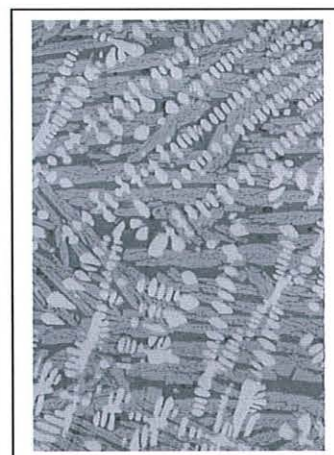




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Final Report 670c.6

Archaeological investigations at Wellgate (Areas A, B and C), Conisbrough, Doncaster, South Yorkshire



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Non-technical Summary

ARCUS were commissioned by Hallam Housing Society, Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council and the South Yorkshire Housing Association to undertake a staged programme of archaeological investigation on land at Wellgate, Conisbrough, Doncaster, South Yorkshire. Initial evaluation works were undertaken to evaluate the impact of a proposed redevelopment, of a mainly derelict housing estate, on potential archaeology at the site. Trial trenching (Trenches 1-15) prompted further detailed excavation in five areas (Trenches A-E). An archaeological watching brief was also carried out during groundworks around a late-medieval wellhead. This report is the final client reporting of the investigations, detailing the findings of all archaeological works carried out at the site and the results of specialist post-excavation analyses.

The investigations revealed significant archaeological remains, dating from the Roman period onwards. The earliest activity on the site comprised a substantial cut feature into which appeared to be set a number of wooden structures, including a fence, stake alignments and a track. The exact function of the complex, probably a pond or a channel, remains unclear, although the dating of the features has been somewhat refined through ceramic and radiocarbon dating. Pottery recovered from the complex comprised a few pottery sherds of Roman, second to fourth-century AD date. However, radiocarbon and dendrochronological dating of the wood structures suggests a late sixth to early seventh-century date for the complex. It seems likely therefore that there was some continuity of activity in the area from the late Roman into the post-Roman period. There then appears to have been a hiatus in activity on the site until the medieval period, around the eleventh to twelfth/early thirteenth century. At this time field or property boundaries were established, probably defining plots of land extending back from Wellgate, Castle Street/Church Lane and Elm Green Lane. Within the areas defined by the ditches were a number of discrete pits. The features may have been contemporary with a major rebuilding of St Peter's Church and the construction of Conisbrough Castle in the 12th century. The last main phase of pre-modern activity on the site dates to the post-medieval period and relates to buildings of eighteenth to early twentieth-century date, demolished prior to the building of the housing estate in the 1960s.

The remains uncovered are of high archaeological value. The investigations produced the largest stratified assemblage of artefacts ever recovered from the town centre. In addition, exceptional organic preservation had led to the survival of wooden structures and informative insect, plant and pollen assemblages. Analysis of these artefacts and ecofacts has contributed towards our understanding of past activities and environments in the town centre.

Checked by	Passed for submission to client
<i>8th Oct 2004</i> Date	<i>8/10/04</i> Date
 Richard O'Neill Project Archaeologist	 James Symonds Executive Director

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1 INTRODUCTION

Hallam Housing Society, Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council and the South Yorkshire Housing Association commissioned ARCUS to carry out a staged programme of archaeological investigations on the site of proposed redevelopment at Wellgate, Conisbrough, Doncaster, South Yorkshire. The investigations were required by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, in line with government policy outlined in PPG16 (Department of the Environment 1990).

The village of Conisbrough ('King's burgh') lies on a low promontory south of the confluence of rivers Don and Dearne, west of the point at which the river enters the narrow defile of the Don Gorge, flowing northeastwards to Doncaster. The end of the ridge, a downfaulted block of Lower Magnesian Limestone, is occupied by Conisbrough Castle, the twelfth century keep replacing an earlier motte and bailey or ringwork on the site. (Johnson 1980). Higher up the ridge, the parish church of St. Peter encapsulates a large Saxon Northumbrian-style nave, which Ryder (1982) dates to the eighth century.

The development site (centred on NGR SK 5117 9881) is located to the east and west of Wellgate, north of Church Street and Castle Street, west of Dale View, and south of Elm Green Lane. (**Illustrations 1 and 2**). Three areas (Areas A-C) were to be redeveloped, Area A in the centre of the site, Area B to the west of the site and Area C in the north-eastern corner of the site. At the commencement of archaeological works, the site was built over, with blocks of council flats surrounded by small patches of grass and gardens. Several of the blocks of flats had been recently demolished. A roadway passes through the site. To the southeast of the site, Church Street has several historic buildings. The western side of the site is mainly residential, with a grassy field to the northwest. Geologically, the site lies close to, or on, the spring line at the Magnesian Limestone Middle Coal Measures contact (Geological Survey 1951). The ground level at the site slopes sharply down from a high of around 62m at the western extent of the site, to around 52m at the eastern extent of the site.

