

**An Archaeological Watching Brief on land to
the rear of Bishops Garage, The Orchard,
Main Street, Corbridge, Northumberland**



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Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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Executive Summary

In February 2014 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Dockleaf Developments to undertake an archaeological watching brief at land to the rear of Bishop's Garage, north of Main Street in Corbridge, Northumberland. The work was carried out in fulfilment of a condition for an approved planning application for the construction of four semi-detached dwellings (ref. no.20050104).

The condition required archaeological monitoring of groundworks relating to the construction of services and foundations associated with the proposed dwellings and was prompted by previous archaeological works conducted within and adjacent to the area of development.

The previous archaeological works comprised an evaluation at the southern extent of the site, which revealed a stone-built feature interpreted to be a medieval corn-drying kiln, an undated ditch and a foundation trench for a length of medieval wall. Additionally, immediately to the south of the development area, a further evaluation, revealed a number of pits and postholes interpreted to represent a medieval post-built structure. The groundworks involved in the construction of the four dwellings were regarded as having the potential to cause permanent harm to additional in-situ archaeological features. The work outlined in this report was conducted in order to mitigate, through adequate record, the damage caused to any archaeological features during construction.

The archaeological mitigation work was conducted in two separate phases. Phase 1 consisted of an archaeological survey monitoring the initial ground reduction and partial demolition of all pre-existing structures. Phase 2 of the archaeological work consisted of a watching brief on all groundworks associated with the insertion of foundation trenches, services and drainage within the development area.

The Phase 1 archaeological survey removed the pre-existing 20th century structures and reduced the ground level by a maximum of 0.58m across the full extent of the site. No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified during the archaeological survey.

The Phase 2 archaeological watching brief revealed evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity occurring across the full extent of the development area. The medieval occupation of the site was principally characterised by a waste disposal area containing four, 12-13th century waste pits, located at the south-eastern corner of the site. The waste disposal pits were separated from a garden soil layer, interpreted as an allotment, by an E-W aligned boundary ditch. Additionally, two 12th-13th century walls, were also identified at the south-west extent of the site and were interpreted as foundations for small-scale agricultural or industrial structures. The allotment area, waste disposal pits and wall foundations were interpreted as evidence for the use and sub-division of a medieval burgage backplot. Similarly, a metalled surface, of a probable later medieval date, was inserted over the garden soil and further indicated that the land usage and sub-divisions were not static and formed part of a large and variable complex of medieval activity.

The medieval structures and deposits were all sealed by a brownish-grey, silty-clay layer containing fragments of 19th century brick. Reference to the cartographic evidence suggested that an orchard had been established on the site by the mid-19th century and that all pre-existing structures had been removed. Consequently, the brownish-grey, clay layer was interpreted as an orchard formation deposit imported onto the site following a probable land clearance event during the early 19th century.

A NW-SE aligned stone culvert was identified at both the northern and southern extents of the development area. The culvert post-dated the probable formation of the orchard in the early 19th century and may have been an attempt to improve land drainage within the orchard during the late 19th or early 20th century.

1. Introduction

1.1 In February 2014 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd.) was commissioned by Dockleaf Developments to undertake an archaeological watching brief in accordance with a condition, attached to an approved planning application, to build four semi-detached dwellings, provided by Northumberland County Council (ref- 20100194).

The condition required archaeological monitoring of groundworks relating to the construction of services and foundations associated with the proposed dwellings and was prompted by previous archaeological works conducted within and adjacent to the area of development.

1.2 A previous archaeological evaluation of the site was carried out by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in 2004 (Jones 2004). The medieval archaeological remains identified by the previous works were regarded as significant and the groundworks associated with the present development had the potential to impact upon these remains. This report details the results of archaeological mitigation work including an initial archaeological survey and subsequent watching brief.

2. Location and Geology

2.1 The development site was located in the centre of Corbridge, Northumberland and was centred at NGR NY 9909 6438 (Figure 1 & 2). The site was accessed from Main Street, Corbridge (B6530).

2.2 The solid geology of the area consisted of Sandstone of the Stainmore Formation, overlain by glacio-fluvial deposits of undifferentiated sand and gravels (BGS 2014).

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

3.1 Evidence of prehistoric activity within the vicinity of Corbridge is limited to the recovery of Mesolithic flint at Leazes Cottage to the north of the town and around Red Houses, Shorden Brae, Gallowhill and Castron Field (HER 8683). Later prehistoric activity and settlement close to Corbridge is restricted to an Iron Age site located at Bishop Rigg (HER 8671) and an Iron-Age hillfort situated at Shildon Hill (HER 9011).

3.2 The Roman fort at Corbridge was established after AD 85 on the line of the Stanegate Roman road. When Hadrian's Wall was built to the north of the Stanegate, running between the Solway-Tyne gap from AD 122 to 128, forts like Corbridge became redundant as they were now situated within the hinterland of the newly established frontier. However, Corbridge maintained its overall strategic importance due to its location guarding the main supply route from York to Newstead in Scotland. The extra-mural settlement was enclosed within the defences and a significant civilian *vicus* grew up around the military site. By the mid-second century it was a defended market town and had expanded to occupy an area of approximately 13ha-17ha by the third and fourth centuries (Finlayson & Hardie, 2010).

3.3 The development site (Figure 2) is situated to the east of a proposed area of high potential regarding the location of the Roman fort and the associated garrison town (Finlayson and Hardie 2010). However due to the intensive and prolonged Roman activity

taking place in the vicinity, the possibility existed for archaeological features of Roman date to be present within the development site.

3.4 Archaeological investigations across Northumberland and within Corbridge have shown that medieval burgage plots were used for a variety of activities ranging from industrial activity to garden use and rubbish disposal (Jones, 2004a & b). This variety of uses can vary on a plot by plot basis with the build-up of later deposits also varying significantly.

3.5 A pre-determination archaeological evaluation was carried out by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in August 2004 as part of a previous application for this development (planning ref: 20040893). The evaluation revealed significant archaeological remains in the southern half of the site. The archaeological features in this area comprised a stone-built feature representing a rare Northumbrian example of a medieval corn-drying kiln. Environmental sampling of this feature revealed evidence of both corn-drying and industrial activity. Two parallel linear features of medieval date were also revealed in the evaluation, one of which is likely to represent a ditch, the other a robbed-out wall (Jones, 2004). A further evaluation was also undertaken in 2004 to the immediate south of the application area and to the rear of Eastfield House. This evaluation revealed a number of medieval features comprising ditches, pits and postholes probably associated with a timber post-built structure and dated to the 13th and 14th century. The focus of archaeological activity appears to be located in the southern part of the site although the possibility existed that significant archaeological remains could be revealed within the northern extent of the site.

3.6 The development was regarded as being located in an area of high archaeological potential.

4. Methodology

4.1 The archaeological mitigation work was conducted in two separate phases. Phase 1 consisted of an archaeological survey monitoring the initial ground reduction and partial demolition of all pre-existing structures. Phase 2 of the archaeological mitigation work consisted of a watching brief on all groundworks associated with the insertion of foundation trenches, services and drainage within the development area.

4.2 All relevant excavation work was undertaken with either a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket or archaeological investigation by hand.

4.3 The deposits were recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation. Each context was recorded on pro-forma records which included the following: character and contextual relationships; detailed description (dimensions and shape; soil components, colour, texture and consistency); interpretation and phasing as well as cross-references to the drawn and photographic registers.

4.4 All necessary plans were recorded at a scale of 1:20 and all sections were recorded at 1:10.

4.5 A photographic record of all identified archaeological features was maintained during the course of the watching brief and all images were taken in digital and monochrome format with a graduated scale.

5. Results

Archaeological Survey (Phase 1)

5.1. The archaeological survey results covered three areas; 1) ground reduction on the northern and eastern side of the development area; 2) removal of foundations and concrete pad on a modern building in the northern half of the development area and; 3) removal of foundations and concrete pad on a modern building at the southern end of the development area (Figure 3).

5.2 Area 1 was divided between a northern rectangular zone measuring c.23m x c.11m and a smaller rectangular zone measuring c.7.5 x 6m (Figure 3, 27 & 28). The ground level within Area 1 was reduced by a maximum of 0.58m. A dark, brown, clay-silt (001) represented the uppermost deposit visible at the northern extent of Area 1 and should be interpreted as a redeposited topsoil. Redeposited topsoil (001) overlay a yellow-brown, sandy-silt subsoil (002) which extended across the base of Area 1. No archaeological features were observed cutting into subsoil (002). On the eastern side of the site, the redeposited topsoil (001) was only partially removed to a depth of 0.28m.

5.3 Area 2 measured 14.84m x 4.48m and was located 0.89m south of Area 1. The uppermost deposit was a concrete foundation pad (003), which measured 14m x 4.48m x 0.10m, associated with a former 20th century building on the site (Figure 29). The concrete pad overlay an additional layer of fragmentary concrete (004) displaying a depth of 0.10m. The lower concrete pad was located at the eastern end of the former building and was removed to reveal a 20th century levelling layer of crushed brick, tarmac and sandstone chips (005). Deposit (005) displayed a maximum thickness of 0.28 m and was removed to reveal subsoil (002) beneath. The difference in level of subsoil (002) between the eastern and western ends of this building indicated that some subsoil was removed from the eastern end of the building's footprint prior to its construction. Area 2 was reduced to a maximum depth of 0.58m during the archaeological survey phase of works.

5.4 Area 3 measured 13.8m x 10.46m and involved the removal of a concrete pad, brick wall footings and concrete strip foundations (007) associated with a pre-existing 20th century building on the site (Figure 30-32). Building foundations (007) measured c.16m x 13m x 0.12m and overlay a deposit of gravel-sized stones (008) containing larger broken bricks and stone chips. Deposit (008) was interpreted as a levelling deposit for the construction of the pre-existing 20th century building and had a depth of 0.1m. Levelling deposit (008) was removed to reveal a yellowish-brown, silty-sand (009) measuring 1.7m x 2.05m x 0.06m and located at the south-west corner Area 3. Deposit (009) was considered to be a construction trample deposit formed during the construction of foundations (007). Construction trample layer (009) overlay redeposited topsoil (001) which extended across the base of Area 3 and was identified at a depth of 0.28m below ground level.

5.5 No archaeological finds or features were encountered during the archaeological survey phase of works.

Watching Brief (Phase 2)

5.6 The watching brief phase was divided between three separate areas. The foundation trenches associated with the two northern-most housing plots were classified as Watching Brief Area A. The foundation trenches associated with the southern-most housing plots

were classified as Watching Brief Area B and the excavation trench related to the insertion of services was classified as Watching Brief Service Trench (Figure 4).

Watching Brief Area A- 19th-20th Century

5.7 Watching Brief Area A was located 12m south of the northern extent of the site and measured 27.7m x 14.75m x c.0.60m (Figures 4-6) . The foundation trenches displayed an average width of 1.2m. The uppermost visible deposit within Watching Brief Area A was a 0.44m thick, yellowish-brown subsoil (113), which extended across the full extent of the site. Subsoil (113) should be interpreted as the same as deposit (002) which was identified during the Archaeological Survey phase of works.

5.8 Subsoil (113) was truncated by a sub-oval pit F.128 measuring 1.92m x 0.48m x 1.08m at its maximum visible extents. Pit F.128 was situated within at the northern limit of Area A and consisted of a near-vertically sided cut [127] filled by a poorly sorted, blackish-brown, sandy-silt (128). Deposit (128) contained frequent fragments of modern brick and mid-20th century pottery. Consequently, pit F.128 was interpreted to be a probable machine dug 20th century demolition waste pit (Figure 6, 14 & 34). It should also be noted that subsoil (113) was also truncated by a rectangular, machine-dug, modern intervention which was interpreted to be Evaluation Trench 2 excavated by North Pennines Archaeology in 2004 (Jones, 2004).

5.9 Subsoil (113) also overlay a greyish-brown silty-clay (107) which extended across the extent of Watching Brief Area A and displayed a maximum depth of 0.43m. Deposit (107) was moderately sorted and contained occasional unfrogged red-bricks, a sherd of 19th century Cane Coloured ware, rare fragments of intrusive medieval pottery and a single piece of clay pipe stem. Consequently, deposit (107) was interpreted as an imported soil potentially related to a change in land-use which may have occurred, upon the site, during the 19th century.

Watching Brief Area A- Post-Medieval - Medieval

5.10 Deposit (107) sealed a NNE-SSW orientated ditch F.135, a broadly E-W aligned pit F.133, a brownish-grey, buried subsoil layer (125) and the yellowish-orange, sandy natural substrate (120) (Figure 5, 6, 16, 17, 34-37). Buried subsoil deposit (125) was comprised of a 0.25m thick, greyish-brown, silty-clay overlying the natural substrate (120) at the north-west, north-east and southern extents of Watching Brief Area A. Buried subsoil deposit (125) was visible at a minimum depth of 0.48m below present ground level.

5.11 Pit F.133 was located at the northern extent of Watching Brief Area A and was excavated through both buried subsoil deposit (125) and natural substrate (120) (Figures 6, 16 & 35). Additionally, pit F.133 measured 0.94m x 1.03m x 0.16m and was characterised by a concave sided cut [134] filled by a moderately sorted, greyish-black, sandy-silt (133). Deposit (133) contained frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional fragments of burnt stone. Consequently, pit F.133 was interpreted to be a waste pit of medieval or post-medieval date and likely contemporaneous with ditch F.135.

5.12 Ditch F.135 measured 11.93m x 1.03m x 0.42m at its maximum visible extents and consisted of a convex sided cut [136] filled by a well sorted, greyish-brown, silty-clay (135) (Figures 17, 36 & 37). It should also be noted that cut [136] was excavated through sandy natural substrate (120) and subsoil deposit (125). Deposit (135) contained no datable finds

and was interpreted to have been formed by naturally occurring wind or waterborne processes. The form and stratigraphic location of ditch F.135 was indicative of a probable medieval or post-medieval boundary ditch.

