YARM SCHOOL, THE FRIARAGE, YARM, STOCKTON-ON-TEES, CLEVELAND: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

On behalf of:
Yarm School

CS Archaeology
October 2013

On behalf of:	Yarm School The Friarage Yarm Stockton –on-Tees TS15 9EJ
National Grid Reference (NGR):	NZ 4205 1250
Project Number:	125
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Frontispiece: view of the SW elevation of the Friarage

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 This report records and assesses the potential archaeological resource of a proposed development area, adjacent to The Friarage, Yarm, Cleveland.

1.2 This work has been carried out to inform future archaeological management decisions and to support a forthcoming planning application.

1.3 The evaluation revealed no medieval deposits associated with any settlement associated with either The Friary or anything earlier. Some post medieval structures with associated deposits that demonstrate site leveling and drainage.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Site name: Land southeast of The Friarage,

Location: Yarm, Stockton-on-Tees (**Figure 1**)

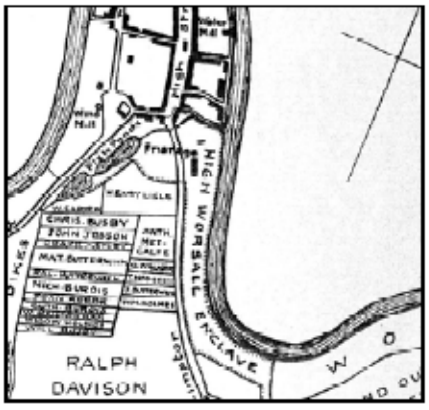
Grid reference: NZ 4205 1250

Total area: c. 0.04 hectares

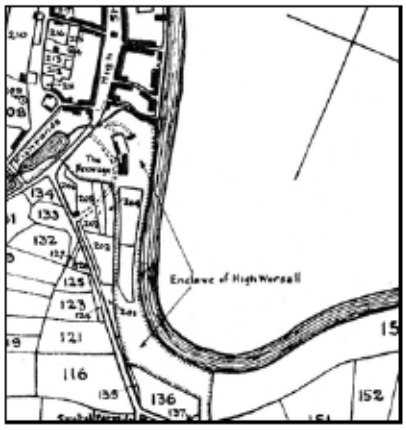
2.2 A Dominican Friary was established in the PDA in the 13th century. This was evidenced in 1994 when preserved archaeology and parts of the Friary Church were revealed beneath the current modular buildings. During the early 20th century human remains were noted at the Friary and this may potentially represent the site of a burial ground, although its exact location is unknown (Rowe 2013).

2.3 Previous archaeological work has been outlined by Mr P Rowe (2013). This consists of a geomagnetic survey in 2001 which was inconclusive for archaeology due to a series of probably modern anomalies. In 2008, during construction of the sports pitches traces of settlement predating The Friary were recorded. The evidence for settlement was probably associated with Maiden Castle which stood at the southern end of the town (*ibid*).

2.4 The Friary was erected by Edward Meynell between 1770 and 1775 on the site of the Dominican Friary, which had been used as a dwelling house from the Dissolution of the Monasteries (1536-40). Stones of the old building and those of the ruined Blackfriars Church nearby were used for the mansion (Wardell 1989, *134*). Historically The Friarage was passed directly by the common ways to Leven Bridge and Limpton, by 1830 the road had been diverted bisecting the southern town fields. Also by 1830 enclosures along the River Tees had been established south of The Friarage, but no features immediately south of the building are depicted.



Extract from the distribution of town fields 1658



Extract from Thomas Meynell's Map of 1830

2.5 The Friarage lay within the High Worsall enclave of about 27 acres which was in grass, gardens and pleasure grounds (Wardell 1989, *138*).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation will be to inform Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council of the significance of any heritage assets within the PDA.

3.2 Specific objectives will be to define the nature, date, extent and significance of medieval settlement pre-dating The Friary, and medieval features associated with the Dominican Friary including its burial ground.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 This has been carried out according to an agreed specification in the Project Design (Appendix 1). Some variations had to be made during the course of the site works and have been referred to in the text below.

4.2 Due to the significance and quality of the deposits, no environmental sampling was undertaken. The metal detecting survey of the spoil and exposed surfaces revelaed no significant artefacts.

4.3 The available artefacts have been initially assessed by the author, and no further assessment is recommended. All finds will be retained for 6 months.

6 THE EVALUATION

6.1 This employed sample trenches in order to assess potential impacts to the Proposed Development Area's (PDAs) archaeological resource (**Figure 3**). The evaluation was in accordance with the Project Design (Appendix 1) which was approved by Tees Archaeology in August 2013.

6.2 Four trenches were excavated:

- Trench 1 (5 x 2m) examined the area northwest of the PDA;
- Trench 2 (5 x 2m) examined an area to the south of the PDA;
- Trench 3 (5 x 1.1m) examined the north of the PDA and;
- Trench 4 (3 1.1m) examined the northeast PDA.

NB Trench 4 had to be repositioned due to trees, temporary buildings and the modern fibre optic service trench. The soils (contexts) are fully described in Appendix 2.

6.3 Trench 1 (5 x 2m, max depth c.1.7m: **Figure 4**) was excavated from the southeast, its stratigraphy was characterised by modern and post medieval disturbance. This disturbance was in the form of a modern electric cable, which bisected the trench. The cable was left in situ and where possible the remaining trench was excavated. Deposits within the trench were marked initially by a gravel spread [101& 102] (**Plate 1**). The spread appears to contain the remains of a probable path [101]. This path [101] bisected the trench towards its centre and appeared to be aligned parallel with the gable of the Friarage and measured 1m across.

Plate 1: view of the probable path [101], from the northeast

6.4 These upper deposits [101& 102] were removed and the underlying deposit [105] consisted of brown silty clays with lenses of lime mortar [105]. A small quantity of artefacts were recovered from [105] and consisted of disarticulated animal (cattle) bones, clay pipe fragments and 18th century pottery. The formation of the deposit appeared to be rapid and was probably associated with leveling of the grounds during the late 18th century. Along the western side of the trench, remains of a sandstone wall [114] were revealed. This wall [114] measuring at least 0.27m across, disappearing beneath the baulk the wall [114] appears to have represented a relatively recent structure as evidenced by the foundation cut [113] through the clay [105] and lime mortar leveling deposits [105] (**Figure 4**). The wall [114] extends 1m and is a least two courses deep, is bonded with lime mortar and is aligned with the

southwest elevation of The Friarage and appears to be a continuation of the building line. Examination of readily available cartographic sources does not indicate a building, and in this particular area, which lay outside the area of the conservatory/orangery (1894 25" Ordnance Survey map), probably indicates the foundation courses of a garden wall.

Plate 2: view of trench 1 with the wall footings to the left, from the southeast

6.5 The northwest end of the trench was excavated down to 1.2m below the surface just below the start of the natural clay. Cutting the clay was a stone capped culvert [110 & 111]. The culvert featured red brick sides without any traces of bonding (the bricks measured 0.06m deep, but the length was not available). The base of the culvert appeared to feature a base flagstone, and the brick sides, were unbonded, and constructed on top. The culvert was on a southwest/northeast aligned crossing trench 1 and heading into what was the conservatory/orangery.

Plate 3: view of the breached culvert in trench 1

6.6 Trench 1, *Interpretation*: There is a depiction of a path on the 1894 OS map, a post medieval structure, a wall and a post medieval culvert. The culvert partially cut the clay leveling deposit [105] and evidences construction took place during the leveling period.

6.7 Trench 2 (5 x 2m, max depth c.1.6m **Figure 4**) was opened from the northeast end to reveal a substantial deposit of brown clay [201, 202], directly below the topsoil. Towards the bottom a layer of charcoal rich silt was revealed throughout the trench. The charcoal rich deposit [203] lay directly above natural clay [204], and an oyster shell and piece of 18/19th pottery, probably an English imitation of Chinese porcelain

(pers. comm. the author) were recovered from the charcoal rich layer [203]. The charcoal layer may be of significance, though of later post medieval date, it does suggest the area was subject to large scale burning and is also noted in trench 4 (below).

