

Report 1406b



nau archaeology

Archaeological Mitigation and Monitoring at Arminghall Pumping Station, Norfolk

HER 9877



Prepared for
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Location:	Arminghall Pumping Station
District:	South Norfolk
Grid Ref.:	TG 2551 0434
HER No.:	9877
SM No.:	30544
Client:	Fenland Hydrotech Ltd
Dates of Fieldwork:	10–17 November, 24 November–3 December 2008, 20 and 22 April , and 11 May 2009

Summary

An archaeological mitigation strategy was conducted for Fenland Hydrotech Ltd ahead of the replacement of a sewer and installation of a new pumping station and associated new sewer pipes. The work was undertaken in the area of a scheduled monument protecting the site of a shrunken medieval and post-medieval village. In the course of this work a number of sections were excavated across ditches, most of which appeared to be the aligned with those recorded by an earthwork survey of the site. One undated ditch might have been of an earlier date and some later post-medieval or modern land drains were also revealed.

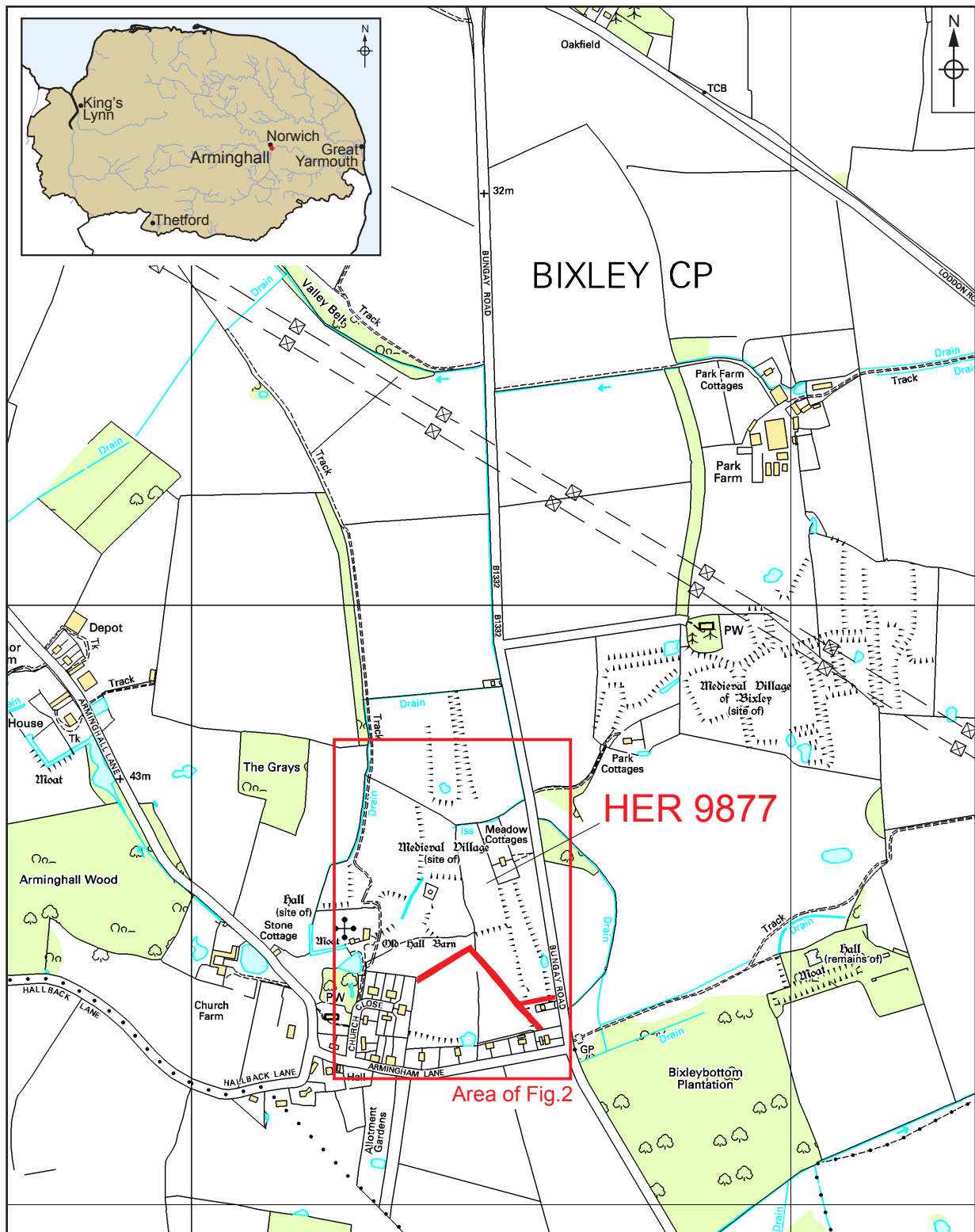
1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological work was undertaken ahead of the replacement of a sewer and installation of a new pumping station and associated new sewer pipes within the an area containing a complex of earthworks representing shrunken elements of Arminghall village (SM 30544; NHER 6098 and 9877). This work was undertaken in response to a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (KH/2006/8/12) and a request by Fenland Hydrotech Ltd. The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NAU Archaeology (Ref BAU1257). As the sewer upgrade works affected a Scheduled Monument, Philip Walker, Inspector of Monuments at English Heritage, was contacted and an application made to the Department of Culture Media and Sport for scheduled monument consent.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Arminghall is situated on the southern valley of the flood plain formed at the confluence of the rivers Tas and Yare (Fig. 1). The average ground level at the centre of the pipe trench was established at 47.50m OD, with the ground sloping slightly towards the south.

