

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

10 NORTH GREEN, SOUTHWOLD, SUFFOLK

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING
AND TRIAL TRENCHING**

Authors: Daniel Stone (Fieldwork & report) Samuel Egan (Fieldwork & report)	
NGR: TM 5060 7647	Report No: 4116
District: Waveney	Site Code: SWD 061
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No: 4150
Signed:	Date: October 2012

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Project details			
Project name	10 North Green, Southwold, Suffolk IP18 6AT		
<p><i>In July 2012 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at 10 North Green, Southwold, Suffolk IP18 6AT. In October 2012 AS excavated a trial trench. It is proposed to construct a replacement dwelling. The archaeological monitoring and evaluation were commissioned by Mr Ben Whiting of 10 North Green, to comply with a condition attached to planning consent for the construction of a replacement dwelling (Waveney Council Ref. DC/08/0360/FUL). It is understood that a previously proposed cellar is now not to be built as part of the development.</i></p> <p><i>During the monitoring numerous possible pits and post holes were recorded in section. Some contained fills which could not be distinguished from Topsoil L1000. Each feature in the section was examined and drawn. On site it was judged that the features in section were modern or early modern with CBM observed in section. No finds were retained. Given the lack of recovered finds during the monitoring, and therefore the lack of demonstrable dating evidence, the planning archaeologist (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team) required a trial trench, the equivalent of 6m x 1m, to be excavated. The trial trench revealed a ditch, F1016, which has previously been observed in Sample Section 4. It contained modern (19th – 20th century) pottery, and also two residual conjoining medieval sherds.</i></p> <p><i>The site is within an area of archaeological interest. In the event no archaeological features demonstrably pre-dated the modern periods were found. Two residual medieval sherds were recovered.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	23, 24 & 26 July 2012. October 2012		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	N
P. number	4150	Site code	SWD 061
Type of project	Archaeological Monitoring & Recording & Trial Trenching		
Site status	Within an area of archaeological interest		
Current land use	Residential		
Planned development	Replacement dwelling		
Main features (+dates)	Ditches, Pits, post holes		
Significant finds (+dates)	Two residual medieval sherds		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Suffolk	Waveney	Southwold
HER/ SMR for area	Suffolk Historic Environment Record		
Post code (if known)	IP18 6AT		
Area of site	c.140m ²		
NGR	TM 5060 7647		
Height AOD (min/max)	c. 10m		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Daniel Stone & Samuel Egan		
Funded by	Mr Ben Whiting, 10 North Green, Southwold, Suffolk IP18 6AT		
Full title	10 North Green, Southwold, Suffolk IP18 6AT. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording and Trial Trenching		
Authors	Egan, S, & Stone, D.		
Report no.	4116		
Date (of report)	October 2012		

10 NORTH GREEN, SOUTHWOLD, SUFFOLK IP18 6AT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING AND TRIAL TRENCHING

SUMMARY

In July 2012 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at 10 North Green, Southwold, Suffolk IP18 6AT. In October 2012 AS excavated a trial trench. It is proposed to construct a replacement dwelling. The archaeological monitoring and evaluation were commissioned by Mr Ben Whiting of 10 North Green, to comply with a condition attached to planning consent for the construction of a replacement dwelling (Waveney Council Ref. DC/08/0360/FUL). It is understood that a previously proposed cellar is now not to be built as part of the development.

The site lies within an area of archaeological potential in the town of Southwold, as defined in the County Historic Environment Record. It lies within the historic medieval and post-medieval core of Southwold, fronting North Green.

During the monitoring numerous possible pits and post holes were recorded in section. Some contained fills which could not be distinguished from Topsoil L1000. Each feature in the section was examined and drawn. On site it was judged that the features in section were modern or early modern with CBM observed in section. No finds were retained. Given the lack of recovered finds during the monitoring, and therefore the lack of demonstrable dating evidence, the planning archaeologist (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team) required a trial trench, the equivalent of 6m x 1m, to be excavated. The trial trench revealed a ditch, F1016, which has previously been observed in Sample Section 4. It contained modern (19th – 20th century) pottery, and also two residual conjoining medieval sherds.

The site is within an area of archaeological interest. In the event no archaeological features demonstrably pre-dated the modern periods were found. Two residual medieval sherds were recovered.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2012, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at 10 North Green, Southwold, Suffolk IP18 6AT (TM 5060 7647; Figs. 1-2). In October 2012 AS excavated a trial trench. It is proposed to construct a replacement dwelling. The archaeological monitoring was commissioned by Mr Ben Whiting of 10 North

Green, to comply with a condition attached to planning consent for the construction replacement dwelling (Waveney Council Ref. DC/08/0360/FUL). It is understood that a previously proposed cellar is now not to be built as part of the development.

1.2 The archaeological monitoring was carried out in accordance with a specification by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT; dated 25th June 2010), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 22nd November 2011). The monitoring adhered to the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (revised 2008), and the procedures described in the *IfA Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs* (revised 2008) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The project aimed to:

Generally:

- Ensure the archaeological excavation and monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains;
- Secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme;
- Secure the full analysis and interpretation of the site archive and the appropriate publication of the project results, if required;
- Secure the analysis, long-term conservation and storage of the project archive

Specifically:

- Identify evidence for earlier (in particular medieval and post-medieval) occupation of the site.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional

circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Southwold is situated on the east coast of Suffolk c.14km south of Lowestoft. North Green is on the western side of the town, c.500m west of the coastline, running on a curving easterly route from Station Road (A1095) to Field Stile Road, which continues east to the beach front.

