Notes

OBITUARY

DAVID BLACKBURN – LOCAL HISTORIAN

I first came into contact with David Blackburn more than ten years ago, when I was excavating the cemetery of St James' Abbey, on the old Express Lift Company site on the Weedon Road, Northampton. Given David's involvement with St Luke's Church at Duston, which was held by the abbey and contains the tomb cover of Abbot Nicholas de Flore, the twelfth abbot, who died in 1334, David took a close interest in the findings at this site.

Following that meeting, David would visit or phone me at the offices of Northamptonshire Archaeology at intervals to pass on information gathered about Roman Duston or just to discuss local archaeology in general. He also regularly attended the society AGM, and was a good friend of NAS.

David was also keen to utilise modern technology to put the results of his researches online, as he mentions himself below, and his latest website (http://tonyanddave.co.uk/index.html: accessed November 2011) provides, among many other things, a guided historical walk: A Northampton walk: Echoes of St Thomas Becket. A further guided walk is provided on the Duston website: Historical Tour of St James End (http://www.duston.org.uk/jimendhs.htm: accessed November 2011).

Showing the foresight and planning that was charact-eristic of David, at the end of October 2011 he emailed me his self-written obituary. He passed away only a few weeks later, on 17 November 2011, aged 73. Below, we reproduce David's own assessment of his long involvement with the local history and archaeology of the Duston area.

ANDY CHAPMAN

David Blackburn was a keen local amateur historian concentrating on Duston, and he was a member of NAS for many years. Several discussion papers were produced on such subjects as the Roman town at Duston, which were distributed to local libraries, the Northamptonshire Record Office (NRO) and other interested parties. He set himself the task of tracing every contemporary document relating to Roman Duston from the first inhumations exposed in 1760 when the Weedon Road turnpike went in, and finally obtained maps and plans from Dr John Williams responsible for the Northampton Development Corporation excavations in the 1970s. These documents were all photocopied and donated to the NRO for the benefit of future researchers.

He had a good working relationship with local land-owners and historians, including the late Peter Myhill, with whom he formed a partnership on local projects until Peter's untimely death.

David Blackburn

More recently he won the NAS 25th anniversary photo competition. This was followed by the donation of laminated maps to seven local schools, a project backed by a grant from NAS.

He was the driving force behind the restoration of St Luke's churchyard Duston, revealing such gems as: traces of a 19th-century vine house against the north boundary wall, complete with vine arch; an anchorite provision in the west wall of the church; and the possibility that the church porch has only been in its present position since 1690, having been moved from the blank north wall of the chancel where it had covered a blocked priest's door, revealed early in the 20th century. Establishing that St Luke's Church was the last remaining building of the St. James's Abbey complex resulted in its current grade 1 listing. A full survey of memorials was also produced in 2001 and more recently a full statement of significance, each of value to researchers.

David was a pragmatic all rounder. Another of his interests was field names, and he frequently corresponded with the English Place-Name Society at Nottingham University. In consultation with Colleyweston Historical Society, David produced an article entitled, 'Foxholes, Pendle and Ryelands', published in the *Journal of the English Place-Name Society* (2009, **41**, 127-29).

He regularly placed work both on the Duston website and his own website, www.tonyanddave.co.uk.

LUFTWAFFE RECORD OF LYVEDEN'S LABYRINTH: SHEDDING NEW LIGHT ON ONE OF BRITAIN'S MOST ELUSIVE GARDENS

A German aerial reconnaissance photograph taken by the Luftwaffe during the Second World War has led to the remarkable discovery of what might have been the original Tudor design for the garden at the National Trust's Lyveden New Bield in Northamptonshire (Fig 1). The Luftwaffe photograph, part of a series now held at the United States National Archive at Maryland in Baltimore, was taken in 1944 and shows an arrangement of ten huge concentric circles within the garden, measuring approximately 120 metres across.

According to Lyveden's property manager Mark Bradshaw, this is probably one of the most important garden discoveries of recent times: 'We're still not clear exactly what these circles represent, but it's amazing that the outline can be clearly made out in an aerial photograph taken almost 350 years after the garden was created.' The Luftwaffe photograph was discovered by National Trust gardens and parks curator Chris Gallagher whilst carrying out research. 'We checked the database and found that the photo existed, but when we ordered up the image it revealed far more than we ever expected. Not only did it expose the remnants of the original circular design, set within what Sir Thomas Tresham, who created the garden, then called his 'moated orchard', but you can also make out the vestiges of a regular array of planting holes, which we have taken to be the last remains of an Elizabethan fruit garden.'

The photograph has contributed greatly to the National Trust's understanding of the garden. As a result it has been upgraded by English Heritage to Grade I listing, confirming its significance on a national and international level and putting it on a par with the greatest gardens in the country, including Studley Royal and Stourhead. Tony Calladine, Heritage Protection Team Leader for English Heritage, said: 'English Heritage is pleased to be able to recognise the outstanding interest of the garden at Lyveden New Bield by upgrading it to Grade I, the highest grade on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens. Its remarkable state of preservation and its association with Thomas Tresham, the famous gardener, recusant and architect, make it one of the most extraordinary and unique designed landscapes in the country.'

One of the oldest surviving gardens in Britain, Lyveden New Bield has been shrouded in mystery since its inception more than four hundred years ago. Begun by Sir Thomas Tresham and steeped in the symbolism of his Catholic faith, the house and garden remain incomplete and virtually unaltered since work stopped in 1605 following Tresham's death. In the same year his son Francis was implicated in the Gunpowder Plot; shortly afterwards a bundle of Tresham's extensive correspondence was hidden away at the family's principal home, Rushton Hall, amid fears of further persecution. The letters were rediscovered in 1821 and deposited in the British Library; over 300 pages, some describing detailed plans for the garden, have been transcribed by historian Andrew Eburne as part of the National Trust's ongoing programme of research into the garden.

Mark Bradshaw says: 'Some of the letters refer to 400 raspberries and roses to be planted within Tresham's 'circular borders', which suggests that these are the same circles that appear in the aerial photograph. The re-planting of this area would make a wonderful addition to the Elizabethan experience. A number of interpretations of this layout are possible, including that of a labyrinth, which was a popular feature of gardens of the 15th and 16th centuries. Labyrinths were often symbolic, and it is likely that the plants within the 'circular borders' were themselves emblematic of religious or regal qualities.'

To provide a sense of how Lyveden may have looked when it was created, the National Trust has established a temporary labyrinth within the gardens made by mowing a pattern into the grass sward. Visitors can now follow the contemplative journey that many Elizabethan garden visitors might have once taken and escape the stresses of everyday life in the beautiful setting of this atmospheric Tudor garden (Fig 2). For more information visit: http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/lyveden.

REPRODUCED FROM THE NATIONAL TRUST: ARTS, BUILDINGS, COLLECTIONS BULLETIN, WINTER ISSUE, FEBRUARY 2011, WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE NATIONAL TRUST

ADDITIONAL NOTES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

As reported in *Archaeology in Northamptonshire 2011*, this volume, The National Trust commissioned Archaeological Project Services to carry out geophysical survey and Northamptonshire Archaeology to undertake a programme of trial trenching within the area of the Moated Orchard, in order to establish whether there were any surviving physical remains of the circular planting borders and paths laid out by Sir Thomas Tresham between 1597 and his death in 1605.

