



**Northamptonshire
County Council**

Northamptonshire Archaeology

The Archaeology of 46-50 Sheep Street

Northampton

2003-2004



Jim Brown

November 2005

Report 05/134

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QUALITY CONTROL

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Archaeological Excavations at the Former Swan Garage, 46-50 Sheep Street, Northampton, 2003-2004	
Short description (250 words maximum)	Archaeological evaluation and excavation identified a possible medieval cellar, a medieval well, a 16 th century cottage and evidence for 17 th century clay pipe manufacture close to the site.	
Project type (eg DBA, evaluation etc)	Trial trench evaluation was conducted in August 2003 and was followed by pre-emptive excavations in November 2004, this document is a synthesis of both projects	
Site status (none, NT, SAM etc)	None	
Previous work (SMR numbers etc)	NA Desk-based assessment, August 2001; NA Building recording, December 2002; Evaluation, August 2003	
Current Land use	Derelict garage	
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	No	
Monument type/ period	Medieval and post-medieval	
Significant finds	Ceramics, medieval and post-medieval Clay pipe and muffle, c.1670-80	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Northamptonshire	
Site address (including postcode)	46-50 Sheep Street, Northampton	
Study area (sq.m or ha)	515 sq. m	
OS Easting & Northing	47537 26082	
Height OD	82.5m OD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Myk Flitcroft, Northamptonshire County Council	
Project Design originators	Jim Brown & Iain Soden, Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Director/Supervisor	Jim Brown, Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project Manager	Iain Soden, Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Sponsor or funding body	Hazelwood Renovations Plc, August 2003 Buxton Chartered Building Company, October 2004	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	August 2003	
End date	November 2004	
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical		Ceramics, Tile, Animal Bone, Clay Pipe
Paper		Site Context Record, Plans & Sections, Photographic Record
Digital		Mapinfo Trench Plans & Client Report
BIBLIOGRAPHY		Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report)
Title	The Archaeology of 46-50 Sheep Street, Northampton, 2003-2004	
Serial title & volume	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Author(s)		
Page numbers		
Date		

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THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF 46-50 SHEEP STREET, NORTHAMPTON 2003-2004

Excavation at 46-50 Sheep Street examined the most substantial evidence for settlement activity within the Norman new borough recovered to date. A small cellared building may have been located on the site in the 12th century and was succeeded within a short time by intensive pit digging. A good deal of waste was dumped on the site during the early 13th century, filling the pits. A well was established thereafter from the mid- 13th century that continued to be used into the 14th century, after which little activity was observed until the 16th century. Cottages were first established along the Sheep Street frontage around the date at which the street was named, c1540. A large clay extraction pit was established c1670 on land to the rear of the cottages, serving some of Northamptonshire's earliest clay tobacco-pipemakers. Activity between the 18th-19th centuries included the refurbishment of the cottages along the frontage, the addition of several ancillary buildings to the rear of 48 Sheep Street, and the construction of two tenements in Wells Yard, c1871, immediately behind the cottages.

1 INTRODUCTION

Proposals to demolish the buildings belonging to the former Swan Garage and redevelop the site for residential accommodation instigated a series of historical and archaeological investigations. Northamptonshire Archaeology began investigations of the site at 46-50 Sheep Street, Northampton in August 2001 for Hazelwood Renovations Plc. (Figs 1 & 2; NGR SP 7537 6082). Following the sale of the property between 2003 and 2004, archaeological works were resumed under the commission of Buxton Chartered Building Company in pursuance of their Planning Application (N/2002/0441).

Archaeological investigation of the site was completed in four stages.

- Stage 1: Desk-based assessment, August 2001 (Soden 2001).
- Stage 2: Building recording, December 2002 (Webster & Parry 2003).
- Stage 3: Trial trench evaluation, March 2003.
- Stage 4: Pre-emptive excavation, October 2004.

Investigations were carried out in response to a succession of briefs issued by the Northamptonshire County Council Historic Environment Team (NCCHET) requiring works as a condition on the planning permission for redevelopment (Flitcroft 2003). Northamptonshire Archaeology conducted the works in accordance with project designs updated for each stage of work, accounting for changes in the development plans, and approved by NCCHET at each stage.

Five evaluation trenches were excavated within the development area during August 2003. Subsequent work in November 2004 subsumed four of these trenches into an open area excavation of 46 Sheep Street and Wells Yard (Fig 2). This area was found to contain substantial medieval deposits from the 12th-14th centuries including a well and medieval ground surface. The frontage preserved a 16th century cottage with a well to the rear and a 17th century clay extraction pit was found at the back of the property. The majority of 19th century evidence had been removed during construction of the garage buildings in 1937 so that only the base of a stoking pit and a well survived. Archaeological excavation of 48-50 Sheep Street was precluded by the existence of the former garage fuel tanks, drains, disturbance from former service lines and the 19th century red brick cellar of 48 Sheep Street. The area was covered by means of a watching brief.

This report is the synthesis of results from the Stage 3 trial trench evaluation and the subsequent Stage 4 excavations, with pertinent elements drawn from earlier background research. The accompanying archive has been prepared according to the guidelines of the Northampton Borough Museum with whom it will be deposited.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Historical and archaeological background

The site is situated to the north-east of the Saxon *burh* of Northampton, north of the precinct of the 13th century Franciscan Friary, south of the Romanesque church of the Holy Sepulchre and west of the 13th century Carmelite Friary (Fig 3). It lay within the Norman new borough, encompassing an area of land on the east side between the north gate and the market centre (Williams J H 1979, 5-6). Other research has shown that the

topographical layout for this part of the town originates from the new borough which was laid out after the Norman Conquest (Foard 1995, 113).

The land is thought to have been open fields prior to the 11th century. This changed during the late 11th century when the town was brought under Norman authority, and Northampton's street plan was extended from the old Saxon *burh* to encompass land to the north and east. Sheep Street was established as the north-south road through the town and remained as the principal north-south road of the town until the mid-14th century (Jones, Laughton & Clark 2000, 9). This route supplanted the original route through the Saxon *burh*, channelling traffic to the east, through the newly established Norman marketplace. The road is likely to have been laid out along the line of the former field furlongs, as occurred elsewhere in the town, although it is thought that urbanisation was a gradual and piecemeal process (Foard 1995, 113-114). The name, Sheep Street, is not recorded until 1540 when it is known as Shepes Market, and in 1545, as Le Shepes Markett (Cox 1898, 526; Gover et al 1975, 6).

Map evidence

The archaeological desk-based assessment found that the street frontage changed little from 1610-1847 and a new configuration was laid out in 1885 (Soden 2001). Historic maps appeared to show a row of frontage buildings, potentially of late medieval date, which remained relatively unchanged, in plan at least, in depictions of 1610, 1632 and 1746. On this basis it was argued that the 1610 frontage may have been similar to the street alignment in the later medieval period given the poor evidence for redevelopment within Northampton from the 14th century and its poor economic fortunes into the 16th century (Soden 2001, 6; Williams 1979, 6-7). The known accuracy of the 1885 Ordnance Survey 1st edition showed a much-altered block with some expansion by way of building accretions to the rear, including two tenements and yards accessed by an alley between 44 and 46 Sheep Street and identified in the documentary sources as Wells Yard. In all cases the frontage onto the street seemed to lie on a fairly constant alignment.

Trades of the 19th century

Published trade directories and the census records held by the Northamptonshire Record Office (NRO) were consulted during the desk-based assessment to establish continuity of buildings through the 19th century and to provide evidence of trades. Kelly's trade directories showed that the numbering system of the street existed as early as 1861 and has not changed since. This was checked against the public houses to the north and

south and their respective numbers, then the continuity of owners/occupiers (Soden 2001, 4-5).

Table1: Summary of historical trade evidence

Date & Source	46 Sheep St	48 Sheep St	Wells Yard	50 Sheep St
1901 Census	Mary Jackson, Baker	John Partridge, Tailor		Dr. John Shaw, Surgeon
1894 Trade Directory	John W. Jones, Greengrocer	Mark Porchunsky, Tailor		Dr. Robert Milligan, Surgeon
1891 Census	George Emmington, Watchmaker	George Emmington, Watchmaker	Francis Hall, Bootmaker & Thomas Collier, Postman	Dr. Robert Milligan, Surgeon
1890 Trade Directory	George Emmington, Watchmaker	Weinberg Bros, Tailors		Dr. Robert Milligan, Surgeon
1885 Ordnance Survey	No yard space, alleyway to the south accessing Wells Yard to the rear	Outbuildings to the rear extending behind 46 Sheep Street	Accessed via an alleyway, two tenements & yards immediately behind 48 Sheep St	Shared open garden with 52 Sheep St
1884 Trade Directory	Frederick Penn, Shoemaker	T.B. Wells & Son, Ironmonger & Brazier		Reverend J. Brooke, Vicar of St. Katherine's
1871 Census	Edwin Wright, Watchmaker	John Wells, Ironmonger	Mary Kernow, Widow & Mark Furness, Shoe Closer	Dr. George Ashdown, Surgeon
1862 Trade Directory		John Wells, Brazier		
1861 Census		John Wells, Brazier		
1854 Trade Directory		John Wells, Brazier		
1851 Census	John Fleat, Confectioner	John Wells, Ironmonger		Dr. Braithewaite, Surgeon
1847 Trade Directory		John Wells, Ironmonger		
1826 Poll Book		Stephen & William Wells, Shopkeeper and Tailor		

Additional research has revealed that records of the properties fronting Sheep Street included within the 1871 and 1891 census contained inserts at the point along the street between 44 and 46 Sheep Street. Wells Yard, presumably named after the proprietor of 48 Sheep Street, John Wells, contained two tenements around the back, accessed by a small alley between 44 and 46 Sheep Street and depicted upon the 1885 Ordnance Survey map with outbuildings. In 1871 these tenements were let by Mary Kernow, a widow and Mark Furness, a riveter and shoe closer. In 1891 the same properties were let by Francis Hall, bootmaker and Thomas Collier, a postman. No reference appeared for these tenements in the 1861 census. Wells Yard and the alley continued to be depicted upon later editions of the Ordnance Survey until the Swan Garage building was built, however almost all of the outbuildings, including the tenements in Wells Yard, had already been demolished by 1901 to the rear of the plot indicating that the end of the period of use for temporary structures seemed to coincide with the end of T.B. Wells and Son ironmongery. This suggests that they had enjoyed overall ownership of the block.

A variety of trades and professions were associated with the properties. Trades at 46 Sheep Street appeared to have been small, occupying space large enough only for a garret style shop and dwelling. Records of 48 Sheep Street provided evidence for trade that would benefit greatly from the presence of a cellar for storage of materials and outbuildings for metal-working processes. It is likely that 50 Sheep Street was configured as a private home, as it was for some time the abode of respected, educated professionals whose census records provided details of servants living on the premises. This gives an impression that the street during the 19th century was an eclectic mixture of minor gentry, professionals, shops and artisans.

The Douglas Garage Ltd & the Swan Motor Company

Mr W. E. Douglas founded The Douglas Garage Ltd in 1919. Originally the garage was situated on the west side of the street at 37 Sheep Street. The enterprise was a success and Mr Douglas moved first to numbers 29-31 and then, in 1928, the garage was moved across the road to number 50 where it occupied a single tenement. This garage address was registered in the trade directories (Mark's Directories 1928, 426; 1929, 470). At the same time Mr Douglas rented Lockocks Hill, the adjacent property at number 52, as the family home. In 1930 the company became distributors for Standard Cars, a relationship that was to last over 40 years, latterly with its successor Triumph.

It is uncertain what modifications were made to the existing structures to accommodate the garage. It is likely that access was made to the rear of the property and that of number 52 to allow storage of cars, since adverts proudly proclaimed that the garage was the largest in the South Midlands with accommodation for 150 cars (Whipple's Directory 1936, 22). The series of small buildings and yards attached to number 52 may have been built at this time to provide a reception and office for the burgeoning company. Northampton Borough Council was consulted for historical records of this and their files indicated that the first record for the building was related to Building Control and was an application for "additions" in 1929 (Soden 2001, 4).

In 1937 the tenements at 46-48 Sheep Street were bought allowing for the enlargement of the premises. The old buildings were pulled down and a new garage was constructed. The success of the company was clearly apparent in the size and embellishment of the new showrooms and living quarters above. When the Swan Garage was built its frontage was Art Deco in style and remained unchanged thereafter. The architect was Frank Cole of Long Buckby who was clearly aware of the contemporary fashions in architecture and how to apply the principles to commercial buildings. The 1938 edition Ordnance Survey map showed the transformation in the fortunes of the garage with the full extent of the property built over, presumably comprising the garage and covered yards for car storage and maintenance that were still standing on the site prior to development. In addition to the principal business of selling and repairing cars, the garage also sold petrol to the public from pumps adjacent to the street until new safety regulations prevented the continuation of this practice, subsequent to which the petrol pump was kept for garage use only.

During the Second World War the showrooms and workshops to the rear were used by the Ministry of Supply for storage. The garage continued in business and occupied the buildings to the north of the entranceway, which had been retained from the earlier premises. The Douglas Garage Ltd spent much of the War servicing vehicles for the RAF.

The business and premises were sold by the Douglas family in 1997 and taken over by the Swan Motor Company.

2.2 Topography and geology

The present day development lies on a hillside terrace overlooked by the Newlands car park and Greyfriars bus station. The terrace is cut into the hillside to form level ground for the building plot. The natural contours of the former hillside sloped sharply downwards from east to west as can be seen along Lady's Lane, approaching the bus station from the west. The site is bounded on the eastern side by Newlands car park, to the north by 44 Sheep Street and to the south by 52 Sheep Street. The plot fronts onto Sheep Street on its western side, which is aligned north to south between the Barrack Road and Campbell Street crossroads and Lady's Lane.

Estuarine Clay was encountered as a level plateau across the development area at OS Datum 82.5m, created in 1937 to provide level ground for expansion of the garage outbuildings (Webster & Parry 2003, 2; <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/index.htm>).

3 OBJECTIVES & METHODOLOGY

Excavation was conducted in two stages. The evaluation took place in August 2003 and the subsequent pre-emptive work proceeded in November 2004 following transfer of the property into new ownership and concurrent with the early stages of groundwork for development (Plate 1).

3.1 Evaluation

The objectives of the evaluation works were as follows:

- Provide detailed information on the presence/absence, degree of survival and depth of burial for archaeological deposits and features within the area of the redevelopment,
- Consider the nature of the medieval archaeology within the context of the post-Conquest new borough of Northampton,
- Recover early ceramic groups to provide a basis of chronology as a priority, enabling the likely importance of surviving archaeology to be determined and to inform mitigation decisions at the time of development.

Method

Five trenches were positioned within the application area each measuring 1.6m wide. They comprised two trenches 15m long in the rear yard, two trenches 7m long in the rear workshop of the former Swan Garage and one test pit in the front showroom, which was abandoned after encountering an unexpected live electrical cable. The trench layout and positioning was conducted with the approval of the NCC Historic Environment Team (Fig 2).

Excavation of the trenches was carried out using a mini-digger fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and a concrete breaker for use on the surface apron. The trenches were excavated, under supervision, until archaeological deposits or undisturbed natural horizons were exposed, avoiding service lines and large obstacles. Mechanical excavation was conducted in a manner to allow retention of artefacts exposed during machine watching. Potential archaeological features were hand cleaned and partially excavated in order to clarify their nature.

A site record was maintained using pro-forma Northamptonshire Archaeology context sheets supplemented by plans and sections at appropriate scales, together with photographs on both colour and monochrome 35mm film. A single continuous context numbering sequence was employed with a unique number assigned to each event. Levels were established in relation to Ordnance Datum and the trench positions recorded in relation to the national Ordnance Survey grid. All artefacts of medieval or earlier origin were retained. Post-medieval ceramics, such as clay pipe, roof tile and brick were also retained from secure contexts with sufficient material to provide informative off-site analysis and reporting.

Results

Potential for surviving archaeological deposits of medieval and later origin was confirmed during the evaluation. Despite severe levels of truncation at the eastern end of the site, a good proportion of the deposits for 46 Sheep Street had survived at the frontage. Features included medieval wells and the foundations of a mid- to late 16th century cottage at 46 Sheep Street extending into what later became Wells Yard. Industrial waste products for 17th century clay pipe manufacture had been recovered in small quantities in the east of the property. Expansion of the former garage on the property in 1937 had eradicated all but the most substantial features at the rear (Webster & Parry 2003, 2). On the eastern side of the garage property this truncation was to a

depth of over 3m below the existing ground level of the adjacent Newlands car park behind the plot.

