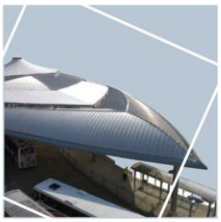
Report 2971

nps archaeology

Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief at Pentney Abbey Gatehouse, Norfolk

ENF128387 (Evaluation)
ENF128829 (Watching Brief)



Prepared for
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Location:	Pentney Abbey Gatehouse, Abbey Farm, Pentney, Norfolk
District:	Kings Lynn and West Norfolk District
Grid Ref.:	TF 7009 1215
Planning Ref.:	N/A
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Client:	Howard Barber and Norfolk County Council
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Summary

An archaeological evaluation at the Pentney Abbey Gatehouse in west Norfolk was conducted by NPS Archaeology on behalf of English Heritage. Its aim was to establish the depths of floor surfaces associated with its pre-dissolution monastic occupation. After the evaluation watching brief monitoring was undertaken during the excavation of all the modern layers within the gatehouse, the reduction of the level inside the building to formation level or medieval floor level (whichever was reached first) and thereafter the excavation of a new drive and service trenches.

The evaluation formed part of proposed works by English Heritage to conserve the 14th-century Gatehouse - a Scheduled Monument and the only upstanding survival of the Augustinian Priory at the site. The evaluation required hand-excavation of four test pits, each measuring c.*1.00m square in plan located inside the Gatehouse. The evaluation exposed evidence of floors within each of the test pits. What have been interpreted as surfaces of pre-dissolution date were recorded within a range of 7.24-7.64m OD. The western and central chamber appeared to have had surfaces at a depth of* c.*7.56m OD, whilst in the easternmost chamber a surface was present slightly deeper at* c.*7.24m OD.*

A small number of artefacts of post-Dissolution date and a single small fragment of window glass of probable pre-Dissolution origin were recovered during the evaluation.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A proposal to reduce the current ground level of the Gatehouse of Pentney Abbey at Pentney in Norfolk and construct a limecrete floor required a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching to assess the potential effects of the development proposal on the archaeological resource (Fig. 1, Plates 1 and 2). This was in accordance with the principles set out in Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010) and the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* (1979). Subsequent to the evaluation watching brief monitoring was carried out during the groundworks within the gatehouse and the excavation of a new drive and service trenches (Fig. 2).

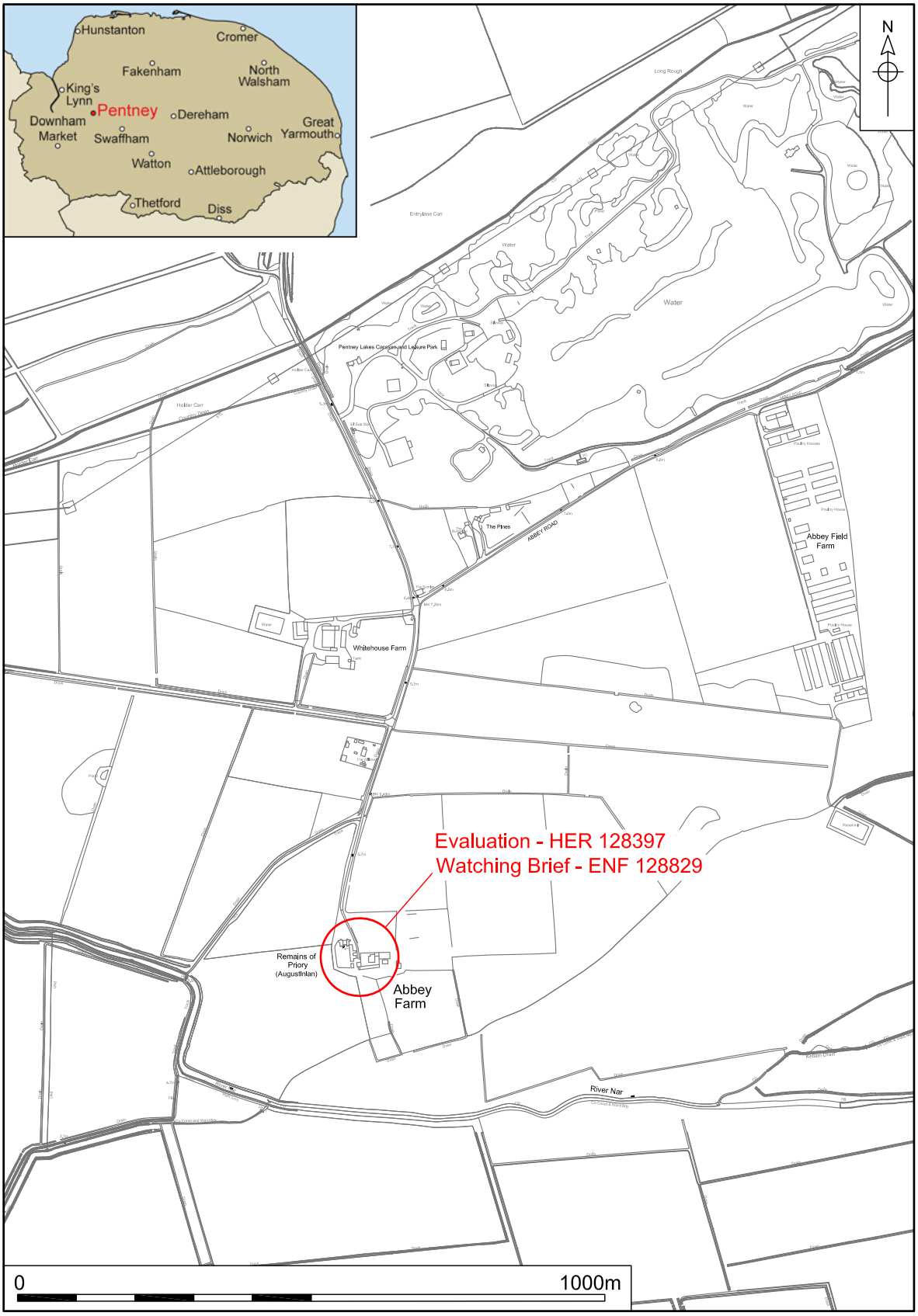

Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:10,000

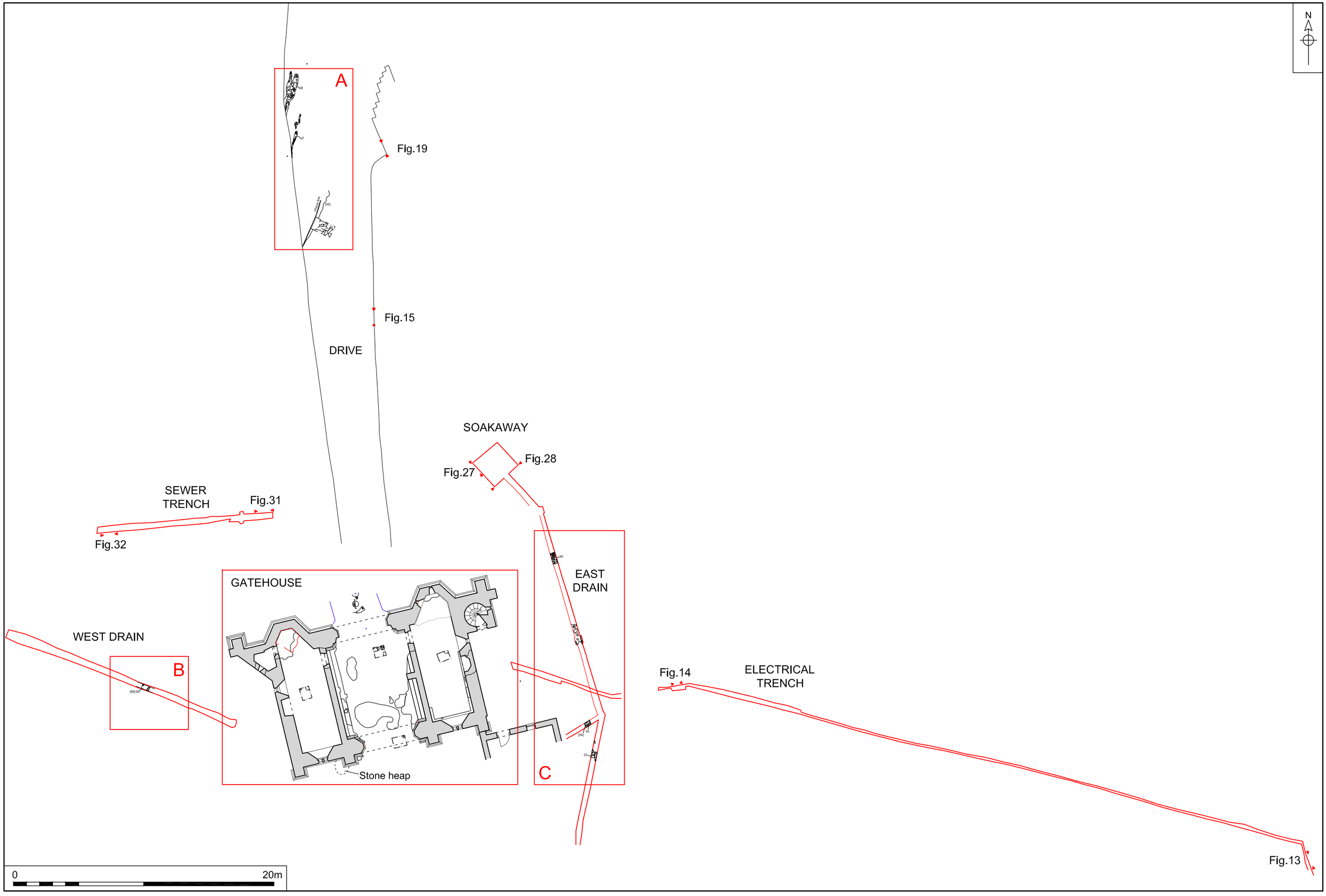

Figure 2. Plan showing location of monitored groundworks. Scale 1:250

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The evaluation work was undertaken to fulfil a Brief set by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (NHES) (Ken Hamilton 11/January/2012). The evaluation and watching brief work was conducted in accordance with Project Designs and Method Statements prepared by NPS Archaeology (NAU/BAU2971/DW, NAU/BAU2971b/DW). This work was commissioned and funded by Mr Barber and Norfolk County Council. Norfolk county council has issued the payment as part of the Norfolk Monuments Management Project, which itself has received the funding from English Heritage.

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

Following the evaluation watching brief monitoring was commissioned to allow the reduction of the level of the Gatehouse floor i.e. the removal of all collapsed rubble and debris. Mid way through this operation the monitoring requirement was extended to include the excavation of a trench for electrical services and drainage trenches for the building.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The underlying geology at the site consists of Lower Cretaceous Carstone and Sandringham Sands (BGS 1985) overlain by Quaternary deposits of Nar Valley Clay, part of an extensive outcrop of Hoxnian age. In the Nar Valley, Lowestoft Till (Chalky Boulder Clay) is overlain by varved clay (i.e. visible annual layers) with sands in turn overlain by clays and silts containing brackish water bivalves (BGS 1991). At its closest point the River Nar runs *c.*250m from the ruins of Pentney Abbey. The site lies below the 10m contour and from the River Nar it is possible to see that the Gatehouse occupies a slightly raised area within the immediate landscape.

Site survey using Leica GPS900RTK established a TBM with a value of 7.82m at the south end of a lawned area adjacent to the farmhouse. This was used to confirm the value of an Ordnance Survey bench mark located on the south-west face of the Gatehouse. The given value of this was 8.33m OD (converted from feet and inches given on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map). Cross referencing from the newly established TBM in the garden gave it a value of 8.36m OD.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A search of the Norfolk Historic Environment Records (NHER) produced a total of 10 entries within a radius of 500m of the Gatehouse (centred on TF 7009 1215).

The most relevant site is clearly that of the priory itself (NHER 3924) with NHER 2340 recording the presence of artefacts and aerial photographic evidence from 1989 of cropmarks of an enclosure that may be the priory precinct. An isolated find - a medieval coin - was discovered during metal-detecting (NHER 36585

Other sites in the vicinity are of interest but not significant in interpreting the results obtained from the fieldwork, although some do fall within the scheduled area of the priory.

3.1 Sites of high relevance to the evaluation and watching brief

NHER 3924 *Priory of Holy Trinity, SS Mary and Mary Magdalen*

The evaluation and watching brief took place at the site of Pentney Priory. The remains of the Priory itself, of which the gate house is the only surviving upstanding masonry, was first scheduled in 1932. The medieval Augustinian Priory here was founded in 1135 and dissolved during the Reformation (1537). The Gatehouse ruins, which date to the 14th century, still remain and a nearby 17th-century house and barn incorporate re-used stone from the Priory. The ruined Gatehouse and farm buildings are visible on aerial photography. A wide range of finds have been made from 1900 to 2001 and include swords, human remains, coins, metalwork, a medieval harness pendant and medieval weight.

The Gatehouse is built of broken flint with some carstone and brick, and stone dressings; it is roofless. The facade to north is a wide central bay with flanking two-storey polygonal turrets. It has a plinth of moulded stone, a wide central gateway with a three-centred arch having quatrefoils with blank shields to spandrels, and a string course above. The second storey has a central opening of two trefoil-headed lights under a four-centred arch, with a shallow angled gable above with embattled parapet in stone having blank panels.

The polygonal flanking turrets have roll-moulded stone angles; the turret to left has pierced limestone stones and both turrets display embattled dressed stone parapets and two single trefoil headed lights. The facade to the left and right of the turrets has buttresses at angles, with a lancet on the left.

The rear is of three bays of three storeys (the central bay is higher), with an embattled sloping stone parapet; the bays are articulated by stepped buttresses. The central bay has a four-centred arch, string course and a two-light opening - as to the north. The bays on the left and right ground floor have a single cusped light, now blocked under a square head; openings to the first and second floors are as to the central bay.

The east return has an embattled parapet, one gargoyle, the remains of a brick stack, a string course to the left at second floor level, a double light under a square head to the first and second floor left. A square stair turret is forward to the right with a south-facing doorway.

The west return of three storeys has an embattled stone parapet, two large lion head gargoyles a string course at the second floor level, the remains of a central stack, double trefoil headed lights under a square head to the first and second floor right. The left facade is slanted forward at an angle.

In the interior the roof has fallen. The internal walls are of chalk faced with brick and flint and the springing for the vault ribs comes from rear of north and south arches.

NHER 23240 TF 7006 1203 (centred) *Multi period finds and cropmarks*

Fieldwalking recovered multi-period finds to the south-west of the Priory remains. Aerial photographs taken in June 1989 recorded the cropmarks of an enclosure that may be the precinct of the medieval Priory (SMR 3924).