Geophysical survey did not reveal indications of the circular beds, and no below ground trace was found during the subsequent trial trench evaluation. The only features revealed were underlying medieval features relating to land use prior to the creation of the Elizabethan garden and surrounding canals.

This is perhaps not surprising given that the original planting beds, presumably in the form of concentric bedding trenches, would most likely have been relatively shallow, and were cultivated for a relatively short period of time, while modern ploughing of this area was relatively deep and prolonged, leaving little the chance of the bedding trenches.

AN INTERPRETATION?

The preliminary interpretation of these concentric rings, as outlined in the article above published by The National Trust, was that they might be a turf cut labyrinth. However, as Thomas Tresham is well known for creating physical embodiments of numerical symbolism related to his Catholic faith, at both New Bield itself and, most vividly, at the Rushton Triangular Lodge, where everything from walls to floors to windows and gables are in threes to symbolise the Holy Trinity, we may

184

Fig 1 Detail of the Luftwaffe aerial photograph showing the concentric rings

Fig 2 An aerial photograph showing the mown replica of the concentric rings

suggest that this Catholic symbolism was perhaps also carried into his garden.

An influence which could have inspired the concentric circles within the Moated orchard is the *Divine Comedy* by Dante Alighieri (1265-1321). In the third book, *Paradiso*, the story tells of a journey through heaven, guided by Beatrice who symbolises theology. In the poem, paradise is depicted as a series of concentric circles representing the circuits of the planets surrounding the earth. There can be little doubt that he was familiar with the work of Dante, and Tresham also had a keen interest in cosmography, he owned a copy of *Astronomiae instauratae mechanica* by Tycho Brahe.

So, perhaps the concentric rings at Lyveden were a model of the structure of the entire cosmos?

ADDITIONAL NOTES BY
JOE PRENTICE AND ANDY CHAPMAN
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY

PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, 2011

In 2011, 1128 artefacts from Northamptonshire were recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database – www.finds.org.uk/database. These can be broken down into time period thus, reflecting once again Northamptonshire's rich Roman history:

Prehistory	48
Iron Age	16
Roman	486
Early Medieval	34
Medieval	249
Post-Medieval	275
Modern	24

This figure makes almost 12,000 finds from Northamptonshire recorded on the database since 1999. On a national level, this data adds to a national total of over 500,000 records (figure taken from 1 May 2012). These records are being used by over 200 research projects, which range from academic and professional archaeological studies, PhD research and local history studies. Two such PhD studies using Northants data directly, and which were in progress in 2011, are Tom Brindle's Doctoral Research into PAS data and Roman Britain (now completed and which uses the case study of metal detected finds from around the Bannaventa site near Norton, Daventry), and Katherine Robbins' ongoing collaborative PhD which analyses the spatial distribution of the PAS data and compares it with other datasets, the results of which will enable researchers to more fully understand the biases in the dataset.

FINDS OF NOTE

Nine of the total recorded finds were treasure finds, and were reported to the coroner via the Northants FLO according to the 1996 Treasure Act. The most notable of these Treasure cases are recorded on the database as NARC-E11208, NARC-771411 and NARC-97BB42.

A fragment of gilded and decorated Iron Age copper alloy sheet, from Greens Norton parish (NARC-771411), recorded as 2011 T531 on the Treasure database. This decorative fitting is gilded on one side, with punched decoration, and heavily corroded on the other, would have formed part of a larger object. The unusual green corrosion on the reverse may suggest that the backing was made from an organic material, perhaps leather.

There is an undecorated border along each original edge, delimited by a line of punched dots. Within the border along the straight-edge, on the gilded side, is an uneven line of fourteen small indentations. Some of these may be decorative, but at least two pierce through the sheet, perhaps to allow riveting or another form of attachment. On the curved edge there are nine small indentations within the area of the border, also on the gilded side. None of these appear to pierce through the object. Within the central area, between the two borders, pointille decoration has been used to outline curvilinear motifs. Positive motifs are picked out using textured areas of punched decoration. The 'negative' voids resolve into adjoining and interlocking circular, crescentic and serpentine motifs. Analysis revealed that the decoration was punched after the copper was gilded.

Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis on the green corroded metal surface detected copper with approximately 2% arsenic and 9% lead but no detectable tin or zinc. The surface treatment on the other side of the fragment was shown to contain gold. Mercury was also detected, indicating that this gilding was applied using the fire-gilding process.

Dr Julia Farley of the British Museum compiled the treasure report and her discussion states: The punched
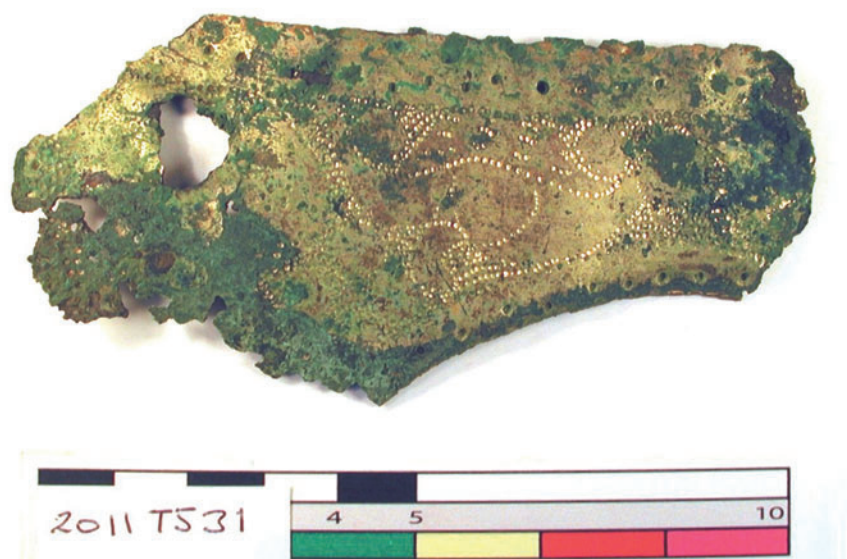

Fig 1 Iron Age gilded copper alloy sheet, with punched decoration (Scale 100mm) (© British Museum)

motifs are distinctively Iron Age and support a 1st-century BC/AD date and insular origin for this object. Similar curvilinear motifs, incorporating contrast between carefully delimited voids and areas of texture, are common on a wide variety of Late Iron Age objects found in Britain. Parallels can be seen in mirrors (see Joy 2010), scabbards (eg Bugthorpe, Jope 2000, plate 202), miniature shields such as those from the Salisbury hoard, and pairs of decorated spoons such as those from Crosby Ravensworth (Jope 2000, plate 232a). Punched pointille decoration (whilst less common than the technique of cross-hatching) is reasonably well-represented at the end of the Iron Age, particularly during the Iron Age/Roman transition (Davis and Gwilt 2008, 166). This decorative technique is attested on a variety of metal objects, including terrets from the Polden Hills hoard (eg Jope 2000, plate 289 p & q), one of the Hod Hill tankard handles (Jope 2000, plate 230g), a Late Iron Age sword from Congham in Norfolk and another from Bardney in Lincolnshire (Stead 2006, no.102-3), two pairs of ornate spoons thought to have been found in Ireland (Jope 2000, plate 233, b, c, e, and f), and the Great Torc from Snettisham (Jope 2000, plates 108-9). More locally to the Greens Norton find, dot-work was also preferred over hatching on much Late Iron Age pottery from Northamptonshire, including the use of 'berried-rosette' motifs and free dot-work within negative elements of the curvilinear design (Cunliffe 2005, 113, 637; Knight 2002). The mutual influence of decorative techniques used on ceramics and metalwork in this region has been previously noted by Elsdon (1976).

