

NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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Tony Liddell B.Sc.
North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
Nenthead Mines Heritage Centre
Nenthead
Alston
Cumbria CA9 3PD
Tel: (01434) 382045
Fax: (01434) 382294
Email: t.liddell@nparchaeology.co.uk

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CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Circumstances of the Project	1
2. METHODOLOGY	2
2.1 Project Design.....	2
2.2 Historical Research	2
2.3 Fieldwork.....	2
2.4 Archive.....	2
3. BACKGROUND	4
3.1 Location, Topography and Geology.....	4
3.2 Historical Background.....	4
4. RESEARCH RESULTS	7
4.1 Introduction	7
4.2 Northumberland Record Office (Woodhorn) (NRO)	7
4.3 Hexham Library Local Studies Section (HLLSS)	7
4.4 Cartographic Sources	7
5. FIELDWORK RESULTS	8
5.1 Introduction	8
5.2 Stage 1: Watching Brief Phase I	8
5.3 Stage 2: The Excavation	9
5.3.1 Methodology	9
5.3.2 Building #1.....	9
5.3.3 Building #2.....	10
5.3.4 Road.....	11
5.3.5 Building #3.....	12
5.3.6 Building #4.....	15
5.3.7 ‘Horticultural’ area	16
5.3.8 Building #5.....	17
5.3.9 Industrial Area (south end of site)	18
5.4 Stage 3: Watching Brief Phase II	18
5.5 Stage 4: Watching Brief Phase III.....	19
5.6 Phasing/Interpretation	20
6. ENVIRONMENTAL, FINDS AND HUMAN REMAINS	22
6.1 Environmental Sampling	22
6.2 Finds Analysis	27
6.3 Human Remains Analysis.....	36
7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	42
7.1 Conclusions	42
7.2 Recommendations.....	43
BIBLIOGRAPHY	44
8.1 Primary Sources	44
8.2 Secondary Sources	44
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST	46
APPENDIX 2: FINDS DATA	49
APPENDIX 3: POTTERY CATALOGUE	52
APPENDIX 4: FIGURES	59

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<i>Figure 1. Location of the site on a modern Ordnance Survey Map</i>	<i>59</i>
<i>Figure 2. Corbridge Tithe Award, 1841</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>Figure 3. First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1860</i>	<i>61</i>
<i>Figure 4. Second Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1897.....</i>	<i>62</i>
<i>Figure 5. Land Valuation Plan of Corbridge, 1910.</i>	<i>63</i>
<i>Figure 6. Third Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1920.</i>	<i>64</i>
<i>Figure 7. Overall plan of Excavation Area</i>	<i>65</i>
<i>Figure 8. Buildings by Area</i>	<i>66</i>
<i>Figure 9. Overall plan of Watching Brief Areas</i>	<i>67</i>
<i>Figure 10. East facing section of site excavated and recorded during demolition of western boundary wall.....</i>	<i>68</i>
<i>Figure 11. Eastern extent of south-facing section across northern extent of site</i>	<i>69</i>
<i>Figure 12. Elevations and Sections in the south-eastern section of the site.....</i>	<i>70</i>
<i>Figure 13. Sections of Pads #1-4.....</i>	<i>71</i>
<i>Figure 14. Plan of southern section of site.</i>	<i>72</i>

LIST OF PLATES

<i>Plate 1. Skeleton #2, looking west. The skeleton had been cut through the wall.</i>	<i>v</i>
<i>Plate 2. The Angel Inn, looking north from the main road.....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Plate 3. Building #1 (103/104) looking north-east during the watching brief.</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Plate 4. The remains of Building #1 (121/123) looking east. The rest of the building is presumably still under the tarmac to the west.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Plate 5. Building #2, looking south.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Plate 6. Road surface (148) showing stones (135) and bounded on the east by Building #1 and on the west by Building #2. The photograph was taken looking south.</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Plate 7. Hearth (128) after excavation, looking north.</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Plate 8. Floor (124) and wall section (125), looking west.</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Plate 9. Building #3 looking south, showing bench (120), hearth (128) and related contexts.</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Plate 10. Building #4, looking south.....</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Plate 11. View of the area in the foreground with wall (116) central indicating the edge of Buildings #4/#5.....</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Plate 12. External face of bounding wall before demolition.....</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Plate 13. Pad #1 looking north west.</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Plate 14. Sample of magnetic material recovered from (141) <19></i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Plate 15. The dog skull immediately after excavation.....</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>Plate 16. Selection of metal finds from the assemblage.....</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>Plate 17. Skin sample from (140), small find 17.....</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>Plate 18. Skeleton #1 looking east.....</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>Plate 19. Skeleton #2 looking west.</i>	<i>40</i>

LIST OF TABLES

<i>Table 1. Flot Data</i>	23
<i>Table 2. Retent Data</i>	24
<i>Table 3. Vertebrate remains recovered</i>	26
<i>Table 4. Metal finds by context and date</i>	28
<i>Table 5. Metal finds by small find number, context and date</i>	29
<i>Table 6. Clay pipe remains by context number and date</i>	30
<i>Table 7. Table of diagnostic pottery by date, including data from Jenny Vaughn's pottery report below</i>	32
<i>Table 8. Table of non-pottery and non-medieval/post-medieval pottery remains by context</i>	32
<i>Table 9. Composition of assemblage</i>	33
<i>Table 10. Glass finds by context number and date</i>	35
<i>Table 11. Misc finds by context number and date</i>	36
<i>Table 12. Human Skin finds by small finds number, context and period</i>	36
<i>Table 13. List of Archaeological Contexts Excavated on-site</i>	48
<i>Table 14. List of finds by context</i>	51
<i>Table 15. List of small finds</i>	51
<i>Table 16. Abbreviations used in pottery catalogue</i>	52
<i>Table 17. Catalogue of Medieval Pottery</i>	58

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In February 2007, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by SBD LLP to undertake a watching brief on land north of the Angel Inn (“The Angel of Corbridge”), Main Street, Corbridge, Northumberland (NY 9897 6431).

The watching brief uncovered human remains and part of a medieval structure resulting in the contingency clause of the original Specification of Work produced by Karen Derham, Assistant County Archaeologist, Northumberland County Council, being invoked.

An excavation of the development area to the depth required for the excavation of the foundations for the *bistro* took place uncovering a further human skeleton and the remains of five medieval buildings, a small horticultural plot dating from between the 12th and 15th centuries and numerous areas of metalworking, both iron and bronze and the latter of which can be regarded as being of national as well as local importance due to the small number of similar sites found across the United Kingdom.

The western boundary wall was also removed on Health and Safety grounds and was subject to a watching brief in its own right. The excavation of four foundation pads to a depth greater than the rest of the site, as well as a trench for a service pipe was also required to be monitored, again showing evidence of industrial activity during the medieval period within the development area below the depth required to be excavated for the foundations of the new *bistro*.



Plate 1. Skeleton #2, looking west. The skeleton had been cut through the wall.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to offer thanks to SBD LLP and John Gibson for commissioning the project. Thanks must also go to Karen Derham and Nick Best, Assistant County Archaeologists for Northumberland County Council; to Tina Jakob of the Department of Archaeology, Durham University, for undertaking the human remains analysis and to Jenny Vaughn, Northern Counties Archaeological Services, for analysis of the medieval pottery.

The archaeological background research was undertaken by Cat Peters. The archaeological field excavation was led by Tony Liddell, Project Supervisor for NPA Ltd, with assistance from Jo Beaty. The excavation team consisted of Cat Peters, Nicky Gaskell, Martin Sowerby, Kevin Mounsey and Alan James. The report was written by Tony Liddell and Cat Peters, and the drawings were produced by Cat Peters, Kevin Mounsey and Tony Liddell. The environmental analysis was undertaken by Trish Shaw. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Director of NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Frank Giecco, Director of NPA Ltd.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 This scheme of archaeological works was undertaken initially as a watching brief, as directed by a specification produced by Karen Derham of Northumberland County Council, on works at the Angel Inn, Main Street, Corbridge (NGR NY 9888 6440) (*Figure 1*). The work followed an application for planning consent for a development consisting of the extension of the extant building, northwards to form a 'bistro'. The strong history of the town in terms of its Roman past, and the location of the development site within the core of the medieval town, prompted Northumberland County Council to recommend an archaeological watching brief, with a contingency for further archaeological mitigation should evidence for activity on-site be encountered. As human remains were encountered, as well as the presence of well-preserved wall foundations, a full archaeological excavation was undertaken to record and remove archaeological features due to be destroyed by the development. A rapid assessment of historical sources was undertaken to help to understand the archaeological features encountered.
- 1.1.2 The development site lies within an urban context at the centre of the small town of Corbridge (*Figure 1*). The site consisted of a grass garden area previously used as a 'beer garden' associated with the Angel Inn Public House. The study area, the designated area targeted by the excavation and background study, consisted of the whole development site, outlined in red in Figure 1.
- 1.1.3 This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document outlining the findings of the watching brief, documentary search, and excavation.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted to the Northumberland County Council Conservation team at the request of the client, SBD LLP. This was in accordance with a brief prepared by Karen Derham, Assistant County Archaeologist, Northumberland County Council. Following acceptance of the project design, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 HISTORICAL RESEARCH

2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with the project brief and project design. The study area consisted of a broad overall history of Corbridge, with an additional detailed area centred on the proposed development area, which was studied in more depth. The principal sources of information were the Historic Environment Record (HER), maps and secondary sources.

2.2.2 **Northumberland Record Office (NRO):** the Record Office of Northumberland, based at Woodhorn near Ashington, was accessed. This was in order to obtain information in the form of old mapping evidence to provide details on the history of the site in Corbridge. In addition, the collections of old photographs and published materials were searched.

2.2.3 **Hexham Library Local Studies Section (HLLSS):** the local studies section of Hexham Library was searched for relevant documentary material on the area. In particular, the First, Second and Third Editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping were checked, and a search was made of the local history books and pamphlets held within their collections.

2.2.4 **North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPAL):** various publications and unpublished reports on excavations and other work in the region are held within the North Pennines Archaeology library, and any undeposited archives of the sites themselves were examined.

2.3 FIELDWORK

2.3.1 All fieldwork methodology was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.3.2 All fieldwork was done in accordance with the Archaeological Brief produced by Karen Derham, Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council.

2.4 ARCHIVE

2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design, and in accordance with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage guidelines (1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne. The unique site identifier is NPA 07 AIC-A.

- 2.4.2 North Pennines Archaeology and NCCHEs support the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological fieldwork. As a result, details of the results of this evaluation will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The development site lies within an urban context on to the south of the centre of the small town of Corbridge.
- 3.1.2 The site is bounded to the north and the east by the Angel Inn car parking area, to the south by the Angel Inn Public House itself, and to the west by the southern part of Princes Street, a key route through the on-way system directing traffic through Corbridge.
- 3.1.3 The geology of the immediate area consists of stepped alluvial terraces which have been created by the River Tyne and its changing course. The underlying geology consists of the Stainmore Group of limestone and sandstone which contain thin coal seams overlain by glacial sands, gravel and boulder clay (Lovell 1981, 3-4).



Plate 2. The Angel Inn, looking north from the main road.

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 This historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments around the study area.
- 3.2.2 **Early Medieval:** the period immediately following the end of Roman administration from the 5th century is little understood. The location of the development of early-Medieval Corbridge could have been due to the collapse of the Roman Bridge and its replacement by a fording point further to the east, or it could have been the need to found a new settlement for religious purposes (3.2.7). Craster indicates that it is likely that the bridge had fallen into disrepair by 1130 (Craster 1914, 14). The old Roman settlement was certainly robbed of its stone for the building of the new settlement. The location of the new settlement retained its importance as being at the junction of two

- major roads, the Stanegate and Dere Street. The Stanegate survived into the early medieval period when it was known as Carelgate and it led east to Tynemouth (Harding 2001, 23). Dere Street was the main route southwards to York.
- 3.2.3 The earliest documentary evidence for Corbridge dates to 786 and is found in the Northumbrian Annals where it is referred to as Et Corabrig. It is in this document that a monastery at Corbridge is mentioned. Thus the new positioning of Corbridge may have been based on the need for a new religious foundation based on Christianity, and thus wishing to distance itself from the ‘pagan’ Roman settlement, yet usurp its power by robbing its building materials. The Church of St. Andrew in Corbridge may have its origins in the 7th century, based on architectural features and similarities with the churches at Jarrow and Monkwearmouth. No other monastic structures have been located in association with the church, and must lie nearby.
- 3.2.4 **Later Medieval:** the settlement of Corbridge had clearly become a successful one by the 12th century, when the fayre at Stagshawn had become legendary from as far afield as Newbiggin-on-the-Sea, Northumberland, a place surely closer to market towns such as Newcastle and Hexham. The border disputes which plagued the area between the 14th and 17th centuries seem to have had a detrimental effect on the town.
- 3.2.5 The areas of settlement on Fryer’s 1777 map include buildings on the street frontages and linear plots extending to the rear. These were called burgage plots, and are characteristic features of settlement of the medieval period. Fryer’s map of 1777 shows the Angel Inn already occupying the development site. No earlier mapping was available.
- 3.2.6 The street names of medieval Corbridge indicate a settlement divided into area of specialised industrial function. Hill Street was known as Fishmarketgate, Horsemarket Street and Hidemarket. The discovery of tan pits and lime-burning confirms the latter use of the area. The iron industry was of particular importance to the town, as it was the most numerous commodity available at the local Stagshaw Fair. There were at least four forges at one stage of the town’s development, but their precise location is not known. Main Street was formerly known as Smithgate, or Smithygate due to the number of iron working shops that were located there, so it is likely that evidence for these must survive sub-surface (Corbridge Village Trust 1983). A document of 1352, states that “Thomas Fayt of Corbrig, to Thomas Crissar and Agnes his wife, daughter of the said Thomas Fayt, conveyance of a tenement in Corbrig in the Smithygate between a tenement of Sir Hugh de Roghsted, chaplain, and a tenement of Sir Gilbert de Mynsteracres, perpetual vicar of Bywell” (Dixon 1912, 69). This is early proof of the street name usage of Smithygate, and is also interesting in that it refers to the properties either side of the land spoken of in the deed, as being owned by religious men.
- 3.2.7 **Post-Medieval:** a register document dating to 1676 mentions Charles Cutter. The descendants of Charles Cutter continued to reside in Corbridge until the beginning of the 18th century. They were smiths, and are known for carrying out work on the church. Old records show that the vane on the church tower, made of iron with brass bushes, was made by them in 1767 (Dixon 1912, 69). The Cutter family held a freehold in the village, until ‘The Division’, or Act of Inclosure passed in 1776 and implemented by 1779 (Fowler 1881, 43), after which they held a portion of land on Corbridge South Common. It is likely that the Cutters resided on Main Street, as that was where the smiths in that period resided.

- 3.2.8 By the mid 18th century, Corbridge had become quite unsanitary. Hutchinson, in 1765 or 1766 describes the settlement as follows, “though the town makes a pretty appearance at the foot of the vale where you see it from Hexham, it disappoints the traveller greatly on his entrance to find it dirty and disagreeable” (in Fowler 1881, 71). Hodgson similarly describes a visit to the town, “Corbridge, 6th May 1830, the town (for such its antiquity demands that it be styled) is dirty, and in all the streets except that through which the Newcastle and Carlisle Road passes, is filthy with middens and pigsties.... The population seem half fed; the women sallow and thin armed, the men flabby, pot bellied and tender-footed; but still the place bears the appearance of being ancient. Many of the houses, even in the back streets, are large and should be carefully examined for arms etc.” (in Fowler 1881, 69). By 1821 there were 230 houses in Corbridge and 1254 inhabitants. Many were employed in industry, particularly shoe-making, by this time having taken over in importance from iron-working.
- 3.2.9 ‘The Coins’, the narrow lane running to the west of the development site, and known as such on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping of 1860, seen on *Figure 3*, was the shortened name for the ‘Coin’s Foot Parliament’ (Dixon 1912, 47). This was a place where the reapers met together to be hired and to arrange their wages. It was also where the news was read, from the doors of the Angel Inn, before newspapers (*ibid*). This was clearly an important focus for the people of Corbridge at this time.
- 3.2.10 The Angel Inn has Grade II Listed Building Status and dates to the 17th century. It was extended during the 18th century. It was formerly called the King’s Head (Graham 1992, 47), or the ‘Head Inn’ (Dixon 1912, 64), and from 1752 until the opening of the railway, it was the posting inn for Corbridge (Graham 1992, 47). The Walkers of Eastfield were considerable landowners in the region up until the 1890s, and “as well as several farms, the Angel Inn &etc. in the village belonged to them” (Dixon 1912, 73).

4. RESEARCH RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The results of the historical research are based on primary documents, most notably maps, and on the secondary sources used in *Section 3.2*. The results are presented according to the archive from which they were consulted.

4.2 NORTHUMBERLAND RECORD OFFICE (WOODHORN) (NRO)

4.2.1 Northumberland Record Office provided the First, Second and Third Editions of the Ordnance Survey Mapping of the area, as well as the Corbridge Tithe Award of 1841 and the Land Valuation Plan of Corbridge in 1910. The earliest map provided was John Fryer's Plan of the Town of Corbridge based on surveys made in 1776 and 1777. Photographs and documentary sources referenced in the Bibliography were also utilised for this report. In addition several references to deeds in Corbridge were followed up, but none were cited from Main Street or Smithgate.

4.3 HEXHAM LIBRARY LOCAL STUDIES SECTION (HLLSS)

4.3.1 Many of the relevant documentary records (e.g. county histories, local histories, trade directories etc.) were held at Hexham Library Local Studies Section.

