



**Archaeological observation, investigation, recording
analysis and publication of works on land at
Manor Works, 50 Church Street, Cogenhoe
Northamptonshire
December 2018**

Report No. 19/12

Author: Jonathan Elston

Illustrator: Olly Dindol



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Project Manager: Paul Thompson
Site Code: ENN109032
NGR: SP 83110 60889

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Animal bone: Sander Aerts BA MA

Illustrations: Olly Dindol BSc

OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		OASIS No: molanort1- 342316	
Project title	Archaeological observation, investigation, recording, analysis and publication of works on land at Manor Works, 50 Church Street, Cogenhoe, Northamptonshire, December 2018		
Short summary	MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned by Kevin Kiddle, Arcteck Designs on behalf of St. Peters Court Limited to carry out archaeological observation, investigation recording, analysis and publication of works on land at Manor Works, 50 Church Street, Cogenhoe Northamptonshire. The works identified post-medieval pits and an undated ditch.		
Project type	Watching brief		
Site status	None		
Previous work	None		
Current land use	Barn and yard		
Development type	Extension and refurbishment		
Future work	Unknown		
Monument type/period	Post-medieval		
Significant finds	Post-medieval pottery		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County	Northampton		
Site address	50 Church Street, Cogenhoe.		
Postcode	N/A		
OS coordinates	SP 83110 60889		
Area (sq m/ha)	c2000 sq m		
Height aOD	c80.8 to 81.7m		
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	MOLA		
Project Brief originator	Northampton County Council Assistant Archaeological Advisor		
Project Design originator	MOLA		
Project Director/ Manager	Paul Thompson (MOLA)		
Project Supervisor	Yvonne Wolfram-Murray (MOLA)		
Sponsor or funding body	St. Peters Court Limited		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date (dd-mm-yy)	03/10/18		
End date (dd-mm-yy)	15/11/18		
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Content	
Physical	Northamptonshire Museums ENN109032	Pottery, Animal bone	
Digital		Site records, plans, sections	
Paper		report, photographs.	
BIBLIOGRAPHY			
Title	Journal/monograph or unpublished MOLA report		
Serial title & volume	Archaeological observation, investigation, recording, analysis and publication of works on land at Manor Works, 50 Church Street, Cogenhoe, Northamptonshire, December 2018		
Author(s)	MOLA Northampton Reports 19/12		
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Abstract

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned by Kevin Kiddle, Arcteck Designs to carry out archaeological observation, investigation, recording, analysis and publication of works on land at Manor Works, 50 Church Street, Cogenhoe, Northamptonshire. The works identified post-medieval pits and an undated ditch.

1 INTRODUCTION

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned by Kevin Kiddle, Arcteck Designs on behalf of St. Peters Court Limited to carry out archaeological observation, investigation, recording, analysis and publication of works on land at Manor Works, 50 Church Street, Cogenhoe, Northamptonshire (NGR SP 83110 60889, Fig 1).

Condition 8 attached to the planning application (S/2016/0265/FUL) required that a programme of archaeological works was undertaken, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG, 2018), to mitigate the effects of the development on the archaeological resource.

