



CAM ARC Report Number 969

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at Barton Bendish Hall, Norfolk

Archaeological Watching Brief

Mo Muldowney and Will Punchard

September 2007

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at Barton Bendish Hall, Norfolk (TF 7101 0562)

Site Code: XNF BBH 07
NHER No.: 4512
Date of Works: 3rd September 2007
Report No: 969
Excavator: Mo Muldowney
Author(s): Mo Muldowney and Will Punchard
Client: Albanwise Limited

Summary

On the 3rd September 2007, CAM ARC of Cambridgeshire County Council carried out an archaeological watching brief at Barton Bendish Hall, Norfolk (TF 7101 0562). The monitoring was carried out during the restoration of the Horse Pond and the instalment of a new drain leading from a glasshouse to the aforementioned pond.

The watching brief determined that no medieval sediments were identified within the pond and that these had probably been removed during a previous cleaning-out phase, probably in the early 20th century. The drainage trench was positioned along the line of the southern arm of the moat. No medieval moat deposits were identified during the monitoring of this trench, but three medieval cess pits and the possible location of a pathway leading to St Mary's Church, were. A single sherd of pottery indicates that the pits may be as early as the 13th century, which strongly suggests that activity pre-dating the present manor house is present (although no structural evidence was found).

PROJECT DETAILS				
Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at Barton Bendish Hall			
Short description	The watching brief determined that no medieval sediments were identified within the pond and that these had probably been removed during a previous cleaning-out phase, probably in the early 20th century. The drainage trench was positioned along the line of the southern arm of the moat, no medieval deposits were identified during the monitoring of this trench, but three medieval cess pits and the possible location of a pathway leading to St Mary's Church, were. A single sherd of pottery indicates that the pits may be as early as the 13th century, which strongly suggests that activity pre-dating the present manor house is present (although no structural evidence was found).			
Project dates	Start	3rd Sept 2007	End	3rd Sept 2007
Previous work	None		Future work	No
Associated project reference codes	XNF BBH 07 NHER 4512			
Type of project	Watching Brief			
Site status	None			
Current land use (list all that apply)	Open grassland with existing pond and intermittent tree (fruit) coverage.			
Planned development	Horse pond restoration and installation of a drain			
Monument types / period (list all that apply)	Demolition layers – post-medieval Cess pits - post-medieval Waste material – post-medieval and modern			
Significant finds: Artefact type / period (list all that apply)	Pottery and CBM and ironwork – post-medieval			
PROJECT LOCATION				
County	Norfolk	Parish	Barton Bendish	
HER for region	Norfolk			
Site address (including postcode)	Barton Bendish Hall Barton Bendish Norfolk PE33 9DL			
Study area (sq.m or ha)	11647.8 sq m			
National grid reference	TF 7101 0562			
Height OD	Min OD	10m	Max OD	15m
PROJECT ORIGINATORS				
Organisation	CAM ARC			
Project brief originator	David Robertson			
Project design originator	N/A			
Director/supervisor	Mo Muldowney			
Project manager	Dr Paul Spoerry			
Sponsor or funding body	Albanwise Limited (Landowner)			
ARCHIVES				
	Location and accession number		Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, database, context sheets etc)	
Physical	NLA		Pottery, iron, animal bone and CBM	
Paper	NLA		Site <i>pro forma</i> records and report	
Digital	CAM ARC		Photographs and report, graphics	
BIBLIOGRAPHY				
Full title	Observations at Barton Bendish Hall, Norfolk			
Author(s)	Mo Muldowney and Will Punchard			
Report number	969			
Series title and volume	Unpublished client report			
Page numbers	24			
Date	September 2007			

1 Geology and Topography

The site is situated on chalk and lies at the west of the village of Barton Bendish (Fig. 2), which itself lies between Downham Market and Swaffham. The area under archaeological supervision and control lies to the east of the present Hall in a grassy area containing a few fruit trees. There is some variation in the lie of the land, with the highest point (c. 20m OD) at the south, sloping down unevenly towards the north (c. 10m OD).

2 Archaeological Background

2.1 General

The site lies within the parish of Barton Bendish, Norfolk, close to the site of Barton Bendish Hall (NHER 4512). A search of 1km around the site was conducted utilising the Norfolk Historic Environment Records office. A total of 108 entries were found and a summarised version of these can be found in appendix 2.

A large amount of the data recorded for this area has come through a series of archaeological field walking surveys, only a small amount of archaeological excavation has taken place within the search area and locations of settlements have been identified by concentrations of finds and find spots rather than intrusive archaeological work.

2.2 Pre-historic

Pre-historic artefacts and remains are fairly well represented in within this area. At least 3 Neolithic axe heads have been found through fieldwalking (NHER 4490, 14433 and 17602). Remains of 4 ring ditches in the area can be seen as cropmarks and are all thought to be Bronze Age in date (NHER 23941 and 31061). Metal detecting in the area discovered a small Bronze Age hoard consisting of a socketed axe head and a number of crushed copper alloy items (NHER 29491).

