

Land off Church Road, Arlingham, Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

NGR SO 7082 1090



By Kevin Potter BA, MIFA

On behalf of EDP

Avon Archaeology Limited

February 2014



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Frontispiece: Looking south at the site

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Summary

Avon Archaeology Limited were commissioned by EDP to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a small plot of land off Church Road, Arlingham, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR SO 7082 1090). The evaluation consisted of the excavation of three 1.5m x 1.5m archaeological trial trenches and was designed to inform the planning process for a forthcoming planning application to construct a new residential dwelling on the site. The work was requested by the archaeological planning officer for Gloucestershire.

The project sought to identify and record any archaeological features, finds or deposits found within the evaluation trenches, in order to characterise the archaeological potential of the site.

The evaluation found archaeological deposits (up to 1.5m deep) reflecting a sequence of deposition from the mid to late post-medieval period onward, focused towards the front, Church Road, end of the site (Trenches 2 and 3). A trench located further towards the rear of the site (Trench 1) also contained a sequence of deposits, but these were much shallower and of more recent origin. In addition to the depositional sequence, two cut features were found within Trenches 2 and 3 respectively. The first was found at the very base of Trench 2 and reflects the earliest archaeological context identified, and is of unknown date. The second, probably, reflects an 18th century rubbish pit .

Finds were retrieved from all of the trenches. Those from Trench 1 were a mix of late post-medieval to early twentieth century ceramic sherds plus two residual sherds of medieval and early post-medieval pottery. Both trenches 2 and 3 produced sizeable assemblages of post-medieval finds including; bottle glass, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone, hand made brick fragments and pottery sherds.

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Thanks also to Susana Dias and Rachel Heaton for their hard work excavating the site under poor conditions.

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PROJECT HEALTH & SAFETY STATEMENT

In all matters pertaining to this fieldwork project Health and Safety has taken priority *over all archaeological matters*.

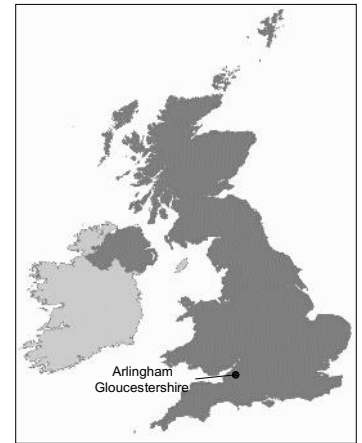
All archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM 2002, *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology*) and also the relevant requirements set out in Construction (Design & Management) Regulations 1994 (Health & Safety Commission 1994).


NOTE

Whereas Avon Archaeology Limited has taken all care to produce a comprehensive summary of the known and recorded archaeological evidence, no responsibility can be accepted for any omissions of fact or opinion, however caused



Figure 1



Location of the Study Area 
Grid lines at 1 km intervals (extract from OS 1:25 000)

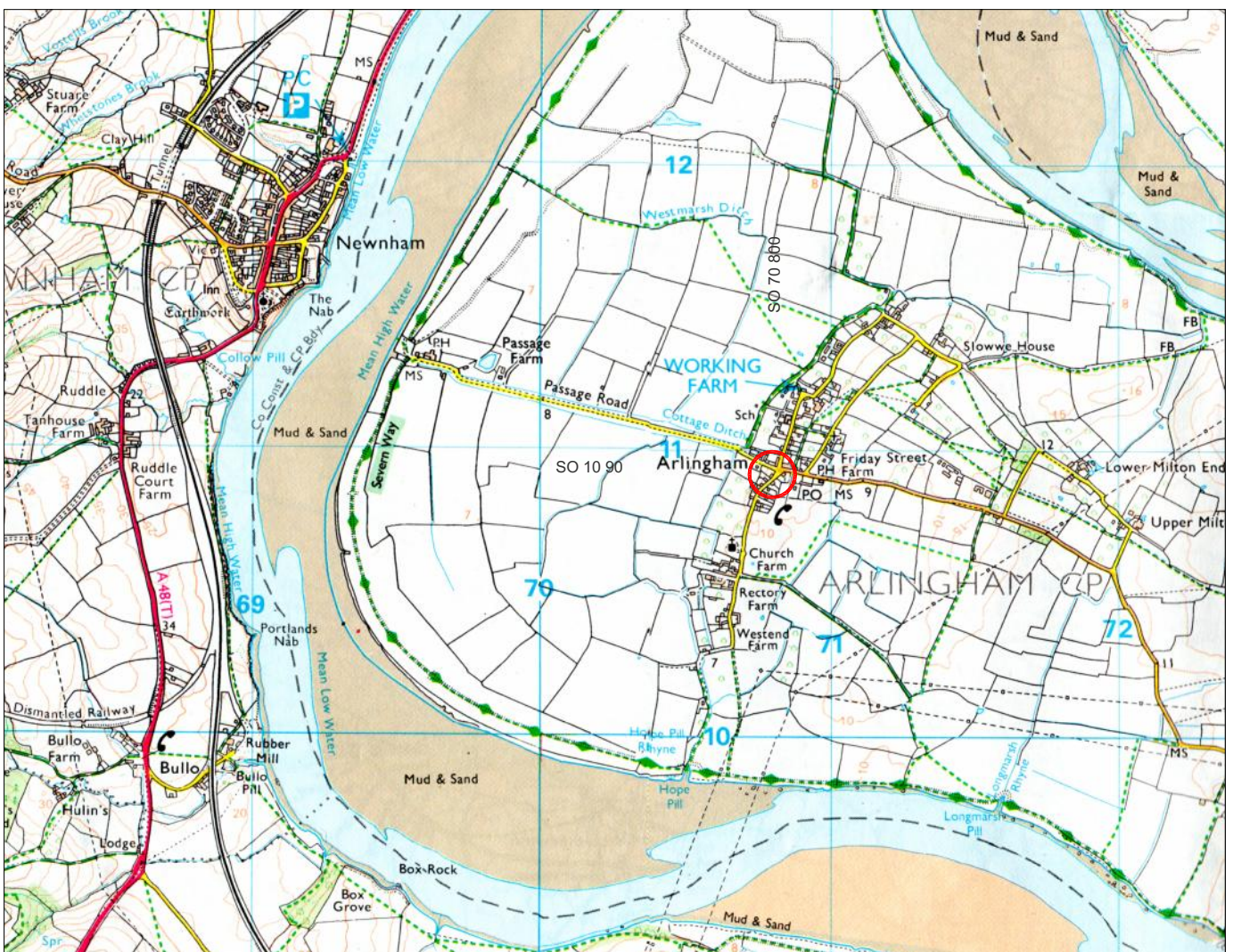


Figure 2



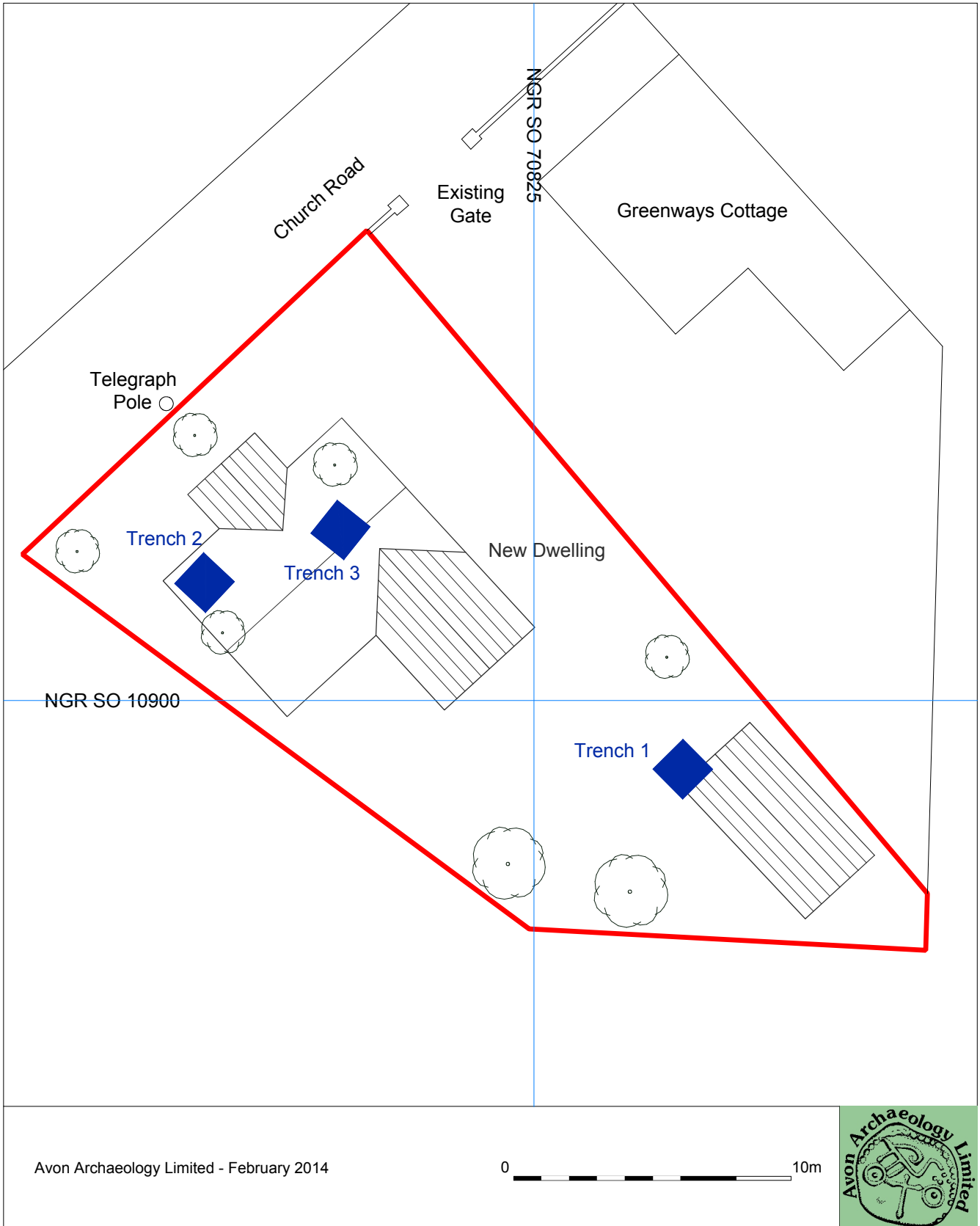
Location of the Study Area, outlined in red



