

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**LAND AT STRATFORD ROAD, COSGROVE  
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Authors: Samuel Egan (Field work and report) Andy Peachey (Research)	
NGR: SP 479077 242548	Report No: 4144
District: South Northamptonshire	Site Code: AS 1524
Approved: C Halpin MfA	Project No: 4941
Signed:	Date: September 2012

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## **CONTENTS**

### ***OASIS SUMMARY*** **SUMMARY**

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 THE EVIDENCE**
- 4 METHODOLOGY**
- 5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 6 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 7 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 8 DISCUSSION**
- 9 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

### **APPENDICES**

- APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)**
- APPENDIX 2 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**
- APPENDIX 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS**

**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

Project name	<i>Land at Stratford Road, Cosgrove, Northamptonshire. Archaeological Evaluation.</i>
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*In September 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Stratford Road, Cosgrove, Northamptonshire (NGR 479077 242548). The evaluation was required to provide further information in support of a planning application to South Northamptonshire District Council to construct two new detached residential dwellings on the site, as advised by Northamptonshire County Council.*

*Archaeological features were recording in Trenches 2 and 3, and not Trench 1. Three robber trenches were recorded; one in Trench 2 (F1011) and two in Trench 3 (F1003 and F1007). The robber trenches in Trench 3 were comparable in form and parallel. Also F1003 (Tr.3) and F1011 (Tr.2) each contained medieval (mid 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century) pottery, and therefore the robber trenches were broadly contemporary. Post holes (F1005 and F1009 Tr.5) also representative of structural remains were recorded.*

Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>September 2012</i>		
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Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>
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P. number	<i>4941</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1524</i>
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Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
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Site status	<i>-</i>		
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Current land use	<i>Former garden</i>		
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Planned development	<i>Residential development</i>		
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Main features (+dates)	<i>Robber trenches, post holes</i>		
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Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Medieval pottery (mid 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century)</i>		
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**Project location**

County/ District/Parish	<i>Northants</i>	<i>South Northants</i>	<i>Cosgrove</i>
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HER for area	<i>Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (SHER)</i>		
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Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
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Area of site	<i>c. 2000m<sup>2</sup></i>		
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NGR	<i>NGR SP 479077 242548</i>		
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Height AOD (min/max)	<i>Approximately 93m AOD</i>		
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**Project creators**

Brief issued by	<i>Northamptonshire County Council Historic Environment Service</i>		
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Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
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Funded by	<i>Posh-Derwent Homes Ltd</i>		
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Full title	<i>Land at Stratford Road, Cosgrove, Northamptonshire. An Archaeological Evaluation.</i>		
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Authors	<i>Egan, S. and Peachey, A.</i>		
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Report no.	<i>4144</i>		
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Date (of report)	<i>September 2012</i>		
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**LAND AT STRATFORD ROAD, COSGROVE,  
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**SUMMARY**

*In September 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Stratford Road, Cosgrove, Northamptonshire (NGR 479077 242548). The evaluation was required to provide further information in support of a planning application to South Northamptonshire District Council to construct two new detached residential dwellings on the site, as advised by Northamptonshire County Council.*

*The site lies within the historic settlement core of Cosgrove. The settlement is believed to have developed along the main street running eastwards from the church to the Green, now bisected by the Grand Union canal. The street ran originally to the south of the site, along the line of an existing footpath. The site lies on the edge of the 18<sup>th</sup> century landscaped Cosgrove Hall park to the south. Cosgrove Roman villa lies to the south east of the site, within the parkland. A late Roman coin has been reported from metal detecting close by to the east of the proposed development area.*

*Archaeological features were recording in Trenches 2 and 3, and not Trench 1. Three robber trenches were recorded; one in Trench 2 (F1011) and two in Trench 3 (F1003 and F1007). The robber trenches in Trench 3 were comparable in form and parallel. Also F1003 (Tr.3) and F1011 (Tr.2) each contained medieval (mid 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century) pottery, and therefore the robber trenches were broadly contemporary. Post holes (F1005 and F1009 Tr.5) also representative of structural remains were recorded.*

**1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In September 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Stratford Road, Cosgrove, Northamptonshire (NGR479077 242548; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was required to provide further information in support of a planning application to South Northamptonshire District Council to construct two new detached residential dwellings on the site, as advised by the Assistant Archaeological Advisor of Northamptonshire County Council (NCC).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a 2-part brief issued by the Assistant Archaeological Advisor of Northamptonshire County Council (NCC) *Brief for The Archaeological Field Evaluation of*

*Land at Stratford Road, Cosgrove, Northamptonshire and Brief for a Programme of Archaeological Investigation of Land at Stratford Road, Cosgrove, Northamptonshire* (dated 13<sup>th</sup> July 2012). It also adhered to a specification prepared by AS (dated 6<sup>th</sup> September 2012), and approved by NCC. The project adhered to the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008).

1.3 The brief required the recovery of information regarding the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status, state of preservation and significance of any surviving archaeological remains on the site. It required a programme of trial trenching, in order that the results of an archaeological evaluation could be submitted with the planning application so that an informed and reasonable planning decision can be taken when the results of the evaluation have been considered.

#### *Planning policy context*

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 – 2)**

2.1 The site lies on the site of Cosgrove House, Stratford Road, Cosgrove, Northamptonshire (NGR 479077 242548), in the western part of the village. It lies to the south east of Stratford Road and to the north of the parish church. Cosgrove House was demolished in 2008, and the site comprises this footprint and garden plot.

2.2 The site lies at c.83m AOD on Blisworth Clay Formation mudstone deposits.

## **3 THE EVIDENCE**

### **3.1 Archaeological and historical background Fig.3**

3.1.1 The site lies within a rich archaeological landscape that incorporates an extensive Roman villa and temple complex, the medieval core of the village of Cosgrove, the 18<sup>th</sup> century landscaped Cosgrove Hall park, and the Grand Union (Junction) canal.

3.1.2 Evidence for prehistoric activity is limited in the vicinity of the site, predominantly to un-stratified finds, however a group of postholes and a gully associated with a flint scatter c.700m to the south-east may be of late Neolithic or Bronze Age date (HER 1246). An un-stratified middle Bronze Age palstave (HER 9548), a late Iron Age bronze strap end and further scatter of flints (HER 1245) were also recorded in the area to the south of these postholes, slightly more distant from the site, while the route of possible prehistoric causeway is also postulated in this area (HER1251).

3.1.3 Roman activity and occupation appears focussed c.500-800m to the south-east of the site, where an extensive complex of temple and villa buildings were located (HER1245, Scheduled Ancient Monument 119) covering c.2.42ha. The complex includes numerous substantial masonry and timber villa and temple buildings, shrines, a bath house, boundary walls, a possible aqueduct, burials, a cistern, a hoard and vast quantities of artefactual evidence. However the only Roman find recorded in close proximity to the site comprises a copper alloy coin re-used as a pendant (HER 7804) found c.50m to the north-east of the site, probably representing casual loss on the periphery of the villa and temple complex.

3.1.4 The north-south route of the London to Derby road, first established in the Saxon period, passes c.900m to the west of the site (HER 6745). Evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in Cosgrove is virtually absent, with just two early to middle Saxon pottery sherds recorded c.900m to the south (HER 10005).

3.1.5 The village of Cosgrove appear to have been established some time before the Domesday Survey in 1086, which recorded the village as having a mill (HER 6313), probably c.900m to the north-east of the site. The site is situated within the historic core of the village (HER 1244), now a conservation area, which retains earthworks that suggest a relatively simple layout with a single street extending from the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul (HER 1244/1) to the village green (HER1244/0/2). The site is situated close to the north of the church and this street, while un-stratified medieval finds and the remnants of ridge and furrow have been recorded c.150m to the south-west (HER 6714 & 9998).

3.1.6 In the 17<sup>th</sup> century the site was situated in western side of the core of Cosgrove with the Manor and Elms Farmhouses close to the north (HER 1244/3/1 & 1244/2/1), the Old Dower House to the west (HER 1244/9/1) and the Barley Mow Public House to the south (HER 1244/4/1). In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, the village was expanded by the construction of Cosgrove Hall c.200m to the south of the site (HER 1244/5/1), which included landscaped parkland, a dovecote, stables and an icehouse.

3.1.7 Between 1793-1815 the landscape of Cosgrove was dramatically changed by the construction of the Grand Junction Canal (HER 442, later the Grand Union Canal) c.250m to the east of the site, which bisected the historic core of the village. The new canal through Cosgrove included Cosgrove Canal Lock, a horse tunnel, a stone bridge, a canal wharf and railway tracks. During the early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century the two sides of Cosgrove continued to develop, notably around the Green but also including the Gardeners Cottage, further developments to the Dower House, and the White House close to the west of the site (HER 1244/9/2, 1244/9/3 & 1244/9/4). A major development c.150m to the east of the site was also the Old Brewery (HER 1244/7/1), which opened in 1858.

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

4.1 Three trenches were excavated using a mechanical tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trenches measured 20m x 1.80m.

4.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.



## 5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

### Trench 1 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 1: NE end</i> <i>0.00 = 92.45m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid grey brown, firm, sandy clay with occasional chalk and limestone flecks
0.21 – 0.34m	L1013	Rubble. Modern building debris
0.34 – 0.36m	L1014	Subsoil. Mid grey brown, firm, sandy clay.
0.36m+	L1002	Natural. Mid yellow brown, hard, sandy clay with occasional limestone.

*Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.*

### Trench 2 (Figs. 2 & 4)

<i>Sample section 2A: W end</i> <i>0.00 = 93.11m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.20 – 0.32m	L1001	Rubble.
0.32 – 0.60m	L1014	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.60m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample section 2B: E end</i> <i>0.00 = 93.20m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.43m	L1001	Rubble.
0.43 – 0.62m	L1014	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.62m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

*Description: Robber Trench F1011 was recorded in Trench 2. It contained medieval pottery.*

Robber Trench F1011 was linear (1.80+ x 0.60 x 0.05m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1012, was a mid grey brown, firm, sandy clay with frequent limestone. It contained medieval (mid 13<sup>th</sup> – early 14<sup>th</sup> century) pottery (225g). F1011 may have been associated with F1003 (Tr.3).

