ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:

THE MOUND, CANONS ASHBY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Planning Reference: n/a
NGR: SP 57517 50805
AAL Site Code: CAMO 14
OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-197151

Report prepared for National Trust

By
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Element:	Name:	Date:
Report prepared by:	Gavin Glover BA (Hons)	04/12/2014
Illustrations prepared by:	Gavin Glover BA (Hons)	03/12/2014
Report edited by:	Natasha Powers BSc MSc MIfA	04/12/2014
Report produced by:	AAL2014139	05/12/2014

Cover image: View of the trench under excavation, looking towards Canons Ashby House

Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited undertook an archaeological evaluation and topographic survey at 'The Mound', Canons Ashby, Northamptonshire on behalf of the National Trust and Natural England. 'The Mound' lies within the park at Canons Ashby House but whilst it is a prominent feature its origins and function are not well understood.

- The archaeological investigations were undertaken to establish the nature of any damage to archaeological deposits from trees planted on the mound and also to provide any additional information regarding the function and origin of the mound.

- The evaluation showed that there is some limited damage to the mound from the roots of trees present on it. The root damage has impacted upon the mound material itself and later landscaping layers.

- Evidence from the evaluation also indicates that a building with a tiled roof may have stood on the mound in the later medieval and/or post-medieval periods, the evidence for which is buried beneath later landscaping deposits, which are probably associated with the management of the mound in the later post-medieval period.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL) was commissioned by the National Trust and Natural England to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the Mound, Canons Ashby, Northamptonshire to determine the function and date of the mound and to assessment the impact of trees growing on the mound.

1.2 The fieldwork, recording and reporting follows the Brief prepared by the National Trust and a specification for the works (AAL 2014). It conforms to current national guidelines, as set out in the Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*' (IfA 1994, revised 2001 and 2008) and the English Heritage document '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment'* (English Heritage 2006). All English Heritage guidelines on archaeological practice were also followed (www.helm.org/server/show/nav.7740).

2.0 Site Location and Description

2.1 Canons Ashby is within the county of Northamptonshire, approximately 16km northeast of Banbury and 20km southwest of the centre of Northampton (Figure 1). 'The Mound' is a prominent earthwork to the northwest of Canons Ashby House, centred on NGR SP 57517 50805. It lies within an area of parkland associated with the house. The parkland extends to the west, forming a wide valley; the mound commanding an extensive vista over the valley. To the east a minor road runs close to 'The Mound' with farmland extending beyond it (Figure 2).

2.2 The site is situated on a bedrock geology of Whitby Mudstone Formation, with no superficial geology recorded (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

3.0 Planning Background

3.1 The proposed works fall outside the usual planning process. The parkland has recently been entered into the Higher Level Stewardship scheme and a Conservation Management Plan was completed in 2013 (Cookson and Tickner 2013) which identified several sites, including The Mound, which merit further investigation and conservation. The current programme is intended to inform the future management and conservation needs of 'The Mound' and its surroundings, and to better understand the origins and development of the feature.

3.2 'The Mound' is one part of a Scheduled Monument (Heritage List number: 1015534) which also includes the remains of the medieval monastery; settlement and fields; post-medieval houses; garden and park and a series of five dams. The work was undertaken under Scheduled Monument Consent (English Heritage Reference: S00090868).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 A summary of the archaeological and historical background of the parkland is set out below. A fuller history of the site's development forms part of the Parkland Management Plan (Cookson and Tickner 2013)

4.2 The settlement of Canons Ashby is likely to be of at least late Saxon date as it is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as Ascebi (Williams and Martin 2002). At the time of the

survey, the land was under the ownership of Walter the Fleming, and held by Hugh. The translation of the survey reads *'There is a land for 6 ploughs. In demesne is 1 plough and 4 slaves; and 9 villans and 3 bordars have 3 ploughs, and 12 acres of meadow. It was worth 40s; now £4'* (*ibid*.).

4.3 In the mid-12th century an Augustinian priory was established at Ashby, providing the prefix 'Canons' to the place name (Beamish 1986). At the time, the land was owned by Stephen de Leye, who granted four virgates (the amount of land that a team of two oxen could plough in a single annual season), a mill, meadows, fields, the church, and mansions and crofts.

4.4 There appears to have been a major decline in the population between the mid-14th century, when 44 properties are recorded, and the mid-15th century when this had halved, a pattern possibly reflecting a change from arable to pastoral activities.

4.5 Following the Dissolution, the priory and lands were purchased from the Crown by Sir Francis Bryan, who then sold them to Sir John Cope in 1538. Cope is reputed to have retained some of the priory buildings and converted them into a mansion. By 1600, Cope's mansion had been sub-divided and let to tenants. It is unclear as to the exact location of Cope's mansion within the former priory site. Any above ground remains have been lost and it is difficult to decipher which earthworks are associated with the priory and which with the later mansion.

4.6 The present Canons Ashby House, an extensive Tudor mansion, was built by John Dryden on the site of a former farmhouse (Foard 1982, 5). He had inherited the property and lands in Canons Ashby through his marriage to Elizabeth Cope, the daughter of Sir John Cope and gradually added to and extended the farmhouse. A further extension to the house was added in the 1590s by John Dryden's son, Erasmus, who built the north range enclosing the pebble courtyard. Extensive restoration works and improvements were made to the House between 1708 and 1710 by Edward Dryden (National Trust 2014, 2).

4.7 The known history of the Canons Ashby estate has previously been summarised as part of an assessment of the relative value of the site in county-wide terms (Foard 1982). This concluded that prior to the late 13th century there is a possibility that the manor house of the de Leye family existed separately to the priory. There are a number of possible locations for the putative manor house, 'The Mound' being one of them. However, the possibility that 'The Mound' may be the remains of a motte and bailey castle, with later modifications associated with the post-medieval landscaping of the Canons Ashby parkland is also mooted, as is the somewhat less likely proposition that was created as prospect mound related to the parkland (*ibid, 1*). The possibility that it was part of post-medieval landscaping of the park, perhaps utilising an earlier monument, is suggested by British History Online (www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=126440 Date accessed: 27 November 2014) but Foard notes that as early as the 1720s local tradition was that the mound had once been the site of a castle (*ibid*.). This suggests that although 'The Mound' may have been used as a prospect mound within the Canons Asbhy parkland its origin may be earlier. It is unlikely, however, that this earlier structure was a barrow and the description of the mound as such on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1834, seems most likely to be erroneous.

4.8 'The Mound', along with other earthworks at Canons Ashby, was surveyed by RCHME staff in 1992, following a request from the National Trust. The English Heritage Pastscape record (Monument no. 339689) states that it 'seems undoubtedly to be a motte, no doubt a precursor of the early Hall' (http://www.pastscape.org/hob.aspx?hob_id=339689 Date accessed: 27 November 2014). It describes the motte as a hexagonal mound, 50m in diameter and 3m high, which stands within a roughly rectangular area bounded by a depression up to 20m wide to

the south, west and north. To the east of the modern road the depression can be seen as a somewhat narrower ditch. The suggestion is that the depression and ditch mark out the circuit of a bailey associated with the mound. Earthworks associated with the medieval village of Canons Ashby extend across the bailey, suggesting that it fell out of use during the medieval period.

