

**FARM BUILDING TO THE REAR OF  
1 KELMARSH ROAD,  
CLIPSTON,  
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

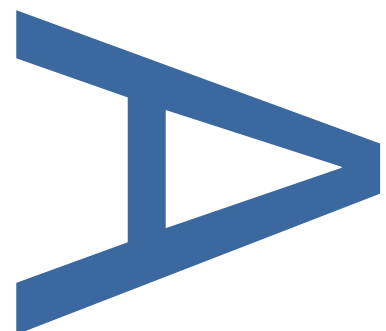
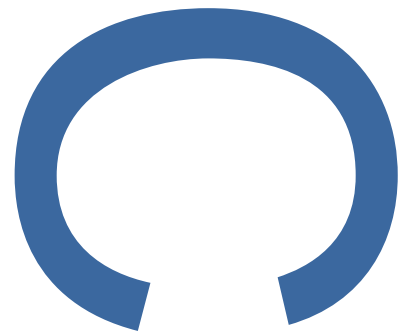
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
OBSERVATION REPORT**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
DAVENTRY DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS:  
DA/2015/0767**

**PCA REPORT NO: R12630**

**OCTOBER 2016**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

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**Farm Building to the Rear of 1 Kelmarsh Road, Clipston, Northamptonshire:  
An Archaeological Observation Report**

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**Local Planning Authority:** Daventry District Council

**Central National Grid Reference:** SP 71469 81417

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**PCA Report Number: R12630**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*This report describes the results of an archaeological observation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology at 1 Kelmars Road, Clipston, Northamptonshire (NGR SP 71469 81417). The observation occurred between the 24<sup>th</sup> March and the 20<sup>th</sup> of April 2016. The archaeological work was commissioned by Tew and Smith Architects and Surveyors. The proposed development will comprise the construction of a new building with associated services as well as the removal of contaminated ground in the vicinity of the development. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.*

*A single undated feature, possibly a pit, was located to the south of the site and a small number of post-medieval finds were retrieved during the monitoring works. Although the site is within an area of potential archaeological significance, the works only revealed a sequence of natural layers, buried colluvium and overlying modern disturbance.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

- 1.1.1 An archaeological observation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) during groundworks for a farm building to the rear of 1 Kelmars Road, Clipston, Northamptonshire (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 71469 81417). The observation took place between the 24<sup>th</sup> of March and the 20<sup>th</sup> of April 2016 (**Figure 1; Plates 1, 2 and 3**).
- 1.1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by Tew and Smith Architects and Surveyors. The proposed development will comprise the construction of a new farm building (planning reference: DA/2015/0767).
- 1.1.3 The archaeological works were carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Kathryn Brook of Pre Construct Archaeology Ltd (Brook 2016) following consultation with the Northamptonshire County Council Archaeological Advisor.

### **1.2 Site Location and Description**

- 1.2.1 The development site is located centrally on the eastern edge of Clipston village. The village is located approximately 15.38km west of Kettering and 5.86km south of Market Harborough. The site is located down a gravel trackway that leads east off Kelmars Road, approximately 12.41m south of its junction with Bassett Way. The site is situated to the rear of a number of properties fronting Kelmars Road. The site is centred at NGR SP 71469 81417.

### **1.3 Topography**

- 1.3.1 The development site is located centrally along the eastern edge of Clipston. It is an irregular rectangular parcel of land totalling approximately 945.652 m<sup>2</sup>. The site previously held two corrugated barn structures, within the north western and central portion of the site. The northern part of the site is a gravel yard and the rest of the site is over grown with a group of mature trees in the south. A public footpath runs though the site, starting at the most southerly point, follows the south eastern boundary northwest until halfway along then cuts across the central part of the site.
- 1.3.2 The site is bound to the south and south east by a small stream known as Sidmons Ford; beyond this are enclosed fields containing the occasional barn. To the southwest and northwest are the gardens of domestic properties that either front Kalmars Road or are accessed from it. To the north and northeast the site is bound by a gravel track and yard area that provided access to the site off Kelmars Road. The site is reasonably level and lies at approximately 129m AOD.

## 1.4 **Geology**

1.4.1 The solid geology of the site is characterised by the bedrock of Whitby Mudstone Formation. This is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 176 to 183 million years ago in the Jurassic Period in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. Overlying this are superficial deposits of Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel, formed during the Quaternary period when the landscape was dominated by rivers. (British Geological Survey 2016).

