

Archaeological Report on Work Undertaken at

Stockwell House,

Stoneway,

Badby,

Northants.

NN11 3AT

(OS Grid Reference SP559589)

For Mr. and Mrs. M. and J. Thompson

Planning Application: Ref DA/2013/0810

Appeal: Ref APP/Y2810/D/14/2212352

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Fig. 1 Area C, excavation of C010, pottery filled soakaway.

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1.0 Summary of Findings

1.1 To the rear of Stockwell House is a two bay, two storey structure under a modern felted Welsh slate roof. Unusually the inner skin of the wall is in red brick whilst the outer facing is the local marlstone. There are considerable remains of internal timber fittings including doors, floor beams and a ladder stair presumably of the nineteenth century. The eastern ground floor room has a partially flagged stone floor and the remains of a bread oven adjacent to an open fireplace.

1.2 The surrounding land had been subject to modern garden landscaping. However, excavations in advance of construction to the west of the building revealed the remains of a roughly cobbled yard and the site of a small forge which had been used for iron-smithing. Pottery evidence suggests this belonged to the first half of the twentieth century and was probably associated with a period when the area was used as a builder's yard.

1.3 Excavations to the east of the building defined the remains of a small stone and brick privy with a well preserved cess pit. Material recovered from the pit indicates that it went out of use and was backfilled some time around the middle of the twentieth century. The current owner reports its demolition in the 1990s.

1.4 A small test pit on the north side uncovered a yard made of crazy paving and below that some evidence of earlier yards including one with stone paving which may be associated with an earlier farm on the site.



Fig. 2 The building from the north east.

1.5 Work in several locations demonstrated the presence of large quantities of material dumped to make up levels for yards and a terraced garden area to the north east: this appears to have buried earlier, possibly medieval, deposits beyond the scope of this investigation.

2.0 Background and the nature of the works

2.1 Polyolbion Archaeology was commissioned by Mr. and Mrs. M. and J. Thompson to prepare a written scheme of investigation following the decision by G.D. Jones BSc (Hons) DMS DipTP MRTPI (appeal Ref APP/Y2810/D/14/2212352) which imposed the following condition.

No development shall take place within the site until a written scheme of archaeological investigation has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The approved development shall only be implemented in full accordance with the approved scheme.

2.2 The development comprises the conversion of the building to a single annexed dwelling with some alterations to the elevations, a complete rebuild of the interior and the addition of two small extensions at either end.

2.3 The work was carried out by Polyolbion Archaeology using a team of up to three experienced archaeologists under the direction of Stephen Wass on the following dates: April 21st, 24th, 25th, 28th, 29th and 30th, May 5th, 7th and 13th. This represents a total of 84 person hours of field work. On Wednesday May 7th. the works were examined by Liz Mordue, Assistant Archaeological Advisor, Northamptonshire County Council.



Fig.3 Stockwell House, area for investigation

3.1 The property associated with Stockwell House (OS Grid Reference SP559589, 52°13'31.83"N, 1°10'58.92"W) is in the village of Badby, Northamptonshire. The village 'lies south of the Nene on a low rounded clay hill. Its plan is complex and not fully understood' (RCHM 1981:7). The underlying geology is Lias clay over a lower Liassic marlstone (Wemys in Badby 1993:1).

3.2 The study area comprises an unoccupied two storey stone and brick outbuilding (Fig. 2) to the rear of Stockwell House and the land immediately surrounding it together with attached areas of approximately 12 square metres each to the east and west (Fig. 3).

3.3 There is no information regarding any other archaeology within or near the immediate area, however, there is an account in the RCHM Inventory of Archaeological Sites in North-West Northamptonshire which attempts to analyse settlement patterns within the village (RCHM 1981:8 - 11).

4.0 Methodology

4.1 The building's plan was drawn at a scale of 1 to 20 and details recorded of door and window openings, floor surfaces and partitions. A whole site plan showing areas excavated was drawn at a scale of 1 to 50 and tied to the OS Grid (Fig. 5).

4.2 Detailed recording of significant internal features was undertaken including a drawn elevation of the central partition and staircase, a plan of the beams and joists supporting the first floor and photographs of architectural ironwork such as hinges and latches. This included a photographic survey. Fittings were retained for possible reuse.

4.3 Once the existing quarry tile floor had been recorded and lifted in the western room the area was cleaned and examined for archaeological features. A 1 metre square test pit (D) was hand excavated in the south-west corner down to bed rock.

4.4 Once the existing stone flagged floor had been recorded and lifted in the eastern room the area was cleaned and examined for archaeological features. A 1 metre square test pit (E) was hand excavated in the north-east corner to a depth of 0.50m.

4.5 AREA B. At the east end of the building an area of around 12 square metres was prepared for the construction of a garden room. As the modern slabs had been lifted the area was cleaned and examined and then a 1 metre square test pit was excavated which revealed the presence of archaeological features. These were dug by hand across a wider area 3m by 3m.

4.6 AREA C. A similar area at the west end was prepared for the construction of a bathroom and utility room. The contractors had removed a rockery constructed by the current owner and this revealed the beginnings of a paved yard and an area of around 25 square metres was stripped revealing a number of features, these were sectioned to reveal a large deposit of clay which extended to the limit of excavation at a depth of 0.50m.

4.7 AREA A. A French drain was planned around the entire perimeter of the building to a depth of between 0.75m and 1.50m, Observations were made during the excavations for this drain. A contractor had already opened up an irregular test pit to examine the building's foundations (Fig. 4) on its north side. This was extended to a 1 metre square test pit.

4.8 There were a number of large architectural fragments which resembled elements from 17th. century windows. These were collected together by the contractor and then individually photographed and recorded.

4.9 All archaeological excavations were carried out in accordance with Institute for Archaeologists guidelines *Standards Guidance for Field Evaluation* (1999 rev. 2009) and *Standards & Guidance for*

Archaeological Excavation (1999 rev. 2009). Following consultation with the Assistant Archaeological Advisor, Northamptonshire County Council it was decided that specialist sampling, assessment and analysis was not appropriate.



Fig. 4 Area A, Test pit on north side of building

4.10 All artefacts were recorded by context and then washed in cold water. As the vast majority of finds were ceramics from the 20th. century no specialist advice was required concerning cleaning or conservation.

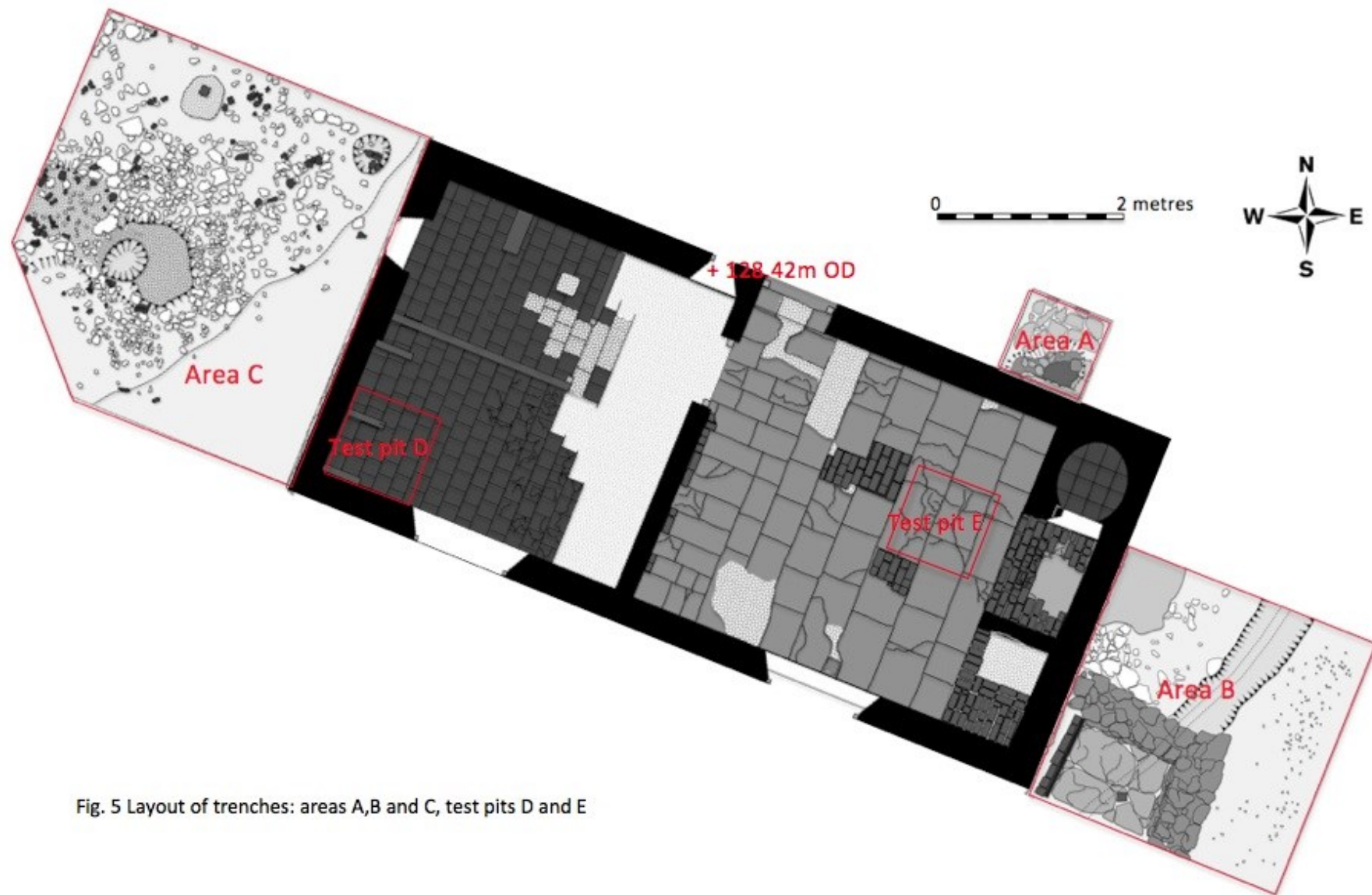


Fig. 5 Layout of trenches: areas A,B and C, test pits D and E

5.0 Results

5.1 AREA A. An irregular test pit approximately 0.90m by 0.60m and up to 0.80m deep had been dug (A007) by a contractor to examine the building's foundations on its northern side (Fig. 4). This was redefined as a 1m square test pit and the remaining turf and topsoil (A001) within stripped away to reveal a series of irregular concrete slabs laid as 'crazy paving' (A002). The sides of the pit were cleaned and three more contexts identified: a thick (0.40m) make up layer of clayey loam (A003); an irregular spread of ironstone (A004) which may be the remains of an earlier yard, and a dark loamy level (A005) lying below it (Fig. 6). Foundations for the north wall (A006) occupied a narrow (0.30m) cut (A008) for the full depth of the pit.

