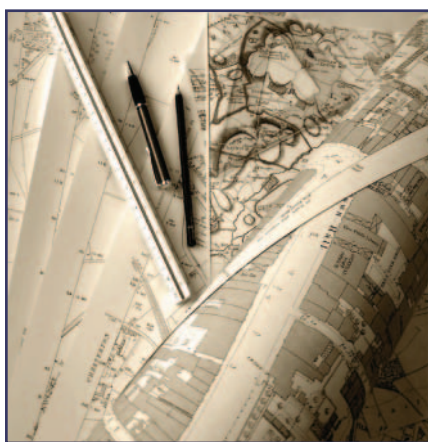


St Peter's Church and The Old Black Lion, Northampton



Desk-Based Assessment



August 2014

Client: The Churches Conservation Trust

OA East Report No: 1640
OASIS No: Oxfrodar3-185697
NGR: SP 74944 60385

St Peter's Church and The Old Black Lion, Northampton

Desk-Based Assessment

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Report Date: August 2014

Report Number: 1640
Site Name: St Peter's Church and the Old Black Lion, Northampton
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Client Name: The Churches Conservation Trust
Client Ref: -
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Table of Contents

Summary.....	5
1 Introduction.....	7
1.1 Planning Background.....	7
1.2 Location, Geology and Topography.....	7
1.3 Aims and Methodology.....	7
1.4 Policy Context.....	7
1.5 Acknowledgements.....	8
2 Archaeological and Historical Sources.....	9
2.1 Historical Sources.....	9
2.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER).....	9
2.3 Cartographic Evidence.....	13
2.4 Archaeological Excavations and Surveys.....	14
2.5 Site Visit.....	15
3 Deposit Mapping.....	16
3.1 General.....	16
3.2 Prehistoric.....	16
3.3 Roman.....	16
3.4 Saxon.....	16
3.5 Medieval.....	16
3.6 Post-medieval.....	17
4 Degree of Survival.....	18
4.1 Assessment of Survival.....	18
4.2 Rating.....	18
5 Conclusions.....	19
Appendix A. Bibliography.....	20
Appendix B. Summary Of HER Entries.....	21
Appendix C. OASIS Report Form.....	32

List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location showing development area (red)
Fig. 2 HER plot
Fig. 3 Nunn 1743, showing development area (red)
Fig. 4 1st Edition OS Map 1884, showing development area (red)

List of Plates

- Plate 1 The proposed Development area at St. Peter's Church and the rear of the Old Black Lion Inn, facing east
Plate 2 St. Peter's churchyard abutting the Old Black Lion Inn, facing north-west
Plate 3 Southern part of the scheduled monument area, facing north-west
Plate 4 South-western part of the churchyard where development is proposed. Note difference in ground level and grave of William Smith

Summary

Oxford Archaeology East has been commissioned by The Churches Conservation Trust to under-take a desk-based assessment for a plot of land including St. Peter's Church, the churchyard and The Old Black Lion public house, between St.Peter's Street and Mare Fair, Northampton (SP 74944 60385).

The proposed redevelopment includes a visitor centre and conference and meeting facilities. The aim of this assessment is to determine the archaeological potential of the development site and the possible impact any future work could have on any archaeological remains.

The site lies within the area of a designated scheduled monument (Northamptonshire 201), due to the nationally important Saxon and medieval remains which are known to survive in this area. There are also a wealth of documentary and cartographic sources pertaining to the area, along with numerous archaeological investigations carried out in the vicinity.

Taken in conjunction, these sources indicate that there is a very high probability of archaeological remains surviving within the bounds of the site, particularly those dating to the Saxon to post-medieval periods.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 The Churches Conservation Trust are planning a redevelopment and building restoration, as part of the Heritage Gateway Project funded by the Heritage Lottery fund, on a plot of land to the west of historic Northampton within a scheduled monument (Northamptonshire 201). The proposed development area, which is the focus of this document, is the churchyard of St. Peter's Church, Northampton and the Old Black Lion Inn (Figure 1; SP 74944 60385), between Marefair and St Peter's Street. The area of the scheduled monument continues beyond the boundary of the church yard to south, encompassing a grassed area (Plate 3).
- 1.1.2 The proposed redevelopment includes St Peter's Church, a Grade I listed building, and The Old Black Lion Pub, a Grade II listed building, as well as the churchyard of St Peter's (Plate 1; Plate 2).
- 1.1.3 An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been commissioned by the Churches Conservation Trust in accordance with the requirement of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 St Peter's Church and the Old Black Lion are located to the south-west of the historic town centre of Northampton. The site consists of c.2000m² bounded to the north by Mare Fair, by a public footpath to the east, by St Peter's Street to the south and, to the west, by a modern office development.
- 1.2.2 The Site lies 230m to the east of a tributary of the River Nene that flows north to south into a canalised section of the river 670m to the south. It is situated at 70m O.D, overlying Northampton Sand Formation and the Whitby Mudstone Formation on the slope down towards the river, which lies at 64m O.D.

1.3 Aims and Methodology

- 1.3.1 The purpose of the archaeological Desk-Based Assessment is to define the character, extent and significance of known heritage assets within and close to the site, taking into account any past impacts which may have affected the survival of any archaeology present on the Proposed Development Area itself. It also identifies any heritage constraints on the proposed development and provides an outline assessment of any potential impacts which may result from the proposal.
- 1.3.2 For the assessment of the heritage assets a 150m radius of the Proposed Development Area was studied, centred on SP 74944 60385 (hereafter 'the search area').
- 1.3.3 The Desk-Based Assessment draws on secondary historical sources, cartographic evidence, the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (NHER) and previous archaeological work.
- 1.3.4 The Desk-Based Assessment has been carried out according to standards set by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) in their guidance paper *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (2012).

1.4 Policy Context

- 1.4.1 Several pieces of legislation recognise the importance of the historic environment and provide protection for heritage assets of particular importance. For archaeology, the

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979, which covers Scheduled Monuments, is key. For built heritage, the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990 provides protection mechanisms for buildings or areas of architectural or historical significance.

1.4.2 At a national level, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012 replaces the 2010 Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 5. It covers all aspects of the historic environment within a common set of policies, which recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource and that heritage conservation has wider benefits, while accepting that the level of conservation should be proportionate with the significance of the assets concerned.

1.4.3 With regard to local Planning Policy, Northampton Borough Council adopted a Local Plan in 1997. This recognises the importance of archaeological sites, whether scheduled or not, and conforms to the guidance offered in NPPF. Aspects relating to the current site are summarised below.

1.4.4 The policies state, with reference to historic buildings:

E2.75 Special planning controls apply to these buildings and to development which would affect their setting. The demolition or alteration of a listed building can be authorised only by a specific grant of listed building consent. Preservation of the building is preferred, except where it can be shown conclusively that the building is wholly beyond repair and that a significant benefit to the environment can be achieved by redevelopment.

E2.76 It is important to ensure that these buildings are retained and enhanced, and therefore the Council will normally resist any proposals to demolish a listed building or a historic or locally important building, unless it is satisfied that every possible effort has been made to continue the present use or to find a suitable alternative use for the building.

E2.77.Of equal importance in the preservation of Listed Buildings is the need to encourage a use which will secure the long term maintenance of the fabric and character of the building.

E2.78 The value of historic buildings lies not simply in their external appearance and contribution to the street scene. Viewing the internal arrangement of historic buildings can lead to a greater understanding of past culture and lifestyle.

1.4.5 With reference to archaeology and historic landscapes:

E2.125 Northampton contains many important archaeological monuments of prehistoric and more recent date. Archaeological remains are a finite, non renewable, resource which is often vulnerable to damage and destruction by development...

E2.126 The Government's Planning Policy Guidance Notes 15 and 16 (superseded by NFFP 2012) both stress the importance of protecting the historic environment and the Council wishes to ensure that attention is paid to this issue at the outset of the development process.

E2.127 Some nationally important archaeological monuments in Northampton are included on the schedule of ancient monuments under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended)...

E2.131 Nationally important archaeological remains should be preserved whilst remains of county importance should either be preserved or, where this is not achievable within a development, they should be archaeological excavated and recorded.

1.5 Acknowledgements

1.5.1 The author would like to thank Janet Townsend-Stojic, of the Churches Conservation Trust, who commissioned and funded the work and provided background information on the project. Katherine Daws of the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record conducted the search of known monuments and archaeological events in the area. Thanks also to the staff of the Northamptonshire Records office for their assistance. The project was managed by Paul Spoerry and the report was edited by Chris Thatcher. David Brown produced the illustrations.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOURCES

2.1 Historical Sources

- 2.1.1 There are numerous historic sources attesting to the major role of the town of Northampton from the Saxon period onwards. The earliest records come from the immediate post-Conquest period when *Waltheof* was named as the Saxon Earl of Northampton. The status of the town was marked by the marriage of *Waltheof* to the niece of William the Conqueror, Countess Judith. After his execution in 1076, *Waltheof's* daughter married Simon de Senlis, who took over the Earldom and whose family would dominate the early medieval history of the town (NHER1160).
- 2.1.2 Simon de Senlis is credited with building both Northampton Castle and the current building of St. Peter's church, in the early 12th century. There was continued investment throughout the 12th century and the town defences are mentioned in the Borough Charters of both Richard I (1189) and King John (1200). Furthermore, parliamentary sessions held in the town during the 13th and 14th centuries demonstrate its status as a leading provincial centre (Jones et al. 2000).
- 2.1.3 The first reference to the 'Black Lyon in the Gold street' is dated 29th December 1729 (Edgars 2013, gazetteer 3b).

2.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER)

- 2.2.1 A search of the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (NHER) was carried out over a radius of 150m around St. Peter's Church in order to assess the character and density of historic remains in this area (Figure 2). The results of this search are summarised below in chronological order.