NHER 36585 TF 70 11 (point) *Medieval coin*

Metal detecting in September 2001 recovered a medieval coin. This area was included in the schedule of the Priory in 2004.

3.2 Sites of less relevance to the evaluation ad watching brief

Information about other NHER sites located within 500m of the Gatehouse is summarised below.

NHER 23012 TF 7035 1226 (centred) *Prehistoric flint*

Fieldwalking identified a prehistoric flint scatter on Pentney Island, in a field immediately to the east of the Priory

NHER 23013 TF 7046 1220 (centred) *Multi-period finds and cropmarks*

Fieldwalking recovered medieval pottery pieces and prehistoric flints on the south-east of Pentney Island. Aerial photography in July 1996 detected linear features here (field boundaries?).

NHER 23635 TF 6990 1217 (centred) *Multi-period finds and cropmarks*

Fieldwalking recovered prehistoric flints and medieval pottery. At the south-western end of this field is part of a large rectangular cropmark interpreted as either a huge moated site or part of a late drainage system visible in adjacent fields.

NHER 31143 TF 7004 1214 (point) *WWII spigot mortar emplacement*

A World War Two spigot mortar gun emplacement survives in a hedge to the west of the Priory Gatehouse. This common defensive structure dates to 1940 and was scheduled as part of the Priory in 2001.

NHER 40204 TF 69850 12131 (centred) *Multi-period finds and features*

An archaeological watching brief recorded prehistoric burnt flints, undated ditches and a late post-medieval (perhaps modern) structure with related deposits.

NHER 55920 TF 7014 1212 (point) *18th-century farmhouse*

This entry was previously recorded under SMR **3924** and is an early 18th-century farmhouse adjacent to Pentney Priory. It has three bays and is two storeys high built of re-used dressed limestone with some carstone. It is roofed in blue glazed and red pantile, has end internal stacks and an attic.

NHER 55968 TF 7013 1210 (centred) *Negative results*

A watching brief at Abbey Farm in May 2011 revealed no archaeological finds or features.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The methodology adopted for the two stages of work, evaluation and watching brief monitoring, is presented below after the generic fieldwork information.

No environmental samples were taken as no suitable deposits were encountered.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and

deposits as appropriate. A temporary benchmark with a value of 7.82m was established by Leica GPS900RTK

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in fine, cold weather however the natural light in the side chambers, particularly the eastern one was low.

4.1 Evaluation (ENF128387) Methodology

Test pitting at Pentney Abbey Gatehouse was comprised three test pits each measuring 2m by 2m in plan. However the presence of a large mound of building debris in the central chamber combined with the limited space within the side chambers meant that the excavation of three 2m x 2m test pits was not practicable. Following consultation with English Heritage it was agreed that the test pits would be reduced in size to approximately 1m by 1m in plan and increased in number to four (Fig. 3). Care was taken not to position any test pit such that it might undermine the remains of standing structure and Health and

Safety considerations, particularly in respect of the possibility of falling masonry, guided the locations of the test pits. A small sondage was excavated in each test pit to establish the depth of geological deposits.

The evaluation followed guidelines set out in the documents *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Institute for Archaeologists 2008) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

Each test pit was manually excavated until archaeological deposits (e.g. floor surfaces and metalling) or geological deposits were encountered. All finds other than those which were obviously modern were retained for reporting and interpretation purposes.

4.2 Watching Brief (ENF128829) Methodology

All groundworks were undertaken under the supervision of an archaeologist. All archaeological remains were recorded in accordance to NPS Archaeology guidelines utilising of pro forma, scaled drawings and photographs.

The circumstances under which each element of the monitoring took place are described below by area and can be located on Figure 2.

Gatehouse

The main gateway was excavated by mini digger using a toothed bucket to *c*.0.30m above the floor level identified in the evaluation (Plates 7 and 8). This layer of earth protected the medieval levels from the tracking of plant during the emptying of the west and east rooms. The micro digger was utilised to excavate the side rooms to a depth of *c*.0.30m and thereafter the bucket was switched to a toothless one in order to remove a further (final) *c*.0.30m of earth. Specific areas of the rooms and the chamber off of the west room were hand excavated due to difficulties in machine access.

Scaffold has been erected within the building since 1988 hence the ground around each leg was hand excavated to the correct level and thereafter the contractor attached a new support.

Section drawings were recorded at a scale of 1:10; most of the plans in this area were sketched and located by triangulation.

Electrical Trench

The electrical cable trench commenced at the barn and crossed an area of high archaeological potential towards the Gatehouse. The trench was excavated using a trenching machine that cuts a small slot creating minimal disturbance to sub-surface deposits.

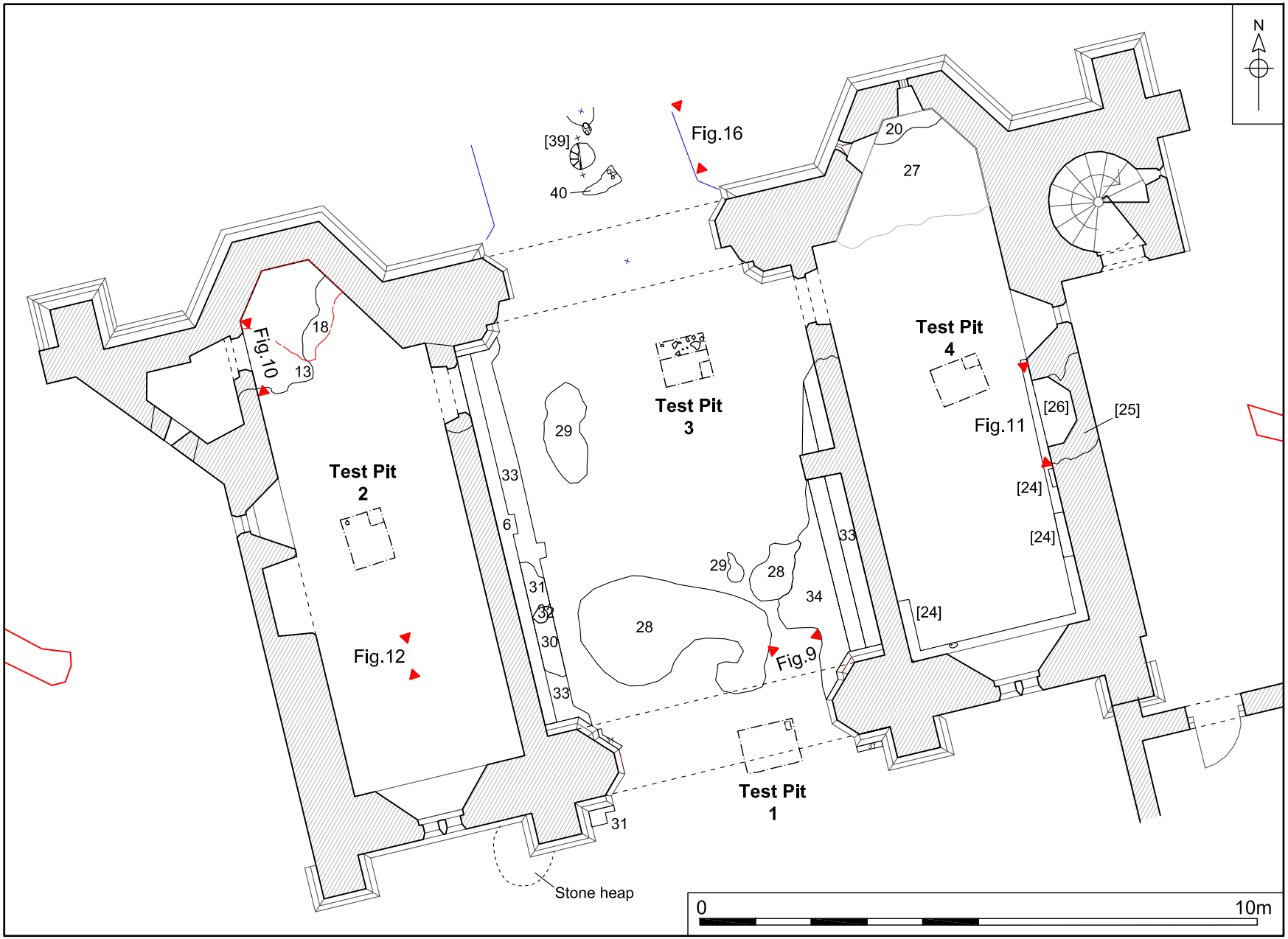
Representative sections were drawn where the trench was widened - at the barn and close to the drive.

Drive

A decision was made to extend the owner's driveway up to the Gatehouse. Excavation was carried out using a three-tonne machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and a three-tonne dumper to removing spoil. Towards the west edge of the drive was a hollow that had been infilled by dumping topsoil in it. Most of the road was excavated to a depth no deeper than 0.30m however as the ground level rises near the Gatehouse the depth of excavation here increased to 0.50m. A number or representative sections were drawn to illustrate the changes along the 63m length of the drive.

Drainage trenches

Several drainage trenches were excavated along with a soakaway and a test pit for a rainwater storage tank. All of these excavations were dug by the same machine (fitted with a toothless ditching bucket) as that used for the drive.



Drawing based on Ground floor plan drawing no.101, Purcell Miller Tritton

Figure 3. Plan showing location of evaluation test pits and watching brief sections within Gatehouse. Scale 1:100

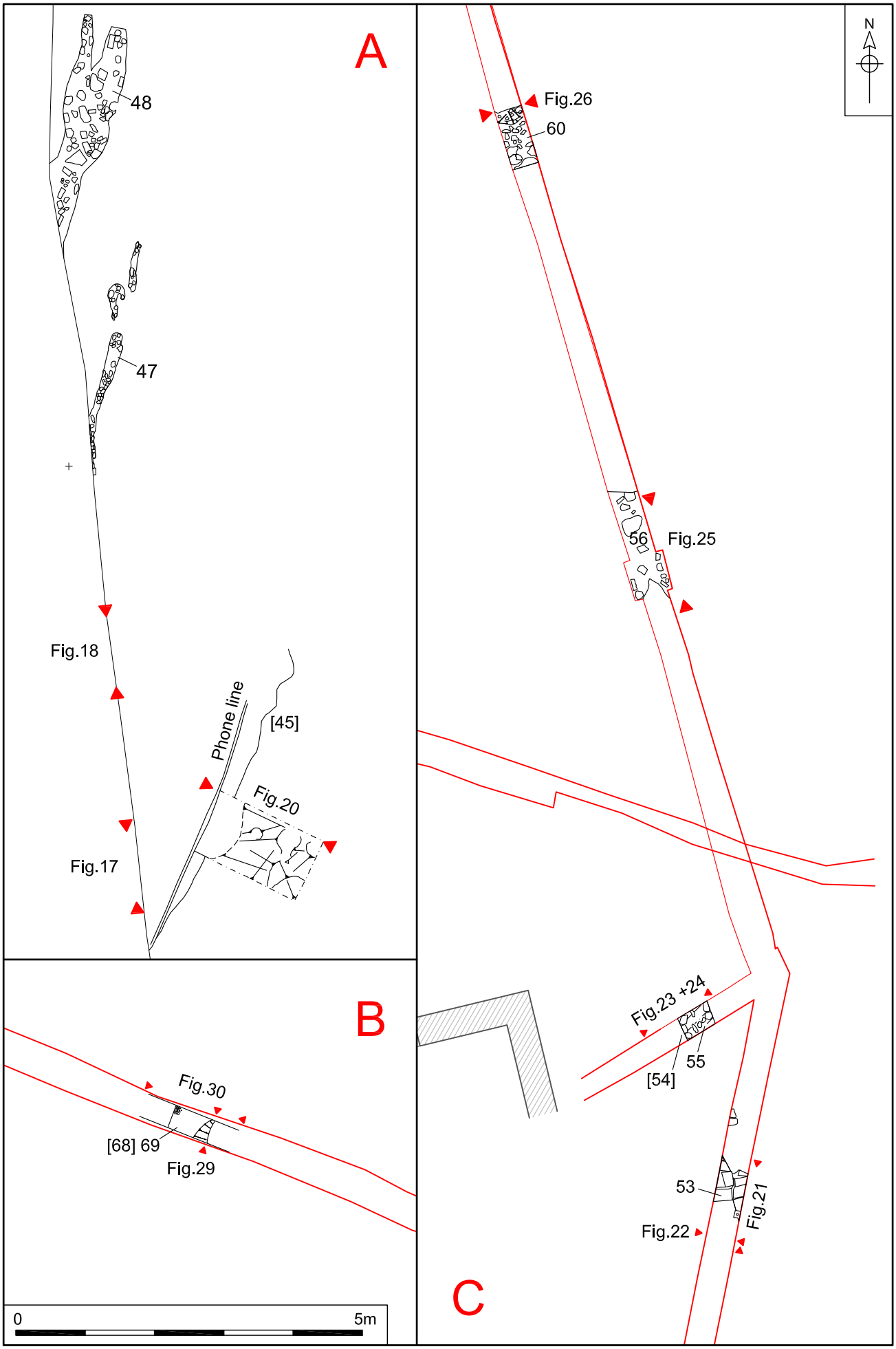


Figure 4. Plan showing location of watching brief sections within (A) drive trench, (B) west drain trench and (C) east drain trench. Scale 1:75

5.0 RESULTS

The results obtained during the evaluation (Test Pits 1-4) and the watching brief monitoring (Gatehouse, electrical trench, drive, east drain, west drain and sewerage trench) are described below under the relevant headings.

5.1 Evaluation (ENF128387)

5.1.1 Introduction

The numbers allocated to the topsoil ([1]) and the geological deposits ([4]) were used for each of the test pits. The descriptions of these deposits are presented under the results for Test Pit 1 and not repeated for the other three test pits.

Test Pit 1 (Fig. 5, Plate 3)

Located at the south end of the central chamber

Current Ground level	8.12m OD
Surface	7.56m OD
Geological present at	7.51M OD

Geological deposit [4] consisted of medium-grained ferruginous sand with occasional small stones.

Directly overlying this was surface [3] of yellow sand and lime mortar with occasional small flints and oyster shell. This deposit was 0.05m in depth and is interpreted as a surface or floor. Deposit [3] was overlain by 0.08m of pale brown silt sand [2] containing occasional mortar flecks and small chalk lumps.

Topsoil [1] sealed deposit [2] and was a mid to dark brown humic deposit which was 0.56m in depth. Modern artefacts such as electrical cable were present in the topsoil.