The solid geology is characterised by cretaceous upper chalk and the site lies on a junction of the chalk with an out crop of Norwich Crag (Cox, Gallois and Wood 1989, fig. 9). The basal lithology of the Crag contains iron-stained and glauconite coated flints set in a clayey matrix, overlain by superficial drift deposits of glacial Boulder Clay (BGS Sheet 161: Norwich, Solid and Drift Edition).



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0 1000m

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

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The line of the replacement sewer cut through the southern extremity of an extensive area of earthworks marking the former extent of the village of Arminghall (SM 39544; NHER 9877). The earthworks were surveyed in the mid-1990s as part of the Norfolk Monument Mapping Project and the results, along with a summary of related documentary evidence, were published in 2003 (Cushion and Davison 2003, fig. 5). The earthworks are situated to the north-east of the present settlement within the parish of Bixley. Formerly, the site straddled two parishes, Bixley to the east and Arminghall to the west, and is bisected by the parish boundary, the line of which is marked by a hollow way to the north and a drain and hedge line to the south (Cushion and Davison 2003, fig. 5; Fig. 2). A small area of earthworks marking former tofts and closes lies to the west of the former parish boundary within Arminghall parish (Fig. 2). It is likely that Arminghall was a small settlement, as is evidenced by the very low Lay Subsidy payments made in 1334 and 1449 to Norwich Cathedral Priory, the institution which held the land during the medieval period (Cushion and Davison 2003).

A series of hollow ways or roads bound the site to the east and west with a third turning west towards the site of the village of Bixley, now also deserted (NHER 9660). Cushion and Davison (2003) suggest that the largest of these roads, a curved hollow way with an unusual right angle turn at its northern terminal, was a possible processional way perhaps leading to the parish church of St Mary's which lies to the south-west of the earthworks (NHER 9920). The former parish boundary is shown on later maps as Dead Mans Lane and is one of several roads which continued in use well into the post-medieval period, with up to eight roads shown crossing the site on a map of 1779 (NRO DCN 127/6). By the end of the 17th century contraction had caused the north-eastern area of the village to become abandoned, the land being subsequently enclosed. Hearth Tax records for 1664 show only eleven households in Arminghall at this time, while only 42 communicants were listed in the Compton Census in 1676 (Whiteman 1986, 217). Enclosure is believed to have taken place early in Arminghall, with several documentary sources showing enclosed fields (Cushion and Davison 2003).

From the mid-1500s the land occupied by the village was farmed by William Mingay, merchant and sometime Mayor of Norwich (Lindley 1987, 22). To the west of the site, but not affected by the sewer improvement works, lies an area of earthworks and farm buildings marking the location of the post-medieval manor house of Arminghall Old Hall (NHER 6098). This originally timber-framed building was constructed in the late 1500s by the Mingay family who aggrandised the hall with reused medieval and early Renaissance architectural salvage (Lindley 1987, 19), brick cladding and by the excavation of a moat in around 1600. In 1779 the hall was a 'three-gabled building facing south onto a common but with no moat' (Cushion and Davison 2003; NRO DCN 127/6). By the late 19th century the building had fallen into disrepair and was eventually demolished (Lindley 1987, pl. III). One of the reused pieces incorporated into the hall was a 14th-century carved stone arch which had been removed from the Carmelite Friary in Norwich and reused in the entrance porch of the hall. After demolition of the hall c.1900 the arch was bought by Norwich Museum and in 1985 was reconstructed within the fabric of Norwich Magistrates Court (Lindley 1987; NHER 26014).



Earthwork after Cushion and Davison, 2003

Two finds of archaeological interest have been recovered from the site. An early 15th-century moon-shaped copper-alloy cast belt-chape with decorated terminal and engraved leaf motif is similar to an example from Abingdon now in the British Museum (NHER 9877). The second is a large 16th-century copper-alloy buckle (NHER 9877).

Archaeological monitoring of the excavation of three electricity pole replacements in September 2001 found no artefacts or features of archaeological significance (Underdown 2001). No other excavation has taken place on the site.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The Archaeological Brief prepared by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology specified that an archaeological excavation was required to record archaeological features, deposits and structures which could not be preserved *in situ* and which may have been damaged or destroyed by the pumping station. It further stipulated that a strip, map and sample excavation of the sewer runs was required (KH/2006/8/12).

The easement for the new sewer measured between 7m and 10m wide. In the south-eastern corner of the site an entirely new sewer about 60m long was laid out running east–west across a previously un-disturbed area immediately to the north of a redundant Anglian Water building (Fig. 2 – Area A; Plate 1). At its western end the new sewer intersected with the line of the old sewer running diagonally south-east to north-west across the field (Fig. 2 – Area B and C). At the field boundary the sewer trench turned north-east to south-west to cross the adjacent field to the west (Fig. 2 – Area D).