Prehistoric

- 2.2.2 Evidence of Palaeolithic activity is scarce across the whole of Northamptonshire making identification of remains from this period highly significant for our understanding of the earliest occupation of the British Isles (Philips and Kidd 2004, 15). Some of the only evidence of Palaeolithic activity in the county, consisting of a single retouched flake and a flint scraper, has been recovered from within the study area at excavations to the north of Marefair (NHER5195/0/0) and at St. Peter's Street (NHER5195/0/5).
- 2.2.3 Excavations at Northampton Castle uncovered evidence for occupation from the Early Mesolithic period until the Late Iron Age (NHER5195), indicating that this part of the landscape had been used since the end of the Ice Age. The topographic setting of the area, a low rise overlooking a tributary of the River Nene, would have been an ideal location for hunter-gathers to observe animal migration routes as well as providing an ecotonal environment, rich in resources.
- 2.2.4 Over 3000 flints dating to the Bronze Age have been recovered from a hollow to the north-west of Chalk Lane (NHER5195), along with an urn which may indicate that a settlement dating to this period was located nearby. Structures and an enclosure ditch uncovered on this site are indicative of a Middle Bronze Age date for this settlement, although Beaker pottery and tanged arrow heads demonstrate occupation from at least the Early Bronze Age (NHER5195/0/3). Excavations to the west of St. Peter's church also uncovered flints dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age (NHER5195/0/5).
- 2.2.5 Several sherds of pottery recovered from Chalk Lane indicate an Iron Age presence in this area, however this may have been on a smaller scale than during the Bronze Age.

Roman

- 2.2.6 The Roman period in Northamptonshire is characterised by intensively occupied, large scale rural landscapes associated with increased craft production, including pottery and iron (Taylor & Flitcroft 2004, 63). No major Roman towns are known in Northamptonshire. Instead, a pattern of large rural settlements was linked by a road network (ibid, 68). The nearest large settlement to the study area is Duston, 3km to the north-west, which may have acted as a hub for the trade of local goods such as iron, horses and grain. Roman finds in the study area have tended to be unstratified pottery and metalwork. However, Roman buildings and a cemetery were uncovered during the excavations at Northampton castle to the north-west of the site (NHER5212/1/0).

Saxon

- 2.2.7 The study area lies within a scheduled monument designated, in part, due to the presence of St. Peter's church and the associated Middle Saxon palace excavated to the east of the church. Early Saxon evidence from this site consisted of both post- and trench-built buildings associated with late 5th and early 6th century pottery, brooches and fragments of glass vessels (Brown and Foard 2004, 90; NHERs 1160/0/19, 1160/0/16, 1160/0/17, 1160/0/177, 1160/0/146 & 1160/0/136). Foundation trenches for Early or Middle Saxon structures have also been found on Black Lion Hill (NHER1160/0/9). Sunken features buildings typical of this period were also uncovered on this site (NHERs 1160/0/137, 1160/0/125 & 1160/0/3). This Early Saxon settlement was associated with a boundary ditch that appeared to continue in use throughout the Saxon period (NHER1160/0/135).
- 2.2.8 A large timber hall was built to the east of St. Peter's Church in the early 8th century (NHER1160/1/66) which was replaced shortly after, in the 820s, by a larger stone built structure measuring 37.6m by 11.4m (1160/4). This building has been interpreted as a palace comparable with some of the grandest structures in Europe at this time (Williams et al. 1985, 31). The discovery of five large pits used for mixing mortar (NHERs 1160/0/118, 1160/0/24 & 1160/0/48), as well as plaster and lime wash, attest to the elaboration and importance of this structure. It is possible that this hall was the site of the royal government of the Middle Angles, however it has also been suggested that it was part of a monastery or grand ecclesiastical complex (Brown & Foard 2004, 93). There seems no reason that these two interpretations should be mutually exclusive.
- 2.2.9 A wall uncovered at the west of the excavation area, c.5m to the east of St Peter's church, was interpreted as the footing for the Saxon phase of this church (NHER1160/16/1). This comprised two courses, internal plaster and a mortar floor. The similarity of alignment between the Saxon hall and church are indicative of contemporary construction. This tends to support the idea that the area south of Marefair, west of Freeschool Lane and north of St Peter's Street were part of a single Middle to Late Saxon complex. Late Saxon buildings have been uncovered fronting on to Marefair, demonstrating a Saxon origin of this road (NHER1160/224).
- 2.2.10 Excavations on Marefair produced evidence of a substantial Middle Saxon timber building, as well structures dating from the Late Saxon period (Miller et al. 2005; NHERs 1160/0/2, 1160/0/18, 1160/0/6 & 1160/225). A boundary ditch, probably dating to the Middle or Late Saxon period ran parallel to Marefair (NHER 1160/0/109). This may have been associated with a Middle Saxon ditch uncovered running north-westwards 70m to the south-east of St. Peter's church (NHER1160/0/181). A fragment of crucible from this area may indicate that the area north of Marefair was used for industrial activity in the Middle to Late Saxon period (NHER1160/36/1).

-
- 2.2.11 The Saxon settlement also extended to the north of the site, with Early or Middle Saxon sunken-featured-buildings uncovered during excavations at Chalk Lane (NHER160/0/123). These were associated with a large quantity of Early-Middle Saxon pottery, spindle whorls, loom weights and a fragment of a glass bead (NHER1160/0/1; NHER1160/0/5). Late Saxon activity on this site was represented by a timber building (NHER1160/0/132).
- 2.2.12 Pottery dating to the Middle Saxon period has also been recovered from excavations at the Barclaycard building (NHER1160/0/393) and a cemetery which pre-dates St. Gregory's church, 90m to the south-west of the current site (NHER1160/5).
- 2.2.13 In the late 9th and early 10th century Northampton lay on the boundary of the Danelaw territory and it was at this time that defences were built. Excavations to the south-west of the site, on Green Street, have uncovered evidence of substantial defences for the Late Saxon town consisting of a ditch, measuring 8m wide and 2m deep, associated with a clay bank with timber slots probably for a wattled palisade (NHER1160/2). There was a great deal of activity to the north-west of the proposed development area in this period. Two timber framed building (NHERs 1160/1/58 & 1160/1/66), eight sunken feature buildings (NHERs 1160/1/60, 1160/1/61, 1160/1/62, 1160/1/63, 1160/1/59, 1160/1/45 & 1160/1/36), a pit or cellar (NHER1160/1/64), evidence of metal working (NHER1160/1/70) and a possible garden NHER (1160/1/69) have all been uncovered here. These may be indicative of this area being the fortified centre of the Late Saxon town prior to the establishment of the Norman castle here in the post-Conquest era.
- 2.2.14 At the west end of Marefair, evidence for an industrial area has been uncovered in the form of an enamelling kiln, copper and iron working and a possible weaver's workshop (NHER 1160/283). A metalworking site was also uncovered on St Peter's Street (NHER1160/217).
- 2.2.15 Two layers of heavily worn metalling uncovered running east to west, in line with Green Street have been interpreted as the original approach to an 11th century western town gate (NHER 1160/0/316).

Medieval

- 2.2.16 The Old Black Lion Inn (NHER1160/370) was established towards the end of this period, whilst St. Peter's Church was rebuilt in the early part of the medieval era (NHER1160/16).
- 2.2.17 The post-Conquest period saw the importance of the town as a regional and national centre increase, with much investment in the defences and infrastructure encouraging growth in both settlement and industry. The cloth industry grew to become a major part of the town's economy during this period.
- 2.2.18 The defences superseded those of the Late Saxon period. First built in the 12th century by Simon de Senlis (NHER1160/3), they were rebuilt in the late 13th and 14th century and encompassed St. Andrew's priory following St. George's street, The Mounts, York Road, Cheyne Walk, Victoria's Promenade, and extending 250m west of Mervyn's mill. The area to the south and east of the castle appears to have been un-walled with the river providing defence here. However, some evidence has been found for part of the town wall to the south-west of St. Peter's Way.
- 2.2.19 St. Peter's church was rebuilt by Simon de Senlis in the early 12th century and much of the current building survives from this era. De Senlis also constructed the first medieval motte and bailey castle to the north-west of the proposed development area (NHER1160/1). His timber structure was replaced by a stone structure, with outer and inner bailey, after his death. Further construction work took place in the 12th and 13th

century. Excavations uncovered a large foundation trench for the castle wall containing early medieval pottery (NHER1160/1/35), whilst medieval pottery (NHER1160/0/0) has been recovered from several areas in the locality.

- 2.2.20 Evidence for medieval structures, in the form of pits and postholes, has been recovered from St Peter's Street (NHER1160/0/36) along with with a small quantity of tapping slag suggestive of continuation of the industrial activity in this area (NHER1160/228/1). Tannerys were also located on St Peter's Street (NHERs 1160/302 & 1160/33) and on The Green (NHER1160/34), a late medieval forge is also known to have been located on Marefair. At the west end and north side of Marefair, buildings with associated gardens and out buildings are recorded that contained evidence for iron and copper working as well as a 15/16th century malt roasting oven (NHER1160/369). A bake house was also uncovered fronting on to Marefair (NHER1160/225/5) during excavations on St. Peter's street.
- 2.2.21 A large medieval stone building was uncovered facing on to the Marefair Street frontage (NHER1160/283/1) and yards, drying ovens and buildings have been recorded on the west side of Freeschool Lane (NHER1160/266). Late medieval occupation, in the form of a house and a well, have also been found to the south-west on Green Street (NHER1160/0/318). The Old Black Lion Inn is thought to date from before the 17th century and probably stands on the site of a medieval Dovecote to the south (NHER1160/370).
- 2.2.22 Archaeological and cartographic evidence both suggest that much of the road layout in this part of Northampton dates from the medieval period. Of particular importance are St. Peter's Street, St. Peter's Way, Marefair, Free-school Lane, Green Street, Gregory Street and Black Lion Hill (NHERs 1160/218, 1160/219, 1160/220 & 1160/222). There is a high probability that medieval buildings fronted on to all of the streets in these area.
- 2.2.23 Northampton suffered a substantial decline in population from the late 13th century onwards as a result of the cloth industry moving away from the town. This was compounded by the agricultural crisis of the early 14th century and subsequent recession, which left shops, stalls and tenements in the town abandoned (Foard 2004, 126).

