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**Church View
Brompton
Northallerton
North Yorkshire**

Archaeological Excavation & Watching Brief

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Archaeological Excavation & Watching Brief

1. Introduction

This report has been prepared by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, on behalf of Persimmon Homes (Yorkshire) Limited to fulfill a condition attached to a planning consent (Application No. 2/98/020/0327) by Hambleton District Council for the erection of houses and associated parking.

The work has been totally funded by Persimmon Homes (Yorkshire) Ltd.

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2. Geology

The site stands on soils of the Flint Association, which comprises of a fine loam over clay overlying a solid geology of reddish till (Mackney et al., 1983).

3. Site Description

The development site comprises of the former premises of Pattison's Linen Mill (Pl. 1), and is situated within the village of Brompton, which lies 2.5 km to the north of Northallerton, North Yorkshire (Fig. 1 : SE 3738 9640). The site covers an area of approximately 1.2 ha. and is located directly north of the Church of St. Thomas. The site was cleared, with the exception of Number 28 Church View situated in the southern boundary of the site and east of Plot 1. The site access runs over the site of No. 29 Church View (Fig. 2 : Pl. 1). The excavation area (Plot 1) were located immediately to the west and north of Number 28 Church View and east of the access road to the main site (Figs. 2 & 4 : Pl. 2).

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

The earliest archaeological evidence from the immediate vicinity of the site dates from the Roman period, and takes the form of a road running approximately north to south at a distance of 1km to the east of the village. Further evidence of activity from this period within the village itself is restricted to a chance find of a mosaic during the 1930's, the exact location of which is open to question.

The Pre-conquest period is represented by the discovery of sculptured 'hogback' grave-stones (dating to the Tenth century) within the foundations of St. Thomas' Church during the 1867 restoration work. This indicates that the area upon which the church now stands has retained a religious function from at least the Tenth Century (Turner 1976).

The earliest written source for the village of Brompton dates to the later Saxon period, and is subsequently recorded as Bruntun or Bruntone in Domesday (Smith 1937). The present Church of St. Thomas dates from the Twelfth century, and the village has a plan that is of a settlement with more than one nucleus. The first of these is centred around High Green (in the area of the Church of St. Thomas), and the other around the green flanking the beck some 500 metres to the north-east at Water End. This probably represents the remodelling of Brompton caused by the event known as 'the harrying of the north', given further plausibility by the fact that the village was listed as 'waste' in 1086 (Smith 1937).

Aerial photographs of the village show areas of ridge and furrow to the north, east and west of the site, and appear to correspond to the location of the medieval 'open field' system of agriculture.

The form of the village appears to have remained relatively unchanged, for example the majority of the narrow-fronted house plots (tofts) are still in existence on the Tithe Award Map of 1841 (Fig. 3).

The Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway came to Brompton in 1852, and acted as a catalyst for the move away from the 'cottage' system of production to that of an industrial scale. Linen manufacture at Brompton became concentrated in the hands of two local families, namely the

Pattison's and the Wilford's (Pevsner & Neave 1972). On the Tithe Award of 1841, John and William Pattison are known to have owned two plots of land between the Church of St. Thomas and the beck to the north. Their mill was subsequently founded on this land during the late 1850's. At around the same time, a second linen mill was constructed by John Wilford and Sons immediately to the north-east. Both mills were in the North Yorkshire Moors / Cleveland zone of linen production and were therefore somewhat isolated from the major linen production zone centred around Nidderdale (Giles & Goodall 1992). Both mills had ceased production by the late 1950's, with the buildings on the Pattison site being subsequently used for light industry and storage.

5. Aims, Objectives and Methodology

The aim of the Excavation and Watching Brief was to determine the nature and extent of any surviving archaeological deposits under Plot 1 (Area 1), land to the rear of 28 Church Street (Area 2) and Plots 21-23 (Area 3).

Area 1 was located immediately to the west of No. 28 Church View and east of the new access road to the development site (Fig. 2). To the east of Area 1 was Area 2; situated to rear of No. 28 Church View; this area of the site was to be redeveloped by the demolition of the existing out building and the construction of a new double garage. Both Areas 1 and 2 were situated close to the street frontage and had the potential to provide information on former land use. Area 3 was located at the rear of the site in an area identified as the possible location of an earlier mill, as recorded on the 1841 Tithe Award map (Fig. 3).

Mechanical excavation was undertaken using a rear-acting excavator with a toothless bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All archaeological features were cleaned and recorded on pro forma context sheets (Appendix 1), and all recovered artefacts were cleaned, labelled and catalogued (Appendix 2). Appropriate plans and sections were drawn to a relevant scale (Appendix 3), and a photographic record was maintained throughout the duration of the excavation using 35mm colour and monochrome print film and colour slide (Appendix 4).

All work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (IFA, 1998).

6. Results

Area 1

Area 1 measured originally 13m by 6m, but was extended to 10m at the northern end due to subsequent subsidence, caused by excessive rainfall (Pls. 3-6).

The natural subsoil, a light brown silty sand (contexts 008 & 016), was observed throughout the trench at depths of between 0.40m and 1.10m from the present ground surface (Fig. 5).

The earliest archaeological feature recorded was a heavily truncated east-west aligned ditch (contexts 007 & 015 : Figs. 4 & 5). This ditch bisected the northern half of Area 1 and measured between 3.50m and 4.10m in width with gradual sloping sides and a much steeper 'V' cut at the base (Fig. 5). The fills consisted of a primary deposit of a very dark grey to black silt (contexts 024 & 025) and a secondary fill of a dark brown to grey silty clay (contexts 005 & 013).

Each fill was found to contain frequent charcoal fragments, some animal bone, and also a substantial quantity of pottery sherds. Pottery from the primary fill was of Thirteenth to Fourteenth century date and of Thirteenth to Seventeenth from contexts 005 and 013.

Ditch 007/0015 (Fig. 6) had been heavily truncated by the linen mills' drainage system (019), which comprised of four pipes entering the area from the north and one from the east, all converging on a central manhole before draining south towards Church View (Fig. 6). The drainage trenches (contexts 006, 014 & 018) were between 0.55m and 0.85m in width, and between 0.30m and 0.40m in depth. The majority of the pipes had remained intact, surviving in complete sections measuring 0.40m in length and 0.10m in diameter. The fill surrounding these pipes (contexts 004, 012 & 017) was a grey silty clay which contained Nineteenth and Twentieth century brick, tile, glass and pottery (Appendix 2).

These features were overlain by a 0.10m to 0.15m thick layer of modern demolition material across the whole area (contexts 003 & 011), comprising of sandstone cobbles (0.20m

diameter) and Nineteenth and Twentieth century brick, tile, glass and pottery. This overlay a dolomite make-up layer (contexts 002 & 010) for the tarmac road surface (contexts 001 & 009) which measured up to 0.25m in depth (Fig. 5).

