



Northamptonshire County Council

# Northamptonshire Archaeology

**DELAPRE ABBEY**

**NORTHAMPTON**

**GEOPHYSICAL, TOPOGRAPHIC**

**AND WALKOVER SURVEYS**

**AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST PITTING**

**APRIL-MAY 2009**



*Delapre Abbey c1840*

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Report 09/059

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## OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project title	Northampton, Delapre Abbey	
Short description (250 words maximum)	A survey undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology at Delapre Abbey, Northampton on behalf of Parklands Consortium Ltd. A walkover survey of the parklands surrounding the Abbey and gardens identified a range of features associated with former medieval agriculture and later land usages. Topographic and geophysical survey of the South Lawn identified evidence for previous planting and garden layout. Test pitting along the wall of the Walled Garden determined that it was largely a single phase structure of 18th century date, and that no traces of a medieval precinct wall on the same alignment were present.	
Project type	Walkover, topographic and earthwork surveys; test pitting	
Site status (none, NT, SAM etc)	Delapre Abbey and Stables are listed as Grade II*. Billiard Room, Garden Wall, Game Larder, Park House and Woman with Fish Statue listed at Grade II Registered Battlefield (Battle of Northampton 10 <sup>th</sup> July 1460)	
Previous work (SMR numbers etc)	Conservation Plan (Parklands 2006)	
Current Land use	Residential, storage, park, garden and golf course	
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	Unknown	
Monument type/period	Site of medieval Cluniac nunnery. Post-medieval house, park and gardens	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)		
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Northamptonshire	
Site address (including postcode)	Delapre Abbey, London Road, Northampton	
Study area (sq.m or ha)	102ha	
OS Easting & Northing (use grid sq. letter code)	476000 258800	
Height OD	c 60-85m aOD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator		
Project Design originator		
Director/Supervisor	Adam Yates	
Project Manager	Adam Yates	
Sponsor or funding body	Parklands Consortium	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	March 2009	
End date	May 2009	
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical		
Paper	NA	Project documentation and reports
Digital	NA	Geophysical and topographic survey data.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report)	
Title	Delapre Abbey, Northampton: Geophysical, topographic and walkover surveys and archaeological test pitting	
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**DELAPRE ABBEY,  
NORTHAMPTON:  
GEOPHYSICAL, TOPOGRAPHIC AND WALKOVER SURVEYS  
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST PITTING**

*Abstract*

*A survey undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology at Delapre Abbey, Northampton on behalf of Parklands Consortium Ltd. A walkover survey of the parklands surrounding the Abbey and gardens identified a range of features associated with former medieval agriculture and later land usages. Topographic and geophysical survey of the South Lawn identified evidence for previous planting and garden layout. Test pitting along the wall of the Walled Garden determined that it was largely a single phase structure of 18th century date, and that no traces of a medieval precinct wall on the same alignment were present.*

**1 INTRODUCTION**

Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological survey at Delapre Abbey, Northampton (centred on NGR 476000 258800, Fig 1). The work forms part of a wider study examining the Abbey and Park coordinated by Parklands Consortium on behalf of the Trustees of Delapre Abbey. The survey comprised a walkover survey of the Park including an area currently used as a golf course, topographic survey of the South Lawn, geophysical survey of the Walled Garden and South Lawn and test pitting to examine the wall of the Walled Garden. Fieldwork took place between March and May 2009. The report was revised in July 2009 to incorporate additional information supplied by Dr Tom Welsh.

**2 BACKGROUND**

**2.1 Historical background**

The historical background is drawn from the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the information contained in the Conservation Plan (Parklands 2006). A full list of

HER sites is contained within Appendix 1 and illustrated as Figure 2. A full desk-based assessment is being prepared as part of the wider study.

For ease of presentation where multiple related sites of the same period share a location (eg the elements of the medieval nunnery, the post-medieval house and gardens) only one element is located on the figure. Sites outside the survey area have also been included where they have particular relevance (eg Eleanor's Cross).

Delapre Abbey is situated on land gently sloping upwards to the south, from the flood plain of the River Nene to the north, within the current bounds of the Borough of Northampton.

The earliest known activity within the survey area is represented by a findspot of flints from fieldwalking (4963/0/0), a possible Bronze Age tumuli or burial mound (5022/0/2) an early/mid Iron Age pit alignment (9607/1/1). It is interesting that Roman coins were recovered from the tumuli during its removal in the 19th century (5021/0/0). The 'Maunsell' enclosure identified by Tom Walsh (7151/0/1) and may be iron Age or Roman in origin.

The Saxon and medieval core Northampton was located to the north of the river, during this period the Abbey site lay within the rural Parish of Hardingstone. Elements of the open field system of Hardingstone survive within the Park (5023/1/2).

A Cluniac nunnery (5003/1 etc) was founded at Delapre in c1145 by Simon de Senlis, second Earl of Northampton, on land that had formed part of the first Earl's endowment to the Cluniac Priory of St Andrew in Northampton. This was one of only two Cluniac nunneries in England. The nunnery was endowed with lands in Hardingstone parish and elsewhere and enjoyed incomes from the churches at Earl's Barton, Great Doddington and Fotheringhay. Delapre was ruled by an abbess and comprised a community of probably no more than 20 nuns, although by dissolution in 1538 only nine nuns and the abbess were present. The medieval Abbey is thought to have occupied a very similar site to the current Delapre Abbey, although a alternative site or precursor is identified from aerial photographs (5003/4 and 5003/4/1).

Within the park itself a number of earthwork features identified by Tom Welsh may indicate activity predating of contemporary with the nunnery or relate to the post-medieval use of the area. These include building platforms (5003/0/1 and 5003/0/2), possible remnants of moats (5003/0/3 and 5003/1/7) and a former water supply for the Abbey.

In 1290 the funeral cortege of Queen Eleanor, wife of Edward I stopped overnight at the nunnery. An Eleanor Cross to mark the occasion was erected in 1290-91, on what is now London Road (1678/0/1). This is one of only three surviving crosses of the original 12 that were erected along the cortege's route.

During the Wars of the Roses the Battle of Northampton took place on land close to the nunnery on 10<sup>th</sup> July 1460 (5020/1). The precise location is not known. Place name evidence (a furlong called Shooting to Battle Dyke) indicates a location within the Park to the south of the Abbey. However, early written accounts suggest to a more likely location on the meadows between the Abbey and the river Nene. It was fought between the Yorkists under the Earl of March (future Edward IV) and the Earl of Warwick and the Lancastrians under King Henry VI. The Yorkists, aided by the defection of Lord Edmund Grey half an hour into the battle, secured a resounding victory, capturing the King in the process.

In 1538 the Abbey was dissolved, and in 1548 the property passed to Anne Saunders, to be subsequently inherited by the son of her first marriage, Bartholomew Tate. The Abbey stayed in the Tate family until the mid 18th century. It is assumed that Anne and her then husband Andrew Wadham constructed a house on the Abbey site, possibly on the same footprint as the church and cloisters (5003/2/1 etc). This was much remodelled and extended in the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century by their grandson, Zouche Tate. In 1749 the house passed to Admiral Charles Hardy, on the death of his wife Mary Tate. Hardy further altered the house and constructed the impressive south range and the stable block to the north of the main house. In 1764 the house and park were sold to Edward Bouverie for £22,000, who's descendants owned the house until 1946. A new library was added to the south range in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and in the later 18-19<sup>th</sup> century the south range was re-modelled and a conservatory added (demolished in 1958). The Abbey was set within a landscaped Park (1894) and Gardens (5003/2/9).

The earliest available plan, Turner's plan of 1767 (reproduced in the Conservation plan, not illustrated here) shows the Abbey buildings, the stable block to the north and the Walled Garden to the east. To the south of the house an ovoid enclosure presumably marks an area garden which differs in shape from the current South Lawn; the entrance through the park is via a drive, which appears to be in much the same position as the current access. Faden's 1779 map of Northamptonshire (not illustrated) is at too large a scale to reveal much in the way of detail, although it does depict a straight tree-lined drive leading to the Abbey from the south.

The 1810 Ordnance Survey surveyor's (Fig 3) map depicts many of the features recognisable today. The Gardens to the south of the Abbey have been contained within the Ha-ha. Principal access is via a drive from the west, leading past the Abbey, before continuing to Hardingstone along the eastern bounds of the Park. The Park itself is open, only sub-divided by streams and one boundary. The southern limit is marked by a belt of woodland through which wind several paths.

There is little change from this picture on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey plan of 1880 (Fig 4). The South Lawn is shown as open space with an informal wooded garden threaded through



with winding paths to the east. An Icehouse has been constructed in the south-east corner of the garden. The Park is largely open, although a few divisions have been added. A series of sluices are depicted on the stream running through the park. The belt of woodland to the south is much expanded, and is referred to as Delapre Wood.

During the Second World War the Abbey and grounds were used a training camp (7177/1). At the south-west corner of the Park a defensive position was established on the London Road (8619/0/1 and 8619/0/2).

In 1946, the house and park were sold to Northampton Corporation, despite being occupied by the War Office at the time. Between 1948 and 1953, it was occupied by the County War Agricultural Committee and then by the Estates Commission of the Corporation until 1957, when the Trustees of the Delapre Abbey Repair Fund were given the right to enter and repair the building and adapt it for use as the County Record Office, which it functioned as until 1992.

The House is not currently accessible to the public, beyond part of the 18th century stable used as tea rooms. The northern part of the park and the gardens are used a public amenity area and are used for events such as the Northampton Beer Festival. The bulk of the park to the south is occupied by the Oaks Golf Course, part of Delapre Golf Complex. At the southern limit is Delapre Wood, truncated from its historic extent by the construction of the A45 dual carriageway.

### **3 WALKOVER SURVEY**

#### **3.1 Objectives and methodology**

The aim of the survey was to identify, locate and make a basic record of features in the former parkland surrounding the house and gardens. Features were plotted onto an Ordnance Survey basemap and photographed. The written descriptions included notes of the physical properties of the features, together with interpretation and an assessment of their significance, condition and vulnerability. From these a gazetteer has been generated which incorporates recommendations of future works and actions.

Conditions for survey were generally good, particularly in areas of golf course and park land. Visibility was limited in Delapre Wood by undergrowth and in areas to the east and north of Delapre Abbey by dense growth of stinging nettles.

### 3.2 Results

The survey has identified a range of features throughout the park, many relating to past agricultural use. Of particular help has been the work of Dr Tom Welsh of the University of Northampton who kindly supplied his notes on earthwork features he has identified in the park. Features are illustrated on Figure 5 and a full gazetteer can be found in Appendix 2.

