



**Archaeological building recording
at The Old Red Lion
Clipston, Northamptonshire
October 2013**

DA/2013/0410

Report No. 14/61

Author: Yvonne Wolfram-Murray

Illustrators: Amir Bassir
James Ladocha



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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		OASIS No: molanort1-173698
Project name	The Old Red Lion, Clipston	
Short description (250 words maximum)	Archaeological building recording was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology (now MOLA) in October 2013 for Coles Architects on behalf of their clients Riverwood Homes prior to the conversion of the former Old Red Lion Public House, Clipston, Northamptonshire. The building has undergone several phases of extensions and alterations. There is documentary evidence of a pub dating to 1701, however, the building does not appear to be older than the 19th century.	
Project type (eg DBA, evaluation etc)	Building recording	
Site status (none, NT, SAM etc)	None	
Previous work (SMR numbers etc)	Trial trench evaluation (Wolfram-Murray 2014) carried out simultaneously with building recording	
Current Land use	Former public house and car park	
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	Unknown	
Monument type/ period	Post-medieval	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	None	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Northamptonshire	
Site address (including postcode)	The Old Red Lion The Green Clipston Northamptonshire	
Study area (sq.m or ha)	225sq m	
OS Easting & Northing (use grid sq. letter code)	SP 71088 81652	
Height OD	142 m	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	MOLA (formerly Northamptonshire Archaeology)	
Project brief originator	Northamptonshire County Council	
Project Design originator	MOLA (formerly Northamptonshire Archaeology)	
Director/Supervisor	Yvonne Wolfram-Murray	
Project Manager	Ed Taylor	
Sponsor or funding body	Riverwood Homes Ltd	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	29/10/13	
End date	30/10/13	
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Northants County Council Stores	-
Paper	Northants County Council Stores	Site file, photographic records
Digital	Northants County Council Stores	Mapinfo plans, Word report, digital images
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (MOLA Northampton report)		
Title	Archaeological building recording at The Old Red Lion, Clipston, Northamptonshire	
Serial title & volume	14/61	
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING
AT THE OLD RED LION
CLIPSTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
OCTOBER 2013**

Abstract

Archaeological building recording was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology (now MOLA) in October 2013 for Coles Architects on behalf of their clients Riverwood Homes prior to the conversion of the former Old Red Lion Public House, Clipston, Northamptonshire. The building has undergone several phases of extensions and alterations. There is documentary evidence of a pub dating to 1701, however the building does not appear to be older than the 19th century.

1 INTRODUCTION

Northamptonshire Archaeology (now MOLA) was commissioned by Coles Architects, on behalf of their clients Riverwood Homes, to carry out archaeological building recording at the Old Red Lion, Clipston, Northamptonshire (NGR SP 71088 81652, Fig 1). Planning permission has been granted to Studio Enterprise Ltd for the conversion of the former Public House to residential use and the construction of four dwellings on land to the rear of the building (DA/2013/0410).

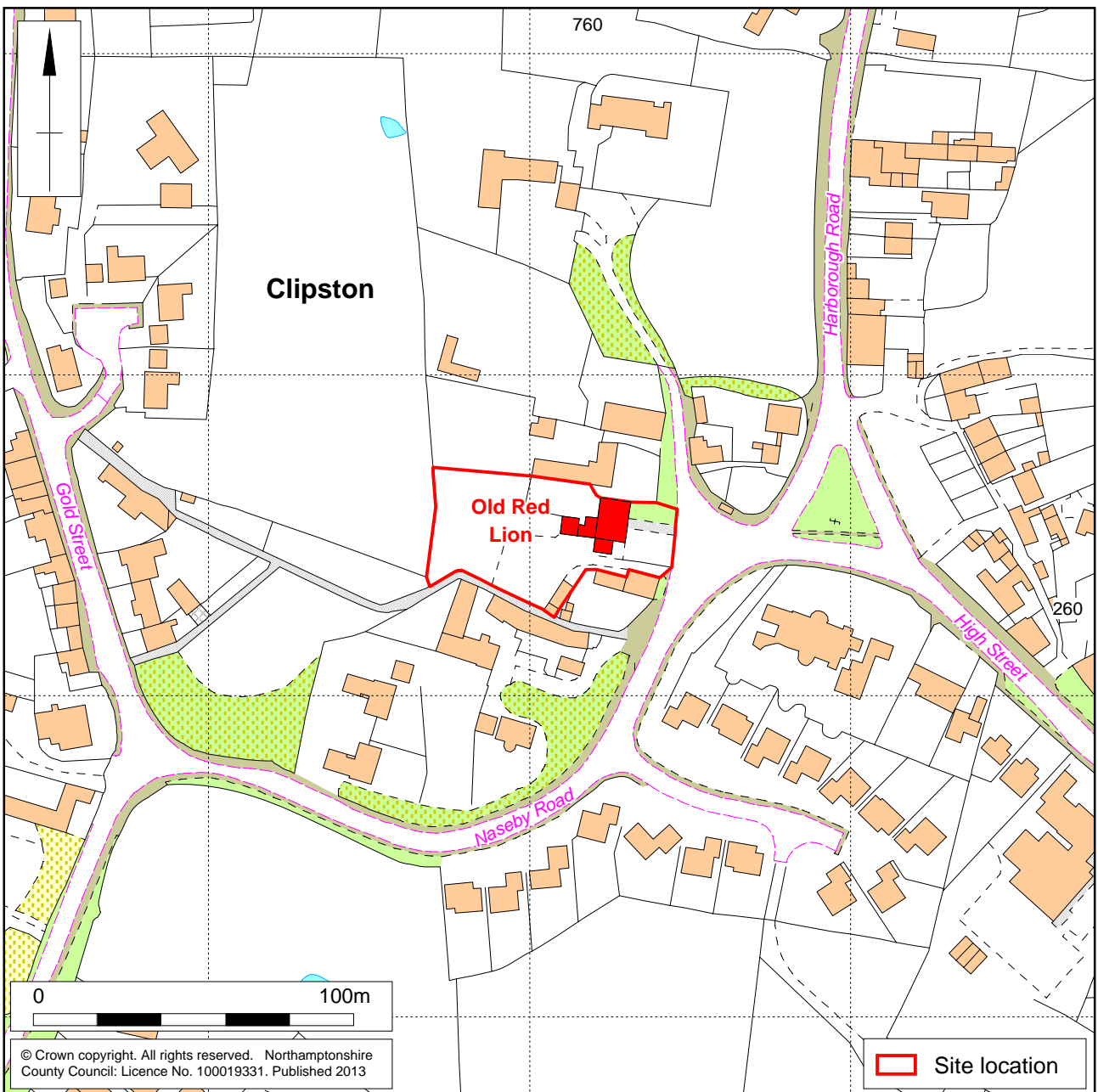
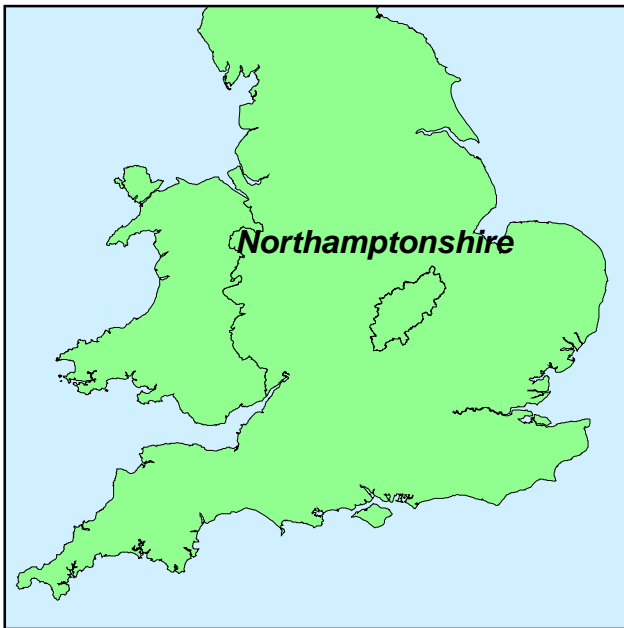
The works were carried out in accordance with briefs issued by the Assistant Archaeological Advisor for Northamptonshire County Council (Mordue 2013 a, b and c) for a programme of archaeological building recording and trial trench evaluation to be undertaken in line with *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012). The work was required to make a comprehensive visual record of the structure prior to the permitted alterations and to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological remains within the development area (Mordue 2013a, b and c). The trial trench evaluation was undertaken simultaneously with the building recording. The results of this are presented in a separate volume (Wolframm-Murray 2014). A Written Scheme of Investigation was produced by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA 2013). The works were monitored by the Assistant County Archaeological Advisor to Northamptonshire County Council.

