecks of sandstone inclusions, (1002). This averaged 0.30m thick and is probably made ground deposited to raise the area adjacent to the current driveway for landscaping. Above (1002) was 0.40m of light greyish-yellow brown subsoil, (1001), which was in turn sealed by (1000), a 0.20m thick layer of dark brown sandy silt affected by heavy bioturbation from shrubbery, trees and ivy.
- 7.1.6 Further to the south (106) was sealed by a series of modern concrete and tarmac driveway layers (1005), (1004) and (1003), which collectively totalled no more than 0.42m in depth (Plate 2).

7.2 Area 2

- 7.2.1 Area 2 was situated within the gardens to the south of the Old Vicarage building, and contained three separate plots, numbered 5-7 (Figure 02).
- Plot 5*
- 7.2.2 The ground within the area of Plot 5 was very soft, to the point that machining was called off on several occasions. Due to this instability, the footings for this plot were excavated to a depth of 2m. The natural substratum (1017) was encountered within the base of the trench and comprised red clay and mudstone of the Edwalton Member. Overlying this was a rubble layer 0.15m deep (1030), most likely deposited as a levelling or drainage layer during the landscaping of the area.
- 7.2.3 (1030) was sealed by (1019), a layer of made ground associated with the landscaping of the Rectory gardens 0.3m deep (Plate 3). This consisted of a firm greyish-brown sandy silt. This deposit was cut by several modern or late post-medieval ceramic drains, along with a red

brick manhole [1029], which appear to form part of the original drainage system for the Old Rectory (Plate 10). Due to the depth of the trench and the instability of the trench sides it was not possible to investigate this feature further.

7.2.4 The entire plot was sealed by (1026), a deposit of dark loamy made ground topsoil 0.6-0.8m deep.

7.2.5 A large sump was excavated in the area of the north-eastern footings without archaeological supervision, in an attempt to drain the area.

Plot 6

7.2.6 The footings for Plot 6 were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.4m. The natural substratum (1017) was encountered at a depth of 0.45m below ground level (BGL). As with Plot 5, this was overlain by (1019) (Plate 8).

7.2.7 The plot was sealed by a deposit of modern made ground (1023) 0.60-0.80m deep, consisting of a dark loamy clay.

Plot 7

7.2.8 Plot 7 was reduced to a depth of approximately 1.5m. The natural substratum (1017) was encountered within Plot 7 at a depth of 0.65m BGL. This was overlain by landscaping deposit (1021) which had a thickness of 0.60m (Plate 5) and was composed of light yellowish-brown sandy silt. The depth of this deposit is double the thickness seen in the other plots, which may be due to the building up of a lower area of ground to form the garden landscape.

7.2.9 A yellow sandstone patio surface [1022] was situated directly above (1021), which was 4.4m x 1.75m in size [Plate 6]. Prior to excavation this area was covered by vegetation.

Courtyard

7.2.10 Reduction of the courtyard area exposed a made ground deposit of red clay (1034) which appeared to be composed of redeposited natural clay. This deposit was used to level the area below the Old Rectory prior to construction.

7.2.11 Truncating the redeposited clay (1034) was a construction cut [1032] for a brick culvert likely to be of late post-medieval or early modern date [1031] (Figure 02 inset; Figure 03, DR. 05). The culvert was constructed of red bricks 240mm x 100mm x 60mm in size and bonded with mortar and had a semi-circular shape. The construction cut was filled by (1033), a mixed backfill deposit of reddish-brown clay with CBM inclusions (Plate 11)

7.2.12 At some point after the culvert was built, a hole was knocked through the eastern portion of the curved top for a clay pipe to join the drainage system.

7.2.13 It is likely that culvert [1031] is part of the same drainage system as the red brick manhole uncovered in Plot 5.

8 Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 No finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance were encountered during the course of this watching brief.
- 8.2 No contexts of medieval or older date were encountered. All contexts appear to be post-medieval or later and associated with the construction and use of the Old Rectory, both in terms of landscaping the grounds and drainage for the building itself.
- 8.3 As no archaeological remains were uncovered, it was not possible to address the Regional Research Objectives detailed in Section 5.