5.2.1 AREA B. This area lay on the east end of the building and had been occupied by a patio of square concrete slabs (B001) overlying an earlier hard standing of irregular iron stone slabs (B002) both of which the contractor had removed. This left a mixed layer of debris including loose gravel with some ironstone fragments (B003). 1 square metre of this was cleared close to the centre of the area and it became immediately obvious that there were a number of archaeological features surviving and so a trench 3m square was laid out and B003 removed completely (Fig. 7).

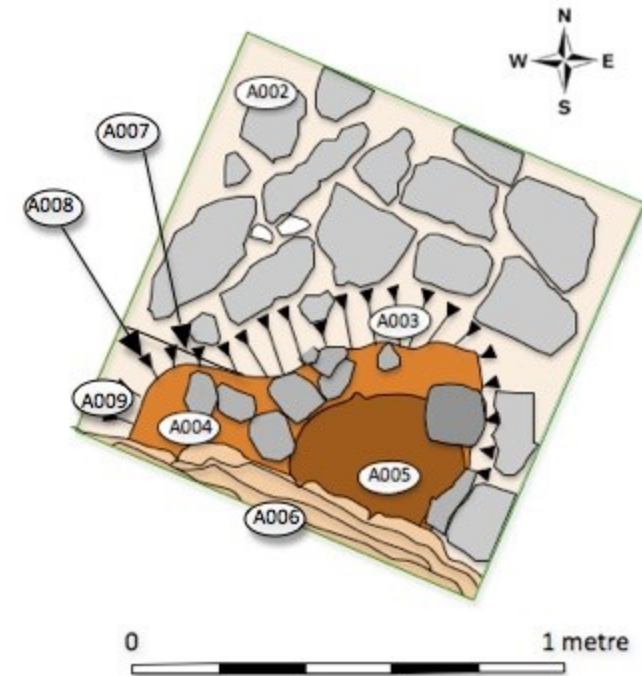


Fig. 6 Area A, plan

5.2.2 The most obvious feature was an 'L' shaped foundation of ironstone rubble set against the south east corner of the building (B006). The owner informed us this belonged to a small privy (Fig. 8) which had stood on the site until demolished in 1996. However, the latest feature in the trench was the cut (B012) and fill (B011) of a 20th. century drain pipe (B013) which ran across the site, cut through the north wall of the privy, and disappeared into the section to the north and south (Fig. 9).

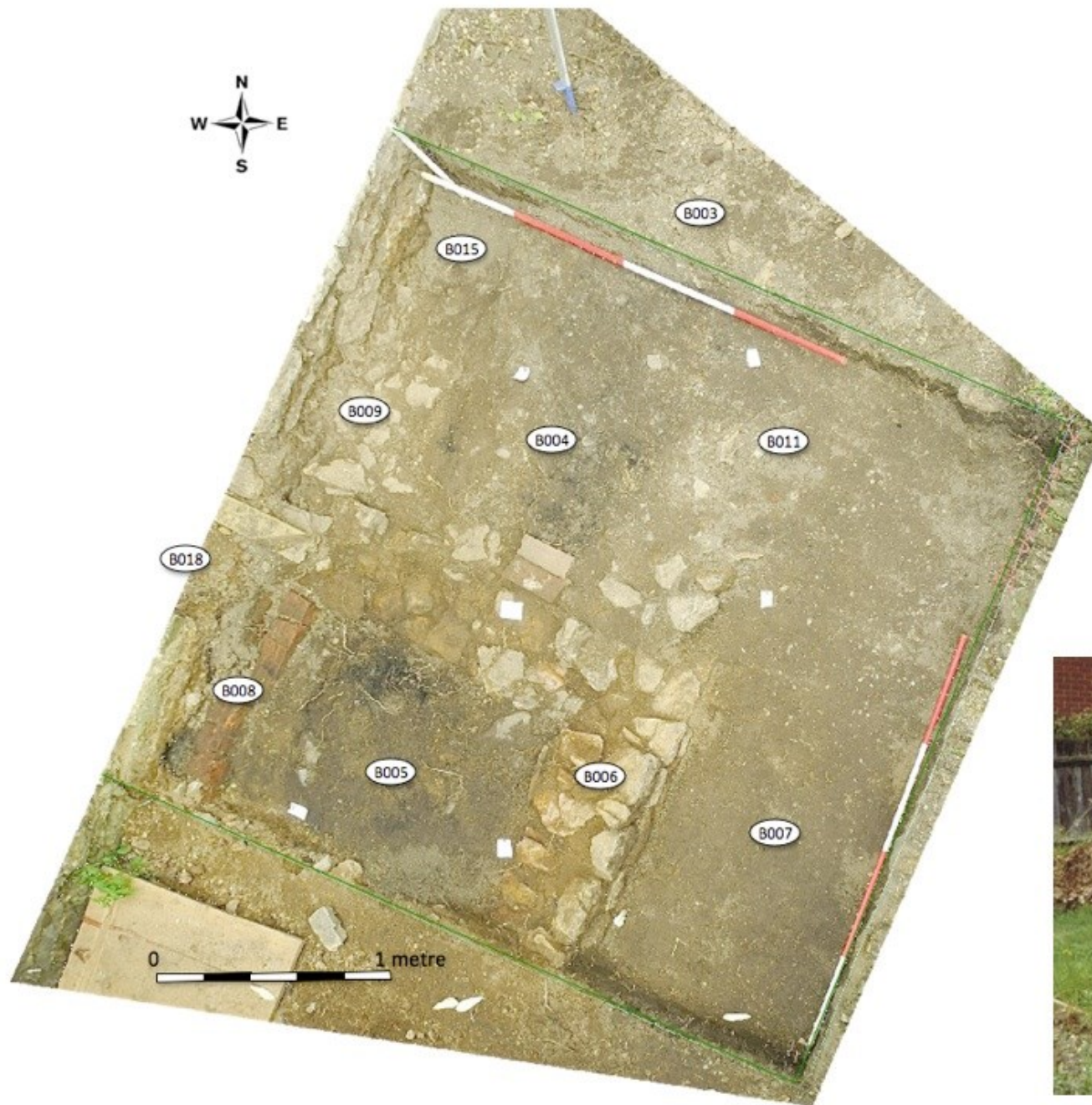


Fig. 7 Area B after removal of B003

Fig. 8 Privy viewed from north east, August 1996



5.2.3 The north and east walls of the privy were exposed (B006), the southern wall was outside the excavated area. Beyond the privy wall to the east was a layer of dark loam (B007) probably an earlier garden soil. The surviving wall stood a couple of courses (0.25m) above this (Fig. 9). A similar dark loam with significant proportions of ash and coal in it (B004) lay to the north but was sealed by the worn remains of ironstone paving (B009) marking the original entrance. Further to the north was a shallow cut (B019) against the face of the building (B018) filled with a loose very dark loam (B015) which was interpreted as a planting pit.

5.2.4 The inside of the privy was marked by a thick deposit (0.30m) largely composed of coal dust with some larger lumps of coal (B005). This gave way to a loose silty multi-coloured layer (B010) which was evidently the fill of a cesspit below the original privy which presumably originally had a timber floor. This gave out onto a well laid stone slabbed base (B014) in the harder grey form of the local ironstone giving the pit a maximum depth of 0.50m (Fig. 10). The pit was lined along its west side against the ironstone wall (B018) with a single thickness brick wall (B008) presumably to limit the spread of noxious material into the accommodation. Finds suggested the pit was cleared out until its final closure and sealing with debris from a coal shed around the middle of the 20th. century.



Fig. 9 Area B viewed from east.



Fig. 10 The cesspit, vertical view, north to the top.

[illegible]

5.3.1 AREA C. The contractor had already removed large quantities of topsoil and other garden elements such as a rockery leaving a mixed layer of loose rubble and loam (C001) across the whole area. This was cleared away over an area of roughly 25 square metres. The underlying layer (C003) was a spread of rough ironstone cobbling with numerous brick fragments included in the surface. The density of stone and brick diminished towards the northern edge of the area. Towards the south east corner of the area the underlying layer of yellowish clay (C002) was showing through presumably where the contractors had scraped it away.

5.3.2 Just to the south west of the centre of the trench was a complex feature which was viewed as the location of a small forge (Fig. 12). This consisted of a compact platform of reddish gravel, ash and burnt stone (C004) interpreted as the base of a hearth. A large negative feature, roughly 0.50m in diameter and around 0.60m deep (C006), with a loose rubble fill (C007) was seen as the setting for a timber anvil base. This lay immediately west of the hearth base and was partially surrounded on the north and west by a semicircular deposit of hammer scale (C005). The hard standing to the west had an admixture of sand and ash (C012) presumably reflecting the normal working surface as used by the smith.

5.3.3. A large concrete pad incorporating a square socket with the remains of a vertical timber post (C008) was excavated to the north of the forge whilst a pit (C009) packed with a loose fill comprising almost entirely of large pieces of smashed plant pot (C010) was investigated close to the northern end of the west wall (C011) of the building. This was interpreted as a soakaway for a former down pipe from the building (Fig. 1).

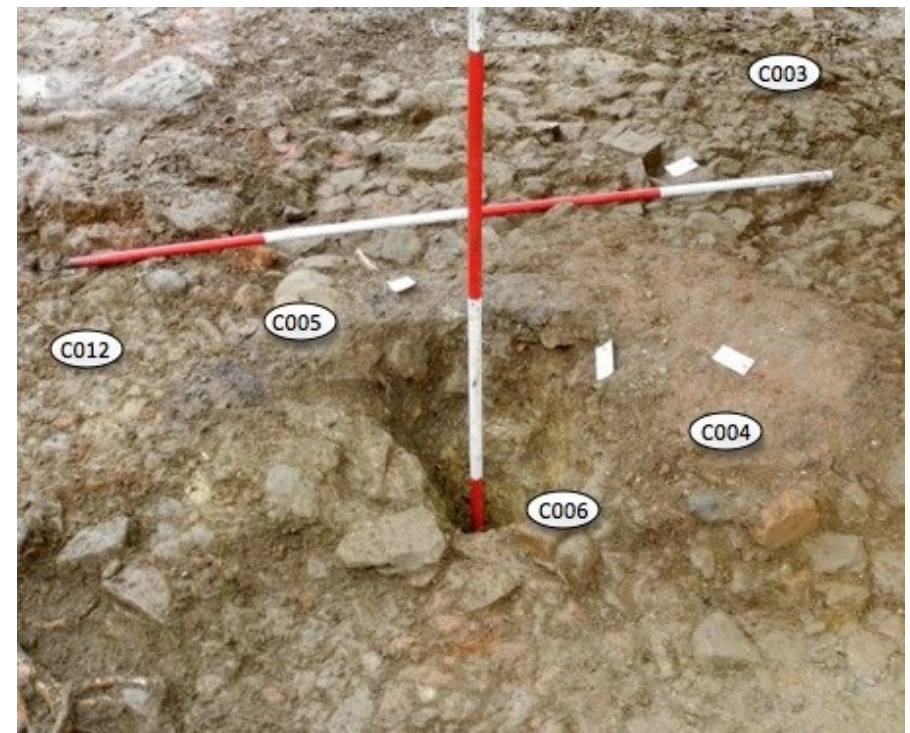


Fig. 12 Area C, forge area from south.