MOLA is an Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) registered organisation. This document was prepared in accordance with the procedural documents *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)* and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (EH 1991; 2006a).

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location and topography

Clipston is in the northern part of the county of Northamptonshire and approximately 6km to the south-west of Market Harborough. The development area lies within the centre of the village on the western side of The Green (NGR SP 71088 81652, Fig 1). It is situated at an approximate height of 142m aOD and the ground slopes down from west to east.



Scale 1:2000

Site location Fig 1

The underlying geology comprises Whitby Mudstone overlain by mid-Pleistocene till (www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/index/html).

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

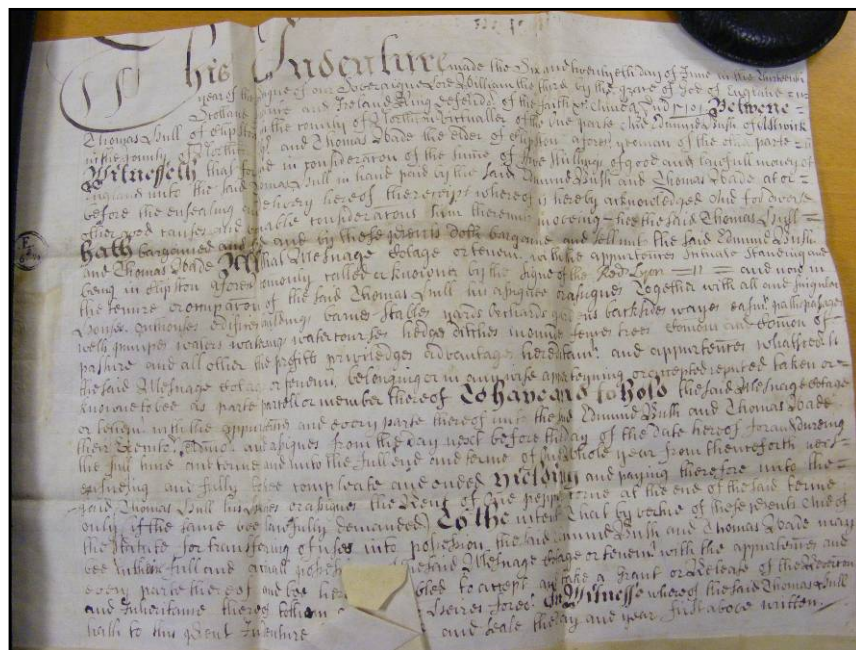
Roman remains have been recorded in the vicinity of the village. Also a Saxon burial was uncovered in the 19th century in the south-eastern part of the village.

Clipston is a shrunken medieval village with possible Saxon origins which contains and is surrounded by well-preserved settlement earthworks and associated ridge and furrow which are of national importance (MNN135209). Earthworks associated with the deserted medieval village of Nobold lie to the immediate west of the village (MNN5865).

Clipston is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 as 'Cliestone'. The village is listed as part of land of the King - King William I, land of the Bishop of Coutances, land of St. Edmund's and land of William Peverel. The oldest part of the village is centred on the High Street and Church Lane, the church can be dated to the 12th century.

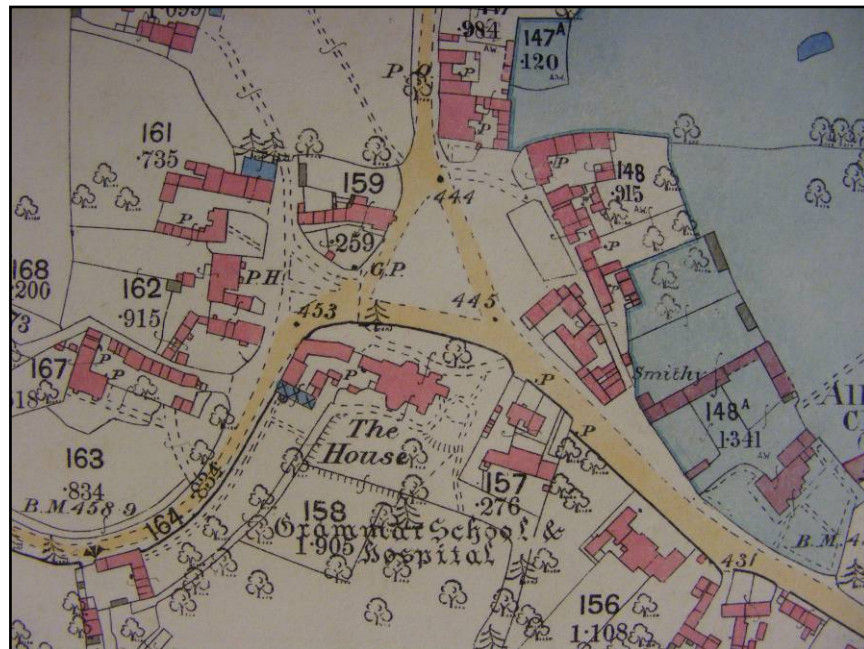
The public house is located at 12 The Green. The site of the building lies in an area of the village which is thought to be part of a planned extension to the historic core to the south-east comprising three north-south aligned streets. Two of these survive as Chapel Lane and Harborough Road, the third may still be visible as a hollow-way equidistant between the two and north of the development area (Collier and Thompson 2009).

In the early 18th century the Old Red Lion was possibly one of four public houses operated in Clipston (Collier and Thompson 2009). Documentary search of the Northampton records office has revealed a lease dating to 1701, for a year (Fig 2). The document describes a public house, 'the Red Lyon' to be situated of the village green (Collier and Thompson 2009). The lease also included outhouses, barns, stables, yard and an orchard.