4.9 Several programmes of geophysical survey have been undertaken at the property in recent years (Figure 3). An extensive programme of earth resistance and magnetometry was conducted in the area of The Park, Keep Field, The Orchard and the Graveyard, and included 'The Mound' (AAL 2010, 2011). Walls and rubble spreads associated with the priory were identified in the graveyard, and possible defensive structures and masonry were recorded on and adjacent to 'The Mound', reinforcing its interpretation as a possible motte and bailey. Surrounding this feature was a complex of individual crofts aligned extending back from the road, with ridge and furrow beyond, with further complex multi-phase settlement evidence (AAL 2010).

5.0 Methodology

5.1 ***Topographic Survey:*** A three-dimensional topographic survey of the mound and its immediate surroundings was undertaken which recorded topographic variation across the site, as well as recording any areas of erosion on the mound, and the location of trees on the mound. The survey methodology entailed the collection of 3D point and line data using a combination of GPS and total station instruments. A Leica GS08 GPS unit receiving RTK corrections was used for data gathering wherever possible. Its use was constrained by canopy cover so a Pentax R325N total station was used to gather data in any areas use of the GPS was not possible. Control points for the total station were established with the GPS. A total of 1724 points were surveyed on the mound and its immediate surroundings.

5.2 ***Test Pits:*** The programme of test pitting undertaken comprised the hand excavation of a 3m x 3m test pit (Test Pit 1) and a 5m x 2m test pit (Test Pit 2). The location of the investigations was devised by the advising National Trust Archaeologist in conjunction with the English Heritage East Midlands Inspector of Ancient Monuments with the intention of assessing the impacts of young trees upon the monument and determining the origins of the feature.

5.3 All excavation was undertaken by hand. In each area, topsoil, subsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits were removed in spits no greater than 0.10m in thickness, until the first archaeologically significant was exposed. Further excavation continued in spits no greater than 0.10m thick (but frequently less) or following the horizons between different archaeological contexts.

5.4 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL context recording sheets. Archaeological deposits were drawn to scale, in plan and section (at scale 1:20 or 1:50), with Ordnance Datum heights being displayed on each class of drawing. Photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, with photographs incorporating scales, an identification board and directional arrow where appropriate.

5.5 All finds of all classes were collected, processed and assessed as appropriate. The spoil from the excavated trenches was examined for further artefact recovery. Finds collected during the fieldwork were bagged and labelled with the appropriate deposit context number. All finds were processed (cleaned, marked and labelled as appropriate) at the offices of AAL.

6.0 Results

Test Pit 1 **(Figure 4)**

6.1 The earliest deposit encountered within Test Pit 1 was a very compact deposit of greenish grey silty sand, 101, with very frequent inclusions of large angular and sub-angular fragments of ironstone (Plate 1). The deposit extended across the test pit and was at least 0.40m thick, extending below the maximum excavated depth. It was encountered from approximately 0.85m below the top of the test pit, an elevation of 165.55m OD but sloped down very slightly to the southwest. The material seems likely to have been deposited during the mound construction but is undated.

6.2 A 0.04m thick layer of red roof tiles, 104, sealed the mound material and extended across the test pit. Late medieval and later tiles formed the deposit but the majority were from the post-medieval period and possibly of 16th–17th century date. No structural features were found in association with the deposit.

6.3 Sealing the layer of tiles was an undated 0.30m thick layer of mid brownish orange sandy clay, 103, which was in turn sealed by a 0.40m thick layer of greyish green silty clay, 102. This had been subject to considerable root disturbance but produced a small assemblage of pottery dating to the 19th century, along with tiles of both late medieval and post-medieval date. Neither of the deposits appeared to be the product of the gradual accumulation of material on top of the mound and rather seem more likely to have been deliberately deposited, perhaps during an episode of landscaping of the mound summit. The root ball of a small tree, 105 and 106, were set into layer 102 and were sealed by the uppermost deposit in the trench, a layer of dark brown sandy silt, 100, up to 0.50m thick which appeared most likely to be the product of accumulated topsoil and leaf litter.

Plate 1: View of Test Pit 1 looking north. 2 x 1m scales

Test Pit 2 **(Figure 5)**

6.4 The earliest deposit encountered within Test Pit 2 was an undated, very compact mid brownish orange sandy clay, 203, which contained frequent sub-angular fragments of ironstone (Plate 2). The deposit appeared to have been the result of deliberate dumping most likely during the mound's construction. It was encountered at a depth of 0.10m below the modern land surface at the southwest end of the test pit (a height of 165.15m OD) and as deep as 0.70m below the modern land surface towards the northeast end of the test pit (a height of 164.85m OD). The surface of the deposit therefore formed a distinct slope down towards the interior of the mound but was not considered to be a cut feature. An irregular step within the slope, which extended for a short distance across the deposit, had clearly been caused by a large tree root, the remains of which were encountered during the excavation.

6.5 A layer of tile, 202, was encountered in the northeast half of the test pit directly on top of layer 203. Medieval and later tiles were found within the deposit although the majority were of late medieval date. Two sherds of 12th–14th century pottery were also recovered from the deposit. The deposit was up to 0.20m thick and was very similar to layer 104 within Test Pit 2.

6.6 The tile-rich layer was sealed by a layer of compact greyish green sand, 201, which measured up to 0.34m thick. A small assemblage of pottery and tile dating to the 17th century or later was recovered from the deposit 201. The deposit was similar to layer 102 Test Pit 1 and may have been a continuation of it, possibly representing an episode of landscaping of the mound summit.

6.7 The uppermost deposit encountered in Test Pit 2 was a layer of dark greyish brown sandy silt, 200, up to 0.22m thick. The layer formed a topsoil and turf deposit which extended across the test pit.

Plate 2: Test Pit 2 looking southeast. 2 x 1m scales

Topographic survey **(Figure 6 and 7)**

6.8 The topographic survey was limited to the mound and its immediate margins. The polygonal form of the mound visible in the earlier earthwork surveys was still apparent with 'The Mound' measuring approximately 57m x 47m and up to 3.5m high. A low bank could be detected in the survey data around most of the top of the mound. With the exception of an area towards the northeast edge of the mound where the bank was quite prominent, the majority of it was barely perceptible. A shallow ditch up to 8m wide surrounded the base of 'The Mound'.

6.9 The sides of 'The Mound' were generally steep but were uneven in places, possibly the result of past slippage of the mound sides and/or erosion from animal tracks. Two small areas of 'The Mound', one on its northeast slopes the other on its southwest slopes, had evidently been subject to recent erosion and bare earth was visible.

7.0 Discussion

7.1 The test pits produced similar evidence for the origin and subsequent function of 'The Mound'. In both of the investigated areas the earliest deposits encountered were almost certainly deposited as part of the construction of the mound. These earliest deposits were extremely compact and contained a high proportion of ironstone fragments. Ironstone occurs naturally in the local area and the indications are the mound was created from material available in the immediate vicinity. No artefacts were recovered from this material and the date of its origin remains uncertain. In truth, even if the mound material had produced finds they would only have provided a *terminus post quem* for 'The Mound' as the mound is constructed from dumped material and the possibility that it would incorporate finds which are of an earlier date than the construction itself would be a distinct possibility.

7.2 Test Pit 2 revealed a gradual but distinct downwards slope of the mound material from the outer edge of the mound towards its interior. It is possible that this is the remnants of a low bank around the outer edge of the mound summit. This feature appears to be contemporary with the construction of the mound and may, at least in part, be responsible for an anomaly revealed during a resistivity survey of 'The Mound' which appeared to show possible walls and rubble on top of the mound (Figure 8). The feature was difficult to discern with the naked eye but is apparent as a very slight bank on the earthwork survey, where it extends around much of the summit but is only prominent in the northeast quarter (Figures 6 and 7).