9 References

British Geological Survey 'Geology of Britain Viewer' *British Geological Survey* [website] (2020) <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.htm>, accessed 15th January 2020.

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Appendix 1: Plates



Plate 1: Driveway area overview shot. Scale = 2 x 1m



Plate 2: South-east facing representative section, north-east of Area 1. Scale = 1 x 1m



Plate 3: Plot 5. South-east facing section showing made ground (1018). Scale = 1 x 1m



Plate 4: Plot 6. North-east facing section showing made ground (1019). Scale = 1 x 1m



Plate 5: Plot 7. South-east facing section showing subsoil/made ground (1021). Scale = 1 x 1m



Plate 6: Sandstone slab surface [1022]. Oblique view looking north. Scale = 1 x 1m

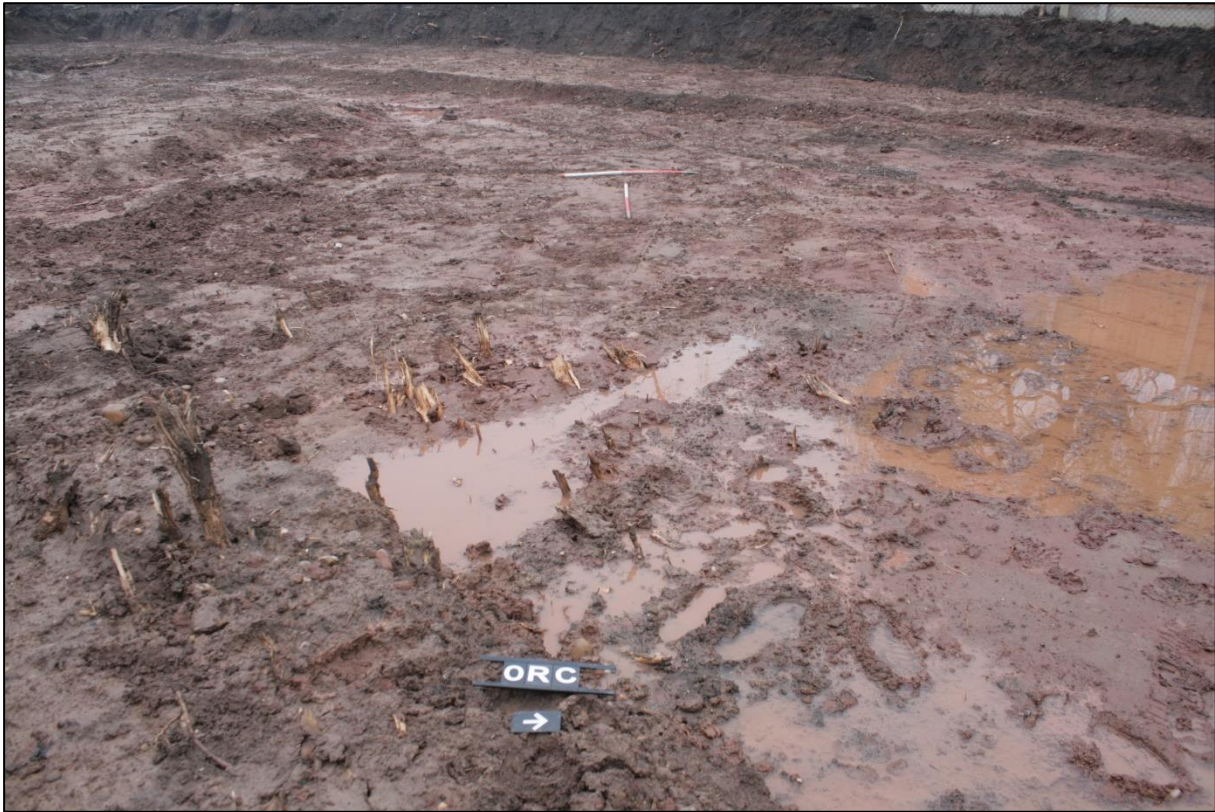


Plate 7: Plot 7 after reduction. Looking West. Scale = 2 x 1m



Plate 8: Plot 6 north-west facing representative section. Scale = 1 x 1m



Plate 9: Plot 5 north-west facing representative section. Scale = 1 x 1m



Plate 10: Plot 5 working shot. [1029] Red Brick Manhole uncovered by trench collapse of south east facing trench wall. No scale