### Trench 3 (Figs. 2 & 4)

<i>Sample section 3A: W end</i> <i>0.00 = 93.34m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.48m	L1001	Rubble.
0.48m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample section 3B: E end</i>		
<i>0.00 = 93.23m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.09 – 0.43m	L1001	Rubble.
0.43m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

*Description: Robber Trenches F1003 and F1007, and Post Holes F1005 and F1009. F1003 contained medieval pottery.*

Robber Trench F1003 was linear (1.80+ x 0.88 x 0.09m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1004, was a mid yellow brown, firm, sandy clay with occasional limestone. It contained medieval (mid 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century) pottery (31g). F1003 may have been associated with Robber Trench F1011 (Tr.2). Post Hole F1005 cut the northern edge of F1003. F1003 was similar to Robber Trench F1007.

Post Hole F1005 was circular (0.25 x 0.24m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1006, was a dark grey brown, firm, sandy clay with frequent limestone. It contained a Fe fragment (3g). F1005 cut F1003.

Robber Trench F1007 was linear (1.80+ x 0.87 x 0.15m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish irregular base. Its fill, L1008, was a mid orange brown, firm, sandy clay with occasional limestone. It contained no finds. F1007 was similar to F1003.

Post Hole F1009 was circular (0.30 x 0.12m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1010, was a mid grey brown, firm, sandy clay with occasional limestone. It contained no finds.

## **6 CONFIDENCE RATING**

6.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

## **7 DEPOSIT MODEL**

7.1 The stratigraphy was consistent across the site. Uppermost Topsoil L1000 was a mid grey brown, firm, sandy clay with occasional chalk and limestone flecks (0.20 – 0.35m thick). It overlay Rubble L1001 which was modern (0.08 – 0.29m thick). L1001 overlay Subsoil L1014, a mid grey brown, firm, sandy clay (0.19 – 0.28m thick)

7.2 L1014 overlay the natural geology, L1002. The latter was present at 0.36 – 0.62m below the existing ground level and comprised a mid yellow brown, compact, sandy clay with occasional limestone.

## 8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The archaeological features and finds are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Date
2	F1011	Robber Trench	Medieval (mid 13 <sup>th</sup> – 14 <sup>th</sup> century)
3	F1003	Robber Trench	Medieval (mid 13 <sup>th</sup> – early 14 <sup>th</sup> century)
	F1005	Post Hole	Undated
	F1007	Robber Trench	Undated
	F1009	Post Hole	Undated

8.2 Archaeological features were recording in Trenches 2 and 3, and not Trench 1. Three robber trenches were recorded; one in Trench 2 (F1011) and two in Trench 3 (F1003 and F1007). The robber trenches in Trench 3 were comparable in form and parallel. Also F1003 (Tr.3) and F1011 (Tr.2) each contained medieval pottery, and therefore the robber trenches were broadly contemporary. Post holes (F1005 and F1009 Tr.5) also representative of structural remains were recorded.

8.3 The pottery is not prolific (3 sherds (F1003) and 10 sherds (F1011)) and variously abraded (Pottery report below) but is generally consistent suggestive of valid dating evidence. The pottery is medieval (mid 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century). No associated finds were present and the environmental data was negative (Environmental report below).

8.4 The site lies within the historic settlement core of Cosgrove and therefore medieval remains were anticipated. The settlement is believed to have developed along the main street running eastwards from the church to the Green, now bisected by the Grand Union canal. The main street ran originally to the south of the site, along the line of an existing footpath.

### *Research potential*

8.5 The known history of Cosgrove indicates that it would have been a rural settlement during the medieval period. Lewis (in Cooper 2006) identifies rural settlement as an important research subject for the East Midlands. Associated subjects such as the agrarian landscape (field systems, woodland, stock rearing and communications) are also identified as important research subjects. These research subjects have been updated by Knight *et al* (2012).

8.6 The recorded archaeology would appear to relate to settlement activity in the historic core of the village. As such it has potential to provide information to further understanding of the form, evolution and functions of buildings within rural settlements; this is identified as an important area of research in developing understanding of rural

settlement in the medieval of the East Midlands (Knight *et al* 2012, 94). In addition the site may also provide information regarding the development of nucleated villages and the processes of settlement desertion; these are also subjects considered to be important in gaining a clearer understanding of rural settlement. As a rural site there is also some possibility that information regarding the agrarian landscape and the food producing economy may be revealed here. Furthermore as the site is understood to have lain within the historic core of the settlement, the potential for evidence relating to medieval industries must be considered. These are also identified as important research subjects for the medieval period in the East Midlands.

## **9 DEPOSTION OF ARCHIVE**

10.1 A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken, and deposited with the local museum, once such a facility is available in Northamptonshire. It will be held by AS pending this.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

AS would like to thank Posh-Derwent Homes Ltd for funding the project and for their assistance, and their architect, Mr Philip Evans for his assistance.

AS also gratefully acknowledges the input and advice of Ms Liz Mordue, Northamptonshire Historic Environment Service.

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Cooper, N, 2006, *The Archaeology of the East Midlands; An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for the East Midlands*, Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13, ULAS/English Heritage

Knight, D, Vyner, B and Allen, C, 2012, *East Midlands Heritage; An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*, University of Nottingham/York Archaeological Trust

**APPENDIX 1  
HER DATA**

<b>HER</b>	<b>NGR SP</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Prehistoric</b>		
1246/0/1 -	SP 7952 4203 (point)	Late Neolithic/Bronze Age post holes {1} A good scatter of late Neolithic flints and some small sherds of pottery of probable beaker affinities.  {3} 11 post holes and a small gully were found. Although only two contained prehistoric material the features are considered contemporary because of the similar nature of their fills and the similar depths at which they were detected. Neolithic pottery was recovered from the fills.
9548/0/0 - MNN116390	SP 7965 4177 (point)	Unstratified Bronze Age Finds {1} Middle Bronze Age palstave without loop, the butt missing found March 1990.
1251/1/1 -	SP 798 423 (point)	Possible Prehistoric/Romano-British Causeway {1} A stone causeway on a gravel and brushwood base was found pre 1958 at Cosgrove gravel pit. Found at 7ft depth beneath blue clay.
6011/0/0 -	SP 7907 4175 (point)	Unstratified Prehistoric Flints {1} Prehistoric flints were found in field CG1-3.  {2} Field CG1 contained 4 struck flints, field CG2 contained 5 worked flints and field CG3 contained 2 struck flints.
1245/0/0 -	Centroid SP 79607 42072	Unstratified Scatter of Prehistoric to Early Saxon Finds {1} Fieldwalking undertaken in January 1992 by Northamptonshire Archaeology Unit (Contracts). A slight concentration of flints was recovered from the centre of the field. Worked flints totalled 234, including a barbed and tanged arrowhead and 4 scrapers. Pottery found comprised Iron Age, Romano-British (478 sherds), Early Saxon and medieval sherds.  {3} Roman brooch, disc shaped with remains of green 'glass' centre boss, found 1989. SP795420.
1245/0/0 -	Centroid SP 794 418	Unstratified Late Iron Age Find {1} Description & illustration of late Iron Age bronze strap junction, found in 1985. SP794 418.  {2} Small bronze object with insets for enamel, of late Iron Age style, found 1983-4 by G.W.S. Allan near to the site of the Roman Villa. Find given to Northampton Museum. SP7969 4197.  {3} Unidentified copper alloy artefact of Late Iron Age. The upper part of the object consists of a semi circular plate 34mm across with enamel decoration, this swells through a right angle chamfer to form a stub of truncated triangular form and profile decorated with incised lines. The decoration has three components, there is a small central circle still retaining some red enamel. The other two elements are formed by concentric arcs.
<b>Roman</b>		
1245 - MNN3997	Centroid SP 79552 41996	Romano-British & Early Saxon Settlement
1245/1 - MNN8849	Centroid SP 7948 4211	Cosgrove Roman Villa {1} The buildings of the villa proved to be spread around a large, irregular courtyard

		and to cover an area of c.3ha.
1245/1/0 -	SP 7947 4212 (point)	Unstratified Romano-British Finds
1245/1/1 -	Centroid SP 7944 4211	<p><b>Main Villa Building</b></p> <p>{1} The main domestic building, a variant in plan of a double corridor villa, was constructed c.100AD, had good mortar floors and was decorated with wall plaster. It survived until c.300AD when it appears to have gone out of use, with little alteration.</p> <p>{2} In 1969 the main buildings of the villa were investigated. The main building was a double-corridor villa, built around 100AD, and surviving about 200 years.</p> <p>{3} All finds with Northampton Museum?</p> <p>{9} The house extended at least 18m south west of the Bath House, and was 12m wide externally. It was tripartite in plan, the central rooms were roughly twice the width of those on the exterior. The foundations were trench built of limestone set in brown clay, plough damage was greater towards the south-east side of the house.</p> <p>Room 1 ran the full width of the house and was 10.4m x 2.4m internally. Its north-west end was covered by small limestone blocks set on edge with yellow mortar. The remainder of the floor area was covered with soil coloured by small tile fragments. Four posts had been set centrally in a line down the room, their function has not been established.</p> <p>Room 2 was 4.4m x 2.5m internally seven slots c0.1m ran across its width and may have held support for a timber floor. There would appear to have been a fire at least in this part of the house.</p> <p>Room 3 was 2.1m x 8m long the interior was covered with building debris, flat laid limestone slabs and yellow mortar filled a depression and may indicate that the room had a floor with a base of mortared limestone.</p> <p>Room 4 was 4.75m square internally, flooring consisted of flat laid limestone set in soft yellow mortar, with traces of a harder pebbly mortar surface. A post holes had apparently held a squared timber on the SE side of the room.</p> <p>Room 5 had been subdivided their interiors contained a series of features linked to the construction sequence including a variety of mortar types. It may have originally have been continuous with Room 1 as the division consisted of only a mortar line on the subsoil.</p> <p>Room 7 was too damaged for any internal features to survive.</p> <p>The house was built of limestone. The comparatively slight foundations suggested a timber framed house. Tile, tufa fragments, small pieces of wall plaster, and window glass were found.</p> <p>{10} Contrary to the expectation that any recorded remains would have been destroyed by deep ploughing, several wall alignments relating to excavated features can still be detected. They comprise the southern limits of the main house incorporating rooms I, IV and VI, possibly also with part of the ensuite baths. Dense readings to the west indicate the probable rubble nature of the building itself.</p>
1245/1/10 -	Centroid SP 7952 4212	Probable boundary walls {1} Wall X35, surviving only as a trench-built foundation ploughed away at its south east end, contained five post sockets, two either side of an entrance gap 0.9m wide. It may have formed a