The earliest datable features are related to medieval cultivation comprising ridge and furrow ploughing and a series of headlands. In the medieval period the park formed part of the open field system of Hardingstone Parish, forming part of the West End Fields. Detailed analysis and reconstruction of the open field system has been undertaken by David Hall (Hall 1980). These are derived from a field book mentioned in 1740, which does not survive. Accordingly the precise dimensions of the furlongs are not known, and the attributions are slightly uncertain (cf Hall 1980, p122). Following Hall's reconstruction of the furlongs, the following attributions can be assigned.

*Table 1: Correspondence between surviving ridge and furrow and 1740 furlong names*

Feature	Furlong number	Furlong name	Field name
D001	97	Overcrafts	Moor Field
D003	99		Moor Field
D006	130	Middle Furlong	Mear Field
D007	30	Middle Furlong	Mear Field
D010	106 / 108	Long Colditch / Little Colditch	Moor Field
D011	105	Moore Furlong	Moor Field
D012	94	Chalk Furlong	Moor Field
D023	110 / 111	Mansill / Spittlewall	Moor Field
D024	106 / 107	Long Colditch / Short Colditch	Moor Field
D026	108 / 109	Little Colditch / Gravel Pit	Moor Field
D036	91	Meadow Leys	Moor Field

Two headlands identified by the survey (D025 and D027) also relate to the medieval agricultural regime. Headland D025 and the southern projecting portion of ridge and furrow D023 correspond with the 'Maunsell' enclosure identified by Tom Welsh. It is possible that the pattern

of ploughing here was dictated by the pre-existing enclosure or that the enclosure itself is an artefact of the medieval ploughing regime.

To the north of the drive are a series of slightly more enigmatic features that may also be of medieval date, related to the exploitation of meadows on the floodplain of the river Nene. Banks D017 and D022, together with ditches D016, D019 and D020 may represent subdivisions of the meadow or water management features. Similarly the slight corrugating of the ground at D021, reminiscent of ridge and furrow, may also relate to water management. Ditch D017 is likely to be of recent date. Platform D015 (HER 5003/0/2) may represent the site of a former structure although none is known from historic maps.

A series of earthworks to the east of the Abbey adjacent to the Portway path (D060) identified by Tom Welsh may relate to fishponds associated with the medieval Abbey. A narrow enclosure depicted here on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map may preserve part of the layout of these.

In the park post-medieval activity generally comprises evidence for old paths, land divisions and quarrying.

Paths D004 and D005 are both shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey plan of 1880 (Fig 4). These are both substantial features, and path D004 may follow the line of a former medieval headland.

Ditches D002 and D008 may again both preserve alignments retained from the medieval period of former headlands or furrows. Ditch D008 also serves as a drain from pond D009 into a small stream. The pond itself is a substantial features, again shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey of 1880 of uncertain function (Fig 4).

A series of scarps and mounds cut into the valley floor to the west of the Abbey (D028, D029 and D031), may relate to former quarrying activity. The furlong to the west was known as Gravel Pit in 1740, which Hall shows as extending into this area. Quarrying, if this what these features represent, would therefore seem to have taken place after the disuse of the open field system, removing previous traces of cultivation. It is possible that ditch D030 to the east is also related to this activity. Associated with bank D028 is a rectangular depression identified by Tom Welsh (D041), possibly marking the site of a former cistern.

Butting up against headland D027 is possible enclosure D040 may represent the site of former structure identified by Tom Welsh. This comprises a platform surrounded by a rectangular banked enclosure, with a possible internal ditch on the eastern side. Within the enclosure no

ridge and furrow is present, implying that is either an earlier feature which the medieval cultivation respects, or that it is later and has removed all traces of former ploughing.

To the north of the Abbey a deep L-shaped declivity identified by Tom Welsh (HER 5003/0/3, D039) may be evidence for former quarrying or moat.

The survey identified a number of features associated with the house and gardens. These included the Water Garden (D032), a ditch defining the eastern limit of the gardens (D034) and the site of the Icehouse (D038).

The southern and western limits of the garden are defined by the Ha-ha (D037). The internal face originally comprised a wall constructed from roughly-shaped coursed ironstone up to 1.2m high, the external side comprised an earthen slope. This important feature dating from the earliest phases of the formal gardens is now much overgrown and degraded with the walling completely collapsed in places. It is in urgent need of recording, consolidation and repair.

## **4 TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF THE SOUTH LAWN**

### **4.1 Methodology**

The South Lawn is generally uneven and is much disturbed by moles. The survey identified discrete features within this general unevenness. Survey was carried out using Leica System 1200 Differential GPS. Individual features were plotted to an accuracy of +/-0.05m to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum. Individual features were assigned numbers following on from those identified during the walkover survey. These were then described and photographed in the field. A full gazetteer can be found in Appendix 2.

### **4.2 Results**

The survey identified a range of features related to previous garden layouts. Along the south edge of the lawn, immediately inside the Ha-ha, a low linear mound (D053) marks the edge of an early 19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier path. This is a continuation of path D044, identified during the walkover survey. It corresponds with a low resistance anomaly identified by geophysical survey (see below, Fig 8). It is interesting to note that the geophysical survey shows this feature continuing beyond its visible extent as an earthwork, curving round to the north.

Linear depression D054 denotes another former path, or possible ditch, drain or boundary feature separating the South Lawn from the informal wooded garden to the east. This is closely

aligned with the south-east corner of the main house and corresponds with a low resistance anomaly.

Three groups of shallow sometimes irregular depressions (D055, D056 and D057) mark areas of former planting or beds corresponding with areas of lower resistance in the geophysical survey (see below). These appear to be in rough bands aligned east-west across the lawn, separated by 'blank' areas.

At the south-west corner of the Lawn a substantial earthen mound (D052) contained rough ironstone blocks. This may be the site of a former structure, although is more likely to be spoil derived from the insertion of a modern stepped access through the Ha-ha.

## **5 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY**

### **5.1 Methodology**

All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the guidelines issued by English Heritage and by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (EH 2008 & Gaffney, Gater and Ovendon 2002).

The earth resistance survey was conducted out with a Geoscan Research RM15 resistance meter, which is a standard instrument for such work. It was deployed in twin probe configuration, with a mobile probe spacing of 0.5m and the remote probes spaced a similar distance apart. The survey was carried out on separate grids for the South Garden and Kitchen Garden, each divided into 20m x 20m units. This was set out by tape measure and optical square, with tie in measurements taken to the standing buildings. Readings, to a precision of 0.1 Ohms ( $\Omega$ ) were taken at 1m intervals along traverses spaced 1m apart.

The ground conditions were largely favourable for the survey. The ground was moist but not saturated and was soft enough that poor contacts were rare. The grass on site was dry enough that surface electrical shorting did not occur.

The data was combined and displayed using Geoplot 3.00s software. The only processing required was an edge match function, which removed a slight grid bias caused by repositioning of the remote probes. The processed data is presented in this report in the form of a greyscale plot (Fig 7). As the data from each areas were statistically different, they have been displayed to different anomaly scales: South Garden scale 30 $\Omega$  to 120 $\Omega$  black ~ white; Kitchen Garden scale 28 $\Omega$  to 68 $\Omega$  black ~ white. An interpretative plot has been generated from the results and is referred to in the following results section (Fig 8).

## 5.2 Results

### *South Lawn*

The centre of the survey area was found to contain a roughly rectilinear area of high resistance responses measuring approximately 65m x 50m. Such readings often characterise areas of rubble and compact earth, acting as insulators. The area anomaly could therefore indicate the demolition waste from a nearby large building, such as the Abbey. However, this does not necessarily indicate the site of foundations, as masonry could be used to raise the level of the garden during construction.

A curvilinear low resistance anomaly was detected bounding the south and west of the garden, possibly indicating an infilled ditch or path. A further ditch or path-like response was located in the very south-west of the area. Discrete, sub-circular low resistance anomalies, the majority located in the northern half of the garden may represent tree planting pits. Linear low resistance anomalies orientated south-east to north-west and south-west to north-east may reflect ditches or paths defining part of the formal garden.

### *Kitchen Garden*

Electrical survey of the three available areas of the kitchen gardens detected a set of high resistance anomalies. Anomalies in the southern and central areas merely reflected the contemporary flower beds. The existing circular bed in the northern area caused a high resistance response, however linear, anomalies orientated north-east and south-west on either side may indicate former paths, or possibly a revetment wall dividing the garden into two.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST PITS AROUND THE WALLED GARDEN

### 6.1 Methodology

Three hand dug test pits were hand-excavated against the kitchen garden wall, Test Pit 1 at the south east corner, Test Pit 2 against the east wall and Test Pit 3 against the north wall (Fig 8). Recording followed standard Northamptonshire Archaeology procedures (NA 2006). Individual contexts were recorded on pro-forma record sheets and a full photographic and drawn record was maintained.

Below ground level there was no change in the foundation with no evidence of any features attached to the garden wall in any of the test pits. On completion the test pits were backfilled with the material extracted.

## 6.2 Results (Fig 9)

### ***Test Pit 1***

This was placed at the south east corner of the kitchen garden wall and was 3m long by 0.60m wide and 1m deep. The basal deposit comprised orange sandy clay natural (103). This was overlain by light brown clay subsoil (102) and dark brown loam buried topsoil (101). Above the buried topsoil was a raised flower bed of dark brown loam topsoil (104) 0.55m deep which contained fragments of a 19th century toilet bowl (not retained). A two course brick wall (107), which abutted the Walled Garden wall foundation, and may be part of a retaining wall for a raised bed. The Walled Garden wall foundation (106) was made from large, fine, ironstone blocks with mortar bonding, all of one build. There was no cut for a foundation trench.

### ***Test Pit 2***

This was placed against the east wall of the kitchen garden wall to examine a change in stonework along this face. The test pit was 1.60m long by 0.60m wide and 0.80m deep. The basal deposit comprised orange sandy clay natural (203) overlain by light brown clay subsoil (202). Cutting the subsoil was foundation trench [205] filled by mid brown clay loam (204). The wall foundation (206) was made from large mortar-bonded ironstone blocks 0.7m deep, again all of one build. Topsoil comprised dark brown clay loam.

### ***Test Pit 3***

This was placed against the northern kitchen garden wall to investigate a change in the stonework. The test pit was 1.50m long by 1m wide and 1m deep. The basal deposit was orange sandy clay natural (302) overlain by white clay (305), 0.30m deep. Orange-brown clay rubble layer (304) formed the base for tarmac path (303). The wall foundation (306) comprised large mortar-bonded ironstone blocks all of one build. There was no cut for a foundation trench.

## 7 DISCUSSION

The survey has shown that Delapre Abbey is set within a landscape which has seen activity since the prehistoric period. This was at its most intense during the medieval and post-medieval periods. The survey works have identified a wide range of archaeological interests, some already known some previously unrecorded.

