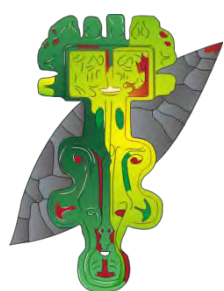


2014

Results of an Archaeological Investigation on
Land Belonging to the White Horse Public House, 166 West Street, Bedminster, Bristol, BS3 3NB



Sam Driscoll BA, MA, MIFA

With Paul Martin BA, MIFA

Absolute Archaeology LLP

On behalf of

21st Century Building Services Ltd

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Prepared By	Checked By	Signed
Mrs Sam Driscoll, BA MA, MIFA Partner	Mr Paul Martin, BSc, MIFA Partner	Sam Driscoll 

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Absolute Archaeology LLP

51 St Mary's Gardens, Hilperton Marsh, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, BA14 7PH

Sam Driscoll (m) 07825550271 (e) sam.driscoll@absolutearchaeology.co.uk

Paul Martin (m) 07796333021 (e) paul.martin@absoltuearchaeology.co.uk

Summary

This document sets out the results of a programme of archaeological investigation on land belonging to the White Horse Public House, 166 West Street, Bristol, BS3 3NB. The work was commissioned by Mr C Zammit (21st Century Building Services Ltd) and comprised a programme of excavation, monitoring and building recording. The work was carried out from March to May 2013, in conjunction with the conversion of the existing public house and yard into self-contained residential dwellings and dual use cafe/bar with associated car parking, amenities and services.

The results revealed evidence of a medium sized outbuilding, with cobbled surface and potential internal well. The main structural features appear to be late 18th – early 19th century in date and can be seen to truncate post medieval rubbish pits also containing 18th century finds. Residual 13th-14th century ceramics contained within these features and evident to the SW of the site highlight domestic activity on in the area in the medieval period. However no features of this date were revealed during the excavation or watching brief. It is suggested that the medieval land surface may have been levelled and therefore heavily truncated at the time of the late 18th – early 19th century development of the site.

Acknowledgements

Absolute Archaeology LLP would like to thank the client Mr Carl Zammit (21st Century Building Services Ltd) and Mr Colin Pemble (Aspect360 Ltd) for their help and assistance in enabling the archaeological investigation. We would also like to thank Mr B Jones (Senior Archaeological Officer, Bristol City Council), for his advice and expertise.

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1. Introduction

This document sets out the results of a programme of archaeological investigation on land belonging to the White Horse Public House, 166 West Street, Bristol, BS3 3NB. The work was commissioned by Mr C Zammit (21st Century Building Services Ltd) and comprised a programme of excavation, monitoring and building recording. The work was carried out from March to May 2013, in conjunction with the conversion of the existing public house and yard into self-contained residential dwellings and dual use cafe/bar with associated car parking, amenities and services.

The programme of archaeological work and building recording comprised:

Stage 1 – An archaeological excavation on land to the SW of the Project Site measuring approximately 10m (l) x 5m (w), located on land adjacent to the disused White Horse Public House.

Stage 2 – A targeted watching brief comprising the supervision and monitoring of all groundwork, including the excavation of service trenches and landscaping, involving the reduction of the ground surface.

Stage 3 – Archaeological Building Recording (compilation of a record of historic fabrics to be revealed, removed or obscured as a result of the planned renovation) following soft strip of affected areas, where possible.

This document has been prepared in direct response to the Brief for Archaeological Excavation prepared by Mr R H Jones, Senior Archaeological Officer (City Design Group, Urban Design and Conservation, Bristol City Council) and Conditions 4 and 5 of the Decision of Notice 14th March 2012), which states:

Condition 4: *'No development shall take place within the area indicated on [the] plan hereby approved until the applicant/developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the developer and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.'*

Condition 5: *'No redevelopment or refurbishment shall take place until the applicant /developer has recorded those parts of those buildings which are likely to be disturbed or concealed in the*

course of redevelopment or refurbishment. The record [is] to be carried out by an archaeologist or archaeological organisation approved by the Local Planning Authority.'

2. Project Site

The site is located in South Bristol, in the district of Bedminster. The White Horse, a 20th century public house, occupies the site today which borders West Street (A38) to the NW.

Geologically the site is defined by Redcliffe Sandstone Formation (0-50m) Sandstone calcareous of the Triassic Mercia Mudstone Group and is located at 28.3m aOD.

2.1. Archaeological/Historical Background

The Project Site is located in an area of known Romano British activity, which is thought to have centred on East Street and West Street. Excavations close to the site have identified evidence of settlement in the Romano British period, along with evidence of Iron Age activity (HER 24797; Jones: 2013). Furthermore, the Project Site is located on the corner of Chessel Street, a name frequently associated with the identification of Romano British sites. This is attributed to the association of such sites with small stones (possibly tesserae) signifying the location of settlement.

Archaeological investigation directly to the west of the Project Site revealed evidence for 14th century occupation (HER 25015; Jones 2013).

Documentary evidence records that there has been a public house on the Project Site from the 18th century and whilst the current structure is 20th century in origin, some of the earlier outbuildings are preserved.

3. Stage 1 & 2: Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief

3.1. Methodology

The initial investigation took the form of an archaeological excavation targeting the SW portion of the Project Site, followed by a targeted watching brief during the groundwork in this area. The specific aim of the investigation was to identify and characterise any archaeological remains that may be preserved, prior to the excavation of foundations to facilitate the new development.

The work comprised a programme of controlled intrusive fieldwork, designed to examine, record and interpret the archaeological resource and to retrieve artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within the designated area, as appropriate.

All work was undertaken in accordance with IFA *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological field excavation* (revised 2008).

Specifically the archaeological investigation sought to:

- Examine the archaeological resource in order to establish a better understanding of the development and use of the Project Site;
- Record and identify archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance;
- Establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes;
- Undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to interpret archaeological features and phasing identified during site works and to place these within their local and regional context;
- Create a site archive for deposition in a suitable repository.

3.2. Results

The archaeological investigation comprised the excavation of a single area measuring 10m (l) x 4.5m (w) x 720mm (d). This represents a reduction to the size of the investigation area agreed in the Written Scheme of Investigation, due to practical considerations regarding access and spoil stockpiling on site.

This was followed by a comprehensive watching brief (presence maintained during all ground disturbance) during the development of the Project Site. Archaeological monitoring was also maintained during the excavation of geotechnical pits.

Due to the nature of the site the results will be focussed around a discussion of the main features, revealed during the excavation and watching brief, in order to offer an interpretation of the development of the Project Site.

3.3. Early 19th Century Development

3.3.1. Wall Foundations [9] & [15] (Feature 49)

The removal of the existing hard landscaping (1) revealed a series of makeup layers sealing the remnants of truncated flooring and post medieval structures, including a flag stone surface [2] and the shallow foundation of a brick feature [32] (function unidentified). The features are most likely associated with the use of the yard following the redevelopment of the site in the late 19th – early 20th century, which resulted in the current layout.

These features could be seen to post date the earlier layout of the Project Site, which had been partially preserved in situ by the later development. The most prominent features belonging to this phase are the NW-SE orientated wall foundation [15] and the probable return wall [9], identified along the NE and SE edges of the excavation (Feature 49). Wall [15] comprised a double skin of roughly dressed, random course limestone with rubble core. The structure retained a moderate amount of a well cemented lime mortar bonding material, which was mid reddish brown in colour. Structure [9] is believed to represent the return of [15] and comprised similar building materials, style and mortar, however the full width and terminal of the wall were not revealed during the groundwork. Furthermore, the upper remaining course was heavily disturbed. However, enough of the masonry remained to be able to assert that the associated structure would have measured >10m in length and >6m in width.

Further investigation into the date of foundations [15] and [9] provided a post medieval date for the associated structure. The construction cut associated with [15] could be seen to truncate an earlier pit/ditch fill (18). Finds extracted from the dark loamy material beneath the masonry revealed ceramics dating to from AD 1250-1800. In addition, a sondage excavated through the shallow remains of the backfill compacting [9], revealed finds dating from AD 1550- 1700.

3.3.2. Cobbled Pathways [13] & [28]

A rough cobbled surface was also preserved, which it is thought may relate to the structure identified above. However, as there was no direct stratigraphic relationship the association cannot be confirmed. Two distinct pathways were revealed, the orientation of which appear to respect that of foundation [9]. Surfaces [13] and [28] comprised worn limestone cobbles and reused materials made up of limestone flags and red brick. Surface [13] was defined by curbing, illustrating a NW-SE orientation. The surfaces were cut by drain [44], which was orientated NE-SW. Both cobbles and drain had been truncated to the SW, at which point the stratigraphy had been reduced by 660mm. If, as is likely, the cobbled surfaces are associated with foundations [9] and [15] then a contemporary date is confirmed. The only question that remains is due to the evidence of a build up of dark loamy soil (14), overlaid by a thick lime mortar layer (8) identified sealing the upper course of truncated masonry belonging to

foundation [9]. This suggests that the demolished wall may have been open to the elements following the demolition of associated structure. If this is the case, then there is the potential for the cobbled surface to relate to a later phase of activity, respecting a different boundary.

