

**LAND ADJACENT TO NAVISFORD HOUSE,
14-15 MAIN STREET,
CLOPTON,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

NGR REF: TL 06084 80442



ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
(OASIS ID: independ1-247066)

MARCH 2016

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CONTENTS

- Summary**
- 1 Introduction**
- 2 Project Background**
- 3 Archaeological Background**
- 4 Aims**
- 5 Methodology**
- 6 Results**
- 7 Finds**
- 8 Discussion**
- 9 Archive**
- 10 Bibliography**

Appendices:

Context Descriptions

Finds List

Plan

Sections

OASIS Form

Summary

An archaeological monitoring was conducted by Independent Archaeology Consultants for the construction of a new dwelling on land adjacent to Navisford House, 14-15 Main Street, Clopton, Northamptonshire. The development area contained the remains of a Medieval building, as well as other Medieval deposits. The floor layer inside the building, as well as surrounding deposits, contained Medieval and Post Medieval pottery. The site, therefore, showed evidence of human occupation from the 13th to the 19th century.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The site was located on land adjacent to Navisford House, 14-15 Main Street, Clopton, Northamptonshire (NGR: TL 06084 80442) (Figure 1-2). The plot used to be a former orchard in the centre of the village, and the investigation area covered some 80m². The project was carried out in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2015), as well as discussions with Liz Mordue, Assistant Archaeological Officer at Northamptonshire County Council. The project was based on a WSI, which complies with the principles of NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework 2012).

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Planning Permission has been granted (EN/12/01062/FUL) for a new development at Navisford House, 14-15 Main Street, Clopton, Northamptonshire. The development comprised a new two-storey dwelling with associated garage and driveway.
- 2.2 The development site was located in the central parts of the village of Clopton. It enclosed an area of some 400m² at an average height of 74m AOD. The western and eastern sides of the site were occupied by existing dwellings, while Main Street was limiting the site in the south. A green field, with existing Medieval ridge and furrow systems, was adjacent to the development site in the north. The geology of the site comprised Oadby Member Diamicton over Oxford Clay Formation Mudstone (British Geological Survey).
- 2.3 The site was situated within an area of archaeological potential, as defined by Northamptonshire HER. Therefore, archaeological monitoring and documentation was required prior to the proposed construction works. This condition was mentioned in the Planning Permission granted by East Northamptonshire District Council, and was in line with standards described in *NPPF* (2012).

Land Adjacent to Navisford House, 14-15 Main Street, Clopton, Northamptonshire:
Archaeological Monitoring

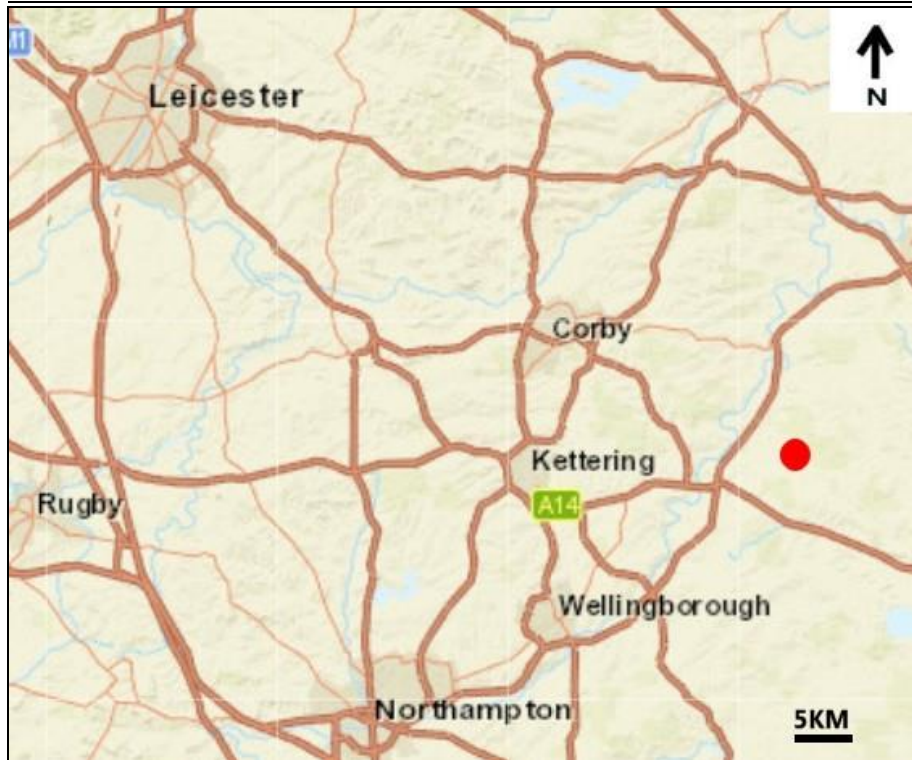


Figure 1. The location of Clopton in England.