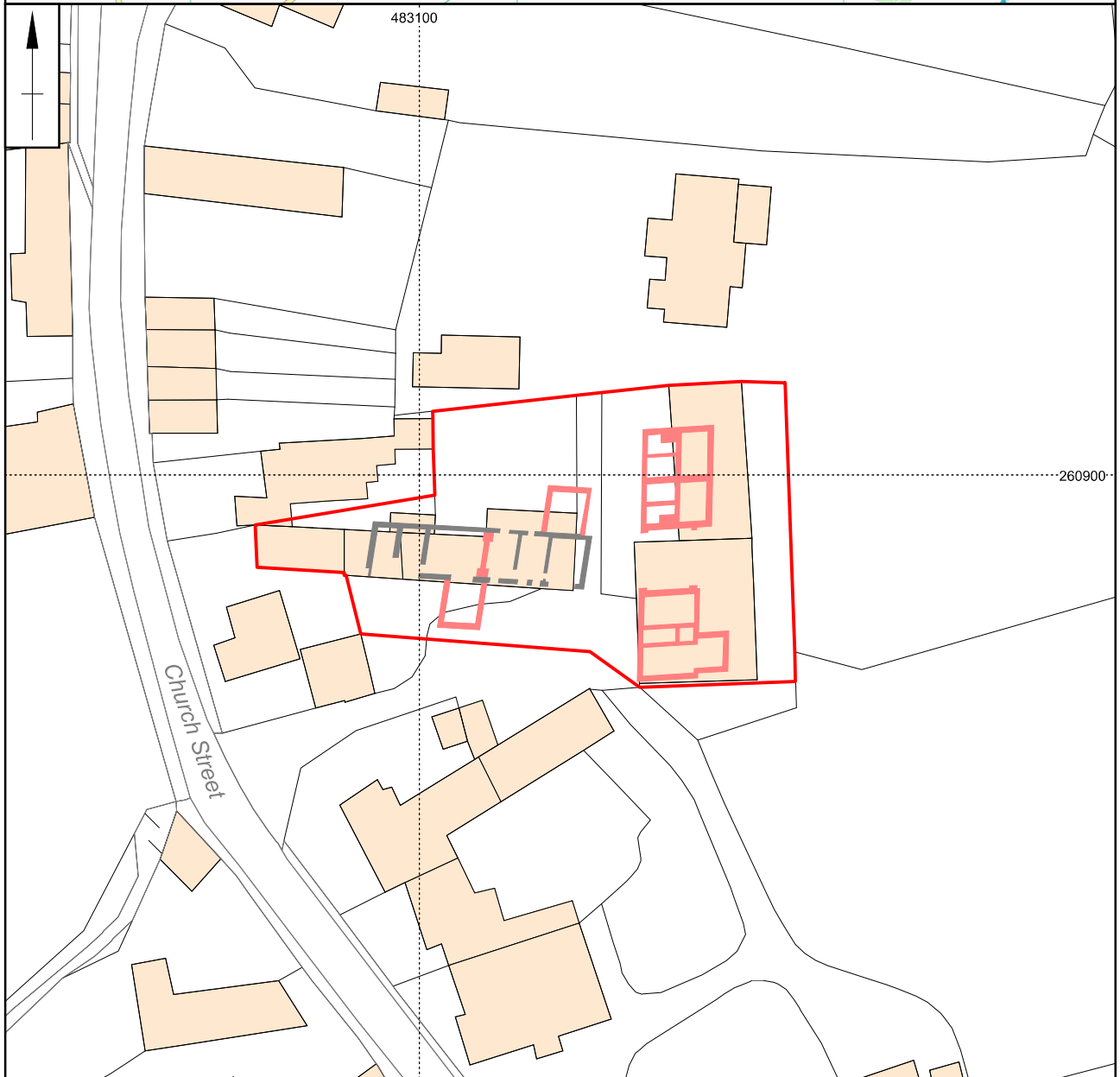
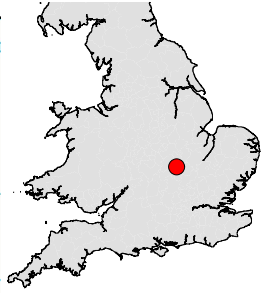
The investigation requirement was outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by MOLA (Thompson 2018) in compliance with the instruction from the Assistant Archaeological Advisor for Northamptonshire County Council.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location, topography and geology

The site lies to the east of Church Street in Cogenhoe village, located 7.1km to the east of Northampton. The site is generally flat and lies at c80.8 to 81.7m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

The geology of the site has been mapped as comprising Northampton Sand Formation – Ironstone Ooidal. Sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 170 to 174 million years ago in the Jurassic Period (BGS 2018). Superficial geology is typical stagnogley soils Wickham 2 (Soils of Eastern England Sheet 4) (LAT 1983).



2.2 Historical and archaeological background

The Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (HER) was consulted (Received 19th February 2018) for documented historic environment assets within and around a centre point in the proposed development area. A search area of 300m radius surrounding the proposed development area was applied (Appendix 1).

No designated or un-designated heritage assets including Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks or Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Conservation Areas are recorded as being within the development area.

Two prehistoric records lie within the search area. Fieldwalking 1.0km east of the site showed Neolithic and Bronze Age finds at Roe Farm (ENN103509). Two small flints discovered in St Peter's Way evaluation indicates potential (ENN14528) for activity of prehistoric date in the area.

Roman remains in the Cogenhoe area include a Roman urn found in 1847 during work on the new railway (MNN21479 and ENN9137). This lies 0.9km south of the site. A 4th-century coin was found in the garden of No.16 Station Road (MNN21492 and ENN9116) which lies 0.2km south of the site.

Previous archaeological works

Previous archaeological works in the local area include one watching brief and two, evaluations. An evaluation, 0.2km west of the site, in 2015 at Penn's Orchard (ENN107961 and MNN170117) excavated seven trenches of which four contained archaeological features comprising a number of postholes, one of which contained a single sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery. This may possibly be from a building or structure.