2.2 The site is located on the southern side of the apex of North Green in a residential and commercial area, with a Green and St. Edmunds Church a short distance to the east. The site was formerly occupied by a red-brick cottage and garden, now demolished and cleared.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 Southwold is largely situated on an 'island' between c.10-12m AOD, enclosed by the North Sea to the east, and marshland to the north, west and south. The main estuary mouth and course of the river Blythe are located c.1km to the south of the town. North Green is located at c.10m AOD on the western side of the town, with the Buss Creek branch of the Blythe estuary passing c.400m to the north, and the Busscreek Marshes to the west. The surrounding landscape comprises shallow undulations between c.5-12m AOD, dropping to sea level at rivers and the coast.

3.2 The solid geology of the 'island' that Southwold is located upon comprises Quaternary and Neogene gravels and sands, overlain by deep well-drained sandy soils, usually of the Newport 4 association (551g) (SSEW 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 Stone implements were found on the foreshore c.500m to the east of the site. The finds include a Palaeolithic flint blade (MSF1140), four Neolithic axes (MSF1145 is a flaked axe, SWD 004 is a partly polished axe, MSF1144 is a polished axe, and MSF1146 is part of a ground basalt axe), a group of Neolithic flint implements including an arrowhead (MSF1143), and a Bronze Age perforated greenstone axe-hammer (MSF1147).

Romano-British

4.2 Three Roman finds have been recorded in Southwold, and their precise location is uncertain. The finds include a coin (MSF1139), a pierced coin (MSF1148), and 2nd century AD pottery (MSF1149).

Early Medieval (410-1066AD)

4.3 Timbers were recorded c.500m to the north-west of the site in Buss Creek (SWD006) and suggest the Blythe estuary was navigable. The timbers were lifted by a mechanical digger during dredging, and subsequent examination by the Suffolk Underwater Studies Unit suggested more timbers were evident below 0.8m of silt in the same area. The recovered timbers comprise a range of well preserved strakes and frames, probably from two early vessels, possibly a merchantman and a much finer vessel.

Medieval

4.4 The Domesday Survey records Southwold as a manor held by the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds, and does not record a church in its description of the manor and hamlet, which were ecclesiastically linked with the parish of Reydon to the north. The original chapel in Southwold was almost certainly located in the grounds of the parish Church of St. Edmund (SWD07) to the east, and was probably built in the reign of King John by the prior and monks of Thetford, who were patrons of the church at Reydon. Shortly after, in 1221, the Abbots of Bury St. Edmunds as lords of the manor received a grant to hold a market at Southwold and a charter to hold an annual fair was granted in 1227. Little is known of the 13th-14th century settlement at Southwold, including the unresolved location of a house that in 1260 was converted into a strong castle (SWD009), possibly close to the north of the chapel. The site of a former drawbridge 'Mights Bridge' over the river Blythe (SWD012) is also known c.500m to the northwest by the modern Buss Creek. The original construction date of this drawbridge is unknown, but bridges have been recorded here in 1227, 1588, 1783, 1898 and 1926.

4.5 The chapel at Southwold burnt down c.1430, and between 1460-1490 its replacement, the present church of St. Edmund (SWD007) was built. The church remained a parochial chapel until 1751, when it was endowed with £400 of Queen Anne's Bounty and a comparable sum raised by subscription, thus separating Southwold from the parish of Reydon and making it a distinct *perpetual curacy*.

Post-medieval

4.6 The earliest map of Southwold is dated to 1588 and shows the town with coastal defences and a fort to guard against the Spanish armada, including a large moated fort of triangular plan (SWD013) c.500m to the north-east of the site, but it is uncertain if this was ever actually built. Numerous other post-medieval modifications to sea banks also survive in and around Southwold along the river Blythe and Buss Creek, often remaining extant for 2-3km lengths (e.g. REY043, SWD032, SWD033 and SWD035), although none border the site.

4.7 On the 25th April 1659 a fire consumed a large portion of Southwold but did not affect the church. The survival of two early 17th century buildings: Nos. 16 and 20 High Street, in the vicinity also suggests the fire did not reach the site. The modern layout of Southwold was to some extent dictated by the fire damage, and the large number of greens within the town may have been created as firebreaks.

4.8 A map of 1839 and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880 record North Green as a roughly triangular area that remains to the present day with, at the south-eastern tip, a building and garden that equate to the red-brick cottage that formerly occupied the site.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The brief and specification required the recovery of a record of archaeological deposits that may be damaged or removed by any development (in particular new foundations and services). The foundation trenches were monitored. The features observed during the monitoring of the foundation trenches were examined and judged to be modern. The ground reduction was not monitored.

5.2 Given the lack of recovered finds during the monitoring, and therefore the lack of demonstrable dating evidence, the planning archaeologist (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team) required a trial trench, the equivalent of 6m x 1m, to be excavated.

5.3 Exposed sections were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using pro forma recording sheets, drawn to

scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for archaeological finds.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 3 - 4)

Monitoring and Recording

6.1 Sample sections of the stratigraphy encountered were recorded.

<i>Sample Section 1</i> <i>North-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 10.88m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, firm, silt.
0.22 – 0.34m	L1002	Sandy silt with frequent gravel.
0.34 – 0.37m	L1003	Dark grey silt.
0.37 – 0.64m	L1004	Yellow brown sand.
0.64m	L1005	Yellow sand.