		<p>boundary, perhaps for the whole villa complex. Wall X35 was dated to the same phase as the main house because of its relationship with the bath house drain.</p> <p>North east of wall X35 was wall X26, a comparatively late insertion. It was the most substantial wall on site and may have replaced X35 as a boundary wall.</p>
1245/1/2 -	Centroid SP 7945 4212	<p><b>Romano-British Bath House</b></p> <p>{1} Excavation in 1957 revealed masonry. Detailed description of rooms uncovered and drawings. The bath house was preserved within a covered building.</p> <p>{2} Descriptions of the praefurnium, caldarium, tepidarium and frigidarium.</p> <p>{3} Location plan. Bath house excavated by the Wolverton Society at given grid reference. Photo of pilae supporting the tepidarium.</p> <p>{4} Pottery, glass and coins showed occupation from the 1st century to the late 3rd/ early 4th century. Description of evidence of abandonment of bath house.</p> <p>{5} The bath building was added to the main villa in around 150AD and became disused a little before the villa went out of use in c.300AD.</p> <p>{9} Excavations in the 1950s revealed a well-preserved bath house, constructed circa 150AD and abandoned pre 300AD.</p> <p>{12} The bath house seems to have been built as an integral part of the main house but with subsequent alterations. The frigidarium, tepidarium and caldarium were built as one unit with walls of limestone set with pink gravelly mortar, set symmetrically within the main house. The subsoil beneath it had been dug out to a depth of 0.85m to accommodate the hypocaust and plunge bath, and also the praefurnium which in its surviving form was a structural addition. It is possible that the bath house was built first and then the main house closely butted up. (The article contains detailed measurements and descriptions of all the individual bath house rooms).</p>
1245/1/3 -	Centroid SP 7950 4211	<p><b>Romano-British Building</b></p> <p>{1} Excavation revealed a less sophisticated double-winged building, which was occupied circa 100-150AD.</p> <p>{5} The building (X) had been badly plough damaged, the initial structure was a simple rectangle 4.5x10.1m internally. The only remaining feature being limestone and clay foundations. The flooring consisted of a disturbed spread of limestone and pebbles. The building may originally have been intended as only one room. The possibly later subdividing walls butted the outer walls. This subdivision may have formed the first phase of alteration, the second phase included the addition of the symmetrical projecting rooms IV and V, their trench built walls abutted those of the original building. These later rooms were floored with limestone and pebbles. The building has been interpreted as a simple residence, of a domestic function.</p>
1245/1/4 -	SP 7951 4214 (point)	<p><b>Walls of Possible Building(s)</b></p> <p>{1} Other walls and buildings were also found during the excavation</p> <p>{4} A large enclosure wall, with a substantial lean-to structure, appears to belong to this period, as does a large, stone-floored building which was partly excavated.</p>

		The latter building was preceded by a post-holed structure of the second century AD.
1245/1/5 -	Centroid SP 7950 4217	Romano-British Building {2} Traces of a hitherto unrecorded building were detected: a rectangular structure within a rubble spread.
1245/1/6 -	Centroid SP 7945 4208	Romano-British building & boundary {1} Two parallel alignments, 30m apart, appear to represent the boundary of a walled compound containing a rectilinear building.
1245/1/7 -	Centroid SP 7952 4204	Romano-British Building (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) {1} The building 5.3 wide internally and at least 14m long, was built of limestone set in brown gravelly mortar survived in a few places above trench set foundations. A patch of hard packed rubble with a worn surface outside the SE wall may have formed the approach to a doorway, connected with post hole inside the building. A possible doorway nearly opposite in the NW wall was indicated by a slight thickening of the wall and internal post hole. Finds indicate the building was likely to have been some form of workplace. Pottery dates to the 4th century.
1245/1/8 -	Centroid SP 7948 4214	Possible Romano-British aqueduct {2} Two parallel linear anomalies could be connected with the building to the east and may be interpreted as an aqueduct or similar leat, especially in view of their proximity to a former stream channel to the north.
1245/1/9 -	SP 7942 4204 (point)	Romano-British building {1} A stone structure, partly robbed out with C18th material in the rob trenches. The structure, very much plough damaged, included a passage-like room 1.6m wide, which was part of a building continuing to both south west and north east. The nature of the foundations suggest that the structure was of Roman date, and a few Roman sherds were recovered.  {2} There was no evidence of ancient structures, however, as have been suggested.
1245/2 - MNN136077	Centroid SP 7950 4208	Romano-British Shrine & Temple {1} The finding of the temple throws into question the whole nature of the site; it is possible that it either should be regarded as a temple complex throughout its history, or that an ordinary villa developed into such c.300AD.
1245/2/1 -	SP 7950 4208 (point)	Early Roman timber shrine {1} The features relating to this suggested shrine were masked by dark brown soil. The features were mainly post holes forming a slightly irregular square 2.5m across. A line of four features may have belonged to an outer wall on the south west. There may be some evidence of rebuilding. Finds dated the shrine as contemporary with the main house. The interpretation of the features as a shrine is based on its plan, supported by the position of the structure beneath the later stone temple and its alignment to it.
1245/2/2 -	Centroid SP 7950 4207	Romano-British Temple Structure With Later Burial {1} Around 300AD, a small temple was built, possibly succeeding similar earlier buildings, and this continued in use until the early fifth century.  {2} Nymphaeum was built c.300AD and may have replaced earlier temple/shrine structures.  {3} The cella was square with an internal width of 6.15m, the complete circuit of trench set foundations survived. A central and possibly elaborate entrance in the east side



		<p>was indicated by broader walling, with limestone paving outside. Just north of the entrance parts of two human skulls had been set into the wall foundation. A late C2nd date for the temple is suggested by the range of pottery sealed beneath its floor.</p> <p>A single large posthole was set centrally it had held a squared timber 0.22m across, the top of the post packing projected a little above the cella floor. The post appeared to have decayed in situ. Coin finds within the post hole suggest it is of later date to the surrounding building. Tegulae and imbrices suggest a tiled roof for both the timber shrine and the temple.</p> <p>Window glass also suggests some form of glazing. An extended burial lay in or over the SE corner of the temple. Possible the burial may be Roman or Saxon.</p>
1245/2/3 -	Centroid SP 7949 4208	<p>Early Romano-British building</p> <p>{1} Building represented by scrappy foundations which would have been 4m across and more than 5m long. The building stood on a different alignment to the temple and may have overlapped it so must be of a different phase. There were no finds but the similarity of its foundations to other buildings on site suggest a Roman date. It is likely therefore to have been contemporary with the timber shrine and a religious use is possible.</p>
1245/2/4 -	SP 7949 4208 (point)	<p>Late Romano-British pit</p> <p>1} A pit 0.3m deep and 4m across, containing large quantities of limestone, tile, pottery, ironwork, 39 coins, glass including window pane fragments and wall plaster. The probable date of the pit is in the early 280s. Its most likely function is for clearance, the burial of material removed during a stage of shrine refurbishment.</p>
1245/0/1 -	SP 794 421 (point)	<p>Unstratified Roman Hoard</p> <p>{2}{3} An urn with a hoard of 60 silver denarii and other coins and medallions was found from the front of Cosgrove Hall at a depth of 1.5ft. Other finds were also made.</p> <p>{4} Discovery of an urn containing 60 silver denarii and of many other Roman coins including silver medallions of Constantine I, Valentinian II and Magnus Maximus, as well as coins of Diocletian, Constans, Magnentius, Julian, Valens and Gratian. All were probably found during construction of the canal, suggesting the presence of Roman settlement in the area.</p> <p>{5} Finds made circa 1800, during construction of the canal.</p>
1245/0/2 -	SP 794 421 (point)	<p>Undated Burial in Vicinity of Roman</p> <p>{1} Find of an undated human skeleton, made a few weeks earlier than hoard (1245/0/1), but dug up in the same area.</p> <p>{3} An undated burial had also been discovered in the vicinity.</p>
1245/0/7 -	SP 7942 4216 (point)	<p>Romano-British cistern</p> <p>{1} North west of the villa is a spring, once enclosed in a Roman masonry cistern. Green's excavations included the clearance of the cistern.</p> <p>{2} Excavation in 1957/8. On the other side of the canal from the main excavation.</p>
7616/0/0 -	SP 78 43	Unstratified Romano-British find

	(point)	{1} A small disc brooch with a raised moulded outer rim, and raised central circular platform with projecting lug. Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information: Date found: 01 September 2000 (Post) Date found (2): 01 November 2000 (Ante) Methods of discovery: Metal detector
7804/0/0 -	SP 79 42 (point)	Unstratified Romano-British find {1} A Roman copper alloy coin reused as a pendant. Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information: Date found: 08 November 2009 Methods of discovery: Metal detector
<b>Saxon</b>		
10005 - MNN160248	SP 7897 4171 (point)	Possible site of early-middle Saxon activity, 2 early to middle Saxon pottery sherds were found Monument
6745/1 - MNN14161	Centroid SP 75180 63498	London to Derby Road ROAD ROUTE (Early Saxon to Post Medieval - 410 AD? to 1749 AD?)
<b>Medieval</b>		
1244 - MNN3996	Centroid SP 7922 4253	Cosgrove {1} Though the earthwork remains are slight they emphasise the relatively simple layout of the village before it was disrupted by the construction of the Grand Junction Canal in 1800. Until then the village probably consisted of a single street extending from the church in the south-west to the Green. The main street was blocked by the canal, except for pedestrian use, and traffic was diverted in a broad loop to the north on which all subsequent development has been based. The Rectory garden and the new graveyard have obliterated any trace of the original street between the canal and the church but a modern footpath follows the approximate line.
1244/0/1 -	Centroid SP 79534 42635	{1} SP79544263 St. Vincent's Well. {2} Near Cosgrove village green is a spring. It was formerly dedicated as St Vincent's Well, but now called Finches Well. It was reserved for the use of the inhabitants under The Enclosure Act. {3} The well is lined with modern brick, has been railed in, and is now much overgrown.
1244/0/2 - MNN20130	Centroid SP 79618 42744	Earthworks of Former Settlement by The Green {1} Earthworks adjacent to The Green. Faint traces of a hollow way running north-east from the green. Other earthworks on the south-east of the green may be sites of former houses, disturbed by later quarrying. The village layout was modified due to construction of the canal.
6313/1 - MNN160252	Centroid SP 7970 4315	Cosgrove mill 1086 Domesday survey records Cosegrave with one mill rendering 13s 1570 Mill built about this time according to a report of the fire which destroyed the mill in 1972 1768 John Hutt, iller at Cosgrave (sic) 1910 Advertisement. Wanted; married miller for Stone Mill, used to horses. Apply to Atkinson, Cosgrove Mill 1928 Described as 'worked sometimes' 1972 "Priory Mill" destroyed by fire. Report stated it has not been used for many years but was in good repair 1973 Pit wheel, wallower, great spur wheel and stone nuts remained in burnt-out hursting. An electrical generator stood on the remaining parts of the floor over the wheel race indicating the waterwheel may have been used for generating electricity for the Priory after corn milling had ceased. Documentary sources: Shown un-named on Eyre's and Jefferies' 1791 map; 1814 survey plan for OS marks it Cosgrove Mill; and bryant's 1827 map marks it Cosgrave Mill.
6313/1/1 -	SP 7972 4318 (point)	Remains of mill {1} A straight leat, over 300m long, is clearly visible

