

# Archaeological Deskstudy and Test Trench research Zuidstraat 14 and Singel 8 Domburg, municipality Veere.

Walcherse Archeologische Dienst



## Colophon

*Archaeological Deskstudy and Test Trench research Zuidstraat 14 and Singel 8 Domburg, municipality Veere.*

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Domburg 2024

### Cover

cut-out of the map of Domburg, made by Goliat in 1648

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## Administrative data

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Type of research:	Desk study and Inventory Field Research with Test trenches
Province:	Zeeland
Municipality:	Veere
Location:	Domburg
Toponym:	Zuidstraat 14 and Singel 8
Center coordinates of research area:	23.997 / 398764
Field research implementation period:	
PvE & PvA number:	PVE VEDO_024_001 and PVA VEDO_024_001
Planning area:	880 m <sup>2</sup>
Surface area of study:	880 m <sup>2</sup>
Cadastral data:	228 Domburg F 1297
Map section:	65A
Archis preliminary research:	n.a.
Archis case number:	5505540100
Client:	Municipality of Veere Contact person Rens Bosman Afdeling Openbare Ruimte Postbus 1000 4357 ZV Domburg Tel.: 0118-555444
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# Summary

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Het onderzoek vond plaats in het kader van de plannen van de gemeente Veere voor de sloop van de voormalige school aan de Zuidstraat 14 en Singel 8 in Domburg om plaats te maken voor nieuwbouw van woningen. De sloop en de nieuwbouw zorgen voor bodemverstoring die de bestaande archeologie in gevaar kan brengen. De gemeente Veere heeft daarom de Walcherse Archeologische Dienst (WAD) opdracht gegeven verkennend onderzoek in de vorm van een bureauonderzoek en een veldonderzoek in de vorm van proefsleuven uit te voeren. De WAD heeft dit onderzoek uitgevoerd onder certificaat conform de Kwaliteitsnorm Nederlandse Archeologie (KNA) 4.1 en de BRL 4000 en de aanvullende provinciale richtlijnen voor bureauonderzoek en een proefsleufonderzoek (IVO-P).

Voor het onderzoek heeft de WAD vervolgens specifiek verwachtingsmodel opgesteld (zie ook paragraaf 3.5):

- Op een wat grotere diepte zijn sporen en vondsten te verwachten die in relatie staan met de vroegmiddeleeuwse ringwalburg en de laatmiddeleeuwse bewoning rondom. Het plangebied ligt net buiten de reconstrueerde contour van de gracht rond deze burg.

- Volgens de oude kaart van Domburg uit 1648 gemaakt door Goliat stonden binnen de grenzen van het plangebied enkele gebouwen. Deze gaan waarschijnlijk nog verder in tijd terug dan de zeventiende eeuw. Resten van deze gebouwen zijn op geringe diepte onder het huidige straatniveau te verwachten. De kans bestaat dat een deel hiervan is verstoord.

De vraagstelling van het proefsleuvenonderzoek is erop gericht om dit verwachtingsmodel te toetsen. Zijn in het onderzoeksgebied archeologische resten uit de middeleeuwen en/of nieuwe tijd aanwezig? Hoe zijn deze resten geconserveerd?

De WAD heeft vervolgens het verwachtingsmodel getoetst door middel van drie proefsleuven. De proefsleuven legden twee belangrijke archeologische niveaus bloot. De eerste is een middeleeuws niveau (900-1200 CE), ontdekt in werkput 1, aan de noordoostkant van de site. Deze laag bevatte zes onderscheidende grondsporen, waaronder afvalkuilen en greppels, in twee verschillende fasen, gegraven in een schijnbaar antropogene bodemlaag. Deze grondsporen bevatten verschillende vondsten, waaronder aardewerkscherven, dierenbotten, steen en bewijs van ambachtelijke activiteit in de vorm van metaalslakken. Deze laag werd bedekt door middeleeuwse bouwvoor.

De tweede is een postmiddeleeuws niveau (1600-1800 CE) gelegen op 2,45 m + NAP, bijna 40 cm onder straatniveau, in proefsleuven 2 en 3, aan de zuidoostzijde van het plangebied. Dit niveau bevatte bakstenen funderingen, restanten van een kleine kelder, een cirkelvormige bakstenen waterput, evenals een puinput en een greppel voor het verwijderen van funderingen. In totaal verzamelden we 341 verschillende vondsten, in 5967 gram. De vondsten zijn onder te verdelen in acht verschillende categorieën: aardewerk, glas, klei, metaal, metaalslakken, bot, steen en baksteen. Georeferentie van de funderingsresten komt zeer goed overeen met de muren van de gebouwen die op de kaart van Goliat uit 1648 zijn getekend.

Evaluatie in overeenstemming met archeologisch beleid leidde tot de conclusie dat beide lagen de moeite waard zijn om te behouden. De middeleeuwse laag scoorde hoog (3) in elke categorie van waardering van fysieke en inhoudelijke kwaliteit vanwege de goede conserveringsomstandigheden, de verscheidenheid aan vondsten en het relatieve gebrek aan middeleeuwse opgravingen in het gebied, wat betekent dat deze site van hoge informatiewaarde is. De postmiddeleeuwse laag scoorde gemiddeld in Fysieke Kwaliteit en bovengemiddeld in Inhoudelijke Kwaliteit waardering, vanwege een redelijke gedeeltelijke bewaring, en een goede bijdrage aan het begrip van het postmiddeleeuwse dorpsleven op Walcheren.

De middeleeuwse laag zal niet worden verstoord door de bouwplannen, daarom is in situ behoud zowel mogelijk als aan te raden. De postmiddeleeuwse laag zal worden verstoord door de ontwikkelingsplannen, daarom wordt ex situ conservering in de vorm van het uitvoeren van een opgraving geadviseerd.

# 1. Introduction

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## 1.1 Description of the research assignment

The research took place in the context of the plans of the municipality of Veere for the demolition of the former school at Zuidstraat 14 and Singel 8 in Domburg. The school has to make way for the new construction of homes. (See Figs. 1 and 2 for the location of the planning area.) At the time of the study, the planning area was in the possession of the municipality.

The demolition and the new construction will cause soil disturbance. This may jeopardize any existing archaeology. Homes will be built along the Zuidstraat, with parking spaces behind them. It is therefore expected that the soil will be disturbed to a one meter depth over almost the entire plan area. The municipality of Veere has decided to commission the WAD for an exploratory archaeological investigation. This is in line with national legislation, the Walchers archaeology policy and the municipal 'destination plan'. The aim of this research for the municipality of Veere is to find out at an early stage whether and to what extent archaeological obstacles should be taken into account in this plan.

The Walcheren Archaeological Service (WAD) has carried out this exploratory research under certificate in line with the Quality Standard for Dutch Archaeology (KNA) 4.1 and the BRL 4000 and the additional provincial guidelines in the form of a desk survey and a trial trench survey (IVO-P).

For the trial trenching research, the WAD has drawn up a Program of Requirements (Meijlink 2024 PoR VEDO\_024\_001) and a Methodology plan (Meijlink 2023 PvA VEDO\_024\_001), in which the problem definition, the goal, the question and the intended method of the research are written out.

For the purpose of the PoR, the WAD has already carried out a preliminary study of soil and old maps and aerial photographs. This is discussed in detail in chapters 2 and 3 of this report.

The WAD then drew up a specific expectation model for the study (see also section 3.5):

- At a somewhat greater depth, traces and finds can be expected that are related to the early medieval ring rampart and the late medieval habitation around it. The planning area lies just outside the reconstructed contour of the moat around this burg. It is not clear at what depth these tracks lie exactly. This can possibly be at a level between approx. 1.50 and 2.80 m below street level. The street level of the schoolyard is 3.00 m +NAP. Traces of a medieval yard (with phases between

900 and 1200) just south of the Singel have been found in a first survey area at 0.20 m +NAP. Traces of the ring wall behind the former supermarket have been found at a level of approx. 2.60 m +NAP

- According to the old map of Domburg from 1648 made by Goliat, there were a few buildings within the boundaries of the planning area. These probably go back even further in time than the seventeenth century. Remains of these buildings are to be expected at a shallow depth below the current street level. There is a chance that some of this has been disrupted. Old photos suggest that there was also another building in the planning area later, before the school was built here in the 1960s.

The research question of the trial trenching study is aimed at testing this expectation model. Are archaeological remains from the Middle Ages and/or modern times present in the research area? How were these remains preserved?

The WAD then tested the expectation model by means of three test trenches (see Chapter 4). This research has made it clear that there are two interesting archaeological levels of habitation in the planning area, namely a deeper level with traces of habitation from the Middle Ages and on a higher level the remains of one or more buildings that correspond to the buildings drawn in the old map of Domburg from 1648.

Based on the results and conclusions of the exploratory and appreciative research, the WAD recommends an excavation of the archaeological remains in the higher, post-medieval level. This level is threatened by the new construction plans. The deeper level with the medieval remains will not be affected by the new construction plans and must also be spared. Excavation of this level can only be successful if there is intensive dewatering. Well drainage will not be installed for the present new construction plans.

## 1.2 Location of the study area

The planning area is located on the corner of Zuidstraat and Singel in Domburg. The plot has two house numbers: Zuidstraat 14 and Singel 8.

## 1.3 Current use and future use

At the time of the desk investigation, there was a school building on the site, which had been empty for a long time. The school building had to make way for the new construction of a few houses.

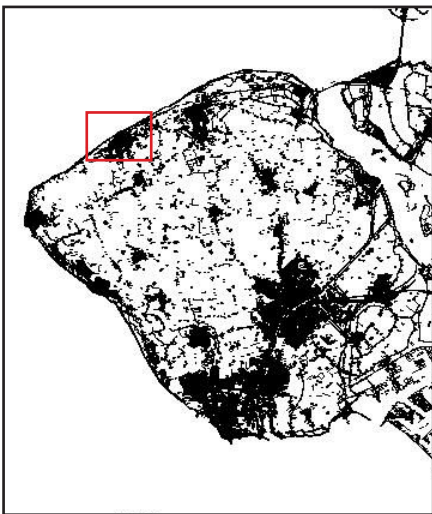


Fig. 1 Planning area on topographical map and aerial photo (encircled in red). (Source: Kaart Cultuurhistorie Zeeland)

## 1.4 Legal and policy framework

The archaeological research is being carried out within the framework of the Heritage Act and the Monuments Act 1988, which will soon become the Environment and Planning Act. The law stipulates that the municipality regulates archaeology in the municipal zoning plans. To this end, the Walcheren municipalities have established an archaeology policy in the Walcheren Archaeological Monument Conservation Memorandum 2016-2022. In this report, an inventory has been made of the archaeological values and expectations on Walcheren, translated into the Archaeological Values and Expectations Map Walcheren 2016. Six main themes have also been formulated that can be used as a guideline in the selection decisions. Based on the level of the archaeological value and expectation and with the main themes in mind, a Policy Advice Map has been drawn up with an exemption scheme. This has been translated into all municipal zoning plans, in which rules are linked to the dual designations Value Archaeology. The planning area has the dual designation Value Archaeology 1 with an exemption from research for excavation work, deeper than 40 cm, with an area of less than 50 m<sup>2</sup>.

If the province acts as the competent authority, the provincial archaeology policy set out in the Culture Memorandum 2017-2020 applies. This does not apply here.

## 1.5 Purpose of the study

The aim of the desk study is to draw up an expectation model for the plan location: how high is the expectation that archaeological remains are still present in the subsurface?

The aim of the trial trench research is to test this expectation model: are archaeological remains indeed present in accordance with the expectation? The second goal of the trial trench research is the appreciation of the preserved archaeology. Are the remains worth preserving and is a follow-up study necessary?

## 1.6 Research questions

- Are archaeological traces and finds present in the subsurface at the various levels of expectation? If so, what traces, structures and finds are these?
- How can the traces, structures and finds be interpreted and dated?
- Are there any other stratigraphically distinguishable phenomena?

- Is it possible to phase between different traces, structures and finds and what is it?
- What is the degree of conservation of the traces, structures and finds?

## 1.7 Questions for appreciation and follow-up steps

For the purpose of the selection advice:

- What is the valuation (according to the valuation table KNA version 4.1 VS06) of the sites?
- What next steps are advised?

## 1.8 Method

The results of the desk survey and the expectation model can be read in Chapter 3. In Chapter 2 we briefly discuss geology. It is not very useful to elaborate on the underlying geology, because the research site involves urban and industrial embankment packages. The trenches dug did not reach into the undisturbed soil.

In Chapter 4 we describe the traces and structures found in the test trenches. In the fifth chapter, the found and collected material is described. Only a limited number of finds have been collected.

In Chapter 6 we summarize the results of the fieldwork and the elaboration and describe the conclusions. This is followed by an appreciation of the archaeological traces and structures found that together form a site. This leads to recommendations for next steps in the archaeological research process.

The WAD carried out the entire research in accordance with the Quality Standard for Dutch Archaeology (KNA 4.1) and under certificate K107015/02.

Both archaeologists of the WAD are registered as Senior KNA actors:

- Bram Silkens, actor registration number 97535235
- Bernard Meijlink, actor registration number 41342211

This research was conducted in cooperation with Rainan Lindley (UCR), also co-author of this report.

For the purpose of the archaeological research, the following sources were consulted by the Walcheren Archaeological Service:

Addresses (digital or otherwise)

- ARCHIS (AMK, IKAW, omg en wng)
- Kaart Cultuurhistorie Zeeland (topo maps, old maps, aerial photos)
- Aerial photographic documentation 1974 (Erfgoed Zeeland)

- Zeeland Archives (old maps, photos, construction drawings)
- Zeeland Library (photo bank)
- Zeeland Archaeological Archive
- Current Altitude File Netherlands (www.AHN.nl)
- Visscher-Notel Map (1650)
- Map of Walcheren made by the Hattinga brothers (1750)
- Cadastral map of Walcheren (Lampert 1852)
- Cadastral map of Walcheren (1875)
- Bonnebladen (1926)
- various topographical maps

Bodemkartering, 's-Gravenhage: 1952.

