



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Archaeological Observation and Recording Report

Fawsley Hall

Fawsley

Northamptonshire



Quality Check

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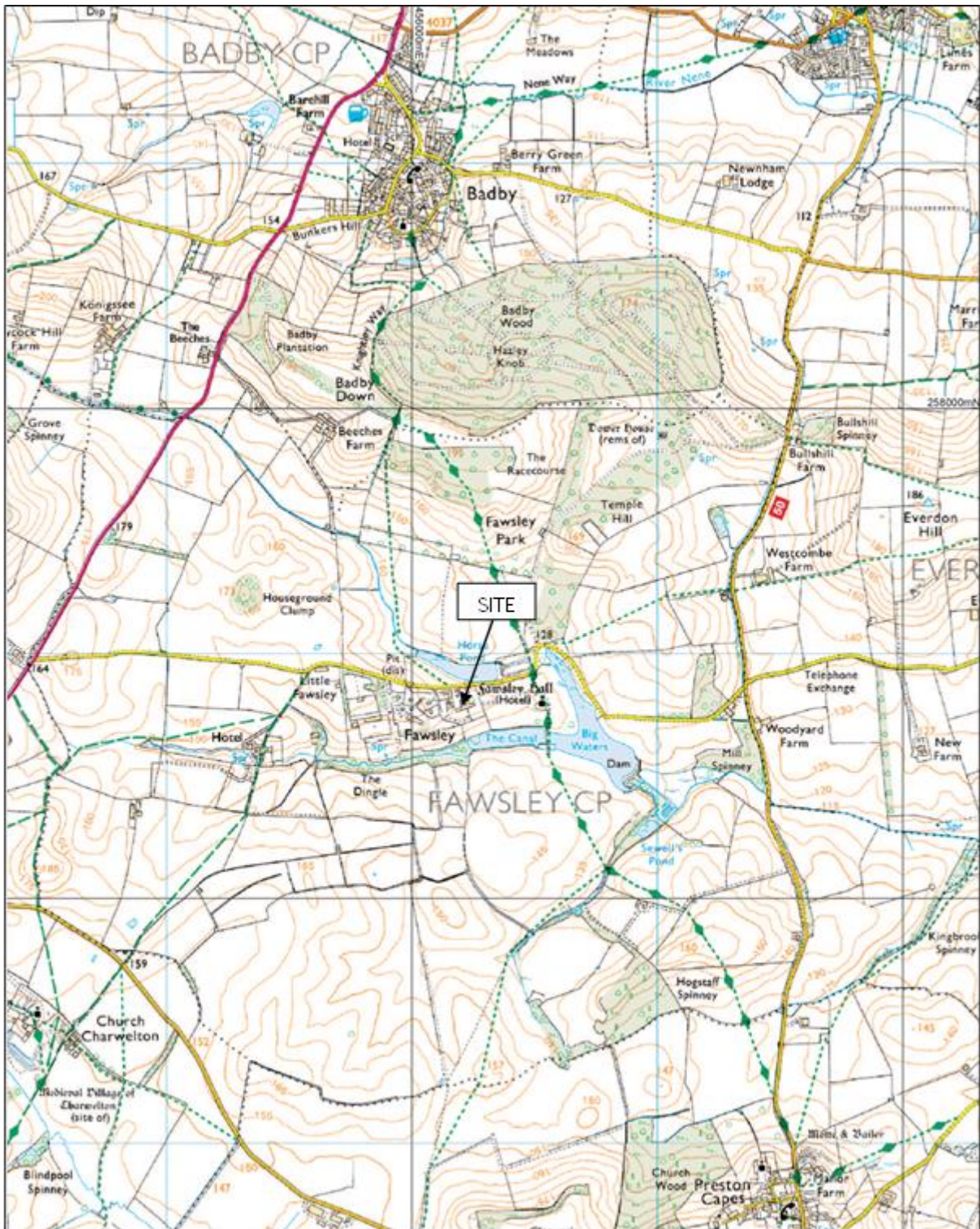


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25000)



Summary

In July 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of observation and recording at Fawsley Hall, Fawsley, Northamptonshire as Condition 3 of Planning Consent for the development of the site. This series of works was located between the proposed plant room in the southwest of the development site, and the Georgian plant room in the northeast, and consisted of a small area of ground reduction to the south, and an 87.3m service trench between the two buildings. The site stratigraphy supports the historical background of the site, consisting of several made ground deposits and a buried topsoil horizon. The presence of buried topsoil (006) to the west of the hall may provide further evidence of landscaping of the gardens surrounding the hall in the 18th/19th century discovered during an evaluation to the south of the hall in 1989 (HER 459/2/5).

Three limestone walls, [007], [008], and [009], were uncovered within the cable trench, as well as a limestone surface [010]. All of the recorded features can be attributed to either the post-medieval or modern era, with walls [007] and [009] both marked on Ordnance Survey maps dating from these periods, forming part of a walled garden. Further investigation of the area surrounding surface [010] would need to be carried out before accurate dating could be obtained for this feature and wall [008].

1 Introduction

1.1 In July 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of observation and recording of Fawsley Hall, Fawsley, Northamptonshire. The project was commissioned by Architecture Design Development Ltd, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Rouse 2015), and approved by Liz Mordue, archaeological advisor (AA) to the local planning authority (LPA), Daventry District County. The relevant planning application reference is DA/2014/1107.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as Condition 3 of Planning Consent for the development of the site.

1.3 *The Site*

Location & Description

The rural parish of Fawsley is in the southern part of the District of Daventry, equidistant between the villages of Charwelton, Badby and Everdon. Fawsley Hall is at the eastern end of the village, and is located at National Grid Reference SP 456208 256847 (Fig. 1). Fawsley Hall, in common with all the buildings in the village of Fawsley, lies south of the Fawsley Road. It is a Grade I Listed Building, now utilised as a luxury hotel, and lies within spacious grounds which includes formal gardens to the southeast of the main building (Fig. 2). More recent out-buildings including the stables and the coach house, plus a carpark and access driveways are situated on the west and northern sides.