Post-medieval

- 2.2.24 The population of Northampton recovered slowly during the early post-medieval period. It had grown considerably by 1675, when a fire destroyed half of the town, including buildings to the north of the development area on Marefair (Miller 2005, 43).
- 2.2.25 The civil war in the 1640s led to the occupation of the town by the Parliamentarians. During this time, repairs were made to the castle that included the addition of a battery (NHER1160/1/26).
- 2.2.26 Contemporary maps, particularly that of John Speed in 1610, depict the roads in this part of the town lined with tenements. This map evidence is corroborated by post-medieval remains uncovered during excavations to the east of the current development area (Williams et al. 1985) and on Marefair to the north (Miller 2005).
- 2.2.27 Although there is no record of the inn prior to the late 17th century, the Speed map of 1610 shows a structure on the site and its location, on the main road from the west, would undoubtedly have made it a prime site for an inn or guest house. Much of the fabric of the extant structure dates from the late 17th century, and the aftermath of the fire described above. With this in mind it is possible that the current building represents a re-build of a pre-existing inn.

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- 2.2.28 A brewery was constructed on Black Lion Hill in the 19th century (NHER1160/75) that was associated with the Old Black Lion Inn.
- 2.2.29 St Peter's church itself appears to have survived the fire relatively unscathed, probably due to its stone construction and the ample yard surrounding it.

2.3 Cartographic Evidence

- 2.3.1 St. Peter's church and the buildings surrounding it are depicted on several maps and plans dating from the 17th and 18th centuries. A full analysis of the cartographic evidence has previously been carried out for this site (Edgars 2013) and this was consulted during the compilation of this report. Based upon the work cited above four of these maps are discussed below for the purpose of providing context.

Map of Northampton, John Speed 1610

- 2.3.2 The church and surrounding buildings on Marefair and St Peter's Street are depicted on this map. The churchyard appears to extend over to Freeschool Lane whilst houses fill the area south of St Peter's Street and Gregory Street. Tenements are also depicted along Marefair, to the north-west of the church. A building is depicted in the area of the Old Black Lion Inn, illustrating that the site was occupied before the 1675 fire.

A plan of the castle in the parish of St. Peter's, G. Nunn 1743 (Figure 3)

- 2.3.3 Buildings along the north and south of Marefair are depicted on this map. It is notable that the building in the area of the Old Black Lion is shown as the only building in which the yard is built on through to St Peter's Street. This is probably an indication that stables had been built at the inn at this time. The church is shown clearly on this map.

Noble and Butlin 1746

- 2.3.4 The northern portico of the church is depicted as an addition to the main building on this map. The building of the Old Black Lion and its stables are depicted adjacent to the churchyard. A turnpike adjacent the West Bridge is also shown to the west end of Marefair\Black Lion Hill.

1st edition Ordnance Survey map 1884 (Figure 4)

- 2.3.5 The 1st edition ordnance survey map is the most detailed early map of the area. The church and graveyard are depicted. A row of trees is shown along the southern and northern boundaries of the churchyard. The Old Black Lion Inn is labelled as '*Inn*' and is depicted as six separate structures with a yard to the west. The building fronting on to Marefair\Black Lion Hill is shown to have three adjacent additions appended on to the rear. The southernmost of these backs on to St Peter's Street. The northernmost building has an outhouse or lean-to depicted on its south-western wall. The sixth building depicted here is the coach entrance to the west of the inn fronting on to Marefair\Black Lion Hill.

Other cartographic sources

- 2.3.6 Tenements are shown fronting on to Marefair, Freeschool Lane, much of St Peter's Street, St Gregory's Street, The Green and the east and west sides of Palmer Street on the maps of Noble and Butlin 1746, Roper and Cole 1807 and Wood and Law 1847 (NHER1160/229, 1160/255, 1160/256, 1160/257 & 1160/260).

2.4 Archaeological Excavations and Surveys

2.4.1 The relevant archaeological excavations, evaluations and watching briefs that have taken place within 150m of the proposed development area have been referred to above in section 2.2. These sites are summarised below. Locations are relative to the proposed development area.

Site name	St Peter's church pipe trenching, 1999	Location	-
Type	Watching brief	Reference	Atkins 1999
Event ID	ENN18185	Summary	N/A
Site name	St Peter's Churchyard	Summary	
Type	Watching brief		St Peter's Church; Medieval boundary; St Peter's Street?; St Peter's Street; Possible prehistoric settlement.
Event ID	ENN6924; ENN20241		
Location	-		
Reference	none		
Site name	St Peter's St (Area N)	Summary	
Type	Excavation		Saxon building; Evidence of Saxon church; Yard associated with Saxon church; South of Marefair & east of St Peter's Church; Possible L Saxon Grubenhaus; Possible Med/Post Med bakehouse; Possible Med/Post Med stone building; North of St Peter's Street; L Saxon and med features; Late to post med tannery; Post med features
Event ID	ENN14333		
Location	22m E		
Reference	none		
Site name	The Green	Summary	
Type	Excavation		Unstratified L Saxon to modern finds; Mid Saxon ditch; West side of Freeschool Lane; Med buildings; Med yard; Drying ovens; Late building Saxon; Late to post med tannery; C16th Tanning pits; Possible prehistoric settlement; Unstratified prehistoric finds; Roman occupation; Unstratified Roman finds
Event ID	ENN7244		
Location	58m SE		
Reference	Dix 1985		
Site name	Hazelrigg House	Location	61m ENE
Type	Evaluation	Reference	-
Event ID	ENN7282	Summary	N/A
Site name	Freeschool Street	Location	80m E
Type	Excavation	Reference	-
Event ID	ENN7421	Summary	Modern Cess pit
Site name	St Peter's Way	Location:	92m SW
Type	Watching brief	Reference	none
Event ID	ENN6941	Summary	N/A
Site name	Chalk Lane 2	Location:	94m NW
Type	Excavation	Reference	-
Event ID	ENN6922	Summary	N/A

Site name	Castle	Location	98m WNW
Type	Watching brief	Reference	none
Event ID	ENN6938	Summary	Outer Bailey
Site name	Marefair Motors	Location	103m SE
Type	Watching brief	Reference	none
Event ID	ENN13039	Summary	N/A
Site name	The Maltings St. Peter's Way	Summary	
Type	Watching brief		Post Medieval/Modern mortared ironstone walls;
Event ID	ENN13267		Medieval to post medieval tannery
Location	103m SW		
Reference	Dix 1992		
Site name	Banbury buildings	Location	111m SE
Type	Evaluation	Reference	none
Event ID	ENN7423	Summary	Clay pipemakers
Site name	St Peter's Way	Summary	
Type	Evaluation		Medieval to post medieval tannery; C13th Tannery
Event ID	ENN6943		
Location	113m SW		
Reference	Shaw 1988		
Site name	Dodderidge Street/ St Mary's Street	Summary	
Type	Evaluation		Post medieval boundary wall
Event ID	ENN7265		
Location	135m NNE		
Reference	none		
Site name	Proposed car park, Sol Central	Location	126m N
Type	Excavation & Watching brief	Reference	Wilson, Miller & Harward, C. 2002
Event ID	ENN101766	Summary	N/A
Site name	Chalk Lane\St. Mary's Street	Location	140m N
Type	Evaluation	Reference	-
Event ID	ENN6929	Summary	N/A

2.5 Site Visit

2.5.1 A site visit was undertaken on 30th July 2014 (Plates 1-4) with the aim of assessing the development area within the context of its topography, current land-use and relationship with known and previously unidentified heritage assets.

3 DEPOSIT MAPPING

3.1 General

3.1.1 In this section, following mapping of the distribution of all known finds, ancient monuments events and earthworks, attempts are made to predict the existence of further remains within the study area. These predictions should not be used to produce 'constraint maps'.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 The location of the development site, on a low rise overlooking a tributary of the River Nene, would have provided a favourable, resource rich locale for the prehistoric population. As a result, it is perhaps not surprising that significant prehistoric remains have been recovered within the study area. These include two of the few records of Palaeolithic activity in the county, a single retouched flake recovered to the north of Marefair and a flint scraper found at St. Peter's Street.

3.2.2 The remainder of the period is also represented, with evidence for occupation spanning the Early Mesolithic to Late Iron Age periods recorded at Northampton Castle. Early to Middle Bronze Age settlement is also in evidence to the north-west of Chalk Lane, along with a particularly large assemblage of Bronze Age worked flint. Neolithic or Bronze Age flints have also been recovered to the west of St. Peter's Church.

3.2.3 In summary there is a moderate probability that prehistoric remains extended within the development area.

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 No major Roman towns are known in Northamptonshire. Instead, localised activity from this period is characterised by intensively occupied, large rural settlements associated with the road network. No settlements are recorded within the study area and those finds that have been recovered comprise unstratified pottery and metalwork. The closest evidence for settlement lies to the north-west at Northampton castle.

3.3.2 In summary there is a moderate probability that Roman remains extended within the development area.

3.4 Saxon

3.4.1 The study area lies within a landscape that is particularly rich in Saxon archaeology. Specifically, St. Peter's church and the associated Middle Saxon palace to the east of the church is designated as a scheduled monument. Within the study area, there is a wealth of evidence for activity spanning the Early to Late Saxon periods in the form of structural remains, boundaries, industrial and craft production and even funerary activity.