*Main literature: see Literature list at the end.*

#### Earth Science Maps

- National Geological Survey (RGD). Van Rummelen Geological map of the Netherlands 1:50,000, Blad Walcheren, Haarlem: 1972, Second edition 1997.
- RGD. Paleogeographical maps of Zeeland, Holoceen, 1:500000, Haarlem: 1996.
- RGD. Geomorfologische kaart 2008; bron Archis 3
- Bodemkaart Nederland 2014; bron Archis 3.
- Bennema, Ir. J. en Dr. Ir. K. van der Meer. De Bodemkartering van Nederland, deel XII, De Bodemkartering van Walcheren. Stichting voor

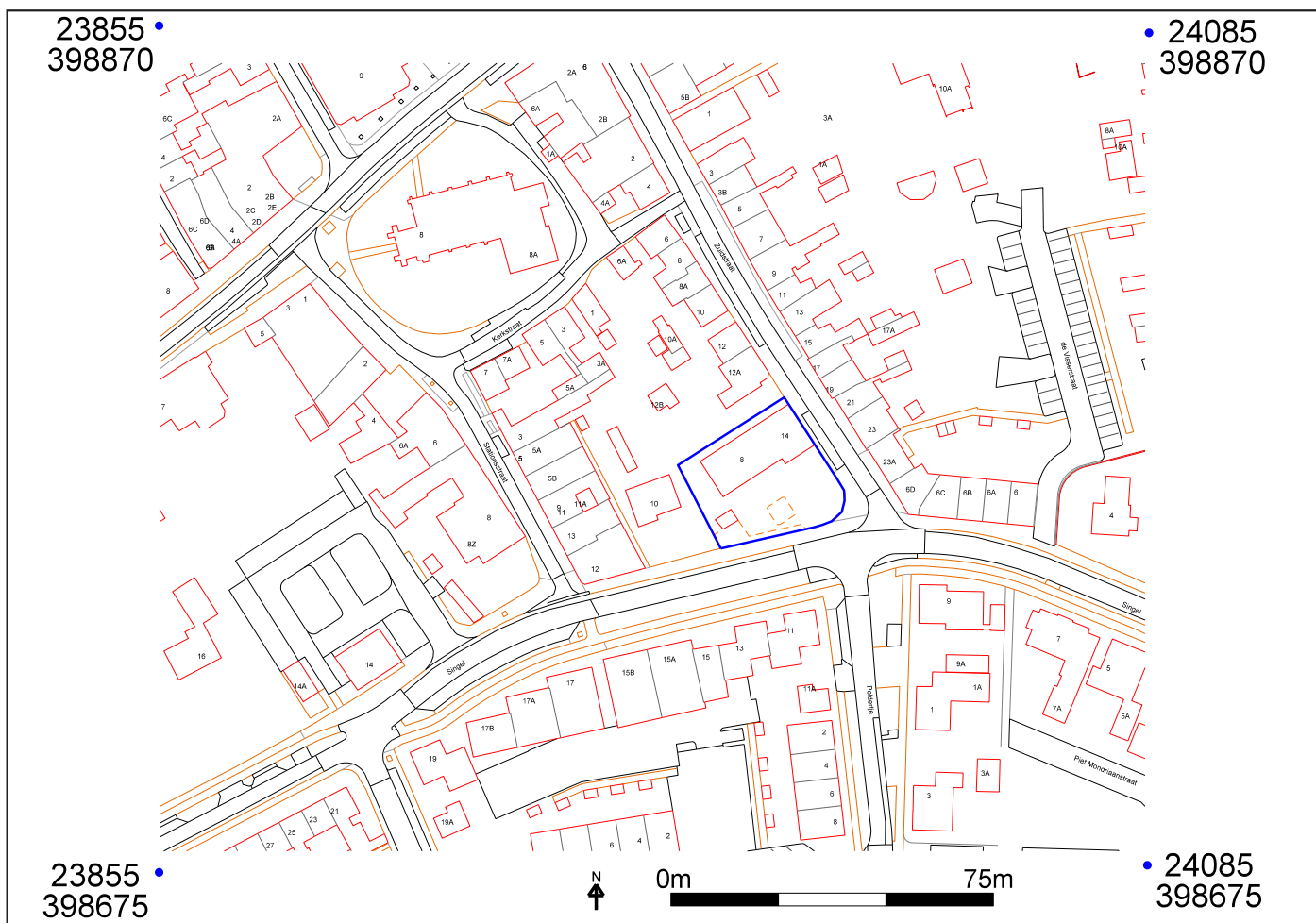


Fig. 2 Planning area indicated with blue line on local topography (GBKN)

## 2. Geology and soil

The soil structure of Walcheren has at least four horizons that coincide with a stagnant phase in the formation of a sedimentation. These are the top of the Pleistocene cover sand, sometimes still covered by base peat, the top of the marine deposits of the Wormer Member, the top of a thick layer of peat belonging to the Hollandveen Member and finally the top of the marine deposits belonging to the Walcheren Member. In the latter package, there may be even more horizons associated with short stagnant phases in sedimentation.

The top of the Pleistocene cover sand is from ca. 5500 BC. In many places on Walcheren it was deeply eroded by creek channels and floods. As a result, the top of the Pleistocene sand has been placed between 30 and 25 meters NAP at the location of the study area. The deposits associated with the creek channels and the floods belong to the Wormer Member and occur until around 2000 BC. The top of this sedimentation seems to coincide with a wet and swampy landscape type that would have been mostly inhospitable and formed the basis of a marshy peat bog.

It is clear that little or no archaeological remains can be expected in both soil horizons. They will not be considered in this study.

About 2000 B.C. The coast was closed and a peat bog formed behind it. Over the next 1500 years, a thick layer of peat was formed that belongs to the Holland peat package. From ca. 500 B.C. In the 19th century AD, this swamp was gradually drained by new openings in the dunes along the coast. From that time on, we know of sites with archaeological remains of habitation. These are traces and finds belonging to the Iron Age and also the Roman period that can be found in the top of the Hollandveen and in a covering, so-called Slufterlaag: a thin layer of clay as sediment from local floods that occurred mainly in the north of Walcheren.

From the third century AD onwards, the Walcheren peat landscape was ravaged by increasingly violent floods. It is the result of a combination of circumstances: on the one hand, the ground level had been lowered due to intensive drainage in Roman times, and on the other hand, a sea level rise occurred during this period. Once again, the area becomes a tidal landscape and becomes uninhabitable for a long time. Deep tidal channels cut through the landscape and wash away the peat. In the gullies, sedimentation of sand and sand takes place predominantly. Between the creek channels, temporary flooding causes a more clayey sedimentation. These are the so-called bowl or pool

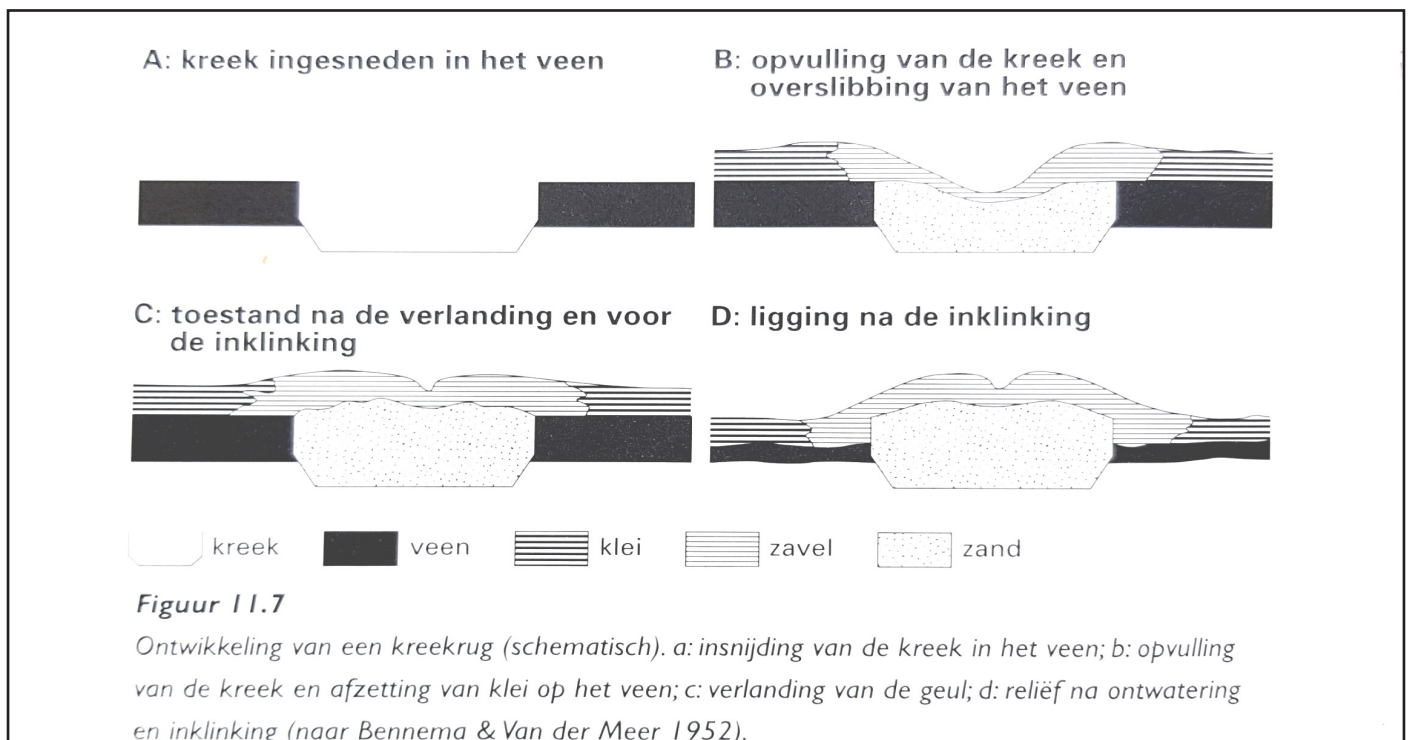


Fig. 3 The formation of a creek ridge. Source: Berendsen 1992 after Bennema and Van der Meer 1952.

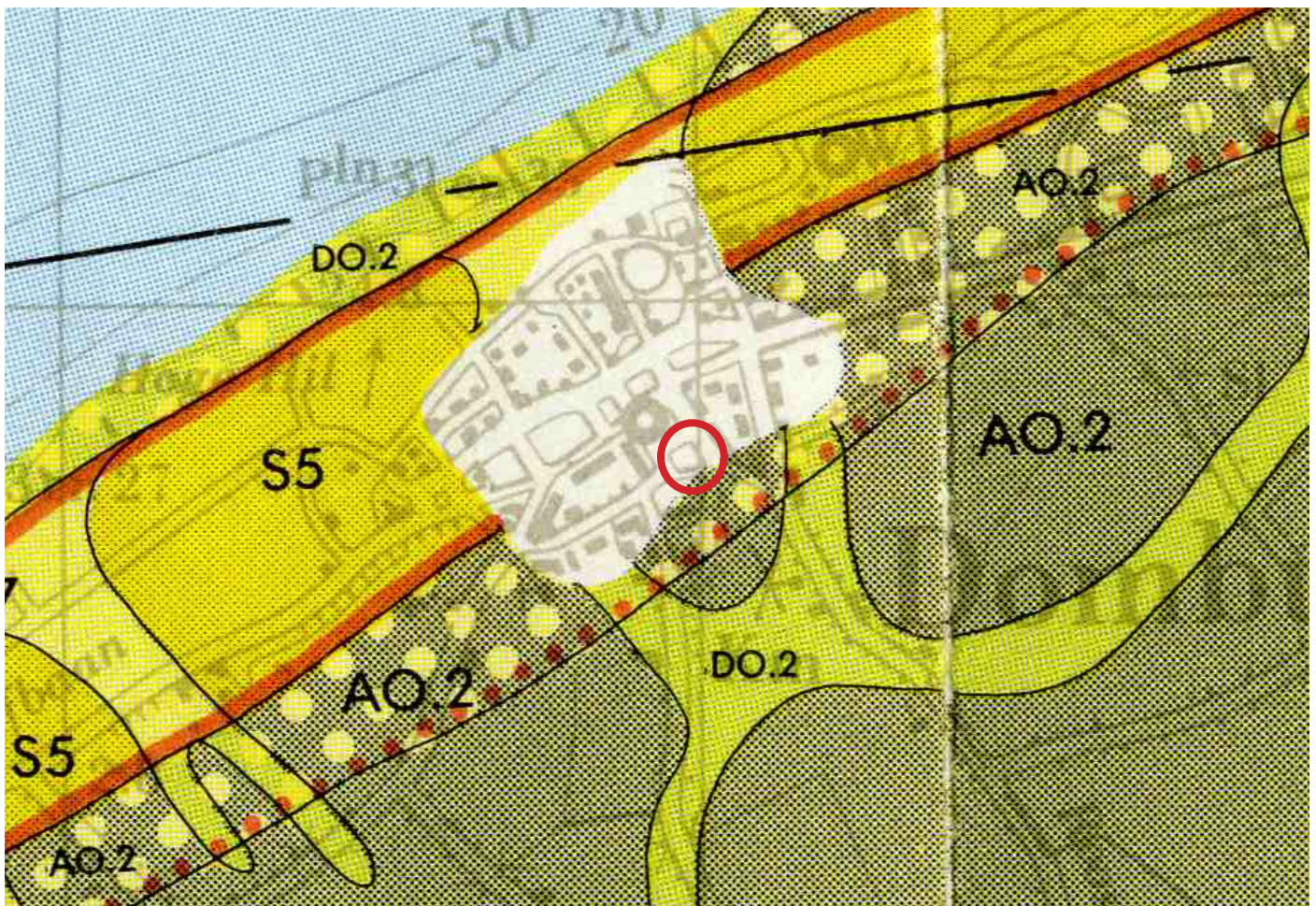


Fig. 4 Cut-out of the Geological Map of the Netherlands 1:50,000 Map Walcheren; Rummelen 1972. The planning area is marked with a red oval.

areas. It is a dynamic process that has seen periods of calm and periods of severe flooding. The Walcheren landscape has therefore been intersected by a dense network of creek channels from different phases. The deposits associated with these tidal creek channels and floods are considered to be part of the Walcheren Member. Because the sandy sediment of the creek channels could settle less than the clayey sediment in the intermediate basin areas, so-called differential riveting occurred. This means that the creek channels that had been created became part of the creek ridges in the compacted basin or pool landscape. (see fig. 3)

From about the sixth century onwards, the sea slowly calmed down and the first people returned. We know from this period the settlement of Villa Walichrum in the northern coastal zone. In the later centuries the population increased and people sought refuge on the higher creek ridges. Here they built their houses and laid out their fields. In the intervening, marshy basin areas, they let their cattle graze. In the top of the creek deposits that are located directly below the furrow, archaeological remains from the Middle Ages can be expected.

On the geological map (see fig. 4), the planning area lies just inside the uncharted zone that coincides with the built-up area of the past. Nevertheless, we can reconstruct the geological structure well. The planning area is located between two narrow creek ridges (DO.2 Dunkirk II deposits (Walcheren Member)) in a zone with Dunkirk II deposits (Walcheren Member) on Hollandveen on Calais deposits (Wormer Member), designated by code AO.2. The yellow dots indicate that this profile type is covered with less than 2 m of Young Dune and Beach Sands.

On the detailed soil map of Walcheren from 1952 by Bennema and Van der Meer, the zone where the plan area is located concerns silty-containing evaporated dune sand soil (Dv3). (see fig. 5) We cannot deduce what the soil looks like under the bygone dune sand on the basis of this map.

In the table above, we have included the classifications that apply to the planning area on the Soil Map of the Netherlands (BRO) and on the Geomorphological Map (BRO). The classifications are taken from Archis 3.

Map	Code	Description
Pleistocene		top at 30 - 25 m -NAP
Bodemkaart NL	Mn25C	not mapped, by extrapolation: slightly calcareous 'poldervaaggronden'; strong silty sand, section 5
Geological map	A0.2	not mapped; by extrapolation: Dunkirk II deposits (Walcheren Member) on Holland Peat on Calais deposits (Wormer Member). The yellow dots indicate that this section type is covered by less than 2 meters Young Dune and Beach Sands.
Bennema & vd Meer	Dv3	dune sand soil with an admixture of silt on a silty sub-soil
Geomorphology	2M92E	2 - Relief not valley-shaped; Flatland relief; 9 - Anthropogenic: Land shape created by man; E - flattened by excavation or leveling.