Figure 2. Site Location in Clopton.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Clopton probably originated in the Saxon period, and its name is recorded in the Domesday Book as “*Clotone*”.
- 3.2 In ca. 1250 AD Clopton belonged to the Peterborough Abbey fee, which had 4 hides and 1 great virgate. It also belonged to the Lovetot fee, which had 1 hide and 1 great virgate (Hall 1993).
- 3.3 The shrunken village of Clopton is one of the few Medieval settlements in Northamptonshire with a deliberately planned rectangular layout, the remains of which survive as earthworks in the form of house platforms and a network of hollow ways (Hall 1993, fig. 2). House platforms survive particularly along the north side of the main street, surrounding Clopton Manor and in the area to the north of the Church, where at least ten ditched closes have been identified.
- 3.4 The existing properties on the north side of the street have remains of larger crofts behind them. In the undeveloped areas in between the current housing, the crofts extend up to the street and have building platforms within them (RCHME 1975).
- 3.5 The Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record lists a number of archaeological sites in the vicinity of the proposed development, which comprise largely Medieval features, including crofts, building platforms, ponds and an agricultural landscape dominated by ridge and furrow beyond the village core.
- 3.6 Clopton lies within a Medieval landscape of ridge and furrow cultivation, which comprises several furlongs with headlands and joints. Some ridges are low profile with ditches representing old enclosure hedges (Hall 1993).
- 3.7 The proposed development site was within an area of crofts along the north side of Main Street, and to the south of surviving Medieval ridge and furrow.

4 AIMS

- 4.1 The aims of the investigation were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:
 - i) to gain information about the heritage assets within the proposed development area;
 - ii) to provide detailed information regarding the date, nature, extent, integrity and degree of preservation of the identified heritage assets;
 - iii) to inform a strategy for the recording, preservation and/or management of the identified assets;

- iv) to mitigate potential threats;
 - v) to inform proposals for further archaeological investigations (namely targeted area excavations) within the ongoing programme of research;
 - vi) to define the sequence and character of activity at the site, as reflected by the excavated remains;
 - vii) to interpret the archaeology of the site within its local, regional and national archaeological context.
- 4.2 The investigation also considered the general investigative themes outlined by: *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (Ed. Nicholas J. Cooper) Leicester Archaeology Monograph No. 13, *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight, D; Vyner, B; Allen, C. 2012), *English Heritage Archaeology Division Research Agenda* (1997) and *Discovering the Past, Shaping the Future: Research Strategy 2005-2010* (English Heritage 2005).
- 4.3 Specifically, the following investigative aims were accommodated in the programme of archaeological work:
- *characterisation of the sites in the broader landscape;
 - *characterisation of the activities identified on the site;
 - *characterisation of changes affecting land-use through time

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Stripping of topsoil and overburden within the investigation area

The archaeological monitoring consisted of continuous observation during the removal of topsoil and overburden within the development area. The monitoring was therefore concentrated to areas of development, and focused mainly on the footprints of the new dwelling, while remaining parts were subject to monitoring during landscaping work.

The stripping of overburden was conducted under constant archaeological supervision using a flat bladed ditching bucket. The investigation area was mechanically stripped to the upper interface of secure archaeological deposits or, where these were not present, to the upper interface of natural deposits. Thereafter, hand-excavation was required to sample the exposed features.

The excavation of the site took into consideration potential above- and below-ground constraints and/or hazards, such as trees, utility trenches, overhead cables and areas of modern disturbance. Due to a lack of space the topsoil and subsoil were transported away from the site during the course of the archaeological investigation.

When archaeological features were encountered they were hand cleaned, investigated and recorded according to the parameters described below. The investigation was not carried out at the expenses of the heritage assets within the site.

5.2 Metal Detecting

Thorough metal detector sweeps of exposed features and spoil heaps were carried out in advance of, and during, the excavation process.

5.3 Hand Excavation

All man-made features were hand cleaned, photographed, excavated and documented. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) were sampled sufficiently to establish their origin and to characterise any related human activity. Hand excavation and feature sampling were sufficient to establish the date, character and relationships with other features. Deposits and layers (including buried horizons of top- and subsoils) were sampled sufficiently to enable a confident interpretation of their character, date and relationships with other features.

The investigation provided a full documentation and interpretation of the site's archaeology at no significant cost to the value or integrity of the historical remains therein. Judgement regarding the removal of structural remains, or other special remains or deposits, was led by this consideration, and was always made in consultation with the Archaeological Advisor for Northamptonshire County Council.

The developer was informed that provision had to be made for delays caused by the need for archaeological recording or bad weather.