		although dry. Brickwork at the sides of the mill race and tail pond also survive.
1244/1 - MNN8848	Centroid SP 7909 4244	<p>Church of St Peter &amp; St Paul {1} Church. C13, C14 and C15. Repaired 1770-4. Restored 1864 by E.F. Law and 1887-92 by Edward Swinfen Harris. Coursed squared limestone, plain-tile roof to chancel, lead roofs to body of church. Chancel, nave, north aisle and west tower. Chancel has 3-light east window with reticulated tracery and hood mould and a C19 stepped triple lancet window to north and south. Priest's door of 1864 to north. Early English style with shafts and foliage capitals. C13 ornamental string-course at level of springing of central lancets, partly renewed and carried over windows as hood mould and over blocked side-lights of original east window either side of present window. Nave has 3-light windows to south with C19 geometrical tracery and hood moulds. 3 quatrefoil clerestory windows to north only, with square chamfered stone surrounds and plain stone-coped parapet to south with central datestone inscribed 1586. North aisle has 3-light east window with C19 Decorated tracery, 3-light windows to north with late C19 Perpendicular tracery and 4-centred heads, and small 2-light west window with Y-tracery and pointed trefoil-headed lights; all have hood moulds. Blocked chamfered north door with imposts and toothed hood mould. 4-stage tower has many-moulded west door. 3-light window above with C19 Perpendicular tracery and 2-light west window to next stage with Decorated tracery and quatrefoil to head, all with hood moulds. 2-light bell-chamber openings with cinquefoil-headed lights, quatrefoils to heads and hood moulds. Diagonal off-set buttresses, battlemented parapet and turret to south-east angle with ridged pyramidal stone roof. Weather-vane and gilded copper weathercock, possibly medieval. Chamfered plinths to tower and chancel, irregularly sited off-set buttresses to nave and aisle, and chamfered wood eaves to north side of nave and north aisle. Interior: chancel has aumbry. Double-chamfered chancel arch with continuous outer arch and polygonal responds with moulded bases and capitals innermost. Nave has C13 5-bay arcade with quatrefoil piers, moulded bases and capitals, double-chamfered arches and toothed hood moulding. Part-blocked tower arch with C18 door to vestibule in tower; round-arched door with moulded wood surround and keyblock. C19 roof to chancel. Plaster ceiling to north aisle. 5-bay roof to nave, formerly hidden by C18 coved plaster ceiling. Roof has arch-braced ties, wall-posts on corbels and king posts. Two trusses to east half of roof have stop-moulded ties, raised principals and side-struts from ties to principals. Those to west probably late C16 or early C17 with bar stops to ties and side-struts to principal rafters. Monuments: small wall monument with brass inscription plate in moulded stone surround to Reverend William Bradshawe, d.1601, and his wife Barbara. Wall monument, oil on board in Japanned wood frame to Henry Longueville, d.1713, and 3 wall monuments signed by William Cox of Northampton, to Harriet Kantchbull, d.1767, to Reverend Pulter Forester, rector of Cosgrove and Passenham, d.1778, and to Reverend Richard Wadsworth, d.1781. All have obelisk backgrounds and cartouches of arms, that to Pulter Forester with inscription on open book. (Buildings of England: Northamptonshire: p159)</p>
1256/1 - MNN8853	Centroid SP 79584 43211	<p>The Priory (Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Manor) {1} The Manor, now called The Priory, was the residence</p>

		of Lord Lynedoch, now Sir Rob Moorson.
1256/1/1 -	Centroid SP 7954 4323	Possible Medieval Moat or Post Medieval Garden Feature {1} The Priory. Earthwork of an L-shaped ditch. Maximum depth 1.3m. Possible moat, though could be a post medieval landscaping feature rather than medieval in origin. No trace of the other sides.
6714/0/0 -	SP 79 42 (point)	Unstratified medieval find {1} A copper alloy Medieval barrel padlock with a zoomorphic case. Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information: Date found: 12 November 2006 (Ante) Methods of discovery: Metal detector
9998/0/0 -	SP 7907 4175 (point)	Medieval Manuring Scatter {1}A medieval manuring scatter was seen in fields CG1-3.  {2} Field CG1 contained 3 medieval sherds and 1 unidentified sherd, and field CG2 contained 5 medieval sherds and 1 Roman sherd.
9998/0/0 -	SP 78 43 (point)	Unstratified medieval find {1} Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information: Date found: 01 January 2000 (Post) Date found (2): 01 February 2000 (Ante) Methods of discovery: Chance find during metal detecting
9998/0/1 -	Centroid SP 78909 42295	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow, Earthwork (Aerial Photography)
<b><i>Post-medieval</i></b>		
1256/1/2 -	Centroid SP 795 431	Possible Post Medieval Manor House {1} The Priory. Possible post medieval standing building. The manor house stands within a moat.
1244/3/1 -	Centroid SP 78990 42687	The Manor, Yardley Road {1} Farmhouse. Early C17 with C18 and C19 alterations. Coursed squared limestone, slate roof, brick end and central ridge stacks. 2-unit plan. 2-storeys and attic; 3-window range. Main front faces south and has central panelled, part-glazed door with moulded stone surround, pulvinated frieze and broken pediment on brackets. 3-light casement windows to ground and 1st floors with flat-arched heads. Quoins, storey-band and stone-coped gables with kneelers. 2-storey wing to rear right alongside road; probably C18. Interior: chamfered spine beams. Collar truss roof with wind-braced purlins.
1244/2/1 -	Centroid SP 78959 42696	No. 7 Yardley Road (Elms Farmhouse) {1} Farmhouse. Early C17 with C19 alterations. Coursed squared limestone, C20 plain-tile roof, brick end stacks with stone bases. 2 storeys and attic; 3-window range. 2-unit central-staircase plan. Central 4-panel door with wood lintel and timber porch flanked by C19 horned sash windows with segmental-arched heads. 2-light ovolo-moulded stone mullion window to 1st floor centre, and similar 3-light windows to 1st floor left and right. C19 2-storey brick cross wing projects to left end: limestone with slate roof. Interior has bar-stop-chamfered spine beams, and collar-truss roof with wind-braced purlins. Said to have early C17 datestone to rear concealed by creepers.
1244/0/5 -	Centroid SP 79585 42767	No. 7 The Green {1} Cottage. Mid C17, altered C20. Coursed squared limestone, corrugated asbestos roof over thatch, brick ridge stack on stone base. 2-unit lobby-entry plan. 2 storeys and attic, 3-window range. Central C20 lean-to porch, 2-light casement windows to ground floor, 3-light casements to 1st floor left and right of central 1-light casement, all with wood lintels. Right gable end faces street and has 3-light casement windows to ground and 1st floors and 2-light casement to attic, all with wood

		lintels. Interior: bar-stop-chamfered spine beams, blocked inglenooks back-to-back in central stack. Purlin roof.
1244/4/1 -	Centroid SP 79235 42572	The Barley Mow Public House {1} Public house, originally probably farmhouse. Late C17, altered C19 and C20. Coursed limestone rubble, corrugated iron roof replacing thatch, stone ridge stack with brick flues. 2 storeys and attic; 3-window range. 2-unit lobby-entry plan. Main front faces street and has central blocked door with flat-arched head. 3-light casement windows to ground and 1st floors left and right, and blocked central 1st floor window all with flat-arched stone heads. Quoins and stone-coped gables with kneelers. Central gabled stair turret to rear. C20 extensions and present entrance to rear. C19 2-storey, 3-window extension to right with slate roof. Interior has ogee-stop-chamfered spine beam and open fireplace with cambered bressumer.
1244/9/1 -	Centroid SP 79017 42497	<p>Old Dower House {1} House. Late C17 with C19 alterations and additions. Coursed squared limestone, plain-tile roof, brick end stacks, that to left on stone base. 2-storey, 3-window range. 2-unit plan. C19 part-glazed panelled door to far right with pilastered wood surround and gabled porch. 12-pane sash windows to ground and 1st floors with ogee-stop-chamfered wood lintels some with additional bar stops. Stone-coped gables with kneelers. 2-storey, 1-window extension to left, 2-storey, 2-window extension to right, both probably C19. Interior has chamfered spine beams, some with bar stops.</p> <p>{3} Site visited as part of a listed building consent application. Description generally as stated but with notable additional features. These include a gun cupboard with a rack for the barrels of four guns and 4 shot drawers underneath in rows of two. The drawers were labelled from left to right: ordinary shot, snipe shot and, underneath, diddled shot and duck shot. An unusual horizontal sliding sash was present at the rear and an ornate classically styled fireplace in the drawing room.</p> <p>{6} The Old Dower House as formerly known as 'The Cottage' or 'Cosgrove Cottage'. It originated as a 17th century vernacular dwelling, now the kitchen, morning room and bedrooms above, but was more than doubled in size by the addition in the 18th century of the grander Georgian premises of what became the 'Dower House'. This was subsequently extended on numerous occasions and the wider estate took in outbuildings and darmland served by an adjacent cottage, the 'White House'. Many of the outbuildings survive. There is evidence for the former existence of other buildings which can be mapped. Source includes map progression analysis and documentary information, as well as detailed phasing of the development of the property.</p>
1244/5/1 -	Centroid SP 79123 42321	Cosgrove Hall & Attached Office Wing {1} Country house. Early C18 with C19 and C20 alterations. Limestone ashlar, hipped slate roof and stone internal stacks. H plan. 2 storeys and attic; 7-window range. 3-bay recessed centre of entrance front has been filled by projecting 2-storey extension with flat roof behind stone-coped parapet; probably early C19. Central single-storey porch with panelled double-leaf doors and overlight flanked by Doric pilasters bearing simple entablature; moulded stone cornice and blocking cornice. 12-pane sash windows to ground and 1st floors with moulded stone sills and surrounds with keyblocks. Wave-moulded plinth, Corinthian pilasters in two orders defining bays, and deep coved and moulded wood and plaster eaves. 4