4.4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

4.4.1 A search of maps recording Corbridge was carried out. Only those of direct relevance have been included.

4.4.2 John Fryer's Plan of the Town of Corbridge based on surveys made in 1776 and 1777: this plan was located in the NRO, and was not available to be copied. Nonetheless, the plan showed the same buildings around the development site as the Corbridge tithe map of 1841.

4.4.3 Corbridge Tithe Award, 1841 (*Figure 2*): the tithe award is very similar to Fryer's plan of 1777. The Angel Inn is depicted as an upside down 'T' shaped building, and there is a small outbuilding depicted to the north. There are no buildings depicted within the development site.

4.4.4 First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1860 (*Figure 3*): extensions have been made to the Angel Inn and associated buildings. One of these is seen extending into the north of the development site.

4.4.5 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1897 (*Figure 4*): the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map shows the same layout of buildings as that seen on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping.

4.4.6 Land Valuation Plan of Corbridge, 1910 (*Figure 5*): this shows the same layout of buildings as both the Second and the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps. The lane running just to the west of the development site is now known as 'The Quoins'.

4.4.7 Third Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1920 (*Figure 6*): the Third Edition Ordnance Survey mapping shows the same layout in the vicinity of the development site as the earlier land valuation plan of Corbridge of 1910.

5. FIELDWORK RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The fieldwork at the Angel Inn was carried out in four stages: Stage 1 was the initial watching brief that turned into an excavation (Stage 2) after significant medieval remains as well as human remains were uncovered. Stage 3 occurred during the excavation and comprised a watching brief on the demolition of the western boundary wall of the site, as well as the excavation of foundations for the bistro along the line of the wall. Stage 4 occurred after the excavation was completed, and formed a watching brief to monitor the excavation of foundation pads along the eastern boundary as well as a service cut angling from the south of the site to the north-eastern extent.

5.2 STAGE 1: WATCHING BRIEF PHASE I



Plate 3. Building #1 (103/104) looking north-east during the watching brief.

5.2.1 The watching brief took place between the 15th and 19th of January, with Tony Liddell on site to supervise the stripping of topsoil, turf and subsoils to the depth required for the foundations and construction of the bistro.

5.2.2 The topsoil produced a number of interesting finds of mixed dates (as expected due to the disturbed nature of topsoil), including a fragment of a possible medieval chafing dish from the 14th-15th century. A chafing dish was used to keep food warm: the vessel was essentially the forerunner to modern warming stands, and operated by hot coals being fed into a lower chamber in the vessel, with the heat then rising from

smaller holes to keep dishes placed on the vessel warm. Pottery sherds on the whole dated from the 14th-15th centuries with two sherds from the 13th century. There was also a number of post-medieval and modern sherds, as well as post medieval metalwork and two coins (see *Section 6.2.2*).

- 5.2.3 The watching brief uncovered the remains of a medieval wall (**104**) running on a north-south alignment in the north east corner of the site. The wall section measured 3.9m in length, 0.42m wide and was constructed of sandstone. In the matrix of the wall (**103**), a number of medieval green glazed sherds were observed. To the east of the wall, post-medieval disturbance was seen in the form of a ceramic drain. A discussion of this wall can be seen in *Section 5.4.4*.
- 5.2.4 The watching brief uncovered human remains in the southern section of the site (Skeleton 1) and Assistant County Archaeologist Nick Best was informed. At this stage after consultation with the client, the watching brief was suspended and replaced with an excavation (see *Section 5.4*).

5.3 STAGE 2: THE EXCAVATION

5.3.1 Methodology

- 5.3.1.1 The excavation in the development area was undertaken due to the planning conditions imposed by Northumbria County Council's Assistant County Archaeologist Nick Best, upon the watching brief finding medieval wall remains as well as human remains on site. The work was done in consultation with Northumberland County Council, SBD LLP, and the owner of the Angel Inn, John Gibson.
- 5.3.1.2 All fieldwork methodology was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.
- 5.3.1.3 All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the Archaeological Brief produced by Karen Derham, Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council.
- 5.3.1.4 All fieldwork for the excavation took place between the 22nd January and the 7th February 2007.

5.3.2 Building #1

- 5.3.2.1 Building #1 was located running approximately east-west across the northern half of the site (see Figures 7 and 8). The building wall was only partially excavated and visible with the presumed majority lying under the undisturbed tarmac outside the development area to the north.



Plate 4. The remains of Building #1 (121/123) looking east. The rest of the building is presumably still under the tarmac to the west.

- 5.3.2.2 The wall, (121) and (123), measured approximately 7.8m in length by 1.17m wide and the largest single stone excavated within the wall was 0.90m long by 0.46m wide, indicating a very substantial stone building. No artefactual dating evidence was found in direct relation to the wall remains, though it can be noted that Building #3 (Section 5.4.5) either butted up against, or keyed into the wall on its southern edge.
- 5.3.2.3 There was no evidence to support the nature or usage of this building as only the southern extent of it was within the development area, with the rest of the structure remaining undisturbed beneath the existing car park area to the north. It can only be noted that due to the size and construction of the wall, the building itself may have been of some local importance at the time of construction.
- 5.3.2.4 To the north of the wall was cut [132] which was filled by (133), a sandy silt containing burning and finds of a lead fragment and light buff and iron rich medieval pottery, indicating a medieval date between the 12th-15th centuries.
- 5.3.2.5 No significant environmental remains were found from samples taken associated with this wall or potentially related cut.
- 5.3.2.6 Cut [132] was not excavated due to the depth of the surface of the feature being at the excavation depth limit for the bistro foundations, so the nature of the feature was not ascertained.
- 5.3.3 *Building #2*
- 5.3.3.1 Building #2 is located in the north east section of the site (see Figures 7 and 8). The standing remains of the building consists of a north-south aligned wall (104), found initially in the watching brief. The wall section measured 3.9m in length, 0.42m wide and was constructed of sandstone. In the matrix of the wall (103), a number of medieval green glazed sherds were observed. To the east of the wall, post-medieval disturbance was seen in the form of a ceramic drain, obviously linked with the currently standing Angel Inn.



Plate 5. Building #2, looking south.

- 5.3.3.2 The pottery assemblage associated with this wall, from context (104) is all of a 14th-15th century date, and included sections of rim and base, including that of a lid seated jug base. The fabric types included iron-rich medieval and later reduced greenwares (see Section 6.2.3 for more details).
- 5.3.3.3 It is surmised that this is the western/south-western edge of a 14th-15th century dated building sitting under the foundations of the present building, with only this western extent showing in the development area. With only these remains showing, it is impossible to determine the nature and useage of this building.
- 5.3.4 *Road*
- 5.3.4.1 To the west of Building #2 detailed above lay an open area of ground that appeared to form a road or alley. The soil type (148) was a compact reddish-brown sandy clay in north-eastern section of site, and was identified as potentially the remains of a yard/road. The matrix was set with a number of flattened stones (135) which seemed to be a robbed out road surface.



Plate 6. Road surface (148) showing stones (135) and bounded on the east by Building #1 and on the west by Building #2. The photograph was taken looking south.

5.3.4.2 There were a number of pottery sherds recovered from surface (148), all identified as of a medieval date, ranging from the 12th-15th centuries. This could indicate continuous trampling of sherds into the road surface over the period of time the road was in use between buildings in area. The deposit of flattened stones (135) interpreted as the remains of the last road surface in place before the road became disused produced one sherd of pottery between the stones, dated to the 14th-15th century. On the basis of the pottery dating, it could be surmised that the road was in use between the 12th-15th centuries.

5.3.5 Building #3

5.3.5.1 Building #3 was situated in the north-western extent of the development area, with walls comprised primarily of sandstone blocks. The building made up the northernmost 'workshop' in the complex of buildings uncovered within the development area. The eastern wall of the building, (117) was either keyed into or butted against the remains of Building #1 (121/123) and ran 6.9m north-south before being cut by division wall (119). The foundation level of Building #1 was the same in size and construction as those of the foundations of Building #4 (see Section 5.3.6), indicating that the block was constructed together (or indeed that Building #3 and #4 are all one building with a dividing wall). A return east-west wall at the northern end of the building was in evidence, measuring 0.38m x 0.33m, though the remains were badly truncated and only area (122) remained. The internal dimensions of the building appear to have been approximately 6.4m x 3.4m.

5.3.5.2 The pottery associated directly with the eastern wall (117) of the building dates between the 12th-15th century, with the majority of sherds dating to the 12-13th century. (117) also produced one piece of metal slag and three pieces of waste iron.

- 5.3.5.3 At the depth required for the building of the bistro, the earliest surface of the building was a reddish-brown gritty deposit (**138**) that contained medieval pottery dating to between the 12th-15th centuries, including sherds of buff firing and iron-rich medieval ware. (**138**) also contained one fragment of metal slag.
- 5.3.5.4 A number of associated features lie within the area of Building #3, including a hearth, the foundations of a stone bench, an area of flagged floor and the remains of a section of wall.
- 5.3.5.5 The hearth (**128**) was situated in the northern end of the building area and measured 1.37m x 1.0m. It was constructed from a stone base with edging stones along the north, east and west edges (averaging a thickness of 0.02m). To the south of the hearth the stonework was less sound, and the remains of a 'sweeping area' where the hearth waste was swept out lay to the south west. This was a dense, compact deposit (**129**), primarily composed of black ash and traces of charcoal. The hearth structure was set on a deposit of (**141**), black and red material that seemed to be surface (**138**) subject to the intense heat of the hearth. To the west of the hearth structure was a patch of yellow beaten clay (**136**), which could be interpreted as a patch for the floor next to the hearth, or as a support repair for that edge of the hearth itself.



Plate 7. Hearth (128) after excavation, looking north.

- 5.3.5.6 To the west of the hearth lay the remains of a floor level (**124**), flat sandstone slabs that bore the evidence of industrial burning and iron staining, indicating industrial usage of the building. The remaining area measured 0.85m x 0.65m. A possible interpretation for this floor surface may be as a western entrance to the building off the main medieval throughfare: this interpretation was made due to the presence of a small section of surviving wall (**125**) directly to the north of the floor level (0.52m x 0.39m), which may have marked the western boundary of the building. Rubble from this wall (**126**) was also present, scattered northerly from the wall section. To the south of the hearth also lay the remains of a section of stone slabbed floor (**137**), again showing burning and industrial staining. This has been interpreted as the remains of the same floor as (**124**) due to its construction and depth. This area of flooring measured 1.45m x 0.74m.



Plate 8. Floor (124) and wall section (125), looking west.

- 5.3.5.7 Excavation of the wall rubble (126) to the west of the hearth associated with the wall stub (125) produced eleven dateable medieval pottery sherds from between the 13th-15th centuries, putting the standing wall date in line with its opposite counterpart (117).
- 5.3.5.8 Butting wall (117) in the eastern section of the building was the remains of a stone bench (120) 2.8m long x 0.33m wide. (120) was comprised of sandstone blocks within matrix (134). (134) was a brown sandy silt that contained a number of finds, including a medieval bronze cauldron handle (see *Plate 16* and *Section 6.2.2*), fragments of copper alloy and two sherds of diagnostic medieval pottery, one dated to the 12th century and the other between the 12th-13th centuries.



Plate 9. Building #3 looking south, showing bench (120), hearth (128) and related contexts.

- 5.3.5.9 3.7m from the north end of wall (117), cut [130] for Skeleton #2 (108) (see *Section 6.3.3.6* for more details) was found to be cutting through the wall. The cut, some 1.9m long and 0.5m wide was aligned east-west over the wall, and excavations revealed that the wall stones had been removed during the cutting of the grave. This indicates that

wall (117) was buried and forgotten about at the time of the grave being cut: only one sherd of dateable pottery was found in the grave soil (131), dated to the 13th century. However this one sherd is not enough to date the burial, barring giving a broad terminus post-quem of being burial in the 13th century or afterwards.

5.3.5.10 From the structural and artefactual evidence collected during the excavation, it can be concluded that Building #3 was part of a series of small workshops by the side of the north-south medieval road through Corbridge, potentially in use between the 12th-15th centuries, and used primarily for metalworking, with both iron and bronze being worked. Within the building was a stone flagged floor, a hearth with a sweeping area, and a stone bench: a possible entrance/exit was located in the western wall. This building fell out of use and into bad disrepair, eventually becoming a buried foundation, by the time Skeleton #2 was buried on the site.

5.3.6 *Building #4*

5.3.6.1 The backing eastern wall of this building is (117), of the same date and structure as Building #3, and it is likely that originally Buildings #3 and #4 were all one structure which then had dividing wall (119) added. The exact original nature of dividing wall (119) was not able to be ascertained from the excavation, as the wall exhibited 16th-17th century alterations and additions (specifically the addition of a section of window moulding into the north-east corner, obviously the strengthen or repair the wall), indicating that there was a building standing in this area much later than its next door counterpart. The identification and dating of the window moulding was performed by building specialist Peter Ryder.

5.3.6.2 Building #4 was disturbed by Building #5 (see *Section 5.4.8*) cutting across its southern boundary (wall (116)), but due to the nature of soil change between the internal building context (137) and the relatively organic context of the soil south of wall (116), it can be surmised that the later addition of Building #5 used the same line of wall as (116), indicating that Building #4 measured some 4m in length internally. No evidence of a western boundary wall was found during the excavation, so a potential width can only be ascertained if the width was taken to be roughly the same dimension as its Building #3 counterpart (c.3.40m), which presumably it would have been due to the presence of the road running north-south to the west of the structures.



Plate 10. Building #4, looking south.

- 5.3.6.3 The ground surface within the building at the depth needed for the bistro was a relatively even deposit of **(106)**, the brown sandy silt that covered the entire site north of wall **(116)**. **(106)** in this area contained a vast quantity of animal bones and pottery dating from early 13th century glazed wares up to post-medieval pottery, including a sherd of Weser slipware imported from Germany in the 17th century. This latter find also supports the theory that at least some of this building was still standing during the 17th century.
- 5.3.6.4 In the north-eastern corner of the building, where dividing wall **(119)** met eastern wall **(117)**, was a very localised dense section of rubble (c.1.7m long by 1m wide), probably demolition from wall **(119)**. There was also a more widespread rubble area of **(118)** on the north-west corner of the building. Both deposits contained pottery dating from the 13th-15th centuries, as well as a good quantity of animal bones.
- 5.3.6.5 In the south-western corner of the building lay a cut **[109]** of a feature not excavated due to the required depth for the bistro foundations being reached. The surface fill **(110)** contained burnt material and metal slag/clinker, and the area around the feature was stained with degraded iron, which like Building #3 indicated industrial use within the building.
- 5.3.6.6 The excavation didn't produce as much diagnostic material for Building #4 as it did Building #3, but it can be surmised from the findings, especially the feature containing the burnt material and metal slag that again this was a workshop, only in this case the use of the building stretches from the 12th-17th centuries, though the use of the building during the 16th-17th century is unknown.
- 5.3.7 *'Horticultural' area*
- 5.3.7.1 This area lay south of Buildings #4/#5, and was also bounded on its eastern edge by a narrow stone wall **(142)**. **(142)** was on the same north-south alignment as **(117)** but only measured 0.54m in width, rather than **(117)** which measured up to 0.88m in width. This seems to be potentially an external 'garden' wall rather than a building wall, and its cleaning up and excavation revealed one sherd of 13th century early glazed ware.
- 5.3.7.2 Within this 'external' area, lying to the west of wall **(142)** and south of wall **(116)**, the soil was a great deal different to the light brown sandy silt that made up generally the rest of the site. Instead, the matrix **(147)** was a dark brown/grey almost black silty clay with a dank organic smell to it. The material excavated produced a number of finds, including 62 sherds of medieval pottery varying in date from the 12th-15th centuries, as well as 1 sherd of Roman samian ware.
- 5.3.7.3 To the western edge of this area was a near-circular area (0.59m x 0.62m) of potentially industrial burning **(146)**, which consisted of mixed red and black burnt silts and sands. The context produced 18 sherds of medieval pottery, again dating from the 12th through to the 15th centuries as well as 4 fragments of bronze slag. The environmental sample taken from the context also produced charred chaff and grain indicating that grain could have been dried in the area.
- 5.3.7.4 Buried within soil **(147)** was the remains of a human skeleton (Skeleton #1/ **(107)**), which upon analysis proved to potentially be that of an adult male (see Section 6.3.3.5 for more details). The preservation was poor due to repeated disturbance (again

indicating a potential horticultural plot), with mostly just the legs and feet remaining. However, a sample of leathered skin was recovered from the kneecap (see *Section 6.3.2*) and a number of medieval pottery sherds were recovered from beneath the skeleton. This pottery dated from both the 12th and the 14th-15th centuries, giving a terminus post-quem for the skeleton as being buried during the 14th century or afterwards. Interestingly, this skeleton was buried on a north-south alignment, and on his side, completely contrary to Christian church burials at the time. It is therefore likely that this unfortunate male was victim to an unlawful death and burial.



Plate 11. View of the area in the foreground with wall (116) central indicating the edge of Buildings #4/#5.

5.3.8 Building #5

5.3.8.1 Building #5 lies on a slightly different alignment (see Figures 7 and 8) to the rest of the building complex on the site, with its southern boundary wall (116) also acting as the southern extent of Building #4 (the excavation did not reveal enough to interpret this fully). (116) stood 0.5m high, 0.7m wide and measured 6m long on its east-west axis. A lot of the stone on its eastern extent had been robbed in antiquity, but upon careful examination it was possible to see it join wall (115), which aligned roughly north-south and was 0.7m wide and 3.5m long. The wall could be seen to continue under the depth needed to excavate for the bistro, so its full extent could not be seen.

5.3.8.2 Pottery remains from (115) indicated 12th-14th century use, as did the remains from (116). With wall (115) running beneath the road and floor surfaces associated with Buildings #2, #3 and #4, it can be said that Building #5 predates those buildings and is perhaps associated instead with Building #1, though again it must be noted that the walls are of differing alignments.