Area 2

Located to the east of Plot 1, Area 2 measured 9m by 6m. The north-western corner of the area, measuring approximately 4m by 4m, had been heavily disturbed and therefore remained unexcavated (Figs. 5 & 6 : Pls. 7 & 8).

The subsoil (context 114) consisted of a light brown silty sand, and was observed throughout the trench at depths of between 0.40m and 1.60m from the present ground surface (Fig. 5).

Within the north-eastern corner of Area 2 the subsoil was cut by three features (contexts 117, 113 and 116).

The first of these was a small circular feature measuring 0.20m in diameter and 0.10m in depth (context 117), whose fill (context 118) consisted of dark brown to grey silt material. Contexts 113 and 116 represented two narrow gullies, which were 0.55m in width and 0.1m deep. Gully 113, aligned north to south, ran for a distance of 2.3m from the north-eastern corner of the area. Gully 116 was aligned north-east to south-west and recorded for 1.40m. The alignment of the features was such that had they not terminated, they would have converged, thus suggesting that they were contemporary. Both fills (contexts 112 and 115 respectively) consisted of similar material to Feature 118, a dark brown to grey silt. Only Gully 113 produced finds, consisting of animal bone and a single sherd of early Iron Age pottery.

Within the southern half of Area 2 a linear feature was observed (context 107 : Fig. 6). This feature appeared to be the continuation of the linear ditch located within Area 1 (Fig. 8). The ditch was further investigated through the excavation of two sections measuring 3m by 1m, which corresponded with the footings for the garage (Fig. 6 : Pls. 9-12).

The ditch cut, as seen before, had gradual sloping sides with a much steeper 'V' cut at the base. The depth of the ditch varied from 1.05m to 1.20m (Fig. 5).

The primary fill of the ditch was a dark grey to black silty fill (context 119), overlain by a dark brown to grey silty clay with frequent sandstone cobble inclusions approximately 0.25m in diameter (context 106). These cobbles appeared to be randomly spaced throughout and may be the results of an attempt to stabilise the ground as the feature was silting up (Fig. 6).

Each fill produced finds consisting of animal bone, and also a substantial quantity of pottery dating from the Tenth to Seventeenth centuries, with the majority being of Thirteenth to Fourteenth century date.

As within Area 1, the upper levels of the ditch was cut by five drainage trenches (contexts 104,109,111,121 & 123) associated with the mill's drainage system (context 124 : Fig. 6). The individual sections of pipe were very fragmented, probably as a result of the weight of the outbuilding. The fill of each drain trench (contexts 103,108,110,120 & 122, respectively) consisted of a dark brown to grey silty clay (re-deposited context 106), and contained Nineteenth and Twentieth-century glass and pottery.

Overlying these features across the western half of Area 2 was a layer of general demolition material (context 102), consisting of a dark brown clay with inclusions of ash and small cobbles. Finds from this layer consisted of Nineteenth and Twentieth century brick, tile and pottery. This was overlain by a dolomite make-up layer (context 101) for a tarmac surface (context 100). These layers represented a total depth of between 0.35m and 0.40m from the present ground surface. At a distance of 0.10m to the west these layers had been cut vertically from the present ground surface (context 105), and represent the location of the concrete base for the demolished outbuilding.

Area 3

Area 3 situated within the north-eastern corner of the site, corresponding to development Plots 21, 22 and 23, measured 40m by 25m (Fig. 2).

The natural subsoil consisted of a light brown sandy gravel (context 208). At a distance of 5m from the southern edge of excavation the subsoil was cut by an east - west aligned linear (context 202). This feature was 0.70m in width and filled with a light brown sandy soil

(context 203). Pottery of Nineteenth century was recovered from the cut, which represents the foundation trench of an internal division of the mill building.

Further cuts were observed in the form of forty 1m by 1m squares which were spaced at 2.5m intervals (context 204). They contained the same material as the Foundation Trench 202 and represented the foundation pits for the vertical roof supports for the mill building.

The only other feature within Area 3 was situated at a distance of 8m south of the beck. This took the form of a sandstone wall (context 206) constructed of individual 1m by 0.5m unmortared blocks. A trial trench was machine-excavated along the southern edge of this feature to a depth of 2.5m, and the blocks were observed to continue to this depth. A Nineteenth century brick wall (context 207) lay immediately above these blocks.

Across the entire area, the above features were overlain by a layer of modern demolition material (context 210) consisting of ash, brick and tile from the demolished mill building. This layer was 0.30m in depth from the present ground surface.

7. Discussion

The Excavations and Watching Brief at the Church View development are the only archaeological investigations to have taken place within Brompton, and therefore several aspects of the results of the excavation are of great interest and importance. This is especially the case for Areas 1 and 2, where features and finds indicate activity on this site from the Prehistoric period thorough to the Post-medieval period.

The earliest remains encountered consisted of the three features which were located within the north-eastern corner of Area 2. These are possibly associated, and provide a hint to early Iron Age activity on the site. However, the evidence is slight and only a single pottery sherd was recovered, but even so, the nature of the features identified - small gullies and a posthole suggest settlement or occupation activity.

Much more can be inferred to the nature and function of the linear feature located within both of Areas 1 and 2. The discovery of this feature is significant for a number of reasons, not least

because of the remarkable quantity and date range of the pottery recovered. These consisted of 765 individual sherds weighing over 7.5kg in total, from twelve different types of ware, and range in date from the Tenth to the Twentieth-century.

From the earliest part of this range was the Torksey Type Ware, which was produced probably in the York area during the late Tenth and early Eleventh centuries. Pottery of this type was found within the primary fill of the linear, suggesting a construction date soon after this period. This provides a link with the 'hogback' gravestones found within the foundations of St. Thomas' church, and strengthens the belief that a settlement of the Anglo-Scandinavian period was located within the immediate vicinity. Therefore, it is not unreasonable to suggest that the linear may have served as a boundary for this settlement, or at least for the area associated with the Church.

The secondary fill of the boundary ditch produced by far the greatest quantity of pottery, and can be dated to the Thirteenth/Fourteenth centuries. These mainly consisted of various forms and types of Tees Valley Ware which, as the name suggests, was produced in the Tees Valley area, with assemblages being found on many sites within south Durham, Teesside and North Yorkshire.

Also recovered from the secondary fill was a quantity of York Glazed Ware, produced during the Twelfth century at sites in the Vale of York, close to the city. There were also sherds of Fifteenth to Sixteenth century Humber Ware which was produced between York and north Humberside. Finally, there were a few sherds of a later branch of Humber Ware known as Purple Glazed Ware, which was produced during the late Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries.

The presence of this pottery throughout the secondary fill suggested that the ditch had almost entirely silted up by the end of the Sixteenth century, and presumably represents the period during which the numerous cobbles were thrown in to stabilise the ground over the silted feature.