Fig. 13 Area C after removal of C001, view from North west.

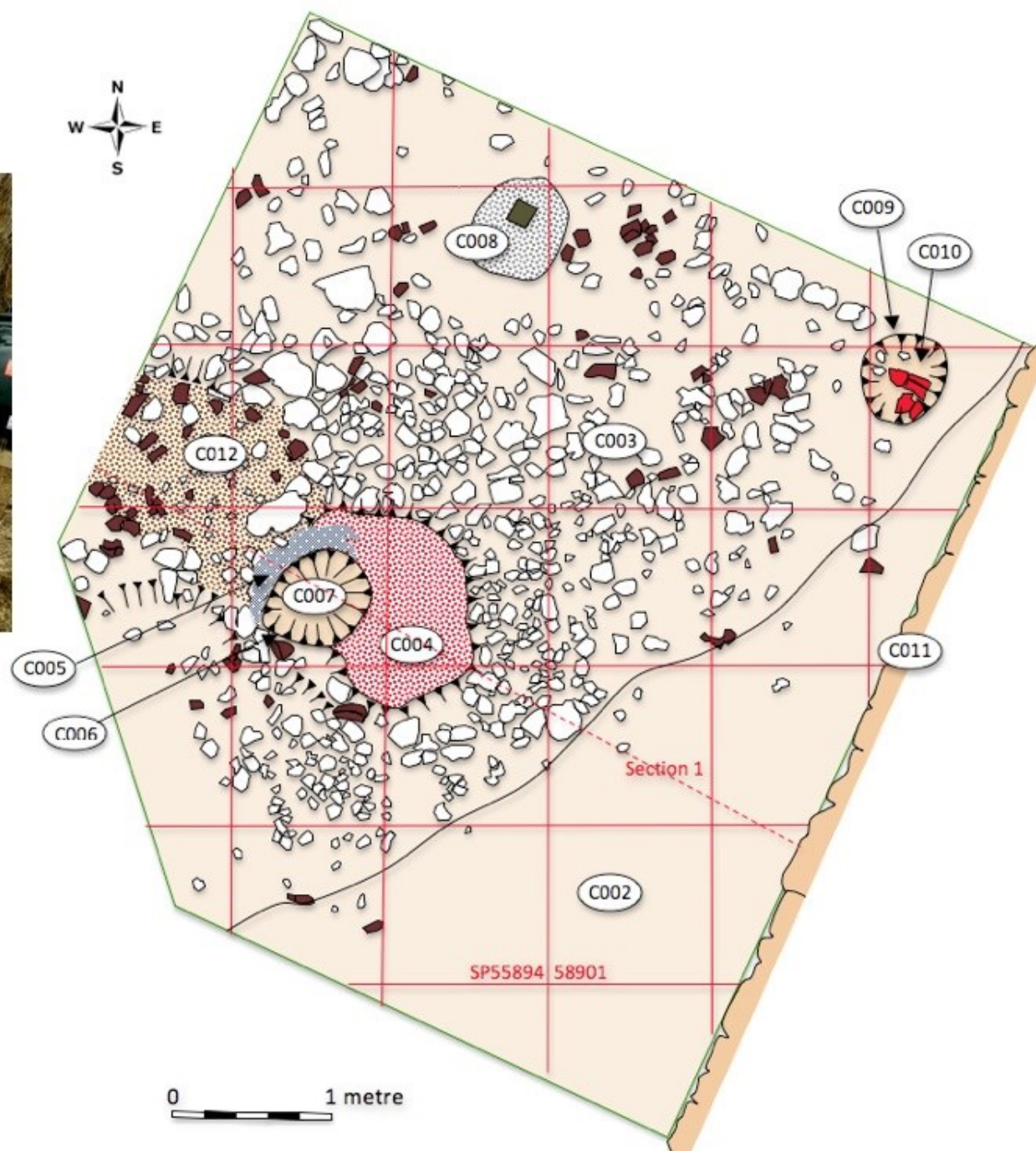
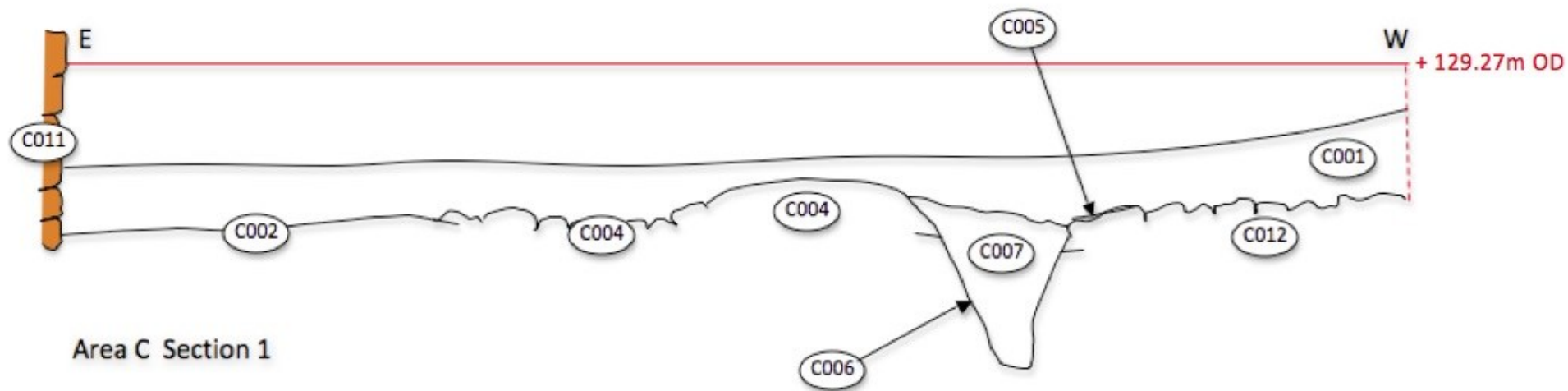
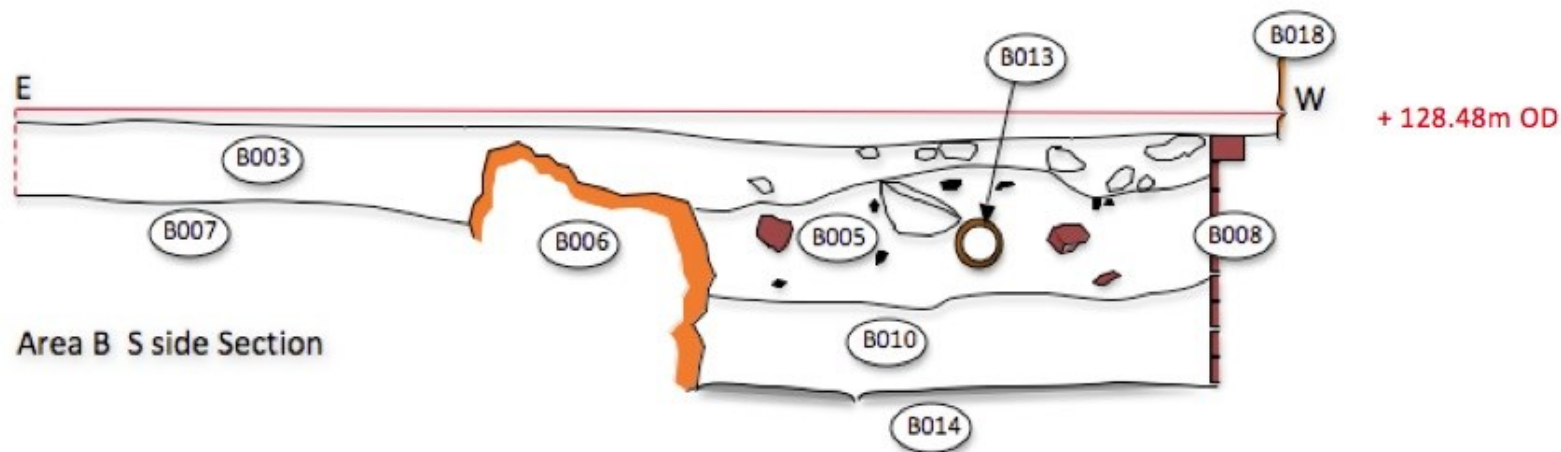


Fig. 14 Area C plan after removal of C001

Fig. 15 Sections Areas B and C



5.4.1 THE BUILDING. The building known in the planning documents as 'the annex' has a number of anomalous features. Whilst at first examination it appears to be a fairly conventional two bay, two storey 19th. century village residence aspects of its construction and subsequent use remain puzzling. As the proposed building works involved the complete gutting of the structure with virtually no period features remaining in situ a measured survey was undertaken to record the floor plan and timber fittings.