5.4 Recording

A numbered single context-based recording system, written on suitable forms and indexed appropriately, was used for all elements of the archaeological recording programme.

Measured plans were produced that show all exposed features (including natural features, modern features, etc.) and excavated areas. Excavation plans and sections in the scales 1:50 and 1:20 were produced for all excavated features and deposits. These were accurately tied in to trench plans/trench location plans, that in turn were accurately related to the Ordnance Survey grid and to suitably mapped local features (boundaries, buildings, roads, etc.). All sections and plans were related accurately to Ordnance Datum.

A photographic record comprising monochrome and digital photos formed part of the excavation record. A selection of digital photos was also used in this report (a maximum of two photos per A4 sheet). The photographic record followed the outlines in NAAWG 2014 paragraph A1.10.9 for site photographic guidance.

6 RESULTS

- 6.1 The lowest deposit encountered within the site was the Natural ground, which consisted of yellow, plastic clay with occasional stones and roots. Cut into the Natural was the Modern linear [107] and a part of a Medieval building [108].
- 6.2 The Modern linear [107] was orientated N-S and was visible over a length of about 2m. The feature was up to 0.25m wide and 0.35m deep. It contained a fill (106) of brown-black, plastic silt with frequent charcoal and 19th-20th century china. The feature faded out towards the remains of the Medieval building in the south. The linear was the youngest feature uncovered within the site, and was not related to the older features.
- 6.3 A shallow pocket (103) in the Natural contained grey, plastic clay with occasional charcoal. This pocket did not give the impression of having been dug into the Natural, but was rather a natural low point in the ground itself. The pocket was roughly circular, about 0.5m large and 0.05m deep. It contained Lyveden/Stanion 'A' Ware, Lyveden/Stanion, 'B' Ware and Shelly Coarseware. It can probably be dated to the 13th century, something that makes it the oldest feature uncovered within the site.
- 6.4 The Medieval building was not completely uncovered during the groundworks as its eastern parts were located outside the footprints of the new dwelling. The visible part of the building indicated that the house had once been about 7m long north to south. It was not clear whether the building was used for living or as a storage unit. No hearth was found in the building, but a fireplace could have been located in the part of the house which has not yet been uncovered (Figure 3). Charred plant remains from the floor may, however, indicate the presence of a hearth in the building.
- 6.5 While the northern wall remained somewhat elusive, it was clear that the western wall had rested upon up to 0.8m large and flat stones. These foundation stones had partly been dug into the ground and had sometimes been put on their sides, as they were found standing vertical in the foundation trench [108]. The 0.32m thick fill (109) in the foundation trench consisted of dark brown, plastic silty clay with frequent stones. There were also remains of more shallow internal walls on the inside of the building.
- 6.6 Inside the building was also a 0.16m thick floor layer (105) of dark brown, plastic silty clay with occasional bricks, roots and charcoal. This floor gave an impression of having been exposed to human activity over a number of years, as it contained both Lyveden/Stanion 'A' Ware, Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware, Lyveden/Stanion 'D' Ware, Shelly Coarseware and Late Medieval Reduced Ware. The building is therefore likely to be from the 14th century. The floor was also covered by a thin layer of ash and charcoal, something that may indicate that the house was destroyed in a fire (Figure 4).



Figure 3. The Medieval house was about 7m long North to South. Large stones had once supported the western wall of the building, and some of these foundation stones had been dug into the ground. There were also remains from internal walls inside the building. The floor contained Medieval as well as Post Medieval pottery. Northeast facing photo.



Figure 4. Section 001 through the Medieval building shows the floor layer (105) and the buried subsoil (104) in beneath. The floor layer contained both Medieval and Post Medieval pottery, while the buried subsoil only contained Medieval pottery from the 13th and 14th century. Southwest facing photo.

- 6.7 The Medieval activity in the area was also indicated by the large number of 13th and 14th century pottery sherds collected from the buried subsoil (104). This old subsoil was up to 0.21m thick and consisted of light brown, plastic silty clay. The buried subsoil could also be seen in the slope to the west of the Medieval building, where it came out from in beneath the feature.
- 6.8 The former subsoil was therefore sealed by the floor layer (105), but had obviously been exposed to human activity before the building was erected, as its foundation [108] had been cut through the buried subsoil. The subsoil also contained large amounts of Medieval pottery.
- 6.9 It can be discussed whether or not the subsoil (104) should be seen as an early occupation layer, but the artefacts from the subsoil are in any case not much older than the pottery inside the building itself. It is, however, possible that the area was unoccupied for a generation or two before the building was put up.
- 6.10 Covering all features within the investigation area was (102), an up to 0.25m thick layer of more recent subsoil consisting of light brown, plastic silty clay with occasional bricks, stones and roots. Some Post Medieval sherds of Red Earthenware, Nottingham/Derby Stoneware and White Salt-glazed Stoneware were collected from the subsoil.
- 6.11 The uppermost deposit within the site was the up to 0.35m thick topsoil (101) of dark brown, loose silty clay with occasional bricks, stones and roots.