6.8 Trench 2, *Interpretation*: no structural evidence was apparent; it consists of a substantial layer of re deposited silty clay which was formed as part of the terraced/landscaped gardens. The gardens were probably created late 18th/early 19th centuries around the time of the Friarage's construction in 1770 and 1775 (Wardell 1989, 134).

6.9 Trench 3 (5 x 1.1m up to 0.72m in depth: **Figure 5**) had to be restricted in width due to the limited space and shrubs adjacent to the house. Just beneath the turf a series of brick walls was revealed. The walls consisted of an 'L' shaped wall at the northwest corner of the trench and two bisecting walls with a central cast iron heating pipe. The walls consisted of similar bricks (0.23 x 0.115 x 0.75m) bonded in a hard lime mortar. The L' shaped wall which was 0.25m in width continued into the southwest and northwest baulks and was lined with tarred plaster, suggesting it represented the base of a water tank. A foundation cut for this wall [311] was revealed cutting the natural clay [307]. Between the walls was evidence for a flagstone floor which was probably originally suspended, evidenced by the inclined stone at 20º which was probably smashed into a void and also evidenced by the range of angular stone fragments removed during the trench excavation. However no actual brick plinth was revealed.

Plate 4: view of trench 3 with its heated wall and 'L' shaped wall beyond

6.10 Trench 3, *Interpretation*: The evidence for contemporary structures within the trench arrangement suggests the area functioned as a conservatory/orangery which was probably constructed during the 19th century and appears to have been demolished, relatively recently (late C20th).

6.11 Trench 4 (3 x 1.1m x 1.1m in depth: **Figure 5**) no structural evidence was apparent. It consists of a substantial layer of re deposited silty clay which was formed as part of the terraced/landscaped gardens. At the lower northern end of the trench, a distinct deposit of clay mixed with angular sandstone was recorded and this layer may relate to The Friarage's construction in the 1770s. South of this probable building construction layer was the characteristic charcoal layer similar to the one encountered in trench 2.

Plate 5, view of the north east facing section with its distinct charcoal horizon and house construction layer (bottom right)

6.12 The evaluation has later post medieval archaeology in trenches 1 and 3. These deposits of local significance and there is a potential to uncover further details of the building plan and constructional details, primarily of the 19th glass house/orangery.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 The evaluation has revealed later post medieval structures to the northwest of the proposed site, adjacent to the southeast elevation of The Friarage (**Figure 7**).

7.2 Trench 1: the earliest feature was the brick and stone culvert [108] which was associated with the introduction of deep leveling deposit [105]. Chronologically the next event was the construction of a probable garden wall [114], characterised by deep red sandstone blocks. The probable pathway [101] was next and probably dates to at least the late 19th century. The modern electric cable dates to the late 20th/early 21st centuries.

7.3 Trench 2: in contrast contained no structural evidence merely evidenced the leveling of the area during the later post medieval period.

7.4 Trench 3: revealed structural details of the 19th century conservatory, these remains would appear to have truncated any earlier contexts.

7.5 Trench 4: again revealed no structures but did reveal evidence for construction, probably of The Friarage during the 1770s.

7.6 There is therefore a potential for further post medieval archaeology in the form of further construction and layout details of the Victorian Conservatory. There is a very low potential for any earlier archaeological deposits.

8 PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

8.1 The form and degree of mitigation is largely dependant on the foundation design.

8.2 Any site strip particularly in the northwest area of the proposed building would reveal details of the Victorian conservatory, so a watching brief is recommended. This will record further details of the structure its nature and extent, and possible internal fixtures and fittings.

8.3 Following on from the site strip, depending on the foundation design, a watching brief may also be recommended if strip foundations area employed.

8.4 If piling is the preferred foundation option a watching brief may be required if a ring beam is employed but not for the actual piling operation.

9 REFERENCES

9.1 Bibliographic References

Rowe P 2013, *Brief for Archaeological trial trenching at The Friarage, Yarm School, Stockton-on Tees* (unpublished curators report

Wardell J W 1989, *A History of Yarm*, Otley

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to Yarm School for commissioning this report and to Ms N Fletcher & Ms B Bott of Associated Architects Limited Liability Partnership for facilitating the works. Thanks also to Mr P Rowe of Tees Archaeology for his help and advice and to Mr A Hodgson of Yarm School for all his assistance.