Whilst the decoration of this piece thus places it firmly in the Late Iron Age, most likely the 1st century BC or AD, the form is harder to parallel. There is no precise parallel for an Iron Age object with one inwardly curved and one straight edge, and an overall convex form, which appears to have been affixed to some kind of organic backing. The closest match is a thin iron plate with traces of silver (according to Jope 2000, see plate 221), found during excavations at Croft Ambrey hillfort in Herefordshire (Jope 2000, 283, plate 221; Stanford 1974, 165-6). This find was interpreted as a helmet cheek-piece. The curvature of the edges of this object differs slightly from the Greens Norton piece, but the overall shape is similar. The Croft Ambrey fragment was embossed with a scroll design, perhaps representing an animal. The estimated date of the deposit from which it was recovered is given by the excavator as 70 BC–AD 48 (Stanford 1974, 165), comparable to the date assigned to the Greens Norton fragment on stylistic grounds.

Whilst the Greens Norton object is similar in form and size to the iron fragment from Croft Ambrey, the identification of either of these as helmet cheek-pieces is somewhat speculative. Other interpretations of the Greens Norton fragment are certainly possible, and perhaps more likely. The pattern of breaks makes it difficult to establish the full original form of the object, but it is possible that it could have functioned as a decorative fitting on a vessel, wooden casket, or an item of military equipment.

Sheet metal fittings for Late Iron Age vessels such as tankards or the Aylesford and Marlborough buckets (Jope 2000, Plates 134-8 and 146-8) generally take the form of parallel-sided strips or three-dimensional mounts. However, it is nevertheless possible that the Greens Norton fragment could have been associated with a vessel.

The form and size of the Greens Norton fragment can also be paralleled to some extent in a number of Late Iron Age shield fittings (though these tend to show curved rather than straight edges). These include the crescentic elements from larger panels on shields from Moel Hirradug hillfort (Brassil 1982, 38-9; Jope 2000, plate 95 c, d, and e), possibly Tal-y-Llyn (Jope 2000, plate 97g), and even the lower edges of the four bronze sheet pieces which make up the edging of the Battersea shield (Jope 2000, Plate 79d). However, it should be noted that gilding is not generally seen on Late Iron Age shields, or fittings on other military equipment such as scabbards. Imported gilded helmets are known, however, such as the mid-first century AD example from Hallaton, Leicestershire.

The British Museum is currently interested in acquiring this object from the finder and landowner, but the outcome is uncertain at the time of writing as the treasure process is ongoing.

A Roman coin of note from East Northants is recorded by Dr Sam Moorhead as a copper alloy radiate of Carausius (AD 286-93), ?VIRTVS AVG, emperor galloping right. Unmarked Issue. Reference: RIC V, pt 2, cf. 1038. The coin has been double-struck, rendering the legends illegible in places. This is a very rare coin; there is not a specimen in the British Museum.

Fig 2 A Roman radiate of Carausius (AD 286-93)

A silver gilded disc brooch from the parish of Nassington (NARC-E11208) has the Treasure case number 2011 T530. It is an unusual disc brooch dating to the 8th century. A report has been compiled by Dr Kevin Leahy and Dr Helen Geake, both Finds Advisors for PAS.

The brooch is a disc of base silver with a blank reverse. The front has intricate chip-carved decoration which is gilded. The decoration has a reserved border decorated with circular punchmarks, which merges into a wider reserved central cross with similar punchmarks. At the centre of this cross is a reserved but not punch-marked circle, in the centre of which a separate shiny silver dome-headed rivet is fixed. The chip-carved counter-relief interlace is subtly different in each quarter. The interlace is net-like and occasionally expands to form small triangles, some of which are decorated with a single or,

Fig 3 Silver gilded disk brooch (Scale divisions 1 & 10mm)

Fig 4   medieval silver gilt brooch (Scale divisions 1mm)

in two cases, three dots. The three dot sequences occur in diagonally opposite quarters.

The placing of the peripheral rivet holes indicate that this disc is likely to be part of a brooch with a one-piece pin and catch fixed with the rivets. This method of attaching the pin is fairly common in the 8th and 9th centuries, with examples known from Evington Brook, Leicester and from the Pentney hoard (Webster and Backhouse 1991, no. 186-7). The ornament has links to that on the Witham linked pins, with the dotted reserved bands and the dotted triangles seen on both.

The disc was initially reported as treasure according to the 1996 Treasure Act because of the central silver rivet. However, non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of disc itself indicated that the disc is "of base silver with approximately 28% silver detectable in the corrosion products, the other elements present in the green corrosion being copper, tin, lead and zinc. The front of the disc is mercury gilded and the central rivet is of good quality silver: approximately 93 % silver, 5% copper and a little lead and gold". (S La Niece and A Simpson, Department of Conservation and Scientific Research, The British Museum. File no. 7474 79, 5 October 2011).

A local museum is currently looking into acquiring the object from the finder and landowner, but the outcome is uncertain at the time of writing.

A medieval silver-gilt annular brooch (NARC-97BB42) from Lowick; treasure code 2010 T264
This is an unusually thick medieval silver-gilt annular brooch, dating to the late 14th - 15th centuries. The frame is of rectangular hollow construction, and the pin survives around a narrow bar constriction in the frame. The point of the pin is broken. The frame bears the inscription, in black letter characters, 'ie le decir' ('I desire you'), against an engraved background. The gilding is now very worn and only traces survive on the frame and on the pin. The report was compiled by Dr Beverley Nenk of the British Museum.

THE FLO

The FLO has many Finds Surgeries across Northamptonshire. To record any finds you may have, or to find out more about the Scheme you can contact her at: FLO@northamptonshire.gov.uk.