5.3.9 Industrial Area (south end of site)

- 5.3.9.1 In the south end of the site, the cut for the foundations of the bistro, specifically the stairwell from the main Inn, was cut 0.50m deeper than the rest of the site. This removed an in-situ toilet block and modern entrance to what had been the beer garden. Section drawings relating to this area can be seen in Figure 13, and a more detailed plan in Figure 14.
- 5.3.9.2 The excavation revealed a pit [112], 1.30m diameter at base and 1.03m deep onto natural sands (101). The pit contained two fills. The primary fill, (113), was a thin deposit of pinkish clay (0.07m thick) and the secondary fill (114) was a loosely compacted mid-brown/grey silty sand with sandstone inclusions some 0.94m thick. The pit contained no finds, but the environmental sampling did produce a metal droplets associated with industrial activity. The pit was stratigraphically situated below known medieval deposits, so the pit can be dated as being medieval or earlier.
- 5.3.9.3 The excavation also produced evidence of bronze-working. Figure 12a shows the east-facing elevation against the side of the upstanding outhouse/boilerhouse. The area beneath the standing building to the northern half shows that medieval soil (147) still remains to a depth of c.0.89m before reaching natural subsoil, with dense charcoal deposits (152) and the remains of an industrial strata (150), a compact black and orange hard granular sandy material. This contained a large lump of copper alloy waste detailed as Small Find 22 in Section 6.2.1.4.
- 5.3.9.4 The south-facing section (Figure 12b) showed that the eastern side of the site is primarily covered in medieval silty sands (153) to a further depth of 0.24m below the level needed for the foundations of the bistro, with a number of medieval industrial strata (150, 161, 162) lying below that for a further 0.13m.

5.4 STAGE 3: WATCHING BRIEF PHASE II



Plate 12. External face of bounding wall before demolition.

- 5.4.1 Phase II of the watching brief took place on the 24th and 25th January with Assistant Supervisor Cat Peters monitoring the demolition of the western boundary wall, after the wall was deemed unsafe by structural engineers in consultation with SBD LLP. The purpose of this watching brief was to record the removal of the wall, and the cutting of new foundations for the bistro in line with the existing wall foundations. An east-facing section of the foundation trench can be found in Figure 10.
- 5.4.2 The wall in question was a listed structure, but after the client consulted with health and safety officials, structural engineers and the Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland, Nick Best, swift demolition was deemed the appropriate response due to the wall bounding both the site and a busy main road.
- 5.4.3 No finds were recovered from this watching brief barring a section of sheep jaw.
- 5.4.4 The wall was photographed using digital photography on both faces, including a two metre scale ranging rod, prior to demolition.

5.5 STAGE 4: WATCHING BRIEF PHASE III



Plate 13. Pad #1 looking north west.

- 5.5.1 The watching brief took place between the 9th and 12th of February, with Tony Liddell on site to supervise the excavation of four pads running north-south down the eastern side of the development area, a north-south trench cut through the site required for the foundations and construction of the bistro, as well as a service pipe.
- 5.5.2 Pad #1 (see Figure 9 and 13) was located on line with the edge of the existing outbuilding which marked the southernmost extent of the actual bistro building. The pad was 0.78m on a north-south axis, and 1.06m on the east-west axis. The overall depth of the pad down to natural subsoil, a pale yellow/brown sand was 0.36m (from the top of (153)) and was excavated a further 0.53m into the natural. Deposit (153), a compact clay-soil with frequent stone inclusions existed to a depth of 0.22m at the western extent of the trench, mixed with degraded red sandstone moving east. Beneath this was a shallow deposit of (161), a compact black charcoal layer averaging 0.10m

- thick, below which was a 0.13m thick deposit of **(150)**, a compact black and orange hard granular sandy material with evidence of burning. The western section of the pad also revealed more detail of cut **[112]** previously revealed during the excavation, showing that the medieval pit was most likely circular.
- 5.5.3 Pad #2 (see Figure 9 and 13) was 1.45m long in the north-south axis and 1.19m in the east-west axis. It was cut to 0.90m depth, and showed a 0.11m deep deposit of medieval sandy-silt **(153)**, below which was a further 0.32m of **(149)**, a heavy concentration of degraded iron mixed with stone and **(161)** a heavy dense charcoal dust deposit. Below this was natural subsoil.
- 5.5.4 Pad #3 (see Figure 9 and 13) was 1.60m long in the north-south axis and 1.51m in the east-west axis. It was cut to 0.84m, and showed a 0.57m deep fill of **(149)**, below which was a further 0.26m of **(162)**, a mixed coloured layer, with orange and brown sandy-silts, charcoal and rubble: the base of this rubble layer was not reached within the limits of the excavation. Lying beneath the base of the current standing wall was wall **(167)**, heavily truncated and which would have aligned east-west. The remaining wall was 0.80m wide and 0.30m tall.
- 5.5.5 Pad #4 (see Figure 9 and 13) was 1.66m long in the north-south axis and 1.69m in the east-west axis. It was cut to 0.83m deep with a 0.18m deposit of medieval sandy-silt **(153)** below which was pit cut **[168]** containing fill **(162)**. The base of this feature was not reached within the limits of the excavation.
- 5.5.6 The Service Trench (see Figure 9) was 8.26m long, 0.30m wide and aligned north-south. The trench was cut to 0.25m deep in its southern extent, grading to 0.01m at its northern extent, and was cut through **(153)**. The trench showed nothing of further archaeological interest.
- 5.5.7 This stage of the watching brief indicated that beneath the levels reached during the excavation was a number of areas of industrial activity, pre-dating the structures and road/alley areas.

5.6 PHASING/INTERPRETATION

- 5.6.1 This interpretation is based on the evidence collected during the watching brief and excavation, though due to limits on the evidence collected it is impossible to fully understand the true nature of the site.
- 5.6.2 The evidence shown on the site indicates that initially, the development area was probably used as an iron and bronze manufacturing site during the early-medieval period (based on the evidence collected during Watching Brief Phase III and the Excavation's south-easternmost extent).
- 5.6.3 In the c.12th century, two buildings were constructed on the site, the most northerly being Building #1 **(121/123)** with perhaps Building #5 **(115/116)** lying just to the south.
- 5.6.4 In the 12th-13th centuries, the block comprised of Buildings #3 and #4 **(117/118/122/125)** was then constructed, set up along the edge of the north-south road through Corbridge, which was divided into two workshops. There was evidence for an entrance/exit to the road in the northernmost workshop, though there was no such evidence for the southernmost. To the south of these workshops was a small horticultural plot **(142/147)**. These buildings worked iron and bronze, and in the grassy plot grain was dried.

- 5.6.5 Sometime perhaps in the 13th century these buildings began to degrade, with the northernmost one falling into disuse and eventually being demolished: this area was then put to grass. Sometime during this period a body (**Skeleton #1**) was buried under the small horticultural plot, perhaps the result of murder. A body (**Skeleton #2**) was also buried over the easternmost wall of the area of Building #3 (presumed at this point to be under grass), indicated by the cut for the grave removing stone from the wall.
- 5.6.6 In the 14th-15th century, Building #2 (**103/104**) was constructed at the north-eastern edge of the development area, the westernmost wall being all that is visible now.
- 5.6.7 In the 17th century, the structure standing in the area of Building #4 in the southernmost area was altered and strengthened, before falling into disuse soon afterwards. Whether this meant that part of the building was initially still standing, or merely the foundation was found and reused is uncertain. This also ties to the same approximate date for the construction of the Inn itself, so this activity can be seen as belonging to the arrival of the Inn, and ultimately the levelling of Building #2 and other standing remains.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL, FINDS AND HUMAN REMAINS

6.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

- 6.1.1 Introduction: the site behind the Angel Inn, Corbridge provide conditions of various degrees in that some of the contexts are moist and some are dry. Preservation of the organic remains was then expected to be variable. Preservation of the bone was also thought to be subject to the soil conditions. Analysis of all the recovered material is skewed due to factors such as non-recovery of pertinent material, degradation of originally deposited material, degradation of material during processing, and differences between the preservation of the phases of occupation.



Plate 14. Sample of magnetic material recovered from (141) <19>

- 6.1.2 *The Samples:* Of the contexts excavated thirteen were considered worth sampling due to their organically rich content or for radio carbon dating. This number includes some removed from certain contexts as spot samples. Of the twenty eight samples taken, all the whole earth samples were selected for processing in order to assess their environmental potential (nineteen in all). Some contexts had multiple samples taken from them and in most cases these were amalgamated and treated as one sample (see contexts (138), (108/131), (141) and (146), samples <5>, <9>, <19> and <26> respectively). This analysis will help provide further information as to the depositional processes involved in their formation. The methodology employed required that the whole earth samples be broken down and split into their various different components. This was achieved by a combination of water washing and flotation.
- 6.1.3 *Flotation:* the process of flotation, by passing the sample through a flotation tank, serves to separate the matrix of the whole earth sample into the organic fraction and

the heavier mineral content of mainly sands, silts, clays and stones. The two resultant sub-samples are the flot and the retent or residue. The flot consists of the material that floats on water as the light or floating fraction. This produces mainly organic and charred remains. The heavy, retent fraction, consists of the denser material that usually sinks, including the waterlogged material. The method relies purely on the variation in density of the recovered material to separate it from the soil matrix, allowing for the recovery of ecofacts and artefacts from the whole earth sample. The recovered remains can then be assessed for content.

6.1.4 The more of the sample that can be processed the better the interpretation of the results from it. Both the retent and the flot residues were examined. The results of these appear in *Tables 1 and 2*.

Sample number	CONTEXT	Charred grain	Raspberry	Nettle	Sambucus nigra	Pale persicaria	Brassica	Spergula arvensis	Convolvulus	Stellaria media	Chenopodium	Scirpus	Flax	Heather	Woody plant parts	Moss	Fibres	Textile	Bone	Burnt bone	Fishbone	Charred wood	Cinders	Coal	Wood	Larvae/insects	Metal droplets	Roots
1	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0
2	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0
3	114	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0
4	114	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0
5	138	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	1	0
6	138																											VOID
7	129	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
8	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
9	108/131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	108/131																											VOID
11	108/131																											VOID
12	106	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
13	140	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
14	140																											VOID
15	140																											VOID
16	108/131	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
17	108/131																											NOT ANALYSED - SAME AS SAMPLE 16
18	108/131																											NOT ANALYSED - SAME AS SAMPLE 16
19	141	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	2
20	141																											VOID
21	108/131	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	1	1
22	149																											CARBON DATING SAMPLE
23	129																											CARBON DATING SAMPLE
24	119																											CARBON DATING SAMPLE
25	146	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	1
26	146																											VOID
27	146																											VOID
28	149	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	0

Table 1. Flot Data

Sample number	CONTEXT	Soil Condition	Stones	Gravel	Quartz Fragments	Pottery	Metalwork	Magnetic	Charred wood	Charred plant material	Plant/animal fibres	Bone	Burnt bone	Animal teeth	Coal	Wood	Burnt clay	Slag	Cinders
1	114	M	3	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1
2	114	M	3	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	1
3	114	M	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
4	114	M	3	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
5	138	M	3	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
6	138	M																	VOID
7	129	M	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0
8	133	M	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
9	131	M	3	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0
10	131	M																	VOID
11	131	M																	VOID
12	106	M	2	3	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	0
13	140	M	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	1
14	140	M	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	1
15	140	M	1	2	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
16	131	M	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
17	131	M	1	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
18	131	M	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
19	141	M	3	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
20	141	M																	VOID
21	131	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
22	149	M																	CARBON DATING SAMPLE
23	129	M																	CARBON DATING SAMPLE
24	119	M																	CARBON DATING SAMPLE
25	146	M	1	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
26	146	M																	VOID
27	146	M																	VOID
28	149	M	2	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	1

Table 2. Retent Data

- 6.1.5 The retent, like the residue from wet sieving, will contain any larger items of bone or artefacts. The flot or floating fraction will generally contain organic material such as plant matter, fine bones, cloth, leather and insect remains. A rapid scan at this stage will allow further recommendations to be made as to the potential for further study by entomologists, faunal specialists or palaeobotanists with a view to retrieving vital economic information from the samples. Favourable preservation conditions can lead to the retrieval of organic remains that may produce a valuable suite of information in respect of the depositional environment of the material, which may include anthropogenic activity, seasonality and climate and elements of the economy.
- 6.1.6 *Remains Analysis:* the samples recovered were deposits and fills. The fills were from grave cuts, a burnt feature containing slag, pit fills and other features. The retents from all the samples contained stones and gravel to some degree. There was also always an amount of magnetic material present as hammer scale or tiny metal droplets, sometimes both. A small amount of bone or burnt bone was found in all the samples except sample <3> (114) but the other two samples from this context both showed some bone material. The material is so small and fragmentary it is hard to say, without

- specialist analysis, whether it was animal or human. Coal was recovered in some amounts from all the samples. Burnt clay and slag was also present in most. No seeds or nutshells were found in any of the retents. No shell, insects or textile material were recovered from any of the samples.
- 6.1.7 From the flots charred wood was present and dominant in all the samples except <13>. This was the fill of the grave cut for *Skeleton #1* from which the recovery of charcoal would not be expected. It was however dominant in the other grave fill in samples <9>, <16> and <21> (108/131). Several of the flots (samples <3>, <4>, <5>, <7>, <12>, <13>, <19>, <21>, and <28>) contained a limited amount of charred grain as wheat, barley and/or oats. Sample <25> contained more grain and the charred wood was both large and small wood that, with further work, could be identified to species.
- 6.1.8 The charred grain recovered from samples <3>, <4>, <5>, <7>, <9>, <12>, <13>, <16>, <19>, <21> and <28> took the form of only one or two grains. These presented as barley, wheat and oats. Only sample <13> had no charred wood associated with it as well. Sample <25> (146) was however different. The association of the few charred grains with the contexts from which they came probably occurs either from cooking with grain or their being reworked from other areas of the site or the surrounding environs. There is no evidence to suggest the hearths or other features from which they arose were used specifically for the processing of grain at any stage.
- 6.1.9 The flot of sample <25> was dominated by charcoal. A small amount of cinders, wood, woody plant parts and metal droplets were also present. Charred moss was also recovered and a few charred seeds of the arable weed seed *Chenopodium*. The charred grain in this sample was associated with an amount of charred chaff. These chaff fragments suggest a different purpose, at least in part, to the feature from which they came.
- 6.1.10 (146), from which sample <25> came, was a Medieval burning area in the southwest corner of the site. This burnt red material included human bone but this may have been redeposited from the adjoining area where *Skeleton #1* was buried. The feature may not have been fully excavated as the excavation was limited to the depth to which the foundations would be dug. Together the charred chaff and grain suggest that grain was dried in this feature. The context does not appear to be the draw out from another feature.
- 6.1.11 *Metalwork*: the suggestion of a major metal working site in this area is very interesting but the material recovered is limited. The excavation could not be completed as it was only dug to the depth required for the foundations for the extension. There may still be more archaeology under the levels at which excavation was terminated. As the information retrieved is limited it is advised that no further work be done on the material.
- 6.1.12 *The Insect and Parasite Remains*: no insect remains were present.
- 6.1.13 *The Mollusc Remains*: there were no mollusc remains recovered from the site.
- 6.1.14 *The Vertebrate Remains*: only small amounts of bone were recovered by hand during the excavation. The human bone is being assessed separately. The bone occurred in small amounts, sometimes in poor condition. The remains are recorded in *Table 3*

below. Some of the fragments are so degraded they break up on handling. None of the bone is present in sufficient quantity or quality to form an assemblage worthy of study. The most significant assemblage recovered was from the deposit (106) which covered the entire site north of the wall. This material included a whole dog skeleton with only a few elements missing. There was no finds evidence to say what period this burial came from. There was also an amount of sheep and cattle sized fragments but the proportion of the elements was not significant enough to warrant studying.

CONTEXT	NUMBER OF FRAGMENTS	PIG	TYPE	SHEEP SIZED	TYPE	CATTLE SIZED	TYPE	BIRD	TYPE	DOG	TYPE	UNIDENTIFIED
100	129	0	0	16	Mi	8	Mi	2	L	70	Mi	33
102	7	0	0	5	F	0	0	2	Mi	0	0	0
104	13	0	0	7	Mi	6	Mi	0	0	0	0	0
106	226	2	T,J	29	Mi	63	Mi	6	L	52	Mi	74
114	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
115	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
117	3	0	0	1	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
118	19	0	0	7	Mi	12	Mi	0	0	0	0	0
126	2	0	0	0	0	2	Mi	0	0	0	0	0
127	18	0	0	3	T	1	T	0	0	0	0	14
131	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
138	1	0	0	0	0	1	F	0	0	0	0	0
146	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
147	24	0	0	3	Mi	1	F	0	0	0	0	20
148	6	0	0	3	Mi	3	Mi	0	0	0	0	0
153	2	0	0	0	0	1	F	0	0	0	0	1
159	2	0	0	2	Mi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Key to Bones Recovered												
R = rib			T = tooth			Mi = mixed			F = foot			
L = limb			J = jaw			(B) = burnt			U = unidentifiable			

Table 3. Vertebrate remains recovered.



Plate 15. The dog skull immediately after excavation.

- 6.1.15 *Environmental Analysis Conclusion:* the limited size of this assemblage along with its fragmentary nature proves it to be unworthy of further study. Nothing meaningful can be said of these remains.
- 6.1.16 *Radiocarbon Dating and Other Scientific Dating Methods:* the finds from the Angel of Corbridge were easily dateable by typology. Contexts were secure and there did not seem to be any mixing. The need for scientific dating methods is therefore unnecessary, following English Heritage Guidelines.
- 6.1.17 *Environmental Analysis Recommendations:* due to the limited information retrieved from the samples and the bone material recovered it is recommended that no further analysis be done on this material. As no more of the feature from which the charred grain and chaff came is to be excavated the same is recommended for this.