7 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1 The artefactual evidence from the site at 14-15 Main Street in Clopton consisted to 100% of various pottery sherds. There was also a limited amount of plant macrofossils from the floor of the Medieval building. The pottery assemblage comprised 62 sherds with a total weight of 1,468g. It was all Medieval or later, and was recorded using the conventions of the Northamptonshire County Ceramic Type-Series (CTS).

7.2 The Pottery (By Paul Blinkhorn)

- F319: Lyveden/Stanion 'A' Ware**, AD1150-1400. 27 sherds, 829g.
F320: Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware, AD1225-1350. 5 sherds, 18g.
F322: Lyveden/Stanion 'D' Ware, AD1350-1500. 11 sherds, 299g.
F330: Shelly Coarseware, AD1100-1400. 11 sherds, 180g.
F365: Late Medieval Reduced Ware, late 14th-16th century. 2 sherds, 7g.
F407: Red Earthenwares, AD1550-1800. 1 sherd, 8g.
F417: Nottingham/Derby Stoneware, 1700-1900. 1 sherd, 10g.
F429: White Salt-glazed Stoneware, 1720-1780. 1 sherd, 13g.
F1000: Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century Wares. 3 sherds, 108g.

- 7.3 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*.
- 7.4 The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region such as West Cotton (Blinkhorn 2010), and is dominated by the products of the nearby Lyveden and Stanion industries. The assemblage comprises mainly unglazed jars and glazed jugs, although a fragment of a rim from an unglazed bowl in fabric F319 occurred in context (105), as did another from a glazed jar in fabric F322. The latter is a typical later medieval product of the Lyveden and Stanion industries, and a bodysherd from a similar vessel with sooting on the outer surface occurred in the same context.
- 7.5 One of the jar rims in fabric F319 in context (105) is from a very large vessel (original rim diameter = 360mm), and has thumbled decoration on the bead. It is almost certainly from a storage jar. Most of the F319 jars have double-beaded rims which were probably shaped with a sheep metatarsal (Steane and Bryant 1975). These forms are typical of the 13th – 14th century products of the industry.
- 7.6 Overall, the assemblage is in good condition, with most of the sherds fairly large and unworn, and it appears reliably stratified. The range of fabrics and forms suggests that the assemblage is of an entirely domestic nature.

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

Context	F330		F319		F320		F322		F365		F407		F417		F429		F1000		Date	
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
(102)											1	8	1	10	1	13			E18thC	
(103)	1	10	3	82	4															13thC
(104)	3	46	10	175	1	18	5	107	1	4										L14thC
(105)	7	124	14	568			6	192	1	3										L14thC
(106)																	3	108		19thC
Total	11	180	27	825	5	18	11	299	2	7	1	8	1	10	1	13	3	108		

7.7 The Environmental Samples (By Val Fryer)

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM A MEDIEVAL FLOOR DEPOSIT AT CLOPTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

- 7.8 Excavations at Clopton, undertaken by Independent Archaeology Consultants, recorded a building of medieval date with possible evidence for continued use into the Post-medieval period. A single sample for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from a floor layer within the building (context (105)).

- 7.9 The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots were also present within the assemblage.
- 7.10 The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. Artefacts/ecofacts were not present.
- 7.11 The recovered assemblage is small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and largely composed of small pieces of coal and black porous and tarry residues. It is thought most likely that the latter are both bi-products of the combustion of the coal. Plant remains are relatively scarce, although a single poorly preserved wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain is recorded along with a fragmentary cotyledon of an indeterminate large legume (Fabaceae). Charcoal/charred wood fragments are also present along with occasional pieces of charred root/stem. Other remains are very scarce, but do include fragments of bone and eggshell and small mammal or amphibian bones.
- 7.12 In summary, the few remains which are recorded are almost certainly derived from hearth waste, with both the cereal and the pulse possibly being indicative of foodstuffs which were accidentally burnt during culinary preparation. Given the quantity of coal (and associated residues) present within the assemblage, it is tentatively suggested that some material of Post Medieval date may indeed be included, but it is currently impossible to verify this hypothesis.
- 7.13 As the assemblage does not contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

Context No.