Test Pit 2 (Fig. 6, Plate 4)

Located in the west chamber

Current Ground level	8.34m OD
Surface	7.59m OD
Geological Deposits	7.34m OD

Geological sands [4] were overlain by reddish brown silt sand [13] that was seen only within a small sondage at the base of Test Pit 2. This deposit measured 0.20m in depth and contained occasional lime mortar fragments and small flints. It is tentatively interpreted as construction debris utilised as bedding for surface [12] which overlay it. This surface measured 0.04m in depth and was a dirty yellowish white in colour, consisting of what appeared to be trampled lime mortar with a few

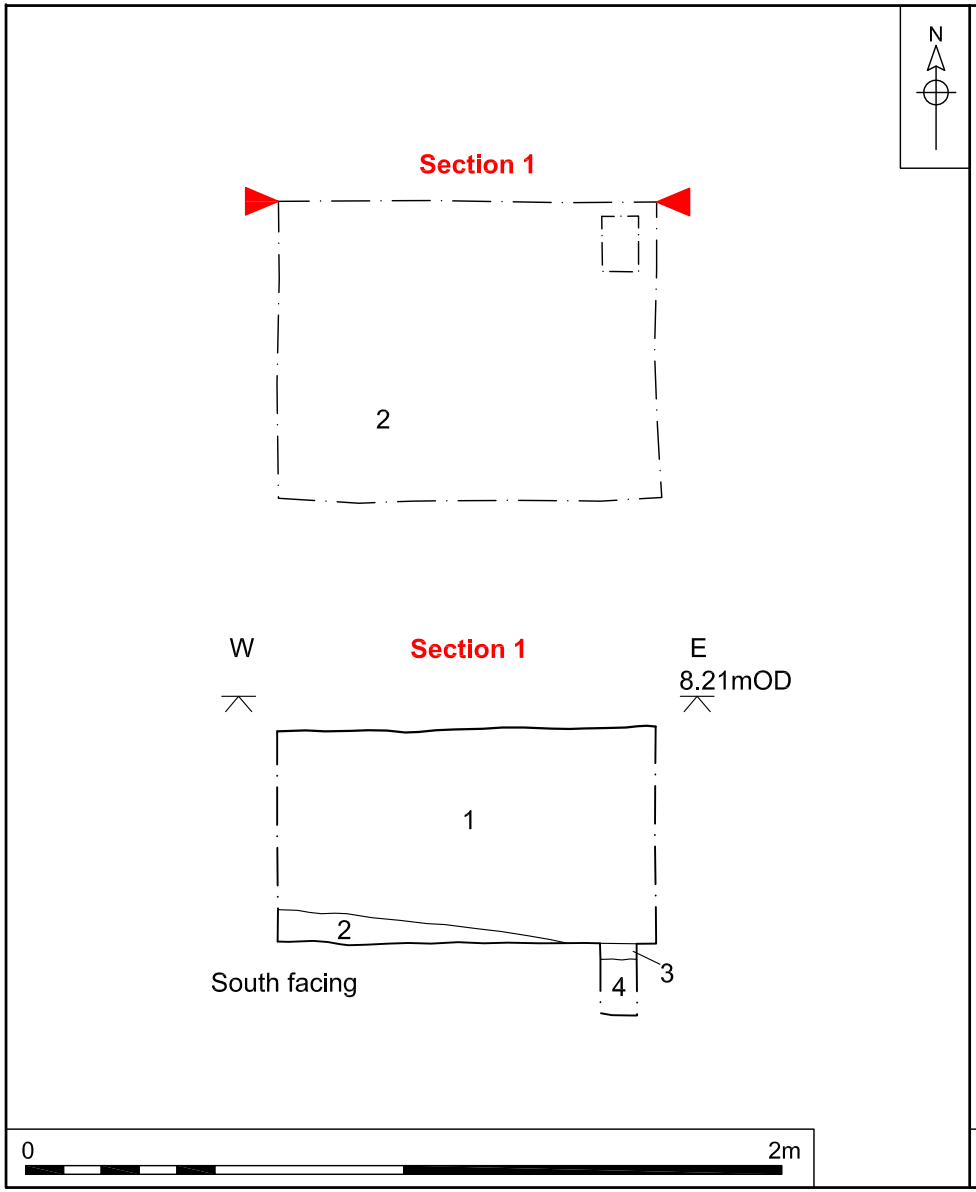


Figure 5. Test Pit 1, plan and section.
Scale 1:20

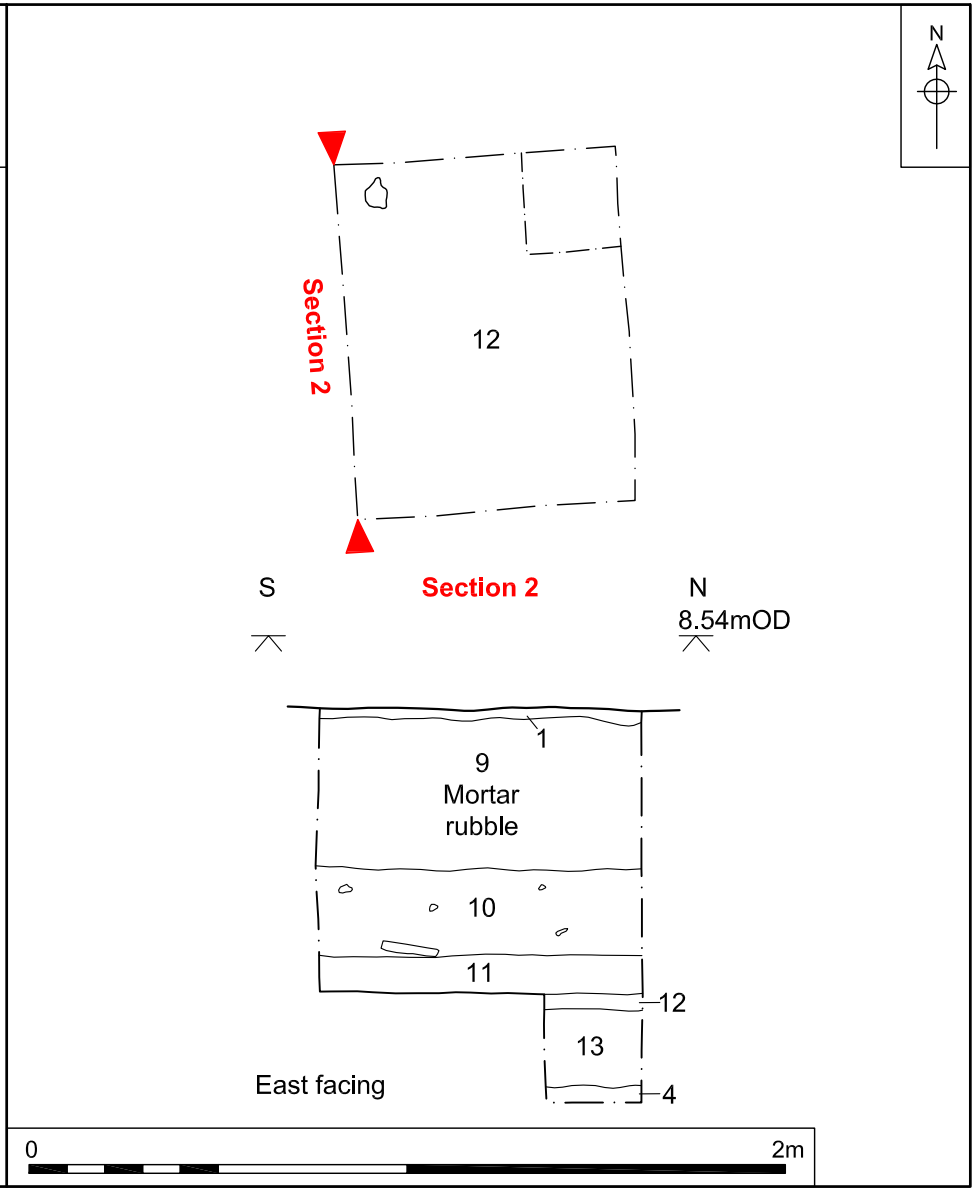


Figure 6. Test Pit 2, plan and section.
Scale 1:20

small flat stones apparently set in its upper horizon.

Surface [12] lay below mid reddish brown silt sand layer [11] that was 0.10m in depth which contained frequent numbers of small stones and mortar flecks with occasional fragments of brick and tile. This was interpreted as possible post-dissolution material.

Sealing this was dark brown soil layer [10] with frequent mortar and chalk flecks and occasional pieces of brick and tile. Several artefacts of clear 19th-century date were present in this context of which a single piece of blue glazed pottery was retained.

Overlying deposit [10] was deposit [9] comprising crushed mortar with flint, stone and brick interpreted as building debris originating from the collapse of the surrounding masonry. Its appearance indicated that this context represented the accumulation of at least two separate collapses. It measured 0.45m in depth. A thin layer of topsoil [1] overlay this rubble and completed the archaeological deposit sequence of Test Pit 2.

Test Pit 3 (Fig. 7, Plate 5)

Located at the north end of the central chamber

Current Ground level	7.94m OD
Surface	7.61m OD
Geological Deposits	7.41m OD

Geological sands [4] were overlain by what was thought to be layer [17] comprising pale yellow lime mixed with sand. This deposit measured *c.*0.03m in depth and was only seen within a small sondage excavated at the base of Test Pit 3. It was best defined in the north side of the sondage but it is not clear what this deposit might represent - possibly a surface or perhaps construction debris?.

Over deposit [17] lay mid reddish brown silt sand [16] that contained occasional small fragments of tile/brick and flecks of charcoal. This was also only observed within the small sondage and measured 0.15m in depth. Sealing this deposit was a thin spread of mixed white and yellow lime mortar [15] interpreted as a surface. Little more than 0.02m in depth, it had a trampled appearance. Lying above surface [15] was mid brown silt sand layer [14] that was up to 0.10m in depth and was also considered to be a surface of some sort. It contained a frequent amount of small stones and mortar flecks as well as occasional charcoal flecks. The upper surface of this deposit appeared to have several flat stones and pieces of tile set within it, thought these were not bonded or set in any substrate such as mortar. The appearance of this deposit suggested it was perhaps an *ad hoc* or improvised surface. This deposit was sealed by *c.*0.25m of topsoil [1].

Test Pit 4 (Fig. 8, Plate 6)

Located in the east chamber

Current Ground level	8.30m OD
Surface	7.24m OD
Geological Deposits	7.19m OD

Geological sands [4] were directly overlain by a trampled or compacted surface of chalk and flint [7] interpreted as floor surface. This was 0.05m in depth and overlain by make-up [6] comprising mid brown silt sand with occasional mortar