3.4.2 In summary there is a very high probability that Saxon remains extended within the development area.

3.5 Medieval

3.5.1 The study area lay at the heart of the thriving medieval town, with much of the existing street layout dating from this time. Cartographic evidence suggests that The Old Black Lion Inn itself may have originated during this period. Excavations undertaken within the study area have shown it to be rich in medieval remains that are typical of intensive

urban occupation. Many of the streets appear to have been fronted by buildings with their associated yards revealing evidence for industrial processes such as tanning, metalworking and food processing. A programme of re-building was also undertaken at St. Peter's Church in the early part of this period.

- 3.5.2 In summary there is a very high probability of encountering medieval remains within the development area.

3.6 Post-medieval

- 3.6.1 Northampton's recovery from the late medieval agricultural and economic recessions was slow and was interrupted by a large fire in 1675 that destroyed half of the town. It is suggested that the extant Black Lion Inn was constructed after the fire, which may well have been razed by the conflagration. The cartographic and archaeological evidence retrieved for the period have demonstrated that this part of the town was lined with tenements.

- 3.6.2 In summary there is a very high probability of encountering post-medieval remains within the development area.

4 DEGREE OF SURVIVAL

4.1 Assessment of Survival

- 4.1.1 This section broadly assesses the degree of survival of archaeological remains in the areas defined by deposit mapping. The assessment takes the form of a predictive model based on probability and not certainty. It is intended as a guide only.
- 4.1.2 The cartographic evidence shows that settlement did spread along the south side of St. Peter's Street (Fig.4). However, there is very little evidence for development within the site since the advent of St. Peter's Church and the Black Lion Inn. More recently, the status of the site as part of a designated scheduled monument means that it has been subject to no modern disturbance.
- 4.1.3 Within the churchyard, it is expected that any remains pre-dating the medieval period will be relatively well preserved, barring any truncation by activity associated with burial. Overall the degree of survival of buried archaeological remains should be high.

4.2 Rating

- 4.2.1 Based on the distribution of known finds and their degree of survival in the study area, as defined in the previous sections, rating can be summarised as follows:

Period	Distribution	Survival
Mesolithic-Neolithic	low	unknown
Bronze Age\ Iron Age	moderate	fair
Roman	moderate	unknown
Saxon	very high	good
Medieval	very high	very good
Post medieval	very high	very good

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 The aim of this assessment was to determine the archaeological potential of the area including St. Peter's Church, the churchyard and The Old Black Lion public house, between St.Peter's Street and Mare Fair, and the possible impact any future work could have on the archaeology. It is important to state that a lack of excavation and survey within the site itself does not mean a low potential and the sources studied reflect this.
- 5.1.2 Archaeological investigations near to the site, specifically at Sol Central, just 100m to the north and west, have demonstrated the survival of extensive Saxon and medieval remains in close proximity to the development area. Furthermore, the possibility that the Old Black Lion Inn is built on the site of an earlier structure is also of some significance as any development within the site may offer an opportunity to investigate putative structural remains pre-dating the late 17th century fire that ravaged large portions of the medieval town.
- 5.1.3 The location of the site, within the Saxon and medieval core of the town makes it of particular interest and significant to considerations of our understanding of the development of Northampton during this period.
- 5.1.4 Subsequently, during the post-medieval period, the site was subject to little further development. Latterly, its designation as part of a scheduled monument has ensured the preservation of the site.

APPENDIX A. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX B. SUMMARY OF HER ENTRIES

Event Numbers

Event ID	Grid Ref.	Description	Event	Ext ref
ENN6922	SP 7493 6045	Minor Excavation at 2 Chalk Lane (outer bailey ditch), 1976. Northampton Development Corporation	Intervention	7460065
ENN6924	SP 7501 6033	Observation at St Peter's churchyard, 1994 NCC historic environment team	Intervention	7460066
ENN6925	SP 7498 6038	St Peter's church, 1977. Northampton Development Corporation	Interpretation	7460005
ENN6928	SP 7485 6041	Architectural survey at Black Lion Hill postern gate, 1990. Northamptonshire archaeology unit	Survey	7460008
ENN6929	SP 7498 6051	Trial excavation at Chalk Lane/St Mary's Street, 1975. Northampton development corporation	Intervention	7460009
ENN6936	SP 7490 6035	Green Street sewer, 1950	Interpretation	7460020
ENN6938	SP 7489 6041	Road development; The Castle, 1972. Northampton development corporation	Intervention	7460026
ENN6941	SP 7495 6028	St Peter's Way	Intervention	7460030
ENN6943	SP 7490 6029	Trial Trench excavation at St Peter's Way, 1987, Northamptonshire Archaeology Unit. Shaw M, 1988, Excavation summary: St Peter's Way, Northampton. & Dix B, 1992, Recent work in Northamptonshire	Intervention	7460032
ENN7241	SP 7504 6040	Doe listings: Marefair, 1952	Survey	7560029
ENN7244	SP 7503 6033	The Green, 1983, Northamptonshire Archaeology. Dix B (ed). 1985. Archaeology in Northamptonshire 1983-4.	Intervention	7560011
ENN7265	SP 7501 6050	Dodderidge Street/St Mary's Street, 1975. Northampton Development Corporation	Intervention	7560039
ENN7282	SP 7504 6039	Hazelrigg house, 1972. Northampton Development Corporation	Intervention	7560061
ENN7296	SP 7507 6035	Free-School Lane, 1931	Interpretation	7560088
ENN7403	SP 7503 6041	1897. Civil parish Northampton, Northampton district, Northamptonshire	Interpretation	7560227
ENN7423	SP 7503 6027	Banbury buildings, 1987, Northamptonshire Archaeology Unit	Intervention	7560252
ENN12981	SP 7498 6037	St Peter's Church	Interpretation	7460041
ENN12982	SP 7500 6030	UAD Map Analysis: Area G. 1995. Analysis of Speed & 1747 map bases to digitise major monument boundaries; Northamptonshire County Council	Interpretation	7560372
ENN13039	SP 7506 6030	Marefair Motors. 1982. Northampton Development Corporation	Intervention	7560079
ENN13089	SP 7484 6044	Northampton Castle outer bailey. Chapman comments that plan of earthworks & visible walls compiled by Sir Henry Dryden in 1854 has been base plan for all later work. Further details, in particular barbican earthworks added by Law in 1863; conflicts with Giggins who states that Dryden's plan was of outer bailey area & that Law carried out first	Survey	7460033



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		survey in connection with construction of St Peter's rectory in 1851; published survey by Law dated to 1863 but Giggins also reports that main survey of castle carried out by Law in 1867.		
ENN13119	SP 7493 6052	Northampton Castle	Survey	7460003
ENN13120	SP 7501 6050	Quart pot lane, 1810	Interpretation	7560230
ENN13127	SP 7488 6050	Excavation (antiquarian), 1863.	Intervention	7460023
ENN13179	SP 7485 6041	Black lion hill postern gate, post 1880	Survey	7460036
ENN13267	SP 7489 6032	The Maltings, St Peter's Way, 1989-1990. Northamptonshire Archaeology Unit. Dix B. 1992. Recent work in Northamptonshire Archaeology.	Intervention	7460035
ENN13333	SP 7498 6037	St Peter's Church.	Survey	7460054
ENN13345	SP 7498 6037	1924. Civil parish Northampton, Northampton district, Northamptonshire	Interpretation	7460056
ENN14154	SP 750 603	Near Green Street, c.1945	Interpretation	7560299
ENN14172	SP 7492 6048	Chalk Lane West, Northampton Borough Council, 1984. Dix B.(ed). 1985. Archaeology in Northamptonshire 1983-4. Northamptonshire Archaeology.	Interpretation	7460064
ENN14208	SP 7503 6041	Doe listings: Marefair, 1968	Survey	7560399
ENN14209	SP 7502 6040	Doe listings: Marefair, 1972	Survey	7560400
ENN14210	SP 7501 6040	Doe listings: Marefair, pre 1976	Survey	7560401
ENN14211	SP 7498 6038	Doe listings: Marefair, 1952	Survey	7460067
ENN14212	SP 7494 6040	Doe listings: Black Lion Hill, 1968	Survey	7460068
ENN14333	SP 7500 6038	St Peter's Street: Area N, 1976. Northampton Development Corporation	Intervention	7560010
ENN14424	SP 7492 6048	1984, Civil Parish Northampton, Northampton District, Northamptonshire	Interpretation	7460072
ENN14447	SP 7483 6032	Excavation at Green Street, 1996. Northamptonshire Archaeology. Chapman A. 1998. Excavation of the town defences at Green Street, Northampton 1995-6. Northamptonshire Archaeology. (unchecked)	Intervention	7460073
ENN14741	SP 7483 6032	Excavations by Northamptonshire Archaeology, 1995.	Intervention	7460075
ENN14754	SP 7504 6040	Architectural survey, 1977, Civil Parish Northampton, Northampton District, Northamptonshire	Survey	7560433
ENN20241	SP 7498 6038	Watching brief at St Peter's Church, 1999. Northamptonshire Archaeology.	Intervention	7460089
ENN101129	SP 7497 6039	Graveyard survey at St Peter's Church , 1978. Northamptonshire Archaeology Unit. Report: 1978. Graveyard survey - St Peter's, Northampton. (unchecked)	Survey	7460091
ENN101766	SP 75000 60500	Watching brief at proposed car park, Sol Central, 2002. Museum Of London Archaeological Service. Harward C. 2002.	Intervention	7460093



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		Sol central car park, Doddridge Street, Northampton, Northamptonshire; an archaeological post excavation assessment.		
ENN104399	SP 75094 60328	Watching Brief on Boreholes at Freeschool Street, 2007. Northamptonshire Archaeology. Brown J.. 2007. Northampton, freeschool Street.		7560309
ENN105176	SP 7490 6050	St. Andrew's Road Construction, 1883. Welsh, T. 2009	Intervention	7460097
ENN105446	SP 7504 6040	Documentary search at Hazelrig House, 1662-1999. Welsh T. 2011. Document search: Hazelrig House.	Interpretation	7560570