The PAS website can also give you more information regarding recording your finds, finds identification guides, information on the Treasure Act, and guides regarding responsible metal detecting for metal detecorists and landowners. Go to www.finds.org.uk.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brassil, K S *et al*, 1982 Rescue excavations at Moel Hiraddug between 1960 and 1980, *Flintshire Hist Soc Journal*, **30**, 13-88

Cunliffe, B, 2005 *Iron Age Communities in Britain: An Account of England, Scotland and Wales from the Seventh Century BC until the Roman Conquest*, Routledge

Davis, M, and Gwilt, A, 2008 *Material, style and identity in first century AD metalwork, with particular reference to the Seven Sisters Hoard*, Oxford Journal, Oxbow

Elsdon, S M, 1976 The influence of Iron Age metal working techniques as seen on the decoration of a pottery bowl from Hunsbury, Northants, *Northamptonshire Archaeol,* **11**, 163-5

Hill, J D, and Woodward, A, (eds) 2002 *Prehistoric Britain: the Ceramic Basis*, Oxbow Books

Jope, M, 2000 *Early Celtic Art of the British Isles*, Clarendon, Oxford

Joy, J, 2008 *Reflections on the Iron Age: biographies of mirrors*, unpublished PhD thesis, University of Southampton

Knight, D, 2002 A regional ceramic sequence: pottery of the first millennium BC between the Humber and the Nene, in J D Hill and A Woodward (eds) 2002, 119-42

MacGregor, M 1976 *Early Celtic Art in North Britain*, Leicester University Press

Stanford, S C, 1974 *Croft Ambrey: excavations carried out for the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club (Herefordshire) 1960-1966*, S C Stanford, Leominster

Stead, I, 2006 *British Iron Age swords and scabbards*, British Museum, London

Webster, L, and Backhouse, J, 1991 *The Making of England, Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture, AD 600-900*, London

JULIE CASSIDY
FINDS LIAISON OFFICER
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

A ROMAN IRON SIGNET RING FROM CORBY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

During recent research at the Kettering Museum & Art Gallery, Kettering Borough Council, a fragment of a Roman signet ring (Fig 1) was located, and since it has not seen publication the opportunity has been taken here to record it. The artefact was found, seemingly during building work, at a property off Gainsborough Road in Corby (SP 8679 8779), and was reported to the museum in 1973.

Today only half of the iron hoop remains but we can estimate that it had an internal diameter of 22mm and an external diameter of 26mm. The shape of the ring

Fig 1 Romano-British iron signet ring with mould made orange glass intaglio, from Gainsborough Road, Corby (Source: Author, by permission of the Kettering Museum & Art Gallery ©)

conforms to Henig's type III, which he ascribes to the mid 1st to early 2nd centuries AD. It is set with a cracked orange translucent glass intaglio (9mm in diameter) in imitation of a gemstone, and which has been mounted so as to project slightly from the bezel. The intaglio carries the mould-made image of the winged horse Pegasus, which walks, rather than flies, towards the right (impression described) with wings swept backwards. Coloured glass intaglios are more common in the earlier 1st century and quite uncommon in the 2nd century (Henig 2007, 8) and so it is likely that the object dates from the mid 1st century.

Pegasus is a fairly uncommon image on Roman intaglios of the imperial period, and this is especially true for Britain where only two are known to me. The first is a carnelian from Burgh Castle, Suffolk where the animal is shown in flight (Henig 2007, 210, no. 180). The second is a very fine intaglio in banded agate from London and datable to before the Boudican destruction (Henig 1984); this is the closest parallel for the image on the Corby gem that I have found, with a similar composition, arrangement of legs and a rather elongated neck. Elsewhere in the empire Pegasus is shown on an orange glass gem dating to the 2nd or 1st century BC found in Asia Minor (Konuk & Arslan 2000, 158 no. 134), a purple glass gem of unknown provenance but dated to the 1st century BC and now in Vienna (Zwierlein-Diehl 1979, 74, No. 859), and also on a banded agate intaglio dated to the 1st century BC or AD found at Lattes, just outside Montpellier in southern France (Guiraud 2008, 179, No. 799). Whilst the composition is similar to a sphinx/winged goat moulded on a black glass intaglio from Carnuntum in Austria, dated to the late 1st century BC (Platz-Horster 1992, 125 No. 143).

As a signet image we can speculate that the ring's wearer might have desired Pegasus for its famed agility or perhaps its role in the apotheosis of heroic mortals (Ovid *Metamorphosis* 5.250). It is important to note that Pegasus was also one of the emblems of *Legio* II *Augusta* (Brewer 2002, 13). Selkirk has suggested that they, like the British Airborne Division during World War II, chose the creature as their symbol because of their ability to strike deep behind enemy lines, or in other words to campaign deep into *barbaricum* (1995, 161). Whilst this unit is not connected with Roman Northamptonshire, it is possible that the Corby ring was worn by someone associated with them, perhaps a soldier on secondment to the governor's staff. Such glass intaglios are particularly common in early forts, with three found at the conquest period fort at Waddon Hill, Dorset. They were frequently mounted in iron rings as here, with examples uncovered at military sites in the East Midlands from High Cross, Leicestershire and Melandra Castle, Derbyshire. A contemporary iron signet ring set with a glass intaglio found nearby at Ashton, Northamptonshire (Henig in prep) demonstrates more explicit military associations. It shows a dolphin, trident and globe, symbolising Rome's global aspirations, which were enabled by maritime victory, and could perhaps even refer to the conquest of Britain.

It is interesting to note the proximity of the findspot to a 50ha Romano-British rural settlement detected by

189

aerial photography and noticed during construction of the Beanfield estate, north of Gainsborough Road (NMR monument No. 345951). It is likely that the owner of the ring was a resident or at least a visitor to this relatively large 'village', and could perhaps have been a veteran who had settled there to farm. Such signet rings are uncommon amongst rural communities in the early Roman period and therefore it is quite an unusual find, which therefore supports suggestions of an external connection. However, the fact that much of the material so far reported from the Beanfield settlement dates from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD could mean that the object was already an heirloom when it was lost. The ring from Gainsborough Road is an interesting addition to the finds from this community in Romano-British Northamptonshire, and is suggestive of its connections with the military community and with this, perhaps the stories of ancient Greek mythology.

The signet ring has the accession number KETKM: 1973.24. It is not currently on display, but can be viewed online at www.ketteringroots.co.uk along with other local archaeological objects through the Kettering Roots database.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

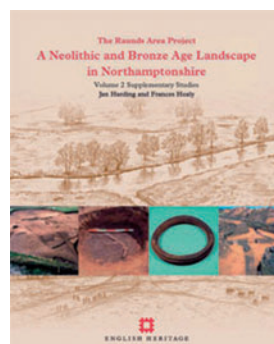Brewer, R J, 2002 *Birthday of the Eagle: the Second Augustan Legion and the Roman military machine*, Cardiff

Guiraud, H, 2008 *Intailles et camées de l'époque romaine en Gaule (territoire français)* II, Paris

Henig, M, 1984 A Cache of Roman Intaglios from Eastcheap, City of London, *Transactions of the London & Middlesex Archaeological Society*, **35**, 11-15

Henig, M, 2007 *A Corpus of Roman Engraved Gemstones from British Sites*, Oxford

Henig, M, (in prep) The Jewellery from Ashton, Unpublished Northamptonshire Archaeology Report

Konuk, K, & Arslan, M, 2000 *Ancient Gems and Finger Rings from Asia Minor; The Yuksel Erimtan Collection*, Ankara

Platz-Horster, G, 1994, *Die antiken Gemmen aus Xanten II im Besitz des Archäologischen Parks/Regionalmuseums Xanten, der Katholischen Kirchengemeinde St. Mariae Himmelfahrt Marienbaum sowie in Privatbesitz*, Cologne

Selkirk, R, 1995, *On the Trail of the Legions*, Ipswich

Zwierlein-Diehl, E, 1979 *Die Antiken Gemmen Des Kunsthistorischen Museums in Wien. Band II Die Glasgemmen. Die glaskameen. Nachrage zu Band 1. Die gemmen der spateren romischen kaiserzeit. Teil 1. Gotter*, Munich