Table 2.1.1 Consultation geological maps

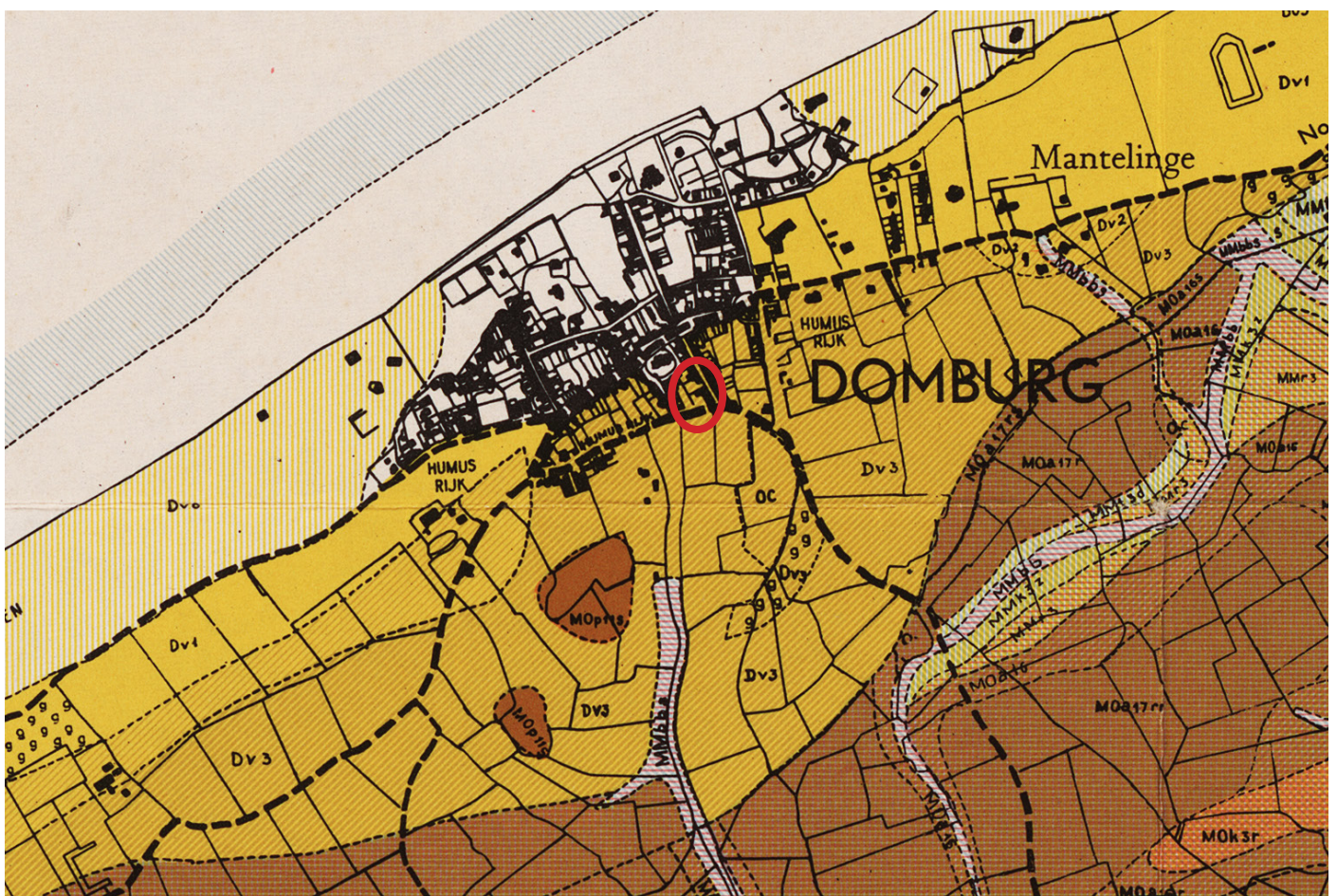


Fig. 5 Cut-out of the Soil Map of Walcheren; Bennema and Van der Meer 1952. The planning area is marked with a red oval.

### 3. Overview known data (desk study)

#### 3.1 Research history

The planning area at Zuidstraat 14 and Singel 8 has not yet been the subject of an archaeological investigation. In 2008, the WAD carried out an extensive desk study for the purpose of a policy advice map for the center of Domburg (Silkens, Van Looveren and Meijlink 2008). For this map, we do not always zoom in on each individual field.

#### 3.2 Known archaeological values

##### *Walcheren Archaeological Expectation and Policy Advice Map*

These maps have been drawn up on the basis of, among other things, the detailed soil map of Bennema and Van der Meer and the Indicative Map of Archaeological Values (IKAW) (fig. 6) are refined. The planning area is designated here as a zone with a high archaeological value. In this case, soil interventions deeper than 40 cm with a surface area size greater than 30 m<sup>2</sup> must be subject to prior archaeological investigation. In the zoning

plan, this exemption size has been increased to 50 m<sup>2</sup>.

The most well-known archaeological values in and near Domburg are of course the remains of the Duinburg, one of the three early medieval ring ramparts on Walcheren. The remains lie at a fairly great depth under bygone dune sand. Several smaller and larger studies have made it possible to reconstruct the contours of the ring wall (see fig. 7).

Important studies on the remains of the ring wall are: Van Heeringen et al. 1995, Van Rooijen et al. 2006 and Ufkes 2011. The Zuidstraat 14 planning area lies just against the outer edge of the reconstructed contour of the moat around the burg. Of importance for the present study is the finding in 2001 during the investigation behind the supermarket (Singel 6) that the top of the ring wall was approximately 60 cm below ground level (approx. 2.60 m + NAP) and that the top of the filling of the canal will be at a greater depth. Domburg has traditionally shown a strong relief due to the atomized dune sand. It is therefore very difficult to predict at what depth

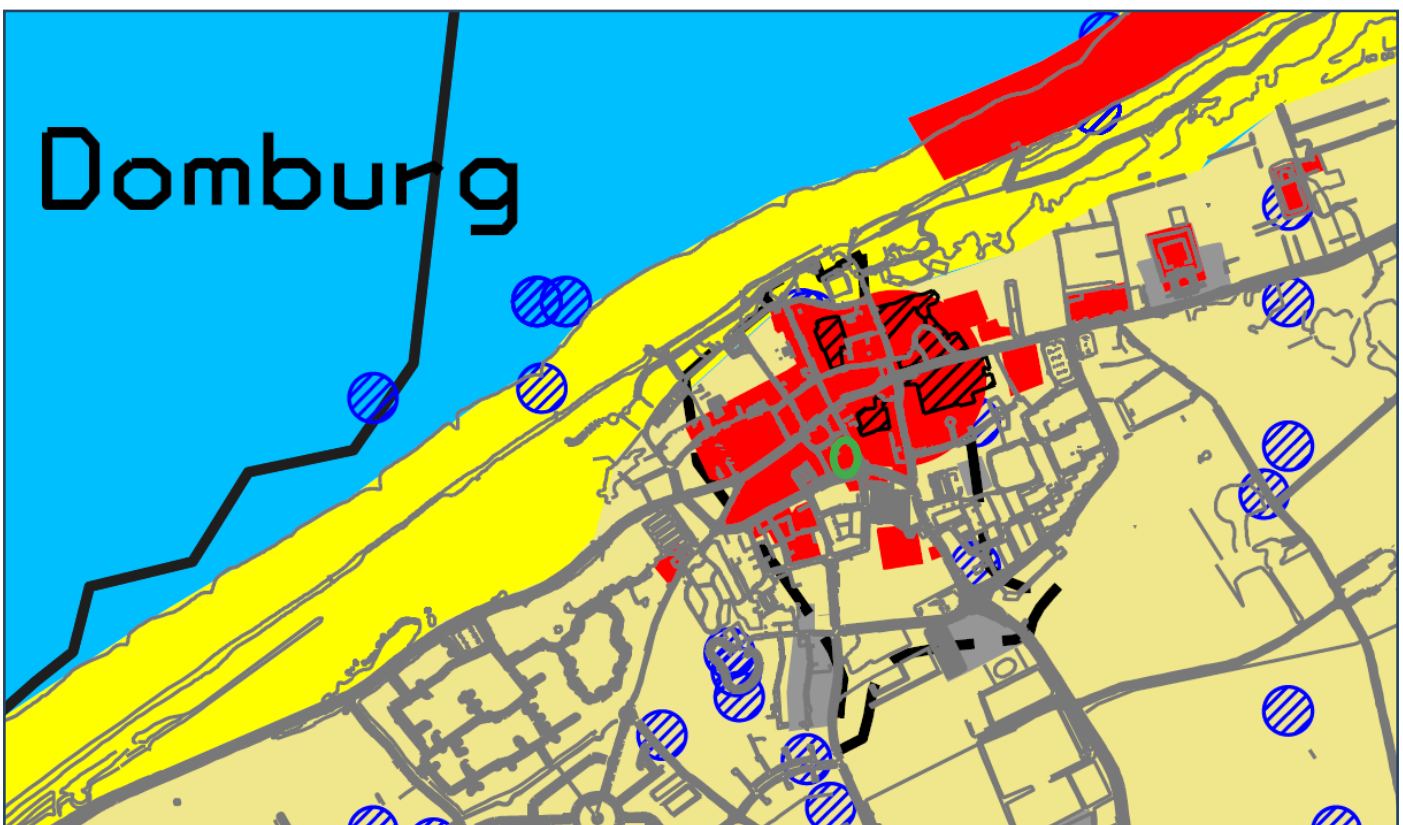


Fig. 6 Cut-out of the archaeological policy advice map Walcheren; plan area green oval, red high archaeological value, red shaded very high value national monument, blue circle archaeological site (point location), beige high/medium expectation.

remains of the ring rampart and also outside yards can be expected.

If we look at Archis 3, we see that many more studies, smaller and larger, have taken place in and around the core of Domburg (see fig. 8). It goes too far to describe all of these in detail here. The studies that stand out with regard to the Middle Ages are: Meijlink & Silkens 2012 and Dijkstra 2021. During these excavations the remains of houses and yards from the Middle Ages / late Middle Ages were found. The excavations and especially those in the Singel area show that Domburg was heavily inhabited in the period between 900 and 1200. The relevant archaeological level associated with these remains just south of the Singel is 0.20 m + NAP. That is a lot deeper than the ground level at the level of the plan location. This is about 3.00 m + NAP.

During the excavation at Singel 6, at approximately 50 cm below ground level (approx. 2.60 m + NAP), a large number of pile traces have been found that have been associated with the floor plan of a wooden building from the sixteenth / seventeenth century. Similar and simultaneous remains can also be expected at a relatively shallow depth at the plan locations Zuidstraat 14 and Singel 8. We also refer

to the map of Goliath from 1648.

Consultation of the Zeeland Archaeological Archive, managed by Erfgoed Zeeland, shows that there is no additional information about the plan location there.

### 3.3 Known historical values

#### *Historical maps and aerial photos*

The oldest map we have at our disposal of Domburg is the map made by Cornelis Goliath in 1648. It is a fairly precise map, on which Goliath has accurately drawn all the buildings that the city had at that time (see fig. 9). At the height of our research area on the corner of Zuidstraat and Singel, he has drawn a house with a smaller rear house that stands with its gable end on Zuidstraat (see fig. 10). Perpendicular to this is an elongated building with the end façade on the Singel. Both buildings enclose a yard on the corner of the streets. Along the street side, the yard is demarcated by a fence made of posts. There is a good chance that the buildings were built as early as the sixteenth and perhaps even the fifteenth century. It is questionable to what extent the underground remains of these buildings were

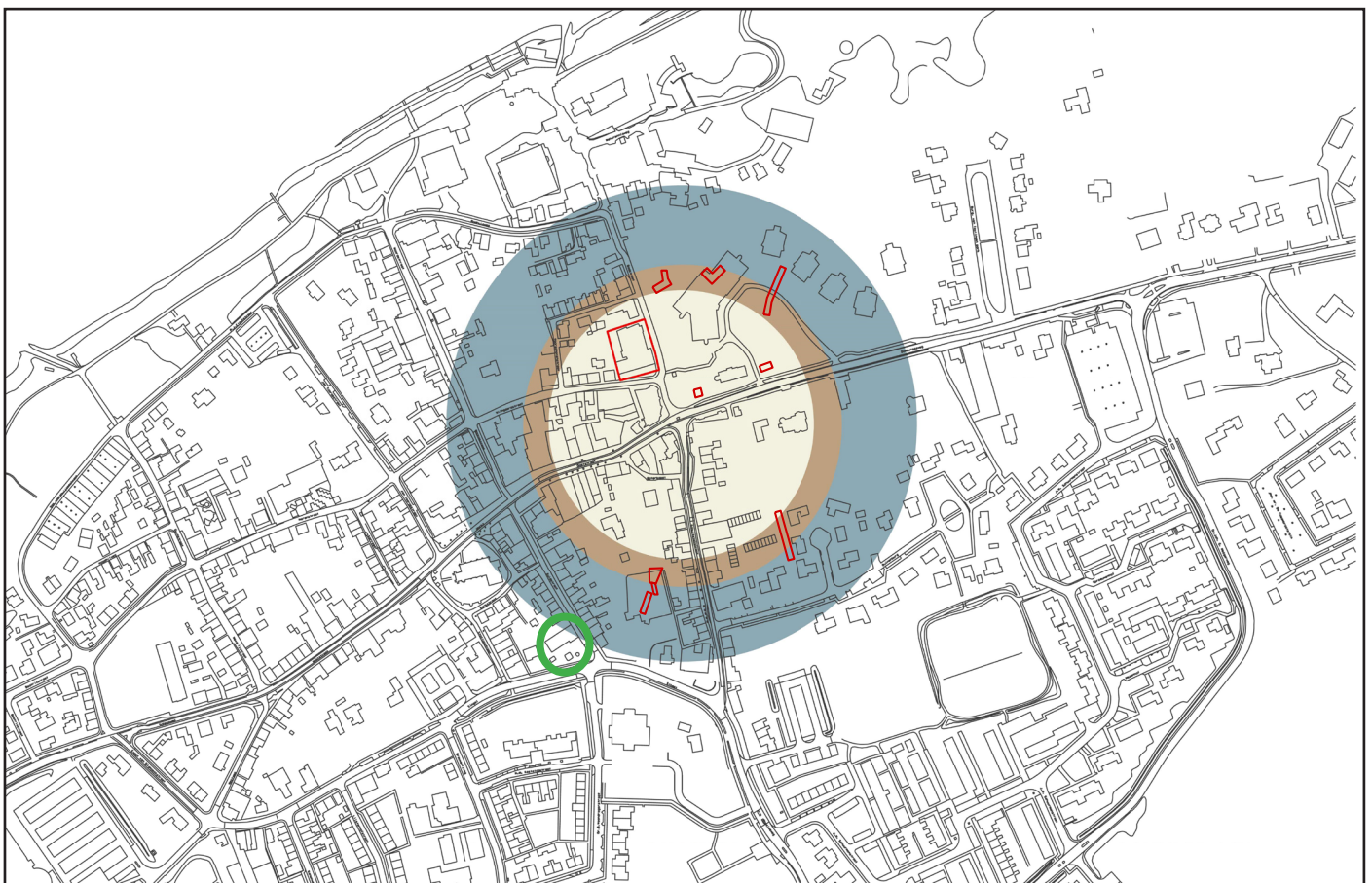


Fig. 7 Reconstruction of the contours of the Duinburg with ring wall in brown and moat in blue. In red the excavations for the remains of the ring wall. The planning area Zuidstraat 14 and Singel 8 is shown with a green circle.

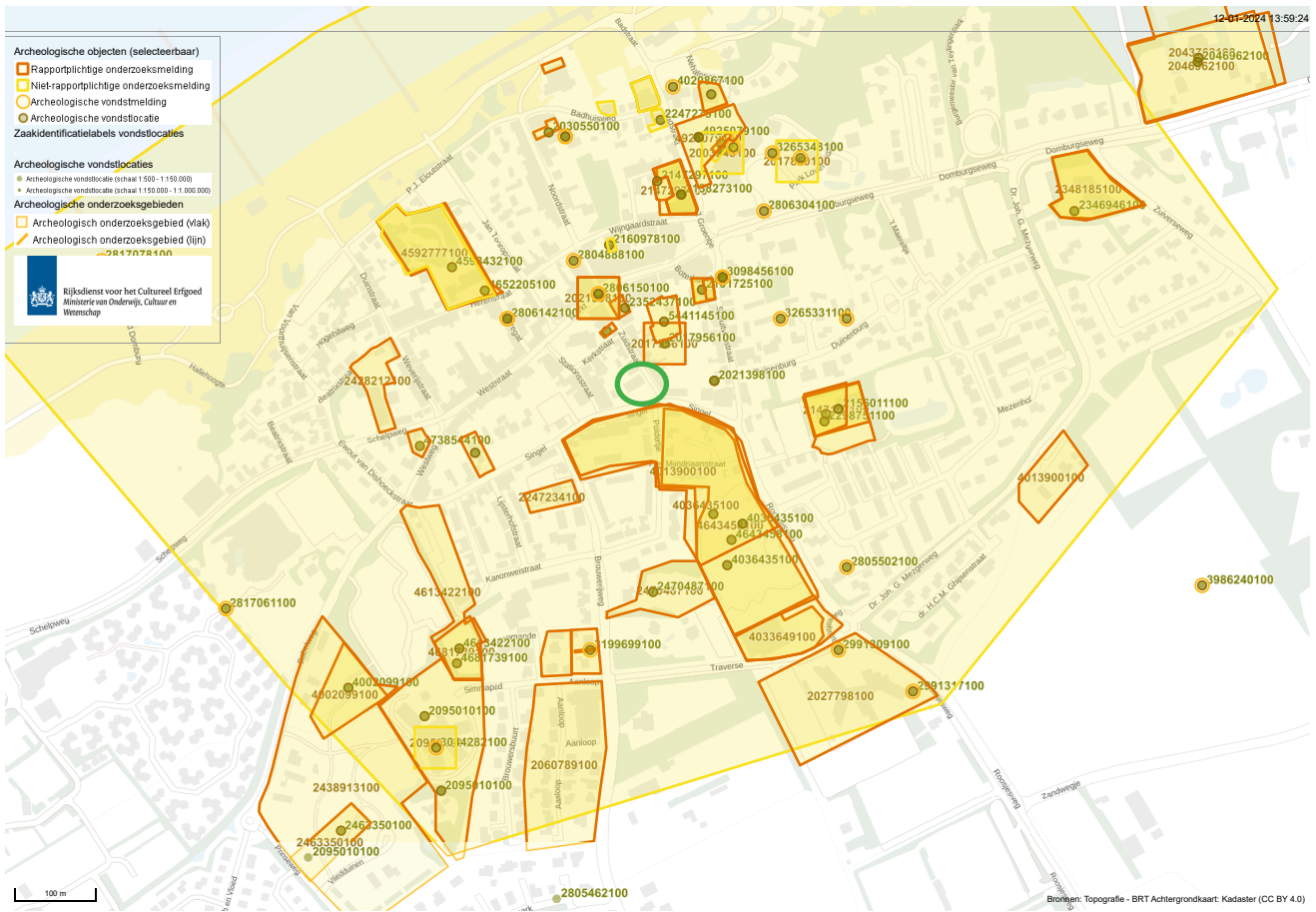


Fig. 8 Planning area (green) with data from ARCHIS 3.

damaged or broken away during later construction work.