3.2 Watching brief and pre-emptive excavation

Subsequent to the evaluation, the objectives of the pre-emptive excavation were refined in the following manner:

- Characterise, record and date the establishment of the Sheep Street plot.
- Elucidate the nature of occupation, identifying and characterising any industrial episodes present within the archaeology of the development area.
- Collect artefactual and environmental evidence for the character of the site during the urbanisation of Sheep Street.
- Place the remains within the archaeological context of development of the town of Northampton.

Method

The whole of the development area was monitored during ground clearance works under a continuous archaeological watching brief using a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The records and information from the watching brief are incorporated into the wider excavation results. The area was monitored to identify archaeological deposits and undisturbed natural horizons as they were exposed. Trench 1 had been excavated within the northern part of the site at the rear of 52 Sheep Street. Results from the watching brief showed that Trench 1 encountered the only archaeological feature within that area and pre-emptive excavations subsequently concentrated within the former plot of 46 Sheep Street and Wells Yard. This area was from the rear wall adjoining Newlands car park to the modern street pavement on Sheep Street (Figs 2 & 3). Mechanical excavation stopped at the significant archaeology and hand excavation was employed for the remainder of the works. Hand excavation was conducted in a similar manner to the evaluation. Potential archaeological features were hand-cleaned, sampled and a site record was maintained using the same method described above. All artefacts of medieval or earlier origin were retained. Post-medieval ceramics, such as clay pipe, roof tile and brick were only retained when from secure contexts with sufficient material to provide informative off-site analysis and reporting. Soil samples were retained from lower contexts that might provide sufficient environmental materials such as seeds, charcoal, bone or industrial residues.

4 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

4.1 Summary of chronology

The sequence of deposits examined at the site may be broken down into a series of chronological developments (Figs 4 & 6):

Phases 1-3: Norman to later medieval (12th-15th centuries), associated with land use following the expansion of the New Borough of Northampton.

Phases 4-5: Post-medieval (16th-17th centuries), cottages established on the frontage and evidence for clay tobacco-pipe manufacture.

Phases 6-7: Late post-medieval & modern (18th century to present), cottages continue to be used by various trades until their demolition and the construction of the garage in 1937.

4.2 The excavations

The area of the excavation site measured 42m long, it was 14.5m wide at the rear and tapered to 4m wide at the frontage. It was confined to the southern side of the development area and subsumed Trenches 2-5 (Fig 4).

Phase 1, Norman pits (12th century)

The earliest features on the site comprised an isolated pit in Trench 1, [106], and three large pits in the frontage area ([725], [736] & [743]; Figs 4 & 5).

Pit [736] was obscured in plan within the narrow working area but seemed to be roughly rectangular and extended beyond the boundary wall to the south. As much of the pit was excavated as was practicable, with located 5.4m east of the modern pavement and was aligned roughly north to south. It had steep 80° sloping sides, was 2.1m deep, and had a broad flat base 5.5m wide from east to west. Its size and uniformity suggests it was for a specific purpose, perhaps a medieval cellar, which would have suggested a structure present on the site (Plate 2). However, the working area was not large enough to allow sufficient investigation to test this hypothesis further.

Pits [106], [725] and [743] were substantial but less regular and tended to be rounded in plan with less profiles in section to suggest their original purpose. They had been filled with domestic refuse but could well have been dug to extract good quality clay. There was no evidence of cess content within the fills.

Phase 2, medieval pit digging (13th-14th centuries)

Further pits were cut following the backfill of the first phase of activity and showed a continued process of pit digging on the site. Twelve pit disturbances were identified and recorded ([308], [314], [316], [318], [627], [659], [714], [725], [727], [743], [746] & [764]). The pits varied considerably in shape, depth and extent, they were irregular in form and profile suggesting that they were not structural features. For a considerable period of time areas of land within the New Borough seem to have remained open, possibly as unclaimed burgage plots, and were used by the general population. The purpose of the later pits did not appear to be associated with primary extraction or reclamation of materials since most were cut into ground already disturbed by the Normans. These contained dumps of household rubbish such as kitchen waste that was accumulating on the vacant ground.

The end of this period of pit digging and waste dumping was marked by the excavation of a construction pit closely associated with a stone-lined well ([674], [671]; Plate 3). The pit was sub-circular, approximately 3m in diameter and had steep sides reaching towards a flattish base. The base of the pit was reached at 1.3m depth at the eastern side, but not where it abutted the outer stonework of the well, which was built into the western side of the pit. The stonework comprised ironstone, roughly squared, and arranged in a non-uniform interlocking fashion without bonding material. The well was 1.15m wide by 1.55m long and was excavated to a depth of 1.2m.

Phase 3, the late medieval soil horizon (14th-15th centuries)

Subsequent to the well being established a distinct soil horizon accumulated across the whole of the excavated area. It comprised firm mid-greyish-black silty clay (672) and measured between 0.17m and 0.32m thick and contained frequent charcoal flecks. The deposit respected the edges of the well and sealed the well pit [674]. This horizon was subjected to considerable mixing as it formed an homogeneous soil and suggests that the well was being intensively used, thus enabling a later medieval ground surface to be identified.

The well had already seen considerable use by the time a wall was built on its southern and eastern sides [708], cut into the new ground surface. The ironstone was roughly cut and arranged in a non-uniform fashion with faced stone on both sides but with no use of mortar. Only one course of the stone survived at the corner of the 4.5m length of wall. Whether the wall was part of a later building or simply a perimeter boundary is unclear since insufficient of the stonework had survived to define the structure (Plate 3). Both the wall and the well appear to have been disused by the end of the 14th century, perhaps associated with a drop in the water table. The medieval wells at the site of Kingswell Street, Northampton reflected a similar period of disuse (Brown, forthcoming).

Phase 4, the post-medieval cottage and well (16th century)

A stone cottage was constructed at 46 Sheep Street. Surviving wall foundations within the excavation area comprised the back wall of the main cottage, wall [692], and further behind, walls [691] and [712] (Fig 6, Plate 4). These were directly comparable to the surviving imprint of former buildings visible on the elevation of adjoining 44 Sheep Street (Fig 7, Plate 1). The line of the original cottage roof of 46 Sheep Street was clearly visible as three iron roofing pins. Discolouration of the outer wall plaster and the continuation of a rear extension building was also visible.

Wall [692] comprised ironstone, roughly cut and shaped, faced on both sides. Three courses of the rear cottage wall survived with the larger stones forming the facing, a rubble core at the centre and held together with an orangey-yellow sandy clay mortar. The courses were laid such that the flat ironstone slabs interlocked in a regular pattern with one thinner band of ironstone set between an upper and lower layer of squared blocks. The wall was aligned north to south, parallel to Sheep Street, and measured 0.78m wide by 2.3m long with a doorway at the southern end. The party wall of the cottage terrace between 46 and 48 Sheep Street was visible at the edge of the excavation area but had been heavily damaged by the construction of a brick lined cellar within 48 Sheep Street.

Both walls [691] and [712] were similar in construction to the main cottage building, although the extension was built with a less substantial foundation and consequently only one course of stone survived. Wall [691] was aligned north to south, measured 0.64m wide by 2.8m long with a doorway at the southern end. A shaped stone and surviving hinge was excavated just within the doorway (Plate 5), together with a small buttress set just inside to the north of the entrance. Wall [712] was visible at the edge of

the excavation, aligned east to west, dividing the extension from the property at 48 Sheep Street.

Deposits survived within the interior of the two cottage rooms. Room 1 lay within the main cottage building at the western extremity of the excavation area with an internal measurement 5m north to south by 4.5m east to west. Room 2 comprised the rear extension building 5m north to south by 2m east to west. The rear door was situated in the middle of the rear wall (Fig 6).

Examination revealed that most previous deposits in Room 1 had been removed during the 19th century to lay a mortar floor (686) with brick steps that extended through the doorway into Room 2 and along a short corridor to the back door (Fig 7). Only a small area of earlier deposits survived within Room 2, abutting the side of wall [712], and providing sufficient pottery for a mid- to late- 16th century construction date for the extension. Clay tobacco-pipe evidence shows the mortar floor (686) was added post c.1730-1780. Other than the mortar floor, no additional changes were evident in the structure and the cottage remained standing on the site, occupied by successive trades, until its demolition in 1937 (Webster & Parry 2003, 2).

To the rear of the cottage there was a well pit [654] with a roughly circular ironstone well [647] built within it. The well pit was sub-circular with sharp near vertical sides, measuring up to 2.25m across at the surface. The stone well shaft [647] comprised ironstone, roughly cut and squared off, but fitted together in an irregular dry stone pattern to provide an internal face for the shaft 1.1m wide. The southern side of both the stonework and well pit was robbed out by pit [661]. Pottery evidence showed that the robbing pit dated to the 17th century. It is not clear when the well was established, the high probability of residual medieval material from earlier dumping combined with the truncation of the site at this point precluded establishing a relationship with the medieval or later ground surfaces, but it is thought likely that the well served the cottages along the frontage during the 16th century and may well have been established as the successor to well [671] in the later medieval period.

Phase 5, a post-medieval pit and clay tobacco-pipemaking debris (late 17th century)

An irregularly shaped pit [625] lay to the rear of 46-48 Sheep Street, cutting into natural clay (Figs 6 & 8). It measured 4.82m wide east-west by 3.75m wide north-south. The sides were steep, almost vertical and stepped at 0.76m from the surface. Hand sampling was conducted to a depth of 1.66m after which a machine was used to reveal the base of

the feature and its general profile at a depth of 3.8m. Given that the ground level in this area of the site was already truncated up to 3m below the level of Newlands car park, the original depth of the pit could have been as much as 7m deep. A revetment wall [223] in one side of the pit was recorded during the evaluation in Trench 2. It seems probable that the pit was used for clay extraction. Such an operation would have required considerable engineering in the form of winding gear and superstructure, the evidence for which had been destroyed by the truncation of the site.

From within the fill of the pit was a large assemblage of waste from a clay tobacco-pipe making industry (Hylton, this report). This included not only the pipes themselves, but also fragments of muffle in which the pipes were fired, together with contemporary pottery. Although no evidence was recovered elsewhere on the site to suggest the presence of a clay pipe manufacturer at 46-50 Sheep Street during the 17th century, it does support the presence of at least one workshop in very close proximity to the site. Early map evidence for the period does not depict property divisions of the land to the rear of the street frontage until 1746. Later 19th century depictions by the Ordnance Survey show the extension of this property with new developments but indicate that the 17th century clay extraction pit probably lay beyond a rear boundary previous to that.

Phase 6, trade activity (18th-19th centuries)

Deposits within the main cottage building were removed in the 18th-19th centuries and a compact coarse gritty dark brownish-black clay loam (504) containing brick, tile and ironstone was deposited. This formed a levelling layer for a mortar floor (686) and brick steps within Room 1 and the corridor (Fig 7).

A “T”-shaped stoking pit belonging to a furnace was constructed out of ironstone and lined with brick on its southern side ([679], (680); Figs 6 & 9; Plate 6). A brick ash box [683] was built into the pit at its northernmost point and filled by friable reddish black silty ash (682) that included 19th century transfer printed pottery. Both the pit and the upper portion of the ash box were filled with rubble from the demolition of a superstructure that included large quantities of heavily burnt ironstone, fire-brick, 19th century clay pipe and porcelain, coal and bottle glass marked “Solution of magnesium” (684). The structure appears on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1885 and 1887, built against the side of the party boundary wall and was located in an alleyway that provided access to Wells Yard between 44 and 46 Sheep Street. It is likely that the structure was in use at the time the property was owned by T.B. Wells & Son ironmongers. The structure may not necessarily have been operated as part of the ironmongery trade, since

the tenements and yard space of Wells Yard were leased out for short term tenancies, although no other trades requiring a furnace were identified in the census records. It is thought that the northern end of the ironstone pit [679] may have been a stoking pit serving a furnace built above the southern side, thus creating a vitrified surface on the brickwork built along the rear wall [680]. These bricks exhibited no maker's marks, although the horizontal skintling and the standardised size of the bricks were indicative of manufacture after the repeal of the Brick Tax in 1853. The brick ash box [683] and brick foundation post [681] were additions to the structure, possibly rebuilding or modifying the earlier furnace or kiln. Artefacts recovered from the demolition fill (684) in the pit did not contain any distinctive material to identify the industry served by the furnace.

At this time well [601] was built at the rear of the site, using a drilling technique (Figs 5 & 6). The stonework was unremarkable, comprising ironstone blocks arranged in a non-uniform manner to provide internally-faced shoring. Its upper fill comprised firm mottled greyish-brown and black silty loam (613) which included domestic refuse, brick, tile and 19th century pottery.

Phase 7, The Douglas Garage Ltd (20th century)

In 1937 the cottage buildings, 46-50 Sheep Street, were demolished and the hillside partially terraced, creating a brick and ironstone rubble demolition layer (Webster & Parry 2003, 2). This activity appears to have removed the majority of post-medieval deposits, leaving only the base of the most substantial features. The 1937 garage building was established on top of the demolition with its distinctive Art Deco exterior. Later extensions and alterations were made to the new building between 1930 and 2004 (Webster & Parry 2003). In 2004 the garage building was demolished and a modern development horizon created.

Throughout the site, features were overlain by a 0.3m thick demolition deposit created during groundwork for the garage development (600). In the rear yard this hardcore surface was covered with loose gravel and tarmac (102), which was then sealed by a grey concrete surface (101). Towards the frontage the hardcore (600) had been covered by coarse grained pinkish mortar (301/401/501), to provide a level surface. In the rear workshop it was finished with a hard wearing grey concrete apron (300/400). In the front showroom the surfacing of this same grey concrete was decorated with Terrazzo marble effect (500). It is these surfaces that formed the ground level for the garage and its extensions, subsequently removed in 2004.

5 THE FINDS

5.1 The medieval & post-medieval pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 1080 sherds with a total weight of 17,630g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rim sherd circumference was 8.80. The range of pottery types present suggests that there was activity at the site throughout the medieval period, with less material surviving for the mid-16th century onwards. The most substantial post-medieval pottery groups of any period were from the period of clay pipe manufactory operating in the vicinity.

Analytical methodology

The pottery was initially bulk-sorted and recorded on a computer using DBase IV software. The material from each context was recorded by number and weight of sherds per fabric type, with featureless body sherds of the same fabric counted, weighed and recorded as one database entry. Feature sherds such as rims, bases and lugs were individually recorded, with individual codes used for the various types. Decorated sherds were similarly treated. In the case of the rimsherds, the form, diameter in mm and the percentage remaining of the original complete circumference was all recorded. This figure was summed for each fabric type to obtain the estimated vessel equivalent (EVE).

The terminology used is that defined by the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms (MPRG 1998) and to the minimum standards laid out in the Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of post-roman Ceramics (MPRG2001). All the statistical analyses were carried out using a Dbase package written by the author, which interrogated the original or subsidiary databases, with some of the final calculations made with an electronic calculator. All statistical analyses were carried out to the minimum standards suggested by Orton (1998-9, 135-7).

Fabric

The late Saxon and medieval pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Northamptonshire County Ceramic Type-Series (CTS), as follows:

F111: Pingsdorf-type Ware, 11th-13thC. 1 sherd, 8g, EVE = 0.

F200: T1 (2) type St. Neots Ware, AD1000-1200. 4 sherds, 93g, EVE = 0.15.

F205: Stamford Ware, AD850-1150. 1 sherd, 7g, EVE = 0.