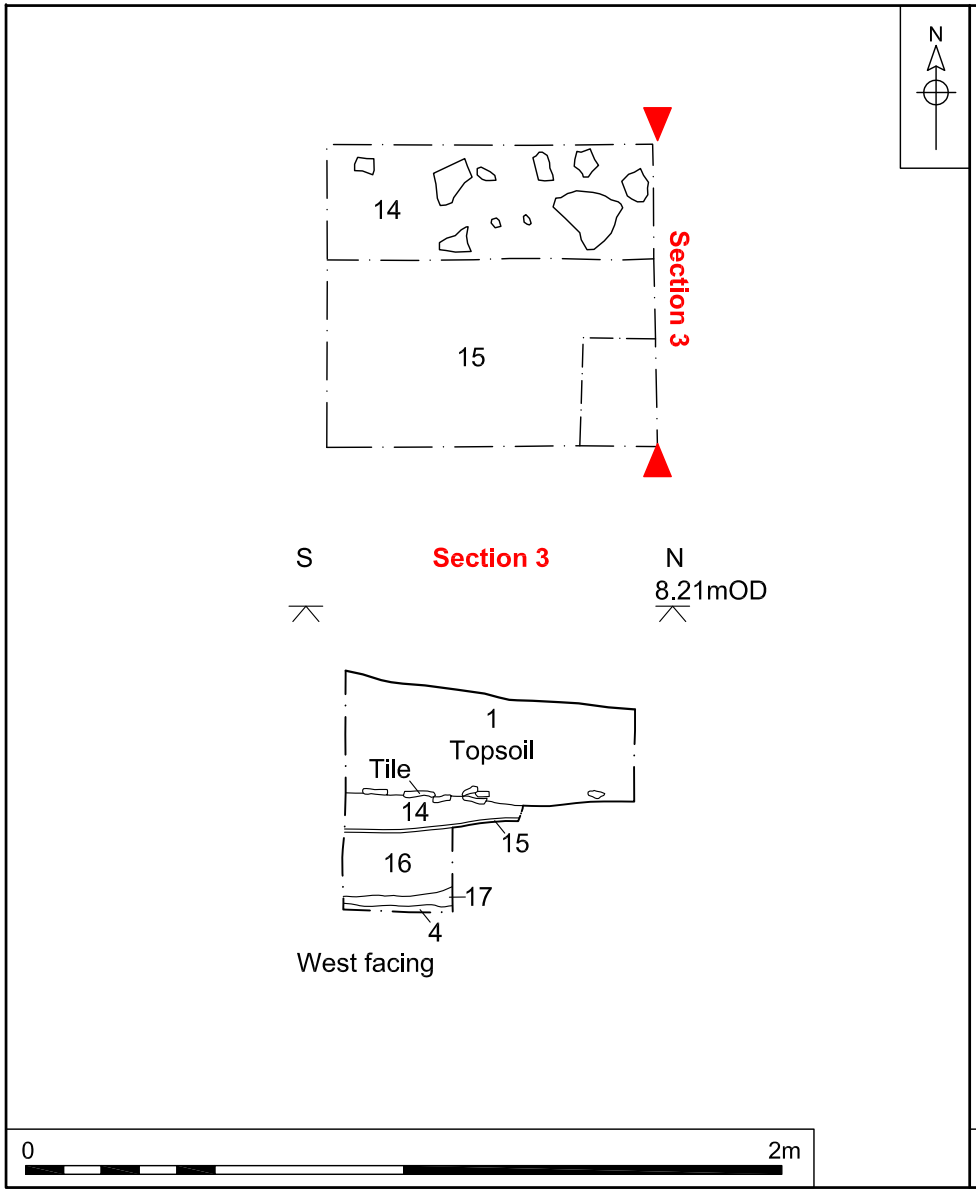


Figure 7. Test Pit 3, plan and section.
Scale 1:20

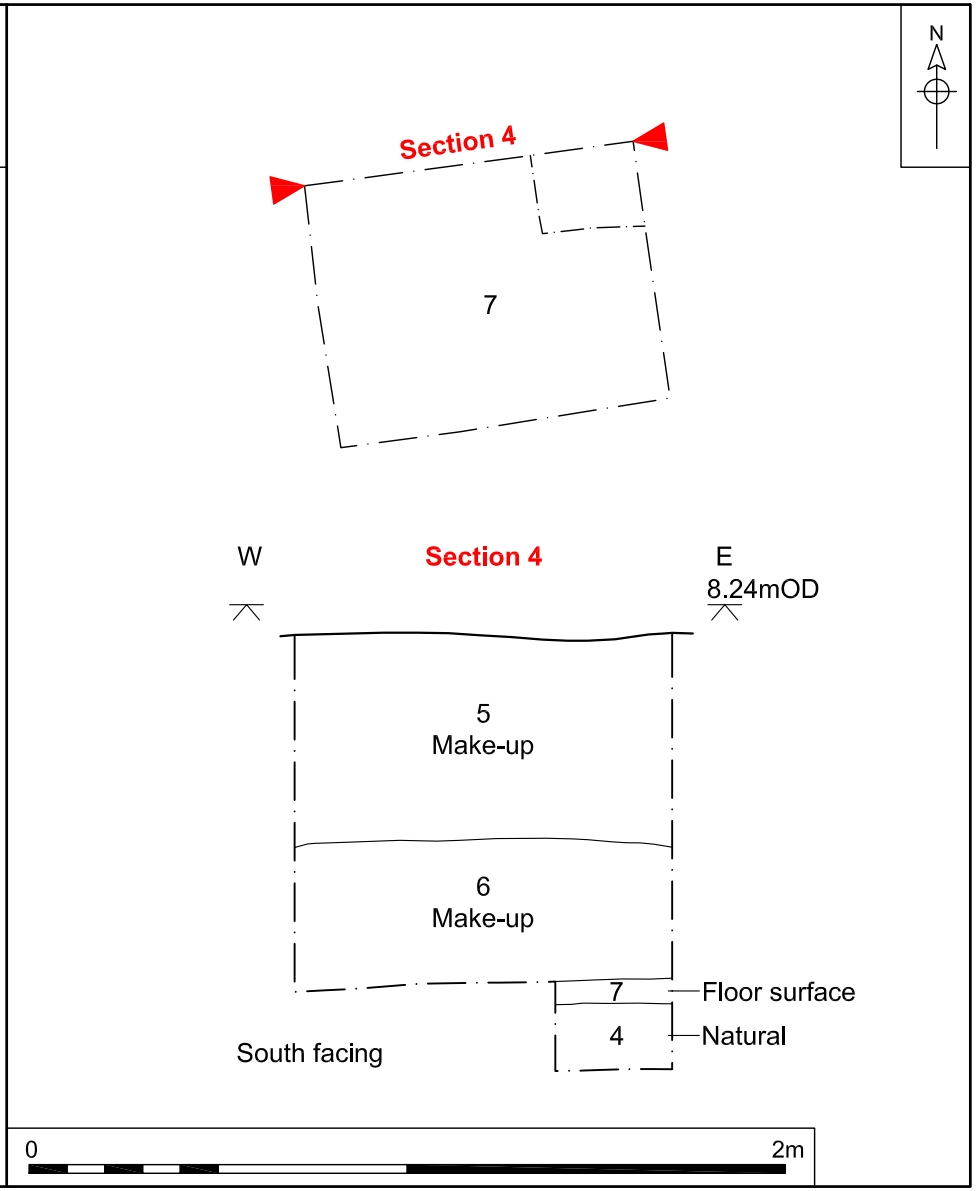


Figure 8. Test Pit 4, plan and section.
Scale 1:20

lumps and flints. A small number of post-medieval artefacts were recovered from this deposit.

Make-up deposit [6] was overlain by dark brown humic silt sand [5] that was 0.55m in depth. A small number of artefacts of 19th-century date were retained from deposit [5].

5.2 Watching Brief (ENF128829)

The location of each of the watching brief elements can be found on Figure 2, with the area within the Gatehouse depicted at a larger scale in Figure 3

Gatehouse

Plates 9, 10, 11

The first part of the building to be cleared was a pile of previously retained masonry located outside the building along the southern wall to the west of the gate. This heap consisted mainly of brick and architectural stone (Plate 12). These stones appear to have either been moved from within the building itself or collected from other parts of the monument.

The Gatehouse is constructed of flint and brick on its external side and the lower half of the internal side. The top of the walls inside the building are built of chalk. Most of the architectural detail has been carved from Barnack stone.

Gateway

The internal west wall of the Gatehouse had partially collapsed into the gateway (Plates 13 and 14); the resultant heap was assigned contexts [1] and [2]. It was noted that most of the carved stone had been placed around the heap, particularly alongside the east wall and the northern edge of the heap. This suggests that collapsed material from within the building had been cleared from the ground surface on a previous occasion. A few representative stones were collected from context [2]. Beneath deposits [1] and [2] were two build-up layers, [3] and [4] (Fig. 9). Deposit [3] was a 0.40m-deep mid brown sandy silt layer containing many modern finds (a representative sample of which were collected). Deposit [4] was a 0.50m-deep mid orangey brown sandy silt with flint and chalk pebble inclusions.

Over one metre's depth of deposits (up to two metres in places) were removed from the west wall of the gateway (Plates 20 and 21) within which fragments of roof tile were ubiquitous.

A patch of a carstone cobble floor ([31]) survived on the west side of the gateway (Fig. 3). Remains of a similar floor were identified in the west room ([13]) and in the east room ([20]). Also surviving above foundation [30]=[33] of the west wall of the gateway, just to the south of pier base [6] was small burnt deposit [32].

A possible road surface was recorded, the largest surviving element of which was deposit [29], which survived in two patches (Fig. 3). It consists of reddish brown compacted gravels which may have formed a base layer for a cobbled surface or may have been the road surface itself. The surface rose slightly to a point just beyond the Gatehouse itself.

An area just beyond the southern entrance was cleared (Fig. 3 for location) and provided evidence that the carstone cobbles extended beyond the Gatehouse for a short distance.

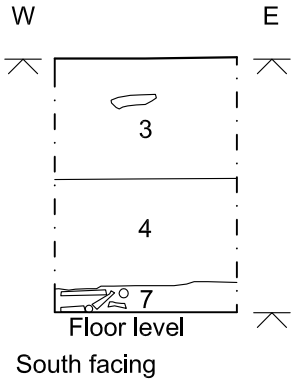


Figure 9. Section under scaffold - front south leg

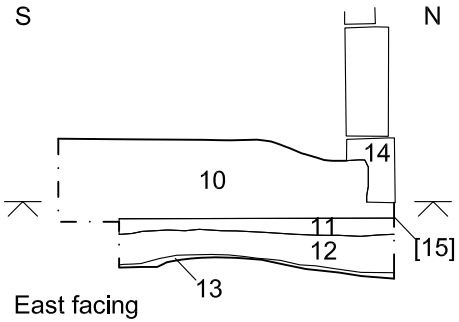


Figure 10. Section of side chamber fill west room

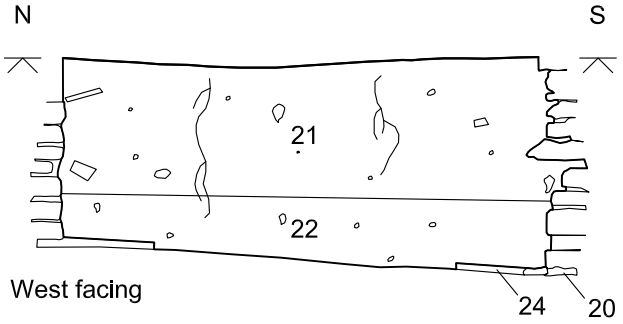


Figure 11. Section of fireplace. East wall east room.

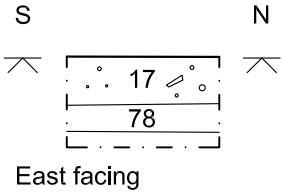


Figure 12. Sondage through possible floor level

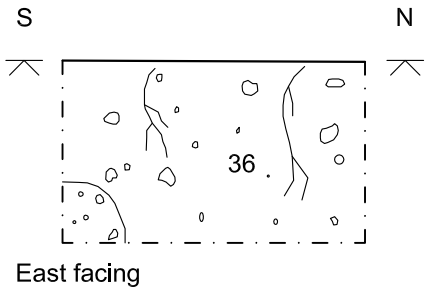


Figure 13. Representative section of the electrical trench, close to the barn

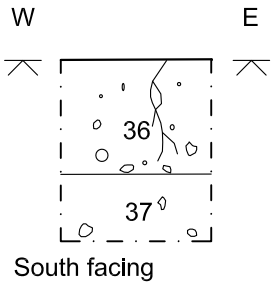


Figure 14. Representative section of west end of the electrical trench

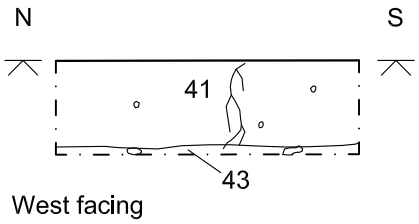


Figure 15. Section of road approx. half-way along the drive

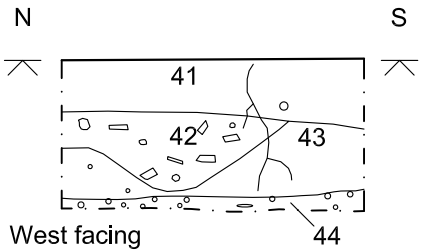


Figure 16. Representative section of road near gatehouse, south end of road

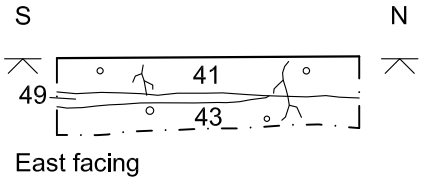


Figure 17. Section through road trench.

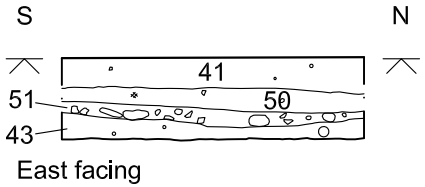


Figure 18. Section of road trench

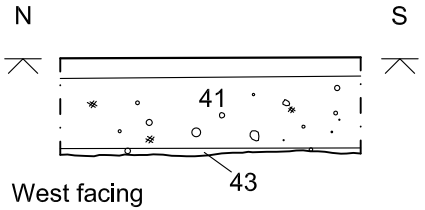


Figure 19. Section of road trench

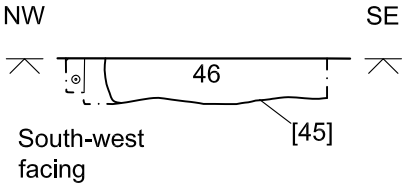


Figure 20. Section through deposit 45

Figures 9 to 20, sections. Scale 1:25

Deposits [28] and [34] were located above layer [29]. Layer [28] consisted of sandy lime mortar and carstone and unlike the patches of cobbled floor present elsewhere in the Gatehouse this layer contained fewer cobbles and was less regular. The presence of large quantities of mortar suggests that this deposit probably formed part of a floor make-up. Layer [34] may equate to deposit [28] but here did not contain any carstone cobbles.

Layer [29] butted up against foundation [33] which was constructed from stone and lime mortar and measured between 0.34m and 0.37m wide and was 6.86m long. It was located along both the east and west walls in the gateway (Plates 24 and 25).

Projecting from the west wall was possible plinth [6] (Plate 26), probably constructed to support a pillar. There is an absence of facing material on the west wall and indentations here most likely mark the locations of pillars which would have supported the vaults. There may have been a similar arrangement on the opposite side on the east wall but the evidence for this has been lost as a modern breeze block support has been inserted and masks the location.

West room

The topsoil in the west room suggests high levels of organic deposition. Deposit [10], below the topsoil, is similar to deposit [3] within the gateway and [21] in the east room. Deposit [10] covered the whole of the west room and the small side chamber on the west side of the west room. It was approximately 0.26m deep and moderately soft and consisted of mid to dark sandy silt (Fig. 10, Plate 15). The deposit contained many inclusions including bricks, several types of roof tile, glass and metal; a selection of these finds were collected. These layers seem to be made up of lots of consecutive dumping episodes within a short amount of time. Almost one metre of material was excavated from the west room (Plate 18).

A small test pit measuring 0.35m deep was dug through deposits [17] and [78] to formation level in the west room (Fig. 12, Plate 23). Layer [17] was 0.16m deep and consisted of creamy pale brown mixed mortar and loam with common chalk and building material inclusions. Deposit [78] was sealed by [17]. Both deposits contained many roof tiles indicating that at some point both the west and east rooms had been tiled. A representative selection of the tiles was collected.

Patchy remains of a carstone cobble floor ([13]) were present in the north of the west room next to the garderobe entrance (Figs 3 and 10). The cobbles were of a similar size and regularly set in lime mortar. Similar remains were identified in the gateway ([31]) and in the east room ([20]). On top of floor [13] was very dark black sandy organic clay layer [18] which covered most of the surviving cobbled floor (Fig. 3).

Side chamber

The first room to be excavated to floor level was the side chamber, located off the north-western corner of the west room. It is possible that this chamber forms part of a set of three garderobes.

Deposits within the side chamber were hand dug as its small size limited access to this space. Above deposit [10] was a great deal of organic debris dropped by nesting birds. Below [10] was possible floor ([11]) consisting of fairly thin (0.05m) compacted lime mortar (Fig. 10, Plate 15). The floor was not present across the

whole area but the missing part was near a gap in the wall through which it is thought that a garderobe was cleared suggesting that it had worn through here.

There was a step up from the west room into this chamber; no stone step was apparent but a stone door jamb with a simple carved chamfer stop was evident (Plate 22).

East room

Deposit [21] (similar to deposits [3] and [10]) covered the east room to a depth of 0.48m. It was moderately soft and consisted of mid to dark clayey sandy silt (Plate 16). The deposit contained many inclusions including bricks, several types of roof tile, glass and metal; a representative selection of these finds were collected. In the east room the remains of a fireplace were excavated (Fig. 11, Plate 17). Not only was layer [21] evident here but a second deposit ([22]) below this was also identified. Deposit [22] was mid orangey brown, loamy clay of medium compaction similar to deposit [21]. It contained many modern finds of which a few representative items were collected. The southern edge of [21] had been burrowed into by a small animal.

Almost one metre of soil was removed from the east room (Plate 19).

Patchy remains of a carstone cobble floor ([20]) were present in the northern end of the east room (Figs 3 and 11). Similar remains were identified in the gateway ([31]) and in the west room ([13]). Deposit [27] also survived in the northern part of the east room (Fig. 3) and is thought to have been the base layer for floor [20]. It consists of chalk and carstone cobbles which are more irregular in shape than those used in floor [20] however they had been regularly positioned like in the floor surface above.

The offset foundation ([23]/[24]) for the west, south and east walls of the east room was exposed (Plate 19). Fireplace [25]/[26] in the east wall was filled with deposits [21] and [22] (Plate 16).

Electrical Trench for Electricity Supply

The full length of the electrical trench measured approx 62.00m (Fig. 2, Plate 27). It was mostly excavated using a trenching machine hence the trench was quite narrow (0.10m); it was slightly wider close to the Gatehouse in order to carry a plastic tube. Where the trench was dug by hand - at the barn and alongside the hedge next to the drive (for a junction box) – the trench was 0.26m wide.