Geology & Topography

The site slopes slightly from west to east at an approximate height of 142m AOD, on the southern face of a slope overlooking Grade II Listed parkland, which is currently farmed. The Hall and its grounds lie within a loop formed by two streams which feed the River Nene, around which are formed two large freshwater lakes.



The Hall and its grounds may just be on the cusp of Oadby Member Diamacton deposits, the solid geology comprising the Dyrham Formation, of Jurassic, interbedded Siltstone and Mudstone (British Geological Society 2015).

Proposed Development

The installation of three new low pressure gas tanks, a screen wall and new flue at Staff House and associated underground pipelines to the main building (Fig. 3).

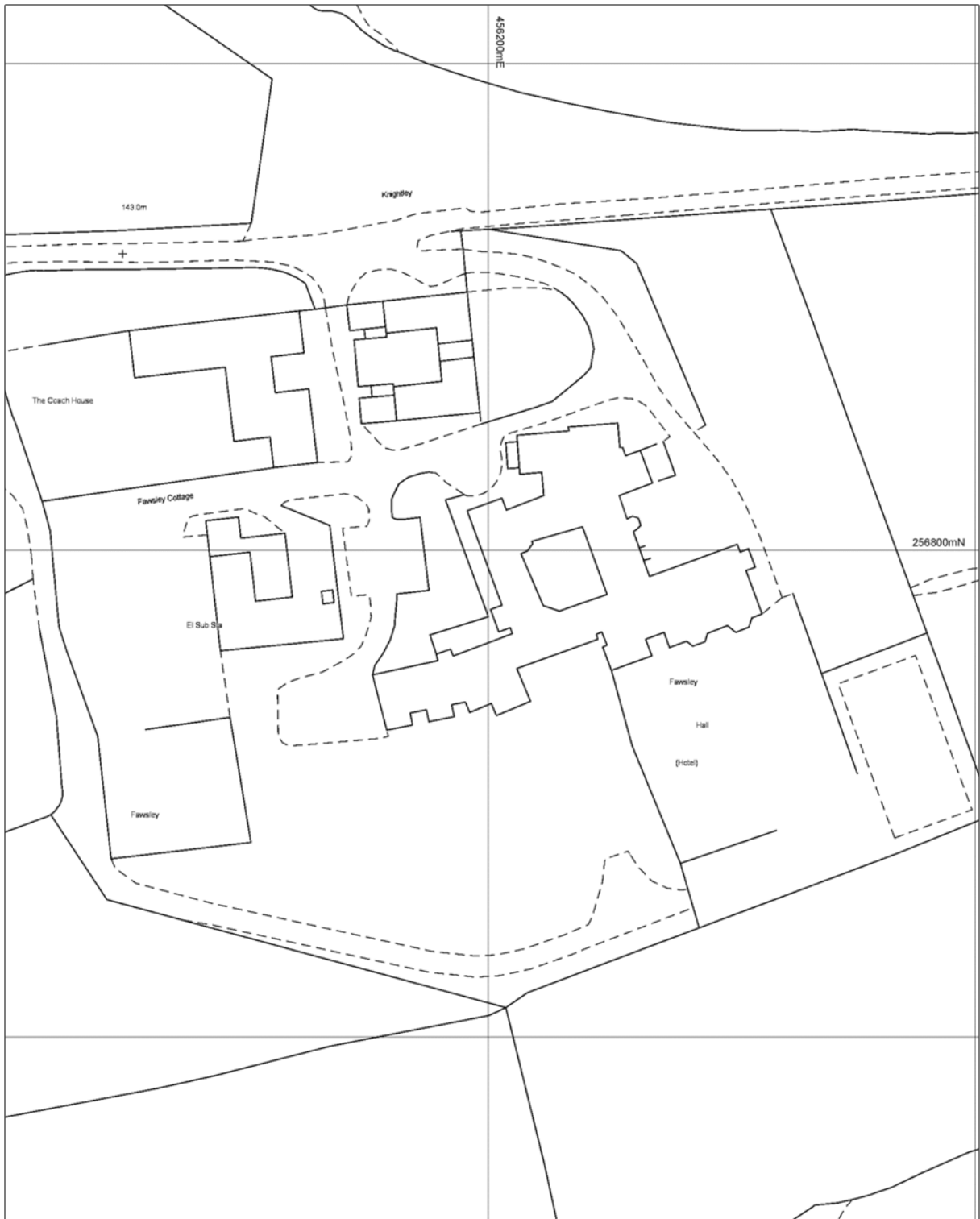


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1: 1250)