7.3 No cut or structural features were revealed in the test pits on top of the mound but a layer of tile was found in both investigated areas directly above the mound material. Whilst it is conceivable that the tile had been dumped either as part of the mound construction or as later landscaping, an alternative explanation for its presence would be that the tile formed the roof of a building that stood on the mound. The tile dates to the late medieval or post-medieval periods, and seems to imply that the putative structure or structures dated to these periods or that a late medieval roof had been repaired in the post-medieval period, possibly in the 16th–17th century. The dates suggest that at least one structure on the mound was contemporary with Canons Ashby House, although the form and function of this structure is unclear.

7.4 The tile layer had been sealed by deposits probably associated with landscaping of the top of 'The Mound'. Finds from these deposits suggest that the landscaping is of later post-medieval date, the finds from the Test Pit 1 indicating that this may have taken place in the 19th century. Such landscaping is consistent with the use of the mound as a feature within the park and seems most likely to represent one of what may have been a series of landscaping episodes

related to use within a managed park landscape. The small amount of medieval pottery recovered from the test pits may have been transported to the mound during these episodes of landscaping but could conceivably point earlier medieval activity on the mound and the possibility that the mound was a motte for a castle or possibly the site of a manor house cannot be dismissed. Unfortunately the pottery assemblage was too small to allow further inferences (Blinkhorn *pers. comm.*).

7.5 If the mound had indeed been originally constructed as a motte then the earthworks recorded during the RCHME earthwork survey may partly show the extent of a sub-square bailey with the motte in the southwest quarter (Figure 9). The possible bailey is defined by banks and ditches which may have been incorporated into field boundaries at a later date. The remains of a possible hollow way to the south of 'The Mound' appears to have been the original north road in the medieval village, the remains of properties on its eastern side being clearly visible. The hollow way appears to respect the position of 'The Mound', turning abruptly to avoid it, thereby implying that the mound is of at least medieval origin. The present road to the east of 'The Mound' represents a straightening of the medieval hollow way. Earthworks on its east side within the possible bailey appear most likely to represent a northern extension to the medieval village into the putative former bailey and further suggest that by this time the bailey area may no longer have been associated as closely with the motte.

7.6 Root damage to 'The Mound' was evident in both investigated areas. In Test Pit 1 this damage was mainly limited to the later landscaping layers with root penetration to the main construction material being minimal. However, damage to the earlier mound material within Test Pit 2 was more obvious, with one particularly large root leaving a root track within this compact material. Root penetration to the later landscaping layers in this trench was also apparent. Two relatively small areas of active erosion were also apparent on the banks of 'The Mound'. These were probably the result of animal footfall. The uneven nature of the sides of 'The Mound' may be the result of historic erosion.

7.7 Future research related to 'The Mound' should be focussed on its base in an effort to establish whether it seals any archaeological features or deposits. Such research would have the potential to enhance our understanding of when 'The Mound' was constructed. Further intrusive work has the potential to further our understanding of the form and function of any structures which had existed on top of 'The Mound'. To maximise the potential for any such work to provide useful data any intrusive works should be targeted at the clearest anomalies present on the previous geophysical survey.

7.8 The evaluation has shown that there is some potential for tree roots to cause damage to the underlying archaeological deposits of 'The Mound'. Removal of the established trees may not be desirable but future planting regimes should give consideration to the impact of root systems on the archaeological deposits.

7.9 The two small areas of erosion on 'The Mound' have most likely been caused by the trample of farm animals. In both areas, damage is limited although the irregular form of parts of the sides of 'The Mound' could have resulted, at last in part, from historic erosion. The use of permanent fencing to prevent animals accessing the area may prevent them causing further damage but would also have the effect of creating 'desire lines', as visitors would be forced to access it at specific gate points and could lead to increased vegetation growth making the monument less readable in the landscape. There is a high probability that this would create more serious damage to the mound than the limited erosion from farm animals. It is therefore not recommended that any permanent fencing is erected around 'The Mound' but rather that temporary fencing could be established in very wet or very dry periods when the threat of

erosion is likely to be at its greatest. Dependent on the nature of such fencing, its construction may require Scheduled Monument Consent or agreement with English Heritage.

8.0 Conclusions

8.1 The evaluation work undertaken on 'The Mound' has shown that damage is occurring from tree roots. Damage from small trees is negligible, although the roots from smaller trees will be damaging the later landscaping deposits of 'The Mound'. Substantial roots from large trees will be having some detrimental effect on the original mound material but the highly compact nature of this material may limit the extent of such damage.

8.2 The evaluation has also produced possible evidence that a building or buildings with a tiled roof, probably of late medieval and/or 16th–17th century date once stood on top of 'The Mound'. It is less clear whether or not this building was the reason for the mound's construction or whether it represents re-use of an existing feature. Further research on 'The Mound' should be focussed around its base to establish whether it seals any archaeological deposits. This has the potential to increase our understanding of the chronology of the monument.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

9.1 The evaluation methodology has been successful in providing some information related to the likelihood that tree roots could be damaging 'The Mound'. The evaluation also provided further information regarding its historic use but the monument remains enigmatic.

10.0 Acknowledgements

10.1 Allen Archaeology Ltd would like to thank National Trust and Natural England for commissioning this work.

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Appendix 1: The Ceramics

By Paul Blinkhorn

Pottery

The pottery assemblage comprised 33 sherds with a total weight of 467g. It comprised a mixture of medieval and later material, and was recorded using the conventions of the Northamptonshire County Ceramic Type-Series (CTS), as follows:

F209: Cotswolds-type Oolitic ware, AD975-1350. 1 sherd, 8g

F329: Potterspury Ware, AD1250 – 1600. 5 sherds, 40g

F330: Shelly Coarseware, AD1100-1400. 3 sherds, 86g

F345: Oxford Ware, mid 11th – 14th century. 1 sherd, 5g

F360: Banbury Ware, AD1100-1400. 1 sherd, 23g

F403: Midland Purple Ware, AD1450-1600. 5 sherds, 88g

F404: Cistercian Ware, AD1470 – 1600. 1 sherd, 2g

F407: Red Earthenwares, AD1450-1600. 2 sherds, 29g

F409: Staffordshire Slipwares, AD1680-1750. 1 sherd, 9g

F426: Iron-Glazed Coarsewares, c late 17th – 18th century. 7 sherds, 129g

F429: White Salt-glazed Stoneware, 1720-1780. 3 sherds, 18g

F1000: Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares. 3 sherds, 30g

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region (eg. Blinkhorn 2010).

Most of the medieval material is residual, with the exception of the two sherds from context 202, but the types present indicate that there was activity at the site throughout the medieval period, and possibly from as early as the 11th century.

Roof-Tile

A total of 147 fragments of roof-tile were noted, in three fabrics, as follows:

F1: Late Medieval. Orange-red, fine sandy fabric with rare to sparse flint up to 2mm, calcareous material of the same size, and rounded red iron ore up to 4mm. c 15mm thick. 66 fragments, 6,014g

F2: Early Post-medieval. Orange, fine sandy fabric, few visible inclusions other than rare red iron ore up to 5mm. some fragments have dribbles of very dark greenish-black glaze. c 20mm thick. 62 fragments, 5,129g

F3: Modern. Hard, 'over-fired' purple fabric with rare ironstone up to 10mm. 19 fragments, 1,319g

The occurrence by number and weight (g) of fragments per context by fabric type is shown in Table 2.