<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grain)	x	Key to Table: x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens fg - fragment
Large Fabaceae indet.	xfg	
Charcoal <5mm	xx	
Charcoal >5mm	x	
Charred root/stem	x	
Black porous and tarry residues	xxxx	
Bone	x	
Eggshell	x	
Small coal frags.	xxxx	
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x	
Sample volume (litres)	14	
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	
% flot sorted	100%	

8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The archaeological monitoring on the land adjacent to Navisford House, 14-15 Main Street, Clopton, Northamptonshire revealed a number of well preserved archaeological features and deposits predominately from the Medieval and Post Medieval periods.
- 8.2 The oldest archaeological feature uncovered during the archaeological monitoring was a shallow pocket of clay, which could be dated to the 13th century. It contained a mix of broken pottery, amongst others pieces of high quality green glazed jugs.
- 8.3 Slightly younger, or from the 13th to 14th century, were the buried subsoil and the well preserved Medieval building. It is likely, however, that the subsoil had been exposed to human activity for some time before the building was erected, as the subsoil contained large amounts of pottery and the building was sealing the subsoil.
- 8.4 The Modern linear had obviously nothing to do with the Medieval features that were present within the site. It should, therefore, be interpreted as a modern disturbance in an otherwise well preserved Medieval site.
- 8.5 The fact that no remains belonging to other periods were discovered during the investigation could be due to the fact that only a part of the plot was covered by the investigation. Features belonging to other periods could therefore still be present in the vicinity.
- 8.6 A 13th century date of the oldest features within the plot fits nicely together with the mentioning of Clopton as belonging to the Peterborough Abbey fee about 1250 A. D. The newly discovered Medieval features indicate that at least one stone building was present in the Norman village about 700 years ago.
- 8.7 This building was located along the busy road between the ancient settlements of Wadenhoe and Alconbury, a route which had possible been the central nerve through the village of Clopton since the Saxon period. It is possible that the house was a dwelling, or a farming unit, which formed part of a much larger society that comprised the ridge and furrow system north and south the site, as well as the Medieval Church some 500m to the southeast (Figure 5).
- 8.8 Of great importance to the discussion is also the fact that it has been suggested that a moated Medieval manor house once existed in Clopton. Remains of this moated site, with its surrounding earthworks, can still be seen across the street, about 50m away from the development site. If there was indeed a Medieval manor house present in the village it would certainly explain the presence of sherds from high status green glazed jugs within the site. The result of the archaeological monitoring in March 2016, therefore, fits nicely together with the results of previous investigations in the village.

Land Adjacent to Navisford House, 14-15 Main Street, Clopton, Northamptonshire:
Archaeological Monitoring