Two deposits were identified in the trench – topsoil and natural. Topsoil [36] was a soft and sticky, mid brown sandy clay loam with very sparse amounts of medium-sized chalk inclusions, sparse amounts of degraded stone, compaction. The horizon with the natural deposit below it was diffuse. Natural [37] was a medium-soft red-brown degraded carstone. There were patches of much degraded pale cream stone fragments or lime mortar at the interface between the topsoil and natural, compaction.

Two representative sections were drawn where the trench had been hand dug and was slightly wider (Figs 13 and 14). The section at the eastern end of the trench (close to the barn) consisted of a single layer of topsoil [36] whereas the section drawn at the western end shows both topsoil [36] and natural [37].

Three pieces of stone where excavated by the trenching machine but no walls were apparent. The machine also turned up two pieces of animal bone (not collected). No archaeological features were apparent.

Drive

A small 1m x 1m test pit to test deposits to the depth to formation level was dug in advance of excavation of the drive. This pit did not expose any archaeological features, but being located so close to the Gatehouse a watching brief was carried during excavation of the road.

Topsoil and subsoil were present along the route of the drive. Topsoil ([41]) was a soft, loose mid-dark brown clay sandy silt containing sparse amounts of sub-angular and sub-rounded flint pebbles <0.02m in size. The subsoil ([43]) was a medium-soft mid brown sandy clay silt containing sparse amounts of sub-rounded flint pebbles <0.02m in size.

A slightly curved drive joining the existing drive to the Gatehouse was created to aid movement of construction vehicles. Excavation commenced at the northern gate of the Gatehouse where the ground was stripped to meet formation level/floor levels established within the Gatehouse.

Immediately outside the northern gate of the Gatehouse were the remnants of ?floor [40] and small shallow pit or post-hole [39] (Fig. 3). Feature [39] (Plate 28) was located 2.00m from the Gatehouse just off the central line of the gateway. It was circular in shape with a flat bottomed, u-shaped profile and contained single fill [38] - a mid to dark brown, sandy loam with very few inclusions. This pit produced a few finds which seemed to indicate that it was fairly modern. It did not appear to cut through the remnants of a similar flooring material to deposit [28] (located inside the Gatehouse) that surrounded it. Putative floor [40] itself was made up of creamy yellow mortar with carstone cobbles set within it. The stones do not appear to have been set with any regularity which suggests that this deposit formed part of a make-up layer.

An area similar in size to the area cleared around the southern entrance was cleared around the north gate and like at the southern entrance, carstone cobbles were discovered between the gate and the buttress. Plate 29 shows some of these cobbles by the north gate on the western edge of the east buttress.

Several representative sections were drawn along the 63m length of the drive (Figs 16-19, see Figs 2 (location) and 4A) each depicting changes along its length, mainly associated with the drive itself. Topsoil [41] and subsoil [43] are shown in most the sections and the deposits are relatively level, however just outside of the north gate the ground rose sharply, presumably as a result of material having been dumped here(Fig. 16). Here topsoil [41] covers deposit [42] which forms a large part of the raised ground. Layer [42] is a mid brown, sandy clay with frequent inclusions of building material and sub--rounded flint pebbles. This material looks as though it has been dumped just in front of the gatehouse, but interestingly there is a dip within the deposit ([43]) which might suggest that [42] filled a small pit that overflowed down the north slope of the mound.

The east-facing section midway along the western part of the drive shows that there had once a surface ([49]) on top of subsoil [43] (Fig. 17). This deposit was blue-black in colour and appears to be loose gravely asphalt. It was perhaps too

thin to be an old drive surface, and maybe a spread of material. Just to the north two layers became apparent – [51] and [50] (Fig. 18). Deposit [51] was a compact mid orangey brown sandy silt with very common medium to large sub-rounded flint pebbles. The layer also contained sparse numbers of chalk flecks and small-medium brick fragments. Its solid compaction suggests that this was part of a road surface or make-up layer; it was noted that it runs underneath a modern track leading to a caravan site which may suggest that layer [51] had been created by traffic compacting the ground. Above deposit [51] was [50] - a mid orangey brown, sandy silt with sparse flint gravel inclusions <0.02m in size. It is similar to subsoil [43] and had probably also been created by vehicular activity.

The modern drive to the house constructed from plastic geo-grid and gravel is depicted in a west-facing section (Fig. 19).

Approximately 30.00m from the Gatehouse was large, irregular-shaped feature [45]. It measured more than 1.00m in length and width and was 0.15 deep (Figs 2 (location), 4A and 20). Its fill ([46]) was mid orangey brown, sandy silt with sparse sub rounded flint pebbles <0.01m in size. This irregularity and the mottled, mixed fill suggest that it was a natural feature. A modern phone cable (indicated by a thin dark grey line) cut through this feature.

Some 36m north of the Gatehouse were the remnants of two possible walls [47] and [48] (Figs 2 (location) and 4A, Plate 30). Both walls are aligned on a north-east to south-west axis and were heavily truncated. Neither of the walls has any surviving facing stones and both were constructed from flint and carstone bonded with lime mortar. The direction of both of these walls is unusual and is at odds with the orientation of the Gatehouse - the alignments would appear to cut across the front of the Gatehouse, possible blocking the gate at some point. Wall [47] within the stripped area was 3.20m long, between 1.10-0.16m wide and 0.04m high. Wall [48] contained a few bricks alongside the flint and carstone and measured 3.30m long, 0.72m wide and was 0.06m high.

East Drain

The location and direction of the eastern drain is shown on Figures 2 and 4C. The pipe trench split into two towards its southern end. At two points along the length of the pipe trench it was widened to take a junction pod to allow connection to the Gatehouse once scaffolding has been removed.

Topsoil [61] was present throughout the trench. It comprised a medium-soft mid to dark brown, clay sandy silt with sparse sub-angular and sub-round flint pebbles <0.04m in size and sparse ceramic building material fragments throughout. The topsoil sealed subsoil [57], a medium-soft mid brown (with orange tinge) sandy clay silt with sparse sub-round flint pebbles <0.02m across and a few pieces of ceramic building material. Natural deposit [58] present within the east drain trench was medium-soft mid red brown sandy silt with sparse sub-round flint pebbles <0.06m in size. The large soakaway at the north end of the trench was excavated to a greater depth and exposed natural deposit [67] – a yellow sand with no inclusions - below [58].

Within the pipe trench were possible walls [53], [54] and [60] and building material dump [56].

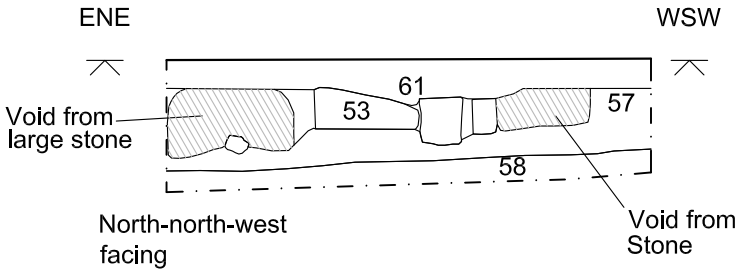


Figure 21. Post-excavation section of wall [53]

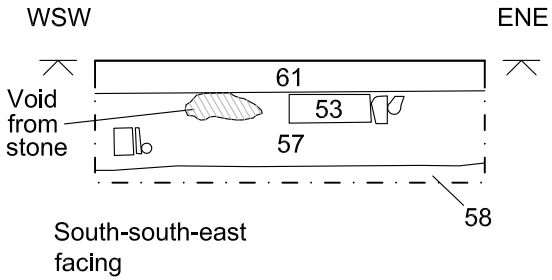


Figure 22. Post-excavation section of wall [53]

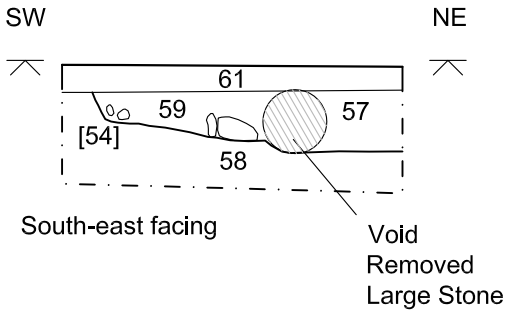


Figure 23. Post-excavation section of wall [54]

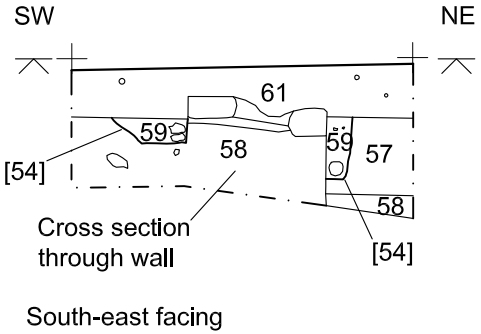


Figure 24. Section of possible wall [54]

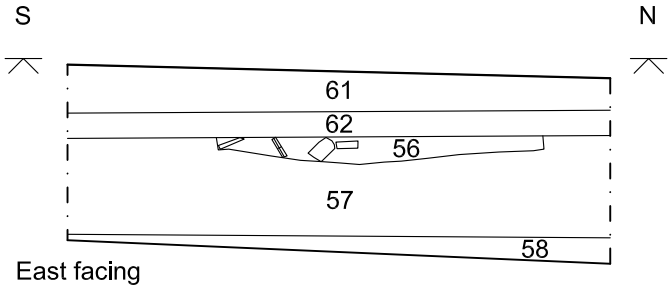


Figure 25. Post-excavation section of 56

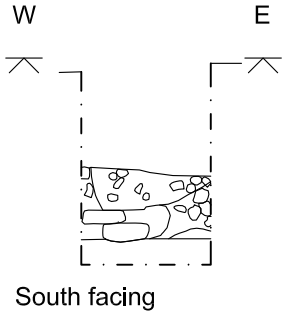


Figure 26. Section of wall [60]

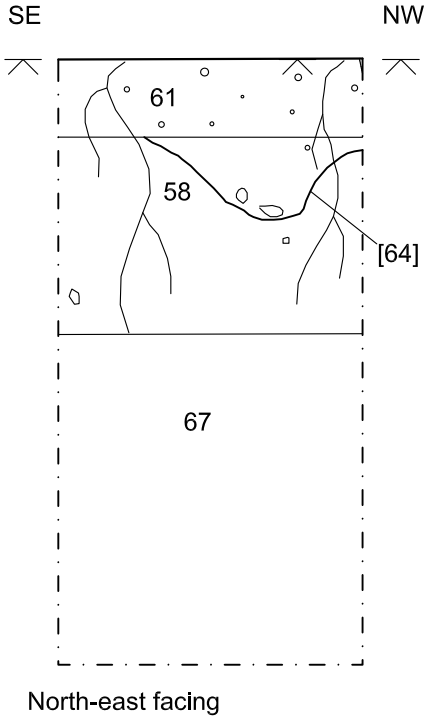


Figure 27. North-west corner of soakaway

Figures 21 to 27, sections. Scale 1:25

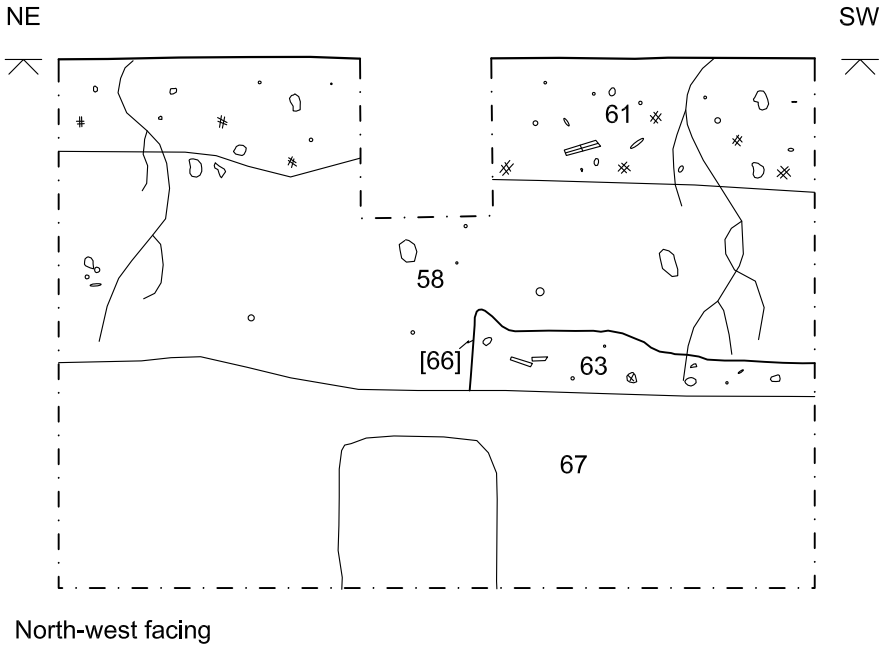


Figure 28. Section of soakaway pit [66]

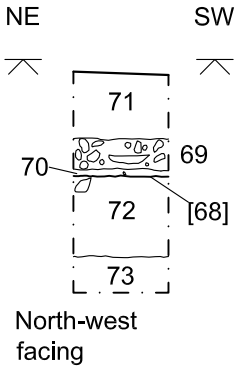


Figure 29. North-west facing pre-excavation section of possible wall [68]

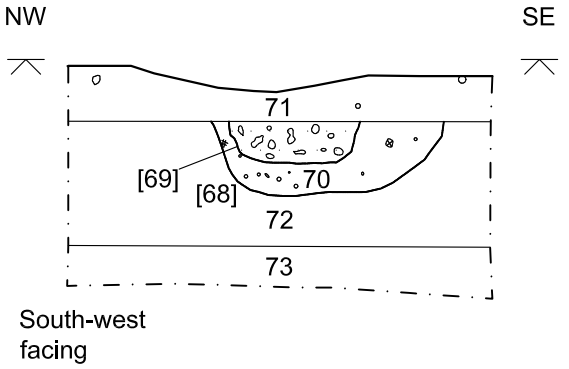


Figure 30. Post-excavation section of possible wall [69]

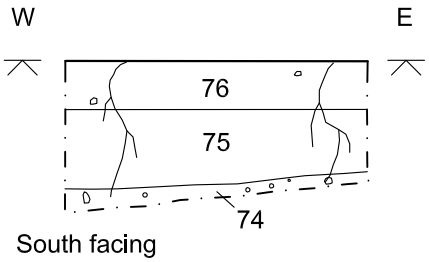


Figure 31. Representative section of sewer trench

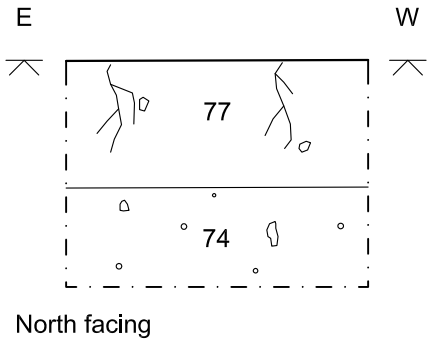


Figure 32. Representative section of sewer trench

Figures 28 to 32, sections. Scale 1:25

Wall [53] (Figs 2 (location), 4C, 21 and 22, Plate 31) was seated within foundation cut [52] that was not very obvious. The wall was constructed from un-mortared Barnack and carstone. As these stones were removed it became clear that many of them were re-used and had been carved. Some were decorative and some were ashlar blocks. There appeared to be axe marks on one of the stones. The stone recovered from the trench was stored at Pentney with other dressed stone recovered during the renovation project.