FIGURES

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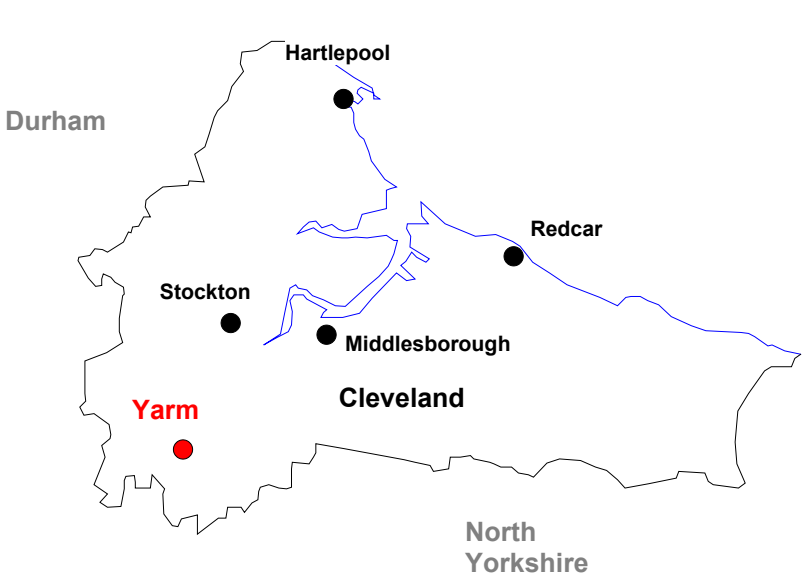
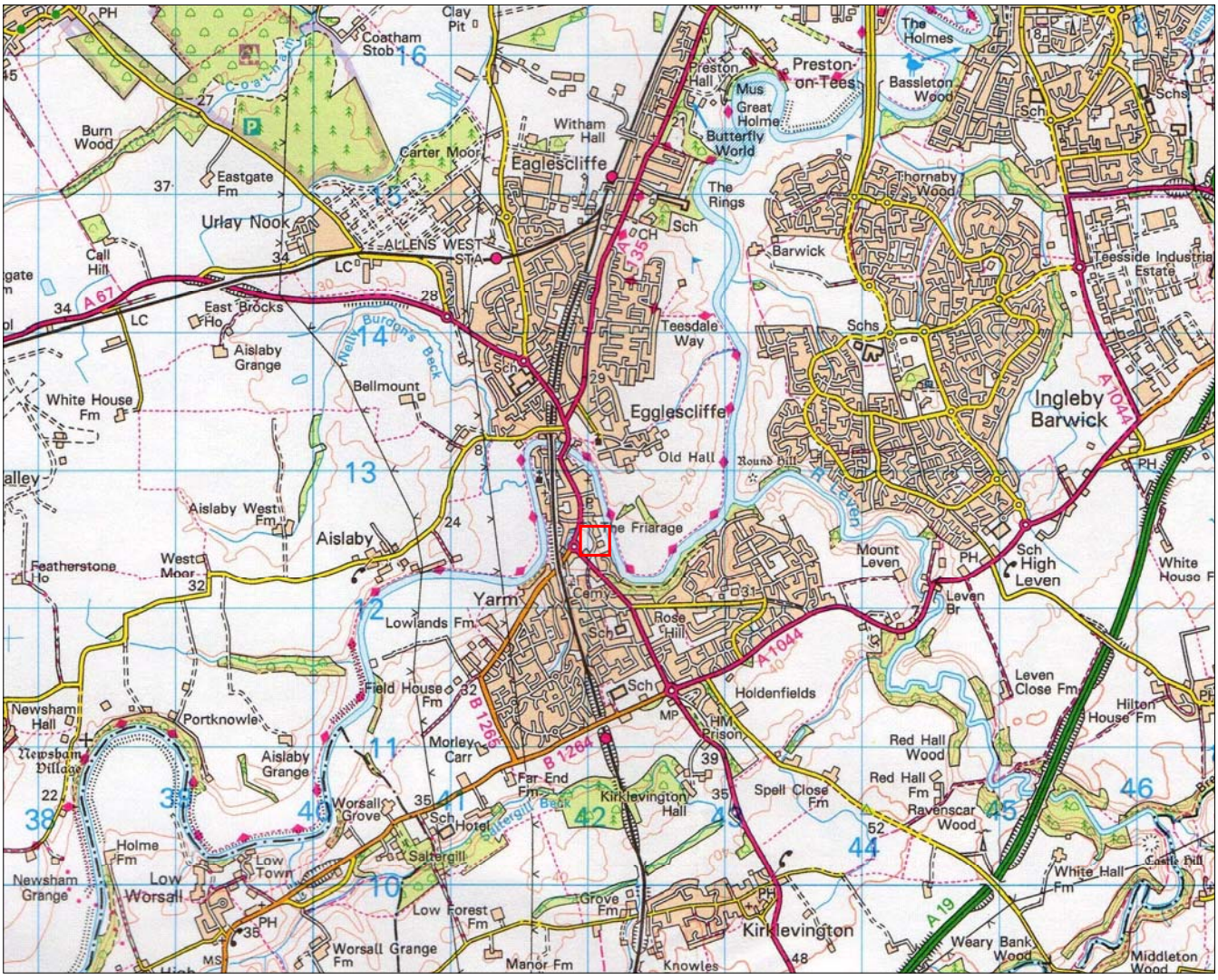
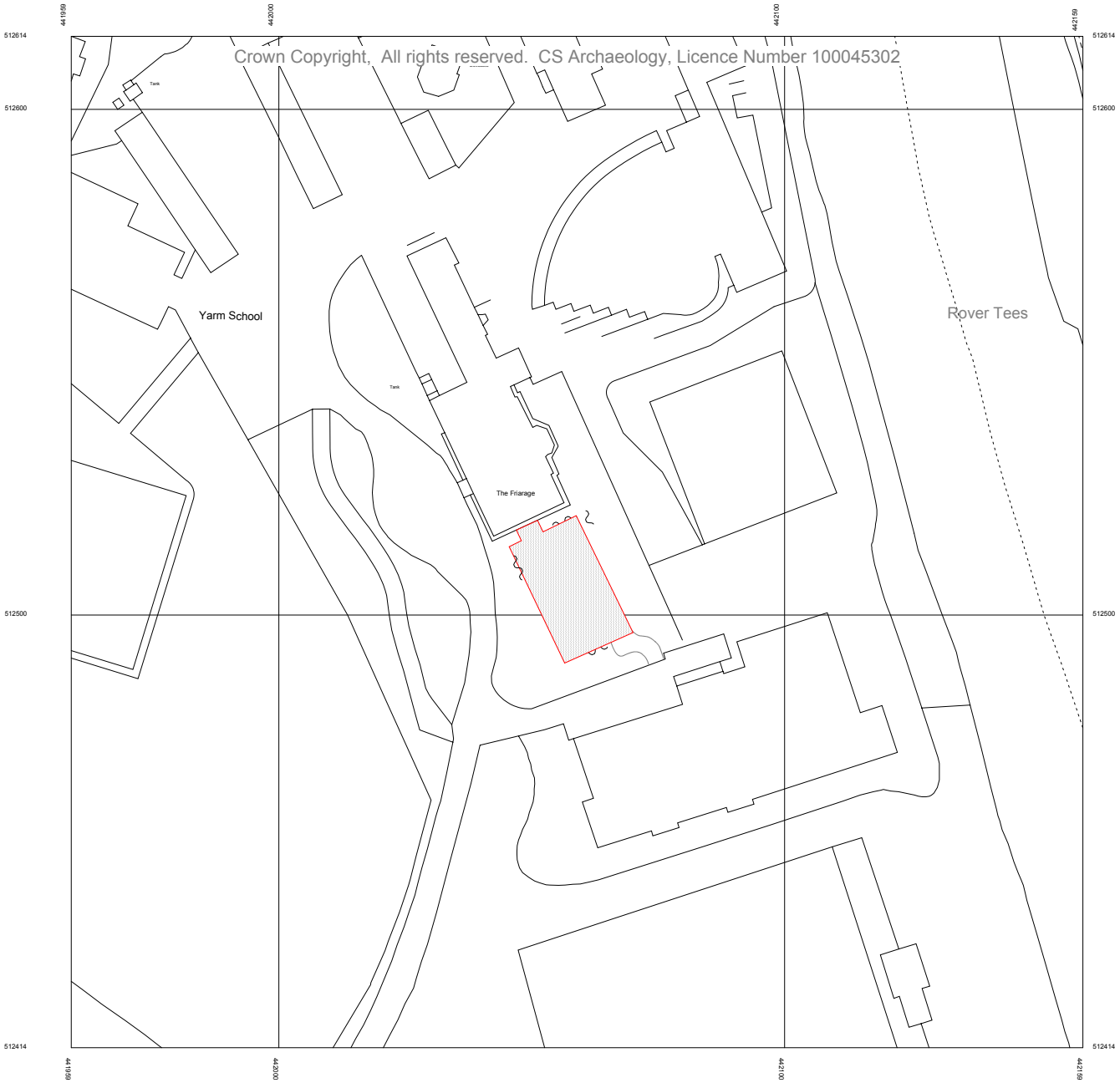
October 2013





see Figure 2

Archaeological Evaluations at Yarm School, Yarm, Cleveland	Figure 1: Location Map *scale 1:50000*	CS Archaeology October 2013