- F330: Shelly Coarseware, AD1100-1400. 509 sherds, 6,753g, EVE = 4.49.
- F360: Misc. Sandy Coarsewares, AD1100-1400. 6 sherds, 134g, EVE = 0.14.
- F319: Lyveden/Stanion 'A' Ware, AD1150-1400. 10 sherds, 109g, EVE = 0.10.
- F324: Brill Boarstall Ware, AD1200-1500. 25 sherds, 365g, EVE = 0.
- F331: Developed Stamford ware, L12th-E13thC. 1 sherd, 9g, EVE = 0.
- F320: Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware, AD1225-1400. 5 sherds, 204g, EVE = 0.
- F329: Potterspury Ware, AD1275-1600. 261 sherds, 4628g, EVE = 2.80.
- F345: Medieval Oxford ware, AD1075-1350. 2 sherds, 12g, EVE = 0.
- F365: Late Medieval Reduced ware, AD1400-?1500. 26 sherds, 485g, EVE = 0.26.
- F369: Brill/Boarstall 'Tudor Green' type, 1475 – 1600. 2 sherds, 94g, EVE = 0.35.
- F401: Late Medieval Oxidized ware, ?AD1450-?1550. 12 sherds, 251g, EVE = 0.08.
- F403: Midland Purple ware, AD1450-1600. 16 sherds, 703g, EVE = 0.
- F404: Cistercian ware, AD1470-1700. 31 sherds, 374g, EVE = 0.
- F405: Tudor Green ware, AD1450-1600. 17 sherds, 40g, EVE = 0.17.
- F406: Midland Yellow wares, AD1550-1700. 4 sherds, 412g.
- F407: Red Earthenwares, AD1550+. 24 sherds, 551g.
- F408: Rhenish Stonewares, AD1450+. 2 sherds, 43g, EVE = 0.19.
- F409: Staffordshire Slipwares, AD1680-1750. 2 sherds, 29g.
- F410: English tin-glazed earthenwares, 17th – 18th century. 2 sherds, 5g.
- F411: Midland Blackware, 1550 – 1700. 13 sherds, 375g.
- F413: Staffs. Manganese Glazed wares, late 17th – 18th century. 3 sherds, 25g.
- F415: Creamware, AD1740-1820. 14 sherds, 120g.
- F417: Nottingham Stoneware, 1750 – 1900. 1 sherds, 13g.
- F426: Iron-glazed earthenware, late 17th - 19th century. 7 sherds, 498g.
- F429: White Salt-glazed Stoneware, AD1720 – 1780. 4 sherds, 110g.
- F1000: Misc. 19th century wares. 67 sherds, 880g.

The following, not previously included in the CTS, was also noted:

F451: Border Wares. 1550-1700. Generic term for the mid-16th century pottery industry of the Hampshire and Surrey border area (Pearce 1992). The range of fabrics comprised fine, sandy whitewares with an off-white to buff fabric and with yellow, green olive or brown glaze, and fine redwares with clear green to olive or brown glaze. The manufacture of whitewares ceased during the 18th century. A wide range of post-medieval vessel types were produced. 8 sherds, 298g.

The range of fabric types is fairly typical of medieval and later sites in Northampton, although the presence of the sherd of Pingsdorf ware is worthy of comment. This pottery, which was mainly manufactured in the Vorgebirge region near Cologne in Germany, but also at sites in South Limburg in the Netherlands (Keller 1995, 19) is a fairly common find at east coast ports in England, such as Norwich and London, but is very rare at inland sites, particularly those located at a relatively long distance from the sea (ibid. fig 2). The sherd from this site is one of only a handful from Northampton. Single sherds were noted at the Moat House Hotel site (Blinkhorn 2002, 99), St. James' Abbey (Blinkhorn forthcoming), St. Peters' Street (McCarthy 1979, 165) and two from the 1972 Greyfriars' excavations (Gryspeerd 1978, 134). The only other finds from the county are at least four sherds from the probable Saxo-Norman manorial settlement at Nassington, and a single find from an iron-working site at Weldon (Blinkhorn 2003). The sherd from this site was residual in a Ph4 (15th century) context.

Pingsdorf ware may have been related to the early medieval wine trade, so its presence at this site may be an indicator that persons of more than usual wealth were living here during the earlier medieval period.

The late medieval and post-medieval pottery types are notable for the presence of Border wares. These are rare finds in Northampton, although they are a generally utilitarian pottery type, and cannot be seen as a sign of status. A near-complete Brill/Boarstall "Tudor Green" vessel was also noted (Fig 10, SS5). This is again a rare find in Northampton, and the Surrey/Hampshire type is generally more common.

Chronology

The medieval pottery is dated using the relative seriated phase chronology (RSP) as specified in the County Type-Series. The system attributes to each ceramic group a phase date rather than absolute chronology. The phases are based on the presence and absence of 'major wares' within each individual assemblage, with the earliest known date of the chronologically latest ware within each group defining the Phase date. The chronology and the defining wares are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Chronology of the RSP Ceramic Phasing System

RSP Phase	Defining Wares	Chronology
Ph0	F330, F360	c. AD1100 - 1150
Ph1	F319	c. AD1150 - early 13 th centuries
Ph2/0	F320, F324	c. early 13 th - late 13 th century
Ph2/2	F329	c. late 13 th century - AD1400
Ph4	F365, F403	c. AD1400 - 1450
Ph5	F369, F401, F404	c. AD1450 - 1550

The pottery occurrence per phase is shown in Table 2.

The data in Tables 2 and 3 indicates that there was unbroken activity at or close to the site throughout the medieval period. The lack of pottery from Ph1 contexts is most likely due to the fact that Northampton is on the western edge of the distribution of Lyveden ‘A’ wares, and the material is much rarer than at sites in the more northerly areas of the county. The major wares are present in similar proportions to those found at other medieval sites excavated in Northampton (McCarthy 1979; Gryspeerdt 1978; Blinkhorn 2001; 2003). However, residuality is high in the 14th century and, particularly, late- 15th to mid- 16th century Ph5 contexts, suggesting there was considerable disturbance of the ground during that period. This observation is consistent with the construction of the cottages along the frontage and is illustrated by the cross-fit data below. A large fragment of the Potterspury lid occurred in layer (688) in Room 2, dated to Ph4 and joined to a smaller, burnt sherd, from the Ph5 buried soil layer (672) (Fig 10, SS1).

Table 3: Pottery occurrence per ceramic phase by number, weight and EVE, all fabrics

Phase	No	Wt	EVE	Mean sherd wt
Ph0	161	1896	1.26	11.8g
Ph1	0	0	0	0
Ph2/0	72	1434	0.74	19.9g
Ph2/2	243	3657	2.61	15.0g
Ph4	66	1220	1.31	18.5g
Ph5	281	4651	2.88	16.6g
mid-16 th to late 17 th centuries	10	147	0	14.7g
late 17 th to mid-18 th centuries	153	3344	0	21.9g
mid-18 th to 19 th centuries	20	162	0	8.1g
19 th century	74	1119	0	15.1g
Total	1080	17630	8.80	

Table 4: Pottery occurrence per ceramic phase by weight major fabrics only, expressed as a percentage of the total phase assemblage, medieval phases

Phase	Ph0	Ph2/0	Ph2/2	Ph4	Ph5
F330	90.0%	79.1%	66.1%	11.6%	26.3%
F360	6.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0	0
F319	-	3.1%	0	0.9%	11.6%
F320	-	13.5%	0	0	0.2%
F324	-	3.7%	0.7%	1.6%	4.9%
F329	-	-	31.7%	60.0%	51.9%
F365	-	-	-	23.0%	4.4%
F405	-	-	-	2.3%	0.2%
F369	-	-	-	-	2.0%
F401	-	-	-	-	0.5%
F403	-	-	-	-	6.1%
F404	-	-	-	-	1.6%
Total	1896g	1434g	3657g	1220g	4651g

The post-medieval pottery was phased in a similar manner, as follows:

Mid 16th to late 17th century: F406, F407, F411, F451.

Late 17th to mid 18th century: F409, F413, F426.

Mid 18th to 19th century: F415, F417, F429.

The post-medieval pottery occurrence by major fabric per phase is shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Pottery occurrence per ceramic phase by weight major fabrics only, expressed as a percentage of the total phase assemblage, post-medieval phases

Phase	mid-16 th to late 17 th centuries	late 17 th to mid-18 th centuries	mid-18 th to 19 th centuries	19 th century
Residual	2.0%	19.8%	0	4.7%
F403	0	12.5%	0	0
F404	55.8%	6.5%	0	0
F405	1.4%	0	0	0
F406	25.2%	11.2%	0	0
F407	11.6%	15.3%	0	2.1%
F411	4.1%	9.2%	0	5.4%
F451	0	8.9%	0	0
F409	-	0.9%	0	0
F413	-	0.2%	11.1%	0
F426	-	14.9%	4.3%	0
F415	-	-	74.1%	0
F417	-	-	8.0%	0
F429	-	-	0	9.2%
F1000	-	-	-	78.6%
Total	147g	3344g	162g	1119g

The data in Table 5 shows a pattern of pottery deposition for the period between the mid 16th and the late 17th century, before the period of clay pipe manufacture, when just 147g of pottery was deposited at the site. Such a small amount of pottery is very unusual for urban sites of this period, suggesting very strongly that these levels were removed when the site was landscaped in 1937.

The peak of pottery deposition corresponds with the establishment of the clay pipe manufactory near the site, although all the pottery from the late 17th to mid 18th centuries came from deep features such as the quarry pit and the wells. By the mid-18th century, pottery deposition all but ceased, but again this may be due to modern landscaping activity. The mean sherd weights reflect that on average pottery from mid 18th to 19th century features are the smallest from the whole site (Table 3).

Vessel Types

The data in Table 6 shows a pattern of vessel consumption at the site which is fairly typical of the medieval period in the region, but then demonstrates traits which are more unusual. The reason seems most likely to be due to the relatively small assemblage sizes (in EVE). In the earliest phases, jars dominate, but with jugs becoming more common through time, a typical pattern. Fragments of two lamps were noted in 12th century, Ph0 contexts, and a not uncommon find in Northampton on sites of that period.

The high proportion of early 13th century jugs in Ph2/0 is most likely due to the assemblage size, but, conversely, the proportion of later 13th to 14th century jugs for Ph2/2 seems rather low. There may be a number of explanations for this, but it is possible that the inhabitants were somewhat wealthier than the average, and used metal rather than pottery vessels for serving at the table.

The data for the early 15th century, Ph4, which did not produce any jug rims, is distorted by the presence of two largely complete vessels, an unusual, highly decorated Potterspury ware lid and a Brill/Boarstall 'Tudor Green' lobed cup (Fig 10, SS1, SS5). These account for nearly 70% of the rims from the phase, and so the lack of jugs is probably due again to the otherwise small assemblage size. The lid is very unusual, and no obvious direct parallel for it has been found, although pottery lids do sometimes occur on medieval sites in the region.

The data for mid- 15th to mid- 16th centuries, Ph5, is fairly typical, although cups seem a little more common than is usual. There seems little doubt that activity at the site at that time was largely domestic in nature, as non-rim fragments of a bottle and two dripping dishes occurred. The latter are specialist vessels which were used to catch the fat from spit-roasting meat for the preparation of sauces or for the broiling of fish, such as the dish found at Kingswell Street (Brown forthcoming). They are not common finds in Northampton, and suggest that the inhabitants of parts of the town were living well at the end of the medieval period.

Generally, the range of the medieval pottery assemblage from this site suggests that the inhabitants were a little wealthier than the average.

Table 6: Vessel occurrence, medieval phases, expressed as a percentage of the phase total, in EVE

Date	Jars	Bowls	Jugs	Cups	Lids	Total EVE
Ph0	84.1%	11.1%	4.8%	0	0	1.26
Ph2/0	50.0%	0	50.0%	0	0	0.74
Ph2/2	90.0%	0	10.0%	0	0	2.61
Ph4	31.3%	0	0	8.4%	60.3%	1.31
Ph5	28.5%	13.2%	37.5%	20.8%	0	2.88

Cross-fits

The following were noted:

(688), Ph4 = 709, Ph5. F329 lid (Fig 8, SS1).

(709), Ph5 = 720, Ph5. F365 bowl.

(720), Ph5 = 724, Ph2/2. F329 jug (Fig 8, SS2).

The late 17th century assemblage

By far the largest post-medieval pottery group dated to the late 17th to early 18th centuries, a time when clay pipes were being manufactured on the site, and so it does not seem unreasonable to suggest that the pottery was being used by the pipe-makers. The stratified pottery of this date came mainly from quarry pit [625] in layers (622) and (635). A large quantity was recovered from the upper fill of the pit during trial trenching (644) and two sherds were also recovered from the backfill of well [601] in layer (621). The whole assemblage was examined for cross-fits, but none were made.

The pottery from this period of activity at the site is exactly what one would expect from an industrial complex. Good quality table- and display- wares such as Tin-glazed

earthenware, Staffordshire White Salt-glazed stoneware and trailed slipware are all but absent, with the assemblage comprising almost entirely Red Earthenwares, Border wares, Midland Purple, Black and Yellow wares and Cistercian ware. The vessels reflect this, comprising mainly large bowls or pottery associated with the storage or consumption of drink, such as cups, a costrel, and a cistern. Drinking pottery is often plentiful at industrial sites in the later medieval and post-medieval periods, presumably due to the heavy physical nature of the work, and also, in this case, the heat. Some of the pottery from this group is shown in Figure 10, SS6-10.

Most of the residual medieval pottery from this phase came from the fill of pit [661], suggesting that it was deliberately backfilled when the clay pipe manufactory ceased to be used, since late 17th century pottery was present in the lower layers of the feature.

Illustrated pottery (Fig 10)

Fig SS1: F329 Potterspury ware, highly decorated lid. Pale orange fabric with a grey core, mottled green glaze on upper surface. Context (688), a layer beneath Room 2, disturbing the medieval soil and context [708], a section of wall associated with the medieval well [671].

Fig SS2: F329 Potterspury ware, upper part of jug. Buff fabric with a grey core. Pale, glossy, apple-grey glaze with sparse copper-spotting on upper body, next and rim. Context (720), a fill within pit [746] and context (724), a fill within pit [736].

Fig SS3: F324 Brill/Boarstall ware, handle terminal from highly decorated jug. Orange fabric with buff margins, glossy green glaze on outer surface. Context (757), a fill within pit [736].

Fig SS4: F329 Potterspury ware, small jar. Grey fabric with pink-buff outer surface, glaze as SS2. Context (672), a layer forming the medieval soil horizon.

Fig SS5: F369 Brill/Boarstall “Tudor Green” type, lobed cup. Pale orange-buff fabric with glossy, copper-spotted green glaze on whole of inner and upper part of outer body. Context (768), a fill within pit [736].

Fig SS6: F404 Cistercian ware, neck and shoulder from a lugged costrel. Brick red fabric with a dark purple brown glaze on the outer surface. Context (644), a fill within pit [625].

Fig SS7: F411 Midland Blackware, full profile of bowl. Brick-red fabric with grey outer surface, very dark, glossy, green-brown glaze on inner surface. Context (644), a fill within pit [625].

Fig SS8: F451 Border ware, full profile of bowl. Buff fabric with glossy yellow glaze on both surfaces. Context (644), a fill within pit [625].

Fig SS9: F451 Border ware. Rim from very large bowl. Buff fabric with glossy yellow glaze on the inner surface. Context (644), a fill within pit [625].

Fig SS10: F451 Border ware, rim and base from small bowl or cup. Buff fabric with glossy, bright green glaze on inner surface. Context (644), a fill within pit [625].

5.2 The clay tobacco pipes & muffle by Tora Hylton

A group of 495 clay tobacco-pipe fragments was recovered during the evaluation and excavations. The majority of pipe fragments (288) were recovered from a large clay extraction pit [625], together with a quantity of structural material from a pipe kiln muffle (see below). The remaining pipes (207) were located within a series of 19th and 20th century features. The assemblage comprised 175 complete or fragmented pipe-bowls and 320 stem fragments. Very few of the pipe fragments displayed signs of abrasion and a small number of bowls (*c*26) appeared to be partially blackened on their internal surface, suggesting that they may have been used; the remainder were unused, suggesting that they were wasters deposited soon after manufacture.

In total 151 bowls were sufficiently complete to enable dating, following Oswald's simplified typology using bowl and foot/spur forms (1975, 37-41) and Moore's typology for Northamptonshire (1980, figs 6 & 7). Chronologically the earliest bowl form represented was Oswald's Type G5, which dates to *c*1640-60, there were two examples and one has been used. The majority of datable bowls provided a closely dated range *c*1660-1680 and most of these were recovered from deposits associated with the clay extraction pit [625]. They were dominated by Oswald's Type G6 (35 examples) and G18 (101 examples). All the bowls were unmarked, therefore cannot be attributed to an

individual maker. The majority of bowls and stems were burnished and all the bowls were ornamented with a partial or complete milled band/groove set just below the lip of the bowl, a common motif until c1710 (Moore 1980, 6); two bowls had a double band of rouletting. Three bowls dated from the 18th century (Oswald's Type G22), which were recovered from deposits within Room 2 immediately beneath the mortar floor (686) and date to 1730-80.

The stem fragments measured up to 115mm in length and 10 examples retained their mouthpieces. Two stem fragments were decorated with a rouletted motif around the stem and one of these examples was observed on a stem fragment, set within a piece of pipe kiln debris.