Following the completion of the laying of the sewer and backfilling of the easement, further archaeological monitoring took place during groundworks associated with the installation of a new pumping station at the entrance of the site near to the redundant works building at the south-eastern corner of the site (Fig. 2 – Areas E and F).

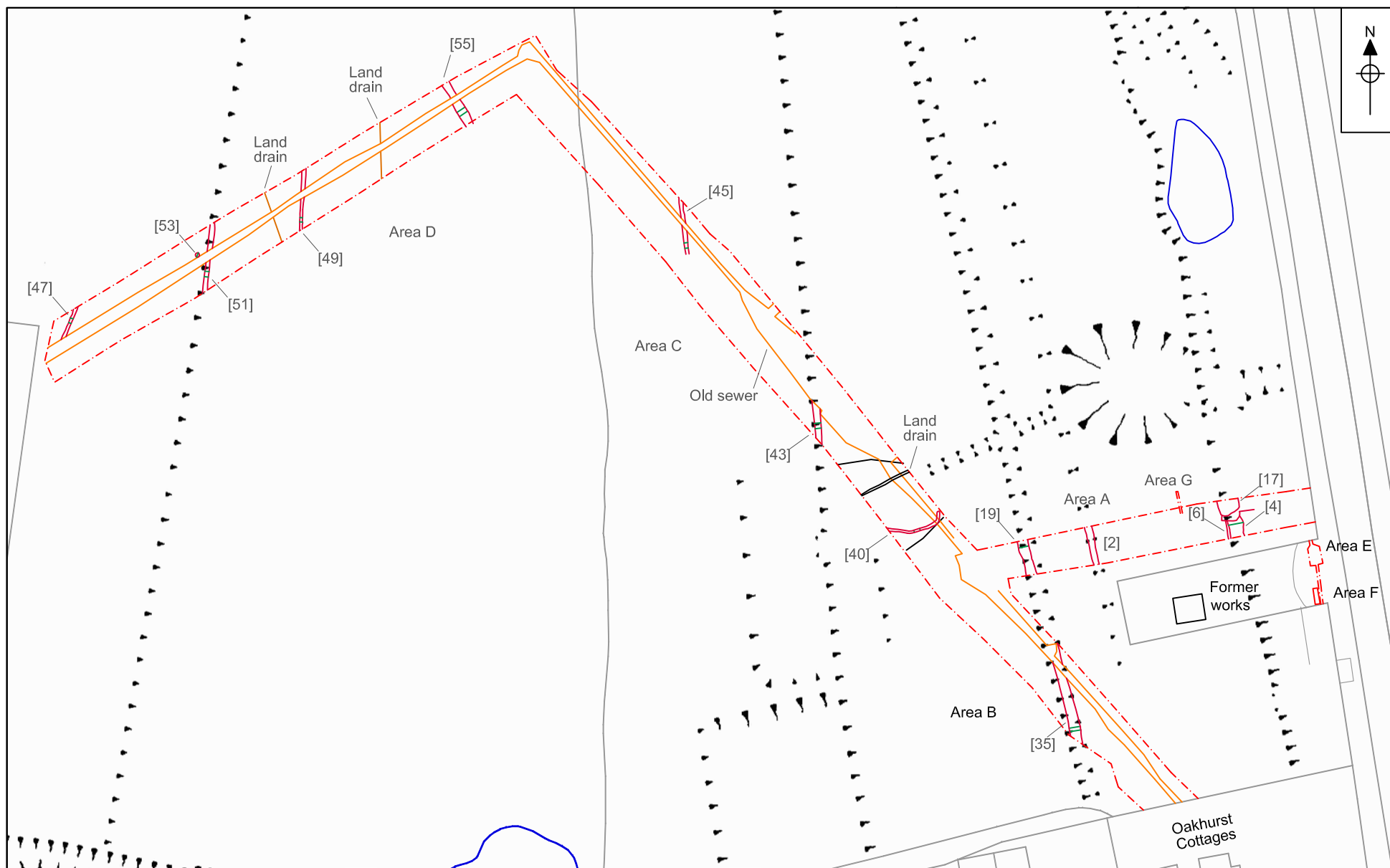
An Ordnance Survey benchmark located on the northern wall of St Mary's church to the west of the site with a height of 51.62m OD was used, while initial surveying by Fenland Hydrotech Ltd indicated ground level at the centre of the pipe trench to be 47.50m OD. During archaeological recording of the works a temporary benchmark with a height of 47.47m OD was established.

Topsoil and subsoil were stripped from affected areas under close archaeological supervision and all exposed features and deposits were excavated and recorded according to NAU Archaeology standards. All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

No environmental samples were taken.

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



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0 100 m

Figure 3. Plan of Trench, showing all features. Scale 1:1000
Earthwork after Cushion and Davison, 2003



Plate 1. The stripping of Areas G and A, looking west.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Area A

Area A occupied a short east–west spur of pipeline to the east of the main sewer and immediately north of the former treatment works (Figs 2 and 3). Excavation revealed largely undisturbed dark brown topsoil of rich humic loam c.0.20m deep (08) overlying mottled orange/grey-brown fine sand and silt subsoil (11). The natural subsoil comprised pale sandy silts and clays. Three ditches were revealed: [02], [04] and [19]. Each crossed the trench from north to south and all related to features recorded by Cushion and Davison (2003) (Fig. 3). At the eastern end of Area A disturbance had been caused by the construction of the extant 20th-century brick treatment works and by the digging of a borehole and modern pipe trench [06] associated with these works. Partially truncated by this area of disturbance was U-shaped ditch [04], aligned with a substantial earthwork bank marking the eastern extent of the shrunken village. Ditch [04] was 0.46m deep and 2.63m wide and contained a single sterile fill of mid-grey silty clay (12).

