



Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological Strip, Map and Record at
The Grange, Banbury Road, Moreton Pinkney,
Northamptonshire
August 2011



Northamptonshire Archaeology

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QUALITY CONTROL

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Approved by	Andy Chapman		

OASIS report form

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project name	Archaeological Strip, Map and Record at The Grange, Banbury Road, Moreton Pinkney, Northamptonshire
Short description	Archaeological work was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology in August 2011 to observe groundworks at the site of a proposed swimming pool in the private garden of The Grange, Banbury Road, Moreton Pinkney, which is located within the historic core of the village. A 19 th -century stone track was recorded, also pottery, ceramic building material and glass bottles of 18th-to 20th-century date were recovered.
Project type	Watching Brief
Site status	None
Previous work	None
Current land use	Garden
Future work	Unknown
Monument type/ period	-
Significant finds	-
PROJECT LOCATION	
County	Northamptonshire
Site address	The Grange, Moreton Pinkney
OS Easting & Northing	57490 49195
Area	79 sqm
Height aOD	144m aOD
PROJECT CREATORS	
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA)
Project brief originator	Northamptonshire County Council
Project Design originator	Northamptonshire Archaeology
Director/Supervisor	Yvonne Wolfram-Murray (NA)
Project Manager	Adam Yates
Sponsor or funding body	Giles English
PROJECT DATE	
Start date	17/08/11
End date	17/08/11
ARCHIVES	
Archive location:	
Archive contents	
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND RECORD
AT THE GRANGE
BANBURY ROAD, MORETON PINKNEY
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

Abstract

Archaeological work was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology in August 2011 to observe groundworks at the site of a proposed swimming pool in the private garden of The Grange, Banbury Road, Moreton Pinkney, which is located within the historic core of the village. A 19th century stone track was recorded, also pottery, ceramic building material and glass bottles of 18th-to 20th-century date were recovered.

1 INTRODUCTION

Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by Giles English to carry out an archaeological investigation through continuous observation of topsoil and subsoil stripping, followed by investigation at The Grange, Banbury Road, Moreton Pinkney, Northamptonshire (NGR: SP 57490 49195) (Fig 1).

The investigation was carried out following Planning Consent for a proposed swimming pool (S/2011/0654/FUL & S/2011/0655/LBC). The work was carried out in accordance with the WSI compiled by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA 2011) in line with the requirements of the brief issued by the Assistant Archaeological Advisor to Northamptonshire County Council (NCC 2011).