Plate 11: Brick Culvert [1031] uncovered by trial pit in courtyard. Scale = 1 x 1m

Appendix 2: Context Register

Context	Area	Type	Description	Thickness (m)
1000	1	Layer	Topsoil for Driveway/Area 1	c.0.3m
1001	1	Layer	Subsoil for Driveway/Area 1	0.3m
1002	1	Layer	Clayey silt made ground	0.37m
1003	1	Layer	Concrete Driveway	0.08m
1004	1	Layer	Tarmac, north-east area 1 only	0.08m
1005	1	Layer	Loose, Broken concrete	0.1m-0.4m
1006	1	Layer	CBM Rubble	>0.2m (Not fully excavated)
1007	1	Layer	Redeposited natural clay with rubble	Not fully excavated
1008	1	Cut	Natural feature – tree/ burrow. Bioturbation	0.15m
1009	1	Cut	Natural feature – tree/ burrow. Bioturbation	0.08m
1010	1	Fill	Fill of [1009]	0.08m
1011	1	Fill	Fill of [1008]	0.15m
1012	1	Layer	Dark Brown silt – possibly buried Topsoil	0.2m – 0.02m
1013	1	Layer	Tarmac. Extending across Area 1	0.08m
1014	1	Layer	Type 1 Road stone	0.06m-0.14m
1015	2	Layer	Topsoil – Area 2	0.05m
1016	2	Layer	Subsoil Gi pit 1. Plot 5. Same as – (1020) (1021)	0.04m
1017	2	Layer	Edwalton Member Mudstone – Natural Geology. same as – (1025) (1028)	N/A
1018	2	Layer	Made Ground G.I. Pit 1, Plot 5	0.4m
1019	2	Layer	Made Ground/Landscaping G.I. Pit 2, Plot 7	0.3m
1020	2	Layer	Subsoil G.I. Pit 2, Plot 6. Same as – (1016) (1021)	0.15m
1021	2	Layer	Subsoil G.I. pit 3, Plot 7. Same as – (1016) (1020)	0.6m

1022	2	Surface	Yellow Sand stone Surface/Paved area. West of site, Plot 7	L = 4.4m, W= >1.75m, D=0.05m
1023	2	Layer	Topsoil, mixed with modern made ground from reduction of Plot 7, Plot 6. Same as – (1026)	0.8m
1024	2	Layer	Buried/Pebbly topsoil, Plot 6	0.06m
1025	2	Layer	Reddish Clay natural – Same as (1017) (1028)	N/A
1026	2	Layer	Topsoil, mixed with modern made ground from reduction of Plot 7, Plot 5. Same as – (1023)	0.6m-0.8m
1027	2	Layer	Pebbly topsoil, Plot 5. Same as – (1024)	0.06m
1028	2	Layer	Reddish Clay natural – Same as (1017) (1025)	N/A
1029	2	Structure	Red Brick and tile manhole and pipes, plot 5	c.1.3m
1030	2	Layer	Rubble/pebble layer, Plot 5	0.15m
1031	Courtyard	Structure	Red Brick Culvert	>0.4m (not fully excavated)
1032	Courtyard	Cut	Construction cut for Culvert [1031]	Not fully excavated
1033	Courtyard	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [1032]	Not fully excavated
1034	Courtyard	Deposit	Possible redeposited red clay	Not fully excavated
1035	Courtyard	Structure	Brick footings for old rectory	Not fully visible

Appendix 3: Index of Archives and Arrangements for Deposition

<i>Field Records</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Number</i>
Watching brief record sheets	Record of visit and work carried out	11
Context register	Register of context numbers and descriptions	1
Context sheets	Record of features and deposits	36
Photo record sheet	Record of photographs taken	2
Digital photographs	All views	187
Site drawings	[1003] plan and section. Scale 1:20 Representative section. Scale 1:20	21
<i>Documents</i>		
<i>Documents</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Number</i>
Written scheme of investigation	Statement of the aims, objectives and methodology for the project.	1
Health & Safety	Safe working statement & risk assessment	1
Report to client	Report of findings of the watching brief.	