Nearby to the parish of Barton Bendish, within the HER search area, is the Icknield Way (NHER 1398). A Pre-Historic trackway thought to have connected Norfolk to southern England. Evidence of its existence is fragmentary and the subject of long standing discussion. It may have been a series of shorter linked route ways and recent suggestions have cast some doubt over its pre-historic origins.

An Iron Age settlement has been identified through fieldwalking about 600m northeast of the development area (NHER 23957). 110 sherds of sandy Iron Age pottery were recovered.

2.3 Romano British

Just to the south of the current Hall, remains of a Roman settlement has been identified through field walking (NHER 21777), circa 50 sherds of domestic Roman pottery were identified.

The line of The Peddar's way (NHER 1289) runs within the search area. This Roman Road, visible as an earthwork, enters Norfolk at Brettenham and runs in an almost straight line to the North Norfolk coast at Holme next the sea. Here it probably continued to a destination now lost due to coastal erosion.

Another Roman road, the Fen Causeway (NHER 2796), runs just to the North of the village of Barton Bendish. The road runs from a junction with Ermine street near Peterborough and across the Cambridgeshire and Norfolk fens.

2.4 Saxon and Medieval

To the south of the site, on land that is now being used as a small airfield, field walking has revealed a possible late Saxon settlement (NHER 19099). Late Saxon pot has been found alongside prehistoric pottery and flints.

Immediately to the East of the development area a site was excavated in 1988 by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU) which revealed the site of Capel Hall, a medieval timber aisled building (NHER 21066), also a partially constructed medieval ditch was identified (Rogerson 1997). Additionally, there is another archaeological excavation known in the immediate area also undertaken by NAU. It took place on land in Church Lane, 2004 (NHER 40654). The work revealed possible medieval chalk extraction pits and possible Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval postholes and pits (Watkins 2005).

2.5 Post-Medieval

Barton Bendish Hall dates from the 16th century, but has substantial 19th century alterations, it was probably built on or nearby the site of a previous medieval manor house (NHER 33308). There is a medieval moat within the development area, adjacent to the site of the present hall, which is probably associated with the original medieval manor house. Barton Hall also has an unusual dog kennel, built in 1856 to the north of the main Hall.

3 Methodology

The objective of this watching brief was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent,

date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

The Brief required that modern sediments were to be removed from the moat and stockpiled away from surviving earthworks. Any medieval or earlier sediments should be retained *in situ*. It also required that the excavation of the drain trench avoid, where possible, accidental damage to other earthworks.

The area of investigation was located in the north-east corner of the field adjacent to the Hall and comprised monitored excavation of the old moat or Horse Pond and a linear drain, which runs from the replacement glass house to the pond (Fig. 2 and 3).

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using CAM ARC's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench sections were drawn and the site record supplemented by digital photographs of all relevant features and deposits.

Site conditions were good and machine access was not hampered. The weather was largely sunny and bright. No problems were encountered.

4 Results

A series of layers and dumps and a small number of pits were identified across the development area, which date from the 12th-20th century.

4.1 The Horse Pond (moat eastern arm)

The old Horse Pond was present on the site as an earthwork and contained 3 deposits.

In the northern section of the pond two layers, 15 and 17 were identified, with layer 16 visible towards the southern end of the pond. This latter layer contained the largest amount of artefacts, including CBM and ironwork.

Layer 15 was a loose, dark greyish brown clay silt with a reasonably high water content and appeared to overlie layer 17 in places. At the north-west edge of the pond, this deposit was 0.14m thick, but on the east side it had increased in thickness to at least 0.21m. In some areas it lay directly over the natural chalk geology. This layer contained finds dating predominantly from the early 20th century, probably as a result of rubbish dumping into the pond earthwork.

Layer 17 was a dark whitish grey clay silt, at least 0.16m thick. It was not fully excavated as it was thicker than the finished depth of the pond. This context contained no diagnostic material.

Layers 15 and 17 extended south from the Northern edge of the pond and eventually thinned out and became interspersed with layer 16.

This layer was a discrete area of ashy dumps (possible hearth rake out?), re-deposited natural chalk and mid orange brown silty clay, collectively referred to as layer 16.

Two sherds of roof tile were retrieved from the mid orange clay. These possibly date to the late medieval period owing to their similarity with pottery produced at Grimston (the industry ceased production in the 16th century).

Layer 16 continued for 5m into the south eastern end of the drain trench, where it appeared to overlie layer 18.

4.2 Moat - Southern Arm

A drain trench was cut extending from the south west corner of the Horse Pond, in an arc following as far as possible the line of a putative southern arm of the moat, although this was hard to determine in places. The western end of the trench was 1m deep and graded up into the pond area, at 0.30m deep where they met.

As stated above, layer 16 continued for 5m into the drain trench at the south western end; in this section of the trench layer 19 was on top of layer 16, which in turn overlay layer 18.