1.4.2 These deposits are visible on the site as a firm dark orangey brown sandy gravel (**113**) and visible approximately 1.2m below ground level. The natural exposed at the base of the drainage trench machined to the north (**115**) consisted of a mid-bluey grey brown clay, with gravel patches some 1.6m below ground level. In addition, overlying the natural deposits was a firm mid yellowy brown silty clay, containing occasional patches of gravel (**102**). This was approximately 1.2m deep and appeared slightly more greenish yellow brown in the northern extent of the site (**105**). It was occasionally truncated by modern land drains and is likely to be a colluvial layer and the result of silting following flooding of the nearby stream.

## 1.5 **Historical and Archaeological Background**

1.5.1 The village of Clipston lies within the parish of the same name which occupies c.1185 hectares, across the headwaters of the River Ise and several small tributary streams. The historic core of Clipston dates back to at least the medieval period.

1.5.2 The following historical background is based upon an HER and heritage gateway search within a 500m radius of the development site which shows that the site lies within an area of archaeological interest.

### 1.5.3 **Prehistoric**

1.5.4 A single prehistoric find spot has been identified within the 500m search radius of the development site, lying to the southwest of the village. The find spot consisted of worked flints, including a core and a scraper.

### 1.5.5 **Roman**

1.5.6 No Roman activity has been identified within 500m of the development site. However, four pottery scatters were identified in the 1970s around the village, just outside of the search radius which suggests some Roman activity in the area. Whilst it is speculated that these scatters may reflect a settlement, no remains of such have been discovered to date so the extent of occupation in the area is unclear (RCHME 1981).

### 1.5.7 **Saxon**

1.5.8 The development site is likely to lie within the historic settlement core of Clipston which is referred to as Clipestone or Cliipestone in the Domesday Book (1086). The name of the settlement is thought to derive from a combination of Old English and Anglo Saxon. The first

half of the name probably derives from the personal name 'Klype' added to which was the suffix 'tun' meaning farm or home; the name therefore translates to the farm/home belonging to Klype. Testament to these potential origins, an Early Medieval/Anglo Saxon skeleton was discovered with a scramasax, spearhead and knife c.30m southwest of the site; the finds have been dated to AD410-649.

### 1.5.9 Medieval

#### 1.5.9.1 Clipston is recorded four times in the Domesday Book of 1086:

The land of the king: '*Clipston, with 1½ virgates*' (Williams and Martin 2003 p.591)

The land of the Bishop of Coutances: '*Of the bishop himself, Walkelin holds half a hide and 3 parts of 1 virgate in Clipston. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne is 1 [plough]; and 4 villans and 2 bordars have 1½ ploughs. To this land belongs 1 virgate of land and 2 parts of 1 virgate. It was worth 10s; now 20s.*' (Williams and Martin 2003, p.594)

The land of St Edmundsbury [Abbey]: '*In Clipston the abbey holds 2½ virgates of land. There is land for 1 plough. There are 5 sokemen with 1½ ploughs. It was and is worth 10s.*' (Williams and Martin 2003, p.599)

The land of William Peverel: '*The same William holds 3½ hides and the fourth part of 1 virgate in Clipston of the soke of Naseby, there is land for 7 ploughs. There is 1 knight with 1 plough; and 19 sokemen, with 7 villans and 3 bordars, have 6 ploughs. It was worth 40s; now 20s*' (Williams and Martin 2003, p.611)

1.5.9.2 The inclusion of the village in the Domesday Book suggests the presence of a late Saxon or early medieval village settlement. There is very little known about the early origins of the settlement or its exact location in relation to the modern village however the site's location, in close proximity to the Church of All Saints and the former manor, suggests that it probably lies within the historic core of the village. The Church of All Saints, lying c.55m northwest of the site, was built in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century and was restored in 1884-5. The church is a Grade I Listed Building constructed of regular lias and limestone with ashlar dressings and lead and tiled roofs.

1.5.9.3 Another potential instance of medieval activity in the vicinity of the site is represented by a possible deserted medieval village which lies to the north of the site, near the manor and church. The village of 'Calme' is mentioned in the Domesday Book at which time it had a population of 5 and belonged to the Abbey of Bury St Edmunds. The only other mention

of this village comes in 1729 when it was supposed to be called Comb (within Clipston). A number of fields in this area have the name 'Comb' however no remains have been found and nothing has been identified via aerial photography.

- 1.5.9.4 A final piece instance of medieval activity in the vicinity of the development site comes in the form of a medieval inhumation. The burial was accompanied by a spur, spearhead and arrowhead and was found to the southwest of the village.