The boundary ditch, itself, is unusual in that a feature of this size is not mentioned anywhere within the written sources, or indeed marked upon any of the earlier maps of Brompton. This

may be explained if the initial construction had taken place during the Anglo-Scandinavian period, as suggested from the pottery. Deposition of material during the subsequent periods suggest that it had completely silted up by the Sixteenth century, with the majority of maps therefore post-dating this event.

The areas of medieval ridge and furrow immediately to the north, east and west of the site provide an indication as to the function of the ditch. The boundary of the early medieval village was believed to have been located within the development site, and the feature located on this occasion is likely to have formed part of this boundary. This is given plausibility by the fact that it appears to have been continuous for at least a distance of 20m, and approximately 4.80m in width and at least 1.20m in depth. Also the profile and gradient of the slopes remain the same throughout the feature.

Of further interest is the topography of the area, which slopes up from the beck in a southerly direction towards the church, suggesting that the area may have been subjected to regular flooding. If the linear was in use from the Eleventh century, and the church was initially constructed during the Twelfth century, both are broadly contemporary. Therefore, a linear feature possessing the dimensions mentioned previously may have also acted as a flood defence.

Additionally, if regular bouts of flooding had occurred then a ditch circuit surrounding the church may have been required.

It has been demonstrated that the function of this feature can have several interpretations and is open to debate. What is of greater certainty is that subsequent activity during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth century was indicated from the various types of Red Ware pottery recovered. During this period, various maps indicate that the site was in use as a house plot (toft), although no trace of structures were observed.

In Area 3 only modern finds of Eighteenth century clay pipe stem fragments, and Nineteenth and Twentieth century pottery was recovered. This suggested that the rear of the site was farmland before being occupied by the mill building. The construction of this structure

included the realignment of the beck to flow through a brick-lined culvert, and this explained the absence of any earlier features within Area Three. A similar situation is likely to be encountered on the remainder of the land within the immediate vicinity of the beck. The mill continued in use for nearly 150 years before being demolished, and the remaining material was spread across the entire development site.

8. Bibliography

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APPENDIX 1

Context Listing

Context	Description
001	Layer, tarmac, modern, (west section)
002	Layer, dolomite (make-up for 001), modern, (west section)
003	Layer, demolition, 19th-century, (west section)
004	Fill, linear (drain trench), 19th-century, (west section)
005	2nd fill, linear (ditch), medieval, (west section)
006	Cut of context 004, (west section)
007	Cut of context 005, (west section)
008	Natural subsoil, sandy gravel, (west section)
009	As context 001 (east section)
010	As context 002 (east section)
011	As context 003 (east section)
012	As context 004 (east section)
013	As context 005 (east section)
014	As context 006 (east section)
015	As context 007 (east section)
016	As context 008 (east section)
017	Fill, linear (drain trench), 19th-century, (east section)
018	Cut of context 017, (east section)
019	Entire drainage system, 19th-century
020	Fill, linear (drain trench), 19th-century, (northern section - east)
021	Cut of context 020, (northern section - east)
022	Fill, linear (drain trench), 19th-century, (northern section - west)
023	Cut of context 022, (north section - west)
024	1st fill, linear (ditch), Anglo-Scandinavian / early medieval, (west section)
025	1st fill, linear (ditch), Anglo-Scandinavian / early medieval, (east section)

Context Listing (continued)

Area 2

Context	Description
100	Layer, tarmac, modern, (west half of area)
101	Layer, dolomite (make-up for 001), modern, (west half of area)
102	Layer, demolition, 19th & 20th-century, (west half of area)
103	Fill, linear (drain trench), 19th-century, (north section)
104	Cut of context 103, (north section)
105	Cut, former garage base, 20th-century, (south eastern corner of area)
106	2nd fill, linear (ditch), medieval, (south half of area)
107	Cut of context 106, (Sondage's A & B)
108	Fill, linear (drain trench), 19th-century, (west section - north)
109	Cut of context 108.
110	Fill, linear (drain trench), 19th-century, (west section - south)
111	Cut of context 110.
112	Fill, small linear (gully), early Iron Age, (north east corner of area)
113	Cut of context 112.
114	Natural subsoil, (light brown sandy gravel)
115	Fill, small linear (gully), early Iron Age, (east section - centre)
116	Cut of context 115.
117	Cut of context 118.
118	Fill, small circular feature (posthole), early Iron Age, (between
119	1st fill, linear (ditch), Anglo-Scandinavian / early medieval, (south
120	Fill, linear (drain trench), 19th-century, (north west corner of area)

Area 3

Context	Description
201	Layer, demolition, modern.
202	Cut, linear (foundation trench), 19th-century, (east to west across southern end area)
203	Fill of context 202, (light brown sandy clay).
204	Cuts, square features (roof support columns), 19th century, 40 in total evenly spaced across area
205	Fill of context 204, light brown sandy clay.
206	Wall, sandstone blocks, 19th-century.
207	Wall, brick (above context 206), 19th-century.
208	Natural subsoil, light brown sandy gravel.

APPENDIX 2

Anglo-Scandinavian, Medieval and Post-medieval Pottery

Area	Context	Total	Early Iron Age		Anglo-Scandinavian		Medieval			Post-medieval	
			Unkn.	TT	YGL	TVA	TVB	HW	PGL	RW	
1	005	50			33	11	3			3	
1	013	54			5	40	7			2	
1	024	53			46	7					
1	025	35			3	28	4				
2	112	1	1								
2	119	4		4							
2	106	570			3	399	160	2		1	5
			1	4	11	546	189	5		3	8
			Unknown type	TT	YGL	York Glazed ware	PGL	Purple Glaze ware			
					TVA	Tees Valley ware A	RW	Redware			
					TVB	Tees Valley ware B					
					HW	Humber ware					

APPENDIX 3

Archive Catalogue

Plans

Number	Description	Scale
1	Area One Plans	1:200
1a	Plan of Medieval Linear	1:200
1b	Plan of 19th-Century Drainage System	1:200
2	Area Two Plans	1:200
2a	Plan of Segments A and B	1:200
2b	Plan of Early Iron Age Features	1:200
2c	Plan of Medieval linear	1:200
2d	Plan of 19th-Century Drainage System	1:200
3	Plan of Medieval Linear Areas One and Two	1:100

Sections

Number	Description	Scale
1	Area One Sections	1:10
1a	East Facing Section	1:10
1b	West Facing Section	1:10
2	Area Two Sections	1:10
2a	West Facing Section	1:10
2b	East Facing Section	1:10
2c	Entire North Facing Section	1:10