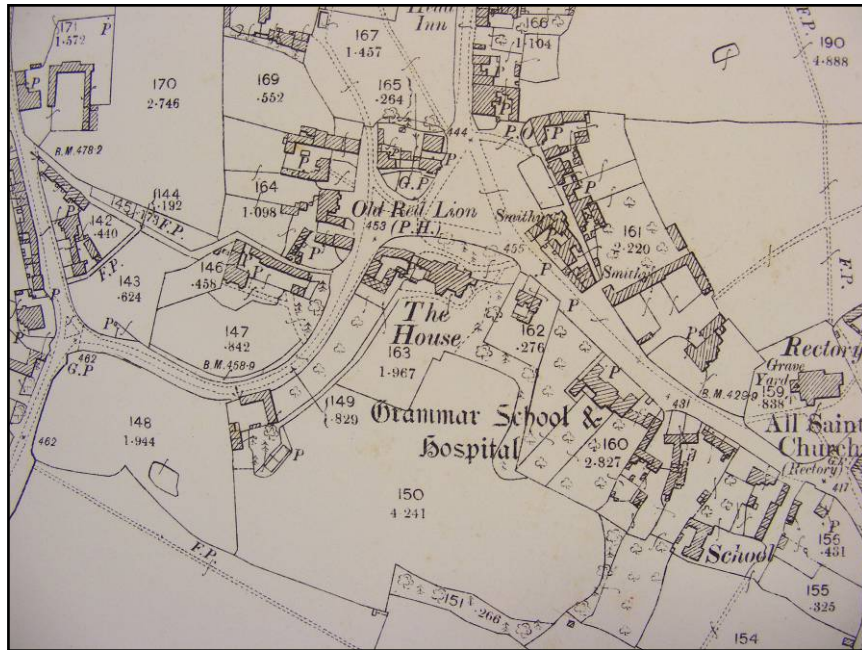


A lease dating to 1701 Fig 2

A cartographic search revealed maps dating to the early 19th century (visionofbritain.org.uk), which were not overly clear. The maps depict houses at the location but the outlines are generic and therefore it is difficult to establish any changes to the building.



1885 Ordnance Survey map Fig 3



1900 Ordnance Survey map Fig 4



Aerial photo of pub with demolished buildings (possibly 1960s) Fig 5

3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The main objectives of the archaeological building recording were to:

- compile a visual record of the building prior to the permitted alterations at English Heritage's Level 2;
- provide a detailed understanding of the nature and purpose of this building, and to provide the historical context, development and significance of the building in the context of the wider landscape.

The building was recorded in accordance with the standards, conventions and specifications defined in English Heritage, *Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice* (2006). The building recording conformed to Level II.

Building plans establishing an accurate archaeological record of the building and sectional/sectional elevations illustrating the vertical relationships within the building at an appropriate scale of not less than 1:100 were completed.

A photographic survey to English Heritage Level 2 was completed showing the buildings in their present state. A photographic record was maintained in monochrome and colour digital format.

The drawn record was based upon the architects plans produced for the planning application, which were enhancement for purely archaeological purposes and accuracy was verified.

4 THE BUILDING RECORDING

4.1 The exterior

The Old Red Lion is situated on the western side of The Green, an open area.