A staged programme of investigation was carried out at the site, prior to, and during, the development. An initial desk-top assessment of the site (May 2002) outlined the potential for surviving archaeological deposits and features within the development boundaries. A watching brief was then carried out during geotechnical test pitting (O'Neill 2002a) in Area A and a Project Design drawn up for archaeological trial trenching of Areas A-C (O'Neill 2002b). The findings from fourteen trial trenches within Areas A-C were summarised in three interim reports (O'Neill 2002c, 2002d and 2003a). Project Designs for archaeological excavation of three areas in Area A and two areas in Area B were drawn up (O'Neill 2002e and O'Neill 2002f). Following completion of the excavation works, additional watching briefs were carried out in Areas A and B during construction works.

Following completion of all investigations at the site, an assessment report was produced summarising the results of the works, and outlining the potential of the findings for further analysis (O'Neill 2003b). This report follows on from the assessment report and represents the final reporting of all investigations at the site. It details all specialist post-excavation analyses that has taken place on the artefacts and environmental material recovered from the site.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The development site is situated close to two of the most important archaeological sites in Conisbrough, St Peter's Church and Conisbrough Castle. Extensive remains of a Saxon Minster church of eighth century date are incorporated within the church, later remodelled in the twelfth-sixteenth, nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Ryder 1982). The castle dates back to c.1180, and is also thought to incorporate earlier Anglo-Saxon earthworks (Hey 1979).

The prehistoric period in the area is mostly represented by isolated finds of flint tools or scatters, identified through fieldwalking. There is a concentration of finds on the cliff top and floodplain on the northern side of the Don, although it seems likely that this is a sampling bias, due to the urban nature of the south bank, which would limit the opportunities to recover flint artefacts.

There was probably considerable Roman activity in the Conisbrough area, given the proximity of the important site of Danum (Doncaster), and the Roman road, Ricknield Street. Roman or Romano-British artefacts are again represented by isolated finds of coin and pottery, concentrated in the western part of the present town and on the floodplain on the northern side of the Don. It is possible that the sculpture of a female figure built into the wall of the church porch is Romano-British in date, although Buckland (*pers. comm.*) suggests its similarity to Saxon work, for example, at Breedon Hill in Leicestershire, implies a date contemporary with the church, perhaps part of a reredos.

The settlement of Conisbrough appears to have been established during the Anglo-Saxon period. Certainly by the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066 it was already the centre of "the most important administrative unit in Anglo-Scandinavian South Yorkshire" (Hey 1979, 29). Local legends include the death of Hengist at Conisbrough, after a battle against Aurelius Ambrosius at Mexborough in the fifth century (Hunter 1828, 100). According to the legend, Hengist was buried under a mound at King's Grave Field near to the castle. Most of these myths are taken from the writings of Geoffrey of Monmouth in the twelfth century, and there is no evidence to support the tales. The name 'Konungr Burh', or 'kings fortress', certainly indicates an Anglo-Saxon origin. It is unclear which king the village's name refers to, if it was named after a specific king. The thirteenth century account of Peter Langtoft refers to the receiving of King Egbert at 'Burgh-Konan' in the ninth century, but there is no supporting evidence for this in other sources (Hey 1979). The last Saxon earl was Harold Godwin, who became king of England after the death of Edward the Confessor, but the town had its name long before this. Hunter speculates that it was a burgh (fortress) of the Northumbrian Kings (Hunter 1828). In c.1002, at the time of King Ethelred the Unready, a prominent minister named Thane Wulfric Spott held lands in the area "in part of the soke of Hatfield", and in his will bequeathed them to Aelfhelm, a Saxon nobleman (Handbook of Conisbrough and Conisbrough Castle n.d., 6, Marsh 1997).

Conisbrough seems to have been a very important site during this period. Hey suggests that: "the fee of Conisbrough may have been an ancient lordship which covered that part of Northumbria that lay south of the Don and east of Hallamshire. It occupied a strategic position on the south border of the kingdom and controlled the important crossing of the River Don at Strafford Sands" (Hey 1979, 32). Conisbrough was also an important ecclesiastical centre at this time. Along with Ecclesfield and either Silkstone or Cawthorne, Conisbrough seems to have been one of the three Minster churches of South Yorkshire (Hey 1979).

