

**LAND ADJACENT TO ROSE COTTAGE,  
6 CHURCH LANE,  
POTTERS PURY,  
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

**NGR REF: SP 76128 43185**



***ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION***  
**(OASIS ID: independ1-265302)**

**SEPTEMBER 2016**

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## Summary

*An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Independent Archaeology Consultants for the construction of a new detached dwelling on land adjacent to Rose Cottage, 6 Church Lane, Potterspury, Northamptonshire. The deposits in the two evaluation trenches contained frequent Medieval, Saxon, Romano-British and Iron Age pottery. The evaluation, therefore, indicates that the area has a high archaeological potential with finds and features predominately dating from the Medieval, Saxon, Romano-British and Iron Age periods.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The site was located on land adjacent to Rose Cottage, 6 Church Lane, Potterspury, Northamptonshire (NGR: SP 76128 43185) (Figure 1-3). Two evaluation trenches were opened up within the plot west of the existing building. The project was carried out in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014), 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 A Planning Application for a new development on land adjacent to Rose Cottage, 6 Church Lane, Potterspury, Northamptonshire will be handed over to the local authorities. The development comprises a new detached dwelling with associated drive and car park.
- 2.2 The proposed development site was located in the central parts of the village of Potterspury. It enclosed an area of some 1500m<sup>2</sup> at an average height of 90m AOD. The southern and northern sides of the site were occupied by existing dwellings, while Church Lane was limiting the area in the east and a green field in the west. The geology of the site comprised alluvium of clay and silt over Blisworth Limestone Formations (British Geological Survey).
- 2.3 The site was located within an area of archaeological potential, as defined by Northamptonshire HER. Therefore, an archaeological evaluation was required prior to any construction on the site. This condition was in line with standards described in *NPPF* (2012).
- 2.4 The NPPF, in paragraphs 141, stresses the importance of recording heritage assets whose significance will be affected by the development, and that the results of the investigation should be made public. The targeted trial trenching, therefore, was seen as a first stage of fieldworks, which may be followed by further mitigation depending on the initial results.

### 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The site was located within the area of historic settlement. Potterspurty derives its name in part from the Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery industry, which seems to have had two foci in the village, one to the west of the village, south of Sanders Lane, and a larger focus to the east around Woods Lane and Church Lane. The proposed development site, therefore, lies in the larger, eastern area.
- 3.2 Within this area kilns have been identified on the site of the old Coach Station, though there was very little opportunity to study them properly owing to the constraints of the development. Another was identified in 1949 in the garden of 102 High Street, and one was fully excavated at 21 Woods Lane in 1998-99.
- 3.3 Some previous archaeological work has been carried out at 6 Church Lane, but the Historic Environment Record database does not record the precise location of the works. However the site description mentions a Medieval ground surface “liberally covered with pot sherds and broken kiln material”, a narrow stone wall to the southeast, and to the southwest “an orange clay platform... revetted by stones” (Woodfield, 1995). The excavators were certain that a kiln lay very nearby.
- 3.4 Within 200m from the proposed development area there are a number of known archaeological sites. A Medieval pottery kiln has been found some 300m southwest of the proposed development site (1223/2/9). Some 100m southwest of the site is also a possible potter's workshop (1223/2/1).
- 3.5 Two post Medieval pottery kilns are known from a site just west of Church Lane (1223/2/4). Here has also been found a possible pottery drying hut (1223/2/3). A possible Medieval pottery kiln is even known to have existed northwest of Church Lane, and within the proposed development site itself (1223/2/5).
- 3.6 Further Medieval pottery kilns are known to have existed some 200m southwest of the site (1223/2/10) and (1223/2/11), and 200m northwest of the site (1223/2/6) and (1223/2/8). Some 150m to the southwest of the site has also been found a concentration of Medieval pottery scatter (1223/2/0).
- 3.7 About 100m southwest of the development site there is also a pottery manufacturing site which was in use from the Medieval to the Post Medieval period, or 1066 A.D. to ca 1749 A.D. (1223/2/1). About 100m northeast of the site there is also the Church of St Nicholas, an Early Medieval to Modern building with features dating from ca 1100 A.D. to 2000 A.D. (1223/1).
- 3.8 In the village of Potterspurty there are otherwise about 80 known historical monuments in total, and the site, therefore, has the potential for archaeological features and finds from the Prehistoric period to the present day.