Figure 3



Trench Locations on Developer Produced Topographic Survey



1 Introduction

Avon Archaeology Limited (AAL) were commissioned by EDP to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land off Church Road, Arlingham.

The project was commissioned in compliance with a request from the archaeological planning officer for Gloucestershire County Council that the site be evaluated in order to inform the planning process for a forthcoming application to construct a new dwelling with attached garage on the site.

The fieldwork was undertaken during February 2014 under the direction of the author.

The project archive will be given to the care of The Museum in the Park, Stroud, and an entry detailing the project will be placed in the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record.

2 Methodology

The evaluation fieldwork was conducted in accordance with methodologies outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Heaton 2013), produced in response to a brief issued by Gloucestershire County Council. The standards and guidelines set out in MoRPHE (Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment) and the relevant guidelines issued by the Institute for Archaeology were followed.

The trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator to the first significant archaeological or geological deposit, after which excavation was undertaken by hand. The Avon Archaeology single context recording system (AAL 2013) was used to create written records of all features and stratigraphic units. Plans and sections were drawn at 1:20 and 1:10 respectively. Levels were reduced from a permanent bench mark, located on the west face of a barn on the corner of Pound Lane and Church Road, which has a recorded value of 11.098m aOD.

The majority of the artefacts recovered were of late post-medieval origin and have been assessed in-house by Sarah Newns.

3 Geology, Topography and Land Use

The solid geology underlying the site is recorded (BGS Online Viewer) as "*Blue Lias formation and Charnmouth mudstone formation (Undifferentiated)*" of the Jurassic and Triassic periods. No superficial deposits are recorded within Arlingham itself; however, the land to the immediate north and west of the village does have entries for superficial geology, described as "*Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay, Silt And Sand. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by shorelines*". These superficial deposits are

significant in the context of this evaluation, as no solid geology was encountered. The deposits found, that are thought to reflect natural substrata, were sands, which would be consistent with the tidal deposits described above.

Topographically Arlingham is situated on a peninsular within a meander of the River Severn on low-lying flood plain. A spot height in the centre of the village has a recorded value of 10.4m aOD.

The site itself is located on the south-eastern side of Church Road, just south of a four-way junction between Passage Road and Church Road, known as The Cross, and comprises the southern half of the rear gardens of No. 2 Church Road, also known as Greenways. It is bounded by Church Road to the north-west by the gardens of a residential property called Kelin Grove to the south-west and by the rear gardens of properties fronting onto The Court Gardens to the east.

At present the site forms part of the gardens of No. 2 Church Road and is partially occupied by a red brick outbuilding and garden shed, neither of which have substantial foundations.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background (Dr Nick Corcos)

Prior to the investigation reported here, the site had not been subject to any archaeological study or examination, of any kind. The *written* history of Arlingham, as with so many other English rural settlements, begins with its appearance in the pages of Domesday Book in 1086, but of course this marks merely the *latest* date by which an estate, a territorial entity called 'Arlingham' was in existence. The spelling of the place-name alone tells us that the bounds of the place, in whatever state they may have been, were in place by the late Anglo-Saxon period, for in 1086, it was *Erlingeham*. Contrary to some earlier scholarly opinion (Ekwall 1960, 12), the very low-lying topography of the massive meander of the River Severn in which the estate lies, means that the second element of the word can *only* be translated as *ham*, 'low-lying land in a river bend, meadow, pasture' (Gelling and Cole 2000, 46-55)¹. Rather ironically, it seems as though in this specific case, Samuel Rudder was absolutely correct in his interpretation (Rudder 1779, 232). Even the usually highly authoritative Smith 1964 (175), only gives *-ham* as one possible translation, failing completely to take account of the topographical context. The first element is certainly a personal name, and *-ing* here is probably being used as straightforward connective particle giving a sense of ownership or at least, long association; so that the full meaning of the name is probably 'the low-lying meadow or pasture ground in a river bend belonging to/associated with a man called Eorl(a)' (see Mills 2011, 18, who yet

¹ Like so many English place-name elements, Gelling and Cole in fact say that *-ham* can be interpreted in a variety of ways, with the very strong inference that topographical context is absolutely central in coming to a correct judgement in this respect. They note possible meanings of "land hemmed in by water or marsh; wet land hemmed in by higher grounds; river-meadow; cultivated plot on the edge of woodland or moor" (*ibid*, 46). One or all of the first three of these certainly apply to the situation at Arlingham, it is frankly impossible that the last element of the name can be anything other than *-ham*.

still does not seem to give sufficient weight to the obvious landscape context of the place).

In the post-Conquest period, Arlingham was in the massive Gloucestershire Hundred of Berkeley, and it was the only estate that occupied the little peninsula in the River Severn which is named after it. Unfortunately, Domesday gives little detail about the estate; it is simply recorded as one of numerous named 'members' of the huge Berkeley fief, and rated for tax at 9 hides, which indicates, at least, that it was a sizeable and important estate (Moore 1982). The descent of the manor of Arlingham in the medieval and early modern periods, through the hands of a variety of families, is recited at the usual tedious length by the antiquarian author Samuel Rudder, and is largely irrelevant for present purposes (Rudder 1779, 232-234). We may, however, note other matters of far more immediate interest in an archaeological context, for which we can invoke the witness of the Gloucestershire County Council HER.

It is possible that Arlingham as an occupation site owes its existence at least in part to the east-west road that runs through the centre of the settlement, and which, to the west, in the form of Passage Road, heads straight towards a crossing point of the river, in the form of a ford, which takes travellers across the water to Newnham. This ford was still, apparently, passable in Rudder's day, at the end of the 18th century:

A turnpike-road leads from Stroud to a passage over the Severn, in this parish; but the passage-house is at Newnham, exactly opposite to Arlingham. The river, at high water, is about a mile over, or something less. Persons well acquainted with the river, ride, and drive, a carriage over the ford at this place, at low water; but some have miscarried in the attempt (Rudder 1779, 232).

This road has for long been claimed to be of Roman origin, and is given the number 543 in Ivan Margary's catalogue of Romano-British roads (Margary 1973, 128, Fig. 5, and 144-145); although for some reason, Margary does not consider that the road actually crosses the river at the ford, but appears to have it terminating at the river shoreline to the west of Arlingham, which does not seem logical. There is, however, absolutely no firm archaeological evidence whatsoever for an early date for this road through Arlingham and westwards to the Severn ford, and at present it seems it is not possible to say anything other than that the road was definitely turnpiked, and to highlight the suggestion that the extremely straight stretch marked by Passage Road, down to the ford site, may owe more to the existence of post-medieval rope-walks on either side of it than to the activities of Roman engineers (GHER 41619 and 12306)².

Nonetheless, indications of Romano-British reclamation work, and possible occupation sites, in the vicinity of Arlingham, have been suggested (Allen 1990; Crowther *et al* 2008, *passim*; GHER 36345), and concentric, curving field boundaries on the low ground to the west of the village, running parallel with the curve of the western end of the peninsula itself, certainly speak volumes about successive intakings of reclaimed land pushing out into the estuary. It is also absolutely clear that Arlingham village itself, as it survives today, originated in its present form as a coherently planned settlement, a fact which does not seem to be noted by the HER.

² Although note also GHER 29472, which is an unsupported report of a paved surface, presumably below present ground level, being discovered in a shop building which lies in the centre of the village on the northern side of the main east-west road.