6.2 FINDS ANALYSIS

- 6.2.1 *Introduction:* all finds were catalogued by type and context number, as presented in *Appendix 2, table 15*. A number of metallic small finds were also discovered, and were catalogued in *Appendix 2, table 16*. The following section details the finds analysis by type and includes the Specialist Pottery Report by Jenny Vaughn.

6.2.2 *Metal Finds*: the topsoil (**100**) contained four copper alloy fragments, which due to the mixed and historically contaminated nature of the context cannot be put down to any fixed date, along with one-hundred and fifty-seven degraded iron pieces. There were also a modern lead seal, a piece of previously cut lead and another thirteen lead wastes. There was a modern chrome plate button found in the topsoil as well as a penny from 1911 and a post-medieval coin from 1799. Twenty one pieces of metal slag was also recovered from this context indicating the disturbed but industrial nature of the area.

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
100	Metal	1	0.060	Post Medieval
100	Cu Alloy	1	0.004	Post Medieval
100	Fe	157	4.539	Post Medieval
100	Slag	21	2.451	Post Medieval
100	Pb	13	0.194	Post Medieval
106	Fe	8	0.061	Post Medieval
106	Slag	1	0.046	Post Medieval
107	Slag	16	0.523	Post Medieval
115	Slag	3	0.061	Medieval
117	Fe	3	0.087	Medieval
117	Slag	1	0.022	Medieval
131	Slag	4	0.112	Medieval
133	Pb	1	0.104	Medieval
138	Slag	1	0.005	Post Medieval
148	Fe	1	0.015	Medieval
149	Slag	3	0.293	Medieval
160	Slag	1	0.062	Medieval

Table 4. Metal finds by context and date.

SF No.	Context	Material	Description	Period
1	100	Cu Alloy	Cu Alloy Fragment	Unknown
2	100	Cu Alloy	Cu Alloy Fragment	Unknown
3	100	Cu Alloy	Cu Alloy Fragment	Unknown
4	100	Chrome plate	Button	Modern
5	100	Pb	Lead Seal	Modern
6	143	Cu Alloy	Cu Alloy Fragment	Medieval
7	100	Bronze	1911 - Penny	Modern
8	100	Bronze	1799 - Coin	Post-Medieval
9	131	Cu Alloy	Unknown Object	Medieval
10	147	Cu Alloy	Possible Buckle Fragment	Medieval
11	133	Pb	Unknown	Medieval

12	100	Pb	Unknown Previously Cut	Unknown
13	138	Cu Alloy	Cu Alloy Button	Medieval
14	138	Cu Alloy	Cu Alloy Fragments	Medieval
15	106	Cu Alloy	Cu Alloy Pin Fragment	Medieval
18	106	Cu Alloy	Cu Alloy Fragment	Unknown
19	134	Bronze	Bronze handle and 2 Bronze Fragments	Medieval
20	140	Cu Alloy	Cu Alloy Object	Medieval
21	146	Bronze	4 Fragments of Bronze Slag	Medieval
22	150	Bronze	1 large Bronze Slag Fragment	Medieval

Table 5. Metal finds by small find number, context and date.

- 6.2.3 From (106), a brown sandy soil covering the entire site north of wall (116) to a depth of c.0.25m and dated to the medieval period was a copper alloy pin fragment as well as an alloy fragment of unknown use.
- 6.2.4 From (131), a dark brown sandy loam with frequent stones which acted as grave fill for grave cut [130], one copper alloy fragment was found. (133), the fill of feature north of wall (121) contained a small lead lump of unknown use. (134), the soil matrix around stone bench (120) was found to contain two copper alloy fragments and one bronze handle, identified as belonging to a bronze cauldron or similar vessel. This can be seen in *Plate 16*. (138), a reddish-brown deposit covering most of the northern extent of the site, contained a medieval bronze button and copper alloy fragments.
- 6.2.5 From (140) which was the soil matrix surrounding Skeleton #1, one fragment of copper alloy was found. (143), sandstone rubble lying to the east and west edges of (142), contained one copper alloy fragment, again identified in context with other finds as medieval. (146), the content of cut [145] and comprised of mixed red and black burnt silt and soils, contained four fragments of bronze slag, indicative of bronze working directly on site in the area, a theory backed up by the large lump of bronze slag found in working strata (150). (147), a dark brown/black soil covering the area south of wall (116) contained a fragment of a medieval bronze buckle.

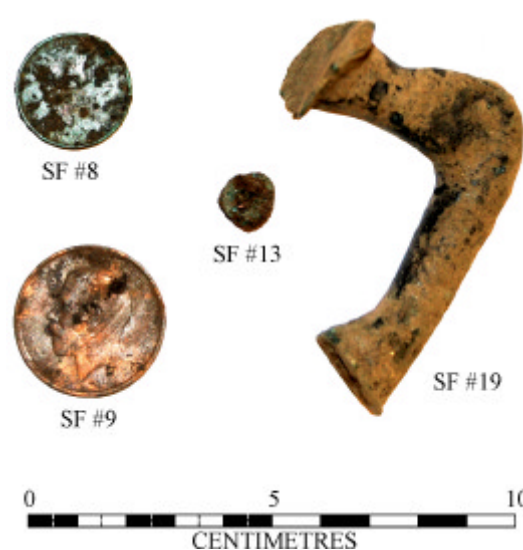


Plate 16. Selection of metal finds from the assemblage.

6.2.6 *Clay Pipe*: the clay pipe fragments consisted of two lengths of stem, one from the topsoil (**100**) and one from the upper levels of (**106**), indicating contamination in the latter from the topsoil. The pipe stem assemblage indicated 18th century useage, though the collection was not large enough to be classed as significant.

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
100	Clay Pipe	1	0.009	Post Medieval
106	Clay Pipe	1	0.008	Post Medieval

Table 6. Clay pipe remains by context number and date.

6.2.7 *Ceramic Finds* (ceramics report was produced by Jenny Vaughn)

Context	Period	No.	Description
100	13 th C	2	Early glazed wares.
100	14 th -15 th C	37	Iron-rich part-oxidised wares; iron-rich medieval general; later reduced green wares; part-oxidised later reduced green wares.
100	Post-med /modern	15	Post-medieval and modern pottery sherds.
102	14 th -15 th C	1	Later reduced green ware
102	Post-med /modern	2	Post-medieval and modern pottery sherds.
104	14 th -15 th C	8	Iron-rich, part-oxidised ware and later reduced green ware.
105	Post-med /modern	2	Post-medieval and modern pottery sherds.
106	13 th C	6	Early glazed wares.
106	14 th -15 th C	137	Iron-rich medieval wares, full and part oxidised; later reduced green wares.
106	17 th C	1	Weser slipware imported from Germany
106	Post-med /modern	26	Post-medieval and modern pottery sherds.
107	12 th C	2	Orange/oxidised wares.
107	14 th -15 th C	2	Iron-rich medieval wares.
115	12 th -14 th C	1	Buff/light firing ware.
115	13 th C	1	Early glazed ware.
116	12 th -14 th C	2	Buff/light firing ware.

116	13 th C	1	Early glazed ware.
117	12 th C	1	Orange/oxidised ware.
117	12 th -13 th C	1	Coarse gritted ware.
117	12 th -14 th C	1	Buff/light firing ware.
117	13 th C	1	Early glazed ware.
117	14 th -15 th C	3	Iron-rich medieval and later reduced green ware.
118	13 th C	3	Early glazed ware.
118	14 th -15 th C	5	Later reduced green ware.
119	14 th -15 th C	1	Later reduced green ware.
126	13 th C	4	Early glazed ware.
126	14 th -15 th C	7	Iron-rich medieval and later reduced green wares.
131	13 th C	1	Early glazed ware.
133	12 th -14 th C	2	Buff/light firing ware.
133	14 th -15 th C	1	Iron rich medieval ware
134	12 th -13 th C	1	Coarse gritted ware.
134	13 th C	1	Early glazed ware.
135	14 th -15 th C	1	Iron rich medieval ware
138	12 th -14 th C	2	Buff/light firing ware.
138	13 th C	1	Early glazed ware.
138	14 th -15 th C	6	Iron rich medieval ware
142	13 th C	1	Early glazed ware.
146	12 th -14 th C	4	Buff/light firing ware.
146	12 th C	1	Orange/oxidised ware.
146	13 th C	2	Early glazed ware.
146	14 th -15 th C	11	Iron rich medieval and later reduced green wares.
147	12 th -13 th C	3	Coarse gritted ware.
147	12 th -14 th C	8	Buff/light firing ware.
147	13 th C	5	Early glazed ware.
147	14 th -15 th C	46	Iron rich medieval and later reduced green wares.

148	12 th C	2	Orange/oxidised ware.
148	13 th C	3	Early glazed ware.
148	14 th -15 th C	8	Iron rich medieval and later reduced green wares.
149	12 th -13 th C	1	Coarse gritted ware.
149	14 th -15 th C	4	Iron rich medieval and later reduced green wares.
153	12 th C	1	Orange/oxidised ware.
153	13 th C	15	Early glazed ware.
153	14 th -15 th C	3	Later reduced green ware
159	12 th -14 th C	1	Buff/light firing ware.
159	14 th -15 th C	3	Iron rich medieval ware
160	13 th C	8	Early glazed ware.

Table 7. Table of diagnostic pottery by date, including data from Jenny Vaughn's pottery report below.

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
100	Drain	1	0.402	Post Medieval
100	Tile	4	0.170	Post Medieval
106	CBM	1	0.089	Post Medieval
118	Drain	1	0.236	Post Medieval
147	Samian	1	0.005	Roman
147	Tile	1	0.008	Post Medieval

Table 8. Table of non-pottery and non-medieval/post-medieval pottery remains by context.

6.2.8 *Quantity, distribution and provisional date:* an assemblage of 378 sherds of pottery weighing just over 9 kgs was recovered from the site. Nearly 37% of sherds (and 45% of the assemblage by weight) came from the general garden soil deposit (**106**) covering the site. Context (**147**) produced 17% and (**100**) 10% of sherds but the majority of contexts produced less than ten sherds each. The bulk of the assemblage appears to be of late medieval (i.e. 14th/15th century) date but there was a single fragment of 17th century pottery from (**106**) and a few possible 13th century fragments.

6.2.9 *Range and Variety:* the assemblage was dominated by the Reduced Green Glazed wares (RG) of Fabric Groups (FG) 7 and 8, some of which were partly oxidised (see 6.2.3.7 *Fabric Notes*). The fabrics varied from mid to dark grey and from very sandy to a hard and fine fabric like the Reduced Greenware type 4 found in Newcastle. A number of bases and handles were present but very few rims. Two of these were possibly from dripping pans. Three others were from jugs, one of which though smoothly glazed was quite crudely made, with a rod handle. The size of the strap handles present indicated both quite small and much larger jugs, possibly cisterns,

although only one bung hole was present. Two fully glazed (i.e. inside and outside) joining fragments (from **(100)** and **(106)**) were possibly from a chafing dish and there was the base of a small unglazed oxidised vessel, probably a drinking jug.

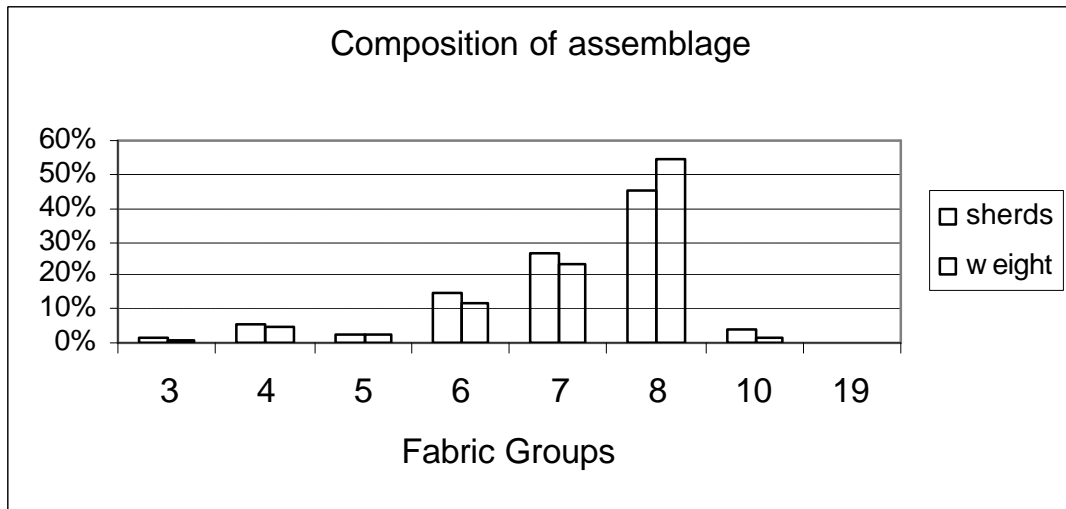


Table 9. Composition of assemblage

- 6.2.10 A rather smaller group (FG6) were broadly comparable to the early glazed wares of Tyneside. A few handles (mostly rod) and bases were present but the only rim in this fabric group, angular and out turned, was from a jar with strap handle (in **(106)** with sherds from the same vessel in **(153)**). The fabric of this vessel was rough and coarse with brown surfaces and patchy iron stained green glaze.
- 6.2.11 Light firing wares (FG4: white, buff or pink) were present in small numbers. About half the sherds were quite coarse and gritty and included two simple rims with rod handles and a lower strap handle attachment. The only form element amongst the finer sherds was a rim with strap handle springing from the top of the rim, as is common on jars. The fabric of this was buff with pink margins and surfaces, and a light green glaze (orange at edges). The precise forms of none of these vessels could be established.
- 6.2.12 Quantities of other types were small (see *Appendix 3*). There was an unusual broad strap handle in a coarse fabric (included in FG3) with green glazed upper surface decorated with impressed dots. Also unusual was a rim and tubular spout surmounted by two applied overlapping 'hands' in a sandy white, grey cored, fabric with glossy light green glaze (included in FG10). Unfortunately the diameter could not be reliably measured and the precise form of this vessel could not be determined. It was a first thought that it might be a spouted pitcher, a form rarely found in this region, but applied 'hands' are not found on this type of vessel (Alan Vince pers comm.). The only identifiable post medieval fragment was the hammerhead rim of a Weser dish from **(106)**.
- 6.2.13 *Methodology*: fabric types present in each context have been recorded (by count and weight) in an Access database table using a system of Fabric Group numbers and 'names'. Most records have sherds from more than one vessel but some of the larger groups of pottery have been re-bagged to keep sherd families (i.e. groups of sherds from one vessel) together to facilitate any further analysis. Because the pottery was not marked, and there was thus a danger of muddling sherds, only a limited amount of inter-context comparisons was carried out. This may have resulted in some inconsistencies in fabric naming, particularly between Fabric Groups 7 and 8.

- 6.2.14 *Discussion/Potential:* the activity represented by the bulk of the assemblage appears to have been of a fairly narrow time span. Although the RG fabrics varied, the size and condition of sherds from, for example, the large general soil deposit (**106**), suggested a fairly contemporary deposit with little residual material present. The few contexts which did not produce any pottery assigned to FGs 7 and 8 (eg. (**115**), (**116**) and (**131**)) contained so few sherds that they cannot be confidently assumed to be earlier, though it may well be the case that they represent undisturbed 12th/13th century activity.
- 6.2.15 The overall pattern of the composition of the assemblage illustrated in the chart does, however, present some problems for interpretation. Most noticeable are the relatively small quantities of light firing wares (half of these were also quite coarsely gritted) particularly compared to the ‘early’ glazed wares of FG6. On Tyneside this pattern would be taken to indicate early 13th century but very little later 13th to early 14th century activity. Elsewhere in the region the pattern is not so clear but light firing wares are generally speaking common throughout the 13th century. They were certainly found in some numbers at Prudhoe Castle (Bown forthcoming).
- 6.2.16 The Reduced Greenware tradition is also observable across the whole of the North East region (including Yorkshire). As the majority of pottery in use will not have travelled very far from its production site, actual fabrics vary from area to area. In north Northumberland much of this type of pottery appears to be quite coarse compared to most of that found in Newcastle. It would appear that this is also the case in Corbridge. This gives rise to a degree of uncertainty regarding some of the material assigned here to the ‘early’ glazed group (FG6), which though coarsely gritted may in fact belong with the later groups. If this is the case the quantity of 12th/13th century material in the assemblage would be so small that there would be little or no significance in the relative proportions of FGs 4 and 6, as commented on above. The resulting pattern would then point to a small amount of 13th century activity on an essentially late medieval site.
- 6.2.17 This assemblage, though small, has potential to clarify some of the issues outlined above based on a search for sherd links between contexts and a closer study of the fabrics to refine the groupings. Apart from the unpublished assemblage from Prudhoe Castle, there is little known about the medieval pottery used in the Tyne Valley outside the main urban area of Tyneside. That being the case, even a small assemblage can help to expand the current picture of the distribution and consumption of medieval pottery on Tyneside and in Northumberland.
- 6.2.18 Fabric Notes for use with **Appendix 3: Catalogue**
- *FG3 Coarse gritted wares:* coarsely or abundantly gritted wares, i.e. at least a proportion of inclusions are large than 0.5mm. This is a small miscellaneous group. Although on Tyneside a date range of broadly 12th to 13th century would be assigned to these types this may not be applicable here.
 - *FG4 Buff/light firing wares:* wares made in buff or white firing clay. The pottery assigned to this group in this assemblage covers a range of fabrics from gritty to quite fine. The date range usually assigned to these types is broadly 12th to early 14th century.
 - *FG 5 Orange/oxidized wares:* this category covers wares using a more iron-rich

clay than the buff wares, i.e. firing orange or light red. Some of these have also been found associated with 12th century pottery at the Castle and so we are currently unsure of the dating of some of these types. ob = orange buff

- *FG 6 Early glazed wares (egw)*: these are dark firing fabrics with green glaze. They used to be called early reduced green glazed wares and appear as such in reports published to date. However, the fabrics of these wares are not generally speaking (though some may be) made from reduced iron rich clays; the grey colour being due to carbon unburnt during the firing process. These date broadly speaking to the first three quarters of the 13th century. A few other fragments have been provisionally included in this group though they are not typical.
- *FG 7 Iron rich medieval general (rg and oxir)*: this group includes reduced greenwares which do not have all the later rg characteristics (see below); fabrics may be slightly gritty or sandy, or glaze may be patchy. Oxidised (oxir) and part oxidised wares (r/og) with same characteristics may be included. This group overlaps with the types in FG8 and the observed differences may be related to clay source and manufacture rather than chronological.
- *FG 8 Later reduced green wares (lrg)*: the classic RG4 type found on Tyneside is a hard dark grey fabric with few if any visible inclusions and usually with a good glaze cover. Typical vessel forms are large jugs and cisterns. Other varieties, using presumably different clay sources, may be lighter and/or sandier in texture. This type of pottery first appears in the second half of the 14th century and occurs in large quantities in 15th c. deposits on Tyneside. Oxidised and part oxidised (lo/rg) examples occur.
- *FG 10 Other medieval*: unprovenanced wares which do not fit easily into the above categories. This group may also be used for small miscellaneous medieval fragments.
- *FG 19 Weser*: this slipware was imported from Germany in the first half of the 17th century.

