

Witham Archaeology

A Report to Mr & Mrs Ven

April 2019



THORPE CASTLE HOUSE, THORPE WATERVILLE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

C. MOULIS

THORPE CASTLE HOUSE, THORPE WATERVILLE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Site Code: ENN109393
Scheduled Monument Consent: Ref. S00210700
NGR 502250 281400
Oasis ID.: withamar1-348575

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

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THORPE WATERVILLE HOUSE, THORPE WATERVILLE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Thorpe Castle House, Thorpe Waterville, Northamptonshire which lies within the bounds of the Scheduled Monument of Thorpe Castle. Owing to the high archaeological potential of the site the Assistant Archaeological Adviser to Northamptonshire County Council and the Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Historic England requested a trial trench evaluation to provide information in support of a proposed planning application and as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent.

A single 10m long trench was excavated within the footprint of a proposed extension to an existing modern garage block located 20m east of Thorpe Castle House. The investigation revealed that archaeological deposits of possible medieval date were present from around 0.4m below existing ground level down to at least 1.1m. Below that level waterlogging site conditions limited further investigation, but it is possible that the proposed development area lies within a large cut feature or a substantial undulation in the natural topography. The deposits accumulated in the hollow were truncated by a north-west to south-east aligned ditch, and a larger cut interpreted as the remains of a pond. A pond is recorded at this location on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.

Finds recovered from the investigation comprised 10 sherds of pottery and seven fragments of animal bone. The pottery included sherds of Roman, early to middle Saxon, medieval and post medieval date. Most of the pottery was recovered as single sherds from individual contexts which, along with the mixed date range, indicates that much of the material could be residual.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken by Witham Archaeology on the site of a proposed extension to a modern garage block located approximately 20m to the east of Thorpe Castle House, a Grade II Listed Building. Approximately 30m to the north of the garage stands a Grade I Listed Building now used as a barn but thought to be the surviving remains of the great hall of the castle. Both listed buildings stand to the east of earthwork remains which may mark the site of a medieval moat. A recent geophysical survey identified anomalies within the moat which may represent other masonry structures associated with the castle. Outside the moated area and to the east of the barn the survey identified remains which may mark the position of a gatehouse.

Owing to the high archaeological potential of the site the Assistant Archaeological Adviser to Northamptonshire County Council and the Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Historic England requested a trial trench evaluation to provide information in support of a proposed planning application and as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent.

To comply with this request, Mr and Mrs Ven commissioned Witham Archaeology to compile a Written Scheme of Works (hereafter WSI) for the trial trenching, designed to comply with the usual requirements of the local planning authority. Witham Archaeology undertook the trial trenching work on 4th March 2019, in accordance with the WSI, as approved by the Assistant Archaeological Adviser to Northamptonshire County Council.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Witham Archaeology cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists.

2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (see Figs. 1 & 2)

Thorpe Waterville is a village within the civil parish of Thorpe Achurch and is located approximately 16km south-east of Corby and 20km south-west of Peterborough in the administrative district of East Northamptonshire (Figure 1). The proposed development site is centred on NGR 502250 281397, on the south side of the village (Figure 2).

The settlement lies in the valley of the River Nene, immediately to the east of a loop in the watercourse. The proposed development comprises a 64 square metre area for an extension to an existing detached garage at Thorpe Castle House, located off Thorpe Road on the south side of the village (Figure 3. Plate 1).

The site lies on ground gently sloping down to the south, at approximately 27m AOD. The underlying geology consists of Cornbrash Formation limestone and Alluvium (BGS Sheet 171; Northampton 1989 edition). Deposits of overlying alluvium and alluvial sand and gravel lie to the south and west.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

It is thought that Thorpe Waterville was assessed with Aschurch at the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 (Open Domesday). The first element of the place-name is of Anglo-Scandinavian origin and usually indicates a small hamlet or farm, often secondary to a larger village. The de Waterville family held the manor at Domesday and it likely that the place-name derives from this name (VCH).

The Grade II* listed parish church of St. John the Baptist is in the northern part of the parish in the settlement of Achurch.

Thorpe Waterville Castle was a fortified medieval manor house constructed at the beginning of the 14th century by Walter Langton, the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield (Steane, 1974). It is mentioned in 1307, after the forfeiture of his lands (VCH). It has been proposed that a moated manor was constructed at the site by Ascelin de Waterville in the 12th Century.

The Northamptonshire County Council Historic Environment Record (NCCHER) contains several records relating to the monument. The castle (NCCHER Ref. 2247/1) passed through many hands, including reversion to the crown following the attainder of some owners. In 1461 it was held for the Lancastrian cause against Edward IV, who ordered Sir John Wenlock to besiege it with three canon. It is thought to have been largely destroyed during this siege, although a constable was still appointed as late as 1485. When Leland saw the castle in the 1530s, he saw only ruins.

The site of the castle is protected as a nationally important Scheduled Monument (HHL 1003643) (HER Ref. 2247/1) (County No. 136). The only extant masonry structure comprises Castle Barn, the former great hall of the residence, located approximately 30m north of the development area (see Plate 1). The hall was long ago converted into a barn and is now a Grade 1 Listed Building (HER Ref 2247/1/9). The barn stands to the east of the remains of a moat defining an enclosure measuring approximately 85m from north to south and 80m from west to east. Despite previous suggestion that the feature could have originated from quarrying activities (RCHME, 1975) recent geophysical survey has confirmed the presence of masonry structures within the moated enclosure (Walford 2009). Lidar mapping would also appear to confirm that the feature is a square moat abutting a watercourse to the west (Fig. 2)

Thorpe Castle House (HER Ref 2247/1/10), located 20m west of the development area, is thought to have origins as part of the medieval manor but is mainly of mid 7th century date with 19th and 20th century restorations.

Excavations on the site in 1929-30 revealed a rectangular building measuring 18m x 11m with 3m thick walls. The building has been interpreted as a possible hall, but its accurate location is unknown.

A watching brief undertaken during excavations for the installation of a septic tank to the west of Thorpe Castle house in 2006 identified deposits which are thought to represent post medieval backfilling of the eastern arm of the medieval moat (Foard-Colby 2006).