#### 1.5.10 Post-Medieval

- 1.5.10.1 Post-medieval activity in the vicinity of the site is number of Listed Buildings, of mixed construction. Wellcroft house is the nearest of these and lies c.35m west-southwest of the site. It is a Grade II Listed Building dating to AD1750 and is constructed of coursed lias with a slate roof. There is a date stone to the right of a window inscribed '1575' however this is likely to have been reset and the date stone inscribed '1750' in the right gable is presumed to be an accurate date for the building's construction. Of additional note is Hornhill Farmhouse, a Grade II Listed probably dating to the late 16<sup>th</sup> century but with additions and alterations throughout following centuries; it is constructed of regular coursed lias with a thatched roof.

- 1.5.10.2 The Grammar School within Clipston was a former hospital and school that was built in 1667. The building is Grade II Listed and now acts solely as a school; it is constructed of squared coursed lias with a 20<sup>th</sup> century plain tiled roof. Two other Grade II Listed buildings in the vicinity that date to the 17<sup>th</sup> century are 7 Kelmarsh Road and Fern Cottage High Street. Both probably date to the late 17<sup>th</sup> century and the former is constructed of rendered cob with slate roof whilst the latter is built of squared coursed lias with timber frame and a thatched roof.

- 1.5.10.3 There are a number of listed buildings, of mixed construction, within the vicinity of the development site. Representative of these mixed buildings are The Chestnuts, Gold Street (c.460m west of site), which is a Grade II\* Listed, mid-18<sup>th</sup> century house built of brick with slate roof; at 25 Kelmarsh Road lies a Grade II Listed, late 18<sup>th</sup> century house constructed of squared coursed lias with a corrugated iron roof; and, at 9 High Street, lies a Grade II Listed house probably dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century which is timber framed with a stone plinth and cob infill. A number of other 18<sup>th</sup> century, Grade II Listed buildings lie within the vicinity of the development area which are similarly constructed to those discussed above.

- 1.5.10.4 There are also a number of Grade II Listed buildings in the vicinity of the development site dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Old Manse, Chapel Lane is a former Manse, now house which dates to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is a Grade II Listed building constructed of painted brick with a slate roof. Additionally, Clipston House, The Green, is a Grade II Listed House which dates to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and is a stuccoed building with a slate roof; it is the centre block of 3-unit plan and lies c.240m northwest of the development site. Finally, a Grade II



Listed water pump lies at 11 Kelmarsh Road. This late 19<sup>th</sup> century water pump has a lead and wrought iron spout and a wrought iron handle; the pump is enclosed within wood casing. Above is a metal sign reading: 'Brixworth Rural District Council. Water from this source must be boiled before being used for domestic purposes. C.T. Darwent Medical Officer of Health'.

#### 1.5.11 **Modern**

- 1.5.11.1 A single modern heritage asset has been identified in the vicinity of the development site. This consists of a single, Grade II Listed, K6 Telephone box which lies on the High Street c.160m northwest of site. The cast iron telephone box is a square kiosk with domed roof, unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door; it is built to the 1935 design of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.

## **2 AIMS & OBJECTIVES**

The aims and objectives of the investigation were:

- To establish the location, nature, extent, date and state of preservation of any archaeological or geo-archaeological deposits or features within the site, to recover any associated objects and to record the surviving evidence.
- To analyse and interpret the site archive and to disseminate the results to promote local and national research objectives.
- To deposit the site archive with the Northamptonshire Museum Service for long term conservation.

### 3 METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 Between 24<sup>th</sup> of March and 20<sup>th</sup> of April 2016, archaeological observation took place during the groundworks required in the preparation of land for the construction of a building to the rear of 1 Kelmars Road, Clipston, Northamptonshire. The observation also monitored the removal of contaminated ground in proximity to the development (**Figures 1 and 2; Plates 1, 2 and 3**).

3.1.2 All exposed deposits/layers were cleaned using hand tools and recorded as set out in the PCA fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009). Contexts were recorded according to PCAs fieldwork manual approved for use in Leicestershire, including written, photographic and drawn records.

3.1.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded utilising PCAs printed *pro forma*.

#### 3.2 Post Fieldwork Methodology

3.2.1 Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.

3.2.2 Only modern and post-medieval material was recovered from the fieldwork phase and with the exception of the early modern material was retained for future study (**Appendices 3 and 4**). In addition, a paper and digital archive was produced that will be transferred to the receiving museum with the agreement of the landowner.

#### 3.3 The Contexts

3.3.1 A unique context number was assigned to each distinguishable depositional event. Context numbers will be discussed in greater detail in Section 4 and will be given in bold.