6.2.19 Glass Finds:

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
100	Red Glass	2	0.006	Post Medieval
100	Bottle Glass	1	0.006	Post Medieval
102	Glass Bottle	1	0.227	Post Medieval
106	Bottle Glass	3	0.061	Post Medieval
106	Window Glass	1	0.003	Post Medieval
148	Bottle Glass	1	0.010	Post Medieval

Table 10. Glass finds by context number and date.

6.2.20 *Misc Finds:*

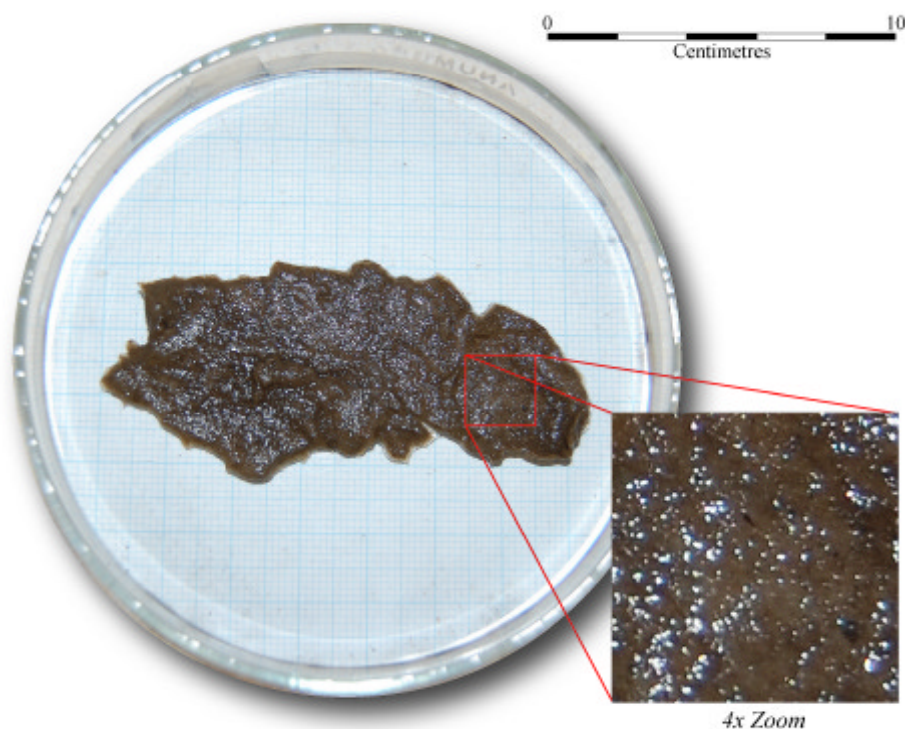
Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
105	Wax Bottle Stopper	1	0.015	Post Medieval
106	Coke	1	0.011	Post Medieval
148	Pot Boiler/Burnt Stone	1	0.191	Medieval

*Table 11. Misc finds by context number and date.***6.3 HUMAN REMAINS ANALYSIS**

6.3.1 *Introduction:* the human remains analysis is divided into two sections, skin remains (6.3.2) and bone analysis (6.3.3). The archaeological context of the human remains can be read in Section 6.3.3 .

6.3.2 *Skin Remains:* this sample was recovered during the excavation of *Skeleton #1* in (140). Measuring (at the widest dimensions) 159.04mm x 70.78mm, and with dating material in the same context being early medieval, the skin can be dated the same by association.

SF No.	Context	Material	Description	Period
17	140	Human Skin	by to the knee of <i>Skeleton #1</i>	Unknown

Table 12. Human Skin finds by small finds number, context and period.*Plate 17. Skin sample from (140), small find 17.*

- 6.3.3 *Bone Analysis Introduction:* the following report details the macroscopic analysis of two inhumation burials excavated by NPA at Corbridge, Angel Inn, Northumberland - NPA07 AIC-A (107) and (108). Both individuals overly 13th century pottery and are presumed to date to the 14th century AD. *Skeleton #1 (107)* was buried with no visible grave cut lying on its side in North-South alignment, while *Skeleton #2 (108)* was a supine burial in East-West alignment. An additional bag marked 'human bone' was thought to contain mixed skeletal elements from both inhumation.
- 6.3.4 *Summary:* *skeleton #1* is likely to be an adult male with beginning degenerative joint disease in the right hip joint, knee and both feet. *Skeleton #2* was probably a young adult female with advanced dental caries and dental calculus (calcified dental plaque). She also had two rotated canines in her lower jaw, combined with some crowding of her anterior teeth. Both individuals showed so-called squatting facets, indicative of hyperflexion of the foot either during daily life or *in utero*. *Skeleton #2* had a lambdoid ossicle, or additional sutural bone. This and other non-metric traits may be hereditary, but due to the small sample size and poor preservation no further observations were possible.
- 6.3.5 *Methodology:* both inhumation burials were superficially cleaned of adhering soil before they were carefully washed and dried. During this procedure it became apparent that the bag labelled 'human bone' contained only animal bones; these were left unwashed and have not been studied further. The human skeletons were analysed macroscopically following standard procedures for skeletal identification, age and sex estimation, metric and non-metric analysis as well as the identification of pathological conditions (*Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994; Brickley and McKinley, 2004; White and Folkens, 2005*). The original recording forms are held at the Department of Archaeology, Durham University.
- 6.3.6 *Preservation:* preservation of the human skeletons was generally poor with flaking and missing cortical bone and loss of trabecular bone, especially at the ends of long bones. Interestingly, both individuals had comparatively well preserved feet. Fragmentation was generally high, especially in *Skeleton #2*, showing many fresh breaks. This high degree of fragmentation in combination with poor bone survival restricted the scope of the present analysis.
- 6.3.7 *Skeleton #1 (107):*



Plate 18. Skeleton #1 looking east.

Bones present: fragmentary skull missing all facial bones including maxilla, mandible and teeth; second cervical vertebra, 6 left ribs and one right 1st rib plus 9 unsided rib fragments, small parts of both scapulae, an almost complete right clavicle, fragmented right humerus, radius and ulna; 3 unsided proximal and 2 unsided intermediate hand phalanges; a small part of the right innominate bone with the acetabulum; fragmented left and right femur, tibiae and fibulae; an almost complete right patella; both feet lacking the left lateral cuneiform and several phalanges.

Additional finds: animal bones, 2 pottery fragments.

Sex Estimation: the innominate bone was not complete enough to allow sex estimation and therefore morphological features of the skull had to be used. The skull is less accurate than pelvic features and sex was only assigned as probably male for Individual 1. This is based on the supraorbital ridges being pronounced with rounded orbital margins indicating a male individual. In addition, the mastoid process and posterior zygomatic arch were judged to be probably male. Measurements of the femoral bicondylar width were also classified as probably male.

Age estimation: due to the lack of skeletal elements necessary for age estimation it was not possible to accurately age this skeleton other than the individual being adult (18 years +). However, most of the observable cranial sutures showed signs of endocranial closure, indicating a mature person. Nevertheless it has to be stressed that cranial suture closure is highly variable and cannot be regarded as an accurate ageing method.

- *Final stages of Epiphyseal fusion:* iliac crest, epiphyseal vertebral rings, sternal end of clavicle, speno-occipital, heads of ribs, sacral fusion (*Scheuer and Black, 2000*). Heads of ribs fused
- Dental eruption and development (*Van Beek, 1983*): N/A
- Dental attrition (*Brothwell, 1981*): N/A
- Pubic symphysis – male and female (*Brooks and Suchey, 1990*)
- Sternal ends of ribs – male and female (*Iskan et al., 1984, 1985*): N/A
- Cranial suture closure (*Meindl and Lovejoy, 1985*): Some fusion on endocranial fragments
- Ilium auricular surface (*Lovejoy et al., 1985*): N/A
- Ossification of cartilage (neck, ribs): N/A
- Other e.g. joint degeneration, arachnoid granulations, bone and tooth microstructure
- *Comments:* Adult, probably mature (35+)

Metric and non-metric variation: The maximum length of long bones are used to determine stature (*Trotter 1970*). The combined measurements of the right femur and tibia were used to calculate a stature of 154.34cm +/- 2.99 for individual one. This

individual falls short of the mean of 171 cm for the late Medieval period (*Roberts and Cox 2003, Table 5.11*). Measurements of the proximal femora established that both bones were platymeric or flattened in antero-posterior direction. On the other hand, both tibiae were mesocnemic, or moderately flattened in medio-lateral direction. Flattening of the proximal femur and tibia has been associated with muscles acting on these bones due to gait or activity. However, nutritional disease have also been consider, but ultimately causes are unknown (*Brothwell 1981*). Both distal tibiae and corresponding anterior tali displayed squatting facets. These can be caused by hyperflexion of the foot for example by habitual squatting or hyperflexion of the foot *in utero* (*Bouille 2001*).

Pathological changes: development of new bone around joint margins is interpreted as a sign of degenerative joint disease (DJD). *Skeleton #1* had evidence of DJD on the right patella, right hip (femoral head), and both feet, including the toes. Both 1st metatarsal showed facet extensions of unknown origin on the superior aspect of the distal articulation. Ossified ligaments (enthesopathies) were observed on both calcaneal heel where the Achilles tendon attaches to the heel bone. These can be due to advancing age, pathological due to stress on the Achilles tendon or because the individual was forming additional bone without an underlying disease.

Comments: the extensor muscle origin on the distal right radius was well developed. A small greenish stain on the inferior aspect of a left rib, near the angle, indicates contact with a copper-alloy object.

Skeleton #1 Summary Details:

Skeleton Number: #1

Context: 107

Period: Medieval

Recorded by: TJ

Date Recorded: 03.04.2007-04-10

Age: Adult

Sex: ?male

Stature: 165.34cm +/- 2.99

Preservation: Poor

Summary of Pathological Conditions: DJD right hip, right knee, both feet. Enthesopathies on both calcaneal heels.

6.3.8 *Skeleton #2 (108)*

Plate 19. Skeleton #2 looking west.

Bones present: fragmentary skull missing most facial bones, but maxilla, mandible and teeth present; second cervical vertebra, 3 lumbar vertebrae (neural arches) and parts of the sacrum; left distal humerus, right fragmented humerus, fragments of both radii and proximal ulnae; both innominate bones with the acetabulum; fragmented left and right femur, tibia and fibula; an almost complete left patella; both feet lacking the left cuneiforms and right navicular as well as the right 3rd metatarsal and most phalanges.

Additional finds: animal bones, one pottery fragment and charcoal.

Sex Estimation: the innominate bones indicated a female individual due to the presence of wide greater sciatic notches. The skull, although a less accurate sex indicator than the pelvic bones, showed unpronounced brow ridges, small mastoid processes and a smooth external occipital protuberance all indicating female sex. The posterior zygomatic arch and chin showed features that were classified as undeterminable. However, *Skeleton #2* is likely to be female.

Age estimation: no definite age estimation was possible due to the lack of diagnostic skeletal elements. However, the partially fused sacral segments 1-2 indicate a young adult individual, probably aged 18-25 years of age. This observation is supported by the relatively unworn teeth, again indicating a younger person. No suture closure was present, but with the unreliability of this method this might not be of relevance.

Metric and Non-metric Variation: the lack of well preserved long bones made it impossible to calculate stature for this individual. Measurements of the proximal

femora established that both bones were eurymeric, or moderately flattened in antero-posterior direction. On the other hand, both tibiae were platycnemic, or very flattened in medio-lateral direction. Both distal tibiae displayed squatting facets. The tali were not observable. *Skeleton #2* had a small ossicle at lambda, an additional sutural bone, which is classified as a non-metric trait.

Pathological Changes: *Skeleton #2* suffered from considerable dental disease. All teeth displayed slight to moderate calculus (Brothwell 1981), indicating a diet high in protein, a lack of dental hygiene or both. These calcified dental plaques may have irritated the gums and could also have led to halitosis (bad breath) due to the bacterial built-up that precedes calculus. However, of more severe consequence was the presence of five teeth with caries: a pinprick-sized lesion on the upper right 2nd molar and lesions affecting almost half the crown of the mandibular right 1st and 2nd molars, as well as the mandibular left 2nd premolar and 1st molar. The positions of the lesions on the lower jaw indicate that they probably spread from one tooth to its neighbour. Dental caries is an infectious disease which develops due to the availability of sugars. By the late medieval period sugar was consumed in considerable amounts after the reduction of the sugar tax (*Roberts and Manchester 2005*). It is interesting to note that the anterior dentition shows a higher degree of wear than the premolars and molars and it is tempting to assume that the woman was preferentially chewing with her front teeth to avoid trapping food in the large and probably painful cavities further back in her mouth. Enamel hypoplasia in form of a single line was visible on the upper left canine. These lines can be formed as a response to malnutrition or disease during childhood when the tooth crowns are forming. However, isolated defects can also be caused by localized trauma and due to the presence of calculus on other tooth surfaces it was not possible to establish whether other enamel defects were present. Of rather cosmetic value was the bilateral rotation of the lower incisors, with the left one rotated by almost 90°. This in combination with the slight crowding of the anterior lower dentition must have given the woman a distinctive appearance whenever her teeth were visible.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 The site of development of what was the Angel Inn's beer garden into a new bistro contained a number of important archaeological structures and remains that required excavation, analysis and recording.
- 7.1.2 In the 12th century, two buildings were constructed on the site, the most northerly being Building #1 with perhaps *Building #5* lying just to the south. In the 12th-13th centuries, the block comprised of *Buildings #3* and *#4* was then constructed, set up along the edge of the north-south road through Corbridge, which was divided into two workshops. There was evidence for an entrance/exit to the road in the northernmost workshop, though there was no such evidence for the southernmost. To the south of these workshops was a small horticultural plot. These buildings worked iron and bronze, and in the grassy plot grain was dried. Sometime perhaps in the 13th century these buildings began to degrade, with the northernmost one falling into disuse and eventually being demolished: this area was then put to grass. Sometime during this period a body was buried on a north-south alignment under the small horticultural plot, perhaps the result of murder due to its unconventional burial, or perhaps buried as a criminal or a witch. A body was also buried, this time east-west over the easternmost wall of the area of *Building #3* (presumed at this point to be under grass), indicated by the cut for the grave removing stone from the wall. In the 14th-15th century, *Building #2* was constructed at the north-eastern edge of the development area, the westernmost wall being all that is visible now. In the 17th century, the structure standing in the area of *Building #4* in the southern-most area was altered and strengthened, before falling into disuse soon afterwards. Whether this meant that part of the building was initially still standing, or merely the foundation was found and reused is uncertain. This also ties to the same approximate date for the construction of the Inn itself, so this activity can be seen as belonging to the arrival of the Inn, and ultimately the levelling of *Building #2* and other standing remains.
- 7.1.3 The work on site (watching briefs and excavation) showed that the area of excavation was in use certainly by the 12th century and through at least to the 17th century when the Inn was built. The vast majority of the dateable evidence from the site (specifically pottery in sealed contexts) indicated that the site was most in use between the 13th-15th centuries, when the area as a whole was used for metalworking, iron as well as bronze. There is only a small group of 26 bronze working sites recorded in the whole of Britain and of these only 17 are of a similar period, the closest of which can be found in Walmgate, York (Macnab 2003) and in John Street, Carlisle ("*Report on an Archaeological Excavation at The Maltsters' Arms 17 John Street Carlisle*", North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2006). The site is therefore not only significant on a regional level but also on a national level due to this bronze working usage.
- 7.1.4 Due to the restrictions on the depth of stratigraphy needed to be excavated to allow the construction of the bistro, the archaeology was not recorded down to natural subsoils across the vast majority of the site. Important archaeological remains still exist in-situ beneath the level required to be excavated for the building of the bistro, including bronze and iron working areas as indicated by the final stage watching briefs.