Monument Numbers

SMR Number	Site Name	NGR	Description and Sources	Type
MNN30886	Castle barbican	SP 7485 6048	Portion of wall close to south-west bastion considered to form part of inner face of original barbican on south of inner bailey; built on platform of rough masonry; drawings & photographs made.	Monument
MNN30882	Groined chamber	SP 7488 6050	Location of groined chamber as discovered in 1863 marked by P on plan; [this location however does not concur with original siting in north-east of inner bailey in fact P on plan actually lies outside curtain wall; utter confusion; Law then goes on to say that portion of shaft discovered lay at spot marked R which is over on east side of inner bailey area]. Four walls of chamber 20ft square revealed with column forming central support for vaulting; flat pilaster-like buttress on inside of north wall; two window openings also observed; circular ironstone pier 3ft10in diameter x 4ft6in high; intensely burnt; possible crypt under chapel or dungeon or ordinary chamber; Report on discovery of vaulted chamber; discusses possibility of it being part of Great Hall or chapel & its location in concurrence with 1323 commissioners' survey.	Monument
MNN19881	Unstrat. med. finds	SP 7503 6041	A medieval St Neots ware pot was found on Marefair in 1899. SP75036041.	Find Spot
MNN30687	Post Med/Mod Brick-Lined Pit	SP 7509 6038	No details. Little evidence of later occupation other than a brick-lined pit towards centre of trench.	Monument
MNN30689	Victorian Boundary Wall	SP 7508 6037	Trench C was excavated as far as a partially surviving boundary wall which appeared to be Victorian. This coincides with the digitised tenement boundary.	Monument
MNN30704	Possible Saxon Boundary Ditch	SP 7492 6039	A V-shaped gully 0.65m wide x 0.4m deep, running parallel to Marefair. Undated. A C14 date from animal bone of AD 850 +-80 was obtained. Possible Saxon boundary ditch. Site plan.	Monument
MNN32860	Early/Early Middle Saxon Grubenhaus	SP 7503 6038	Remains of two probably early Saxon sunken-featured buildings. Sunken-featured building identified in north-west of site; over 3m long x 2.6m wide and a surviving depth of 0.29m; thirty nine sherds early/middle Saxon pottery were recovered, along with incomplete double-sided composite comb.	Monument
MNN29045	Possible Saxon building	SP 7502 6037	Postholes, trenches, gullies & other features. Several postholes appear to form one wall of free-standing timber building; early/middle Saxon pottery recovered.	Monument



MNN19805	Saxon Post holes	SP 7506 6038	Six postholes with small amount of pottery suggesting possible early-middle Saxon date;	Monument
MNN30291	St Peter and All Saints Parish Boundary	SP 7499 6045	Runs from Bath Street down Bristol Street (not named on map) to west side of Castle Hill & north side of Meeting House now known as Castle Hill. From here heads south down part of Quart Pot Lane then turns westward on south side of Meeting House; at this point it heads south down Chalk Lane to south side of St Mary's turning east to meet with Quart Pot Lane again; from here runs to bottom of Quart Pot lane to meet with Gold Street (now Marefair); heads eastwards along part of Gold Street before turning southwards down Freeschool Lane halfway down which boundary turns westwards along St Peter's Street until it meets Narrow Toe Lane where it runs down towards lane leading from Cotton Mills but does not continue its full length; about two-thirds down boundary cuts across south of orchard to River Nene & mill race for Cotton Mills. Same as Noble & Butlin. Same as 1st edition OS map.	Monument
MNN33303	Mid Saxon Ditch	SP 7503 6032	Ditch running NW across site; probably associated with mid Saxon palace complex to north.	Monument
MNN19807	Possible Saxon timber building	SP 7503 6038	Features including scattered postholes perhaps representing foundation trenches etc of timber buildings.	Monument
MNN19797	Early Saxon Grubenhäuser	SP 7503 6037	Remains of two probably E. Saxon SFBs were uncovered. Represented by deposits of charcoal layer mixed with clay & overlain by loamy sand; feature cut away on all sides; early-middle Saxon pottery recovered & C14 date of AD 470 +/-70 obtained from charcoal;	Monument
MNN36272	Late Medieval Occupation	SP 7482 6034	John Speed's map of 1610 shows buildings, probably cottages, flanking the western end and the southern side of Green Street. The rear wall of a building and a stone-lined well recovered at the eastern end of trench, one may relate to either these cottages or successors to them. They indicate a first stage of domestic encroachment onto the defences.	Monument
MNN36273	Modern boundary	SP 7488 6028	Buried remnant of a boundary wall recorded in trench 4. Constructed at the front of the former defensive bank. Wall partially levelled when a small, brick cottage was built over the former ditch.	Monument
MNN36275	Mod Brick cottage	SP 7488 6028	Brick cottage built over former ditch. Flagstone steps leading from lower level onto the higher ground.	Monument
MNN36769	Saxon pottery	SP 7502 6044	The red loam contained 21 sherds from a single vessel in possible Mid Saxon Maxey ware.	Monument
MNN37444	Barclaycard Building	SP 750 604	Final views of the former Barclaycard building during demolition. Concrete office block built in the mid-1970s now redundant.	Monument
MNN19899	Clay pipemakers	SP 7503 6027	Trenches on site of former Banbury Buildings revealed only brick rubble to maximum depth machine could reach; site appears to have been totally cellared & earlier archaeological levels destroyed. James chick pipemaker of foundry street; family business in 19th century; yard, workshop, kiln, house at north end of the alley on north side of foundry street; clay brought from west country; business folded shortly after 1902/3.	Monument
MNN30711	Possible Saxon	SP 7492 6036	At south end of site possible post-in-trench building of E/M Saxon date was identified. Eight sherds E/M Saxon	Monument



	building		pottery recovered; also sample of animal bone yielded C14 date of AD 700 +-70. Trenches resemble those of timber structures to east of St Peter's Church;	
MNN33295	Foundation pit for castle wall	SP 7493 6053	Cut into top of inner bailey bank was large enigmatic pit; 12ft square with straight sides & surviving depth of 8ft 6ins; small refuse pit cut into its bottom containing several fine & near complete pots & red glass vase & several coins of early C14th; seems most likely that pit dug to provide firm foundation for structure not far on inside of curtain wall & may have been part of later alteration to ramparts;	Monument
MNN30989	Possible building	SP 7492 6052	Only structural remains within inner bailey of castle period were robber trench of wall & its deep foundations, which were set into earlier underlying pits;	Monument
MNN30981	Late Saxon building	SP 7493 6050	Postholes in west part of site mostly aligned E-W. One N/S alignment also traceable; possible fencelines or wall-lines of buildings; details of possible building alignments given. Finds from first phase of L Saxon occupation all indexed under 1160/0/285 but may relate to this element. Post-built structure cut by simple two-post grubenhaus & overlain by cultivated soil;	Monument
MNN30986	Late Saxon activity	SP 7493 6050	Series of pits with dark organic fills; clearly used for rubbish disposal (finds from latest Late Saxon phase indexed under this element but may also relate to 1160/0/293+295+296+298). Included heckle with wooden handle & iron teeth & iron binding strip possibly from heckle; also iron padlock case fragment; copper alloy disc brooch with iron pin; copper alloy terminal with perforation & incised ornament; second C11th Anglo-Scandinavian terminal with zoomorphic design; also found was textile impression on L Saxon pot sherd. L Saxon complex of building/yard area w/pits & cultivated ground. Timber hall with close set posts & assoc yard area & pits & cultivated ground.	Monument
MNN30987	Late Saxon yard	SP 7493 6050	Dark ironpan level overlaid by organic layer containing pottery & bone remains; absence of pits found elsewhere suggests that area was probably used as yard (finds from last phase of L Saxon occupation all indexed under 1160/0/294 but may relate to this element). Timber hall with close set posts & associated yard area & pits & cultivated ground.	Monument
MNN30685	Building possibly relating to school	SP 7506 6033	Small square building on boundary of schoolyard at junction between Free School Street & Gregory Street; Building possibly relating to school	Monument
MNN13863	Med Road	SP 7490 6033	Medieval Road Route	Monument
MNN13864	St Peter's Street	SP 7499 6036	St Peter's Street	Monument
MNN30782	Poss. L Saxon Building	SP 7502 6035	Timber slots, postholes, stone areas & possible clay floors forming indeterminate structures; finds included tapping slag & possible forging slag, a pair of badly corroded Cu alloy tweezers, Cu alloy pin, piece of lead sheet offcut, length of decorated iron binding strip with non-fFe plating.	Monument
MNN30790	Late Saxon Yard	SP 7501 6035	Metalling likely to be associated yard area; may have originally extended over much larger area; south extent may have been marked by gully 1160/0/228; eastwards yard extends into Trench G.	Monument