Description: Four possible pits were recorded in section. The pits were cut from high up within the section and frequently their fills were directly comparable to Topsoil L1000.

?Pit F1012 was seen in section (? x 0.20 x 0.21m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1006, was a loose, dark grey black sandy silt.

?Pit F1013 was seen in section (? x 0.60 x 0.42m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. F1013 was also recorded in Section 2. Its fill was directly comparable to L1000.

?Pit F1014 was seen in section (? x 1.00 x 0.20m). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill was directly comparable to L1000.

?Pit F1015 was seen in section (?x 0.70 x 0.21m). It had irregular sides and a flattish base. Its fill was directly comparable to L1000.

<i>Sample Section 2</i> <i>South-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 10.84m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, SS1.
0.24 – 0.36m	L1002	Sandy silt with frequent gravel. As above SS1.
0.36 – 0.42m	L1003	Dark grey silt. As above SS1.
0.42 – 0.64m	L1004	Yellow brown sand. As above SS1.
0.64m+	L1005	Yellow sand. As above SS1.

Description: A pit was recorded in section.

?Pit F1045 was also recorded in section. Its fill, L1008, was a dark brown, firm, silt.

<i>Sample Section 3</i> <i>South-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 10.91m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.42m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, SS1.
0.42 – 0.60m	L1004	Yellow brown sand. As above SS1.
0.60m	L1005	Yellow sand. As above SS1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

<i>Sample Section 4</i> <i>South-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 10.93m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, SS1.
0.36 – 0.56m	L1004	Yellow brown sand. As above SS1.
0.56m+	L1005	Yellow sand. As above SS1.

Description: A ditch, a possible pit and two possible post holes were recorded in section.

Ditch F1016 was recorded in section (? X 1.36 x 0.42m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill was directly comparable to L1000.

?Pit F1017 was recorded in section (? X 0.24 x 0.18m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1009, was a mix yellow brown, firm sand and silt.

?Post Hole F1018 was recorded in section (? X 0.24 x 0.30m). It had vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1010, was a light brown, firm, silt.

?Post Hole F1019 was recorded in section (? X 0.15 x 0.10m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1011, was a grey brown, firm, sandy silt.

<i>Sample Section 5</i> <i>South-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 10.92m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, SS1.
0.30 – 0.38m	L1022	Grey brown, firm, silt.
0.38 – 0.57m	L1004	Yellow brown sand. As above SS1.
0.57m+	L1005	Yellow sand. As above SS1.

Description: Three ?pits were recorded in section and a modern drain cut..

?Pit F1020 was recorded in section (? x 0.45 x 0.30m). It had steep irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1035, was a mid brown, firm, silt.

?Pit F1021 was recorded in section (? X 0.70 x 0.20m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1036, was a dark brown, firm, sandy silt.

?Pit F1023 was recorded in section (? x 0.27 x 0.40m). It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1024, was a dark brown, firm, silt.

F1025 recorded in section was a modern drain cut. It was also recorded in Section 6.

<i>Sample Section 6</i> <i>South-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 10.94m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, SS1.
0.15 – 0.25m	L1028	Grey brown, firm, sandy silt.
0.25 – 0.27m	L1029	Dark brown, firm, silt.
0.27 – 42m	L1004	Yellow brown sand. As above SS1.
0.42m+	L1005	Yellow sand. As above SS1.

Description: Two possible pits, a possible post hole and a modern drain were recorded in section.

Modern Drain F1025 recorded in section. It was also recorded in Section 5.

?Pit F1027 was recorded in section (? x 0.30 x 0.30m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1026, was a dark brown, firm, silt.

?Post Hole F1031 was recorded in section (? x 0.15 x 0.25m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1030, was a brown, firm, silt.

?Pit F1033 was recorded in section (? x 0.90 x 0.30m). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1032, was a mid brown, firm, silt.

<i>Sample Section 7</i> <i>South-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 10.95m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, SS1.
0.18 – 0.44m	L1004	Yellow brown sand. As above SS1.
0.44 – 0.72m+	L1005	Yellow sand. As above SS1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

<i>Sample Section 8</i> <i>South-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 10.97m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, SS1.
0.27 – 0.42m	L1004	Yellow brown sand. As above SS1.
0.42m+	L1005	Yellow sand. As above SS1.

Description: A possible pit was recorded in section.

?Pit F1039 was recorded in section (? X 0.35 x 0.30m). It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill was directly comparable to L1000.

<i>Sample Section 9</i> <i>North-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 10.95m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.47m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, SS1.
0.47 – 0.59m	L1004	Yellow brown sand. As above SS1.
0.59m+	L1005	Yellow sand. As above SS1.

Description: Two possible pits were recorded in section.

?Pit F1041 was recorded in section (? X 0.50 x 0.20m). It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1042, was a brown, firm, silt.

?Pit F1043 was recorded in section (? X 0.80 x 0.40m). It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1044, was a brown, firm, silt.

Trial Trench

A trial trench 3m x 2m was excavated in the garden area (Fig.3).