- 7.1.5 As natural subsoil was not reached across the majority of the site, it is impossible to ascertain the scope and earliest date of activity within the development site.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.2.1 The watching brief and subsequent excavation revealed that substantial important archaeological deposits remain in-situ below the level that was required for the construction of the bistro. Due to this, it is recommended that any further work required that would go below the current excavated level should be subject to archaeological monitoring.
- 7.2.2 No further archaeological monitoring or excavation is required on the current site, as all archaeological material has been sufficiently recorded and in most cases removed to the depth required by the development.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

Context No.	Type	Description
100	Topsoil	Rich loamy garden soil with turf, weeds and small trees.
101	Natural	Pale brown/yellow sandy clay.
102	Deposit	Brown sandy loam below topsoil.
103	Deposit	Pale brown sandy-silty loam.
104	Structure	Sandstone wall aligned north-south in the north east corner of the excavation area.
105	Deposit	Disturbed surface east of wall (104), containing ceramic drain.
106	Deposit	Brown sandy soil covering the entire site north of wall (116) to a depth of c.0.25m.
107	Skeleton	General physical context number for <i>Skeleton #1</i> .
108	Skeleton	General physical context number for <i>Skeleton #2</i> .
109	Cut	Cut for fill (110)
110	Fill	Fill of cut [109], containing burnt material and metal slag/clinker.
111	Deposit	Sandstone rubble, similar in composition to (118).
112	Cut	Cut for medieval pit in south-east corner of site.
113	Fill	Primary fill of cut [112], a thin deposit of pinkish clay.
114	Fill	Secondary fill of cut [112], loosely compacted mid-brown/grey soil and silts with 85% sandstone inclusions.
115	Structure	North-south aligned sandstone wall, no mortar.
116	Structure	East-west aligned sandstone wall.
117	Structure	North-south aligned sandstone wall, no mortar.
118	Deposit	Rubble deposit from wall (119), containing sandstone blocks and cobbles.
119	Structure	East-west aligned sandstone wall.
120	Structure	Sandstone blocks aligned north-south against western side of wall (117). Stone bench.
121	Structure	North-west/south-east aligned wall composed of large sandstone blocks.
122	Structure	Return of wall (117), aligned east-west.
123	Structure	Western extent of large stone sandstone wall, on north-west/south-east alignment, butting (121) and contemporary to (117).
124	Structure	Flagged area of floor with traces of burning in the north-west corner of the site. Contemporary with hearth (128).
125	Structure	Remains of a corner of an east-west aligned sandstone wall, with only four stones remaining in-situ, just north of floor (124).
126	Deposit	Rubble deposit from wall (125), same as (127).
127	Deposit	Rubble deposit from wall (125), same as (126).
128	Structure	Sandstone flagged and edged hearth, with evidence of burning to the south.
129	Deposit	Burnt material from hearth (128).

Context No.	Type	Description
130	Cut	Grave cut for <i>Skeleton #2</i> (108), containing Grave fill (131).
131	Fill	Dark brown sandy loam with frequent stones, grave fill of cut [130].
132	Cut	Cut for feature north of wall (121).
133	Fill	Fill of feature north of wall (121), going under south-facing northern section of site. Sandy material with burning.
134	Deposit	Soil matrix around stone bench (120), same in composition as (106).
135	Deposit	Possible remains of cobbled yard or road in the north east section of the excavation area.
136	Deposit	Yellow clay deposit associated with hearth.
137	Deposit	Flat stone slabs with orange staining in soil matrix.
138	Deposit	Reddish-brown deposit covering most of the northern extent of the site.
139	Cut	Grave cut for <i>Skeleton #1</i> (107), not visible on site, containing Grave fill (140).
140	Fill	Dark brown/black loam grave fill containing the remains of <i>Skeleton #1</i> (107).
141	Deposit	Black and red burned area beneath hearth (128).
142	Structure	North-south aligned sandstone wall in the southern extent of the excavation area.
143	Deposit	Sandstone rubble associated with wall (142), lying to the east and west edges of (142).
144	Deposit	Solid clay deposit on rubble (143). Unknown use.
145	Cut	Cut for medieval burning area (146).
146	Fill/Deposit	Content of cut [145], mixed red and black burnt silt and soils.
147	Deposit	Dark brown/black soil with 10% clay content covering area south of wall (116). Lies beneath soil (102).
148	Deposit	Reddish-brown sandy soil in north-eastern section of site, potentially the remains of a yard/road and set with (135).
149	Deposit	Heavy concentration of degraded iron. Potentially a swept out working surface.
150	Deposit	Compact black and orange hard granular sandy material. Area of metal working/burning.
151	Deposit	Moderately compact brown sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions.
152	Deposit	Moderately compact charcoal deposits.
153	Deposit	Clay lump west of wall
154	Deposit	Layer of industrial waste material related potentially to bronze working.
155	Deposit	Small limestone rubble spread.
156	Deposit	Thin spread of clinker and other industrial waste.
157	Deposit	Grey-brown sandy silt with occasional burning.
158	Deposit	Sandy material with burning, similar in composition to (133).
159	Structure	North wall of furnace.
160	Structure	South wall of furnace.
161	Deposit	Charcoal and burning deposit
162	Deposit	Mixed coloured layer, with orange and brown soils, charcoal and rubble.

Context No.	Type	Description
163	Deposit	Very compact gravel with orange iron staining.
164	Deposit	Grey sub-rounded stones (<0.30m) in an orange/brown soil matrix.
165	Deposit	Cobbled road.
166	Cut	Cut for wall stub (167)
167	Structure	Highly truncated wall butt.
168	Cut	Cut for industrial pit holding fill (162)

Table 13. List of Archaeological Contexts Excavated on-site.

APPENDIX 2: FINDS DATA

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
100	Metal	1	0.060	Post Medieval
100	Red Glass	2	0.006	Post Medieval
100	Cu Alloy	1	0.004	Post Medieval
100	Pottery	40	1.025	Medieval
100	Clay Pipe	1	0.009	Post Medieval
100	Fe	157	4.539	Post Medieval
100	Pottery	15	0.336	Post Medieval
100	Drain	1	0.402	Post Medieval
100	Slag	21	2.451	Post Medieval
100	Tile	4	0.170	Post Medieval
100	Bottle Glass	1	0.006	Post Medieval
100	Pb	13	0.194	Post Medieval
102	Glass Bottle	1	0.227	Post Medieval
102	Pottery	2	0.006	Post Medieval
102	Pottery	1	0.046	Medieval
104	Pottery	3	0.095	Medieval
105	Bottle Stopper	1	0.015	Post Medieval
105	Pottery	8	0.127	Medieval
105	Pottery	2	0.026	Post Medieval
106	Pottery	135	4.220	Medieval
106	Fe	8	0.061	Post Medieval
106	Clay Pipe	1	0.008	Post Medieval
106	Pottery	21	0.405	Post Medieval
106	Bottle Glass	3	0.061	Post Medieval
106	Window Glass	1	0.003	Post Medieval
106	Coke	1	0.011	Post Medieval
106	CBM	1	0.089	Post Medieval
106	Slag	1	0.046	Post Medieval
106	Drain	2	0.085	Post Medieval
106	Pottery	4	0.055	Late Medieval?
106	Pottery	1	0.002	Post Medieval
107	Pottery	5	0.082	Medieval
107	Slag	16	0.523	Post Medieval

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
115	Pottery	2	0.039	Medieval
115	Slag	3	0.061	Medieval
116	Pottery	3	0.082	Medieval
117	Pottery	4	0.099	Medieval
117	Fe	3	0.087	Medieval
117	Slag	1	0.022	Medieval
118	Pottery	2	0.054	Post Medieval
118	Pottery	8	0.349	Medieval
118	Drain	1	0.236	Post Medieval
119	Pottery	2	0.013	Medieval
126	Pottery	11	0.196	Medieval
127	Pottery	1	0.032	Post Medieval
131	Pottery	1	0.012	Medieval
131	Slag	4	0.112	Medieval
133	Pottery	3	0.099	Medieval
133	Pb	1	0.104	Medieval
134	Pottery	2	0.044	Medieval
134	Pottery	1	0.034	Post Medieval
135	Pottery	1	0.025	Medieval
138	Slag	1	0.005	Post Medieval
138	Pottery	12	0.064	Medieval
142	Pottery	1	0.042	Medieval
146	Pottery	19	0.430	Medieval
147	Pottery	67	1.271	Medieval
147	Samian	1	0.005	Roman
147	Pottery	2	0.009	Post Medieval
147	Tile	1	0.008	Post Medieval
148	Pottery	12	0.187	Medieval
148	Fe	1	0.015	Medieval
148	Pot Boiler/Burnt Stone	1	0.191	Medieval
148	Bottle Glass	1	0.010	Post Medieval
149	Pottery	6	0.079	Medieval
149	Slag	3	0.293	Medieval
153	Pottery	19	0.419	Medieval
159	Pottery	4	0.128	Medieval
160	Pottery	8	0.150	Medieval
160	Slag	1	0.062	Medieval

Table 14. *List of finds by context*

SF No.	Context	Material	Description	Period
1	100	Cu Alloy	Cu Alloy Fragment	Unknown
2	100	Cu Alloy	Cu Alloy Fragment	Unknown
3	100	Cu Alloy	Cu Alloy Fragment	Unknown
4	100	Chrome plate	Button	Modern
5	100	Pb	Lead Seal	Modern
6	143	Cu Alloy	Cu Alloy Fragment	Medieval
7	100	Bronze	1911 - Penny	Modern
8	100	Bronze	1799 - Coin	Post-Medieval
9	131	Cu Alloy	Unknown Object	Medieval
10	147	Cu Alloy	Possible Buckle Fragment	Medieval
11	133	Pb	Unknown	Medieval
12	100	Pb	Unknown Previously Cut	Unknown
13	138	Cu Alloy	Cu Alloy Button	Medieval
14	138	Cu Alloy	Cu Alloy Fragments	Medieval
15	106	Cu Alloy	Cu Alloy Pin Fragment	Medieval
18	106	Cu Alloy	Cu Alloy Fragment	Unknown
19	134	Bronze	Bronze handle and 2 Bronze Fragments	Medieval
20	140	Cu Alloy	Cu Alloy Object	Medieval
21	146	Bronze	4 Fragments of Bronze Slag	Medieval
22	150	Bronze	1 large Bronze Slag Fragment	Medieval

Table 15. *List of small finds*

APPENDIX 3: POTTERY CATALOGUE

abbreviation	meaning
ext	external, externally or exterior
ggl	green glazed
gl	glaze or glazed
gr	gritty
h	handle
incl	inclusions
int	internal, internally or interior
lpm	late post medieval
misc	miscellaneous
ox	oxidized
r	rim
sp	spout

Table 16. Abbreviations used in pottery catalogue.

Context	#ID	Fabric	Group	No.	Wt	Part	Description
100	40	oxgr	5	1	14		Iron-rich, part-oxidised ware. Light pinkish brown surfaces, buff margins, thin grey core.
100	37	egw	6	2	34	b	Early glazed wares.
100	35	rg	7	9	168	2b	Iron-rich medieval general. Bases may be same vessel. Sandy fabric.
100	32	lrg	8	1	141		Later reduced green wares. Two glazed sherds. Sherd from #9 in (106) joins. Possibly part of chafing dish.
100	33	lrg	8	20	439	H b3	Later reduced green wares. Small section of strap handle with grooves.
100	34	log	8	3	84	h	Part-oxidised later reduced green ware. Burnt rather than oxidised? Section of grooved strap handle.
100	36	lrg	8	1	102	bu	Later reduced green ware.
100	39	med	10	1	8		Thin light greyish brown harsh fabric with metallic brownish

							glaze.
100	38	lmed ggl	10	1	7		Greyish buff fabric, glossy green/brown glaze.
102	41	lrg	8	1	43		Later reduced green ware. This looks like rg4. Neck/shoulder of large jug.
104	72	r/og	7	4	103	R b	Iron-rich, part-oxidised ware. Mid grey and orange fairly fine fabric. Not necessarily all same vessel. particularly base, which is oxidised ext with some patches gl, others are oxidised int, or throughout in case of parts of lid seated jug rim.
104	71	lrg	8	4	17		Later reduced green ware.
106	8	egw	6	4	99		Two joining with iron staining. One of others is a very thick sherd with appl thumb pad.
106	10	Rg gr	6	2	80	R+h	Out turned ?jar rim with strap handle. Coarse fabric with buff margins and brown surfaces, some patchy gl. Same ves as #46 in [153] which shows it is glazed.
106	5	r/og	7	1	82	R+h	Rounded rim and strap handle of jug, patchy green/yellow gl.
106	6	og	7	2	55	h	Smallish strap handle with asymmetrical ridge down centre.
106	7	rg	7	7	335	r+h h	These are very sandy fabrics. The jug rim with simple upright rim and rod handle appears crudely made but glaze looks suspension. The other handle is a wide strap.
106	9	lrg	8	2	50		Both these are glazed int and ext - one joins with #32 in (100).
106	2	lrg	8	40	1838	4b	Four sherd families/four vessels
106	1	lrg	8	54	1046	r+sp	Small section of lid seated rim with pulled spout. Lower attachment of large strap handle. Small section of

							grooved strap handle.
106	3	lo/rg	8	19	349	2h 2b	Small strap handle, also handle scar poss same ves. Two small chipped base sherds. Body sherd of small ?jug.
106	4	lo/rir	8	2	74	b	Base with underneath flaked off. Small ungl hollow ves ?drinking jug type.
106	11	med	10	5	39		Miscellaneous
106	12	Weser	19	1	21	r	Hammerhead dish rim
107	75	ob	5	2	15		One is green gl with reduced mid/light grey core and orange buff int. margin/surface. Other is ungl from a jug neck.
107	76	rg	7	2	63		
107	77	med	10	1	3		
115	51	buff gr	4	1	32	h	Small rod handle with patch ggl.
115	50	egw	6	1	8		Buff int margin/surface. White ext margin under gl.
116	70	white gr	4	2	13		Thin walled very pale grey fabric with some large quartz. Sandy feel. Some green gl.
116	69	egw	6	1	64	h	Ribbed rod handle.
117	84	rg gr	3	1	11		Int margin/surface oxidised to light reddish yellow.
117	86	pink	4	1	7		
117	89	ob pink	5	1	52	h	Smallish strap. Light brown with pinkish margins, patchy green gl. Fabric quite coarse.
117	87	egw	6	1	27		
117	88	rg	7	2	41	h	Smallish strap handle.
117	85	lrg	8	1	53	h	Strap handle
118	45	rg gr	6	3	15	B?	Fabric quite coarse with int surface oxidised (light pinkish brown). Fairly even glaze over sides and underneath.
118	44	lrg	8	5	228	h	Large strap handle with

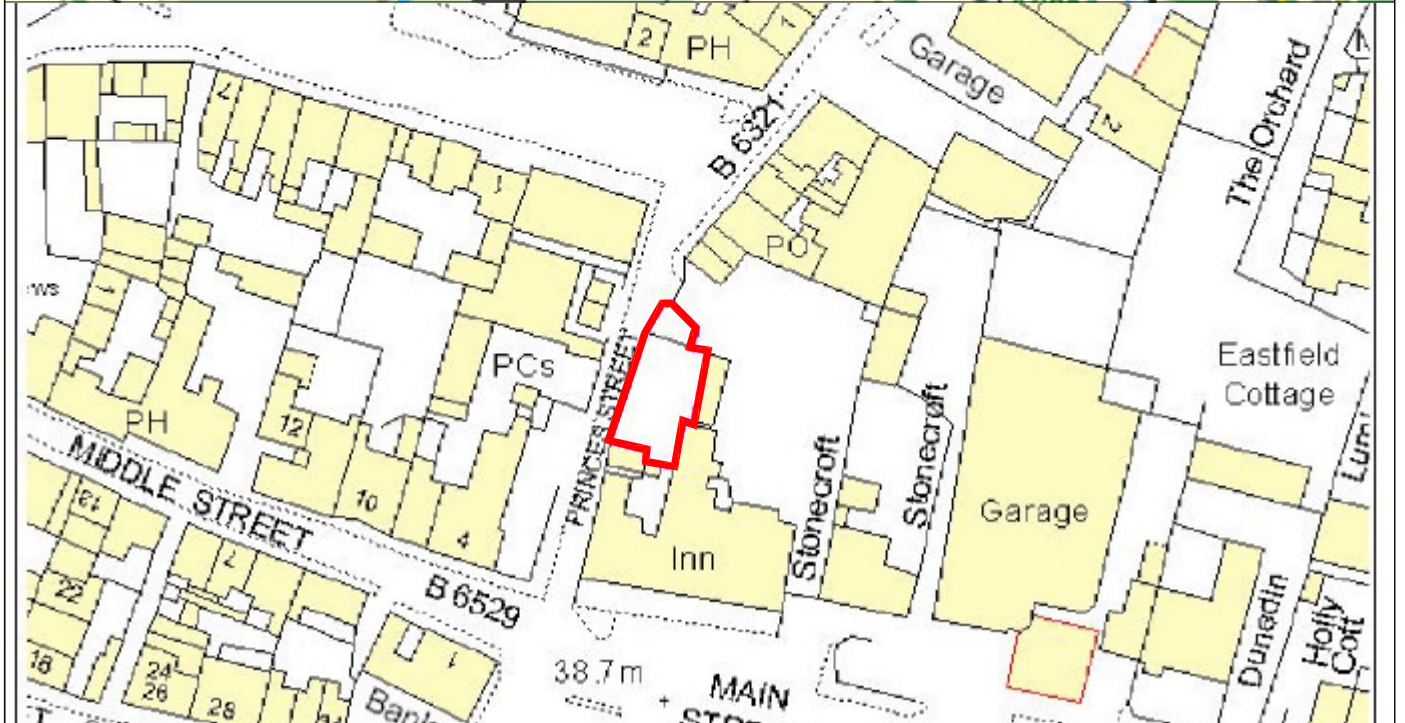
							grooves.
119	82	lrg	8	1	4		
119	83	burnt	10	1	7		Probably more late med.
126	57	egw	6	1	32		Thick fragment with patchy gl one side and thick whitish margin other.
126	56	pink grey	6	1	6		Mid grey with smooth gl one side, pink margin and surface other.
126	54	egw	6	2	27	h	Smallish strap handle.
126	55	rg	7	1	13	H?	Possibly part of strap handle but very flat and straight. Smooth gl one side patchy other and appears to have broken along line of impressions.
126	53	lrg	8	6	108	h	Lower attachment of strap handle.
131	62	egw?	6	1	13		Light pinkish brown ext with some patchy decayed gl.
133	42	buff gr ggl	4	2	78	r+h	Simple rim but seems angled inwards. Rod handle with three thumb prints (top and sides) Sherd has appl pad with impressions.
133	43	oxir	7	1	19		This may be a flake of tile.
134	73	gr ggl	3	1	13		Orange buff int, greyish brown ext with slightly rough green gl surface.
134	74	egw	6	1	24	h	Base of rod handle with three vertical grooves, or may be an applied 'false' decorative handle.
135	61	rg	7	1	21		Dark grey sandy fabric.
138	93	white gr	4	1	24		Partly burnt/blackened, glazed with some impressed design. Ill sorted quartz incl with occ large and very large grains.
138	92	buff	4	1	6		
138	94	egw	6	1	4		