Extensive areas of medieval landscape survive throughout the survey area, although these have been severely degraded in the eastern part of the golf course, however aerial photographs demonstrate that this degradation pre-dates golf course construction. This is an area that may have been a site for the Battle of Northampton, based on the presence of a furlong called 'Shooting to Battle Dyke' in the 1740 field book, however, no remnants of this furlong or Battle Dyke itself remain as landscape features. The alternative location to the north of the Abbey is likely to be outside the grounds, possibly in the industrial areas along Ransom Road, and is not therefore available for study.

The test-pits around the wall of the Walled Garden found no evidence for this being other than an 18th century feature, probably of a single build, although as evidenced by the buttresses around its perimeter it was subject to frequent repair. There was no evidence that it preserved the line of the former precinct wall. Whilst it is almost certain that archaeological remains associated with the medieval Abbey survive within the walled garden as evidenced by the burials found during previous construction works, these were not detected by geophysical survey.

The survey identified a range of features associated with post-medieval activity. These comprised features associated with the park and gardens which have developed around the Abbey from the 16th century onwards. These represent a series of successive phases of landscape development. These include a range of potentially highly significant features identified by Tom Welsh.

The earliest dated garden features are the Ha-ha and the South Lawn, probably dating from the 18th century. Although parts of the Ha-ha are well preserved, substantial portions of this important feature have suffered damage, are overgrown with vegetation and in places have collapsed completely. The south-west corner has been cut through in recent times to provide access. On the South Lawn traces of former planting and garden design have been identified through geophysical and topographic survey. The geophysical survey also identified a large area of high resistance at the south end of the South Lawn the cause of which uncertain.



The Water Garden, although late in the sequence of garden development, provides a focus for the informal wooded garden to the east of the South Lawn. The site of the Icehouse to the south-east of the wooded garden appears to have survived quarrying.

Current circulation within the gardens and park largely follows the historic pattern. Paths are generally maintained in a good condition although some ongoing maintenance and vegetation clearance will always be required. The Park wall survives to some extent in the south-west corner of the Park. Whilst parts are well maintained and in a good state of repair, particularly round the Eleanor Cross, other parts are deteriorating or have collapsed altogether. This feature is in need of recording, consolidation and repair.

## **8 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Although later and in particular modern landscape-developments have greatly altered the original context and setting of the medieval and later houses, the rarity of the Cluniac nunnery (being only one of two in England) emphasises its potential archaeological significance. However, the extent of surviving fabric, both above ground in existing buildings and below ground as demolished structures, remains uncertain. Current archaeological trial excavation and geophysical survey have not revealed any clearly associated evidence but this should not preclude its existence. Whilst it is difficult to identify specific locations where targeted investigation might sample associated remains, archaeological watching brief carried out in connection with any future ground disturbance might yield relevant information.

Further work may help refine the location of the Battle of Northampton. This could include geophysical survey, metal detecting survey and targeted trial excavation to try and locate the battlefield and Battle Dyke. A range of potentially significant, but as yet undated features, within the Park identified by Tom Welsh require further investigation. These include possible enclosures, building platforms and a moat. These can be examined through detailed earthwork survey, geophysical survey and trial excavation.

Geophysical survey of the South Lawn has identified a large area of high resistance which may be associated with former buildings or simply represent the dumping of material from demolished structures to create a levelled platform for later gardening. The early stages of conversion of the monastic site to a country house are not well understood, but later rebuilding was followed by further modification in the second half of the 18th century to create an appropriate residence for county gentry. The possibly coeval establishment of a pleasure garden and walled kitchen garden, together with re-facing the house architecture has resulted in

the survival of a fairly intact ensemble which is of regional as well as local significance. The poor state of parts of the grounds and inadequate understanding of the evolution of the gardens have resulted in a tendency to overlook their potential importance. In addition to establishing the precise nature of the geophysical anomalies, archaeological trial excavation within the South Lawn could confirm the contemporaneity of the buried garden features seen on geophysical and topographic survey which appear to include paths and former planting.

The Ha-ha is in urgent need of detailed archaeological recording, consolidation and repair to prevent further decay. The relationship of the garden layout and surrounding Ha-ha should be examined and such work would provide a helpful guide to repairing and restoring this important feature. At the same time, the results would help to inform decisions regarding the nature and extent of any future garden reconstruction. Related investigations could equally underpin the accurate re-instatement of the Water Garden and other features elsewhere including the Icehouse.

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**APPENDIX 1: HER DATA**

*Table 2: HER data*

Record Number	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Designations
1678/0/1	Eleanor Cross	475429	258227	Medieval	Cross erected on route of funerary cortege of Queen Eleanor, wife of Edward I in c1290	LB I SAM 17157
1894	Delapre Park	475930	258600	Post-medieval	Enclosed park, shown on plan of 1791	
4963		475850	258400	Prehistoric	Possible prehistoric activity	
4963/0/0		475850	258400	Prehistoric	Findspot of flints found during fieldwalking	
5003		475950	259070	Medieval	Findspot of decorated medieval floor tile	
5003//0/1		476085	259065	Undated	Earthwork possibly denoting building platform noted by Tom Welsh	
5003/0/2		475873	259205	Undated	Building platform and ditch, on similar alignment to current buildings, noted by Tom Welsh	
5003/0/3		476015	259245	Undated	Rough rectangular channel or pond, terminated by broad bank, described as fragment of moat, noted by Tom Welsh	
5003/0/4		475950	259170	Undated	A number of undated features including a ditch, metalled surface and drains encountered during an archaeological watching brief on cable trenches	
5003/1	Delapre Abbey	475955	259075	Medieval	Clunniac nunnery, founded c1145, dissolved 1538	

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5003/1/0		475880	259130	Medieval	Findspot of medieval pottery, 12-14th centuries	
5003/1/1	Possible Church at Delapre Abbey	475950	259090	Medieval	Possible site of former church at Delapre Abbey, fossilised in current building plan	
5003/1/14	Dormitory at Delapre Abbey	475955	259075	Medieval	Site of nun's dormitory, probably on east range of Abbey	
5003/1/2	Cloister, Delapre Abbey	475955	259075	Medieval	Possible site of former cloister at Delapre Abbey, fossilised in current building plan	
5003/1/3	Graveyard at Delapre Abbey	475950	259090	Medieval	Burials in this area found in the 17th and 19th centuries indicate site of Abbey graveyard	
5003/1/5	Refectory at Delapre Abbey	475955	259075	Medieval	Nun's refectory at Delapre Abbey, built in c1258	
5003/1/6	Chapterhouse at Delapre Abbey	475955	259075	Medieval	Chapterhouse at Delapre Abbey, extant by 1319	
5003/1/7		476150	259250	Undated	Possible site of north-east corner of moat associated with precinct noted by Tom Welsh in old orchard	
5003/2	Delapre Abbey	475962	259141	Post-medieval	Country mansion of 16th-19th centuries	LB II*
5003/2/1	Principal Building at Delapre Abbey	475951	259072	Post-medieval	Delapre Abbey, post-medieval house possibly constructed on footprint of medieval nunnery	LB II*
5003/2/10	Dairy at Delapre Abbey	475950	259090	Post-medieval	Post-medieval dairy constructed on the site of the Abbey church by Zouche Tate in the 17th century	
5003/2/11	Garden Wall and Gateway at Delapre Abbey	475980	259182	Post-medieval	18th century red brick wall and stone gateway	LB II
5003/2/12	Woman with Fish Statue	475957	259157	Modern	1951 statue by Frank Dobson,	LB II

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					originally part of fountain	
5003/2/2	Internal Courtyard at Delapre Abbey	475950	259080	Post-medieval	Internal courtyard may reflect lines of medieval cloisters	LB II
5003/2/3	Stable Block at Delapre Abbey	459755	259120	Post-medieval	18th century stable block, dressed ironstone, renovated in 1971	LB II
5003/2/4	Walled garden, Delapre Abbey	475970	259130	Post-medieval	18th century walled garden at Delapre Abbey	
5003/2/5	Game Larder at Delapre Abbey	475990	259086	Post-medieval	Thatched game larder constructed in the 18th century	LB II
5003/2/6	Coach House at Delapre Abbey	475935	259138	Post-medieval	Late 18th or early 19th century coach house	LB II
5003/2/7	The Billiard Room	475996	259074	Post-medieval	Former 18th century Orangery, converted into billiard room	LB II
5003/2/8	Park House (formerly Abbey Cottage)	475971	259093	Post-medieval	Former laundry, converted to cottage in 1940, 17th or 18th century in date	LB II
5003/2/9	Gardens at Delapre Abbey	476040	259100	Post-medieval	Gardens at Delapre Abbey	
5003/3	Delapre Abbey Home Farm	475950	259200	Medieval	Home farm for medieval nunnery at Delapre Abbey	
5003/4	Possible Early Church at Delapre	476011	259324	Undated	Possible early church at Delapre	
5003/4/1	Possible Early Church at Delapre	476011	259324	Undated	Cruciform feature noted on aerial photographs may indicate site of early church, possibly the original Abbey church	
5020/1	Battle of Northampton	476514	259149	Medieval	Site of Battle of Northampton, 10th July 1460	Registered Battlefield
5021		475900	258800	Roman	Possible Roman activity	
5021//0/0		475900	258800	Roman	Roman coins found during removal of 'tumuli' in Delapre Park prior to 1849	

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5022		475700	258760	Undated	Possible activity	
5022/0/01		475525	258715	Undated	Mound, probably natural in origin, crossed by ridge and furrow	
5022/0/2		475900	258800	Prehistoric	Site of 'tumuli' reported in Delapre Park prior to 1849	
5023/1/2		475544	258433	Medieval	Surviving areas of ridge and furrow	
6797		475850	258400	Medieval	Possible activity of medieval or post-medieval date	
6797/0/0		475950	258400	Medieval	Findspot of medieval and post-medieval pottery and clay pipe	
7151		475620	258980	Undated	Possible activity	
7151/0/1	Maunsell	475625	258985	Undated	Site of possible rectangular enclosure noted by Tom Welsh	
7177		475955	259085	Modern	WW2 military activity at Delapre Abbey	
7177/1		479550	259085	Modern	WW2 Military training camp	
8619/0/02		475450	258140	Modern	Loopholed wall at Delapre Wood, possibly to cover former roadblock	
8619/0/1	London Road / Hardingstone Turn Roadblock	475450	258130	Modern	One of 17 roadblocks set up in 1940 around Northampton	
9607		476053	258933	Prehistoric	Possible prehistoric activity	
9607/1/1		476020	258910	Prehistoric	Possible pit alignment identified from aerial photographs	

**APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF SITES**

Significance is assessed as National (A), Regional (B), Local (C) or Unknown (U). Stability is either Stable or Deterioration. Vulnerability is either Low, Moderate or High.