APPENDIX 4

Photographic Catalogue

Area 1

Film numbers : 108, 109 & 110

Film types : Colour print & monochrome

Frame	Context	Scale	Facing	Description
1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Identification shot
2	005	1x2m	West	Linear profile (pre-ex)
3	005	1x2m	West	Linear profile (pre-ex)
4	N/A	1x2m	West	West section (pre-ex)
5	N/A	1x2m	West	West section (pre-ex)
6	005	2x1m	West	Linear profile (pre-ex)
7	005	2x1m	West	Linear profile (pre-ex)
8	N/A	N/A	North	Area 1 after machine ex.
9	N/A	N/A	North	Area 1 after machine ex.
10	N/A	N/A	West	West section (pre-ex)
11	N/A	N/A	West	West section (pre-ex)
12	013	1x2m	East	Linear profile (pre-ex)
13	013	1x2m	East	Linear profile (pre-ex)
14	013	2x1m	East	Linear profile (pre-ex)
15	005	2x1m	West	Working shot
16	005	2x1m	West	Working shot
17	N/A	N/A	West	Working shot
18	N/A	N/A	West	Working shot
19	005	N/A	North	Working shot
20	005	N/A	North	Working shot
21	005	2x1m	West	Linear profile (post-ex)
22	005	2x1m	West	Linear profile (post-ex)
23	013	2x1m	East	Linear profile (post-ex)
24	013	2x1m	East	Linear profile (post-ex)
25	N/A	N/A	North East	Working shot
26	N/A	N/A	North East	Working shot
27	N/A	N/A	North West	Working shot
28	N/A	N/A	North West	Working shot
29	013	2x1m	East	Linear profile (post-ex)
30	013	2x1m	East	Linear profile (post-ex)
31	013	2x1m	East	Linear profile (post-ex)
32	013	2x1m	East	Linear profile (post-ex)
33	005	2x1m	West	Linear profile (post-ex)
34	005	2x1m	West	Linear profile (post-ex)
35	005	2x1m	West	Linear profile (post-ex)
36	005	2x1m	West	Linear profile (post-ex)

Photographic Catalogue (continued)

Area 2

Film numbers : 144 & 145

Film types : Colour print & monochrome

Frame	Context	Scale	Facing	Description
1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Identification shot
2	N/A	N/A	South	After garage demolition
3	N/A	N/A	South	After garage demolition
4	N/A	N/A	East	After garage demolition
5	N/A	N/A	East	After garage demolition
6	N/A	1x1m	East	North section-101,102&106 (post-ex)
7	N/A	1x1m	East	North section-101,102&106 (post-ex)
8	N/A	2x1m	East	Area 2 (pre-ex)
9	N/A	2x1m	East	Area 2 (pre-ex)
10	106	2x1m	East	Context 106 (post-ex)
11	106	2x1m	East	Context 106 (post-ex)
12	106	2x1m	East	Context 106 (post-ex)
13	106	2x1m	East	Context 106 (post-ex)
14	N/A	2x1m	South	Contexts 112, 115 & 118 (pre-ex)
15	N/A	2x1m	South	Contexts 112, 115 & 118 (pre-ex)
16	N/A	2x1m	East	Contexts 112, 115 & 118 (post-ex)
17	N/A	2x1m	East	Contexts 112, 115 & 118 (post-ex)
18	115	2x1m	South	Context 115 (post-ex)
19	106	2x1m	South	Segment A (post-ex)
20	106	2x1m	South	Segment A (post-ex)
21	106	2x1m	East	Seg. A - west facing sect. (post-ex)
22	106	2x1m	East	Seg. A - west facing sect. (post-ex)
23	106	2x1m	South	Segment B (post-ex)
24	106	2x1m	South	Segment B (post-ex)
25	106	2x1m	East	Seg. B - west facing sect. (post-ex)
26	106	2x1m	East	Seg. B - west facing sect.(post-ex)

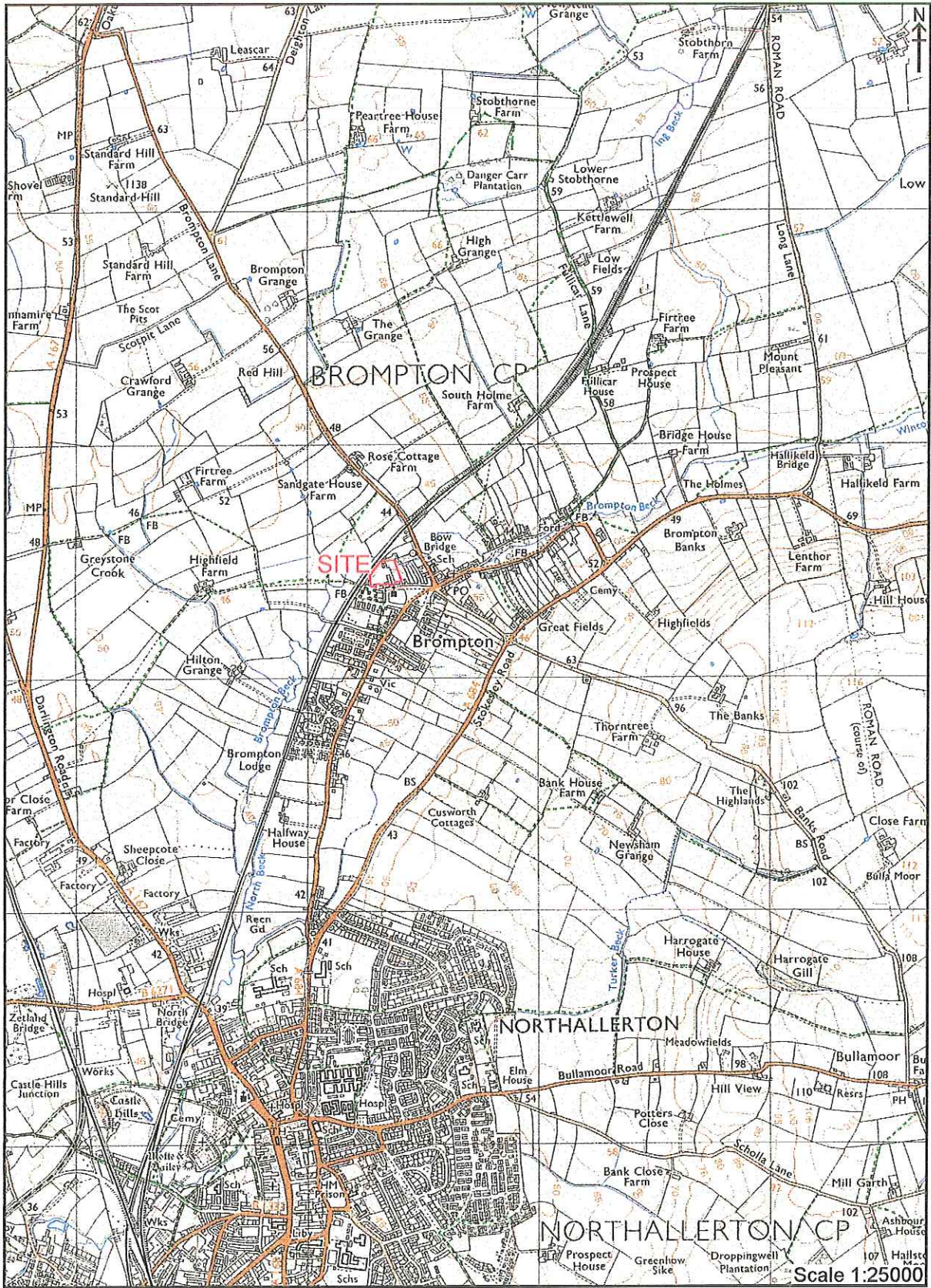


Figure 1. Development Site Location.