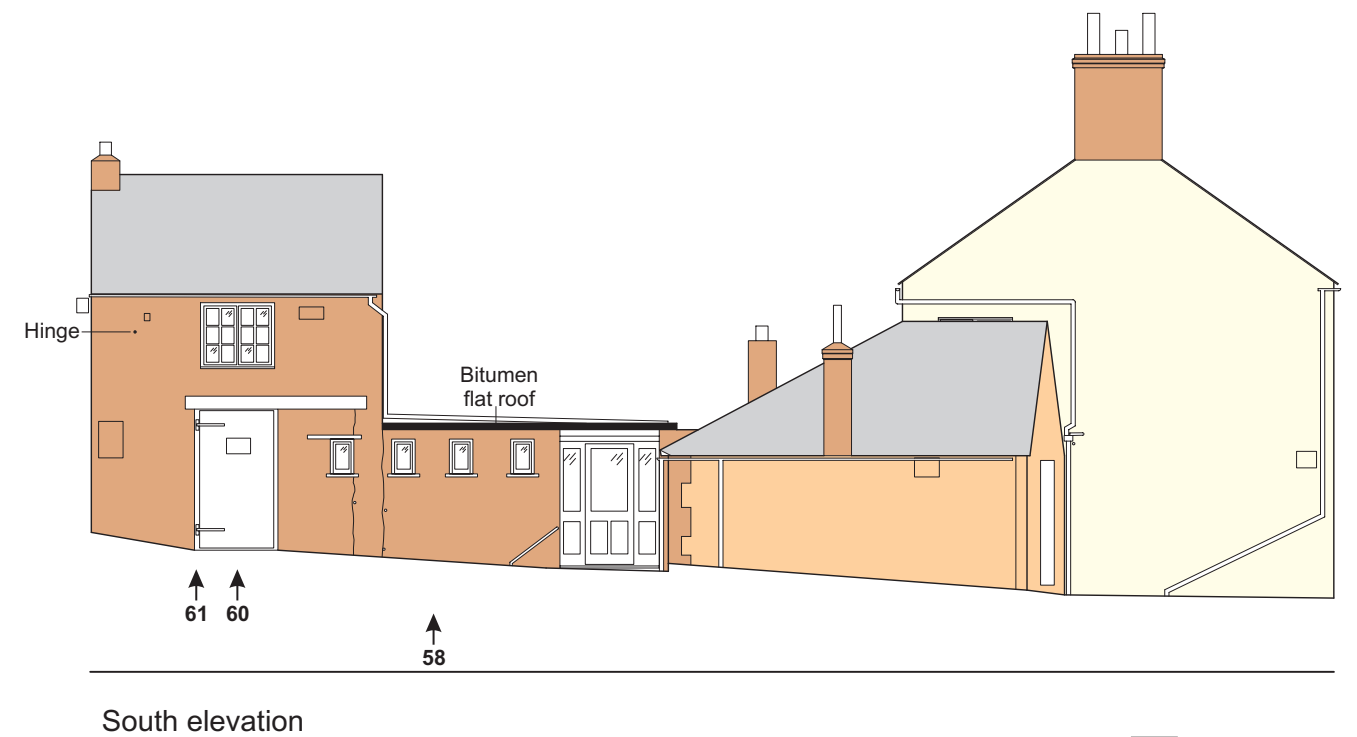
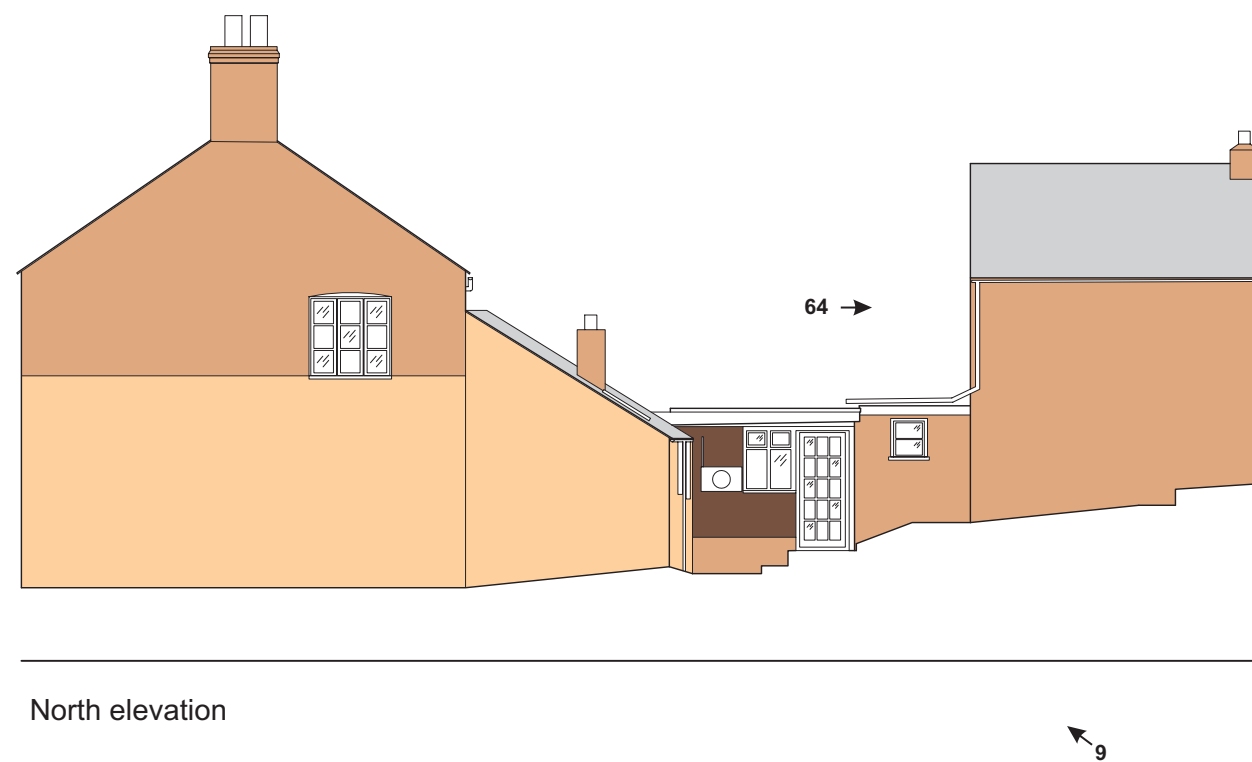
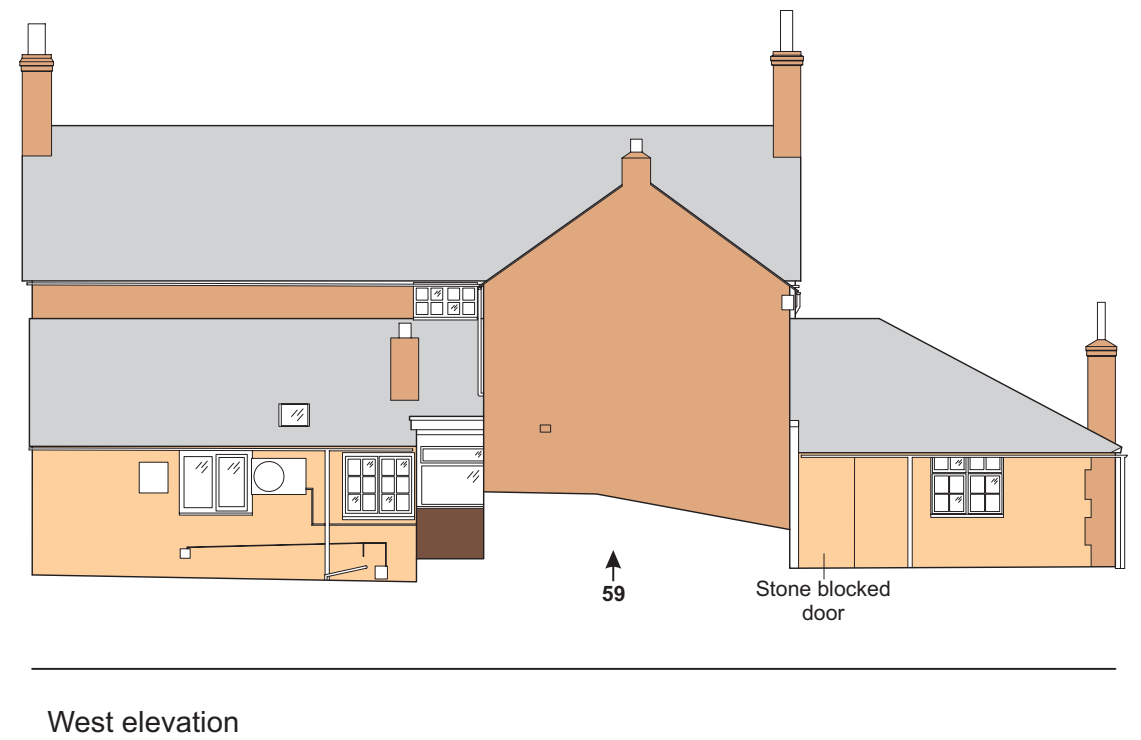
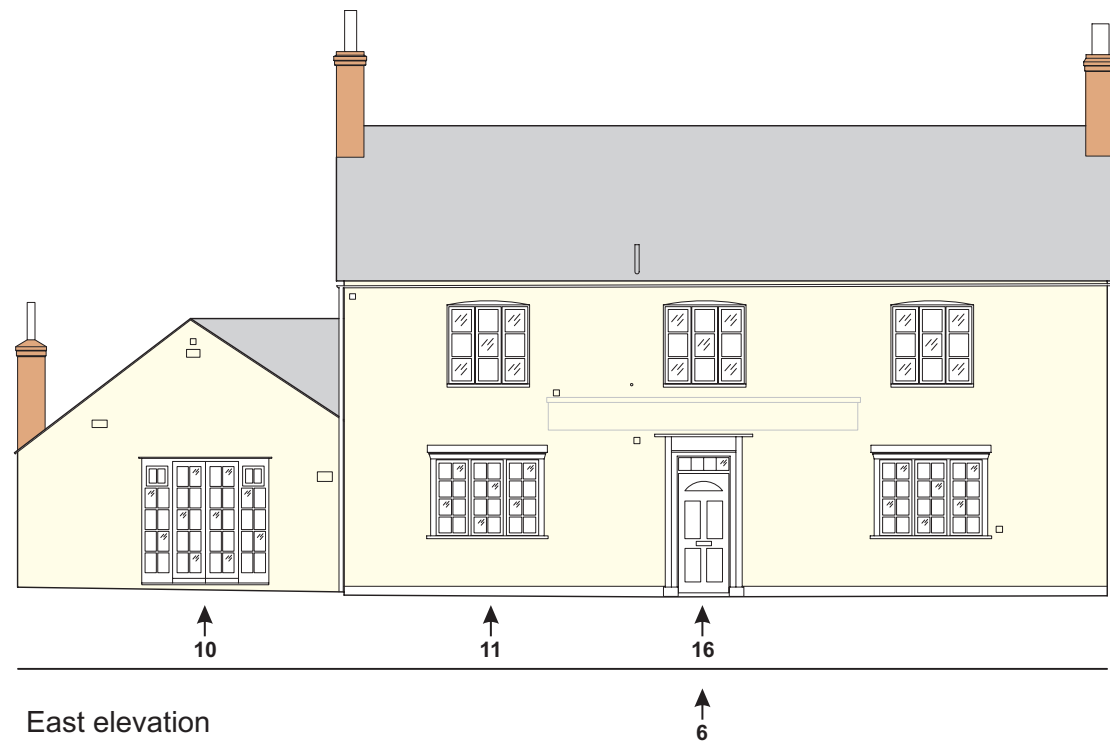
The core building comprises a rectangular plan (12.60m x 7.40m) fronting Nasby Road. It presents a two storey, three bay frontage, with the southern single storey extension visible and additional single storey extensions to the rear. The building is constructed mainly of red brick with the lower half of the north elevation and the extensions a coursed local yellow-orange ironstone, a typical building material in the area (Figs 6-9). A photograph labelled pre-1920s shows bare brickwork. The pub had been whitewashed, visible on earlier photographs dating to the 1960s and 1970s. By the turn of the century the east elevations of the house and extension and south elevation of the house were rendered and painted light beige.

The main entrance is through a central doorway with a wooden moulded frame, a panelled door with a fanlight, and a transom window (Fig 10). There is also a set of French doors exiting from the restaurant area to the front of the pub (Fig 10). An application for their installation was made in 1994. All exterior woodwork has been painted the same burgundy red colour.