All the roof tiles appear to be of late medieval or later date. Certainly, well-known types of 13th – 14th century date in the region, such as those from the Potterspury manufactory (eg. Williams and Williams 1979, 322), are entirely absent. Fabric F1 appears to be the earliest of the fabrics, and is probably of late medieval date. Most of these tiles of this type were around 15mm thick. Three of them retained their full width, and all were in the range 165–170mm. This corresponds closely with the statutory width and thickness for roof-tiles in the late 15th century (Slowikowski 2005, 95). Three of the fragments in this fabric were nib-tiles, and a further fragment had a peg-hole. Nib tiles with similar dimensions and in a similar fabric, albeit with glaze in some cases, were noted at St Mary's Cathedral, Coventry (Rylatt et al 2003, 94). No ridge-tiles or glazed flat tiles were noted at this site in this fabric.

The F2 tiles are in a finer fabric, with the very dark green, almost black, glaze suggesting a date of the 16th–17th century. None of these survived to a full length or width, but they were generally thicker than the tiles in fabric F1, with most around 20mm. A single hip-tile was noted in this fabric. Fragments of the same fabric F2 tiles were noted in contexts 102 and 104.

Brick

Context 100 yielded 13 fragments of brick weighing 1,143g. None of the bricks had any preserved dimensions, but all appeared to be hand-made and of early modern date.

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Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (g) of sherds per context by fabric type

	F209		F345		F330		F329		F360		F403		F404		F407		F409		F426		F429		F1000		
Context	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**Date**
102					2	82	2	12	1	23	4	73	1	2	1	5	1	9	5	70	3	18	3	30	19th century
201	1	8					3	28			1	15			1	24			2	59					Late 17th century
202			1	5	1	4																			12th century
Total	***1***	***8***	***1***	***5***	***3***	***86***	***5***	***40***	***1***	***23***	***5***	***88***	***1***	***2***	***2***	***29***	***1***	***9***	***7***	***129***	***3***	***18***	***3***	***30***	

Table 2: Roof tile occurrence by number and weight (g) of fragments per context by fabric type

	F1		F2		F3		Comments
Context	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	
100	8	663	7	424	10	683	F1 peg-hole
102	11	940	17	915	2	117	F1 nib tile
104	7	1870	28	3299	1	72	F1 nib tile 170mm wide. Other F1 tile165mm. F2 tile with glaze runs. F2 hip-tile
201	4	210	7	268	1	39	
202	36	2331	3	223	5	408	F1 tile 170mm wide. F1 nib tile
Total	***66***	***6014***	***62***	***5129***	***19***	***1319***	

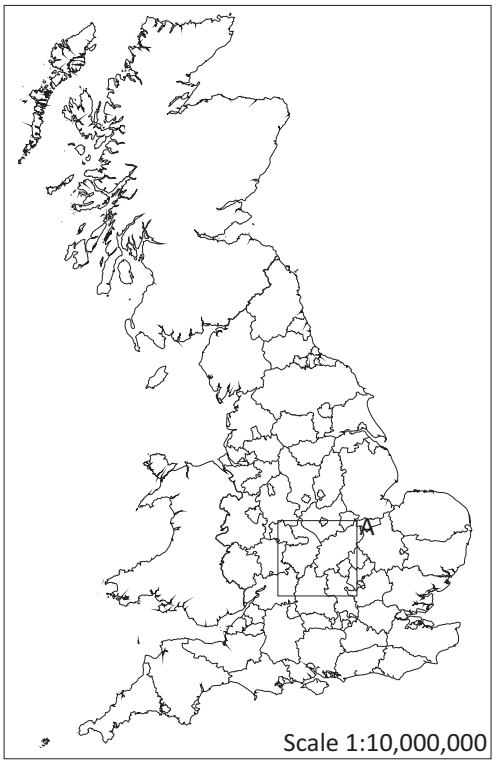
Appendix 2: Context Summary List

Test Pit 1

CONTEXT NO	TYPE	AREA	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
100	Layer	Test Pit	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt, frequent roots, occasional small stones, 0.30m thick	Topsoil
101	Layer	Test Pit	Compact greenish grey silty sand, frequent sub-angular rocks, 0.40m thick	Mound material
102	Layer	Test Pit	Compact greyish green silty clay, frequent roots, frequent small sub-angular stones, 0.40m thick	Landscaping material
103	Layer	Test Pit	Compact mid brownish orange sandy clay, occasional ironstone fragments, 0.30m thick	Landscaping material
104	Layer	Test Pit	Compact red tile, 0.04m thick	Demolition layer
105	Fill	Test Pit	Compact greyish brown silty clay, frequent roots, 0.15m thick	Root disturbance
106	Fill	Test Pit	Compact mid greenish grey silty clay, occasional pebbles, 0.25m thick	Root disturbance

Test Pit 2

CONTEXT NO	TYPE	AREA	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
200	Layer	Trench	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt, frequent bioturbation, occasional small rounded to angular stones, 0.10-0.22m thick	Topsoil
201	Layer	Trench	Compact light greyish green silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks, moderate medium rounded to angular stones, 0.02-0.34m thick	Landscaping material
202	Layer	Trench	Red tile and compact mid greyish orange clayey sand, frequent small to large rounded to angular stones, 0.02-0.20m thick	Demolition layer
203	Layer	Trench	Compact mid brownish orange sandy clay, moderate small to large sub-rounded to angular stones, 0.12-0.70m thick	Mound material



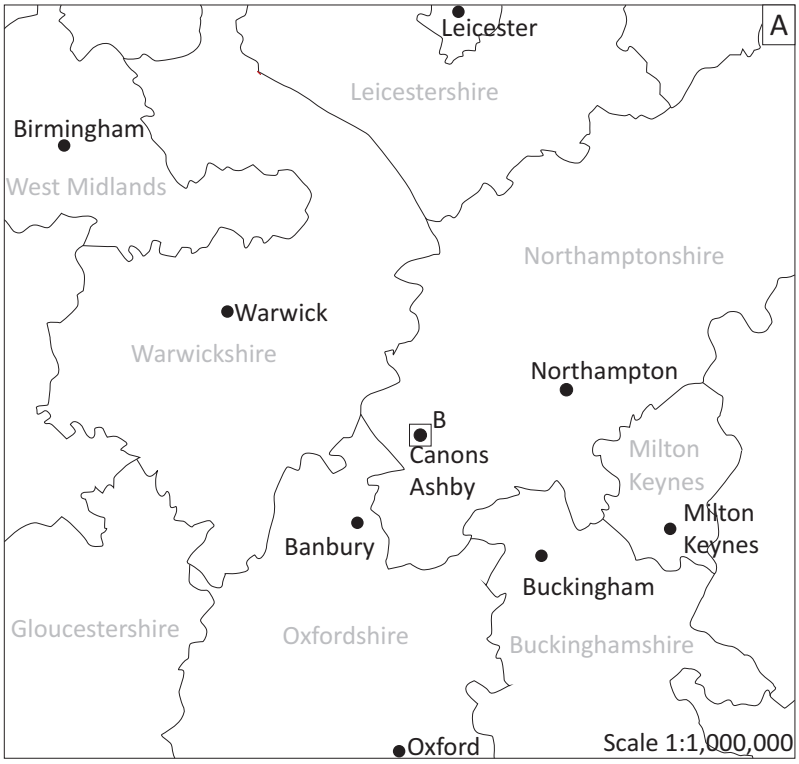


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

Site Code	CAMO 14
Scales	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	G Glover
Date	02/12/2014