2 BACKGROUND

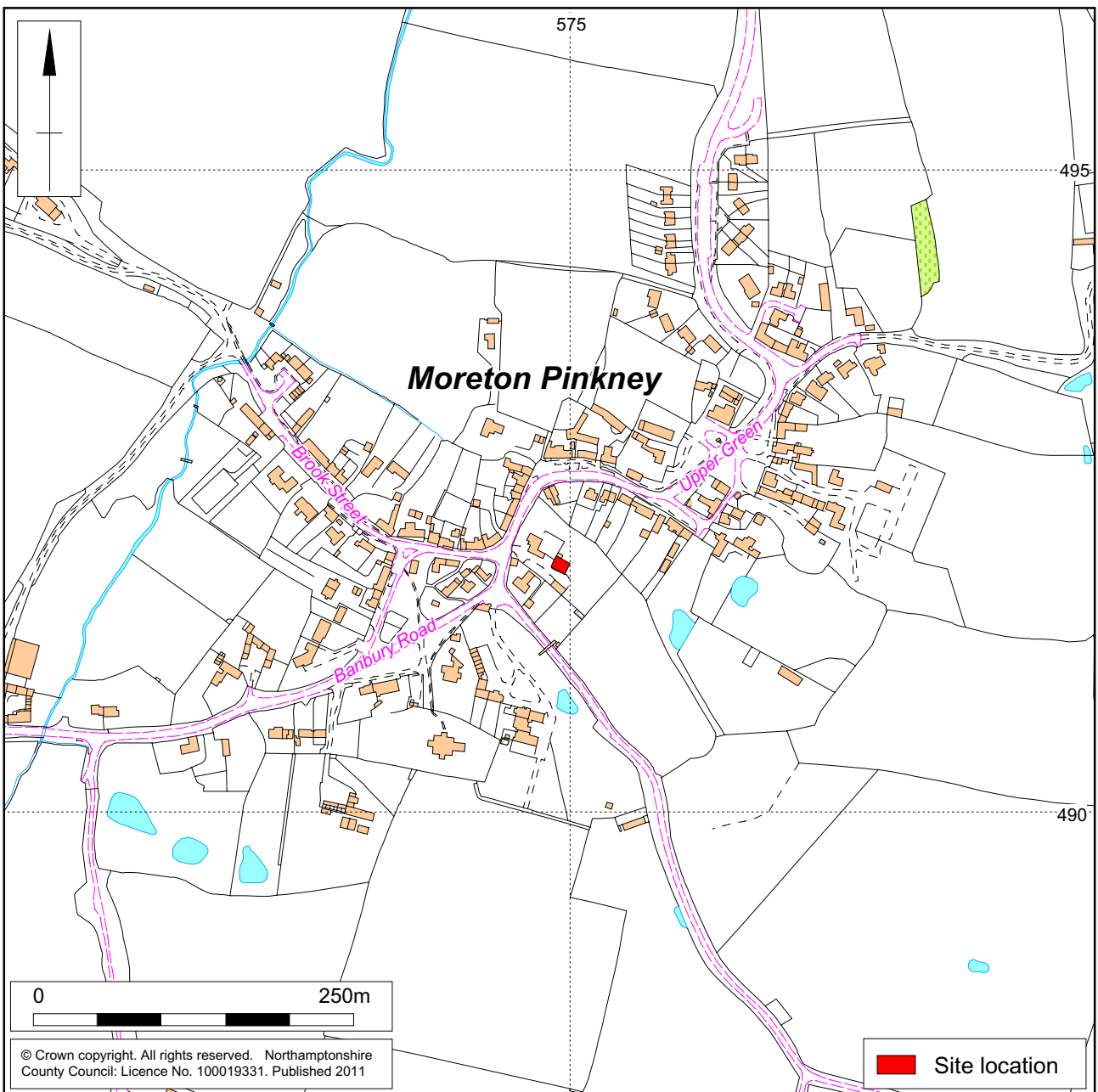
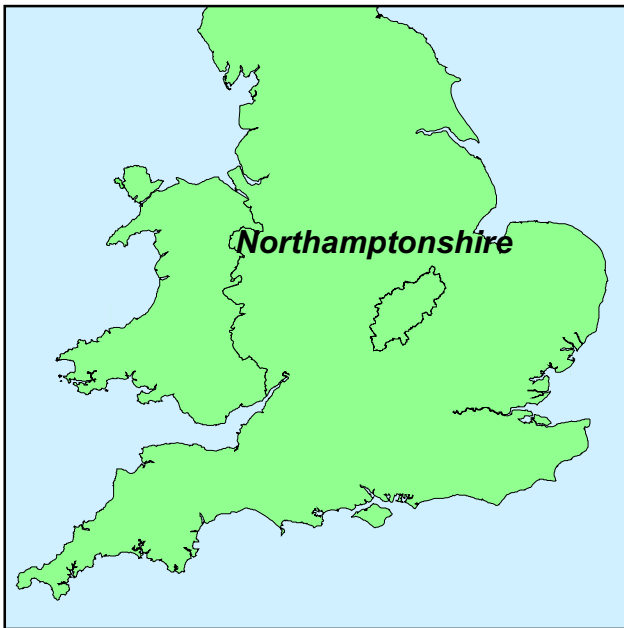
2.1 Location and geology

The site of the proposed swimming pool was located in the private garden of The Grange, Banbury Road within the historic core of the village of Moreton Pinkney.

Topographically the site is fairly level at circa 144m aOD and is situated within a gently undulating landscape located in SW Northamptonshire. The geology of the site has been mapped as Upper Lias Clays.

2.2 Historical background

Very little archaeological fieldwork has been conducted within the village. Aerial photographs reveal a number of earthwork sites denoting former medieval house sites and water management features, such as fish ponds and dams. Areas of ridge and furrow, evidence for past agriculture are also known.



Scale 1:5000

Site location Fig 1

A search of Northamptonshire County Council's Historic Environment Record (HER) indicates that there are no known archaeological sites within the immediate application zone.

Located to west of the application site evidence for earthworks (HER 266/0/1) associated with the village, comprising house sites, hollow-ways and closes, survive and have been mapped by the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments, England (RCHME 1982, fig 13). South of these earthworks are a number of medieval fishponds, including large dams c 2m high, mill ponds and a number of possible quarries (HER 266/0/2).