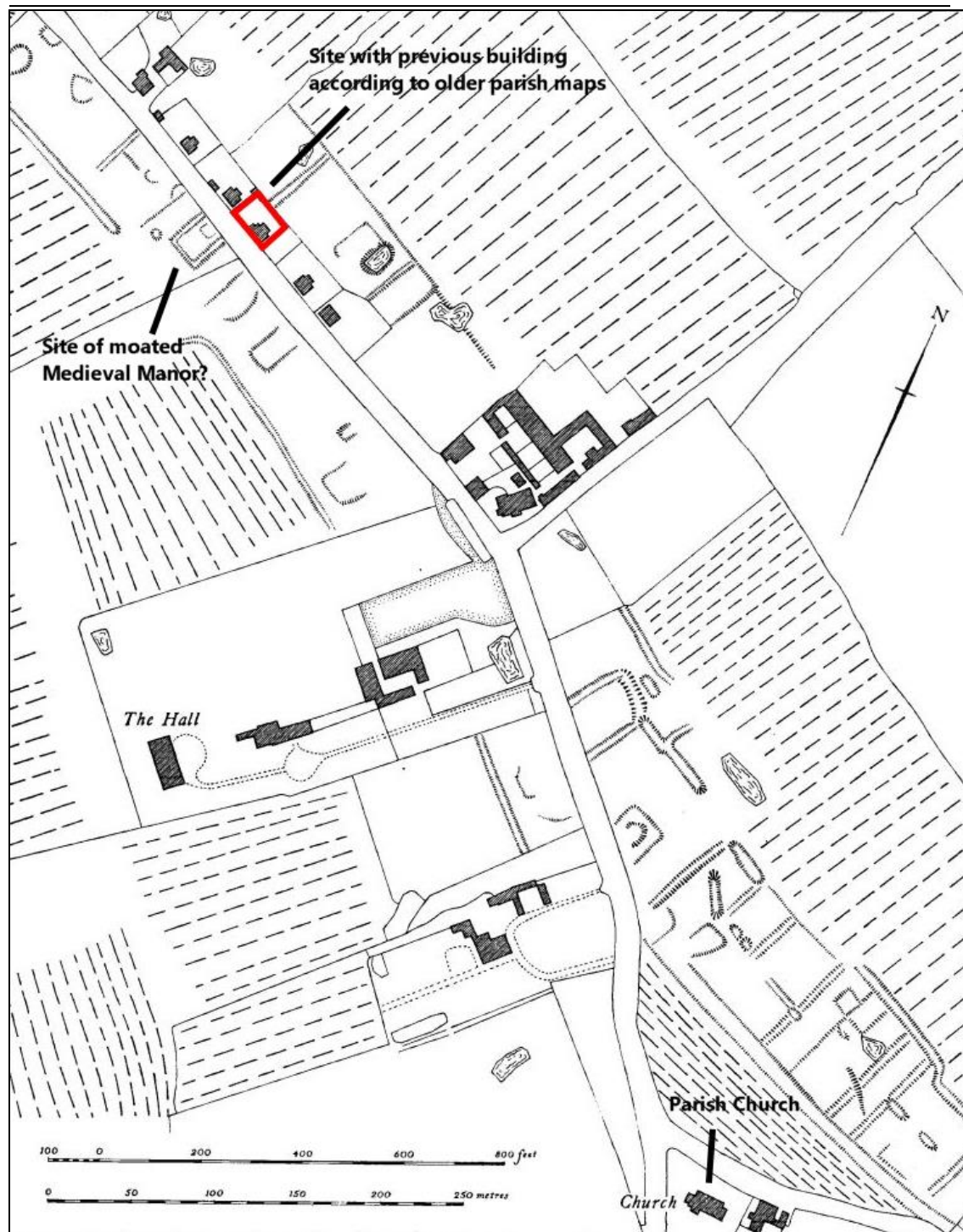


Figure 5. Older maps of Clopton show a previous structure within the development site (Red). It is likely that the older buildings north of the road were all gone by the mid 19th century. Across the road from the site is the possible location of a moated Medieval manor house, and in southeast there is the still standing Parish Church. (After “An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the County of Northamptonshire, Volume 1, Archaeological Sites in North-East Northamptonshire”)

9 ARCHIVE

The archive consists of the following:

Paper Record

The project brief	The project report
Written Scheme of Investigation	The primary site records
The photographic and drawn records	Finds

The archive is currently maintained by Independent Archaeology Consultants.
The archive will be transferred to:

The Archaeological Collections for Northamptonshire County Council.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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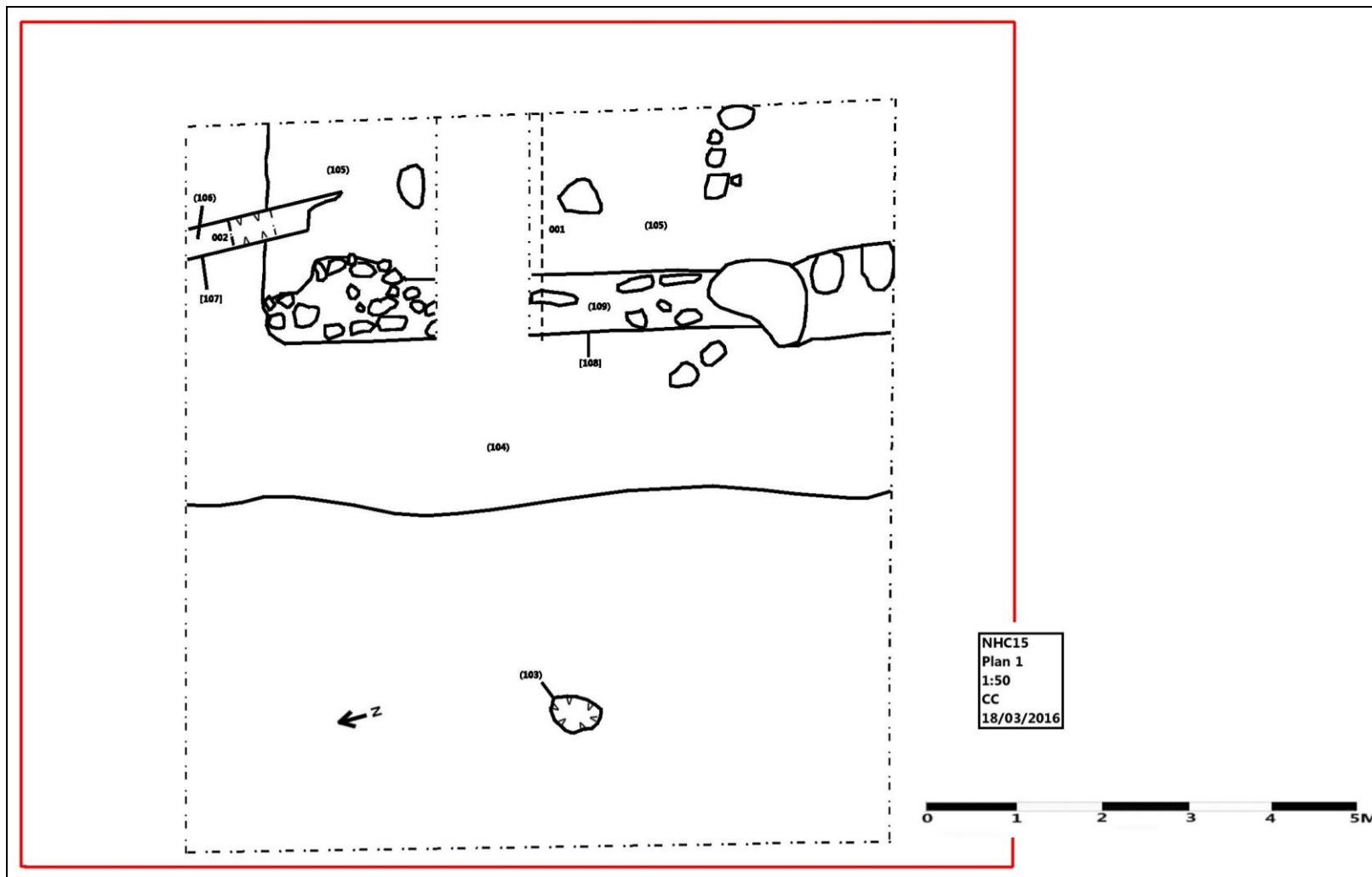
APPENDICES