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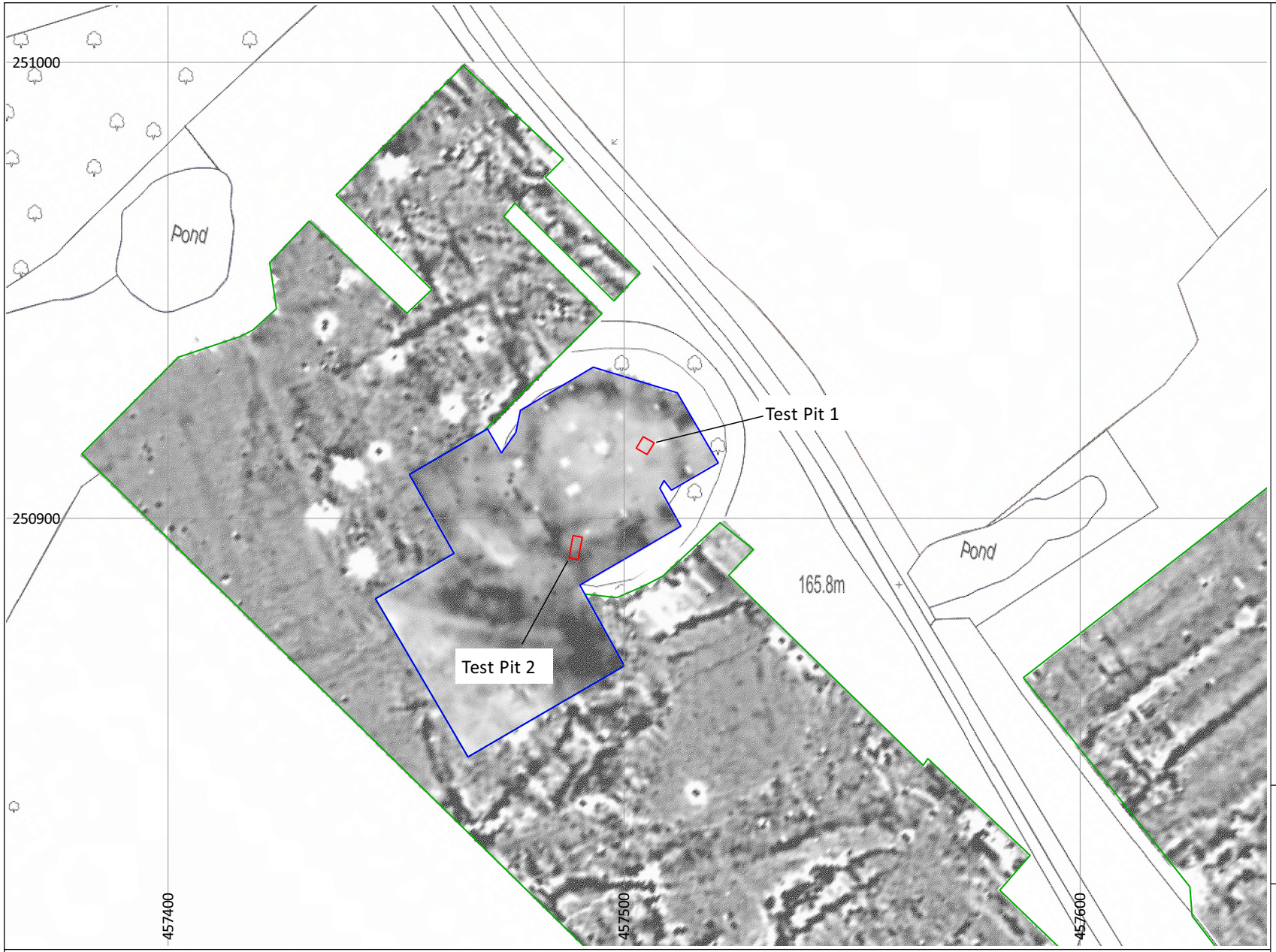
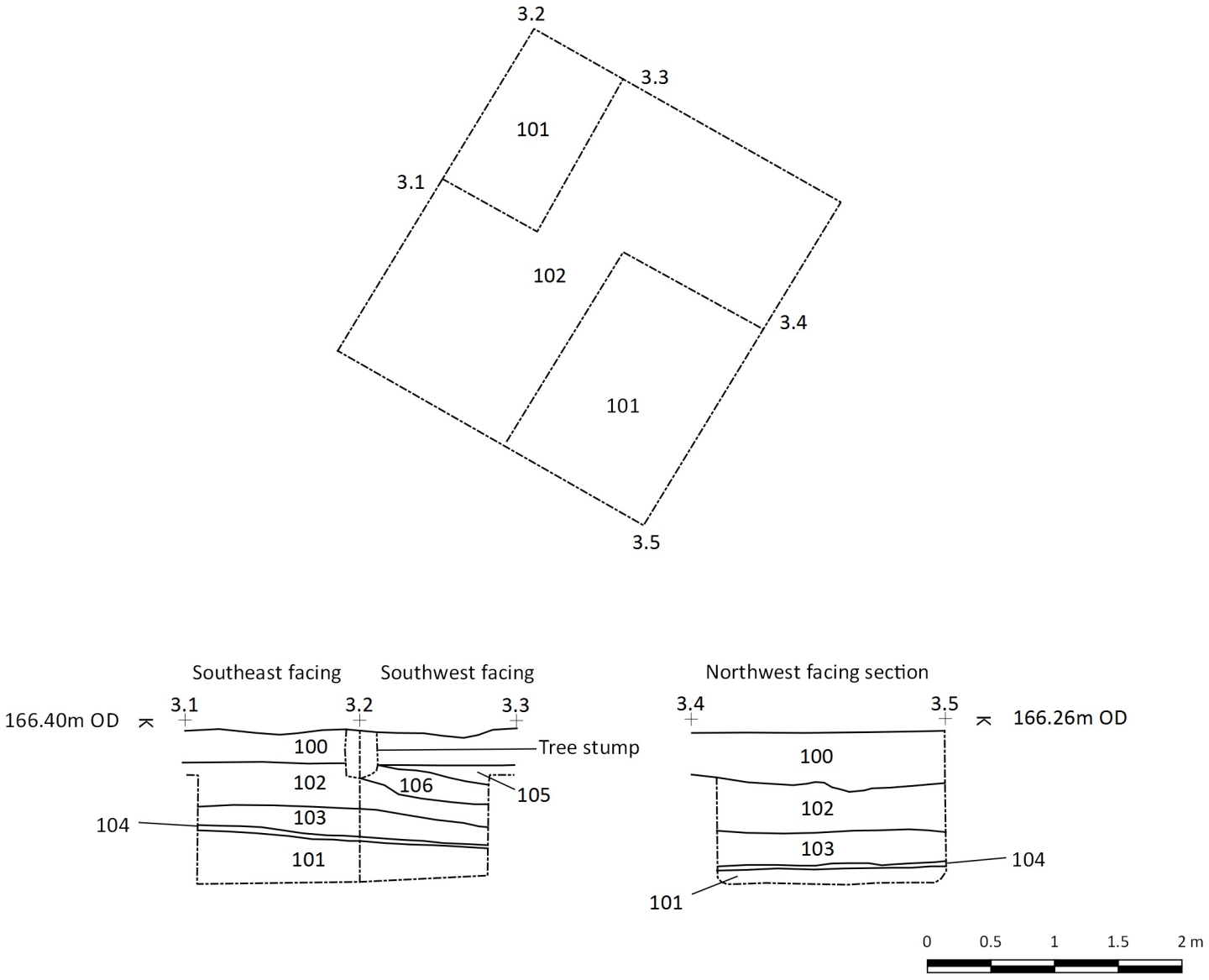