3.3.2 Ten context numbers were allocated to layers/deposits whilst another two were given to cuts of features, there were three distinct fills associated with these features, each of which was allocated its own context number. In addition, one context number was given to a surface and another to a wall/modern footing. The seventeen distinct contexts observed during the works are presented in **Appendix 1**.

## 4 THE RESULTS

### 4.1 Natural Deposits

4.1.1 As mentioned previously the superficial geology across the site consisted of a firm, dark orangey brown sandy gravel (**113**) which was visible approximately 1.2m below ground level. The natural exposed at the base of the drainage trench, machined to the north of the site, consisted of a mid-bluey grey brown clay, with gravel patches which lay approximately 1.6m below ground level (**115**).

4.1.2 Above these natural deposits a layer of clean, firm mid yellowy brown silty clay, containing occasional patches of gravel (**102**) was visible. This was approximately 1.2m deep and appeared slightly more greenish yellow brown in north extent of site (**105**). It was occasionally truncated by modern land drains and is likely to be a fluvial layer which has been formed by silting following flooding of the nearby stream.

### 4.2 The Archaeological Sequence

4.2.1 In the southeast of the footings a pit/feature (**109**) truncated a probable fluvial layer (**102**) and was partially exposed in the side of the house footings to the south east of the house platform (**Section 3; Figure 3; Plate 5**). The possible feature was approximately 1.21m wide and 0.5m deep. It was filled with a dark-mid brown silty clay (**108**), sticky in texture, and contained frequent charcoal with very occasional fragments of burnt clay. The lower fill was sealed by a mid-brown silty clay upper fill (**107**) which was c.0.4m deep.

4.2.2 Shallow remains of the former Victorian barn (**106**) which was demolished during site preparation, were again exposed during groundworks. These consisted mainly of brick, and occasional limestone blocks bonded in concrete/firm mortar and generally visible as one course deep at a depth of c.0.11m. (**Plate 3**). A possible pit (**112**) was partially exposed in the northwest of the house footprint and measured approximately 2.2m wide and 0.5m deep. The fill of this pit/modern disturbance (context **111**) consisted of a dark grey, friable silty clay with common mortar flecks, brick and rubble and some diesel contamination (**Section 4; Figure 3; Plate 4**).

4.2.3 In addition, two demolition layers associated with former barns. In the north of the site a layer of friable, mid-grey brown silty clay was identified with common stone, brick and mortar was identified and was c.0.3m deep (context **110**). In the south of the site a similar layer of friable mid-greyish brown silty clay with frequent brick rubble and mortar, also to a depth of c.0.3m (context **114**).

4.2.4 A substantial area of contamination was also identified in Trench 2 where the upper portion of the natural had been stained up to a depth of c.0.7m (context **104**). The excavation of the drainage trench (**Figure 2**) exposed a modern man hole which lay in the northwest extent of the trench. A disturbed layer associated with the back fill (**116**) of modern service trench construction, containing ducts for electric and BT cable was also visible in this trench. Finally,

a modern trackway consisting of compact, mid-brown gravel (**103**) was visible in the northern extent of Trench 2.

#### 4.2.5 **Additional Deposits**

4.2.6 Topsoil consisting of dark greyish brown silty clay with common roots and occasional charcoal (**100**) sealed a mid-brown silty clay subsoil with common roots and charcoal and occasional/common small stones (**101**) which covered the area south of the modern access road/trackway (**103**).

## 5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 The observation fulfilled the aims and objectives of monitoring the footings for the proposed development associated services and removal of contaminated ground.
- 5.1.2 Natural deposits recorded on the site consisted of sand and gravel and clay with gravel patches (**113; 115**) (Sections 4, 7). A layer of fluvial silty clay, (**102; 105**), associated with later flooding overlay this. These deposits have been discussed in greater detail above, with reference to the British Geological Survey.
- 5.1.3 No evidence of any Prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon or medieval activity was identified on this site.
- 5.1.4 The only clear evidence of presence of post-medieval activity, pre-dating the previous farm buildings, are related to the finds retrieved from the topsoil layer (**100**) which date from this period and suggest some activity. The demolition remains of the former barns were all later 20<sup>th</sup> century in date (Jane Young, *pers. comm.*).

## **6 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

### **6.1 Written Sources**

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### **6.2 Websites**

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Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), 2014b, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation and research of archaeological materials*

<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

## **7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Pre-construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Tew and Smith Architects and Surveyors. The observation was carried out by Steve Jones of PCA Midlands. Project management undertaken by Kevin Trott of PCA Midlands. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Ray Murphy of PCA's CAD department. Thanks to Jane Young for the specialist report on ceramics and to Kevin Trott for his report on the clay tobacco pipe.