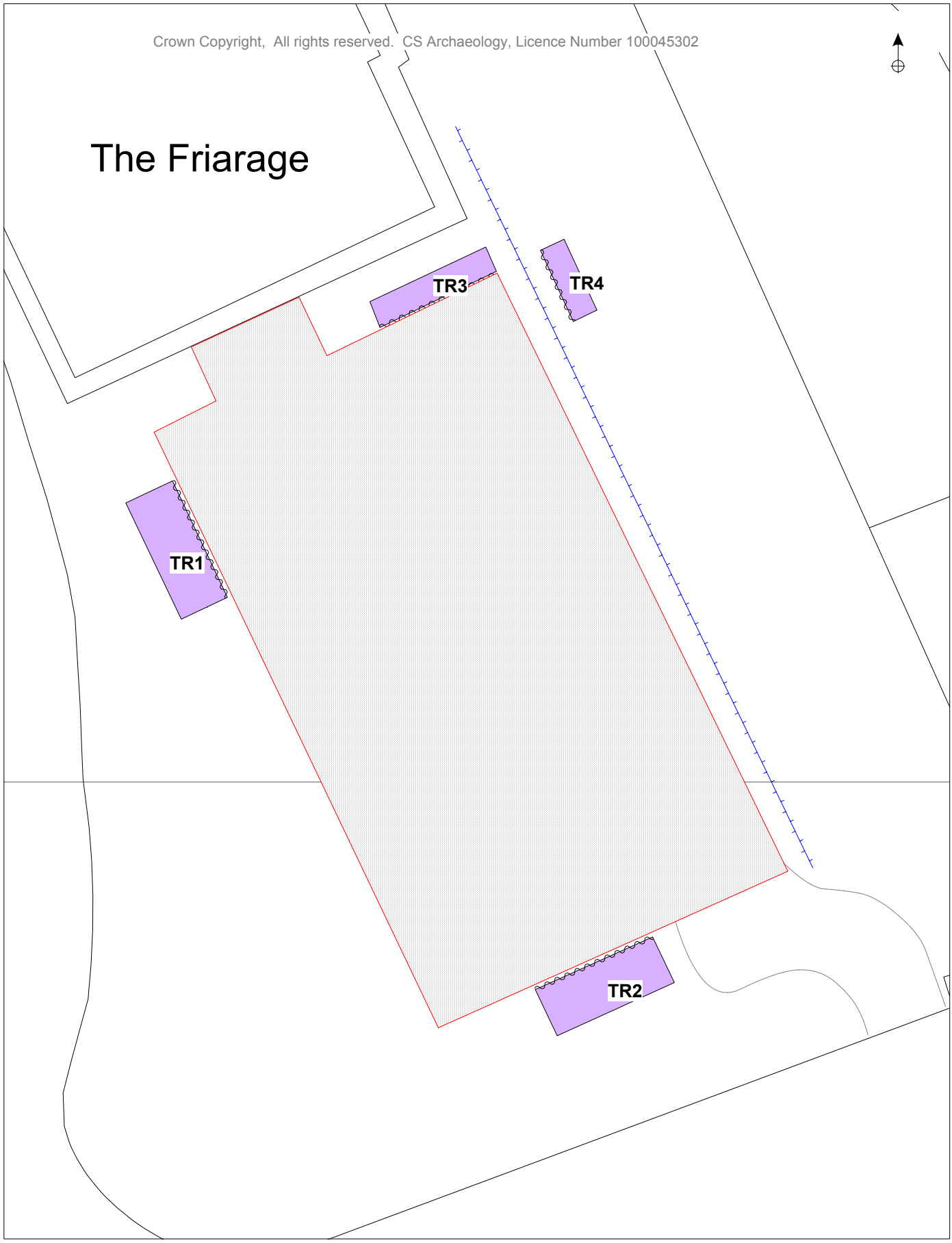


0 20 40 60 80

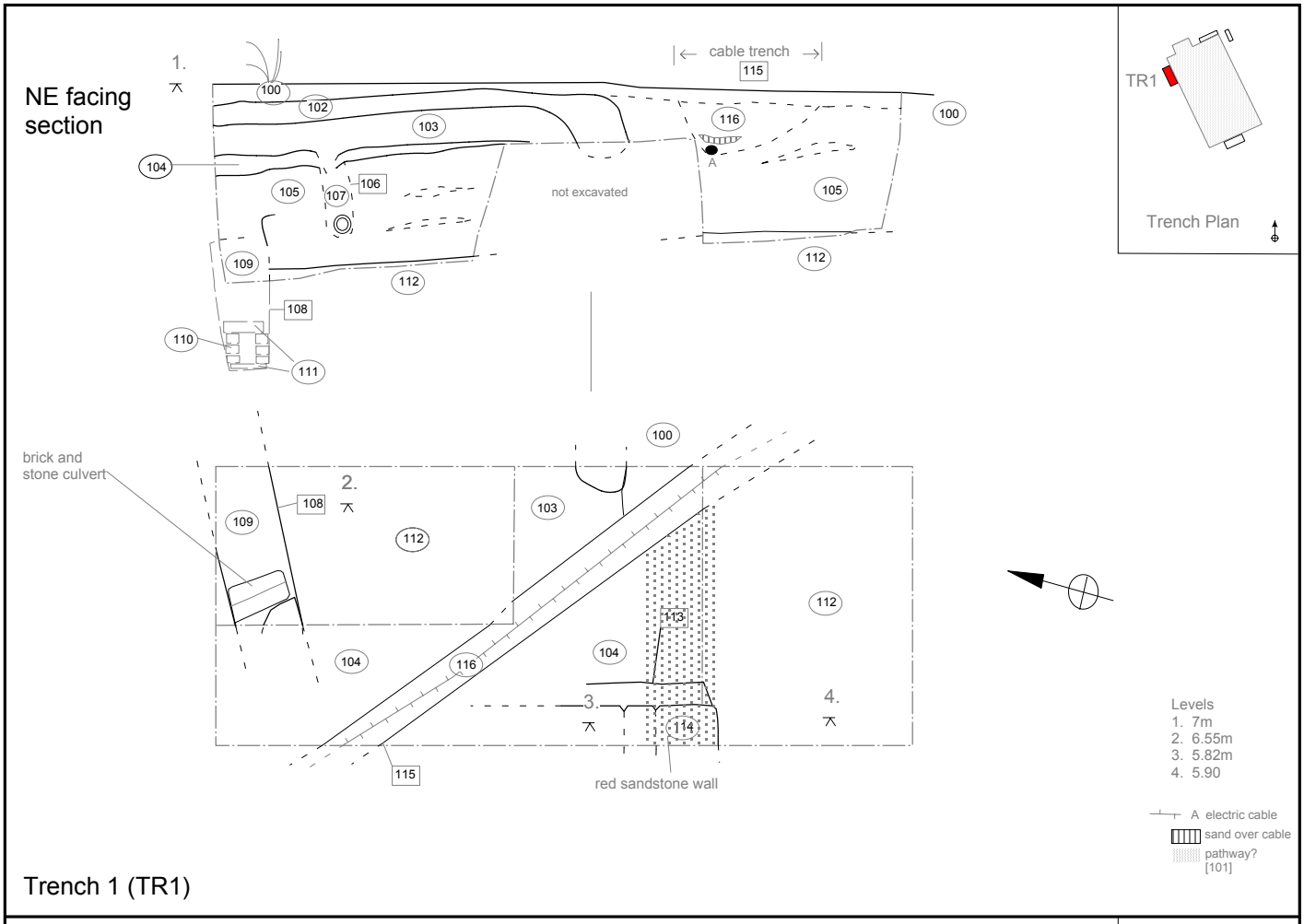
key

marquee (temporary structure)

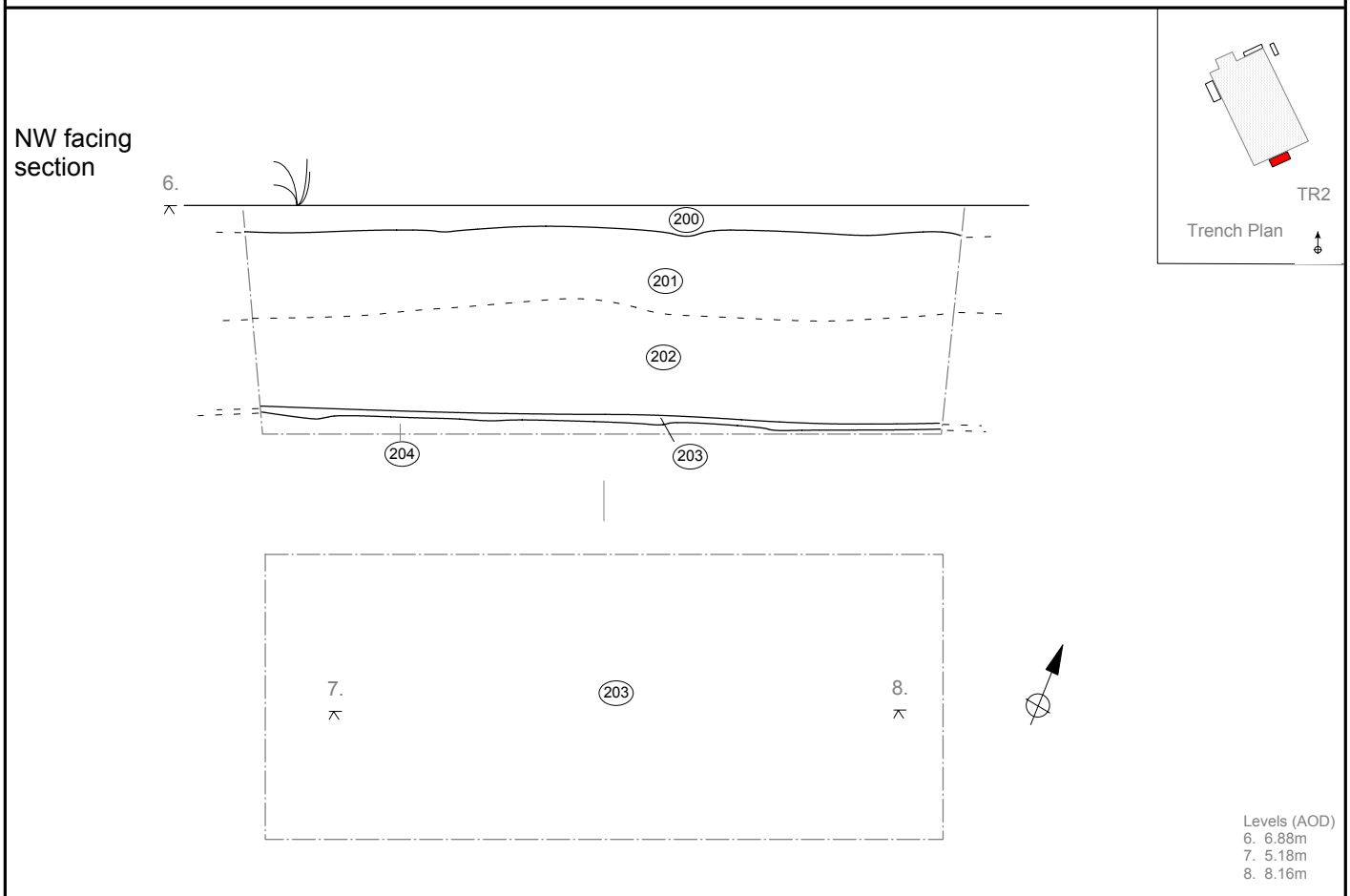
Archaeological Evaluations at Yarm School, Yarm, Cleveland	Figure 2: Site Map *scale 1:12500*	CS Archaeology October 2013