*Table 3: Gazetteer*

ID	Name	Type	Comments	Land Use	Period	Date	Easting	Northing	Significance	Description	Interpretation	Condition	Stability	Vulnerable	Recommendation
D001		Earthwork	Ridge and Furrow	Wood	Medieval - Post-medieval	1200-1600	476246	258354	C	Area of north-south aligned sinuous ridge and furrow. Peaks 10m apart and 0.5m high	Ridge and Furrow	Moderate	Stable	Low	None
D002		Earthwork	Ditch	Wood	Post-medieval	1800-1900	476194	258348	C	North-west to south-east aligned ditch, 1.5m wide, 0.5m deep, cuts and appears to define eastern surviving edge of ridge and furrow D001. Appears on 1st edition Ordnance survey map of 1880, but is absent from 1810 surveyors map	Ditch	Moderate	Stable	Low	None
D003		Earthwork	Ridge and Furrow	Wood	Medieval - Post-medieval	1200-1600	476047	258305	C	Area of north-south aligned sinuous ridge and furrow. Peaks 10m apart and 0.5m high	Ridge and Furrow	Moderate	Stable	Low	None



DELAPRE ABBEY

ID	Name	Type	Comments	Land Use	Period	Date	Easting	Northing	Significance	Description	Interpretation	Condition	Stability	Vulnerable	Recommendation
D004		Earthwork	Path / headland	Wood	Medieval - Post-medieval	1200-1800	475954	258245	C	Sinuous east-west aligned track, terraced into north facing slope. Terrace cut is 0.3m wide and up to 0.4m high. Appears to define southern limit of ridge and furrow D003. This follows the line of a former headland.	Path	Moderate	Stable	Low	None
D005		Earthwork	Path	Wood	Post-medieval	1800-2000	475850	258280	C	Trackway aligned north-west to south-east, 10m defined, defined by low earthen banks to either side, 2m wide, 0.5m high. First depicted on 1880 1st edition OS	Path	Good	Stable	Low	None
D006		Earthwork	Ridge and Furrow	Golf course	Medieval - Post-medieval	1200-1600	475635	258381	C	North-south aligned sinuous ridge and furrow, peaks 10m apart, 0.5m high	Ridge and Furrow	Moderate	Stable	Low	None
D007		Earthwork	Ridge and Furrow	Golf course	Medieval - Post-medieval	1200-1600	475520	258458	C	East-west aligned sinuous ridge and furrow, peaks 8m apart, 0.4m high	Ridge and Furrow	Moderate	Stable	Low	None
D008		Earthwork	Ditch	Golf course	Post-medieval	1800-1900	475589	258575	C	Wide U-shaped ditch, 9m across, 0.6m deep. base has been recut as modern drain for part of its length. Aerial photographs suggest shallow banks to either side although these were not apparent during field visit. Drained pond D009 to stream	Ridge and Furrow	Moderate	Stable	Low	None

DELAPRE ABBEY

ID	Name	Type	Comments	Land Use	Period	Date	Easting	Northing	Significance	Description	Interpretation	Condition	Stability	Vulnerable	Recommendation
D009		Earthwork	Pond	Golf course	Post-medieval	1850-1900	475492	258598	C	Pond retained by wide earthen dam on western side. First depicted on 1880 OS map, although associated ditch D009 is shown on 1810 Surveyors map	Pond	Good	Stable	Low	None
D010		Earthwork	Ridge and Furrow	Golf course	Medieval - Post-medieval	1200-1600	475682	258691	C	East-west aligned sinuous ridge and furrow, peaks 8m apart, 0.4m high	Ridge and Furrow	Moderate	Stable	Low	None
D011		Earthwork	Ridge and Furrow	Golf course	Medieval - Post-medieval	1200-1600	475877	258638	C	Badly degraded east-west aligned ridge and furrow, 8m peak to peak, up to 0.25m high, discontinuous and disturbed by tree boles	Ridge and Furrow	Bad	Stable	Low	None
D012		Earthwork	Ridge and Furrow	Golf course	Medieval - Post-medieval	1200-1600	476023	258692	C	Very faint traces of possible east-west aligned ridge and furrow. 8m peak to peak, 0.1m high	Ridge and Furrow	Bad	Stable	Low	None
D013		Earthwork	Bank	Golf course	Modern	1950-2000	476243	258847	C	Substantial bank, generally 2-3m wide and 1-1.5m high but up to 4m wide and 2m high in places, resulting from golf course earthmoving	Bank	Good	Stable	Low	None
D014		Earthwork	Bank and ditch	Park	Medieval-Modern	1200-2000	475812	259204	C	Shallow ditch aligned east-west, 5m wide, 0.2m deep, returns to south as a break of slope. Does not appear on any historic mapping.	Earthwork	Moderate	Stable	Low	None

DELAPRE ABBEY

ID	Name	Type	Comments	Land Use	Period	Date	Easting	Northing	Significance	Description	Interpretation	Condition	Stability	Vulnerable	Recommendation
D015		Earthwork	Mound	Park	Medieval-Modern	1200-2000	475796	259197	C	Flat topped ovoid mound 17m x 10m, 0.3m high, does not correspond with any feature shown on historic mapping, equates to HER 5003/0/2	Earthwork	Moderate	Stable	Low	None
D016		Earthwork	Ditch	Park	Medieval-Modern	1200-2000	475769	259230	C	Wide U-shaped ditch, 5m wide, 0.3m deep, terminates at headland D017. Outside area of medieval cultivation as depicted by Hall (1980), may be drainage or water meadow feature	Ditch	Moderate	Stable	Low	None
D017		Earthwork	Bank	Park	Medieval-Modern	1200-2000	475756	259276	C	Low east-west aligned sinuous mound, 8m wide, 0.3m high, possible headland although outside area of medieval cultivation as depicted by Hall (1980), may be water meadow feature	Bank	Moderate	Stable	Low	None
D018		Earthwork	Ditch	Park	Post-medieval	1900-2000	475772	259290	C	Shallow ditch aligned WNW-ESE, 2m wide, 0.3m deep	Ditch	Moderate	Stable	Low	None
D019		Earthwork	Ditch	Park	Post-medieval	1900-2000	475711	259231	C	Shallow U-shaped ditch aligned NNW-SSE, 3m wide, 0.2m deep. Does not appear on any historic mapping, but does continue the line of a modern boundary south of the drive.	Ditch	Moderate	Stable	Low	None

DELAPRE ABBEY

ID	Name	Type	Comments	Land Use	Period	Date	Easting	Northing	Significance	Description	Interpretation	Condition	Stability	Vulnerable	Recommendation
D020		Earthwork	Ditch	Park	Post-medieval	1900-2000	475709	259247	C	Shallow U-shaped ditch aligned WSE-ENE, 3m wide, 0.2m deep, associated with ditch D109	Ditch	Moderate	Stable	Low	None
D021		Earthwork		Park	Medieval - Post-medieval	1200-1600	475543	259235	C	Faint traces of ridge and furrow like earthworks, aligned NNW-SSE, 10m peak to peak, 0.1m high. Outside area of medieval cultivation as depicted by Hall (1980), so may be water meadow features	Earthwork	Poor	Stable	Low	None
D022		Earthwork	Bank	Park	Medieval - Post-medieval	1200-1600	475571	259266	C	Wide attenuated sinuous bank, 20m wide, 0.2m high, aligned E-W, possible headland or water meadow feature	Bank	Poor	Stable	Low	None
D023		Earthwork	Ridge and Furrow	Park	Medieval - Post-medieval	1200-1600	475626	259060	C	NNW-SSE aligned ridge and furrow, 10m peak to peak, 0.15m high. The southernmost projection of this area corresponds with the 'Maunsell' enclosure identified by Tom Welsh	Ridge and Furrow	Moderate	Stable	Low	None
D024		Earthwork	Ridge and Furrow	Park	Medieval - Post-medieval	1200-1600	475556	258872	C	WSW-ENE aligned ridge and furrow, 8m peak to peak, 0.2m high	Ridge and Furrow	Moderate	Stable	Low	None
D025		Earthwork	Bank	Park	Medieval - Post-medieval	1200-1600	475586	258913	C	NNW-SSE aligned bank, 9m wide, 0.3m high, headland	Headland	Moderate	Stable	Low	None
D026		Earthwork	Ridge and Furrow	Park	Medieval - Post-medieval	1200-1600	475748	258945	C	WSW-ENE aligned ridge and furrow, 9m peak to peak, 0.3m high	Ridge and Furrow	Moderate	Stable	Low	None

DELAPRE ABBEY

ID	Name	Type	Comments	Land Use	Period	Date	Easting	Northing	Significance	Description	Interpretation	Condition	Stability	Vulnerable	Recommendation
D027		Earthwork	Headland	Park	Medieval - Post-medieval	1200-1600	475747	259050	C	WSW-ENE aligned bank, 8m wide, 0.2m high, headland	Headland	Moderate	Stable	Low	None
D028		Earthwork	Headland	Park	Medieval - Post-medieval	1200-1600	475815	258953	C	Raised mound situated on sharp scarp overlooking stream valley to east, 14m wide, 50m long, up to 1.8m high above valley floor to east, 0.3m high to west. May be remnants of headland or possible other earthwork feature	Headland	Moderate	Stable	Low	None
D029		Earthwork	Break of slope	Park	Medieval - Post-medieval	1200-1600	475806	259025	C	Pronounced break of slope aligned WSE-ENE, 1.5m wide, 0.6m high, marking limit of ridge and furrow to north	Break of slope	Moderate	Stable	Low	None
D030		Earthwork	Ditch	Park	Post-medieval-Modern	1600-2000	475856	259006	C	Shallow irregular ditch, 2m wide, 0.2m deep aligned SSE-NNW, suggestion of bank to west, 2m wide, 0.2m high	Ditch	Moderate	Stable	Low	None
D031		Earthwork	Mound	Park	Post-medieval-Modern	1600-2000	475828	258994	C	Irregular break of slope, 0.3m high defining higher area to east, may be natural in origin- possible former edge of stream course	Mound	Moderate	Stable	Low	None

DELAPRE ABBEY

ID	Name	Type	Comments	Land Use	Period	Date	Easting	Northing	Significance	Description	Interpretation	Condition	Stability	Vulnerable	Recommendation
D032	Water Garden	Structure	Garden Feature	Garden	Modern	1900-2000	476071	259094	C	Water garden, comprises a series of water channels and ponds interspersed with stone reveted raised beds and flagstone paths. Now largely semi-derelict, with most of the ponds being dry or stagnant.	Water Garden	Moderate	Deterioration	Medium	Detailed recording, consolidation and repair
D033	Summer House	Structure	Garden Feature	Garden	Modern	1900-2000	476077	259088	C	Site of Summer House. Survives as a concrete foundation on west side and straight edge of flagstones to north defining edge of structure	Summer House (site of)	Poor	Deterioration	Medium	Further investigation
D034		Earthwork	Ditch	Garden	Post-medieval-Modern	1700-2000	476138	259100	B	Substantial ditch defining eastern edge of informal garden. Whilst largely infilled in places, it survives up to 4m in width and 0.5m in depth, with a U-shaped profile. First appears on 18th century plans	Ditch	Moderate	Deterioration	Low	Removal of vegetation
D035		Earthwork	Quarry	Park	Post-medieval-Modern	1800-1900	476201	259057	C	Large irregular depression approx 1-1.5m deep marking site of former quarry, not depicted on historic mapping	Quarry	Moderate	Stable	Low	None
D036		Earthwork	Ridge and Furrow	Park	Medieval-Post-medieval	1200-1600	476280	259097	C	Area of east-west aligned ridge and furrow, 10m peak to peak, up to 0.3m high	Ridge and Furrow	Moderate	Stable	Low	None