		<p>straight-headed roof dormers. 3-bay right side elevation and garden front have similar windows and Doric pilasters. Both elevations have central glazed garden doors with moulded stone surrounds. Recessed centre of garden front formerly had pediment to central bay. 2-storey double-depth service wing projects at left end of entrance front. Of coursed squared limestone with 2-span hipped plain tile roof and brick lateral and internal stacks. Mid/late C18. Irregular glazing with 12-pane sashes to right side, facing forecourt otherwise 1- and 2-light casement windows, all with wood lintels. Interior: open-well staircase with column-on-vase balusters, 3 to each tread and spiral fluting to vase, carved tread ends and mahogany ramped handrail. Reeded wood door surrounds. Modillion plaster cornices. C18 marble chimneypieces, probably brought in at later date, C16 stone fireplace to garden hall, also brought-in, with Tudor arched head, carved spandrels and brattishing. Late C16 or early C17 panelling and overmantel in upper room of service wing (brought-in). (Buildings of England: Northamptonshire: 1973, p159; Wolverton Historical Journal 1970, pp34-40)</p>
1244/5/3 -	Centroid SP 79056 42326	<p>Dovecote at Cosgrove Hall {1} Dovecote. Early C18. Square with pyramidal plain-tile roof and square timber glover. Plank door with wood lintel. Projecting eaves with large wood modillions.</p>
1244/5/2 -	Centroid SP 79061 42352	<p>Stable Block at Cosgrove Hall {1} Stable block, now converted into work shops. Mid C18 with C20 alterations and extensions,. Coursed squared limestone, hipped plain-tile roof. Single- storey, 9-bay range. 3 central double-leaf coach-house doors with semi-circular lunette heads. Plank doors to left and right with lunette heads flanked by lunette windows. Interior retains a set of stalls. C20 extension to rear.</p>
6714 - MNN7135	Centroid SP 79243 42203	<p>Cosgrove Hall 1779 - small enclosure &amp; house owned by John Biggins, Esq &amp; 2nd edition shows enclosed parkland. Cosgrove Hall s of Major Mansel was Longevilles mansion, much altered &amp; improved by present possessor, 1000 a John Chris Mansel, Lord of the Manor. Henry Longueville died 1713.</p>
6714/0/1 -	Centroid SP 79240 41959	<p>Icehouse in Park of Cosgrove Hall {1} Icehouse. C18. Coursed squared limestone. Circular plan. Doorway with wood lintel. Domed stone roof.</p>
9279/1 - MNN135323	Centroid SP 75254 50799	<p>Hardingstone to Stony Stratford Turnpike TOLL ROAD (Modern - 1767 AD to 1899 AD?)</p>
442 - MNN3497	Centroid SP 72437 53586	<p>Grand Junction Canal (Later Incorporated Into The Grand Union Canal) {1} The present Grand Union Canal is the 1929 union of older, separate waterways linking London and Birmingham. These included the Grand Junction Canal built in 1805 by William Jessop.</p> <p>{7} The Grand Junction Canal was erected in 1793-1815 and at the time was a great civil engineering undertaking with two tunnels, three flights of locks, four high embankments and an aqueduct. In total the canal was 111 miles long and cost over £1.5 million.</p> <p>{8} The grand Junction Canal was built to join London to Birmingham and the Northern Canal system. This was an ambitious project, 137 miles in length, with 166 locks and a number of lengthy tunnels. Part of the original plan was to provide a side arm to link the main canal with Northampton and the navigable River Nene.</p>

442/1 - MNN15707	Centroid SP 72509 53853	<p>Route of The Grand Junction Canal</p> <p>1} The Grand Junction Canal was built in the 1790's. A canal-based settlement was established at Long Buckby Wharf, to the south west of Long Buckby.</p> <p>{3} The Grand Union Canal was authorised in 1793 to connect the River Thames at Brentford with the Oxford Canal at Braunston and hence to Coventry and Birmingham, shortening the London-Midlands route considerably compared with that using the whole length of the Oxford Canal. Great difficulty was encountered in constructing the tunnel at Blisworth and the canal was not fully navigable along its whole length until 1805.</p> <p>{5} Letter regarding features of canal to be seen at Braunston.</p> <p>{6} Article on the dating of the First Survey of the Oxford Canal plans relating to Braunston.</p>
442/1/11 -	SP 7949 4227 (point)	<p>Cosgrove Canal Lock</p> <p>1} Lock No. 21, with a fall of 1m. On the site of the top lock of the temporary flight of five which used to take the canal down to cross the River Ouse on the level before the present embankment and aqueduct was built in 1811.</p>
442/1/12 -	Centroid SP 79281 42577	<p>The Horse Tunnel, Cosgrove</p> <p>{1} Aqueduct. Late C18. Coursed squared limestone and red brick. Single-arched aqueduct conveying canal over pedestrian right-of-way. Horseshoe-shaped tunnel vault and entrances. The latter have keyblocks and curved stone retaining walls curving forward either side.</p> <p>{3} A narrow tunnel through the canal embankment which has a profile suited to the passage of canal horses between the towing path and stables at the Barley Mow Inn. It was built to maintain communications between the two parts of the village when the canal bisected the main street. Road traffic was diverted to cross the canal at Solomon's Bridge.</p>
442/1/25 -	Centroid SP 79274 42746	<p>Bridge No. 65</p> <p>{1} Canal bridge. C.1800. Dressed limestone. Gothic style. Single-span bridge with wide slightly pointed arch and curved feet. Arch has blank cusped panels and keyblock. Semi-octagonal buttresses either side of arch have quatrefoil frieze to base and ogee half-cupolas and are flanked by ogee-headed niches. Panelled parapets with circular piers either end. In 1800 the two halves of the Grand Junction Canal met here. Construction began at Brentford in Middlesex and Braunston, Northamptonshire. It is said that a Colonel Solmons, 'Lord of the Manor', agreed to the cutting of the canal on condition that he was allowed to erect the necessary bridge. However the Lord of the Manor at this time was George Biggin Esq., whose residence, Cosgrove Priory, is in sight of the bridge. The proximity may explain the bridge's unusually ornamental appearance. (Buildings of England: Northamptonshire: 1933, p159; Wolverton Historical Journal: 1970, pp34-40)</p> <p>{5} Unusually elaborate stone bridge (No. 65) crossing the Grand Union Canal, built in the Gothic style. The ornamentation was the result of a 'bargain' agreed between the landowner and the canal company when extra land was acquired to divert the public road to serve the village on the eastern side of the canal. The bridge is now known as 'Solomon's Bridge'</p>
442/1/44	SP 7948 4230 (point)	<p>Cosgrove Canal Wharf &amp; Railway Tracks</p> <p>{1} Immediately north of Cosgrove Lock are the remains of</p>

		<p>a wharf which served gravel pits, now flooded, to the east of the canal. Embedded in the concrete are narrow gauge railway tracks.</p> <p>{2} Canal wharf with narrow gauge rail tracks at c.SP79484230. Viewed from the north on 11th March 2003 (photo). Surviving lengths of rail are in good condition.</p>
442/1/44	Centroid SP 7985 4187	<p>Approximate course of original canal {1} Prior to the present embankment being built the canal followed a parallel line just to the west, with a flight of 4 or 5 locks. A plan from the British Waterways Museum confirms this arrangement. The change in alignment predates the unpublished OS mapping for this part of the county in c.1814. Much of the remaining line of the canal is occupied by good earthwork survival with substantial lengths of one or both of the canal-side banks surviving. Some of the lock sites are also discernable as earthworks.</p>
7807 - MNN115114	Centroid SP 7655 3941	<p>Buckingham Arm of Grand Union Canal {1} The Buckingham branch of the Grand Junction canal, opened 1801, left the main-line of the canal in a south-westerly direction. Commercial traffic to Buckingham had stopped using it by 1910 but it continued in use as far as Deanshanger until 1938. The whole branch was abandoned in 1961 although the first 200 yards is still in water for boat moorings. The unwatered course can be followed up to the A5, north-east of Old Stratford.</p>
1244/0/3 -	Centroid SP 79590 42664	<p>No. 18 The Green {1} Cottage. C18 altered C20. Coursed limestone rubble, painted, thatch roof, brick ridge and end stacks, that to ridge on stone base. 2-storey, one-window range. 2-unit plan. Central C20 gabled porch. A 2-light casement window to ground floor left, a 3-light casement to ground floor right, both with wood lintels and 3-light casement above with wood lintel in eyebrow dormer. 2-storey, 2-window C20 extension to right joined to cottage by short single-storey link is not of special architectural interest. Interior noted as having chamfered spine beam and open fireplace with chamfered bressumer.</p>
6714/0/2 -	Centroid SP 78984 42297	<p>No. 15 Stratford Road (The Lodge) {1} Lodge. Early C19 with later additions. Coursed limestone rubble, painted, thatch roof, brick ridge and end stacks. Single-storey. L-plan. End elevation facing road has semi-circular rustic portico with six tree-trunk columns, engaged either end. Central round-arched plank door with pierced spandrels and porch. Flanked by 2-light casement windows with round-arched heads. Similar windows to side elevations. Wing of painted brick has 2-light casements with segmental-arched heads.</p>
1244/0/4 -	Centroid SP 79046 42422	<p>Nos. 5, 7 &amp; 11 Stratford Road {1} Row of estate cottages. Dated 1832 with possible older origins. Coursed squared limestone, hipped slate roof, brick ridge stacks. 2-storey, 10-window range. Central doorway to passage with round-arched head, imposts and keyblock inscribed HLM/1832. Panel above with coat of arms, possibly C17. 2-light casement windows to ground and 1st floors with wood lintels. 3-bay centre breaks forward slightly and has pedimented gable with oculus window. Entrances to rear. Interiors not inspected.</p>
1244/6/1 -	Centroid SP 79604 42787	<p>No. 15 The Green {1} Farmhouse. Dated 1834. Coursed squared limestone, hipped slate roof. Tall brick lateral stacks. Double-depth plan. 2-storey, 3-window range. 4-panel door with overlight, panelled reveals, moulded wood surround and gabled hood on brackets; approached by 1 stone step. 16-pane sash windows to ground and 1st floors with stop-chamfered wood lintels.</p>