3.3.3. Well [20]

A small stone lined well [20] was identified to the NE of the main excavation and investigated further during the excavation of foundation trenches. The feature was roughly square in plan, with a length and width of c. 1.06m. The stone lining was seen to be crudely constructed from roughly hewn limestone materials and had clearly been truncated during the redevelopment of the site during the late 19th – early 20th century. The stone lining was compacted with natural clay (35). Although the well did not share any stratigraphic relationship with walls [9] and [15] or the cobbled pathways, levels taken on the top of the truncated masonry belonging to the well and those taken on the cobbled surfaces demonstrated a difference in height of 150mm. It could be argued therefore that this may account for the loss of one or two courses from the stone lining of the well and may therefore suggest that the feature is indeed contemporary with surface [13] and [28].

The SW facing upper coursing of the well is defined by NW-SE wall [33]. The truncated wall comprised a double skin construction with heavily mortared rubble core. The width of the structure measured only 360mm and revealed no evidence a substantial foundation, with only two courses remaining. Flagstone floor [22] can be seen to respect wall [33], abutting the NE face. Despite this area of the site having been substantially disturbed by the latest phase of development, it is suggested that wall [33] may represent an internal division, with flags [22] paving a narrow corridor between the partition and wall [15]. If this was the case and the well was a contemporary, the water source would have been internal.

3.4. 16th- 18th Century Activity

3.4.1. Pits [19], [38] & [40]

Three truncated rubbish pits were revealed during the investigation. The fills were seen to contain finds dating from the 13th - 18th centuries. The medieval finds are interpreted as residual, or perhaps are the result of later disturbance to the features. With regards to the later finds, documentary evidence relating to a public house on the site in the 18th century suggests that this area was most likely used to discard domestic waste, in garden refuse pits. This evidence lends support to a late 18th - early 19th century date for the first phase of major development in this area of the site.

3.5. Medieval (?)

As noted above, the SW portion of the excavation area had been substantially truncated and backfilled with a series of makeup layers, mainly comprising post medieval demolition materials and redeposited natural clays. Further investigation of the truncated layer (26), revealed a disturbed subsoil containing a scatter of ceramics dating from the 13th- 14th century. As no associated features were identified, it is suggested that these are residual finds scattered as a result of the truncation of medieval occupation/agricultural layers, during the subsequent phases of redevelopment. Ten additional sherds of medieval ceramics were recovered from the fill of pit [19] along with post medieval finds.

4. Finds

4.1. Post-Roman Pottery by Duncan H Brown

An assemblage of twenty-two sherds, weighing a total of 617 grams, was recovered from six contexts. The pottery was characterised by ware type, vessel type and sherd type and quantified by rim percent, weight in grams and sherd count. The data was recorded in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, which has been submitted with the report for inclusion in the project archive. Each sherd was numbered separately and those numbers are referred to in this discussion. Recording took place in June 2013.

Appendix 2 shows the ware types present in each context, quantified by weight in grams and sherd count. All the pottery from Layer 26 is medieval, perhaps 13th or 14th century, in date but may well be residual. The types present, including both Ham Green A and B and Redcliffe ware were all produced close to Bristol and are typically found in the city. A relatively large fragment of jug rim in Ham Green A, with abundant calcareous inclusions, is perhaps the earliest piece in the assemblage. It was probably hand built and could be dated to the first quarter of the 13th century. Context 18, the fill of a truncated cut feature, also contained medieval pottery but later sandy ware sherds, dating to the 16th or 17th centuries; suggest that those might be residual, or that the context was disturbed.

Post-medieval pottery predominates overall, also with products that are not unusual in Bristol. These include feathered slipware, Bristol, Donyatt and North Devon slipwares and plain sandy wares. The black-glazed slipware mug, Sherd Number 3, in context 18, is in a dense red fabric and is possibly from Staffordshire. Context 37 produced a large sherd of North Devon gravel-tempered ware from a big, thick-walled vessel with an internal glaze. Context 39 contained

another large fragment of North Devon gravel-tempered ware in the form of the corner of a square dish or dripping pan with an internal glaze. The external surface of this unusual piece has a sandy texture that probably resulted from being manufactured in a mould.

Feature fills 11 and 18 both contained slipwares that indicate a 17th century date and the same date can be suggested for contexts 37 and 39.

4.2. Post Medieval Finds

In addition to the above an assemblage of fourteen sherds of pottery weighing a total of 572 grams were recovered from two contexts. Two sherds of 18th century lead glazed earthenware were clearly residual, being retrieved from post medieval make up layer (4). However, fill of pit [38] revealed twelve sherds of post medieval ceramic forms, dating from the late 17th – 18th century. These were found discarded along with 8 bowls and 6 stems belonging to 18th century clay tobacco pipes (CTP). Further post medieval finds were recovered from fill (18); comprising one sherd of 18th century pancheon along with two bowls and three stems belonging to 18th century clay pipes.

4.3. Archive

Transfer of title has been requested for this project and Absolute Archaeology LLP are awaiting confirmation. Once this occurs the archive will be deposited in full with Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery.

5. Discussion

The results revealed evidence of a medium sized (> 9.6m length x 4.5m width) rectangular structure orientated NE- SW and aligned with West Street, to the ESE. The main structural features appear to be late 18th – early 19th century in date and can be seen to truncate post medieval rubbish pits also containing 18th century finds. Residual 13th-14th century ceramics contained within these features and evident to the SW of the site, highlight domestic activity on the site in the Medieval period, however no features of this date were revealed during the excavation or watching brief. It is suggested that the medieval land surface may have been levelled and therefore heavily truncated at the time of the late 18th – early 19th century development of the site.

Cartographic evidence appears to support the results of the excavation. The 1840's tithe map clearly illustrates a rectangular structure in the location of Feature [49], measuring

approximately 10m (l) x 5m (w), located c. 6m from the SW property boundary. The small outbuilding abuts the SW elevation of the Public House. By the 1900's the Ordnance Survey map illustrates that the building has been demolished and the public house rebuilt in its current location.

6. Publication

It is intended that the results of the excavation will be published as a short summary in the Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeology Society.

7. Level 2 Building Recording

7.1. Introduction

Stage 3 comprised a programme of building recording conforming to English Heritage: Level 2. The work was carried out on the 26th & 27th of March and the 21st May 2013. Both the exterior and the interior of the Pubic House viewed and all historic fabrics photographed. The outbuildings to the SW of the main building were also photographed. These have subsequently been demolished to make way for the new development.

The photographic record consists of both monochrome 35mm print and colour digital forms. The archive will include a black and white photographic record (analogue) and a colour archive in digital format.

All work was undertaken in accordance with the IFA *Standard and Guidance* for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (revised 2008).