The site archive is currently held at the offices of Trent & Peak Archaeology, Unit 1, Holly Lane, Chilwell, Nottingham, NG9 4AB. The archive will be deposited with the Nottingham City Council and a copy of the report will be lodged with Nottingham City Council.

Appendix 4: Figures

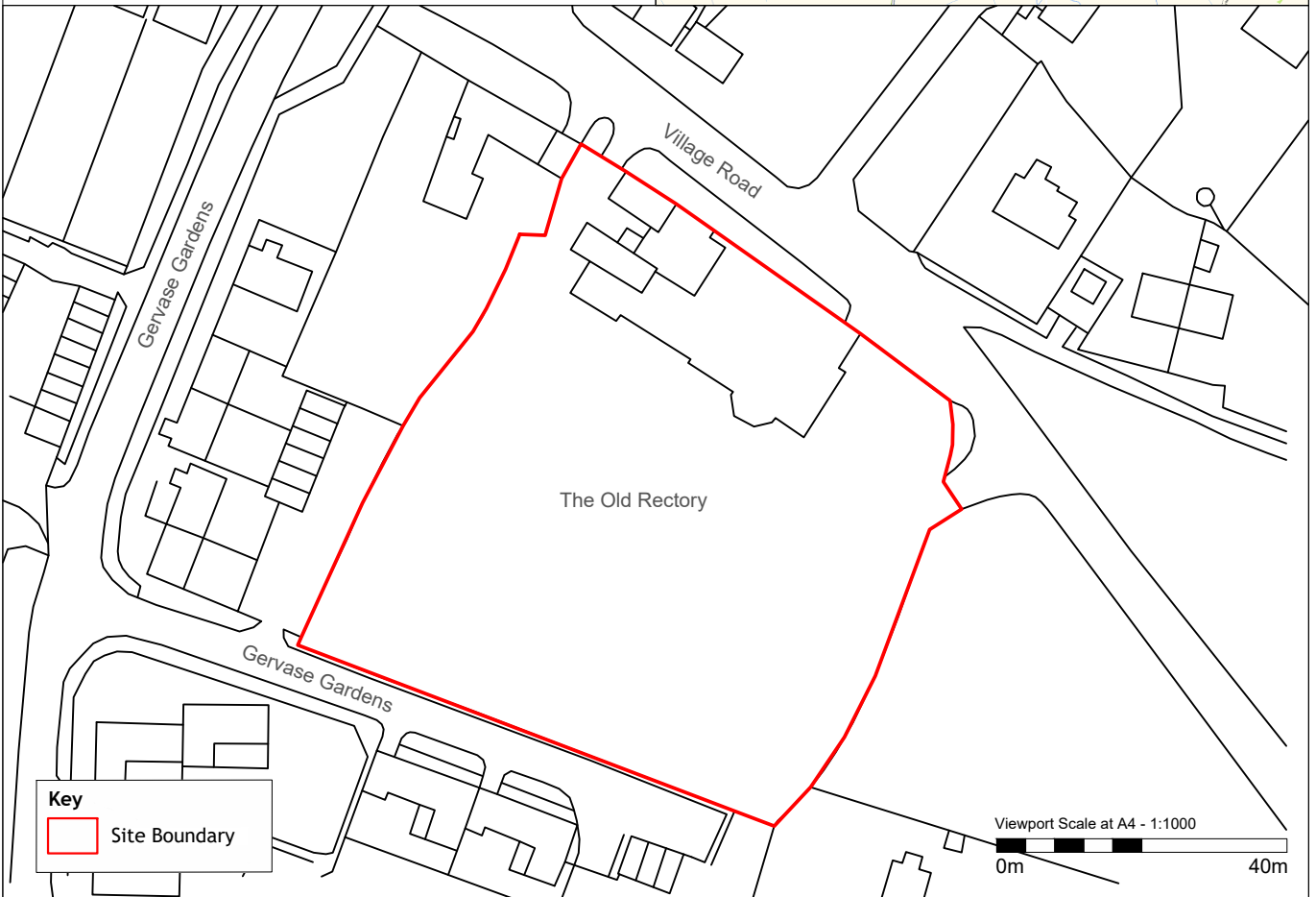
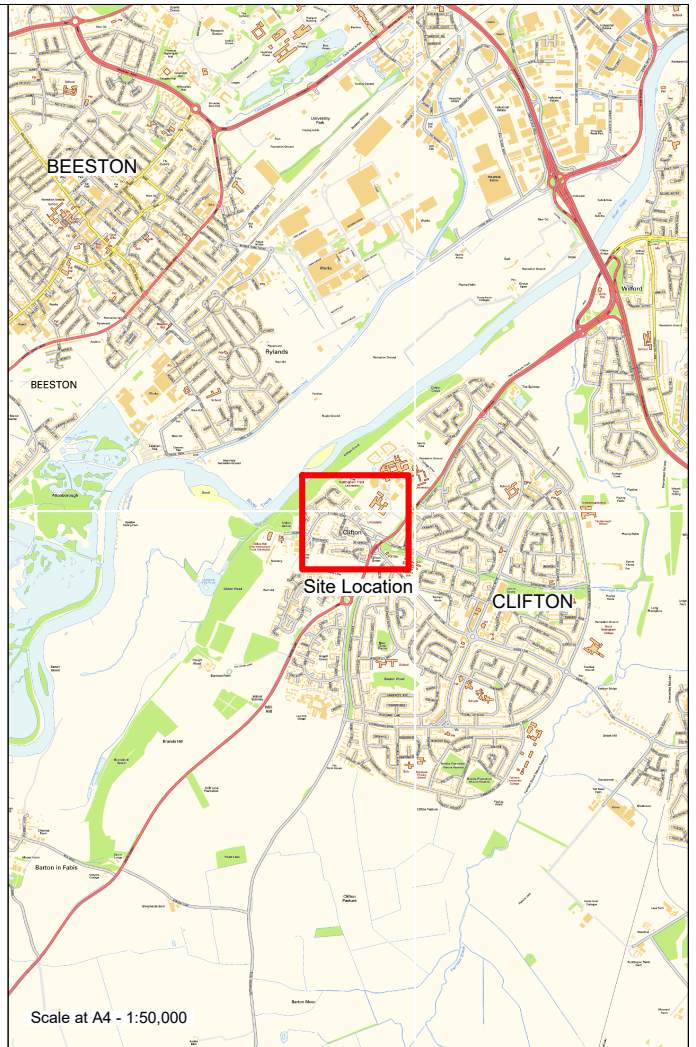
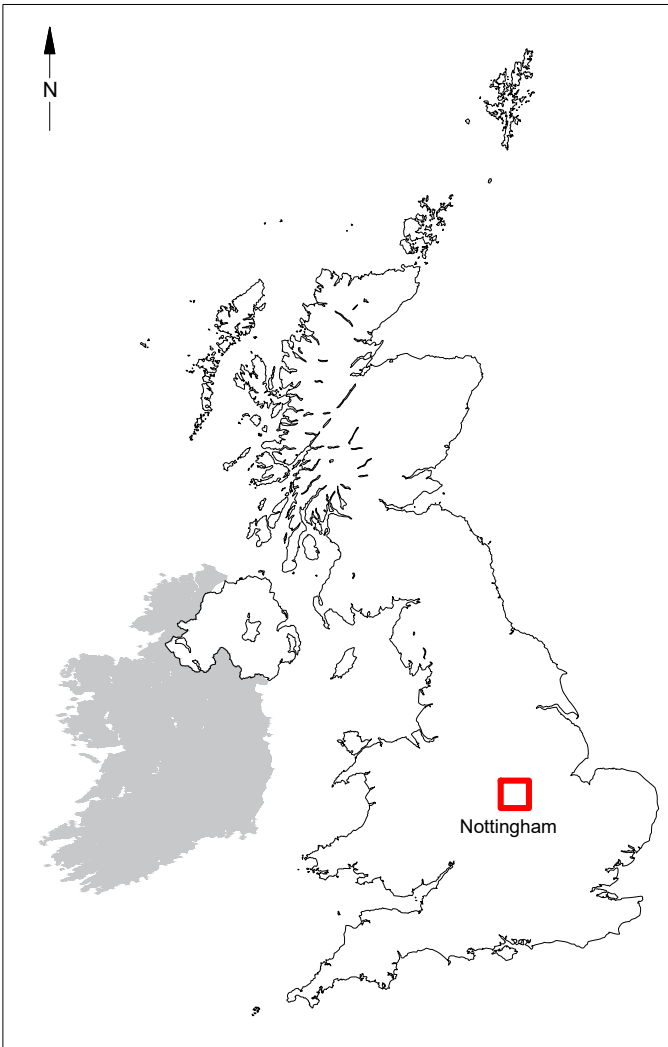