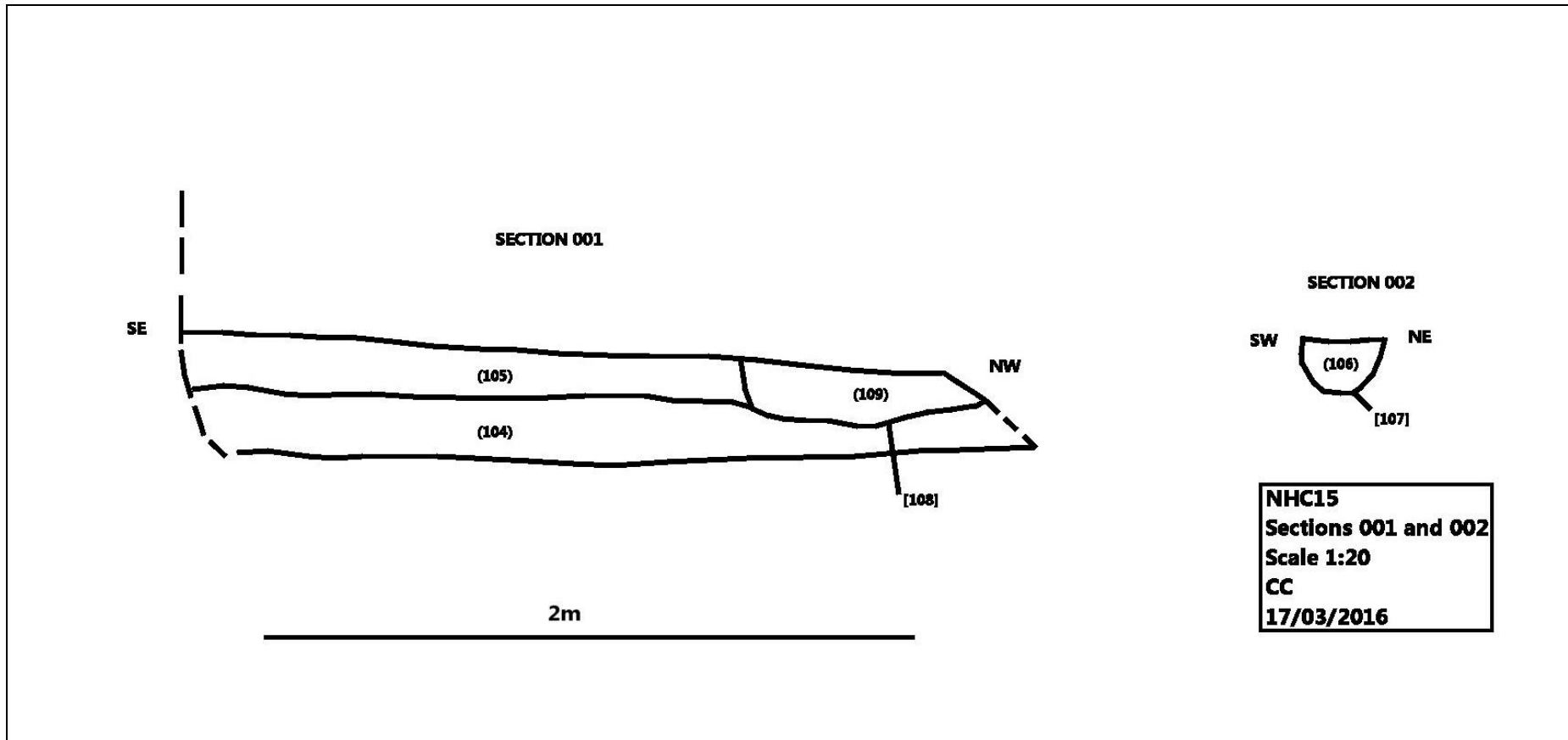
CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context nr	Depth (m)	Description	Younger than	Older than
(101)	0.35	Topsoil of dark brown, loose silty clay with occasional stones and roots.	(102)	-
(102)	0.25	Subsoil of light brown, plastic silty clay with occasional stones and roots.	(103) (104) (105)	(101)
(103)	0.05	Shallow pocket in natural of grey, plastic clay with occasional charcoal.	Natural	(102)
(104)	0.21	Older buried Subsoil/Occupation layer of light brown, plastic silty clay.	Natural	(105)
(105)	0.16	Floor layer of dark brown, plastic silty clay with occasional bricks, roots and charcoal.	(104)	(102)
(106)	0.35	Fill of Modern linear. Brown black, plastic silt with frequent charcoal.	[107]	(102)
[107]	0.35	Cut of Modern linear.	Natural	(106)
[108]	0.32	Cut of Medieval house foundation.	Natural	(109)
(109)	0.32	Fill of Medieval house foundation. Dark brown, plastic, silty clay with frequent of stones.	[108]	(102)
Natural	-	Yellow, plastic clay with occasional stones and roots.	-	(103) (104) [107]