MNN16349	The Green	SP 7503 6029	The Green	Monument
MNN13865	Med/post med road	SP 7500 6026	Medieval/Post Medieval Road Route	Monument
MNN13866	Med/post med road	SP 7506 6035	Medieval to post medieval road route	Monument
MNN30710	Unstrat L Saxon/ Med Finds	SP 7490 6038	Unstratified Late Saxon/Medieval Finds	Find Spot
MNN30700	Medieval Stone Building	SP 7492 6036	Remains of medieval buildings were best preserved along St Peter's Street frontage; building with stone foundations revealed lying parallel to street; rebuilt several times before being burnt down in early C16th; building similar to those excavated further east on St Peter's Street which appear to have been destroyed in same fire. Constructed over backfilled quarry pits at south end of site in early medieval period; at least one wall considered to be internal indicating that building extended further east; internal features included three stone-built hearths though not all contemporaneous; also short length of wall footing & layers of construction debris; clay floor levels; possible ironstone floor; occupation debris also observed; building fronted onto St Peter's Street to south; in later medieval period exit to backyard inserted into building; north & west walls rebuilt & threshold constructed; six other hearths built; again not all contemporaneous; some ironstone & some limestone & one built of cobbles; clay floors patched with ironstone; building was eventually completely rebuilt towards end of medieval period & additions included possible garderobe in corner of building & more durable limestone paved floor; even after building fallen derelict in late medieval period would appear that its ruins were occupied as layers of burning & burnt wood panelling observed predating final robbing in C18th.	Monument
MNN30701	Medieval Yard	SP 7492 6036	Yard area to north of building frontage. Pits common in area between Marefair & St Peter's Street frontages in early medieval period; generally unlined; one with post in each corner suggests timber lining or other associated structure; no evidence to suggest that pits were other than rubbish or cess pits; later in medieval period fewer pits in yard area & only substantial pits belonging to later use are stonelined; layer of paving also added to yard in this later period.	Monument
MNN30703	Med. Building fronting Marefair	SP 7492 6039	Series of medieval buildings with stone foundations on Marefair frontage. Phases of stone wall at north end of site suggest building fronting onto Marefair in early medieval period.	Monument
MNN30706	Medieval Building	SP 7492 6038	Area behind Marefair frontage. Poss. building represented by two stone walls on alignment eccentric to either street frontages; built in early medieval period it would appear that structure did not survive beyond;	Monument
MNN30707	Poss. Med. Boundary	SP 7492 6037	Short length of wall excavated which was set down into earlier pit possibly represents property boundary;	Monument
MNN33271	NN33271	SP 7492 6036	Three pits dug through remains of buildings in early post med period. Backfilled with rounded cobbles.	Monument
MNN30709	C18th Building	SP 7492 6039	Stone structure with deep foundations constructed on Marefair street frontage in C18th; C18th Building	Monument



MNN33270	Saxon and Medieval Deposits	SP 7509 6038	Saxon & medieval remains between Victorian cellars. Large subrectangular pit containing animal bone; further pits with vertical sides & flat bases; circular posthole with limestone packing; possible shallow trench; sparse dating evidence indicates mid C14-17th activity. The majority of earlier evidenced destroyed by Victorian cellerage. Saxon and Medieval deposits survive c.1.8m below the present ground surface.	Monument
MNN30686	Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Building?	SP 7509 6038	Saxon and Medieval deposits were revealed on part of the site but the majority had been destroyed by Victorian Cellarage. Saxon and Medieval deposits survive c.1.8m below the present ground surface. Partially robbed ironstone & mortar wall at west end of trench; appears to represent rear wall of building fronting onto Freeschool Street; sparse dating indicates C14-17th activity.	Monument
MNN30691	Saxon and Medieval deposits	SP 7508 6037	Saxon & medieval deposits surviving between Victorian cellars, c.1.8m below the present ground surface.	Monument
MNN19905	Possible L Saxon Cellar	SP 7509 6038	Possible L Saxon cellar formed by straight-sided flat-bottomed pit from which single sherd pottery of 850+ recovered; two pits later inserted into floor of cellar contained pottery of circa 1100+.	Monument
MNN30816	Possible Medieval Building	SP 7501 6034	N-S alignment of postholes along Narrow Toe Lane; further wall lines may be defined; thin spread of clay may represent floor level; hearth also revealed;	Monument
MNN30839	House 8	SP 7501 6035	Stone house 10m x4m was not constructed until rest of street laid out circa 1410-20; building encroached slightly onto old street layout; possible internal partition wall; floor of crushed ironstone fragments; finds included forging & tapping slag, fragment of late med glass bottle and decorated bone fragment.	Monument
MNN26079	NN26079	SP 7490 6028		Monument
MNN30375	Post Med/Mod mortared ironstone walls	SP 7489 6032	Trenches revealed mortared ironstone walls; one also contained brick; post medieval or modern in date;	Monument
MNN30802	Medieval Timber Buildings	SP 7501 6036	Timber building(s) of perhaps 12th to early 15th century date fronting onto St Peter's Street. No particular function is indicated. The yard area behind (1160/255/2) was pitted. House 1, Phase 5. Two timber slots, seven postholes & four stone arrangements comprise one or more rectangular timber buildings fronting street; floor & hearth & stone area & pits internally; structure(s) probably long-lived & not replaced until total rebuilding of street at beginning of C15 th . Finds include forging slag, tapping slag, shaped iron padlock case of sheet metal plates held together by binding strips & decorated on two sides by applied strips, iron needle with eye, base fragment of glass vessel, banded hone fragment of Norwegian ragstone, two lead sheet offcuts, shaped pot sherd spindle whorl, sawn off beam section of antler, fragment of bone knife handle plate broken across rivet hole.	Monument
MNN30807	Possible Medieval timber building	SP 7504 6036	Timber building running parallel to street; comprises postholes & pits concentrated on street frontage but no evidence of parallel lines to define back of building.	Monument



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MNN30846	Demolition Layer of Medieval Features	SP 7506 6037	Destruction layers; rubble etc; pit containing group of C17th pottery was dug into north end of destroyed medieval building; finds included fragment of ironstone jamb or respond of probable C13th date; clay pipe also recovered; copper alloy cylindrical fitting & pin; small quantity of tapping slag; three iron buckle fragments; piece of late/post medieval window glass & fragments of three late medieval glass beakers.	Monument
MNN33280	Prob. L Saxon Yard	SP 7506 6037	Metalled area forming probable yard area or possibly even early street alignment along Freeschool Street.	Monument
MNN30787	Late Saxon Pits	SP 7506 6037	Late Saxon pits associated with timber structures. Cu alloy bracelet; Fe dagger blade fragment; Fe awl; L Saxon type decorated iron prick spur & possible matching iron buckle; piece of late med/post med window glass thought to be intrusive; tapping slag or furnace bottom also present; lathe-turned bowl of birch recovered; also bone bobbin.	Monument
MNN30692	Saxon and Medieval deposits	SP 7508 6036	Saxon and Medieval deposits revealed during excavation on part of the site elsewhere destroyed by Victorian cellarage. Loamy layers observed but not investigated;	Monument
MNN30812	Medieval Finds	SP 7505 6031	Various layers, pits & postholes; finds include tapping slag & forging slag & possible furnace bottom; half-groat of Edward III AD1327-77 recovered; also early medieval painted window glass; rim & base of urinal & plain glass beaker rim & body sherds & mould-blown beaker & post medieval mould-blown ribbed jar or flask fragment; Ellis type 1B(1) quartz mica hone worn on both wide surfaces; badly corroded pierced copper alloy sheet fragment.	Monument
MNN30837	C14th Stone Building	SP 7505 6031	10m wide stone building of possible C14th date; front portion of house floored with clay; possibly two rooms identified & burnt stone slabbing of possible hearth;	Monument
MNN30838	Med Enclosed Yard	SP 7505 6031	Yard area enclosed by stone wall;	Monument
MNN30847	Poss Med/Post MedBuilding	SP 7505 6031	Stone wall in Trench E; possible building	Monument
MNN30995	Medieval Yard	SP 7503 6032	Site of yard between St Peter's Street and The Green in medieval period, rubbish pits located.	Monument
MNN33302	Drying ovens.	SP 7503 6032	Two late medieval drying ovens of unusual design were discovered.	Monument
MNN32215	L. Saxon Building	SP 7503 6033	Late Saxon postholes & pits revealed;. Partial plans of post hole buildings of late Saxon date recovered;	Monument
MNN30663	Sax/post med finds	SP 7497 6043		Find Spot
MNN30657	Medl Rubbish Pits	SP 7500 6043	Robber trenches of house cut earlier pits, in turn cut by later pits; layers also possible spread from robbing; residual coin of 1160-80 recovered & pottery dates disuse of Phase 11 at late C14th/early C15th.	Monument
MNN14067	Med/post med road	SP 7506 6046	Medieval to post medieval road route	Monument



MNN14068	Med/post med road	SP 7501 6051	Medieval to post medieval road route	Monument
MNN16394	Med/post med road	SP 7497 6051	Medieval to post medieval road route	Monument
MNN19921	Defences, south-west of St Peter's Way	SP 7490 6029	First evidence for town wall on south-west side of Northampton; heavily robbed remains of stone wall 1.2m thick uncovered on inner lip of shallow & flat-bottomed ditch; ditch up to 13.4m wide but only 0.8m deep; wall may have gone out of use as early as late C13th when area inside ditch was given over to tanning; ditch itself was completely filled in by C16th at latest & certainly town defences in this area had disappeared by time of Speed's map of 1610. Identical to SMR report form but also includes plans & sections. Northern edge of ditch was also located in second trench excavated but its south side ditch had been removed by modern sewer trenches; possible recuts were noted in fills; majority of pottery indicated C13/14th date although there may have been an earlier phase.	Monument
MNN14272	Post med tannery	SP 7505 6035	Possible late medieval to post medieval tannery	Monument
MNN11676	Late to post medieval tannery	SP 7503 6035	Excavations; 1973-6; St Peter's Street; 2 Late C16th-17th tanning complexes in area N and House 10. Also known as a lawyer's workshop. Evidence of lime burning in relation to the complex and the use of lime.	Monument
MNN14151	Saxon to post med road	SP 7504 6041	Saxon to post medieval road route	Monument
MNN14962	Late med to post medieval tannery	SP 7503 6033	Excavation, The Green. 3 post med tanning complexes. Large areas of the site given over to tanning in the 16th century. May represent individual small tanneries rather than a large establishment.	Monument
MNN19960	NN19960	SP 7503 6033	Excavation, The Green. Post med tanning complexes. Large areas of the site given over to tanning in the 16th century. Large number of horn cores (presumably trimmed from hides bought from the butcher) and quantities of lime used in the preparation of hides for tanning.	Monument
MNN30990	C16th Tanning Pits	SP 7503 6032	Total of 46 16th century tanning pits excavated - most of which were clay-lined.	Monument
MNN26819	Doddridge Chapel	SP 7500 6050	Doddridge Chapel burial ground located; no details.	Monument
MNN19961	Post Med Boundary	SP 7501 6050	East-north-east to west-south-west running wall located in trial trench;	Monument
MNN30664	Unstrat Finds	SP 7500 6043	Unstratified Finds associated with forge	Monument
MNN16428	The Old Black Lion	SP 7494 6040	The Old Black Lion	Monument