The Domesday book reports that Earl Harold (Godwin) had 5 carucates of land at

Conisbrough to be taxed and land to 5 ploughs. There was a church with a priest and two mills worth 32 shillings, with wood pasture 1 mile long and 1 mile broad. After the battle of Hastings, and the death of Harold, William the Conqueror gave Conisbrough and its fee to William de Warren. De Warren was the Conqueror's son-in-law, married to his daughter Gundred, and one of the leading commanders of the Norman army at Hastings (Hunter 1828, 98). There was an enormous hunting park, probably pre-conquest in origin, associated with the castle at Conisbrough, and the Norman lords seem to have been interested in the place only for military and hunting purposes. The de Warrens did not appear to have spent much time in the town, and no effort was made to develop Conisbrough into a commercial centre (Hey 1979). Conisbrough also appears to have lost its ecclesiastical status at this time, when the Normans created the Deanery of Doncaster (Hey 1979).

There is no mention of the castle prior to 1200, but it is likely that the keep was constructed by Hameline Plantagenet, the husband of Isabel de Warren, heiress to the 3rd Earl of Warren and Surrey. It is likely that the previous castle consisted mainly of earthworks. The 28m high octagonal keep was a larger version of a castle built at Mortemer, in Dieppe, another of the de Warren's estates (Johnson 1984). By the fifteenth century Conisbrough was held by the monarch as a private fief. Henry VII, in the 11th year of his reign, declared the whole of the property of Edmund Langley to be resumed, and forever annexed to the Crown (Hunter 1828). The Tudors rarely visited the region, and this is presumably when the castle began to decay.

Unlike Sheffield, Conisbrough remained a rural area inhabited mainly by agriculturalists until relatively recently. With no market, and only small scale industry, the town declined in status once the castle lost its status. In 1379 poll tax returns there were no merchants or tradesmen living in Conisbrough rich enough to be taxed above the basic level (Hey 1979). The great hunting park may have helped to stifle the village. In 1575 the timber in Conisbrough Park was felled and sold to local men for £1,900.

Within the boundaries of the site is a Grade II Listed well covering, thought to be late-medieval in date (Magilton 1997). Structures adjacent to the development, fronting onto Church Street, Castle Street and Dale View, are of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century date. Several blocks of flats within the proposal area are of modern construction, and are mainly derelict. At the commencement of archaeological works five blocks had already been demolished, leaving disturbed ground.

3 AIMS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The aims of the investigations were:

- to gather sufficient information to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area
- to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present
- to provide information that would enable the remains to be placed with their local, regional, and national context and an assessment of the significance of the archaeology of the site to be made

4 METHODOLOGY

All excavation and recording work was carried out in accordance with current industry best practice (IFA 1997; IFA 1999a-c).

4.1 Trial Trenches 1-10 and 12-15 (Areas A-C)

A sampling strategy for trial trenching Areas A, B and C was agreed with Roy Sykes (SYAS). Fourteen machine-assisted trial trenches (Trenches 1-10 and 12-15) were initially excavated (**Illustration 2**). A further proposed trench (Trench 11) was abandoned after consultation with Roy Sykes (SYAS).

4.2 Excavation Trenches A-C (Area A)

In Area A, the presence of archaeological features and deposits of medieval and earlier date in three trial trenches, led to additional excavation. A strategy of archaeologically supervised machine stripping to widen the trial trenches, followed by detailed hand excavation and recording, was agreed with Roy Sykes (SYAS).

4.3 Excavation Trenches D-E (Area B)

In Area B, the presence of archaeological features and deposits of medieval and possibly earlier date in two trial trenches, led to additional excavation. A strategy of archaeologically supervised machine stripping to widen the trial trenches, followed by detailed hand excavation and recording, was agreed with Roy Sykes (SYAS).

4.4 Machine stripping (General)

A 360° mechanical excavator, with an appropriate toothless ditching bucket, carried out the removal of topsoil and subsoil within the trial and excavation trenches under the strict control of a professional archaeologist. A toothed bucket and breaker was used, where necessary, to remove any reinforced concrete or compacted modern deposits. Machining ceased at the top of the first archaeological horizon, or natural subsoil, if no archaeological remains were discovered. Potential archaeological features were tagged and the trenches cleaned by hand and recorded. Archaeological features and deposits were then excavated stratigraphically, down to the naturally occurring deposits, to enable their date, nature, extent and condition to be properly assessed.

4.5 Watching brief

A watching brief, comprising a single site visit, was carried out to monitor construction works around the well cover on Wellgate, thought to be of late-medieval date. The recording comprised a summary written, photographic and drawn record of observed deposits and structures.