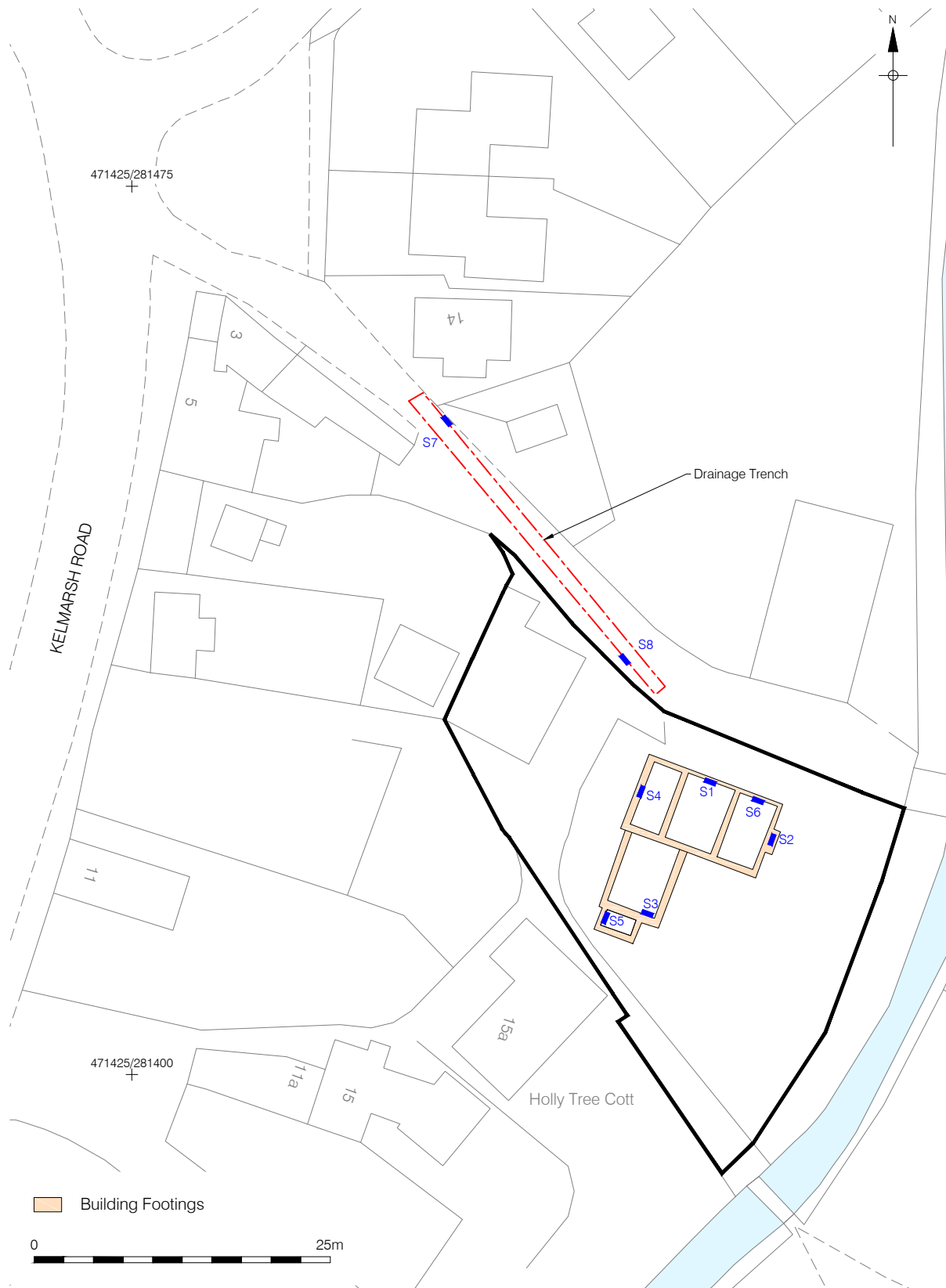
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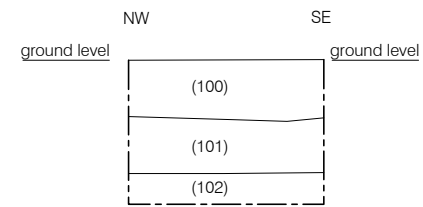
Figure 1  
Site Location  
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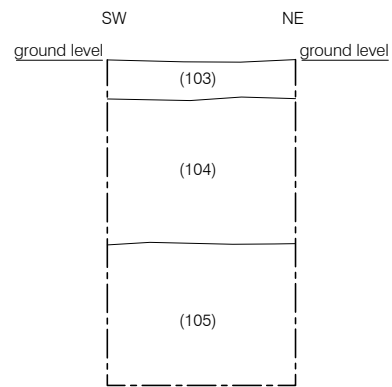