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MNN14273	Tannery	SP 7500 6038	Late to post medieval tannery	Monument
MNN17379	Post Med. Tanning	SP 7488 6028	Circular clay-lined pits cut into the top of bank indicate presence of a tannery during the early C17th.	Monument
MNN17545	C19th activity in Marefair	SP 750 604	Trial excavation within the site of the former Barclaycard premises showed that large areas of medieval, and potentially earlier, activity survived beneath and around the present building. Also potentially part of a late medieval and post medieval street frontage along the former Pike Lane.	Monument
MNN36755	C19th Brick Cellar	SP 7502 6049	A 19th century brick cellar took up most of the trench. No other surviving archaeological features beneath.	Monument
MNN36756	C19th Culvert	SP 7502 6049	C19th culvert preserved beneath modern overburden. Two frags of clay pipe found.	Monument
MNN36764	C19th Pits	SP 7502 6044	Two deep square intercutting pits beneath dark brown cultivation soil. The former was C19th.	Monument
MNN17546	Saxon to medieval activity	SP 750 604	Excavation within the site of the former Barclaycard premises showed that large areas of medieval, and potentially earlier, archaeology survived beneath and around the present building. Med. activity represented by rubbish pits and both timber and stone buildings, also E/M Saxon residual pottery.	Monument
MNN36767	Late Saxon/Medieval Pit	SP 7502 6044	Two deep square intercutting pits beneath dark brown cultivation soil. The fill of the latter was medieval. Cut into an earlier soil horizon surviving at the south side of Trench 6. Also cut by two shallow pits. Beneath the larger pit was red loam containing 21 sherds from a poss. M Saxon Maxey ware vessel.	Monument
MNN8780	Saxon Palace	SP 7503 6038	Saxon Palace	Monument
MNN30726	NN30726	SP 7503 6038		Monument
MNN14963	Tannery	SP 7490 6030	Medieval to post medieval tannery	Monument
MNN19965	C13th Tannery	SP 7490 6029	Tanning industry located on site possibly from C13th onwards; tanning pits & specialised animal bone assemblage including horn cores recovered.	Monument
MNN19903	NN19903	SP 7489 6032	Riverside deposits of animal bone probably associated with post medieval tanning; probable C15th Flemish token (with the legend "X SAN GRATI X DROIT") minted at Tournai recovered along with post medieval stoneware; both from deposit of sheep bones; some medieval pottery also recovered.	Monument
MNN13328	C19th brewery	SP 7485 6036	Possible C19th brewery; complex of buildings destroyed by road raising operations.	Monument
MNN29037	Mod. Brewhouse	SP 7485 6036	Original brewhouse was red brick with tile roof & circular red brick chimney;	Monument
MNN30374	Brewery Buildings	SP 7486 6036	Brown stone buildings with slate roofs associated with Brewery	Monument
MNN1947	Prehistoric settlement	SP 7497 6044	Review of prehistoric finds from area of later Northampton Castle;	Monument



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v.draft

MNN25236	Unstrat. Prehistoric Finds	SP 7497 6044	Palaeolithic retouched flake was found in alluvium during excavation by J.Williams 1973-77.	Find Spot
MNN30971	Prehistoric Building	SP 7493 6050	Sub-rectangular hollow 4m x 3m probably representing limits of structure; associated postholes & stakeholes, precise form of structure undefined; pottery: late Neolithic/E Bronze Age or Iron Age date.	Monument
MNN30705	Prehistoric Features	SP 7492 6038	Excavation; 1977; Marefair; finds of 267 flints; mainly Mesolithic but with Neolithic examples & barbed & tanged arrowhead of E Bronze Age type; sp74986042. Shallow pit 1.2m diameter may be prehistoric; Bath Row situated between Scarlet Well Street & Bath Street;	Monument
MNN30761	Prehistoric Features	SP 7501 6036	147 prehistoric flints recovered; mainly Neolithic & including small Mesolithic element; one Palaeolithic scraper found; also possible Neolithic or E Bronze Age ditch & few small & abraded prehistoric pot sherds; excavation; 1982; 43 prehistoric worked flints; excavations to west of St Peter's Church; sp74926039. Black Lion Hill (+); North-south running ditch seen in trenches A & F; maximum of 4m wide x 1.5m deep cutting ironstone; arcing gently; large limestone blocks in fill suggest possibility of stone walling or facing on its west side; large concentration of worked flints of mostly Neolithic date from fill of ditch; possibly site of small defended farm on well drained knoll overlooking marshy environs of Nene; this interpretation not supported sampling from site which suggests dense scrub or woodland with absence of grazing animals or arable farming; St Peter's Street 1973; at west end of site ditch about 4m wide x 1.5m deep cut into natural ironstone; followed contours of land surface; no dateable material recovered; possibly prehistoric or Saxon;	Monument
MNN6473	Roman	SP 7499 6041	Review of evidence for Roman occupation on or near site of later castle;	Monument
MNN30674	Unstrat. Finds	SP 7499 6041	Unstratified Roman Finds	Find Spot
MNN14332 6	Roman finds	SP 749 605	Finds made where the St. Andrew's road cut through the castle site. These included: a very good drinking cup of black Roman ware in an excellent state of preservation; two Saxon coins bearing the name Edred, and others Roman and Saxon indecipherable; architectural remains matching the string courses and capitals at St. Peter's church; a barrowful of Roman pottery; two old bone knife handles and carved ivory and a boar's tusk; a skeleton accompanied by a spearhead and a spur in very good preservation.	Find Spot
MNN28602	Romans Finds	SP 7499 6041	Finds Asscoiated with Roman Cemetery	Monument
MNN25248	Unstrat. finds	SP 7499 6041	Unstratified Roman finds	Find Spot

APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text" value="Oxfrodar3-185697"/>		
Project Name	<input type="text" value="St Peters Church and the Old Black Lion Inn, Northampton"/>		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	<input type="text" value="22-07-2014"/>	Finish	<input type="text" value="01-08-2014"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text" value="No"/>	Future Work	<input type="text" value="Unknown"/>

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text" value="XNNSPN14"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text"/>
HER No.	<input type="text"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	<input type="text" value="Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5"/>
Development Type	<input type="text" value="Other"/>

Please select all techniques used:

DBA

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Site Visit)

Monument Types & Period

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period
<input type="text" value="Buildings"/>	<input type="text" value="Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>

Project Location

County	<input type="text" value="Northamptonshire"/>	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	<input type="text" value="Northampton Borough"/>	<input type="text" value="1 Black Lion Hill
Northampton
NN1 1SW"/>
Parish	<input type="text" value="Northampton"/>	
HER	<input type="text" value="Northampton"/>	
Study Area	<input type="text" value="0.2ha"/>	National Grid Reference <input type="text" value="SP 74944 60385"/>

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	
Project Design Originator	Paul Spoerry
Project Manager	Paul Spoerry
Supervisor	Gareth Rees

Project Archives

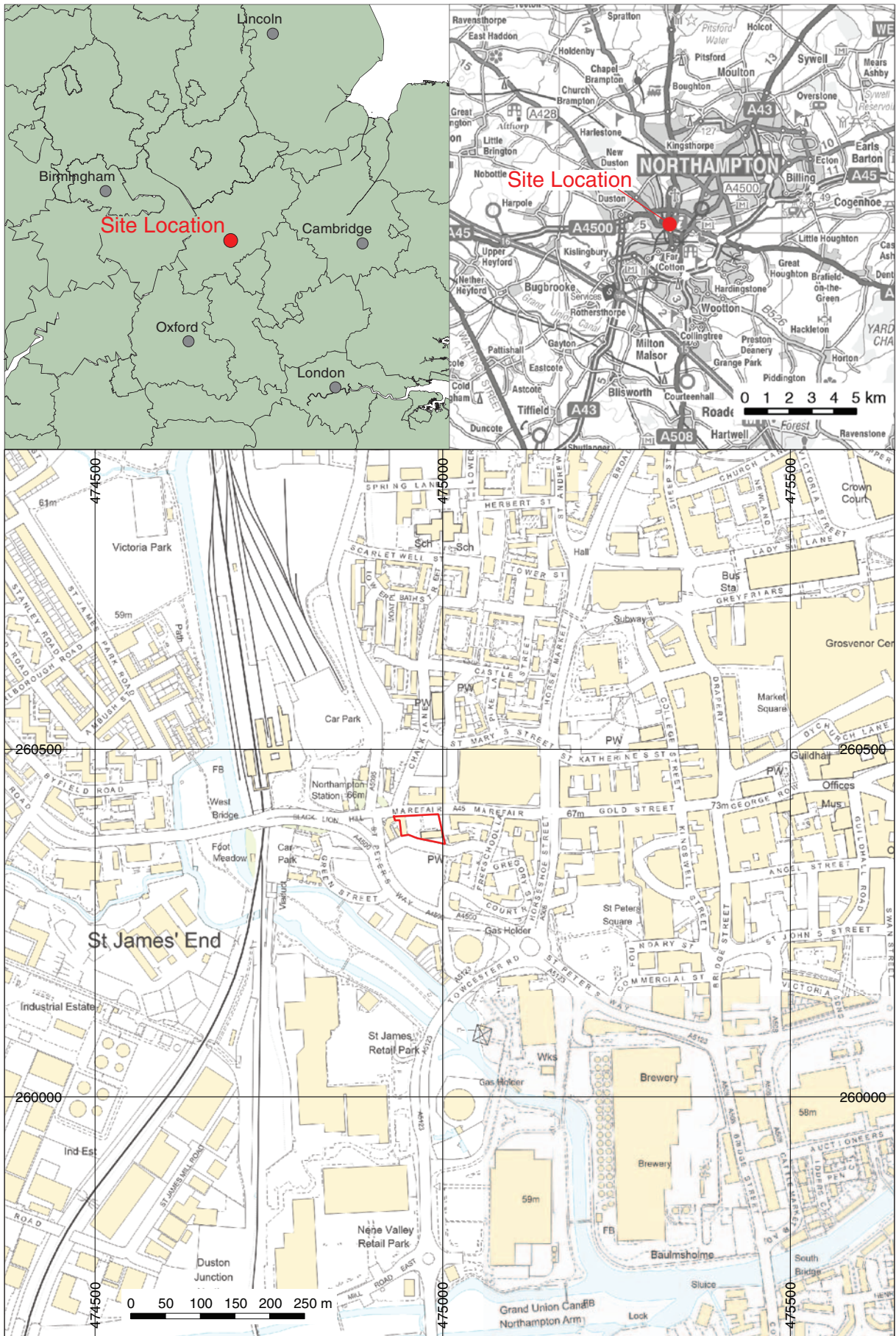
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
OA East	OA East	OA East