Archaeological Evaluations at Yarm School, Yarm, Cleveland	Figure 3: Trench Location Plan *scale 1:200*	CS Archaeology October 2013

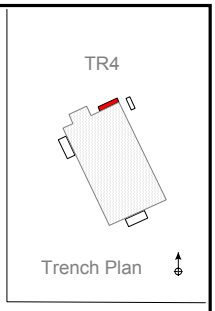


Trench 1 (TR1)

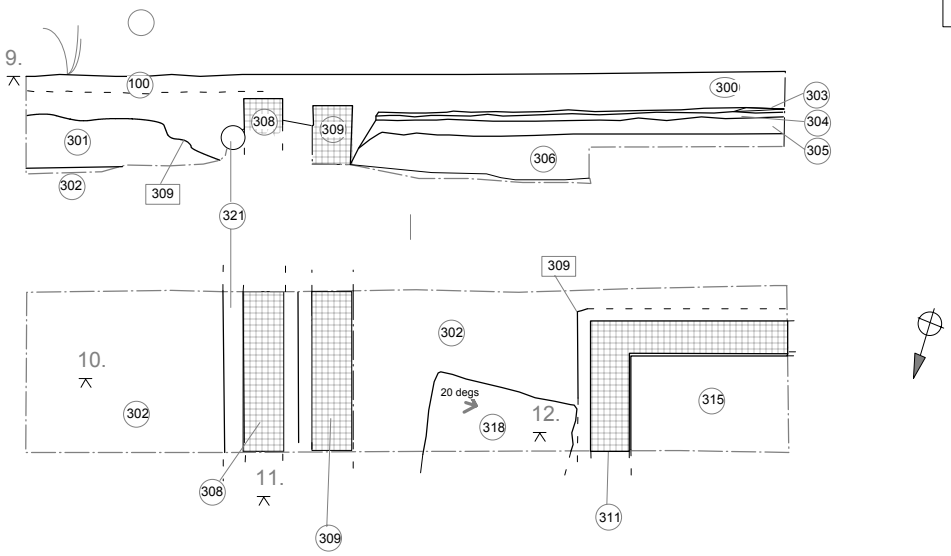


Trench 2 (TR2)

Archaeological Evaluations at Yarm School, Yarm, Cleveland	Figure 4: Trenches 1 and 2 *scale 1:50*	CS Archaeology October 2013

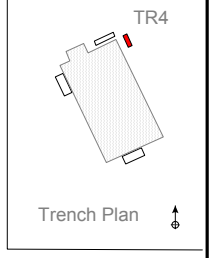


NW facing section

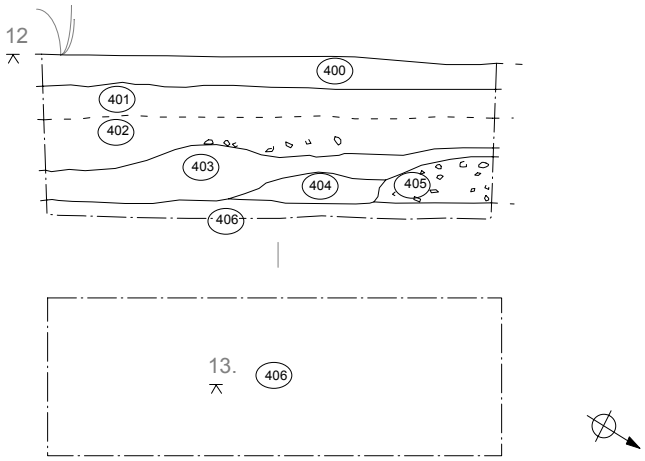


Levels
9. 7.03m
10. 6.36m
11. 6.82m
12. 6.30m

Trench 3 (TR3)