FINDS LIST

Find nr	Context	Material	Object	Description	Period
1	(102)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Red Earthen Ware	AD 1550-1800
2	(102)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Nottingham/Derby Stoneware	AD 1700-1900
3	(102)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	White Salt-glazed Stoneware	AD 1720-1780
4	(103)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Shelly Coarseware	AD 1100-1400
5	(103)	Fired Clay	3 sherds of pottery	Lyveden/Stanion 'A' Ware	AD 1150-1400
6	(103)	Fired Clay	4 sherds of pottery	Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware	AD 1225-1350
7	(104)	Fired Clay	3 sherds of pottery	Shelly Coarseware	AD 1100-1400
8	(104)	Fired Clay	10 sherds of pottery	Lyveden/Stanion 'A' Ware	AD 1150-1400
9	(104)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware	AD 1225-1350
10	(104)	Fired Clay	5 sherds of pottery	Lyveden/Stanion 'D' Ware	AD 1350-1500
11	(104)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Late Medieval Reduced Ware	Late 14 th -16 th century
12	(105)	Fired Clay	7 sherds of pottery	Shelly Coarseware	AD 1100-1400
13	(105)	Fired Clay	14 sherds of pottery	Lyveden/Stanion 'A' Ware	AD 1150-1400
14	(105)	Fired Clay	6 sherds of pottery	Lyveden/Stanion 'D' Ware	AD 1350-1500
15	(105)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Late Medieval Reduced Ware	Late 14 th -16 th century
16	(106)	Fired Clay	3 sherds of pottery	Miscellaneous 19 th -20 th century Wares	19 th -20 th century





Land Adjacent to Navisford House, 14-15 Main Street, Clopton, Northamptonshire: Archaeological Monitoring

OASIS ID: independ1-247066

Project details

Project name	Navisford House, 14-15 Main Street, Clopton, Northamptonshire
Short description of the project	Archaeological Monitoring of groundworks associated with the development of the site. Within the footprints of the new dwelling the remains of a possible Medieval building was uncovered. The pottery collected from the site suggests the building is from the 13th Century.
Project dates	Start: 15-03-2016 End: 18-03-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	NHC15 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	EN/12/01062/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 10 - Orchard
Monument type	SN Post Medieval
Monument type	SN Medieval
Significant Finds	CL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CL Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation","Systematic Metal Detector Survey","Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE EAST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE CLOPTON Navisford House, 14-15 Main Street, Clopton, Norfolk

Land Adjacent to Navisford House, 14-15 Main Street, Clopton, Northamptonshire: Archaeological Monitoring

Postcode NN14 3DZ
Study area 80 Square metres
Site coordinates TL 06084 80442 52.411295737263 -0.440191211418 52 24 40 N 000 26 24 W Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 73m Max: 75m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Independent Archaeology Consultants
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator Independent Archaeology Consultants
Project director/manager Christer Carlsson
Project supervisor Christer Carlsson
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Northamptonshire County Council
Physical Contents "Ceramics", "Environmental"
Digital Archive recipient Northamptonshire County Council
Digital Contents "Ceramics", "Environmental"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient Northamptonshire County Council
Paper Contents "Environmental", "Ceramics"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Land Adjacent to Navisford House, 14-15 Main Street, Clopton, Northamptonshire: Archaeological Monitoring

Title	Navisford House, 14-15 Main Street, Clopton, Northamptonshire
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