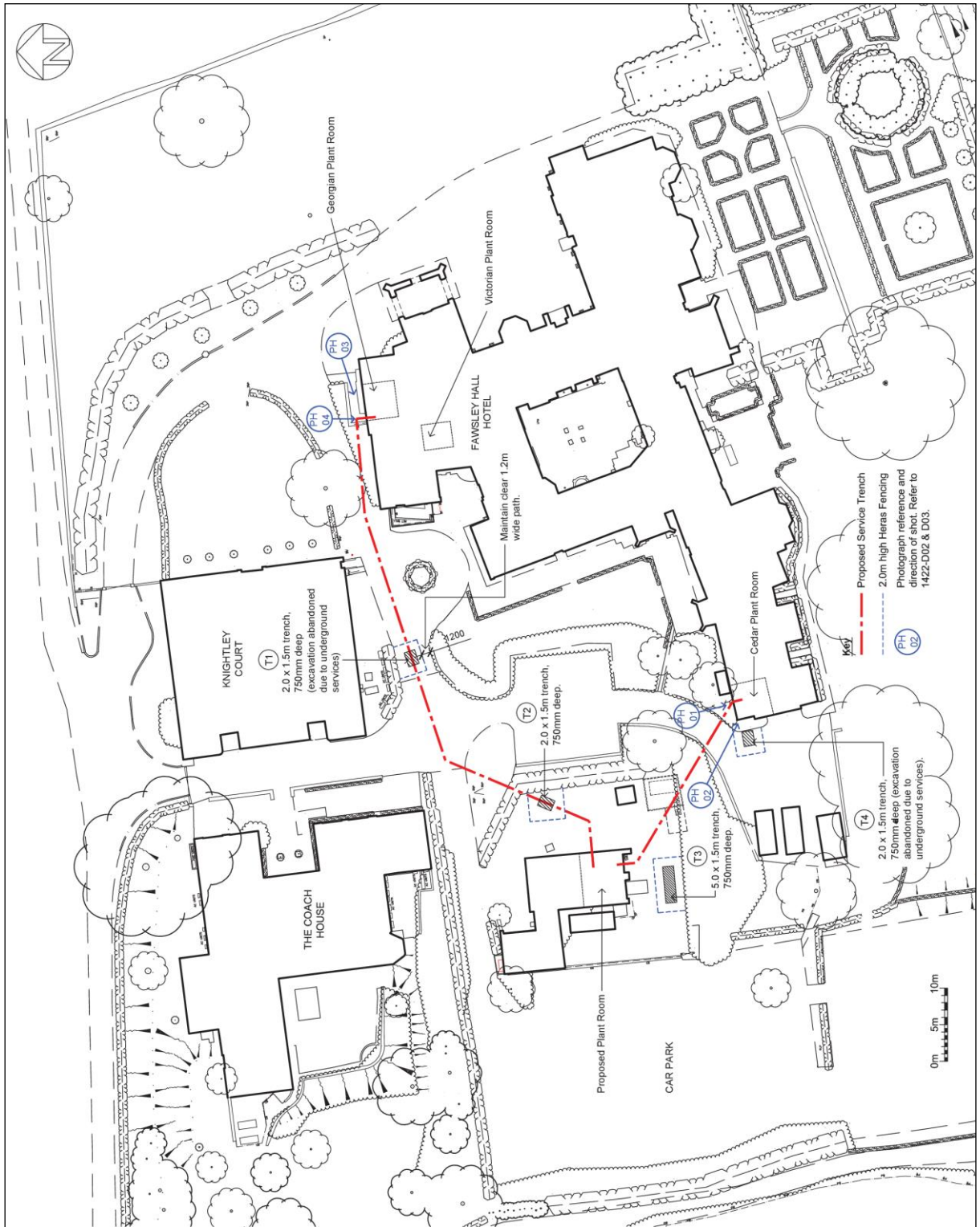


Figure 3: Proposed development (scale as shown)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

The aims of this project as defined in the approved WSI (Rouse 2015) were:

- To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation within the development area,
- To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape, and
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

2.2 Methods

In line with the requirements of the brief, the methods used were as follows:

- All ground or other works likely to have an impact on archaeological deposits or remains were to be carried out under archaeological supervision.

2.3 Standards

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The agreed verbal brief
- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- Current Historic England guidelines (HE 2006,2008)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)

2.4 Constraints

Due to a miscommunication, the pipe trench from the proposed plant room to the cedar plant room was not monitored.



3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The Fawsley Hall hotel was built in the early 16th century and has subsequently been widely altered and extended, particularly in the 19th century. It is Grade I listed. The Grade II* Registered Parkland in which it stands dates from the 13th century, with additions made during the Elizabethan era and again in 1732 by Capability Brown. The remains of two deserted medieval villages lie between the Hall and the church, and to the south of the Hall. Part of one village, which probably includes the medieval manor, lies below the Hall and its gardens, and includes part of a 14th - 15th century bakehouse excavated in the vicinity of the service wing of the Hall.

The section below has primarily used Northamptonshire County Council's Historic Environment Record (NCC HER) archaeological and historical data, augmented by the Royal Commission of Historic Monuments England's (RCHME) publication on Northamptonshire's archaeological remains.

Undated

There are several undated boundaries at the western side of the Fawsley village/park area (HER 7860/0/1-3) which could be from any period from the prehistoric to the post-medieval eras.

Roman (AD43 - c.450)

Romano-British greyware pottery, hypocaust tile and burnt pottery have come from the southeast Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) area, and after being metal-detected, mainly early Roman coins from the Horse Pond and Fawsley park area were found (HER 6086/0/0).

Saxon (c.450 – 1066)

Fawsley first appears in historical records in 944, whereby a Saxon Charter describes bounds of hides of land in Badby, Dodford and Everdon (RCHME 1981). Some associated extant banks are still present on the eastern boundaries of Fawsley (HER 8075).

Medieval (410 - 1500)

The Domesday Survey of 1086 records a 1½ hide estate of Fawsley as being held by King Edward in 1066 and by King William in 1086 (Williams & Martin 2002: 591). In addition, Godwin the Priest is recorded as holding a small portion of land, equating to 4 parts of half a hide of the King (*ibid*: 601). The manor's location is presumed to be centred on the site of the current Hall (HER 459).

The village of Fawsley, in the Hundred of Gravesend, is listed in the Domesday Book in 1086 as having a population of 17 (RCHME, HER 459). The associated manorial land was worth £15, comprising a total of land for 11 plough-teams of land and 4 units of new land.

A ridge between two streams is occupied by Fawsley Hall and the parish church (HER 459/1), which is now isolated in the middle of a field. Between the two buildings, around and to the east of the church and a separate area to the south of the Hall, are the now mainly below-ground remains of two separate Deserted Medieval Villages (DMVs) both called Fawsley, so in all probability a double-village (HER 459/0/2). The two DMVs are clearly separated by ridge-and-furrow earthworks.