Two pipe fragments preserved makers marks, both of which were recovered from deposits post-dating the 18th century. One bowl fragment recovered from the demolition fill (684) of a 19th century stone and brick lined stoking pit [679] was furnished with the makers initials on the spur, it was only possible to decipher one of the letters 'S'. A stem fragment recovered from the demolition layer (600) above was furnished with '...NS CUTTY...' on one side of the stem and '...LET ST OME...' on the other. Stem fragments with similar marks from Northampton have been recorded by Moore (1980, 30); 'BURNS CUTTY' and 'FIOLET ST.OMER DEPOSÉ'. Pipes with these marks date from c.1830-1920 and were French, made by JC Fiolet of St Omer.

Muffle Kiln Debris

The presence of fragments of a muffle from a clay tobacco-pipe kiln was of particular interest. Industrial debris of this type is not uncommon, but Peacey in his work on pipe kilns (1996) managed to trace and record just 145 assemblages, therefore any further examples are of intrinsic importance. A muffle was "a large refractory pot set inside a firing chamber forming an inner chamber to contain the pipes firing, free from direct contact with the flame" (Peacey 1996, Section 5).

In total 120 individual pieces with a combined weight of 4815kg were recovered from the 17th century clay extraction pit [625]. Reconstructable fragments survive to c150 x 150mm and these fragments were distinctive; they were manufactured from light coloured clay reinforced with pipe stems and the clay matrix contained small voids, a result of burnt-out organic matter. The exterior surfaces were fired-damaged, resulting in a pale grey surface, often with patches of fire glazing and the interior surfaces were covered in a white/cream coloured clay slip (lute) to make the surface impervious. On

some fragments up to five separate layers of lute were visible, indicating repeated applications and firings.

The assemblage was dominated by fragments of pipe-reinforced muffle wall, manufactured with a single layer of diagonal or vertical stems (Plate 7). Within the same piece of debris the spacing between the reinforcing pipes was always consistent, but there were variations between different pieces, with distances ranging from 1-2mm to 12mm apart. The thickness of the wall ranged from 13mm to 25mm, but most fragments ranged from 17mm to 20mm thick. Three fragments join together to form a segment of wall that measured 150 x 150mm, the curvature of the piece suggested that the diameter of the muffle may have been in excess of c400-450mm.

The assemblage also included a small number of fragments that displayed external features; these included a prop-type buttress and two examples of the upper element of a base/wall junction. The former was a diagnostic feature of external buttressing, “protruding radial extensions from the outer surface of the muffle wall, which acted as supports, bearing against the inner surface of the firing chamber” (Peacey 1996, Glossary Two). The prop type buttress extended from the wall about 30mm, had a circular cross-section and was manufactured from a piece of tile or stone that was just visible at the surface of the surviving piece. This had been covered in clay, shaped and then applied to the surface of the muffle; it measured c35-40mm in diameter and splayed out towards the terminal.

There were two similar examples of what appeared to be the upper element for a base or wall junction, as illustrated by and recovered from 11 Benthall Lane, Benthall (ibid 1996, Section 5.1, fig 6). None of the wall fragments displayed internal features. There were two base fragments with clay pipes set at right angles in a chevron motif.

Other kiln/workshop sites are already known in Northampton, these include; 4 Derngate, 18 Horseshoe Street, and evidence for a muffle kiln was found at Chalk Lane, and thought to have been dumped from the workshop of F. Street, who worked in nearby Pike Lane (1835-40).

Table 7: Occurrence of clay tobacco pipe forms by context

OSWALD'S/MOORE'S TYPE/DATE	CONTEXT NUMBER																					
	600	608	609	610	613	614*	621	622*	623* = 212#	624* = 213#	633*	634* = 215#	635* = 221#	648	682	684	687	689	695	716	U/S	
Pipes with foot																						
G5/2: 1640-60						1																1
G6/3: 1660-80						18			3		1											13
G7/4: 1660-80								4														1
Pipes with spur																						
G17/5: 1640-70											2		2									1
G18/6: 1660-80						68		2	9	2		1	2									19
G22/14: 1730-80																			3			
Misc. bowl fragments						22			1								1					
Stems	1	1	9	9	3	96	6	2	32	5	3	1	13	1	1	82	8	1	43	3		

* Clay tobacco-pipe fragments from fill of 17th century clay extraction pit
 # Evaluation Trench 2 context numbers (superseded by 623, 624, 634, 635)

Conclusion

In tandem with other pipes recovered from Northampton, the majority of pipes recovered from the excavations dated to c1660-80 when the clay tobacco-pipe industry was a flourishing and expanding trade (Moore 1980, 1). Although this small assemblage was unremarkable, containing only generic types of clay tobacco-pipes of the period, of particular interest was the evidence for a kiln/workshop in Sheep Street. Documentary records provided written evidence for the presence of two master pipemakers with connections to Sheep Street during the mid-late 17th century and early 18th century, but the presence of kiln debris actually confirmed that pipe manufacture was being carried out in the immediate area. Diagnostic features evident on the debris indicated the remains were that of a pipe kiln muffle with prop-type buttresses and a base or wall junction, possibly displaying similarities to reconstructed examples from 11 Benthall Lane, Benthall, Staffordshire (Peacey 1996).

5.3 The other finds

by Tora Hilton

The excavations produced 34 medieval and post-medieval finds of intrinsic interest in five material types (copper alloy, iron, stone, bone and glass). Each object has been described and measured, and a descriptive catalogue is retained in the site archive. None have been illustrated.

Medieval finds

Eleven objects were recovered from medieval deposits; they were represented by a small range of domestic artefacts, including; a buckle frame, a thimble, a rumbler bell and two whetstones. Most of the finds were recovered from pit [746] and the possible cellar pit [736].

A small plain copper alloy buckle was recovered from pit [736]. The frame is trapezoid in shape with a rectangular cross-section, and the presence of a nodule of corrosion indicated that the pin would have been made from iron. For a similar, 14th century example, see Whitehead (1996, fig 126).

A copper alloy thimble was recovered from pit [746] together with a rumbler bell. The thimble is domed with hand-punched indentations in concentric circles. Although incomplete, the rumbler bell represents a type that would have been manufactured in

two halves. The two halves were hammered together and there would have been a small pea inside; the loop passed through the top and was made from a parallel-sided strip of sheeting. Similar examples have been recovered in London that date from the late 13th through to the early 15th century (Pritchard 1991, 339 & 1645).

Two whetstones were recovered, one each from pit [746] and pit [736], worked from rectangular-shaped pieces of a grey micaceous stone, one complete example measured 180mm long. Both pieces display signs of wear on the faces, and both have a distinct concavity on one face, created by excessive wear. Other finds from medieval deposits included two binding strips, a looped fitting and three nails.

Post-medieval finds

Twenty-one objects were recovered from post-medieval deposits. Finds from the 17th century clay extraction pit [625] included, a bone handle for a whittle tang knife or fork (cf. Allen 1984, fig 195, 33), a fragment from a single-sided saw blade and two nails. Finds from 19th century deposits included a fragment from a hinge, the base of an iron and a nail from the fill of a stone and brick-lined stoking pit [679]. A hinge pivot was found within Room 2, comprising a circular-sectioned pivot or guide arm and a tapered rectangular sectioned shank (Plate 5). The shank would have been driven into the wood leaving the pivot free to retain the hanging eye of a strap hinge attached to a door.

Other post-medieval finds included two complete lace chapes, similar to Oakleys Type 2, which date from the mid 16th-17th centuries (1979, 263), a whetstone and two fragments of glass from pit [661]. Finally an ivory comb was located within a 20th century pit [629], together with a ceramic cup from a child's tea set and two fragments of vessel glass. The comb is a simple, double-sided one piece type; one terminal and most of the teeth are missing. The central bar is flanked by fine teeth (c12 per cm) on one side and coarse teeth (c3 per cm) on the other, which measured 18mm long. The teeth that were extant, displayed signs of significant wear. Similar examples have been recovered from 16th and 17th century deposits in Northampton (Oakley 1979, fig 137, 44), Southampton (Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975, fig 149, 1944, 1946-47) and Norwich (Margeson 1993, fig 35).

6 THE FAUNAL REMAINS

by Karen Deighton

Three archive boxes of animal bone were hand recovered from the excavation and washed. A sample of 20 litres of animal bone from wet sieving was also included in 3.4mm and 1mm residues.

Preservation

Fragmentation of the bone was fairly moderate and surface condition was reasonable. Only six examples of canid gnawing were observed, suggesting rapid burial of material following deposition. A single burned bone was noted from *Phase 4* and burning does not seem to have been a preferred method of disposal. Seven instances of butchery were noted, these were chops marks, a dismembering mark and filleting marks.

Table 8: Taxonomic distribution of identifiable bones by phase

Phase		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Bos	Cow	11	2	61	24	61	1		160
Ovicaprid	Sheep/goat	19	2	42	90	30	14	2	199
Sus	Pig	5	1	6	18		3		33
Canid	Dog			1					1
Felis	Cat			1			1		2
Oriictolagus	Rabbit				1				1
Ovicap/cap	Sheep/goat/roe	1							1
L.ungulate	Large hooved	6	2	9	14	4	14		49
S.ungulate	Small hooved	6	1	24	44	3	10		88
Gallus	Chicken			8	3	2			13
Anser	Goose	1		4	3				8
Avis	Bird	2		3	5				10
Piscis	Fish			1	5				6
Total		51	8	160	207	100	43	2	571

Table 9: Percentages of taxa by phase

Phase	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bos	21.6	25	38.1	11.5	61	2.3	
Ovicaprid	37.2	25	26.2	43.6	30	32.5	100
Sus	9.8	12.5	3.7	8.6		6.9	
Canid			0.6				
Felis			0.6			2.3	
Oriictolagus				0.4			
Ovicap/cap	1.9						
L.ungulate	11.7	25	5.6	6.7	4	32.5	
S.ungulate	11.7	12.5	15	21.2	3	23.2	
Gallus			5	1.4	2		
Anser	1.9		2.5	1.4			
Avis	3.8		1.8	2.4			
Piscis			0.6	2.4			

Major species

Cattle were utilised for meat, milk and hides; the taxa is dominant in the 14th-15th century and in the late 17th century. No goat bones were positively identified it is therefore assumed that the Ovicaprids present were sheep. Sheep were husbanded for meat, milk and wool; the taxa dominate the 16th century. Sheep are also the most numerous species in the 12th century and the 18th-19th centuries, although these are small assemblages.

Pigs were kept for meat and had the added benefit of disposing of rotting or waste foodstuffs as part of their diet. Animals were reared in backyards on kitchen waste although the lack of neonatal elements here suggests this was not the case here. Chickens can also be kept in backyards to provide eggs and meat, which is also the case with geese. Geese have a higher meat yield and provided excellent down, whilst the wing feathers were used in fletching. Here the numbers were too small to suggest which was favoured.

Minor species

Cats were often feral but did provide pest control. No butchery was noted on the cat bones to suggest skinning. Dogs were utilised as guard dogs or companions in the urban context, but again roamed the streets as feral animals. Rabbit provided food and fur whether hunted or kept in captivity, however in the 12th century they were a restricted species at the dinner table.

Ageing and sexing

Three neonatal cattle bones were noted, one each from the 12th century, the 13th-14th centuries and the late 17th century. Only three mandibles were available for ageing. These were a sheep right mandible from late 17th century (2 years plus), a left sheep mandible from the 16th century (6-8 years) and a cattle mandible from 16th century (1-8 months). One male pig tusk was noted for the 14th-15th centuries. Fusion data alone can be unreliable due to the number of gaps and overlaps in fusion stages, so has not been used.

Discussion

The largest concentrations of bone are seen in the 13th-14th centuries, the 16th century and the late 17th century. To some extent the increase in the size of the bone assemblages for these phases corresponds to activity at the site. During the 13th-14th

centuries the site was open ground surrounding a well and appeared to accumulate domestic rubbish. The building of the stone cottage in the 16th century corresponds with the largest concentration of animal bone that was possibly butchery and kitchen waste from the cottage. Late 17th century waste was deposited in the clay quarry pit, possibly at the end of its life. Little significant change is seen in the state of preservation through time, which suggests that regardless of where the deposition took place the bone waste was always rapidly buried.

The 14th-15th centuries have the broadest taxonomic range. The dominant species fluctuates between cattle and sheep. Pig remains at a low constant through time. No statements can be made concerning age at death due to a lack of suitable material and therefore no statements on herd stature or husbandry can be made. However, an urban assemblage can be more of a reflection of diet and status than of husbandry. High numbers of cattle combined with low numbers of pig suggests a robust market economy (Bourdillon 1980). Cattle are more demanding on resources, requiring large areas of pasture and regular attention, whereas pigs can be left to forage on stubble and in woodland. The lower numbers of “backyard” stock such as geese, chickens and pigs, together with those wild species can be reflective of an area’s wealth. If an area’s occupants can afford to rely on markets for their meat supply, such taxa will be less evident.

A study of the meat cuts consumed as a gauge of wealth was not possible since body-part analysis would be unreliable due to the relatively small numbers of each species per phase. However, the material appears to be predominantly limb bones suggesting secondary butchery in food preparation and therefore disposal of kitchen waste.

Comparisons with other sites, in the town also show a preponderance of sheep and cattle, but suggest a slightly different picture than the fluctuation between sheep and cattle seen at Sheep Street. For example St. Peter’s walk *Phases 2b* and *3* shows the same range of species dominated by sheep then cattle (Armitage 1998). At Greyfriars both phases are dominated by sheep, with lower numbers of cattle (Harman 1978). Black Lion Hill is dominated by sheep with numbers becoming greater though time (Harman 1985). Chalk Lane is dominated by sheep (Harman 1981). Slightly further away, sites in Bedford from the 9th-13th centuries are dominated by sheep (Grant 1979). Pigs remain of tertiary importance at all these sites, which is consistent at Sheep Street.

At Marefair Harman (1979) detailed the species present only, but showed a slightly wider range with the presence of horse, red deer and duck. The absence of deer may be a combination of the urban status of the site, rendering deer not easily accessible, and the status of deer during the medieval and early post-medieval periods as a food source restricted by the hunting rights of the nobility.

Overall the assemblage seems typical of domestic urban waste, dominated by the three major domesticates and providing a mixture of body parts.

7 THE ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE by Karen Deighton

Two 20 litre samples were hand collected from the excavation, the high level of archaeological disturbances making secure contexts difficult to identify without the likelihood of contamination in later periods. Unfortunately one sample was subsequently adjudged likely to be contaminated in this way as post-excavation analysis demonstrated contexts (657) and (658), both within the pit [659], had been considerably disturbed. The remaining sample was processed using a siraf tank fitted with a 500-micron mesh and flot sieve. The resulting flot was dried and analysed using a microscope (10x magnification). Analysis was undertaken to establish the nature, preservation and presence of ecofacts and their contribution to the understanding of the function and economy of the site.

The ecofacts

Context (677) comprised the fill of medieval well [671] at 1.2m depth. The ecofacts present were restricted to charred plant remains. Preservation was moderate but cereal grains were fragmentary and abraded. The grain was mostly wheat/barley (*Triticum/Hordeum*) type including three naked barley (*Hordeum vulgare* var *nudum*) grains. Two possible oat/rye (*Avena/secale*) type grains were also noted.

Discussion & potential

Due to the only moderate preservation and the lack of undisturbed contexts available from which to retrieve reliable samples only a few statements can be made. Cereal of at least two varieties was utilised at the site and wood was burned, most likely as a fuel source.

There is little value to further work since there were few suitable samples on the site and preservation of the ecofacts was only moderate. No further work is envisaged for 46-50 Sheep Street, although future excavations in the vicinity should seek to identify undisturbed contexts and recover a suite of samples to provide environmental evidence to characterise the New Borough and its gradual urbanisation.

8 DISCUSSION

Given the absence of archaeological evidence prior to the 12th century it seems highly likely that the land remained open for some considerable time, even after being designated for expansion in creating the New Borough by the Norman authorities.

Initial activity between the 12th and 13th centuries appears to show an area of land when the property boundaries of the town plots 46-50 Sheep Street were not in evidence. One substantial pit that was excavated was [736], reminiscent of a medieval cellar. However full excavation was precluded since it did not sit within the plot, but astride the boundary of 44-46 Sheep Street. This implies that the boundary was established during later centuries, probably during the 16th century when the cottages were built on the frontage. Subsequent infilling of pit [736] was succeeded by a period of extensive pit digging and waste dumping on the site, creating considerable mixing of the 12th-13th century deposits. This further suggests that if pit [736] was indeed part of a structure, then it was both short-lived and probably one of a scatter of small structures outside the early town walls, rather than a dense agglomeration of new settlement. Rubbish was still being dumped in the area outside the town and used to infill the pits where good quality clay had been removed.