Figure 01 - Site Location Plan
 ORC - The Old Rectory, Clifton, Nottingham

Scale at A4 - Varies
 Drawn by MH

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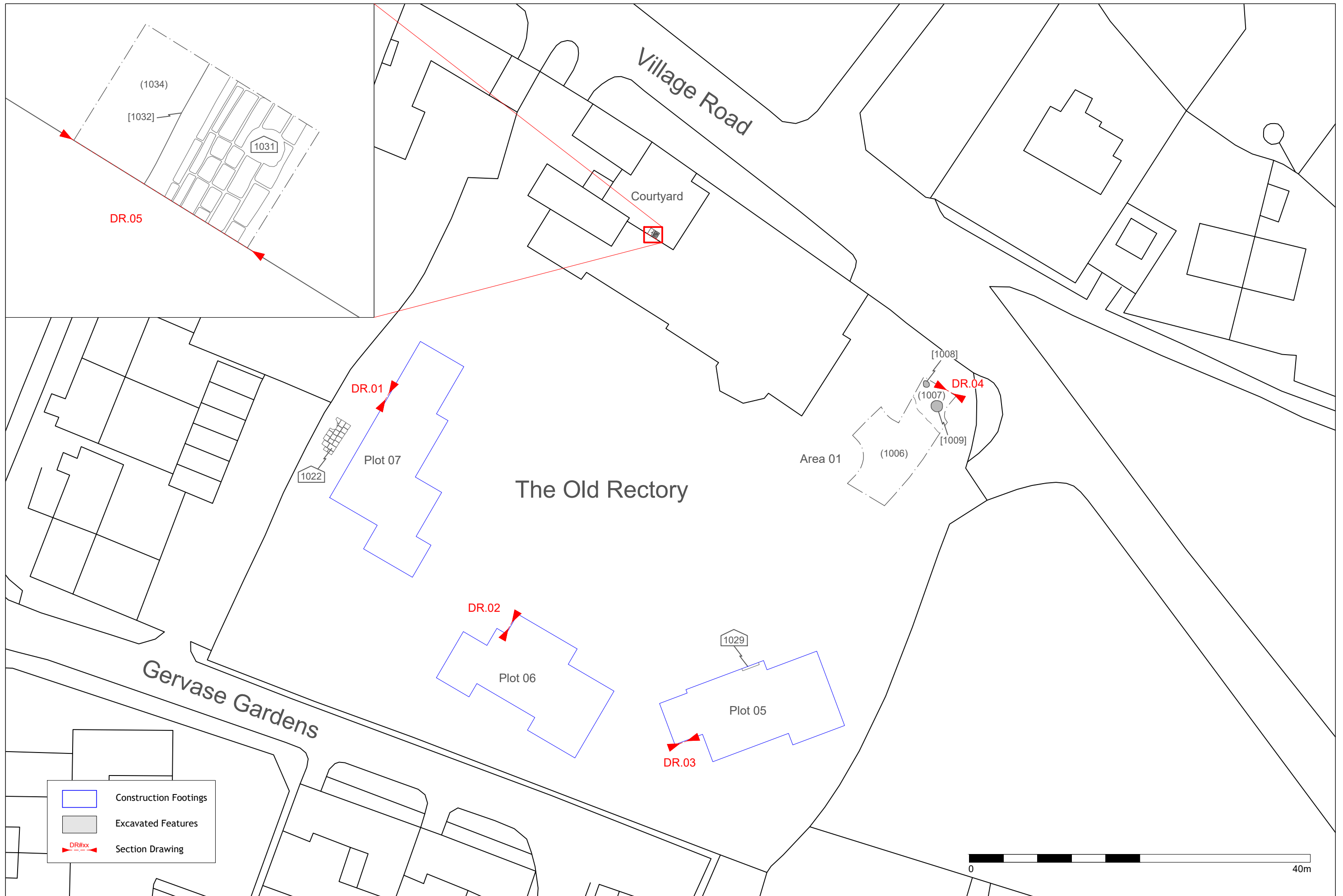
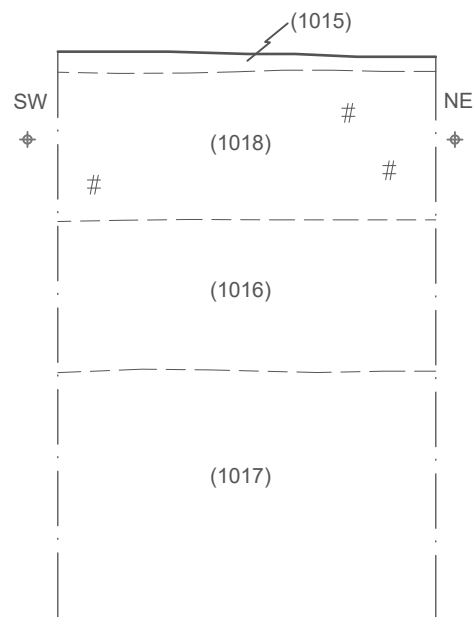