4.6 Recording

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological features in the excavation and trial trenches during the course of the works. Trenches with no archaeology were photographed, surveyed and subject to a summary written record. All archaeological features encountered were recorded using the ARCUS standard recording system.

4.7 Survey tie-in

Detailed survey work fixed the archaeological investigations into the National Grid. The location of the excavation areas and the trial trenches were surveyed in both prior to, and following, excavation. Temporary bench marks and planning grids were also surveyed in and all drawings assigned spot heights related to Ordnance Survey Datum Levels in metres, correct to two decimal places.

4.8 Fieldwork Programme

The trial trenching in Areas A-C (Trenches 1-10, 12-15) was carried out between September 13th and October 16th 2002. Excavation work in Area A (Trenches A-C) was carried out between October 24th and November 18th 2002. Excavation work in Area B (Trenches D and E) was carried out between December 9th and December 17th 2002. The fieldwork and archaeological recording was undertaken by ARCUS Project Officer Richard O'Neill, ARCUS Supervisor Kathy Speight, and ARCUS Project Assistants Andy Kirkham, Owen Raybould, Tegwen Roberts and Phil Weston. Volunteer assistance was provided by Jane West and Adam West from the Conisbrough and Denaby Main Heritage Group. The watching brief was carried out by ARCUS Project Assistant Owen Raybould on 23rd January 2004.

5 RESULTS

A total of 362 contexts were assigned in fourteen trial trenches and excavation areas (**Illustration 2**). Contexts in the trial trenches were assigned according to trench numbers (e.g. Trench 1, 100-105) and contexts in the excavation areas were assigned a separate series of numbers (e.g. Trench A, 4000-4093). An inventory of the contexts is presented in Appendix 1 below. Provisional phasing, based on observed stratigraphic and spatial relationships, and the provisional dating of recovered artefacts, is presented here for each trench. Where no significant archaeology was encountered, or where deposits and features observed were thought to be relatively modern in date, only a brief description of the stratigraphy is provided.

5.1 Excavation Trenches A-C, Trial Trenches 1-8 and Watching Brief (Area A)

Trial Trenches 1-8 were initially opened in Area A to investigate the potential for archaeological deposits and structures associated with earlier settlement in areas off Wellgate, Castle Street and Church Street. As a result of the trenching, three areas were extended for further excavation (Excavation Trenches A-C). A watching brief was also carried out during groundworks in the vicinity of the late-medieval wellhead on Wellgate.

5.1.1 Excavation Trench A and Trial Trench 4

Excavation Trench A measured up to 20m in length and 15m in width, incorporating the previously excavated Trial Trench 4 in its south-western corner (**Illustrations 2, 4 and 5**). The trench was located towards the southern extent of Area A, on an area of tarmac adjacent to a derelict modern housing block. The natural ground sloped from the south and west, at c.53.88mOD down towards the north and east at c.53.55mOD.

Phase 1a Roman to post-Roman periods

Pond or channel complex [4093]

The earliest phase of activity in the trench related to a complex of features (4093, **Illustrations 4, 6 and 7; Plate 1**), the main element of which was a large linear or discrete feature, provisionally interpreted as a pond or channel [432]/[4025]/[4047]. Associated features included a pit [431]/[4001], a wooden fence [4048], a line of stakes [4065], a wooden box structure [4062] and a wattle track [4064]. Anaerobic conditions within the feature had led to the preservation of *in-situ* wooden structures and organic rich sediments.

Pond/channel feature [432]/[4025]/[4047]

A large discrete or linear feature [432]/[4025]/[4047], measuring at least 20m in length, 6-9m in width, and up to 1m in depth, traversed much of the available area of the trench from east to west. The feature narrowed in width and became much shallower towards the east, a drop in depth almost certainly caused by later truncation. The full extents of the feature were not revealed within the trench due to the limits of excavation. The absence of the feature in trenches excavated to the east (Trench 3) and west (Trench 5) of Excavation Trench A/Trial Trench 4, suggest it did not extend much further beyond the excavated area. However, this could equally have been caused by later truncation, evidence for which was particularly forthcoming from Trench 3, where a shallow hummic deposit similar to those filling the upper levels of the pond/channel was observed. The feature could therefore equally have been a

linear channel or a large discrete pond. Throughout the course of the excavation, water apparently from the spring line at the Magnesian Limestone/Middle Coal Measures contact, filled the feature from the western side.

The southern side of the feature was cut through natural clay (442) and incorporated a pit [431]/[4001], apparently 'feeding' into it, towards its western extent. The profile of the feature on its southern side was fairly consistent (**Plate 2**), sloping sharply down before shallowing out towards a flattish base. The northern side of the feature was cut through compacted bedded layers of natural sand (4051) and lined with a wooden fence [4048]. The profile here was fairly consistent to that on the southern side (**Plate 3**), with the notable exception of the fence. The depth of the feature across its length varied little, ranging from 53.88mOD to 54.08mOD.