In 2009 archaeological monitoring undertaken during stripping for the laying of a new patio to the west of Thorpe Castle House did not reveal any archaeological deposits. Monitoring of boreholes excavated during underpinning works to the south of the detached garage, immediately adjacent to the present investigation, established that the water table was very high, and that alluvium was likely to overlie cornbrash in this part of the site (Soden, 2009). An archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2015 in advance of development on the west side of Thorpe Castle House identified deposits containing medieval material interpreted as the upper fills of a moat (Brocklehurst 2015).

4.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND

In response to a proposal for development at the site the Assistant Archaeological Adviser of Northamptonshire County Council advised that an archaeological evaluation would be required to support a planning application. As the site is located within the bounds of a Scheduled Monument, the Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Historic England advised that Scheduled Monument Consent would be required to carry out the evaluation. Consent was been granted subject to the conditions detailed in a letter of 13th February 2019 (Ref S00210700). Condition (iii) required that a Written Scheme of Investigation be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by Historic England. All requirements were fulfilled before commencement of the fieldwork.

5.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The principal objectives of the project, as set out in a Witham Archaeology specification of 19th February 2019, were to:

- *provide information on the presence/absence, nature, date and quality of survival of archaeological deposits and remains which might be contained within the site, at the depth of proposed construction disturbance, and to assess the importance of such remains in terms of their local, regional and national context.*
- *assess the possible scale of development impact on any remains and provide information which might influence development design so that impact on any remains can be avoided or minimised.*
- *provide information that will allow the local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy for preserving archaeological remains and make an informed and reasoned decision on a planning application.*
- *provide site specific archaeological information which (if necessary) would allow for the design and integration of timing and funding of any further archaeological work (or other mitigating strategy) which might be required in advance of or during any subsequent development programme.*
- *produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum and from which the potential for further study and academic research could be assessed.*
- *provide information for accession to the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (HER).*

6.0 METHODOLOGY

The trench was located in accordance with the plan included in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) approved by the local authority Planning Archaeologist and the Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Historic England. The western end, however, was offset to the south (within the extension footprint) at the request of the client in order to avoid damage to a tree. The most recent deposits were removed mechanically, using a wheeled digger fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was undertaken under archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation was discontinued when archaeological deposits were exposed, or when undisturbed natural deposits were revealed. Exposed surfaces, both vertical and horizontal, were then cleaned by hand to define the archaeological remains.

Potential archaeological features were further investigated by manual excavation in line with the sampling guidelines outlined in the WSI.

A record of the investigations was compiled through:

- Notes detailing the progress of archaeological fieldwork.
- Individual written descriptions of archaeological contexts made on pro-forma recording sheets and indexed appropriately.
- Measured section drawings showing specific archaeological contexts as well as general stratigraphic sequences, produced at scales 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriately.
- Measured plans of archaeological contexts (individual and/or multiple) at scale 1:20
- Sequences of colour digital and black and white 35mm film photographs showing individual archaeological features and overall site circumstances.

The trenches, the features and the sample hand-excavated slots were located using survey grade GPS equipment, referenced to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

7.0 RESULTS (Fig. 4)

The results of the investigations are described below, with reference to numbers assigned in the field to the various archaeological contexts. The numbers in square brackets refer to cut features, whereas those in parentheses describe deposits. Appendix 1, the Context Summary, provides full descriptions of the contexts.

The maximum recorded depth of deposits within the trench was 1.43m from modern ground level, determined by using a hand-auger from the base of the trench. At this depth a hard (stone) obstruction was encountered and the auger would not penetrate further. Probing elsewhere also encountered obstructions at varying levels and indicated frequent stone inclusions in the underlying deposits. Immediately above the deepest obstruction, up to around 1.1m below modern ground level, the deposits were waterlogged and could not be recovered with the auger. The earliest deposit recorded was a dark olive-grey gritty sandy clay (018) which was at least 0.1m thick with an upper boundary located around 1m below the modern ground surface (Figure 5, Section 1). Deposit (018) was sealed by mid-light bluish grey clay (017), 0.12m thick. Overlying (018) which was a 0.1m thick, mid brownish grey sandy clay (003) with frequent small limestone fragments which yielded a single sherd of 11th to 12th century pottery. Above (003) was a mid greyish brown (002) sandy clay with small fragments of limestone. The layer was 0.22m thick. A single sherd of residual 2nd to 4th century Roman pottery was retrieved from this deposit.

At the western end of the trench, dark grey deposit (020) was revealed in the base of a later ditch and is probably the same as deposit (018) recorded in the auger borehole within the eastern half of the trench. Layer (020) was sealed by 0.15m thick mixed deposit of mid orange and dark grey sandy clay (009) and sub-angular limestone fragments from which a sherd of early or middle Saxon pottery (Figure 5, Section 2. Plate 5) was recovered. Deposit (019), recorded on the western side of later Ditch [006], was a continuation of the same layer. Layers (009) and (019) could have been same as (003) in the eastern half of the trench although the composition of the layers was not identical. Deposit (009) was sealed by mid greyish brown sandy clay (021), which included frequent small sub-angular limestone fragments and was up to 0.25m thick. Deposit (021) may have been the same as (002) in the east side of the trench. To the west, deposit (019) was sealed by dark brownish grey clayey sand (008) and mixed light grey and by mid brownish grey sandy clay (007). Pottery of 10th to 12th century date was recovered from (008), and a single sherd of 6th to 9th century pottery was recovered from (007).