The building block between Zuidstraat, Singel, Kerkstraat and Stationstraat is still largely undeveloped on Goliat's map. This is not the case on the Visser-Roman map, which is only from a few years later. Here, the entire block seems to be built up. (Map not shown.) The question is whether this is an accurate representation. On this large-scale map, the buildings are usually only schematically

indicated in red.

On the map made by the Hattinga brothers in 1750, the building block is empty again. At the location of our planning area, the brothers depict a relatively small and narrow building. (fig. 11)

Unfortunately, the detailed cadastral map of 1811-1832 is missing from the core of Domburg. There is only a fairly general overview map that tells us nothing about the nature of the buildings on the

Map/ aerial photo	Period	Indicator	Remarks
Goliat	1648	yes	two buildings in yard (fig. 10)
Visser-Roman	1650	yes	building
Hattinga	1750	yes	building
Kadasterkaart	1832	yes	building, detailed map missing
Bonnebladen	1910	yes	building
Luchtfoto	1959	yes	two buildings in 90 degree configuration
Luchtfoto	1970	yes	school building
Luchtfoto	present	yes	school building

Table 3.3.1 Consultation historical maps

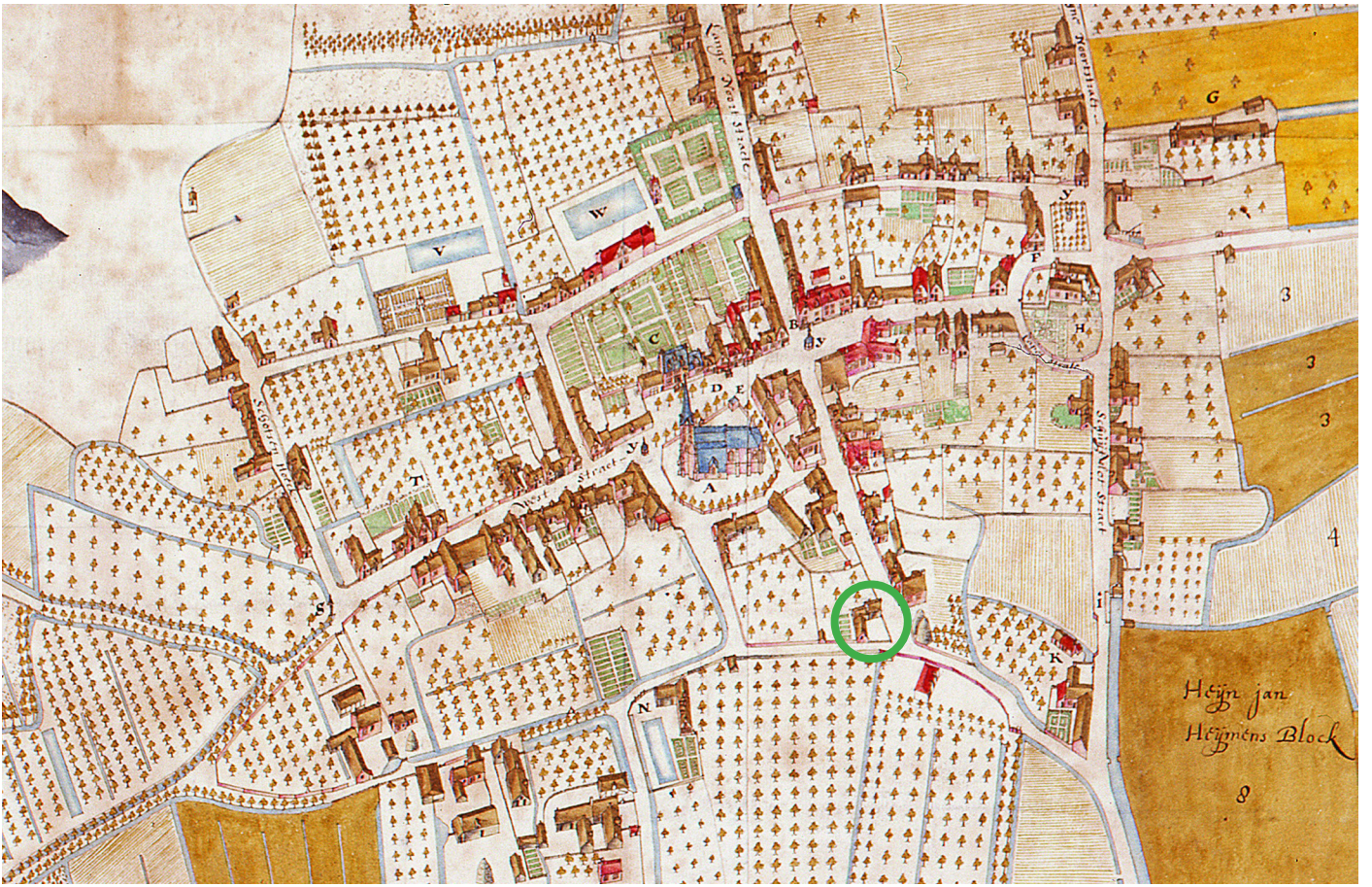


Fig. 9 Cut-out from the map of Domburg made by Goliath in 1648. Planning area circled in green.

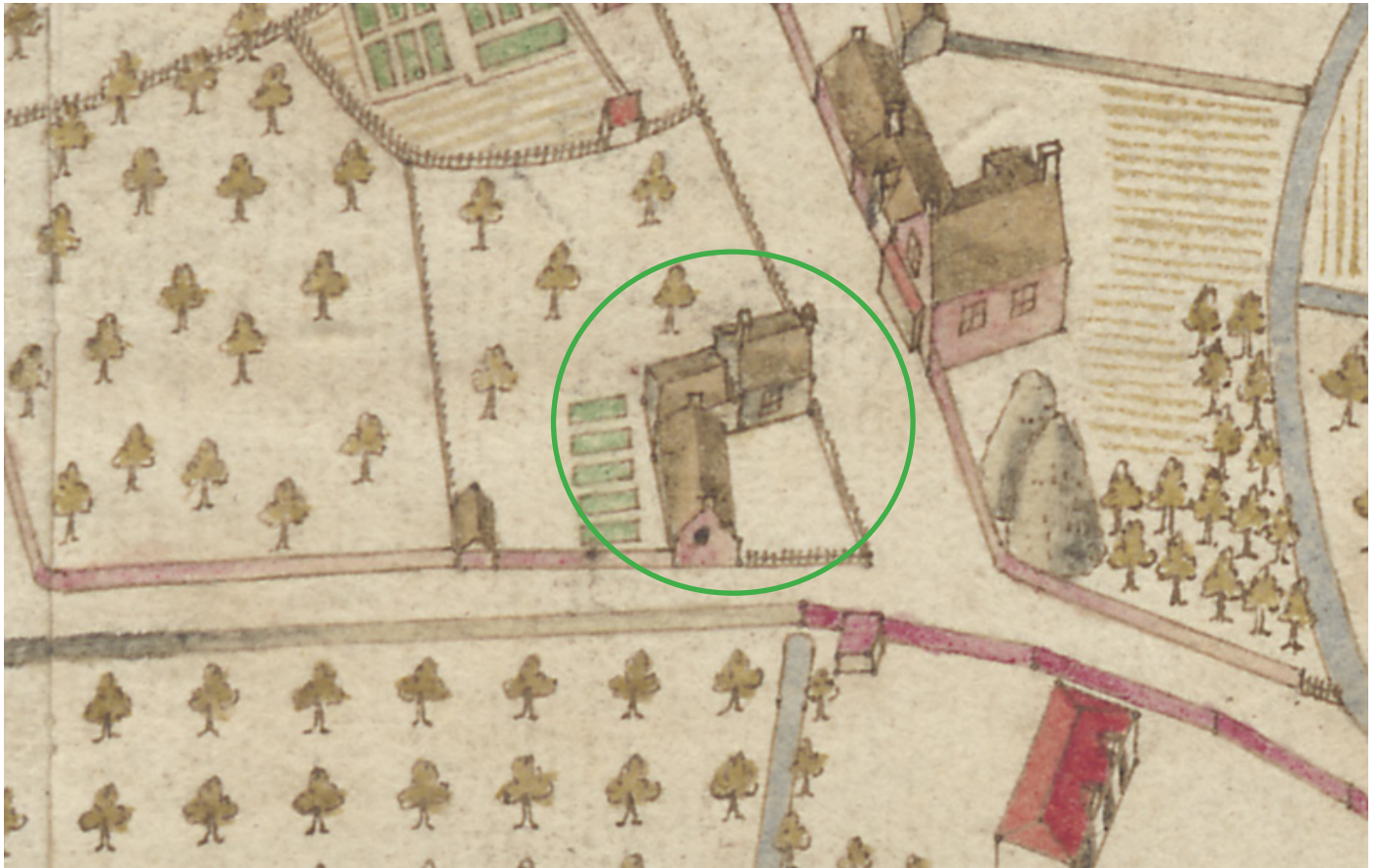


Fig. 10 Cut-out from the map of Domburg made by Goliath in 1648. Planning area circled in green.



Fig. 11 Cut-out from the map of Walcheren made by the Hattinga brothers in 1750. Planning area circled in green.

#### Zuidstraat.

On the later old maps, buildings are indicated without detail. It is not clear whether these are the same buildings as those on Goliath's 1648 map. The aerial photograph of Domburg from 1959, which can be consulted in the Map of Cultural History Zeeland (KCHZ), also seems to show two buildings in a corner (fig. 12). It just doesn't seem to be the image we get when we look at two picture postcards from around 1900. On the corner of Zuidstraat and Singel, a rather narrow elongated building can be seen with the end façade towards the Singel (figs. 13 and 14). In the image database of the Zeeland Archives, this building is called the "little house". (We do not rule out the possibility that the postcard does not show the corner of the Zuidstraat and the Singel, but that the photo was taken a little further down the street. Although, when comparing the two picture postcards, the latter does not seem to be the case.)

It is therefore questionable whether this house will remain standing until the day in 1959 on which the aerial photograph was taken or whether this house has made way for two more buildings in a corner at an earlier date.

On the aerial photograph from 1970, also available in the KCHZ, these buildings have made way in

a corner for the school building that we still know today. The building permit for this building was issued in 1969. In 1974 a permit for an extension followed. (Source: Zeeland Archives)

#### 3.4 Disruptions

The consulted aerial photograph taken by the RAF in 1944 shows several bomb craters from dropped explosives (not pictured). The research site seems to have been spared here. (See also Silkens, van Looveren and Meijlink 2008, fig. 32 page 38)

For the construction of the school in 1969/1970, piles were placed and a construction pit was dug to a depth of approximately 0.80 m. This is evident from the construction drawings consulted (see fig. 15).

After consultation with the soil counter (bodemloket.nl) and the soil colleague at the municipality of Veere, it appears that the location has been sufficiently investigated for the environment. This is based on a historical soil survey carried out in 2018.

#### 3.5 Specific expectation and advice for test trench research

Based on the desk research, we arrive at the following



Fig. 12 Cut-out from the areal photo of 1959 from Kaart Cultuurhistorie Zeeland. Planning area circled in green.



Fig. 13 Picture postcard with Zuidstraat seen from the Singel by publisher P.J. Daniëse. On the left the “small house” at the research site and behind it the custodial school. Source: Beeldbank Zeeuws Archief, Verzameling Beeld en Geluid, nr 341-144.



Fig. 14 Picture postcard with Zuidstraat seen from the north by publisher Gebr. Van Straaten. In the back on the right is the "small house" at the research site. Source: Beeldbank Zeeuwse Bibliotheek, recordnr. 4496.

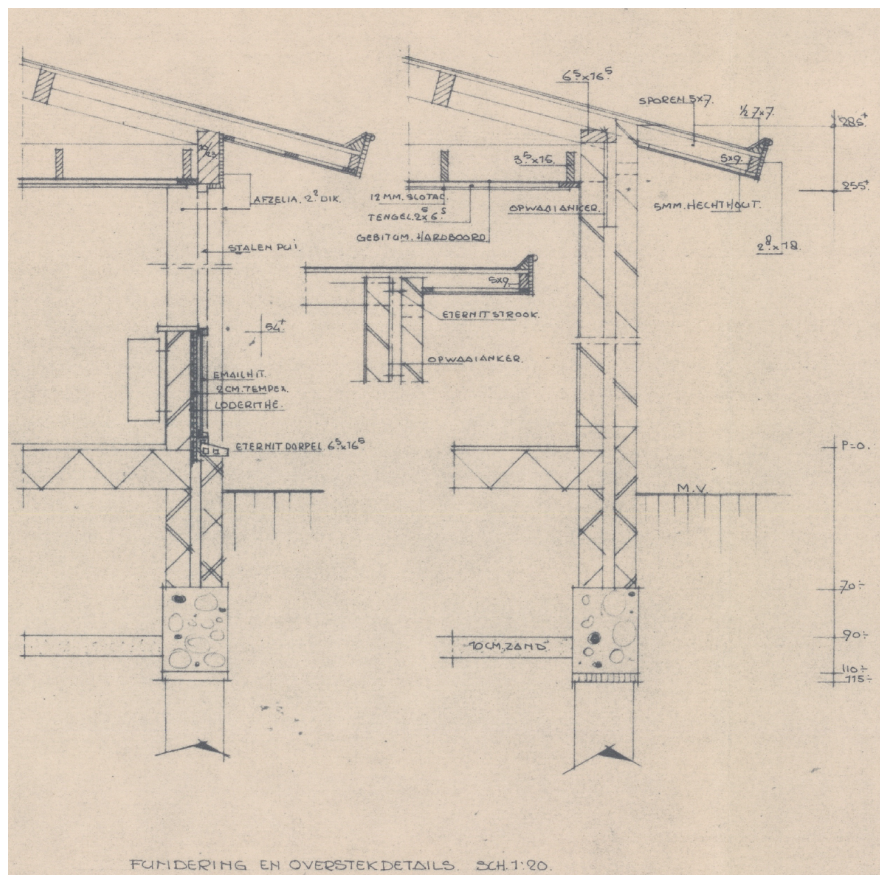


Fig. 15 Detail of the foundation from the construction plan of the Lantsheerschool 1969/1974. Source: Zeeuwse Archief (2235B\_1974-035\_T002)

specific expectation model:

- At a somewhat greater depth, traces and finds can be expected that are related to the early medieval ring rampart and the late medieval habitation around it. The planning area lies just outside the reconstructed contour of the moat around this burg. It is not clear at what depth these tracks lie exactly. This can possibly be at a level between approx. 1.50 and 2.80 m below street level. The street level of the schoolyard is 3.00 m + NAP. Traces of a medieval yard (with phases between 900 and 1200) just south of the Singel have been found in a first survey area at 0.20 m + NAP. The top of the ring wall behind the former supermarket was found at a level of approx. 2.60 m + NAP. The top of the ground level outside the ring wall will be a lot lower.