One feature, Ditch F1016 previously recorded in Sample Section 4 (above), was visible (? x 0.61 x 0.72m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep irregular sides and a flattish irregular base. Its fill, L1046, was a dark grey, compact, silty sand with frequent CBM. Pottery from the fill included an English stoneware bottle which dates to between the mid 19th and early 20th centuries, and also two residual conjoining medieval body sherds.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 Within the parameters of monitoring during groundworks it is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil L1000, a dark grey, firm, silt (c. 25cm thick) overlay the site. It overlay L1002, a sandy silt which in turn overlay L1003, a dark grey silt. The natural, L1004 and L1005, comprised sand (0.18 - 0.37m below the present day ground surface)

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 During the monitoring numerous possible pits and post holes were recorded in section. Some contained fills which could not be distinguished from Topsoil L1000. Each feature in the section was examined and drawn. On site it was judged that the features in section were modern or early modern with CBM observed in section. No finds were retained.

9.2 Given the lack of recovered finds during the monitoring, and therefore the lack of demonstrable dating evidence, the planning archaeologist (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team) required a trial trench, the equivalent of 6m x 1m, to be excavated.

9.3 The trial trench revealed a ditch, F1016, which has previously been observed in Sample Section 4. It contained modern (19th – 20th century) pottery, and also two residual conjoining medieval sherds.

9.4 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential in the town of Southwold, as defined in the County Historic Environment Record. It lies within the historic medieval and post-medieval core of Southwold, fronting North Green. In the event no archaeological features demonstrably pre-dated the modern periods were found. Two residual medieval sherds were recovered.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the Suffolk HER, and the archive deposited there within three months of the conclusion of fieldwork.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank the client Mr Ben Whiting for funding the monitoring and for his assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team, in particular Mr Keith Wade.

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SWD061, 10 North Green, Southwold

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1016	1046	Fill of Pit	Mid 19th-Early 20th C	(60) 1606g	1544		Clay Pipe Stem (15) - 36g Fe. Frags (11) - 2166g Glass (34) - 412g Glass Bottle (1) - 764g Leather - 496g Linoleum - 42g
U/S		U/S		(1) 12g			Clay Pipe Stem (2) - 8g

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 60 sherds weighing 1,606g from Pit F1016 (L1046). This included a complete English stoneware bottle excepting a chip to the rim, weighing 345g, which probably served to hold either liquid or a sauce. It dates to between the mid 19th and early 20th centuries. The assemblage included two residual conjoining wheel-made medieval body sherds in a distinctive fine sandy fabric, with mid to pale grey cores and dark grey surfaces. Other ceramics present in the assemblage include Transfer Printed Ware with examples of blue, green and black decoration, and 'Willow Pattern' decoration; mocha ware, English porcelain, and flower pot was also present. In addition there were five fragments of sewage pipe weighing 268g.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1