Possible wall [55] was located just west of the first drainage junction, near the house and north of wall [53] (Figs 2 (location), 4C, 23 and 24, Plate 32). It was aligned north-north-west by south-south-east and had a foundation cut ([54]). The cut had steeply sloping sides with a base that sloped slightly eastwards. The cut was filled by wall [55] and backfill [59]. Wall (55) was constructed of carstone blocks mortared together and only one course survives which suggests that this possible wall was removed or truncated before the current ground level was established. Surrounding the wall structure was deposit [59] used to backfill the foundation trench. Deposit [59] was a mid brown sandy silt with sparse sub-rounded chalk inclusions <0.04m across, sparse building material fragments and mortar.

Layer [56] was located midway along the east drain trench (Figs 2 (location), 4C, and 25, Plate 33). The deposit measured 1.64m in length, more than 0.40m in width and was 0.10m deep. It was a moderately compact, creamy, lime mortar with common inclusions of broken brick <0.06m across, a few broken slate roof tiles and a number of flint pebbles <0.05m in size. The deposit appears to represent a dump of material or possibly the remnants of a collapsed wall; in either case it appears to have been heavily truncated.

Possible wall [60] was on an east–west alignment and perhaps formed the priory's boundary wall. It lines up with a scar on the front of the Gatehouse (Figs 2 (location), 4C and 26, Plate 34). This possible wall is constructed of flint, chalk and carstone blocks, 0.03-0.30m in size bonded together with lime mortar. It has been heavily truncated and there is with no brick apparent.

At the northern end of the eastern pipe trench a large pit was dug for a soakaway. Two pits were evident within the soakaway, in the north-facing and east-facing sections (pits [64] and [66]).

Small uneven pit [64] was identified in the east-facing section (Figs 2 (location) and 27, Plate 35). Its southern side sloped moderately and the northern side was steeper and a curved base. The fill ([65]) is a mid to pale brown clayey sandy silt, with sparse amounts of sub-rounded flint gravel <0.03m across. A skeleton of a rodent was discovered at the base of the feature.

Layer [63] measuring 1.03m in length by 0.20m in depth was identified in the northern section (Figs 2 (location) and 28, Plate 36). It is probably the fill of a sizeable pit ([66]) and comprises a mid brown sandy silt; with common chalk flecks <0.01m and chalk pebbles <0.03m. It is suggested that the pit had been excavated then left open for a short time before being backfilled with subsoil and topsoil. Six sherds of post-medieval pottery were collected from deposit [63].

West Drain

The west drain was located west of the Gatehouse and orientated north-west south-east (Figs 2 and 4B). Due to machining restrictions around the scaffolding that was present this trench did not quite reach the Gatehouse. At its north-western end it was excavated into the adjoining field (outside the scheduled area).

Topsoil [71] was present throughout the trench and consisted of a soft mid brown clay sandy silt, with very sparse amounts of sub angular flint gravel <0.01 in size.

Natural deposit [72] appeared below the topsoil in the trench and was a soft red brown, sandy silt with sparse numbers of sub-round flint pebbles <0.06m across; it is thought to be a degraded carstone. Clean sand ([73]) appeared below [72] between 0.55m and 0.90m from the ground surface

A 2.10m-deep test pit was excavated within the length of the trench as at a later date this area was to be expanded to hold a tank for the collection of grey water. No evidence other than topsoil [71] and natural deposits [72] and [73] was encountered.

Within the pipe trench possible wall [69] was discovered (Figs 2 (location), 4B, 29 and 30, Plate 37). The wall measured >0.40m in length, 0.60m in width and 0.25m in depth. The wall is orientated north-south and its cut ([68]) has moderately sloping sides which curve slightly into a rounded base. Possible wall [69] was constructed from flint, chalk and carstone pebbles 0.02-0.04m across, bonded together with lime mortar. The trench has been backfilled with deposit [70], soft-ish mid to pale brown, sandy silt with frequent amounts of chalk flecks <0.01m across, sparse brick fragments <0.03m across and sparse sub-round flint pebbles<0.02m across. The mortar and rubble wall does not appear to be large enough for it to be the base of a structure, and it may be possibly part of a wall which surrounded the abbey.

Sewer Trench

This trench was located just in front of the Gatehouse and was orientated roughly east-west (Plate 38). It did not reach the Gatehouse due to the presence of scaffolding. No archaeological remains were present in this short piece of trench and representative sections were recorded at the eastern end of the trench (Figs 31 and 32) At the western end of the trench the topsoil and sub soil were replaced by plough soil.

Topsoil [76] was a soft mid brown clay sandy silt with very sparse numbers of sub-angular flint gravel<0.01m across.

Subsoil [75] was a soft-ish mid grey brown clay sandy silt with sparse numbers of sub-angular flint gravel.

Natural [74] was a soft-ish mid red brown sandy silt containing sparse sub-rounded flint pebbles <0.06m across. It is thought to be a degraded carstone.

Plough soil [77] was a highly bioturbated, soft mid grey brown sandy silt with sparse numbers of flints 0.01-0.04m across, sparse carstone pebbles <0.05m across and very sparse brick fragments.

Plate 1. Pentney Abbey Gatehouse, looking south

Plate 2. Pentney Abbey Gatehouse, looking north with Abbey Farm to east

Plate 3. Test Pit 1, looking north, 1m and 0.50m scale

Plate 4. Test Pit 2, looking west, 1m scale

Plate 5. Test Pit 3, looking west, 0.50m scale

Plate 6. Test Pit 4, looking north, 1m and 0.50m scale

Plate 7. Machine excavation Gateway

Plate 8. Machine excavation West Room

Plate 9. Gateway, pre-excavation

Plate 10. East Room, pre-excavation

Plate 11. West Room, pre-excavation

Plate 12. Clearing external stone heap

Plate 13. Pre-excavation view showing collapsed internal west wall

Plate 14. Cross section of collapsed wall

Plate 15. Fill of west room / side chamber

Plate 16. Fireplace, pre-excavation

Plate 17. Fireplace, post excavation

Plate 18. West Room, post excavation

Plate 19. East Room, post excavation

Plate 20. Main Gateway, post excavation

Plate 21. Main Gateway, post excavation

Plate 22. West room side chamber, post excavation

Plate 23. Small test pit (17), west room

Plate 24. West internal wall of Gateway

Plate 25. East internal wall of Gateway

Plate 26. Location of vault spring point

Plate 27. Electrical trench being dug towards the gatehouse

Plate 28. Small pit / post-hole [39]

Plate 29. Cobbles by North Gate

Plate 30. Possible wall remnants [47] and [48]

Plate 31. Possible wall [53]

Plate 32. Possible wall [54]

Plate 33. Possible collapsed wall or floor [56]

Plate 34. Possible wall [60]

Plate 35. Pit [64]

Plate 36. Pit [63]

Plate 37. Possible wall [68]

Plate 38. Plate 38. East-west sewer trench

6.0 FINDS

Finds from the evaluation (ENF128387) and watching brief (ENF128829) were separately processed and recorded by count and weight, and an Excel spreadsheet was produced for each type of find outlining broad dating. Each material type has been considered separately and is included below organised by type of intervention then material.

A list of finds in context number order, presented by type of intervention can be found in Appendices 2a (Evaluation) and 2c (Watching brief).

6.1 Finds from the Evaluation (ENF128387)

by Lucy Talbot

6.1.1 Pottery (ENF128387)

The site produced five sherds of late pottery, weighing 161g.

Five sherds of post-medieval pottery, weighing 161g, were recovered from make up layer (5), soil deposit (10) and floor and trample deposit (14). The assemblage consists of Creamware, English Stonewares, Transfer Printed Ware and Late Slipped Redware, in forms that include storage jars, a bowl and a plate, which represent typical domestic, utilitarian crockery of the 18th to 19th-century.

6.1.2 Ceramic Building Material (ENF128387)

Two fragments of post-medieval and modern CBM were collected from make up layer (2), weighing 99g. The assemblage includes a piece of dark orange medium sandy, flat roof tile with frequent quartz, crushed flint and ferrous inclusions and a single fragment of grey pan tile in a fine sandy matrix with few visible inclusions.

6.1.3 Glass (ENF128387)

A single, small shard of poorly preserved, post-medieval window glass, was collected from floor deposit (3), weighing 1g.

6.2 Finds from the Watching Brief (ENF128829)

6.2.1 Pottery (ENF128829)

by Sue Anderson

6.2.1.1 Introduction

Twenty-two sherds of pottery weighing 1661g were collected from seven contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue is included as Appendix 3.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	1	25	0.05	1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	7	450	1.00	3
Creamwares	CRW	8.10	1	6	0.05	1
Yellow Ware	YELW	8.13	1	5		1
English Stoneware	ESW	8.20	7	887	2.36	4
Porcelain	PORC	8.30	1	4		1

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Late slipped redware	LSRW	8.51	1	40		1
Late blackwares	LBW	8.52	3	244		2
Totals			**22**	**1661**	**3.46**	**14**

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric

6.2.1.2 Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

6.2.1.3 Pottery by period

Post-medieval

One rim sherd of a glazed red earthenware bowl or pancheon was found in layer (17). This is likely to be of 17th/18th-century date.

Modern

The majority of pottery in this group comprised factory-made earthenwares and stonewares of 18th–20th-century date. One sherd of a 'country pottery' slipped redware bowl (layer [10]) and three sherds of blackware jar(s) were also collected (layer [10], fill [46]).

Whitewares included a teapot lid with transfer-printed roses and silver overglaze pattern (topsoil [03]), a body sherd with blue transfer-printed flowers ([10]), and five sherds of a large spongeware bowl (pit fill [63]). Stonewares included sherds of a caneware teapot with a 'registry of design' mark for 1860 on the base ([10]), a complete preserve jar (topsoil [21]), a jar (?biscuit caddy) with bamboo or basket moulded design ([03]), and a handled bottle ([10]). One small rimsherd of a pale creamware plate was found in (pit fill [38]), and there was a yellow ware body sherd in ([63]). A fragment of porcelain (fill [46]) was a base section from a small vessel, possibly part of a toy tea set.

6.2.1.4 Pottery by context

Table 2 shows the pottery by context with spotdates.

Feature	Context	Identifier	Fabric	Spotdate
-	3	Topsoil	ESW, REFW	19th c.
-	10	Layer	ESW, REFW, LBW, LSRW	L.19th c.
-	17	Layer	GRE	17th–18th c.
-	21	Topsoil	ESW	19th/20th c.
39	38	Pit fill	CRW	L.18th c.
45	46	Natural feature	LBW, PORC	18th-20th c.
66	63	Pit fill	YELW, REFW	L.18th-20th c.

Table 2. Pottery by context and feature

6.2.1.5 Discussion

The assemblage has a broad date range spanning the 17th-20th centuries, but probably comprises domestic waste of largely 18th/19th-century date. As is typical of the period, the vessels are tablewares, storage vessels and kitchenwares, and all could have been found in households of any status.

6.2.2 Ceramic Building Material (ENF128829)

by Sue Anderson

Thirty-five fragments of CBM (12,771g) were collected from nine contexts during the fieldwork (appendix 4. Table 3 shows the quantities of CBM by form.

Type	form	form	No	Wt (g)
Roofing	Plain roof tile (med)	RTM	1	370
	Plain roof tile (med)?	RTM?	2	366
	Plain roof tile (pmed)	RTP	10	1231
	Pantile	PAN	1	765
	Chimney pot	CP	1	269
Flooring	Flemish floor tile	FFT	13	3935
	Flemish floor tile?	FFT?	1	15
Bricks	Early brick	EB	4	2961
	Late brick	LB	2	2859
Totals			**35**	**12771**

Table 3. CBM form quantities

The CBM was quantified by context, fabric and type, using fragment count and weight in grams. Forms were identified with the aid of Drury (1993). Brick and floor tile dimensions were measured. Data was input into an MS Access database, and a full catalogue is appended to this report.

General fabric groups were assigned based on coarseness of the matrix and main inclusions. Ten basic fabric groups were identified as follows:

est	estuarine clays containing occasional organic, calcareous, ferrous and flint inclusions, soft to hard and varying in colour from dark grey through purple to orange and yellow
fs	fine sandy with few other inclusions, hard buff-orange.
fscp	fine sandy with clay pellets
fscfe	fine/medium sandy with chalk and ferrous inclusions
fsg	fine sandy with common self-coloured grog
fsfe	fine sandy with ferrous inclusions
msg	pink, medium sandy with coarse red grog
wss	white-firing gault clay with sparse shell (leached)
wfg	white-firing with common coarse grog (possibly a compressed shale-type fabric)
wfx	white-firing gault clay with streaks of red clay in section

6.2.2.1 Medieval and late medieval CBM

Twenty-one fragments of brick and tile are probably or certainly medieval. Table 4 shows the forms present by fabric.

fabric	RTM	RTM?	EB	FFT	FFT?
est	1		4		
est?		2			
fs				5	
fscfe				1	
fsfe				2	
fsfe					1
fsg				5	

Table 4. Quantities (count) of medieval CBM by fabric and form

Three fragments of plain roof tile (RTM) are present, all in estuarine fabrics. Two pieces were uncertain as they appear similar to the later gault clay tiles but are coarser and reduced under the yellow surfaces. One of these, from layer [10], was a full width fragment measuring 155mm across and 12mm thick.

Four fragments of early brick (EB) are present, all in estuarine fabrics and all pinkish in colour. Two fragments were small and abraded. Both larger fragments, one of which is complete, show traces of straw impressions on the bases, and have sunken margins typical of this form. The complete example from (02) measured 235 x 115 x 45mm, placing it approximately in Drury's EB9 category (although it is wider than the Norwich examples). The half-brick from layer [10] measured 120 x 40mm and is within the range of EB6 forms. Both are dated to the 14th/15th centuries.