The wooden encasement windows are not original. The windows are typically nine-light with the central panel opening (Fig 11). Also the two cant bay windows visible on the Ordnance Survey maps (Figs 3 and 4), the old photographs, and the aerial photograph (Fig 5) have been altered to bow windows (Fig 11).



Front elevation of the Old Red Lion, looking west Fig 6



0 5m

- █ Slate
- █ Render
- █ Brick
- █ Stone
- █ Wood



South elevation of the Old Red Lion, looking east Fig 8



West elevation of the Old Red Lion, looking south-east Fig 9



The main entrance and French doors, looking west Fig 10



New bow window and first floor windows Fig 11

4.2 The Pub: ground floor

The original arrangement of the ground floor comprised possibly three rooms (G7, G8 and 10G) and a central hall (G11 and G9). All doors have been removed prior to the visit. White gloss painted door frames remain (Fig 12).

The entrance hall (G11)

The front entrance leads into a small lobby (G11). The walls are covered in dark brown stained tongue and groove pressed MDF type imitation panels capped with white painted dado at a height of 1m. The walls above and ceiling were painted beige woodchip wallpaper. The floor was covered in a green carpet (Fig 13). This gives access through door ways into the Lounge (G8) and into the Bar area (G19).

Originally the front entrance would have let into a central hallway running most of the length of the building. Due to the extensive remodelling and the presence of plaster on the walls it was not possible to discern where the access to the Lounge and the Bar would have been before the western wall created the lobby. The removal of plaster on the rear of the wall revealed it to be different brick work (Fig 13).

The Bar Area (G10)

The Bar area formed the northern part of the building (Fig 4). The lower part of the walls were clad in dark brown stained tongue and groove pressed MDF type imitation panels capped with dark brown painted dado at a height of 1m. The remainder of the walls and the ceiling are beige painted woodchip wallpaper. In a hole in the ceiling the original lath and plaster construction could be observed. Two dark brown stained pine beams, arranged north to south, were fixed to the ceiling as a decorative detail. The concrete floor laid with a red patterned carpet, except around the bar and fireplace grey ceramic tiles had been laid (Figs 14-18).

A bow window is in the eastern wall (Fig 15). The southern wall has two doors and a part of the wall has been removed to allow for the new Servedy (G9) configuration (Fig 15). There would have been a bar top and an overhead bar occupying the space, these fitting had been removed prior to the visit. Group photographs taken in the 1950s/60s (located on the parish council's picasa webpage) appear to show the bar to be located along the western wall (Fig 16).

A chimney breast is on the northern wall slightly of-centre (Fig 17). The lower part comprised exposed brick work with a brick hearth and an inserted iron grate and surround for the open fire (Fig 18). There was also a varnished pine shelf in the north-eastern corner where the television would have been.

The Lounge (G7 and G8)

The Lounge was originally two separate rooms (G7 and G8) occupying the southern half of the main building (Fig 12). The wall dividing the rooms was knocked through creating a wide opening supported by iron beams clad in pine varnished in light brown (Fig 19). Further walls were knocked through, in the northern wall to create the Servedy (Fig 23) and in the southern wall into the Restaurant. The lounge had three doors, one leading into the back corridor, one leading into the Servedy, and one leading into the Front entrance (Fig 20). The bow window was the same as in the Bar area (Fig 19).

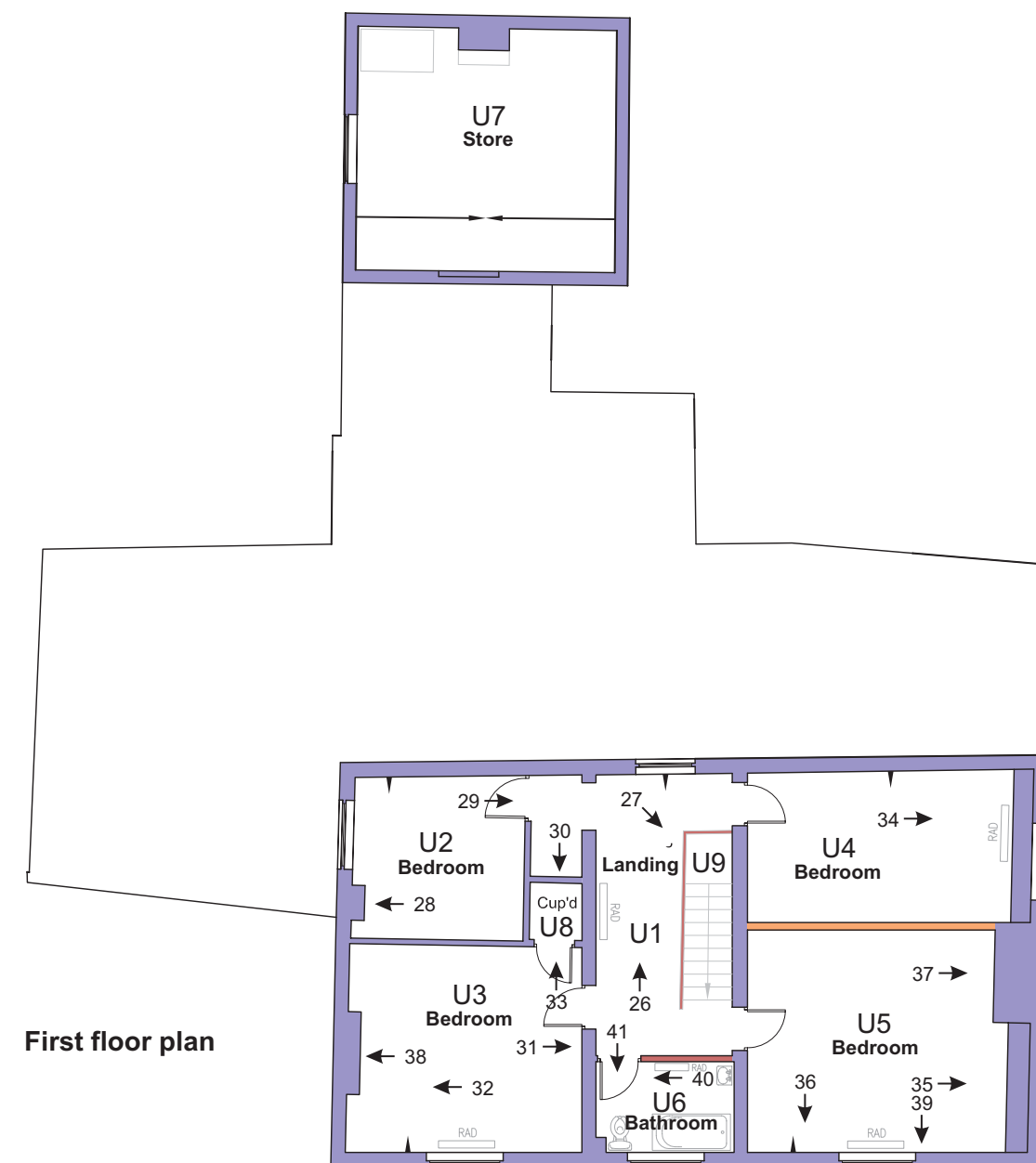
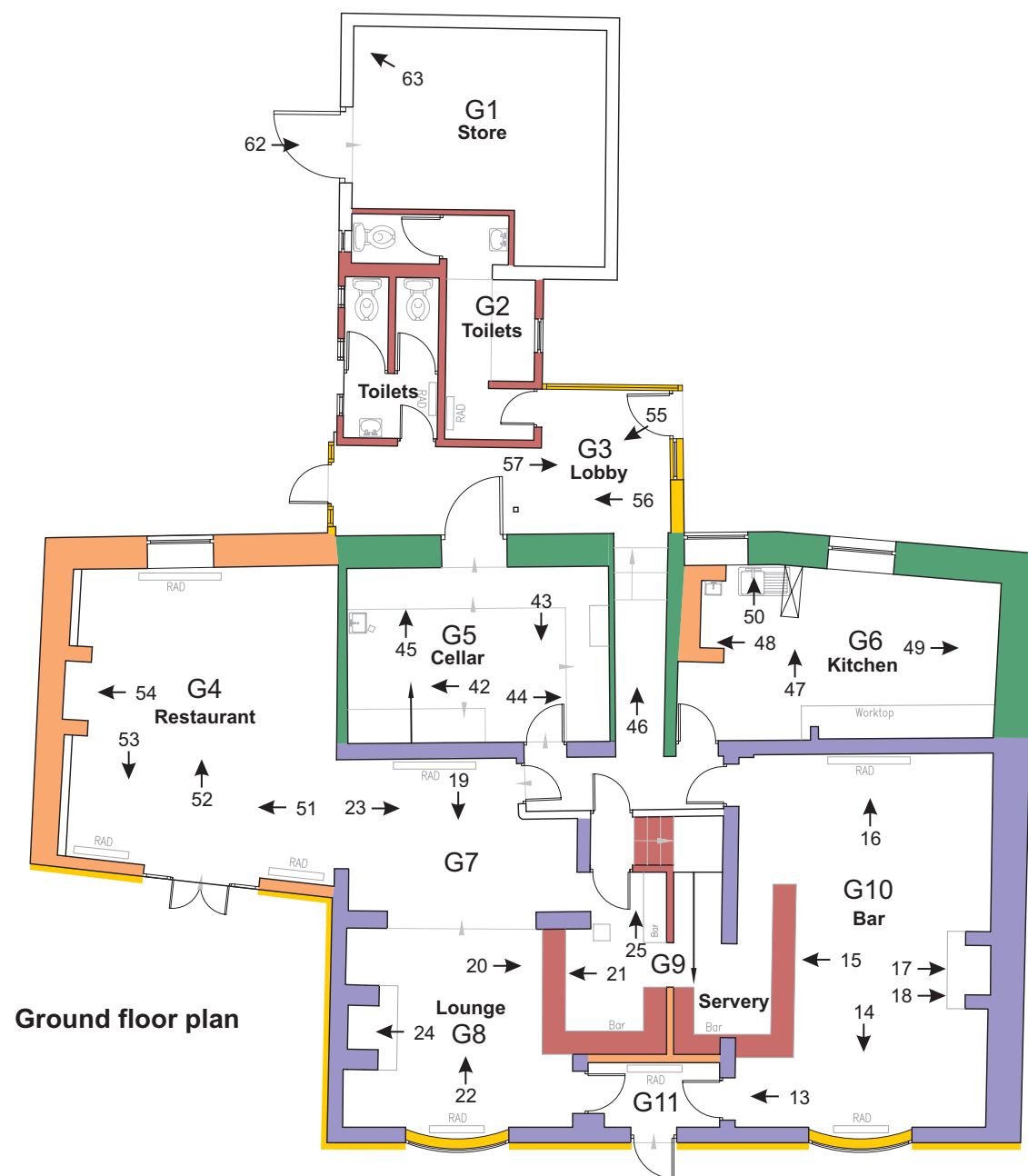
The walls were covered in wallpaper painted purple up to a black dado rail above which the wall was painted yellow. The concrete floors were covered in red patterned carpet. The floor in the western part (G7) was at a higher level than the eastern room (G8). The ceiling was covered in purple painted woodchip wall paper and decorative black painted wooden beams.