General shot of the building plot



DP 2

General shot showing some of the footings



DP 3

Part of sample section 2, taken from the south-west



DP 4

Part of sample section 3, taken from the south-west



DP 5

Part of sample section 5, taken from the south-west



DP 6

Part of sample section 6, taken from the south-west

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 7

Pit F1016, taken from the south



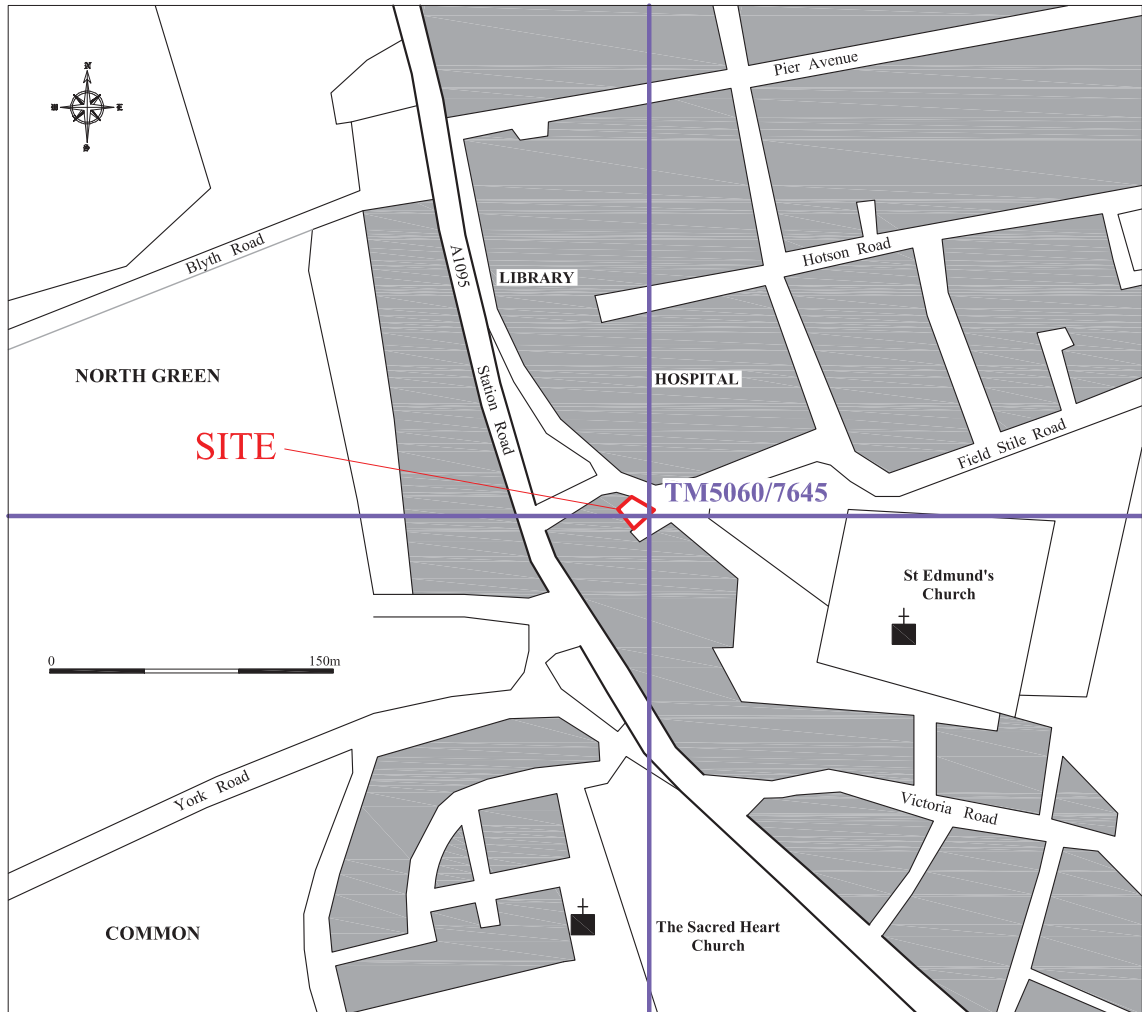
DP 8

Pit F1016, taken from the south-west

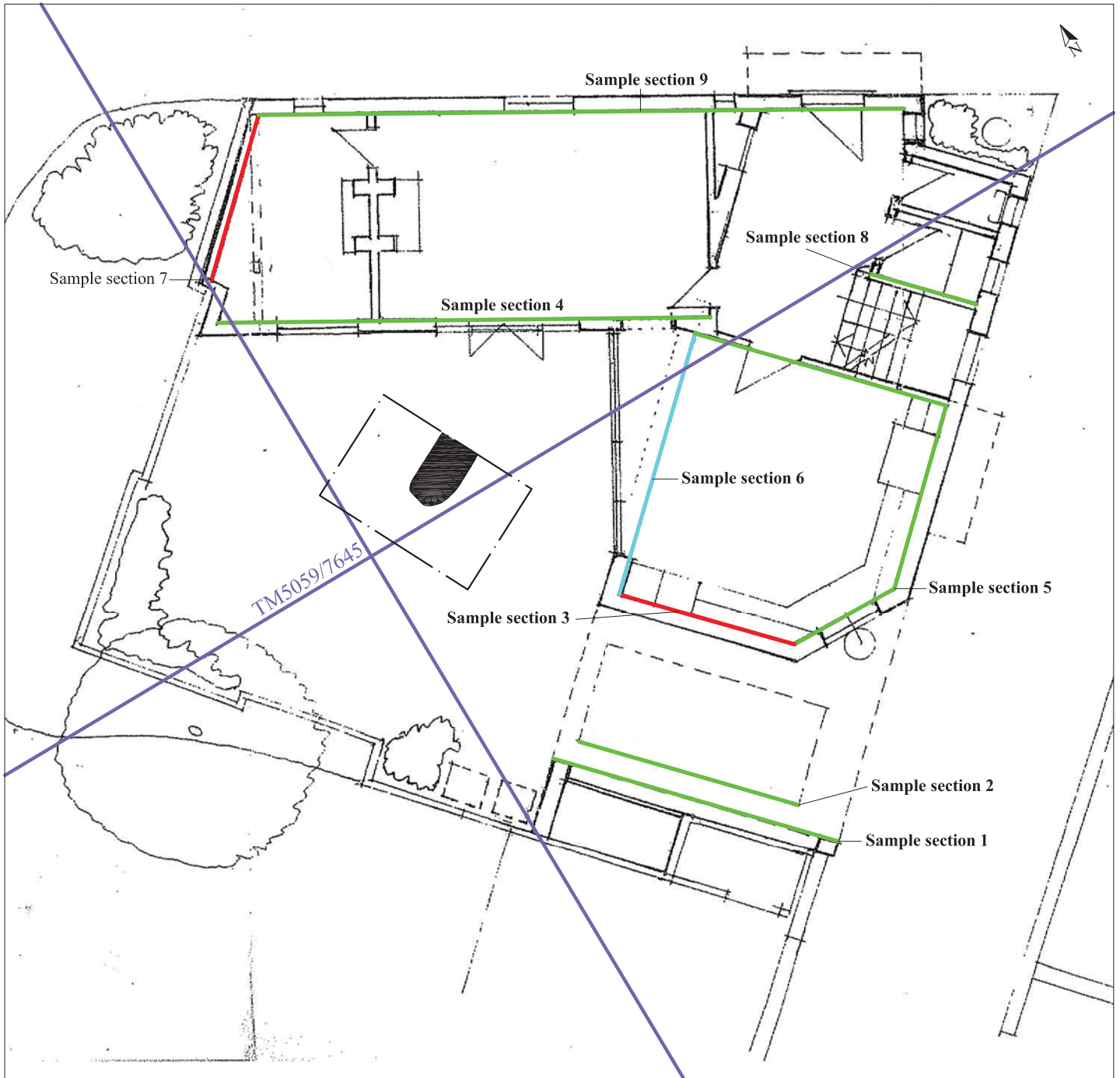


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

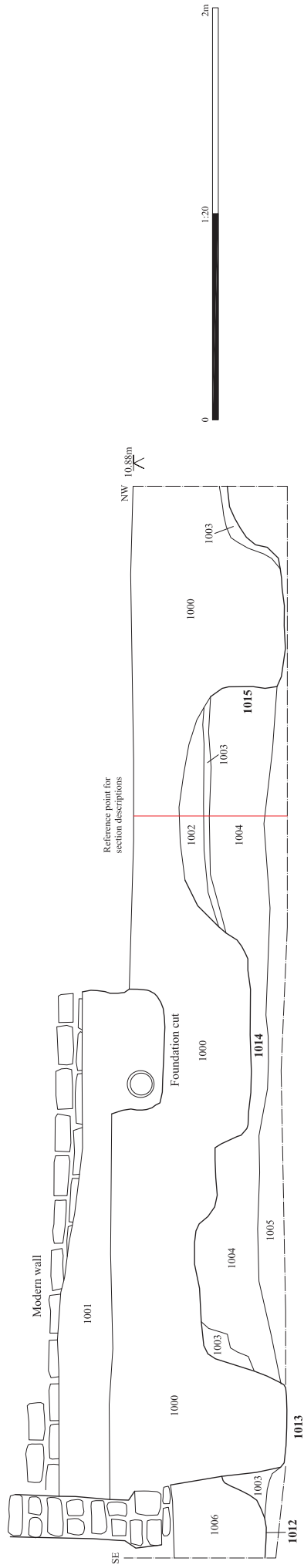


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:4000 at A4

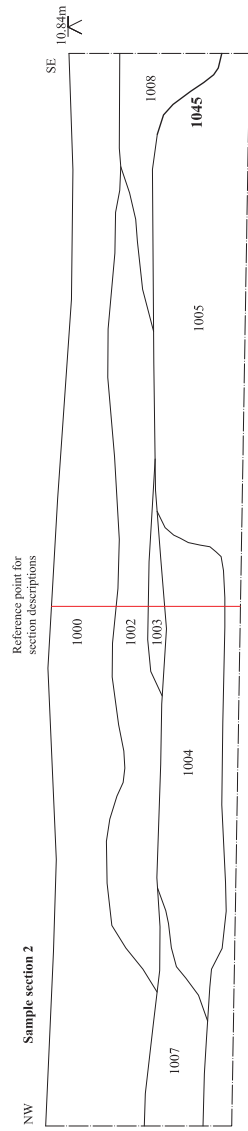


<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 3 Excavation location plan
Scale 1:100 at A4