Contemporary with the early bricks are the fourteen fragments of Flemish floor tile. Most were recovered from layer [17] and are the larger size of tile, although none is complete. Three fragments had clear brownish glaze and five were partly or completely covered with white slip with a clear glaze which appears yellow. A fragment of a small tile from ?floor [07] is also a white slip/yellow glazed type. A fragment with only one surface from [38] is uncertain and could be a piece of late brick.

6.2.2.2 Post-medieval CBM

Fourteen fragments of brick and tile are likely to be post-medieval. Table 5 shows the forms present by fabric.

fabric	RTP	PAN	CP	LB
fs		1		
msg				2
wfg			1	
wfx	2			
wss	8			

Table 5. Quantities (count) of post-medieval CBM by fabric and form

Ten fragments of white-firing gault clay plain roof tile (RTP) were recovered, three of which have circular holes. A large piece of pantile, in an unusually concave form

with a small nib, was also collected. A fragment of a white-firing chimney pot with internal sooting was found in layer [17].

One fragment and a complete sample of late brick (LB), both in a pinkish fabric with large red grog inclusions, were found. The complete brick from wall [02] measured 232 x 110 x 55mm, suggesting a 17th–19th-century date.

6.2.2.3 CBM distribution

The largest group of CBM was collected from layer [17] and included fragments of eleven Flemish floor tiles and two medieval roof tiles, together with post-medieval roof tiles and the chimney pot fragment. Other fragments of medieval CBM were also found in association with post-medieval types, for example the complete early brick in wall [02] which was probably re-used along with later bricks and pantile. Floor [07] contained a Flemish tile and also three fragments of gault clay roof tile. Fragments from features included the uncertain floor tile from pit fill [38], and a small piece of abraded early brick from fill [46]. Other fragments were collected from layers [10], [22], [50] and [51].

6.2.2.4 CBM Discussion

The medieval assemblage comprises fragments of roof tile, early brick and floor tile. These are likely to have been associated with Pentney Abbey and were perhaps used within the gatehouse itself. All were either re-used or redeposited in later features.

The post-medieval CBM (bricks, roof tiles and chimney pot) from the site suggests that some rebuilding took place in the 17th-19th centuries. The fragments were all used and represent demolition, rather than construction, rubble.

6.2.3 Stone (ENF128829)

Five fragments of stone roofing slates were collected from wall [02], layer [17] and subsoil [22]. Two pieces have the remains of finished edges and circular peg-holes. The fragment from [17] is the most complete and appears to be part of a lozenge-shaped tile. Three fragments were less complete and had weathered surfaces. All five fragments have traces of lime mortar on one surface, suggesting that the underside of the roof was plastered.

The stone is a fine sandy micaceous type with occasional shell inclusions and is likely to be a Collyweston limestone. This area of Northamptonshire produced roofing slates in a lozenge shape during the Roman period, but the industry flourished from the medieval to modern periods (Collyweston Stone Slaters' Trust 2001). On balance, it seems likely that the tiles from Pentney are of medieval date, although they could be post-medieval given their association with later finds.

6.2.4 The Metal Finds (ENF128829)

by Rebecca Sillwood

A total of eight metal finds were recovered from the watching brief, coming from three contexts, with most of the finds being of iron, two of steel and one of copper alloy. Most of the finds were modern in date, some post-medieval and some undatable.

Soil in the west room (10) produced two metal finds, one a complete clothes iron and the second a fork, probably made of steel. The iron weighs 1,359g, and is of

the ‘solid’ variety, which was heated by the fire or on a stove, and is probably Victorian in date. The fork is three-pronged and has a solid flat handle, which has two rivet holes for attachment of some kind of handle to either side of it. The central portion of the fork is baluster moulded and the piece is overall quite delicate, probably also of Victorian date.

The largest quantity of metal objects came from the topsoil in the east room (21), and includes iron, enamelled ware and copper alloy. The iron pieces include a fire grate and a hell iron from a shoe, both either post-medieval or possibly modern in date. A pocket watch, with a copper alloy case and iron and copper internal workings was also found within this context. The piece is rather well preserved, with cogs, etc. inside all intact, although the face of the watch comes away from the back, rather than opens and closes on a hinge. The piece could be Victorian in date, although this is difficult to ascertain. Also from this context is a large blue-enamelled, stainless steel teapot, missing its spout and lid, but otherwise intact. This piece is likely to be modern in date, possibly 1940s or later.

Layer (50) produced two iron nails, which remain undatable, due to the ubiquitous nature of the objects.

6.2.5 Glass (ENF128829)

by Rebecca Sillwood

Three complete glass bottles were recovered from the site, coming from two contexts.

The first is a pale green Codd-style bottle, which came from possible floor (7), measuring just under 190mm in height, embossed with the name ‘Wood’s Walpole Brewery, Trademark’ and with the Wood’s ‘W’ within a shield between the writing. Codd style bottles are readily identified by their marble stopper, which is still present and intact on this piece. The Codd bottle was filled upside down so that as soon the filling stopped, the stopper was forced down to seal the bottle against the rubber ring. Pressure inside the bottle would keep the marble pressed against the top of the bottle. To open the bottle, the marble was pressed down where it would fall into the neck chamber below. If the bottle is held the right way, the marble stays inside the chamber when the bottle is tilted up for drinking. Many of these bottles were destroyed when children would routinely break open the bottle to get the marble inside (http://www.antiquebottles.com/codd/). Alma Wood was a brewer based in Walpole St. Peter from 1883 through to 1916 and in Wisbech until 1922.

The second bottle is a small pale green ‘Steward & Patteson Limited Norwich & Swaffham’ one, from the topsoil in the east room (21). This example measures just less than 170mm, and would have been stoppered, except that the stopper is now missing. Steward and Patteson came into existence as a large Norfolk brewer in 1793 when John Patteson purchased a brewery. From then onwards expansion of the business was the watchword, and finally the franchise became a limited company in 1895, which is also the year when a Swaffham brewery, Morse & Woods, was purchased. This bottle, therefore clearly dates from post-1895, and since the brewery was closed in the 1960s, the bottle is from the intervening years.

The third and final bottle is from the same context as the previous example, and is from another leading Norwich brewery, Morgan’s. This bottle is much larger than the other two, 265mm, and is dark green in colour, complete with plastic screw-top

stopper *in situ.* The embossed wording is confined to the base of the piece, and reads ‘Morgan’s Norwich & Lynn’ and has ‘Made in England’ on the opposite side. The base also has some markings, a large ‘M’ with the number ‘21’ beneath and three circles beside the number. The ‘21’ may stand for the year of manufacture, which is likely to be 1921, if this is true, however this cannot be verified. Morgan’s Brewery was in existence from 1845 through to 1961, and therefore a broad date range is suggested for this piece. The plastic stopper also has some wording, either side of the grip, with ‘Morgan’s’ and ‘Riley’s’ on one side and ‘Norwich’ and ‘Patent’ on the opposite side. The Riley’s patent part of the wording here is to do with the manufacturer of the bottle, rather than the Morgan’s Brewery.

6.2.6 Clay Pipe (ENF128829)

By Rebecca Sillwood

Three fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem, weighing 9g, were recovered from a single context, a disturbed layer (17). Two of the fragments are undiagnostic, with no defining features, and can only be given a broad date range of post-medieval. One piece, however, has no bowl, but does have the heel present with makers’ initials on either side. The heel of this piece is small and roughly oval, projecting a reasonable way from the base of the pipe, and fits roughly with the Type 19 as defined in the DUA type series (1984). The makers’ initials are ‘BR’, and these have not been identified to a specific maker, although Atkin’s (1985) list of Norfolk makers has been consulted. The heel of the piece dates it to roughly the early 18th-century.

6.2.7 Faunal Remains (ENF128829)

By Rebecca Sillwood

A total of eleven fragments of animal bone, weighing 62g, were recovered from four contexts. Most of the bone consists of medium and large mammal pieces, probably sheep/goat and cattle, with no obvious signs of butchering. Some pieces came from the ploughsoil (77), some came from the fill of a natural feature (46), some from layer (51), and the most interesting from pit fill (65). Pit fill (65) contained fragments of a small mammal jaw bone and skull, probably from a cat, and likely to be a domestic pet burial.

6.2.8 Shell (ENF128829)

By Rebecca Sillwood

Three pieces of oyster shell, weighing 172g in total, came from two contexts on the site. One almost complete shell came from the soil in the west room (10), and two more fragmentary pieces came from layer (51). The oyster is an eponymous foodstuff from many periods, and is still eaten today, so even given the distance from the sea of the current site these oysters would have been easily accessible during any time period.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Evaluation (ENF128387)

The evaluation established the presence of surfaces within each chamber of the Gatehouse. Within the central and western chambers a surface thought to be contemporary with the monastic use of the building was present at *c.* 7.56m OD, while in the eastern chamber the only surface recorded was present at *c.* 7.24m. This might indicate some sort of step down is present between the centre and eastern chamber.

Apart from a very small area of stones in Test Pit 2 (context [12]) there was no indication of what might have served as a floor, with the surfaces recorded generally consisting of little more than shallow spreads of mortar. It is possible these remains are actually of the bedding material with any tiles or flints perhaps assiduously removed during the dissolution.

Some lateral deposits (contexts [13] and 16]) recorded in Test Pits 2 and 3 were possibly associated with construction of the Gatehouse. Considering its location it is thought likely the Gatehouse was put to some agricultural use following the dissolution, particularly so since the construction of the adjacent farmhouse. This use might have been perhaps as housing or shelter for livestock, an activity which could explain the depths of soil recorded in some of the test pits, particularly in the eastern chamber. A possible surface of likely post-medieval date [14] present in Test Pit 3 might also be associated with this agricultural use, this surface seeming to consist of little more than trampled stones.

Geological deposits consisting of reddish sands were present at a highest value of 7.50m OD in Test Pit 1, with the lowest at c 7.18m OD in Test Pit 4.

Recommendations for further mitigation work (if required based on the evidence presented in this report) will be made by Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

7.2 Watching Brief (ENF128829)

Gatehouse

The Abbey Gatehouse is a large building which has not been used for many years. There are several debris layers which have built up over time involving natural decay and many dumps of rubbish. So much of which still survives, that only a selection of finds was collected. There was evidence that the carved stones have been moved organised and added to over time. The greatest concentrations of decorative stones where outside of the building or organised around the collapsed wall heap within the gateway. Many of these stones looked as though they possibly did not relate to the standing remains. The Gatehouse is a convenient place to store any carved stones discovered from around the abbey site. All this suggests that the wider site has been tidied in the past and the lack of surviving collapsed stone from the Gatehouse suggests that this had been cleared in the past too.

Much of the floors have been removed in the past possibly to be used in the house and farm buildings close by where many carved stones are evident within the structure. Cobbles survive in patches thought out the ground floor, suggesting that this was the main type of flooring, but there where a few floor tiles discovered. As

they where discovered in the patches of floor that where disturbed, it suggests that maybe the centre of these cobbled floors where tiled.

There where many medieval roof tiles identified across the disturbed floor layers of the Gatehouse, not all of which were collected. The quantity of medieval roof tile discovered in the lowest fills of the Gatehouse highly suggests that the Gatehouse roof was tiled. Many of these tiles are within the disturbed layers where the floors have been removed suggesting that they had collapsed on to the floor surface and then where dug through as the flooring was removed. There is evidence on the buildings roof line of led, but this may possibly of acted as led flashing.

Drive

There was evidence of the medieval flooring extending north of the Gatehouse, suggesting that the road was partly cobbled. This has then been truncated at a later date and a small pit dug through it.

The possible walls are unusual as they cross in front of the Gatehouse. This suggests that after the Gatehouse was disused the farm fields or tracks temporarily changed.

Trenching

There where several trenches dug across the site for several different services. Each trench covered a different area of the site identifying the locations of possible archaeological features. The electrical trench, which was thought to cross very close to if not actually over part of the buried abbey remains, did not reveal any *in situ* archaeological remains. Similarly, there were no archaeological features discovered within the sewer trench.

Several possible walls were discovered within the east and west drainage trenches. Two of these walls ([60] and [69]) could possibly form part of walls around the abbey. Other walls identified in the east trench are possibly linked to the house or a possible earlier garden.

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The watching brief was undertaken by the author Rachel Cruse

Site Survey was by Sandrine Whitmore. The finds were washed, recorded and reported on by Lucy Talbot and Rebecca Sillwood.

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The finds from the evaluation were washed and recorded by the late Lucy Talbot.

The finds from the watching brief were processed by Rachel Cruse and recorded by Rebecca Sillwood. The pottery and building material reports were by Sue Anderson, and all other classes of artefact reported on by Rebecca Sillwood.