- According to the old map of Domburg from 1648 made by Goliat, there were a few buildings within the boundaries of the planning area. These probably go back even further in time than the seventeenth century. Remains of these buildings are to be expected at a shallow depth below the current street level.

During the investigation behind the supermarket on the Singel, traces of a building from probably the sixteenth/seventeenth century were found. The traces were found at a level around 2.60 m + NAP. This could broadly correspond to the level of the buildings in our study area (according to Goliat's map).

There is a chance that some of this has been disrupted. Old photos suggest that there was also another building in the planning area later, before the school was built here in the 1960s.

The research question of the trial trenching study is aimed at testing this expectation model. Are archaeological remains from the Middle Ages and/or modern times present in the research area? How are these remains preserved and how can they be valued?

The recommended strategy is to dig two trial trenches. A first trench at the location of the schoolyard on the Singel, right across the contours of the buildings drawn by Goliat in 1648. A second test trench is recommended near the demolished school. The aim of this is to investigate to what extent the construction of the school has damaged the underlying archaeological remains.

## 4. Results archaeological field research

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### 4.1 Introduction and method

On the 14th and 15th of February 2024, the WAD conducted a trial trench at Zuidstraat 14 and Singel 8, Domburg. The field team consisted of B. Meijlink, B. Silkens, both senior KNA archaeologists, & interns R. Lindley and K. Turner. We conducted the fieldwork in cooperation with Bodac, a company specialized in tracing explosives. They provided the excavator and excavator operator. According to the methodology plan, the first trench (WP1), was started at the location of the former school that had been demolished shortly before this research. In the methodology plan, a second trench was planned just south of the former school building, parallel to WP1. However, due to circumstances in the field, we instead excavated two smaller trenches in the southeast corner of the research area. At this location, we expected remains of buildings shown on the map from 1648. The circumstances that caused the plan's alteration consisted of poor weather conditions such as heavy rain and time limits on the excavator machinery's availability. Furthermore, in one of the pits dug by the explosives researchers, parts of older foundations were found, and therefore an extra trial trench (WP2) was excavated at this location.

The remainder of the trial trench research has been executed under the methodology plan (VEDO\_04\_024\_001 PvA) drawn up by B. Meijlink and a Research Conditions and Specifications document (VEDO\_04\_024\_001 PvE) drawn up by B. Meijlink.

At the end three trenches were excavated. Trench WP1, had a length of 10.50 meters and a width of 3.50 meters, and was oriented SW/NE. Trench WP2, had a length of 8 meters and a width of 5 meters and was located along the east boundary of the research area. Test Trench WP3 had an irregular shape, with a maximum length of 10.70 meters and maximum width of 3.75 meters. This trench was also oriented SW/NE.

Test Trench WP1 resulted in two research levels. In the east, the subsoil was disrupted due to the school building's construction and demolition. In the west part, a research level could be excavated containing undisturbed features from the Middle Ages. In Test Trenches WP2 and WP3, a post-medieval level could be researched containing several features and structures. This level was close to the surface, about 40-50 cm below street level.

The research was conducted according to The KNA 4.1 Quality Assessment Guideline handbook.

Documentation was performed digitally on a tablet.

Measurements were completed with a GPS instrument (Leica).

### 4.2 Stratigraphy

From top to bottom we can distinguish three levels of interest. Circa 40 cm below surface sits a level with post-medieval features (2.54 m + NAP). This level coincides with the top of a humus-rich layer of approximately 80 cm. This layer most likely was the product of human recultivation of inflowing dune sand. At the bottom of this thick layer was a dark grey-brown layer which most likely forms the medieval topsoil (1.7/1.8 m + NAP). This layer was approximately 20 cm thick, and was also sandy humous soil. This topsoil laid upon a layer in which several features could be recognized. This lower layer (circa 1.6 m + NAP) was light grey-brown, consisting of silty sand and containing green spots that indicate phosphate. This layer is likely anthropogenic, as it contained several finds, including sherd and animal bone.

In the test trenches, we did not reach natural sedimentation layers (Walcheren deposits).

### 4.3 Features and structures

In Test Trench WP1, the eastmost quarter showed completely disrupted soil combined with construction sand (fig. 16 and 17). In the second quarter from the east, the research level showed the medieval topsoil (S1002). In the western half, the research level was excavated just underneath the medieval topsoil. In this level, six features could be documented (fig. 17 and 18).

Feature 1 was a rectangular garbage pit measuring 1,6 x 0,8 m. Its filling consisted of dark grey silty-sand and contained the ribs of a large animal and a rim fragment of a Paffrath globular pot (900-1200 CE). The feature could not be excavated due to the subsiding of the trench wall as a result of the high groundwater level and rainfall.

Feature 2 is a small ditch oriented SW/NE, 0.45 m wide. It had a dark brown-grey silty sand filling. The cross-section was performed where the ditch crossed Feature 3. This cross-section revealed a depth of approximately 50 cm.

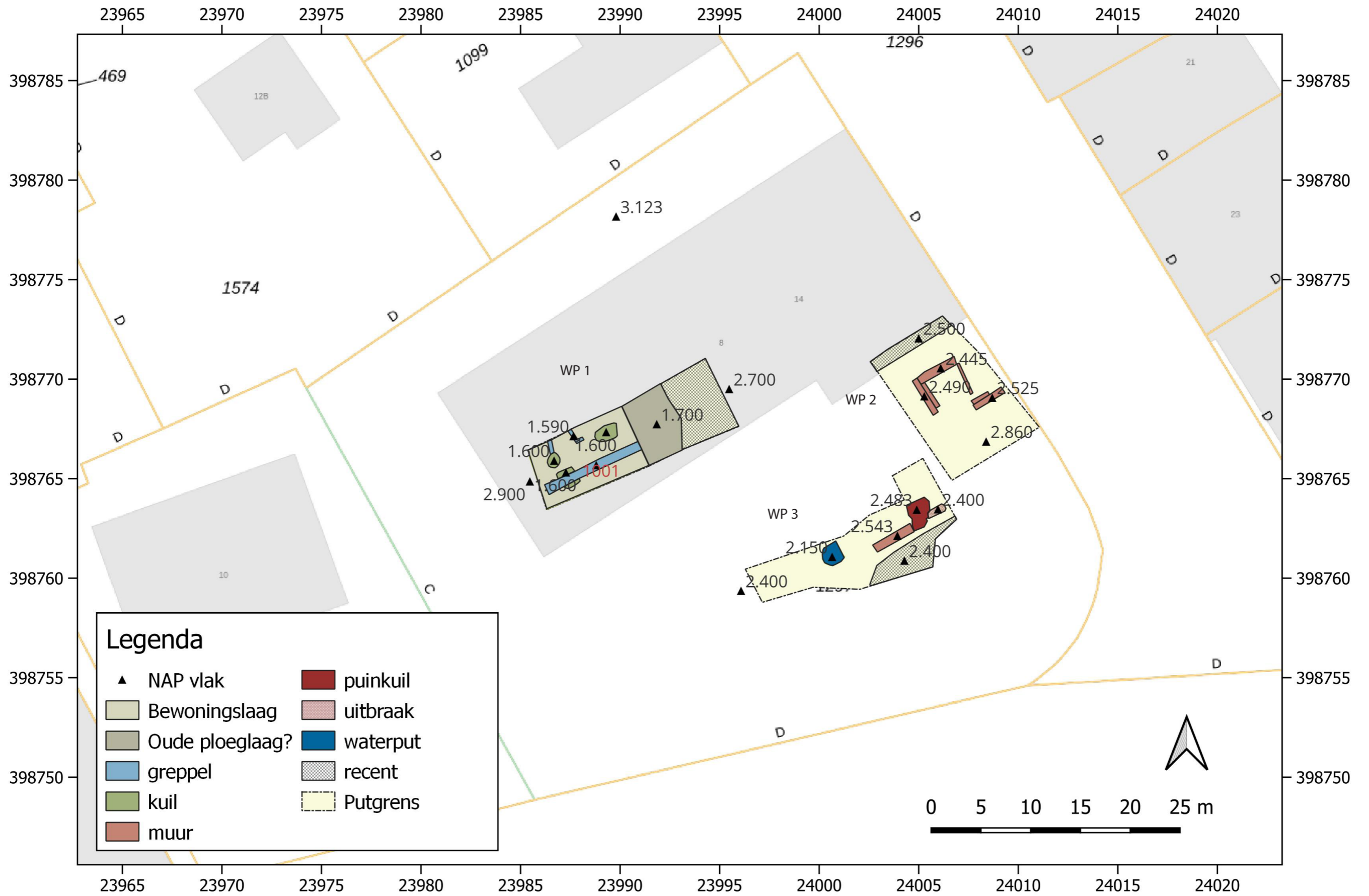


Fig. 16 Overview of the test trenches and the features and structures and levels (NAP)

Feature 3 was a square pit (0.9 x 0.9 m), likely also for garbage disposal. The cross-section revealed a depth of 30 cm. The filling consisted of brown-grey silty sand. It contained a few finds, namely pottery sherd, animal bone, and stone.

Feature 4 was a circular garbage pit that was darker grey silty sand. It was ca. 0.65 m in diameter. This pit contained a large amount of slag fragments as well as pottery sherd. At most, this pit measured 18 cm in depth.

Feature 5 was a small ditch, ca. 16 cm wide, oriented NW/SE with a corner oriented to the northeast. Its filling consisted of dark-grey silty sand. No finds or cross-section information to report.

Feature 6 is also part of a small ditch, ca. 20 cm wide, oriented N/S, and ends against Feature 4, which was dug through Feature 6. The filling consisted of grey silty sand. The cross-section of Feature 4 revealed the depth of Feature 6 to be approximately 15 cm.

The features were dug into Layer 1001, which as described in 4.2, was likely an anthropogenic layer containing human-deposited soil. In the layer were found a few sherds and fragments of animal bone. As previously mentioned, this layer was covered by medieval topsoil (Layer1002).

In Trench WP2, the research level was situated at 2.45 m + NAP, almost 40 cm below street level (fig. 16, 19 and 21). At this level, a part of a foundation was found (Feature 12). Feature 12 was oriented SW/NE, with a length of 1.69 m and a width of 25 cm. It consisted of large soft bricks. Most of the bricks were broken and apparently reused. The top layer exposed in the trench was two bricks in width. It was not determined how many layers of this foundation were preserved.

At the north side of Trench WP2 exposed soil disruption caused by the construction of the school building, filled with construction sand.

Features 13, 14, and 15 appear to belong to the same structure, which may have been a small cellar. However, probing with an auger drill did not reach a distinguishable floor, which suggests it may only be foundations. These were built of large, soft, orange and yellow bricks. Feature 13 forms an east wall with a length of 1.69 m and is 12 cm wide. Feature 14 forms a north wall with a length of 2.10 m and is 40 cm in width. Feature 15 forms the west wall with a length of 1.97 m and a width of 40 cm in width. In the inner side of Feature 15 was wall fragment called Feature 9 with a length of 1.36 m and a width of 20 cm. Against the north side of Feature 12 was another wall fragment called Feature 8, with a length of 96 cm and a width of 23 cm. Features 8 and 9 also appear to be built out of soft, large bricks that were mostly broken and probably

reused. The three outer walls surround a filling clearly different from the surrounding soil of the structure. It consists of very loose, moist, dark brown sand.

At the west end of Test Trench WP3 was a circular brick water well, Feature 7, which was found by the explosives researchers and therefore poorly documented (fig. 16, 20 and 22). It had a diameter of 1.5 m. The bricks of this water well were mostly yellow and appear more recent than all other features found in the trenches. The well is likely post-medieval.

Feature 16 in Trench WP3 was part of a solid foundation, oriented SE/NW, also consisting of large soft orange and yellow bricks (25 x 12 x 5.5 cm). The wall has a length of 2.15 m and a width of 44 cm. Of this foundation, only three layers were left. The lower one protruded 2 cm. The mortar between the bricks is dark brown and not firm. There was a combination of complete and broken bricks. The bricks date to the late Middle Ages, but this does not indicate the wall is that old.

At the west end, several bricks appear to have been dislodged, and covered part of the skeleton of a small dog. This is a remarkable find leaving the archaeologists puzzled. The bones were very fragile, so uncovering the skeleton in full appeared impossible. This is Find Number 8.

Feature 17 was a large pit filled with debris consisting mostly of broken bricks. These were the same soft red and yellow bricks seen elsewhere in the foundation fragment. The pit had a length of 1.5 m and a width of 1 m.

Feature 18 is a ditch where a foundation has been removed. It has a length of 93 cm and a width of 40 cm. Its filling is light grey-brown, silty sand and contains small fragments of brick and mortar.

Just south of Features 16, 17, and 18, the soil shows a disruption filled with construction sand.

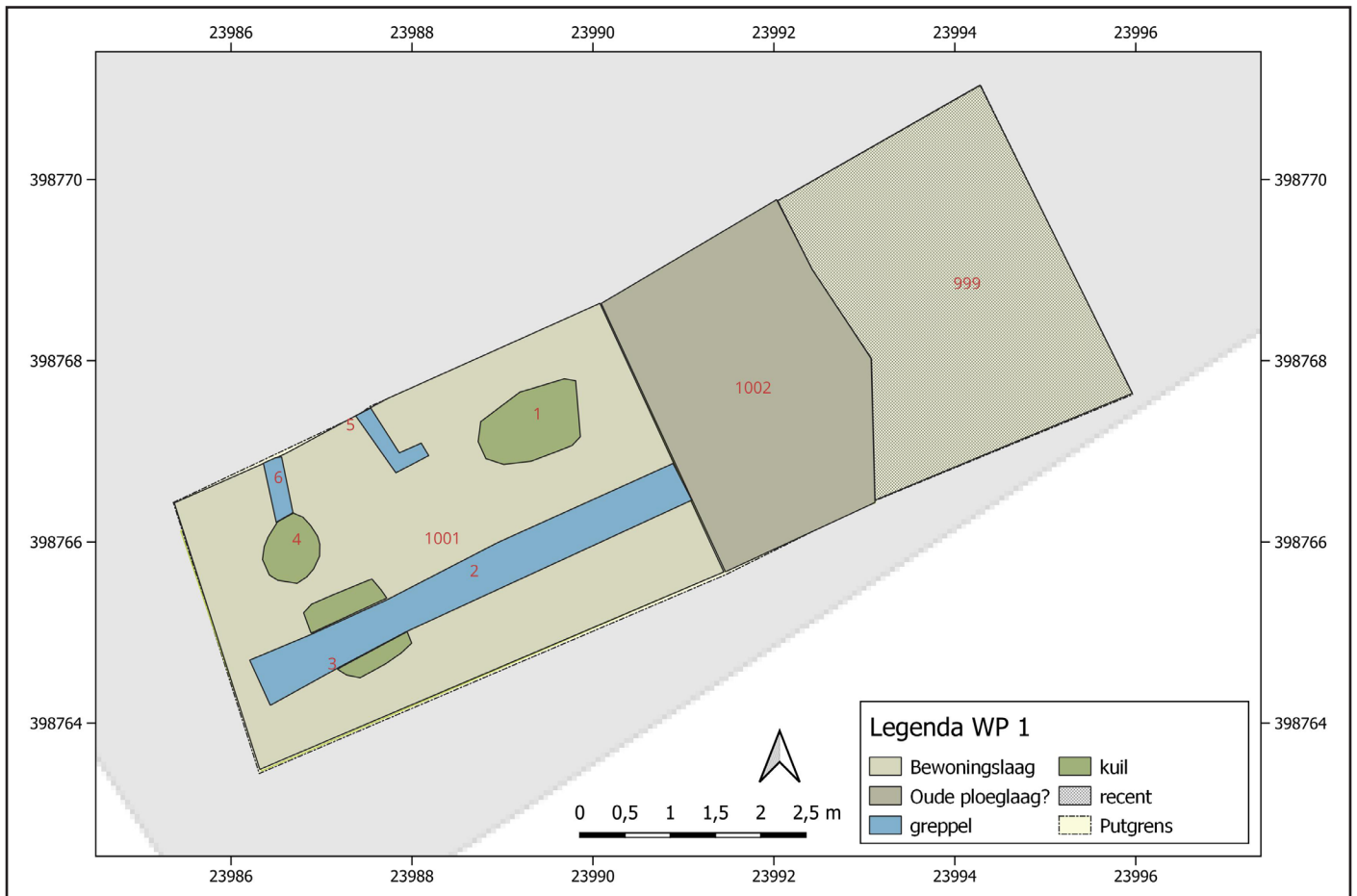


Fig. 17 Overview of Test Trench WP1 with the features and layers



Fig. 18 Overview of Test Trench WP1 with the features and layers; showing also the very poor and wet circumstances