7.2. Methodology

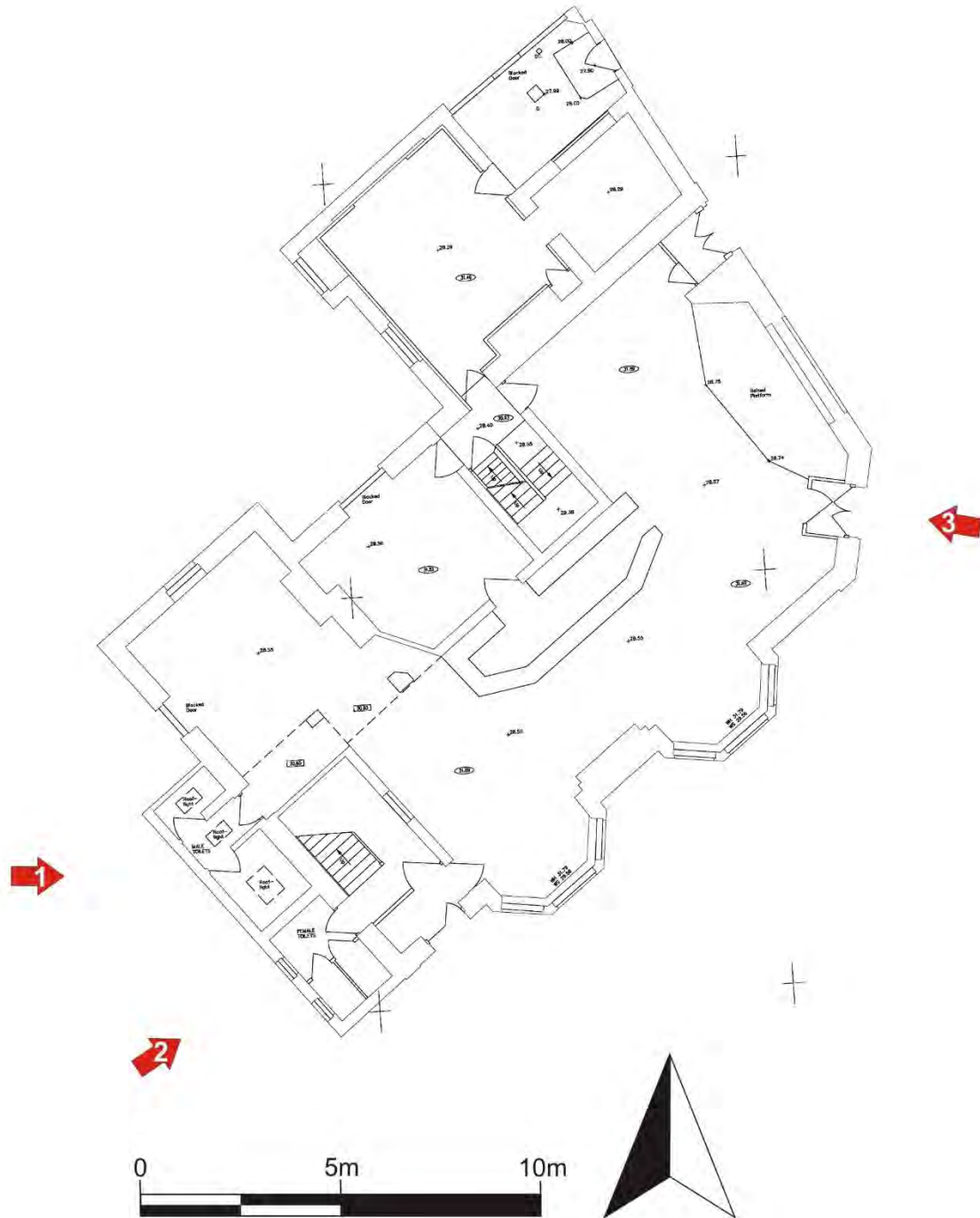
The aim of the project was to:

- Provide a record of those parts of the buildings which are likely to be disturbed or concealed in the course of redevelopment or refurbishment;
- Prepare a report charting the nature of the building's development and character, based on the results of the above;
- Ensure the creation of a paper and digital archive;
- Ensure replacement by record on those features which are to be disturbed, removed or altered during the course of the development;
- Appropriately report and publish the results of the project.

7.3. Images

7.3.1. Exterior

Figure 1 Photograph Location Plan © Stephen M Hamey



Photograph 1: Painted Signage (SW Elevation of Public House)



Photograph 2 Detail



Photograph 3 West Facing View of Public House with Detail above Door



7.3.2. Cellar

Figure 2 Photograph Location Plan © Stephen M Hamey



Room 1 Cellar

Photograph 4 SSE Facing View of Barrel Shute (Scales 1 x 2m & 1 x 500mm)



Photograph 5 Detail of Wooden Hatch at Top of Barrel Shute



Photograph 6 NW Facing View of Cellar (Scales 1 x 2m & 1 x 1m)



Room 2 Cellar

Photograph 7 Annex to Cellar- Whitewashed stone walls with concrete flooring (Scales 1 x 2m & 1 x 1m)



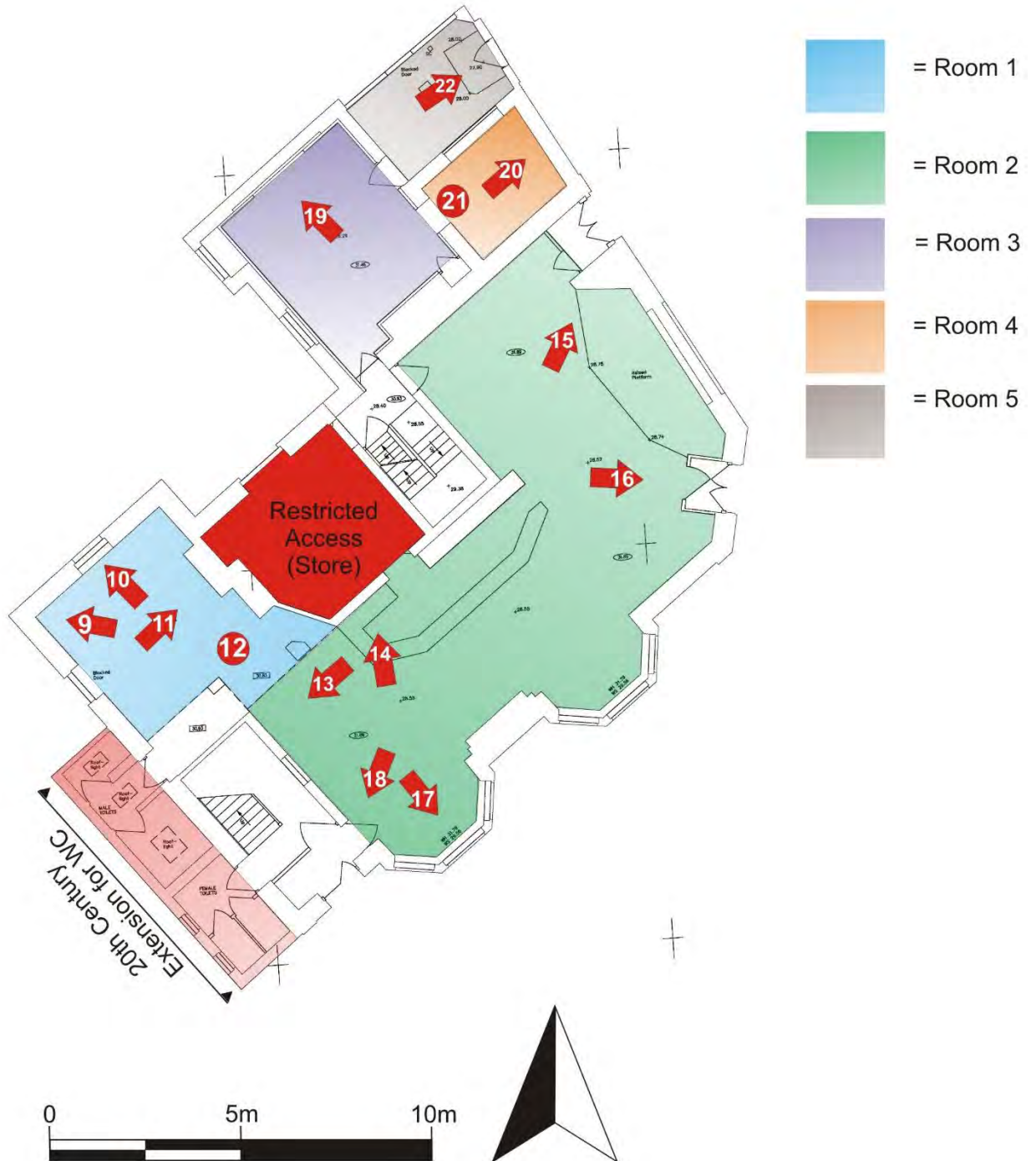
Stairs (Cellar)

Photograph 8 NW View of Flight of Wooden Stairs- from Cellar to First Floor (Scales 1 x 2m & 1 x 500mm)



7.3.3. Ground Floor

Figure 3 Photograph Location Plan © Stephen M Hamey



Ground Floor Room 1

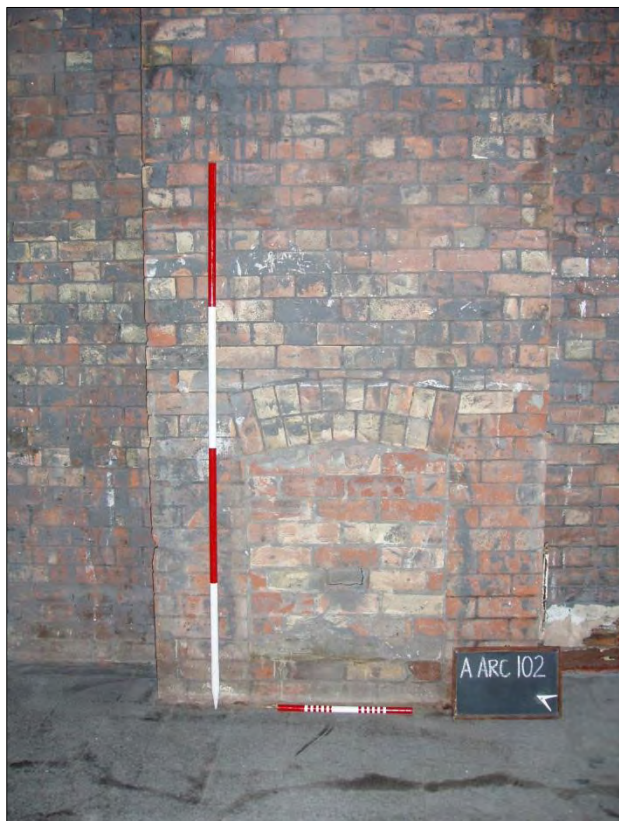
Photograph 9 West Facing View of Fabric of Public House. Flemish Bond (Scales 1 x 2m & 1 x 1m)