At the western end of Area A two further ditches were excavated, each aligned with earthworks interpreted by Cushion and Davison (2003, 13) as possible post-medieval fields boundaries. Ditch [02] was 0.30m deep with an irregular concave base (Fig. 5). The sterile basal fill comprised mottled pale grey to orange clay silt sand (03). This was overlain by a layer of grey-orange silty clay which contained post-medieval brick, roof tile and bottle glass along with a small quantity of residual worked and burnt flint (10). Above fill (10) was a dark orange-brown sandy topsoil layer 0.12m deep which had slumped into the hollow caused by the settlement of the lower fills of the ditch. To the west of ditch [02] the remnants of a bank survived as a deposit of mottled orange-grey-brown sandy silt with clay (11). The third ditch, [19], lay at the western end of the area. This substantial ditch

survived to a depth of 3m, was 0.98m wide and contained six fills of weathered infilling, each composed of various mottled silts and sands with some clay: (24), (28), (23), (22), (25) and (21) (Fig. 5). The upper fill (20) comprised dark orange-brown sandy loam topsoil slumped into the top of the ditch. A spread of pale orange-brown mixed clay/sand bank material 0.28m thick and 2.2m wide was observed on the western edge of the ditch (26).

5.2 Area B

Area B ran south-east from the western end of Area A to the southern boundary of the field and formed the southern extent of the main replacement sewer trench. The natural, topsoil and the subsoil were identical to those identified in Area A, the topsoil and subsoil forming an overburden up to 0.50m deep which was deepest at the low-lying south-eastern end of the area. Two post-medieval copper-alloy coins and an undated copper-alloy buckle spacer were collected during metal-detecting of the area. The original sewer ran across the field on the same alignment as the new works and was observed within the line of the easement.

A single feature, ditch [35], was identified running north–across the easement and forming a continuation of ditch [19] recorded in Area A. Ditch [35] was 0.6m deep and 1.9m wide and contained a single fill of dark grey sandy clay (39). No evidence for a bank was noted. Worked prehistoric flint and post medieval pottery and ceramic building material were recovered from the topsoil overlying the ditch. No other features were revealed in Area B.

5.3 Area C

Area C continued on the line of the original sewer north-westwards from Area B. The natural subsoil was the same as that in the other areas. It was overlain by patchy yellowish-grey-brown sandy clay subsoil. A sherd of medieval pottery and a piece of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe were collected from the backfill of the original sewer and a medieval silver cut-coin, a crotal bell fragment and some lead off-cuts were collected during metal-detecting of the stripped surface.

In the eastern part of Area C, two narrow linear features crossed the trench within an area of silty clay sand. The northernmost of these features was a modern land drain whilst the other was a shallow curvilinear gully [40]. Gully [40] was 0.1m deep and 0.4m wide with a shallow concave base and was filled with a single orange-grey sandy clay fill (41) which contained a part of an undated iron horseshoe. The land drain follows the line of an earthwork recorded by Cushion and Davison (2003) which ran from the original sewer trench towards a large circular depression, perhaps once a pond. It seems that the location of the land drain was coincidental with the earthwork and that the surveyed feature might represent a ditch hidden beneath the silty clay sand in a former hollow.

Two north–south ditches were also found within Area C, both corresponding to earthworks. Just north of feature [40], ditch [43] was partially truncated by disturbance relating to the original sewer fill. Ditch [43] was 0.32m deep and 1.2m wide and contained a single dark-grey sandy clay fill (44) (Fig. 5). Further to the north-west a truncated north–south ditch [45] was recorded. The ditch was 0.05m deep, 0.6m wide and contained a single fill of orange-brown sandy clay (Fig. 5). Ditch [45] aligns with earthworks which survive to the south and almost certainly forms part of the same sequence of enclosures.