In 1996 at St Peter's Way an evaluation (ENN14528) found three gullies and four postholes but unfortunately none contained any finds.

A watching brief in 2001 on St Peter's Church, 0.2km north-west of the site, found two articulated east-west inhumation burials that were left in situ. The Church is medieval, built in the 13th century (ENN100950).

Many of the HER records relate to Listed Buildings situated in the historic core of the village, to the east.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

In order to examine the archaeological resource within the proposed development area the objectives of the investigation were to:

- Establish the level, condition and identification of any archaeological features which may have survived previous on-site construction work.
- Identify, investigate and record all archaeological deposits, exposed during the ground works;
- Determine and record the date, extent, character, state of preservation and depth of burial of any archaeological deposits;
- Recover any artefacts that may assist in the development of pottery type series within the region;
- Establish the relationship of any archaeological deposits within the wider contemporary landscape;
- Create a permanent archive and record of the archaeological information collected during the course of the fieldwork and analysis

The national and regional research frameworks documents for the East Midlands (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012) were consulted during the investigation. The archaeological remains identified at this site were not sufficient to directly address any of the relevant research questions.

4 OBSERVATION & INVESTIGATION METHODOLOGY

The archaeological investigation was undertaken over the area of intrusive groundworks associated with the development (Fig 1).

All works were carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014a), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014b). All work conformed to the Historic England procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (HE 2015).

Archaeological mitigation comprised the continuous observation of removal of overburden and any access or service routes, followed by the investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are revealed as outlined in the Archaeological Brief (NCC 2018).

A toothless grading bucket was used for the removal of topsoil and subsoil down to the final formation level or identified archaeological deposits.

Any archaeological deposits encountered were sampled sufficiently to determine their date and character and recorded using standard MOLA procedures (MOLA 2014).

All site recording procedures are detailed in MOLA Northampton's in-house manual (MOLA 2014), which is issued to all staff. All archaeological features were given a unique context number with deposits described on *pro-forma* context sheets to include details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds.

Archaeological features were plotted on plans at 1:20 scale as outlined in the Archaeological Brief (NCC 2018). Buildings, other significant remains or areas of complex stratigraphy, and sections will be drawn in greater detail at 1:20 or 1:10 scale, as appropriate. All levels were related to Ordnance Datum.

A photographic record was maintained by high resolution digital photography exceeding 12 megapixels. Images of the site were taken prior to, and during excavation. Detailed images of individual features and feature groups were taken as needed. All photographs, except general images and those for publication include a suitable photographic scale.

Finds were collected by context, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (ClfA 2014c; Watkinson and Neal 1998). Unstratified animal bones and modern material were not collected.

Material that comprises a large quantity of a standard product (e.g. brick or tile) were retained as a sub-sample representing its typical composition.

No environmental samples were taken during the works due to mixed nature of the site's stratigraphy and the depth of intrusive works did not damage any sealed deposits or suitable archaeological features.

All groundwork and associated spoil heaps were scanned with a metal-detector. No uncontrolled metal detecting was permitted. No finds coming under the definition of 'treasure' were found.

Finds were appropriately packed and stored in stable conditions, by context and in accordance with recognised best practise (Watkinson and Neal 2001; Walker 1990).

No human skeletal remains were encountered during the course of the works.

No significant archaeological deposits or structural remains were encountered that require preservation in situ.

5.1 **Summary**

The invasive groundworks within the development area were monitored through several site visits. The works involved new footings being excavated for extensions to pre-existing building and underpinning of the walls of the building located within plots 1 and 2. After demolition of the buildings on the east area of the site, two new footings were excavated for a new building located within plots 3, 4 and 5 (Fig 2 and 3).