Layer 18 was a 'heavy' grey alluvial deposit that the excavator suggested could be glacial in origin, however it may equally have been an alluvial deposit or even a former fill of the southern arm of the Moat. Unfortunately no diagnostic artefacts were recovered from this deposit.

Layer 19 was a 0.34m thick ashy deposit, from which no diagnostic material was recovered, therefore it cannot be said whether this was part of the original moat fill or a result of later dumping into the earthwork.

After the first 5m section, layer 16 thinned out and for the next 20m layer 19 directly overlay layer 18. Throughout this section the drain trench followed the line of the existing moat earthwork as closely as possible, although it proved hard to identify its true extent on the ground surface.

After 20m the drain trench continued in its arc to the north in order for it to join with the existing drain next to the wall at the western edge of the site. The moat appeared to continue in a westerly direction, out of the trench, and was still visible as a slight depression running up to the wall. (See Plates 1 and 2)

4.3 Pits adjacent to wall and drain

The final 8m of the drain trench was cut at 90 degrees to the garden wall (See Fig 3). This was in order to ensure the drain trench connected up with an existing drain.

In this 8m section three intercutting pits were identified, **7**, **9**, and **13**, all cutting through the natural chalk bedrock. They were all wide, with u-shape profiles and measured between 2m and 3m in diameter and were more than 1.6m deep.

Pits **7** contained a dark grey clay fill, (6), with dark green staining, indicating the presence of cess. Finds included one piece of butchered cattle humerus, CBM and one fragment of roof tile dated to the late medieval/Early post-medieval period.

Pit **9** contained a very similar fill to pit **7**; it also displayed characteristic signs of cess and was a dark grey clay, however, no diagnostic material was recovered. This pit could be late medieval or earlier in date as it was cut by Pit **7**.

Pit **13** contained two fills, 11 and 12, which displayed signs of cess but to a lesser degree than the fills of the other pits. Deposit 11 was a silty chalky fill and contained one sherd of pottery dating from 13-14th C. Underneath this fill was 12, a crushed chalk deposit which contained no artefacts.

A series of six layers overlay cess pits **9**, **13** and **7**. The earliest of these was 5, a thin (0.04m) layer of crushed chalk. This layer extended from the garden wall for approximately 4m, sealing pits **9** and **7**, but not **13**, suggesting the latter truncated layer 5. Above this was layer 4, dark grey clay silt up to 0.2m thick. It was not dissimilar to layer 19 to the east (see above).

Layer 3, overlying 4 was seen only in the final 8m of the drain trench. It was mid yellowish brown sand with small gravel and was up to 0.22m thick. No finds were recovered. Overlying this and situated in a slight depression were layers 10 and 2. The first layer (10) comprised mid yellowish white mortar rubble and the latter was a roof tile dump with a topsoil (1) matrix. Both layers were approximately 0.3m thick. The final layer in the drain trench sequence was 1, topsoil; a dark brown, loose silty clay 0.34m thick.

5 Discussion and Conclusion

This watching brief has clearly shown that although both the eastern and southern arms of the moat survive as earthworks, the lack of artefactual evidence means we cannot say whether any medieval or pre-medieval deposits survive. It is more likely that in what is now the horse Pond they were removed during a previous phase of cleaning out, perhaps in order that the pond be used to cool cartwheels

(Anthony Blanchfield pers. comm.). It appears also that the dumping of waste material within the old Horse Pond took place from the 19th century to until very recently, as evidence by the tube of Kolynos toothpaste (manufactured between the 1920's and 1960's) (Anna Mellows pers. comm.).

A shallow hollow is just visible where a putative southern arm of the moat might have been and this may extend as far as the garden wall, where a slight dip was visible (Plate 2). Deposit 18 may represent the fill of this former moat, but the excavator did not think this likely at the time.

Nearer the Hall itself, at the west end of the drain trench, a series of pits were revealed, the earliest of which is medieval in date. The pits appear to have been primarily backfilled with cess and a little household refuse, implying domestic occupation nearby. This might support the suggestion that there was a medieval forerunner of the existing 16th century Hall in the vicinity.

Overlying these pits was a series of deliberately deposited layers and evidence for a pathway/ road which is attested to have run up to St Mary's Church from the Hall and shown on both the 1891 Ordnance Survey map and the 1951 OS map (Figs. 5 and 6). The pathway was represented by a slight depression, which was backfilled very recently (tarmac), and levelled as part of landscaping of the Hall grounds.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Albanwise Limited who commissioned and funded the archaeological work. The project was managed by Dr Paul Spoerry. Also thanks to Alice Cattermole at the Norfolk Historic Records office.