It is, however, abundantly clear that the basic framework of the village is made up of a 'classic' arrangement of a main, central spine road, in this case the High Street, running south-west/north-east, and two parallel back streets, Netting Lane to the west, and Friday Street to the east. Interestingly, the surviving settlement at Arlingham clusters at the southern end of this framework, closest to the main east-west road, and the 'cells' to the north are either empty or only sparsely occupied; and indeed two of the largest enclosures show distinct indications of former ridge and furrow, even on Google Earth. This prompts us to wonder whether Arlingham is a shrunken settlement, all the plots once having been occupied in the medieval period, or whether the plan as originally laid out was over ambitious and some of the more northerly plots were never occupied; or perhaps a combination of the two. It seems reasonable to suggest that an original, late Anglo-Saxon settlement focus lay in the vicinity of the church, some distance to the south, which occupies the highest ground on the little ridge on which the settlement stands; the surviving 14th century fabric tells us, of course, little or nothing about the date of origin of the *site* on which the church stands, although it can be taken as a given that it is pre-Conquest in date (GHER 8299)³. Perhaps in the 10th or 11th century, a new, planned village was laid out much closer to the road, leaving the church effectively isolated. Interestingly, even further to the east at the northern part of the village plan, Woolthorpe Lane appears to have been an abortive, further element of the plan - its line ceases abruptly for no apparent reason about a third of the way along its course towards the main east-west road; although it is possible that a field boundary may mark its continuing line southwards. The northern ends of all four of the south-west/north-east lanes which make up the basic framework of the village plan, are joined by a single lane running north-west/south-east, called Silver Street, and again, this seems very much like a piece of deliberate, conscious planning. Either way, this may be an indication that the plan as originally envisaged, was over ambitious. We may also note that the High Street through Arlingham has an extremely pronounced dog-leg in it, and it seems possible that its southern section has been pushed to the west from an original, much more direct line, by encroaching house plots on its eastern side. If we seek those behind such a scheme, the most likely promoters are the powerful Lords of Berkeley, and it seems perfectly plausible that such influential local landholders would have been driven by the financial potential of promoting the establishment of a new settlement directly on an extremely important route across the River Severn, thereby taking advantage of its passing traffic. It is, indeed, not beyond the bounds of possibility that in such a potentially advantageous location in terms of revenues, the 'new' Arlingham was actually founded with the explicit intention that it should become a town; although if so, the enterprise clearly failed; there is no indication there whatsoever of the usual markers of incipient urbanism, it never became a borough, and it had no formal market or fair (Beresford and Finberg 1973; CMH). Only its now much-decayed plan might attest to such ambitions.

It is clear that Arlingham operated some kind of open-field system in the medieval period, because it is still surrounded by extensive areas of well-preserved ridge and furrow, visible on modern satellite imagery, and there are indeed medieval references to Arlingham's common fields (see for example GRO D18/1-13, early 14th to mid-15th century). The system was finally extinguished when 2,460 acres (996ha) of land were enclosed by parliamentary act after 1802 (GRO Q/RI/7).

³ GHER 6332 hints at this possible move but again, fails to make the connection with the existence of what is clearly the medieval or early medieval planned settlement to the north.



The majority of items returned from the trawl of the Gloucestershire HER relate to listed buildings or structures in various parts of Arlingham village and are not, therefore, considered of material relevance for present purposes⁴. Of most interest, and relevance, in the present context is GHER 38900, a supposed medieval chantry, part of the site of which was the subject of an evaluation which forms the bulk of the present report. It is very important to note from the outset that the evaluation took in only the *northern* part of the area which is identified by the HER as being the site of the chantry. The evaluation found no archaeological evidence whatsoever for the former presence of a medieval building on the part of the site which it investigated, but there is no certainty that the chantry did not lie in what is now a large garden area pertaining to the house called Kellin Grove, on the adjacent plot immediately to the south. Indeed the HER itself appears to have somewhat misunderstood its own source material. The introductory entry for the record describes

The site of a medieval Chantry Chapel, known as Church House in the Post Medieval period. It was demolished in 1763 and the site is now 2 and 3 Church Street also known as Greenways, Arlingham.

The HER then goes on to quote a late 19th century antiquarian writer, one John Sayer, thus:

In this parish was a chantry, or place for the celebration of masses for the soul of the departed, dedicated to the service of the Blessed Virgin Mary.....The adjoining house the priest dwelt in was called Our Lady's Priest House. This edifice stood on the Cross, and was latterly called The Church House.....[after the Dissolution of the Chantries by Act of Edward VI in 1547].....adjoining to or forming part of the Church House was a large, open-roofed room, it has been suggested that this was a chapel, but it was more probably a building intended for parish meetings.....(quoted by GHER 38900).

The HER entry goes on to remark that

The Church House was demolished in 1763 by the Parish Council.

Although of course the meaning is clear, this statement, apart from anything else, is anachronistic, since Parish Councils in England were not formally established until the Local Government Act of 1894. Far more importantly, it seems clear from Sayer's account that The Church House was the house in which lived the priest who was responsible for the chantry; Sayer is quite clear that the priest's dwelling was the "*adjoining* house" to the chantry (our emphasis), and that it was *this* structure and *not* the chantry building which later became The Church House. It was also, therefore, presumably, the priest's house which was demolished in 1763, and *not* the chantry building. It is rather odd that Sayer does not immediately link the roofless building next to The Church House with the chantry, because given the context it is difficult to see what other structure this could be. Sayer, quoted by the HER, apparently says that The Church House was regranted to a small group of local landholders in the reign of Elizabeth; but he gives neither the date nor a reference for this event. The

⁴ This is the case, for example, with that group of records which are physically closest to the study site, notably GHER 34123, 34241, 14884, 34244 and 13996.

original source for this statement appears to be a lease of 1582 which survives in the Gloucestershire Record Office, the catalogue for which quite clearly states that the subject of the lease was a building described as a “Chantry House” (GRO D2685/9). Again though, this is completely ambiguous, and could refer either to a putative chantry building itself, or to the adjoining priest’s house.

There is, though, another, completely different perspective involved here which may perhaps explain why there was no indication of a building of medieval date on the site – and that is the suggestion that there never *was* any physical, *separate* chantry chapel, and that the HER, and its sources, were and are incorrect to identify the evaluation site as the location of such a structure.

J. Maclean, in his survey of the Gloucestershire chantries, makes the fundamental point, all too often forgotten, that a chantry had absolutely nothing, necessarily, to do with a *physical* building erected specifically and only for that purpose. Rather, the chantry was the *act* of singing masses for the dead, and could take place in any previously-consecrated place. Wealthy elites could and did erect chapels, or provide altars for this purpose, but overwhelmingly these were attached to, or inside, *existing* parish churches. The founder might also, very commonly, set aside land, the rents from which would also contribute to the support of the singing priest, who might *also* be the regular parish priest (Maclean 1883-84, 229-232; and for a far more recent, and explicitly archaeological perspective, see Roffey 2007). The Dissolution certificate for the chantry at Arlingham, drawn up, with all the others for Gloucestershire, early in the reign of Edward VI, survives, and is published by Maclean (1883-84, 262). The opening of the certificate runs thus (spellings and punctuation modernised):

That whereat the above said first survey taken of the premises in the 37th year of our said late Sovereign lord king Henry VIII, like presentment was made unto the king’s majesty’s said Commissioners then appointed by certain parishioners of the said parish of Arlingham, of a service in their church by the name of Arlingham service with certain lands and tenements thereunto appertaining and belonging, of the yearly value of £4 4s 1d, declaring the same lands to be given and put in feoffment to have a priest there found with the whole rents thereof for ever (*ibid*).

This seems to be pretty unambiguous – the so-called ‘Arlingham service’, ie the chantry, supported by the rents from lands in the parish, set aside specifically for the purpose, was celebrated *in the parish church* – there was *no* separate chantry building; and this is precisely what we would expect – such an arrangement would have been regarded as absolutely standard practice. This document, or a copy of it, seems to have found its way into the Berkeley archive, and probably there, in 1638, a ‘footnote’ was added (by whom is not clear from Maclean’s account alone), which Maclean also publishes (spellings modernised):

In this parish also were diverse lands and tenements dedicated to the service of the blessed Virgin Mary to whom also, I think, the parish church was dedicated, which lands in the time of King Henry the fourth were under the disposing and letting of procurators *servieae beate Marieae virginis de*

Arlingham the priest's house, the priest then before dwelt in, and after was, and yet is called, Our Ladies [*sic*] priest's house (Maclean 1883-84, 262)⁵.

The fundamental point here is that in neither of these accounts is anything whatsoever said about a *separate* chantry building. And although apparently nothing is known about exactly when and under what circumstances the chantry was founded, it seems certainly to have been in existence by the early 15th century, from the mention of Henry IV (reigned 1399-1413). The most logical, and most usual place for a priest's dwelling, would have been very close to the church, and possibly even within the churchyard; *not* at a location the best part of 270m away to the north-east, the site which is the subject of the present report⁶.