Figure 2: Map showing the location of the investigated areas in red

Figure 3: Map showing the location of the investigated areas over the combined results of geophysical survey in the parkland



Site Code	CAMO 14
Scale	1:50 @ A4
Drawn By	G Glover
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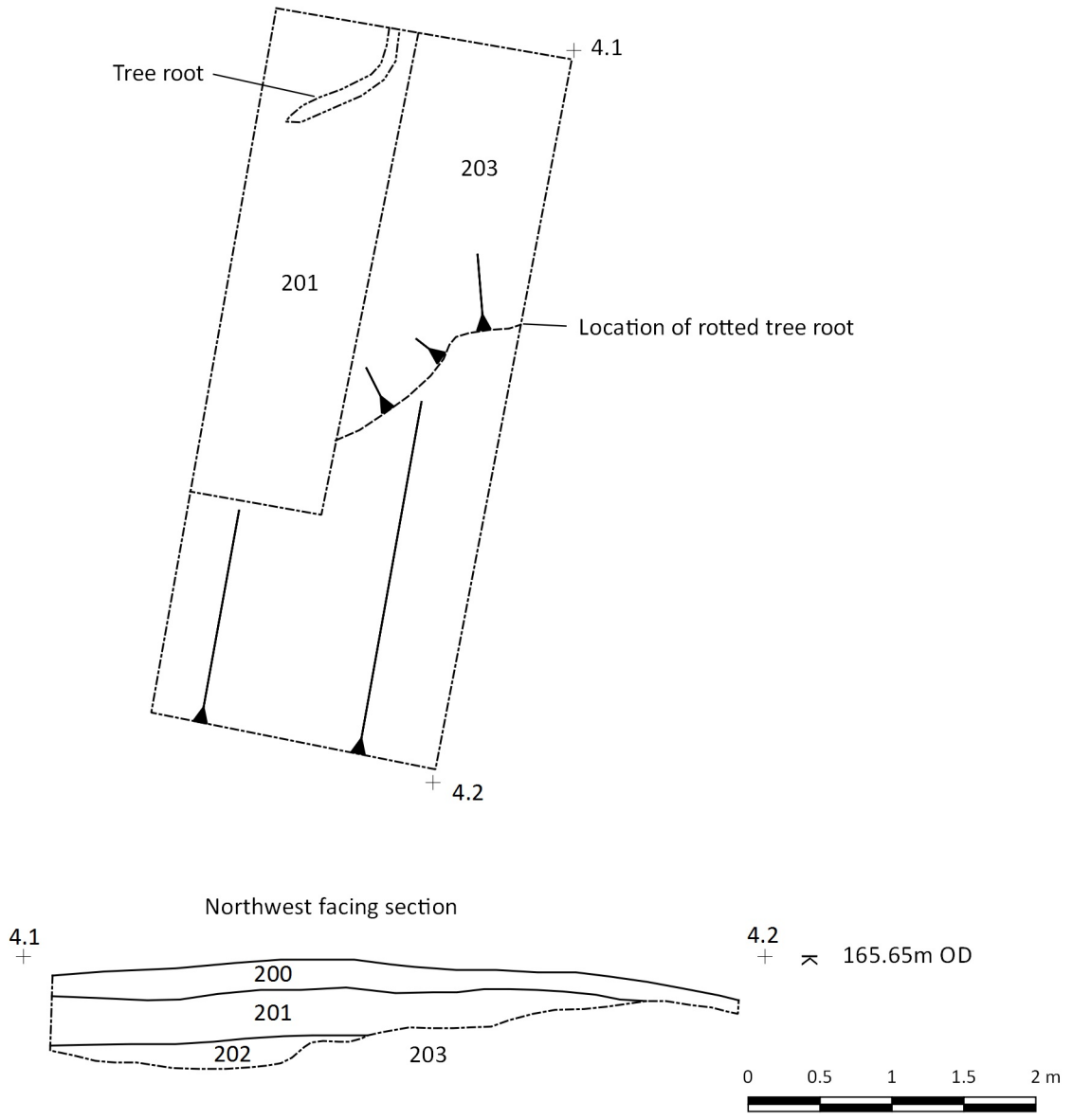
Figure 4: Plan and sections of Test Pit 1



Site Code	CAMO 14
Scale	1:50 @ A4
Drawn By	G Glover
Date	02/12/14

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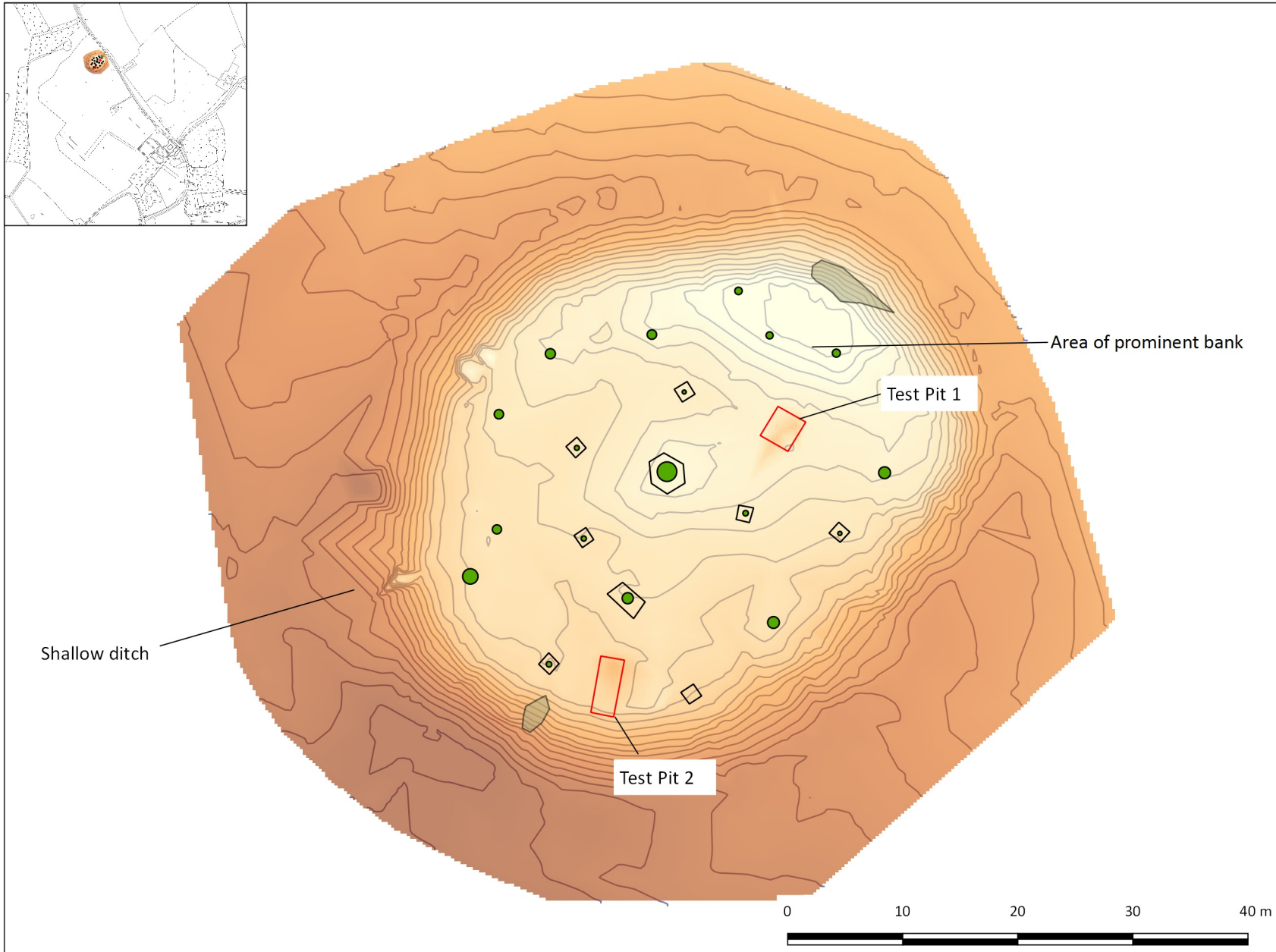
Figure 5: Plan and sections Test Pit 2