		Quoins and overhanging eaves. Single-storey gabled extension to left. Datestone inscribed IFG/1834 to base of right lateral stack. 2-and 3-light casement windows to rear facing yard with stop-chamfered wood lintels.
1244/9/2 -	Centroid SP 7900 4248	Gardener's Cottage and detached WC {1} There is little to date this estate-worker's cottage other than to note it is depicted on the 1840 Tithe Map. The cottage is principally of stone but for the gables destroyed by fire in 1986, subsequently re-made in contrasting brick. The fire destroyed the roof and almost all of the timbers at first floor level so everything at this level is of 1987 or after. The roof is thatch. A central chimney stack hints at an early date, perhaps the C17th, but the small scale of the rooms to be heated means that this may be an anachronistic layout of the C18th. The ground floor is divided into two unequal parts. In the central dividing wall lies a fireplace flanked by a doorway and a copper. The copper may hint at either a former wash-house or the means of boiling up swill for animals. Between the cottage and the main house stands what is currently an outside toilet. This building first appears on the map of 1925. Two previous maps in 1900 and 1914 show a walled area without a roof but it is uncertain if this is the same
1244/9/3 -	Centroid SP 7900 4251	Dower House outbuildings {1} The range of outbuildings are seen on maps dating back to 1840. The stables still contain the principal features relating to the building's former use although it is now use for storage. Connecting to the stables is the former coach house. This has been fully fitted out as store rooms so no evidence of its former use could be seen. However it still retains its main double coach-house doors. The tack room is still fully boarded in the manner of such functional rooms, and the vestiges of a doorway can be seen in the end gable wall, indicating that the tack room was once linked with the now-lost middle building in the range. The panelling partly covers this doorway so it is possible that the use of this building as a tackroom may postdate the loss of the middle building between 1914 and 1925. At the far NE end of the yard is the garden store and workshop. This can be seen in photos of 1967 and 1970s to have had a pitched roof although it is now flat. The walls retain evidence of what may be the earliest farm building on the site.
1244/9/4 -	Centroid SP 7896 4251	The White House {1} This cottage, so called due to its whitewashed exterior, can be seen on maps from 1840 onwards. It has been considerably extended east and west and bears little resemblance to its original form. It is built of local limestone with a ceramic-tiled roof although it was almost certainly once thatched. It is of domestic vernacular scale and was once a typical family house of modest size.
1244/7/1 -	Centroid SP 7927 4253	The Old Brewery {1} Cosgrove 'New Brewery' opened in 1858 by Daniel Warren who had been brewing in the settlement since 1840s. He remained at the brewery until his death in 1874. The brewery passed to Francis Desvaux Bull until it was sold to Phipps of Northampton in 1888. In 1903 the premises were being used as a store to support the agency at Wolverton, but in 1906 Phipps were transferring staff from Northampton to Cosgrove. In 1912 the agency was closed and in 1932 the brewery site was sold to a builder for £1,000. The building has since been used for a number of purposes including industrial works, offices and as storage. The buildings are due to be

		<p>converted to offices and flats.</p> <p>The former brewery is located at right angles to the Grand Union Canal with a flat gable ended façade facing the canal. The complex consists of three main buildings and a series of later industrial structures. The buildings are a mixture of stone at the lower storeys and brick - indicating that the brewery may have utilised some earlier buildings on the site. The buildings all have slate roofs.</p> <p>The building adjacent to the canal is of stone construction and is two storeys high. There are four crittle windows on the south face of the ground floor and two on the north face, but there are no openings at the first floor level. The building clearly was floored over originally as there are the remains of floor joists on the interior of the north and south walls.</p> <p>The building to the west of this was of two storeys and mixed stone and brick construction. There are three windows at each level on the south side and some blocked windows on the north face. The original windows in this building have all been replaced with modern plate glass windows. There is a door on the south face of the ground floor. The internal features have all been removed from this building.</p> <p>The three-storey brew house was constructed of stone at the ground floor level and brick on the two upper storeys. There is an adjoining block of two storeys to the west of the main building. There is a single window on the ground floor and three windows to each of the upper floors - although all of these are replaced with modern plate glass windows, with the exception of one blocked window on the first floor. The crittel windows to the north and east survive on the second floor.</p> <p>There are several surviving features in this building. There is a brick barrel vaulted ceiling between the ground and first floors of the two storey extension to the brewhouse. Wooden boards were lain over the top of this to provide a flat surface at first floor level. A small fire place was located on the south west wall of this level - presumably indicating office accommodation. On the first floor of the main brew house building is a large circular indentation in the floor boards - indicating the location of a former mash tun or boiling copper for brewing. There are a series of blocked doorways on the west wall of the brewhouse indicating that the brewery originally extended into the area now used for a modern factory.</p> <p>{4} Brewery built by Daniel Warren &amp; later occupied by Francis Bull; group of 2 &amp; 3 storey buildings set at right-angles to canal.</p> <p>{5} The brewery was in three and two storey buildings. These have stone lower storeys, brick above, and are surmounted by slate roofs. The stone building nearest to the canal with slate roof, was the malting. The brewery was built in 1858 by Daniel Warren and in 1875 had a 10 quarter mash vat, horizontal steam engine and refrigerator. Francis Bull was the owner from 1876 to 1888 when Phipps of Northampton bought the premises. Since 1932 the premises have been used for purposes other than brewing and are now occupied by a variety of small businesses</p>
1244/8/1 -	Centroid SP 79573 42535	Cosgrove Lodge Hotel Map: Ordnance Survey. 1950.
1248/0/1 -	Centroid SP 7955 4189	Possible WWII Anti Aircraft Battery {2} Undated site. Two possible ring ditches at SP79564190 and SP79584188. A third ring ditch is

		located 250m to the west. Possibly a WWII anti-aircraft battery.  {3} NMR photos show a pentagonal enclosure with a central ring.  {4} Finds made pre 1980 include "post medieval pot sherds and glass".
1565 - MNN2988	Centroid SP 7978 4226	Cosgrove Lodge Park Map: Ordnance Survey. 1950.
6714/0/0 -	SP 79 42 (point)	Unstratified modern find {1} Pastry crimper [should have a wheel at one end] Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information: Date found: 25 November 2007 (Ante) Methods of discovery: Metal detector
<b>Undated</b>		
1245/0/3 -	Centroid SP 7949 4184	Possible Pits, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)
1245/0/4 -	Centroid SP 7945 4200	Possible Enclosure, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)
1245/0/5 -	Centroid SP 7943 4197	Possible Enclosure, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)
1245/0/6 -	Centroid SP 7963 4203	Undated Ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)
5849/0/1 -	Centroid SP 7883 4166	Possible Undated Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) {1} Cropmarks. Possibly show part of the ditch of an oval enclosure. There is also possibly a ring ditch with internal pits in the distance . A large circular pit sits between the two.
5849/0/2 -	Centroid SP 7888 4165	Undated Pits (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)
5849/0/3 -	Centroid SP 7884 4165	Possible Enclosure, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)
5849/0/4 -	Centroid SP 7897 4164	Undated Pit (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)
5850/0/1 -	Centroid SP 7856 4213	Undated Circular Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) {1} Cropmarks. A well-defined ring ditch with possible small rectangular ditched enclosure to the east.
5850/0/2 -	Centroid SP 7859 4211	Undated Rectangular Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) {1} Cropmarks. A well-defined ring ditch with possible small rectangular ditched enclosure to the east.
7153 - MNN143344	Centroid SP 7826 4205	dated quarry {1} Former building stone quarries. Morton, referred to in Thompson and Torrens, calls them 'most ancient' when he visited in 1703. Both underground and surface working known to be present though not possible to verify the latter. Site is assessed as potentially of county significance. High potential for buried and earthwork remains relating to post medieval and possibly medieval quarrying.  {3} Quarrying has taken place in the south of the parish over a long period of time. Names Quarry Bridge and Quarry Field occur in the 16th century.
7480/1/1 -	Centroid SP	Undated Pits, Possible Quarries (Morphed Aerial

	7949 4215	Archaeology Interpretation)
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**APPENDIX 2  
CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**

**AS1524, Land at Stratford Rd., Cosgrove**  
Concordance of finds by  
feature

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1003	1004	3	Fill of Robbed Out Wall	Mid 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup>	(3) 31g			
1005	1006	3	Fill of Posthole					Fe. Fragment (1) - 3g
1011	1012	2	Fill of Robbed Out Wall	Mid 13th-early 14th	(10) 225g			

## APPENDIX 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS

### The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 13 medieval sherds weighing 245g from two robbed out wall trenches. The pottery varied in condition from having light to quite heavy abrasion. The assemblage has been quantified below by context (Table 1). Trench F1003 contained three sherds including the base of a locally made Potterspurly ware cooking pot. Trench F1011 contained ten sherds including a heavy strap handle in medieval calcareous sandy ware with splash green glaze and oblique stab decoration. There were also two lightly abraded sherds of glazed medieval Brill ware imported from mid Buckinghamshire. Their pale orange surfaces suggest a mid 13<sup>th</sup> to early 14<sup>th</sup> date (Yeoman 1983). The assemblage is typical of what might be expected in this area of the North Bucks/South Northants area.