⁵ It seems clear that this same document as a whole was a major source for Sayer's account of the chantry, and if so, he may well have misunderstood and misinterpreted it.

⁶ The surviving Arlingham Old Vicarage stands about 200m south-west of the church. It is Grade II Listed but the EH listing description dates it to the late 18th/early 19th century. Because of its distance from the church alone, it is almost certainly *not* perpetuating the site of a medieval priest's house.

5 The Archaeological Trenches

Three trenches were opened at agreed locations within the site boundary (**Figure 3**). All were opened by machine using a toothless bucket and subsequently cleaned, recorded and excavated by hand.

Trench 1 (Plates 1 and 2)

Trench 1 measured 1.70 m x 1.65 m and was located approximately 7.5m from the south-east corner of the site (**Figure 3**). It was machine excavated to a depth of 0.7m below the surrounding ground surface (at 11.60m aOD). The stratigraphy recorded in Trench 1 consisted of a very simple sequence, of no more than two archaeological deposits overlying the natural *stratum*.

Sealing the trench was a dark-brown fine grained sandy silt topsoil showing extensive root activity (context 100). It was very soft with occasional small stones, and was present throughout the trench, varying in thickness from 400mm in the south facing section to 500mm and 600mm respectively in the west and north facing sections. Three sherds of modern pottery and a residual sherd of medieval pottery were recovered from the deposit.

Below context (100) was a layer characterized by mid-sized pebbles within a light orange-brown friable silt (context 101). It measured a maximum of 0.20m thick and was recorded over the whole trench.

Contexts (100) and (101) overlay an orange-brown sand, (context 102, **Plate 2**) which was highly homogenous, except for root penetration, and contained no notable inclusions and no anthropogenic material. It was excavated throughout the trench to 1.3m below the surrounding ground surface (at 10.41m aOD). It was determined that this layer represented a natural deposit, possibly of estuarine derivation (see **Geology** above). A small sondage (sondage 1) measuring 0.50 m x 0.40m was excavated into the sand at the base of the trench in order to try and determine its extents. Unfortunately it proved too deep and was still present at 10.73m aOD.

Trench 2 (Figures 3, 4 and 5, Plates 3 - 6)

Trench 2 was located towards the western corner of the site (**Figure 3**) roughly 1.6m from the south-western site boundary with Kelin Grove and roughly 4.5m from the north-western site boundary with Church Road. It measured 1.7m x 1.7m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.55m below the surrounding ground surface (at 10.34m aOD).

The trench was sealed by a layer (context 200) of dark-brown fine grained sandy silt topsoil, identical to that observed in the other trenches, which measured 400mm to 450mm thick throughout the trench.

Below the topsoil was a layer of fine mid-brown sandy silt subsoil (context 201) which was quite homogenous containing only occasional charcoal flecks, mortar flecks and

small stones. It measured between 100mm and 130mm in thickness, depending upon the height of the undulating deposits beneath.

Subsoil (201) sealed a complex sequence of depositional activity which displayed a classic profile of tip lines indicative of rapid and deliberate infilling, or possibly (see conclusions) deliberate raising of ground levels on the site. Detailed accounts of each minor layer within this sequence are not necessary here. The present focus is, rather, upon the significant stratigraphic narrative (detailed descriptions of each context are given in **Appendix 1** and they are illustrated in **Figure 5.2**).

At the top of the depositional sequence was a deposit of grey-brown silty sand (context 211) containing charcoal flecking and occasional mid-sized angular stones. This was followed by a band of mortar-rich sandy silt and a thin lens/band of dark-brown charcoal-rich sandy silt (contexts 202 and 203 respectively). Below Deposit (203) were three distinct deposits, the uppermost (context 204) was an orange-brown silty sand containing frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small stones. Below and to either side of Deposit (204) were a deposit of pink-grey clay silt (context 205), which contained no inclusions and a further deposit (context 207) of orange-brown sandy silt with charcoal flecking and occasional small stones, almost identical to Deposit (204). Contexts (205) and (207) formed the bottom (at 10.55m aOD) of the highly complex localised sequence of tipped deposits which, as a block, measured c400mm in depth.

The above deposits overlay a larger, but still deposited, layer of dark orange-brown silty sand (context 208), which contained charcoal flecks and small stones and measured 230mm in thickness. It seems likely that Deposit (208) reflects a continuation of a deposit (context 307) found within Trench 3 of mid-late post medieval origin. In the main it seems that Deposit (208), and its counterpart from Trench 3, overly natural sand. However, towards the centre of Trench 2, localised features and deposits were buried below it.

These features comprised a thin band (context 209) of dark-brown silty sand, with some rotted organic content, sealing a gradually sloped cut (context 215, **Figure 5.2, Plate 6**) filled (context 214) with dark grey-brown silty sand. No datable evidence was retrieved from the features, but they do reflect the earliest archaeological contexts found during the evaluation. Their anthropogenic origin however is not in doubt, as an unidentified fragment of bone was present within Fill (214).

Trench 3 (Figures 3, 4 and 5, Plates 7 - 9)

Trench 3 was located approximately 6.5m south-west of the site boundary with Church Road and roughly mid-way along the site's width (**Figure 3**). This reflected a mild repositioning of the trench because the original, intended, location was occupied by a garden shed. The trench measured 1.5m x 1.7m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.46m below the surrounding ground level (at 9.92m aOD).

The trench was sealed by a layer (context 300) of dark-brown fine grained sandy silt topsoil, identical to that observed in the other trenches, and which measured c450mm thick throughout the trench.

Below the topsoil was an intermittent layer/band (context 301) of mid-brown sandy silt with frequent small (pea gravel) inclusions and lenses of charcoal. It measured up to a maximum of 80mm thick and formed a c1.3m wide spread, which ran roughly south-east to north-west across the trench.

Deposit (301) partially sealed a cut feature (context 303, **Figures 4 and 5, Plates 7-9**) located in the southern corner of the trench. Only a very small part of Cut [303] was exposed, amounting to only 500mm of its northern edge. As exposed, it appeared to be a straight-sided cut orientated east to west although, as stated, so little was visible that this cannot be said with any certainty. It was clear, however, that it was very steep sided and deep⁷ and that it was cut from the level of the subsoil (context 304) and then through all of the other deposits encountered. Its fill (context 302) was a mid-brown sandy silt with a light clay content, which contained frequent charcoal and mortar flecks and occasional small stones. Significantly Fill (302) produced a sizeable assemblage of post medieval finds, particularly notable given the limited area within from which fill was excavated (see **Find**s below). The inclusions and finds within Fill (302) are consistent with those of a large post-medieval rubbish pit.

As indicated above, Cut [303] was cut from the level of Subsoil (304). The subsoil was a very fine mid-brown sandy silt which was quite homogenous, containing no inclusions, beyond infrequent charcoal flecks, and measured approximately 120mm in thickness.

Subsoil (304) overlay a deposit of clay (**Figure 4, Plates 7 and 8**). The clay comprised two distinct elements, a yellow brown clay (context 305) and a more dominant green-brown clay (context 306). They were given separate context numbers because it was thought that distinct edges between them may reflect the edges of features; however, upon investigation this remained unclear and it seems most likely that the colour distinctions were simply variations within a single deposit. Therefore the description that follows treats them as if a single context.

In general the clay was thickest at the south-western end of the trench, where it measured 240mm thick. It thinned towards the eastern corner of the trench eventually disappearing to reveal the underlying deposit (context 307). No finds were retrieved from the clay and only occasional silt patches and root disturbance were noted.

Below the clay deposit was a thick layer/deposit of mid-brown silty sand (context 307) containing charcoal flecks, small stones and a large lump of what may have been heat affected stone (see Figure 5.3). Layer (307) was almost certainly a continuation of layer (208) seen towards the base of Trench 2. It was excavated in a sondage (Sondage 2) located in the south corner of the Trench and was found to be c340mm thick. Finds retrieved from the deposit were indicative of a mid to late post-medieval date and included clay tobacco pipe, animal bone and hand made brick fragments.

Layer (307) gave way, with a highly diffuse edge, onto fine grained sand (context 308) which ranged in bands from orange-brown to light yellow-brown. Significantly

⁷ The base was not actually found, excavation having become impractical at c9.9m aOD

(308) had no silt content and no notable inclusions and as such has been interpreted as natural. However it was only excavated in one very small area.

6 Summary of the Finds by Sarah Newns (see Appendix 2)

A moderate assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation, largely from Trenches 2 and 3, those nearest the road. The majority of datable stratified finds are of pre-19th century date, probably dating to the 17th-18th centuries. The finds are discussed below, under material type.

Pottery

The pottery assemblage was examined by eye, sherds were counted and weighed, and the material was identified with reference to three main sources, Good and Russett 1987, Gutierrez 2007 and Jarrett 2013. The results are recorded in detail in the Table of Finds, Appendix 2.