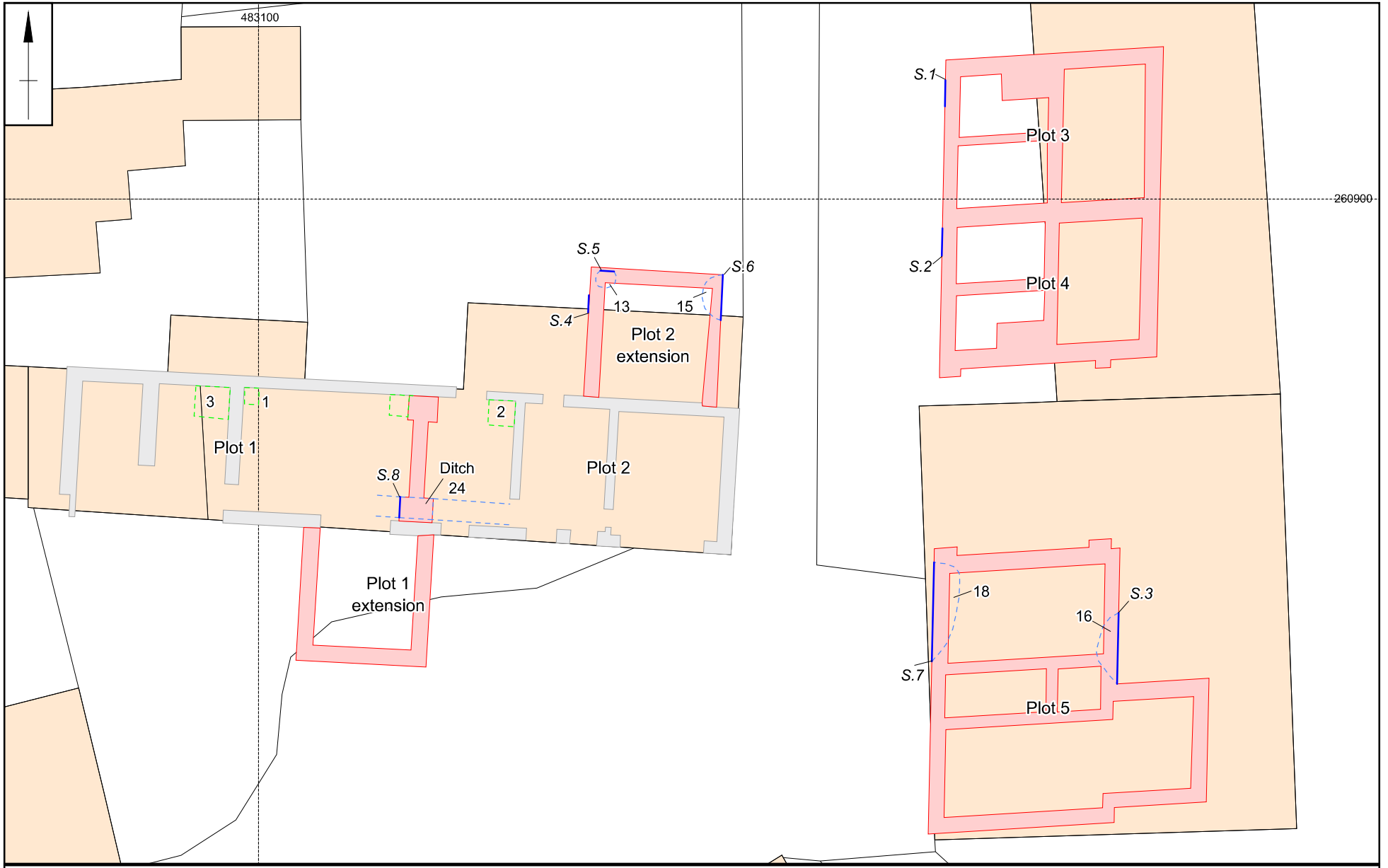
Plot 5 foundation trenches, looking south-west Fig 2

The excavated foundation trenches were 0.6m to 0.8m wide and between 0.8m to 1.1m deep with vertical sides (Fig 2).

Scale 1:200 (A4)

Plan of buildings, foundation trenches and archaeology

Fig 3



- Underpinning
- Excavated section
- Archaeology
- Standing building
- Foundation trench

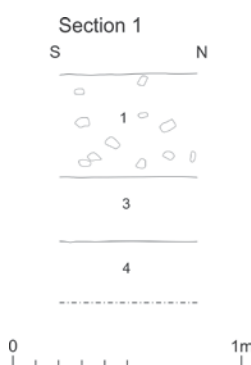
For the underpinning of the walls, varying sized and shaped pits (Fig 2, labelled 1-3) were excavated to below the foundation level of the walls, approximately 0.5m in depth (Fig 4).



Underpinning pit 1 (plot 1), looking north Fig 4

5.2 Site stratigraphy

The natural horizon was identified in all the new foundation trenches across the development area (Figs 2, 3 and 5). The natural geology was yellow-brown sandy clays (04) with frequent limestone inclusions and was encountered 0.3 to 0.5m below the current ground level. Over the majority of the site, the natural geology was overlain by mid grey-brown sandy loam subsoil (03) that was 0.3m thick and contained occasional brick fragments and stones. Covering the site was a layer of mixed grey-brown sandy clay (recorded as 01, 05 and 06) that was between 0.2m and 0.5m thick with frequent limestone fragments, large stones and brick fragments dating to the late 19th century. The demolition of the buildings on the eastern part of the site had left remnants of the rubble mixed into the surface of the ground.