IAN J MARSHMAN
POSTGRADUATE STUDENT
SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY &
ANCIENT HISTORY
UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

A Neolithic and Bronze Age Landscape in Northamptonshire
The Raunds Area Project, Volume 2 - Supplementary studies
Jan Harding and Frances Healy
English Heritage 2011
ISBN: 9781848020054
928 pages
Price: £50.00

The Raunds Area Project investigated more than 20 Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments in the Nene Valley. From *c* 4000 BC to the early 1st millennium BC a succession of ritual mounds and burial mounds were built as settlement along the valley sides increased and woodland was cleared.
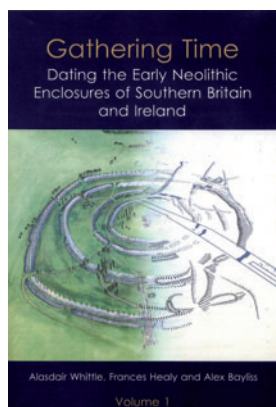
This second volume on the prehistoric aspects of the Raunds Area Project, published as a CD, comprises the detailed reports on the environmental archaeology, artefact studies, geophysics and chronology. It is the compilation of the archives of five separate projects (Irthlingborough, Stanwick, West Cotton, Cotton 'henge' and Redlands Farm), collectively forming the research dataset for *A Neolithic and Bronze Age Landscape in Northamptonshire: The Raunds Area Project* synthesis volume which was published in 2007.

For anyone working on Neolithic and Bronze Age material in Northamptonshire, this second volume is a mine of information covering all aspects of the subject and should stand as a primary reference for many years. However, a warning, do not make the mistake of paying the sum of £50 for the CD, as all of this material is available online from the English Heritage website as a free download: http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/neolithic-and-bronze-age-landscape-vol2/ (accessed January 2012). The download also includes an integrated GIS-ready digital archive which is available as a zip file, although I haven't investigated this. The only problem with the downloads is a slight lack of quality control in the production of the PDF files, which has resulted in some pages of large section drawings losing their outer edges; they look like fold outs that have been arbitrarily chopped to A4 size.

Given the 928 pages of content, it is understandable that English Heritage have made this available on CD rather than as a very thick printed volume or volumes, but in that case why did they not publish the CD at a

sensible price, no more than £10, say? Having had experience with English Heritage over the pricing of other Raunds volumes, I can only say that their logic is a mystery, varying from sensibly making material available as free downloads to encourage dissemination of information, while publishing other volumes at prices likely to discourage all but the most affluent of archaeologists, while the rest of us wait a few years until they get remaindered to a sensible price.

Gathering Time: Dating the Early Neolithic Enclosures of Southern Britain and Ireland

by Alasdair Whittle, Frances Healy and Alex Bayliss
Oxbow Books 2011
ISBN: 9781842174258
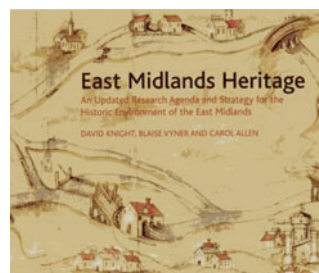Hardback, 1100 pages
Price: £45.00

Given the prehistoric theme of the first half of this volume of *Northamptonshire Archaeology*, mention must also be made of this truly monumental tome, running to two volumes and more than 1000 pages.

Gathering Time presents the results of a major radiocarbon dating programme that re-writes the chronology of Early Neolithic Britain by more accurately dating the causewayed and other early enclosures, which were places of construction, labour, assembly, ritual and deposition. The project has combined hundreds of new radiocarbon dates with hundreds of existing dates, using a Bayesian statistical framework. Such formal chronological modelling is essential if significantly more precise and robust date estimates are to be achieved than those currently available from informal inspection of calibrated radiocarbon dates. The resulting dating project included over 35 enclosures - the largest study so far attempted in a Bayesian framework.

The core of the book comprises a series of regional studies, with Northamptonshire within Eastern England, along with the Chilterns, the Ouse valley and east of the Fens. The study includes the Nene valley, covering the Briar Hill causewayed enclosure, the mortuary monuments at Grendon, Aldwincle and Tansor, and the early monuments in the Raunds area. The lower Welland valley section takes in the Etton and Maxey monuments.

The volumes end by pulling together the regional threads into a grand overview of the development of the British Isles through the Early Neolithic, where the processes of change are, for the first time, modelled virtually century by century.

East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands

by David Knight, Blaise Vyner and Carol Allen
Nottingham Archaeological Monographs, **6**, York Archaeological Trust 2012
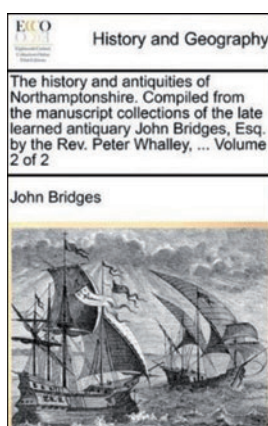ISBN 9781874454601
Paperback, 148 pages colour and black & white illustrations
Price: free

Having criticised English Heritage for offering a CD for sale at £50, we now go to the other extreme and find the paperback copy of the updated research agenda and strategy for the East Midlands (Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and Derbyshire) being issued free of charge, for which we must complement English Heritage. The volume is also available as a free digital download from both the Nottingham University (http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/tpa/research/project3/index.htm) and the English Heritage websites.
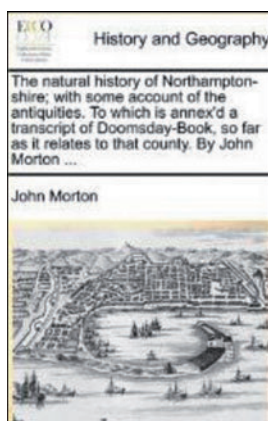
This project commenced in January 2008 and represents the final phase for the East Midlands of the Regional Research Framework initiative proposed in the 1996 English Heritage document *Frameworks for Our Past*. It builds upon The East Midlands Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda, which was published in 2006 after extensive consultations between members of the region's historic environment community (Cooper, N, (ed) 2006 *The Archaeology of the East Midlands*, Leicester Archaeology Monog, **13**, University of Leicester). The aim of the current project was to progress from Agenda to Strategy, to allow a move from the definition of research questions to the formulation of a prioritised strategy for their investigation.

Unlike its predecessor, this volume features numerous colour images from all of the counties represented, and is easy to use, with the landscape format chosen so that the tabulated research agendas and research questions can be viewed on opposing pages as a single spread.