Figure 2. The Development Site and Excavation Areas.

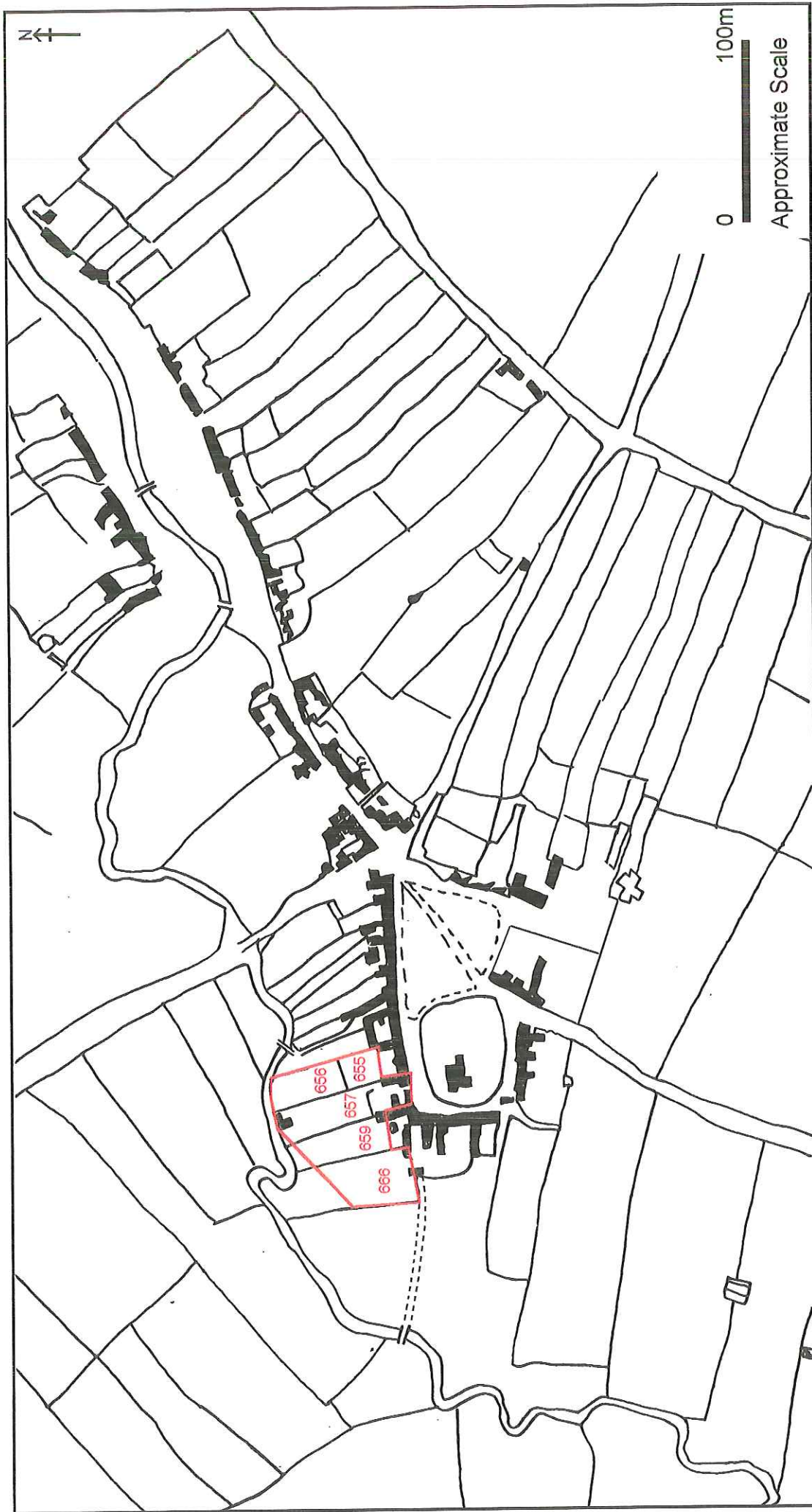
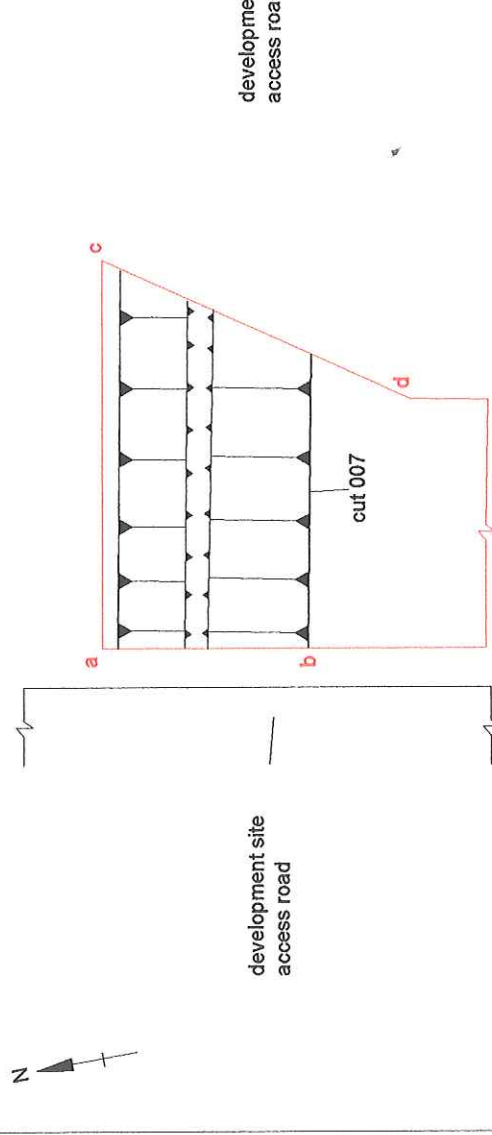