Photograph 10 Detail of Wooden Window Frame (Scales 1 x 2m & 1 x 1m)



Photograph 11 NE Facing View of Bricked Up Fireplace



Photograph 12 Detail of Lathe and Plaster Ceiling



Ground Floor Room 2

Photograph 13 General View of Knocked Through Annex against East Facing Wall (Scales 1 x 2m & 1 x 500mm)



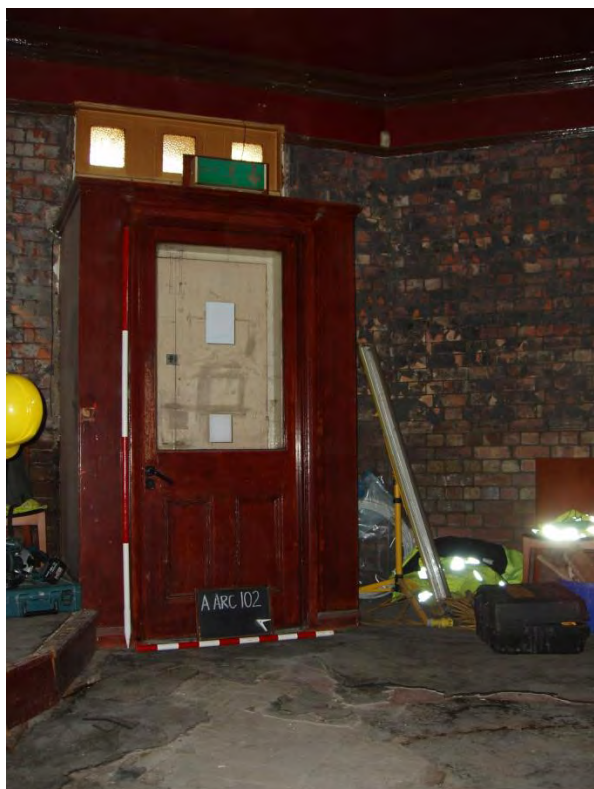
Photograph 14 Internal East Facing Elevation Showing Original Door Frame and Knocked Through Access in Foreground (Scales 1 x 2m & 1 x 500mm)



Photograph 15 Blocked Recess in Partition Wall (Scales 1 x 2m & 1 x 1m)



Photograph 16 West Facing Internal Detail of Main Entrance (1 x 2m & 1 x 1m)



Photograph 17 Bay Window with Wood Panelling (Scale 1 x 1m)

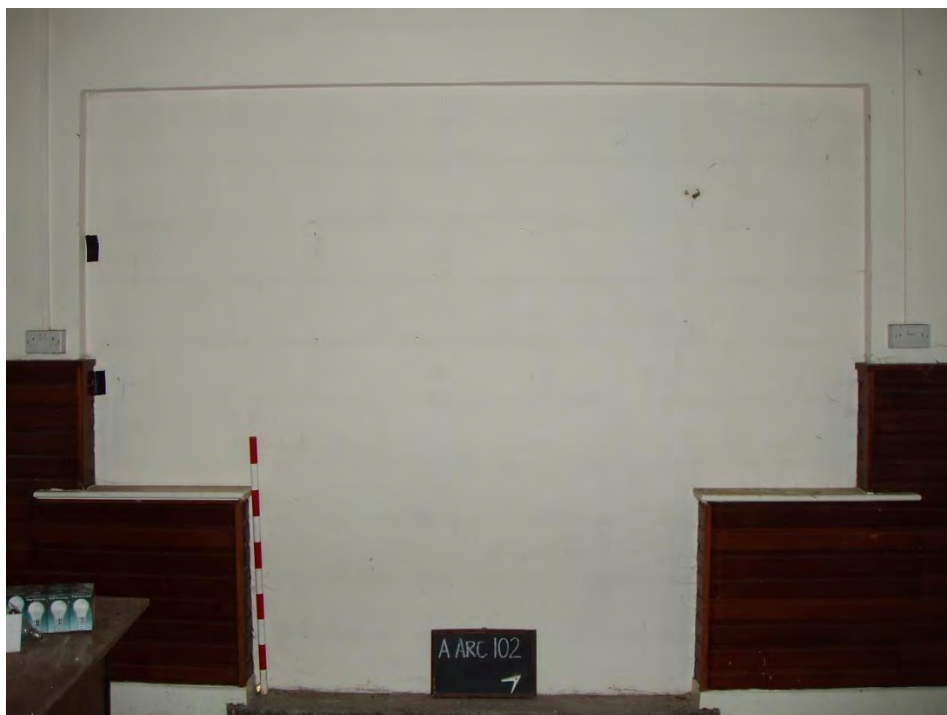


Photograph 18 SW Facing View of Original brick Door Opening



Ground Floor Room 3

Photograph 19 SE Internal Elevation of Annexed Flat Wall (Scale 1 x 1m)



Ground Floor Room 4

Photograph 20 NE Facing View of Kitchen Area of Annexed Flat (Scale 1 x 2m & 1 x 1m)



Photograph 21 Detail of Herringbone Parquet Flooring (Scales 1 x 500mm & 1 x 300mm)



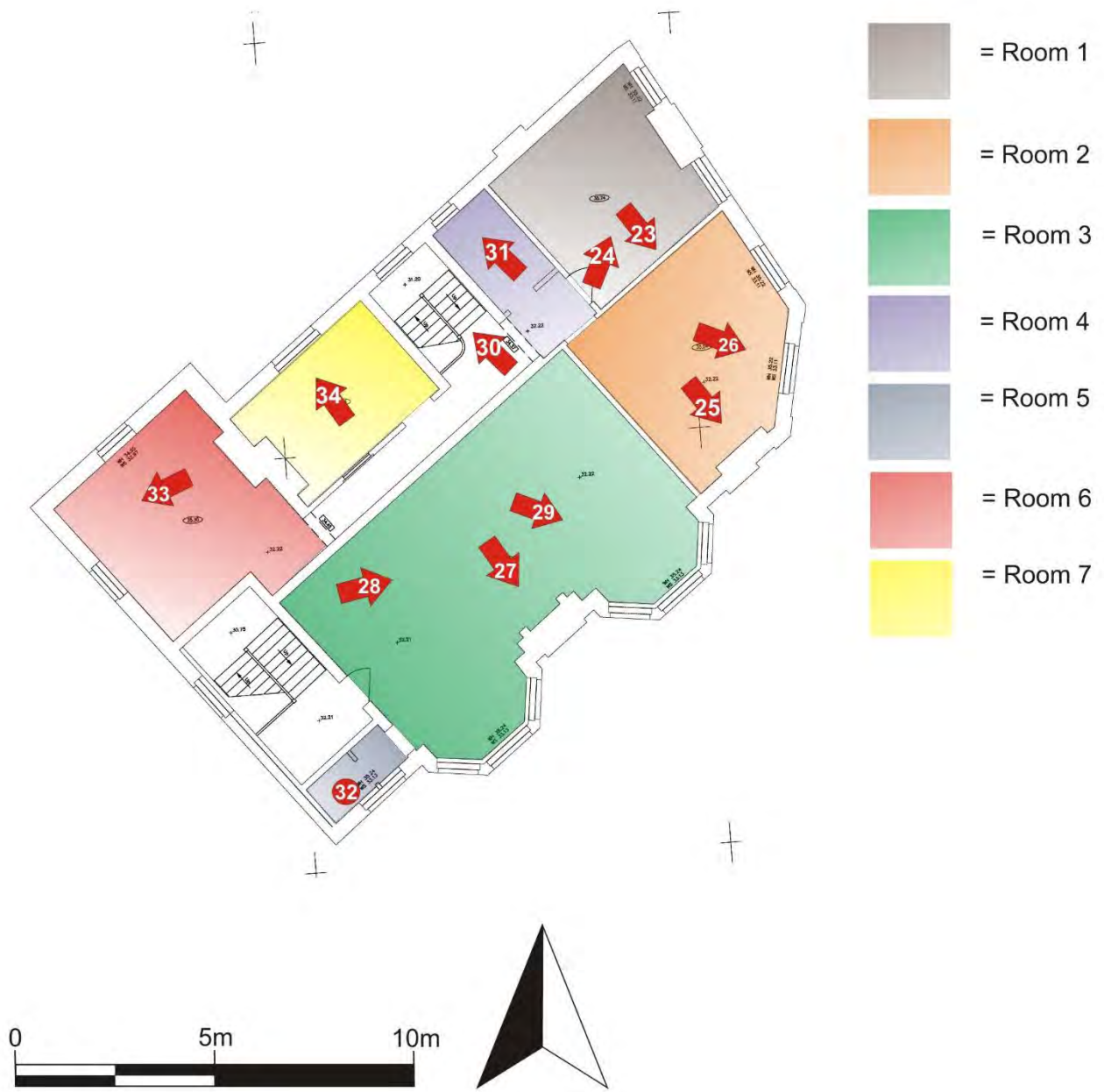
Ground Floor Room 5

Photograph 22 NE Facing View



7.3.4. First Floor

Figure 4 Photograph Location Plan © Stephen M Hamey



First Floor Room 1

Photograph 23 SSE Facing View of Wooden Framed Partition Wall (Scale 2 x 2m)