The construction of well [671] marked the turning point of activity on the site in the mid-late 13th century and was directly related to the formation of layer (672), identified as the medieval ground surface. Although already backfilled by the late 14th century, well [671] represents the intensification of settlement in the immediate vicinity, the substantial pottery assemblage demonstrating that it probably served as a water source for more than one household, and suggests that the settlement of the new borough had begun to take shape. There was a decline in the use of jugs as the period advanced, perhaps indicating the growing success of the new borough reflected in the use of more valuable metal tableware which does not survive in the archaeological record (Blinkhorn this report).

The late- 14th and mid- 15th centuries may well have seen a period of disuse on the site, allowing for the build up of domestic waste, but without structural occupation elements. Evidence on the site is consistent with the view of a town struggling with economic hardship, although a lack of expansion does not necessitate a declining settlement, but may allude to a period of stagnation (Williams J H 1979, 6).

New cottages were built along the frontage in the mid- 16th century, consistent with the earliest available map data and the first recorded use of the street names in 1540 when it is known as Shepes Market, and in 1545, as Le Shepes Markett (Cox 1898, 526; Gover et al 1975, 6). The establishment of the street name denotes formal recognition of a stock market close to hand and coincides with the period in which sheep bones were most prominent amongst domestic waste (Deighton, this report). Residuality was high in late- 15th to mid- 16th century pottery, suggesting there was considerable disturbance of the ground during that period (Blinkhorn this report). During the 400 years that the structures were maintained, the cottages underwent continual changes in use, being added to and altered as the occupants required. The cottages survived in altered form, until their demolition in 1937. Unfortunately insufficient remains of the cottages survived to determine much information regarding their long period of occupation, since they had been heavily renovated in the 18th-19th centuries, stripping the interior to lay the mortar floor (686) and destroying most of the earlier remains. A transition in pottery forms into the post-medieval period was related to 17th century material dumped within the large clay extraction pit [625] at the back of the site, including drinking vessels, storage jars, clay tobacco-pipes and fragments of muffle. It was apparent that clay was once more being sourced from the site at Sheep Street, this time to provide raw materials to the clay tobacco-pipe industry within the parish. No evidence for a muffle kiln was proven amongst the features on the site, although a 19th century furnace or kiln was identified and traced to the period of occupation at 48 Sheep Street by T.B. Wells & Son ironmongery.

The birth of a clay tobacco-pipe manufacturing tradition

Although none of the 17th century pipe fragments recovered from the backfill of the clay extraction pit preserved makers marks, the presence of substantial amounts of muffle debris confirmed the presence of a kiln close by and make it possible to postulate who the manufacturer might have been. Earlier work on Northamptonshire clay tobacco-pipes and makers provides a list of documented Northamptonshire pipemakers that are mentioned in various registers, wills and documents (Moore 1980). The list includes two master

pipemakers who had properties in Sheep Street, Northampton during the mid-late 17th century and early 18th century, whose period of manufacture corresponds with the typological dates of the clay tobacco pipes found (Hylton, this report).

- John Wilby (Master pipemaker) 1663-1735 (ob.)
Northampton. Apprenticed to his father, William, in 1663 (Apprentice Rolls) Freedom granted in 1676 (Freedom Rolls). Took J. Judkins as apprentice in 1691 and W.Ager in 1706. Buried at St. Sepulchre's in 1735 (Parish Register). Will made in 1727, mentions a house in Sheep Street (N.R.O. 5th Series, 7th May 1735; Moore 1980, 26).
- John Margetts (Master pipemaker) 1659-95 (ob.)
Northampton. Took R. Cave as apprentice in 1687. Will made in 1689 and proved 1695, mentions his three houses in Sheep Street (N.R.O., 3rd series N. 139; Moore 1980, 21).

The businesses & apprentices

Wilby & Margetts both took apprentices as their businesses succeeded. John Judkins had previously been an apprentice in 1688 for John Wilby's father, William Wilby (1), and had trained alongside John and five other apprentices: William Wilby (2), Thomas Bott, Valentine Roberts, Richard Wilby (1) & Richard Wilby (2) (see below). Old man Wilby had founded the business after receiving his own freedom of the town in 1648 (Freedom Rolls). He had been baptised at Holy Sepulchre in 1624 (Parish Register) and was apprenticed as a poor boy from the parish to Andrew Guill in 1641, who was the first recorded pipemaker in Northamptonshire (Apprentice Rolls, Moore 1980). The Wilby boys were all brothers, with the exception of Richard Wilby (2) who was the grandson of William Wilby (1) and son of Richard Wilby (1), the youngest brother. The Holy Sepulchre parish register continues to show the Wilby family's residence in the North Ward right up to the burial of John Wilby in 1735, who had inherited the business from his father, but whose will divided the wealth of the family business between his sons and passed the property on to his daughter Mary Wilby (N.R.O. 5th Series, 7th May 1735). A search of the marriage register for the Holy Sepulchre in the ten years following her father's death did not identify a spouse (Parish Register). The Wilby family name does not appear on Sheep Street in the Great Election of 1768 and its whereabouts thereafter is unknown (NRO Map 1114).

Thomas Bott moved to the parish of All Saints in 1666 where he took his own apprentice, William Peters, after being granted freedom of the town (Freedom Rolls; Apprentice Rolls). He married that year and his eleven children were subsequently baptised between 1666 and 1686 at All Saints church (Parish Register). William Peters is recorded as running a Clay pipemaker's shop in St. Mary's Street between 1666 and 1715, which could well have begun as the premises of Thomas Bott.

Valentine Roberts who married at the Holy Sepulchre in 1671 was granted the freedom of the town in 1672 (Parish Register; Freedom Rolls). He trained four apprentices and went on to found a dynasty of master pipemakers in the Roberts family who continued to make pipes for eight generations over a period of 250 years (Moore 1980, 18). It is likely that he moved to the East Ward, being buried at All saints in 1715 (Parish Register). His grandson, William Roberts, occupied premises on the north side of St. Giles Street in 1763 (N.B.C. Deeds, 646, will of T. Fisher of Rushden, proved 1766). His great grandson Robert Roberts (1) was a notable man of the town, Keeper of the Town Gaol in Fish Lane c1798-1818 and Town Crier c1785-1818 (Moore 1980, 25). Whilst it was his great-great-great grandson Edward Roberts (1) who founded the renowned Northampton clay pipe manufactory at 63 Scarletwell Street in 1831, which was operated by the family until 1913 (Moore 1980, 22 & 25; Census; Rate Books).

John Wilby's other apprentice, William Ager (1), is not recorded as taking apprentices after being granted freedom of the town in 1714 (Freedom Rolls). However, the family name remains resident in the parish of Holy Sepulchre. In the Great Election of 1768 the Ager family occupied two properties, one opposite the Holy Sepulchre on the west side of the north end of Sheep Street belonging to William Ager (2) son of William Ager (1), and the other on the south side of Church Lane belonging to James Ager, which may have backed onto the rear of the site in which the clay extraction pit was discovered. Interestingly enough William Ager (1) was not the first of that family name to have dealings with the clay pipemakers of Holy Sepulchre parish. One Richard Ager, possibly a brother or cousin of William Ager (1), had moved to the parish from St. Giles and married Mary Margetts on the 26th September 1689 (Parish Register). Mary Margetts was the daughter of the clay pipemaker John Margetts, who was so keen to see her married to Richard Ager that in his will he grants her five years of rent free lodgings in the front room of his own dwelling (presumably where his workshop was based) and the household goods that she would need on the condition that she marry him "...or she shall have none of it" (N.R.O., 3rd series N. 139). John Margetts' three houses he bequeathed to his wife Anne Margetts and his son Daniel Margetts, or in the event of his

son's death, his grandson Charles Margetts. The Margetts did not continue as pipemakers and it may be that some years after her father's death Mary and her husband, Richard Ager, may have acquired the house with the former workshop from her brother Daniel. The other married daughters Elizabeth Reeve and Anne Morgan received money to support their own households, one of whom, Anne Morgan, was married to the master clay pipemaker, James Morgan, who was a resident clay pipemaker in Holy Sepulchre parish c.1715-1722 and was buried at the church in 1732 (Moore 1980, 21; Parish Register).

The documentary record provides a wealth of information for the historic foundation of clay tobacco-pipe manufacture in the parish of the Holy Sepulchre from William Wilby's apprenticeship to Andrew Guill in 1641, through the 17th and 18th century boom years of the Wilby family business and the foundation of the town's tobacco-pipe industry entrepreneurs, the Roberts family. It is highly probable given the size, period and location of the clay extraction pit that it may have been shared between several clay tobacco-pipemakers living and working in and around the Holy Sepulchre parish that included John Margetts, William Wilby and his sons, particularly since many of these families were related by marriage. It is not uncommon to observe in the parish registers, the marriage of an apprentice pipemaker to the daughter of a master pipemaker. Sheep Street in the later post-medieval period took on the facade of a street comprising minor gentry, professionals, shops and artisans. Clearly it was the heart of the parish and provided business and employment to a thriving community in the expanding northern suburb of Northampton.

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APPENDIX 1 - STAGE 2 EVALUATION CONTEXTS

Context	Type	Description
101	Layer	Solid greyish-white concrete containing frequent red and black stone chips <5mm in diameter, 0.05m thick
102	Layer	Loose black tarmac and gravel, 0.1m thick
103	Layer	Firm mixed mid-russet brown sandy loam containing fragmented brick, ironstone masonry, glass and roofing tile, 0.3m thick
104	Fill	Firm mid-greyish-brown clay loam mottled with orange flecks containing ironstone fragments <300mm in diameter, 0.52m thick
105	Fill	Friable mid-orangey-brown silty clay containing small angular stones <10mm in diameter, 0.28m thick
106	Cut	Sub-circular pit aligned east to west with vertical sides and a broad flat base, 2.3m wide by 1.54m deep
107	Fill	Friable mid-dark brown silty clay, 0.23m thick
108	Fill	Hard mottled orangey-bluish-grey clay containing ironstone fragments <50mm in diameter, 0.16m thick
109	Fill	Friable dark brown silty loam containing small angular stones <30mm in diameter, 0.21m thick
110	Fill	Firm mid-orange clay loam containing small angular stones <5mm in diameter, 0.14m thick
201	Layer	Same as (101)
202	Layer	Same as (102)
203	Layer	Same as (103)
204	Wall	Constructed from red bricks, approximately 230mm by 110mm by 75mm in size, coarse grey sandy mortar pointed masonry using the stretcher bond, visible in the west side of the trench 2 only
205	Cut	Rectangular brick structure partially exposed in west side of trench 2, 1.2m wide by 0.4m deep
206	Layer	Solid pink concrete containing fragments of brick and tile <30mm in diameter, 0.12m thick
207	Fill	Firm dark brownish-black clay loam containing fragmented brick, tile and ironstone masonry <50mm in diameter, 0.15m thick
208	Fill	Same as (630)
209	Fill	Same as (631)
210	Fill	Same as (632)
211	Fill	Same as (622)
212	Fill	Same as (623)
213	Fill	Same as (624)
214	Fill	Same as (633)
215	Fill	Same as (634)
216		Context voided
217	Fill	Firm orangey-brown silty loam containing chalk flecks, 0.18m thick
218		Context voided
219	Fill	Compact mid-grey sandy silt with orange flecks, 0.6m thick
220	Cut	Robber cut has removed the top of natural stone formation (222)
221	Fill	Same as (635)
222	Natural Stone	Large un-worked limestone blocks, <400mm in diameter, used as a retaining wall on the side of the main pit, <i>in-situ</i> natural formation

Context	Type	Description
223		Context voided
224	Fill	Compact mid-brown periglacial silty clay, 0.36m thick
225	Cut	Periglacial gully aligned east to west, 2.53m wide by 0.36m deep
301	Layer	Same as (101)
302	Layer	Same as (206)
303	Layer	Same as (672)
304		Context voided
305	Fill	Compact dark brown silty clay loam with charcoal flecks, 0.42m thick
306	Fill	Compact dark brown silty clay loam containing grey sandstone fragments <80mm in diameter and charcoal flecks, 0.11m thick
307	Fill	Compact mid-brown-orange silty clay loam with charcoal flecks, over 0.24m thick
308	Cut	Sub-circular pit partially visible, 0.82m wide and >0.73m deep
309	Fill	Same as (665)
310	Cut	Same as [654]
311	Fill	Firm mid-orangery-brown silty clay loam with charcoal flecks, 0.19m thick
312	Cut	Circular post hole with sharp concave sides and a narrow rounded base, 0.46m wide by 0.19m deep
313	Fill	Compact mid brown-orange silty clay with charcoal flecks, 0.45m thick
314	Cut	Irregular shaped pit with steep, slightly concave sides and a broad flat base, 1.34m wide by 0.45m deep
315	Fill	Firm dark brown silty loam with charcoal flecks and ironstone fragments <80mm in diameter, 0.71m thick
316	Cut	Sub-circular pit aligned east to west with near vertical sides that touch a slightly concave base, 1.02m wide by 0.71m deep
317	Fill	Compact dark brown-black silty clay loam with charcoal flecks, 0.18m thick
318	Cut	Sub-circular pit with steep sloping sides and a narrow flat base, 0.28m wide by 0.18m deep
319	Fill	Same as (224)
320	Layer	Compact mid-greenish-brown natural estuarine clay with manganese flecks
401	Layer	Same as (101)
402	Layer	Same as (206)
403	Layer	Same as (672)
404	Fill	Compact mid orangey-brown sandy loam containing rounded stones <30mm in diameter, 0.24m thick
405	Cut	Sub-circular pit with sharply sloping sides and gently concave base, 0.93m wide by 0.24m deep
406	Fill	Same as (713)
407	Cut	Same as [714]
408	Fill	Firm mid greyish-brown silty loam containing mixed stones <40mm in diameter and charcoal flecks, 0.5m thick
409	Cut	Partially exposed pit in trench 4 with gently sloping concave sides and a broad rounded base, 0.98m wide by 0.5m deep
410	Fill	Same as (704)

Context	Type	Description
411	Fill	Same as (705)
412	Cut	Same as [706]
413	Fill	Firm dark blackish-grey silty clay loam with frequent small angular stones <30mm in diameter and charcoal flecks, >0.18m thick
414	Cut	Large circular pit with near vertical sides to the limit of excavation at 2.5m below datum, 2.24m wide, bottom not reached
415		Context voided
416	Fill	Same as (608)
417	Cut	Same as [629]
501	Layer	Solid Terrazzo marbled floor, 0.04m thick
502	Layer	Solid greyish-white concrete containing small rounded stones <30mm in diameter, 0.14m thick
503	Layer	Firm light to mid-greyish-orange sandy loam containing fragments of brick, tile, ironstone masonry and welsh slate, 0.38m thick
504	Fill	Same as (728)
505	Cut	Same as [725]