138	95	rg	7	1	54	r	Possibly part of dripping pan with start of handle. Int green gl. Elsewhere surfaces light brown.
138	90	r/og	7	2	58	h	Strap handle with grooves.
138	91	rg	7	3	19		
138	96	med	10	2	19		
142	63	egw	6	1	47	h	Oval x section handle. Some thin patchy gl on pinkish buff surface.
146	28	buff spl gl	4	2	38		Sandy with occ coarse quartz incl.
146	27	pink	4	2	19		With slightly copper green speckled gl.
146	29	ob	5	1	8		Possibly from small jug. Thin gl wash in part. Grey core where thick.
146	30	egw	6	2	28	h	Small rod handle
146	24	rg	7	9	117	b	Same ves as in (147)
146	25	rg	7	1	38		Same ves as #15 - glx2
146	26	lrg?	8	1	115		Thick walled sherd
146	31	ggl ww?	10	1	47	R+sp	Spouted pitcher. Spout has two decorative pads applied to top. Sandy fabric with thick white ext margin and mid grey int. Glossy light green gl
147	21	oxgr	3	3	41	b	Sooted sherds with patchy gl int and ext.
147	19	buff pink	4	5	92	R+h	Strap handle springing from top of rim. Buff fabric with pink margins/surfaces
147	20	buff gr	4	3	51	R+h	Simple rim with rod handle, patchy gl and sooting. One small sherd has yellow and brown metallic gl. other is sooted and may be same ves as rim.
147	22	egw?	6	5	112	2b h	Small rod handle.
147	16	rg	7	2	160	2h	One is thick strap handle, the other a slightly flattened rod.

147	13	rg	7	26	350	b	Sandy fabric. Some sooting round base. Some sherds have wavy line and other impressed dec.
147	14	rg	7	8	135		Sandy fabric. Glaze is rough and purplish/metallic.
147	15	rg	7	5	98		Sandy. These sherds are glazed both sides.
147	18	rg	7	3	89		Rather patchy gl. Fabric lighter grey and less sandy than other FG7s this context.
147	17	lo/rg	8	2	66	h	
147	23	med	10	3	27		
148	68	ob	5	1	8		Yellow brown gl with some green flecks.
148	66	ox sandy	5	1	12	r	Appears to be flanged rim of open vessel, has some impressed lines and patchy green/brown gl. int, but precise form is unclear.
148	67	egw	6	3	38	b	
148	64	rg	7	4	63	R b	Grey fabric with buff ext margin and light brown surface. Smooth ggl int. A flanged rim, base not joining. Possibly a straight sided/oval vessel such as dripping pan but not enough to say.
148	65	lrg	8	4	62		
149	78	rg gr	3	1	41	h	Unusual broad strap ?handle with green gl upper surface decorated with impressed dots. Uprturned edges. Coarse fabric with light brown 'lower' margin, brown surface, mid grey core, whitish upper margin beneath gl.
149	80	rg	7	2	14		
149	79	lrg	8	2	16		
149	81	red ungl	10	1	7		

153	49	ggl	5	1	97	h	Hard mid/light grey fabric green speckled gl, orange buff margin where no gl. (underneath). Appears to be a chunky strap handle, pierced.
153	46	rg gr	6	10	54	r	Harsh fabric, slightly pitted and iron stained green gl. brown surfaces where not gl. Same ves as #10 in [106]
153	47	egw	6	5	119	b	Base and two sherds with brown int surface one ves. Other two sherds small.
153	48	lrg	8	3	130		Two joining with white int. Sandy fabric but gl smooth suspension type.
159	58	buff gr ggl	4	1	87	h	Lower strap handle attachment, core of handle is dark grey but body of pot buff.
159	59	rg	7	2	23		Fine sandy mid grey fabric, glossy ggl with three impressed lines
159	60	r/og	7	1	17		Ox int.
160	52	egw	6	8	149	b	

Table 17. Catalogue of Medieval Pottery



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CLIENT: SBD LLP
DRAWN BY: Cat Peters
DATE: April 2007

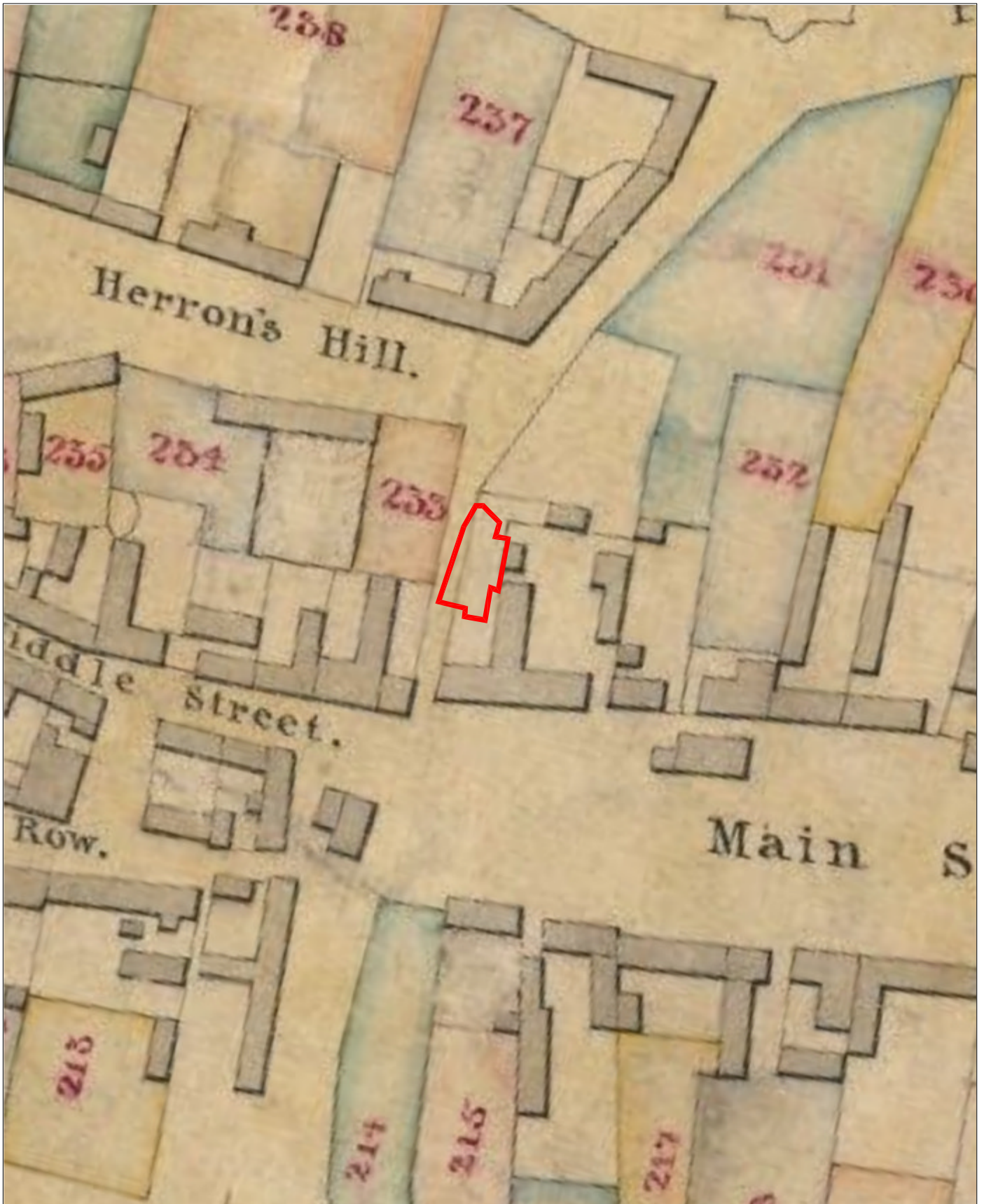
KEY:



Area covered by
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Figure 1. Location maps of the development area



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Figure 2. Corbridge Tithe Award 1841



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Figure 3 : First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1860



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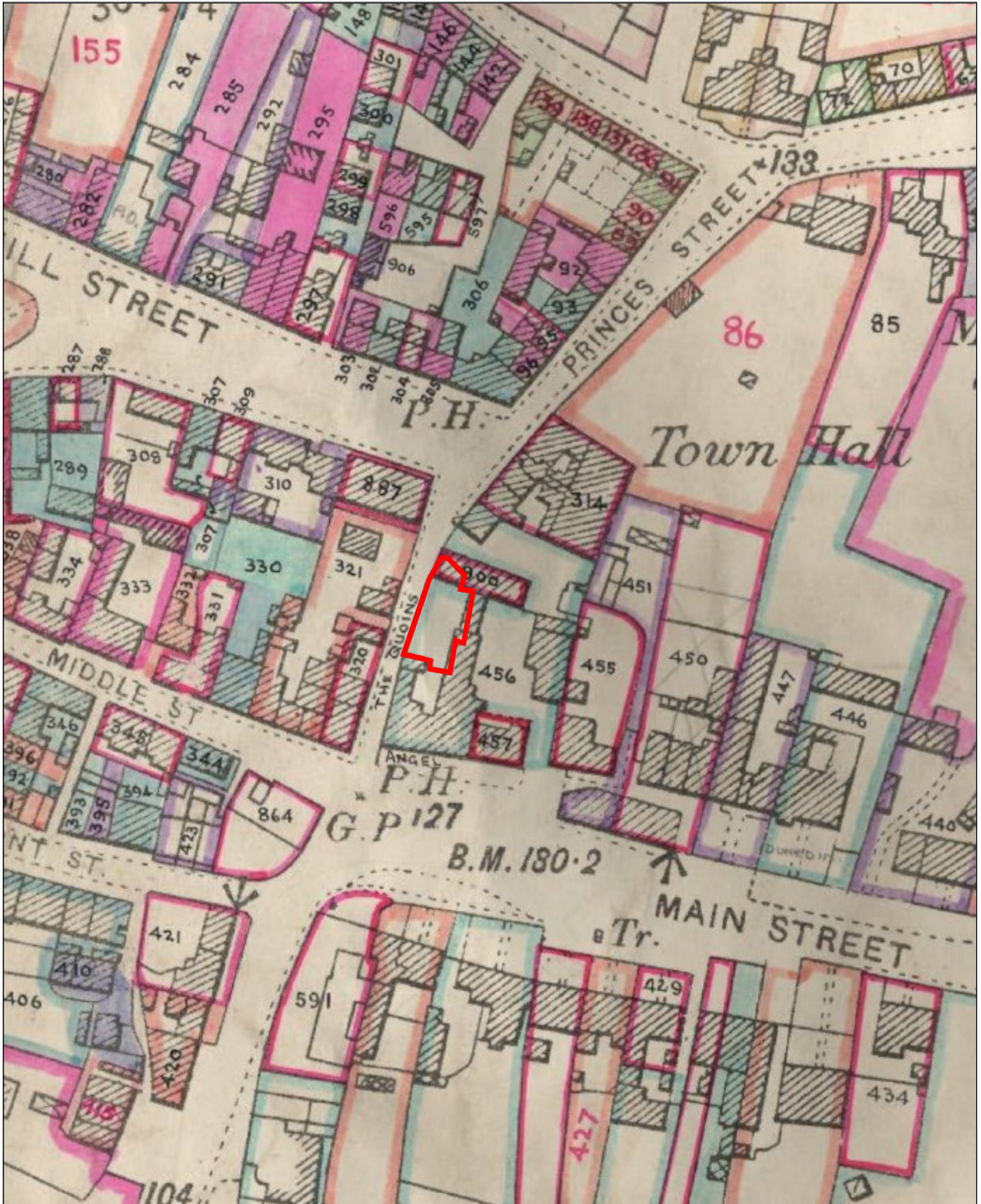
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Figure 4 : Second Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1897



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Figure 5 : Land Valuation Plan of Corbridge 1910



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Figure 6 : Third Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1920



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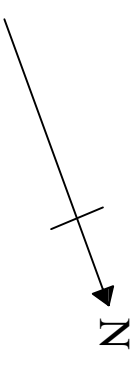
SBD LLP

Scale 1:70

DRAWN BY: Initials

DATE: June 2007

ORIENTATION:

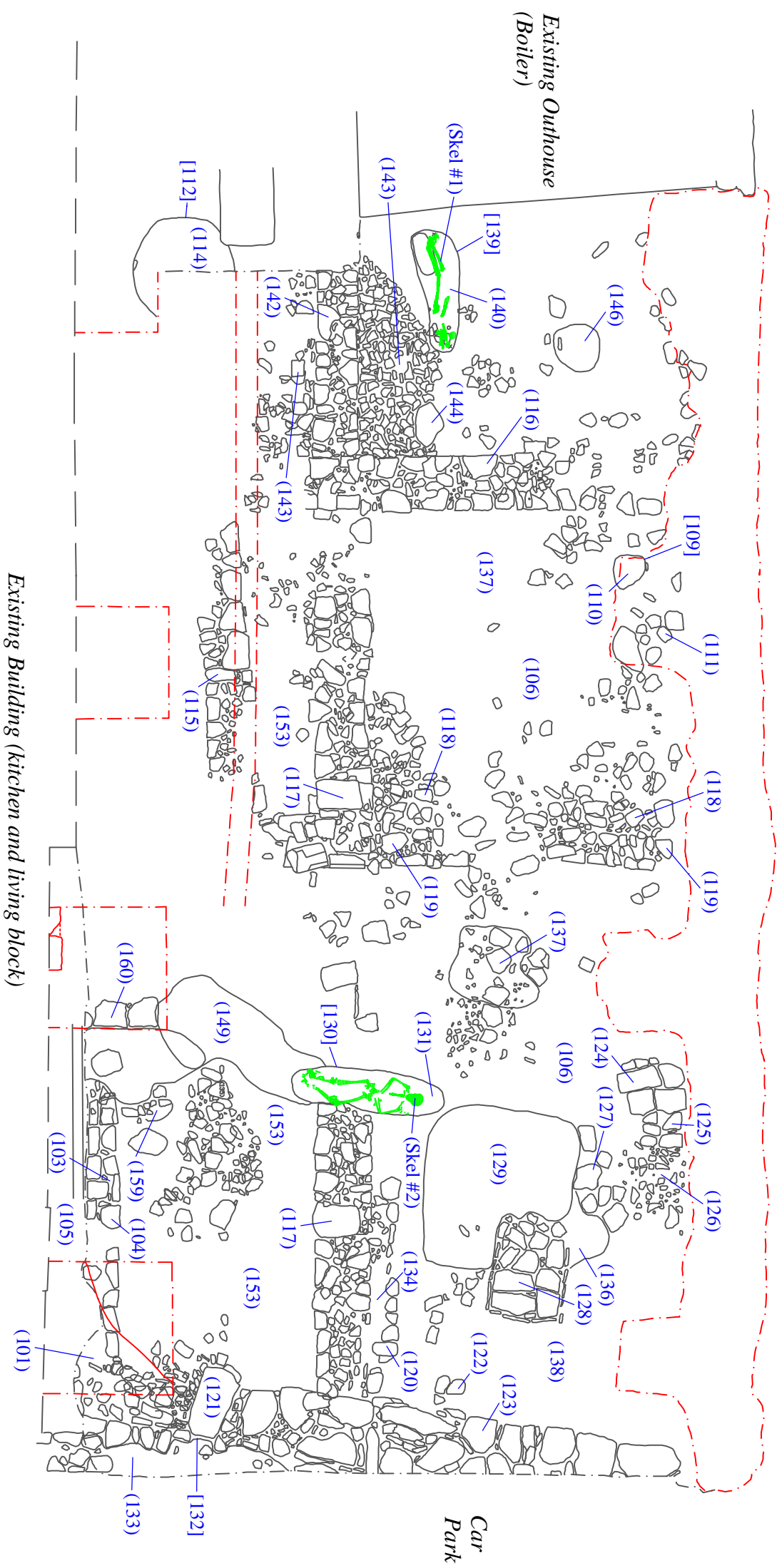


KEY

Area subject to further Watching Briefs

Human Skeletal Material

Context Numbers



Report No: CP 446/07

Figure No: 7

Figure 7: Overall plan of Excavation Area



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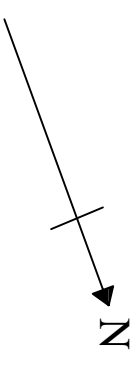
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- Building #1
- Building #2
- Building #3
- Building #4
- Building #5
- Horticultural Area
- Building #5