Towards the western end of the trench, deposit (008) was truncated by a steep-sided north-west to south-east aligned ditch [006] which was 1.17m wide by 0.55m deep (Figure 5, Section 2. Plate 5). Three sherds of pottery of 11th to 12th century date and seven fragments of animal bone (Appendix C) were recovered from its fill of mid-dark brownish grey sandy clay (005). Deposit (003), within the eastern half of the trench, was truncated by a large feature [016] interpreted as a shallow-sided pond or depression (Figure 5, Section 1. Plates 2 and 3). Ground water was encountered at approximately 0.8m below modern ground level, and further excavation below that level immediately became waterlogged (Figure 5, Section 1A. Plate 4). The earliest fill recorded within [016] was stony mid greyish brown sandy clay (015), above

which gritty dark grey sandy clay (014) may have been a topsoil formed within the depression left by the infilled pond. Deposit (014) was sealed by mixed mid greyish brown sandy clay and limestone deposit (004), from which a single sherd of 12th to 15th century pottery was recovered. Above (014) which lay very dark brownish grey sandy clay (013) with moderate small sub-angular limestone fragments.

In the western part of the trench, sealing the fill of ditch [006], mid-dark brown sandy clay (010) included frequent small limestone fragments and pebbles, and small inclusions of light bluish-grey clay which indicated that it may have been redeposited, possibly during works relating to construction of the modern garage (Figure 5, Section 2. Plate 5). A single sherd of mid 17th to mid 18th century pottery was recovered from (010). Towards the western end of Section 1, deposit (012) was a continuation of the same layer (Figure 5. Plate 2). The eastern edge of deposit (012) was sealed by (011), which comprised mid reddish-brown clayey sand with frequent limestone fragments and brick fragments, and was interpreted as a dumped levelling layer over the area of former pond or depression [016]. The deposit contained 20th century iron objects including door fittings. The existing topsoil, a soft dark brown sandy clay (001), around 0.3m thick, was the most recent context recorded.

8.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

A small quantity of pottery amounting to a total of 10 sherds was recovered, mainly occurring as single sherds in various contexts. In the absence of more comprehensive and coherent assemblages, the precise dating of features remains inconclusive, and there is a strong possibility that much of the material is residual. Nevertheless, the presence of Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery indicates some level of activity during these periods in the area. Given the general rarity of early to middle Saxon pottery, the potential for associated remains in the area is relatively high.

Investigation of the deep deposits recorded as contexts (020) and (018) was limited by waterlogging and spatial restraints. Nevertheless, the results of the trenching demonstrated the presence of archaeological deposits of potentially medieval date down to at least 1.1m below present ground level. The earliest deposit appeared to slope down gently from west to east, suggesting either that it was following uneven natural topography, or that the deposit was a fill in a substantial cut feature, the dimensions of which would include much if not all of the proposed development area. Subsequent clayey and stony deposits could therefore represent either further fills in the postulated large cut feature, or early levelling and landscaping.

Near the western end of the investigation, the earlier deposits were truncated by north-west to south-east aligned ditch [006] which contained a fill from which pottery of 10th to 12th century date was recovered. However, as the ditch truncated a much larger feature of probable medieval date, it is possible that the pottery is residual and the ditch is of a later period.

A much larger area of truncation extended throughout the eastern part of the trench, in the form of cut [016] which was at least 4.7m by 2.35m in plan. The location of the feature approximately correlated with a small pond recorded on the First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1885 (Figure 6). As the feature contained recent material in its upper fill it must have survived as a hollow well into 20th century. It seems possible that pond [016] was formed in a larger pre-existing hollow. Light blue-grey clayey material, perhaps derived from redeposited natural clay, in context (010) indicated an episode of more recent disturbance and levelling, possibly associated with construction of the existing modern garage block. Modern disturbance was recorded down to approximately 0.4m below existing ground level.

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Witham Archaeology would like to thank Mr and Mrs Ven for commissioning the fieldwork and this report, and for their interest and cooperation in the execution of the fieldwork. Witham Archaeology also acknowledge and appreciate the contributions of Dr Andy Hammon, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, and of Liz Mordue, the Assistant Archaeological Adviser to Northamptonshire County Council, who approved the Written Scheme of Works and monitored the fieldwork.

10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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19th February 2019

11.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS

11.1 Project Information

SITE CODE: ENN109393

HER EVENT NO.: ENN109393

PLANNING APPLICATION No.: pre-application

SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT: Ref S00210700

FIELD OFFICER: C. Moulis

NGR: 502250 281400

CIVIL PARISH: Thorpe Achurch

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 4th March 2019

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Trial Trench Evaluation

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Mr & Mrs Ven

11.2 Archive Details

PRESENT LOCATION: Witham Archaeology Ltd, 2 High Street, Ruskington, Lincolnshire, NG34 9DT

FINAL LOCATION: Northamptonshire County Council Archaeological Store

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: ENN109393

ACCESSION DATE: TBC

The Site Archive Comprises:

Context Register	1 Sheet
Context Records	21 Sheets
Section Register	1 Sheet
Section Drawings at Scale [var.]	2 Sheets Drawing Film
Black and White photographs	6 Shots (18 exposures)
Digital Photographs	6 Shots (18 exposures)
Daily Record Sheets	1 Sheet

It is intended that transfer of the archive in accordance with current published requirements will be undertaken following completion of this project.

COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1: General view of investigation area, looking north north-east