5.13 In summary, the archaeological activity within Watching Brief Area A contained evidence for probable medieval or post-medieval activity, characterised by waste pit F.133 and boundary ditch F.135. Features F.133 and F.135 were overlain by a 0.43m thick deposit (107) which likely represented a modification in land usage and could be related to the conversion of the site into an orchard during the 19th century.

Watching Brief Area B- 19th-20th Century

5.14 Watching Brief Area B was situated 6.3m north of the southern extent of the site and measured 21.45m x 26m x 0.68m at its maximum extent. The average width of the foundation trench was 1.2m (Figure 5). Subsoil (113) extended south from Watching Brief Area A and also represented the uppermost visible deposit within Area B. Subsoil (113) was visible across the full extent of Area B however, the sloping natural topography and the higher concentration of 20th century disturbance present at the southern extent of the site, likely caused (113) to display an average depth of 0.08m.

5.15 Similarly, subsoil (113) continued to overlay orchard formation deposit (107) which also extended from Area A into Area B. Deposit (107) extended across the full extent of Area B and displayed a maximum depth of 0.60m. Probable orchard formation deposit (107) also overlay the natural substrate (120) which was identified at a minimum depth of 0.64m below ground level. Deposit (107) was truncated by culvert F.108/F.150, ditch F.161 and overlain by a later 19th or early 20th century surface (170).

5.16 Stone-built culvert F.108/F.150 was situated at the northern extent of Area B and was aligned on a curving NW-SE orientation. It seems likely that the culvert may have originally bisected the full northern extent of the site but had been removed during probable mid-late 20th century landscaping events associated with the conversion of the site into a garage. The surviving elements of culvert F.108/F.150 measured 1.02m x 10.44m x 0.72m at its maximum visible extents (Figure 7, 11-13 & 38-41). Culvert F.108/F.150 consisted of a near-vertically sided cut [110] filled by two, irregularly coursed, sandstone walls (108) which had been constructed on a broadly parallel alignment. As previously mentioned, the culvert walls (108) were constructed from unbonded, shaped sandstone blocks and displayed average individual dimensions of 0.30m x 0.27m x 0.13m. A 0.72m thick, greyish-brown, silty-clay deposit (109) abutted the interior faces of the culvert walls (108) and was interpreted as being formed by progressive siltation related to the use of the culvert. Culvert F.108/F.150 was excavated through subsoil (113) and 19th century land conversion deposit (107). The relatively high position that culvert F.108/F.150 maintains within the stratigraphic sequence indicates that the structure likely dated from the 19th or early 20th century.

5.17 Additionally, late 19th or early 20th century activity was also identified at the SW extent of Area B and was characterised by a brick surface (171) constructed using unfrosted, white, refractory bricks (Figure 25, 42 & 43). It should be noted that the surface was not visible in plan and extended beyond the western extents of the foundation trench. Consequently, surface (171) displayed maximum visible extents of 0.70m x 0.11m x 0.12m. Surface (171) was partially overlain by a modern, brownish-black sub-base deposit and a greyish-black, silty-clay 'use' deposit (170), likely created by movement across the surface

during its operational life-span. Additionally, surface (171) was constructed above a 0.08m thick, greyish-black, levelling deposit (172) which was identified at a depth of 0.26m below ground level (Figure 25). Levelling deposit (172) overlay probable 19th century orchard formation deposit (107). In summary the clay composition of 'use' deposit (170) and the form displayed by the brickwork within (171) indicated that the surface may have served as a 19th-20th century external yard space, potentially constructed from re-used refractory bricks derived from another location.

5.18 Similarly, a NE-SW orientated ditch F.161 was identified at the southern extent of Area B and was also excavated through orchard formation deposit (107) (Figure 44 & 45). F.161 consisted of a concave sided cut [160] filled by a moderately sorted, blackish-brown, silty-clay containing, rare, large, stony inclusions, occasional brick fragments and occasional sherds of salt-glazed ceramic service pipe. F.161 was identified at a depth of 0.30m below ground level and measured 2.19m x 1.43m x 0.68m where visible. The form and composition of ditch F.161 was indicative of a 20th century pit or ditch, filled by naturally occurring siltation and occasional, man-made dumping events.

Watching Brief Area B- Post-Medieval - Medieval

5.19 As previously mentioned, culvert F.108/F.150 and surface (171) both post-date the deposition of early 19th century, orchard formation deposit (107). However, it is worth noting that, within Area B, deposit (107) also sealed a number of medieval archaeological features.

5.20 At the northern extent of Area B deposit (107) sealed a curving, E-W aligned, ditch terminus F.154, measuring 3.8m x 0.44m x 0.2m (Figures 7, 20 & 46). Ditch F.154 consisted of a concave sided cut [153] filled by a well sorted, greyish-brown, silty-clay (154). Ditch F.154 was interpreted as a narrow enclosure ditch of uncertain, but probable, post-medieval date. It is worth noting that ditch F.154 was excavated through a pre-existing but fragmentary surface (152) consisting of frequent, small, sub-rounded stony inclusions. Surface (152) measured 1.8m x 3.98m x 0.15m and was overlain by a 0.01m, brownish-grey, silty-clay occupation or 'use' deposit (155) (Figure 7, 11, 20, 46 &). No finds were recovered from either surface (152) or deposit (155), however the stratigraphic location of surface (152) below probable orchard formation deposit (107) might suggest a late medieval or post-medieval date. Additionally, it was noted that surface (152) had a defined ENE-WSW orientation and overlay a blackish-brown, garden soil deposit (152). Consequently, surface (152) was tentatively interpreted as a possible late medieval path or external work space.

5.21 Garden soil deposit (152) measured 3.98m x 3.26m x 0.18m and was only identified at the northern extent of Area B (Figure 7, 11, 47 & 48). Additionally, deposit (152) also overlay both natural substrate (120), buried subsoil deposit (125) and contained no datable finds. As a result, garden soil deposit (152) was interpreted as evidence for a probable late medieval allotment within a burgage plot fronting onto Main Street.

5.22 A WNW-ESE orientated ditch F.145/F.156 was identified 0.50m south of the southern extent of garden soil (126) at a depth of 0.60m below ground level (Figure 7, 18, . Ditch F.145/F.156 consisted of a concave sided cut [146/157] excavated through buried subsoil deposit (125) and natural substrate (120) in addition to being filled by a greyish-brown, sandy-silt deposit (145/156). It should also be noted that a single fragment of medieval green glazed pottery, dated to the 12th-13th century was also recovered from

deposit (145). Consequently, ditch F.145/F.156 was interpreted as a probable medieval boundary ditch with a secondary drainage function. Furthermore, it is tempting to note the relative proximity of garden soil (126) to ditch F.145/F.156 may indicate that F.145/F.156 served as the southern boundary of a sub-divided allotment within a medieval burghage plot.

5.23 Allotment boundary ditch F.145/F.156 was truncated by a WNW-ENE aligned pit F.147 which formed part of a larger group of pits F.130, F.131, F.147 and F.158, located at the eastern extent of Watching Brief Area B (Figure 7 & 8).

5.24 Pit F.147 measured 0.85m x 1.6m x 0.52m at its maximum visible extents and consisted of concave sided cut [148], filled by a moderately sorted, greyish-brown silty-clay (147) (Figure 7, 8, 18, 19, 51 & 52). Deposit (147) contained a moderate frequency of small to medium sized, sub-rounded and sub-angular, stony inclusions. Furthermore, cut [147] was excavated through medieval pit F.145, buried subsoil deposit (125) and natural substrate (120). In summary, pit F.147 was interpreted as a medieval wastage pit formed at a later date than 12-13th century allotment boundary ditch F.145.

5.25 Pits F.130 and F.131 were identified at a depth of 0.64m below present ground level and situated 3.15m south of pit F.147 (Figure 7 & 8). Pits F.130 and F.131 measured 2.7m x 0.80m x 0.42m and 2.88m x 0.80m x 0.45m respectively. Both pits displayed concave sided cuts [129]/[132] and were filled by a well sorted, greyish-brown, silty-clay (130)/(131) (Figure 7, 8, 15, 53-55). Similarly, pits F.130 and F.131 were both excavated through buried subsoil deposit (125) and displayed near identical form to pit F.147. Consequently, pit F.130, F.131 and F.147 were all interpreted as medieval waste pits potentially formed at a broadly contemporary date.

5.26 Additionally, a single pit F.158, measuring 0.70m x 0.45m x 0.30m was identified c.3m north-west of pit F.130. Pit F.158 consisted of a concave sided cut [159] filled by an orangey-grey, silty-clay (158). Pit F.158 was also excavated through both buried subsoil deposit (125) and natural substrate (120) in addition to being sealed by orchard formation deposit (107) (Figure 8, 21 & 56). The similarity in form coupled with the stratigraphic location of Pit F.158 suggested that F.158 should be considered a medieval waste pit potentially associated with pits F.130, F.131 and F.147.

5.27 When considering the wastage pits in Area B as a group, pits F.130, F.131, F.147 and F.158 should be interpreted as representing the location of a waste disposal area within a possible medieval burghage plot fronting onto Main Street.

5.28 The western extent of Area B displayed evidence for three probable medieval wall foundations, (165), (168) and (174) (Figure 9, 23, 57, 58 & 59). E-W aligned wall foundation (165) was situated 6.15m east of the western extent of Area B at a depth of 0.36m below ground level. The wall foundation measured 1.02m x 0.85m x 0.42m and consisted of small to large, roughly hewn, sandstone blocks constructed within a near vertically sided foundation trench [164]. A moderately sorted, greyish-brown, packing deposit (166) was identified between the sandstone blocks (165) and may have served to provide additional foundation support coupled with a limited bonding effect. Wall (165) displayed no evidence for facing stones and should be regarded as unlikely to support a substantial structure.

5.29 Walls (168) and (174) were both located at the NW extent of Area A and were constructed from large, roughly hewn, sandstone blocks. Wall (168) measured 1.66m x 1.2m x 0.46m at its maximum extents and filled a near-vertically sided foundation cut [167]

(Figure 9, 24 & 58). Wall (168) was orientated on a NNE-SSW alignment and continued beyond the limits of excavation at both the northern and southern extents of the trench. It is also worth noting that a fragment of 12th – 13th century pottery was recovered from between the stonework within wall (168). Wall (174) was situated 9.75m west of wall (168) and was constructed on an ESE-WNW alignment. Wall (174) was also constructed from roughly hewn, sandstone blocks set within a near vertical construction cut [175] and measured 1.04m x 1.2m x 0.46m at its maximum visible extents. Both cut [167] and [175] were excavated through buried subsoil deposit (125) and displayed markedly similarities in form and construction techniques. Consequently, walls (168) and (174) have been interpreted as foundations footings for either a wall within a domestic structure or a land boundary. Additionally, the presence of 12th-13th century pottery within structure (168) coupled with the similar stratigraphic location displayed by structures (168) and (174) suggested that both walls were likely constructed at roughly the same medieval date.

5.30 The earliest identifiable event within Watching Brief Area B was the formation of a 0.35m thick, greyish-brown, buried subsoil layer (125) which was overlain by probable medieval garden soil (126) but had also been truncated by ditches F.145/F.156, F.147, pits F.130, F.131 and F.158 in addition to wall construction cut [167] and [175]. As previously indicated, the above features were probably medieval and may suggest that the eastern extent of the site had not been heavily utilised prior to the Early Medieval period.

5.31 In summary, Watching Brief Area B produced evidence for medieval activity occurring upon the site during the 12-13th century. Garden soil (126) and boundary ditch F.156 might suggest that the site was sub-divided into allotment plots and a waste disposal area, as characterised by pits F.130, F.131, F.147 and F.158. Furthermore, each plot might have represented a sub-division of a larger burgage plot, fronting onto Main Street. Additionally, walls F.168 and F.174 were likely to be the fragmentary remains of domestic structures or further land divisions occurring at a similar 12-13th century date. A later medieval or post-medieval phase of activity was likely characterised by the creation of a surface (052) over garden soil (126) and could be interpreted as an inserted, outside work space or an E-W aligned path. It then seems likely that all pre-existing structures, present on the site, were then cleared during the late 18th or early 19th century prior to the insertion of deposit (107) for the creation of an orchard.

Watching Brief Service Trench- 19th & 20th Century

5.32 The watching brief service trench extended 86m from the SE extent of Watching Brief Area A to the pavement north of Main Street, 58m south of the site (Figure 4 & 10). Four additional branches were excavated from the main service trench at the northern extent of the site between Watching Brief Area A and Watching Brief Area B (Figure 4). The service trench branches displayed maximum dimensions of 13.75m x 0.5m x 0.7m and revealed similar stratigraphy to the trenches within Watching Brief Area A and Watching Brief Area B (Figure 4 & 10). The main service trench had a variable depth of between 0.7m and 1.2m and a variable width of 1m to 0.6m.

5.33 The uppermost visible deposit within the northern half of the service trench was subsoil (113) and displayed a maximum depth of 0.12m. Subsoil (113) overlay orchard formation deposit (107) which extended 48m south of Watching Brief Area B. It should also be noted that orchard formation deposit (107) sealed the natural substrate (120) which was identified at a depth of 0.7m below ground level. The depth of the natural substrate (120) remained relatively uniform across the full extent of the watching brief service trench.

5.34 The uppermost deposit in the main service trench, located south of the site entrance, was a 0.03m thick layer of modern tarmac (182) overlying a 0.25m thick, blackish-grey sub-base (183). Sub-base (183) sealed a 0.42m thick, yellowish-brown, silty-clay deposit (180) containing occasional fragments of 19th century brick and occasional fragments of ceramic tile. Deposit (180) was interpreted to be an 18th or 19th century levelling deposit potentially related to the formation of a road or surface.

5.35 Fragmentary evidence for an E-W aligned wall (187) was identified within the main service trench, approximately 24m south of Watching Brief Area B. Wall (187) measured 1.12m x 0.38m x 0.40m at its maximum visible extents and was identified at a depth of 0.18m below ground level. Additionally, wall (187) was constructed using roughly hewn, sandstone (Figure 10 & 61). No construction cut was visible but it seems likely that wall (187) post-dated deposit (180) and should be regarded as a late 18th century or early 19th century boundary wall.