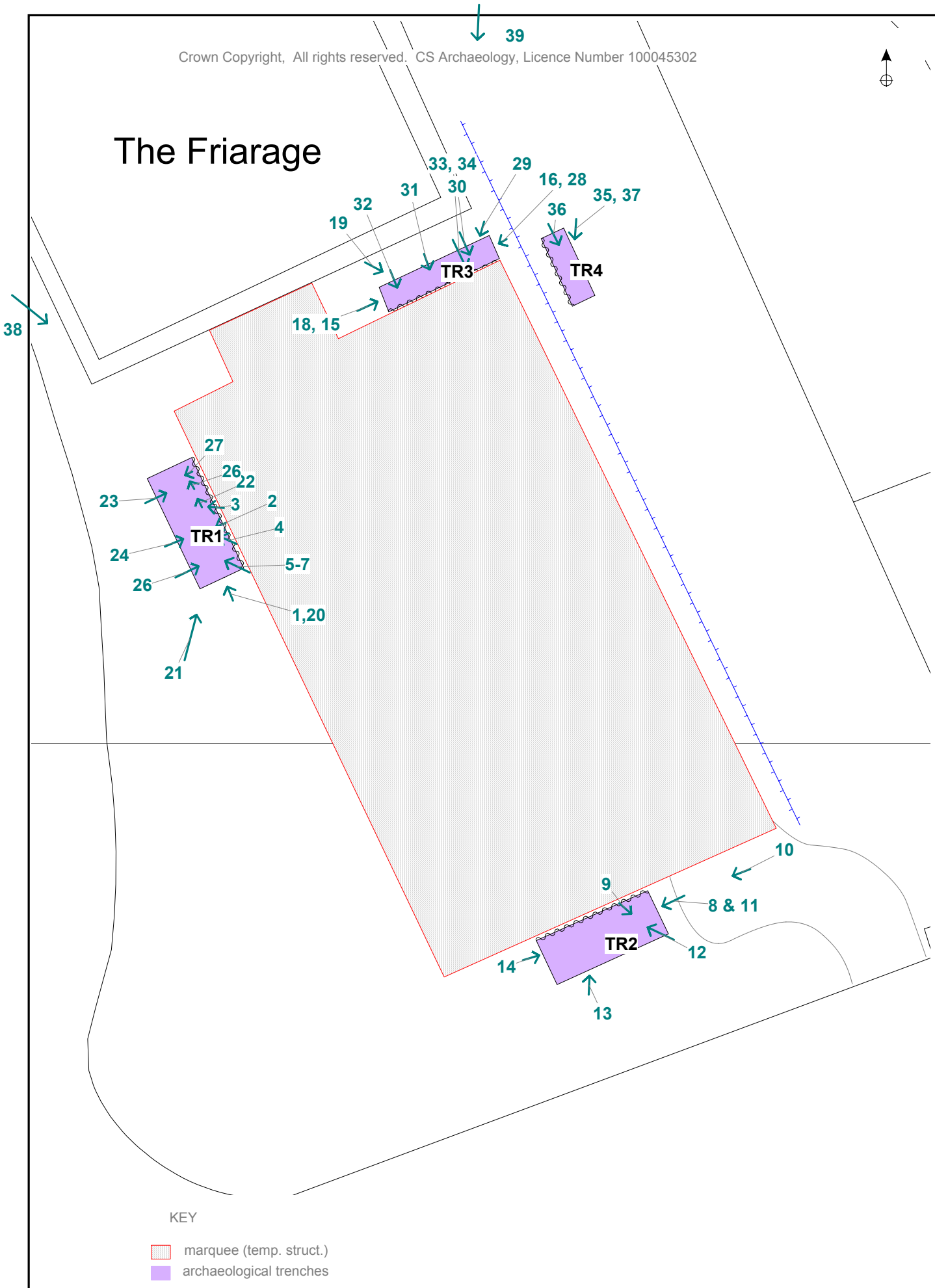
NE facing section



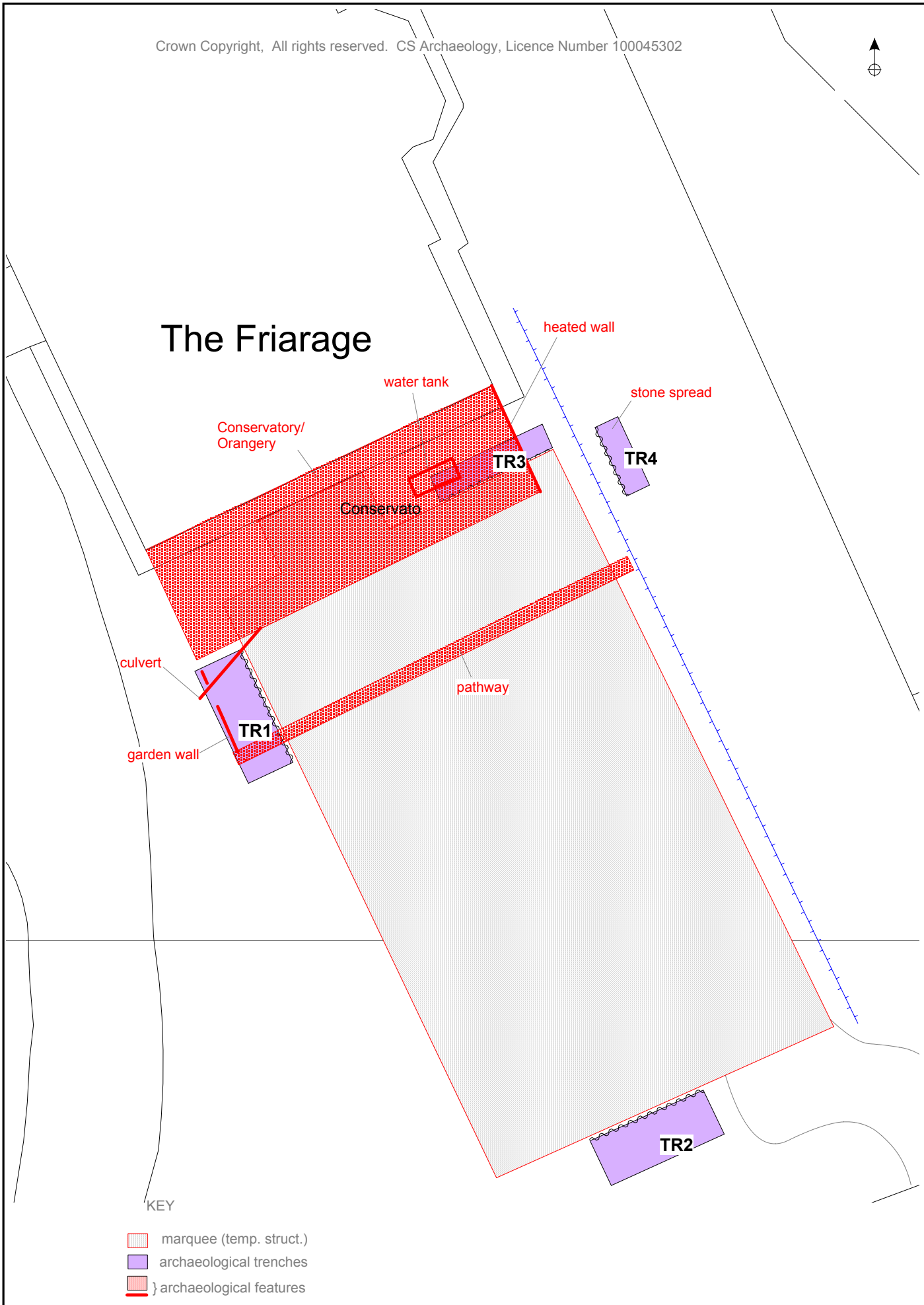
Levels (AOD)
13. 7.03m
14. 5.95m

Trench 4 (TR4)

Archaeological Evaluations at Yarm School, Yarm, Cleveland	Figure 5: Trenches 3-4 *scale 1:20*	CS Archaeology October 2013



Archaeological Evaluations at Yarm School, Yarm, Cleveland	Figure 6: Photographic Positions *scale 1:200*	CS Archaeology October 2013



Archaeological Evaluations at Yarm School, Yarm, Cleveland	Figure 7: The Known Archaeological Resource *scale 1:200*	CS Archaeology October 2013

APPENDICES

1. Project Design
2. The Archive

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A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT THE FRIARAGE, YARM SCHOOL, YARM, STOCKTON-ON-TEES, CLEVELAND

CS Archaeology

September 2013

0 SUMMARY

0.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is in response for further information by Stockton–on-Tees Borough Council regarding a proposed new music school.

0.2 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) lies within and area of archaeological potential, This potential is believed to relate to the Pre Medieval and Medieval periods.

0.3 This WSI proposes that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is undertaken. The results will inform Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council as to the nature and possible extent of the Proposed Development Area (PDA) archaeological resource .

0.4 The results from the archaeological evaluation will allow for the recording and potential sampling of any archaeological deposits and will inform present and future management decisions.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Details

1.1.1 *Site Name:* Land southeast of The Friarage

1.1.2 *Location:* Yarm School, Yarm, Stockton-on-Tees

1.1.3 *Status:* Unknown

1.1.4 *Grid reference:* NZ4205 1251

1.1.5 *Area of site:* *c* 0.0875 Ha

1.1.6 *Purpose of the work:* to record the sites potential archaeological resource and this will establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the trenches to the sides of the existing marquee **Figure 1.**

1.2 Archaeological Background

1.2.1 In 1206 Yarm was described as the second largest seaport in the North of England. Ships up to 60 tonnes burden could reach it from the sea with the assistance of four tides and a favourable wind.

1.2.2 For centuries Yarm was the site of the lowest bridge over the Tees. This was in existence in the early 13th century and was rebuilt by Bishop Skirlaw of Durham in 1400 AD.

1.2.5 A Dominican Friary was established in the PDA in the 13th century. This was evidenced in 1994 when preserved archaeology and parts of the Friary Church were revealed beneath the current modular buildings. During the early 20th century human remains were noted at the Friary and this may potentially represent the site of a burial ground, although its exact location is unknown (Rowe 2013).

1.2.5 Previous archaeological work has been outlined by Mr P Rowe (2013). This consists of a geomagnetic survey in 2001 which was in conclusive for archaeology due to a series of probably modern anomalies. In 2008 during construction of the sports pitches traces of settlement predating The Friary were recorded. The evidence for settlement was probably associated with Maiden Castle which stood at the southern end of the town (*ibid*).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation is in response to a brief prepared by Mr P Rowe on behalf of Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council.

1.3.2 This WSI represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements for archaeological evaluation and the results will inform the sites future archaeological management and potential archaeological assets contained therein. This is in accordance with Local Planning Policies and the NPPF para 128.

1.3.3 It is proposed that the PDA will be redeveloped as a new music school, involving a 3 storey

extension with a glazed link to The Friarage. Six new parking spaces and insertion of services. The evaluation will seek to clarify information on the PDAs archaeological resource, in particular from the medieval period, of the proposed development Area (PDA).

1.3.3 This WSI is designed to provide a baseline of information on which will form future planning decisions. This will allow for the proper recording and study of any deposits of archaeological/historical importance.

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of archaeological evaluation will be to inform Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council of the significance of any heritage assets within the PDA.

2.2 Specific objectives will be to define the nature, date extent and significance of medieval settlement pre-dating The Friary, and the Medieval features associated with the Dominican Friary including its burial ground.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Evaluation

3.1.1 The evaluation consists of four trail trenches each measuring 5 x 2m (**Figure 1**).

3.1.2 The evaluation will be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance in MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 2010).