Plate 2: Western end of Section 1, looking north



Plate 3: Eastern end of Section 1, looking north



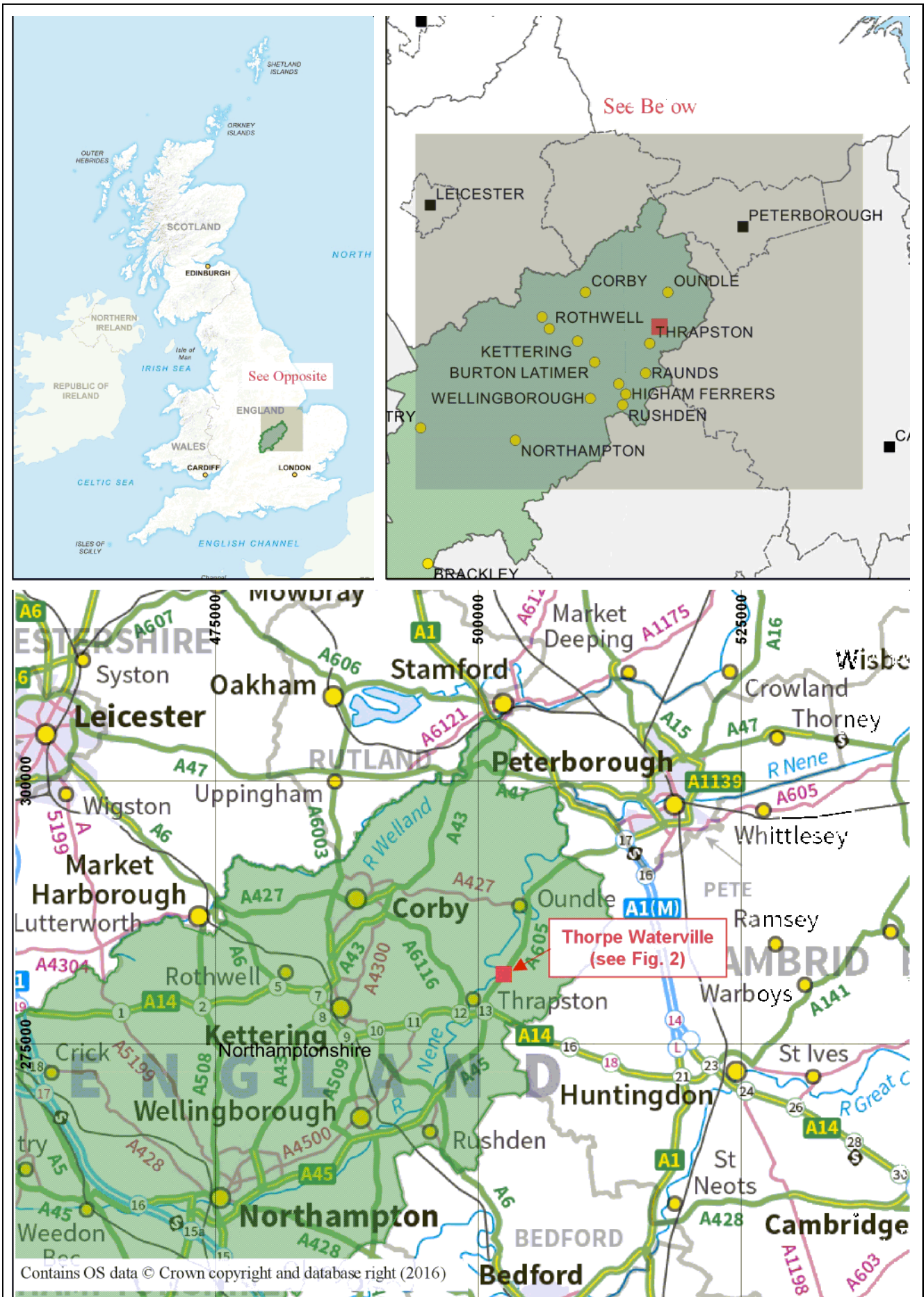
Plate 4: Section 1A (lower step), looking north