5.36 A second wall (188) was identified 8.35m west of wall (187) below sub-base (180) at a depth of 0.30m below ground level (Figure 10 & 62). No construction cut was visible however it seems likely that wall (188) post-dated the deposition of layer (180). Consequently, wall (188) was also interpreted as a boundary wall foundation of late 18th or early 19th century date. Additionally, it should be noted that wall (188) was orientated on a N-S alignment, measured 0.7m x 1.3m x 0.20m at its maximum extents and was constructed from large, unbonded, sandstone blocks.

5.37 In summary, the service trenches revealed two probable 18th or 19th century boundary wall foundations (187/188) excavated through a likely 18th century levelling deposit (180). No features of medieval date were identified within the service trench.

6. Specialist Reports

6.1 Pottery Report by Dr. C.G. Cumberpatch

Introduction

6.1.1 The pottery assemblage from Corbridge, Northumberland, was examined by the author on 19th May 2015. It consisted of seven sherds of pottery weighing 53 grams and represented a maximum of five vessels. It also included part of a clay tobacco pipe stem with a stamped maker's mark which may be closely datable if examined by a specialist in tobacco pipes. The data are summarised in Table 1.

The Pottery

6.1.2 The latest sherd of pottery in the assemblage was a piece of 19th century Cane Coloured ware from context (107). This was associated with a clay pipe stem and three joining sherds of medieval pottery, suggesting that the context was a disturbed one in which the medieval pottery was of residual character.

6.1.3 Contexts (145), (168) and (176) all produced single sherds of local medieval pottery dating to the 12th or 13th centuries (Vaughan 2007; 165-198). Brief descriptions of the fabrics are included in the data table.

Discussion

6.1.4 The pottery sherds from contexts (145), (168) and (176) would seem to suggest that the features from which they were recovered were of medieval date but there are considerable dangers in ascribing date ranges to contexts on the basis of single sherds of pottery as chance factors can lead to the incorporation of earlier pottery in later features. The evidence of context (107), which also contained sherd of broken but relatively unabraded medieval pottery alongside much later material, is instructive in this regard. The proposed medieval date must therefore be considered as probable but not beyond challenge.

Curation and archiving

6.1.5 Given the range of issues that still surround earlier medieval pottery in the north-east of England, this assemblage should be deposited with the appropriate local museum of finds repository where it will be available to future researchers.

Bibliography

Vaughan, J. 2007. *The medieval and early post-medieval pottery*. In: J. Nolan and J. Vaughan *Excavations at Oakwellgate, Gateshead, 1999*, *Archaeologia Aeliana* 37.

6.2 Animal Bone Report by Milena Grzybowska

Material and methods

6.2.1 The material consisted of a small bag of hand-collected animal bone retrieved from context (002).

6.2.2 The analysis follows *Animal bones and Archaeology: Guidelines for best practice* prepared by English Heritage (Baker and Worley 2014).

6.2.3 The state of preservation was scored using a four stage system (excellent, good, fair and poor). Due to fragmentary preservation the bones were identified to the element and ascribed to a broad taxonomic category only. Taphonomic traces were investigated, including butchery, gnawing, root etching, burning traces. Pathological changes were noted when present and the measurements of skeletally mature specimens followed Von den Driesch (1976).

Results and Recommendations

6.2.4 Context (002) contained a mid-shaft fragment of a right humerus from a large (cattle-size) mammal. Pathological changes were noted on all aspects of the bone, except for the antero-lateral portion, in the form of an active new bone formation. Butchery marks included regular transverse saw marks on the distal aspect and saw marks and irregular diagonal fresh bone fracture marks of the proximal aspect. No specimens were suitable for metrical analysis.

6.2.5 No further analysis is recommended for this assemblage.

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7. Discussion

7.1. The watching brief revealed evidence for medieval activity, principally occurring at the southern extent of the site within Watching Brief Area B. The dating evidence recovered also indicated that the medieval activity on site likely dated from the 12th – 13th century. Unfortunately, no detailed cartographic data for 12-13th century Corbridge exists, however, Fryer's 1777 map displays a series of linear garden plots extending north and south from Main Street in the late 18th century (Figure 63). It is probable that the linear arrangement of the 18th century gardens depicted on Fryer's map partially respect the boundaries of medieval burgage plots. Burgage plots often contained homes or shops which fronted onto busy main streets or market places. The land at the rear of the plot would be utilised for limited agricultural practices, waste disposal or relatively small scale industry. Comparative study of Fryer's map against the site location suggested that during the 12-13th century the site was likely situated within the rearward portion of a medieval burgage plot which fronted onto Main Street.

7.2. Consequently, it seems likely that boundary ditch F.145/F.156 between garden soil (126) and pits F.130, F.131 and F.158 may be indicative of 12-13th century burgage plot sub-divisions. It would not be unreasonable to assume that garden soil (126) represented an allotment bordered by a separate plot associated with waste disposal, as characterised by pits F.130, F.131 and F.158. Similarly, although no dating evidence was recovered from ditch F.135 and waste pit F.133 both features occupy a similar stratigraphic location to medieval pits F.130, F.131 and F.158 and should be regarded as further evidence for medieval activity within a probable burgage plot. Additionally, the recovery of 13th century pottery from wall (174) and the structural similarities between (174) and (168) suggested that both structures may have been broadly contemporary and could represent the location of outbuildings or small industrial structures within the burgage backplot.

7.3. The medieval archaeology identified during the course of the watching brief corresponded with the current state of knowledge regarding both medieval Corbridge and the site specifically (Jones. C 2004 & Finlayson 2010). Previous archaeological work conducted on the site revealed a corn-drying kiln at the south-west extent of the site and a series of medieval ditches sealed by garden soil. The waste disposal pits, probable allotment space and structures identified during the current watching brief continue to illustrate that the burgage backplots were utilised for both domestic and industrial activities during the 12-13th century.

7.4. Similarly, the insertion of a metal surface (152) over medieval garden soil (126) and the presence of pit F.147 truncating boundary ditch F.145/F.156 indicates that the land usage and sub-divisions were not static and formed part of a large and variable complex of medieval activity.

7.5 The principal post-medieval activity identified during the course of the watching brief related to the deposition of layer (107) over the medieval features in Areas A and B. Additionally, the presence of 19th century finds within layer (107) coupled with the relative depth and homogenous form of the deposit may indicate a site-wide change in land usage during the 19th century. It was also notable that deposit (107) sealed wall foundations (168) and (174) and may indicate that a general land clearance programme had occurred prior to formation of the layer. This interpretation was supported by reference to the 1841 tithe map which indicated that all structures and land sub-divisions present upon site had been removed by the early 19th century and amalgamated into a single enclosed space (Figure 64). Additionally, the 1841 land boundary matched the extents of the orchard identifiable on the 1860 OS map (Figure 64 & 65). Consequently, it seems likely that deposit (107) should be interpreted as an orchard formation deposit created during the early 19th century. Similarly, the OS map data indicated that an orchard, as characterised by deposit (107), remains present upon the site from the early 19th century until at least the early 1920's (Figure 67). Culvert F.108/F.150 post-dated the formation of the orchard during the early 19th century and may represent an early 20th century attempt to provide land drainage. It should be noted that no cartographic data exists to assist our understanding of the site during the mid-20th century. However, local knowledge indicated that the orchard had fallen into dis-use or been removed prior to the outbreak of the Second World War and was subsequently utilised as a storage centre for vehicles by American military personnel in 1944.

7.6 Beyond the limits of the site, the cartographic data also provided information which correlated with the archaeological evidence identified in the main branch of the southern service trench. For example, the E-W wall (187), was confirmed as an 18th century boundary wall as it matched the location of the southern wall of the orchard listed on Fryer's map of Corbridge in 1777 (Figure 63). Furthermore, Fryer's map also indicated that a back road or other public thoroughfare was situated south of orchard boundary wall (187) and supported the interpretation that deposit (180) may be an 18th century levelling layer for a surface. Similarly, the N-S aligned 19th century wall (188), identified at the southern extent of the service trench, also correlated with the location of a probable garden wall marked upon the 1860 OS map (Figure 65).

8. Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

8.1. Any publicity will be handled by the client.

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10. Acknowledgements

10.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved with this work, in particular Tim Anderson of Dockleaf Developments and Nick Best, Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland.

11. References

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APPENDIX I: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No	Context Description
001	Redeposited topsoil
002	Yellow sandy subsoil
003	Concrete pad
004	Concrete beneath (003)
005	VOID
006	Silty gravel area E. of site
007	Concrete pad and brick walls and concrete foundations
008	Loose gravel beneath (007)
009	Loose sandy deposit in SW corner of building under (008)
010	VOID
011	VOID
012	Same as wall (188)
101	Tarmac
102	Stony-gravel bedding
103	Levelling make-up (W. extent)
104	Disturbed garden soil
105	Cut for garage foundation
106	Fill of (105)
107	Mid brown silty-clay
108	Stone-built field drain
109	Sandy matrix fill of cut [110]
110	Cut for stone-built field drain
111	Stoneware drainage pipe
112	Dark grey-black gravel deposit
113	Natural yellow-brown sand with coal flecks and roots
114	Yellow silty sand fill of pit
115	Cut of pit (18 th /19 th Century)
116	Mid yellow orange demolition layer beneath (112) at north end of site
117	Light grey mottled rubble layer beneath (103) at north end of site
118	Loose topsoil across northern part of the site
119	E/W aligned wall
120	Natural substrate
121	Cut for wall (119)
122	Fill of (121)
123	Fill of robber trench
124	Cut of robber trench
125	Buried subsoil brown-grey sandy-silt
126	Dark greyish-brown humic deposit
127	Cut of demolition pit
128	Fill of demolition pit [127]
129	Fill of pit [130]
130	Cut of pit
131	Fill of pit [132]

132	Cut of pit
133	Fill of pit [134]
134	Cut of pit
135	Fill of linear (136)
136	Cut of linear
137	Cut of foundation trench
138	Brick E/W structure
139	Backfill – grubbing out event
140	Cut of culvert
141	Fill of [140]
142	N. extent fill of [135] equal to [146]
143	Cut of N/S aligned linear at north extent
144	Backfill against culvert (108) in [110]
145	Fill of medieval ditch – southern side
146	Cut of pit (145)
147	Fill of ditch truncating (145)
148	Cut of ditch (147)
149	Cut of (108) equal to (150)
150	Stone culvert structure
151	Fill of [149]
152	Metalled surface
153	Cut of linear (potential robber trench)
154	Fill of [153]
155	Use/occupation deposit overlying (152)
156	Fill of linear [157]
157	Cut of linear
158	Fill of posthole [159]
159	Cut of posthole
160	Cut of linear (19 th Century)
161	Fill of [160]
162	Cut of linear (19 th Century)
163	Fill of [162]
164	Cut of wall foundation trench
165	Wall embedded in [164]
166	Fill of [164]
167	Cut of foundation
168	Wall foundation
169	Fill of [167]
170	Trample ‘use’ above (171)
171	Brick surface at S.W. corner of site
172	Levelling deposit under (171)
173	VOID
174	Wall foundation
175	Cut of (174)
176	Fill of [175]
177	Topsoil
178	Subsoil
179	Shale Deposit
180	Dark Greyish-brown clay- levelling deposit

181	Natural Clay Substrate
182	Tarmac
183	Dark Brown, Silty-Clay
184	Stony Deposit
185	VOID
186	VOID
187	Wall Foundations
188	Wall foundations
189	Buried Subsoil

APPENDIX II: PHOTOGRAPH REGISTER

Black/white

Shot No.	Direction	Scale	Context numbers	Description
1.	NNE	2 x 1m	103/107	Shot of Foundation Tr.
2.	SE	2 x 1m	103	Shot of 103
3.	NW	2 x 1m	103	Shot of 103
4.	NNE	1 x 0.3m	F.106	SSW facing section F.106
5.	NNE	1m	F.108	Shot of stone drain
6.	"	"	" "	"
7.	NNE	1m	-	Working Shot
8.	NNE	1m	"	"
9.	NNE	1m	"	"
10.	NNE	1m	"	"
11.	ESE	1m	F.114	Pre-Ex Shot
12.	WSW	1m	113	Subsoil
13.	NNE	1m	113	Subsoil
14.	WSW	1m	-	General Shot
15.	ESE	1m	F.114	Post-Ex Shot
16.	-	0.1m	Finds	Finds
17.	"	"	"	Finds-detail
18.	ESE	1m	-	Rep. Section of North Site Limit of Excavation
19.	WSW	1m	113	General Post-Ex
20.	E	1m	119, 120	Wall
21.	N	2x1m	128	Cut of Demo.Pit
22.	E	2x2m	066	Area Shot of NE Trenches
23.	SW	2 x 1m	-	Trench Shot from North
24.	S	2 x 1m	-	Trench Shot from North
25.	E	1 x 1m	-	Rep. Sec 2
26.	E	1 x 2m	F.129	Pit F.129
27.	E	1 x 2m		Pit F.131
28.	N	2 x 1m		Area Shot of North of the site
29.	W	1 x 1m	108, 109, 110	Section Shot of Culvert
30.	W	1 x 2m	108, 109, 110	"
31.	E	1 x 1m	133/134	Aerial Shot of pit F.133
32.	E	1 x 1m	133/134	Section Shot of pit F.133
33.	S	1 x 1m	135	Section through ditch F.135
34.	"	1 x 1m	135	"
35.	"	1 x 1m	135	"
36.	NE	2 x 1m		General Shot of N.Area
37.	E	1 x 1m	138	E-facing Section of Brick Structure 138
38.	N	1 x 1m	-	Representative Section of Trench Edge
39.	SE	1 x 1m		Working Shot
40.	W	1 x 1m		Representative Trench Shot