The brief for archaeological works was written by David Robertson of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

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Maps Consulted

1891 Ordnance Survey extract 1:10, 560

1951 Ordnance Survey extract 1:10, 560

Appendix 1: Finds Summary

by Carole Fletcher and Mo Muldowney

The finds assemblage was recovered from five contexts; three from the Horse Pond and two from the drain trench. The assemblage from each context is described below:

Context 2

Brick/tarmac levelling layer above pits

- 1 complete white brick possibly 17th century
- 1 large fragments of ?pan tile, in a red sandy fabric
- 3 large fragments of tile, in a red sandy fabric

Finds spotdate; 17th century or later

Context 6

Fill of Pit 7

- 1 fragment of un-diagnostic red sandy CBM (most likely brick)
- 1 fragment of un-diagnostic CBM
- 1 fragment of ?pan tile, in a red sandy fabric
- 1 fragment of roof tile in a reduced fabric
(Similar to those reduced fabrics of pottery production from Grimston; late medieval or early post-medieval)
- 1 fragment of animal bone. Distal portion of humerus from a large ungulate (probably cattle) Shows evidence of butchery, chopped rather than sawn and a few cut marks on either side, consistent with disarticulation of the joint.

Finds spotdate; late medieval / early post-medieval

Context 11

Upper fill of Pit 13

- 1 sherd of sandy fabric probably of 13th-14th century date. Buff outer, grey margins core and internal surface. This sherd is in a fabric that shows similarity with both Grimston pottery and Ely wares, but it is neither. Andrew Rogerson identified medieval pottery wasters in Barton Bendish in a sandy fabric and it seems likely that this is therefore a local medieval product.

Finds spotdate; generally medieval (12th-15th century)

Context 15

Main deposit in eastern arm of moat (under 16 at southern end)

- 1 sherd of a stoneware demijohn-type ginger beer bottle 1800+
- 1 sherd of Staffordshire White Salt Glazed ware ?cup 1600 to 1800
- 1 sherd post medieval redware bowl 1500-1800
- 1 sherd redware mixing bowl with internal white slip/glaze c.1800
- 1 sherd of sewage pipe type stoneware
- 1 glazed and earthen ware wall tile (green)
- 1 sherd of transfer printed refined earthen ware 1780+
- 1 sherd of ?bone china painted and gilded 1800+
- 1 piece of blue glass vessel glass

1 piece of opaque white glass (?milk glass) from a small jar possibly containing a hand or face cream.

1 aluminium tube of toothpaste branded Kolyno...

Finds spotdate; early 20th century

Context 16

Upper deposit at southern end of eastern arm of Moat

2 fragments of roof tile ?pan tile, in a reduced fabric (similar to those reduced fabrics of pottery production from Grimston; an industry that ceases production during the 16th century)

Finds spotdate; late medieval or later

Appendix 2: HER Summary

NHER Number	Description	Period
1289	The Peddars Way	Ro
1398	The Icknield Way	Pre – Ro
2596	Multi Period finds spot	Pre – P Med
2601	Bronze Age spear	Ba
2796	Fen Causeway Roman Road	Ro
4490	Neolithic Axehead, Saxon and medieval Pottery	Neo, Sax, Med
4499	Site of All Saints Church	Late Sax – P Med
4500	Site of St. John the Baptist Chapel	Sax – Med
4512	Barton Hall	Med – P Med
4513	St. Mary's Church	Med – P Med
4514	St. Andrews Church	Late Sax – P Med
4515	Medieval Moat	Med
13316	Site of Roman settlement and multi period finds	Ro, Pre – P Med
13553	Multi period finds scatter	Late Pal – Med
13581	Route of Midlands and Great Northern Railway	P Med
13604	Site of Iron age settlement, WWII airfield and multi period finds	IA, P Med, IA – P Med
14433	Neolithic axe and Quern	Neo
15146	Hill Farm House	P Med
17212	Site of Roman and Saxon settlement and Multi period finds	Ro, Sax, Ro – P Med
17598	Pre Historic flints and Multi period pottery	Pal, Pre – P Med
17599	Neolithic Laurel Leaf	Neo
17602	Neolithic axehead	Neo
17604	Multi period pottery	Ro – P Med
18840	Pillbox	P Med
18841	Multi period pottery	Neo – P Med

18844	Multi period finds scatter	Pal – P Med
18845	Multi period pottery	Ro – Med
18846	Late Saxon and Medieval Pottery	Late Sax, Med
18847	Site of Post Medieval house	P Med
18848	Multi period pottery	Late Sax – P Med
18849	Site of Roman settlement and Multi period finds	Ro, Ro – P Med
18850	Site of Roman settlement and multi period finds	Ro, Pre – P Med
18851	Deserted medieval settlement	Med
18852	Site of Late Saxon and Medieval settlement and multi period finds	Sax, Med, IA – P Med
18853	Multi period pottery	Neo – Med
18868	Medieval pottery	Med
18869	Medieval and post medieval pottery	Med – P Med
18870	Site of Iron Age settlement and multi period pottery	IA, Pre – Med
18871	Multi period pottery, Medieval and Post medieval metal objects	Neo – P Med
19091	Roman coin and Medieval pottery	Ro, Med
19094	Site of Iron Age settlement and multi period finds	IA, Pre – P Med
19095	World War II gun emplacement and multi period pottery	P Med, Sax – P Med
19096	Multi period finds scatter	Neo – P Med
19097	Multi period finds scatter	Pal – P Med
19098	Multi period finds scatter	Neo – P Med
19099	Site of Late Saxon settlement and multi period pottery	Late Sax, Pre – P Med
19100	Multi period pottery	Late Sax, Pre – P Med
20123	Multi period pottery	Neo – P Med
20128	Multi period pottery	Pal – P Med
20387	Multi period pottery	Late Sax – P Med
20388	Site of Iron Age, Late saxon and Medieval settlement and Multi period pottery	IA – Med, Pre – P Med