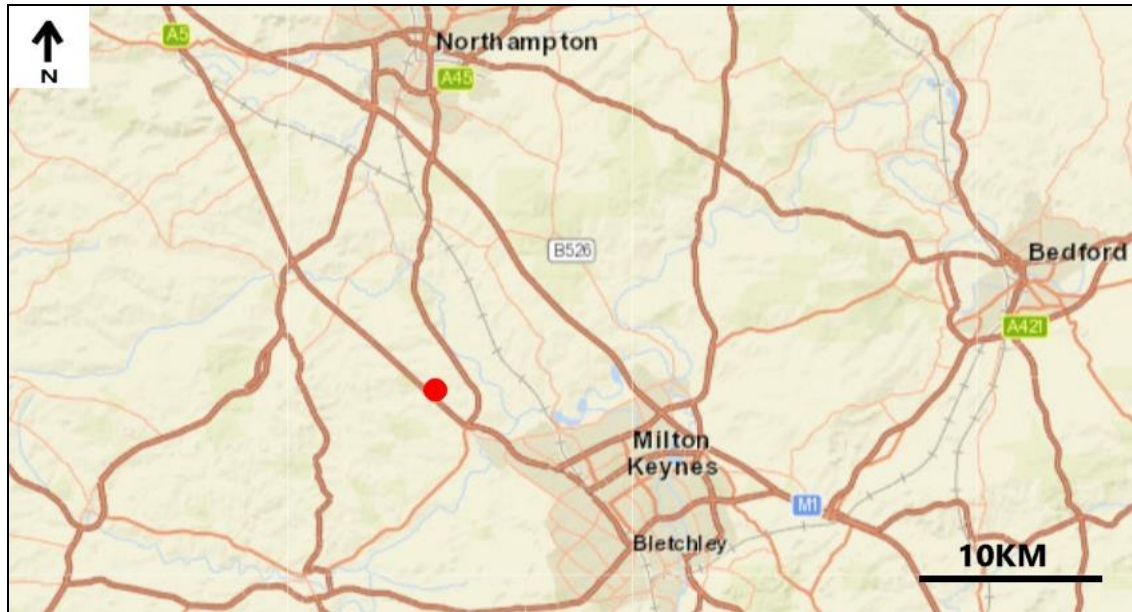


Figure 1. The location of Potterspurry in England.

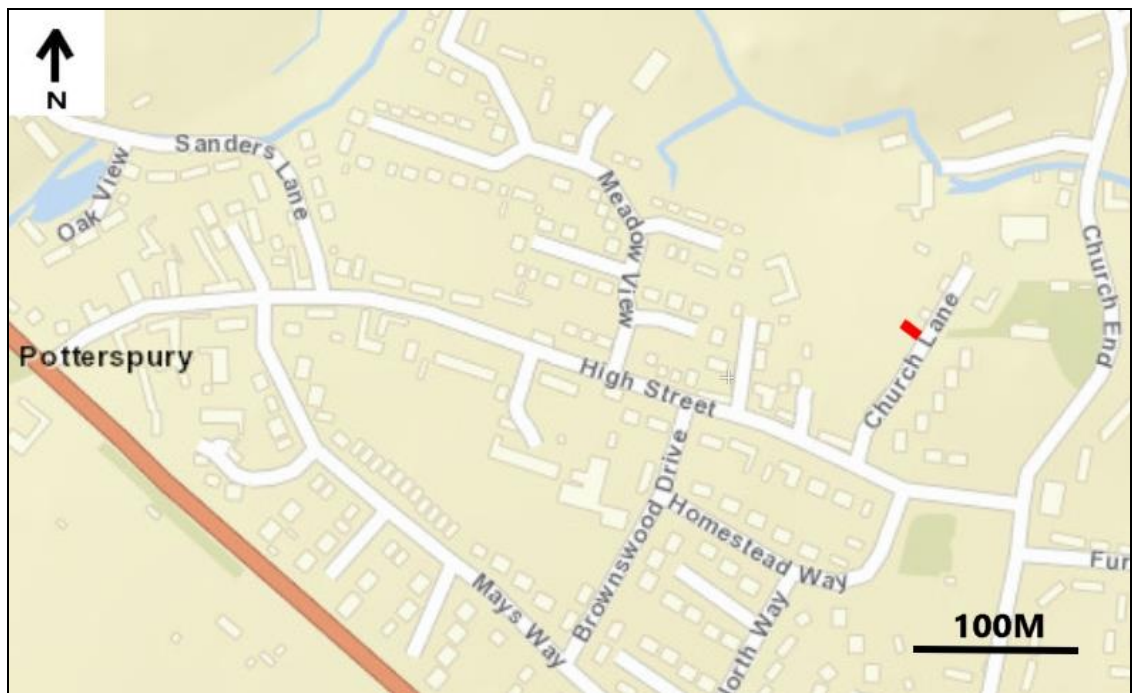


Figure 2. Site Location in Potterspurry.