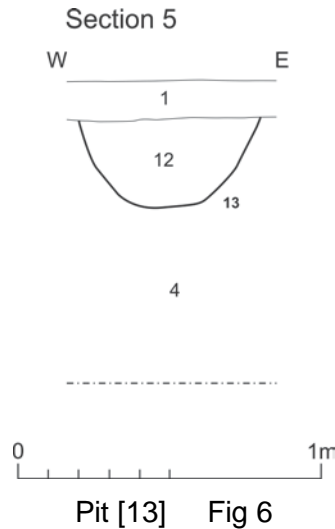


Plot 3-representative section Fig 5

5.3 Post-medieval pits

Four post-medieval pits were identified across the site, two were within plot 2 extension and two within the foundation trenches of plot 5. The pits in plot 2 extension were oval in plan and loosely aligned north to south (Fig 3).

Pit [13] on the north-east corner of the extension measured 1.4m long by 0.60m wide and had U-shaped profile that was 0.30m deep (Fig 5). Filled by brown-grey clay loam (12) the pit contained fragments of blue and white transfer printed ware dating to the 19th century. It was not possible to collect the pottery sherds due to the depth of the trench.



To the east, Pit [15] measured 2m long by 1.6m wide and was 0.6m deep. It had a wide shallow profile onto an uneven concave base (Fig 7). With a similar fill to pit [13] small fragments of transfer printed ware were also observed in the fill.



Pit [15], looking west Fig 7

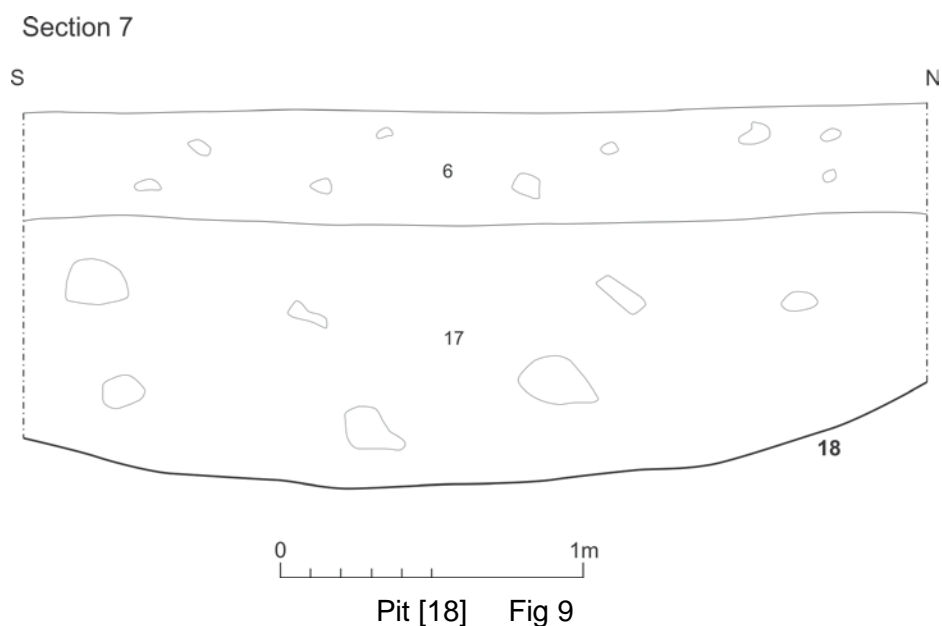
In the eastern area of the development site within plot 5 there was two large pits also loosely orientated north to south (Fig 3).

Pit [16] measured 2.2m long by 0.9m wide by 0.71m deep and had a shallow wide profile onto a concave base (Fig 8). The pit contained two fills; the initial fill (07) comprised dark brown silty clay that was 0.11m thick and contained a single sherd of pottery dating to the 18th century. The fill appeared to be a natural accumulation of loamy silty clay and was overlain by orange-brown sandy clay (08) that was 0.6m thick. The pit appeared to have been intentionally infilled after an initial period of being left open.



Pit [16], looking east Fig 8

Pit [18] extended beyond the foundation trench to the north and south, and measured over 3m long by 2m wide (Fig 9). The fill (15) comprised mid grey-brown sandy clay with stone rubble throughout and was 0.8m thick. Fragments of blue and white transfer printed ware pottery were visible in the fill but were not collected due to the depth of the foundation trench.