Photograph 24 NNE Facing View of Wooden Framed Sash Windows



First Floor Room 2

Photograph 25 SE Facing View (Scales 1 x 2m & 1 x 1m)



Photograph 26 ESE Facing View (Scales 1 x 1m & 1 x 20mm)



First Floor Room 3

Photograph 27 Brick Fireplace (Scales 1 x 2m & 1, 1m & 1 x 500mm)



Photograph 28 Detail of Wooden Joists SE Facing View



Photograph 29 SE Facing View (Scales 1 x 2m & 1 x 500mm)



Photograph 30 Half Landing Stair with Square Base Baluster From Ground to First Floor (Scales 1 x 2m & 1 x 500mm)



First Floor Room 4

Photograph 31 NNW Facing View (Scales 1 x 2m & 1 x 1m)



First Floor Room 5

Photograph 32 Lathe and Plaster Ceiling Exposed



First Floor Room 6

Photograph 33 WSW Facing View (Scales 2 x 2m)



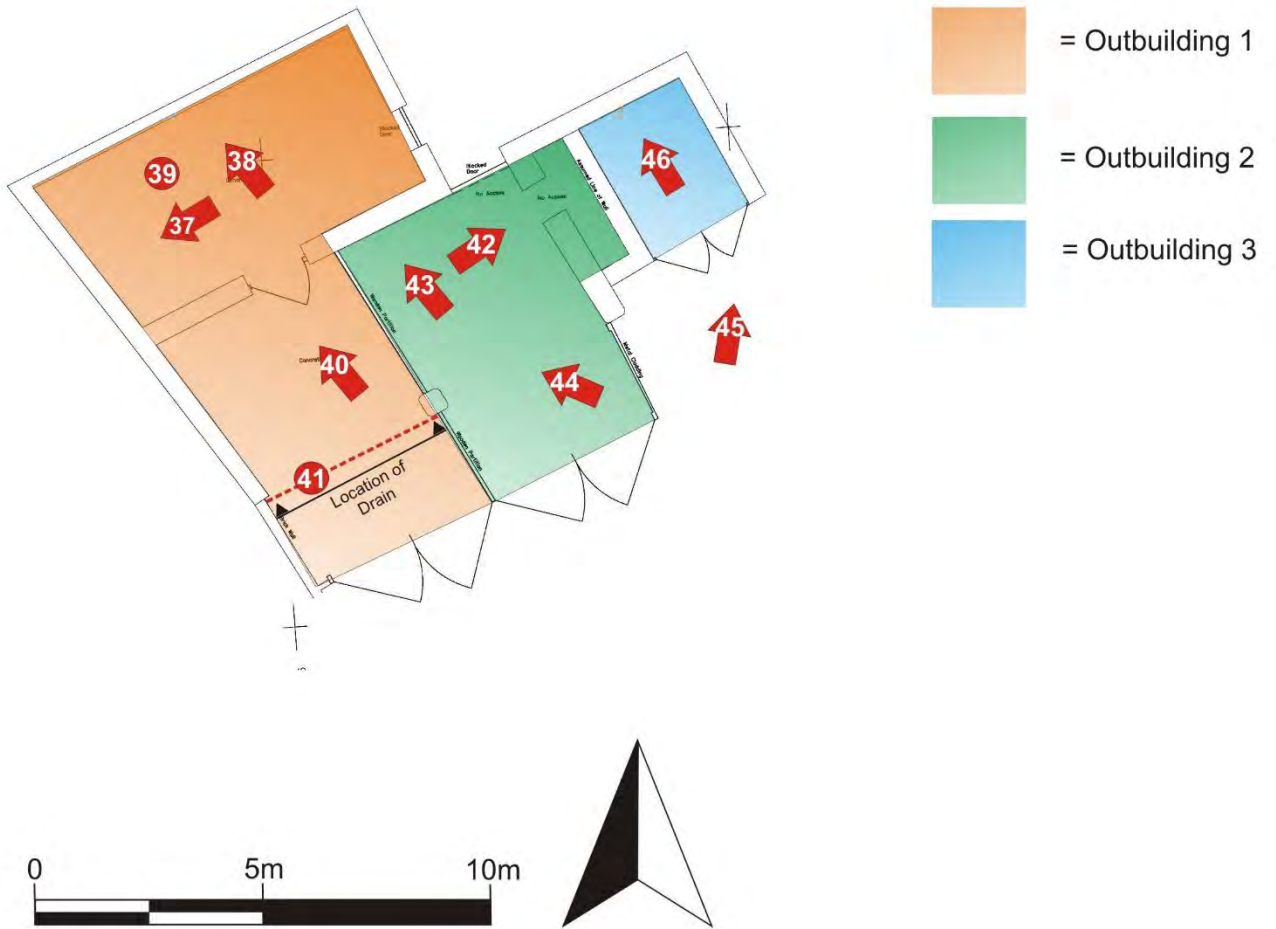
First Floor Room 7

Photograph 34 NNE Facing View (1 x 2m & 1 x 1m)



7.3.5. Outbuildings

Figure 5 Photograph Location Plan © Stephen M Hamey



Outbuilding One

Photograph 35 General View of Post Medieval Sheds Facing SW



Photograph 36 General View of Sheds 1 & 2 Facing NW (Scale 1 x 2m)



Photograph 37 West Facing View of Random Coursed Stone Wall with Brick Elevation to Raised Mono Pitch Roof to the Rear (Scales 1 x 2m & 1 x 1m)



Photograph 38 NW Facing View of Random Coursed Rubble and Brick Wall (Scales 1 x 2m & 1 x 1m)



Photograph 39 Detail of Cobbled Floor Surface (Scales 1 x 1m & 1 x 500mm)



Photograph 40 NNW Facing View of Shed One Interior (Scales 1 x 2m & 1 x 1m)



Photograph 41 Detail of Stone Lined Internal Drain (Scales 1 x 1m & 1 x 200mm)



Outbuilding Two

Photograph 42 NNE Facing View of Wooden Doorframe (Scales 1 x 2m & 1 x 1m)



Photograph 43 NNW Facing View of Boarded up Window (Scales 1 x 2m & 1 x 1m)



Photograph 44 NW Facing General View of Interior (Scales 1 x 2m & 1 x 1m)



Outbuilding Three

Photograph 45 NNW Facing View of Corrugated Iron Doors (Scale 1 x 1m)



Photograph 46 NW Facing View (1 x 2m & 1 x 1m)



8. Discussion

8.1. Public House

The White Horse Public House was most likely constructed in the early years of the 20th century and comprises a brick built structure (Flemish Bond) with timber window and door frames, stud partition walls with typical lathe and plaster finish. The ground floor was largely obscured by herringbone parquet flooring which probably obscures a flagstone floor beneath. Aside from minor alterations, the internal layout of the pub is to be preserved in the new design and therefore the features detailed in the photographs above will be left in situ during the development.

8.2. Outbuildings

Three outbuildings were located in the yard belonging to the White Horse Public House. The single story sheds comprised random rubble walls with brick infill and additional brick coursing to elevate the mono pitch roof to the NW of Shed One and to effect general repairs. Cobbled floors, where evident, were supplemented by concreted hard landscaped surfaces. Door and window frames were comprised of timber throughout, as was the partition wall separating Sheds One and Two.

During the demolition of the structures, pit [40] was revealed beneath the concreted building platform. The fill of the rubbish pit was seen to contain finds no later than 18th century in date. Therefore it is proposed that the sheds were constructed in conjunction with the relocation of the White Horse Pub in the late 19th – early 20th century.