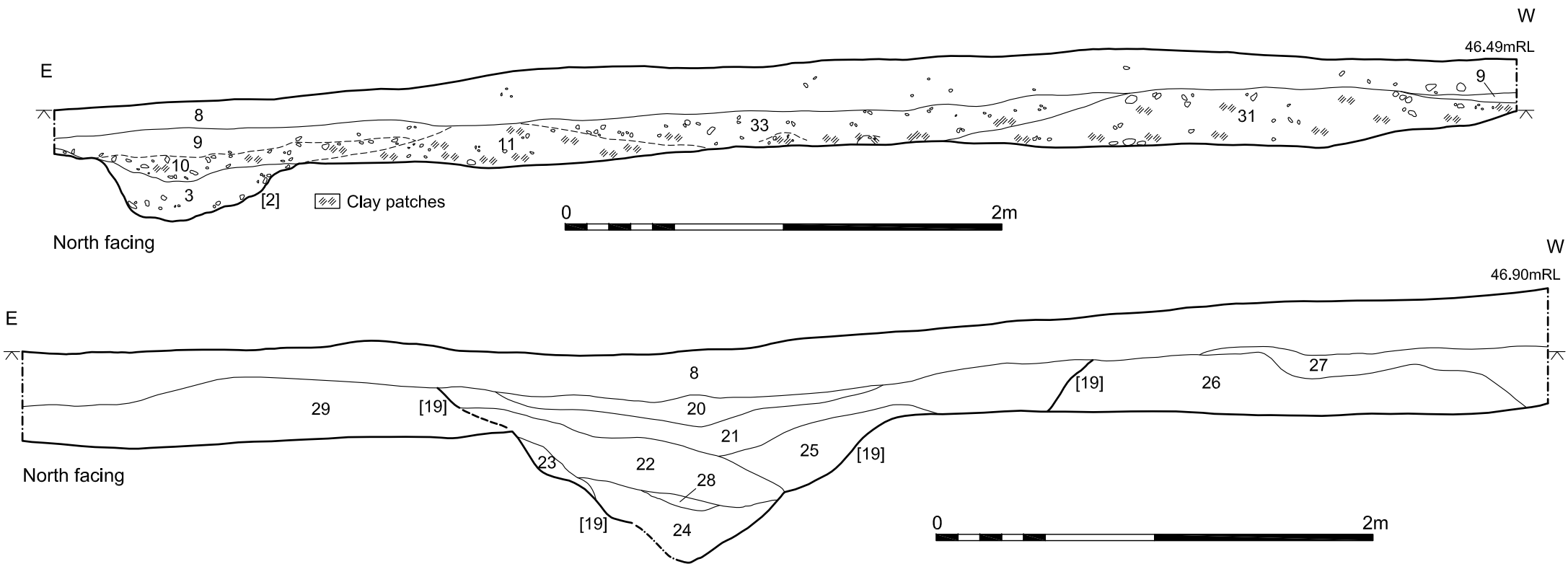
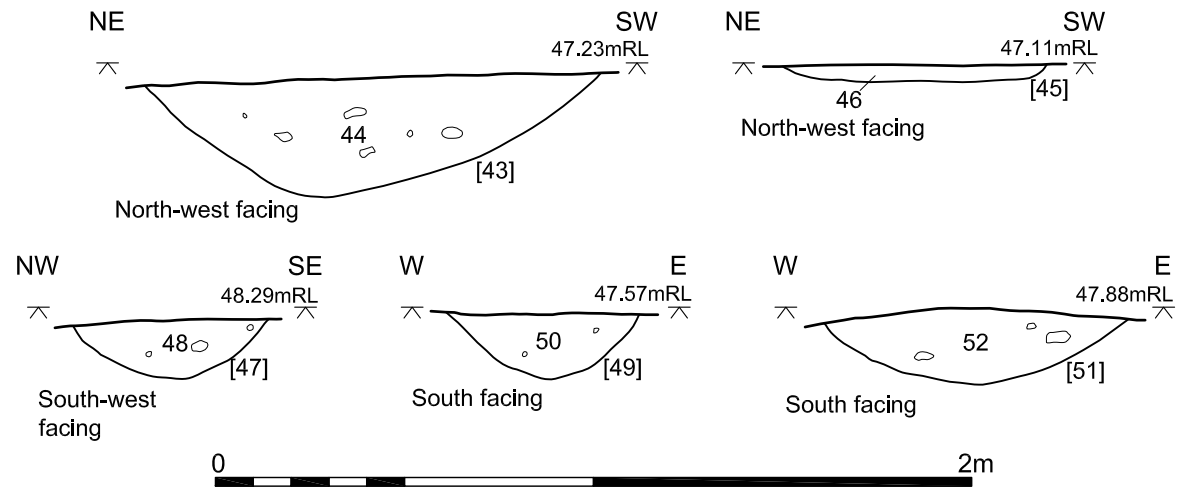
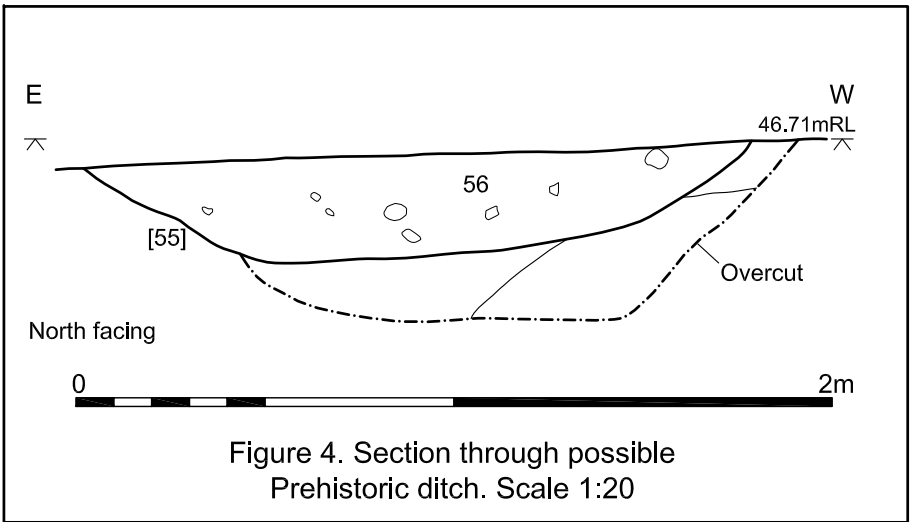