A chimney breast (Fig 24) is in the southern wall in the centre of the western part (G8). The lower part comprises protruding exposed brick work with a tile hearth for the open fire. The mantelpiece that would have sat on the ledge of the brickwork was missing. The opening had been narrowed on both sides.

Servery (9G)

The Servery (9G) is a relatively new created space (Figs 12 and 25). It is situated between the Lounge and the bar area. To create the space the stairs were altered, they used to run in the opposite direction from the current arrangement; straight up from the front to the back of the pub. The walls supporting the new stairs were constructed of breeze blocks. Two opposing bars are situated in the Lounge (G8) and the Bar (G10), where the walls were knocked through (Figs 12 and 15). Access was gained through door from the Lounge and the corridor at the back of the pub.

The floors are green lino covering quarry tiles in the centre, the possible hall and concrete with plastic tiles in the rooms covered in. The old quarry tiles were in places still visible; this made the change in wall and stairs arrangement noticeable. The walls were plastered brick painted. The bar had been removed at time of visit.



- 1st phase
- 2nd phase
- 3rd phase
- 4th phase
- 5th phase



Lobby, looking south and the different brick work of the western wall (left) Fig 13



The Bar area, looking east Fig 14



The Bar area, looking west Fig 15



The Bar area, looking north Fig 16



The Bar area, looking north Fig 17



The fire place in the Bar area Fig 18



The lounge, looking east Fig 19



The lounge, looking north Fig 20



The Lounge, looking south Fig 21



The lounge, looking west Fig 22



The lounge, looking north Fig 23



The fireplace in the lounge, on southern wall Fig 24



The Servedy, looking west Fig 25

4.3 The Pub: First floor

The first floor comprises four bedrooms, one bathroom and the landing (Fig 12). The original arrangement possibly comprised three bedrooms (U2, U3 and U4 and U5 combined) with the central landing. There were grippers in places suggesting that the upper floor had been carpeted.

Landing (U1)

The landing (U1) is located centrally on the first floor. The walls and ceiling are covered in woodchip wall paper painted beige with a white ceiling. The flooring is bare pine floorboards that had been stained dark brown at some point, but recently probably covered in carpet. Due to the remodelling of the stairs the floorboards have been lifted and in places replaced (Figs 26 and 27).

There is a single eight-light window and three doors leading to the bedrooms (U3-U5) and an opening leading to a small space before leading through a doorway into the fourth bedroom (U2). This small space on the other side of the cupboard (U8) housed the boiler and a washing machine (Fig 30).

Bedrooms (U2-U5)

The bedrooms range in size from 4.50m by 2.90m to 3m by 2.80m. All bedrooms have the outer perimeter of the floorboards stained dark brown, the centre unstained where a rug would have been. The walls and ceiling are covered in woodchip wallpaper and painted yellow-beige and purple or pink (Figs 28 to 36). The main walls are constructed of brick with the exception of the wall between rooms U4 and U5, which is a stud wall with wooden framework clad in plasterboard. The plasterboard may be a recent replacement. Also the walls build to construct the cupboard between rooms U2 and U3 is are stud walls. The northern walls of bedrooms U4 and U5 have a ledge, 0.90m high, where the stone wall was further built up with brick (Figs 34 and 35).

All bedrooms except U4 have chimney breasts, the fireplaces have been blocked up. In rooms U3 and U5 the hearth still in place. The hearth in room U3 is laid with green glazed tiles and in room U4 is brick (Figs 37 and 38).

All doors have been removed and only white gloss painted door frames remain. The rooms have the same nine light casement windows, painted white gloss, with the central part opening outward (Fig 39). Room U4 had probably a built in wardrobe along the eastern wall. Room U2 had pipes boxed in along the southern and western walls leading to the boiler and washing machine (Figs 29 and 30).