Most of the first DMV probably lay below the Hall and its later grounds (RCHME; HER 459/0/1), and it also appears to pre-date one of the lakes (HER 478/0/8: The Canal, a duck-breeding pond) but be contemporaneous with the other; a medieval fishpond (HER 459/0/11,



Big Water). Two hollow-ways emanated out from the Hall area towards the southwest and west (HER 459/0/10; 459/0/3 & 4).

Records of a grant dated 1224 allowed the lord of the manor to change Market day from Sunday to Thursday, for life (HER 459/3).

Three Lay Subsidy Returns dated 1301, 1327 and 1377, show that the population had risen to 44, then 52 and thence to 90 persons aged over 14, but then dropped slightly to 66 in 1379. The Manor of Fawsley was bought by Richard Knightley in 1415 - 16, and soon after that time his tenants appear to have begun being deliberately evicted, probably to enable Knightley to populate the manor with sheep. In 1524 just 5 villagers paid tax as opposed to a sheep population of 2500 by 1547. Pottery recorded in mole-hills from the eastern DMV area dates from the 12th - 14th centuries (RCHME, NCC 459/0/0).

The church was founded in the early 13th century, and has 14th, 16th and 19th century alterations (NCC HER 459/1/1; Pevsner & Cherry 1973: 213 - 4). It is surrounded by a ha-ha.

A deer park had been created in Fawsley sometime after 1331, but was not as extensive as the area currently emparked. There are extensive areas of interlocked furlongs of ridge-and-furrow preserved in the grassland in the park (RCHME 1981; HER 7926/0/1-3), which also attests that there has been little later disturbance of the area since their disuse. A possible pillow mound near the Fawsley Dower House – and two more in Fawsley - may have been medieval rabbit warrens (RCHME 1981).

Post - medieval (1500 - 1900)

Fawsley village remained shrunken in the post-medieval period, with only 8 houses including the Hall, paying Hearth Tax in 1674. The 1741 map of Fawsley apparently shows the area of emparkment. The area occupied by at least two DMV house platforms was called The Lawn, and the area between two holloways, Chain piece. The date of enclosure of the common fields in Fawsley may be 15th or 16th century, but was clearly in place before 1741. A brickyard was apparently in operation on the estate, but its location has not yet been pinpointed (HER 6369/1). Industrial quarry pits are known to have existed in the fields northwest of the Hall complex (HER 7861/0/1-3).

The registered Grade II* landscaped parkland was enlarged from its 1331 boundaries during the Elizabethan period, and called “New Park”. The full extent of the park seen today, however it is attributed to Capability Brown c.1763 and incorporate c.120 ha (HER 458); it surrounds Fawsley Hall and indeed occupies the majority of the parish of Fawsley. The pond, known as Big Waters in 1741, may also form part of the re-design, whereas The Canal may have been a new addition. The DMVs lie within the parkland, and a tree-lined avenue and trackway are also featured here (HER 478/0/1 & 13; 478/0/6). The ha-has around the church and the Dower House were needed as the park was re-stocked with deer.

The Dower House was built in the 1520s as a small brick hunting lodge but was quickly extended to a larger H-shaped house for the first Dowager Knightley in around 1542 (Thompson, forthcoming). Surrounding it are the remains of a probable formal garden extant in 1741 together with an outbuilding (RCHME 1981: 91). The house was last inhabited in 1702 and is now ruinous and surrounded by a ha-ha, possibly made when it was included in the New Park area.

In 1801 most of the village’s population of 29 lived at the Hall, the remainder being at either the vicarage or in estate cottages.

Modern (1900 - present)

During World War 1, the park was used for training exercises, as evidenced by graffiti in the Dower House (Thompson, forthcoming, Plate 16), and concrete hard standings at the roadside



between near the church gate, tank tracks in Badby Wood, near the Dower House date to World War 2 (HER 458, 8564/0/1), as do concrete-lined slit trenches noted behind the Dower House.

3.2 *The Known Archaeology & History of the Site*

Prehistoric to Medieval (before 600BC - 1500)

Two residual sherds of later Roman pottery were found in trial trench excavations at Fawsley Hall in 1989 (HER 459/2/4-5).

Post-Medieval (1500 - 1900)

Fawsley Hall was constructed in the opening years of the 16th century (NCC HER 459/2/1; Gotch 1936: 80 - 2), of which the great hall and most of the western service wing (for the bakehouse, brewhouse and kitchens) are still extant. The north range was added in 1732; the site was remodelled in 1815 and in the mid - 19th century. The east-wing was built in 1867 - 8. In addition there is an 18th century coach house and stable block (HER 459/2/2-3).

Archaeological remains of part of a bakehouse, known from plans dating from 1678, were excavated in 1989, suggesting a wider area of buildings and/or an earlier, 14th - 15th century medieval building on the same alignment (HER 459/2/4). A second trench placed to the south of the Hall recovered drains and other possible garden features and landscaping dating from the 18th or 19th century (HER 459/2/5). A rectangular walled garden is otherwise known around the west side of the Hall (HER 459/2/7).

A trial trench evaluation carried out in 2014 uncovered two wall footings, one of which may date to the 19th century or earlier, although no accompanying artefactual evidence was recovered to correlate this date, or that of the other footing recorded (Kaye 2014: 14).

Cartographic evidence from the post-medieval period (Old-Maps 2015: 1885 Ordnance Survey Map) depicts a walled garden positioned between the stables and the hotel, with a wall connecting the southeast corner of the stables and northeast corner of the north wing, and another connecting the southwest corner of the stables to the northeast corner of the east wing.

Modern (1900 - present)

In World War 2 troops were stationed in Fawsley Hall, and caused damage to the interior of the great hall. The last Knightley died in 1913, but the Hall passed to the Gage family of Sussex, who still own the land.