5.4 *Undated ditch*

Within the building, located between plots 1 and 2 (Fig 3) a new division wall foundation was excavated. Against the southern wall there was a ditch aligned east to west. The ditch [24] had a U-shaped profile that was 1.96m wide by 0.51m deep and was filled by brown-grey silty clay (23) that contained charcoal flecks, stone and brick fragments. The ditch appeared to extend to the east and west but was not visible on the surface in either of the adjacent rooms.



Ditch [24], looking east Fig 10

6 THE FINDS

6.1 The pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 20 sherds with a total weight of 587g. It was all post-medieval, and mostly modern, and was recorded using the conventions of the Northamptonshire County Ceramic Type-Series (CTS), as follows:

MPUR:Midland Purple Ware, 1450 – 1750. 1 sherd, 51g

F410: Tin-Glazed Earthenware, 17th – 18th century. 1 sherd, 84g,

F426: Iron-glazed Earthenware, 18th century. 1 sherd, 33g.

F1000:Modern Earthenwares, late 18th century +. 18 sherds, 470g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The wares are all common finds in the region.

The sherd of F410 from context 7 is a complete albeit rather worn, small “ointment pot” with a pale blue glaze on both surfaces. Such vessels are typically of 18th century date, and fairly common. One of the fragments of F1000 from context 1 is a plate bearing the mark of Grove and Stark, who operated the Palissey Works at Longton in Staffordshire between 1871 and 1885 (Godden 1992, 295).

Context 6 sherds are all from a single white preserve jar. The base is stamped with the mark of “SK Maling Newcastle”, dating to the second half of the 19th century.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Context	MPUR		F410		F426		F1000		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	187	L19thC
7	-	-	1	84	-	-	-	-	18thC
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	274	M19thC
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	MOD
25	1	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	M15thC
26	-	-	-	-	1	33	-	-	18thC
Total	1	51	1	84	1	33	18	470	-

6.2 The animal bone by Sander Aerts

A small animal bone assemblage of 16 fragments was collected. The assemblage comprises of common domesticated mammals, including cattle, horse and pig. The remains were recorded using the NISP (number of identified specimens). The identifications per context are summarised in table 2.

Table 2: Number of identified remains per taxa/context.

Context	Cattle	Horse	Pig	LM	UM
1	-	1	2	2	7
23	2	-	-	1	-
25	-	-	-	1	-
Total	2	1	2	4	7

LM=large mammal, UM=unidentified mammal

7 CONCLUSION

The site is located off a small lane and is set back behind the street frontage in what would have been yard areas and storage buildings.

The earliest cartographic evidence for the site is the Ordnance Survey map of 1885 which show the buildings that are still present on the site. The plots of land extended to the east into areas covered with sparse trees, beyond these plots were open fields.

The identified archaeological features which comprised post-medieval waste pits and a possible drainage ditch that were encountered during the investigation, are consistent with this setting.

Although the scope of the works and view of the archaeological resource were limited it is likely that the site has a low potential for any further archaeological features and that any identified would likely date to the post-medieval or modern periods.

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MOLA Northampton

29th January 2019

Revised 11th February 2019

APPENDIX 1:

Table 2: Historic Environment Record (HER) data: Monuments

HER No	Details of results	Grid Reference
MNN910	Shrunken Village, Cogenhoe	Medieval to modern SP 83082 60945
MNN15870	Church of St Peter, Cogenhoe	Grade II * Listed Building. Medieval SP 8302 6104
MNN21479	Roman find spot	Romano-British cremation urn and coins found during construction of the railway SP 8300 6100
MNN21492	Find spot from 16 Station Road, Cogenhoe	Roman coin 4th century SP 8302 6068
MNN21504	West of Mill Lane	Medieval / Post medieval pond. Area deserted by AD 1630. SP 831 611
MNN21505	East of Mill Lane	Medieval / Post medieval closes with house platforms SP 8327 6113
MNN27262	Earthworks West of Mill Lane	Medieval / Post medieval closes with house platforms SP 83174 61129
MNN27263	Unspecified Village Earthworks	Aerial photography SP 829 610
MNN34555	Coach house, Cogenhoe Rectory	WW2 Home Guard Guard Room SP 8307 6100
MNN110322	No. 16 Church Street	Farmhouse dated 1684 SP 83184 60694
MNN110362	St Peters Church	13th century with 14th and 15th century additions. SP 83021 61044
MNN110363	Chest Tomb	SE of Chancel, St Peters Church. Mid 18th century SP 8303 6103
MNN110364	Chest Tomb	SE of Chancel, St Peters Church. Mid 18th century SP 8303 6103
MNN110536	No. 9 and No. 12 Mill Lane	Pair of cottages dated 1734 SP 83186 61034
MNN110537	The Grange (formerly listed as the Rectory)	Mid 17th century Rectory building SP 8306 6103
MNN110538	No. 46 Church Street	17th century house SP 83098 60861
MNN110539	No. 43 Church Street (The Close) and attached wall	Mid to late 17th century house SP 8305 6090
MNN110540	No. 49 Church Street	Early to mid 18th century House SP 8305 6096
MNN110541	No. 62 Church Street	Early to mid 18th century House SP 8307 6093
MNN110542	Manor House, Church Street	House dated 1672 SP 8311 6084
MNN110543	Shepstone House, Church Street	Early 18th century house SP 8308 6080
MNN110544	No. 15 Church Street (The Pheasantry)	Early 18th century former Farmhouse SP 83122 60720
MNN110653	Boundary Wall	18th century SP 8311 6102
MNN110654	No. 8, 10 and 12 Mill Lane	Mid / late 17th century dwellings SP 8310 6098
MNN110665	Barn adjacent to 45	Barn converted to cottage dated SP 8305 6094