Bathroom (U6)

The bathroom was created by blocking the eastern part of the landing. The bathroom contained a modern white bathroom suite comprising a bathtub with an electric shower, a skink and a toilet. White tiles are on the northern and eastern walls above the sink and bath, otherwise the walls are painted bright yellow and the ceiling white (Figs 40 and 41).



Landing, looking west Fig 26



Landing, looking north-east Fig 27



Bedroom U2, looking south Fig 28



Bedroom U2, looking east Fig 29



Boiler and washing machine space outside U2, looking east Fig 30



Bedroom U3, looking east Fig 31



Bedroom U3, looking south-east Fig 32



Cupboard U8, looking east Fig 33



Bedroom U4, looking north Fig 34



Bedroom U5, looking north Fig 35



Bedroom U5, looking east Fig 36



Brick hearth in room U5 Fig 37



Tile hearth in room U3 Fig 38



Casement window in the upstairs bedrooms and bathroom Fig 39



Bathroom U6, looking south Fig 40



Bathroom U6, looking east Fig 41

4.4 The extensions

There were three main phases of extensions to the ground floor of the building. All extensions are single storey. The first phase comprised the cellar and kitchen with a central passage, this was followed by the restaurant area in the 19th century. More recently in the 20th and 21st centuries the lobby and then the toilet block were constructed (Fig 12).

Cellar (G5)

The cellar to store the beer is on the south-western side of the main building (Figs 42 to 45). The walls were constructed of brick with the western wall in stone, internally they are painted white. The ceiling is plaster and lath painted white and the floor is concrete. Along the western, northern and part of the eastern walls were ledges 0.60m and wide 0.30m high for the beer kegs to stand. The western and eastern ledges are brick and the southern ledge, probably later, was constructed of concrete covered with plasterboard.

The entrance is a door from the back of the main pub building. In the centre of the southern wall is a blocked door, which probably got built up when the Restaurant (G4) was built. This may have been the original exit and beer delivery point. This was replaced by a wide and low doorway in the western wall, which had steps down over the ledge onto a brick square protected by wood (Fig 43). In the south-western corner is a ceramic sink and electricity board (Fig 42). Some of the pipes for the beer were still in place.

Kitchen (G6)

To the north of the cellar is the kitchen, separated by a central passage. The floor of the passage was laid in quarry tiles and the walls were painted white with pine cladding up to 1m high (Fig 46). The passage leads out and up two steps into the Lobby (G3).

The kitchen is to the north of the cellar (Fig 12). The internal walls are constructed in brick and the two external western and northern walls are stone covered in plasterboard and tiled with white tiles. The quarry tiles on the floor were covered with dark grey plastic (Figs 47 to 49). A brick fireplace was built in the south-western corner of the kitchen, partially blocking a window. Also a small window into the corridor was blocked (Fig 50). More recently an appliance had been installed in there. The six light kitchen windows were not replaced with the others in the building. Each window is also secured by two vertical bars (Fig 50).

Restaurant (4G)

The restaurant had been built onto the southern side of the building, the corner that would have existed between the pub and the now demolished building. The western walls were stone and the eastern wall is brick. The wall between the restaurant and the lounge had been knocked through. A twelve light casement window was located centrally in the western wall with curtains. Opposite are a set of French doors leading into the garden (Figs 51 and 53).

The walls are covered in wallpaper painted purple up to a black dado rail above which the wall is painted yellow. The concrete floors were covered in red patterned carpet. The floor is at the same height as the western part of the lounge (G7). The ceiling is covered in purple painted woodchip wall paper and decorative black painted wooden beams (Fig 53).

A chimney breast is on the southern wall off-centre. It comprises black painted brickwork and hearth. It had an appliance inserted – either a wood burner or a gas heater, the hole for a flue was in place (Fig 54).

Lobby (G3)

The Lobby had been built between the cellar and the store. It was constructed of wood panels on brick footings. The floor was laid with quarry tiles and the floors were painted light pink except the stone walls of the cellar and kitchen, which were left unpainted. There was a set of door to the north and south. Two large windows were in the western wall and a smaller window next to the door in the northern wall (Figs 55 to 57).

Toilets (G2)

The toilets, men's and women's were situated at the back of the pub and were built partially into the store and the already existing Lobby. The block was constructed with brick and covered by a flat bitumen roof, the floor was laid in quarry tiles.



Cellar, looking south Fig 42



Cellar, looking west Fig 43



Cellar, looking north Fig 44



Cellar, looking east Fig 45



The corridor between the Kitchen and Cellar, looking west Fig 46



The kitchen (G6), looking west Fig 47



The kitchen (G6), looking south Fig 48



The kitchen (G6), looking north Fig 49



Kitchen window, looking west Fig 50



The Restaurant (G4), looking south Fig 51



The Restaurant (G4), looking west Fig 52



The Restaurant (G4), looking east Fig 53



The fireplace in the Restaurant Fig 54



The Lobby (G3), looking south-east Fig 55



The Lobby (G3) and Toilet block (2G), looking south-west Fig 56



The Lobby (G3), looking north Fig 57

4.5 The store

The store is depicted on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map and on the 1968 Ordnance survey map. The building is probably of 19th century date. The earlier maps also suggest further buildings had been to the back of it (Figs 3, 4 and 58). On the rear of the store are closed beam slots, change in brick colour due to differential exposure to the elements, white wash and plaster (Fig 59). The building is located to the rear, on the western side, of the public house. It is a two-storey brick built barn with a single room on the ground floor and a single room above it.

Ground floor (G1)

Access to the store is through a panelled braced and ledged door, painted burgundy red on the outside and black on the inside. The door way has been changed over time. The relieving segmental arch above the door lintel suggests that the building originally had a single width entrance before it was widened, possibly to allow for vehicles (Figs 60 and 61). The aerial view shows the wider door still to be in place in the second half of the 20th century (Fig 5). This arrangement was changed back to a narrower door, but leaving the wooden lintel of the wider barn door in place.

The interior brick walls were painted with beige paint, revealing in places a previous white colour. Only shelving and storage cupboards and benches remained, including the pub sign. The ceiling is the exposed beams, joists and floor boards painted white. The floor comprises concrete (Fig 62).

First Floor (U7)

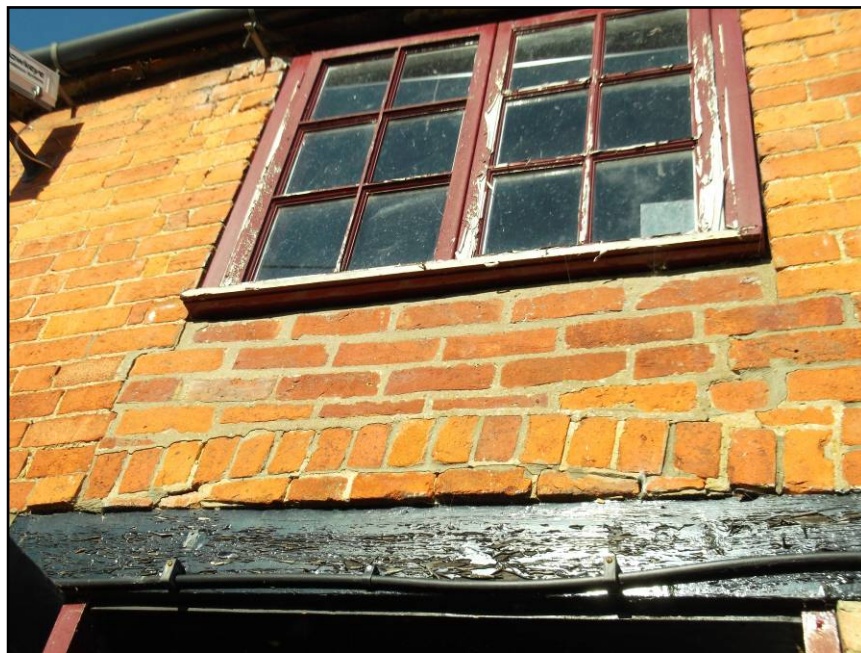
An entrance to the first floor was through a door on the eastern side of the building, which was a later addition. The aerial photograph shows it was accessible through an external iron stairwell and in use in the second half of the 20th century (Fig 4). It was later bricked up. Currently access is through a hatch in the north-western corner of the ground floor (Figs 63 and 64). Access was not safe, but it was possible to see a fire-place and some computer equipment. There was a single 16-light casement window. The presence of closers suggests the window is in its original position; repair work with new bricks may have taken place during the door remodelling (Fig 60).