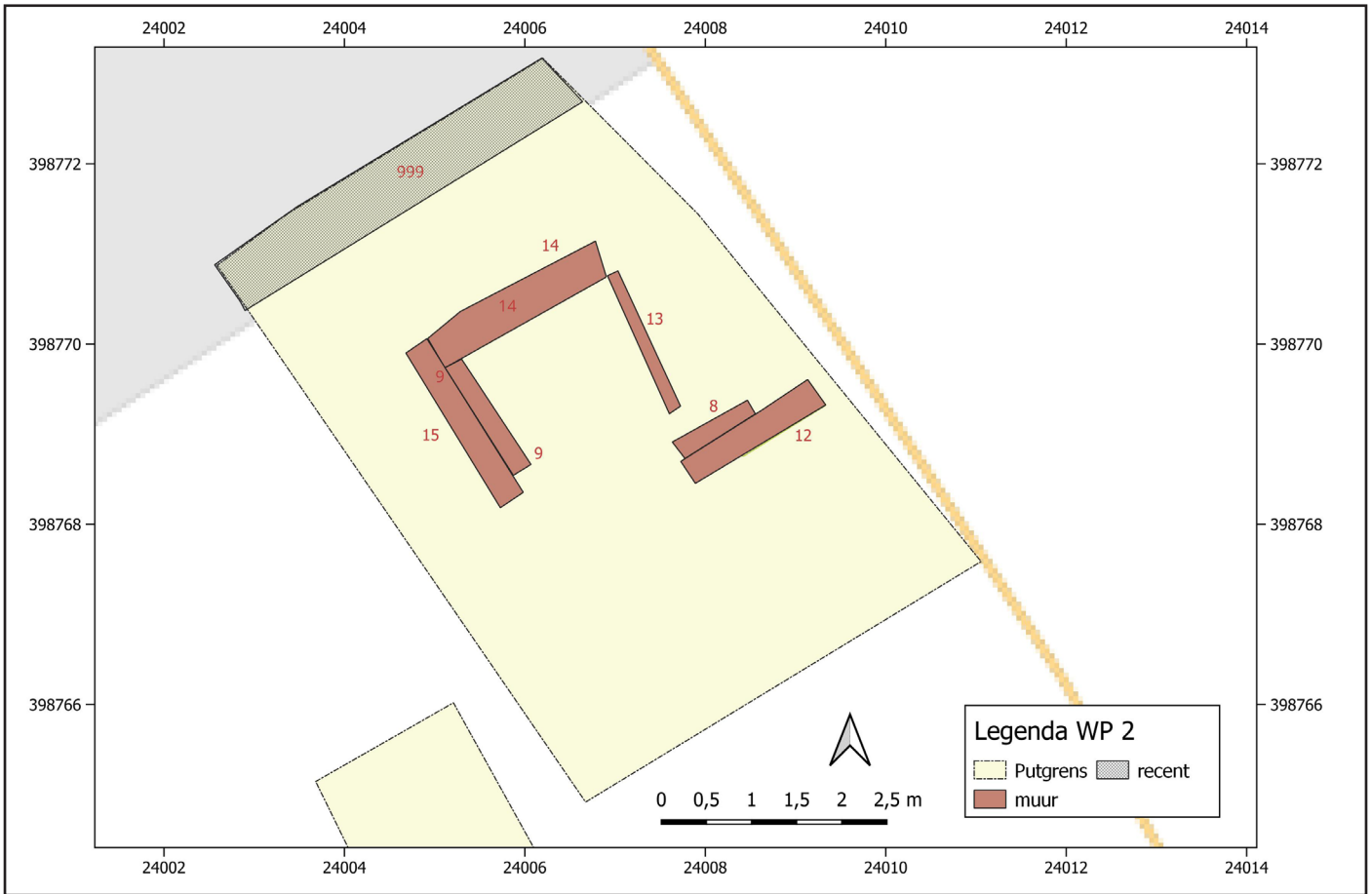


Fig. 19 Overview of Test Trench WP2 with the features and structures.

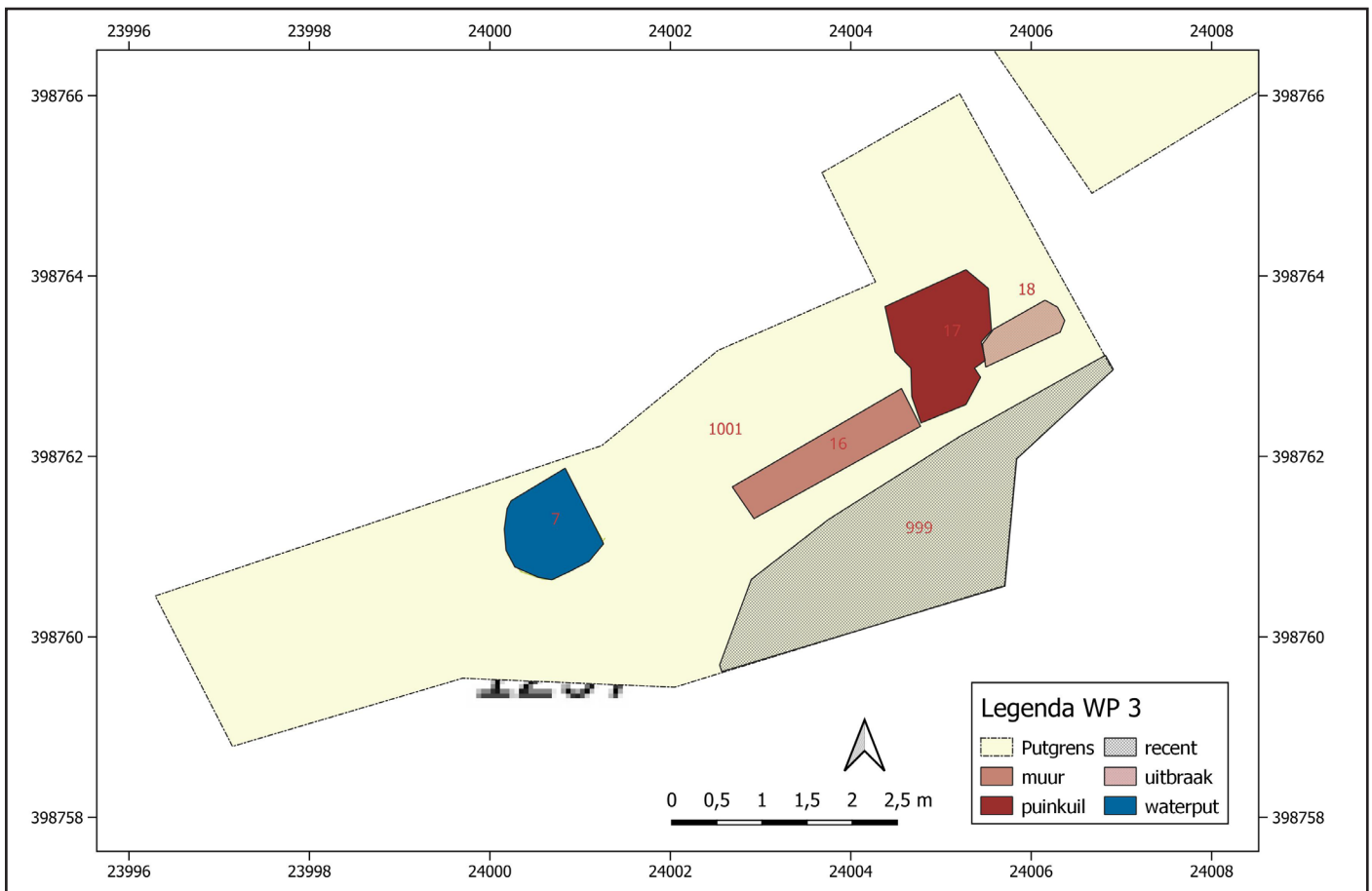


Fig. 20 Overview of Test Trench WP3 with the features and structures



Fig. 21 Overview of Test Trench WP2 with the features and structures



Fig. 22 Overview of Test Trench WP3 with the features 16 to the right, 17 in the middle and 18 to the left

## 5. Analysis of the finds

### 5.1 Finds in general

While conducting test trenches, we gathered 341 different finds, in 5967 grams. The finds can be divided into eight different categories, see table 5.1.1 below. The finds will be described per category in the following sections. Because of the small number of finds, and their fragmentation, we did not think it worthwhile to have them analyzed by specialists at this stage. Descriptions were performed by ourselves, though this may be reconsidered after the full excavation.

Find	Quantity	Weight (gr)
Pottery	24	541
Glass	5	93
Clay pipe	2	12
Metal	8	186
Metal slag	49	656
Bone	241	819
Stone	2	130
Brick	3	130

Table 5.1.1 Finds total

### 5.2 Pottery

In Test Trench WP1, we found 10 sherds, mostly dating from the Middle Ages (900-1200 CE). The following three pieces were found in the coupe of Feature 4. One tiny sherd probably from a globular pot, originating from Paffrath. One sherd is probably a piece of a spouted pot originating from Pingsdorf. One small sherd is clearly greyware, and because of scorching that appears in a circular shape along the flat end, we suspect it might be from a frying pan. In the coupe of Feature 3, four sherds were found. Two are redware. One of these has a pinching at the center, and it is presumed that this is from the bottom of a tripod pipkin. There are some remnants of glazing on it. The other sherd is charred after having already been broken, and whichever event has caused this charring seems to have resulted in discoloration to a degree that the sherd appears more of a light grey-cream color. It may also be part of a tripod pipkin, around the mid-body. There is a very small sherd of whiteware,

Type	Quantity	Weight (gr)
Redware	8	316
Whiteware	5	92
Porcelain	1	3
Faience	1	20
Stoneware	2	45
Maiolica	2	19
Paffrath	1	1
M a a s l a n d s White	1	6
Greyware	3	34
Pingsdorf	1	5

Table 5.2.1 Pottery by production type

perhaps part of a jug. It has cream colored exterior on both sides, and a very light grey inner layer. It is slightly encrusted. There is one sherd of greyware, with a centimeter-wide stripe of a small triangular pattern on the exterior side, made by a roll-stamp, which is also charred, presumably before breakage. We have one that was found while preparing the trench layer. It is a greyware rim fragment of a globular pot dating between 1100 and 1250. In Feature 1001, we have two sherds. The first is a piece of Maasland whiteware, with a yellow glaze on the exterior. The second is a piece of early redware with a grey heart layer inside. There is a very small amount of glaze, which is standard for the redware of the time. It's possibly a globular pot.

In Test Trench WP2, we have 11 sherds, dating between 1625 and 1800. We have three pieces of redware. One is a large fragment of a German plate, possibly from the lower Rhine region, with red, green, and cream-colored striped glazing. There is also the glazed handle of a frying pan and the wall/rim of another dish or piece of cookware, flat on bottom and glazed on the inside as well as around the rim on the exterior side—both appear to be local. We have three sherds of whiteware that all appear to be from the same pot from Friesland in 1700-1850. It has a distinctive yellow glazing with large brown decorative patches in the glazing on the outside. There is a fragment of the full bottom of a small Faience cup or bowl. The glazing is overall very light blue, with a darker blue floral pattern on the outside and a single leaf hand-painted at the center point of the inside. We also have a small piece of similarly colored porcelain, also part of the foot of a dish with light blue base glazing and a darker blue decoration painted on the interior side. There are two connecting sherds of the rim of a Maiolica dish, with a light blue base glazing on both sides and a yellow, red, and blue design on the inside. The red is a leaf- or feather-like pattern, in between stripes of the

yellow and blue. Lastly, there is one sherd of the wall of a stoneware pot or jar, with a light blue glazing on the outside and no glazing on the inside. The inside was not smoothed out—you can see ridges from the throwing process.

In Test Trench WP3, there are four sherds, also from 1600-1850. From a waste pit, feature 17, there is a redware sherd of a porringer, around the wall and handle. It has an orange base glazing on both sides, as well as yellow accent on the inside. In Feature 16, there were three sherds. There is a fragment of a red slipware plate, with orange, yellow, and green decor on the topside, while the bottom is unglazed. There is a fragment of Frechen stoneware, the ear or handle of a jug, with a copper-colored glazing. Finally, there is a very small sherd of whiteware, glazed on both sides, with no clear defining characteristics.

### 5.3 Other find materials

#### Ceramic Building Material

In Trench 1, Feature 1001, we have part of what appears to be a very early brick. It is very coarsely crafted, and likely not fired at a very high temperature. The pottery dates this layer between 1100 and 1300, which is the period just before the introduction of brick. Perhaps this is just a mudbrick, secondarily burned. It is only one example, so we cannot tell its original use.

In Trench 3, Feature 16, was the remnant of a foundation made out of brick. From it, one sample was taken. It consists of large, relatively coarse red brick, measuring 25 cm x 12 cm x 5.5 cm. It perhaps dates back to the Late Middle Ages, perhaps 15th century. This foundation wall was made out of a combination of broken and complete bricks, indicating that the bricks were reused, and the wall likely is not as old as this brick suggests.

#### Clay Pipes

We have two fragments of clay pipe stems, one from Trench 2 and one from Trench 3. The one from Trench 3, Feature 16, is decorated with French lillies, alternated with three small stripes made with a roll-stamp. The fragment from Trench 2, found out of context, is decorated with five lines of dots created with a roll-stamp, and a line of connected circles.

#### Glass

From Trench 2, also out of context, we have five fragments of glass belonging to a wine bottle, probably

a cat's head style bottle. These likely date to the 18th century, due to the style of bottle.

#### Metal

Nearly all the metal finds of this research were found by a metal detectorist Mark Hilbrig.

From Trench 2, found out of context while preparing the research level, there was a rather modern object found, likely a door handle.

From Trench 3, near Feature 16, there were two heavily encrusted, forged nails with a square cross section.

There were five objects found outside the test trenches, spread throughout the planning area. There is part of a small tube made of a copper alloy, pinched on both ends. This has an unclear date. There is a decorative mount part of a clasp or fastener, probably also a copper alloy, with two small holes for attachment, and there is a protruding nose with a notch in the center. This could have a medieval date. There is a large buckle, preserved complete with the needle, measuring 6 cm long and 5 cm wide. It is nearly unruined, and it is likely also a copper alloy. We have a very small, thin disk, with a thick coat of rust, especially on one side. Perhaps this was part of a pendant with an iron ring around it, holding a disk made of a material that could not be identified.

The advice is to have the clasp conserved, but to wait for the results of the excavation that is to take place.

#### Bones

In Trench 1, Feature 1, which was a pit, there were two large rib bones, most likely belonging horse or cow. They likely date to the Middle Ages, like the other finds in the feature.