### Bibliography

Yeoman, P. A., 1983 'The Medieval Pottery' in Allen, D. and Dalwood C., H. (eds) *Iron Age Occupation, a Middle Saxon Cemetery and 12<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century urban occupation: excavations in George Street, Aylesbury, 1981*, Records of Buckinghamshire Volume **24** pp 20-29

### Key:

MShW: Medieval shelly ware 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>

MCSW: Medieval calcareous sandy ware 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>

MCGW: Medieval calcareous gritty ware 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>

BRIM: Medieval Brill ware early 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup>

POT: Potterspurly ware mid 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>

Feature	Context	Quantity	Code	Date	Comment
Robbed out wall 1003	1004	1x3g MShW 1x4g MCSW 1x22g POT	330 335 329	Mid 13 <sup>th</sup> - 14 <sup>th</sup>	POT: rounded ?jar base 14cm diam
Robbed out wall 1011	1012	2x14g BRIM 1x25g MShW  3x138g MCSW 1x4g MCGW 3x35g POT	324 330  335 313 329	Mid 13 <sup>th</sup> - early 14 <sup>th</sup>	BRIM: highly decorated with brown iron slip lines MCSW: heavy strap handle with splash green glaze and oblique stab decoration

Table 1: Quantification of sherds by context

## **The Environmental Samples**

*Dr John Summers*

A bulk soil sample was taken from Robber Trench F1011 L1012 for environmental archaeological assessment. The material is likely to be of medieval date (13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century). Small charcoal fragments (<2mm) and a single shell of *Helicella itala* were present in the light fraction, which was dominated by modern rootlets.

Although it is inaccurate to judge the potential of an entire site on the basis of a sample, it seems likely that there is little scope for the recovery of a detailed archaeobotanical assemblage from this site. The sample has no potential for further analysis.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1