In 1900 – 1901, a wall joining the southwest corner of the stables, and the southeast corner of the coach house enclosed the area between the hall and the proposed plant room. To the south of this wall is a small building which is depicted from 1900 until 1955. The walled garden spanning the space between the stables and the hall was also depicted on the 1955 Ordnance Survey (OS) map, however by 1979 the area was no longer used for this purpose, and the eastern wall was the only remnant. This eastern wall still remained in 1985.

The Hall is now used as a Country Hotel and Spa.



4 Results

Introduction

Four site visits were made in June and July while monitoring this project, with all excavation being carried out mechanically. A total of 87.3m of service trenching was monitored from the proposed plant room in the southwest of the development site, to the Georgian plant room in the northeast. An additional area of ground reduction was monitored to the south of the proposed plant room (Fig. 4).

Due to the presence of dense vegetation, the eastern end of the service trench was relocated slightly to the north of the proposed route (Fig. 4). Additionally, the area of ground reduction to the south of the proposed plant room was reduced in size due to the presence of service cables (Fig. 4).

The stratigraphy of the site comprised (Fig. 6, Plate 7):

<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Max. Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description</i>
(001)	Layer	0.08	Concrete
(002)	Layer	0.10	Stone ballast
(003)	Layer	0.25	Stone road and made ground
(004)	Layer	0.20	Made ground; mid orange brown, friable silty clay with frequent small to large rounded and subangular stone, and ceramic building material (CBM) inclusions.
(005)	Layer	0.05	Natural; mid orange grey clay, with frequent chalk flecks.

Description

Ground Reduction (Fig. 4, Plate 1)

To the south of the proposed plant room an area 5m long by 3.5m wide was reduced by 0.2m. The natural geology of the area was not exposed, and the resulting stratigraphy only comprised made ground (004). No finds were observed in this layer, and no archaeology was exposed in the area reduced.

Service Trench (Fig. 4 - 6, Plates 2 - 13)

The service trench was 87.3m long, 0.8m wide and 0.6 – 1.15m deep, and orientated southwest to northeast. Contexts related to this trench were as follows:

<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (m)</i>	<i>Description</i>
(006)	Layer	0.15 deep	Buried topsoil; mid orange brown silty clay with very occasional chalk flecks.
[007]	Wall	0.6 wide x >0.5 high	Dressed limestone wall with sandy lime mortar.
[008]	Wall	0.6 wide x >0.4 high	Undressed limestone wall with very sandy lime mortar.
[009]	Wall	0.6 wide x >0.6 high	Undressed limestone wall with very sandy lime mortar.
[010]	Surface	0.7 wide x 0.15 – 0.25 deep	Dressed limestone surface. Single layer of cobbling.

The stratigraphy of the trench was consistent with that of the site, although c.31m to the west of the Georgian plant room, buried topsoil (006) was present below made ground deposit (004), and above the natural geology (005) (Plate 8). This layer continued through to the southwestern end of the trench. Closest to the proposed plant room the stratigraphy comprised an upper layer of made ground (004), with a lower layer of buried topsoil (006) (Plate 9). The natural was not exposed in this area.



The north-eastern end of the trench extended through the brick foundations of the Georgian plant room (Plate 2). The southwestern end of the service trench extended through the wall of the proposed plant room, with an access point 0.9m wide and 0.48m high (Plate 6). This exposed the foundations of the building which consisted of three courses of stone.

Three limestone walls (Plates 10 - 12) and one limestone surface (Plate 13) were exposed during the excavation of the trench (Fig. 5 & 7), all of which continued beyond both longitudinal sections of the trench.