20389	Multi period pottery	Pal – Med
20390	Multi period finds scatter	Ro – P Med
20391	Post Medieval flint working site	P Med
20392	Multi period pottery	Pal – P Med
20393	Multi period pottery	Late Sax – P Med
20394	Multi period pottery	Neo – Med
21066	Site of Capel Hall	Med
21067	Multi period finds scatter	Pal – Med
21069	Medieval pottery	Med
21430	Avenue House	P Med
21466	Medieval pottery	Med
21777	Site of Roman settlement and Multi period pottery	RO, Ro – P Med
22079	Earthwork bank and Multi period pottery	U, Ro - Med
22081	Site of ring ditch and Multi period pottery	Ba, Pre- P Med
23914	Multi period pottery	Pal – P Med
23915	Multi period pottery	Neo – Med
23918	Multi period pottery	Ro – P Med
23919	Pre-historic pot boilers and Post medieval pottery	Pre, P Med
23926	Pre-historic pot boilers	Pre
23927	Roman Pottery	Ro
23928	Site of Iron Age, Early Saxon and Medieval settlement and Multi period finds	IA – Med, Pre – P Med
23935	Site of Iron Age settlement and Multi period pottery	IA, Pre – P Med
23936	Mid Saxon and Medieval Pottery	Sax - Med
23938	Multi period pottery	IA – Med
23939	Multi period pottery	Ro – Med
23940	Late Saxon Medieval pottery	Late Sax – Med
23941	Site of Bronze Age ring ditches and Multi period pottery	BA, Pre – P Med
23942	Multi period pottery	Pal – Med

23945	Multi period pottery	Neo – P Med
23946	Multi period pottery	IA – P Med
23947	Undated crop marks, Roman Settlement and Multi period pottery	U, Ro, Pre – P Med
23948	Air raid shelter and Multi period pottery	P Med, Late Sax – P Med
23949	Roman and Medieval pottery	Ro, Med
23950	Roman and Medieval pottery	Ro, Med
23956	Late Saxon and Medieval pottery	Late Sax, Med
23957	Site of Iron Age settlement	IA
23958	Multi period finds scatter	Pal – P Med
25037	Multi period pottery	Pal – Med
25051	Medieval pottery	Med
25462	Site of Roman settlement	Ro
25742	Roman Brooches	Ro
29491	Late Bronze Age hoard	Ba
30058	Iron Age coin	IA
30059	Iron Age coin hoard and Multi period finds	IA, Ba – Med
30060	Late Saxon coins	Late Sax
30061	Roman brooch	Ro
30062	Mid Saxon coin	Sax
30132	Multi period pottery	IA – P Med
31061	Site of Ring ditch	Ba
33308	Site of Medieval Manor	Med
33875	Medieval coins	Med
40244	Multi period metal work	IA – Late Sax
40654	Land off Church Lane	Med
43280	Former Blacksmiths workshop, Church Lane	P Med
43994	Telephone Box	P Med
43995	Old Post Office and adjacent cottage, Church Road	P Med
51026	Evaluation Survey at the Spread Eagle Public House	U (ongoing)

	House	
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Key to periods:

IA	Iron Age
Med	Medieval
Mod	Modern
Neo	Neolithic
Pal	Palaeolithic
Pre	Prehistoric
P Med	Post-medieval
Ro	Roman
Sax	Saxon
<i>U</i>	<i>Undated</i>

Figure 1: Development area (outlined red) with the Horse Pond and drain trench location (black)

Figure 2: Trench Plan

Figure 3: Section Drawings

Figure 4: 1891 OS map extract showing old pathway to St Mary's Church

Figure 5: 1951 OS map extract showing old pathway to St Mary's Church

Plate 1: Southern End of the Horse Pond with the Southern arm of the moat extending southwest. Taken facing west.

Plate 2: Looking down the line of the pathway and showing the Southern arm of the moat as a slight depression visible in the middle distance. Taken facing southeast.






Plate 3: Horse Pond Pre-excavation. Taken facing Southwest.