Pottery constitutes the largest category of finds in terms of number of items recovered during the evaluation. In total, 43 sherds were recovered, weighing a total of 814g.

Only three sherds of medieval date were recovered, including one very large and unabraded rim sherd of (13th-14th century) medieval coarseware, retrieved from the topsoil layer within Trench 1. A second, probable medieval coarseware cookpot sherd constituted the sole find from the subsoil layer (Context 101) within the same trench. A similar rim sherd of medieval date was recovered from within the subsoil layer of Trench 2 (Context 201), which also, however, yielded sherds of post medieval and modern date.

The assemblage is dominated by pottery characteristic of the 17th and 18th centuries, notably glazed redware (mostly Somerset redware) and Bristol/Staffordshire ware. Redware sherds were recovered from all three trenches. Most are of small to medium size; the only two conjoining form the base of a Somerset redware bowl with internal slip decoration (BPT 98), recovered from the fill of Cut [303], Trench 3. The same context yielded a similarly intact base and side-wall of a ridged tankard/mug of Bristol/Staffordshire mottled brown glazed earthenware (“tiger ware”; BPT 211), dated 1650-1800.

Other pottery types of similar date represented within the assemblage include both stoneware, and an unusual upright rim sherd in a hard-fired, well sorted grey/buff fabric, with an external metallic greenish-brown glaze, recovered from a redeposited topsoil layer, also containing 19th century pottery (Context 201). The stoneware included Westerwald ware (BPT 95a; 1650-1800), from the fill of Cut [303]; a fine ridge-decorated stoneware tableware sherd (BPT 186; 1720-80, Jarrett 2013, 179) from Context 201 (above) and a single plain white English salt-glazed stoneware body sherd (BPT 200a; Jarrett 2013, 180; Gutierrez 2007, 6330), which may be of 18th or 19th century date (from Context 208, Trench 2).

The remainder of the pottery retrieved during the evaluation is of 18th or 19th century date, and was recovered largely from a single context, (Context 201, the redeposited topsoil layer within Trench 2). 18th/19th century pottery from this context included five conjoining sherds from a large blue transfer-printed pearlware jug (BPT 278; Gutierrez 2007, 632). Pottery of 19th century or later date, from the same context, included two transfer-printed white ware sherds (BPT 278b), two plain white china sherds (BPT 202) and a base sherd of probable kitchen ware, with an external white glaze and internal yellow glaze (Gutierrez 2007, 632).

Contexts within Trench 2 may thus be dated fairly solidly, on the basis of pottery evidence alone, Context 204 yielding pottery ranging in date from c.1600-1800, and Context 208, pottery of 17th -19th date. Within Trench 3, Context 307 yielded pottery of 17th to 18th century date, and was truncated by a Cut [303], which contained pottery which was roughly contemporary. Within Trench 1, one sherd only was recovered from a stratified context, although this was, possibly significantly, a medieval coarseware.

When compared with local assemblages of similar date, from excavations in Bristol, for example, a noticeable lack is the absence of tin-glazed wares, or Bristol delft (see Jarrett 2013). Whether this is connected with the rural nature of the site, as compared with the urban environment of Bristol, or may be related to transporting of the pottery, and the primary access possibly being via the River Severn, is not known.

Clay Tobacco Pipe

A moderate assemblage of clay tobacco pipe fragments was retrieved during the evaluation. The fragments were weighed, counted and examined by eye; the approximate bore diameter of the stems was measured, and the more complete bowl fragments were compared with typologies established for the pipes of Gloucestershire (Peacey 1979) and of Broseley (Atkinson 1975).

The assemblage comprises in total 32 pipe fragments, six bowls and twenty-six stems, weighing a total of 113g. Of the bowl fragments, two are small and undiagnostic. Two of the bowls bear makers' marks, both makers from the Broseley area of Shropshire, working in the late 17th/early 18th centuries. The first stamped bowl bears the initials, "TG", within a rectangular cartouche, characteristic of Broseley pipes. The most likely identification is the maker, or makers, Thomas Gething, (possibly a father and son of the same name) who were working in the Broseley area between c.1700 and 1750 (Atkinson 1975, 54). Atkinson suggests that this stamp was used in the period c.1700-20 (*ibid.*). The bowl has the flared and tailed heel characteristic of Broseley Type 5A pipes, dated by Atkinson to 1680-1720 (*op.cit.* 25).

The second stamped bowl is also a Broseley Type 5A, and bears a rectangular stamp, showing the letters: "...OH.../...AM...". It is likely that this refers to the maker, John James, who was working in the Broseley area in the late 17th/early 18th centuries (Atkinson 1975, 63).

Of the remaining two bowls, one is undiagnostic, apart from a fractured spur heel. Spurred heels were introduced on Gloucestershire pipes from the late 17th/early 18th centuries onwards (Peacey 1979, fig.2, Type 8 onwards). The remaining, more complete bowl, is a third probable Broseley Type 5A, although the heel is missing.

The stem fragments are mostly undiagnostic, with the exception of one tailed example, which is, again, a probable Broseley product of late 17th/early 18th century date. The stem bore diameters cluster around a measurement of 5-6/64", which, by Walker's statistical dating methods, would suggest a possible date range for the stems of between the mid 17th and late 18th centuries (Walker 1967, 99).

The only closely datable pipe fragments (the marked and diagnostic bowls, both of late 17th-early 18th century date) were retrieved from two contexts, Context 208, Trench 2, a sealed deposit towards the base of the sequence, and Context 302, Trench 3, the fill of Cut 303, which would suggest that these contexts are broadly contemporary. It is also significant that these diagnostic fragments are all products from the Broseley area of Shropshire, rather than from the pipe manufacturers of the much nearer Bristol or Gloucester industries. Peacey notes that Broseley products, using the River Severn for transport, were prevalent in Gloucestershire during the 17th century, particularly in the Severn lowlands, but became less common during the first quarter of the 18th century (Peacey 1979, 69-70).

Ceramic Building Material

A small assemblage of ceramic building material was recovered during the evaluation, comprising six post medieval brick fragments and two fragments of fired clay, weighing a total of 1036g. Of the six brick fragments, the three larger pieces are of an unusual yellow fabric, with frequent small voids and ill-sorted large inclusions, suggestive of pre-mechanised manufacture. One of these yellow brick fragments is slightly shallower than the standard minimum height of 2 ½", introduced by statute in 1725 (Murless 2007, 812), which would suggest either that the brick pre-dates 1725, or that it had a specific architectural function (around a chimney or fire-place, for example). The three remaining brick fragments also pre-date mechanised brick production, and are of a more standard red fabric, again with small internal voids, with rare small grit inclusions. One of the two fired clay fragments is a significantly large sub-rectangular fragment, whose colour varies from red to brownish grey, implying irregular contact with a heat source, and whose fabric contains possible vegetable matter imprints. It is possible that the latter fragment may have formed part of an early kiln or hearth structure.

The fragments of yellow brick were retrieved from Trenches 2 and 3, from Context 208 (an early sealed deposit), from the fill of Cut 303, and from the material which was truncated by Cut 303. The large fired clay fragment was also recovered from Context 208.

Glass

A moderate assemblage of glass was recovered during the evaluation, all of probable post medieval date, comprising one shard of pale green window glass and eleven wine bottle shards, weighing a total of 393g. The shards were weighed, counted, and

a rough estimate of their date was attempted by reference to Wilmott 2007 (see Bibliography).

Most of the shards were found to be relatively undiagnostic. Four of the vessel shards are from the bases of wine bottles, most of which show a pronounced kick-up, although not enough of each vessel was present to permit accurate dating. The shards would not be out of place, however, in a late 17th/early 18th century context (Wilmott 2007, 773, 776, 777). The small window glass shard was recovered from Context 208, the sealed deposit recorded towards the base of the sequence in Trench 2 (above), and the wine bottle shards from the fill of Cut (303), Trench 3. Significantly, Wilmott suggests that, prior to the mechanisation of the later 19th century, larger assemblages of glass are more common amongst urban than rural communities, and, although this could hardly be described as a large assemblage, the presence of wine bottles at this location might be suggestive of slightly higher status occupation (Wilmott 2007, 774).

Animal Bone

A relatively small assemblage of animal bone was recovered during the evaluation, comprising fifteen fragments, weighing a total of 338g. Eight of the fragments derive from large size animals and include a vertebra, long bone and jaw bone fragments, two of which display butchery marks. The majority of the remaining fragments remain unidentified, but include fragments from medium and small size animals. The majority of the bone was retrieved from just two contexts, Context (208), the sealed earlier deposit within Trench 2, and Context (302), the fill of Cut (303), Trench 3.

A single fragment of bone was retrieved from the surface of Fill (214), which displayed some characteristics of human remains. Dr Heidi Dawson of the Universities of Bristol and Kingston kindly agreed to examine the fragment but was unable to reach a definitive conclusion. Further detailed work may, she suggested, reach a conclusion but this was not deemed to be of sufficiently significant value to pursue under the remit of the current project.