Figure 3. Site Outline and Trench Location.

#### 4 AIMS

4.1 The aims of the evaluation 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 evaluation 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, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties* (Glazebrook 1997; Brown & Glazebrook 2000), *English Heritage Archaeology Division Research Agenda* (1997); *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 site in the broader landscape;
- \*characterisation of the activities identified within the site;
- \*characterisation of changes affecting land-use through time

## **5 METHODOLOGY**

### **5.1 Trial Trenching**

It was suggested that two 10m long machine cut trenches, both with a width of 2m, were going to be excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a flat bladed ditching bucket. Due to the short distance to Church Lane in the east it was decided, however, that the eastern trench was shortened by two meters. The total length of trenching, therefore, was 18m, totalling 36m<sup>2</sup>, or ca. 2% of the proposed development area.

The location of the trenches targeted areas of proposed ground disturbance and provided representative sample coverage. The location of the trenches were slightly flexible, and took into consideration potential above- and below-ground constraints and/or hazards, such as trees, utility trenches, overhead cables and areas of modern disturbance.

The trenches were excavated 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 any features exposed.

### **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. Deeply buried signals were investigated only if agreed as part of the hand excavation programme.

### **5.3 Hand Excavation**

All man-made features were investigated. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws and natural strips of clay in the natural) 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 and character, and to allow appropriate levels of recording.

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. Thereafter, mechanical removal and visual scanning for artefacts was accepted. The evaluation provided a representative sample of the site's archaeology at no significant cost to the value or integrity of the archaeological remains therein.

## **6 RECORDING**

- 6.1 A numbered single context-based recording system, written on suitable forms and indexed appropriately, was used for all elements of the archaeological recording programme.
- 6.2 Measured plans were produced that show all exposed features (including natural features, modern features, etc.) and excavated areas. Individual measured plans and sections in the scales 1:20 and 1:50 were produced for all excavated features and deposits. These were accurately tied into trench plans/trench location plans that in turn were accurately related to the Ordnance Survey grid and to suitably local features (boundaries, buildings, roads, etc.). All sections and plans were related accurately to Ordnance Datum.
- 6.3 A photographic record comprising monochrome and digital photos formed part of the excavation record. The photographic record followed the outlines in NAAWG 2014 paragraph A1.10.9 for site photographic guidance.

## **7 RESULTS**

### **Trench 1**

- 7.1 The location of Trench 1 was marked out on the ground and the 10m x 2m trench was positioned diagonally across the footprint of the proposed new dwelling, from the south-west corner of the projected building area to the north-west corner of the footings (Figure 4).
- 7.2 Underlying all other deposits in Trench 1 was the natural ground, consisting of yellow-orange, firm sandy clay with frequent stones and flint. A number of pits could be seen in the natural deposits.



- 7.3 The pit [106] was circular, 0.50m wide and 0.09m deep. It had rounded sides and a rounded bottom. It contained the single fill (105) of dark brown, plastic silty clay with occasional stones.
- 7.4 In the Natural could also be seen the circular, 0.40m wide and 0.08m deep pit [104]. This pit contained the single fill (103) of dark brown, plastic silty clay with occasional small stones. The fill also contained 1 sherd of Potterspurty Ware from the 13<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.5 Covering the two pits in Trench 1 was the up to 0.32m thick subsoil (102) consisting of light brown, plastic silty clay with frequent small stones. The subsoil contained frequent pottery sherds of Potterspurty Ware, Calcareous Ware and Red Earthenwares, mostly from the Middle Ages.
- 7.6 The uppermost deposit in Trench 1 was the up to 0.38m thick topsoil (101) of brown, soft silty clay with frequent stones, roots and modern building material. No finds were collected from the topsoil.