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ID	Name	Type	Comments	Land Use	Period	Date	Easting	Northing	Significance	Description	Interpretation	Condition	Stability	Vulnerable	Recommendation
D037	Ha-ha	Structure	Ha-ha	Garden	Post-medieval	1700-1800	476100	258985	B	Ha-ha marking southern and western limits of gardens. Internal face originally comprised wall constructed from roughly shaped coursed ironstone up to 1.2m high, external side comprised earthen slope. Feature is now much overgrown and degraded with the w	Ha-ha	Bad	Deterioration	High	Urgent recording, consolidation and repair to prevent further deterioration of this important feature
D038	Icehouse (site of)	Structure	Icehouse	Park	Post-medieval	1800-1900	476158	259036	B	Site of Icehouse. Now comprises rectangular platform approx 30m north-south by 12m east-west, at least partly defined by limit of quarry D035 on three sides. Whilst no visible remains of the Icehouse are apparent, this area appears to have remained unquarried	Icehouse	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Clearance of vegetation. Archaeological investigation to determine if remains survive
D039		Earthwork	Ditch	Park	Unknown		476026	259269	U	Substantial linear depression identified by Tom Welsh, 5m wide, 1.2m deep, with suggestion of raised area or bank to north. May relate to a previous water course or quarrying, not shown on historic mapping, equates to HER 5003/0/3	Earthwork	Moderate	Stable	Low	Detailed recording

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ID	Name	Type	Comments	Land Use	Period	Date	Easting	Northing	Significance	Description	Interpretation	Condition	Stability	Vulnerable	Recommendation
D040		Earthwork	Enclosure	Park	Unknown		475745	259034	U	Rectangular enclosure approximately 40m x 30m identified by Tom Welsh. Southern and eastern sides defined by shallow banks or headlands. Suggestion of internal ditch to east. Platform along northern side of enclosure backs onto headland D027 which defines its northern edge	Enclosure	Moderate	Stable	Low	Detailed recording and further investigation
D041		Earthwork	Cistern	Park	Post-medieval	1700-1900	475803	258964	C	Rectangular depression possibly the remains of a cistern, identified by Tom Welsh. Measures 10m x 4m, 0.1m deep. Possible conduits feed in from south and west, with a possible feeder pipe heading eastwards towards the house and gardens	Cistern	Bad	Stable	Low	Detailed recording and further investigation
D042		Earthwork	Footpath	Garden	Post-medieval-Modern	1800-2000	476200	259150	C	Path, shown on 1810 OS, formerly access between Delapre Abbey and Hardingstone	Path	Good	Stable	Low	None
D043		Earthwork	Footpath	Garden	Post-medieval-Modern	1800-2000	476155	259286	C	Path, shown on 1810 OS, formerly access between Delapre Abbey and Nunn Mills	Path	Moderate	Stable	Low	None
D044		Earthwork	Footpath	Garden	Post-medieval-Modern	1800-2000	476107	259152	C	Path, shown on 1880 OS, part of circulation within garden	Path	Moderate	Stable	Low	None



DELAPRE ABBEY

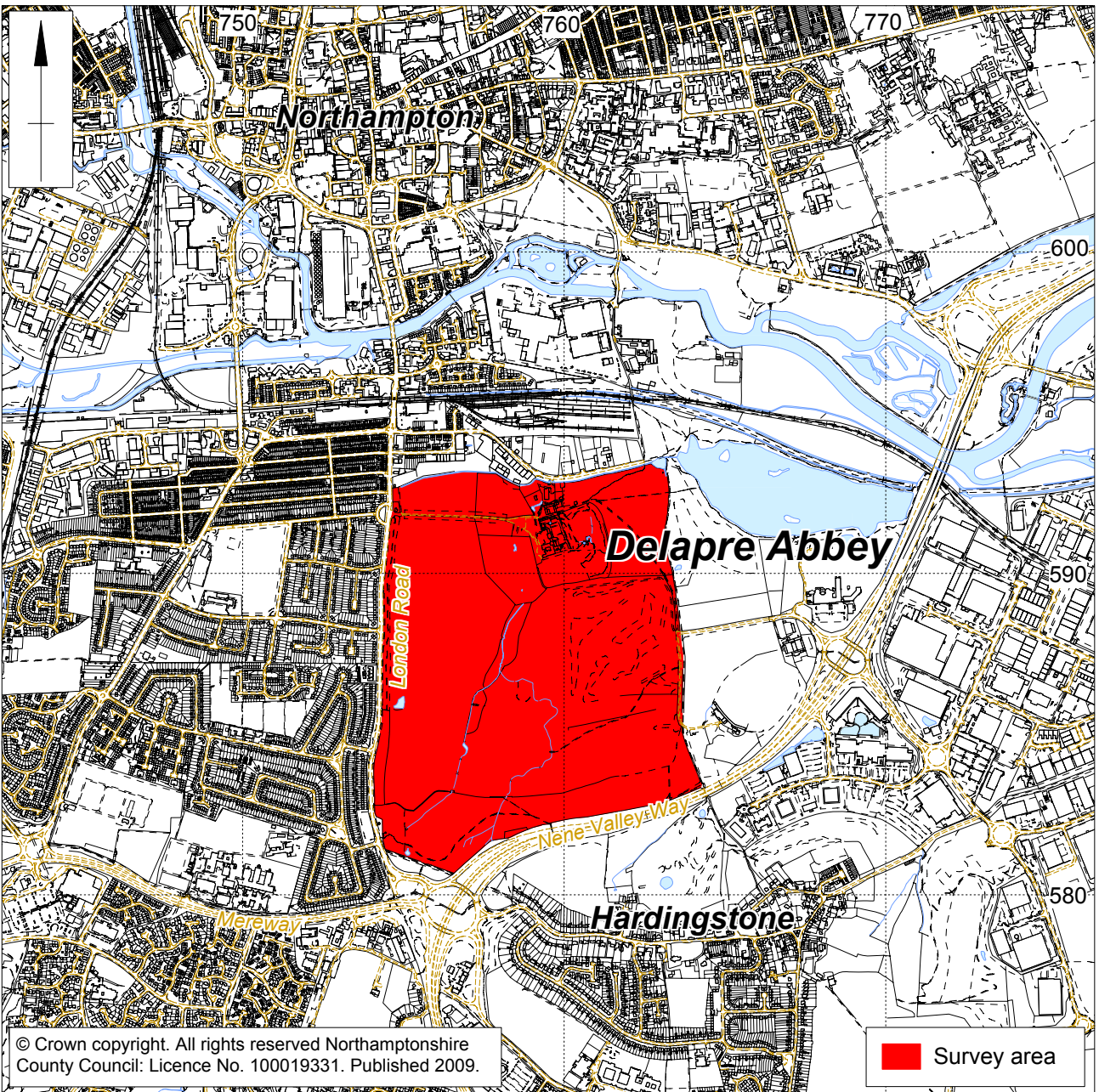
ID	Name	Type	Comments	Land Use	Period	Date	Easting	Northing	Significance	Description	Interpretation	Condition	Stability	Vulnerable	Recommendation
D045		Structure	Wall	Wood	Post-medieval-Modern	1800-2000	475443	258141	C	Wall constructed from roughly coursed and shaped ironstone blocks, 1.6m with triangular coping. Former park boundary wall. Partially collapsed in places, continued to east as foundations.	Wall	Moderate	Deterioration	Medium	Record, consolidate and repair
D046		Earthwork	Quarry	Wood	Undated		475509	258134	C	Substantial irregular depression marking former quarry, partly water filled	Quarry	Good	Stable	Low	None
D047		Structure	Foundations	Car park	Post-medieval-Modern	1940-2000	475864	259160	C	Concrete bases for WW2 structures now used as car park	WW2 buildings	Moderate	Stable	Low	None
D048		Structure	Drive	Drive	Post-medieval-Modern	1700-2000	475652	259179	C	Modern tarmac drive leading to the Abbey from London Road, follows the line of the original access	Drive	Good	Stable	Low	None
D049		Earthwork	Path	Garden	Post-medieval-Modern	1850-2000	476015	259158	C	Gravel path c2m wide, part of 19th century circulation through wooded informal garden	Path	Moderate	Stable	Low	None
D050		Earthwork	Platform	Garden	Post-medieval-Modern	1800-2000	476040	259200	C	Flat rectangular platform currently lawn 65m x 10m. 1st edition OS map shown possible structure	Structure	Good	Stable	Low	None
D051		Earthwork	Platform	Garden	Post-medieval-Modern	1800-2000	476015	259120		Flat rectangular platform currently lawn 63m x 14m. 1st edition OS map shows possible structure	Structure	Good	Stable	Low	None

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ID	Name	Type	Comments	Land Use	Period	Date	Easting	Northing	Significance	Description	Interpretation	Condition	Stability	Vulnerable	Recommendation
D052		Earthwork	Mound	Garden	Post-medieval-Modern	1900-2000	475942	258963	C	Substantial earthen mound containing shaped ironstone blocks. May be remnants of former structure or more likely spoil from recent stepped access inserted through Ha-ha to south	Spoil	Good	Stable	Low	None
D053		Earthwork	Path	Garden	Post-medieval-Modern	1800-2000	475977	258964	C	Linear raised earthwork, 1.6m wide, 0.2m high, marking course of path around inside of Ha-ha, shown on 1810 OS map, continuation of D044	Path	Moderate	Stable	Low	Archaeological investigation
D054		Earthwork	Depression	Garden	Post-medieval-Modern	1800-2000	475989	259013	C	Linear depression possibly marking former path, ditch or drainage feature along eastern side of South Lawn	Garden feature	Moderate	Stable	Low	Archaeological investigation
D055		Earthwork	Group of shallow depressions	Garden	Post-medieval-Modern	1700-2000	475983	258975	C	Group of shallow depressions marking former planting or tree boles	Garden feature	Moderate	Stable	Low	Archaeological investigation
D056		Earthwork	Group of shallow depressions	Garden	Post-medieval-Modern	1700-2000	475971	258992	C	Group of shallow depressions marking former planting or tree boles	Garden feature	Moderate	Stable	Low	Archaeological investigation
D057		Earthwork	Group of shallow depressions	Garden	Post-medieval-Modern	1700-2000	475950	259006	C	Group of shallow depressions marking former planting or tree boles	Garden feature	Moderate	Stable	Low	Archaeological investigation