APPENDIX 2 - STAGE 3 EXCAVATION CONTEXTS

Context	Type	Description
600	Layer	Mixed brick and ironstone rubble demolition layer c.1937
601	Well	Shaped ironstone blocks of variable size, up to 350mm long by 280mm wide by 150mm thick, roughly cut and arranged in a non-uniform manner with an unfinished inward face forming a circular shaft 1.66m wide
602	Group	Excavation reference for [636], [625] and [627]
603	Group	Excavation reference for [666], [654], [664], [647] and [661]
604	Post pad	Large ironstone blocks, roughly cut and arranged in a roughly circular form that was 1.04m long, 1m wide and 0.21m deep
605	Layer	Compact mid-brownish-orange silty clay with occasional grit and ironstone <20mm in diameter, 0.03m thick
606	Fill	Firm mid-greyish-brown silty clay containing ironstone blocks averaging <280mm in diameter, 0.21m thick
607	Layer	Firm dark greyish-brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, grit and ironstone flecks, 0.22m thick
608	Fill	Loose light to mid-yellowish-brown sandy silt containing fragments of brick, tile and ironstone masonry <200mm in diameter, 0.5m thick
609	Fill	Compact mottled orangey-brown silty clay with red, yellow, pink and black flecks containing ironstone, tile, charcoal and mortar fragments, 0.18m thick
610	Fill	Similar to (609) with redeposited natural Estuarine clay patches <60mm in diameter, larger ironstone fragments <220mm in diameter, brick fragments <160mm in diameter and welsh slate, 0.39m thick
611	Fill	Firm dark grey silty clay containing several large roughly shaped ironstone masonry blocks <410mm in diameter
612	Cut	Gully aligned north-east to south-west with gently sloping concave sides and a flattish base, 2.5m long by 0.65m wide by 0.22m deep
613	Fill	Firm mottled greyish-brownish-black silty loam containing brick and tile fragments <130mm in diameter, charcoal flecks, grit and ironstone flecks, 0.42m thick
614	Fill	Backfill of evaluation trench 2
615	Cut	Irregular wall trench for [617] aligned north to south with vertical sides, 7.6m long by 1.1m wide by 0.24m deep
616	Fill	Loose mixed yellowish-creamy-grey silty clay containing frequent gritty mortar, tile and brick fragments <80mm in diameter, 0.24m thick
617	Wall	Back wall of 1930's garage office constructed from red bricks, approximately 230mm by 110mm by 75mm in size, coarse grey sandy mortar pointed masonry using the stretcher bond, aligned north to south, 7.5m long by 0.36m wide by 0.07m high, one course sat upon a bed of dark grey coarse gravel cement, 0.6m deep
618	Buttress	Red brick buttress on east side of wall [617], unattached using the Flemish bond with similar coarse grey sandy mortar pointed masonry and bricks of equivalent dimensions, 0.6m deep
619	Buttress	Similar to [618], set 0.75m deep
620	Group	Excavation reference for [678] through to (684)
621	Fill	Firm dark orangey-brown silty clay with frequent angular grit and charcoal flecks, 0.42m thick

Context	Type	Description
622	Fill	Friable mid-brown silty loam containing small ironstone fragments <20mm in diameter, 0.32m thick
623	Fill	Hard purplish-black clay containing clay pipe and sagger waste, frequent gritty inclusions <5mm in diameter, 0.12m thick
624	Fill	Hard orange sandy ironstone rubble comprising angular fragments <50mm in diameter, 0.08m thick
625	Cut	Sub-circular pit, 4.82m long by 3.75m wide, shaft has naturally occurring limestone on the northern side, steep vertical sides stepped suddenly at 0.76m depth to form a ledge at 45° drop away again suddenly to meet a broad flat base at 3.8m deep, truncated by approximately 3m from original ground level
626	Fill	Firm greenish-brown silty clay containing small angular stones, 30mm in diameter and charcoal flecks, 0.22m thick
627	Cut	Shallow circular pit with gently sloping sides and a narrow rounded base, 1.3m wide by 0.22m deep
628	Fill	Loose dark orange shattered ironstone and sandy silt containing fragments <30mm in diameter, 0.8m thick
629	Cut	Sub-circular pit aligned north-east to south-west with sharp near vertical sloping sides, excavated to a depth of 0.8m
630	Fill	Firm mid-orangey-brown clay loam containing ironstone fragments <80mm in diameter, 0.32m thick
631	Fill	Firm mid-brown sandy loam with charcoal flecks, 0.19m thick
632	Fill	Firm dark brownish-black clay loam containing small mixed stones <10mm in diameter, 0.21m thick
633	Fill	Loose dark brown-black clay loam, 0.38m thick
634	Fill	Firm orange sandy ironstone gravel comprising angular fragments <20mm in diameter, 0.24m thick
635	Fill	Friable dark grey silty clay, 0.26m thick
636	Cut	Evaluation trench 2
637	Fill	Firm orangey-brown sandy loam, 0.16m thick
638		Context voided
639	Fill	Firm mid-brownish-orangey and white clay mixture containing charcoal flecks and ironstone fragments <120mm in diameter, 0.22m thick
640	Fill	Friable mid-brown clay loam with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones <10mm in diameter, 0.22m thick
641	Cut	Sub-rectangular post-hole aligned east to west with vertical sides and flat base, 0.48m long by 0.3m wide by 0.22m deep
642	Fill	Firm purplish-grey clay containing clay pipe and sagger waste, frequent gritty inclusions <5mm in diameter, 0.08m thick
643	Fill	Compact russet orange crushed ironstone gravel <80mm in diameter, 0.05m thick
644	Fill	Firm dark blackish-brown silty loam, 0.26m thick
645	Fill	Mixed fills machined from the base of clay extraction pit [625], below safe working level for hand excavation
646	Fill	Friable dark greyish-brown silty loam, 0.76m thick
647	Well	Shaped ironstone blocks of variable size, up to 370mm long by 150mm wide by 110mm thick, roughly cut and arranged in a non-uniform, unfinished inward face forming a circular shaft 2.2m wide

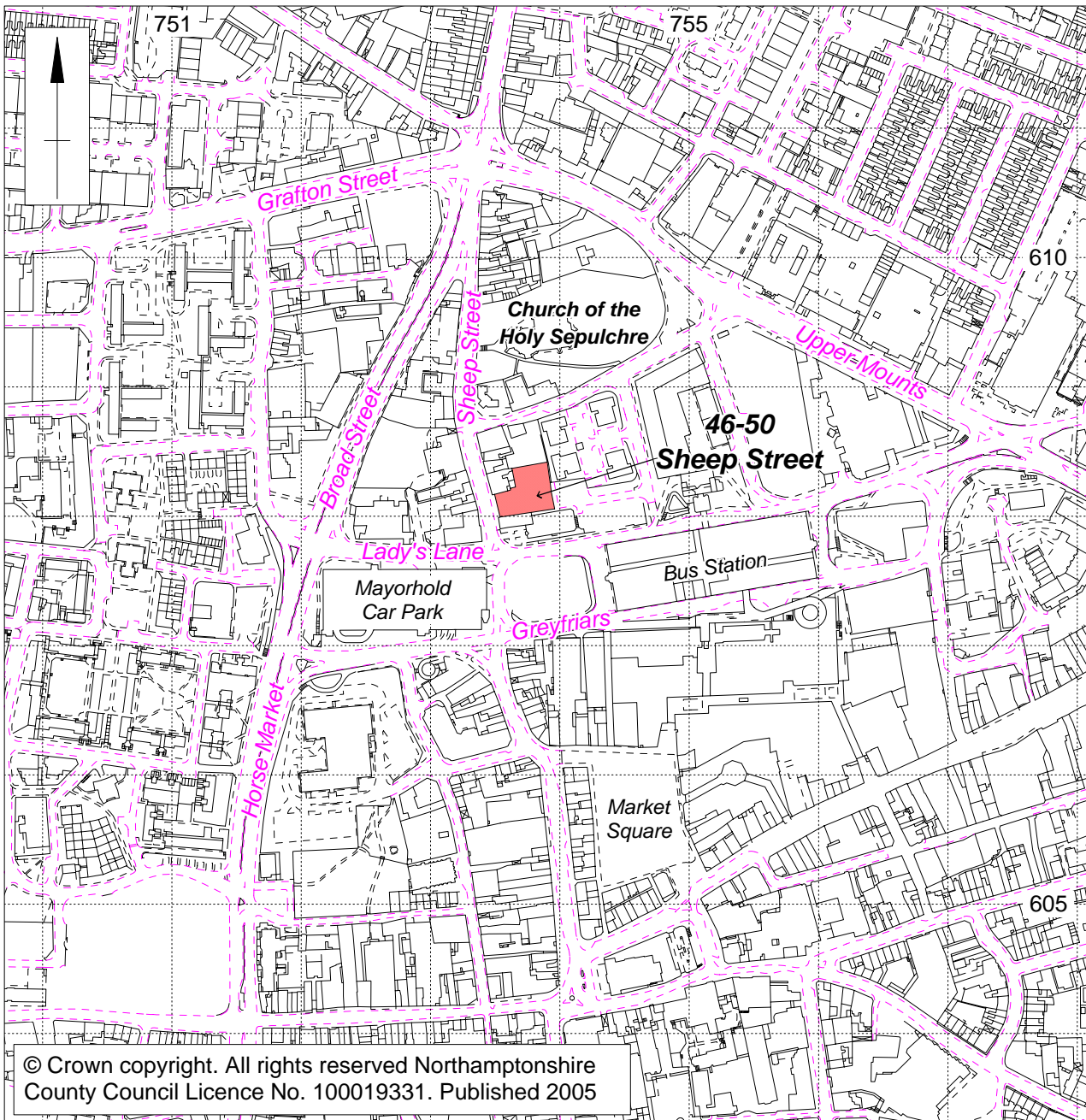
Context	Type	Description
648	Fill	Firm light brown clay loam mottled with bluish-white clay, 0.3m thick
649	Fill	Compact yellowish-brown clay silt mottled with bluish-white clay and charcoal flecks, 0.35m thick
650	Fill	Friable greyish-black silty loam with occasional charcoal and pebble inclusions, infrequent ironstone <80mm in diameter, 0.45m thick
651	Fill	Hard light brown clay loam with grey mottling, occasional pebbles <50mm in diameter, infrequent ironstone <150mm in diameter, 0.2m thick
652	Fill	Friable black silty loam with gritty inclusions, 0.5m thick
653	Fill	Firm mottled orangey-brown with patches whitish-blue clay and ironstone flecks, 0.22m thick
654	Cut	Sub-circular well pit with near vertical sides encountered during the Stage 2 evaluation works, not excavated during Stage 3 works, 3.1m in diameter
655	Layer	Same as (672)
656	Fill	Firm dark greyish-black silty clay with gritty inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.18m thick
657	Fill	Firm mid-greyish-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones <20mm in diameter, 0.15m thick
658	Fill	Firm mid-grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones <20mm in diameter, 0.23m thick
659	Cut	Partially exposed sub-circular pit with vertical sides and a flattish base, 1m wide by 0.85m deep
660	Fill	Firm dark brown clay loam mottled with grey clay and ironstone <140mm in diameter, 0.2m thick
661	Cut	Sub-circular pit with 50° sloping sides, changing abruptly to a near vertical side and reaching a broad flat base, 2.39m wide by 1m deep
662	Fill	Friable black loam with infrequent pebbles <50mm in diameter, 0.2m thick
663	Fill	Firm mid-greyish-brown sandy loam with occasional charcoal and ironstone flecks, 0.24m thick
664	Cut	Irregular shaped surface disturbance, gradual 15° slope on one side, near vertical on the opposite slope, 1.2m long by 0.67m wide by 0.24m deep
665	Fill	Compact mottled whitish-blue clay with orange and dark brown patches containing brick, ironstone and charcoal, 0.2m thick
666	Cut	Crescent shaped surface disturbance with sharp 50° sloping sides and a narrow rounded base, 0.55m wide by 0.35m deep
667	Group	Excavation reference for [670], [671], [693] and [674]
668	Fill	Firm dark orangey-brownish-grey silty clay with charcoal and ironstone flecks, 0.18m thick
669	Fill	Firm russet brown silty loam with occasional ironstone <50mm in diameter, 0.1m thick
670	Cut	Linear robber trench aligned north to south with 45° sloping sides and an irregular base on top of wall [708], 0.5m wide by 0.1m deep
671	Well	Roughly cut ironstone blocks of variable size, up to 160mm long by 150mm wide by 80mm thick, arranged in a non-uniform manner with an unfinished inward face forming a rectangular shaft 1.55m long by 1.15m wide

Context	Type	Description
672	Layer	Firm mid greyish-black silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and infrequent ironstone <40mm in diameter in a spread 0.17-0.32m thick
673	Fill	Firm mid grey gritty clay silt with orange flecks, frequent charcoal flecks and stones, 0.8m thick
674	Cut	Sub-circular pit with steep near vertical sides and a broad flattish base, 3m wide by 1.3m deep
675	Fill	Compact mottled white and greenish-brown clays, 0.4m thick
676	Group	Excavation reference for features/deposits in Room 2
677	Fill	Firm mid grey clay loam with orange flecks, 0.2m thick
678	Cut	“T”-shaped pit aligned east to west along the top edge with the extension on the north side, vertical cut sides with a flat base, 3.17m by 2.4m in size
679	Wall	Shaped ironstone blocks with roughly cut facing approximately 0.45m by 0.3m in size and 0.15m thick, un-bonded, uniform coursing, forms the initial structural element of pit [678]
680	Wall	Dark reddish-purple brick wall on the southern face of pit [678], stretcher bond held together with yellowish-white course grained mortar, a 2mm chemical residue was noted on the brick surface
681	Post pad	Brick post support seated on top of a course grey sandy mortar base, 0.43m by 0.43m and 0.2m thick
682	Fill	Friable reddish-black silty ash containing coal dust, 0.28m thick
683	Ash pit	Red brick ash pit, rectangular, 0.7m long by 0.6m wide by 0.52m deep, comprising six courses in stretcher bond on the sides and 2 courses forming the base, the inside was lined with reddish-brown plaster and slightly scorched, a diagonal slot was noted in the top
684	Fill	Friable mid-greyish brown silty clay containing large amounts of masonry rubble and 19 th century debris, 0.7m thick
685	Layer	Loose mixed yellowish-orange sandy mortar and mottled grey silty clay containing brick, ironstone and slate fragments <120mm in diameter, 0.24-0.35m thick
686	Floor	Compact mottled yellowish-orange mortar sand with black, red and grey flecks, 15-20mm thick
687	Layer	Firm dark reddish-orangey-brown silty clay with charcoal and ironstone, 0.1m thick
688	Layer	Firm dark greyish-brown silty clay containing charcoal and ironstone, 0.2m thick
689	Fill	Firm reddish-orangey-brown sandy loam, 0.15m thick
690	Cut	Rectangular post-hole with vertical sides and a flat base, 0.57m by 0.52m in plan, 0.15m deep
691	Wall	Back wall of cottage extension Room 2, one course of roughly shaped ironstone blocks up to 0.32m by 0.21m by 0.09m in size, finished outer faces, unfinished stone packing running down the middle, aligned north to south with light yellowish-orange mortar bond, 0.64m wide
692	Wall	Back wall of cottage building Room 1, three courses of masonry built in similar fashion to wall [691], 0.78m wide
693		Context voided
694		Context voided
695	Layer	Firm mid brownish-grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and ironstone <150mm in diameter, 0.22m thick

Context	Type	Description
696	Layer	Firm black silty clay with frequent charcoal patches, not excavated
697	Cut	Corridor floor 2.4m long by 1m wide on south side of Room 2 opens out into rectangular floor area of Room 1, 3.3m long by 2.7m wide, 15-20mm deep
698	Fill	Firm orangey-grey silty clay with charcoal flecks, 0.1m thick
699	Fill	Compact greenish-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and ironstone <50mm in diameter, 0.25m thick
700	Fill	Friable black silty clay, 0.1m thick
701	Cut	Sub-circular pit with 40-50° sloping sides and concave base, 1.4m wide by 0.5m deep
702	Fill	Compact greenish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.4m thick
703	Cut	Circular pit with sharp sloping sides and a broad concave base, 1.4m wide by 0.4m deep
704	Fill	Firm mid-orangey-brown sandy loam containing small rounded stones <30mm in diameter and charcoal flecks, 0.4m deep
705	Fill	Firm mid-greyish-brown silty clay containing rounded pebbles <30mm in diameter and charcoal flecks, 0.24m thick
706	Cut	Circular pit with slightly uneven sides, sloping gently towards a broad flat base, 3.04m wide by 0.7m deep
707	Fill	Firm greyish-black silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, 0.1m thick
708	Wall	Roughly shaped, unfinished, ironstone blocks 0.22m by 0.16m by 0.12m in size, no bonding material, forms a corner around well [671], clear signs of robbing, one course surviving, similar arrangement to wall [691], 0.78m wide
709	Layer	Same as (672)
710	Fill	Compact mottled reddish-brown and greyish-black clay with occasional charcoal flecks and ironstone fragments, 0.21m thick
711	Layer	Firm mid-orangey-brown silty clay containing ironstone <250mm in diameter, plaster and charcoal, 0.12m thick
712	Wall	Northern wall of cottage extension Room 2, similar to wall [691]
713	Fill	Firm mid brownish-grey clay loam containing mixed stones <30mm in diameter and charcoal flecks, 0.36m thick
714	Cut	Sub-elliptical pit with gently sloping concave sides and a broad flat base, 1.63m wide by 0.36m deep
715	Layer	Firm dark greenish-brown silty clay containing burnt stone, ironstone and charcoal, 0.27m thick
716	Layer	Compact mid-orangey-brown silty clay with ironstone fragments, 0.13m thick
717		Context voided
718	Layer	Same as (672)
719	Layer	Compact orangey-brownish-grey silty clay containing frequent ironstone <140mm in diameter, 0.14m thick
720	Fill	Firm mid grayish-brown silty loam with occasional charcoal flecks and ironstone gravel, 0.42m thick
721	Fill	Firm mid orangey-brown sandy loam with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.12m thick
722	Fill	Compact dark grayish-brown silty clay with large ironstone fragments <250mm, 0.18m thick