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10. Figures

Figure 6: Project Site Location with Area of Excavation



Figure 7 Ground Floor Plan (105 West Architects) House Plots 1 - 4 Showing Location of Foundations Monitored During Watching Brief

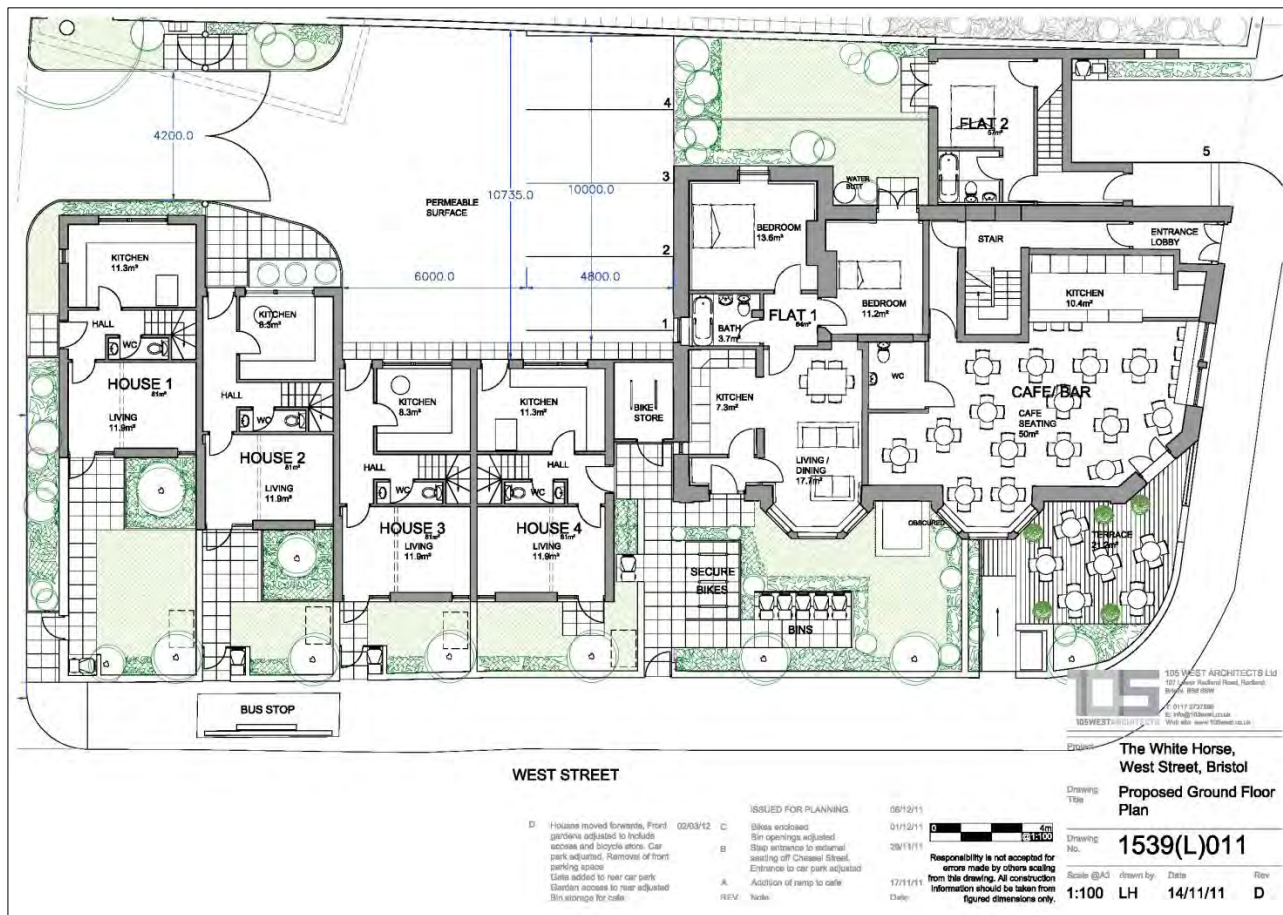


Figure 8 Plan of Excavation

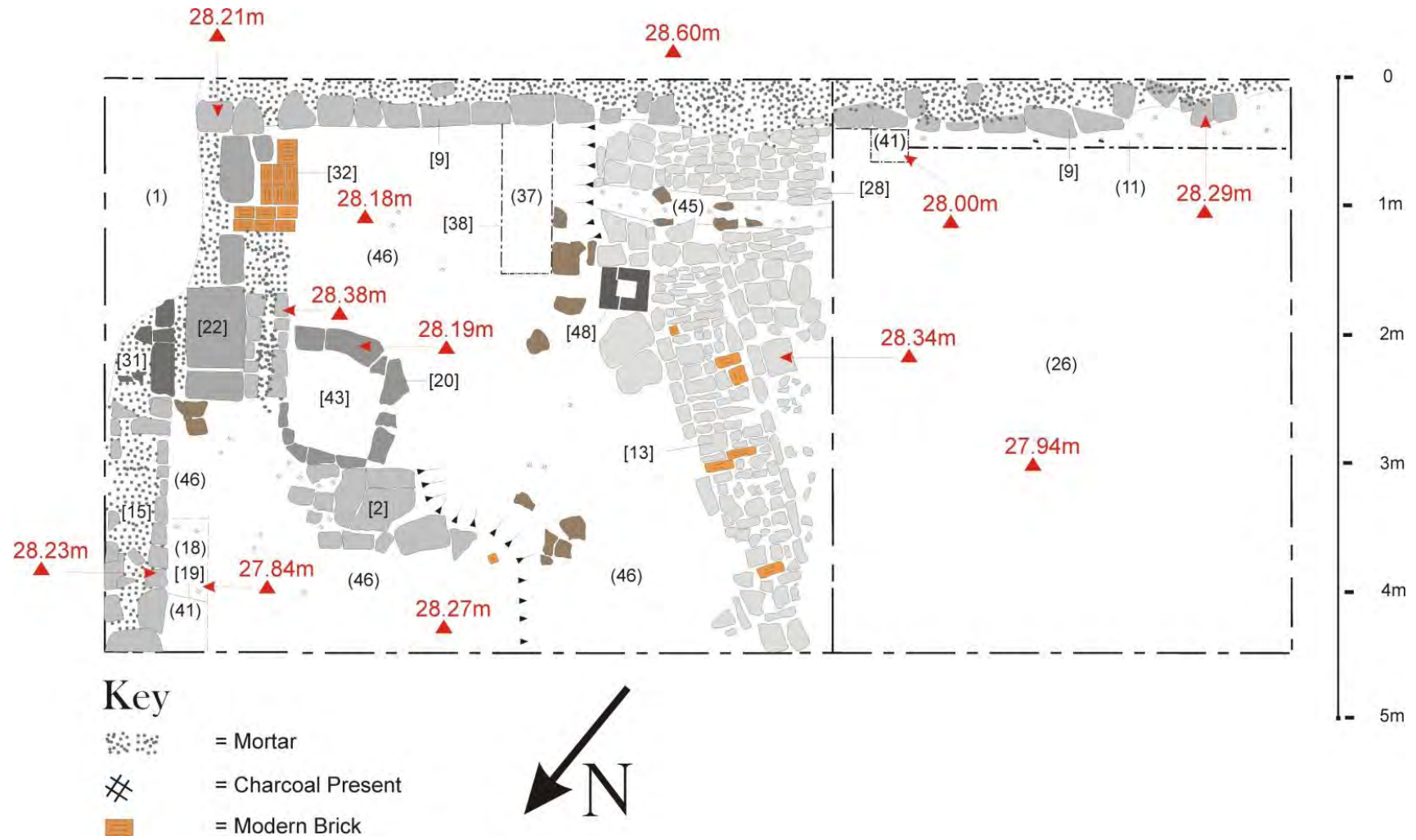


Figure 9 1840's Tithe map Detail (© Know Your Place Bristol City Council)



Figure 10 1916 Ordnance Survey Map Showing Public House in Current Location by E. 20th Century