41.	NW	-		General Shot
42.	W	1 x 1m		Rep. Trench Shot
43.	NW	1 x 1m		Area Shot
44.	S	1 x 2m		Rep. Trench Shot
45.	NW	1 x 1m		Area Shot
46.	N	2 x 1m		Area Shot of Ditch F.135
47.	S	2 x 1m		“
48.	S	1 x 1m		N-facing section of slot through 042
49.	E	1 x 1m	108	E-facing shot of culvert 108
50.	W	2 x 1m		Area Shot of Exc. Area
51.	W	“	“	“
52.	W	-		W-facing post-ex section of 119
53.	SE	1 x 1m		SE-facing mid-excavation shot of culvert 108
54.	NW			NW- facing view of culvert 108
55.	“	“		“
56.	“	“		Location shot of Pit F.129
57.	W	“		E-facing section through pits F.145/F.147
58.				F.145/F.147
59.	W			Western view of culvert 108/150
60.	SW			Area Shot of Concrete Pourings
61.	NE			“
62.	NE			“
63.	NW			“
64.	SE			“
65.	SW			“
66.	NW			“
67.	NE			“
68.	S			“
69.	NE			“
70.	E			“
71.	N			“
72.	E			“
73.	SW			“
74.	SE			“
75.	E			“
76.	N			“
77.	NW			Culvert 150
78.	S	-	-	Working Shot
79.	S	-	-	“
80.	S	-	-	“
81.	N	-	-	“
82.	S	-	-	“
83.	S	0.1m	009	Wall?
84.	E	1 x 1m	011	Wall Foundations
85.	E	1 x 1m	004, 005	Rep. Sec. Tr.
86.	E	1 x 1m	004, 005	“
87.	E	1 x 1m	004, 005, 002	“
88.	E	1 x 1m	004, 005, 002	“
89.	S	1 x 1m	-	Working Shot

90.	SW	-	-	“
91.	WNW	1 x 1m	004, 002	Rep. Sec. Service Trench
92.	W	1 x 1m	012	Wall Foundations
93.	W	1 x 1m	012	Wall Foundations

APPENDIX III: FIGURES

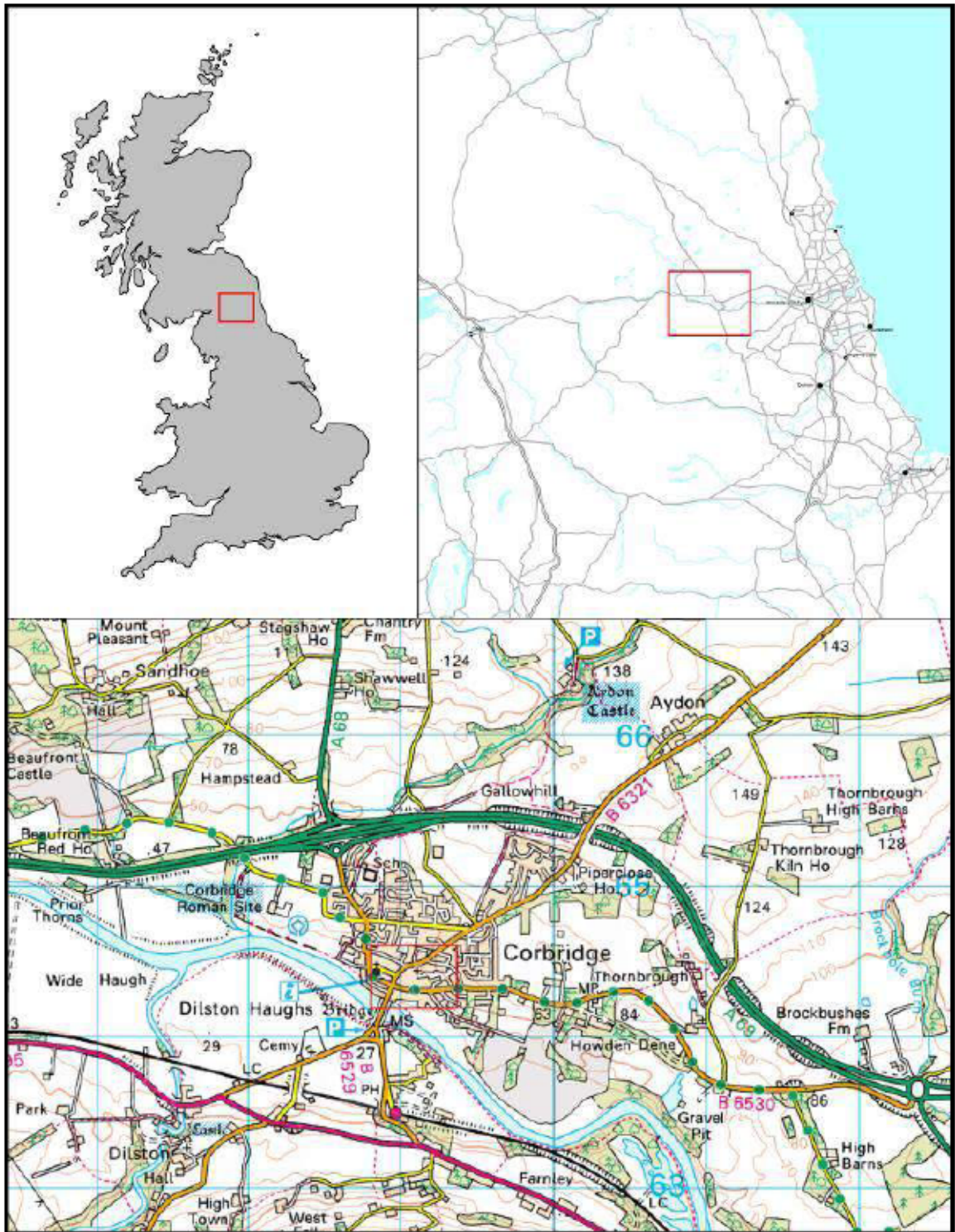


Figure 1: Site Location. (Ordnance Survey data Copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence No. 100045420).

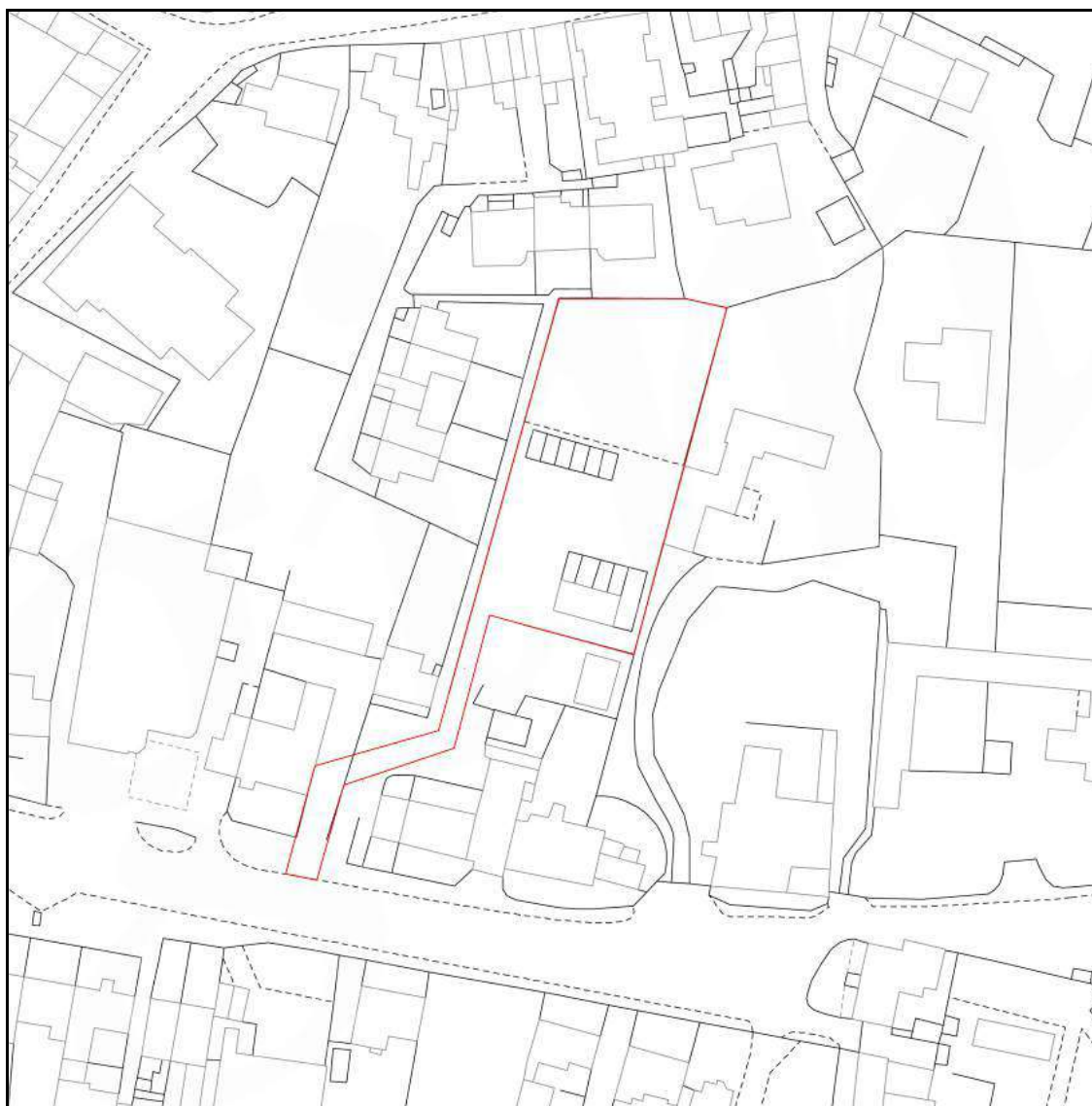


Figure 2: Detailed site location. Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no. 100045420

Figure 3- Location of Archaeological Survey Areas
Scale- 1:1000 @ A4
Drawn- GS

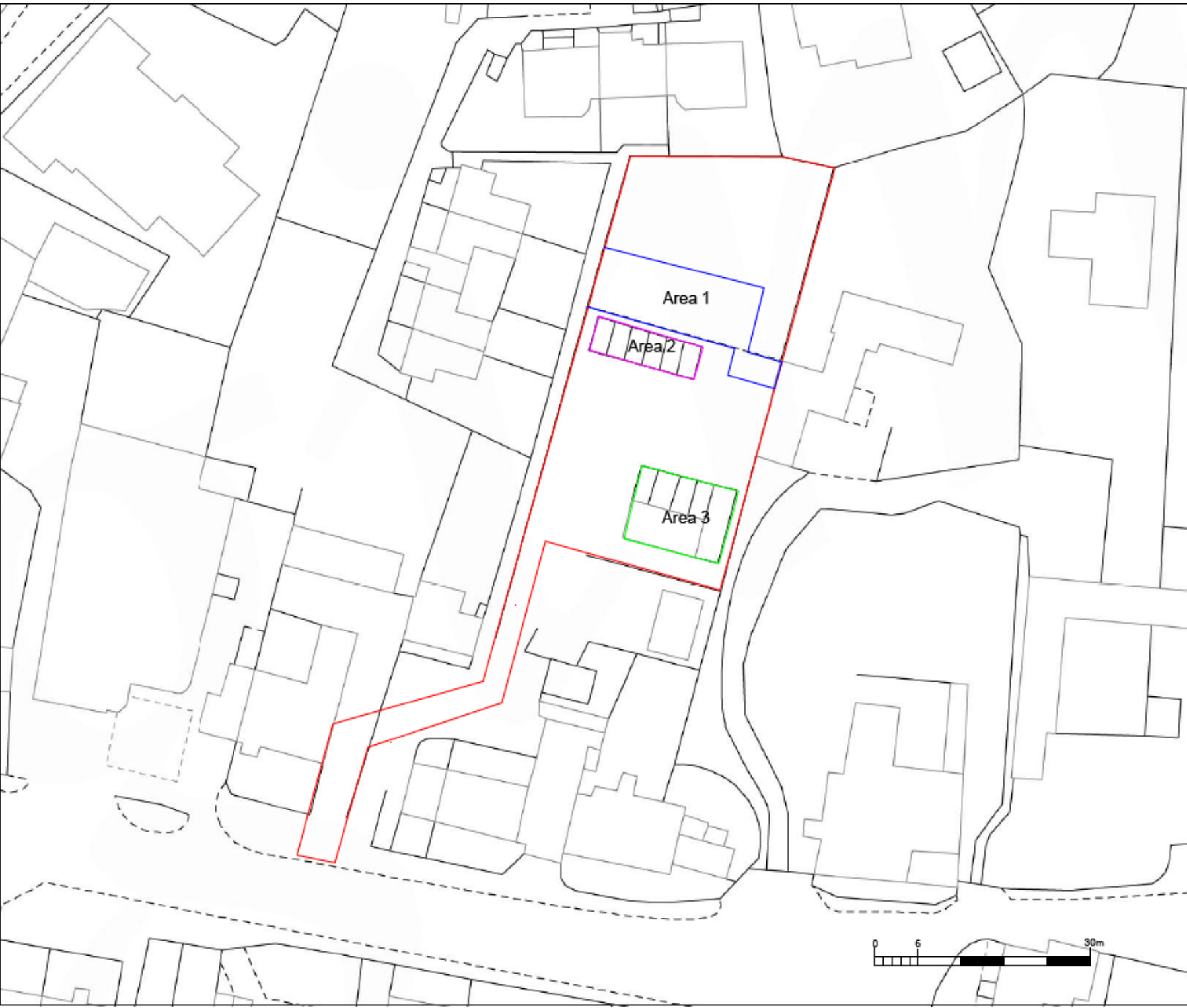
Key:

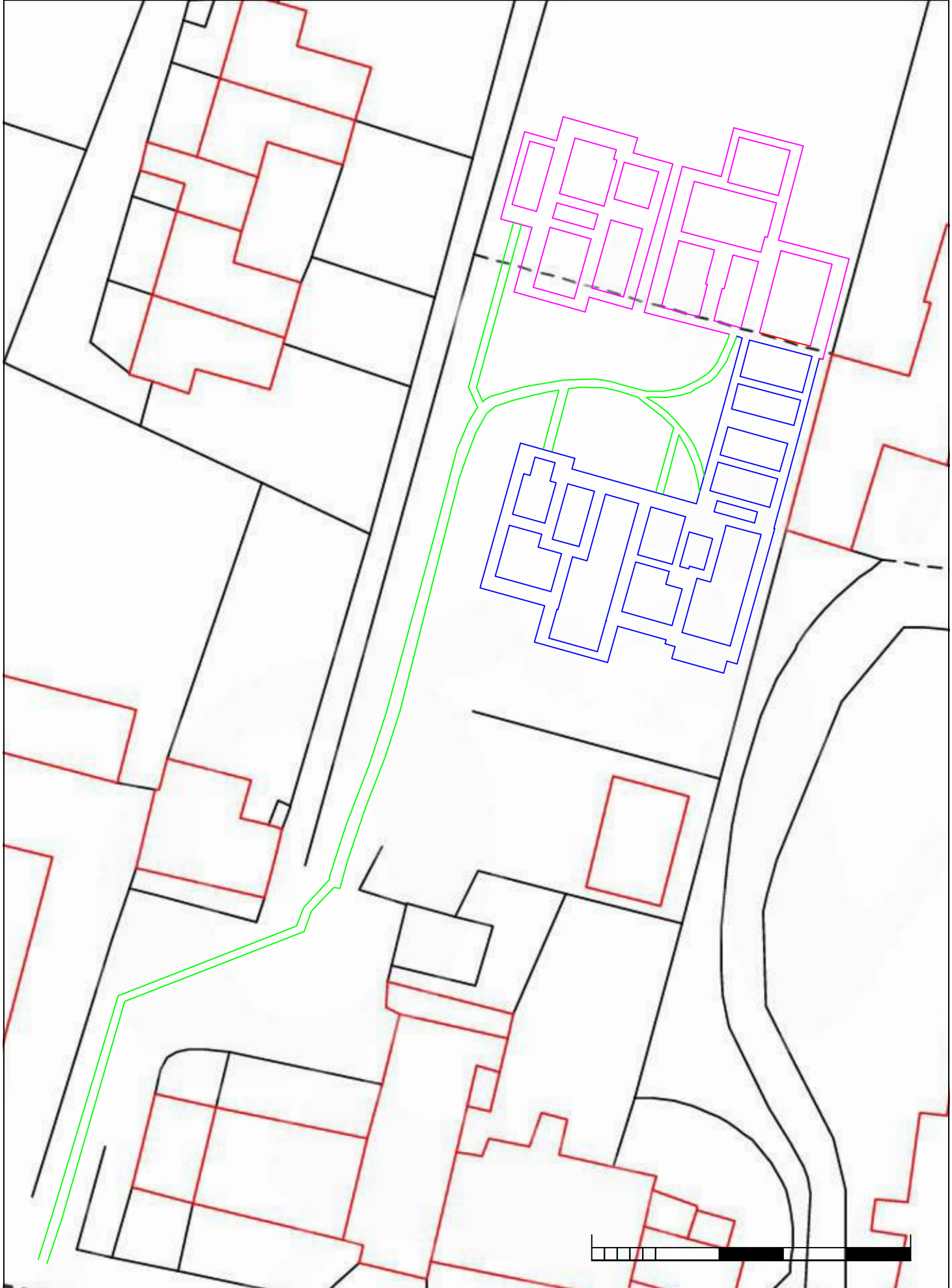
— - Proposed Development Area



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Figure 6: North-western Extent of
Watching Brief Area A
Scale: 1:100 @ A4
Drawn: RL

Key:  Eval. Trench
(NPA, 2004)

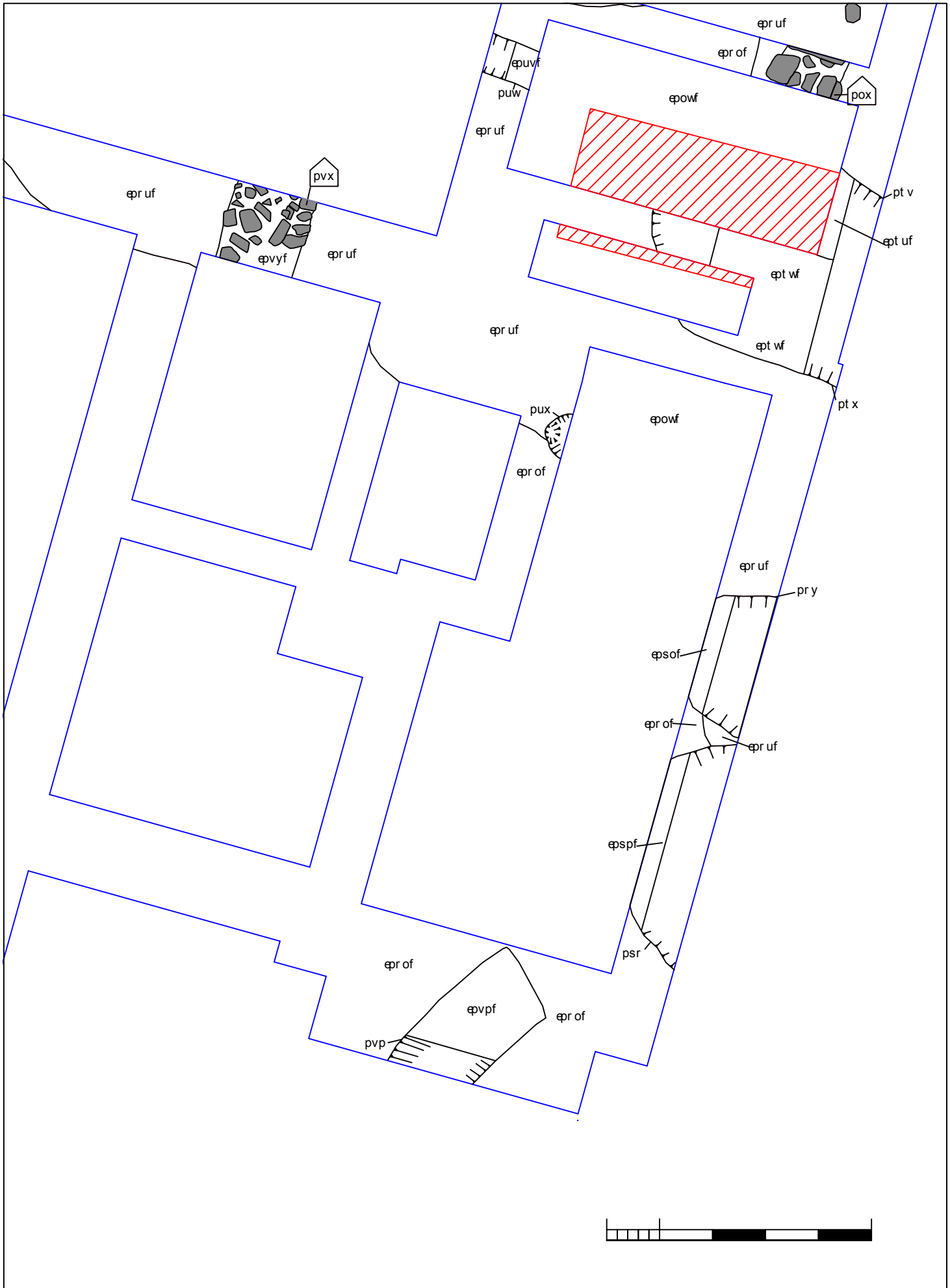


Trench 2 (NPA, 2004)



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Figure 9- Plan of Western Extent of
Watching Brief Area B
Scale- 1:75 @ A4
Drawn- RL

Key:



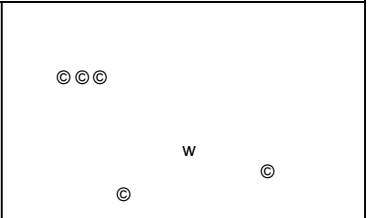
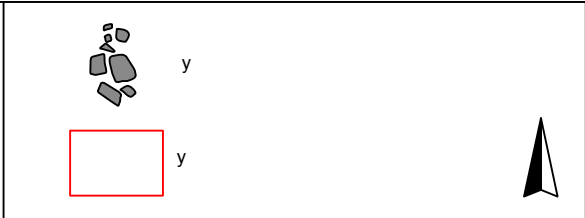
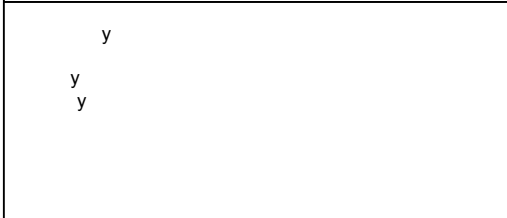
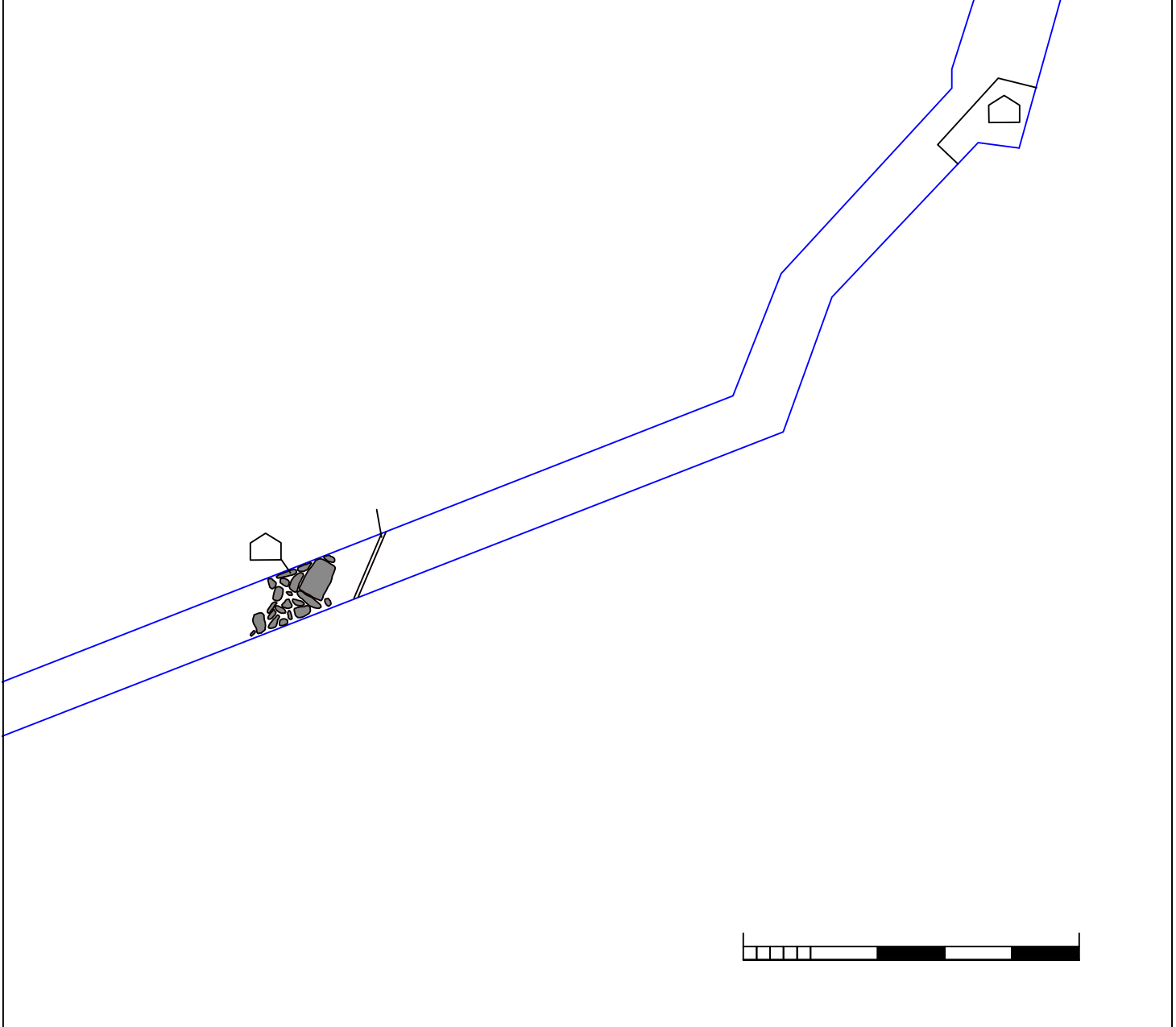
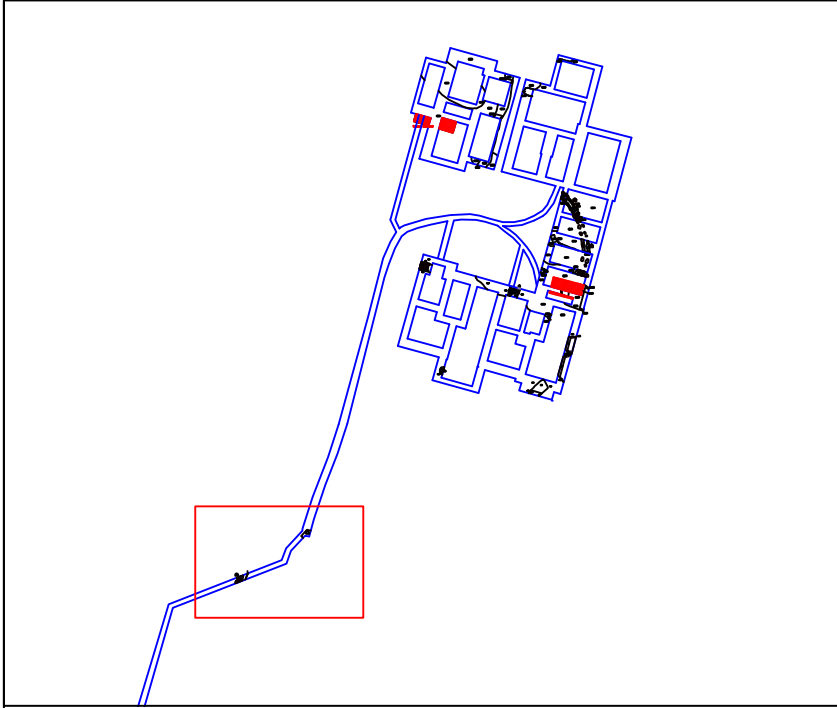
- Structures



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Figure 11- S facing section through culvert F108 and surface F152.