## **Trench 2**

- 7.7 The location of Trench 2 was marked out on the ground and the 8m x 2m trench was positioned diagonally across the footprint of the proposed new dwelling, from the south-east corner of the projected building area to the north-east corner of the footings (Figure 5).
- 7.8 Underlying all other deposits in Trench 2 was the natural ground, consisting of yellow-orange, firm sandy clay with frequent stones and flint. A pit could be seen in the natural deposits.
- 7.9 The pit [204] was circular, 0.92m wide and 0.28m deep. It had rounded sides and a rounded bottom. It contained the single fill (203) consisting of dark brown, plastic silty clay with occasional stones. The fill also contained one sherd of Iron Age pottery from the 1<sup>st</sup> century A. D. (Figure 6).
- 7.10 Covering the pit in Trench 2 was the up to 0.20m thick subsoil (202) consisting of light brown, plastic silty clay with frequent small stones. The subsoil also contained frequent pottery sherds of St Neots Ware and Potterspurty Ware. A single sherd of Romano-British pottery was also collected from the subsoil.
- 7.11 The uppermost deposit in Trench 2 was the up to 0.40m thick topsoil (201) of brown, soft silty clay with frequent stones, roots and modern building material. No finds were collected from the topsoil.



*Figure 4. Trench 1. Overview. Northwest facing photo.*



*Figure 5. Trench 2. Overview. South east facing photo.*





*Figure 6. Pit [204] in Trench 2 contained a piece of Iron Age pottery and was the oldest feature uncovered within the evaluation area. It indicates there has been human activity in Potterspurty for the last 2000 years. South west facing photo.*

## 8 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

### The Pottery (By Paul Blinkhorn)

- 8.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 54 sherds with a total weight of 787g. It was mostly Medieval and later, although Iron Age and Roman-British material was also noted. The Post-Roman material was recorded using the conventions of the Northamptonshire County Ceramic Type-Series (CTS), as follows:

- F200:** T1 (2) type St. Neots Ware, AD1000-1200. 2 sherds, 12g.  
**F329:** Potterspurty Ware, AD1250 – 1600. 41 sherds, 648g.  
**F339:** Calcareous Sandy Ware, 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century. 3 sherds, 15g  
**F407:** Red Earthenwares, AD1450-1600. 6 sherds, 38g.

The following pottery was also present:

- RB:** Romano-British. 1 sherd, 6g  
**IA:** Iron Age, 1 sherd, 68g

- 8.2 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 range of fabric types is fairly typical of sites in the region.
- 8.3 The Iron Age pottery comprised a near complete base from a small jar. It is in a shelly limestone fabric with sparse to moderate calcareous material up to 2mm. The fabric is typical of the Iron Age tradition in the region. The inside of the vessel shows that it was wheel-finished, and is thus mostly likely of late Iron Age date (Knight 2002, 136). The Romano-British material is from the rim of a small shelly ware jar. Such pottery was very common throughout the Romano-British period in the region (eg. Jackson and Dix 1986/7).
- 8.4 The sherds of St Neots Ware are from the rim of a small cylindrical jar, a typical Saxo-Norman cooking vessel of the region (Blinkhorn 2010). The Potterspurpy Ware all appears to be the product of domestic activity. Certainly, none of the material shows any obvious signs of being kiln waste despite the village being home to a well-attested medieval pottery industry (eg. Mynard 1970).
- 8.5 The assemblage comprises entirely fragments of jars, bowls and jugs, with none of the “developed” vessels of the later medieval period being represented. Thus, it seems that all the material is of mid 13<sup>th</sup>- 14<sup>th</sup> century date. The same general comments apply to the post-medieval material; despite the presence of a 17<sup>th</sup> century kiln nearby (Mayes 1969), none of the Red Earthenware exhibited any signs of being kiln-waste.

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

Cntxt	IA		RB		F200		F339		F329		F407		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
(102)							3	15	9	139	6	38	U/S
(103)									1	10			M13thC
(202)			1	6	2	12			31	499			U/S
(203)	1	68											RB
Total	1	68	1	6	2	12	3	15	41	648	6	38	

### Environmental Samples (By Val Fryer)

- 8.6 Evaluation excavations, undertaken by Independent Archaeology Consultants (IAC), recorded three pits dated by pottery to the Norman period. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from the pit fills.
- 8.7 The samples were bulk floated by IAC and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular

microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). With the exception of a small number of fragments of minerally preserved wood noted within the assemblage from context (105), all plant remains were charred.