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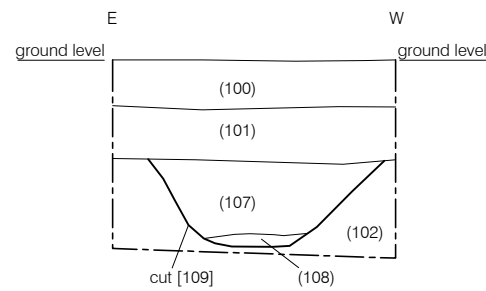
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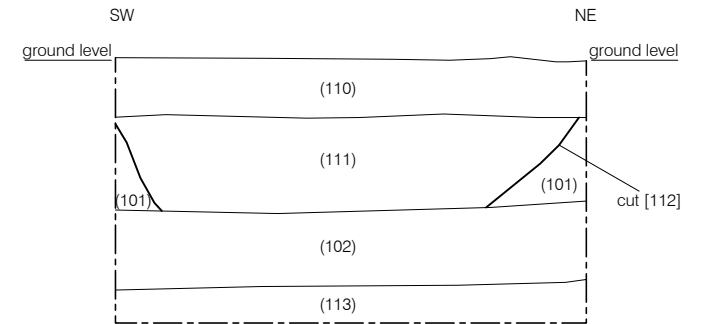
Section 1  
Southwest Facing



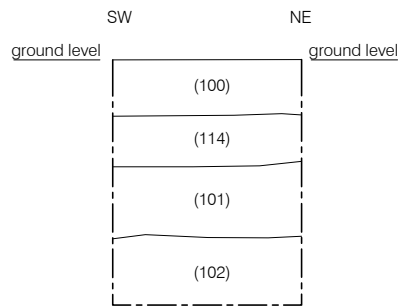
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Southeast Facing



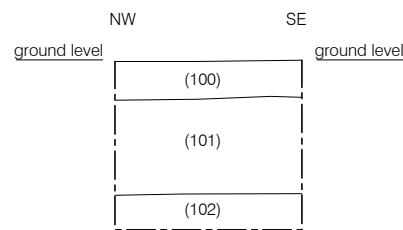
Section 3  
North Facing



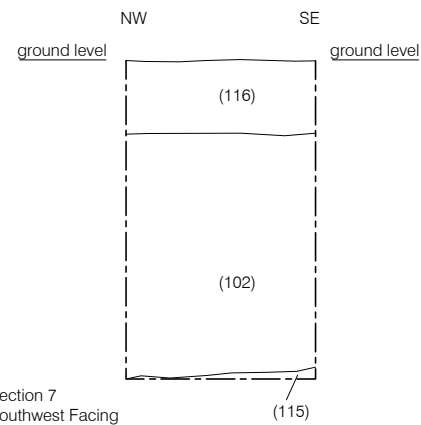
Section 4  
Southeast Facing



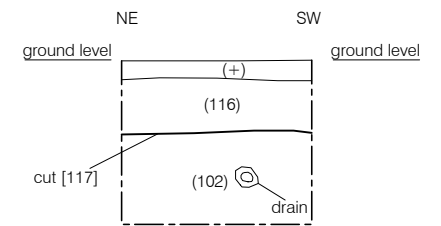
Section 5  
Southeast Facing



Section 6  
Southwest Facing



Section 7  
Southwest Facing



Section 8  
Northwest Facing



## Appendix 1: Site Photographs



**Plate 1:** General shot of Trench 1. Shot is taken from the west.



**Plate 2:** Trench 2, Section 2. Shot is taken from the south.



**Plate 3:** Shot of barn footings (106). Shot is taken from the north.



**Plate 4:** Section 4, pit (112). Shot is taken from the west.



**Plate 5:** Section 3, feature (109). Shot is taken from the southeast.



**Plate 6:** Section 7, drainage trench. Shot is taken from the southeast.

## Appendix 2: Context Index

Abbreviations: UE means 'unexcavated'; N/A means 'not applicable'; > means 'greater than'; < means 'up to'; Context numbers are followed by a brief description and interpretation; their dimensions in metres (in the order length x width x depth; or diameter x depth); and their critical stratigraphic relationships.

Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
		Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
100	Layer	Dark grey brown	Soft silty clay	Common roots; occasional charcoal	Topsoil	c.0.3m deep	101	-
101	Layer	Mid brown	Friable sandy clay	Common charcoal; occasional/com mon small stones; occasional roots	Subsoil	c.0.3m deep	102	100
102	Layer	Mid yellow brown	Friable/sticky sandy clay	Occasional patches of gravel	Colluvial clay – seals natural gravel.		113	101
103	Layer	Mid brown	Compact gravel, stones and occasional brick	-	Modern road/track visible in north extent of Trench 2 – Access Road	c.0.2m deep	104	-
104	Layer	Mid grey	Friable/sticky sandy clay	Very occasional very small stones; bands of grey gravel	'Upper layer' of natural visible in Trench 2. Labelled as such because it had been stained by diesel; also more grey than 105 and	c.0.7m deep	105	103

					contained patches of grey gravel			
105	Layer	Yellowy brown mottled with grey clay	Firm/sticky sandy clay	-	Natural mottled yellowy brown sandy clay	-	-	104
106	Structure	Brick (0.23m x 0.11m x 0.08m) and Limestone stones (0.2m x 0.2m x 0.08m) bonded with loose concrete/mortar.			Footings of modern brick barn, south of site. Main build modern brick; some limestone used in footings but when removed revealed further modern brick fragments	Brick: c.0.23m x 0.11m x 0.08m Limestone: c.0.2m x 0.2m x 0.11m	02	07
107	Fill	Mid brown	Firm silty clay	-	Upper fill of feature [109]	c.1.3m wide; c.0.4m deep	101	108
108	Fill	Dark/mid brown	Sticky silty clay	Frequent charcoal; burnt clay	Shallow lower fill of pit/feature [109] – contained fragments of burnt clay or pot (retained)	c.0.6m wide; c.0.08m deep	107	109
109	Cut	Undefined shape in plan with steep sides and a flat/slightly concave base			Cut of feature/pit seen in southeast of footings. Extent of feature is unclear. Lower fill of feature (108) contained burnt clay/pot	1.21m wide; 0.5m wide; extent not defined	108	102
110	Layer	Mid grey brown	Friable silty clay	Common stone, brick and mortar	Demolition layer of northern barn	c.0.3m deep	112	110

111	Fill	Dark grey	Friable silty clay	Common mortar flecks; brick; rubble; diesel contamination	Fill of modern pit/disturbance	2.2m wide; 0.5m deep	112	110
112	Cut	Undefined shape in plan; steep sides; flat base			Cut of modern pit	2.2m wide; 0.5m deep	112	110
113	Layer	Dark orange-brown (mixed)	Compact sandy gravel/clay	Frequent gravel/stones	Natural gravel and brown natural clay	-	-	102
114	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Friable silty clay	Frequent brick rubble; mortar	Layer of demolition material relating to barn in south of area	c.0.3m deep	101	100
115	Layer	Mixed blue grey/brown	Firm/friable sandy clay and gravel	Frequent rounded and angular stones	Natural gravel exposed in drainage trench	Seen at 1.5m below ground level	-	102
116	Layer	Mixed dark grey brown	Friable silty clay and mixed rubble/brick	Mixed rubble and brick	Modern make up layer of driveway/back fill of service trenches	c.0.4m deep	102	-



## Appendix 3: Ceramics Report

By Jane Young

### Introduction

In total, seven sherds of pottery, each representing a separate vessel and a small piece of fired clay were submitted for examination. The post-Roman pottery recovered is all of late post-medieval to early modern date. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. Reference has been made to the Northamptonshire Pottery Type Series (Blinkhorn 1996). The ceramic data was entered on an Access database using the Northamptonshire County Ceramic Type-Series fabric codes (CTS) where appropriate with a concordance to their full name (see Table 1). Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001).

### Condition

The material is in a variable condition with most fragments being in a slightly abraded but stable condition.

### Overall Chronology and Source

A range of six pottery types and a piece of fired clay were identified; the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 1. The dateable material ranges in date from the late post-medieval to early modern period and was recovered from two deposits.

**Table 1:** Ceramic codenames and date ranges with total quantities by vessel count, sherd count and weight

Northamptonshire CTS	Full name	Date	Total sherds	Total vessels	Weight in grams
100	19th-century Buff ware	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>	2	2	10
417	Brown stoneware	18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup>	1	1	11
418	Pearlware	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> to mid-19 <sup>th</sup>	1	1	47
426	Brown glazed earthenware	Mid 16 <sup>th</sup> to mid-20 <sup>th</sup>	1	1	4
426	Black-glazed wares	Mid 16 <sup>th</sup> to mid-20 <sup>th</sup>	1	1	22
426	Midlands Light-bodied Slipware	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup>	1	1	7