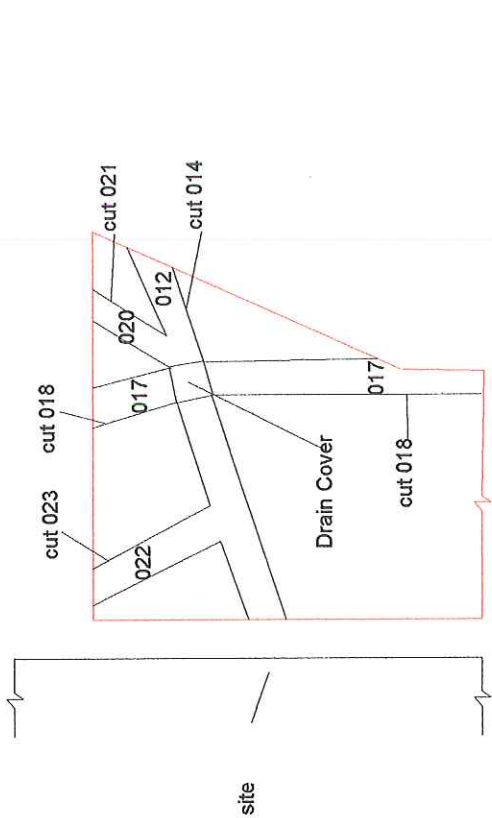
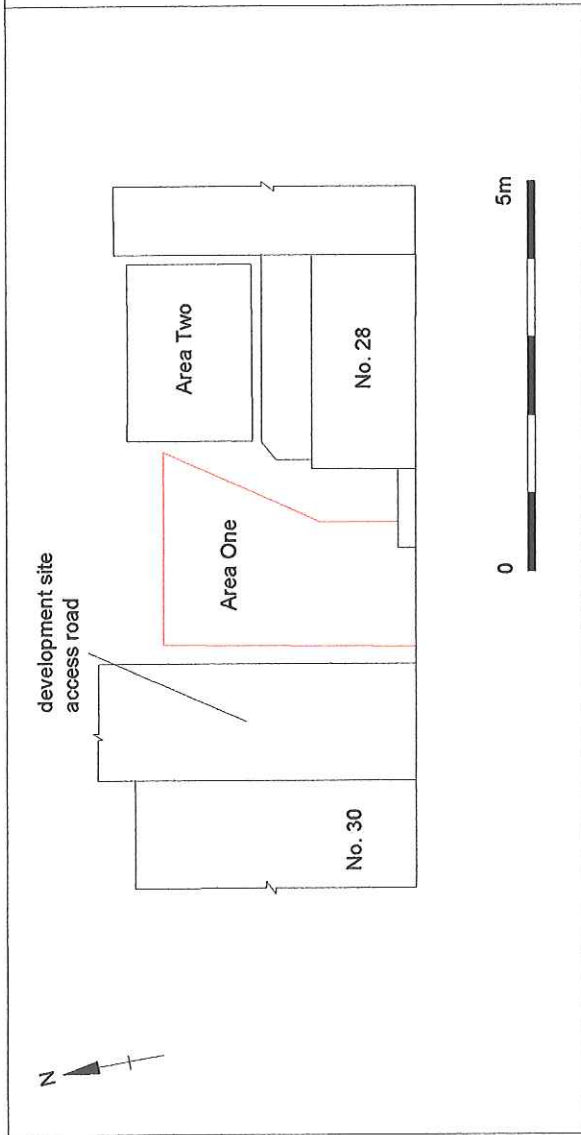
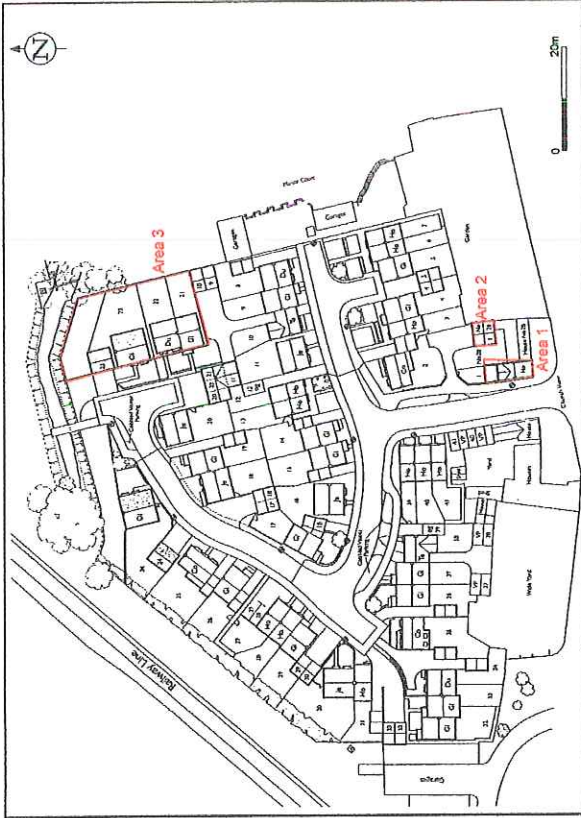