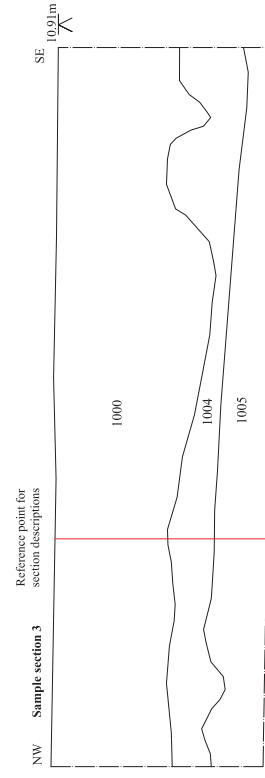
Sample section 1



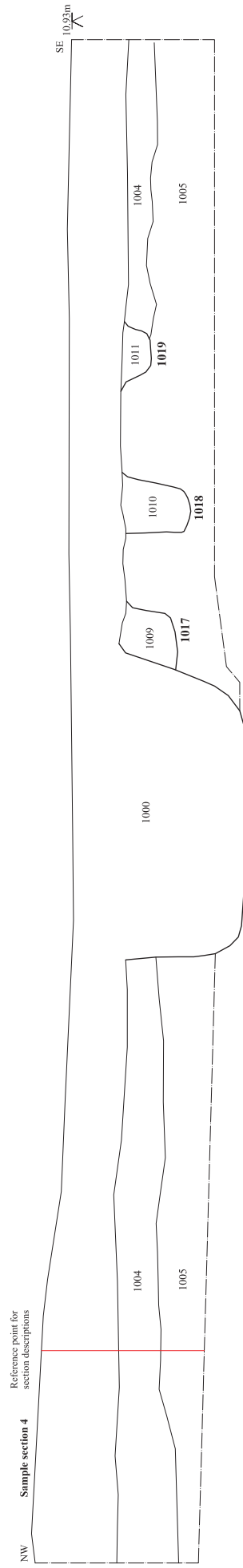
Sample section 2



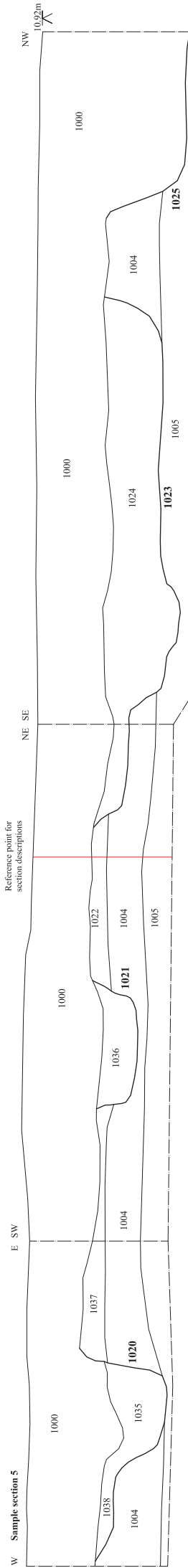
Sample section 3

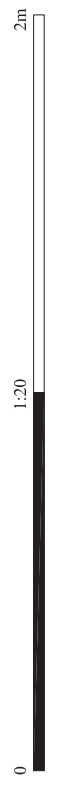
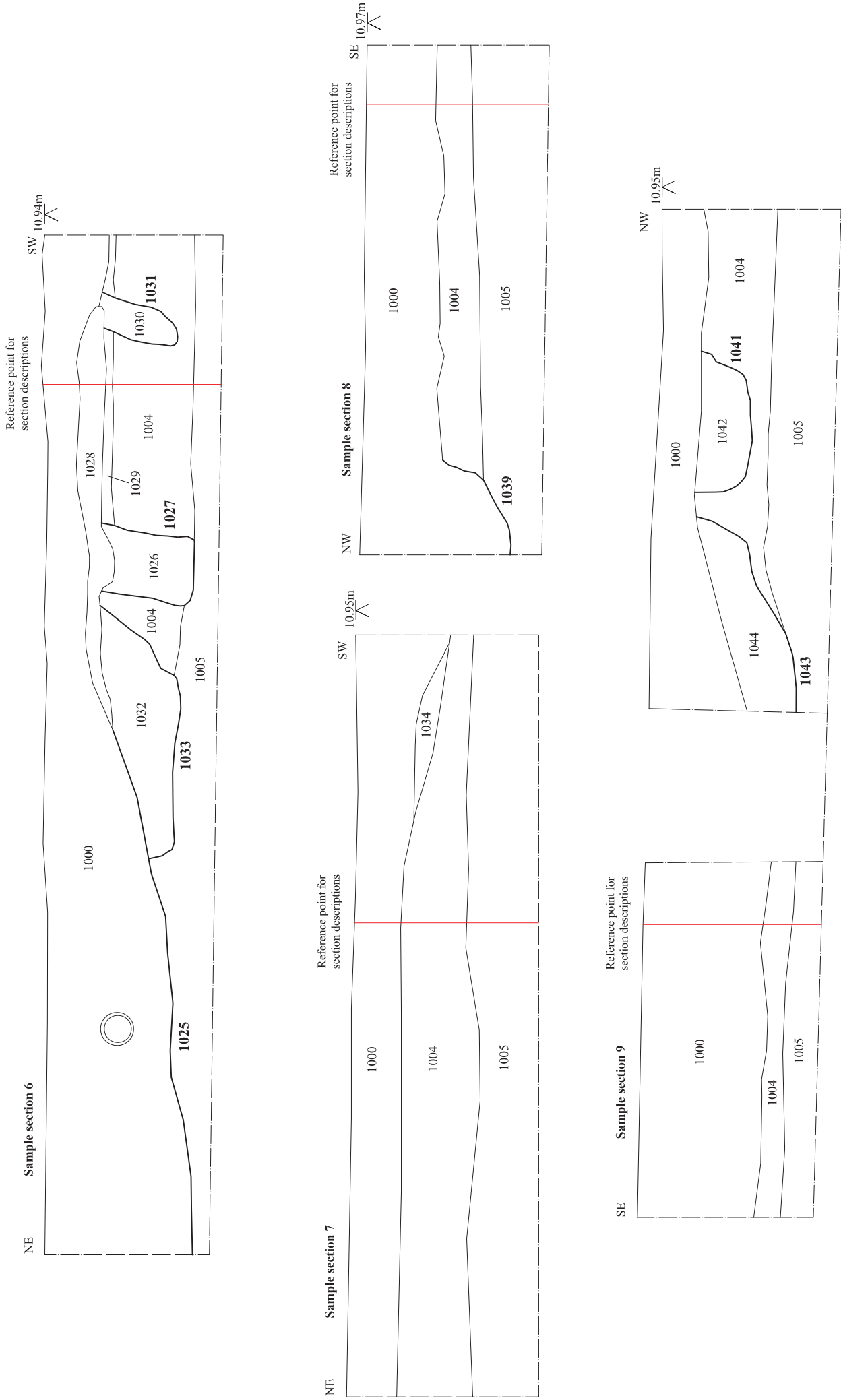