Plate 4: Excavation of the Horse Pond in progress, facing south-west

Plate 5: Deliberately deposited layers and medieval cess pits in the drain trench, facing south

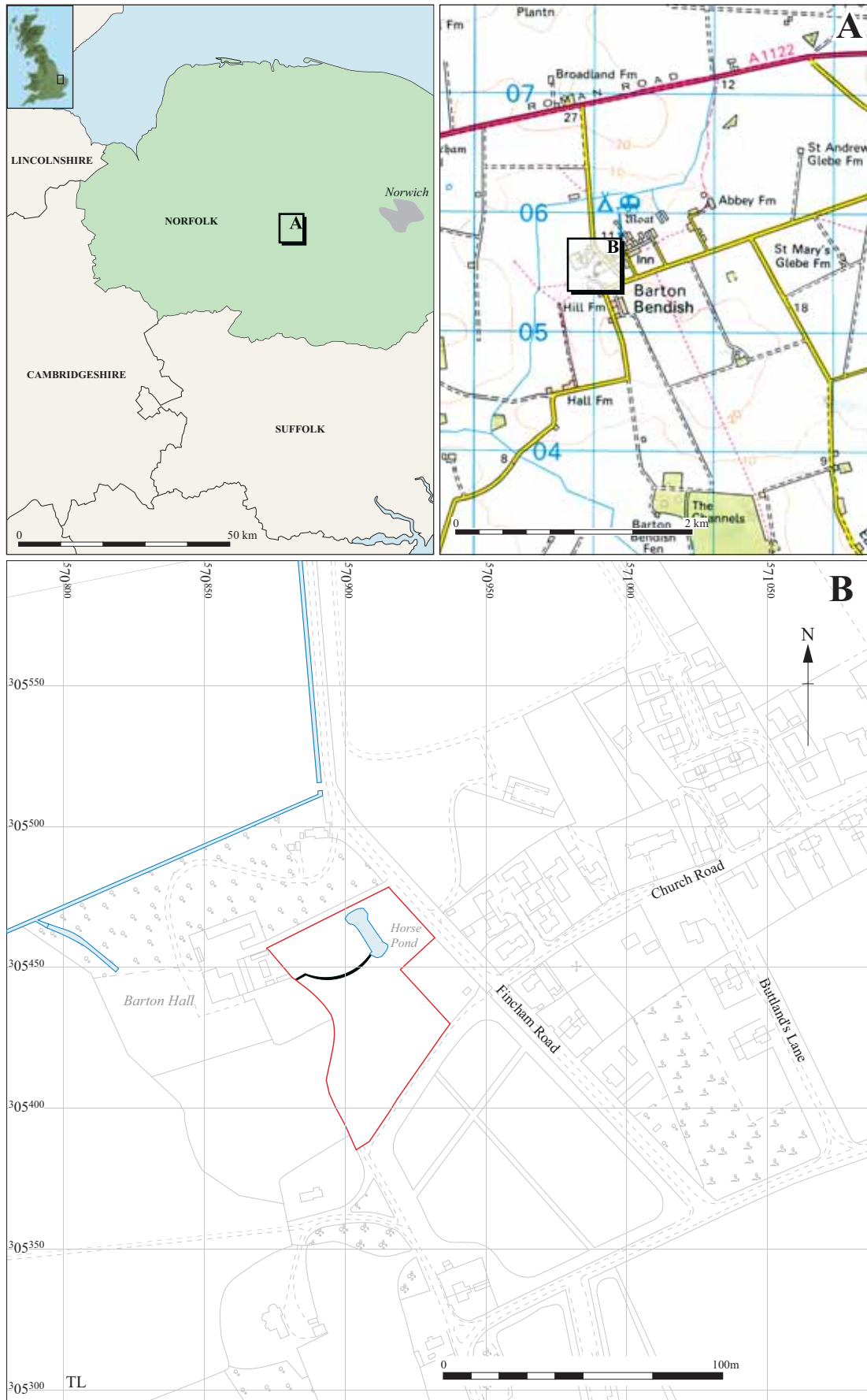
Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation	—————
Deposit - Conjectured	- - - - -
Natural Features	—————
Sondages/Machine Strip	- · - · - ·
Intrusion/Truncation	- · - · - ·
Illustrated Section	————— S.14
Trench Drain	
Moat Earthwork	
Excavated Slot	
Drain	
Water	
Cut Number	118

Sections

Limit of Excavation	- · - · - ·
Cut	—————
Cut-Conjectured	- - - - -
Deposit Horizon	—————
Deposit Horizon - Conjectured	- - - - -
Intrusion/Truncation	- · - · - ·
Top Surface/Top of Natural	—————
Break in Section/ Limit of Section Drawing	- - - - -
Cut Number	118
Deposit Number	117
Ordnance Datum	18.45m OD X
Inclusions	Q



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Figure 1: Location of trench (black) with the development area outlined (red)