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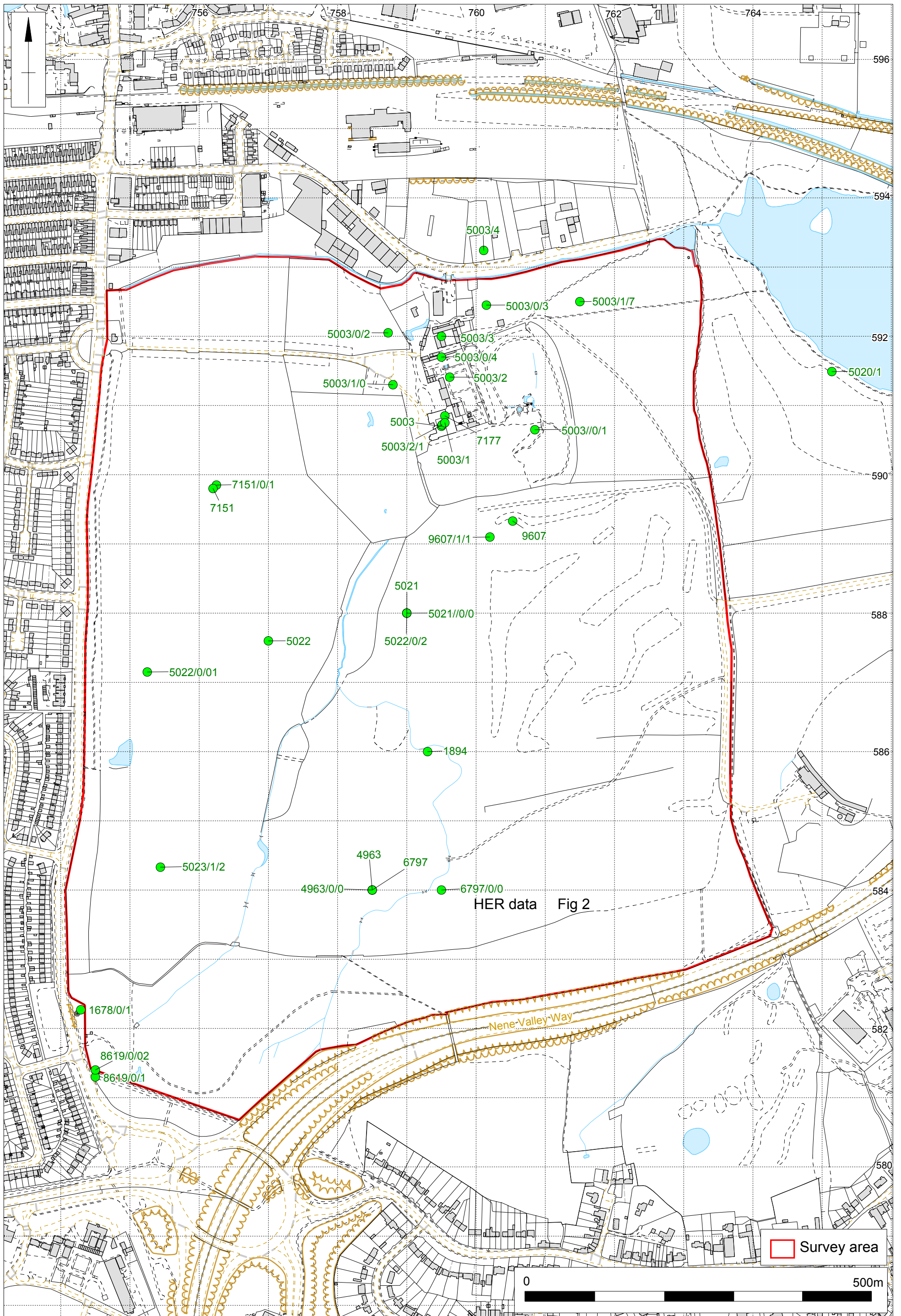
ID	Name	Type	Comments	Land Use	Period	Date	Easting	Northing	Significance	Description	Interpretation	Condition	Stability	Vulnerable	Recommendation
D058		Earthwork	Enclosure	Park	Undated		475640	258960	U	'Maunsell' enclosure identified by Tom Welsh. Playing card shaped enclosure 218m x 118m, enclosed by broad earthen bank. Bank to west coincides with headland D025.	Possible enclosure	Moderate	Stable	Low	Archaeological investigation
D059		Earthwork	Bank	Park	Undated		476300	259250	U	Substantial north-south aligned earthwork bank, 3m wide, 1m high	Former boundary	Moderate	Stable	Low	Archaeological investigation
D060		Earthwork		Park	Undated		476310	259070	U	Area of substantial earthworks that correspond with anomalous narrow enclosures shown on 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS. May represent site of former medieval Abbey fishponds.	Possible site of former fishponds	Moderate	Stable	Low	Detailed survey and archaeological investigation