Miscellaneous

In addition to the finds discussed above, other finds recovered during the evaluation included four small coal fragments, from Contexts 204, 302 and 307, a small L-shaped iron nail, from Context 302, Trench 3, and a roughly rectilinear worked sandstone fragment, probably a fragment of slab flooring, retrieved from Context 208, the earlier deposit within Trench 2 (above).

Discussion

It can be seen from the above report that the majority of the finds were retrieved from only a small number of the contexts recorded. Trench 1, for example, yielded very few finds, although the large and relatively unabraded sherd of 13th/14th century earthenware was retrieved from the topsoil within this trench. Similarly, of the finds retrieved, the majority are clustered within a relatively narrow date range. Only three sherds of medieval date were recovered, one from the topsoil of Trench 1 (above)

one from the subsoil of Trench 1 and one from a redeposited topsoil layer (201) within Trench 2.

Significantly, relatively little 19th century or modern pottery was recovered, and the majority of this came from the redeposited layer (201) (above). The remaining finds were all retrieved from just four contexts within Trenches 2 and 3, all of which contained finds dating to 17th/18th centuries, with no significantly later material.

The material recovered is almost entirely domestic in nature, such as might be found in a domestic rubbish pit. The presence of wine bottle shards may suggest occupation of slightly higher status (above), although there are no further items, such as metal buckles, buttons etc which would corroborate this theory.

The small number of brick fragments and the sandstone flag would suggest the presence of a building of some sort in the vicinity, as would the presence of the domestic occupation material, but this need not necessarily imply that the building stood on the site itself.

The quantity and dates of the material recovered would suggest that there has been both medieval settlement in the immediate vicinity, and a perhaps more significant presence in the 17th/ 18th centuries. The absence of clay pipe any later in date than the mid-18th century may *possibly* suggest a discontinuity between 18th century occupation and a later phase of occupation in the 19th century, the cut-off point perhaps consistent with the supposed demolition of the so-called “Chantry House” in 1768, although the existence of the latter at this location remains to be proved (see **Historical Background**, above).

It is also, perhaps, worth noting the provenance of the clay tobacco pipes, which were transported over a relatively long distance, via the River Severn, in spite of Arlingham’s vicinity to the major Bristol pipe industry, which would suggest the importance of river traffic to the village in the late 17th/early 18th centuries.

7. Discussion and Conclusions

Whilst the evaluation encompassed only three very small trenches, and thus only a limited sample of the overall site, the results do present a coherent, if incomplete, narrative of activity on the site, particularly from the post-medieval period, from which some general conclusions can be drawn.

Before discussing the, generally, post-medieval findings of the evaluation it is worth taking some time here to discuss the earlier medieval setting of the site. Whilst not the specific aim of the project, one of the objectives of the evaluation was to investigate the possibility that the site was the location of a former medieval Chantry and Priest's House (see **Historic Background**). No physical evidence to support this assertion was identified during the evaluation. This is not, in itself, cause to reject the argument, as structures and remains related to medieval buildings could well be buried beyond the limited confines of the evaluation trenches. However, if the site had been occupied during the medieval period, one might expect to find residual finds of medieval date within the later deposits that were excavated, and with only three exceptions from Trench 1, this was not the case. The possibility that the site was formerly a medieval Chantry and Priest's House is further weakened following preliminary research on published documentary sources undertaken for this report, which tends to suggest that, in fact, the Priest's House was in the vicinity of the church, possibly even in the churchyard; and that the Chantry itself amounted to nothing more than the donation of rents from lands as an endowment, and the simple act of singing masses for the dead, and was, likewise, based *within* the parish church, whether in a side chapel constructed especially for the purpose, or using the church's own altar.

The earliest feature identified was Cut [215], which, in the absence of dating evidence, may reflect a medieval feature; however this amounts to little more than speculation.

The narrative that emerges as far as the results of this evaluation allow, begins in the mid to late post-medieval period. A surprisingly deep, given the rural location, sequence of deposition, with characteristics that suggest deposition over a short time span, was identified in Trenches 2 and 3. Both of these trenches were located towards the front, Church Road, end of the site. This fact may suggest that the front of the plot was deliberately raised, and indeed, it is the case that the current ground surface of the site is roughly 1.00m above the nearby spot height in the centre of Church Road. Also, it was clear that the wall bounding the garden, as it currently exists, retains a baulk of material above the road. If the site had been raised, this would indicate the probability that material was imported from elsewhere, probably from nearby.

Another common reason for rapid accumulation of backfilled material is demolition of a previously-existing building. This seems unlikely however, as deposition from demolition leaves, by definition, demolition rubble, which was not present in any significant quantity. This may seem an obvious and insignificant point, but it becomes important when viewed in the context of the potential for medieval remains on the site, as the absence of demolition rubble within the later deposits does make the potential for the presence of buried buildings seem less likely.

The finds associated with the depositional sequence described above are indicative of a mid to late post-medieval (c17th/18th century) date of deposition, preceding the 19th century origins of the house at Number 2 Church Road (Greenways).

In conclusion, whilst it cannot be said that the evaluation has enabled a conclusive characterisation of the date range of possible archaeological remains or deposits on the site, it seems unlikely that there will be any substantial archaeology present pre-dating the mid to late post-medieval period .

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Figure 4. Trench plans.