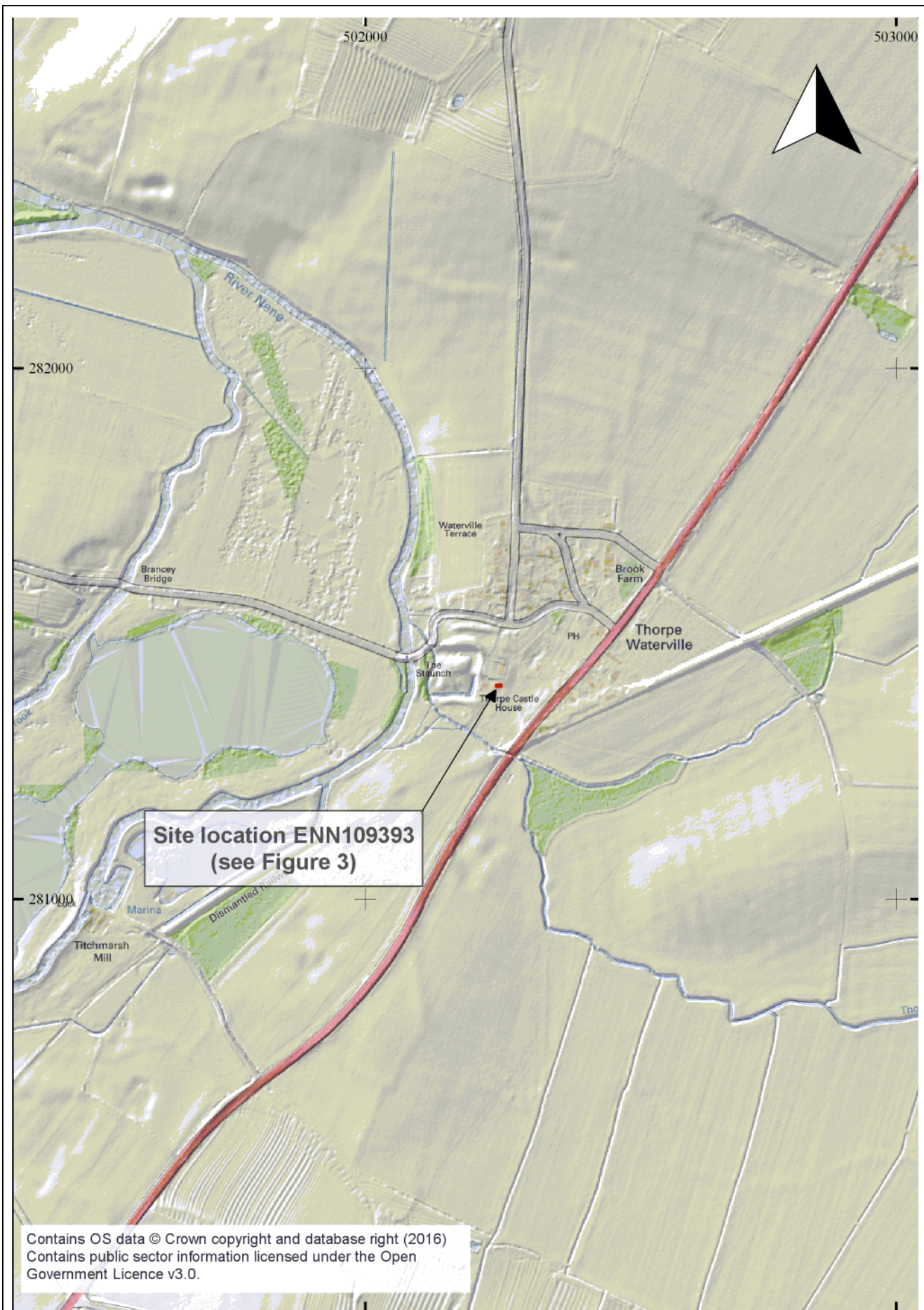


Plate 5: Section 2, looking north



Plate 6: Backfilling the