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Figure 2: Trench plan

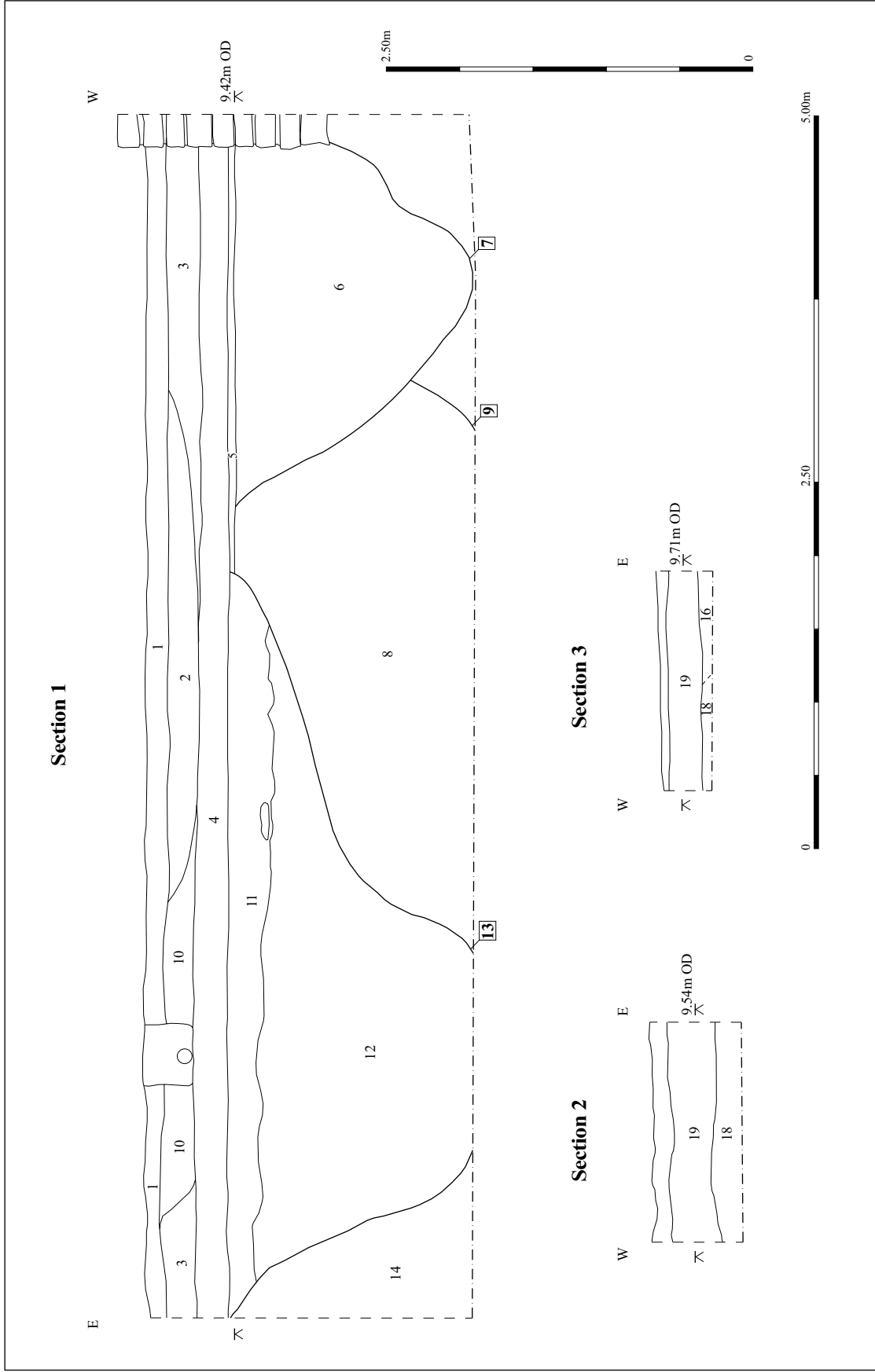


Figure 3: Section drawings

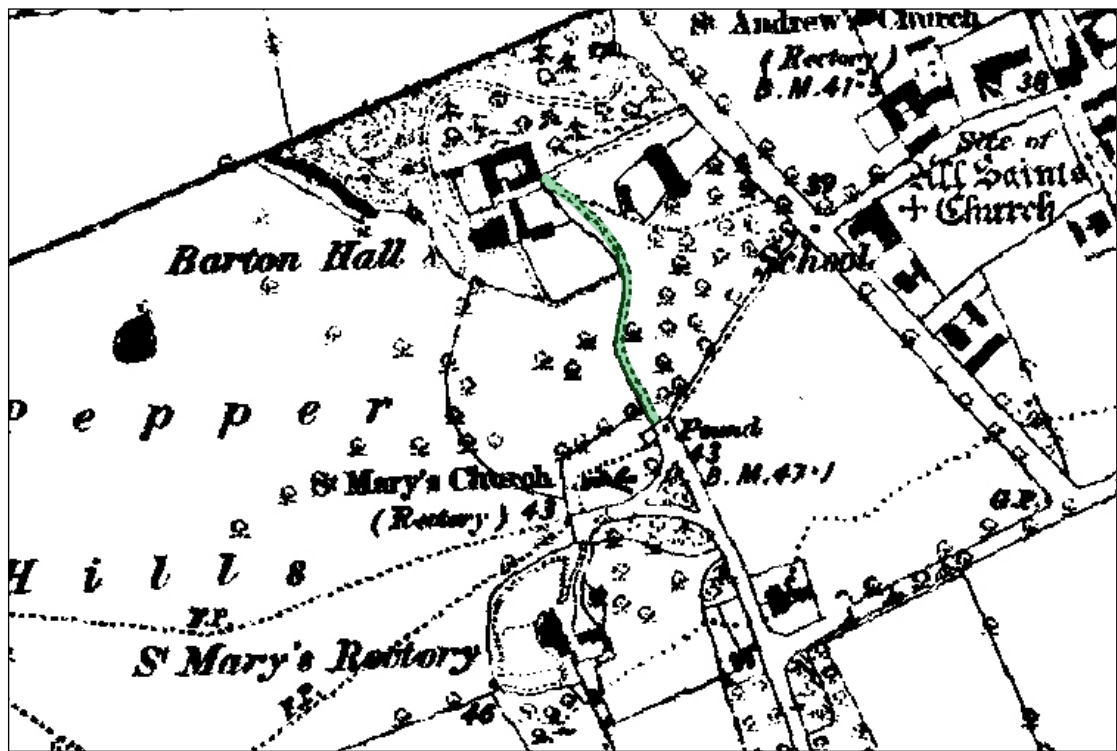


Figure 4: 1891 map of Barton Hall (1:10,560) with path highlighted

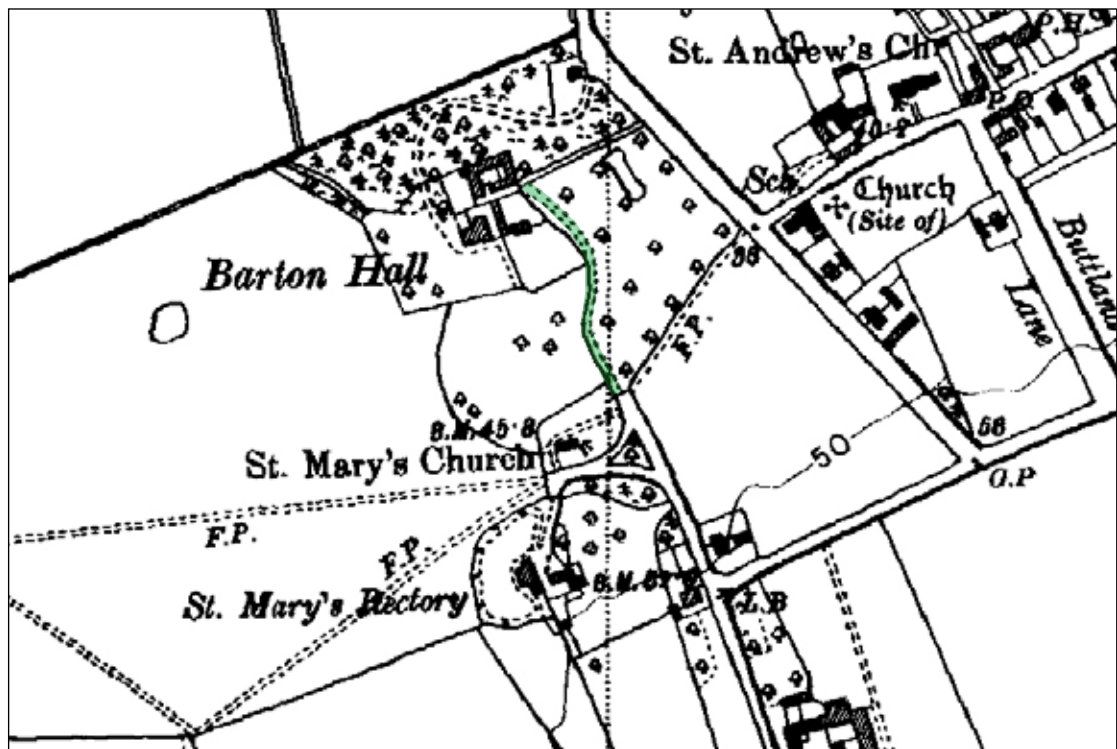


Figure 5: 1951 map of Barton Hall (1:10,560) with path highlighted



Plate 1: Southern end of the Horse Pond with the Southern arm of the moat extending southwest. Taken facing west.



Plate 2: Looking down the line of the pathway and showing the Southern arm of the moat as a slight depression visible in the middle distance. Taken facing southeast.



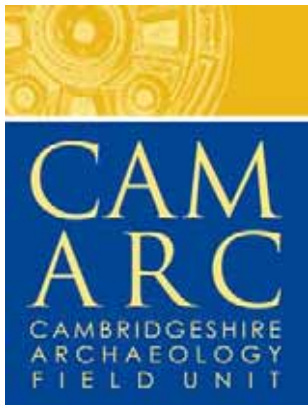
Plate 3: Horse Pond pre-excitation. Taken facing Southwest.



Plate 4: Excavation of Horse Pond in progress, facing south-west.



Plate 5: Deliberately deposited layers and medieval cess pits in the drain trench, facing south.



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