Fig 4.1 Trench 1

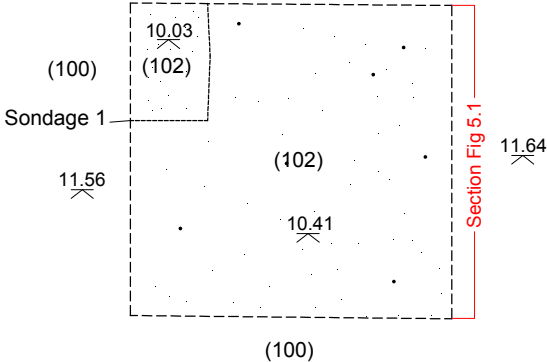


Fig 4.2 Trench 2

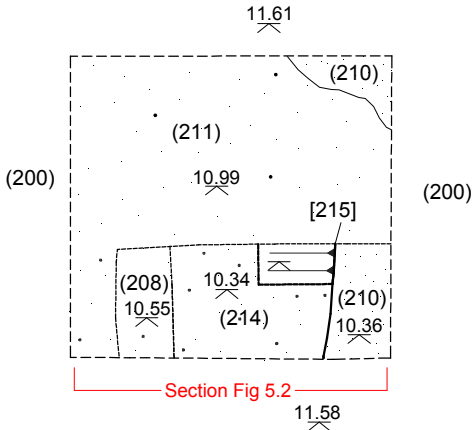


Fig 4.3 Trench 3 after initial excavation

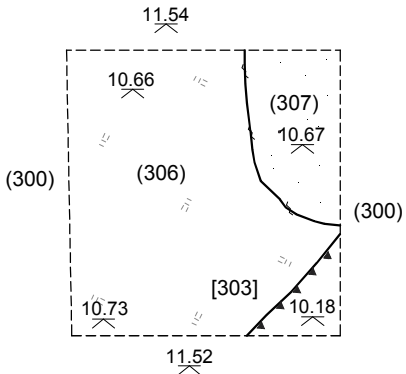


Fig 4.4 Trench 3 post excavation

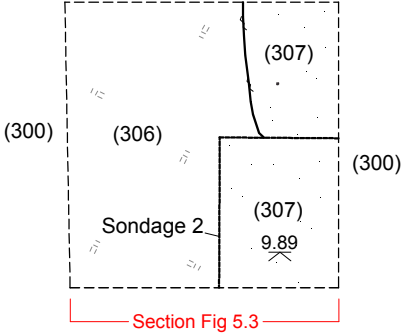


Figure 5. Section Drawings. 1: 20 scale

Fig 5.1. Trench 1 north-west facing section

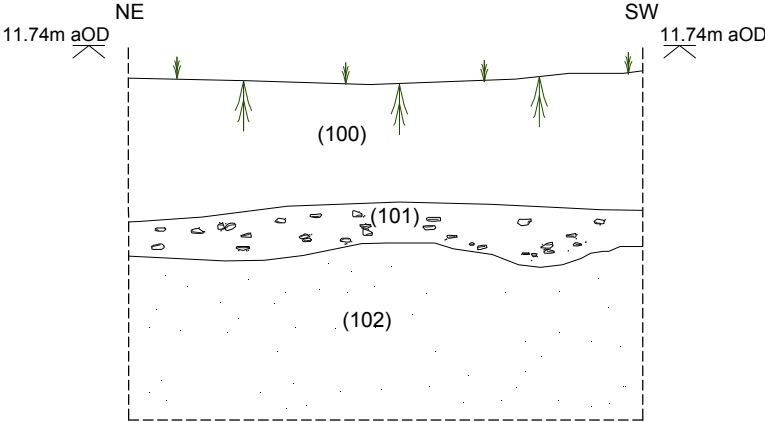


Fig 5.2. Trench 2 north-east facing section

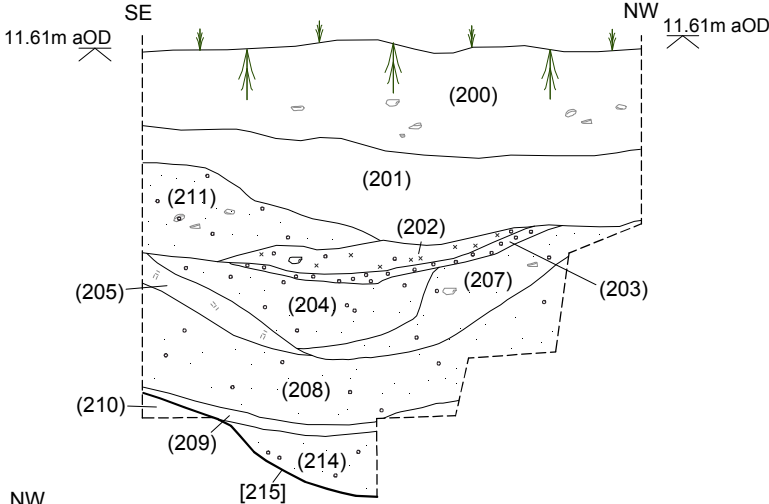


Fig 5.3. Trench 3 north-east facing section

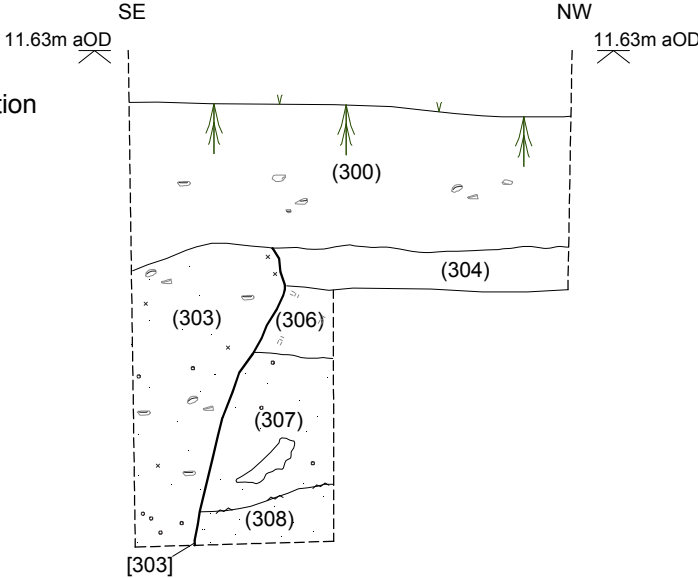




Plate 1. Looking north-west at Trench 1. 2 x 1m scale



Plate 2. Detail of natural sand in base of Trench 1. 1 x 0.4m scale



Plate 3. Looking south east at Trench 2. Pre-excitation. 2 x 1m scale



Plate 4. Detail of the north-east facing section of Trench 2. 2 x 1m scale



Plate 5. Sondage at the base of the north-east facing section of Trench 2. 2 x 1m scale



Plate 6. Detail of excavation into cut [215]



Plate 7. Looking south-east at Trench 1. 1 x 1m and 1 x 0.6m scale



Plate 8. Looking south-east at Trench 1 after excavation of cut [303]. 2 x 1m scale



Plate 9. North-east facing section of Trench 3 after excavation of sondage through cut [303] and surrounding Deposits. 1 x 1m scale

Appendix 1

Table of Archaeological Contexts

Trench 1

Context	Description	Dimensions
100	Dark-brown sandy silt topsoil sealing trench	Average 400mm thick
101	Orange-brown silt with frequent small stones and charcoal content	Up to 140mm thick
102	Orange-brown fine grained sand with no inclusions. Occasional root disturbance and diffuse horizon with overlying deposit (101). Natural	N/A

Trench 2

200	Dark-brown sandy silt topsoil sealing trench.	Average 400mm thick
201	Dark-brown sandy silt subsoil. Slightly lighter in colour than overlying topsoil.	Between 100mm and 300mm thick
202	Deposit containing a heavy concentration of decaying light coloured lime mortar/render. Found as a spread visible in the north facing section approx 1.1m across.	Up to 110mm thick
203	Almost black lens of charcoal mixed with dark brown friable silty sand.	Less than 50mm thick
204	Friable dark orange brown silty sand, frequent flecks of charcoal, occasional pebble, occasional small angular grey coloured stone	Up to 230mm thick
205	Deposit of pink-brown clay silt with no inclusions	Max. 250mm thick
206	Void	N/A
207	Friable mid orange brown silty sand, occasional flecks of charcoal and occasional larger pieces of angular stone	210mm max. thickness
208	Friable dark orange brown silty sand, frequent flecks of charcoal, occasional pebble, occasional small angular grey coloured stone, almost identical to (204).	230mm max thickness
209	Thin band of very soft dark brown silty sand, containing rotted vegetation and no other obvious inclusions. It is overlain by 208, sealed fill (214) and overlay natural (210).	Maximum of 50mm thick
210	Soft bright orange-brown sand, no inclusions, cut by [215]. Visible in the north east corner at a depth of 0.75m and in the south east corner at a depth of 1.2m below current ground level. Probably natural.	
211	Mid grey brown friable silty sand with some orange sandy patches, overlies both (207) and (202). Contains some large angular pieces of stone.	Maximum thickness 240mm
212	Fill of [213]. Dark-brown soft silty sand with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks. The boundary between with overlying Deposit (201) is diffuse.	0.22m

213	Possible cut seen in the south facing section of the trench. It cuts deposit (211) and is sealed by (201), the primary fill is (212). In profile it has one stepped edge and one gradual concave edge. Its base was not reached. Surface of cut at approximately 0.5m below current ground level.	Over 0.22m deep, 0.68m wide
214	Primary fill of cut (215). Dark grey-brown silty sand, with occasional orange mottling. Also contains very occasional flecks of charcoal and small angular stones, none larger than 10mmx15mm. Stone dark grey in colour maybe some kind of mudstone.	200mm deep
215	Cut through natural (210) with a steep concave edge and rounded base. Filled by (214). This cut was visible at a depth of 1.3m below current ground level.	Minimum of 0.2m deep, other dimensions unknown.

Trench 3

300	Dark-brown sandy silt topsoil sealing trench.	Average 400mm deep
301	Band of mid brown sandy silt containing frequent small gravel stones. Found below the topsoil in a band that crossed the trench from roughly SE to NW.	Thin band
302	Grey-brown silt with frequent charcoal flecks, mortar flecks and small stones. Fill of Cut [303]. Produced c18th century assemblage of finds	At least 1.20m deep
303	Steep sided cut partially exposed in the southern corner of the trench. Only a small section of its northern edge was visible. Cut from the level of subsoil (304). Base not reached but at least 1.2m deep.	At least 1.20m deep
304	Fine grained mid-brown silty subsoil.	Max 120mm thick
305	Yellow-brown clay found in patches within green-brown clay Deposit (306). Sealed below Subsoil (304)	N/A see (306)
306	Deposit of green-brown clay below Subsoil (304). No inclusions. Thins to east of trench. Root disturbance present.	Up to 250mm thick
307	Mid-brown silty sand below (306). Contains charcoal flecks occasional small stones and a larger piece of possibly heat affected stone. Similar to Deposit (208) from Trench 2.	c400mm thick
308	Soft fine grained sand ranging from bright orange to yellow brown in bands. Probably natural. Found below (307).	N/A

Appendix 2

Summary Table of Pottery and Other Ceramic Finds

Context	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Context date
100	Pottery	6	152	1 large coarseware rim sherd, everted and clubbed rim, probable 13 th /14 th century date, sandy buff fabric; 1 rod-shaped handle fragment, with remnants of green glaze, probable Somerset redware (BPT 285; 16 th -19 th centuries); 1 unidentified possible pottery sherd, either redware or ceramic building material, no surfaces present; 2 modern plain glazed white china sherds (BPT 278, 1770 onwards); 1 hand-painted bone china/porcelain basal angle sherd of plate, with sprigged decoration (BPT 203; Gutierrez 2007, 630, A 35, mid-19 th century).	Modern
101	Pottery	1	12	1 coarseware body sherd, oxidised fabric, externally sooted, probable medieval cookpot.	Medieval
201	Pottery	20	342	1 everted and clubbed rim sherd, probable 13 th /14 th century date (cf. Context 100); 1 glazed fineware upright rim sherd, well-sorted, hard-fired grey/buff fabric, thin-walled, with external metallic greenish-brown glaze, probable 16 th -18 th century date; 3 Somerset redware sherds: 1 base sherd, with internal and external dark brown treacly glaze, 1 body sherd and 1 rim sherd (BPT 285, 16 th -19 th centuries); 3 Bristol/Staffordshire ware sherds: 1 slipware with feathered decoration (BPT 100, late 17 th -18 th centuries), 1 mottled/"tiger" ware rim sherd of cup/tankard with ridge decoration (BPT 211, 1650-1800, Gutierrez 2007, 632), 1 mottled/"tiger" ware body sherd with internal lime deposit (BPT 211, <i>ibid.</i>); 1 North Devon gravel-tempered ware body sherd (BPT 112, 1600-1800); 1 fine white English salt-glazed stoneware tableware body sherd with ridge decoration (BPT 186, 1720-80, Jarrett 2013, 179); 5 conjoining sherds of large jug of blue transfer-printed pearlware (BPT	Modern