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	Church Street	1677	
MNN116892	St Peters Church yard	Medieval to modern	SP 8300 6104
MNN116894	Vicarage	Post-medieval to modern	SP 8305 6103
MNN117396	Extractive pit?	Aerial photograph. 1750 to 1999	SP 8328 6060
MNN135268	Open Field System	Medieval to modern	SP 83 61
MNN142838	Holloway East of Mill Lane	Medieval / Post-medieval route way	SP 83284 61057
MNN142839	Extractive pit?	Medieval / post-medieval quarry north of Church	SP 83011 61092
MNN142940	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval field system	SP 83314 61046
MNN142941	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval field system	SP 83083 61173
MNN163736	Boundary wall	1800 – 1999	SP 8310 6081
MNN163737	Boundary wall	1800 – 1999	SP 8310 6082
MNN163738	Boundary wall	1800 – 1999	SP 8309 6084
MNN163739	Boundary wall	1800 – 1999	SP 8306 6091
MNN163740	Boundary wall	1800 – 1999	SP 8307 6094
MNN163741	Boundary wall	1800 – 1999	SP 8307 6094
MNN163742	Boundary wall	1800 – 1999	SP 8306 6094
MNN163743	Boundary wall	1800 – 1999	SP 8309 6100
MNN163744	Boundary wall	1800 – 1999	SP 8304 6101
MNN163745	Boundary wall	1800 – 1999	SP 8300 6101
MNN164751	Modern House	1800 – 1999	SP 8306 6062
MNN164752	Modern House	1800 – 1999	SP 8308 6062
MNN164753	Modern House	1800 – 1999	SP 8309 6062
MNN164754	Modern House	1800 – 1999	SP 8311 6061
MNN164755	Modern House	1800 – 1999	SP 8313 6061
MNN164756	Modern House	1800 – 1999	SP 8312 6075
MNN164757	Modern House	1800 – 1999	SP 8314 6078
MNN164758	Modern House	1800 – 1999	SP 8312 6080
MNN164759	Modern House	1800 – 1999	SP 8305 6098
MNN164760	Modern House	1800 – 1999	SP 8307 6099
MNN164761	Modern House	1800 – 1999	SP 8310 6103
MNN164762	Modern House	1800 – 1999	SP 8314 6105
MNN164763	Modern House	1800 – 1999	SP 8306 6096
MNN164764	Modern House	1800 – 1999	SP 8309 6096
MNN164992	Modern House	1800 – 1999	SP 8317 6065
MNN170069	Cogenhoe Memorial	War	Built AD 1921. Moved 1973 SP 8307 6099
MNN170117	Possible Anglo Saxon building		Eleven possibly associated post holes were found during trenching. A single sherd of AS pottery was recovered from one of the post holes. SP 8292 6085
MNN170118	Gulley		Gully aligned north-south. No artefacts but may be associated with possible Saxon structure to SP 8288 6084

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		the east.	
MNN170119	Gulley	Gully aligned east-west. No artefacts but may be associated with possible Saxon structure to the east.	SP 8293 6082
MNN170120	Ditch and Gulley	Ditch aligned north-west to south-east. Gully aligned east-west. No artefacts present.	SP 8296 6082
MNN170390	Baptist Chapel	1910 – 2007	SP 8305 6067