- 8.8 All three assemblages were small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume). However cereals, chaff and seeds are recorded at a low to moderate density throughout, although many of the cereals are puffed and distorted, probably as a result of very high temperatures of combustion.
- 8.9 Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded, with wheat occurring most frequently. Bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes are recorded within pit fill (103). The same assemblage also includes a single possible rye (*Secale cereale*) grain, a very small oat, which is either an immature specimen or from a tertiary floret, and a cotyledon fragment of an indeterminate large pulse (Fabaceae). Only two seeds, both of common segetal weeds (i.e. brome (*Bromus* sp.) and field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*)), are noted within context (203). Charcoal/charred wood fragments are present throughout along with small pieces of charred root or stem.
- 8.10 Contexts (103) and (105) both contain high densities of black porous and tarry material, all of which is distinctly hard and brittle, probably indicating that it is a bi-product of the combustion of coal. Coal fragments are also recorded. Other remains are scarce.
- 8.11 Although specific sieving for molluscan remains was not undertaken, shells of terrestrial snails are present within the assemblages from contexts (103) and (105). Most are moderately well preserved (possibly suggesting that they are intrusive), but some specimens within pit (105) are very pitted and abraded, probably indicating that they are of some antiquity. Woodland/shade loving species are predominant in both instances.
- 8.12 In summary, all three assemblages are small and somewhat limited in composition. It is, however, suggested that the few remains which are recorded are probably derived from scattered midden or hearth waste.
- 8.13 Although plant remains are relatively scarce within the current assemblages, those which have been recovered clearly illustrate that reasonably well preserved macrofossils are present within the local archaeological horizon. Therefore, if further interventions are planned, it is strongly recommended that additional samples of 20- 40 litres in volume are taken from all well-sealed contexts recorded during excavation.

**Key to Table**

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11- 50 specimens    xxx = 51 – 100 specimens  
 cf = compare    fg = fragment    coty = cotyledon

Context No.	(103)	(105)	(203)
<b>Cereals and other potential crop plants</b>			
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	x		X
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x		
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)	xcf		
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x	X
(rachis internode)	x		
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)	x		
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx	x	X
Large Fabaceae indet.	xcotyfg		
<b>Herbs</b>			
<i>Bromus</i> sp.			X
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i> L.			X
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>			
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	x		X
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>			
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	Xx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	xxx	Xx
Charcoal >5mm	xx	x	X
Charcoal >10mm		x	X
Charred root/stem	x	x	
Minerally preserved organic (wood)		x	
Indet. culm nodes	x		
Indet. fruit frag.			X
<b>Other remains</b>			
Black porous and tarry residues	xxx	x	
Bone	x		
Burnt/fired clay		x	
Charred organic concretion	x		
Small coal frags.	xxx	x	
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x		
<b>Molluscs</b>			
<b>Woodland/shade loving species</b>			
<i>Aegopinella</i> sp.	x	x	
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	x	xx	
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.	x	x	
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.	x	x	
Zonitidae indet.		xx	

<b>Open country species</b>			
<i>Helicella itala</i>		x	
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	x		
<i>Vallonia pulchella</i>	x		
<b>Catholic species</b>			
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	x		
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	x	x	
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>			
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
<b>% flot sorted</b>	100%	100%	100%

## 9 DISCUSSION

- 9.1 The evaluation carried out on land adjacent to Rose Cottage, 6 Church Lane, Potterspurpy, Northamptonshire indicated that the site has a high archaeological potential. The pottery that was collected during the fieldworks can be dated to ca 0 A.D. - 1600 A.D., suggesting there has been human activity in the village for the last 2000 years.
- 9.2 A number of shallow pits had been dug into the natural deposits in both evaluation trenches. These pits could mainly be dated to the Romano-British and the Medieval periods, illustrating activity in the village before it became famous for its Medieval pottery industry.
- 9.3 None of the pottery material shows any obvious signs of being kiln waste, despite the village being home to a well-attested Medieval pottery industry. The Prehistoric pottery, as well as the Medieval pottery, that was collected during the evaluation appears entirely to be the product of domestic activity.
- 9.4 The evaluation, therefore, clearly indicated that the proposed development site has a high archaeological potential. Considering that the two evaluation trenches only covered a smaller percentage of the plot there can still be a number of unknown archaeological features in the area.
- 9.5 It is likely therefore that further kilns, as well as archaeological features of a more domestic nature, are present within the area, and future investigations will hopefully uncover further evidence for Potterspurpy's long and intriguing history.