The 12th-13th century church of St.Mary (HER 266/1/2) is located south of The Grange and contains evidence of Saxon activity defined by the remains of cross shafts (HER 266/1/1 and 266/1/4).

The grange (HER 266/0/26) is a Grade II Listed building of 17th century date, with evidence of alterations in the 18th and 20th centuries.

3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

In order to examine the archaeological resource within the proposed development area the objectives of the investigation were to:

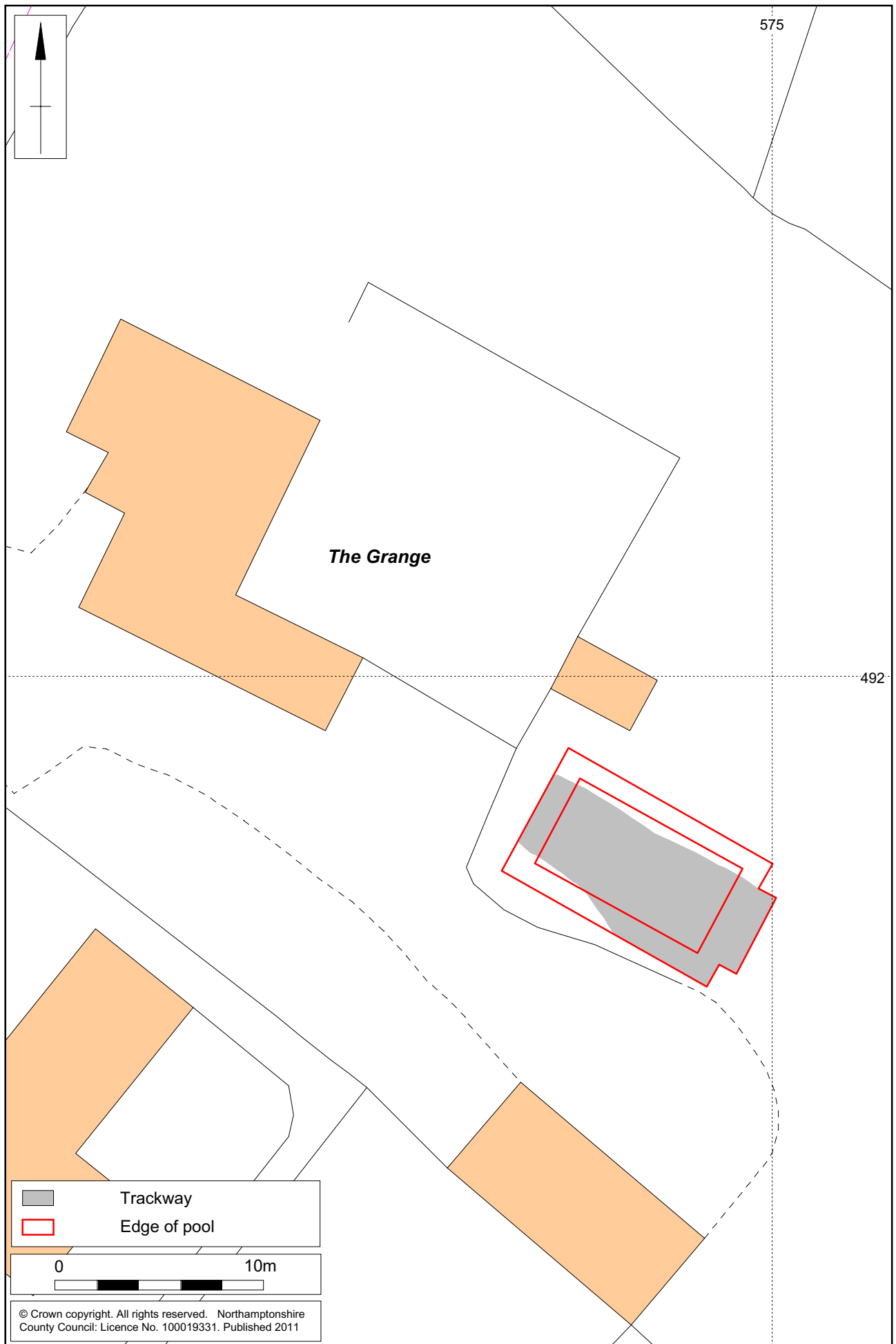
- Identify, investigate and record all archaeological deposits, exposed during the groundworks proposed for the construction of the swimming pool;
- Determine and record the date, extent, character, state of preservation and depth of burial of any archaeological deposits;
- Create a permanent archive and record of the archaeological information collected during the course of the fieldwork and analysis.