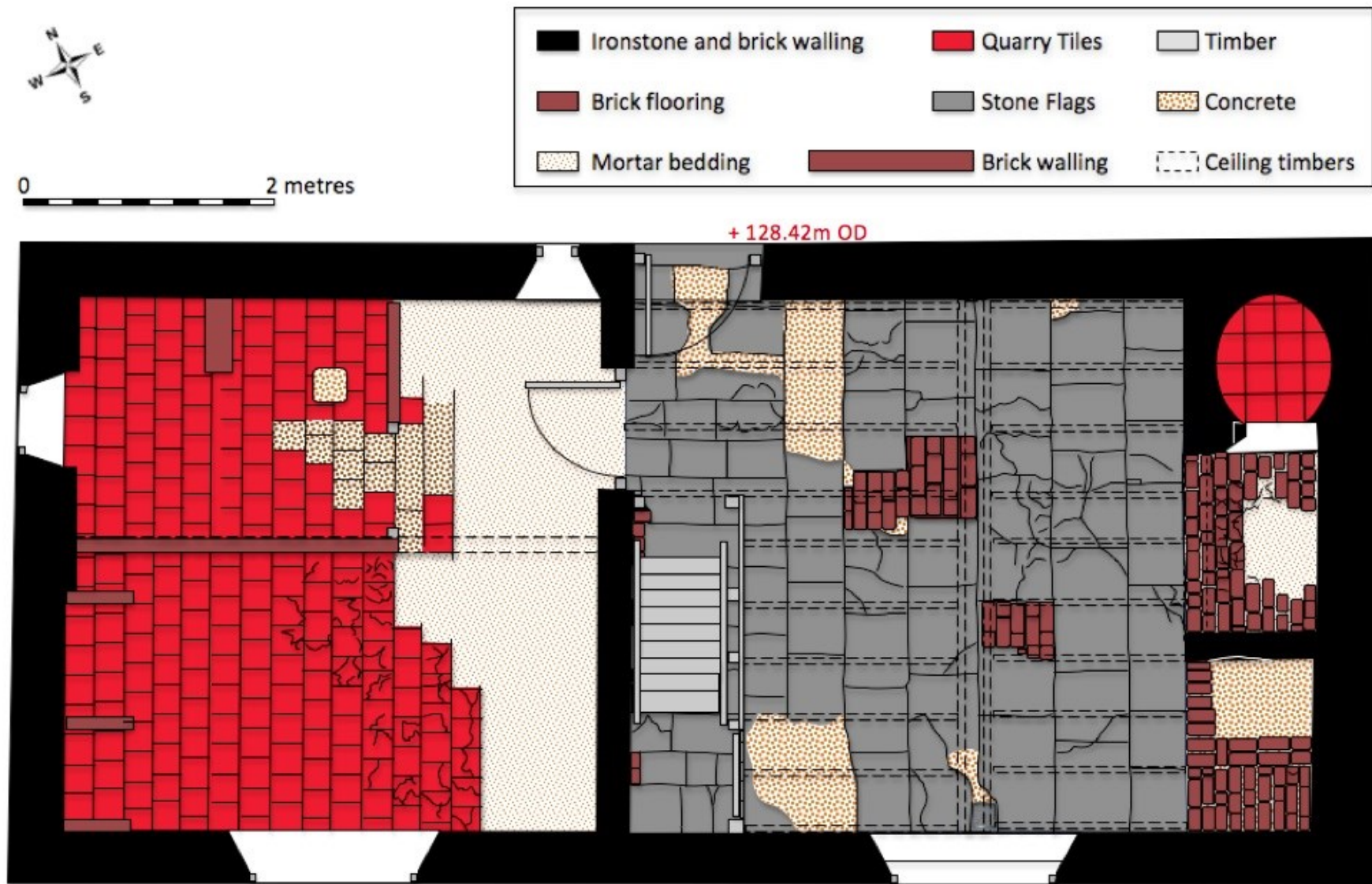
5.4.2 In the areas examined the building had no differentiated foundations, rather the ironstone walling was simply taken down to what was considered to be an appropriate depth which varied considerably. The south, west and western portion of the north wall are based on a terrace of natural yellowish clay (B017, C002) which slopes gently down towards the north east before dropping away under the north east corner of the building. In the test pit (Area A) the walling goes down over 0.80m whilst on the opposite corner there are barely three courses (0.25m) below the interior floor level. The fact that a considerable portion of the building is founded directly on this natural suggests that the area was artificially terraced to the south west thus removing any earlier deposits. To the north east a considerable depth of stratification was revealed in a 2.50m deep soakaway pit dug by the contractors.

5.4.3 The building was rectangular in plan measuring approximately 11.50m by 4.50m with a wall thickness between 0.45m and 0.50m (Fig. 17). The wall was of roughly coursed ironstone rubble but unusually was lined throughout with a single thickness of brick (Fig. 16). Enquiries amongst local builders and a conservation architect have failed to find another example of this practice. Detailed examination indicates that the brick lining is part of one build rather than a later insertion. Externally the north and south walls were capped with three courses of brick, the middle course being set diagonally to create a saw tooth decorative effect (Fig. 2).



Fig. 16 Cut through east wall showing construction.

Fig. 17 Ground plan



5.4.4 The building was entered by a single plank and batten door in the centre of the north side where there was also a small single light window on the ground floor. A further single light window existed on the ground floor at the west end and in the south wall were two large windows although the original fenestration had been removed by contractors. The upper floor was lit by four single light windows two to the front and two to the rear. None of the original glazing or window fittings appear to have survived. All openings were under timber lintels.

5.4.5 The ground floor was divided into two bays by a cross wall west of the front door. The western bay (Fig. 18) was floored in badly degraded square quarry tiles (D001) on a mortar (D002) bedding laid directly on the underlying clay (D003). A single brick thickness wall had been constructed on the tile floor to further subdivide the bay into a smaller northern part and a larger southern section. In both rooms were low brick walls designed to support work benches and towards the east end of the northern room was a concrete foundation for a piece of machinery which would have secured by four bolts, possibly a pillar drill. At the west end was a shallow chimney breast with a small blocked fireplace.



Fig. 18 Quarry tile flooring in southern portion of west bay looking west



Fig 19 East bay with stone flags and fireplace looking south east

5.4.6 the eastern bay was the larger and contained the stairs to the rising along the line of the dividing wall. The room was floored with stone flags (E001) above a make up layer of sandy rubble (E002) which lay on yellow clay (E003). On the east wall a large open fire place, brick floored under a timber bressummer, was flanked by a raised circular bread oven to the north (Fig. 20) and to the south by a small brick floored bay which, given indications in the adjacent wall, was the site of a copper (Fig. 21). Formerly there was, against the south wall under the large window, a stone sink, below the site of this survived a drain with a square cast iron grid.

5.4.7 A wooden ladder stair (only treaders, no risers) was positioned against the dividing wall climbing towards the south wall (Figs. 22 and 24). This was partitioned off from the room using four vertical posts and horizontal planking creating an under stair space which was entered at the south end by a plank and batten door with hand forged hinges and thumb latch (Fig. 23). A rounded handrail was fixed against the partition and where the stair opened onto the first floor it was partially enclosed by a further low post and plank partition. The entrance to the stair was originally closed off by a door, now lost, but a shaped wooden keeper for a thumb latch survives on the first post of the lower partition. Also surviving is the plank and batten door to the rooms in the west bay which



Fig. 20 Bread oven north of fireplace looking east



Fig. 21 Bay to south of fireplace looking south east

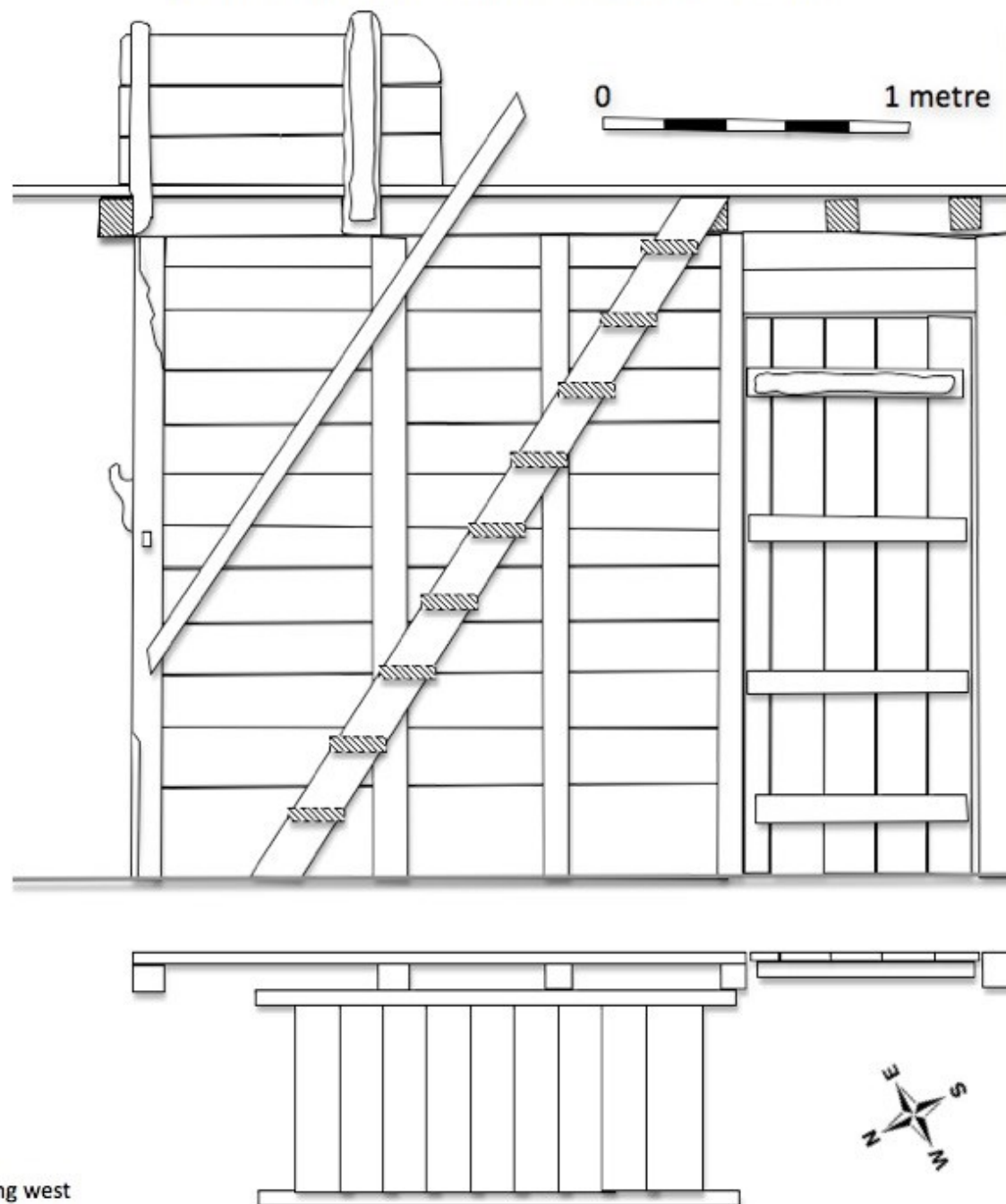


Fig. 22 Stair with flanking partition and handrail looking north



Fig. 23 Partition with door (left) and keeper for latch (right) looking west

Fig. 24 Stair and flanking partition, elevation (looking east) and plan



also had hand forged hinges and thumb latch. A mixture of timbers was use including oak for some of the posts and chestnut and elm for some of the planking.

5.4.8 The first floor was supported on joists jointed into two spine beams. That in the west bay was set into the partition and end wall roughly 0.20m square with a chamfer of 0.03m. The joists appeared machine cut and were 0.10m square and carried a suspended lath and plaster ceiling below and softwood floorboards above (Fig. 25). The construction of the floor above the east bay was significantly more robust with a large (0.30m square) deeply chamfered (0.10m) spine beam running north south and carried on the outside walls. The joists were 0.20m square and carried the floorboards above but there was no evidence for a plaster ceiling below (Fig. 26).