### The Pottery

All of the pottery was recovered from topsoil layer **100**. A Pearlware saucer (CTS 418) has internal blue-painted decoration and dates to between the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Two sherds of Nineteenth Century Buff ware (CTS 1000) come from a bowl and a dish of late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The base of a small conical Brown Stoneware (CTS 417) inkwell could date to anywhere between the late 18<sup>th</sup> and late 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The other three sherds recovered from the site are all

coarse iron-glazed earthenwares (CTS 426) of late 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date. The largest sherd in a fine red sandy fabric comes from a dark brown-glazed jar or chamber pot. A light firing sherd with a dark internal brown glaze is from a large light-bodied Midlands-type slipware bowl whilst a small basal sherd with an internal black glaze is from a vessel of unidentifiable type.

A small and much abraded featureless fragment of fired clay was recovered from the lower fill (108) of a possible feature (109).

### **Summary and Recommendations**

The pottery recovered from this site came entirely from the topsoil layer 100. The recovered material suggests that most of the pottery was deposited during the late post-medieval to early modern period. An un-diagnostic piece of fired clay recovered from fill 108 could date to any period.

The assemblage is in a stable condition and with the exception of the early modern industrially produced material, which has been discarded, should be kept for future study.

The early modern pottery could be discarded otherwise the assemblage is in a stable condition and should be kept for future study.

### **References**

- Blinkhorn, P. 1996. *Northamptonshire Anglo-Saxon and Medieval County Ceramic Type-Series*. Unpublished Report
- Slowikowski, A. Nenck, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper 2.

## Appendix 4: Clay Tobacco Pipe Report

By Kevin Trott

### Introduction

Two clay tobacco pipe fragments weighing a combined total of 7 grams were recovered from the topsoil (100).

### Description

The two plain stem fragments are late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century in style with the smaller fragment exhibiting signs of scorching from a fire/heat source, although both fragments were in excellent condition and showed little signs of soil abrasion.

**Table 1:** Clay Tobacco Pipe Inventory

Context	Total	Weight (g)	Type	Description	Date Range
100	1	2	Plain stem	Unabraded & burnt	18-19 <sup>th</sup> century
107	1	5	Plain stem	Unabraded	18-19 <sup>th</sup> century

### Recommendations

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage is in good condition and the collection should be retained for future study with the remainder of the archive.

### References

- Higgins D.A., 1999, 'The Clay Tobacco Pipes' in A. Connor and R. Buckley (ed.), *Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester*. Leicester Archaeology Monograph **5** 215-234.
- Mann, J.E. 1977. *Clay Pipes from Excavations in Lincoln 1970-74*. Lincoln Archaeological Trust Monograph Series **XV-I**.
- Moore, W.R.G. 1979. 'The Clay Pipes' in J. H. Williams, *St Peter's Street Northampton*. Archaeological Monograph **2**. 303-305.
- Oswald A., 1975, *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*. British Archaeological Reports **14**, 48-49. Oxford.

## Appendix 5: Oasis Form

### OASIS ID: preconst1-263003

#### Project details

Project name	Farm Building to the Rear of 1 Kelmarsh Road, Clipston, Northamptonshire
Short description of the project	The observation occurred between the 24th March and the 20th of April 2016. The archaeological work was commissioned by Tew and Smith Architects and Surveyors. The proposed development will comprise the construction of a new building with associated services as well as the removal of contaminated ground in the vicinity of the development. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. A single undated feature, possibly a pit, was located to the south of the site and a small number of post-medieval finds were retrieved during the monitoring works. Although the site is within an area of potential archaeological significance, the works only revealed a sequence of natural layers, buried colluvium and overlying modern disturbance.
Project dates	Start: 24-03-2016 End: 20-09-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	NYCN16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	NON None
Monument type	NON None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Recorded Observation"
Prompt	Planning condition

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE DAVENTRY CLIPSTON arm Building to the Rear of 1 Kelmarsh Road, Clipston, Northamptonshire
Study area	945.65 Square metres
Site coordinates	SP 71469 81417 52.42568484385 -0.948829919003 52 25 32 N 000 56 55 W Point

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
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Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Kathryn Brook
Project director/manager	Kevin Trott
Project supervisor	Steve Jones

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### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Northamptonshire Museums Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Northamptonshire Museums Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Northamptonshire Museums Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Farm Building to the Rear of 1 Kelmarsh Road, Clipston, Northamptonshire: An Archaeological Observation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sutherland, D.
Other bibliographic details	R12630
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd Midlands Office
Place of issue or publication	Market Harborough

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Entered by	Kathryn Brook (kbrook@pre-construct.com)
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