The fieldwork comprised a day visit during the topsoil and subsoil stripping on the 17th August 2011 of the site of the pool. The excavated trench measured 6.5m wide by 12m long (Fig 2).

Works were undertaken in accordance with the brief (NCC 2011) and WSI (NA 2011).

A photographic record was kept of the excavation, comprising black and white negatives and related prints, and colour slides with supporting digital photographs.

Archaeological deposits were recorded in numerical sequence and their character and composition was recorded on Northamptonshire Archaeology pro-forma record sheets. The record was supplemented by direct annotations of the general site plan as required.



Scale 1:250

Watching brief area Fig 2

The location of archaeological feature was plotted on a general site plan. Measured plans at 1:20 and sections were drawn. A record and plan was made of the strip, map and sample area.

The work was carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2008) and the English Heritage procedural document *Management of Research Project in the Historic Environment* (EH 2006) and the Fieldwork manual of Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA 2006).

4 THE RECORDED EVIDENCE

The natural was an orange and blue-grey clay or ironstone. The natural was patchy overlain by a trackway of cobbles/pebbles and smaller ironstone/limestone chips with inclusions of brick, tile and pottery. It was 3.80-5.00m deep and 0.10-0.15m wide, on a north-west to south-east alignment.

The trackway was overlain by a 19th-century levelling/make-up layer comprising dark yellow-brown sandy loam. This was overlain by mid brown sandy loam topsoil/turf.



Trench and trackway Fig 3

5 FINDS

5.1 Pottery by Iain Soden

A small assemblage of 19th and early 20th century pottery (CTS 1000) was recovered from levelling layer (2) and trackway (3) as follows:

From layer (2) were retrieved thirteen sherds of 20th-century kitchen storage wares, mainly Lambeth stonewares (and especially three stamped with Doulton-related stamps). All are mass-produced factory-made wares and none is significant. A large sherd size suggests they relate to a rubbish dump. They date from the first decade of the 20th century or soon after.

From the trackway (3) came five large sherds of 19th or early 20th century iron-glazed pancheons. These were typical of dairying or pantry-functions, being often used for steeping kitchen produce on a domestic scale.

None of these sherds has been weighed as they represent ubiquitous wares in huge mass-production. None is significant except for dating purposes.

5.2 Ceramic building materials by Pat Chapman

There are just seven items, comprising part of a brick, five sherds of roof tile and a sherd of glazed wall tile. The brick from the trackway (3) is handmade, 15mm wide and 40mm thick, and has probably been used for flooring. Also from the trackway come two of the roof tile sherds: one is a factory-made flat tile with close spaced nibs as well as a peghole in the corner, dating to the late 19th century; the other sherd comes from a roof ridge tile. From levelling layer (2) come the other three sherds, two tiny flat tile fragments and one from a pantile and the white glazed wall tile dating to the 19th or 20th century. These materials are all 18th to 20th century in date.

5.3 Glass Bottles Tora Hylton

Four complete glass bottles comprising two for medicinal use and two for ink were recovered from subsoil deposits (2). The bottles for medicinal use include a small oval-shaped bottle in brown glass embossed with "VALENTINES MEAT JUICE", a remedy for the stomach when it rejects food or medicine. The substance was developed by Mann S Valentine in 1870, patented and then sold by American and European chemists and Druggists until c. 1930. The other bottle dates to c. 1900, has been manufactured pale blue glass and it is embossed with "TABLE SPOONS" on the right hand side with a parallel set of measures down the centre. There is a maker's mark on the underside of the bottle in the form of a "T" within a hexagon.

The ink bottles represent different forms which date to the late 19th/early 20th century. Both have been made from colourless glass, they measure c.52-60mm in height and they are examples of bottles which have been manufactured with a "burst-off" straight finish. This method of finishing was common on cheap utilitarian bottles made in England from the late 1800 to c. 1920. One of the bottles is rectangular in shape and it has grooves on the opposing long sides, these would have been used to support the pen and the other bottle is octagonal.

6 CONCLUSIONS

At the location of the swimming pool a trackway, of probable Victorian age, was uncovered taking up much of the trench. The trackway is orientated north-west to south-east towards The Grange, it broadens and turns slightly southwards, possibly towards the gate at the garden boundary.

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