5.4.9 Fittings to the first floor had been removed by contractors, floor boards were badly wormed and insecure. There were chimney breasts evident at either end of the building, that at the west end being significantly the larger. These gave way to brick chimney stacks which had decorative string courses but no surviving chimney pots. The roof was of modern construction, felted and slated over softwood rafters but was based on three earlier king post roof trusses with iron fittings (fig. 27).



Fig. 25 Spine beam and joists, west bay looking south west



Fig.26 Spine beam and joists, east bay looking north east

6.0 Discussion

6.1 Detailed documentary research was outside the scope of this investigation although anecdotal information was received from local informants.

6.2 There is no direct evidence to date this building. Its form, context and structural details suggest a low status, possibly agricultural labourer's cottage, of the 19th. century. Despite a number of peculiarities careful examination of the exterior indicates that it is all of one build although there were clearly subsequent internal modifications. One might suggest living accommodation and kitchen at the east end with workrooms at the west end and bedrooms above. Given that Stockwell House itself had a long and active existence as the centre for a farm and also building business an annex of this kind would make perfect sense as ancillary accommodation for local employees. It seems likely that the western end of the building was refitted in the first half of the 20th. century to enhance its role as a workshop and this included the installation of work benches and some fixed machinery.

6.3 Excavations in Area B showed that, as was common during the 19th. century, an outdoor privy was attached to the west end of the



Fig. 27 Chimney breast and roof construction, east end

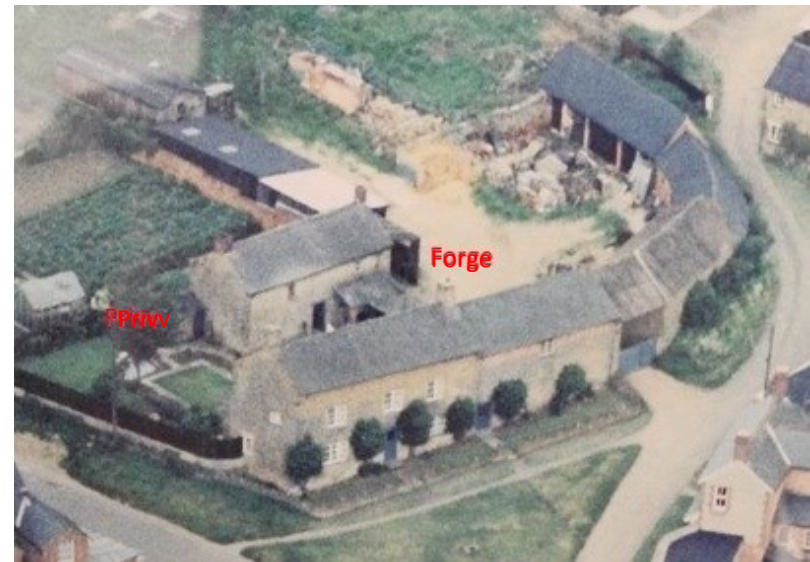


Fig. 28 Stockwell House and yard, aerial photograph from the north east believed to have been taken in the 1960s

house and approached by an ironstone paved path. This arrangement is shown in an aerial photograph from the 1960s (Fig. 28). The associated cesspit was cleared out regularly until the middle of the 20th. century when mains drainage arrived and a water closet inserted. At this point the cesspit was closed and carefully capped with a thick layer of coal and coal dust from a nearby coal shed. One imagines this would have then been paved although no trace of this remains. Before demolition it was used for casual storage and the area in front of it converted to a patio.

6.4 During the first half of the 20th. century local accounts indicate that the yard to the south of Stockwell House and to the north and west of the annex was used as a builder's yard and this is bourn out by the aerial photograph (Fig. 28). The photograph shows a variety of open sided sheds along each side of the yard with lean-tos attached to the west and north sides of the annex. This gives a context for the excavation in Area C of the site of a small forge with hearth and a setting for a timber anvil base. Many small scale country builders in the nineteenth and early part of the twentieth century would expect to make their own architectural ironwork. Similarly a number of farms would also have a small permanent forge for routine work on tools and horse-shoeing. The limited amount of hammer scale suggests that, whatever the case, use was

intermittent and infrequent. The presence of a builder's yard also explains the quantities of architectural fragments (Fig. 29) from a large building of the 16th. or 17th. centuries (See Appendix 3)

6.5 No early modern or medieval material was recovered during the course of excavations. This is a little surprising given the location of the site close to the centre of an historic village, however, it appears that the construction of this building and perhaps associated yard was facilitated by cutting into the hill side to the south thus creating a more level setting for building but at the same time removing any earlier deposits. However, although not within the remit of this investigation it is clear that there are possibly two earlier yard surfaces between the annex and the house and a considerable depth of stratification in the garden to the north east.

7.0 The Archive

7.1 As provision is not currently being made available by Northamptonshire County Council the land owners have agreed to keep all archive material at the property.

7.2. This comprises the original paper recording forms and field notes, all plans and elevations drawn on drafting film, a CD containing all photographs as JPGs and an additional hard copy of

this report. The finds, consisting almost entirely of late 19th. or 20th. century ceramics, may be discarded at the owners' discretion. The architectural fragments will remain in the garden and may be used for additional landscaping.



Fig. 29 Architectural fragments from around the garden collected together by the contractors

8.0 Bibliography

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Appendix 1 Catalogue of Contexts

Area A

No.	Location	Extent (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Composition	Texture	Description/Discussion	Horizons	Below	Above	Within	Contains	Equals
A001	Overall	1 x1	0.10	Brownish black 5YR 2/1	Loam and gravel	Loose	Turf and topsoil	Sharp A002		A002			
A002	Overall except where cut through	1 x 1	0.05				Crazy paving, in broken concrete slabs	Sharp A001 Sharp A003	A001	A003			
A003	Seen in A007	?	0.40	Grayish brown 7.5YR 4/2	Clayey loam	Compact	Subsoil small amount of ironstone rubble (make up below paving)	Sharp A002, A004	A002	A004			
A004	Seen in A007	?	0.15	Brownish black 7.5YR 3/2	Loam	Compact	Spread of ironstone rubble in dark loamy matrix (Earlier yard surface?)	Sharp A003, A005	A003	A005			
A005	Seen in A007	?	unexcavated	Brownish black 10 YR 3/2	Loam	Compact	Layer of dark loam, some charcoal, some pebbles (Garden soil?)	Sharp A004	A004				
A006	S side of trench	1	0.80				3 or 4 foundation courses of roughly laid ironstone rubble,	Sharp to all	A001, A002	A003, A004,A005			
A007	S half of trench	0.90 x 0.65	0.80				Cut for structural surveyor's test pit			A001,A002, A003,A004, A005			
A008	S half of trench	1 x 0.30	0.60				Cut for Wall A006		A001,A002	A003,A004, A005			
A009	S half of trench	1 x 0.30	0.60	Brownish gray 5YR 5/1	Loam	Loose	Mixed loam and rubble, fill of cut A008			A008,A003, A004,A005			

Area B

No.	Location	Extent (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Composition	Texture	Description (Discussion)	Horizons	Below	Above	Within	Contains	Equals
B001	Overall	3 x 3	0.03				Patio of square concrete textured slabs, 0.58 m square and 0.30m square (Removed by contractor)	Sharp B002		B002			
B002	Overall except SW quadrant	2 x 3	0.08				Patio of irregular ironstone slabs up to 0.50m set in Portland cement (Removed by contractor)	Sharp 002	B001	B003			
B003	Overall	3 x 3	0.05 to 0.25	Grayish brown 5YR 5/2	Gravelly loam	Loose	Large deposit of debris including gravel cement and fragments of ironstone and concrete (Material from removal of patios/demolition of privy)	Sharp B004,B005 B006,B007 B008,B009 B010,B011 B012,B015 B019		B004,B005 B006,B007 B008,B009 B010,B011 B012,B015 B019			
B004	NW quadrant	2 (E-W) x 1.50 (N-S)	unexcavated	Mixed, typically grayish yellow brown 10YR 5/2	Silty loam	Compact	Compressed surface of mixed coal, ash, charcoal plus buff mortar in loam matrix	Fairly sharp B003,B017 Sharp B012,B019	B003,B009 B012,B013, B015,B019	B017,B006			B007
B005	SW quadrant (within wall B006)	1.50 (E-W) x 1 (N-S)	0.30	Brownish gray 10YR 4/1	Sandy loam	Very loose	Stained sandy loam stained with large amounts of coal dust, many small lumps of coal (Debris from coal shed to back fill cesspit)	Sharp B003 Fairly sharp B010	B003	B010	B006 B008		
B006	SW quadrant	'L' shaped 2 x 0.50(E-W) 1.50 x 0.50 (N-S)	0.50				Seven courses of roughly laid flattish slabs ironstone rubble (Wall of cesspit/ footings of privy)	Sharp to all	B004,B007 B009,B012	B014,B017		B005 B010	B008
B007	W half	3 x 1.40	Unexcavated	Grayish olive 5Y 4/2	Loam	Compact	Firm loam with dispersed quantities of small pebbles (Former garden soil)	Sharp 001 002 004, merges 006	B003,B012	B006,B017			B004
B008	W side SW Quadrant	0.96 x 0.11	0.65				Single thickness brick wall irregular bonding (Lining to cesspit against building's west end)	Sharp to all	B003	B014,B017		B005 B010	B006
B009	NW Quadrant	0.90 (E-W) x 0.80 (N-S)	Unexcavated	Dark red 10R 3/4	Sandy silt	Loose	Ironstone rubble slabs, surface breaks up to west to expose B004 (Remains of paved entry to privy)	Sharp B003, merges B004	B003	B004,B006			
B010	SW quadrant (within wall B006)	1.50 (E-W) x 1 (N-S)	0.20	Very mottled/ mixed from Red 10R 4/6 Bright yellowish brown 10YR 6/6 Grayish brown 5YR 4/2	Silty loam	loose	Multi-coloured silty organic fill (Former contents of cesspit from final period of use)	Sharp B005, B016	B005	B016	B006 B008		