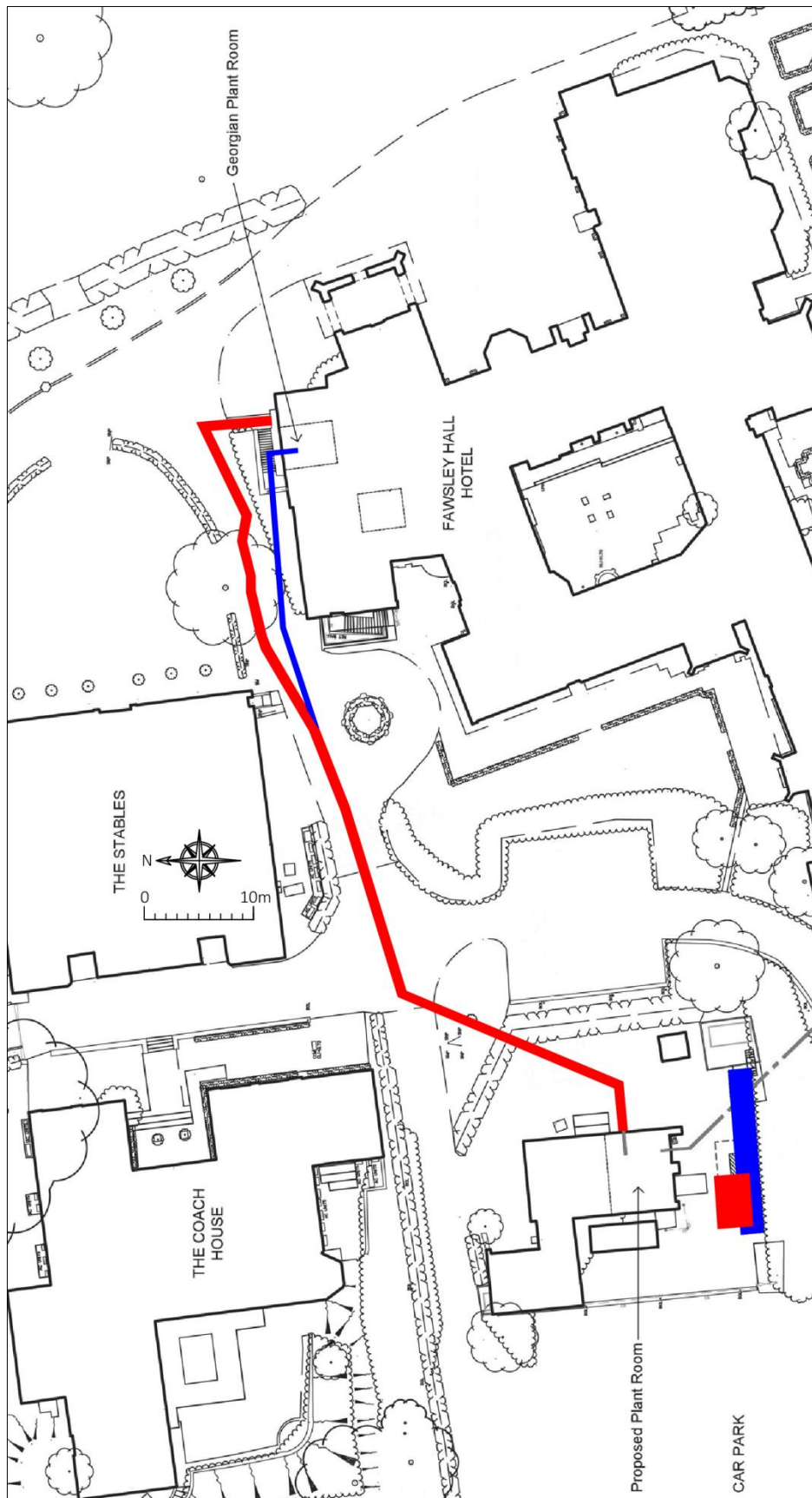


Figure 4: Trench location plan (Blue areas indicate proposed location, red areas indicate actual location) (scale 1:600)

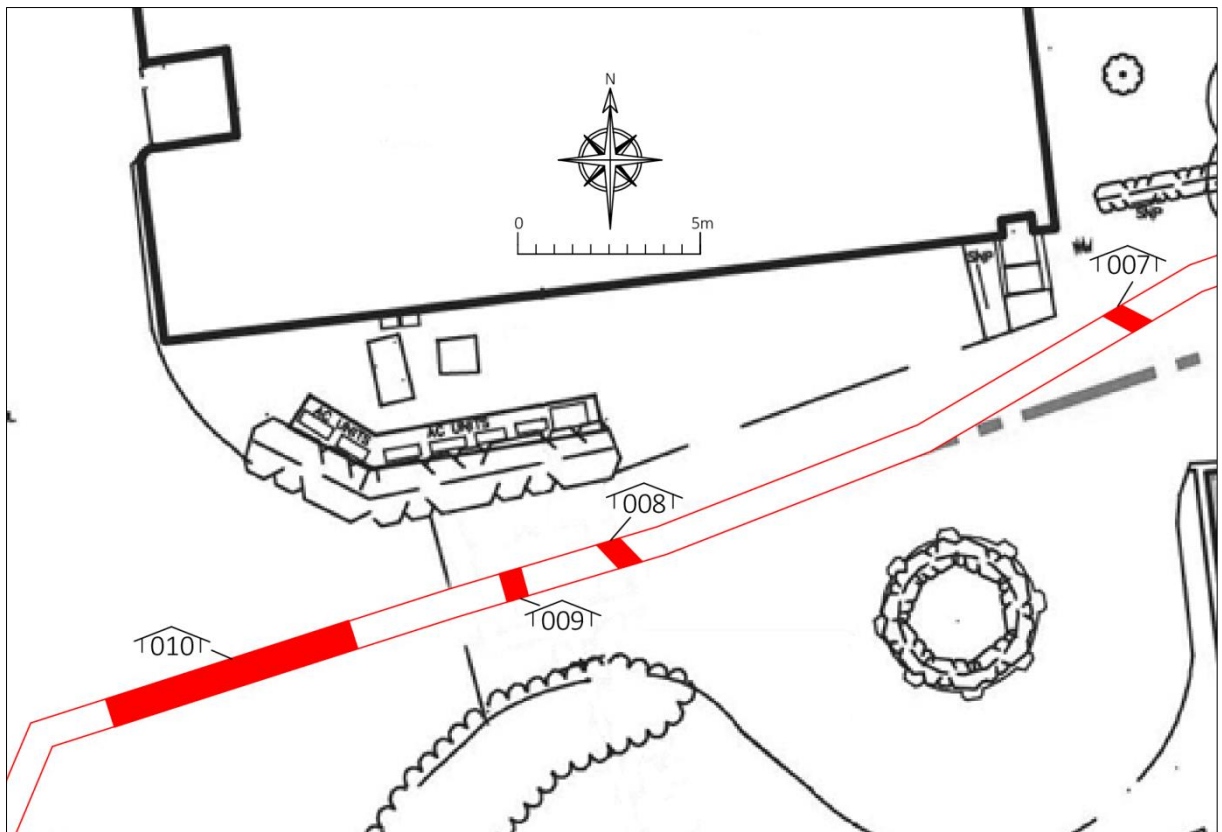


Figure 5: Plan of archaeological features (scale 1:200)