Scale 1:20,000

Site location Fig 1







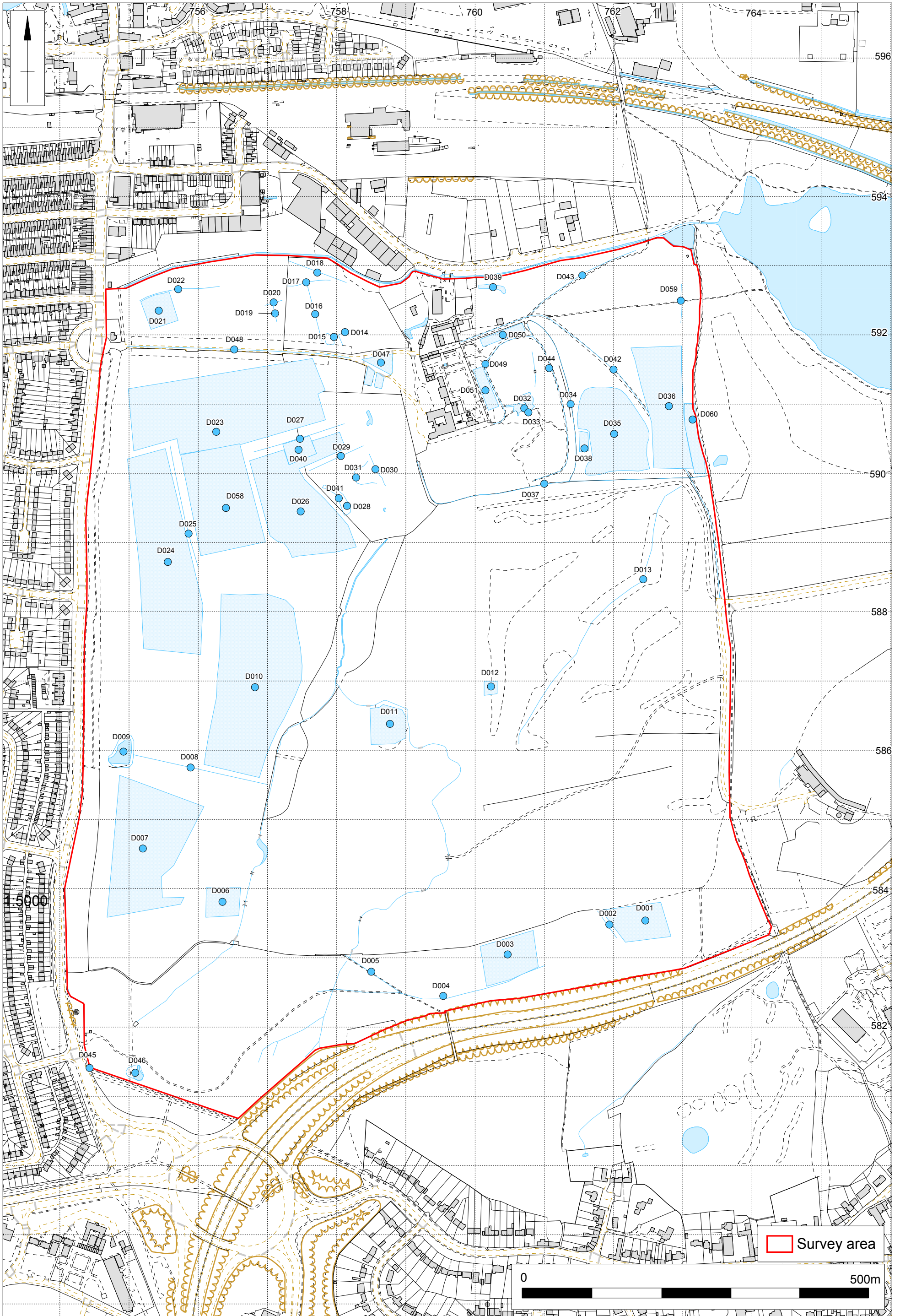


1810 Ordnance Survey map Fig 3



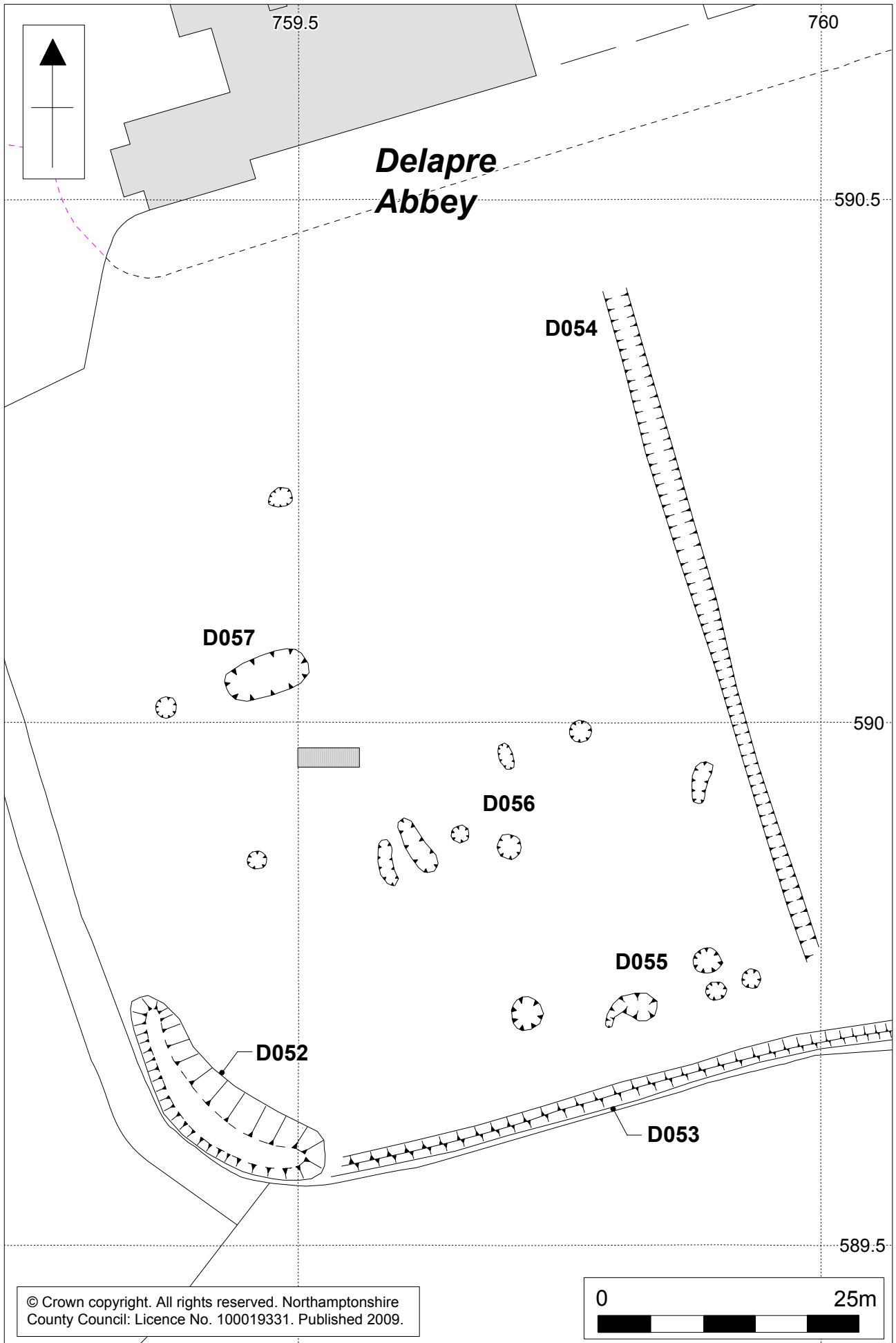


1880 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map Fig 4



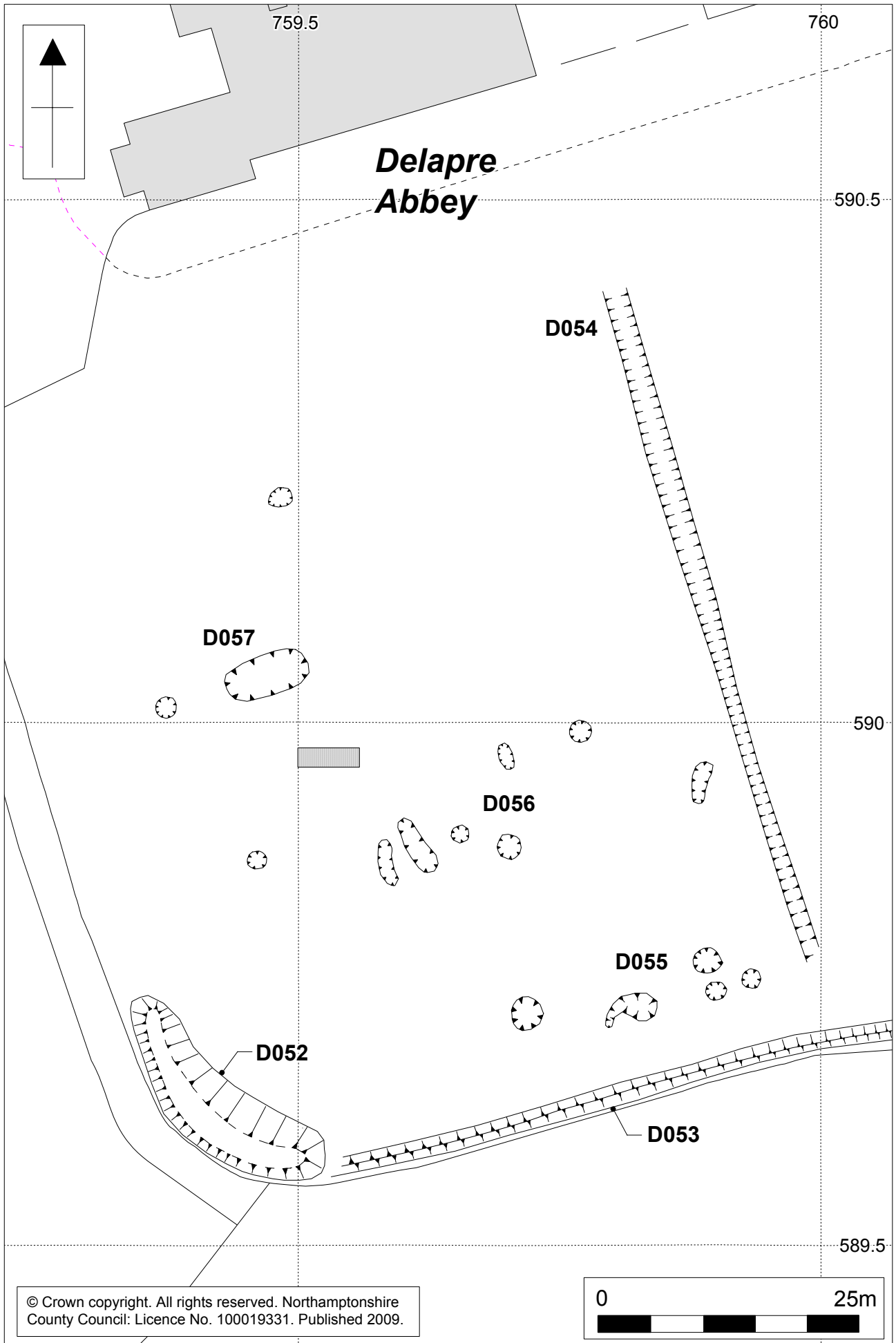
Walkover survey results Fig 5





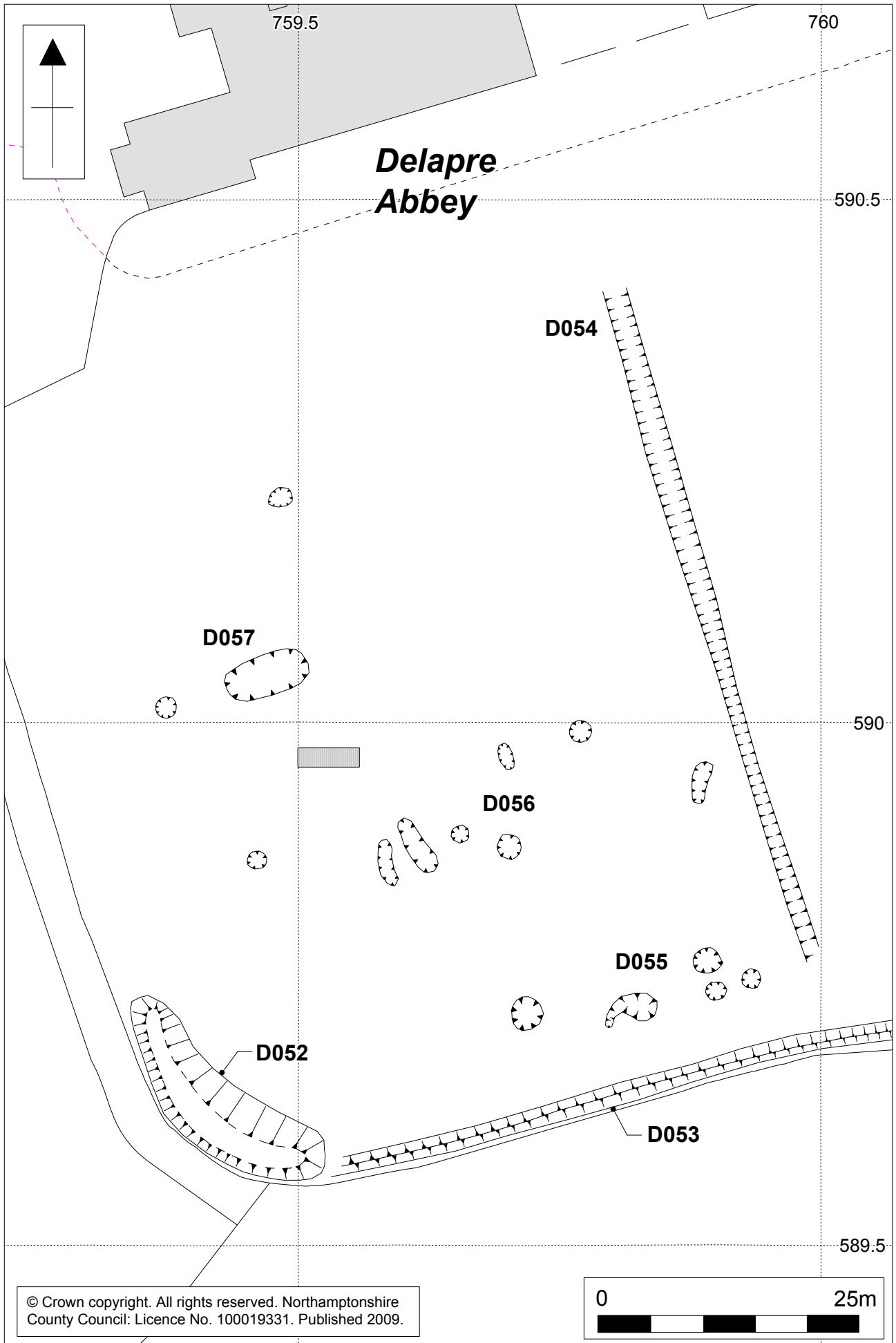
Scale 1:500

Topographic survey of South Lawn Fig 6



Scale 1:500

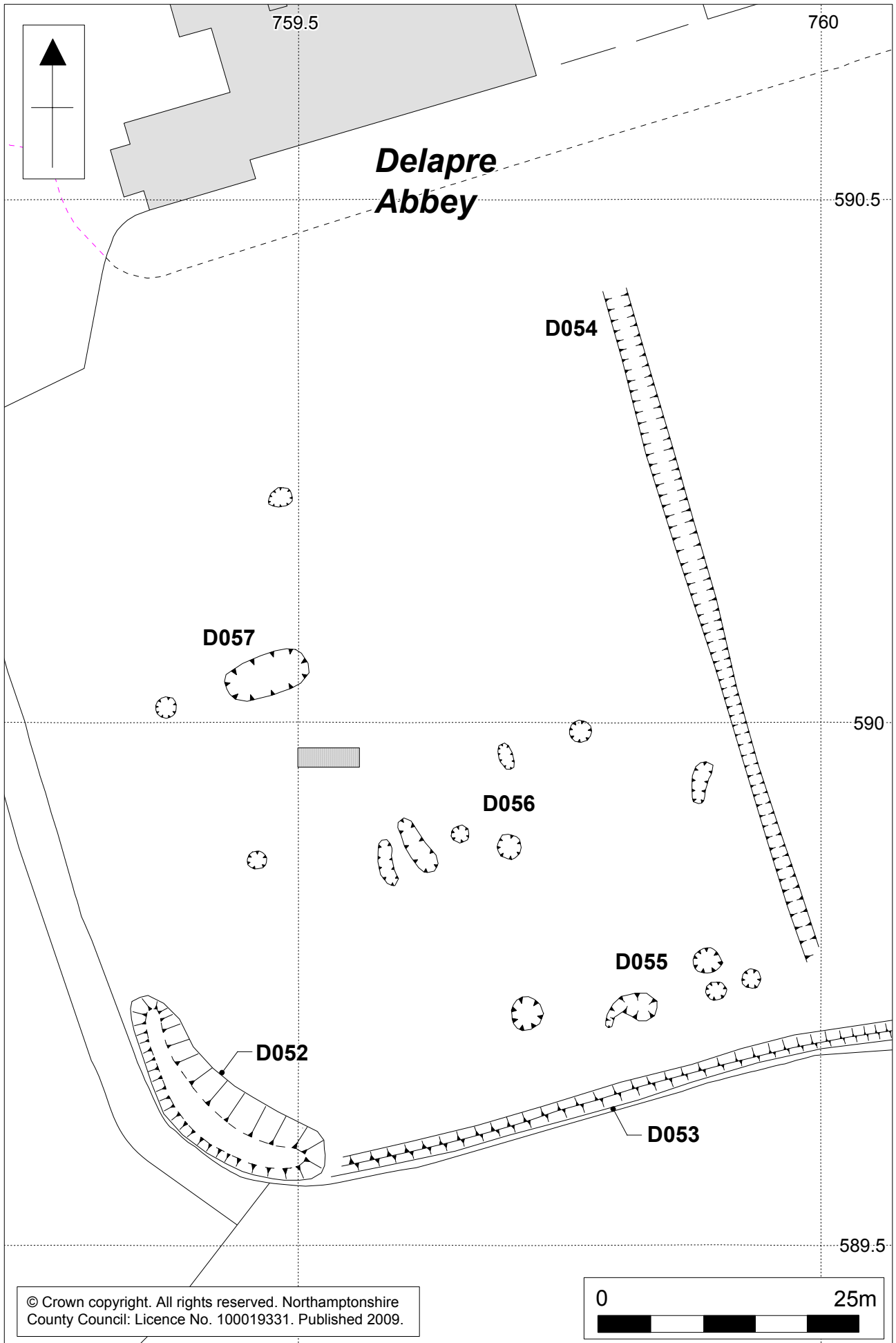
Topographic survey of South Lawn Fig 6



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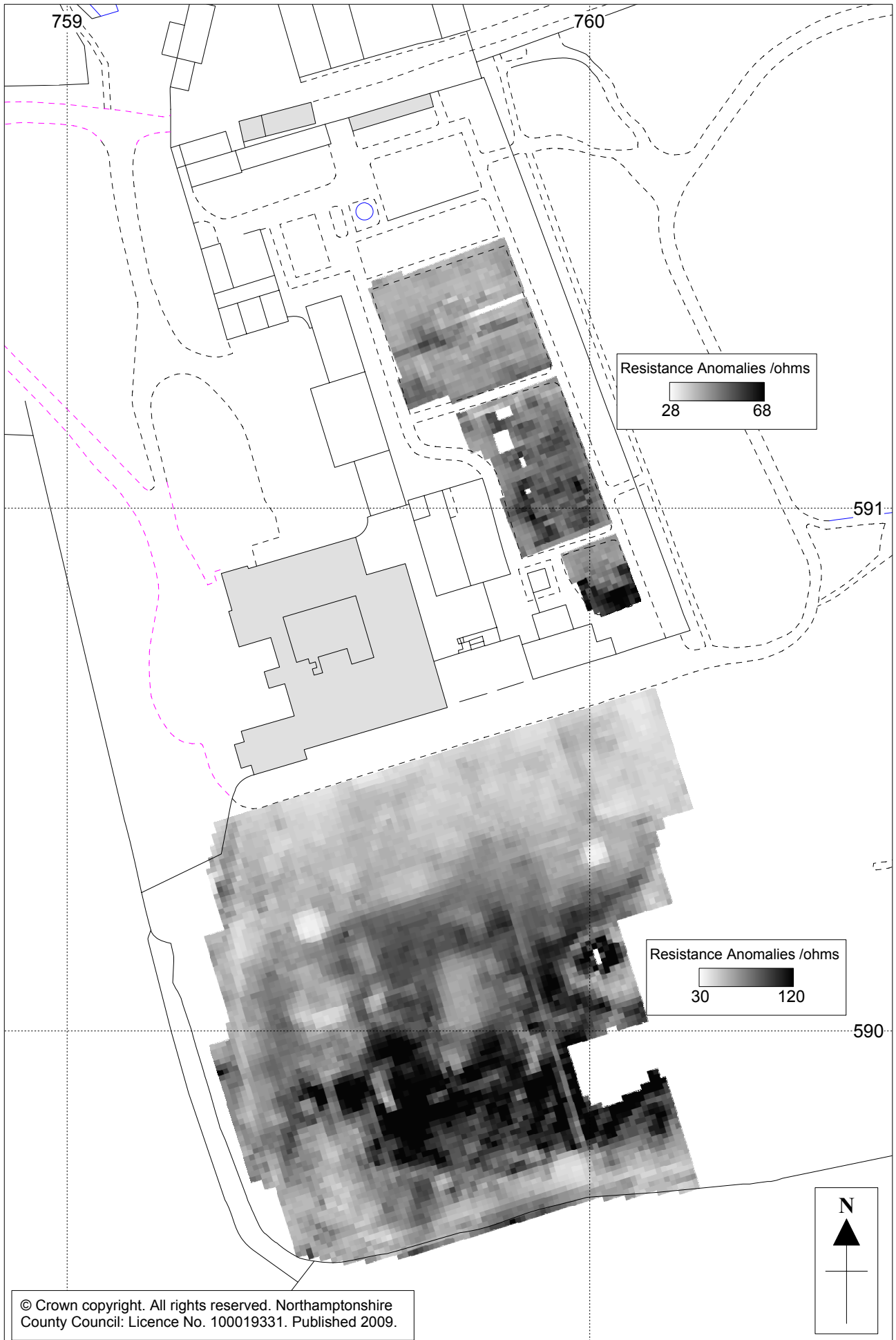
Scale 1:500