**The History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire.
Compiled from the Manuscript Collections of the
Late Learned Antiquary John Bridges, Esq. by the
Rev Peter Whalley**
Volume 1
ISBN: 9781170119839
Paperback: 694 pages,
Product Dimensions: 249 x 188 x 41mm
£24.38
Volume 2
ISBN: 978117011984
Paperback: 748 pages,
Product Dimensions: 249 x 188 x 43mm
£25.37

**The Natural History of Northamptonshire; with some
account of the Antiquities. To which is annex'd a
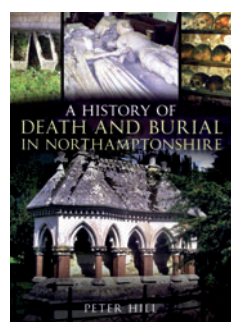transcript of Doomsday-Book, so far as It relates to
that county
By John Morton**
ISBN: 9781140923503
Product Dimensions: 246 x 190 x 42 mm
£23.74

Digital publication makes it possible to resurrect mat-
erial otherwise only rarely available in libraries or as
expensive antiquarian volumes at high prices. I came
across these scanned and digitally reproduced copies of
both the Bridges and Morton classic volumes, produced
by ECCO Print Editions, while browsing Amazon.

The Bridges volume, and I would assume the same
applies to Morton, is a digital copy taken from micro-
film, and is not, therefore, a product of modern digital
scanning from an original copy. As a result, while the
cover blurb claims they are, 'high-quality digital scans',
what you actually get is a largely usable text, but with
some pages or parts of pages faint and partially or totally
unreadable. Just to make life more difficult, the entire
index at the end of volume 2 is unreadable. The format
is, inevitably, much smaller than the original so the text
is also rather small.

However, if you want a copy of either of these classic
volumes at a reasonable price, this offers the only option
available, and you must gamble on whether or not the
bad pages will be those that you are most interested in.

**A History of Death and Burial
in Northamptonshire**
by Peter Hill
Amberley 2011
ISBN 9781445604626
Paperback, 160 pages
£14.99

Peter Hill is a lecturer and historic consultant. He has a
number of previous offerings on local studies with his
volumes: *Folklore of Northamptonshire*, *Secret North-
amptonshire* and *A History of Hostelries in Northamp-
tonshire*.

His latest book provides an entertaining and informative
journey through the subject of Christian death and burial
in medieval and more recent times, covering all aspects
of the accompanying rituals of burial and remembrance
through monuments and the inscriptions on them. Buy it
and read it for these chapters.

The only down side, and this may seem churlish when
I even have an acknowledgement for providing useful
information, relates to the early chapter dealing with Pre-
Christian Northamptonshire. Eight brief pages provide
only a few arbitrary glimpses of early burial practices,
and from an archaeological viewpoint this is certainly
not a balanced or representative picture of the complex
subject of changing burial rites spanning Neolithic long
barrows to Anglo-Saxon cemeteries. The book would be
stronger without this chapter: perhaps we could do with
a Prehistory of Death and Burial in Northamptonshire to
match Peter Hill's history.

Similarly, it is also a pity that in considering the evol-
ution of the churchyard Peter Hill has not noted the full
excavation of a late Saxon and post-Conquest church and
cemetery at Furnells manor, Raunds. The story this site
has to tell of the earlier days of Christianity in England
would have contrasted with and complemented the later
chapters, providing a broader and more complete story
of Christian Death and Burial in the county using both
archaeological and historical evidence.

ANDY CHAPMAN

192

ARCHAEOLOGY DATA SERVICE (ADS): UNPUBLISHED FIELDWORK REPORTS (GREY LITERATURE LIBRARY)

In the previous two journals (**35**, 2008, 293-294 and **36**, 2010, 176-177) we have published lists of the client reports produced by Northamptonshire Archaeology for commercial work in Northamptonshire and available online as pdf downloads through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) (http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/greylit/).

By the beginning of May 2011, the total number of Northamptonshire reports available to download had increased to 218, and now includes reports from several of the various commercial contractors who operate in the county. The list is now too long to summarise here, so if you are interested go online and browse through the collection.

Entering Archaeology Data Service as a Google search will give you the option of a direct link to the Unpublished Fieldwork Reports (Grey Literature Library) or use the address provided above. From the introduction you can access the search menu offering a wide range of search criteria.

Nationally, the number of reports available has gone past the 16000 mark, making ADS the major resource for accessing the results of commercial archaeology.

THE NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST FOR ENGLAND

The National Heritage List for England is a searchable database of all nationally designated heritage assets including Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Protected Wreck Sites: http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/.

The information on this database has been transferred from a number of different systems to create a unified database. English Heritage is working to improve the information but in the meantime you may notice some inconsistencies in the records.

There are a total of 6640 entries for Northamptonshire covering all categories: Listing, Scheduling, Wrecks, Park and Garden, Battlefield, World Heritage Site, Building Preservation Notice.

The database will also have the potential for people to amend an entry on The National Heritage List for England. You can notify English Heritage using their online application form. This form can also be used if you want English Heritage to assess whether a heritage asset should be removed from the List or if you wish to apply for a higher or lower level of grading to be applied to a listed building or registered park and garden.

On the following page a sample entry is provided, for

Screen view showing part of the list of client reports for Northamptonshire on ADS

the north Raunds Saxon and medieval settlement (viewed 10 June 2011), to illustrate the presentation and noting that the data held is limited in scope and clearly has not been updated for a couple of decades. However, now that the entries can be viewed online there is an opportunity to request and suggest amendments.

Following the sample entry there is a full list of the 174 scheduled monuments in Northamptonshire, but you will have to go online to work through the houses, gardens and other things that make the total of 6640 county entries; happy browsing.

SAMPLE ENTRY: NORTH RAUNDS

Name: North Raunds Saxon and Medieval Settlement
List Entry Number: 1013316
Location: The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.
County: Northamptonshire District: East Northampton-shire
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Raunds
National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.
Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.
Date first scheduled: 05-Sep-1989
Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information
The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.
Legacy System: RSM
UID: 11507

Asset Groupings
This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description
Summary of Monument
Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.
Reasons for Designation
Inhabited villages are an important class of monument which tell us much about the economy and society of rural England in the Early Medieval and medieval periods. North Raunds is a particularly fine example of its class. As a result of extensive excavations it is the best understood example in Britain of a developing village from its origins in the Early Saxon period to its decline in the Post-Medieval period. Those areas of Saxon and Medieval remains which are still preserved are enhanced in importance as a result. There is a wide diversity of remains from the different periods of the village's development, as revealed by major archaeological excavations to the West and North. It is rare for continuously occupied villages to have the remains of their evolution preserved. The settlement is further enhanced by its association with nearby Medieval villages which include Ringstead and West Cotton as well as earlier sites which are also subject to analysis as part of the Raunds Area Project.

History
Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details
The monument includes the remains of a Medieval manor first mentioned in the 13th century. It is also likely to include the remains of part of an earlier Early and Late Saxon settlement (6th-10th centuries) as well as another Medieval manor belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster. Other parts of the settlement have been excavated on a large scale to the West and to the North of the scheduled area and have produced evidence of a wide range of buildings and features. In the late Saxon and Medieval periods the settlement formed a village with two separate foci consisting of two churches, three manors and associated enclosures, tenements, work areas and quarries.

MAP EXTRACT
The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract.