Figure 3. Extract from the 1841 Tithe Award Map.



Plan of 19th-century drainage system (context 019)

Plan of medieval linear

Scale 1:100

Figure 4. Plans of Area 1

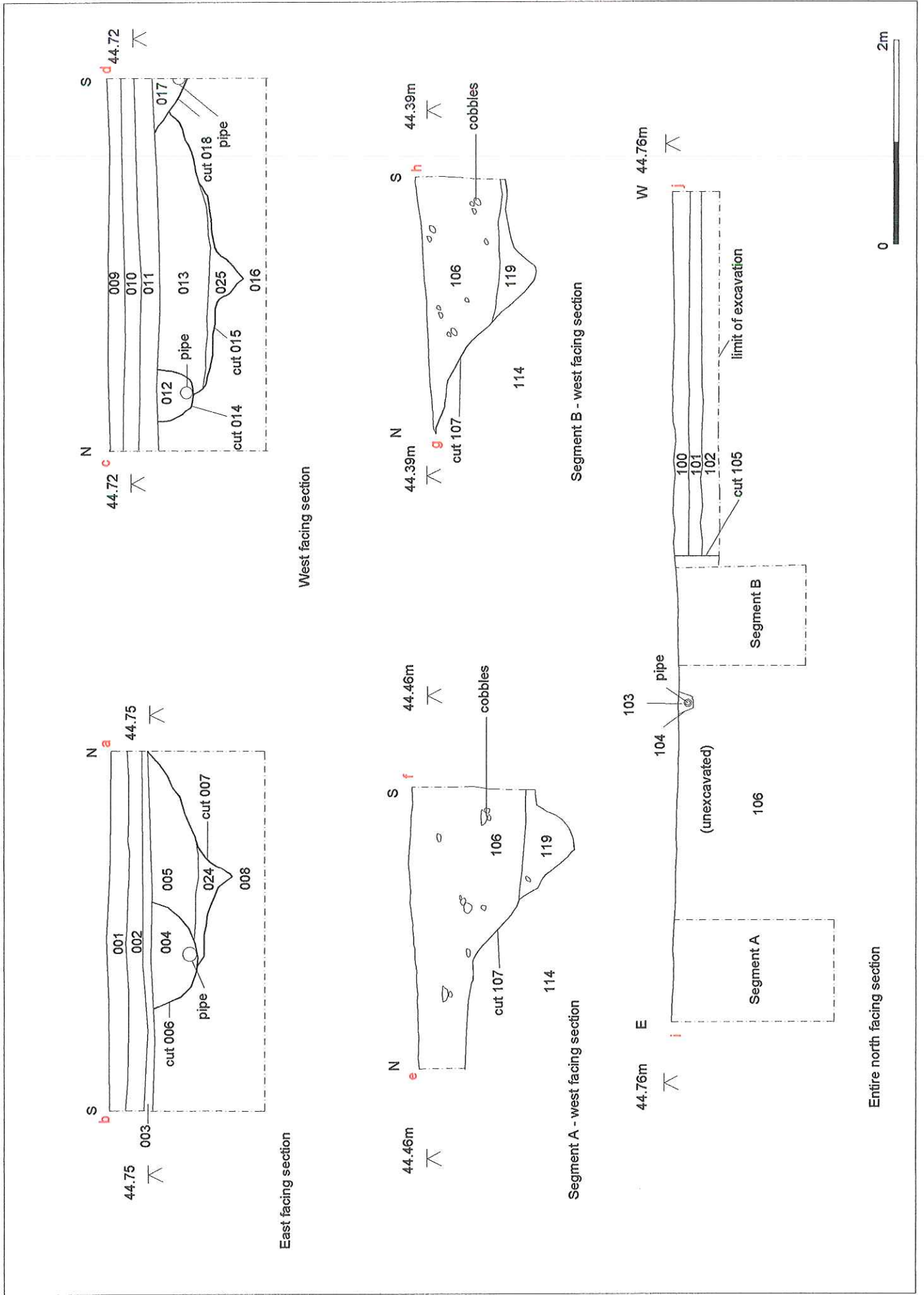


Figure 5. Area 1 & 2 Sections

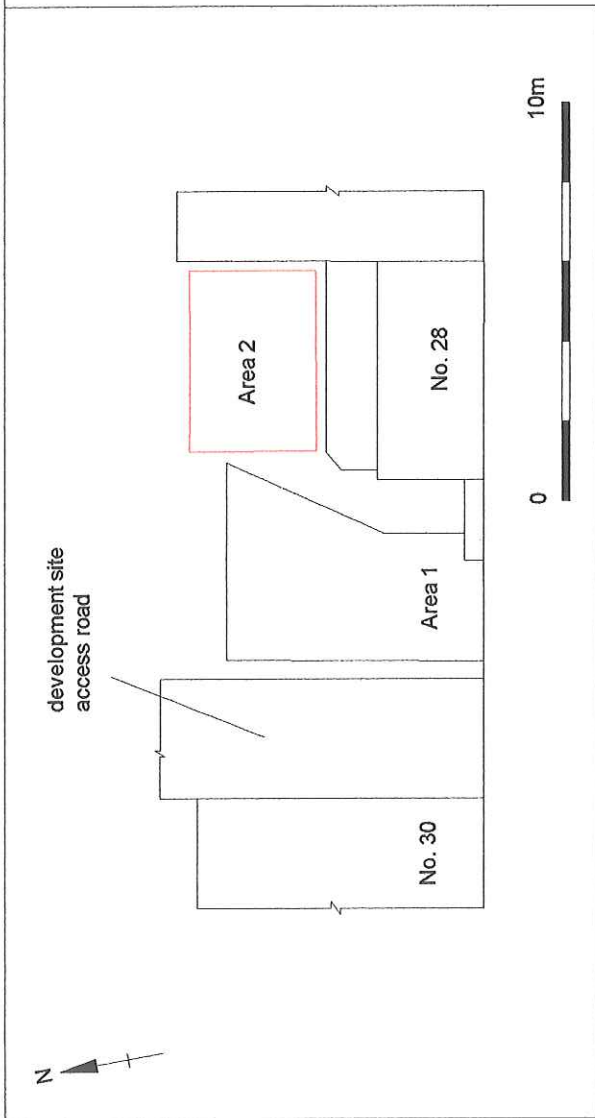


Figure 6a. Plan of Iron Age features

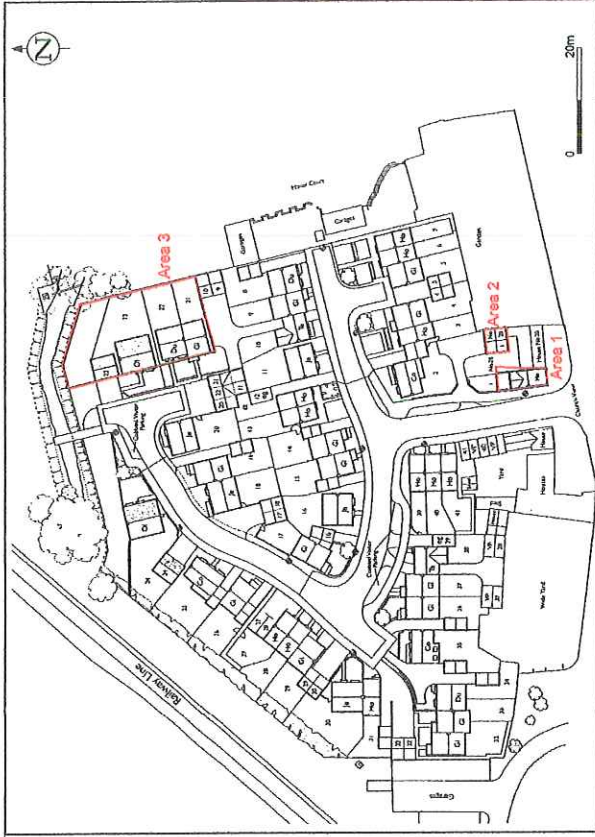


Figure 6c. Plan of 19th-century drainage system (context 124)

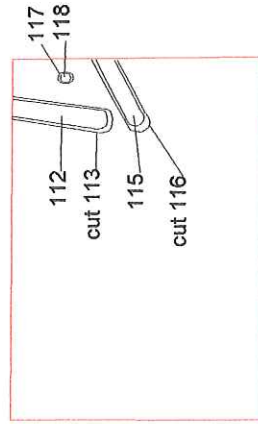


Figure 6b. Plan of medieval linear

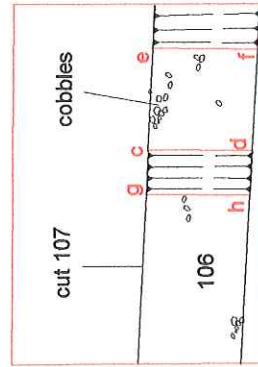


Figure 6c. Plan of 19th-century drainage system (context 124) (continued)

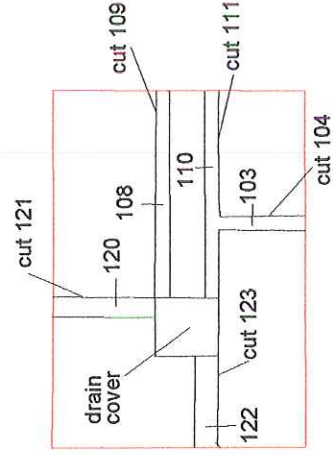


Figure 6d. Plan of 19th-century drainage system (context 124) (continued)



Plate 1. Area 1. View of Number 29 Church View. Facing north.