3.1.3 CS Archaeology will ensure that services are located prior to excavation by means of site plans.

3.1.4 Mechanical excavation, ideally using a toothless ditching bucket will be monitored under constant archaeological supervision down to the required construction depth.

3.1.5 The removed material will be scanned using a metal detector by the site archaeologist ensuring that all metal finds are located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection will be carried out following the Code of Practice in the Treasure Act of 1996.

3.1.6 Should any human remains be revealed these will be initially left *in situ*. The Coroner's Office will be informed only if the remains appear to have been buried for less than 100 years. If the remains prove to be archaeological and have to be removed, a licence will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice and relevant regulations.

3.1.7 All deposits will be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. All features will be planned at 1:20, with individual features being planned at 1:10 where additional detail is required. All feature sections sampled will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. The elevation of the underlying natural where encountered will also be recorded. Even if no archaeology is recorded the stratigraphy will still be recorded. The limits of excavation will be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.

3.1.8 Archaeological features to be affected will be investigated – discrete features will initially be half-sectioned; linear features will be excavated to 20% of their extent, not less than 1m in extent. Archaeological contexts at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated for the relationship between components to be established.

3.1.9 All finds that are 'treasure' will be reported to the coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act Code of Practice (1997).

3.1.10 Attention will be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil, sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone.

3.1.11 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during the excavations will be collected and processed, unless variations to this are agreed by the archaeological monitor (Tees Archaeology). In some cases sampling may be most appropriate.

3.1.12 Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in First Aid for finds (Watkins and Neal, 1998). In accordance with the procedures of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues should be collated by hand, with separate samples collected for micro-slags. In these instances, the guidance of Bayley *et al* (2001) will be followed.

3.2 Sampling Strategy

3.2.1 If the archaeological deposits are of sufficient interest Environmental sampling may be recommended in consultation with Tees Archaeology. Different sampling strategies will be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the deposits under investigation. CS Archaeology conventionally recovers three main categories of sample:

i) Routine Soil Samples; a representative 500g sample from every excavated soil context on site. This sample is used in the characterisation of the sediment, potentially through pollen analysis, particle size analysis, pH analysis, phosphate analysis and loss-on-ignition;

ii) Standard Bulk Samples; a representative 60-70 litre sample from every excavated soil context on site, in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (2011). This sample is used, through floatation sieving, to recover a sub-sample of charred macroplant material, faunal remains and artefacts;

iii) Purposive or Special Samples; a sample from a sediment which is determined, in field, to either have the potential for dating (wood charcoal for radiocarbon dating or in situ hearths for magnetic susceptibility dating) or for the recovery of enhanced palaeo-environmental information (waterlogged sediments, peat columns, etc).

3.2.2 Samples will be taken for scientific dating, principally radiocarbon (C14) and archaeomagnetic dating, where dating of artefacts is insecure and where dating is a significant issue for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.

3.2.3 Environmental samples will be collected from primary and secondary contexts, where applicable, from a range of representative features, including pit and ditch fills, postholes, floor deposits, ring gullies and other negative features. Positive features should also be sampled. Sampling will also be considered for those features where dating by other methods (e.g. pottery and artefacts) in uncertain. Animal bones will be hand collected, and from bulk samples collected from contexts containing a high density of bones.

3.2.4 Standard Bulk Samples of 60 litres or more will be recovered from every archaeologically significant deposit as part of a comprehensive environmental sampling strategy.

3.2.5 Within each significant archaeological horizon a minimum number of features required to meet the aims of the project will be hand excavated. Pits and postholes normally will be sampled by half-sectioning although some features may require complete excavation. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. No deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable. However, the full depth of archaeological deposits across the entire site will be assessed. Even in the case where no remains have been located the stratigraphy will be

recorded.

3.2.6 Any excavation, whether by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be demonstrably worthy of preservation in situ.

3.3 Photography

3.3.1 A general and detailed photographic record of the evaluation will be made using a 35mm camera. All photographs will be in black and white using an appropriate silver based film (Ilford Delta Plus), this will form the primary photographic record.

3.3.2 Digital photographs will supplement the primary photographic record and use a SLR with above 10Mp resolution. All photographs will contain an appropriate graduated photographic scale. Digital photographs will also be taken to illustrate the report and to supplement the archive, copies will be included in the digital archive which will be supplied both to Tees Archaeology.

3.4 Site Evaluation

3.4.1 Tees Archaeology will be notified at least one week in advance of the evaluation works, so that arrangements for evaluation the work can be made.

3.4.2 Evaluation will be arranged so that all excavated areas can be inspected in a clean and fully exposed condition.

3.5 Health and Safety

3.5.1 CS Archaeology will operate with due regard to health and safety according to the Health and Safety Act and its subsequent amendments. CS Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy is available upon request.

3.6 Post –Recording Work and Report Preparation

3.6.1 Once the field recording work has been completed, a full report of the results of the evaluation will be completed. The post-excavation assessment of material will be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991). The report will include: background information, methods, detailed results, grid references, conclusion and discussion.

3.6.2 The evaluation will include a phased interpretation of the site, if possible.

3.6.3 The evaluation report will also contain a detailed context index to the archive.

3.6.4 If required the results of the palaeo-environmental assessment will outline the potential of the samples and will be included in the evaluation report.

3.6.5 The report will provide an interpretation of the results, placing them in local and regional context.

3.6.6 A copy of this WSI will be included as an appendix to the final report.

3.7 The Archive

3.7.1 All original site records, post-excavation material (paper based, photographic and digital), photography together with finds and sample residues will be transferred to Tees Archaeology.

3.8 Report Submission

3.8.1 Copies of the completed report will be submitted in both hard and digital formats to:

- The Client, and or the client's agent, Associated Architects Limited Liability Partnership;
- Mr P Rowe (Tees Archaeology).

3.9 Submission and Deposition of the Archive

3.9.1 The archive, including a copy of the report, will be compiled, indexed and then offered for deposition with Tees Archaeology.

3.10 Publicity

3.10.1 Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, and an OASIS form will be completed for the project.

3.11 References

Bayley J., et al. 2001, *Archaeometalurgy, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines,* English Heritage

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English Heritage, 2002, *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* [2002/01]

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Treasure Act, 1996, Code of Practice

Watkinson D. & Neal V.,1998, *First Aid for Finds* (3rd edition), RESCUE & the Archaeological Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

Yorkshire, the Humber and the North East 2009, A Region Statement for Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process

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APPENDIX 2: THE ARCHIVE

1. PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Black and White (Ilford Delta 400 Professional) and colour digital

Position No.	Film/ Frame	Plate	Location	Description	From
1	-		TR1	General view of the excavation	SSE
2	1/19	1	TR1	View of the probable path [101]	NE
3	-		TR1	General view of the removal of context [102]	SE
4	-		TR1	View of the modern cable trench [115]	SE
5-7	-		TR1	Further excavation views	SE
8	-		TR2	General view of the excavation	ENE
9	-		TR2	General view of the excavation at the eastern end	NNW
10	-		TR2	General view	ENE
11	-		TR2	General view	ENE
12	1/18-7		TR2	Oblique view of the SE facing section	SE
13	1/16-5		TR2	Oblique view of the SE facing section	SSW
14	1/14-3		TR2	Post excavation view	SW
15	-		TR3	General view of the excavation	WSW
16	1/12		TR3	Interim excavation view of the trench with features showing the footings of the conservatory	NE
17	1/11		TR3	Detail of the western end of the trench with the 'L' shaped brick feature	NE
18	1/10		TR3	Interim excavation view of the trench with features showing	WSW
19	-		TR3	Excavation view	NNW
20	1/9	2	TR1	Post excavation view	SSE
21	1/8		TR1	Oblique view of the SW facing section	SSW
22	1/7		TR1	Detail of the northern end	SSE
23-5	-		TR1	View of the SW section	SW
26	1/6	3	TR1	View of the breached culvert	SSE
27	-		TR1	View of the breached culvert	NE
28	1/5	4	TR3	Post excavation view	NE
29	1/4		TR3	Oblique view of the NW facing section	NNW
30-32	-		TR3	views of the NW facing section	NNW
33	1/3		TR3	Detail of the heated wall	NNW
34	-		TR3	View of the heated wall	NNW
35	1/2	5	TR4	Oblique view of the NE facing section	N
36	1/1		TR4	Post excavation view of the trench	

3. CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Description
100	*Deposit:* dark brown clayey loam. Overlies [101] up to 0.2m deep. *Interpretation:* topsoil extends in depth within the cut of the modern electric cable.
101	*Deposit:* of stained pea grit. *Interpretation:* path. Above [103] under [100].
102	*Deposit:* mixed topsoil with 10% stone (angular and rounded). Below [101] above [103], cut by [105] *Interpretation:* historic made ground
103	*Deposit:* brown silty clay. Below [102], above [104], cut by [105] *Artefacts: none* *Interpretation:* levelling deposit
104	*Deposit:* sandy clay mixed with lime mortar. Over [105], below [103] *Artefacts: none* *Interpretation:* historic building or demolition layer
105	*Deposit:* brown sandy silty clay with distinct lenses of lime mortar *Artefacts: disarticulated animal bones with cut marks (bovis) welsh slate with nail hole.* *Interpretation:* substantial levelling deposit
106	*Cut:* well defined evident as a cut from below the top soil *Artefacts: none* *Interpretation:* cut of 20th century land drain
107	*Deposit:* mixed dark grey loamy clay *Artefacts: none* *Interpretation:* trench fill of modern land drain
108	*Cut:* concave/vertical cut evident along the southern edge. Evident as a cut approx/ halfway into [105]. *Artefacts:* *Interpretation:* trench for stone and brick culvert
109	*Deposit:* mixed re-deposition of [105 & 108] *Artefacts:* glass bottles frags. oyster shell disarticulated animal bones *Interpretation:* back fill of culvert
110	*Structure:* parallel brick walling, (bricks 0.06m thick with bonding material absent) with an internal opening/gap of 0.18m x 0.22 high *Artefacts: none* *Interpretation:* culvert walls
111	*Structure:* associated with [110] stone capstones and a probable stone base. *Artefacts: none* *Interpretation: part of the culvert structure*
112	*Natural:* brown clay. Below all
113	*Cut:* for foundation trench of wall [114]. Straight parallel with the trench extends c. 0.5m *Artefacts: none* *Interpretation:* foundation trench
114	*Structure: large red sandstone roughly dressed, bonded in a lime mortar.* *Artefacts: none* *Interpretation:* lower courses of a wall
115	*Cut:* parallel cut line 0.63m apart, bisects trench 1 *Artefacts: none* *Interpretation: modern* cable trench
116	*Deposit:* mixed re-deposition of [100, 102, 105 & 108] *Artefacts:* none *Interpretation:* back fill of modern cable trench
200	*Deposit:* dark brown clayey loam. Same as [100] up to 0.2m deep. Lies above all. *Artefacts:* ceramic building material white glazed pottery *Interpretation:* topsoil
201	*Deposit:* brown sandy silty clay. Lies below [200] above [202]. *Artefacts:* glass bottle sherd *Interpretation:* substantial levelling deposit
202	*Deposit:* brown sandy silty clay. Below [201] above [203]. *Artefacts:* disarticulated animal bone oyster shell *Interpretation:* substantial levelling deposit
203	*Deposit:* dark grey sandy clayey silt. Below [202] above [204] – clay natural

	Artefacts: oyster shell, white glazed pottery with a hand painted blue design *Interpretation:* possible buried horizon which had been subject to large burning episode or deposition of a large scale burning episode.
204	*Natural:* brown clay. Below all. Similar to [112].
300	*Deposit:* dark brown clayey loam. Same as [100, 200] up to 0.2m deep. Lies above all. *Artefacts: none* *Interpretation:* topsoil
301	*Deposit:* brown silty clay with frequent angular sandstone fragments (up to 0.15m diam.) *Artefacts: none.* Lies above [302] below [300]. *Interpretation:* layer affected by building demolition
302	*Natural:* brown clay. Below all. Similar to [112,& 204].
303	*Deposit:* thin deposit of lime mortar with fragments up to 0.1m diam. Lies below [300] above [304] *Artefacts: none* *Interpretation* : levelling/demolition layer
304	*Deposit:* brown silty clay. Lies below [303] above [305] *Artefacts: none* *Interpretation:* levelling deposit
305	*Deposit:* layer of crushed yellow sandstone. Lies above [306] below [304]. *Artefacts: none* *Interpretation:* floor levelling
306	*Deposit:* brown silty clay similar to [301] with frequent angular sandstone fragments (up to 0.15m diam.). Lies above [302] below [305]. *Artefacts: none* *Interpretation:* layer affected by building demolition
307	*Cut:* 0.08m offset from the adjacent 'L' shaped wall *Artefacts: none* *Interpretation:* foundation trench for 'L' shaped wall
308	*Structure:* brick wall 0.25m width. Bricks are 0.23m long, x 0.115 wide and 0.075m deep and are bonded in lime mortar. Similar to wall [309]. Below [300] above [304]. *Artefacts:* none *Interpretation:* outer wall probably associated with the 19th century conservatory orangery
309	*Structure:* brick wall 0.25m width. Bricks are 0.23m long, x 0.115 wide and 0.075m deep and are bonded in lime mortar. Similar to wall [309]. Below [300] above [304]. *Artefacts:* none *Interpretation: inner* wall probably associated with the 19th century conservatory/orangery
310	*Structure: cast iron pipe*. Stratigraphic relationship unclear but probably contemporary or subsequent to walls [308-9]. Below [300]. *Artefacts:* none *Interpretation:* outer wall probably associated with the 19th century conservatory /orangery
311	*Structure*: 'L' shaped brick wall 0.25m width. Bricks are 0.23m long, x 0.115 wide and 0.075m deep and are bonded in lime mortar with an 'internal plaster and tarred surface. Similar to wall [309]. Below [300] above [304]. *Artefacts:* none *Interpretation:* water proof walls probably associated with the 19th century conservatory/orangery
312	*Cut:* 0.18m offset from the adjacent wall. Below [300] cuts [303-306]. *Artefacts: none* *Interpretation:* foundation trench for 'L' shaped wall
313	*Cut:* stepped shaped cut for drain NE of wall [308]. Below [300] above and cuts [301]. *Artefacts:* none *Interpretation:* foundation trench for 'L' shaped wall
314	*Deposit: mixed loose back fill.* Lies above [311& 307] below [300]. *Artefacts:* none *Interpretation:* back fill
315	*Deposit:* mixed gritty silt. Lies above [303-6] below [300]. *Artefacts:* triangular floor tiles/ceramic building material *Interpretation:* back fill of feature [311]
316	*Deposit:* mixed gritty silt. Lies above [303-6] below [300]. *Artefacts:* triangular floor tiles/ceramic building material *Interpretation:* back fill of inter wall space
317	*Structure*:. Below [300] above [313]. *Artefacts:* none *Interpretation*: 8" brown glazed drainage pipe
318	*Structure*: flagstone 1m x >0.45m. Below [300] above [304].

	Artefacts: - *Interpretation:* remnant of collapsed floor
400	*Deposit:* dark brown clayey loam. Same as [100, 200 & 300] up to 0.2m deep. Lies above all. *Artefacts: none* *Interpretation:* topsoil
401	*Deposit:* grey silty clay lower level is more compacted and features angular stone. Below [400], above [402]. *Artefacts: none-* *Interpretation:* levelling deposit
402	*Deposit:* dark grey gritty silt with 1% angular sandstone up to 0.1m diam. Below [400], above [402]. *Artefacts: none (no pottery)* *Interpretation:* levelling deposit
403	*Deposit:* brown silty clay with 40% angular sandstone evenly distributed throughout the context. Below [400], above [402]. *Artefacts: none (no pottery)* *Interpretation:* levelling or trample deposit associated with The Friarage's reconstruction c. 1770s
404	*Natural:* brown clay. Below all. Similar to [112, 204, & 302].