Table 3: Historic Environment Record (HER) data: Listed Buildings

HER No	Details of results	Grid Reference	
235465	Barn adjacent to No. 45	Grade II. Dated 1677	SP 8305 6094
235460	Chest tomb	Grade II. Mid 18th century	SP 8303 6103
235461	Chest tomb	Grade II. Mid 18th century	SP 8303 6103
235459	Church of St Peter	13th century with 14th and 15th century additions. Grade II* listed	SP 8302 6104
1432915	Cogenhoe War Memorial	Grade II. Erected 1921. Moved to present site in 1973	SP 8307 6099
235455	Manor House	Grade II. Dated 1672	SP 8311 6084
235462	No. 15 The Pheasantry	Grade II. Former 18th century Farm house	SP 8312 6072
235454	No. 16 Manor Farm house	Grade II. Dated 1684 with 19th and 20th century additions	SP 8318 6069
235464	No.43 The Close and attached wall	Grade II. Mid late 17th century altered 19th century house	SP 8305 6090
235456	No.46 Manor Cottage	Grade II. House 17th century with 19th and 20th century additions.	SP 8309 6086
235466	No.49 Church Street	Grade II. Early to mid 18th century house.	SP 8305 6096
235457	No. 62 Church Street	Grade II. Early to mid 18th century House	SP 8307 6093
235468	No. 8 and 10 and No. 12. Honeysuckle Cottage	Grade II. Pair of dwellings formerly one farmhouse. Mid late 18th century	SP 8310 6098
235469	No. 9 and 11	Grade II. Pair of cottages dated 1734 with 20th century alterations.	SP 8318 6103
235463	Shepstone House	Grade II. Early 18th century house	SP 8308 6080
235458	Former Rectory	Grade II. Mid late 17th century	SP 8306 6103
235470	The Grange	Grade II. 18th century wall. Boarder Mill Lane.	SP 8311 6102

Table 4: Historic Environment Record (HER) data: Events

HER No	Details of results	Intervention	Grid Reference
ENN109032	Manor Works, Cogenhoe	Watching Brief (awaiting report)	SP 8311 6088
ENN108260	War Memorial, Cogenhoe	Historic England Survey	SP 8307 6099
ENN107961	Penn's Orchard, Cogenhoe	Evaluation in 2015. Severn trenches of which four contained archaeology. Single sherd of AS pottery from one posthole.	SP 8290 6080
ENN108450	Baptist Church, Cogenhoe	Building Survey in 2015 ahead of conversion to dwelling	SP 8305 6067
ENN100950	St Peters Church, Cogenhoe	Watching Brief and Test Pit during 2001. Three articulated burials found but left in-situ.	SP 8302 6104
ENN103045	Listed Building	Listed Building Survey pre 1996	SP 83995 60800
ENN14528	St Peters Way, Cogenhoe	Evaluation in 1996 – four trenches containing three undated gullies and four undated postholes. Two small flint flakes recovered.	SP 828 607
ENN14618	Medieval or post-medieval closes and house platforms. West of Mill Lane, Cogenhoe	Walkover survey	SP 831 611
ENN103000	Listed Building	Listed Building Survey pre 1987	SP 83083 60973
ENN102963	Listed Building	Listed Building Survey pre 1987	SP 83066 61037
ENN102955	Listed Building	Listed Building Survey pre 1987	SP 84125 60687
ENN102936	Listed Building	Listed Building Survey pre 1987	SP 83030 61040
ENN9139	Sites 10 and 11. Possible medieval agricultural activity, fishponds and earthworks. Hollow Way, Ridge and Furrow and quarrying.	Earthwork Survey RCHME	SP 83133 61143
ENN9140	Site 12. Possible medieval animal husbandry activity, fishponds and outlet	Earthwork Survey RCHME	SP 831 611
ENN100992	St Peter's Church, Cogenhoe	Graveyard recording	SP 8300 6105
ENN9116	Find from 16 Station Road: Roman coin 4th century	Object find spot	SP8302 6069
ENN103509	Roe Farm. Possible Roman activity or settlement, pottery and human bone, Neolithic and Bronze Age flints and activity	Fieldwalking Survey 1964 – 1991	SP 8409 6066
ENN9117	Finds 1847	Romano-British Cremation Urn found in 1847	SP 8300 6000

MANOR WORKS, COGENHOE

ENN9137	18 th century finds, Cogenhoe	Possible Roman cremation urn and coins.	SP 83 61
ENN12600	Cogenhoe Brick works	Interpretation. 19th century Modern brick works. Drying shed, pit and industrial buildings	SP 833 611
ENN17720	Military Remains	WW2 Guard Room at Rectory	SP 8305 6100
ENN8957	Earthworks	Aerial survey.	SP 829 610



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