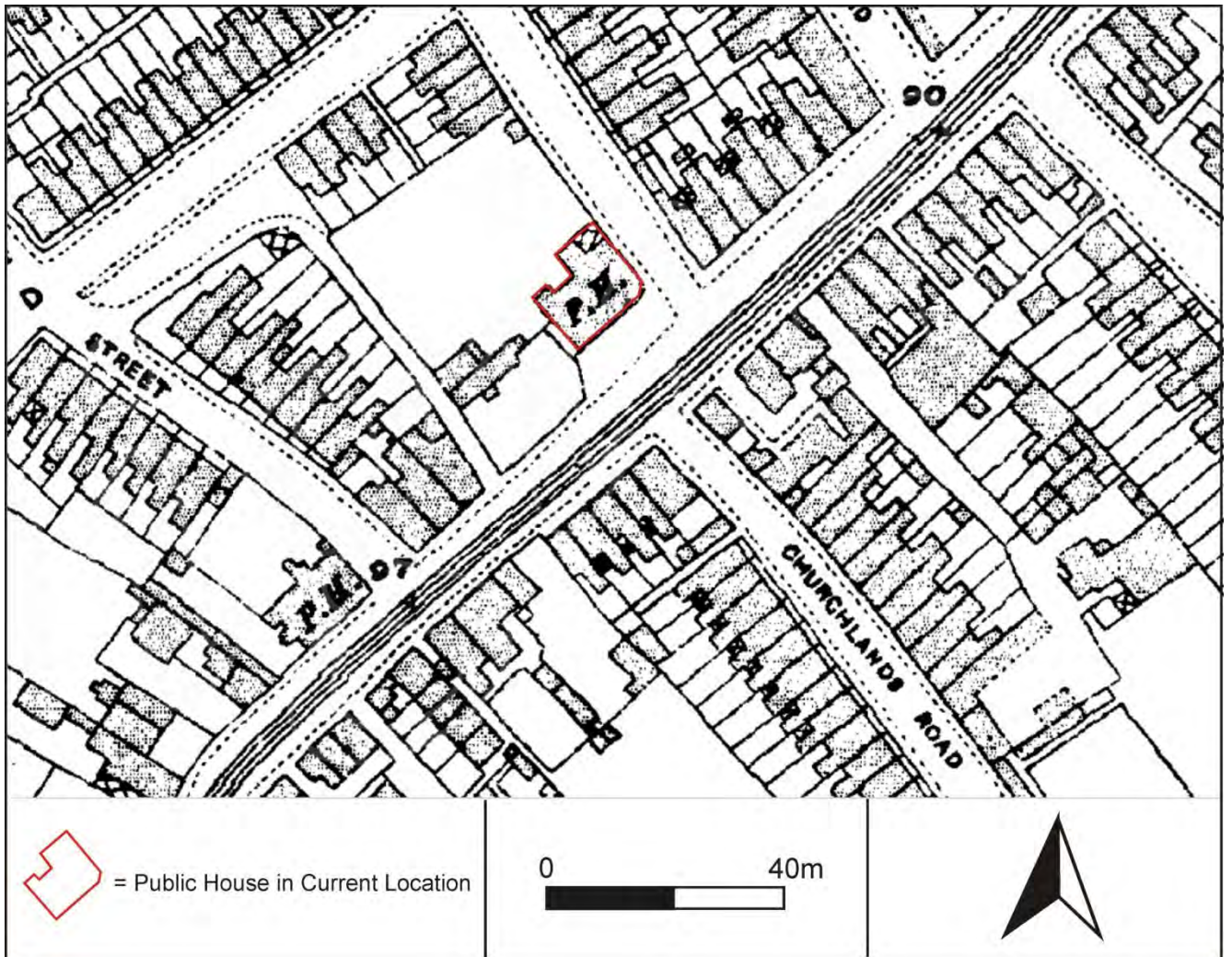
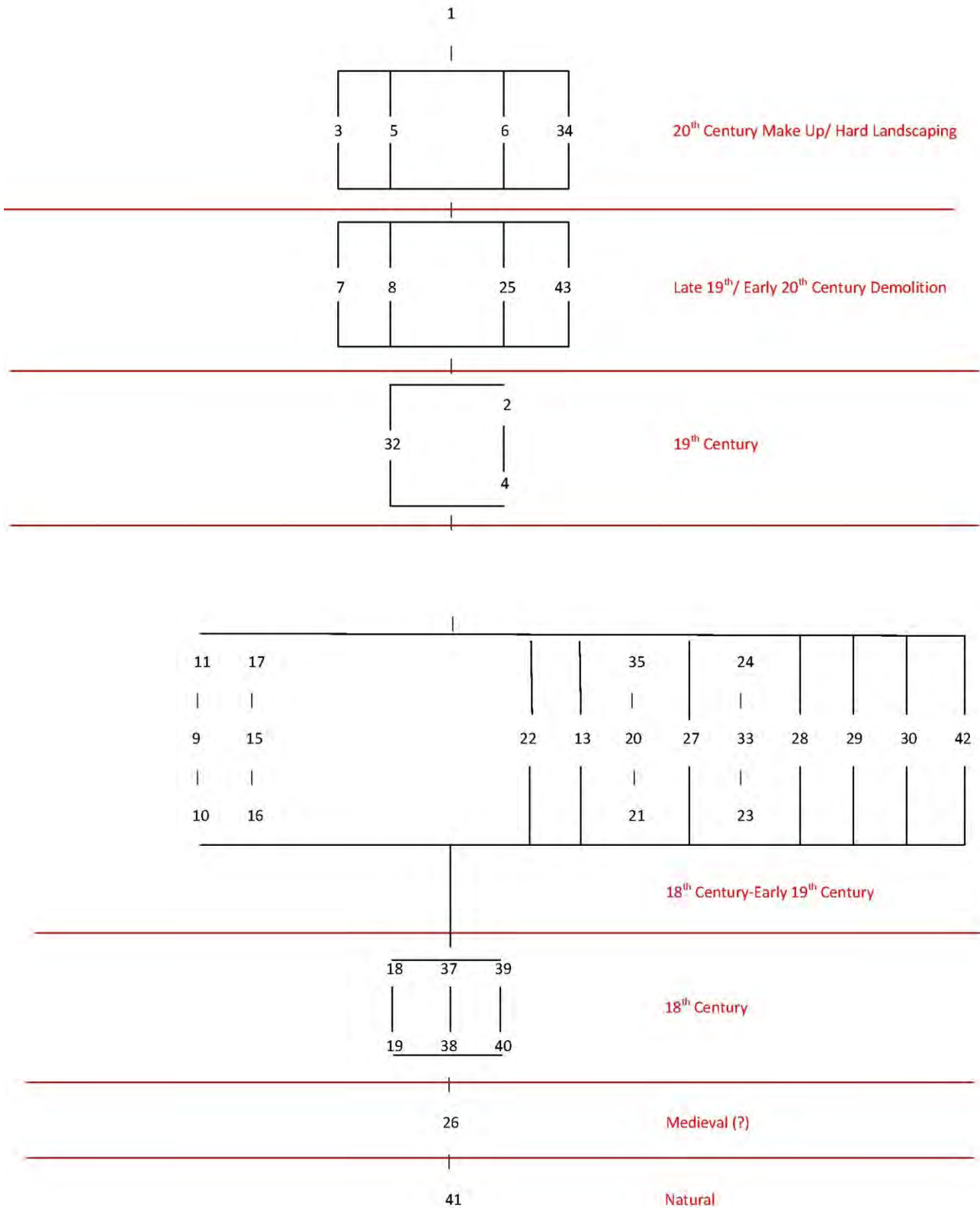


Figure 11 Matrix of Main Contexts



11. Photographs

Photograph 47: SW Facing View of Area of Excavation (Scales 1 x 2m & 1 x 1m)



Photograph 48: NE Facing View of Disturbed Section of Wall [9] (Scales 1 x 1m, 1 x 300mm & 1 x 200mm)



Photograph 49: SE Facing View of Wall [15] (Scales 1 x 1m, 1 x 500mm & 1 x 300mm)



Photograph 50: View of SW Elevation of Wall [15] Showing Truncated Pit [19] at Base (Scale 1 x 1m)



Photograph 51: NW Facing View of Cobbled Pathways [13] & [28] and Drain Cut [44] (Scales 1 x 2m, 1 x 500mm & 1 x 200mm)



Photograph 52: NNW Facing View of Well [20] (Scales 1 x 1m, 1 x 500mm, 1 x 300mm & 1 x 200mm)



Photograph 53: SW Facing Section through Well [20] During Excavation of Foundation Trenches (Scales 1 x 1m & 1 x 500mm)



Photograph 54: SE Facing Sample Section Showing Make Up Layers (Scales 1 x 2m, 1 x 500mm & 1 x 600mm)