Figure 5. Sections through ditches associated with extant earthwork banks.
Features [43], [45], [47], [49] and [51] at 1:20; [2] and [19] at 1:25

5.4 Area D

Area D occupied the northern extent of the sewer where the pipeline turned 90° to a north-east to south-west orientation. Four linear features were excavated within the area. Three north–south ditches [47], [51] and [49] were on the same orientation as earthworks recorded in the survey, although only the central ditch [51] corresponded with an extant earthwork. Ditch [47] was 0.16m deep and 0.5m wide with a concave profile and single mid-grey sandy clay fill (48) (Fig. 5). Ditch [49] was 0.19m deep and was also 0.5m wide with a similar profile and fill (50) to ditch [47] (Fig 5). Ditch [51] which corresponded to the extant earthworks was slightly better preserved, being 0.2m deep and 0.8m wide again with a concave profile and grey-brown sandy clay fill (Fig. 5). No dating evidence was recovered from these features.

The fourth ditch [55] lay near the north-eastern end of Area D. This ditch was orientated north-west to south-east, a different alignment to the other excavated and earthwork features. Ditch [55] was also more substantial than the other features, being 0.27m deep and 1.75m wide with a single distinctive clay-rich fill (56) (Fig. 4). It seems likely that this ditch dated from an earlier period than the medieval earthworks, but it contained no datable evidence.

One further feature was excavated in Area D, a small possible pit or tree throw [53]. Two other narrow linear features were not excavated, but were observed to be land drains from which water seeped during the excavation, flooding areas of the trench.

5.5 Area E

Area E consisted of a trench excavated by the contractors for the installation of a large fibreglass tank and associated pumping station to the south of Area A within the boundaries of the disused works. The trench was observed to a depth of 0.60m, where undisturbed natural deposits were encountered. The excavated material was clearly redeposited and presumably associated with the disused works and borehole. Nothing of archaeological interest was seen.

5.6 Area F

Area F lay immediately to the south of Area E and consisted of a trench dug to install a kiosk and associated cable link from the kiosk to the pumping station to the north. The excavated material consisted of rubble and other make-up associated with the entrance to the disused works. Below this redeposited material a deposit of dark grey-brown clayey silt was probably the fill of a large ditch, visible as a hollow in the field to the south and shown on the earthwork survey (Cushion and Davison 2003, fig. 5).

5.7 Area G

This was a very small trench, measuring only 4m x 0.30m, which ran from the northern edge of Area A to an electricity pole in the field. It was dug to enable connection of the cables to the new pumping station and kiosk. It was dug to a depth of 0.60m and only topsoil and subsoil were disturbed. Underlying natural deposits were not encountered and nothing of archaeological interest was seen.

6.0 THE FINDS

6.1 Pottery

By Sarah Percival

Five sherds weighing 662g were recovered from four contexts (Appendix 3). The small assemblage mostly comprises small body sherds in a mix of post-medieval fabrics. Two sherds of 16th–18th-century glazed red earthenware and tin-glazed earthenware were found in the fill of ditch [35], along with a single sherd of 15th–16th-century late medieval transitional ware (Jennings 1981, 61). The base of a large stoneware vessel was found in the fill of modern sewer trench [42]. Such stoneware was made in the Raeren/Aachen area of Germany and imported into Britain from the late 14th to early 16th centuries.

6.2 Ceramic Building Material

By Sarah Percival

Five pieces of ceramic building material weighing 1,818g were recovered from two contexts (Appendix 4). The assemblage was counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram by fabric and form by context. Fabrics were identified macroscopically and classified by main inclusion type using the Norfolk CBM fabric series developed by Anderson (2005). Forms are based on measurement and follow the form series created by Drury (1993).

The assemblage comprises two post-medieval brick fragments in coarse sandy fabric, a piece of roof tile, also post-medieval, and two fragments of floor brick. The floor brick is in yellow to cream sandy fabric with ferrous and grog inclusions and is similar to 17th–18th-century examples found at Dragon Hall (Anderson 2004, 92). The small assemblage is likely to represent redeposited debris from 16th–18th-century buildings close to the site.

6.3 Small Finds

A small assemblage of objects was recovered during metal-detecting of the stripped surfaces and the easement (Appendix 5).

6.3.1 Coins

By Andrew Barnett

Three coins were found. One is silver, a cut halfpenny (SF5), and the inscription on its reverse places it in the early 13th rather than the later 12th century (Wren 2006). The other two coins were a farthing of William III (SF1) and a halfpenny of George II (SF2). Both are worn and corroded but identification was made possible with the aid of an X-ray. This small assemblage is typical of many rural sites and almost certainly represents casual losses. The post-medieval coins are found in large numbers, while the silver cut halfpenny, although not abundant, is a fairly common discovery.

6.3.2 Other Metal Finds

By Sarah Percival

An incomplete 16th–17th-century one-piece cast rumbler or crotal bell (SF6) was recovered from context (42). Undated finds include a fragment of copper-alloy buckle spacer from context (34), an incomplete iron horseshoe from context (37) and two scraps of lead offcut from context (42).