				278, 18 th -19 th centuries, Gutierrez 2007, 632); 2 transfer-printed basal angle whiteware sherds: 1 blue-printed, 1 green-printed (BPT 278b, 19 th century onwards); 2 plain white china base sherds (BPT 202, 18 th century onwards); 1 base sherd or ceramic tile sherd, buff fabric with external white glaze and internal yellow glaze, possible kitchen ware (19 th century, Gutierrez 2007, 632).	
201	Clay tobacco pipe	7	16	7 plain stem fragments. Bore diameters: 5 x 5/64", 2 x 6/64".	
204	Coal	1	14	1 unused coal fragment.	
204	Pottery	2	12	1 North Devon gravel-tempered ware base sherd (BPT 112, 1600-1800); 1 Bristol/Staffordshire mottled/"tiger" ware rim sherd (BPT 211, 1650-1800).	1650-1800
204	Clay tobacco pipe	2	6	2 stem fragments. Bore diameters: 1 x 6/64", 1 x 8/64".	
204	Animal bone	1	14	1 unidentified animal bone fragment – possibly part of medium/large size animal skull.	
208	Pottery	4	62	1 South Somerset redware sherd, well-sorted fabric, basal angle with "frilly" base, speckled clear glaze (Gutierrez 2007, 618, possibly Gutierrez fabric C20N; BPT 268, 17 th -18 th century); 1 North Devon gravel-tempered ware body sherd with internal glaze (BPT 112, 1600-1800); 1 basal angle sherd of Bristol/Staffordshire mottled/"tiger" ware (BPT 211, 1650-1800); 1 white salt-glazed stoneware body sherd, probably English salt-glazed stoneware (BPT 200a; Jarrett 2013, 180; Gutierrez 2007, 633; 18 th -19 th century date).	18 th -19 th century
208	Worked stone	1	366	1 fragment of worked (Pennant?) sandstone. Dimensions: 85mm x 72mm x 30mm thick. Smoothed upper face suggests part of sandstone flag paving.	
208	Ceramic building material	3	434	1 yellow brick fragment, dimensions: 61mm x 55mm x 57mm. Upper and lower faces relatively intact, giving height of 2 1/8" (standard brick size, laid down in 1725: 9" x 4" x 2 1/2"). Slightly shallower height may suggest specific architectural function	

				<p>(Murless 2007, 812). Lower face has straw impressions, presumably as a result of stacking the bricks on straw while “green”. Fabric is yellow, with some surface discolouration, possibly due to heat. Large inclusions visible; possible stone/grog, and small internal voids, with one very large void/cavity;</p> <p>1 red brick fragment with 3 external faces, displaying traces of lime mortar. Fabric has small internal voids, with rare very small grit/stone inclusions. Dimensions: 80mm x 51mm x 44mm (max.);</p> <p>1 red brick fragment, fabric as above, 1 external face only, with mortar traces. Dimensions: 41mm x 33mm (max.) x 23mm (max.).</p>	
208	Fired clay	1	434	<p>1 large sub-rectangular fragment of fired clay. Dimensions: 110mm x 104mm x 37mm (max.). Colour varies red to brownish-grey, implying one-sided contact with heat source. Fabric displays small-medium internal voids, with possible imprints of burnt vegetable matter. Possibly part of kiln/hearth structure.</p>	
208	Animal bone	6	94	<p>1 small size animal long bone fragment;</p> <p>1 medium size animal long bone fragment;</p> <p>2 large size animal unidentified bone fragment;</p> <p>2 small unidentified animal bone fragments.</p>	
208	Glass	1	<2	<p>1 pale green laminating window glass fragment (probably post medieval).</p>	
208	Clay tobacco pipe	8	26	<p>5 plain stem fragments. Bore diameters: 2 x 5/64”; 1 x 6/64”; 2 x 7/64”;</p> <p>1 very small, undiagnostic bowl fragment;</p> <p>1 bowl with distinctive Broseley-type flared and tailed heel, stamped with letters, “TG” in rectangular cartouche. Probably product of Thomas Gething, stamp dated 1700-20 (Atkinson 1975, 54);</p> <p>1 burnished bowl fragment with fractured spur heel. Too little present for close typological dating, but spurred heels can occur on Gloucestershire/Broseley pipes from the 17th/early 18th centuries onwards (Peacey 1979, fig.2, Type 8 onwards; Atkinson 1975, 32).</p>	

214	Bone	1	6	1 fragment of bone. Unidentified, possibly human, although this remains unclear.	
302	Pottery	8	232	1 Westerwald stoneware body sherd, with characteristic blue decoration (BPT 95a, dated 1680-1800); 1 Bristol/Staffordshire red-slipped ware pie crust rim sherd with trailed and feathered decoration (BPT 340b; 18 th century); 3 Bristol/Staffordshire mottled/"tiger" ware sherds: 1 body, 1 internally glazed base sherd and 1 basal angle sherd, displaying much of side-wall of ridged tankard/mug (BPT 211; 1650-1800); 2 conjoining base sherds of Somerset (possibly East Somerset/Wanstrow) redware bowl with springer for handle and internal glaze with trailed slip decoration (BPT 98, late 16 th -18 th centuries); 1 further base sherd of Somerset redware with internal glaze and trailed slip decoration (Jarrett 2013, 176; Good and Russett 1987, 38-9).	Probable 18 th century date
302	Glass	11	392	4 wine bottle base sherds, all with relatively large kick-up, laminating, in dark green glass where visible. Largest shard suggests original base of bottle >125mm diameter. Original form of bottle(s) not apparent, so not datable typologically; 4 laminating, dark green wine bottle shards (including one with rusted material adhering), relatively undiagnostic; 3 olive green wine bottle body shards, with small internal air bubbles, again form undiagnostic (but see Wilmott 2007, 773, 776, 777).	
302	Coal	2	32	2 unused coal fragments.	
302	Metalwork	1	6	1 iron nail, heavily accreted, shank probably rectangular in section, bent into L-shape. Form of head not discernible.	
302	Ceramic building material	2	42	1 yellow brick fragment (see Contexts 208 and 307). Fabric contains small-medium voids and possible grog inclusions; 1 red brick fragment, no exterior faces survive. Fabric contains frequent small voids, vegetable matter impressions and rare lime flecks.	
302	Fired clay	1	14	1 small fired clay fragment, oxidised, with rare small voids, pinkish buff	

				fabric, unidentified.	
302	Animal bone	7	196	1 large size animal vertebra with butchery marks; 1 large size animal long bone fragment with butchery marks; 3 large size animal jaw fragments; 1 small-medium size animal long bone fragment; 1 unidentified animal bone fragment.	
302	Clay tobacco pipe	14	54	11 stem fragments. Bore diameters: 3 x 5/64"; 8 x 6/64"; one has "tail" characteristic of Broseley pipes (Atkinson 1975, 24, Type 5), 1 is burnt and is covered with metallic accretions; 1 undiagnostic bowl fragment with smoothed external finish; 1 near-complete bowl with burnished finish and milling around rim. Form suggests date of late 17 th /early 18 th century (Broseley Type 5A, Atkinson 1975, 25); 1 stamped bowl with smoothed finish, milling around rim and flared heel (Broseley Type 5A). Heel bears rectangular stamp showing letters, "...OH.../...AM...". Probable maker is John James of Broseley, fl.late 17 th -early 18 th centuries (Atkinson 1975, 63).	
307	Pottery	2	2	1 very small probable South Somerset sgraffito ware body sherd (BPT 268 or 280/4; 17 th -18 th century; Gutierrez 2007, 618, Type C; Jarrett 2013, 182; Good and Russett 1987, 39); 1 very small probable North Devon gravel-tempered body sherd with internal orange-brown glaze (BPT 112, 1600-1800).	1600-1800
307	Ceramic building material	1	112	1 yellow brick fragment (see Contexts 208 and 302); fabric has small-medium voids and possible grog inclusions.	
307	Animal bone	1	34	1 large size animal unidentified bone fragment (and two tiny fragments).	
307	Coal	1	<2	1 spent coal/clinker fragment.	
307	Clay tobacco pipe	1	2	1 stem fragment, of bore diameter 7/64".	