Also in Trench 1, Feature 4, also a pit, (Find No. 15) there is one fragment of animal bone, too small to determine. It is likely butchering debris, because of a smooth cut from a knife. The other bone from this feature is a foot bone, likely from a middle-sized mammal.

From Feature 1001, were gathered two fragments of animal bone (Find No. 11), also clearly butchering debris. There is one fragment from a small animal, and another of a mid-sized animal.

In Feature 3, a square pit, a butchered fragment of a middle-sized mammal's arm or leg bone was found (Find No. 13).

In Trench 3, Feature 16, there was a nearly complete skeleton of a small dog (Find No. 8). In particular, large parts of the skull were missing. The skeleton was partly underneath brick from Feature 16. The bones were

clearly in anatomical relation. We advise to have this analyzed by a specialist, together with the finds of the upcoming excavation.

### Metal Slag

In Test Trench 1, Feature 4, which was a waste disposal pit, a significant amount of metal slag was found (Find No. 17). We have collected a sample containing 49 pieces and weighing in total 656 grams. Based on the pottery found in the same pit, this likely dates from between 1100 and 1300. We advise having this analyzed by a specialist. This can be done during the analysis of the finds from the final excavation.

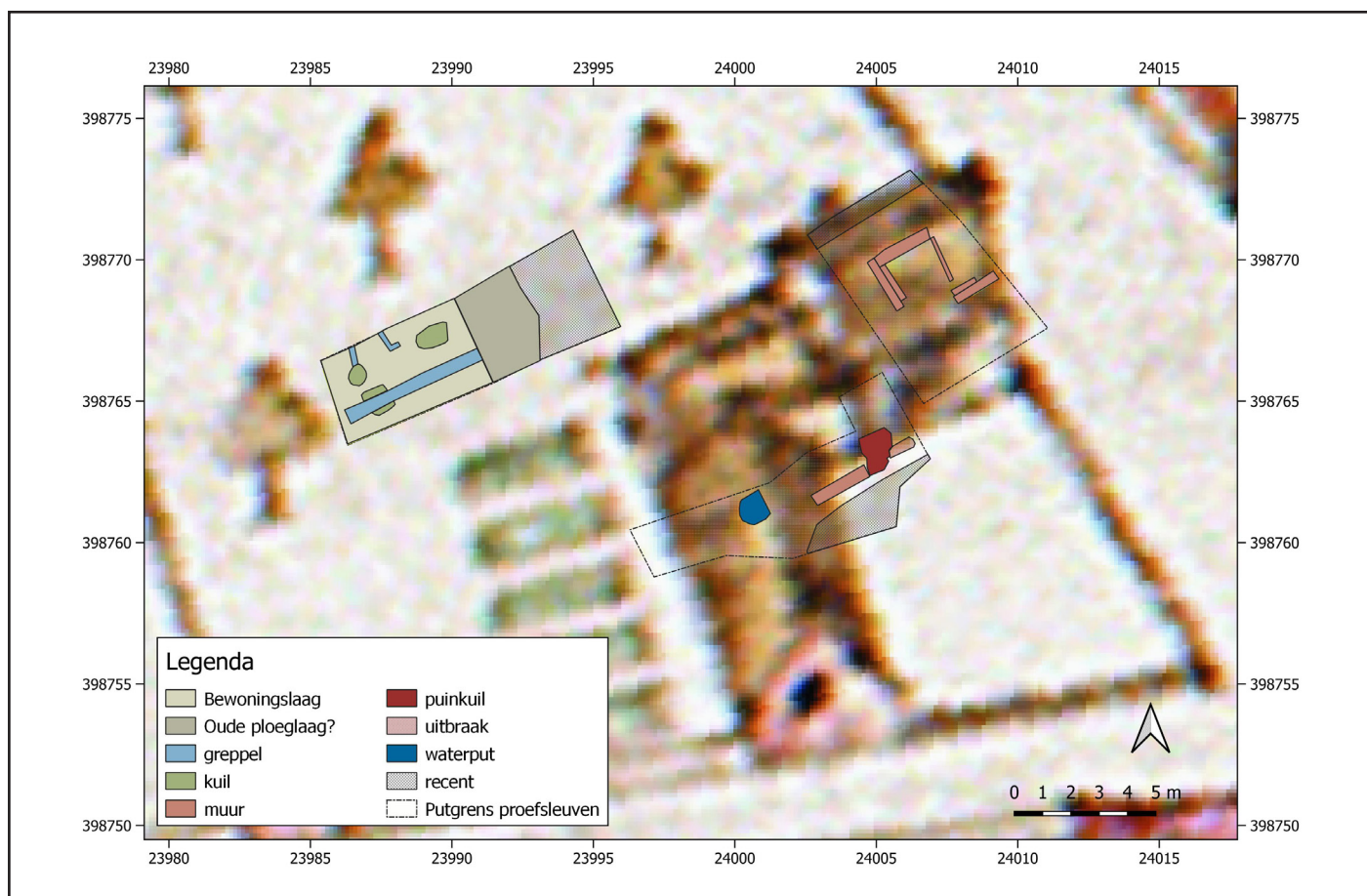


Fig. 22 Projection of the documented features and structures on the map of Domburg made by Goliat in 1648

## 6. Conclusions, Valuation and Selection Advice

### 6.1 Synthesis

This test trench research took place in the context of new building plans at the location at the Zuidstraat 14 in Domburg. The aim of this research for the municipality of Veere is to find out at an early stage whether and to what extent archaeological obstacles should be taken into account in this plan. The municipality of Veere asked the WAD to perform this research. During this research three test trenches were excavated after having concluded during a preliminary desk study that archaeological remains can be expected at the site.

In Trench 1, there was a level with medieval features, covered by an old humus topsoil (Feature 1002). After scraping away the humus layer, we could distinguish several features in two different phases. There were disposal pits in the first phase (Features 1, 3, and 4), as well as ditches 5 and 6.

In these pits of the first phase, we found pottery sherds, animal bones, and in Feature 4, a large amount of metal slag. They clearly belong to a farmyard or household, where metallurgy was also practiced.

In the second phase was a small ditch, Feature 2, cutting through pit Feature 3. The date of this ditch is uncertain, as there were no finds which would offer information for dating.

From this period we found pottery, bones, and metal slag. The pottery gathered from the pits of phase one date between 1050 and 1300. A thirteenth-century overall date is plausible. Two fragments of pottery were imported from German regions, namely Paffrath and Pingsdorf. One fragment is from Maasland. Two fragments were likely made locally, namely two sherds of redware tripod pipkin and one sherd of a greyware vessel, possibly a frying pan.

Pit 1 contained two ribs of a large mammal. Pits 3 and 4 contained a few smaller bone fragments which were clearly butchering debris, due to clear cuts.

From the topsoil, another sherd of Maasland whiteware was gathered, as well as one of a redware pot, and one of a greyware globular pot, the latter dating between 900 and 1200.

The analysis of the sample of metal slag taken from feature four will be postponed and conducted with the finds from the upcoming full excavation.

The features excavated here are just outside of the ringfort's moat as it was reconstructed in earlier years (Van Heeringen, et al., 1995, pg. 29). Their late medieval date is somewhat later than the ringfort's habitation,

but it is contemporary with many farmyards excavated in 2018-2019, just south of the Singel (Dijkstra, 2021, pg. 41-59), in particular, Farmyards 2 and 3.

Test Trenches 2 and 3 were excavated in the southeast part of the planning area and uncovered a later occupation phase of the site. In Test Trench 2, we found remnants of a small cellar and a foundation of a brick wall. In Test Trench 3 were found part of a brick wall's foundation (Feature 16) a pit of debris filled with broken bricks (Feature 17), and a ditch where foundation has been removed (Feature 18). All these features appear to be the remains of buildings dating back to the 16th century. They appear to be related to the buildings drawn by Goliat in the map of Domburg from 1648. Geolocation projection of the foundation remnants line up very well with the walls of the buildings drawn on the map (Fig. 23). Therefore, these features must date prior to 1648.

Finds gathered from the layer surrounding these construction parts consist of pottery, glass, metal, clay pipe, and bone. The pottery is a mixture of redware, whiteware, faience, porcelain, and stoneware. It is only a few sherds, which all date between 1625 and 1800. A remarkable find was the skeleton of a dog underneath bricks of a foundation in Test Trench 3. It seemed partly incorporated into the masonry, which of course is unusual.

### 6.2 Expectation Model revisited and research questions answered

The expectation model based on the desk study was the following:

Regarding medieval findings:

*"At a somewhat greater depth, traces and finds can be expected that are related to the early medieval ring rampart and the late medieval habitation around it. The planning area lies just outside the reconstructed contour of the moat around this burg. It is not clear at what depth these tracks lie exactly. This can possibly be at a level between approx. 1.50 and 2.80 m below street level. The street level of the schoolyard is 3.00 m + NAP. Traces of a medieval yard (with phases between 900 and 1200) just south of the Singel have been found in a first survey area at 0.20 m + NAP. The top of the ring wall behind the former supermarket was found at a level of approx. 2.60 m + NAP. The top of the ground level outside the ring wall will be a lot lower."*

In Trench 1, we did find medieval remains as expected.

They are however not early medieval but can be dated late medieval, i.e. approximately 13th century. The layer in which we found these was 1.4 meters below street level (1.60 m + NAP).

Regarding post-medieval findings:

*“According to the old map of Domburg from 1648 made by Goliat, there were a few buildings within the boundaries of the planning area. These probably go back even further in time than the seventeenth century. Remains of these buildings are to be expected at a shallow depth below the current street level. During the investigation behind the supermarket on the Singel, traces of a building from probably the sixteenth/seventeenth century were found. The traces were found at a level around 2.60 m + NAP. This could broadly correspond to the level of the buildings in our study area (according to Goliat’s map). There is a chance that some of this has been disrupted. Old photos suggest that there was also another building in the planning area later, before the school was built here in the 1960s.”*

In Trenches 2 and 3, we found foundational remains of the building that was present on the site during the 1648 map drawn by Goliat at a level of 40 cm below street level (2.54m + NAP). We have not found remains from the later building that appears to have stood on the site before the school, as seen in the postcard from 1900. The construction of later buildings has not resulted in total disruption of the remains of the post-medieval construction.

The research questions, and their answers, are as follows:

1) *Are archaeological traces and finds present in the subsurface at the various levels of expectation? If so, what traces, structures and finds are these?*

Yes, archaeological traces and finds were present at the various levels of expectation. In Trench 1, we found medieval ditches and waste disposal pits, as well as various finds in the categories of pottery, bone, metal slag, and stone. In Test Trenches 2 and 3, we found post-medieval foundation remnants and finds in the categories of pottery, bone, glass, clay pipes, and brick.

2) *How can the traces, structures and finds be interpreted and dated?*

The structures have been dated and interpreted primarily by way of the finds within them. Regarding age, this is especially by finding parallels of the pottery, and in the case of the post-medieval structures, also their correspondence in regards to geolocation with the 1648 historical map. For interpretation, in Trench 1, the types of finds (slag, butchering debris, etc) and the format of the structures contributed to interpretation.

3) *Are there any other stratigraphically distinguishable phenomena?*

In the trenches we have a medieval level with features such as the pits. It is not entirely clear whether these pits were dug into natural sediment or anthropogenic layers. This level is topped by an old medieval topsoil. This topsoil layer is about 10cm thick, the top of which is at approximately 170 + NAP. The medieval topsoil was covered by an anthropogenic raising containing dark brown soil. This had a thickness of approximately 80-90cm. At the top of this layer is where we found the construction fragments which were in Trenches 2 and 3. The top of this soil layer was at a level of approximately 2.40 m + NAP.

4) *Is it possible to phase between different traces, structures and finds and what is it?*

Yes, it is possible. In Trench 1, we have two different phases because of how features are cut through others. Regarding the full site, we have two major phases, namely the medieval and post-medieval remains, which are easily distinguishable by all characteristics.

5) *What is the degree of conservation of the traces, structures and finds?*

The degree of conservation is overall quite good. The medieval remains were covered with an undisturbed topsoil layer, and the wet conditions of the area aided in conservation. The post-medieval remains were fairly well preserved. Not all the foundation walls remained, but those that did were in fair condition. The finds surrounding these structures were also fairly well preserved.

### 6.3 Valuation and selection advice

Valuation is done according to Waarderingstabel VS06 of the KNA version 4.1 (see table). We made a separation between the medieval site at a deeper level and the post-medieval site near the surface. In table 6.3.3 the general parameters can be consulted based upon which valuation was conducted.

#### Medieval Site (see also Table 6.3.1)

##### Experience

Under value Experience there is no score. Features are covered.

##### Physical Quality

Under the value of Physical Quality, there is a high score (3) of Integrity and Conservation. Features are present and intact, also containing finds.

Features are well-preserved, covered by the original

old surface soil. Finds, especially organic finds, are well preserved due to the wet surrounding circumstances.

#### Content Quality

On the value Content Quality, there is a high score (3) for Rareness, Information value, Ensemble value, and Representativeness.

For rareness: (3) Late medieval settlement remains, which are up until now only excavated at a relatively small amount of sites.

For Information value: (3) Well preserved context that contains a lot of information about production and trade activity in medieval Domburg

For Ensemble value: (3) Information of this site supplements prior excavations of the area immediately surrounding the ringfort of Domburg.

For Representativeness: (3) The site fits perfectly into expectations based on contemporary sites excavated in Domburg and Walcheren.

#### Post-Medieval (see also Table 6.3.2)

##### Experience

Under value Experience there is no score. Features are covered.

##### Physical Quality

Under the value of Physical Quality, there is a medium score (2) of Integrity and Conservation. Features are present in the form of construction remnants, which are only partially preserved. We expect conservation circumstances to be medium to good.

##### Content Quality

On the value Content Quality, there are varied scores for Rareness (2), Information value (3), Ensemble value (2), and Representativeness (1).

For Rareness: (2) Post-medieval building remnants are not rare, however, on Walcheren, there is very little archaeological research performed on the (post-) medieval villages.

For Information value: (3) Until now, there is little known about the medieval and post-medieval life in these villages.

For Ensemble value: (2) The site is part of the old village of Domburg as is clearly depicted by the 1648 Goliat map.

For Representativeness: (2) The structures and finds seem to fit the image we have of the characteristic

rural villages of Walcheren.

Overall, both archaeological sites are worthy of preservation. The medieval site shows above-average score in the values of Physical Quality and Content Quality. The post-medieval site shows medium score in Physical Quality, and above average score in Content Quality.

#### - Which followup research is advised?

Both sites have been found worthy of preservation. According to archaeological policy, preservation in situ is preferred. The medieval level will not be endangered by the new building plans, therefore preservation in-situ is possible and advised. The post-medieval level will be endangered by building plans. In the scope of this development plan, preservation in situ is not possible. Therefore preservation ex situ is advised, meaning the performance of an excavation of this level.

#### 6.4 Conclusion and recommendations

In line of the desk study and expectation model, the test trenches exposed two important archaeological levels.

The first is a medieval layer (900-1200 CE), discovered in Test Trench 1, on the eastern side of the site. This layer contained six distinguishable features, including disposal pits (Features 1, 3, and 4) and ditches (Features 2, 5, and 6), in two different phases, dug into soil layer Feature 1001 seemingly an anthropogenic soil layer (1.60 m + NAP). These features contained various finds including pottery sherds, animal bones, stone, and evidence of industrial activity in the form of metal slag. This layer was covered by a layer of medieval topsoil (Feature 1002, 1.70 m + NAP). Circumstances during research of this layer were very poor due to wet conditions, limiting further research.

The second is a post-medieval layer (1600-1800 CE) situated at 2.45 m + NAP, almost 40 cm below street level, in Test Trenches 2 and 3, on the southeast side of the planning area. This layer contained brick foundations (Features 12 and 16), remnants of a small cellar (Features 13, 14, and 15), a circular brick water well (Feature 7), as well as a debris pit (Feature 17) and a foundation removal ditch (Feature 18). Utilizing geolocation, the construction features appear to correspond well to buildings shown in 17th century maps (see Goliat 1648). Post-medieval finds include various types of pottery sherds, brick fragments, clay

pipe fragments, glass, metal, and animal bones and most notably a nearly complete dog skeleton.