6.4 Flint

By Sarah Bates

Four struck flints came from the site (Appendix 6). A small fragment of burnt flint weighing 3g was also identified and was later discarded. The struck flint includes two hard hammer struck flakes, one of them irregular [34] and one a small sharp broad piece [10], an irregular scraper type tool on a small thick thermal fragment [57] and a small sub-circular flake, probably of thermal origin, which has slight retouch or utilisation of one edge to form a slight spur [57]. The small sharp flake was found in the fill of ditch [02] and was almost certainly residual. The rest of the flint came from unstratified contexts. The struck flint represents activity in the vicinity of the site during the prehistoric period. The probable use of thermal pieces for tools suggests that these, at least, are likely to be of later prehistoric date perhaps mid- to later Bronze Age or Iron Age.

6.5 Clay Pipe

By Sarah Percival

A single fragment of post medieval clay tobacco pipe stem was collected from the back fill (38) of the sewer trench.

6.6 Glass

By Michael Boyle

Three olive-green body shards of bottle glass were found in the fill of ditch [02]. The pieces are almost certainly part of the same 18th-century onion-type bottle.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

One possibly prehistoric feature was identified during the excavation: ditch [55] in Area D lay on a different alignment to the known medieval features and had a distinct clay-rich fill, however its excavated section contained no datable finds. A small quantity of prehistoric flint was found at the site, although this may be no more than 'background noise' in a parish rich with prehistoric activity.

The excavation offered an opportunity to examine the buried component of the earthworks of the shrunken medieval village. The banks recorded in the earthwork survey are all broadly aligned north–south and mostly occupy the south-eastern area of the site (Cushion and Davison 2003, fig. 5). These excavations revealed that the banks had once been accompanied by ditches which survived as shallow concave linear features running alongside and to the east of extant banks. In addition to the five ditches which correspond to known banks, three additional ditches running along the same alignment were also identified. This suggests that the area had once been further sub-divided, but that some of these land divisions had not survived as earthworks. Dating of the construction of the ditched boundaries is uncertain. Cushion and Davison suggest that at least some of the sub-divisions represent probable post-medieval field boundaries (Cushion and Davison 2003, 13). If this date is correct it suggests that the fields had a relatively short life, as most of the features identified during excavation appear to have infilled during the post-medieval period. This might suggest that the ditched boundaries were of medieval origin.

The only medieval artefact recovered is a silver cut halfpenny dating from the first half of the 13th century. Rather more of the artefactual evidence was post-medieval, including two coins, pottery and ceramic building material. It is possible that the artefactual evidence reflects an increase of activity at the site associated with the construction, aggrandisement and occupation of nearby Arminghall Old Hall and its estate (Lindley 1987, 22). Documentary evidence indicates that the original village had substantially contracted by the time the hall was built, perhaps encouraging early enclosure and the incorporation of the by-then unoccupied land within the estate and the subsequent infilling of many of the ditched boundaries at this time.

Acknowledgements

Fenland Hydrotech Ltd commissioned and funded the archaeological work. Simon and Phillip Murton carried out the groundworks and the archaeological work was directed by Sarah Bates assisted by Stuart Calow and Michelle Bull. John Percival undertook the site surveying.

Finds were processed by Lucy Talbot. Andrew Barnett identified and reported on the coins, Sarah Bates analysed the flint and Sarah Percival the ceramic building material, pottery and other metal finds. The report was illustrated by David Dobson and edited by Richard Hoggett.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Area	Description	Period
1	Layer	A	Unstratified	
2	Cut	A	Ditch 2	Medieval/post-medieval
3	Deposit	A	Fill of ditch 2	Medieval/post-medieval
4	Cut	A	Ditch 4	Medieval/post-medieval
5	Deposit	A	Fill of ditch 4	Medieval/post-medieval
6	Cut	A	Trench 6	Modern
7	Deposit	A	Fill of Trench 6	Modern
8	Layer	A	Topsoil	Modern
9	Deposit	A	Fill of ditch 2	Medieval/post-medieval
10	Deposit	A	Fill of ditch 2	Medieval/post-medieval
11	Layer	A	Subsoil	
12	Deposit	A	Fill of ditch 4	Medieval/post-medieval
13	Layer	A	Make-up	Modern
14	Layer	A	Make-up	Post-medieval
15	Layer	A	Subsoil	
16	Layer	A	Subsoil	
17	Cut	A	Pit 17	Modern
18	Deposit	A	Fill of pit 17	Modern
19	Cut	A	Ditch 19	Medieval/post-medieval
20	Deposit	A	Fill of ditch 19	Medieval/post-medieval
21	Deposit	A	Fill of ditch 19	Medieval/post-medieval
22	Deposit	A	Fill of ditch 19	Medieval/post-medieval
23	Deposit	A	Fill of ditch 19	Medieval/post-medieval
24	Deposit	A	Fill of ditch 19	Medieval/post-medieval
25	Deposit	A	Fill of ditch 19	Medieval/post-medieval
26	Layer	A	Bank	Medieval/post-medieval
27	Layer	A	Subsoil	
28	Deposit	A	Fill of ditch 19	Medieval/post-medieval
29	Layer	A	redeposited natural deposit	
30	Layer	A	eroded bank/subsoil	
31	Layer	A	Bank	Medieval/post-medieval
32	Deposit	A	Fill of ditch 4	Medieval/post-medieval
33	Layer	A	Subsoil	
34	Unstratified	B		
35	Cut	B	Ditch 35	Medieval/post-medieval
36	Deposit	B	Fill of ditch 35	Medieval/post-medieval
37	Deposit	C	Fill of gully 40	Undated
38	Trench	B	Sewer fill	Modern
39	Deposit	B	Fill of ditch 35	Medieval/post-medieval
40	Cut	C	Gully 40	Undated
41	Deposit	C	Fill of gully 40	Undated
42	Unstratified	C		
43	Cut	C	Ditch 43	Medieval/post-medieval
44	Deposit	C	Fill of ditch 43	Medieval/post-medieval