trench, looking north





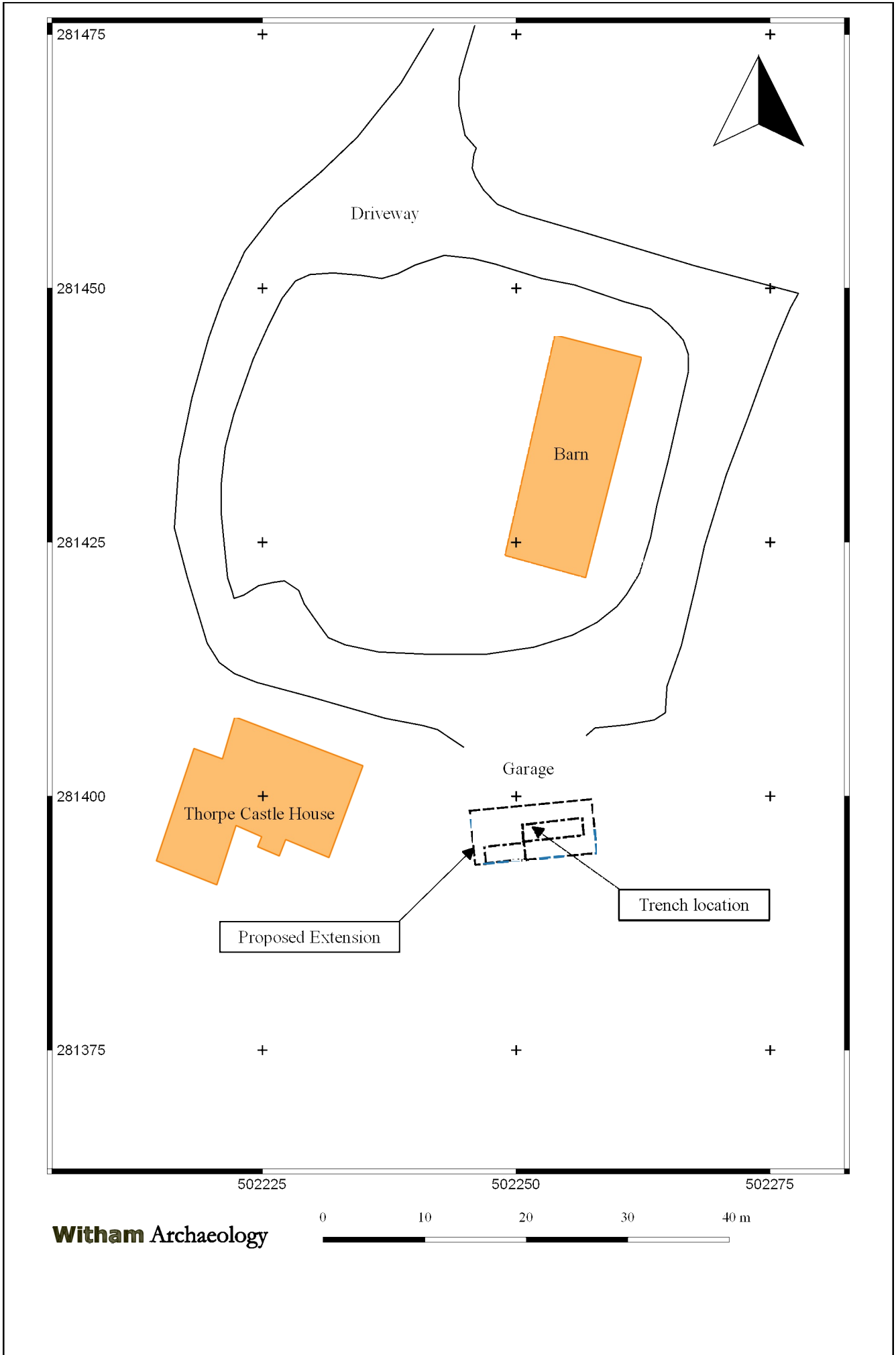
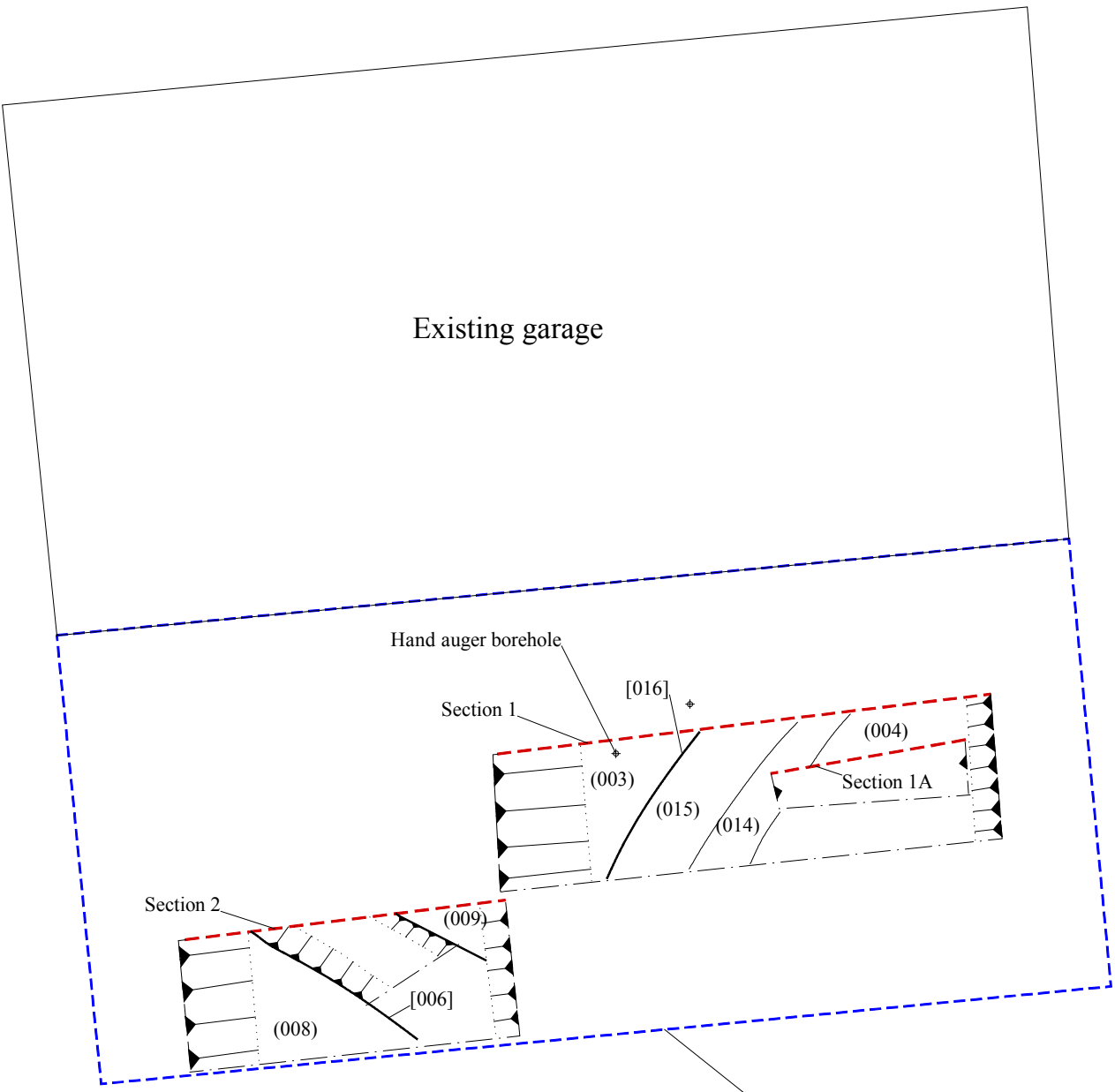