No.	Location	Extent (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Composition	Texture	Description (Discussion)	Horizons	Below	Above	Within	Contains	Equals
B011	Diagonally SW to NE across trench	2 x 0.60	0.40	Brown 10YR 4/3	Sandy loam	Loose	Mixed sandy rubble (Fill of cut B012 for drain B013)	Sharp B012,B017		B017	B012		
B012	Diagonally SW to NE across trench	3.50 x 0.60	0.40				Cut for ceramic drain B013. Stones were removed to insert the pipe through the privy wall (B006). The fill B005 was so loose it was pushed aside to insert the pipe	Sharp B004,B005 B006,B007 Fairly sharp B017	B003	B004,B005 B006,B007 B017		B011 B013	
B013	Diagonally SW to NE across trench	3.50	Diameter 0.14				Modern stone glazed ceramic drain pipe in 5 sections	Sharp to all		019	B011 B012		
B014	SW quadrant (within wall B006)	1.50 (E-W) x 1 (N-S)	1.50 (E-W) x 1 (N-S)				Large (up to 0.90m) grey ironstone slabs (Forming base of cesspit)	Sharp to all	B006,B008 B010	B017			
B015	NW quadrant against face of wall	0.60 x 0.80	Unexcavated	Brownish black 5YR 2/1	Loam	Loose	Fill of pit (Garden soil in planting pit for wall trained shrub)	Fairly sharp B003 Sharp B017	B003	B017	B019		
B016							CONTEXT NUMBER UNUSED						
B017	Overall?	3 x 3	Unexcavated	Yellow orange 10YR 8/8	Clay	Clod	Surface of compact deposit of yellowish clay (Natural)	Sharp to all	B004,B005 B006,B007 B008,B009 B010,B011 B012,B015 B019				
B018	Along w side of trench	3	Unexcavated				Roughly coursed ironstone rubble wall (East wall of building)	Sharp to all	B003,B004 B006,B008 B009,B015	B017			
B019	NW quadrant against face of wall	0.60 x 0.80	Unexcavated				Cut for pit (planting pit for wall trained shrub)	Sharp B004	B003	B004,B017		B015	

Area C

No.	Location	Extent (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Composition	Texture	Description (Discussion)	Horizons	Below	Above	Within	Contains	Equals
C001	Overall	5 x 5	0 to 0.50	Dull yellowish brown 10 YR 4/3	Loam	Very loose	Loose rubble brick and loam (Debris left by contractors after removal of garden features)	Sharp to all		C002,C003 C004,C005 C006,C007 C008,C009 C010,C011			
C002	SE quadrant but probably overall	5 x 5	Unexcavated	Yellow orange 10YR 8/8 to Brown 10YR 4/6	Clay	Clod	Surface of compact deposit of yellowish clay (Natural)	Sharp to all	C003,C005 C006,C007 C008,C009 C010,C011				B017 D003 E003
C003	Overall except SE quadrant	4 x 4	Unexcavated	Brown 7.5 YR 4/3	Silty clay	Compact	Area of hard standing ironstone and brick fragments in clay matrix, becomes less coherent to N, machined away by contractors to SE (Roughly cobbled surface of yard)	Sharp C004,C005 C006,C008 C009 Merges C012	C004,C005 C006,C008 C009,C012	C002			
C004	SW of centre	1 (N-S) x 0.60 (E-W)	0.15	Brown 7.5YR 4/4	Sand and gravel	Compact	Angular purplish gravel packed with ash and decayed/burnt brick (Base of hearth)	Sharp C001	C001	C003,C006			
C005	SW of centre	0.95 (E-W) x 0.35 (N-S)	0.01	Dark reddish gray 7.5 YR 3/1		Laminate	Thin deposit of ferrous hammer scale (Debris from smithing)	Sharp C001	C001	C003,C006			
C006	SW of centre	0.50 diameter	0.60				Cut for roughly circular pit, conical in section (Setting for timber anvil base pointed and driven into underlying clay)	Sharp C001,C004 C005,C002 C003	C001,C004 C005	C003,C002		C007	
C007	SW of centre	0.50 diameter	0.60	Grayish brown 7.5YR 5/2	Clayey loam	Loose	Loose ironstone rubble and loam fill of C006 (Back fill following removal of wooden anvil base)	Sharp C006	C001		C006		
C008	N of centre	0.60 (N-S) x 0.50 (E-W)	0.10 above C003				Concrete setting with socket for square section timber post some still in situ (Support for lean to roof)	Sharp to all	C001	C003			
C009	NE corner	0.50 diameter	0.40				Cut for roughly circular pit (Soakaway adjacent to former down pipe on building)	Sharp C002	C002			C010	
C010	NE corner	0.50 diameter	0.40	Reddish brown 7.5 R 3/3	Sandy loam	loose	Fill of pit C009 containing large quantities of broken flower pots	Sharp C001			C009		
C011	E side						Roughly coursed ironstone rubble wall (West wall of building)	Sharp to all	C001	C002			
C012	W of centre	1.20 x 1.20	Unexcavated	Dull reddish brown 5YR 4/4	Sandy gravel	Compact	Area of sand, ash gravel compacted onto surface of C003 (Standing area next to anvil)	Sharp to all	C001	C003			

Test Pit D

No.	Location	Extent (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Composition	Texture	Description/Discussion	Horizons	Below	Above	Within	Contains	Equals
D001	Overall	1 x 1	0.03				Quarry times 0.22 m square	Sharp D002		D002			
D002	Overall	1 x 1	0.05	Dull reddish brown 5YR 4/4	Sand	Loose	Mortar bedding for tiles	Sharp D001 Sharp D003	D001	D003			
D003	Overall	1 x 1	Unknown	Yellow orange 10YR 8/8	Clay	Compact	Surface of compact deposit of yellowish clay (Natural)	Sharp D002,	D002	D004			B017 C002 E003

Test Pit E

No.	Location	Extent (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Composition	Texture	Description/Discussion	Horizons	Below	Above	Within	Contains	Equals
E001	Overall	1 x 1	0.14 max				Stone flags	Sharp E002		E002			
E002	Overall	1 x 1	0.35	Grayish brown 7.5YR 5/2	Sandy loam	Fairly loose	Make up below floor, many ironstone fragments	Sharp E001 Sharp E003	E001	E003			
E003	Overall	1 x 1	Unknown	Brown 10YR 4/6	Clay	Compact	Surface of compact deposit of yellowish clay (Natural)	Sharp E002,	E002	E004			B017 C002 D003

Appendix 2 Catalogue of Finds

All dimensions are in millimetres, D = diameter, Th = thickness, L = length, g = weight in grams, * illustrated below

Area A No finds recorded

Area B

Context	Pottery	Tile/brick	Stone/Flint/Glass	Metal	Other
003/ Loose loam and gravel	6. Rim sherd light brown glazed mixing bowl, D310, Th9, 22g. 8. Body sherd white glazed earthenware, Th4, 5g. 9. Body sherd creamware trace of blue painted decoration, Th5, 4g. F415	5. Oblong modern ceramic brown glazed tile, 114x80x26, 430g. 7. Fragment of tile, red fabric burnished red/brown surface, Th12, 35g		1. Iron nail, oblong section, 'T' head 87x7x4, 21g. 2. Iron 'S' hook, round section, 120x85xD9, 88g. 3. Large iron staple, square section 95x45x7, 80g 4. Iron hinge pin (for driving into wooden post) 120x60x13, 180g.	10. Eroded fragment of pelvic bone (Bos) 35g.
004/ Remains of path approaching privy.	4. a,b 2x body sherds white glazed earthenware, Th 4, 14 and <1g. 5. Rim sherd coarse red earthenware (Flower pot) D180, Th6, 5g. 6 a,b,c 3x body sherds blue and white transfer printed ware, <1, <1, 6g. .	3x Brick/tile fragments, 31g	3. Clear green glass, shoulder/neck of bottle Th 4, 25g. 7. Fragment of wall plaster, traces of limewash and light reddish brown paint, 18g. 3x window glass fragments, 18g.	1. Iron wire 60xD 2, 3g. 2. Fragment of iron plate, very corroded 51x37x8, 36g.	
005/ Upper fill of cesspit	2. Body sherd of white glazed earthenware with external greenish black glaze, Th2, 1g. 3. Rim sherd of white glazed earthenware, thin gold line, D200, Th3, 12g. 4. Sherd white glazed earthenware base side and rim of shallow vertical sided dish, D90, Ht12, Th2, 4g. 5. Body sherd of white glazed earthenware with faded rose pink banding, Th2, 2g.		5X Fragments of clear bottle glass, 43g. Fragment of green bottle glass, 9g. Fragment of window glass 1g.	1. Heavily corroded iron nail, 52, 9g.	

	6. Body sherd of white glazed earthenware, 3g 7. Foot rim sherd of white glazed earthenware, Th7, 4g. 8. Body sherd blue and white transfer printed ware, 3g. 9. Foot rim sherd blue and white transfer printed ware, 3g.				
010/ Lower fill of cesspit	3. Fragment Porcelain doll's head including right ear, inscription on back of head '... arseille' ¹ , Th1.5, 18g.* 6. Fragment clay pipe stem, 38x8, 7g. 8. Rim sherd, white glazed earthenware D200, Th4, 8g. 9. a,b 2x body sherds blue and white transfer printed ware, Th4, 14g. 10. a,b 2x rim sherds blue and white transfer printed ware, D. 150, Th3, 13g. 11. body sherd blue and white transfer printed ware, Th4, 2g. 12. Body sherd white glazed earthenware, Th4, 2g. 14. Rim sherd white glazed earthenware, gold band edging rim, D110, Th 4, 3g.		2. Complete brown glass 2oz. BOVRIL jar, UGB on base, 78x53x36, 102g.	7. Iron nail, 'L' head, square section, 54x4max. 4g. 13. Iron nail, round head, 40x6, 1g.	1. Skull and lower mandible brown rat (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>), 3g.* 4. Bone handled toothbrush, bristles decayed but in 3 rows of 10, 157x14x3, 17g.* 5. Cockle shell (family <i>Cardiidae</i>), 6g. 15. Rib fragment sheep (<i>Ovis</i>), one end sawn, 9g.
011/ Fill of cut for drain	4. Body sherd, flat, white glazed earthenware, light buff fabric, Th2, 5g. 5. Body sherd moulded white glazed earthenware, Th6, 3g. 6. a,b, 2x body sherds blue and white transfer printed ware, Th2, 4g. 7. Body sherd salt glaze stoneware, very fine grey buff fabric, mid brown/black speckled exterior glaze, creamy grey interior, Th5, 16g. F417 8. Body sherd coarse red earthenware, dark red burnished surface, Th4, 5g.	.	2. Fragment mid-green bottle glass, D80, 11g. 3. Fragment clear bottle glass, angled neck/shoulder, partly oxidised, 10g.		Upper part of right femur rabbit (<i>Lepus</i>), 3g.

¹. The doll's head was manufactured by Armand Marseille a company that operated from 1885 to 1950 in Thuringia, Germany.