Context	Category	Area	Description	Period
45	Cut	C	Gully 45	Medieval/post-medieval
46	Deposit	C	Fill of gully 45	Medieval/post-medieval
47	Cut	D	Gully 47	?Medieval/post-medieval
48	Deposit	D	Fill of gully 47	?Medieval/post-medieval
49	Cut	D	Gully 49	?Medieval/post-medieval
50	Deposit	D	Fill of gully 49	?Medieval/post-medieval
51	Cut	D	Gully 51	Medieval/post-medieval
52	Deposit	D	Fill of gully 51	Medieval/post-medieval
53	Cut	D	Pit 53	Undated
54	Deposit	D	Fill of pit 53	Undated
55	Cut	D	Ditch 55	Undated
56	Deposit	D	Fill of ditch 55	Undated
57	Unstratified	D		
58	Layer	E	Make-up	Modern
59	Layer	E	Topsoil	
60	Layer	F	Make-up	Modern
61	Layer	F	Make-up	Modern
62	Fill of ditch	F	Unexcavated	Post-medieval
63	Layer	G	Topsoil	Modern
64	Layer	G	Subsoil	

Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Unknown	Ditch	1
	Gully	1
	Pit	1
	Layer	1
Medieval (1066–1539) / Post-medieval (1540–1900)	Gully	4
	Bank	1
	Ditch	5
Modern (1900–2050)	Pit	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Period
10	Ceramic Building Material	2	289	Post-medieval
10	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
10	Flint - burnt	1	3	Prehistoric
10	Glass - bottle	3	-	Post-medieval
34	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
34	Copper alloy coin	1		Post-medieval
34	Copper alloy coin	1		Post-medieval
34	Copper alloy buckle spacer	1		Undated
36	Pottery	3	36	Post-medieval
36	Ceramic Building Material	3	1529	Post-medieval
37	Iron Horseshoe fragment	1		Undated
38	Pottery	1	4	Medieval
38	Clay pipe	1	7	Post-medieval
42	Pottery	2	662	Post-medieval
42	Silver cut coin	1		Medieval
42	Copper alloy crotal bell incomplete	1		Post-medieval
42	Lead off cuts	2		Undated
57	Flint - worked	2	-	Prehistoric

Appendix 2b: NHER Finds Summary Table

Period	Material	Quantity
Undated	Copper-alloy buckle spacer	1
	Iron horseshoe	1
	Off cut lead	2
Prehistoric (500,000 BC–AD42)	Flint burnt	1
	Flint worked	4
Medieval (1066–1539)	Silver cut half penny	1
Post-medieval (1540–1900)	Ceramic Building Material	5
	Clay pipe	1
	Bottle glass	3
	Pottery	6
	Copper alloy coins	2
	Copper alloy rumble bell	1

Appendix 3: Pottery by context

Context	Fabric	Form	Qty	Wt (g)	Date
36	GRE	Body sherd	1	5	C16–C18
36	LMT	Body sherd	1	9	C15–LC16
36	TGE	Body sherd	1	20	C16–C18
38	LMU	Body sherd	1	4	C11–C14
42	GSW3	Base	1	662	L14–EC16

GRE Glazed Red Earthenware; LMT Later medieval/ transitional; TGE Tin-glazed earthenware; LMU local medieval unglazed; GSW3 German stoneware Raeran/ Aachen

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material by context

Context	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Date
10	11	LB	1	241	C16–C18
10	11	RT	1	48	C16–C18
36	14	FT26	2	817	C16–C18
36	11	LB4	1	712	C17–C18

LB; Late brick, RT roof tile, FT floor tile

Fabric

11	Coarse sandy orange-red fabric with common medium sand and moderate coarse quartz, occasional coarse flint, chalk and ferrous fragments. Roof tile and late brick. Medieval-late medieval (some later?).
14	Medium-coarse sandy yellow-cream with moderate to common ferrous inclusions and some grog (often large rectangular fragments in section). Bricks and flooring. Post-medieval?

Appendix 5: Small Finds and other metal finds by context

SF	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date
1	34	1	Copper alloy	Farthing of William III	1689-1702
2	34	1	Copper alloy	Penny of George II	1740-1754
3	34	1	Copper alloy	? Buckle spacer	Undated
4	37	1	Iron	Horseshoe fragment	Undated
5	42	1	Silver	Cut half penny	1204-1207
6	42	1	Copper alloy	Crotal bell fragment	Post medieval
-	42	2	Lead	Off cuts	Undated

Appendix 6: Flint by context

Context	Type	Quantity
34	flake	1
10	flake	1
10	burnt fragment	1
57	utilised flake	1
57	scraper	1