Selected Sources
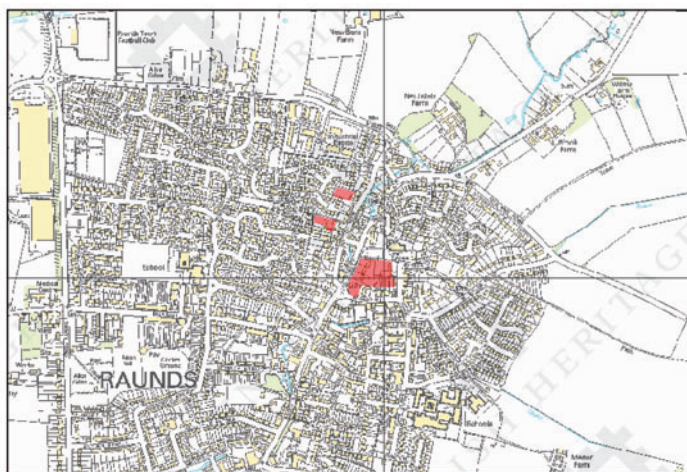**Book Reference** – *Author:* Parker Pearson, Mike – *Title:* The Raunds Area Project: A Reassessment of the Research Design – *Date:* 1989 – *Type:* DESC TEXT

Map
National Grid Reference: SP 99828 73166, SP 99882 73245, SP 99961 73019
The below map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF – 1013316.pdf

THE 174 SCHEDULED SITES IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Site Type	Location
Dower House, Fawsley Park	Fawsley, Daventry
Wakerley Bridge	Barrowden, Rutland
Lyveden New Building and garden	Pilton, East Northamptonshire
Crow Hill Iron Age hillfort with associated Iron Age, Roman and medieval settlements	Irthlingborough, East Northamptonshire
Bowl barrow north of Hill Side Spinney	Duddington-with-Fineshade, East Northamptonshire
Little Green moated site	Warmington, East Northamptonshire,
Bowl barrow 700m east of Oundle Lodge	Oundle, East Northamptonshire
Kirby Hall: an Elizabethan country house and gardens and the remains of the medieval village of Kirby	Gretton, Corby
Motte and bailey castle south of Lilbourne Gorse	Lilbourne, Daventry
Castle Dykes motte and bailey castle	Farthingstone, Daventry
Brackley motte and bailey castle	Brackley, South Northamptonshire
Iron Age enclosure	Bulwick, East Northamptonshire,
Arbury Banks	Chipping Warden and Edgcote, South Northamptonshire
Site of Bannaventa	Whilton, Daventry
Medieval settlement at Nobold, 440m east of Lowe Farm	Clipston, Daventry
Roman villa 200m W of Doddington Mill	Great Doddington, Wellingborough,
Boughton bowl barrow	Boughton, Daventry
Sibbertoft motte and bailey castle	Sibbertoft, Daventry
Saxon settlement enclosure	Oundle, East Northamptonshire
Monastic grange east of Manor Farm	Cold Ashby, Daventry
Moor End Castle moated site and fish pond	Yardley Gobion, South Northamptonshire
Roman villa	Wollaston, Wellingborough,
Dovecote NW of Apethorpe Hall	Apethorpe, East Northamptonshire,
Astwell Castle Farm (uninhabited portions)	Helmdon, South Northamptonshire,
Churchyard cross base in St John the Baptist's churchyard	Blisworth, South Northamptonshire
Medieval cross 170m south west of Hall Farm	Grendon, Wellingborough
'Burnt Walls' earthworks	Newnham, Daventry
Tithe barn	Wellingborough
St Andrew's Church (remains of)	Clay Coton, Daventry
Lilbourne motte and bailey castle and fishpond	Lilbourne, Daventry
Rockingham Castle, shrunken medieval village, moat and warrens	Corby
Castle Hill ringwork west of St James's Church	Sulgrave, South Northamptonshire
Three Hills round barrows	Woodford, East Northamptonshire
Geddington Bridge	Geddington, Kettering
Irthlingborough Bridge	Higham Ferrers, East Northamptonshire
Barnwell Castle	Barnwell, East Northamptonshire
Two bowl barrows and a henge 600m east of Mill Hill Farm	Naseby, Daventry
Roman villa SE of Cosgrove Hall	Cosgrove, South Northamptonshire
Irthlingborough bowl barrow, 760m west of Rutland Lodge	Irthlingborough, East Northamptonshire
Preston Capes motte and bailey castle	Preston Capes, Daventry
Thorpe End Iron Age, Saxon and Medieval settlement	Raunds, East Northamptonshire
Stoke Albany moated site and fishponds	Stoke Albany, Kettering
Beaulieu Hall moated site.	Hemington, East Northamptonshire
Papley deserted medieval village, moat and fishpond, near Warmington.	Warmington, East Northamptonshire
Deserted settlement of West Cotton	Raunds, East Northamptonshire

Site Type	Location
Castle earthworks and barn at Thorpe Waterville	Thorpe Achurch, East Northamptonshire
Bank of Roman town 550ft (170m) in length N of Brackley Road and W of High Street	Towcester, South Northamptonshire
Medieval settlement remains at East Farndon	East Farndon, Daventry
Motte NW of the parish church	Alderton, South Northamptonshire
Titchmarsh Castle moated site and fishponds	Titchmarsh, East Northamptonshire
Castle Hill ringwork, Weedon Lois	Weston and Weedon, South Northamptonshire
Churchyard cross in St Mary the Virgin churchyard	Higham Ferrers, East Northamptonshire
Saffron moat at Higham Ferrers	Higham Ferrers, East Northamptonshire
Eleanor Cross 1km south west of Delapre Abbey	Northampton
Clifford Hill motte castle	Little Houghton, South Northamptonshire
Roundhouse or lock-up	Weldon, Corby
Roman timber bridge over Harper Brook	Aldwincle, East Northamptonshire
Northampton Castle, remains of	Northampton
Remains of shrunken medieval village	Blatherwycke, East Northamptonshire
Roman villa SE of Stokegap Lodge	Stoke Bruerne, South Northamptonshire
Bowl barrow 700m north of Woodford Mill	Woodford, East Northamptonshire
Deserted village of Braunston Cleves	Braunston, Daventry
'Chichele College': the remains of the medieval college of Higham Ferrers	Higham Ferrers, East Northamptonshire
Churchyard cross in St Leonard's churchyard	Apethorpe, East Northamptonshire
Benefield Castle	Benefield, East Northamptonshire
The Mount ringwork at Alderton	Alderton, South Northamptonshire
Great Lodge moated site, Higham Park	Newton Bromswold, East Northamptonshire
Romano-British settlement and pottery kilns W of Ecton North Lodge	Sywell, Wellingborough
Manor house and gardens	Wakerley, East Northamptonshire
Remains of a moated monastic retreat house, manorial courthouse and inn	Badby, Daventry
Fortified medieval settlement	Wadenhoe, East Northamptonshire
Market cross 8m west of the Market House	Brigstock, East Northamptonshire
Multivallate hillfort at Hunsbury Hill	Northampton
Lordsfields Farm moated site.	Whittlebury, South Northamptonshire
Marston Trussell shrunken medieval village and moat	Marston Trussell, Daventry
Cistercian abbey and medieval settlement at Pipewell	Wilbarston, Kettering
Raunds bowl barrow	Stanwick, East Northamptonshire
Fineshade motte and bailey castle and abbey	Duddington-with-Fineshade, East Northamptonshire
Site of manor house	Harrington, Kettering
Everdon Bridge	Everdon, Daventry
Roman villa	Chipping Warden and Edgcote, South Northamptonshire
Group of enclosures S of Ratling Irons Plantation	Thorpe Achurch, East Northamptonshire
Roman settlement 600m north east of Rowler	Croughton, South Northamptonshire
Manorial earthworks	Wollaston, Wellingborough
Site revealed by aerial photography N of Easton Lodge	Easton Maudit, Wellingborough
Braunstonbury deserted medieval village, moat and fishpond	Braunston, Daventry
Moated site 1km south west of Rockingham Castle	Cottingham, Corby
Wolverton iron trunk aqueduct	Cosgrove, South Northamptonshire
Churchyard cross base in St Michael's churchyard	Upton, Northampton
Muscott deserted medieval village and double moated site	Norton, Daventry
Moated site 1500yds (1370m) SW of Evenley village	Evenley, South Northamptonshire
Little Weldon Roman villa	Weldon, Corby, Northamptonshire
Earthworks	Stowe IX Churches, Daventry