Plate 2. Area 1. After demolition. Facing north.



Plate 3. Area 1. East facing section (pre-excitation). Facing west.



Plate 4. Area 1. East facing section (post-excitation). Facing west.



Plate 5. Area 1. West facing section (pre-excitation). Facing east.



Plate 6. Area 1. West facing section (post-excitation). Facing east.



Plate 7. Area 2. After garage demolition. Facing east.



Plate 8. Area 2. After cleaning. Facing east.



Plate 9. Area 2. Segment A (post-excavation). Facing north.

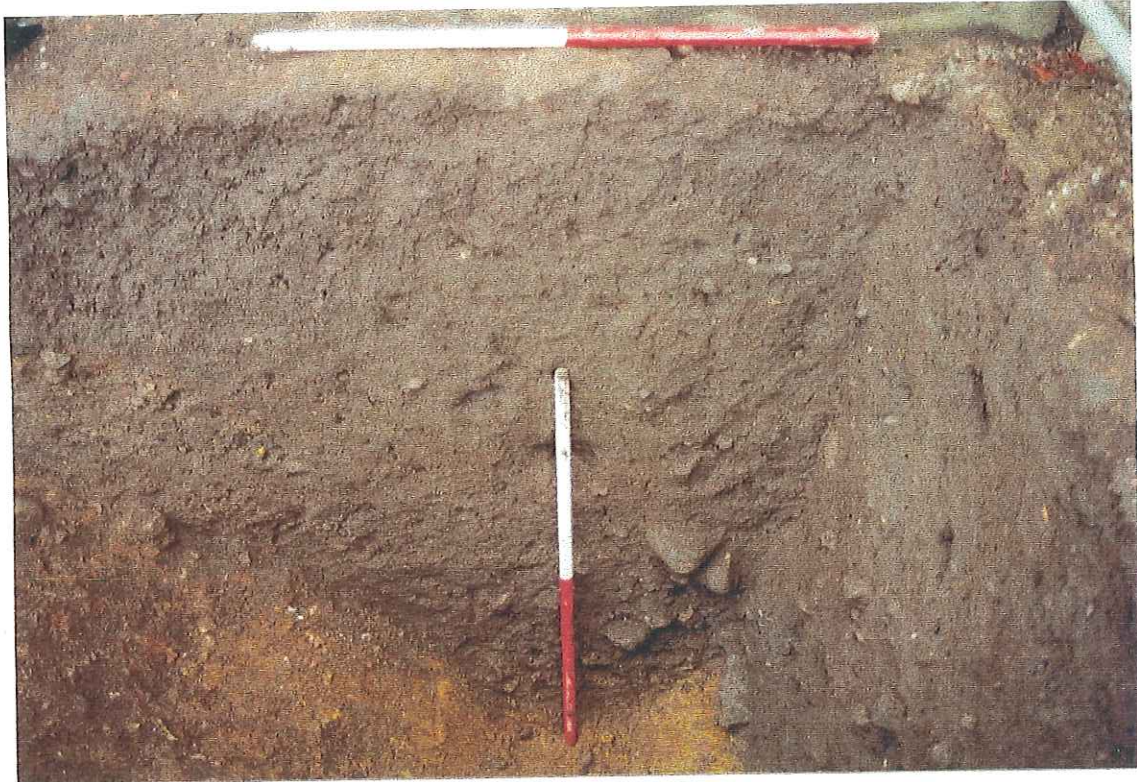


Plate 10. Area 2. Segment A (post-excavation). Facing east.



Plate 11. Area 2. Segment B (post-excavation). Facing north.

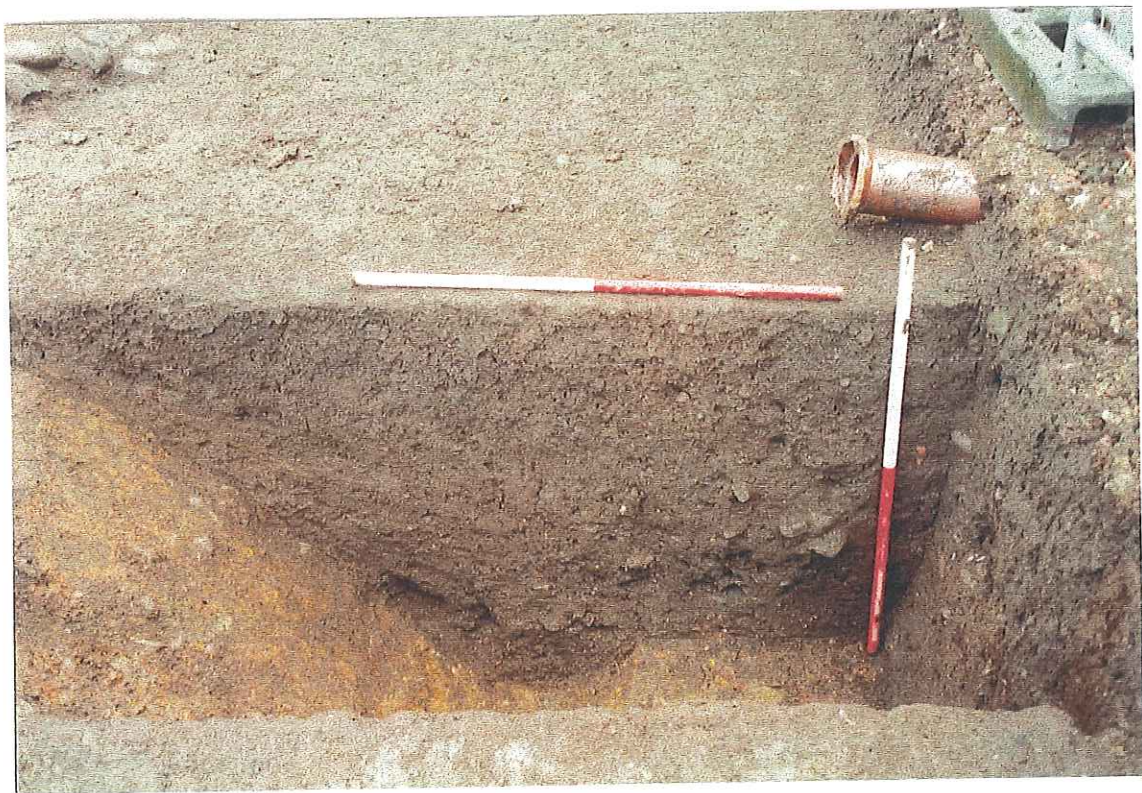


Plate 12. Area 2. Segment B (post-excavation). Facing east.