Evaluation in accordance to archaeological policy resulted the conclusion that both layers are worth of preservation. The medieval layer scored highly (3) in every category of valuation of physical and content quality due to good preservation circumstances, variety of finds, and the relative lack of medieval excavations in the area, meaning that this site is of high information value. The post-medieval layer scored average in Physical Quality and above average in Content Quality valuation, due to fair partial preservation, and good

contribution value to understanding of post-medieval village life on Walcheren.

The medieval layer will not be disturbed by the building development plans, therefore in situ preservation is both possible and advised. The post-medieval layer will be disturbed by the development plans, therefore ex situ preservation in the form of performance of an excavation is advised.

Table with the valuation of the medieval site

Values	Criteria	Score	By Which Parameters
Experience	Aesthetic Value	n.a.	
	Remembrance value	n.a.	
Physical Quality	Integrity	3	Features present and intact, containing finds
	Conservation	3	Features are well-preserved, covered by the original old surface soil. Finds, especially organic finds, are well preserved due to the wet surrounding circumstances.
Content Quality	Rareness	3	Late medieval settle-ment remains, which are up until now only excavated at a relative-ly small amount of sites
	Information Value	3	Well preserved context that contains a lot of information about production and trade activity in medieval Domburg
	Ensemble Value	3	Information of this site supplements prior excavations of the area immediately surrounding the ringfort of Domburg.
	Representativeness	3	The site fits perfectly into expectations based on contemporary sites excavated in Domburg and Walcheren

Table 6.3.1 Valuation of the medieval site.

Table with the valuation of the postmedieval site

Values	Criteria	Score	By Which Parameters
Experience	Aesthetic Value	n.a.	
	Remembrance value	n.a.	
Physical Quality	Integrity	2	Features are present in the form of construction remnants, which are only partially preserved.
	Conservation	2	We expect conservation circumstances to be medium to good.
Content Quality	Rareness	2	Post-medieval building remnants are not rare, however, on Walcheren, there is very little archaeological research performed on the (post-)medieval villages.
	Information Value	3	Until now, there is little known about the medieval and post-medieval life in these villages.
	Ensemble Value	2	The site is part of the old village of Domburg as is clearly depicted by the 1648 Goliath map.
	Representativeness	2	The structures and finds seem to fit the image we have of the characteristic rural villages of Walcheren.

Table 6.3.2 Valuation of the postmedieval site.

Values	Criteria	Score	Parameters
Experience	Beauty	no score	• Visibility from ground level as element in the landscape
			• Form and structure
			• Relation to environment
	Rememberence value	no score	• Relation to factual historical occurrences
			• Association with ascribed quality of meaning
Physical Quality	Integrity	1/2/3	• Presence of features
			• Integrity of features
			• Spacial integrity
			• Stratigrafy intact
			• Mobilia in situ
			• Spatial relation between mobilia themselves
			• Spatial relation between mobilia and features
			• Presence of antropogenic biochemical residu
	• Stability of the natural environment		
	Preservation	3	• Preservation artefacts (metal/other)
		• Preservation organical material	
Content Quality	Rareness	1 / 2 / 3	• The amount of similar sites (complex-types) with good physical quality from the same period, within the same archaeo-region, of which the presence has been established
			• The amount of similar sites, with good physical quality from the same period, within the same archaeo-region, based upon a recent expectation map (when possible/obliged)
	Content Quality	1 / 2 / 3	• Excavations/reseraches of similar sites within the same archaeoregion (more/less than 5 years ago; complete/partial)
			• Recent and systematic reserach within the same archaeoregion
			• Recent and systematic reserach within the same archaeological period
			• Fitting within research programs of an academic institute, Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed or others
	Ensemble Value	1 / 2 / 3	• Synchrone context (appaerance of sites from the same period within the micro region)
			• Diachrone context (appaerance of sites from subsequent periods within the micro region)
			• Scenic context (physical- and historical-geographical integrity of the contemporary landscape)
			• Presence of comtemporary organic sediments van contemporaine within direct environment
Representativeniss	1 / 2 / 3	• Characteristic for a certain region and/or period	
		• The amount of similar sites (complex-types) with good physical quality from the same period, within the same archaeo-region, of which the presence has been established and of which preservation is guaranteed.	
		• The amount of similar sites (complex-types) with good physical quality from the same period, within the same archaeo-region, based upon a recent expectation map	

Table 6.3.3 Overview table with Valuation Criteria and Parameters according KNA 4.1 (VS06) (valuation 1 = low / 2 = middle / 3 = high)

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Fig. 2 Planning area indicated with blue line on local topography (GBKN)

Fig. 3 The formation of a creek ridge. (Source: Berendsen 1992 after Bennema and Van der Meer 1952.)

Fig. 4 Cut-out of the Geological Map of the Netherlands 1:50,000 Map Walcheren; Rimmelen 1972. The planning area is marked with a red oval.

Fig. 5 Cut-out of the Soil Map of Walcheren; Bennema and Van der Meer 1952. The planning area is marked with a red oval.

Fig.6 Cut-out of the archaeological policy advice map Walcheren; plan area green oval, red high archaeological value, red shaded very high value national monument, blue circle archaeological site (point location), beige high/medium expectation.

Fig. 7 Reconstruction of the contours of the Duinburg with ring wall in brown and moat in blue. In red the excavations for the remains of the ring wall. The planning area Zuidstraat 14 and Singel 8 is shown with a green circle.

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Fig. 11 Cut-out from the map of Walcheren made by the Hattinga brothers in 1750. Planning area circled in green.

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Fig. 13 Picture postcard with Zuidstraat seen from the Singel by publisher P.J. Daniëlse. On the left the "small house" at the research site and behind it the custodial school. Source: Beeldbank Zeeuws Archief, Verzameling Beeld en Geluid, nr. 341-144.

Fig. 14 Picture postcard with Zuidstraat seen from the north by publisher gebr. Van Straaten. In the back on the right is the "small house" at the research site. Source: Beeldbank Zeeuwse Bibliotheek, recordnr. 4496.

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Fig. 16 Overview of the test trenches and the features and structures and levels (NAP).

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Fig. 18 Overview of Test Trench WP1 with the features and layers; showing also the very poor and wet circumstances.

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Fig. 20 Overview of Test Trench WP3 with features and structures.

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Fig. 23 Projection of the documented features and structures on the map of Domburg made by Goliat in 1648.

## Tables

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Table 6.3.1 Valuation of medieval site

Table 6.3.2 Valuation of postmedieval site

Table 6.3.3 Overview table with Valuation Criteria and Parameters according KNA 4.1

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# Appendices

### Features

Feature	Trench	Layer	Feature Type	Sectioned	Fully Excavated	Depth (cm)	Begin Period	End Period	Structure
1	1	1	KL-Disposal Pit	ONWAAR	ONWAAR		ME	ME	
2	1	1	GL-Parcel Ditch	WAAR	ONWAAR	15	ME	ME	
3	1	1	KL-Disposal Pit	WAAR	ONWAAR	30	ME	ME	
4	1	1	KL-Disposal Pit	WAAR	ONWAAR	18	ME	ME	
5	1	1	GL-Ditch	ONWAAR	ONWAAR		ME	ME	
6	1	1	GL-Parcel Ditch	WAAR	ONWAAR	15	ME	ME	
7	3	1	PT-Water Pit	ONWAAR	ONWAAR		NT	NT	
8	2	1	MR-Wall	ONWAAR	ONWAAR		NT	NT	
9	2	1	MR-Wall	ONWAAR	ONWAAR		NT	NT	
12	2	1	MR-Wall	ONWAAR	ONWAAR		NT	NT	
13	2	1	ST-Cellar	ONWAAR	ONWAAR		NT	NT	Water Cellar
14	2	1	ST-Cellar	ONWAAR	ONWAAR		NT	NT	Water Cellar
15	2	1	ST-Cellar	ONWAAR	ONWAAR		NT	NT	Water Cellar
16	3	1	MR-Wall	ONWAAR	ONWAAR		NT	NT	
17	3	1	KL-Rubble	ONWAAR	ONWAAR		NT	NT	
18	3	1	GL-House Ditch	ONWAAR	ONWAAR		NT	NT	Removal trench
1001	1	1	LG-Top Soil	ONWAAR	ONWAAR		ME	ME	
1002	1	1	LG-Top Soil	ONWAAR	ONWAAR		ME	ME	

ME = Middle Ages; NT = New Era (1600-1800)

### Filling Soil Features

Feature	Filling	Observation	Form	Soil Type	Additions	Tint	Secondary Color	Main Color	Indicators	Other Remarks
1	1	level	Rectangular	Sand, moderate silt		Dark		Gray	Bone, pottery	
2	1	level	Linear	Sand, moderate silt		Dark	Brown	Gray		
3	1	level	Square	Sand, moderate silt			Brown	Gray	pottery, bone, stone	
4	1	level	Round	Sand, moderate silt		Dark		Gray	metalslag	
5	1	level	Linear	Sand, moderate silt		Dark		Gray		
6	1	level	Linear	Sand, moderate silt				Gray		
17	1	level	Rectangular	Sand, light silt		Dark	Brown	Gray	High level of debris	Broken large bricks like in wall 16
18	1	level	Rectangular	Sand, moderate silt		Light	Gray	Brown	Brick and mortar	
1001	1	level	Irregular	Sand, moderate silt	organic rests	Dark	Brown	Gray		
1002	1	level	Irregular	Sand, moderate silt	organic rests	Dark	Brown	Gray		

### Filling Masonry

Feature	Filling	Observation	Wall Type	Width (cm)	Height of Brick Layers (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Brick Type	Format	Brick Color	Bake Type	Mortar Matrix	Other Remarks
8	1	Level	Foundation	23		23		Baked brick	26x13x6	Red and yellow	Soft	Sandy	
9	1	Level	Foundation	20		20		Baked brick	26x13x6	Red and yellow			
12	1	Level	Foundation					Baked brick	26x13x6	Red and yellow			
13	1	Level	Cellar wall					Baked brick	26x13x6	Red and yellow			Water cellar
14	1	Level	Cellar wall					Baked brick	26x13x6	Red and yellow			Water cellar
15	1	Level	Cellar wall					Baked brick	26x13x6	Red and yellow			Water cellar
16	1	Level	Foundation	46	8	46	23	Baked brick	26x13x6	Red and yellow	Soft	Sandy	Three layers, bottom layer sticks out slightly

Finds

Find Number	Follow Up Number	Trench	Level	Feature	Filling	Content	Make	Form	Amount	Weight (gr.)	Rim	Body	Foot	Ear or handle	Full profile	Remarks	Begin Date	End Date
1	1	1	1	1		bone	animal bone	ribs	2	136						horse ribs		
2	1	1	1	1001	1	pottery	maasland white	pot	1	6		1			no	little bit glaze	1100	1225
2	2	1	1	1001	1	pottery	redware	pot	1	10		1			no	Very hard with gray core. Little bit of glaze	1150	1300
3	1	1	1	3		pottery	redware	tripod pipkin	2	36		2			no	One is properly red, and the is discolored to be light gray and is very charred on one side. Red one has a thumb design.	1175	1300
3	2	1	1	3		pottery	whiteware	jug	1	3		1			no	Very small fragment. cream colored exterior on both sides. very light gray inner layer. slightly encrusted.	1175	1300
3	3	1	1	3		pottery	greyware		1	13		1			no	exterior side looks charred. simple design pattern, small triangles.	1175	1300
4	1	1	1	4		pottery	greyware	frying pan?	1	5		1			no	both sides unglazed. charred on one side	1175	1300
4	2	1	1	4		pottery	Pingsdorf white	spouted pot?	1	5		1			no	unglazed	1175	1300
4	3	1	1	4		pottery	earthenware	pafrath pot	1	1		1			no	exterior, gray interior, small fragment. something encrusted inside.	1050	1200
5	1			loose		metal		buckle	1	37						belt buckle	1300	1500
5	2			loose		metal		part of clasp	1	17						decorative. Part of a bag or chest		
5	3			loose		metal		coin??	1	3						extremely weathered/rusted/encrusted		
5	5			loose		metal	copper alloy?	small rod	1	9						5 cm long, 1 cm wide small rod with		
7	1	3	1	17	1	pottery	redware	bowl	1	38					1 no	porringer. Orange and yellow colouring	1625	1700
8	1	3	1	16	1	bone	animal bone	dog skeleton	241	584						next to/ in foundation wall		
10	1	1	1			pottery	greyware	pot	1	16	1					rim, unglazed, some black charring?	900	1200

Finds

Find Number	Follow Up Number	Trench	Level	Feature	Filling	Content	Make	Form	Amount	Weight (gr.)	Rim Body	Foot	Ear or handle	Full profile	Remarks	Begin Date	End Date
11	1	1	1	1001	1	bone	animal bones	one large, one small animal	2	23					g, perhaps a rib, hollowed out. Small bone fragment is 4g.		
12	1	1	1	1001	1	brick		brick	1	797					rough brick. 12cm wide, 6 cm thick	1200	1500
13	1	1	1	3	1	bone	animal bone	animal, perhaps a leg bone.	1	63					In coupe. 19 cm long. broken in half vertically. Heavy, enrusted,		
14	1	1	1	3	1	stone	stone	irregular shape	1	80					In coupe. Appears to be sandstone. almost triangle shape, 6 cm at widest point		
15	1	1	1	4	1	bone	animal bone	knuckle	1	4					big animal		
15	2	1	1	4	1	bone	animal bone	rib	1	9					animal rib perhaps. Nonporous		
16	1	1	1	4	1	stone	stone		1	50				no	fragment with three approximately flat sides. At the shortest face, the angle formed is almost 90 degrees. At the long edge, the angle perpendicular to the small face is perhaps 60 degrees. Also appears to be related to sandstone.		
17	1	1	1	4	1	metal slak	probably iron	metalwork byproduct	49	656					many pieces of different sizes, and we did not gather all. All heavily encrusted		
18	1	2	1			pottery	redware	plate, cookware	3	213	1	1	1	1	1 german plate, 2 local-- 1 bowl, 1 cookware	1650	1800
18	2	2	1			pottery	whiteware	pot	3	87					possibly all same pot. The foot pieces go together well	1700	1850
18	3	2	1			pottery	faience	bowl	1	20					blue floral decoration	1625	1700

Finds

Find Number	Follow Up Number	Trench	Level	Feature	Filling	Content	Make	Form	Amount	Weight (gr.)	Rim	Body	Foot	Ear or handle	Full profile	Remarks	Begin Date	End Date
18	4	2	1			pottery	porcelain	bowl or cup	1	3			1		no	blue floral. Very small piece	1625	1700
18	5	2	1			pottery	maiolica	plate	2	19	2				no	red, yellow, blue design	1625	1700
18	6	2	1			pottery	stoneware	pot	1	38		1			no	outside glazed, inside not stem of pipe. Some	1625	1700
19	1	2	1			claypipe	pijpaarde	stem	1	6					no	decoration. Dots and	1625	1700
20	1	2	1			glass	glass	flask	5	93		5			no	green glass	1625	1700
21	1	2	1			metal	metal	door handle	1	94				1		metal door handle	1900	2000
22	1	3	1	16	1	metal	iron	nails	2	19						very weathered		
23	1	3	1	16	1	pottery	redware	plate	1	19		1			no	yellow/orange/green décor. Bottom side unglazed. Probably #1006	1700	1850
23	2	3	1	16	1	claypipe	pijpaarde	clay pipe stem	1	6					no	pipe stem fragment. Fleurdeoise pattern in diamonds, striped	1700	1850
23	3	3	1	16	1	pottery	Frechen stoneware	ear	1	7				1	no		1625	1700
23	4	3	1	16	1	pottery	whiteware	cup or bowl	1	2		1			no	glazed both sides, hard to pin down	1625	1850
24	1	3	1	16	1	brick	red brick	large rough brick	2	2740					yes	2 fragments that fit together. In total, 26cm x 12cm x 5 cm, approx. likely reused from late medieval		