Area C

Context	Pottery	Tile/brick	Stone/Flint/Glass	Metal	Other
001/ Loose material after removal of topsoil	<p>1. a – d, 4x sherds coarse red earthenware including rim sherd (b) D320, Th 15max., very dark brown interior glaze, 131g.</p> <p>3. a-c, 3x body sherds stoneware, external vertical ribbing, D90, Th3, 37g.</p> <p>4. Sherd greyish red fine fabric with brown/black exterior glaze, flat bottomed sloping sided bowl, vertical depth 20, 7g.</p> <p>5. Body sherd, fine buff fabric, glassy pale grey glaze with mossy decoration, light brown glaze interior, Th6, 12g.</p> <p>6. Body sherd blue and white transfer printed ware, Th6, 14g.</p> <p>7. Rim sherd, earthenware mottled pale blue/green glaze, rebate for lid, external beaded band decoration, Th5, 2g.</p> <p>8. a,b, 2x base sherds, grey/white chalky fabric, creamy white glaze with fine embedded grit on interior, Th10, 31g.*</p> <p>9. Body sherd, earthenware, powder blue glaze exterior, white interior, Th3, 1g.</p> <p>10. a,b 2xbody sherd coarse red earthenware, interior toffee brown glaze, Th8, 29g.</p> <p>11. Body sherd coarse red earthenware, pale yellow interior glaze, Th7, 6g.</p> <p>17x small sherds white glazed earthenware, 89g</p> <p>11x small sherds pale blue floral patterned earthenware, 36g.</p> <p>5x small sherds stoneware, 85g</p> <p>5x sherds mixing bowl ware, 87g</p>	<p>2x brick fragments 735g.</p> <p>3x roof tile fragments, 146g.</p> <p>3x white glazed brick, 89g.</p>	<p>5x clear vessel glass, 34g.</p>	<p>14. iron band, triangular section, bent to slight curve 152x13x3, 67g.</p> <p>15. Iron plate, heavily corroded, single hole (hinge fragment?), 65x24x2, 28g.</p> <p>16. a-c 3x heavily corroded iron nails, L64,66,74, 72g.</p>	<p>2. Leather washer, stained with Cu, Int.D 20, <1g.</p> <p>12. Fragment of rib (Bos), one end cut, 59g.</p> <p>13. Fragment of long bone (Ovis) one end sawn diagonally, 17g.</p>
003/ Yard surface	<p>7. a,b 2x sherds white glazed earthenware, <1g.</p> <p>8. a,b 2x sherds moulded white glazed earthenware, cable motif, Th6, 12g.</p> <p>9. Body sherd buff glazed earthenware,</p>		<p>4. a – c, fragments clear bottle glass, 14g</p> <p>5. Clear glass (blue tinge) fragment of neck and square section rim, D26,</p>	<p>1. Iron nail, square head, square section, 75x19, 27g.</p> <p>2. Point from iron nail, oblong section,</p>	

	<p>white glazed interior, light buff fabric, Th3, 3g.</p> <p>12. a-c 2x sherds blue and white transfer printed ware, Th2, 1g.</p> <p>13. Base sherd, tin glaze white chalky fabric, Th5, 5g</p> <p>Sherd salt glaze stoneware, finely mottled mid-buff exterior, light buff fabric, D210, 33g. F417</p> <p>15. Rim sherd, coarse red earthenware, decayed thick black glaze on interior, buff biscuity fabric, Th.20, 41g.</p>		<p>5g.</p> <p>6. Clear glass fragment of stem/foot of wine glass baluster pattern, D15, 19g.</p> <p>16. Fragment of wall/ceiling plaster with imprint of laths, 30g.</p>	<p>22x7x4,3g.</p> <p>3. Piece of 'L' section angle iron, 62x22x15, 53g.</p> <p>10. Copper alloy strap end, oblong, two round ended slots on one face, 22x20x3, 4g.*</p> <p>11. Copper alloy small oval lid with attachment for hinge, 22x16x1, 3g.*</p>	
007/ Fill of anvil pit	<p>1. Rim sherd, coarse red earthenware, D250, Th7, 32g.</p> <p>2. Body sherd coarse red earthenware, decayed toffee brown glaze, Th7, 12g</p>				
010 Fill of soakaway*	<p>1. a-c 3x body and base sherds coarse red earthenware, three joining sections of large hand made flowerpot, baseD210, 2190g</p> <p>2. Base sherd coarse red earthenware, handmade flower pot, single central drain hole, baseD90, 554g.</p> <p>3. a-f 6x body and base sherds coarse red earthenware, handmade flower pot, central and side drainage holes, 766g.</p> <p>4. Base sherd coarse red earthenware, handmade flower pot, single central drain hole, baseD115, 528g.</p> <p>5. Base sherd coarse red earthenware, handmade flower pot, single central drain hole, baseD95, 257g.</p> <p>6. Base sherd coarse red earthenware, handmade flower pot, single central drain hole, baseD115, 168g.</p> <p>7. Base sherd coarse red earthenware, handmade flower pot, single central drain hole, baseD120, 222g.</p> <p>8. a,b 2xbody sherds coarse red earthenware, inscribed '...MANUFACTU... GRESLEY POTT...'² Th11, 74g.*</p>		<p>11.Fragment dark green bottle glass, Th9, 32g.</p>		<p>12. Iron nail, corroded head, square section, L42, 5g.</p>

	9. a-c 3x body and base sherds coarse red earthenware, decayed black glaze on interior, Th11, 121g 10 a-j 10x rim and body sherds of coarse red earthenware large bowl (puncheon) with flange and moulded finger grip, reddish brown glaze on interior, D290, Th6, 1206g.				
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² A pottery operated at Church Gresley, Derbyshire throughout the 19th. and well into the 20th. century being mainly responsible for kitchen wares and latterly the widespread and popular Cornish ware of the inter-war years.

Northamptonshire County Ceramic type-series (CTS)

F403: Midland Purple ware, AD1450-1600.

F404: Cistercian ware, AD1470-1700.

F405: Tudor Green ware, AD1450-1600.

F406: Midland Yellow wares, AD1550-1700.

F407: Red Earthenwares, AD1550+.

F408: Rhenish Stonewares, AD1450+.

F409: Staffordshire Slipwares, AD1680-1750.

F410: English tin-glazed earthenwares, 17th – 18th century.

F411: Midland Blackware, 1550 – 1700.

F413: Staffs. Manganese Glazed wares, late 17th – 18th century.

F415: Creamware, AD1740-1820.

F417: Nottingham Stoneware, 1750 – 1900.

F426: Iron-glazed earthenware, late 17th - 19th century.

F429: White Salt-glazed Stoneware, AD1720 – 1780.

F1000: Misc. 19th century wares.

The majority of the ceramic finds would be classified as F1000



C003/10



C003/11



B010/1



B010/3



B010/2



B010/4



Contents of fill C010



Appendix 3 Architectural Fragments

Scattered around the garden were 19 architectural fragments, They had been used for landscaping and steps and had been collected together by the contractor for convenience's sake and piled on a timber pallet (Fig. 29). Each stone was examined, measured and photographed. All the pieces were of ironstone and all sections of mouldings from around window openings with flat splays. There were no mullions or transoms within the assemblage. Wood-Jones suggests that this form is commonly found in the region and can date from anything from the late 16th. century to the early 18th. century (Wood-Jones 1963:257). Their presence may be explained

by the site's former use as a builder's yard. Presumably they were brought from a nearby property on which work was being done or demolition carried out although it may be significant that only the reveals were found. Two possibilities are to be found on the Fawsley estate to the south east. The ruined Dower House (Fig.30) and the much restored hall (Fig.31) are both of the mid-16th. century (Pevsner 1973: 215) however no detailed inspections have been made to confirm this attribution. Three of the stones, 10,13 and 14 have initials carved on them and two stones have well marked sharpening grooves