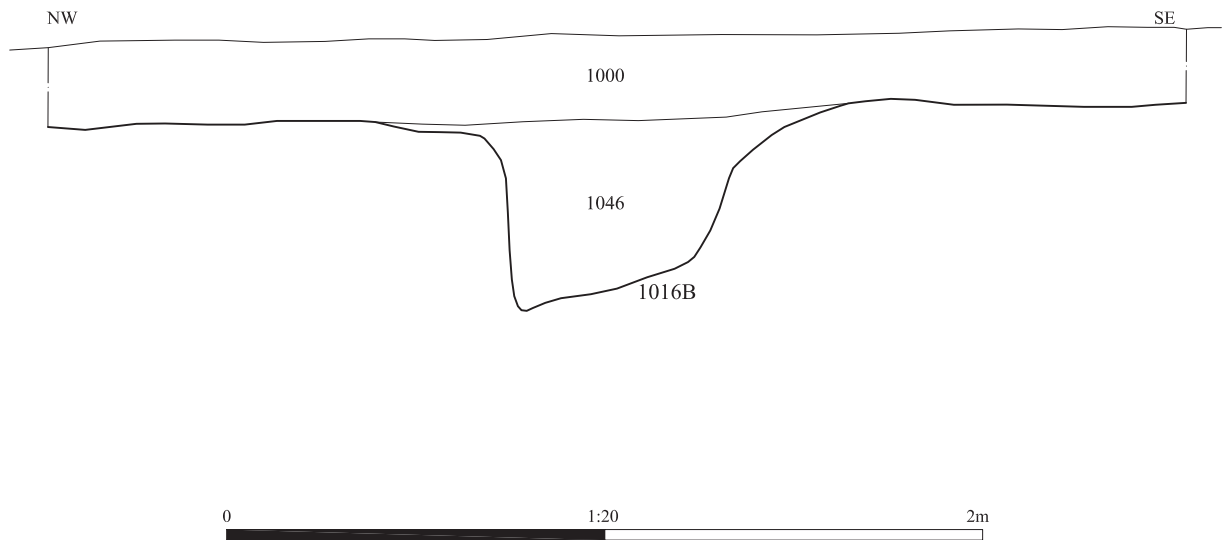
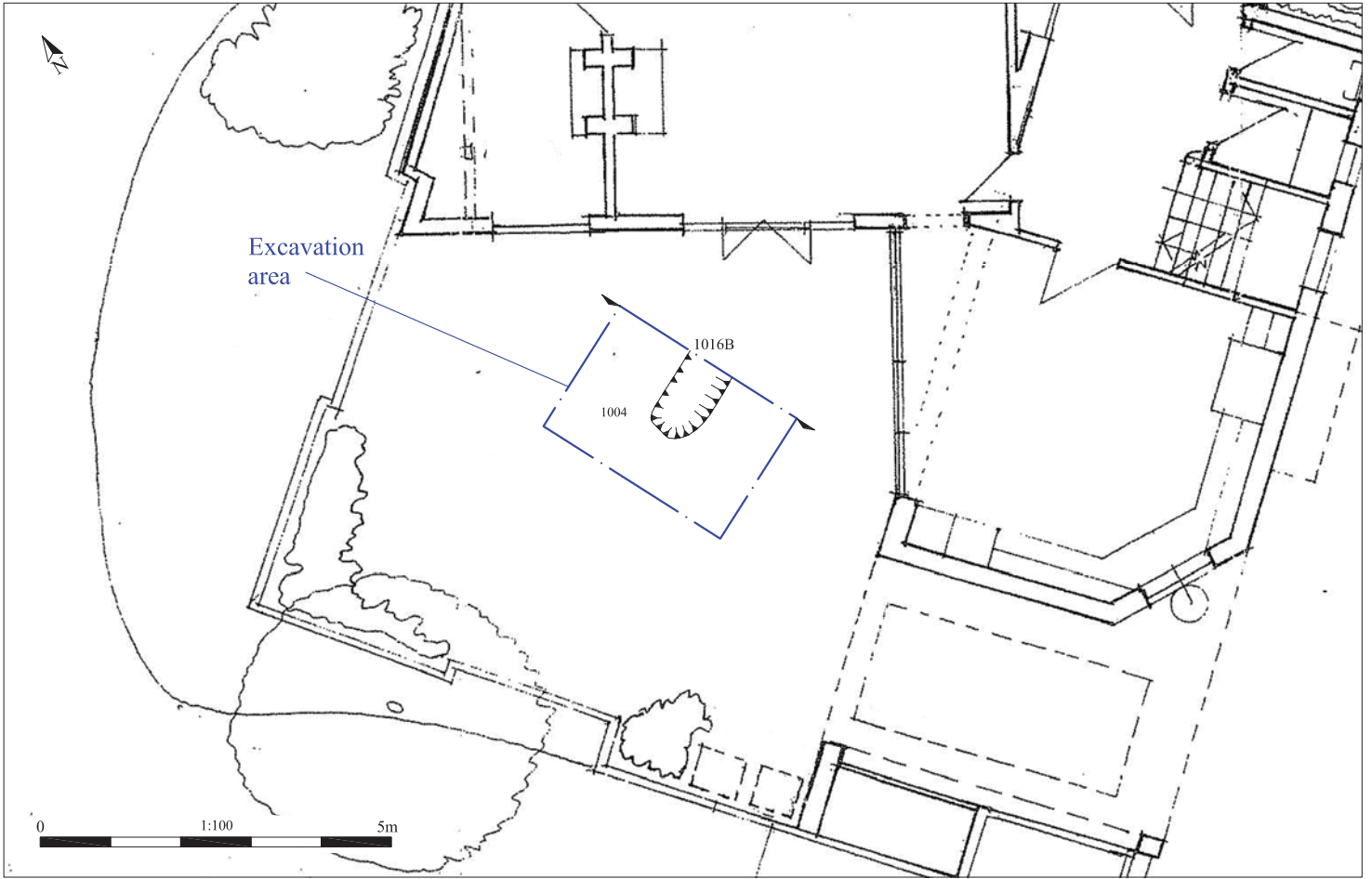
Sample section 4



Sample section 5







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Fig. 6 Excavation section and section location plan
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A4