Site Type	Location
Deserted village (site of) at Onley Grounds	Barby, Daventry
Great Brington village cross	Brington, Daventry
Slipton Lodge moated site.	Lowick, East Northamptonshire
The Castle ringwork, Berry Hill	Culworth, South Northamptonshire
Churchyard cross in St Peter's churchyard	Raunds, East Northamptonshire
Lower Thorpe bowl barrow	Thorpe Mandeville, South Northamptonshire
Bury Mount motte castle	Towcester, South Northamptonshire
Old Mountains moat, fishpond and warren	Helmdon, South Northamptonshire
Old Sulby medieval settlement	Sulby, Daventry
Site of manor house and gardens	Barnwell, East Northamptonshire
Deserted medieval village	Upton, Northampton
Braybrooke Castle: the remains of a medieval moated manor and medieval settlement remains	Braybrooke, Kettering
Deserted village (site of) at Faxton	Lamport, Daventry
Great Hall Spinney moat	Luddington, East Northamptonshire
Stoke Doyle moated site, near Oundle.	Stoke Doyle, East Northamptonshire
Fotheringhay motte and bailey castle	Fotheringhay, East Northamptonshire
Premonstratensian abbey at Sulby Abbey Farm	Sulby, Daventry, Northamptonshire
Ashton Manor moated site	Ashton, South Northamptonshire
Holdenby Manor and gardens	Holdenby, Daventry
Roman villa	Little Addington, East Northamptonshire
Site of manor house and gardens	Collyweston, East Northamptonshire
Rushton Triangular Lodge: an Elizabethan warrener's lodge and rabbit warren	Rushton, Kettering
Watford Park: 18th century garden remains overlying the shrunken medieval village of Watford and associated ridge and furrow cultivation	Watford, Daventry
Byfield market cross	Byfield, Daventry
Great house and gardens at Hanging Houghton	Lamport, Daventry
Sulgrave bowl barrow	Sulgrave, South Northamptonshire
Univallate hillfort 250m south and a bowl barrow 300m south east of Castle Dykes Farm	Farthingstone, Daventry
Boundary cross 300m north of Alders Farm	King's Cliffe, East Northamptonshire
Bowl barrow 530m north east of Rose Farm	Cogenhoe and Whiston, South Northamptonshire, Northamptonshire
Calender monastic grange at Cottesbrooke	Cottesbrooke, Daventry, Northamptonshire
Canons Ashby: the remains of a medieval monastery, castle, settlement and fields, post-medieval houses, gardens and park, and a series of five dams	Canons Ashby, Daventry, Northamptonshire
Roman villa SE of Thenford House	Thenford, South Northamptonshire
Ditchford Bridge	Irthlingborough, East Northamptonshire
Roman road in Hazel Wood	Corby
Collyweston sundial	Collyweston, East Northamptonshire
Saxon palace complex and Saxon and medieval urban deposits in the centre of Northampton	Northampton, Northamptonshire
Upper Lyveden moated site	Pilton, East Northamptonshire
Borough Hill: two Iron Age hillforts and a defended enclosure, two Bronze Age barrows, a Roman building complex and barrow cemetery	Daventry, Daventry
The Berry ringwork	Rothersthorpe, South Northamptonshire
Market cross 45m north of church	Chipping Warden and Edgcote, South Northamptonshire
The Spencer Chapel, Great Brington Church	Brington, Daventry
Roman villa N of Road Hill Farm	Harpole, South Northamptonshire
Rainsborough camp	Newbottle, South Northamptonshire, Northamptonshire

Site Type	Location
Portion of deserted medieval village of Woodford	Woodford, East Northamptonshire
Medieval settlement at Haselbech	Haselbech, Daventry
Beacon Hill motte castle	Wollaston, Wellingborough
Place House moat and fishpond	Cogenhoe and Whiston, South Northamptonshire
Rainsborough long barrow, Charlton	Newbottle, South Northamptonshire
Market cross 10m west of Cross Farmhouse	Harringworth, East Northamptonshire
Thorpe Lubenham moated site and remains of shifted medieval village	Marston Trussell, Daventry
Walgrave moated site.	Walgrave, Daventry
Fotheringhay Bridge	Warmington, East Northamptonshire
Braybrooke Bridge	Braybrooke, Kettering
Site of Fotheringhay Priory	Fotheringhay, East Northamptonshire
Duddington Bridge	Duddington-with-Fineshade, East Northamptonshire
North Raunds Saxon and Medieval Settlement	Raunds, East Northamptonshire,
Settlement site 330yds (300m) N of mill	Harlestone, Daventry
Mallows Cotton deserted medieval village	Raunds, East Northamptonshire
Ashton Roman small town north east of Oundle	Ashton, East Northamptonshire
Long Buckby ringwork and bailey	Long Buckby, Daventry
Roman station	Irchester, Wellingborough
Old St John's Church	Boughton, Daventry
Round barrow W of Pipewell Upper Lodge	Wilbarston, Kettering
Geddington Cross: Eleanor cross and conduit house	Geddington, Kettering
Earls Barton motte castle	Earls Barton, Wellingborough
Barton Seagrave moats, fishponds and shrunken medieval village remains	Barton Seagrave, Kettering,
A late 16th century house, gardens and dovecote, 300m west of Mill Farm	Newton and Little Oakley, Kettering,
Market cross 44m north of the Town Hall	Higham Ferrers, East Northamptonshire,
Longmans Hill long barrow	Pitsford, Daventry
Barby motte castle	Barby, Daventry
Higham Ferrers Motte and Bailey Castle, with Ponds, Warren and Dovecote	Higham Ferrers, East Northamptonshire,
Upton bowl barrow	Upton, Northampton
South Bridge	Oundle, East Northamptonshire,
Remains of manor house and garden	Woodford, East Northamptonshire,
Charwelton Bridge	Charwelton, Daventry
Deserted village of Stanford	Westrill and Starmore, Harborough, Leicestershire
Windmill Pool moated site and associated water control features	Litchborough, South Northamptonshire,
Kelmarsh medieval settlement	Kelmarsh, Daventry
Brixworth market cross	Brixworth, Daventry
The Grove Close moated site	Wicken, South Northamptonshire

ANDY CHAPMAN