The store south elevation, looking north Fig 58



Rear of store with evidence of other buildings, looking east Fig 59



Segmental arch of original door Fig 60



The beam of the removed barn door and inserted toilet window Fig 61



Interior of the ground floor of the store, looking east Fig 62



Hatch giving access to the first floor of the store Fig 63



Blocked second floor door on east elevation, looking west Fig 64

5 DISCUSSION

There is a lease dating to 1701 mentioning a pub by the name of the Red Lyon by The Green. This also incorporated barns, outbuildings and an orchard. However the building of the former public house and the store possibly date to the first half of the 19th century. Cartographic evidence predating the Ordnance survey maps are not clear enough to assert more than the presence of a building at the location. Whelan's *'History of Northamptonshire'* (1849) lists Mary Buswell as the victualler of the Old Red Lion. The Ordnance survey maps from 1882 onwards show the pub with all its extensions and the two neighbouring, since demolished, buildings along side outbuildings by the surviving store.

The building has undergone several phases of changes comprising the addition of extensions and remodelling of the interior. It initially comprises a two-storey building with three rooms on the ground floor with a central corridor that included the stairs to the upper floor running from the front of the building to the rear, a faint indentation in the wall can still be made out. The upper floor comprises three, possibly four rooms depending on when the two front rooms were separated. There was a central landing. Over time the upper floor arrangement has not changed substantially, the banister of the stairs is recent with the alteration of the stair well.

The position of the bar has changed over time. Initially it was customary to bring beer to the table of the customer from the back, the bar in the modern sense did not necessarily exist. From old photographs of the mid 20th century it is possible to establish that a bar existed along the northern wall of the Bar (U9) before the interior was extensively remodelled. This placed the bar (Serving, U11) at the centre of the building in the old corridor after re-orientating the stairs. At some point the rooms of the Lounge and Restaurant had their adjoining walls knocked through to create an open space.

Before the first Ordnance Survey maps were drawn, the pub was extended out to the west, the kitchen and cellar. The external door to the cellar was blocked up when the southern extension was built in the corner between the pub and the two demolished buildings. Before their demolition the Lobby was constructed between the cellar and the store. The aerial photograph shows an external ladder leading from the upper floor of the store around this time. Possibly in the 1970's the two buildings were demolished and the door to the upper floor to the store blocked up and the stairs removed. Also, when initially constructed, the store had a narrow door, which was widened (shown on the aerial photograph) and since narrowed again when the toilet block was built into it.

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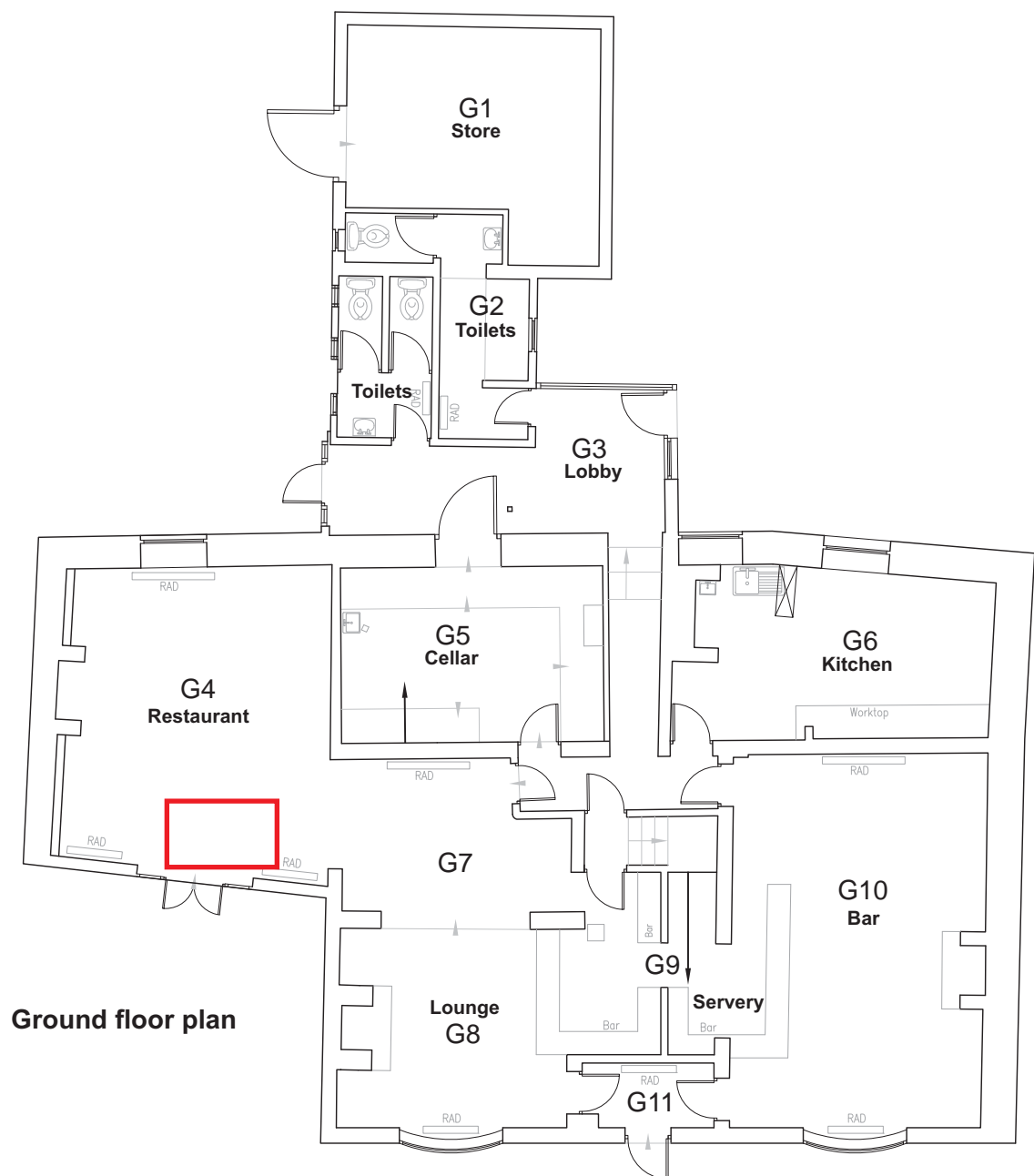
10th March 2014

APPENDIX: THE WATER TANK

During the demolition of the Restaurant (G4) a brick lined water tank was uncovered underneath the floor (Figs 65 and 66). It was not possible to record the tank at the time, but it may be broadly contemporary with the construction of the pub.



The brick lined water tank, looking north-east Fig 65



Ground floor plan

0 5m

 Water tank



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