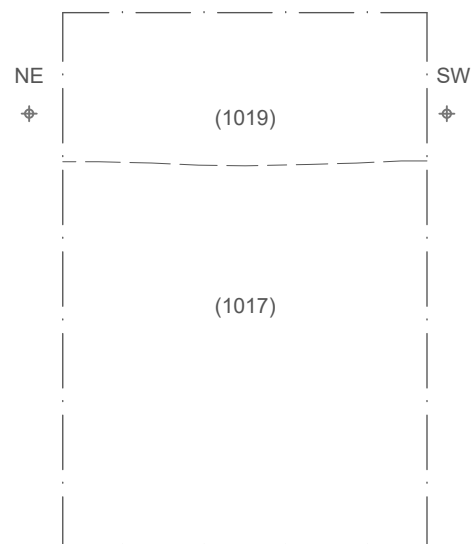

Figure 02 - Site Plan
 ORC - The Old Rectory, Clifton, Nottingham

Scale at A3 - 1:400
 Drawn by MH

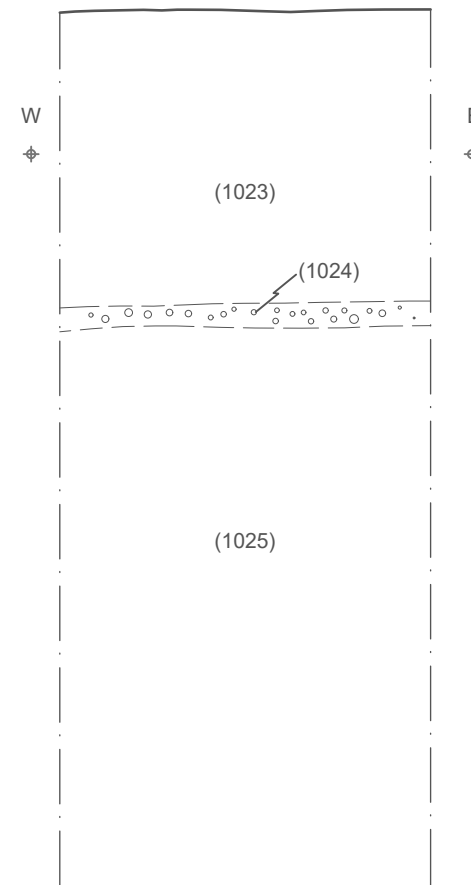
DR.01
South East Facing Section of Plot 01