Figure 8: Buildings by Area

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Figure No: 8



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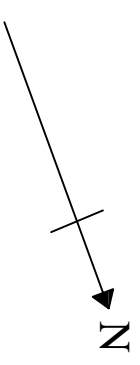
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(144) Context Number

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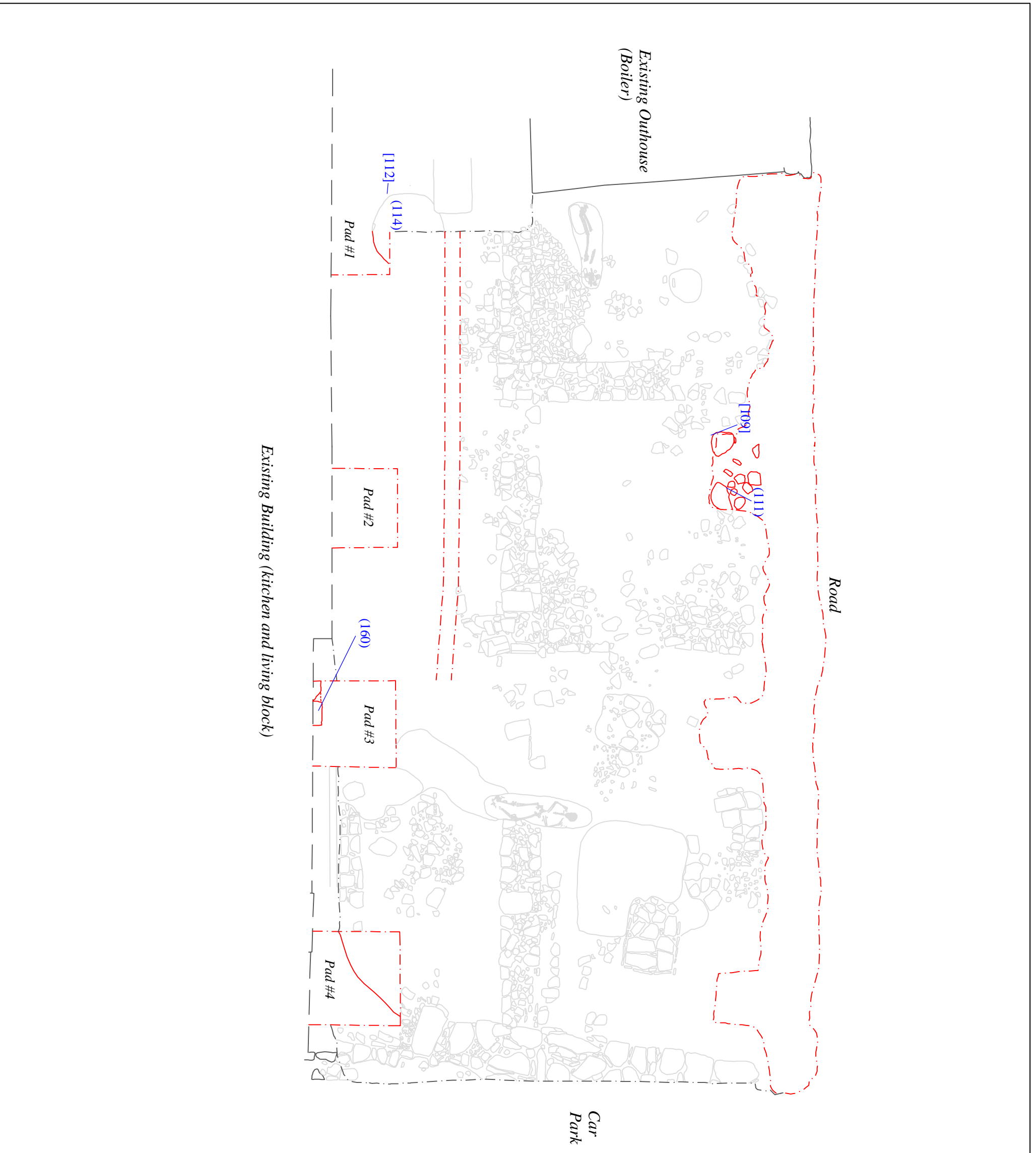


Figure 9: Overall plan of Watching Brief Areas



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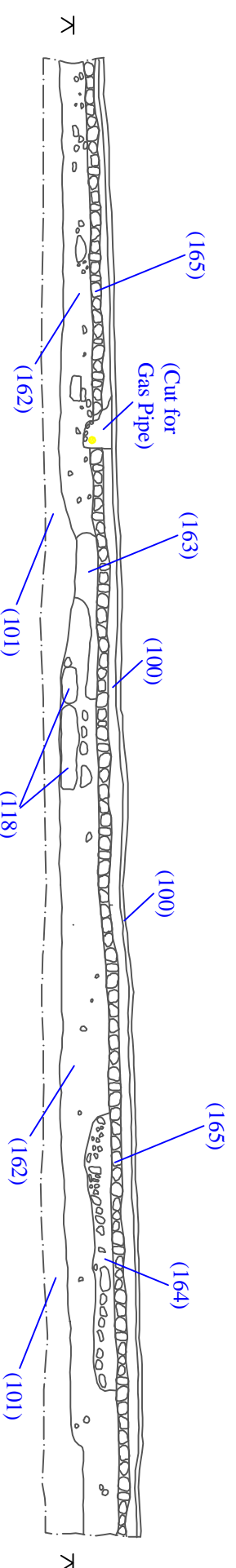


Figure 10: East facing section of site excavated and recorded during demolition of western boundary wall

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Figure No: 10



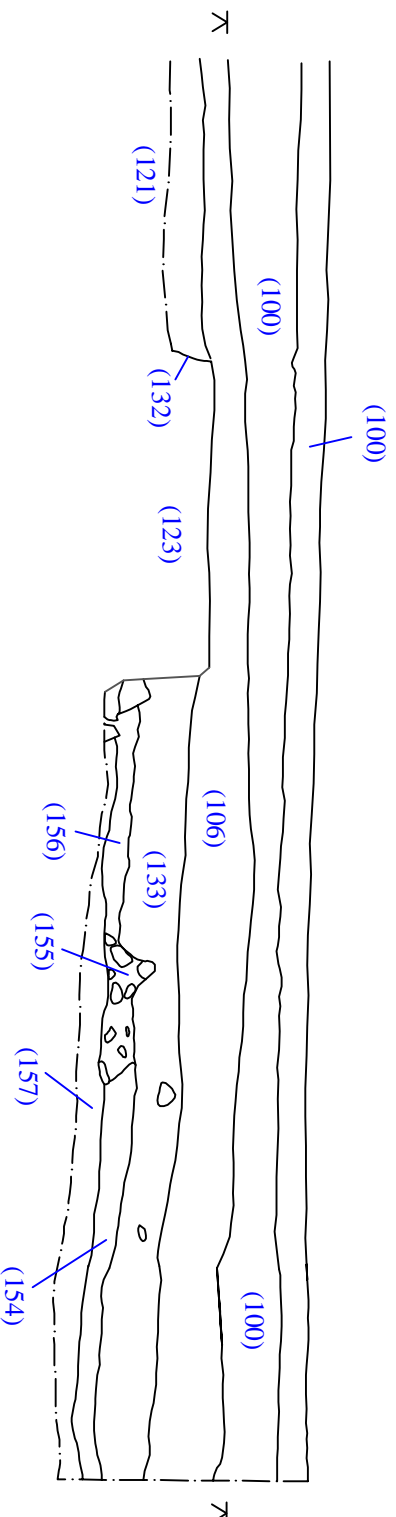
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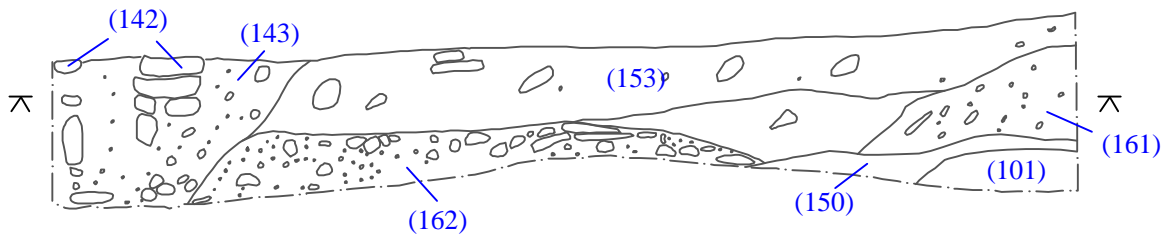
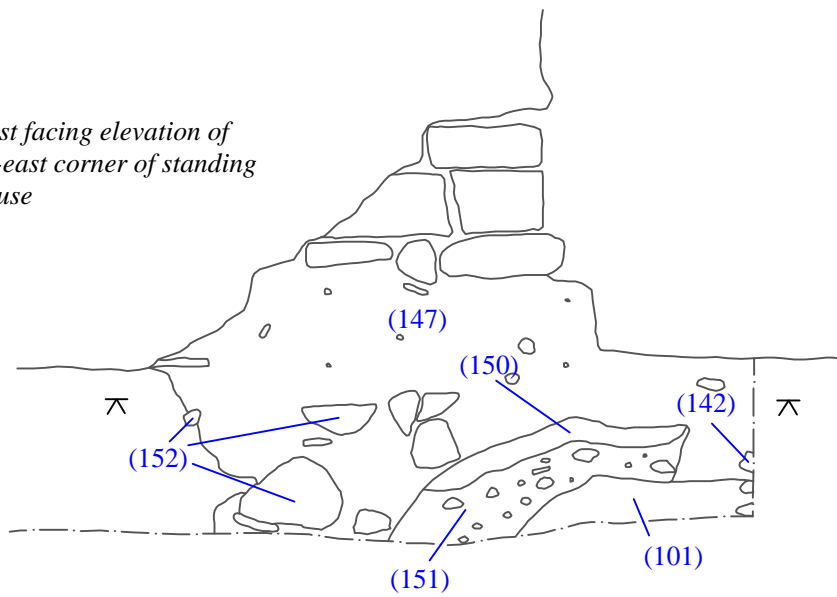


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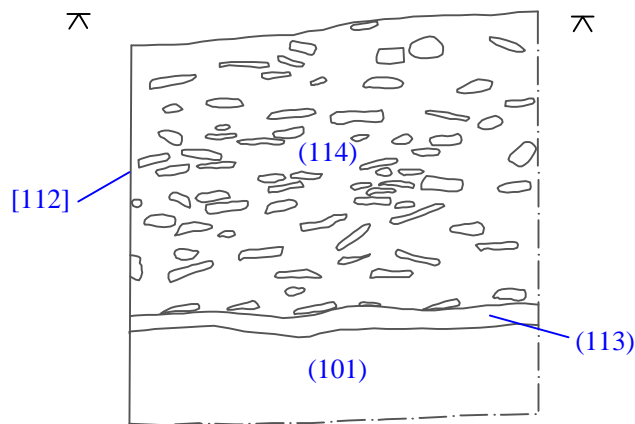
FIGURE No: 11

Figure 11: Eastern extent of south-facing section across northern extent of site

a. East facing elevation of north-east corner of standing outhouse



b South facing section across site.



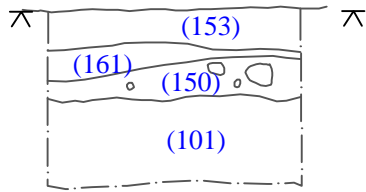
c South facing section through pit [112]



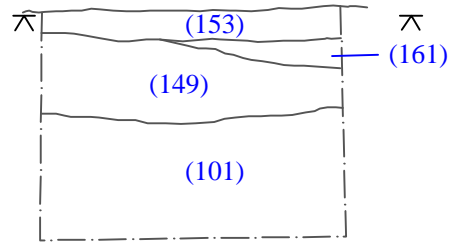
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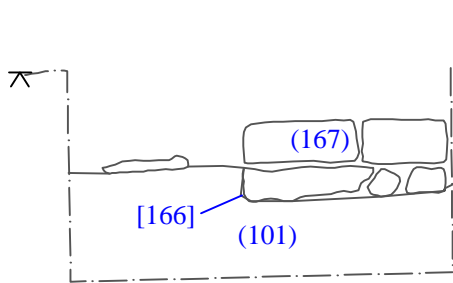
Figure 12: Elevations and Sections in the south-eastern section of the site.



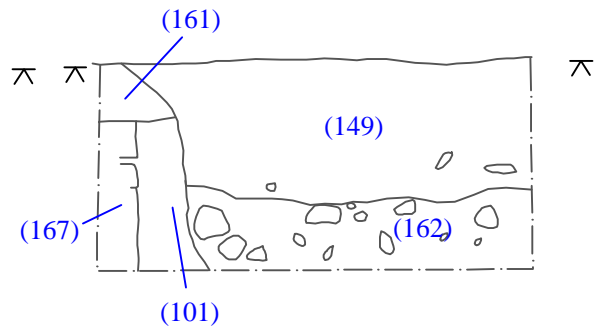
a. South-facing section of Pad #1



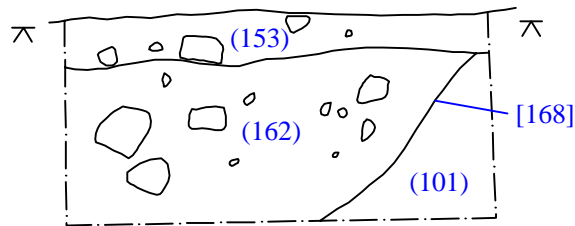
b. South-facing section of Pad #2



c. West-facing elevation of Pad #3



d. North-facing section of Pad #3



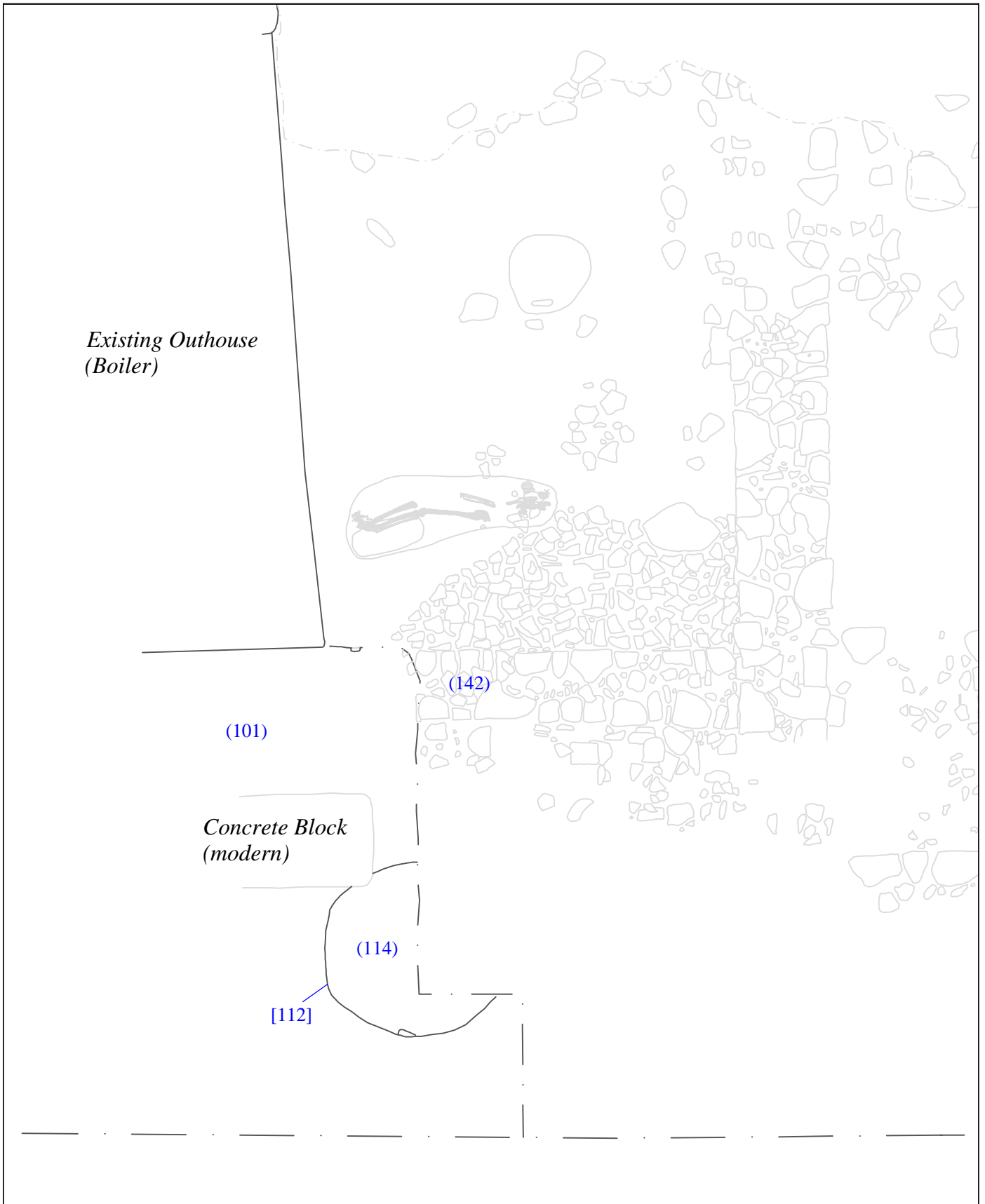
e. East-facing section of Pad #4



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FIGURE No: 13

Figure 13: Sections of Pads #1-4




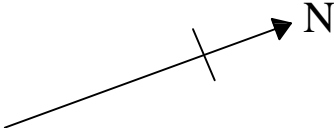
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Figure 14: Plan of southern section of site.