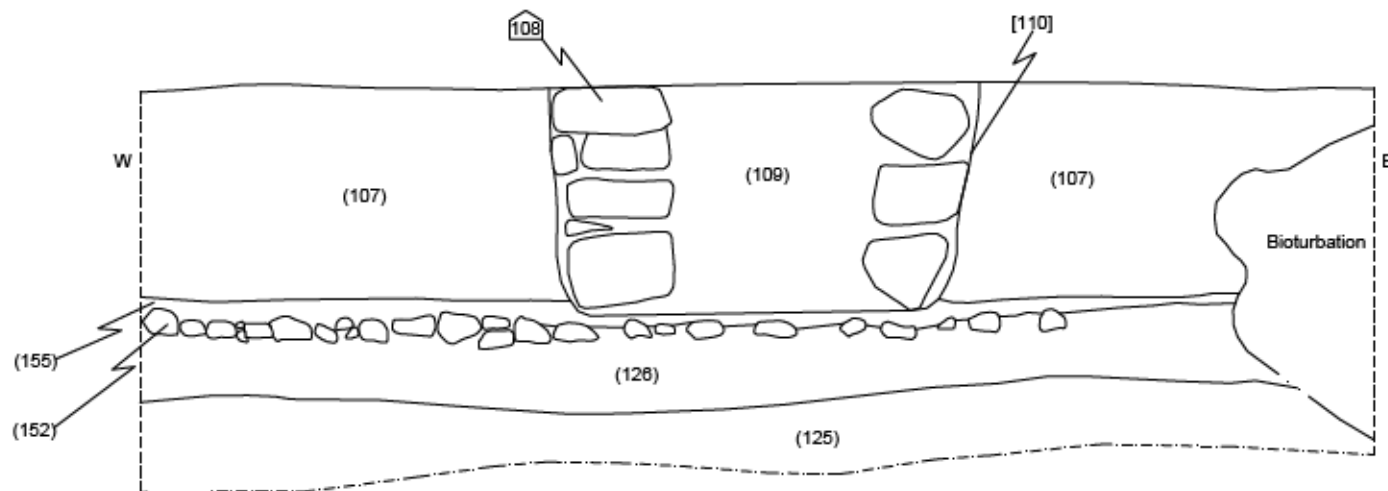


Figure 12- E- facing section through culvert F108, alluvial layer (125) and garden soil (126).

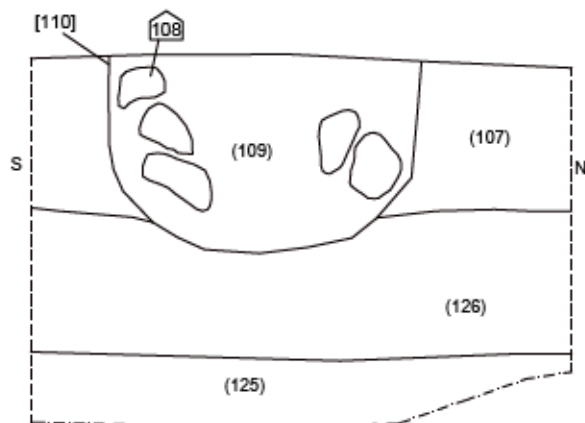
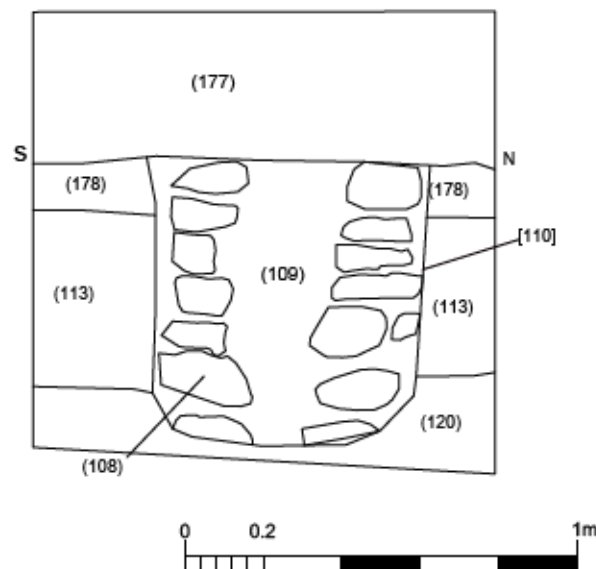
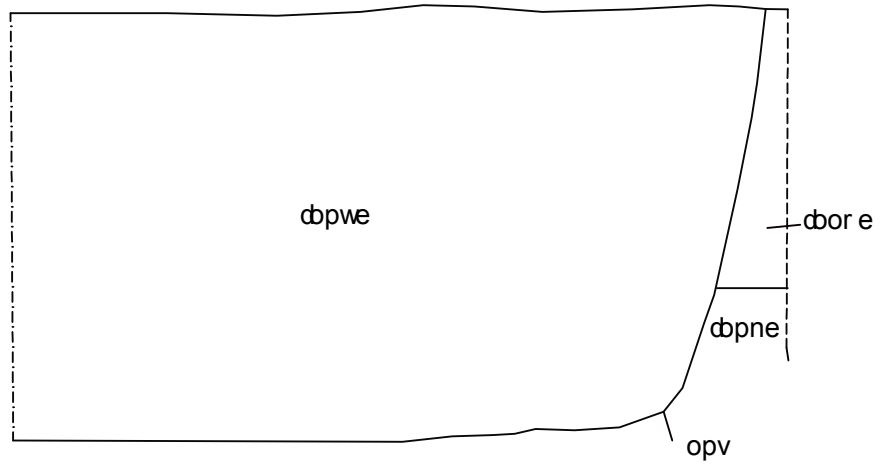


Figure 13- W-facing section through culvert F108

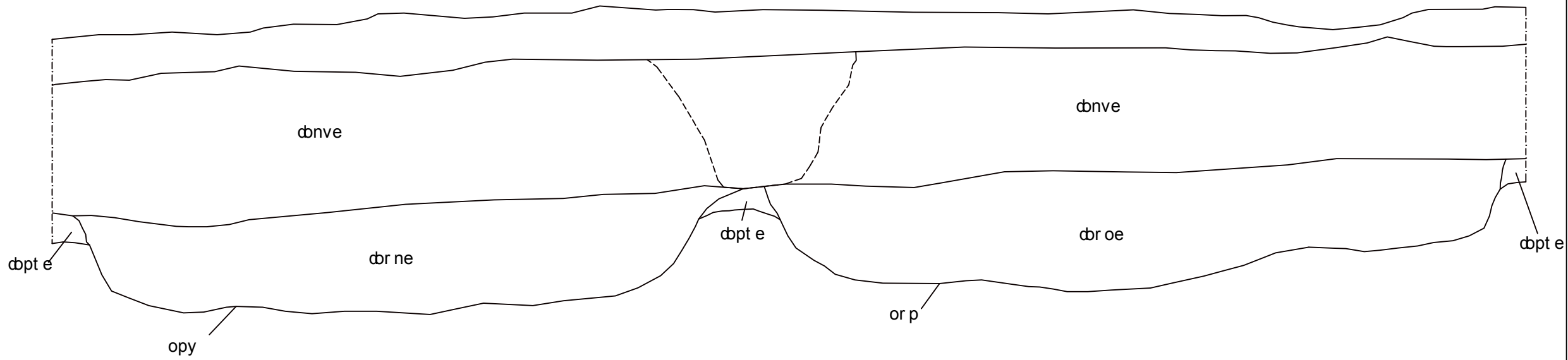


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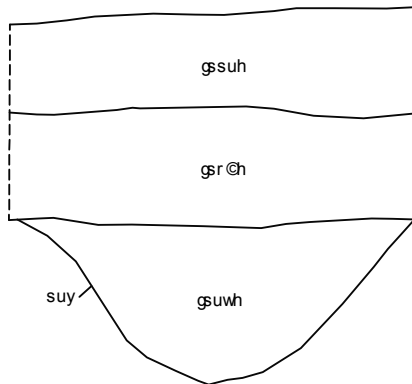
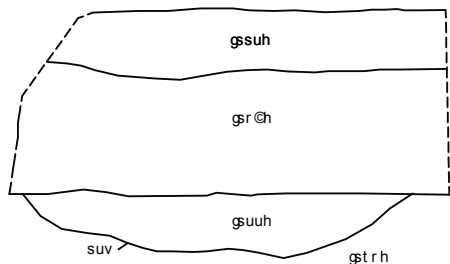


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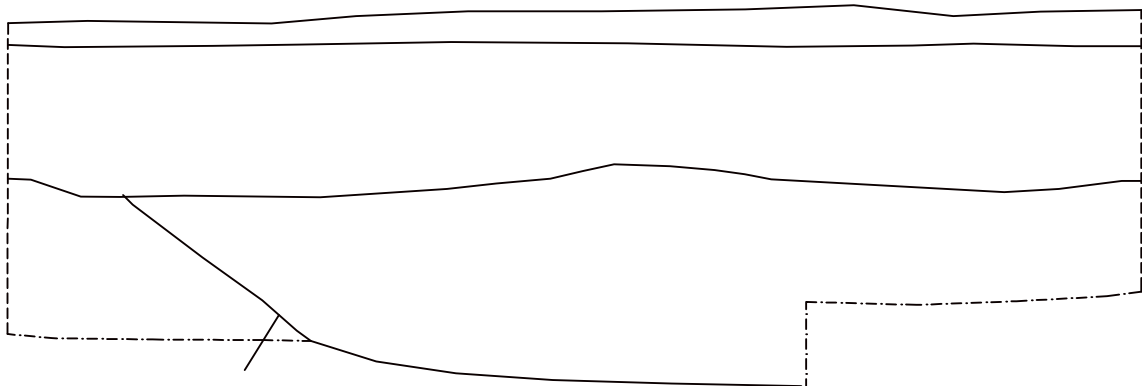
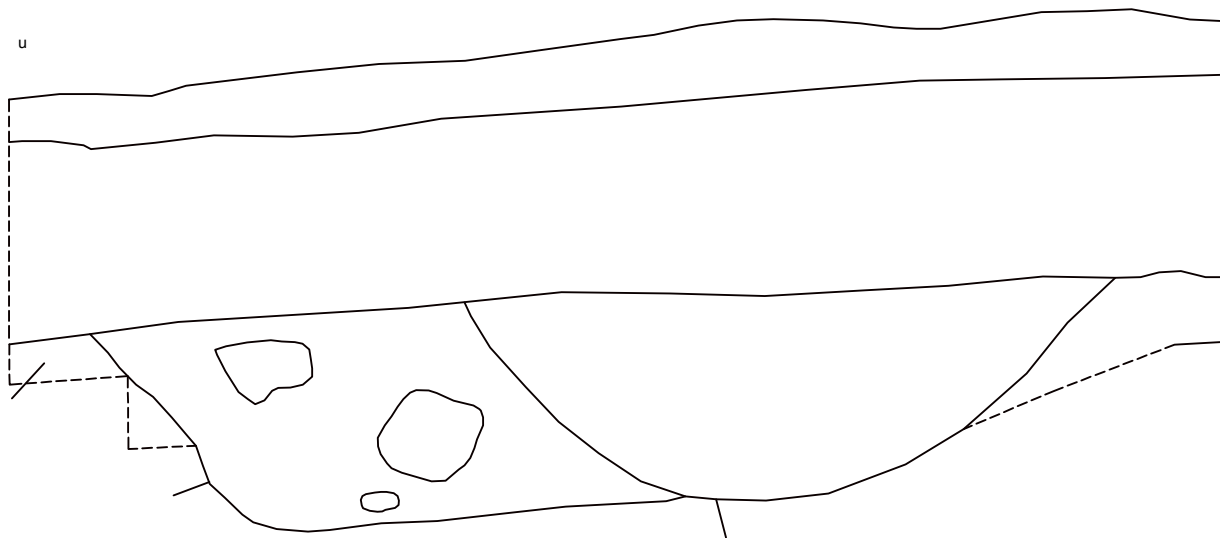
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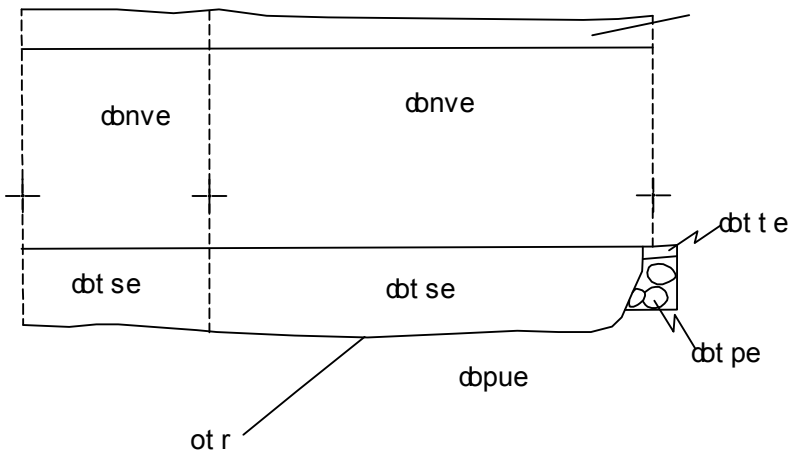


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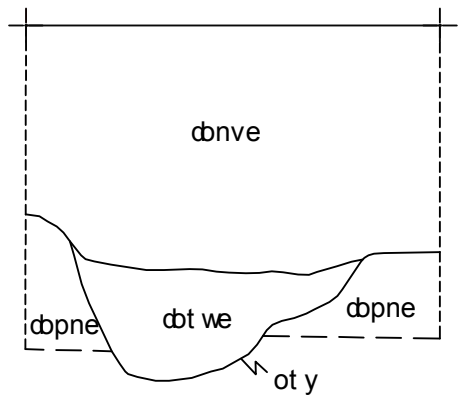