Site Code	CAMO 14
Scale	1:1250 @ A4
Drawn By	GG
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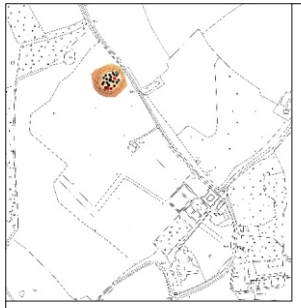
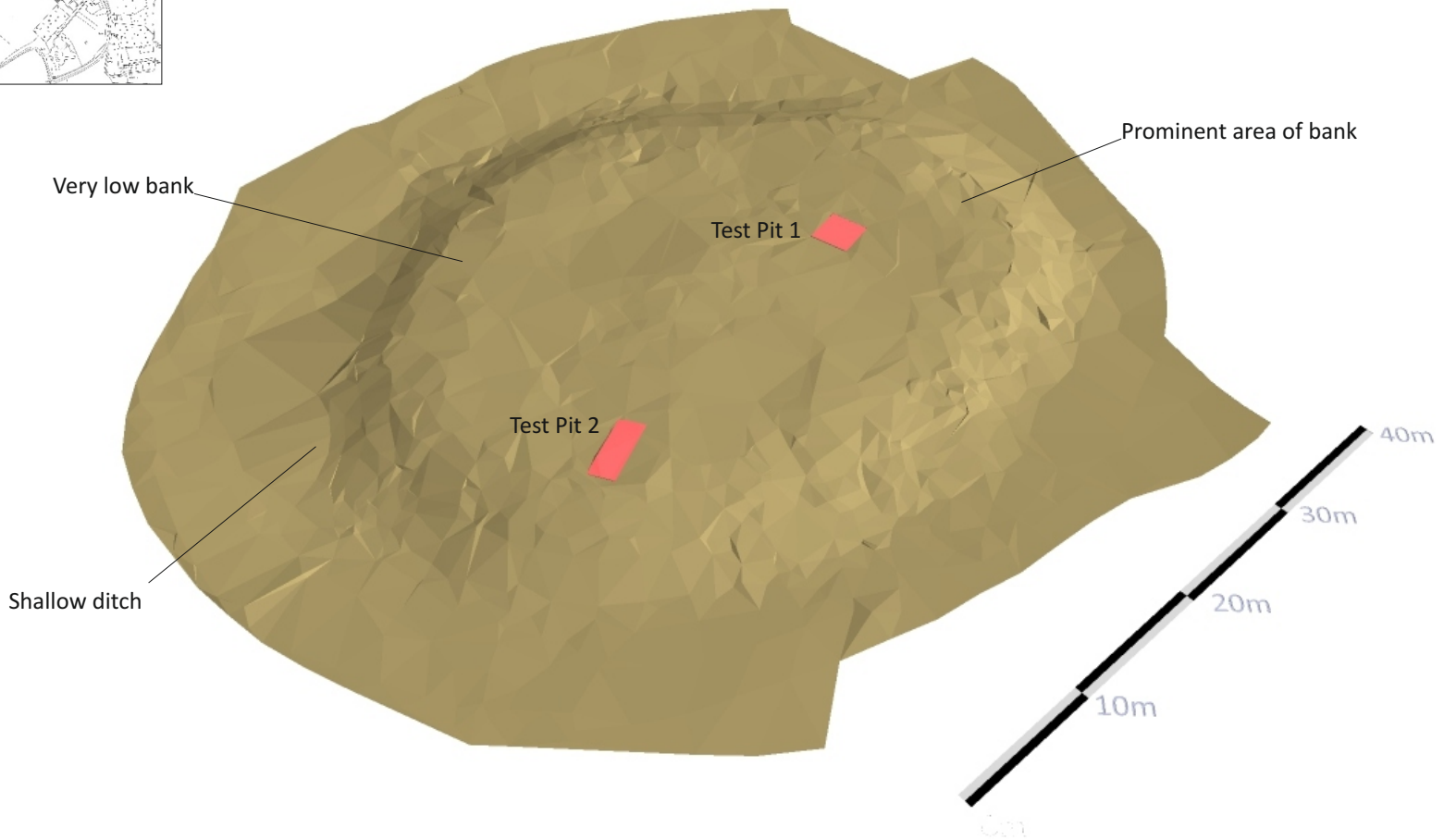
Figure 6: Topographic survey of the mound showing location of trees and areas of erosion