F1003 & F1005 taken from the north-west



2

F1007 taken from the north-east



3

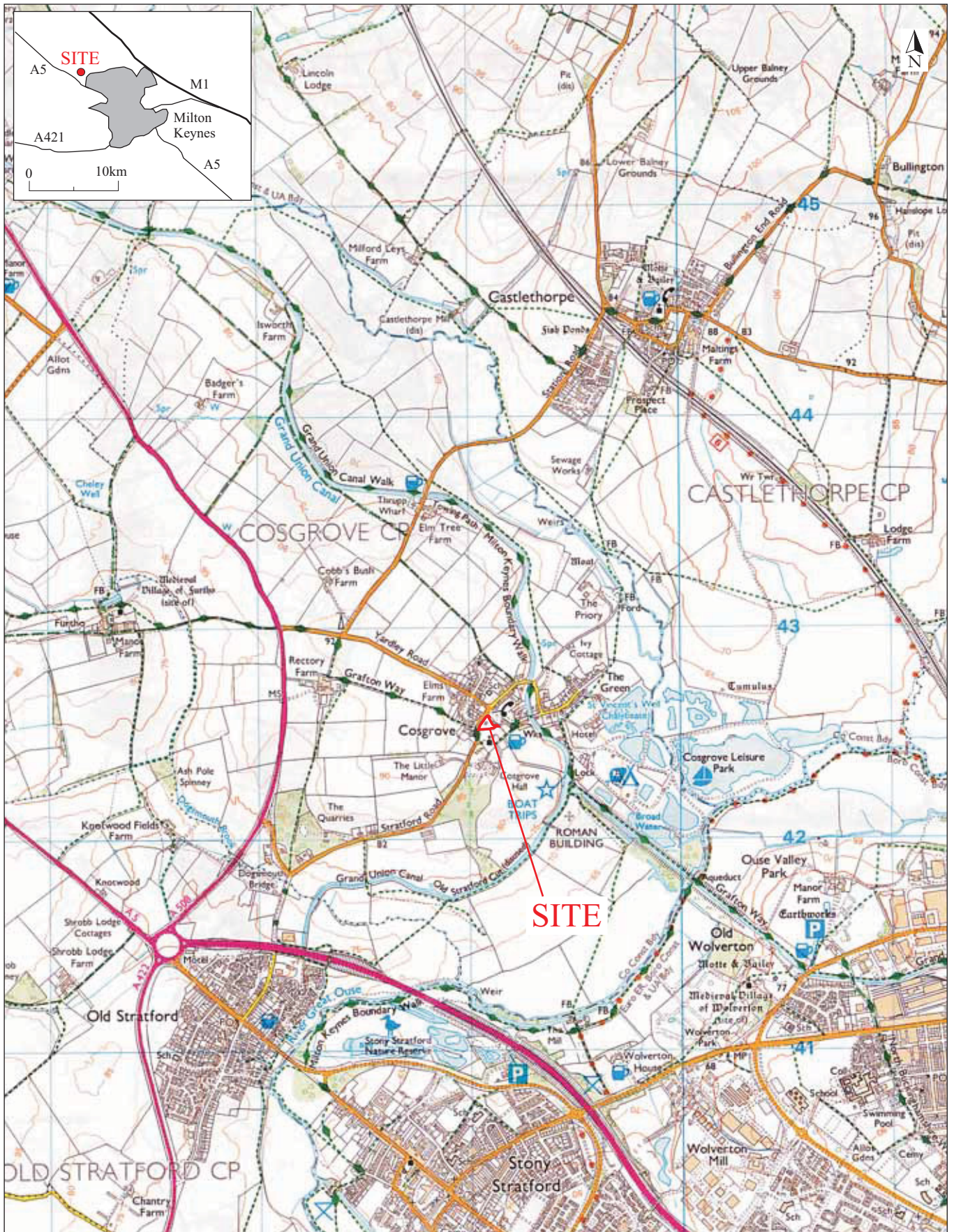
F1009 taken from the north-east



4

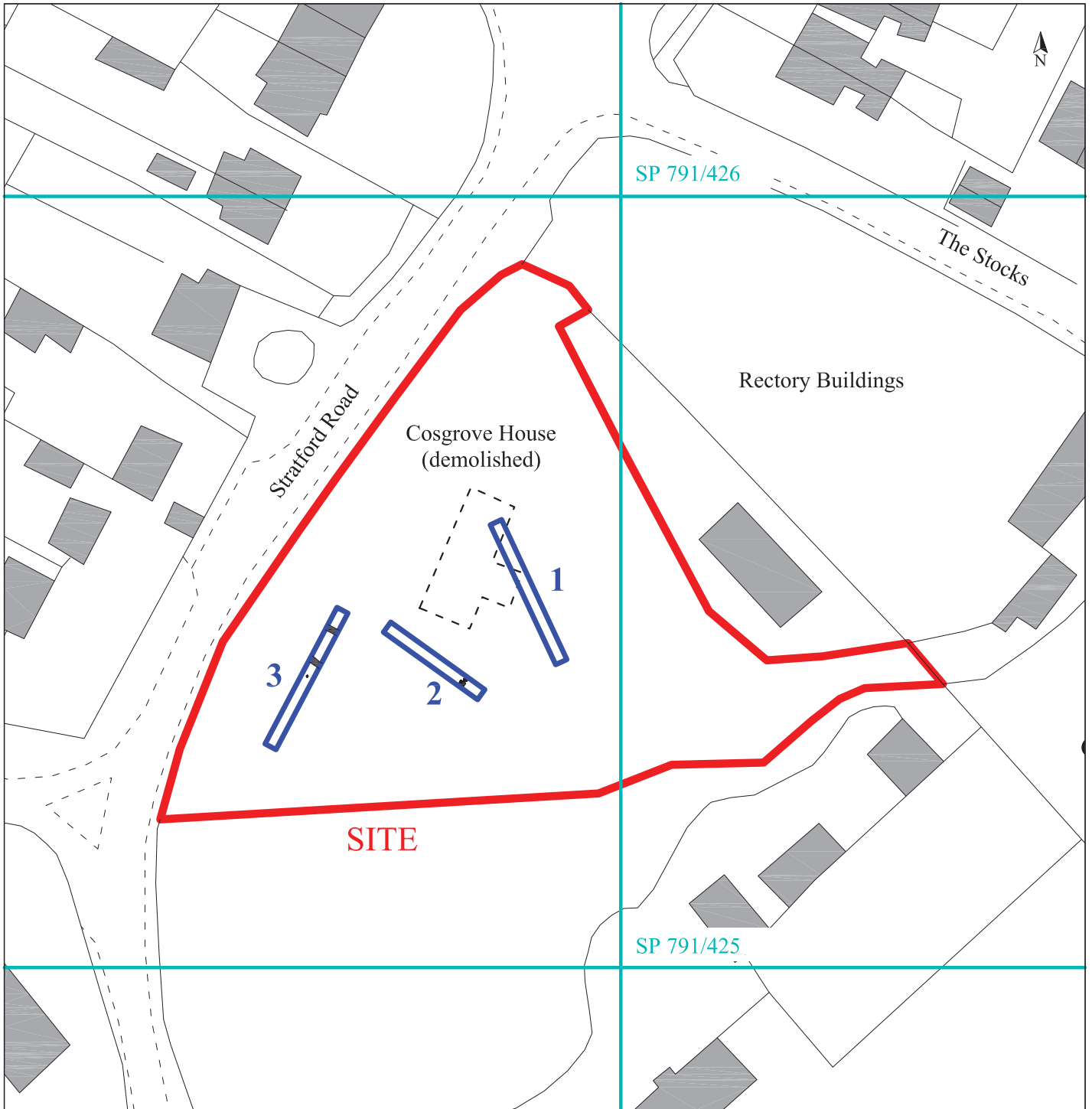
F1011 taken from the north-west



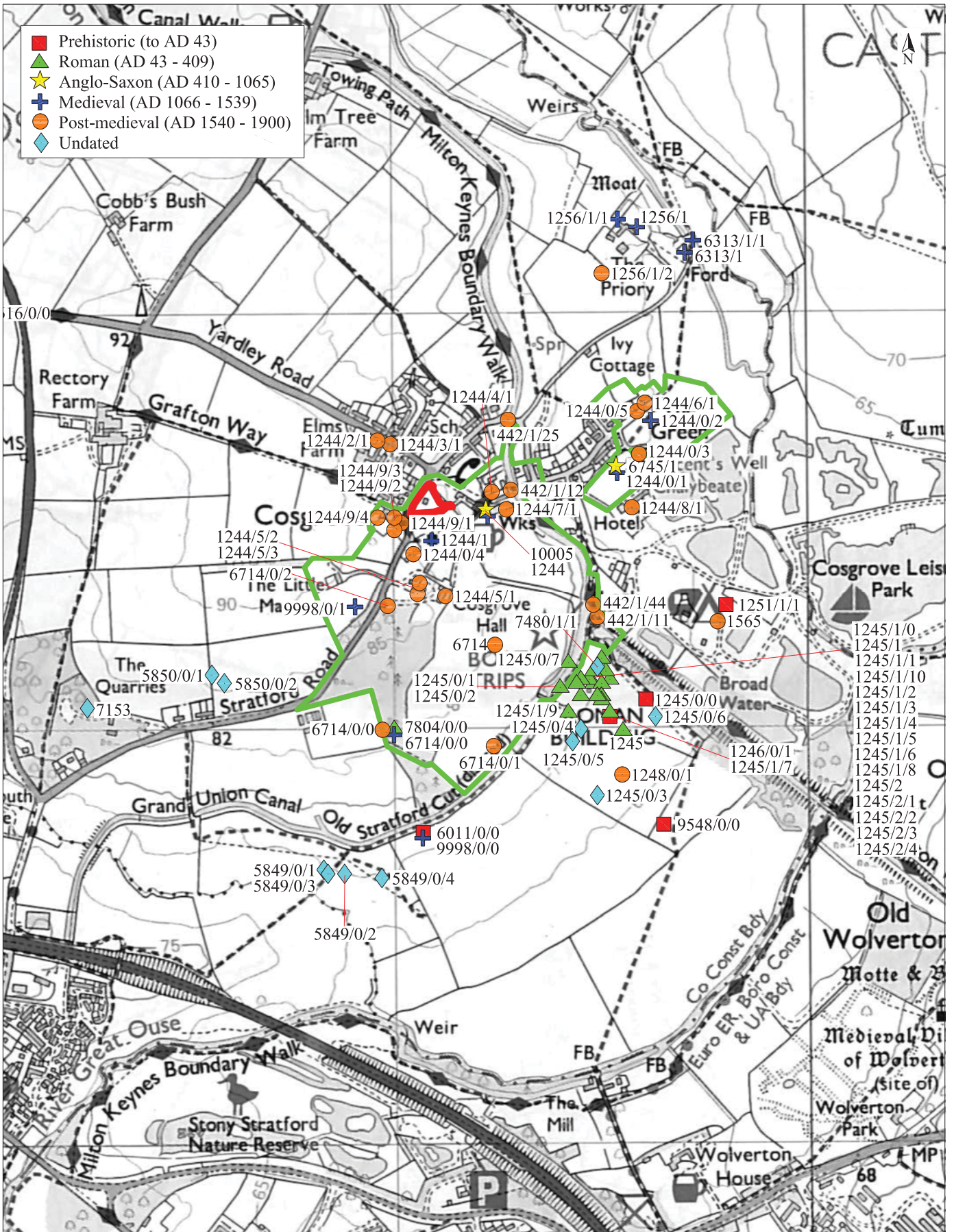


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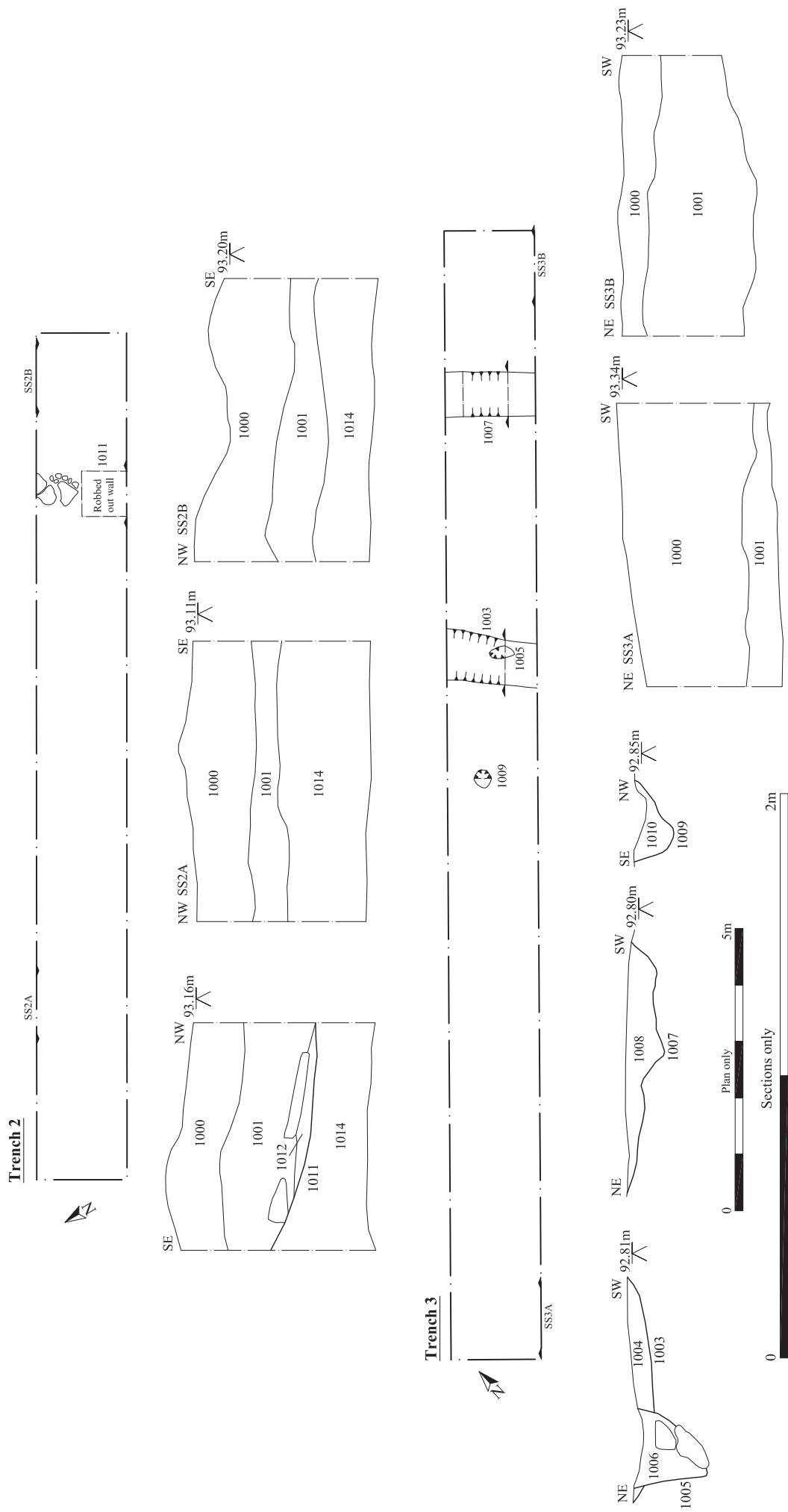
*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

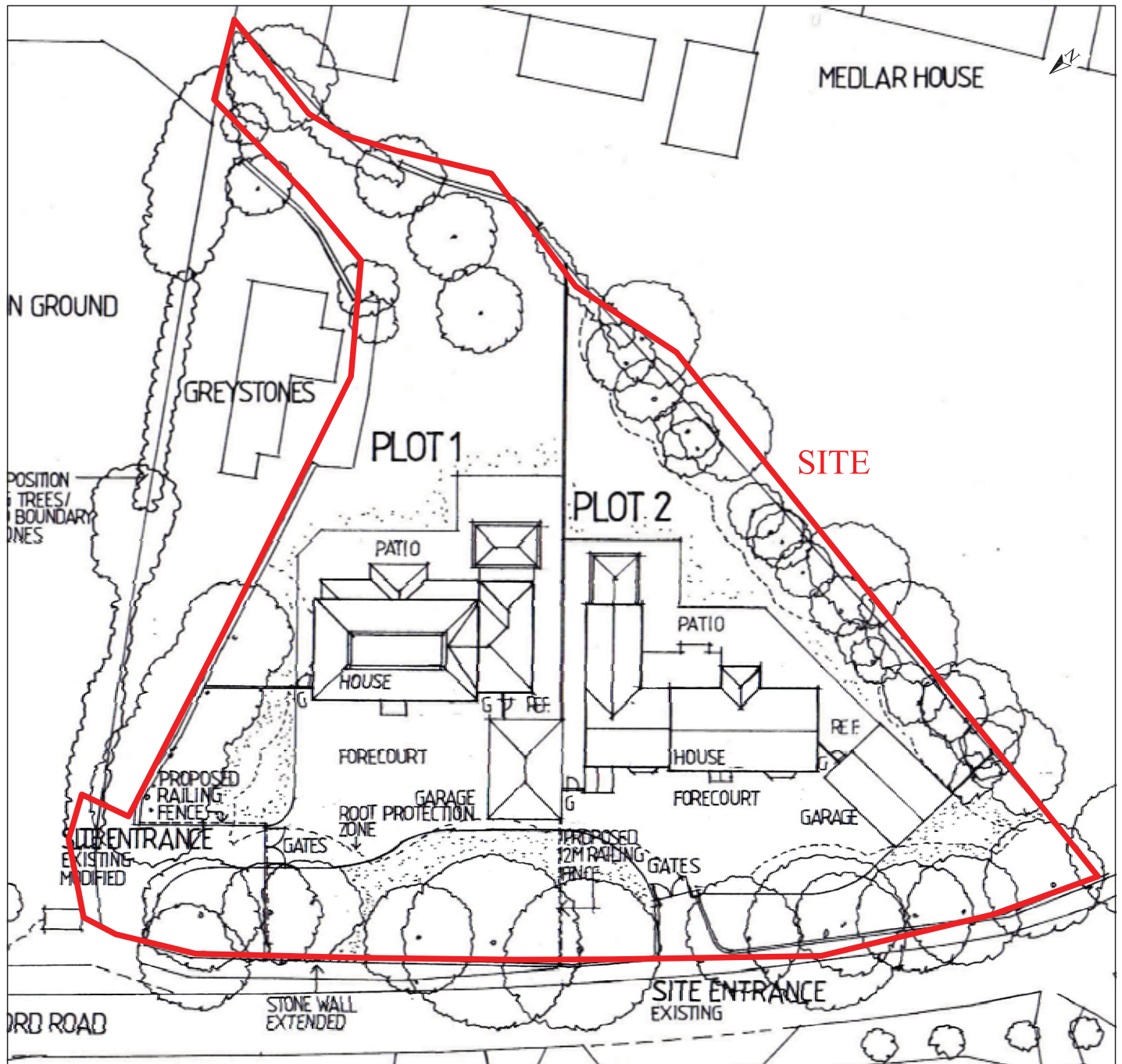


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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
Scale 1:750 at A4



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**Fig. 3 HER data**  
 Scale 1:1250 at A4





0 25m

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**Fig. 5 Proposed development plan**  
 Scale 1:500 at A4