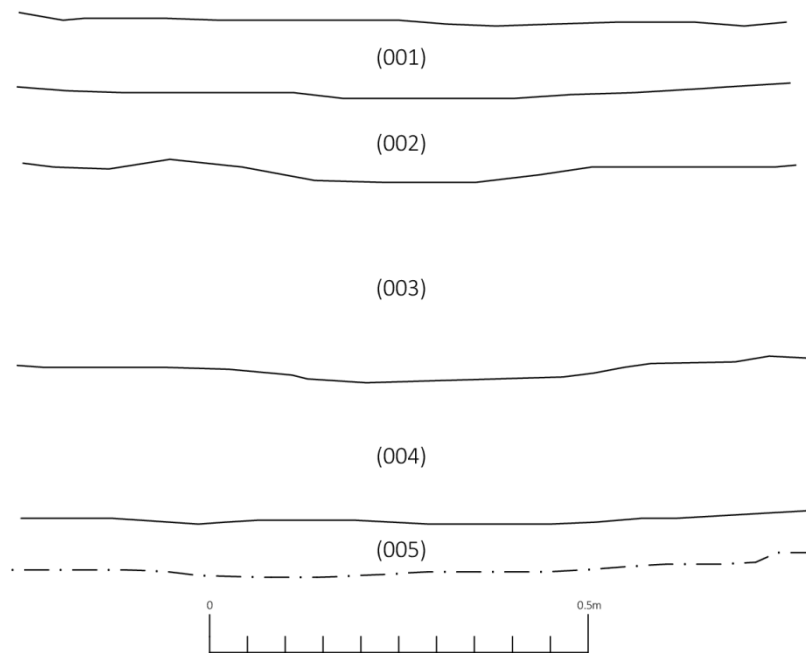
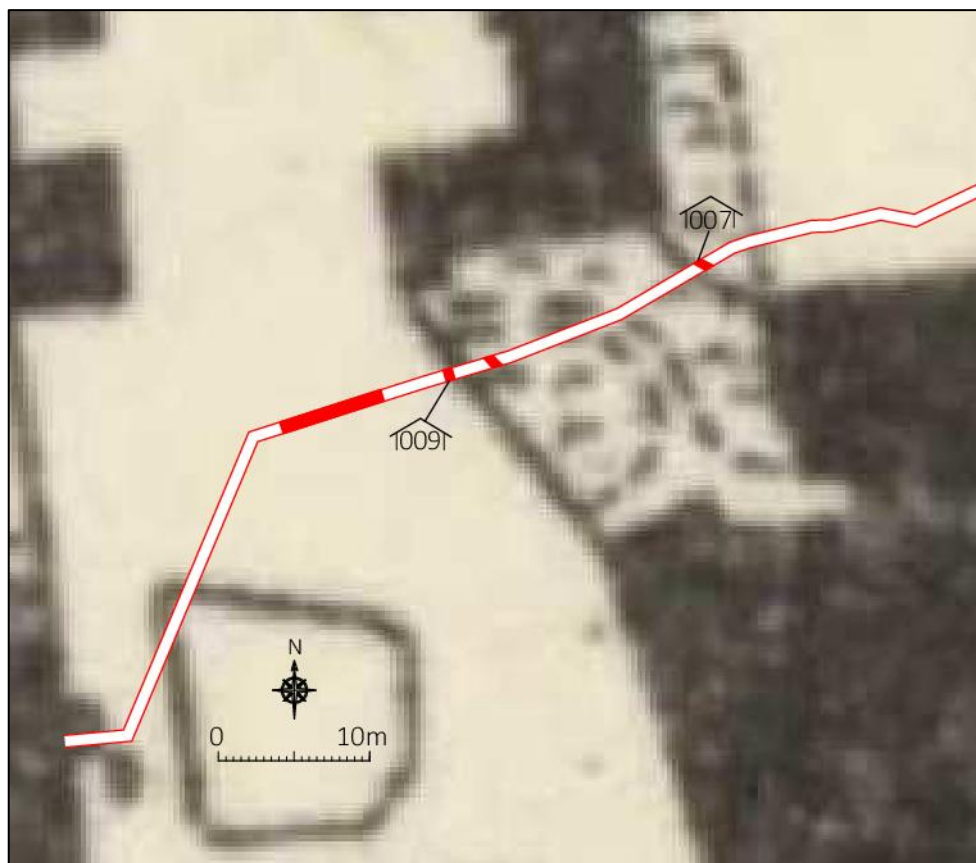


Figure 6: Representative site stratigraphy (scale 1:10)



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Figure 7: Archaeology overlying 1884 OS map, Walls [007] and [009] in alignment with walled garden (scale 1:500)



Plate 1: Ground reduction area, facing west, with 1m scales



Plate 2: Northeastern end of trench and Georgian plant foundations, facing south, with 1m scale



Plate 3: Northeastern end of trench, facing west, with 1m scales



Plate 4: Northeastern end of trench, facing east, with 1m scales



Plate 5: Southwestern end of trench, facing south, with 1m scales



Plate 6: Southwestern end of trench with proposed plant room foundations, facing southwest, with 2m scale



Plate 7: Site stratigraphy, south facing section, with 2m scale



Plate 8: Stratigraphy including buried topsoil (006), south facing section, with 1m scale



Plate 9: Stratigraphy of southwestern end of trench, north facing section, with 1m scale



Plate 10: Wall [007], south facing section, with 1m scale



Plate 11: Wall [008], north facing section, with 1m scale



Plate 12: Wall [009], southeast facing section, with 1m scale



Plate 13: Surface [010], north facing section, with 1m scales



5 Conclusions

This series of observation and recordings was located between the proposed plant room in the southwest of the development site, and the Georgian plant room in the northeast. A small area of ground reduction to the south of the proposed plant room, and an 87.3m service trench spanning the two buildings was excavated.

The site stratigraphy supports the historical background of the site, consisting of several made ground deposits and a buried topsoil horizon. The made ground deposit (004) was thought to date from 1815 or the mid-19th century, when significant remodelling of the site occurred, though no artefactual evidence was recovered to support this.

The presence of buried topsoil (006) to the west of the hall may suggest that a platform was cut into the topsoil to create a level area for the foundations of the hall's north range, constructed in 1732. It may also be further evidence of landscaping of the gardens surrounding the hall in the 18th/19th century discovered during an evaluation to the south of the hall in 1989 (HER 459/2/5).

Wall [007] was depicted on the 1885 OS map as being the eastern wall of a walled garden, and wall [009] the western wall, with the garden in existence until sometime between 1955 and 1979 (Figure 7).

Surface [010] may have been related to the small building depicted on OS maps from 1900 until 1955, however as it is 0.25m deep, it is more likely that it was a previous access road to the eastern side of the hall.