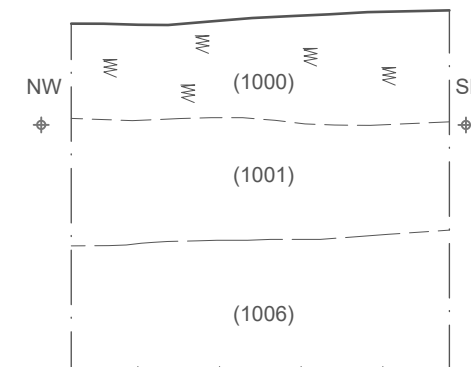
DR.02
North West Facing Representative Section of Plot 02



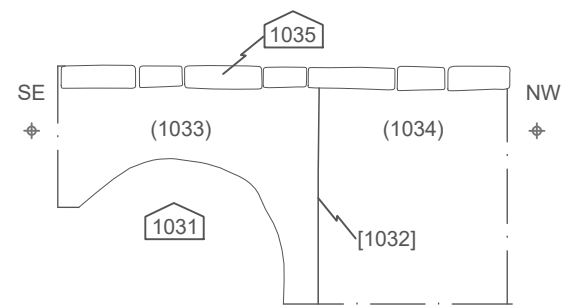
DR.03
South Facing Representative Section of Plot 05



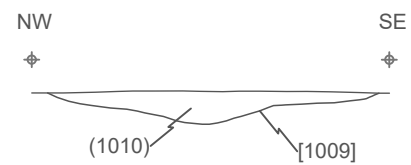
DR.04
South West Facing Representative Section



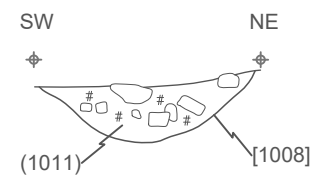
DR.05
North East Facing Section of Culvert 1031



DR.06
South West Facing Section of Tree Bole [1009]



DR.07
South East Facing Section of [1008]



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OASIS ID: trentpea1-383392

Project details

Project name	The Old Rectory, Clifton, Nottinghamshire
Short description of the project	Trent and Peak Archaeology were commissioned by Tomlinson Building Ltd to conduct an archaeological watching brief in advance of the construction of three new dwellings with associated landscaping, access and parking facilities, in the grounds of the existing property at the Old Rectory, Village Road, Clifton, Nottinghamshire. The site lies within the Clifton Village Archaeological Constraint Area, and also within the Clifton Conservation Area. Machine excavation of Area 1 revealed layers of made ground associated with the current and former driveways and garden landscaping of the Old Rectory. Two circular features were seen at the extreme north of Area 1. These were investigated and identified as natural features relating to modern bioturbation. No significant archaeological features, finds or deposits were revealed during the course of the excavation in Area 1. Machine excavation of the gardens associated with the Old Rectory (Area 2), commenced in December 2019 with the excavation of 3 ground investigation trenches, one in the centre of each plot. No archaeological remains were encountered. Plot 7 was reduced to below the level of the Edwalton Member Mudstone and the spoil used to raise plots 5 and 6. Archaeological monitoring and recording were conducted during ground reduction and excavation of footings for plots 5, 6 and 7. The monitoring confirmed that the area had been extensively landscaped and levelled. No significant archaeological features, finds or deposits were revealed during the course of this watching brief.
Project dates	Start: 01-11-2018 End: 08-01-2020
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ORC - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	15/00539/PFUL3 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Site status (other)	Archaeological Constraint Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	CULVERT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country England

Site location NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NOTTINGHAM NOTTINGHAM The Old Rectory, Clifton, Nottingham

Postcode NG11 8NE

Study area 3000 Square metres

Site coordinates SK 54608 34897 52.908406072145 -1.187927381394 52 54 30 N 001 11 16 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Trent and Peak Archaeology

Project brief originator Nottingham City Council

Project design originator Tom Hooley

Project director/manager Tom Hooley

Project supervisor Andy Douthwaite

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Tomlinson Building Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient ADS

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Brewhouse Yard

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title The Old Rectory, Clifton, Nottinghamshire: Report on the Results of an Archaeological Watching Brief

Author(s)/Editor(s) Cousins, T.

Author(s)/Editor(s) Douthwaite, A.

Other bibliographic details 194/2018

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