N

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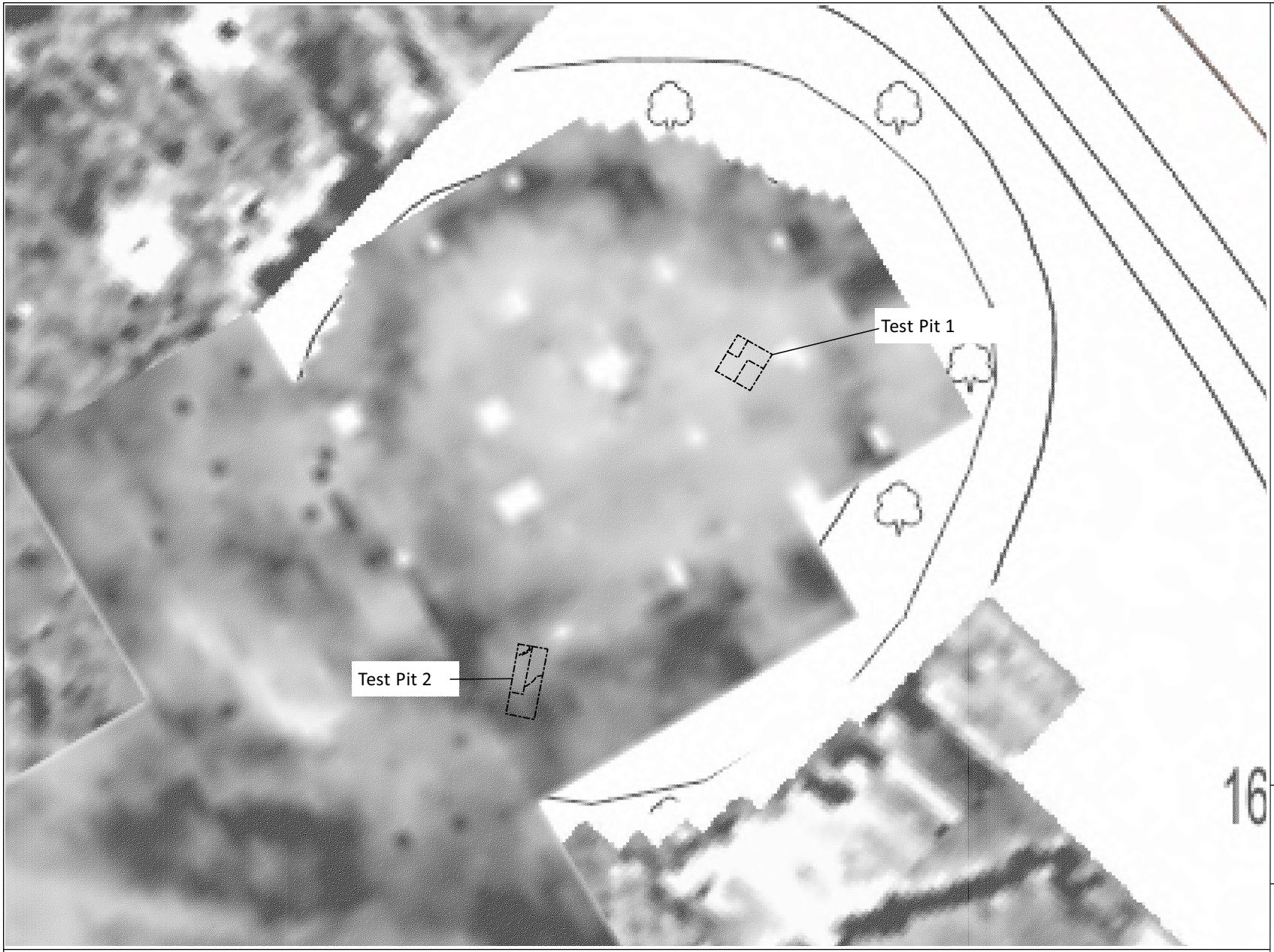
Figure 7: Three dimensional 'bare earth' model of the mound



N

Site Code	CAMO 14
Scale	1:400 @ A4
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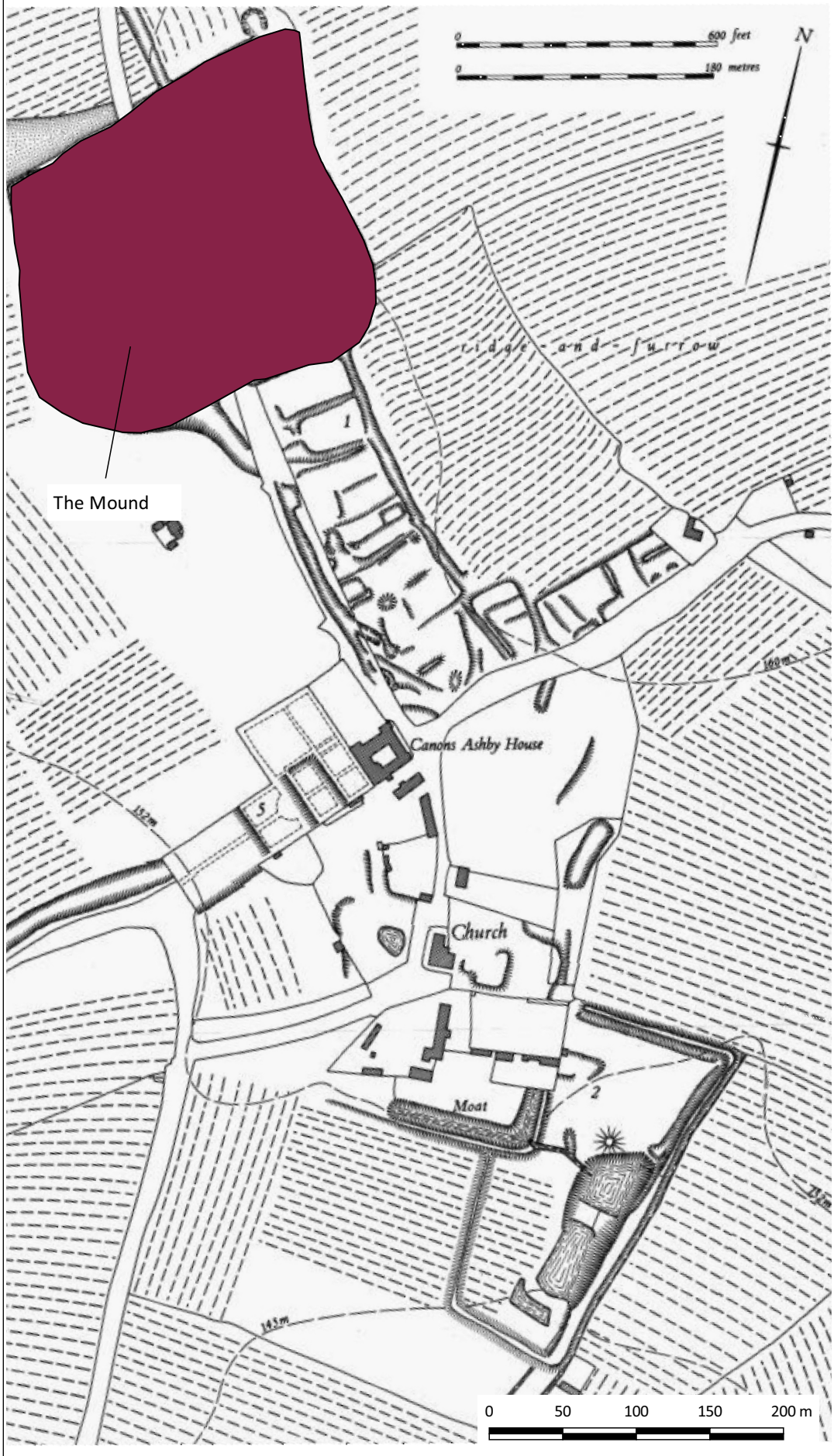
Figure 8: Investigated areas located over geophysical survey of the mound



Key

Extent of possible bailey

Site Code	CAMO 14
Scale	1:4000 @ A4
Drawn By	G Glover
Date	12/12/2014

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Figure 9: Plan showing the extent of the possible bailey and the RCHME earthwork survey

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Lincoln
Unit 1C
Branston Business Park
Lincoln Road
Branston
Lincolnshire LN4 1NT

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 1522 794400
Email: info@allenarchaeology.co.uk

Birmingham
Arion Business Centre
Harriet House
118 High Street
Birmingham
B23 6BG

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 800 610 2545
Email: birmingham@allenarchaeology.co.uk

Cambridge
Wellington House
East Road
Cambridge
CB1 1BH

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 800 610 2550
Email: cambridge@allenarchaeology.co.uk

Southampton
International House
Southampton International Business Park
George Curl Way
Southampton
SO18 2RZ

Tel: +44 (0) 800 610 2555
Email: southampton@allenarchaeology.co.uk