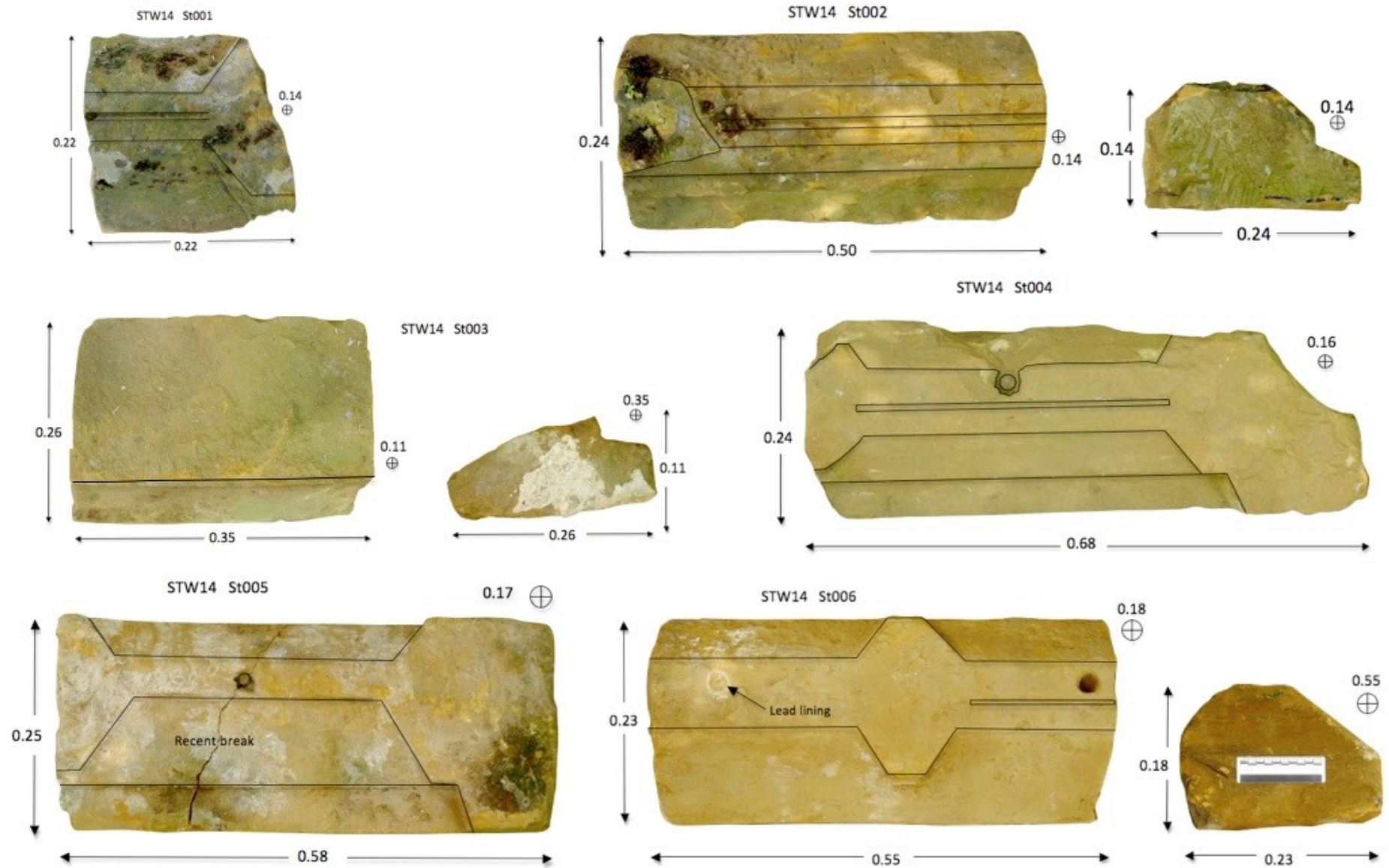


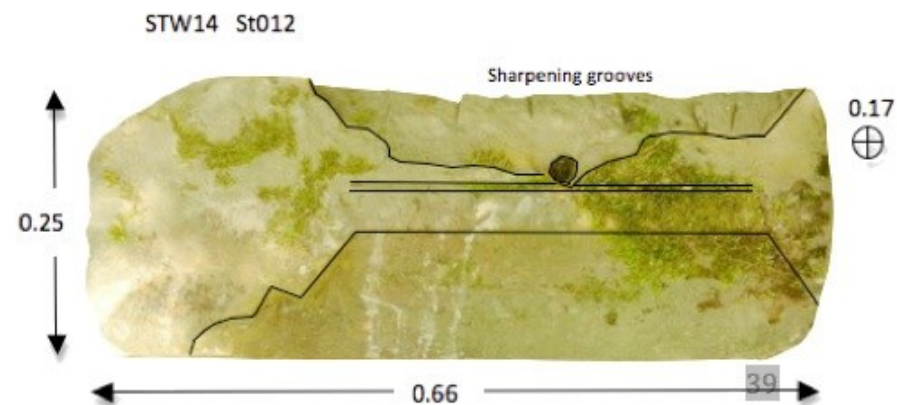
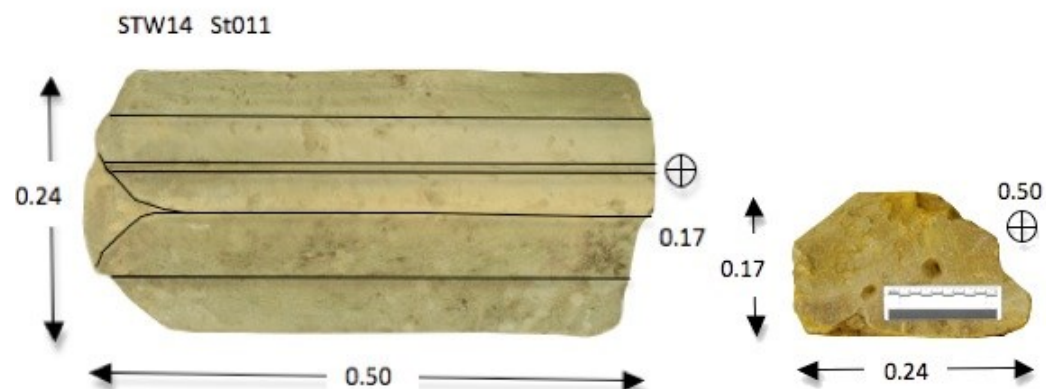
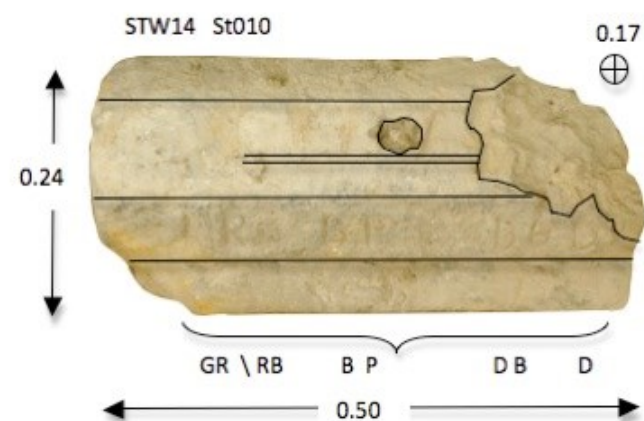
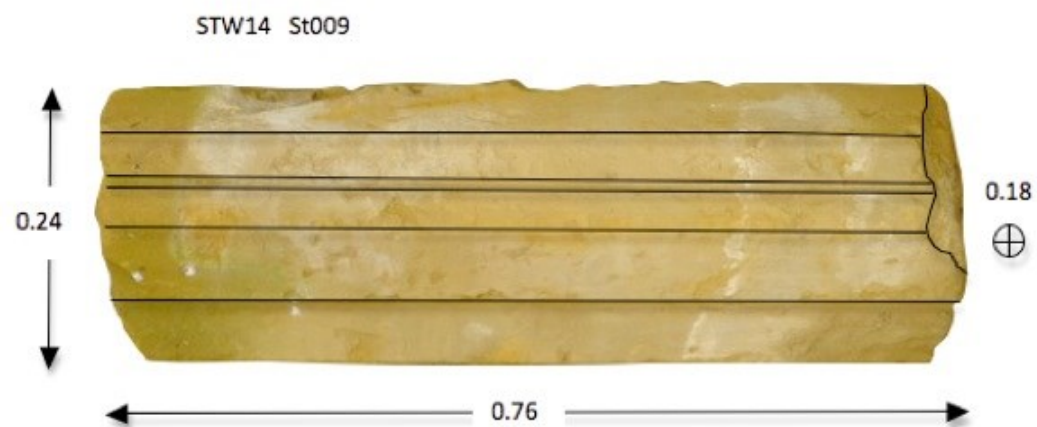
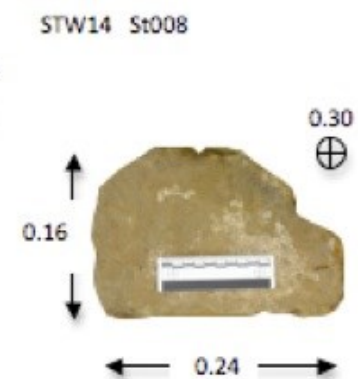
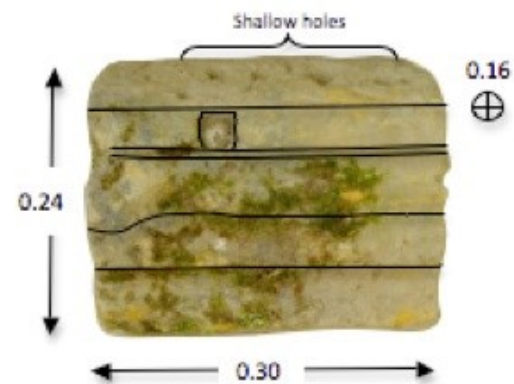
Fig. 30 Fawsley Park, The Dower House from the south

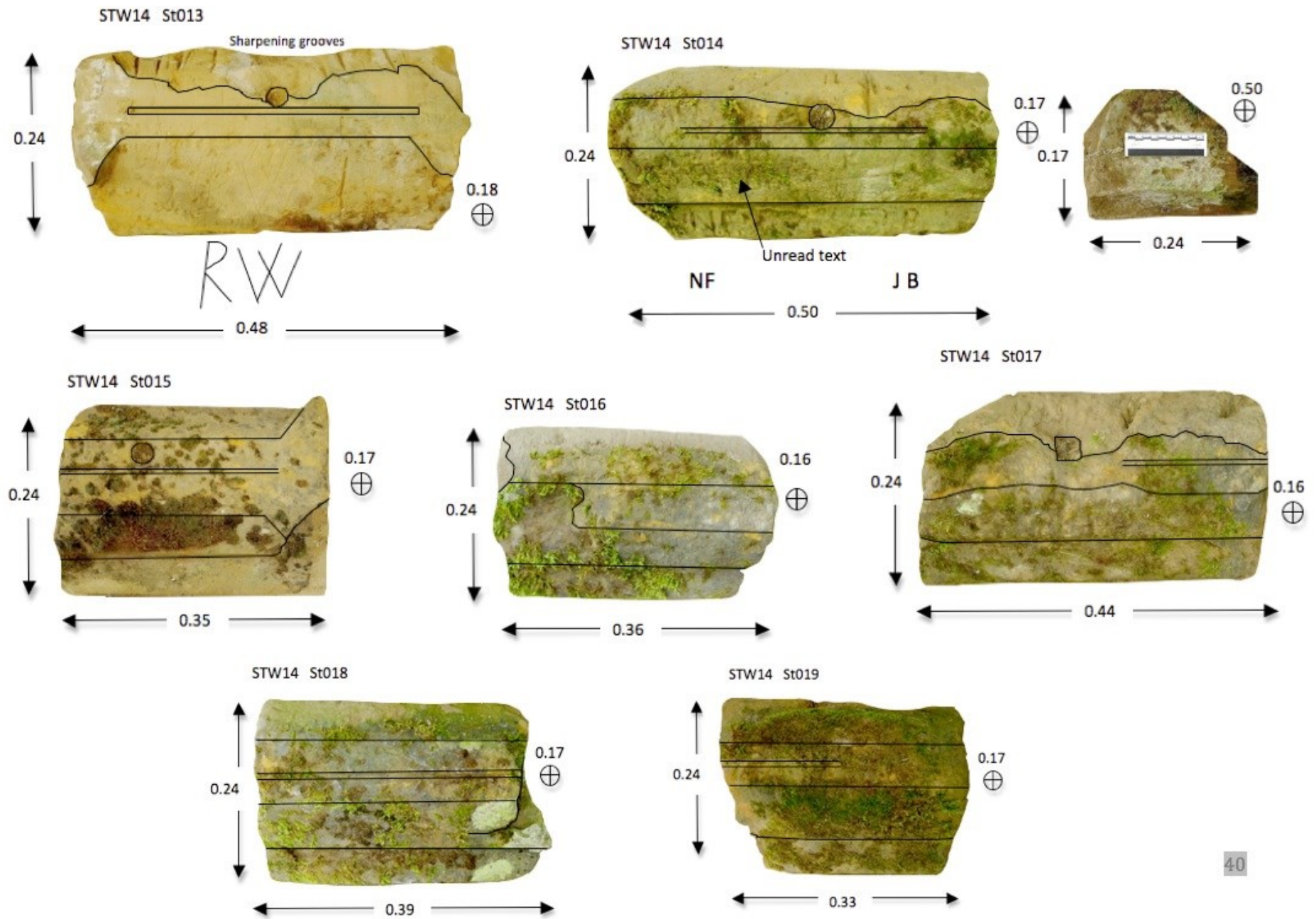


Fig.31 Fawsley Park, The Hall from the east

The Stones – All measurements are in metres







Acknowledgements


To Verna Wass and Peter Spackman for their able assistance on site

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To the contractors for their patience and good humour

To Joyce for coffees, teas and biscuits



Stephen Wass (Polyolbion Archaeology) 4.11.14



The archaeology is over, the contractors press on.