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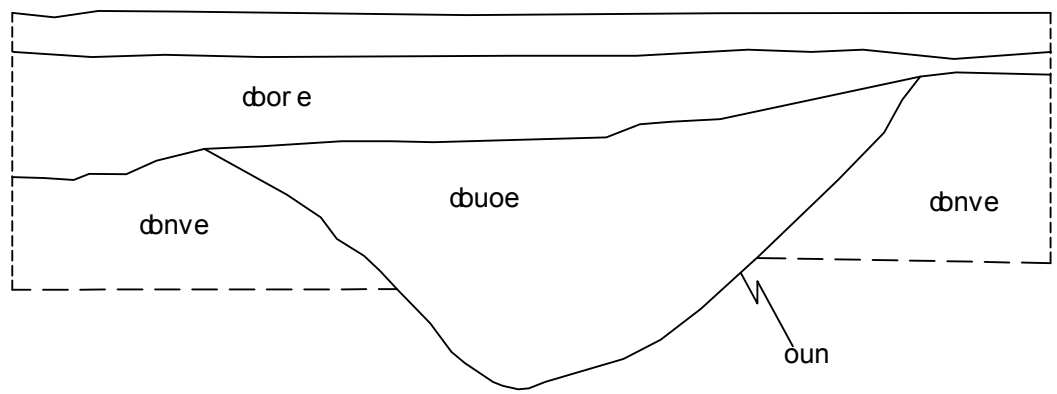
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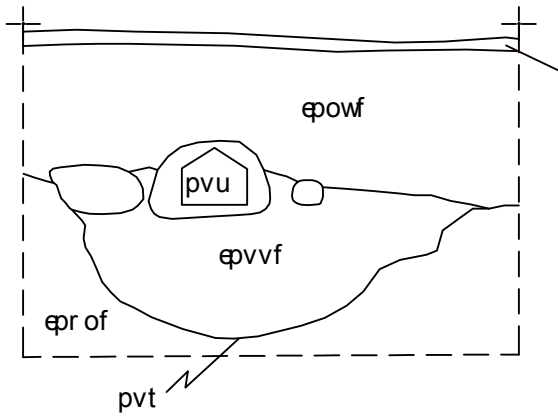
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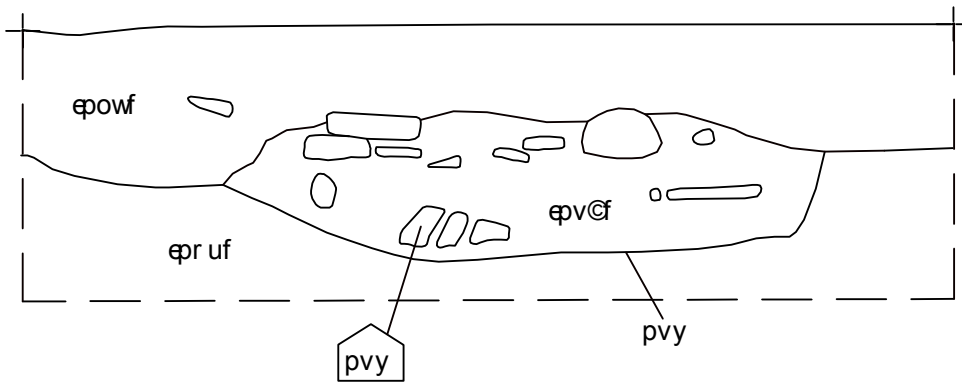
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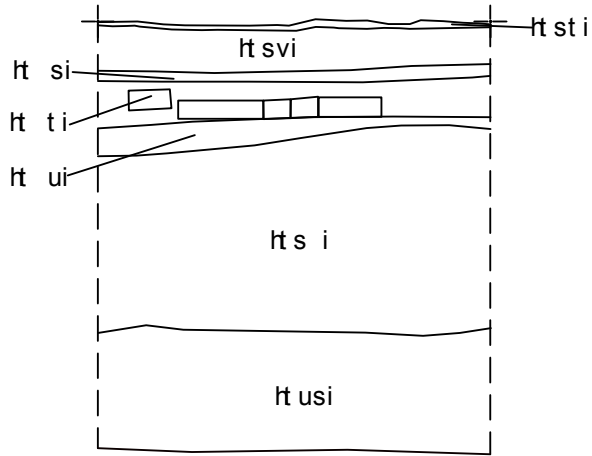


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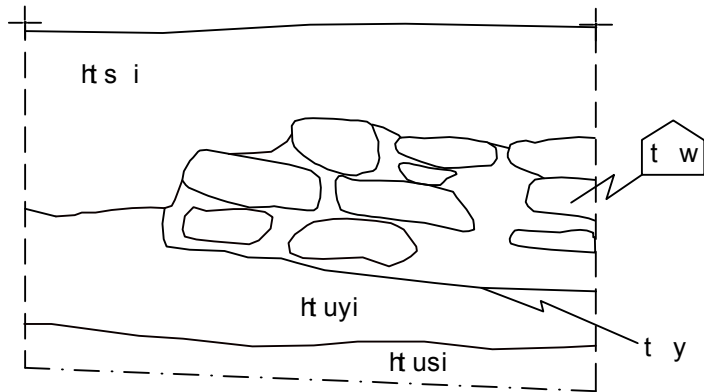
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Figure 27: Northern part of Area 1 following ground reduction, looking west



Figure 28: Eastern part of Area 1, following ground reduction showing context (006), looking south.



Figure 29: Area 2 following removal of the concrete pads (003 and 004) of the former structure. Facing east, showing context (002).



Figure 30: Area 3 Following removal of concrete pad (007), showing deposit (008), looking north.



Figure 31: Area 3 Following ground reduction, looking north showing context (001) and mid yellow-brown sand (009) in far left corner of the excavated area, looking south.



Figure 32: Area 3 Following ground reduction, showing context (001) looking west.



Figure 33- NE-facing view of demolition waste pit F.128 (Scale- 1 x 2m)



Figure 34- E-facing view of pit F.133 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure 35- W-facing section through pit F.133 (Scale- 1x 1m)



Figure 36- N-facing section through ditch F.135 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure 37- S-facing view of ditch F.135 (Scale- 2 x 1m)



Figure 38- NNE-facing view of culvert F.108/F.150 (Scale 2 x 1m)



Figure 39- NNE-facing view of southern extent of culvert F.108/F.150 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure 40- NNE-facing view of central area of culvert F.108/F.150 (Scale-1 x 1m)

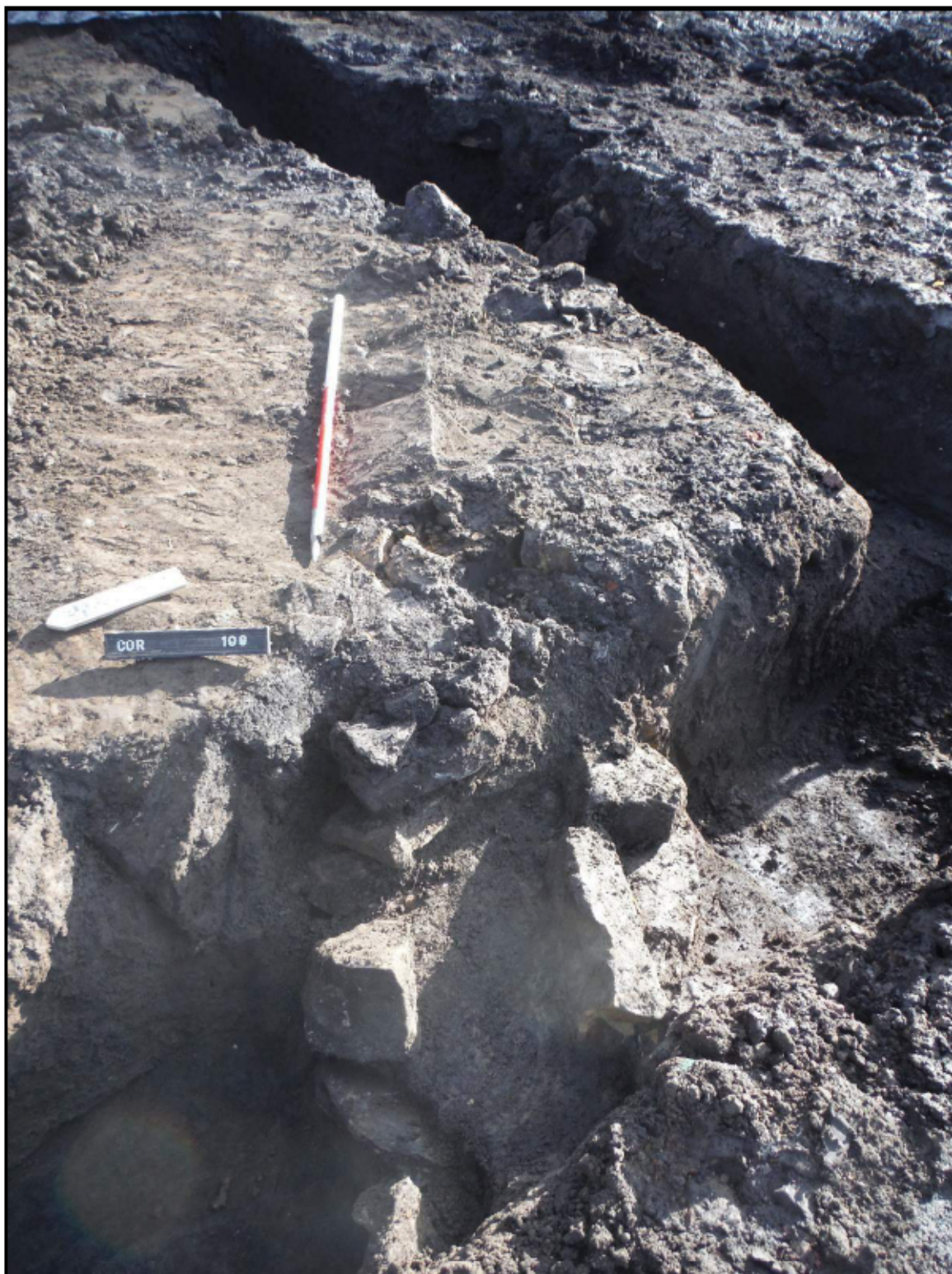


Figure 41- SE-facing view of northern extent of culvert F.108/F.150 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure 42- NE-facing oblique facing section through surface (171), levelling deposit (172) and modern tarmac surface (101) (Scale-1 x 1m)



Figure 43- E-facing section through surface (171) (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure 44- Oblique view of the N-facing section through ditch F.161 (Scale-1 x 1m)



Figure 45- N-facing section through ditch F.161 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure 46- E-facing view of ditch F.154 excavated through surface (152). Note the presence of probable medieval garden soil (126) at the base of ditch F.154 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure 47- W-facing view of surface (152) (Scale 1 x 1m)



Figure 48- S-facing section through culvert F.108/F.150, deposit (107) and probable medieval garden soil (126) following the removal of surface (152) (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure 49- E-facing section through ditch F.145 and ditch F.147 (Scale- 1 x 1m & 1 x 2m)



Figure 50- E-facing section through ditch F.145/F.156 (Scale- 0.2m)



Figure 51- S-facing section through pit F.147 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure 52-NE-facing oblique view of pit F.147 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure 53- S-facing view of pits F.130 and F.131 (Scale 2 x 1m)



Figure 54- W-facing section through pit F.130 (Scale- 1 x 2m)



Figure 55- W-facing section through pit F.131 (Scale- 1 x 2m)



Figure 56- WNW-facing section through pit F.158 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure 57- WNW-facing section through structure (165) (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure 58- NNE-facing view of wall foundations (168) (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure 59- WNW-facing view of wall foundations (174) (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure 60- W-facing representative section through service trench south of the site entrance displaying modern road surface (182), sub-base (183) and 19th century levelling deposit (180) (Scale- 1 x 1m).



Figure 61- W-facing section through wall (187) (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure 62- N-facing view of wall (188/012). Note modern service within foreground (Scale- 1 x 1m)

APPENDIX IV: CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

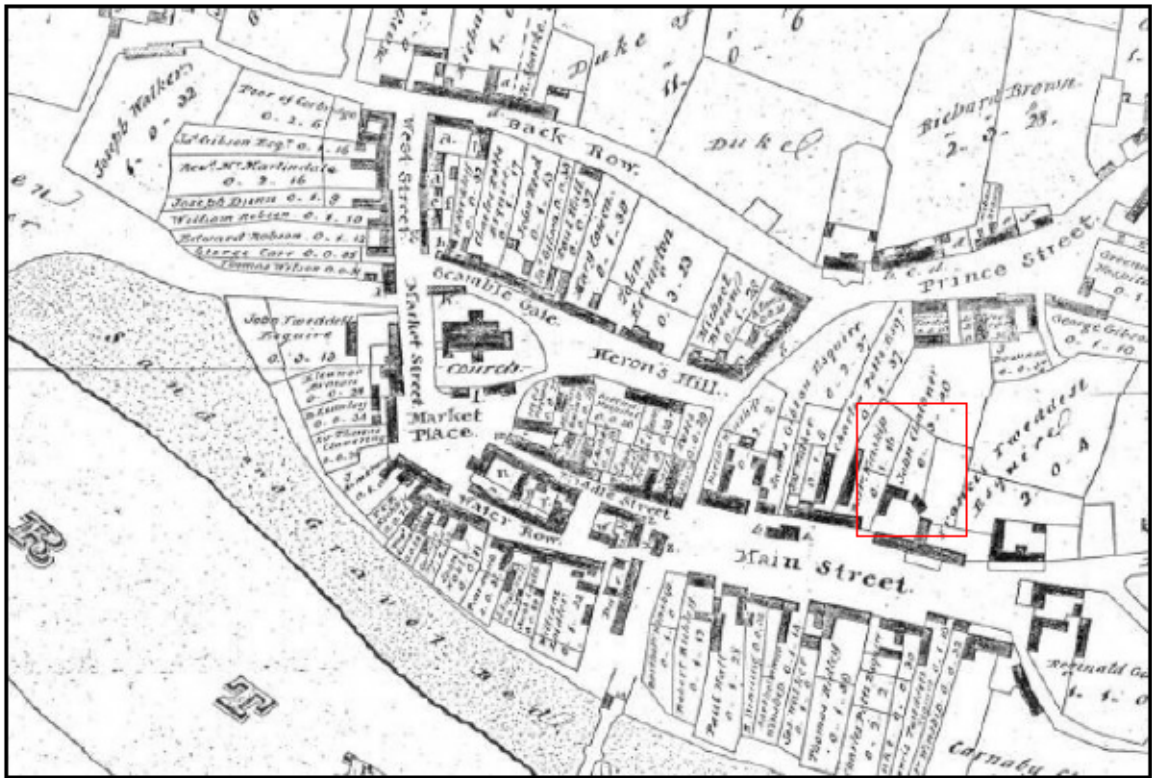


Figure 63- Fryer's 1777 century Tithe Map (note site location outlined in red).