12. Appendices

Appendix 1 Context Numbers

Trench Number: 1							
Description: Machine excavated linear excavation trench					Orientation	NNE-SSW	
					Depth	720mm	
					Width	4.5m	
					Length	10m	
Contexts 1-49							
Context Number	Type	Depth/ Height	Width	Length /Diameter	Colour (Munsell Ref)	Findings	Recorded Date
1	Hard Landscaping (Tarmac)	80mm	>4.5m	>10m	-	-	14.03.2013
2	Surface Flag Stone Floor	80mm	>1.5m	>700mm	-	-	14.03.2013
3	Deposit	200mm	-	-	-	-	14.03.2013
4	Layer-20 th century make up Tar Based	80mm-100mm	>4.5m	>9.6m	-	1750-1850 Glass /Ceramic	14.03.2013
5	Layer-20 th century Tar Based	220mm	-	-	-	-	14.03.2013
6	Layer-Redeposited Sub Soil	80mm	>4.5m	>4.6m	Mid Reddish Brown	-	14.03.2013
7	Deposit-Demolition Material SW of Site	300mm - 400mm	>4.5m	>4.6	-	-	14.03.2013
8	Deposit-Lime mortar sealing (14)	130mm	>400mm	>9.6m	Mid Reddish Brown	-	14.03.2013
9	Structure-Wall Orientated NNE-SSW	300mm	>400mm	>9.6m	-	-	14.03.2013

10	Construction Cut	-	-	-	-	-	14.03.2013
11	Fill-Within [10]	-	-	-	Mid Reddish Brown	Ceramics 1550-1700	14.03.2013
12	Same as (4)	-	-	-	-	-	14.03.2013
13	Surface-Cobbled Path E-W	80mm	780mm	>3m	-	-	14.03.2013
14	Layer-Disturbed Topsoil Material Sealing [9]	100mm	>400mm	>9.6m	Mid Reddish Brown	1650-1850 CTP	14.03.2013
15	Structure-Orientated ESE-WNW	400mm	520mm	>2.3m	-	1550-1800 Ceramic/CTP	14.03.2013
16	Construction Cut	-	>520mm	>2.3m	-	-	14.03.2013
17	Fill within [16]	-	-	>2.3m	-	-	14.03.2013
18	Fill- within Cut [19]	800mm	>900mm	-	Mid Reddish Brown	1550-1700 century ceramic sherds	14.03.2013
19	Cut	800mm	>900mm	-	-	-	14.03.2013
20	Structure – Well	>1.5m	1.06m	1.07m	-	-	23.05.2013
21	Construction Cut for Well	>1.5m	1.06m	1.07m	-	-	23.05.2013
22	Surface-Flags	50mm	>400mm	>620mm	-	-	14.03.2013
23	Construction Cut Associated with wall [33]	-	>360mm	>1.4m	-	-	14.03.2013
24	Fill within [23]	-	-	>1.4m	-	-	14.03.2013

25	Deposit	-	-	-	Mid Reddish Brown	-	14.03.2013
26	Layer	500mm	>5.6m	>4.6m	Mid Reddish Brown	1250-1400 Ceramic	14.03.2013
27	Fill – Rubble of Potential Robbed Out Internal Wall?	-	-	-	-	-	14.03.2013
28	Surface - Cobbled Path NE-SW	80mm	1m	>1.9m	-	1250-1700 Ceramic	14.03.2013
29	Surface-Flags to N of [13]	-	740mm	>1.4m	-	-	14.03.2013
30	Structure-Wall NNE-SSW Abutting [15]	130mm	330mm	>940mm	-	-	14.03.2013
31	Structure-Extension of [15]	-	-	730mm	-	-	14.03.2013
32	Structure-Brick	-	600mm	800mm	-	-	14.03.2013
33	Structure – Wall Orientate SE-NW	200mm	360mm	>1.4m	-	-	14.03.2013
34	Layer -Tar Based	100mm	>4.5m	-	-	-	14.03.2013
35	Fill – Compacting Structure [20] Within [21]	>1.5m	-	-	-	-	23.05.2013
36	Cut-Truncation Event	-	-	-	-	-	14.03.2013

37	Fill	-	-	-	-	1550-1800 Ceramic/ CTP	14.03.2013
38	Cut-Sondage	-	-	-	-	-	14.03.2013
39	Fill	-	-	-	-	1550-1750 Ceramic	22.05.2013
40	Cut	-	-	-	-	-	22.05.2013
41	Natural Sub Soil –Soft Silty Clay	-	-	-	Mid Reddish Brown	-	14.03.2013
42	Surface- Flags to S of [13]	-	740mm	>1.4m	-	-	14.03.2013
43	Fill-Backfill of [20]	>1.5m	730mm	820mm	-	-	23.05.2013
44	Cut (Drain)	-	300mm	>1.7m	-	-	14.03.2013
45	Fill	-	300mm	>1.7m	Dark Greyish Brown	-	14.03.2013
46	Layer- Make up material NE of Site	400mm	-	-	Dark Reddish Brown	-	14.03.2013
47	Cut Post Medieval Drain	-	-	-	-	-	14.03.2013
48	Structure- Drain Cap with [47]	-	300mm	350mm	-	-	14.03.2013
49	Feature Number Comprising Walls [9] & [15]	400mm	>520mm	>9.6m	-	-	14.03.2013

Appendix 2 Post Roman Ceramics by D Brown

Context	Sherd ID	Ware type	Weight (g)	Sherd count	Earliest date	Latest date
11	1	Somerset post-medieval redware	2	1	1550	1700
11	2	Donyatt-type sgraffito	2	1	1600	1700
18	3	Black-glazed white-slipped redware	24	1	1600	1700
18	4	Donyatt-type sgraffito	13	1	1600	1700
18	5	Donyatt-type sgraffito	16	1	1600	1700
18	6	Post-medieval sandy ware	12	1	1550	1700
18	7	Post-medieval sandy ware	7	1	1550	1700
18	15	Redcliffe-type	7	1	1250	1400
18	16	Post-medieval sandy ware	5	1	1550	1700
18	17	Medieval whiteware	3	1	1250	1400
18	18	Post-medieval sandy ware	3	1	1550	1700
18	19	Post-medieval sandy ware	19	1	1550	1700
26	8	Medieval coarseware	15	1	1250	1400
26	9	Ham Green type A	44	1	1200	1300
26	10	Medieval sandy ware	31	1	1250	1400
26	11	Medieval coarseware	36	1	1250	1400
26	12	Redcliffe-type	4	1	1250	1400
26	13	Ham Green type B	2	1	1250	1400
26	14	Redcliffe-type	2	1	1250	1400
37	20	North Devon gravel-tempered	120	1	1550	1700
39	21	Bristol-type feathered slipware	53	1	1600	1750
39	22	North Devon gravel-tempered	197	1	1550	1700

Appendix 3 Post Medieval Finds

Site	Context	Ware type	Weight (g)	Sherd/ Item count	Earliest date	Latest date
AARC102	4	Glass	43g	2	1750	1850
AARC102	4	Ceramic Sherd	17g	1	1700	1800
AARC102	4	Ceramic Sherd	18g	1	1700	1800
AARC102	14	CTP	10g	1	1650	1850
AARC102	18	CTP	25g	5	1650	1700
AARC102	18	Slipware	43g	1	1750	1800
AARC102	37	Ceramic Sherd	12g	1	1700	1800
AARC102	37	Ceramic Sherd	8g	1	1680	1800
AARC102	37	Ceramic Sherd	110g	5	1600	1800
AARC102	37	Ceramic Sherd	407g	5	1600	1800
AARC102	37	CTP	137g	14	1700	1750

Appendix 4: General chronological table (guide only)

Period	Date	Information
Prehistoric	800000 – 43 AD	Generalised period from the earliest human activity in Britain (Happisburgh) to the conquest of Britain by Claudius.
Palaeolithic	800000 - 10000 BC	Mobile groups, ephemeral habitation evidence, stone tool technology. Material evidence found predominantly in caves. Earliest evidence for hominins in Britain is at Happisburgh and Pakefield in Norfolk dating to the Pleistocene c.800,000 BP.
Mesolithic	10000 – 4000 BC	Period of major transformation in the European environment and landscape after the end of the last Ice Age. Mobile hunter-gatherer communities, sophisticated tool technology and some semi-permanent settlement, particularly along the east coast of England and in Ireland.
Neolithic	4000 – 2200 BC	Emergence of monumental architecture, such as long barrows and causewayed enclosures. Movement towards more complex society and sedentary lifestyles.
Bronze Age	2200 – 800 BC	Introduction of Bronze, construction of barrows/tumuli for the dead in the early stages replaced by a lack of monuments and the preponderance toward hoard deposition.
Iron Age	800 BC– 43 AD	Introduction of Iron and the return of monumental architecture in the form of hillforts, tribal boundaries and the introduction of coinage.
Romano-British	43-410 AD	Romano-British period including the emergence of villas and Roman infrastructure.
Early Medieval	410 –1066 AD	Post-Roman period including Saxon invasions and the arrival of Christianity.
Medieval	1066 – 1540 AD	Medieval period in Britain including Tudor activity, with arbitrary cut off point of 1650 AD.
Post-Medieval	1540 – 1900 AD	Period of rapid industrial development and changes to the English landscape.
Modern	1900 – Present	Including WWI, WWII and Cold War archaeology.