Topographic survey of South Lawn Fig 6



Scale 1:500

Topographic survey of South Lawn Fig 6



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Scale 1:1000

Earth Resistance Survey Results Fig 7



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Scale 1:1000

Earth Resistance Survey Interpretation and test pit location

Fig 8

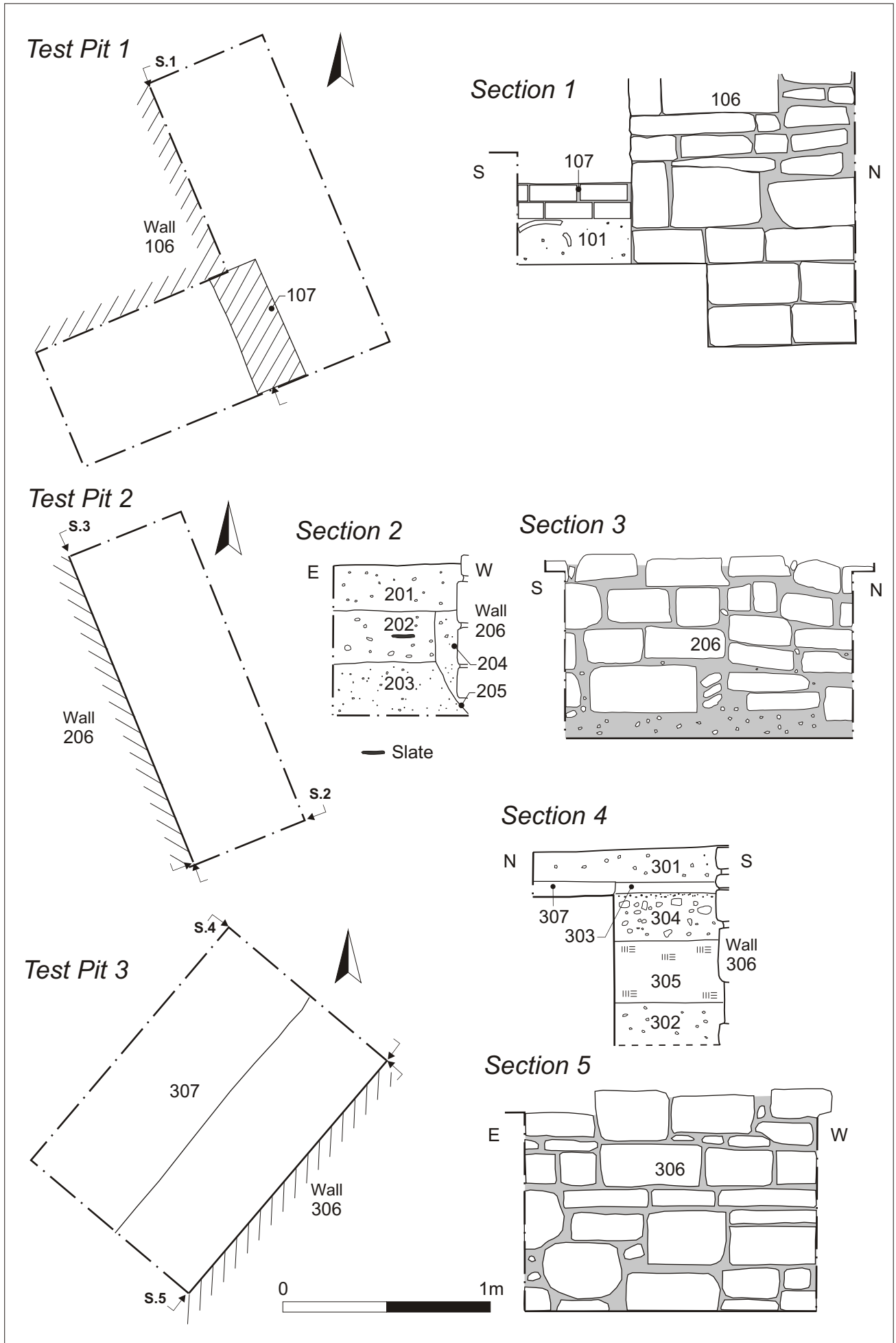


Scale 1:1000 Earth Resistance Survey Interpretation and test pit location Fig 8



Scale 1:1000 Earth Resistance Survey Interpretation and test pit location Fig 8





Scale 1:25

Test Pits 1,2 & 3, sections 1-5 Fig 9