Figure 3. Site plan. 1:500 at A4

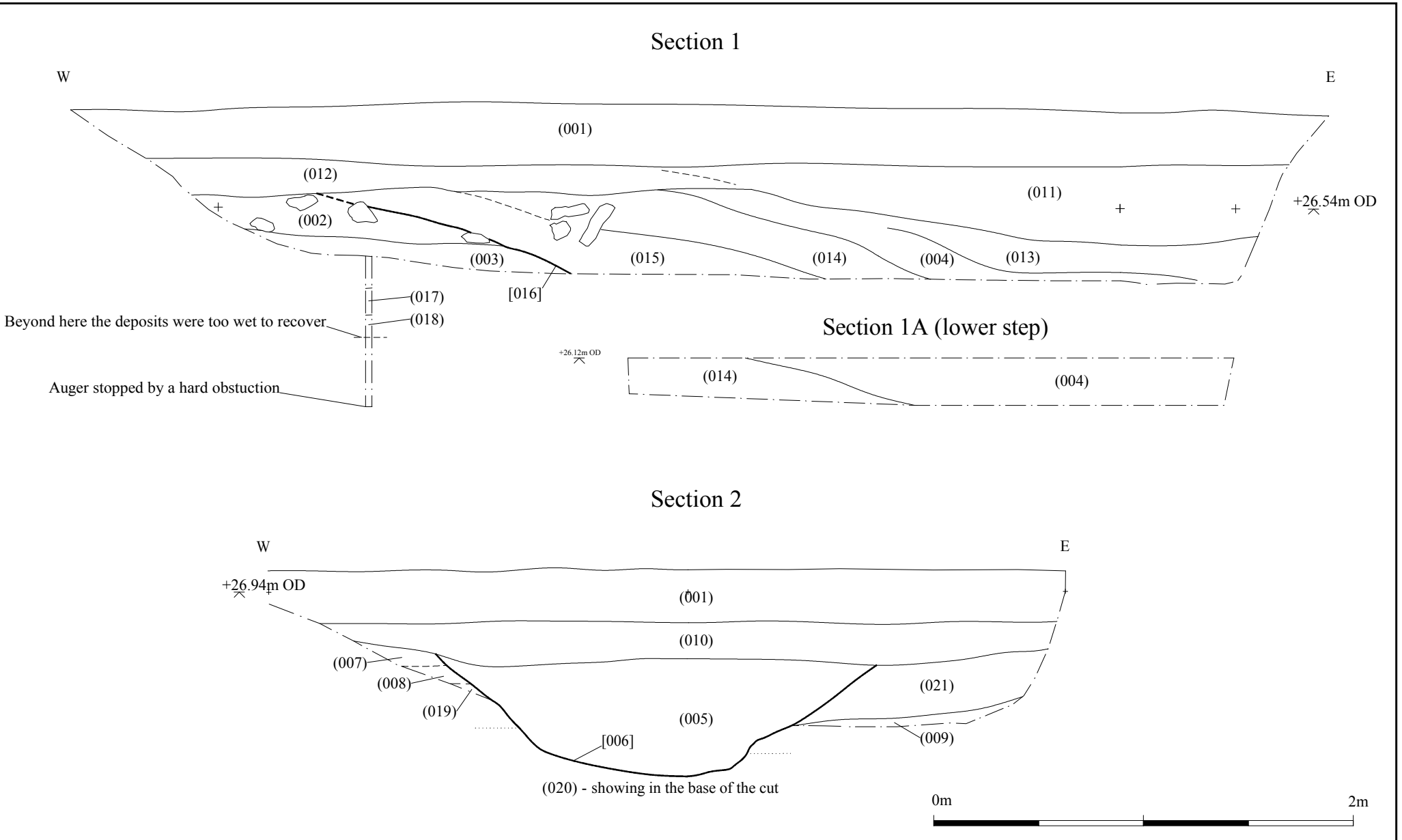


Existing garage



Proposed extension





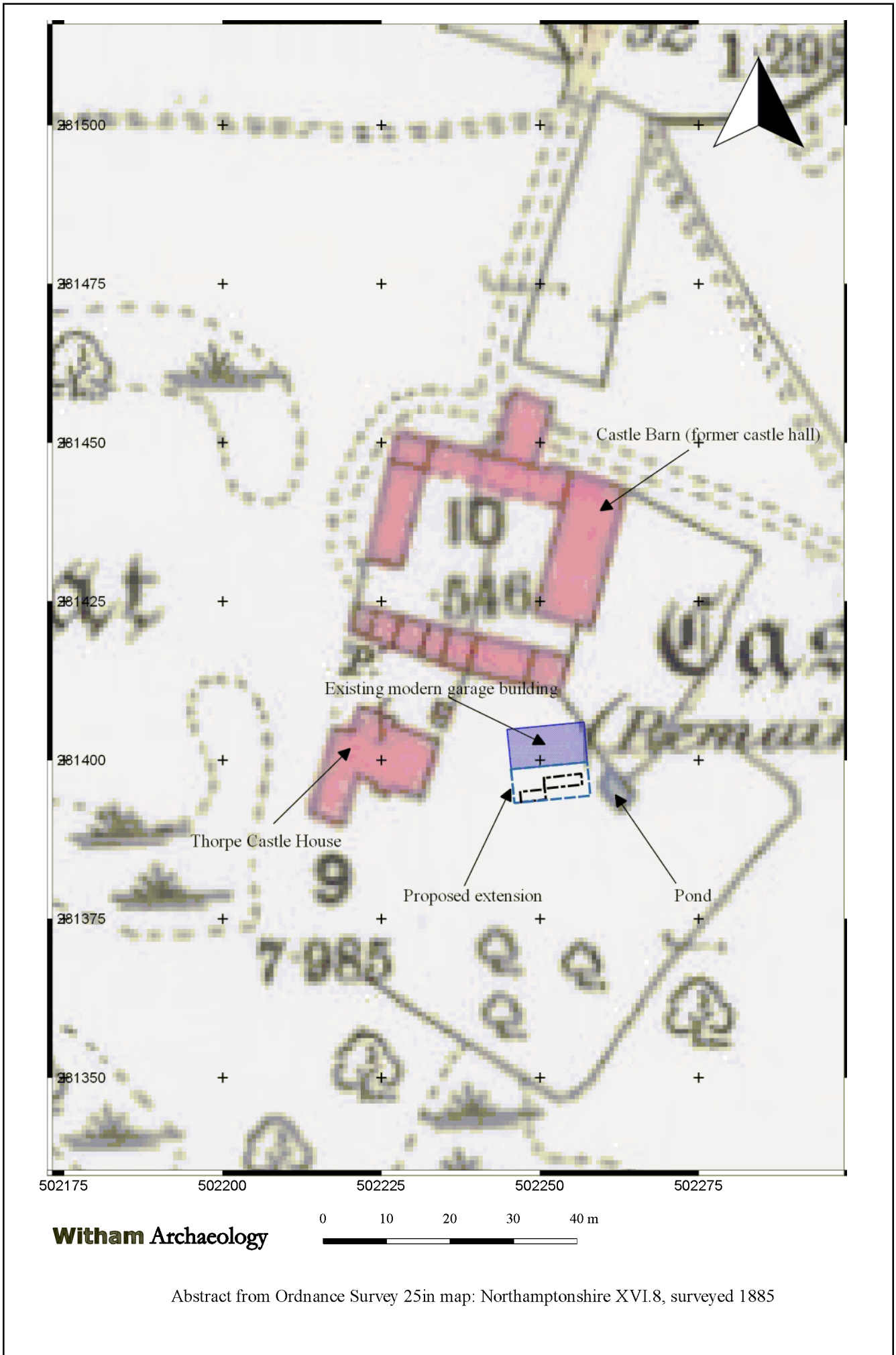


Figure 6. Historic Mapping. 1:800 at A4

Appendix A. Context Summary

Context	Description	Interpretation
001	Soft dark brown sandy clay with occasional small limestone fragments. 0.3m thick	Topsoil
002	Firm mid greyish brown deposit. 60% sandy clay and 40% small sub-angular limestone fragments. 0.22m thick	Layer
003	Firm mid brownish grey sandy clay with frequent small limestone fragments. 0.1m thick	Layer
004	Soft mid greyish brown deposit. 80% sandy clay and 20% angular and sub-angular limestone fragments. 0.2m thick	Fill of cut [016]
005	Firm mid-dark brownish grey sandy clay with frequent small angular and sub-angular limestone fragments. 0.55m thick	Fill of ditch [006]
006	Linear cut, 1.17m wide and 0.55m deep. Steep sides with gradual breaks of slope to a gently concave base. Aligned approximately north-west to south-east	Ditch
007	Firm/stiff mixed light grey and mid brownish grey sandy clay with moderate small angular and sub-angular limestone fragments. 0.11m thick	Layer
008	Firm dark brownish grey clayey sand with frequent small limestone fragments and frequent charcoal flecks. 90mm thick	Layer
009	Compact or firm mixed mid orange and dark grey deposit. 60% sub-angular limestone fragments and 40% sandy clay. Occasional charcoal flecks. 0.15m thick	Layer
010	Moderately firm mid-dark brown sandy clay with frequent small limestone fragments and pebbles and occasional flecks of light blue-grey clay. Up to 0.2m thick	Dumped\landscaping deposit
011	Soft mid reddish brown clayey sand with frequent limestone fragments and brick fragments. 0.4m thick	Dumped deposit
012	Firm mid-dark brown clayey silt with frequent small sub-angular limestone fragments and pebbles. Up to 0.17m thick	Dumped\landscaping deposit
013	Firm very dark brownish grey sandy clay with moderate small sub-angular limestone fragments. 0.15m thick	Fill of cut [016]
014	Soft dark grey sandy clay with frequent grits and frequent small limestone fragments. 0.2m thick	Fill of cut [016]
015	Firm mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent sub-angular and angular limestone fragments. 0.12m thick	Fill of [016]
016	Large (sub-circular?) cut, at least 3.8m by 1.6m in plan and at least 0.6m deep. Gently sloping sides	Substantial cut/depression