Context	Type	Description
723	Doorway	Ironstone threshold set into wall [691], complete with hinge stone and iron bracket, 0.8m wide
724	Fill	Firm dark blackish-brown silty loam containing charcoal and small angular gravel, 0.1m thick
725	Cut	Sub-circular pit with near vertical sides, 2.5m long by 1.5m wide, excavated to 1.35m depth
726	Fill	Firm black silty clay containing frequent charcoal patches <50mm in diameter, 0.3m thick
727	Cut	Sub-circular pit approximately 0.9m in diameter and 0.3m deep with steep concave sides and rounded base
728	Fill	Firm light brown silty clay containing few gravels <50mm in diameter, 0.15m thick
729	Fill	Firm blackish-grey silty clay containing occasional gravels <50mm in diameter, 0.3m thick
730	Fill	Compact brown clay loam containing fragments of shaped ironstone pieces <150mm in diameter, 0.4m thick
731	Fill	Firm orangey-brown clay containing gravels <50mm in diameter, 0.25m thick
732	Fill	Friable black silty clay with charcoal flecks, 0.05m thick
733	Fill	Firm mottled greyish-brown clay with occasional whitish-orange flecks, gravel <50mm in diameter and infrequent ironstone fragments <100mm, 0.4m thick
734	Fill	Firm mottled grey clay containing ironstone and yellowish-white clay flecks, 0.25m thick
735	Fill	Firm mid grayish-brown silty clay with frequent ironstone fragments and occasional burnt stone <100mm in diameter, moderate charcoal flecks, 0.5m thick
736	Cut	Large rectangular pit, possible medieval cellar, not aligned with the frontage and partially extending outside the property to the south, near vertical sides, broad flat base, 5.5m wide by 1.25m deep
737	Fill	Friable light purplish-grey ashy silt clay with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.08m thick
738	Fill	Compact mid-orangey-brown silty clay with frequent ironstone fragments <250mm in diameter, charcoal flecks and patches of white clay <50mm in diameter, 0.28m thick
739	Fill	Firm dark grayish-brown silty clay with ironstone gravel, 0.13m thick
740	Fill	Compact mottled yellowish-brown silty clay with frequent ironstone gravel and charcoal flecks, not excavated for safety reasons
741	Cut	Sub-circular pit partially exposed in excavation area, 1.5m diameter, not excavated for safety reasons
742	Cut	Irregular shaped sub-rectangular beam slot supporting wall [712], sharp sloping sides, flat base, 0.7m wide by 0.12m deep
743	Cut	Irregular sub-circular pit with gently sloping concave sides and rounded base, 0.62m wide by 0.24m deep
744		Context voided
745	Layer	Firm mid-orangey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and ironstone gravel, 0.23m thick
746	Cut	Sub-circular pit aligned roughly east to west, gently sloping concave sides, flattish base, 4.6m long by 2.3m wide, 0.48m deep

Context	Type	Description
747	Fill	Firm mid brown clay loam with orange tint, infrequent charcoal flecks and ironstone fragments <100mm in diameter, 0.09m thick
748	Fill	Firm mid brown orangey-yellow clay with charcoal flecks, 0.08m thick
749	Fill	Compact orangey-yellow clay, 0.19m thick
750	Cut	Irregular shaped post-hole with vertical sides and a flat, slightly sloping, base, 0.22m wide by 0.19m deep
751	Fill	Firm mid brown clayey loam containing charcoal flecks and ironstone gravel, 0.26m thick
752	Cut	Irregular shaped pit, concave sloping sides at 40°, broad rounded base, 2.88m wide by 0.75m deep
753	Fill	Firm mid brownish-orange clayey loam with charcoal flecks, 0.34m thick
754	Fill	Firm dark brown clayey loam, 0.44m thick
755	Fill	Firm mid brownish-grey clayey loam containing mixed gravels, 0.23m thick
756	Fill	Same as (738)
757	Fill	Same as (768)
758	Fill	Firm dark mottled brown silty clay with purplish ashy patches and infrequent charcoal flecks, 0.23m thick
759	Fill	Firm mid-brownish-orange clayey loam, 0.23m thick
760	Fill	Firm mid-brown clayey loam with orangey-yellow tinge, 0.37m thick
761	Fill	Firm mid-brown clay with mottled yellow clay patches, frequent charcoal flecks and grey ash, 0.17m thick
762	Fill	Firm mid-brown clayey loam containing mixed gravel, 0.37m thick
763	Fill	Firm purplish-grey silty clay and ash containing charcoal flecks, 0.03m thick
764	Cut	Irregular shaped pit, vaguely sub-circular, 35-40° sloping sides, rounded base, 2.74m wide by 0.89m deep
765	Fill	Firm light brown clayey loam with orangey-grey mottling containing coarse gravels, 0.19m thick
766	Fill	Firm dark brown silty clay with shelly inclusions and charcoal flecks, 0.2m thick
767	Fill	Firm mid brown clayey loam with orangey tinge, infrequent charcoal flecks, 0.18m thick
768	Fill	Firm mid-greyish-brown sandy clay, 0.51m thick
769	Fill	Firm mid-brown clayey loam with orangey tinge containing infrequent charcoal flecks and ironstone gravel, 0.58m thick
770	Fill	Firm mid-brown clayey loam containing mixed gravels, 0.1m thick
771	Cut	Sub-circular pit aligned north-east to south-west, shallow concave sloping sides at 30°, broad concave base, 2.03m wide by 0.23m deep
772	Natural	Light bluish-white estuarine clay



Scale 1:5000

Fig. 1

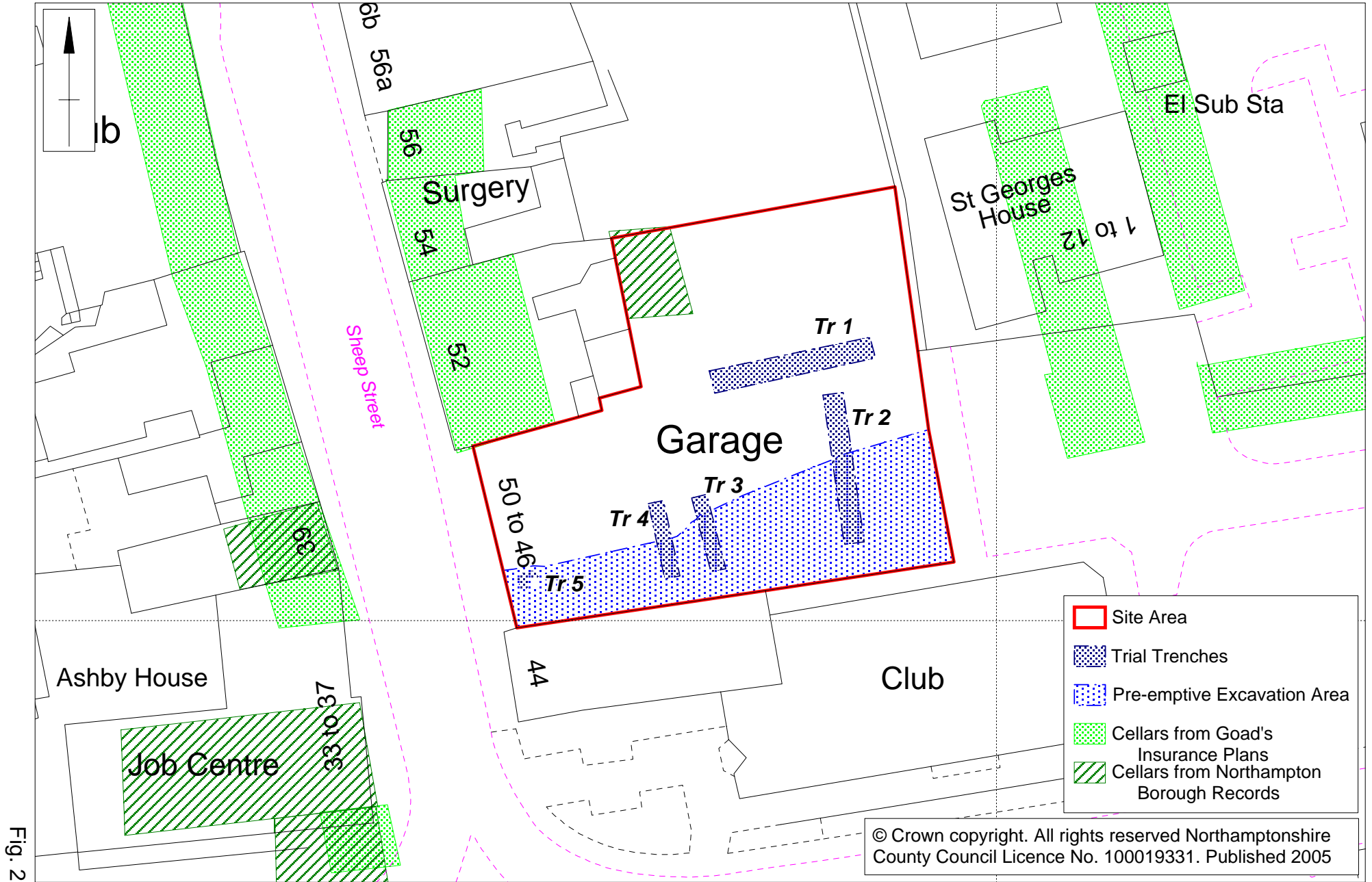


Fig. 2



**Northamptonshire
County Council**

Northamptonshire Archaeology

The Archaeology of 46-50 Sheep Street

Northampton

2003-2004



Jim Brown

November 2005

Report 05/134

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Extent of Study Area

Fig. 3

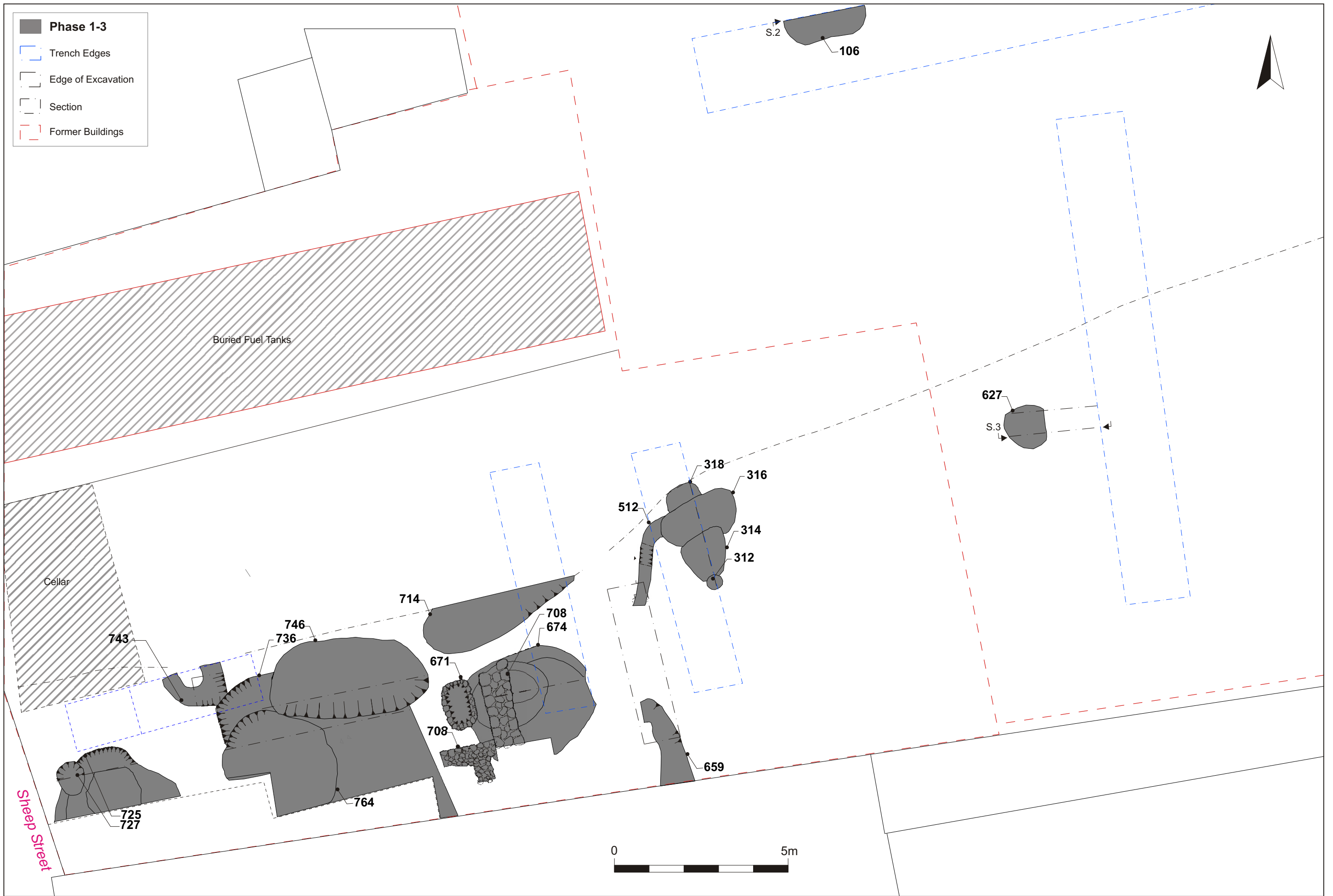
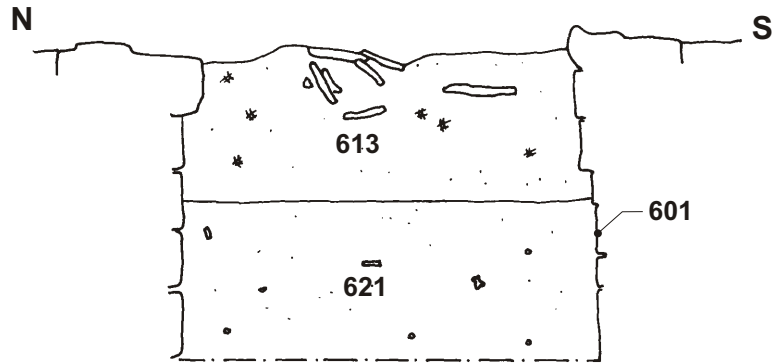