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
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Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
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<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing development area (red)

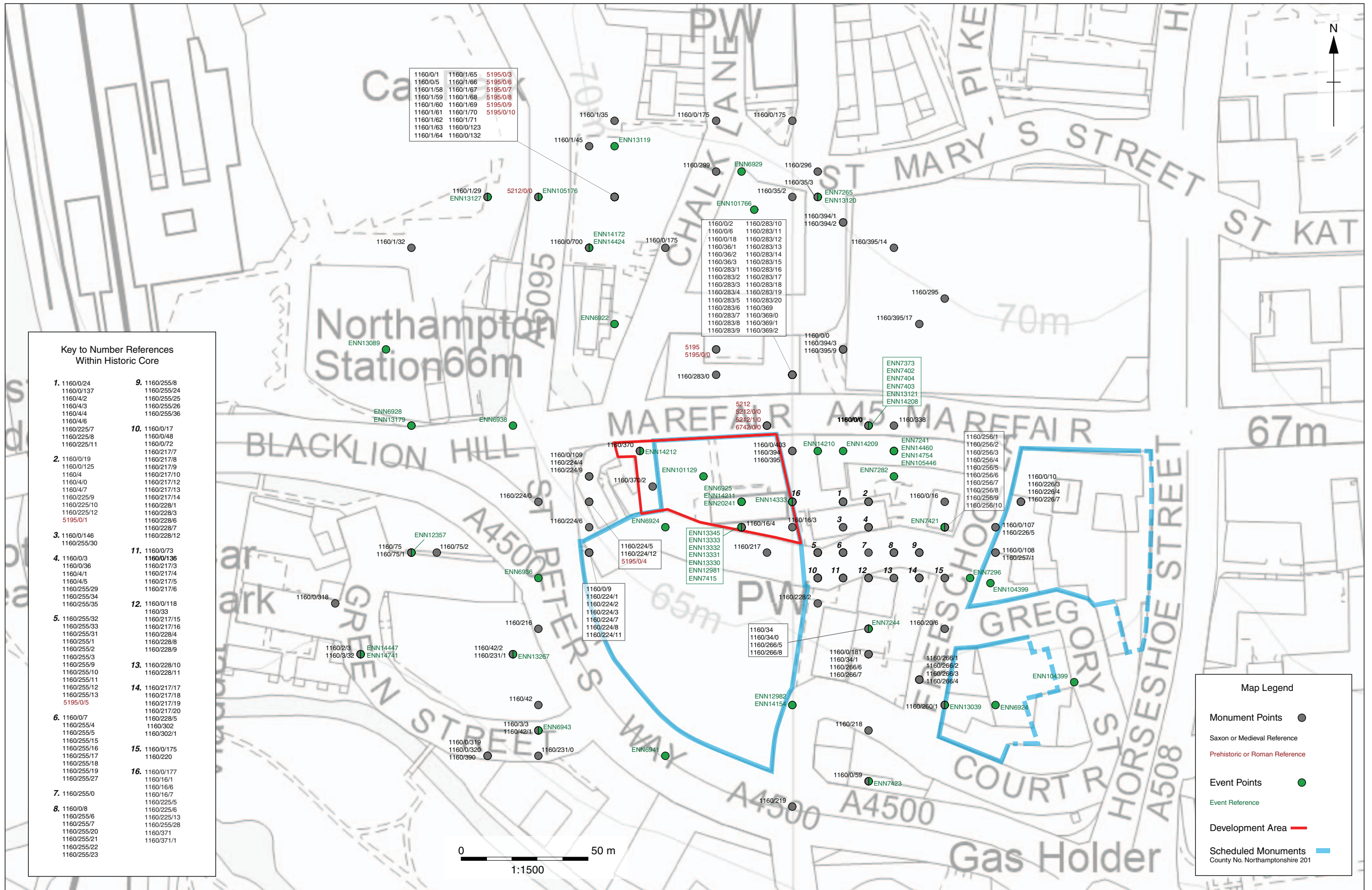


Figure 2: HER plot

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Figure 3: Nunn 1743, showing approximate development area (red)

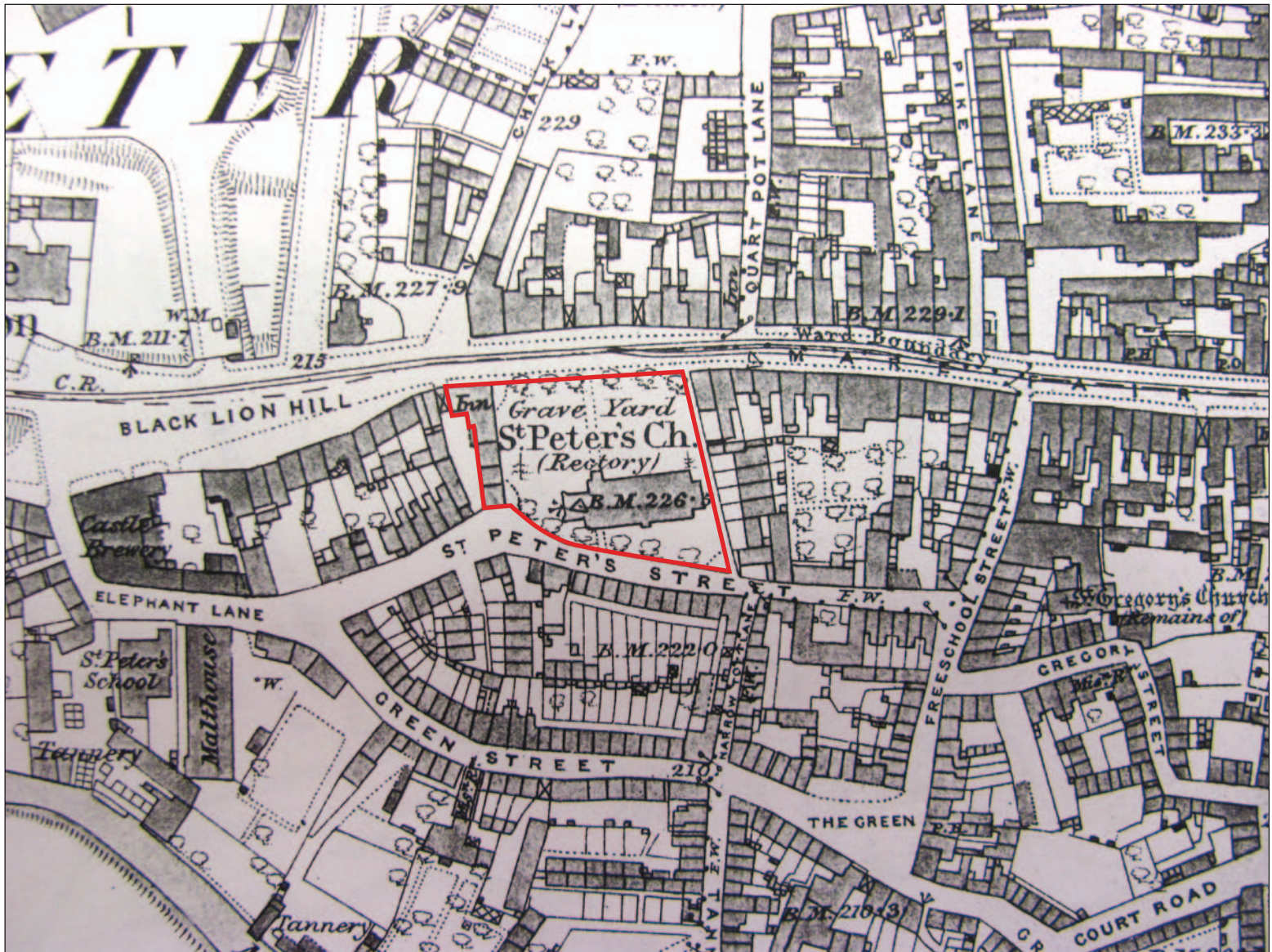


Figure 4: 1st edition OS map 1884, showing development area (red)



Plate 1: The proposed development area at St Peter's Church and the rear of the Old Black Lion Inn, facing east



Plate 2: St Peter's Churchyard abutting the Old Black Lion Inn, facing north-west



Plate 3: Southern part of the scheduled monument area, facing north-west



Plate 4: South-western part of the churchyard where development is proposed. Note difference in ground level and grave of William Smaith



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