This report was illustrated and produced by David Dobson and edited by Jayne Bown.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary - Evaluation (ENF128387)

Context	Category	Description	Period	Test pit
1	Deposit	Topsoil	Modern	1,2,3
2	Deposit	Make up	Post-medieval	1
3	Deposit	Floor	Med./Post-med.	1
4	Deposit	Geological	Unknown	1,2,3,4
5	Deposit	Make up	Post-medieval	4
6	Deposit	Make up	Post-medieval	4
7	Deposit	Floor	Med./Post-med.	4
8	-	-	-	-
9	Deposit	Building Debris	Post-medieval	2
10	Deposit	Soil	Post-medieval	2
11	Deposit	Soil below 10	Post-medieval	2
12	Deposit	Floor	Med./Post-med.	2
13	Deposit	Make up below 12	Med./Post-med.	2
14	Deposit	Floor and trample material	Post-medieval	3
15	Deposit	Mortar surface	Med./Post-med.	3
16	Deposit	Material below 15	Med./Post-med.	3
17	Deposit	Lime and mortar layer- floor?	Med./Post-med.	3

Appendix 1b: Context Summary – Watching Brief (ENF128829)

Context	Category	Description	Period	Location
1	Deposit	Chalk Rubble wall collapse	Unknown	Gatehouse
2	Deposit	Mortar and flint wall collapse	Unknown	Gatehouse
3	Deposit	Make up/ Topsoil (similar to [21] and ?[10])	Modern	Gatehouse
4	Deposit	Make Up/ Soil build up	Post-medieval	Gatehouse
5	Deposit	Mortar dump	Unknown	Gatehouse
6	Masonry	Pier base	Medieval?	Gatehouse
7	Deposit	Possible floor	Med./Post-med.	Gatehouse
8	Deposit	Floor (= [9] and [34])	Medieval?	Gatehouse
9	Deposit	Floor (= [8] and [34])	Medieval?	Gatehouse
10	Deposit	Deposit in West Room (similar to [3] and[21])	Post-medieval	Gatehouse
11	Deposit	Floor West Room side chamber	Medieval?	Gatehouse
12	Deposit	Make-up layer in West Room side chamber	Unknown	Gatehouse
13	Deposit	Cobbled Floor West Room (= [20] and [31])	Medieval?	Gatehouse
14	Masonry	Door Jamb to side room	Medieval	Gatehouse
15	Cut	Cut for Door Jamb foundation	Medieval	Gatehouse
16	Cut	Cut for concrete	Modern	Gatehouse
17	Deposit	Disturbed layer	Med./Post-med.	Gatehouse
18	Deposit	Black layer	Unknown	Gatehouse
19	VOID	VOID	--	--

Context	Category	Description	Period	Location
20	Deposit	Carstone cobbled floor in East Room (= [13] and [31])	Medieval?	Gatehouse
21	Deposit	Topsoil in East Room (= [3] and ?[10])	Modern	Gatehouse
22	Deposit	Subsoil' in East Room	Modern?	Gatehouse
23	Cut	Cut for wall footing [24]	Medieval	Gatehouse
24	Masonry	Wall footing	Medieval	Gatehouse
25	Masonry	East wall of the building (at back of fireplace)	Medieval	Gatehouse
26	Masonry	Fireplace in East Room	Medieval	Gatehouse
27	Deposit	Floor make up East Room	Medieval?	Gatehouse
28	Deposit	?Floor make-up in main gateway (mortar and carstone)	Medieval?	Gatehouse
29	Deposit	?Floor make-up in gateway (compacted gravel)	Medieval?	Gatehouse
30	Deposit	?Wall footing (carstone and mortar) similar to 33	Medieval?	Gatehouse
31	Deposit	Cobbles in gate entrance (same as [13] and [20])	Medieval?	Gatehouse
32	Deposit	Remnants of a burnt deposit	Unknown	Gatehouse
33	Deposit	?Wall footing. (similar to [30])	Medieval ?	Gatehouse
34	Deposit	Part of floor make-up in gateway (= [8] and [9])	Medieval?	Gatehouse
35	VOID	VOID	--	--
36	Deposit	Topsoil (= [41], [61], [71], [76])	Modern	Elec. Trench
37	Deposit	Natural lLayer (= [58], [72] [74])	Unknown	Elec. Trench
38	Deposit	Fill of small pit [39]	Post-medieval	Drive
39	Cut	Small pit	Post-medieval	Drive
40	Deposit	Possible floor surface	Medieval?	Drive
41	Deposit	Topsoil (= [36], [61], [71], [76])	Modern	Drive
42	Deposit	Rubble	Post-medieval	Drive
43	Deposit	Subsoil	Modern	Drive
44	Deposit	Gravel	Unknown	Drive
45	Cut	Natural feature	Unknown	Drive
46	Deposit	Fill of natural feature [45]	Unknown	Drive
47	Masonry	North-east/south-west wall	Unknown	Drive
48	Masonry	North-east/south-west wall	Unknown	Drive
49	Deposit	Tarmac	Modern	Drive
50	Deposit	Layer	Unknown	Drive
51	Deposit	Compact layer	Unknown	Drive
52	Cut	Foundation cut for wall [53]	Unknown	Drive
53	Masonry	Wall	Unknown	East Drain
54	Cut	Foundation cut for wall [55]	Unknown	East Drain
55	Masonry	Wall	Unknown	East Drain
56	Deposit	Building rubble	Post-medieval	East Drain
57	Deposit	Subsoil	Post-medieval	East Drain
58	Deposit	Natural layer (= [37], [72], [74])	Unknown	East Drain
59	Deposit	Backfill in [54] around wall [55]	Unknown	East Drain
60	Masonry	?Perimeter wall for Abbey (?= [69])	?Medieval	East Drain

Context	Category	Description	Period	Location
61	Deposit	Topsoil (= [36], [41], [71], [76])	Modern	East Drain
62	Deposit	Tarmac	Modern	East Drain
63	Deposit	Fill of ?pit [66]	Post-medieval	East Drain
64	Cut	Cut for pit [64]	Post-medieval	East Drain
65	Deposit	Fill of pit [64]	Post-medieval	East Drain
66	Cut	Cut for ?pit [66]	Post-medieval	East Drain
67	Deposit	Natural sand (= [73])	--	East Drain
68	Cut	Cut for ?wall [69]	?Medieval	West Drain
69	Deposit	Wall [69] (?= [60])	?Medieval	West Drain
70	Deposit	Backfill of [68] around [69]	?Medieval	West Drain
71	Deposit	Topsoil (= [36], [41], [61], [76])	Modern	West Drain
72	Deposit	Natural layer (= [37], [58], [74])	Unknown	West Drain
73	Deposit	Natural Sand (= [67])	Unknown	West Drain
74	Deposit	Natural ayer (= [37], [58], [72])	Unknown	Sewer Trench
75	Deposit	Subsoil	Unknown	Sewer Trench
76	Deposit	Topsoil (= [36], [41], [61], [71])	Modern	Sewer Trench
77	Deposit	Plough soil	Modern	Sewer Trench
78	Deposit	Deposit exposed in test pit in West Room	Med./Post-med	Gatehouse

Appendix 1c: OASIS Feature Summary – Watching Brief (ENF128829)

Period	Feature	Total
Medieval	Wall	4
	Foundation	4
	Pier base	1
	Door jamb	1
Post-medieval	Pit	3
Unknown	Wall	4
	Foundation	2

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context- Evaluation (ENF128387)

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
2	Ceramic Building Material	1	32g	Post-medieval	Flat roof tile
2	Ceramic Building Material	1	67g	Modern	Pan tile
3	Glass	1	1g	Post-medieval	Window frag
5	Pottery	3	140g	Modern	
10	Pottery	1	20g	Modern	
14	Pottery	1	1g	Post-medieval	

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary- Evaluation (ENF128387)

Period	Material	Total
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	1
	Glass	1
	Pottery	1
Modern	Ceramic Building Material	1
	Pottery	4

Appendix 2c: Finds by Context- Watching Brief (ENF128829)

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
2	Ceramic Building Material	1	1,963g	Medieval	Brick; complete
2	Ceramic Building Material	1	765g	Post-medieval	Pan tile
2	Ceramic Building Material	1	2,785g	Post-medieval	Brick; complete
2	Stone	1	411g	Unknown	Roof tile
3	Pottery	2	306g	Post-medieval	Tea pot lid & part of jar; 17th-20th-century
7	Ceramic Building Material	3	484g	Post-medieval	Roof tile
7	Ceramic Building Material	1	248g	Medieval	Flemish floor tile
7	Glass	1	441g	Post-medieval	Codd bottle; complete; 'Wood's Walpole Brewery'; 1883-1916
10	?Steel	1	18g	Modern	Fork
10	Ceramic Building Material	1	902g	Medieval	Brick fragment
10	Ceramic Building Material	1	304g	Medieval	Flemish floor tile
10	Ceramic Building Material	2	240g	Post-medieval	Roof tile
10	Iron	1	1,359g	Modern	Clothes iron; complete
10	Pottery	8	681g	Post-medieval	17th-20th-century
10	Shell	1	104g	Unknown	Oyster
17	Ceramic Building Material	2	526g	Medieval	Roof tile
17	Ceramic Building Material	11	3,383g	Medieval	Flemish floor tile
17	Ceramic Building Material	4	472g	Post-medieval	Roof tile
17	Ceramic Building Material	1	269g	Post-medieval	Chimney pot fragment
17	Clay Pipe	3	9g	Post-medieval	Stems; one with makers' initials; RB; 18th-century?
17	Pottery	1	25g	Post-medieval	17th-18th-century
17	Stone	3	1,004g	Unknown	Roof tile
21	Copper-Alloy	1	97g	Modern	Pocket watch
21	Enamel/Stainless Steel	1	492g	Modern	Teapot
21	Glass	1	689g	Post-medieval	Bottle; complete; 'Morgan's Norwich & Lynn'
21	Glass	1	320g	Post-medieval	Bottle; complete; 'Steward & Patteson Limited Norwich & Swaffham

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
21	Iron	1	49g	Post-medieval	Heel iron
21	Iron	1	1,010g	Post-medieval	Fire grate
21	Pottery	1	367g	Post-medieval	Jar; 19th/20th-century
22	Ceramic Building Material	1	210g	Medieval	Roof tile
22	Ceramic Building Material	1	35g	Post-medieval	Roof tile
22	Stone	1	298g	Unknown	Roof tile
38	Ceramic Building Material	1	15g	Med./Post-Med.	Flemish floor tile/?Brick
38	Pottery	1	6g	Post-medieval	1730-1760
46	Animal Bone	2	7g	Unknown	
46	Ceramic Building Material	1	4g	Medieval	Brick fragment
46	Pottery	3	34g	Post-medieval	18th-20th-century
50	Ceramic Building Material	1	92g	Medieval	Brick fragment
50	Iron	2	33g	Unknown	Nails
51	Animal Bone	2	3g	Unknown	
51	Ceramic Building Material	1	74g	Post-medieval	Brick fragment
51	Shell	2	68g	Unknown	Oyster
63	Pottery	6	242g	Post-medieval	L18th-20th-century
65	Animal Bone	5	3g	Unknown	
77	Animal Bone	2	49g	Unknown	

Appendix 2d: OASIS Finds Summary- Watching Brief (ENF128829)

Period	Material	Total
Medieval	Ceramic Building Material	20
Med./Post-Med.	Ceramic Building Material	1
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	14
Post-medieval	Clay Pipe	3
Post-medieval	Glass	3
Post-medieval	Iron	2
Post-medieval	Pottery	22
Modern	?Steel	1
Modern	Copper-Alloy	1
Modern	Enamel/Stainless Steel	1
Modern	Iron	1
Unknown	Animal Bone	11
Unknown	Iron	2
Unknown	Shell	3
Unknown	Stone	5

Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue - Watching Brief (ENF128829)

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Date range
3	REFW	lid	plain	1	196	L.18th-20th c.
3	ESW	jar	bead	1	110	17th-19th c.
10	LSRW			1	40	18th-19th c.
10	LBW	handled jar		1	214	18th-E.20th c.
10	REFW			1	17	L.18th-20th c.
10	ESW	bottle	collared	1	277	17th-19th c.
10	ESW	teapot		4	133	1860
17	GRE	bowl	bead	1	25	17th-18th c.
21	ESW	jar	bead	1	367	19th/20th c.
38	CRW	plate?	everted	1	6	1730-1760
46	PORC			1	4	18th-20th c.
46	LBW			2	30	18th-E.20th c.
63	REFW	bowl		5	237	L.18th-20th c.
63	YELW			1	5	L.18th-19th c.

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material - Watching Brief (ENF128829)

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	glaze	comments	date
2	fs	PAN	1	765								deeply concave, small nib	pmed
2	est	EB	1	1963		235	115	45				strawed	med
2	msg	LB	1	2785		232	110	55				pinkish fabric, coarse red grog	pmed
7	wss	RTP	3	484									pmed
7	fs	FFT	1	248				25			WSY		lmed
10	wss	RTP	2	240					1 x R	fc 1 surface each			pmed
10	fs	FFT	1	304				32		msc	B		lmed
10	est	EB	1	902			120	40					med
17	wss	RTP	2	321					1 x R				pmed
17	wfx	RTP	2	151									pmed
17	est	RTM	1	370			155	12					med
17	est?	RTM ?	1	156								poss a gault clay, but coarse	med?
17	wfg	CP	1	269	+			22				sooted surface, common white grog	pmed
17	fsfe	FFT	1	55				20			WSY	worn, could be an inlaid med tile?	lmed
17	fs	FFT	1	347				30			WSY		lmed
17	fsg	FFT	1	783				31			WSY		lmed
17	fs	FFT	1	327				28			WSY		lmed
17	fsg	FFT	4	772				28			WSY	=1 tile, patchy slip	lmed
17	fsfe	FFT	1	439				27			B		lmed
17	fscfe	FFT	1	330				29			B		lmed

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	glaze	comments	date
17	fs	FFT	1	330				33			B		lmed
22	est?	RTM ?	1	210						thick fs		poss underfired gault? Reduced core	med?
22	wss	RTP	1	35					1 x R				pmed
38	fsfe	FFT ?	1	15	+							poss LB	lmed/p med
46	est	EB	1	4	+								med
50	est	EB	1	92	+								med
51	msg	LB	1	74								pinkish, as [2]	pmed

Appendix 5: Stone Building Material - Watching Brief (ENF128829)

Context	Stone type	Form	No	Wt(g)	Notes	Date
2	fine micaceous limestone	roof slate	1	411	one finished edge, circular hole, patches of mortar on one side	Rom/med+
17	fine micaceous limestone	roof slate	1	697	two finished edges, lozenge-shaped, circular hole, patches of mortar on one side	Rom/med+
17	fine micaceous limestone, some shell	roof slate	2	307	weathered, mortar/plaster on one side	Rom/med+
22	fine micaceous limestone	roof slate	1	298	thick mortar on one side	Rom/med+

Appendix 6: OASIS Report Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: norfolka1-135961

Project details

Project name	Pentney Abbey, Kings Lynn, Norfolk
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation at the Pentney Abbey Gatehouse in west Norfolk was conducted by NPS Archaeology on behalf of English Heritage. Its aim was to establish the depths of floor surfaces associated with its pre-dissolution monastic occupation. After the evaluation watching brief monitoring was undertaken during the excavation of all the modern layers within the gatehouse, the reduction of the level inside the building to formation level or medieval floor level (whichever was reached first) and thereafter the excavation of a new drive and service trenches. The evaluation formed part of proposed works by English Heritage to conserve the 14th-century Gatehouse - a Scheduled Monument and the only upstanding survival of the Augustinian Priory at the site. The evaluation required hand-excavation of four test pits, each measuring c.1.00m square in plan located inside the Gatehouse. The evaluation exposed evidence of floors within each of the test pits. What have been interpreted as surfaces of pre-dissolution date were recorded within a range of 7.24-7.64m OD. The western and central chamber appeared to have had surfaces at a depth of c.7.56m OD, whilst in the easternmost chamber a surface was present slightly deeper at c.7.24m OD. A small number of artefacts of post-Dissolution date and a single small fragment of window glass of probable pre-Dissolution origin were recovered during the evaluation.
Project dates	Start: 25-01-2012 End: 28-03-2012
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Fieldwalking"
Development type	Not recorded
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England

Site location	NORFOLK KINGS LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK PENTNEY Pentney Abbey Gatehouse
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 7009 1215 52 0 52 40 47 N 000 30 58 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	Norfolk Historic Environment Service
Project design originator	NPS Archaeology
Project director/manager	David Whitmore
Project supervisor	Rachel Cruse

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	NPS Archaeology
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images vector"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief at Pentney Abbey Gatehouse, Norfolk
Author(s)/Editor (s)	cruse, R
Date	2012
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Entered by	daniella wane (daniella.wane@nps.co.uk)
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