Fig. 4

46-50 Sheep St. Northampton

Section 1

83mOD



Section 2

82mOD

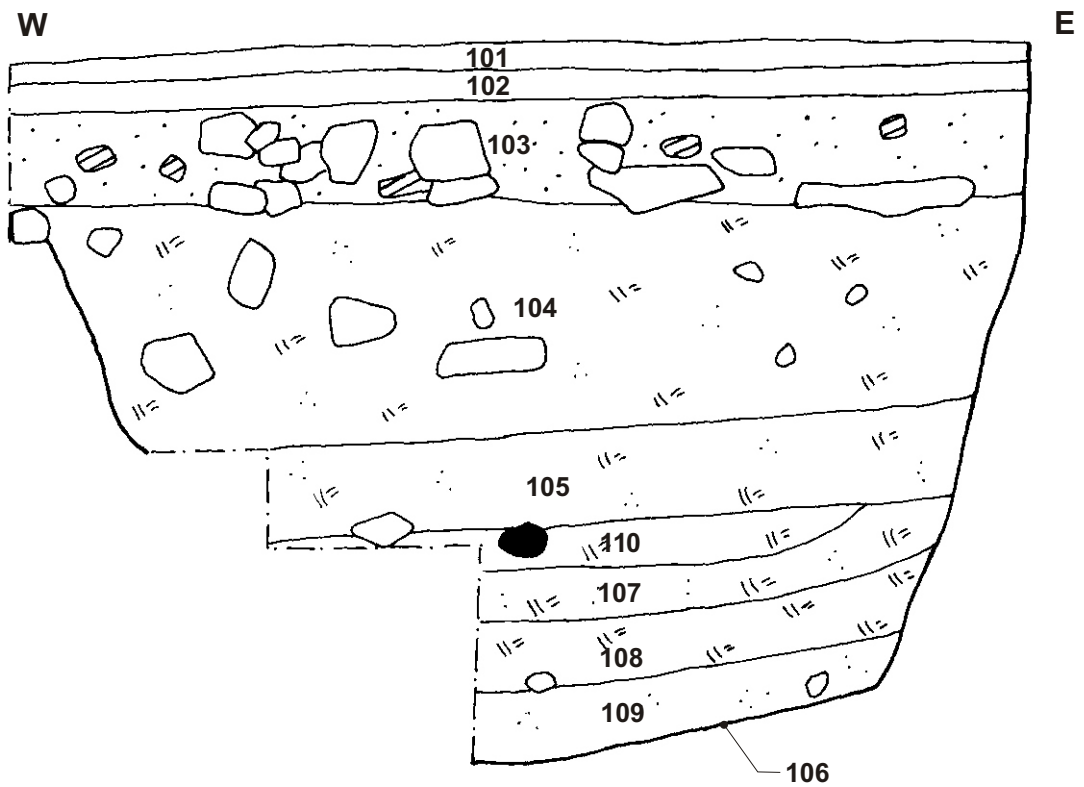
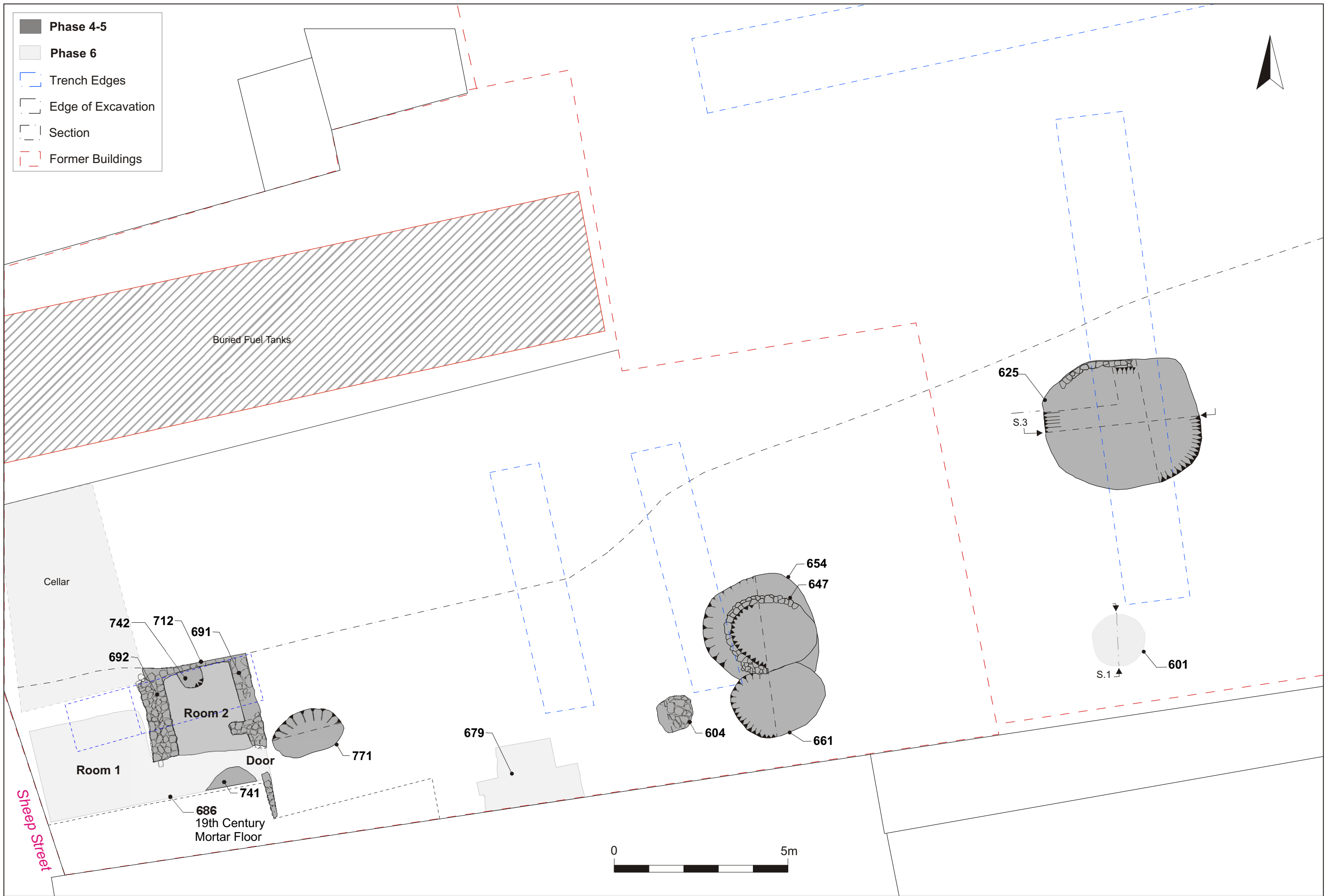


Fig. 5



Scale 1:100

Fig. 6

Composite section of 46 Sheep Street and sectional elevation of premises at 44 Sheep Street

-  1937 Garage
-  Post-medieval Extension
-  Post-medieval Cottage

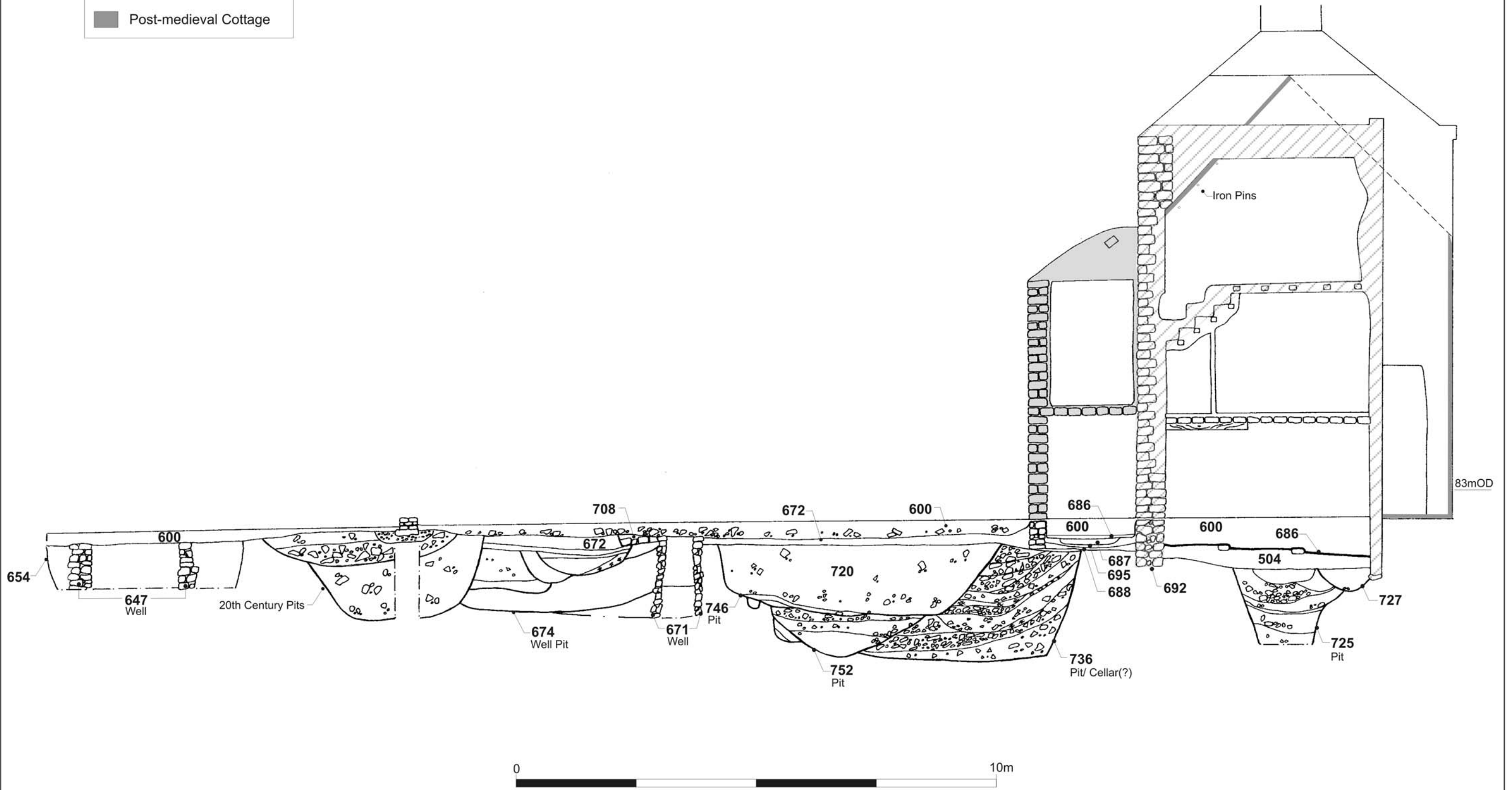


Fig. 7

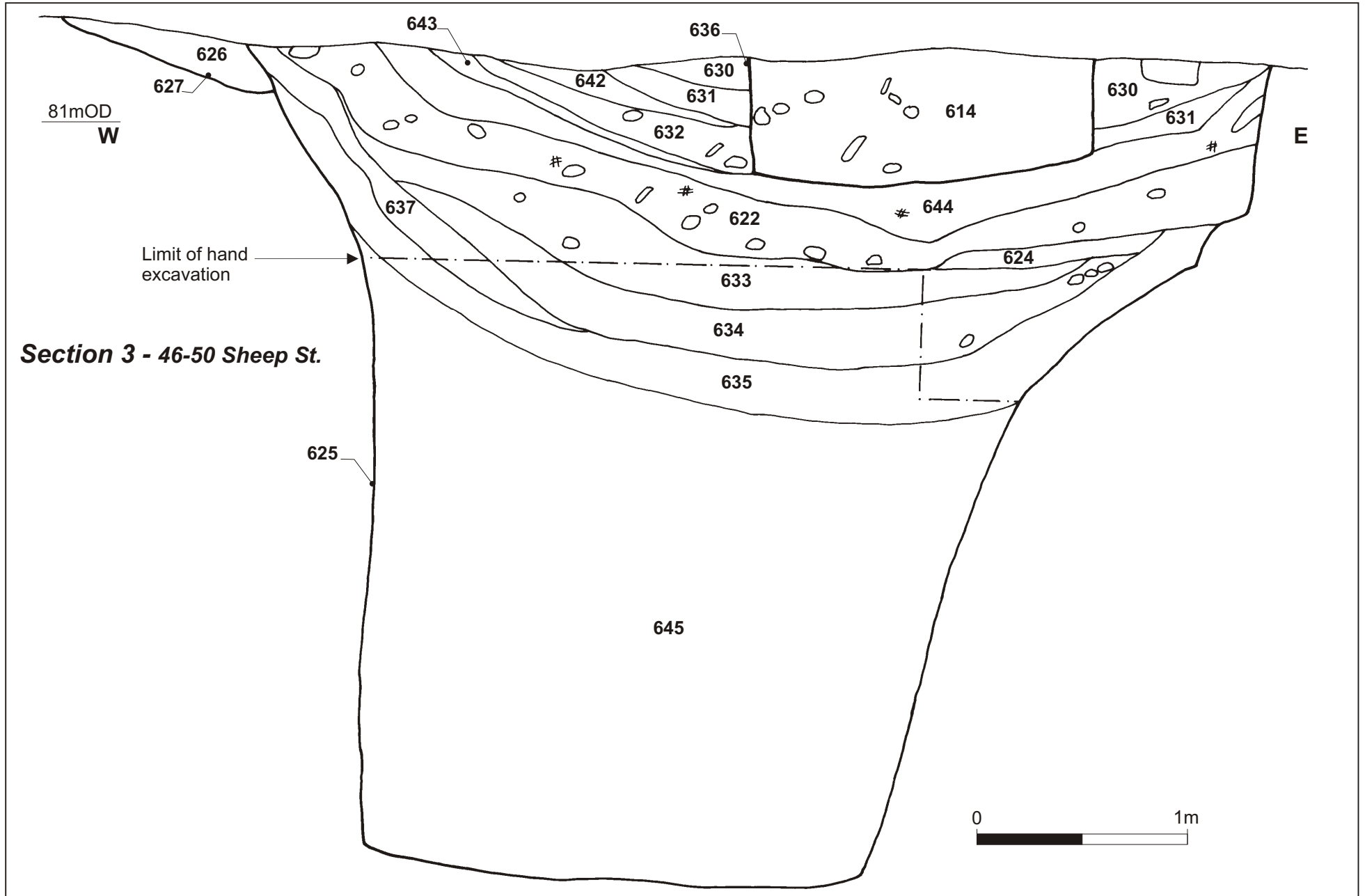
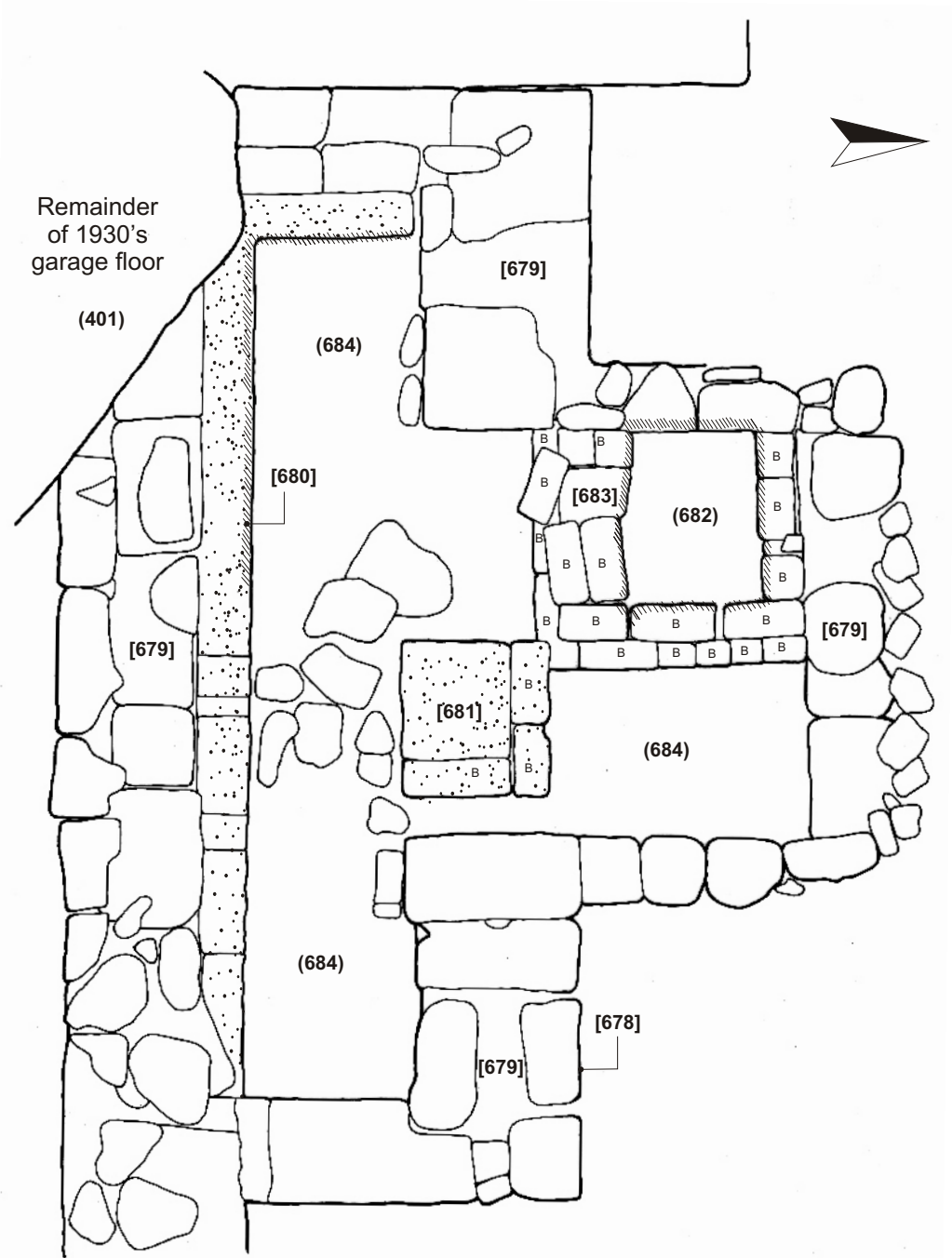


Fig. 8

Plan of stoking pit



- [B] Brick
- [Stippled] Brick with mortar
- [Hatched] Scorching
- [Irregular shapes] Ironstone

Fig. 9



Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3



Plate 4



Plate 5



Plate 6



Plate 7