Appendix A. Context Summary

Context	Description	Interpretation
017	Firm/stiff mid-light bluish grey clay, 0.12m thick	Layer
018	Soft very dark olive-grey sandy clay with moderate grits. At least 0.1m thick. Deposit waterlogged, and recorded in a hand-auger bore-hole. Lower boundary too wet to retrieve	Layer
019	Compact/firm mid orange deposit, with mid-dark greyish brown mottles. 60% sub-angular and angular limestone fragments and 40% sandy clay. Occasional charcoal flecks. 0.15m thick	Layer
020	Soft very dark grey sandy clay with frequent grits. At least 0.15m thick	Deposit
021	Firm mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent small sub-angular limestone fragments. Up to 0.25m thick	Deposit

APPENDIX B – THE CERAMIC FINDS

THE CERAMIC FINDS

Dr Anne Irving

POTTERY

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). A total of 10 sherds from a maximum 10 vessels, weighing 129g was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive of the pottery is included in Table 1.

Results

Table 1, Archive of the Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description
002	NVCC	Nene Valley colour-coated		Jar/ bowl	1	1	12	BS	Abraded
003	SNEOT	St Neots-type ware		Jar/ bowl	1	1	22	BS	Flake
004	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	Bright oxidised with grey core; sparse coarse sandy	Jug	1	1	16	Neck	
005	SNEOT	St Neots-type ware		Jar/ bowl	2	2	9	BS	Soot
005	THETT	Thetford-type fabrics		Jar/ bowl	1	1	4	BS	?ID or GREY
007	FE	Anglo Saxon Ironstone tempered		Jar/ bowl	1	1	30	BS	Heavy external soot
008	SNEOT	St Neots-type ware		Jar/ bowl	1	1	6	BS	Soot
009	EMSAX	Early or Middle Saxon wares (generic)	Grog tempered?	Jar/ bowl	1	1	2	BS	Soot
010	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	Buff	Bowl	1	1	28	Rim	Everted rim
				TOTAL	10	10	129		

The mixed date of the assemblage, with most contexts only represented by a single sherds, suggests most (if not all) of the material is redeposited. The presence of two Anglo-Saxon sherds, one Iron-tempered and one Grog-tempered, is of note.

CONTEXT DATES

The dating in Table 2 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 2, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comment
002	2nd to 4th C AD	Date on a single sherd
003	11th to 12th	Date on a single sherd
004	Mid 12th to 15th	Date on a single sherd
005	11th to 12th	
007	Mid 6th to 9th	
008	10th to 12th	
009	5th to late 9th	
010	Mid 17th to mid 18th	

ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>

Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

APPENDIX C – THE ANIMAL BONE

A very small assemblage of 7 fragments of animal bone was hand collected from context 005, the fill of ditch 006. The deposit is provisionally dated to the late medieval or early post medieval period.

Context 005, fill of ditch [006]

Cattle innominate- acetabular fragment – 3 pieces

Cattle skull – occipital condyle fragment

Sheep size rib- proximal shaft fragment

Indet- possible distal ulna shaft of juvenile small ungulate

Cattle size – indet. – possible anterior ischial shaft fragment

The assemblage is too small to comment on the economic or dietary role of the species present

James Rackham

April 2019

APPENDIX D – OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: withamar1-348575

Project details

Project name	Thorpe Castle, Thorpe Waterville, Northamptonshire
Short description of the project	<p>This report presents the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Thorpe Castle House, Thorpe Waterville, Northamptonshire which lies within the bounds of the Scheduled Monument of Thorpe Castle. Due to the high archaeological potential of the site the Assistant Archaeological Adviser to Northamptonshire County Council and the Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Historic England requested a trial trench evaluation to provide information in support of a proposed planning application and as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent. A single 10m long trench was excavated within the footprint of a proposed extension to an existing modern garage block located 20m to the east of Thorpe Castle House. The investigation revealed that archaeological deposits of possible medieval date were present from around 0.4m below existing ground level down to at least 1.1m. Below that level waterlogging site conditions limited further investigation, but it is possible that the proposed development area lies within a large cut feature or a substantial undulation in the natural topography. The deposits accumulated in the hollow were truncated by a north-west to south-east aligned ditch, and a larger cut interpreted as the remains of a pond. A pond is recorded at this location on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. Finds recovered from the investigation comprised 10 sherds of pottery and seven fragments of animal bone. The pottery included sherds of Roman, early to middle Saxon, medieval and post medieval date. Most of the pottery was recovered as single sherds from individual contexts which, along with the mixed date range, indicates that much of the material could be residual.</p>
Project dates	Start: 04-03-2019 End: 04-03-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENN109393 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	ENN109393 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ENN109393 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	POND Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods &	"Sample Trenches"

techniques
Development type Small-scale extensions (e.g. garages, porches, etc.)
Prompt Scheduled Monument Consent
Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process Pre-application

Project location

Country England
Site location NORTHAMPTONSHIRE EAST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE THORPE ACHURCH Thorpe Castle
Postcode NN14 3ED
Study area 64 Square metres
Site coordinates TL 02250 81397 52.420610385848 -0.496251067458 52 25 14 N 000 29 46 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Witham Archaeology
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator Dale Trimble
Project director/manager Dale Trimble
Project supervisor Chris Moulis
Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient TBC
Physical Archive ID ENN109393
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient TBC
Digital Archive ID ENN109393
Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient TBC
Paper Archive ID ENN109393
Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Witham Archaeology
2 High Street, Ruskington, Sleaford, Lincolnshire
NG34 9DT

Tel/Fax: (01529) 300890
Email: info@withamarchaeology.co.uk

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