As the small building was depicted in this immediate area, it is most likely that the road surface was added after a wall between the coach house and the stables was removed after 1955. Similarly, wall [008] may have been related to the small building or to the walled garden. As there were no finds related to either [008] or [010], it is difficult to accurately date these features.



6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Architecture Design Development Ltd for commissioning this report on behalf of Hand Picked Hotels. Their assistance on site and in providing the drawings which have been used as a basis for the plans in this report is also duly acknowledged. Thanks are also due to Liz Mordue of Northamptonshire County Council for providing historic environment records and other relevant documents, the staff at Daventry District Council planning section for their help in accessing past planning applications, and the site contractors for their assistance on site.

The fieldwork was carried out by Jessica Bertrand MA PCIfA, David Kaye BA ACIfA, and Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc MCIfA. The report was written by Jessica Bertrand, and edited by David Kaye BA ACIfA.



7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Written Scheme of Investigation
2. Initial report
3. Monitoring sheets
4. Site drawings
5. Client's site plans
6. List of photographs
7. B/W prints & negatives
8. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 Currently there is no depository for archaeological material in Northamptonshire. Until a facility becomes available, KDK will provide temporary storage of archive material, which will be archived in accordance with the guidelines set out by the Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre (2014), the Museums and Galleries Commission (1992) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).



8 References

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<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/northants/vol3/pp88-91>



Appendix 1: Photograph List

SITE NO/CODE: 131/FFH			Site Name: Fawsley Hall, Fawsley, Northamptonshire
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	✓	✓	Area of ground reduction, facing west, with tile and 1m scales
2		✓	Area of ground reduction, facing west, with 1m scales
3	✓	✓	Northeastern end of trench, facing west, with tile and 1m scales
4	✓	✓	Northeastern end of trench, facing east, with tile and 1m scales
5		✓	Site stratigraphy, south facing section, with tile and 1m scale
6		✓	Site stratigraphy, south facing section, with 1m scale
7	✓	✓	Wall [007], facing north, with tile and 1m scale
8	✓	✓	Wall [008], facing south, with tile and 1m scale
9	✓	✓	Wall [009], facing southeast, with tile and 1m scale
10	✓	✓	Surface [010], facing south, with tile and 1m scales
11	✓	✓	Surface [010], facing southwest, with 1m scale
12		✓	Stratigraphy including buried topsoil (006), south facing section, with tile and 1m scale
13	✓	✓	Northeastern end of trench and Georgian plant foundations, facing south, with tile and 1m scale
14	✓	✓	Southwestern end of trench, facing south, with 1m scales
15	✓	✓	Southwestern end of trench, facing southeast, with 1m scale
16	✓	✓	Southwestern end of trench, facing southeast, with 1m scale
17	✓	✓	Southwestern end of trench with proposed plant room foundations, facing southwest, with tile and 2m scale
18	✓	✓	Southwestern end of trench with proposed plant room foundations, facing west, with tile and 2m scale
19	✓	✓	Proposed plant room foundations, facing northwest, with 1m scale
20	✓	✓	Proposed plant room foundations, facing northwest, with 1m scale
21	✓	✓	Proposed plant room foundations, facing west, no scale
22	✓	✓	Proposed plant room foundations, facing west, with 1m scale
23	✓	✓	Proposed plant room foundations, facing west, with 1m scale
24	✓	✓	Stratigraphy of southwestern end of trench, north facing section, with tile and 2m scale
25	✓	✓	Trench below proposed plant room floor, facing south, with 1m scale
26	✓	✓	Trench below proposed plant room floor, facing east, with 1m scale



Appendix 2: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	Fawsley Hall, Fawsley, Northamptonshire	Project Site Code	131/FFH
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-210343	Event/Accession no	
OS reference	SP 456200 256810	Study area size	100 sq. m.
Project Type	Observation and Recording	Height (mAOD)	142m AOD
Short Description	<p>In July 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of observation and recording at Fawsley Hall, Fawsley, Northamptonshire as Condition 3 of Planning Consent for the development of the site. This series of works was located between the proposed plant room in the southwest of the development site, and the Georgian plant room in the northeast, and consisted of a small area of ground reduction to the south, and an 87.3m service trench between the two buildings. The site stratigraphy supports the historical background of the site, consisting of several made ground deposits and a buried topsoil horizon. The presence of buried topsoil (006) to the west of the hall may provide further evidence of landscaping of the gardens surrounding the hall in the 18th/19th century discovered during an evaluation to the south of the hall in 1989 (HER 459/2/5). Three limestone walls, [007], [008], and [009], were uncovered within the cable trench, as well as a limestone surface [010]. All of the recorded features can be attributed to either the post-medieval or modern era, with walls [007] and [009] both marked on Ordnance Survey maps dating from these periods, forming part of a walled garden. Further investigation of the area surrounding surface [010] would need to be carried out before accurate dating could be obtained for this feature and wall [009].</p>		
Previous work	Evaluation	Site status	Grade I Listed building, Grade II* Listed land
Planning proposal	Installation of three new low pressure gas tanks, a screen wall and new flue at Staff House and associated underground pipelines to connect to main building	Current land use	Hotel & spa
Local Planning Authority	Daventry District Council	Planning application ref.	DA/2014/1107
Monument type	Walls, surface	Monument period	Post-medieval and modern
Significant finds	None	Future work	Unknown
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	N/A	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	D. Kaye	Director/Supervisor	D. Kaye
Sponsor/funding body	Architecture Design Development Ltd		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	1/7/15	End date	24/7/15
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	KDK Archaeology Ltd	None	
Paper		WSI, report, B&W photos, site notes	
Digital		CDROM containing WSI, report, digital photos	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Archaeological Watching Brief Report: Fawsley Hall, Fawsley, Northamptonshire		



Serial title & volume	KDK/131/FFH/2		
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