## 10 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.

## 11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## APPENDICES

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context nr	Depth (m)	Description	Younger than	Older than
<b>Trench 1 (10m x 2m)</b>				
(101)	0.38	Topsoil of dark brown, soft silty clay with frequent stones, roots and modern building material.	(102)	-
(102)	0.32	Subsoil of light brown, plastic silty clay with frequent small stones.	(103)	(101)
(103)	0.08	Fill of pit [104]. Dark brown, plastic silty clay with occasional small stones.	[104]	(102)
[104]	0.08	Cut of pit [104]. Rounded sides and rounded bottom.	Natural	(103)
(105)	0.09	Fill of pit [106]. Dark brown, plastic silty clay with occasional stones.	[106]	(102)
[106]	0.09	Cut of pit [106]. Rounded sides and rounded bottom.	Natural	(105)
Natural	-	Yellow-orange, firm sandy clay with frequent stones and flint.	-	[104] [106]
<b>Trench 2 (8m x 2m)</b>				
(201)	0.40	Topsoil of dark brown, soft silty clay with frequent stones, roots and modern building material.	(202)	-
(202)	0.20	Subsoil of light brown, plastic silty clay with frequent small stones.	(203)	(101)
(203)	0.28	Fill of pit [204]. Dark brown, plastic silty clay with occasional stones.	[204]	(202)
[204]	0.28	Cut of pit [204]. Rounded sides and rounded bottom.	Natural	(203)
Natural	-	Yellow-orange, firm sandy clay with frequent stones and flint.	-	[204]

**FINDS LIST**

<b>Find nr</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Period</b>
1	(102)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Red Earthenwares	1450-1600 A. D.
2	(102)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Red Earthenwares	1450-1600 A. D.
3	(102)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Red Earthenwares	1450-1600 A. D.
4	(102)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Red Earthenwares	1450-1600 A. D.
5	(102)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Red Earthenwares	1450-1600 A. D.
6	(102)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Red Earthenwares	1450-1600 A. D.
7	(102)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Calcareous Sandy Ware	12 <sup>th</sup> - 13 <sup>th</sup> Century
8	(102)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Calcareous Sandy Ware	12 <sup>th</sup> - 13 <sup>th</sup> Century
9	(102)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Calcareous Sandy Ware	12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> Century
10	(102)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurpy Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
11	(102)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurpy Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
12	(102)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurpy Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
13	(102)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurpy Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
14	(102)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurpy Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
15	(102)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurpy Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
16	(102)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurpy Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
17	(102)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurpy Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
18	(102)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurpy Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
19	(103)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurpy Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
20	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Romano-British pottery	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> Century A. D.
21	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	St Neots Ware	1000-1200 A. D.
22	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	St Neots Ware	1000-1200 A. D.
23	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurpy Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
24	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurpy Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
25	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurpy Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
26	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurpy Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
27	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurpy Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
28	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurpy Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.

**Land adjacent to Rose Cottage, 6 Church Lane, Potterspurty: Archaeological Evaluation**

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29	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurty Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
30	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurty Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
31	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurty Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
32	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurty Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
33	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurty Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
34	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurty Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
35	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurty Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
36	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurty Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
37	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurty Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
38	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurty Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
39	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurty Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
40	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurty Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
41	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurty Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
42	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurty Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
43	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurty Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
44	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurty Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
45	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurty Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
46	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurty Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
47	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurty Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
48	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurty Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
49	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurty Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
50	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurty Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
51	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurty Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
52	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurty Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
53	(202)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Potterspurty Ware	Ca 1250 A. D.
54	(203)	Fired Clay	1 sherd of pottery	Iron Age pottery	1 <sup>st</sup> Century A. D.

## Land adjacent to Rose Cottage, 6 Church Lane, Potterspury: Archaeological Evaluation

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**OASIS ID: *independ1-265302***

### Project details

Project name	Land adjacent to Rose Cottage, 6 Church Lane, Potterspury, Northamptonshire
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation for a new dwelling within the plot.
Project dates	Start: 29-10-2016 End: 30-10-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	RCP16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	UF BT Medieval
Monument type	UF BT Roman
Significant Finds	CL BT Medieval
Significant Finds	CL BT Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE SOUTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE POTTERSURY Land adjacent to Rose Cottage, 6 Church Lane, Potterspury, Northamptonshire
Postcode	NN12 7PU

## Land adjacent to Rose Cottage, 6 Church Lane, Potterspury: Archaeological Evaluation

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Study area 1500 Square metres  
Site coordinates SP 76128 43185 52.08136334205 -0.888940325057 52 04 52 N 000 53 20 W Point  
Height OD / Depth Min: 89m Max: 91m

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

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Land adjacent to Rose Cottage, 6 Church Lane, Potterspury, Northamptonshire

## Land adjacent to Rose Cottage, 6 Church Lane, Potterspurty: Archaeological Evaluation

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