Figure 64- 1841 Tithe Map (note site location outlined in red).

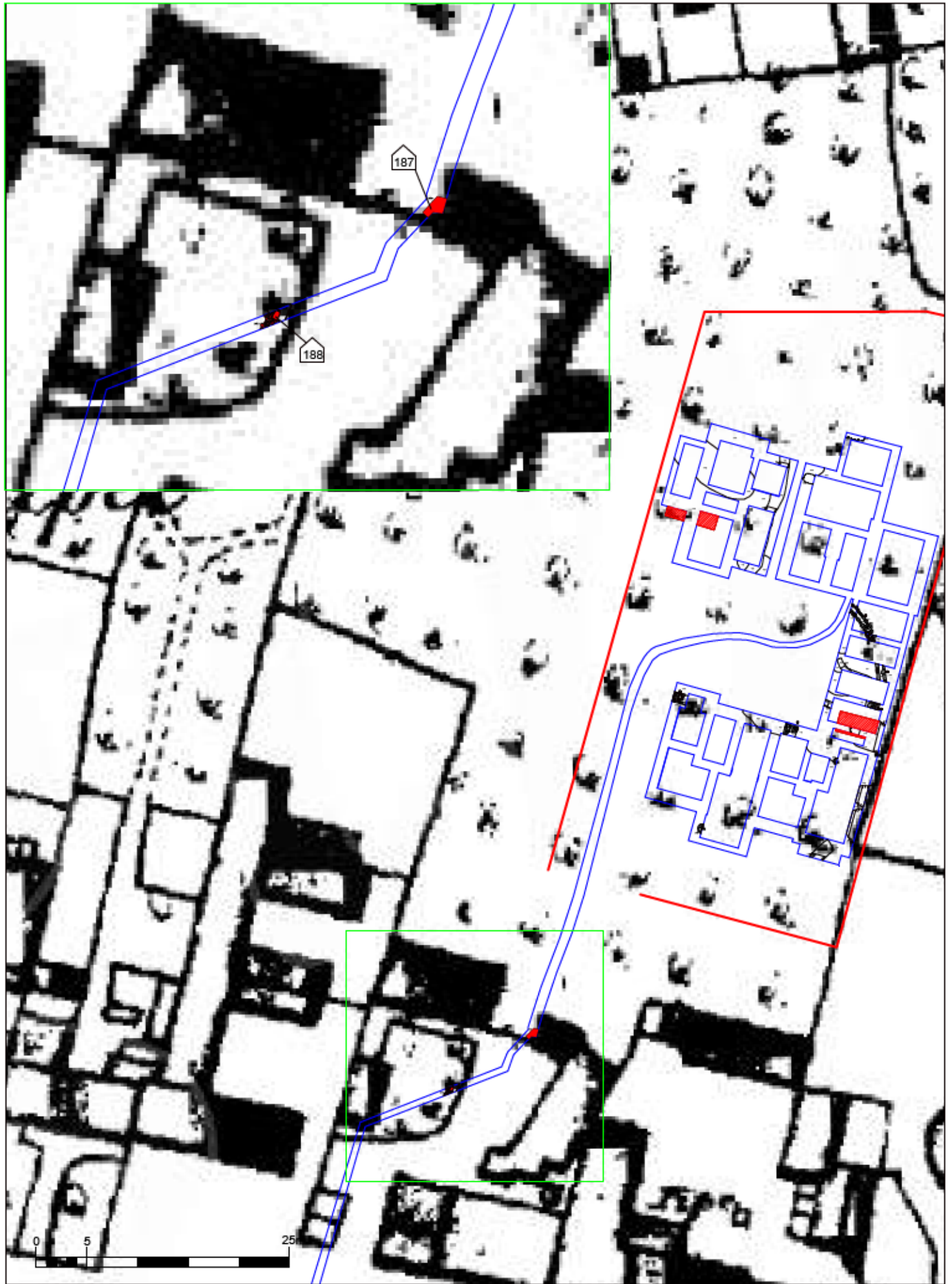


Figure 65: 1860 OS Map with Surveyed Archaeological Features
 Scale: 1:500 @ A4
 Drawn: RL

Key:

- Location of Area Detail Map
- Highlighted Archaeological Features



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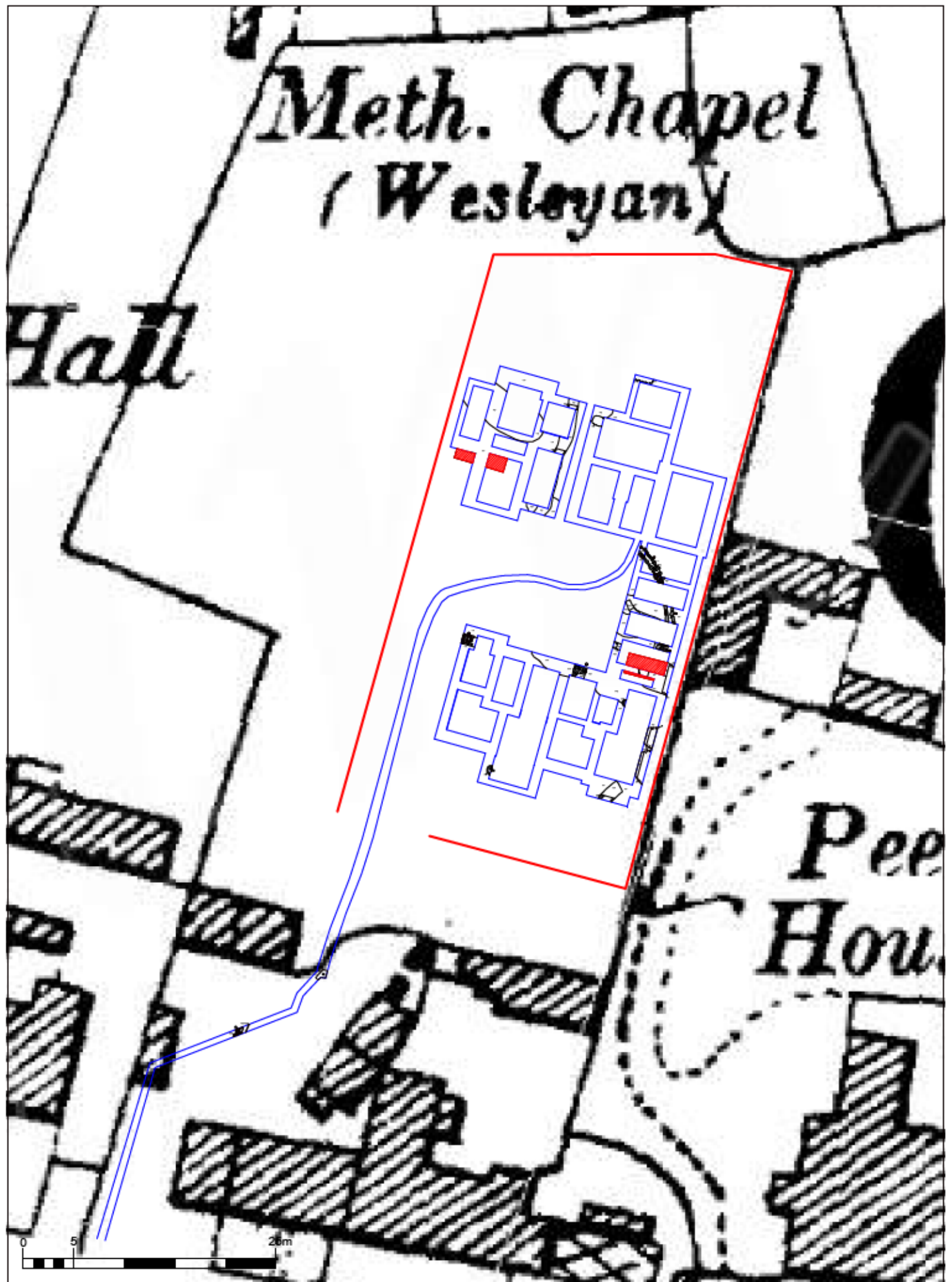


Figure 66: 1890 OS Map displaying Site Location and Surveyed Archaeological Features
 Scale: 1:500 @ A4
 Drawn: RL

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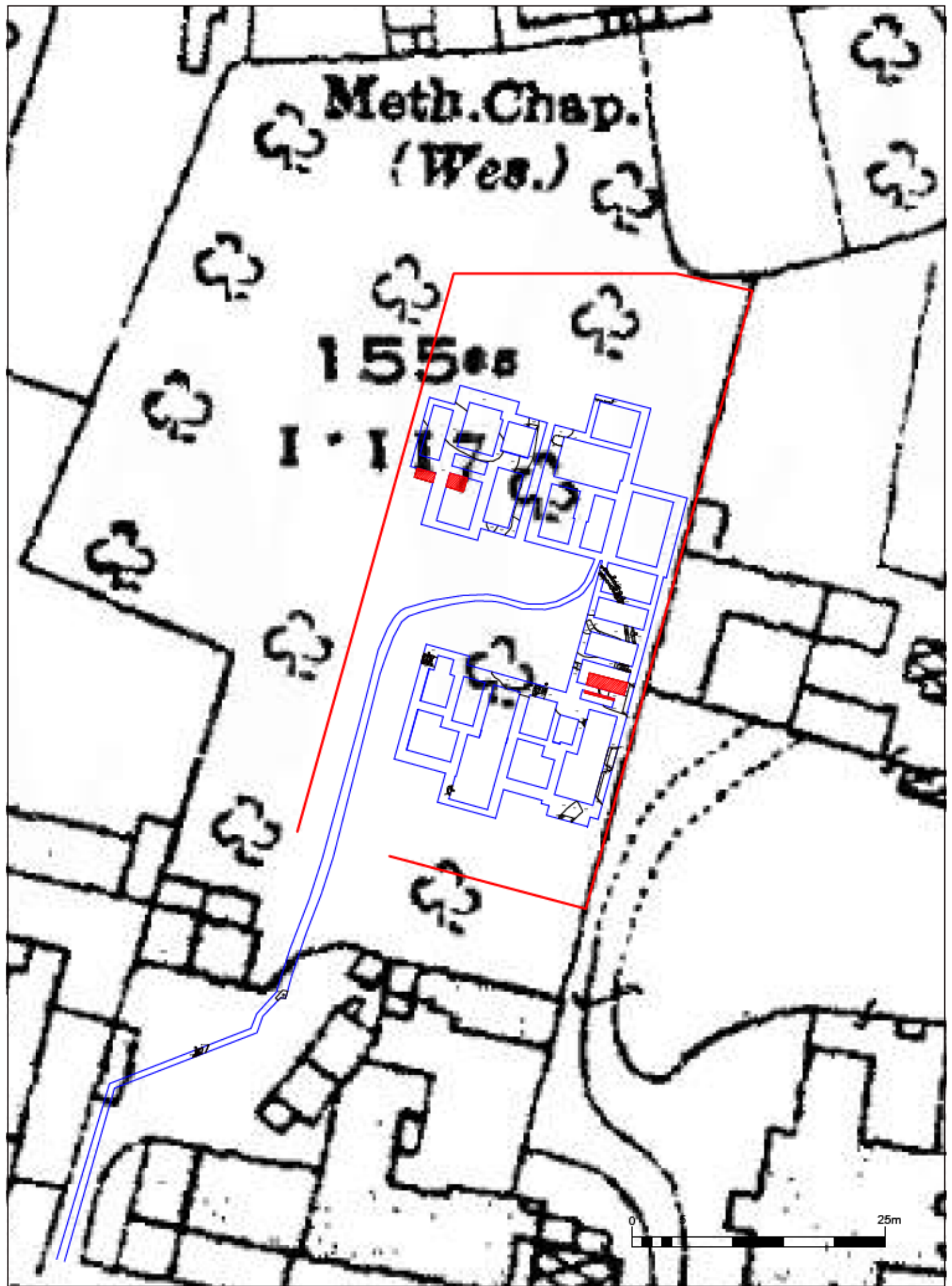


Figure 67: 1920 OS Map detailing Site Location and Surveyed Archaeological Features
 Scale: 1:500 @ A4
 Drawn: RL

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APPENDIX V- POTTERY AND CLAY PIPE EVIDENCE

Context	Type	No	Wt	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
107	Cane Coloured ware	1	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19 th	
107	Early Glazed ware	3	10	BS	Hollow ware	Thin pale green glaze ext	C12 th – LC13 th	Hard dark grey to black body w/ thin white margins; fine sandy w/ abundant fine quartz up to 1mm, rarely larger
145	Early Glazed ware	1	3	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	Sparse traces of pale green glaze ext.	C12 th – LC13 th	Hard, fine black body w/ abundant fine quartz up to 1mm, occ larger; sparse biotite on ext surface
168	Coarse Sandy ware	1	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC12 th – C13 th	Hard, dark grey fabric w/ buff int margin; abundant sub-angular quartz up to 1mm, occ up to 2mm giving a fine pimply surface w/ a burnt deposit ext.
176	Early Glazed ware	1	22	BS	Hollow ware	Thin, hard clear to pale green glaze ext.	C12 th – LC13 th	Hard black body w/ buff margins int & ext; abundant, poorly sorted sub-angular quartz up to 0.8mm, occ larger
	Total	7	53					
107	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	5	Stem	Tobacco pipe	Stamped mark on stem	Undated	