Pit [431]/[4001]

The discrete pit incorporated into the southern side of the pond/channel feature (**Plate 4**), measured 3.2m in length, 2m in width and 0.8m in depth. Pit [431]/[4001] was sub-circular in plan, with sides sloping down sharply to its base. A contemporary date with the pond/channel [432/4025/4027] was assumed on the basis that the pit appeared to 'feed' into the larger feature, with the base of the pit sloping northwards into the pond/channel. Secondary deposition within the feature also appeared contemporary with that within the pond/channel.

Wooden fence [4048]

The timber fence apparently lining the northern side of the pond/channel feature (**Illustration 7; Plates 5-7**), was carefully constructed utilizing grooved oak upright posts and up to two layers of oak planks. The fence was observed along the entire 10.7m length of the northern side of the pond/channel, although later truncation had considerably reduced the fence to the east, to the extent that only a shadow of the fence survived at its eastern extent. The arrangement of overlying planks was only visible at the western extent of the fence, although even here the upper plank was truncated, precluding any determination of the original height of the structure. It was noted that the only surviving upper plank appeared more ephemeral than the lower planks, suggesting that the fence was unlikely to have sustained a third layer of planks.

The upright posts (the largest measuring 0.95m in length, 0.26m in width and 0.2m in depth) were set into large sub-circular post-holes [4082], [4083] and [4091]. The post-holes, measuring up to 0.7m in width and 0.5m in depth, and placed between 2m and 2.6m apart, had steep vertical sides and flat bases. A basal layer of massive tongued and grooved planks (the largest measuring 2.5m in length, 1.66m in width and 0.12m in depth) and a second layer of smaller planks were then slotted into the posts. The lower planks rested on the natural ground between the post-holes and against a sharp cutting along the northern side of the pond/channel feature. The post-holes and the gap between the fence and the side of the pond/channel were then backfilled with similar deposits of compacted sand (4050), (4081), (4092) and (4086). Timbers removed from the fence [4048] for further analysis included a post (**SF4**) from Post-hole [4083], and basal (**SF5**) and upper (**SF6**) planks that slotted into the same post (**Illustration 31**).

Line of wooden stakes [4065]

South, and roughly parallel with the fence [4048], was a linear line of five vertical *in-situ* wooden stakes [4065], placed between 0.4m and 0.6m apart. The stakes (measuring up to 0.41m length and 0.05m by 0.04m) were squared with tapered ends, and had been driven down into the natural sand at the base of the pond/channel feature. The function of the line of stakes was not immediately apparent from the

excavated evidence, although a further stake observed in the east facing section of the trench, on the same projected alignment, suggests that the stakes may have originally spanned the length of the feature. Two of the stakes (**SF13** and **SF14**) were removed for further analysis (**Illustration 34**).

Rectangular wooden 'box' structure [4062]

Roughly in the centre of the pond/channel feature [432]/[4025]/[4047] was a wooden box structure [4062] (**Plates 8 and 9**), which appeared to form part of a wider arrangement of features [4064] and [4087]. The interior of the structure measured up to 1m in length, 0.59m in width and 0.4m in depth. The 'box' was set within a circular cutting [4063], 1.1m in width and 0.32m in depth, and comprised two rectangular side panels and between three and four vertical end panels (**Illustration 32**). Supporting vertical stakes were driven down into the corners of the structure, with additional diagonal supporting stakes wedged in at the southern end. The exterior of the structure was packed with clay (4057)/(4061), whilst the interior appeared to have a deliberately laid surface of medium-sized and roughly flat limestone blocks [4060]. The blocks, up to 0.08m in depth, had been placed above a shallow bedding deposit of sandy silt (4066), 0.03m in depth, containing several short thin rods. The original height of the structure could not be determined due to later truncation of the feature. The function of the box structure was again not immediately apparent, but it may have been accessed via a wattle track [4064] located beyond its southern side.

Timbers removed from the structure [4062] for further analysis comprised one of the long side panels (**SF7**), one of the end panels (**SF8**), and two of the interior supporting stakes (**SF9** and **SF15**). Fragments of animal bone and metalworking slag were recovered from the packing (4061) around the structure.

Wooden track [4064]

Beyond the wooden structure to the south, and also located in a central area of the pond/channel feature, was a putative *in-situ* track [4064]. This comprised compacted rods, in a linear arrangement, supported by a line of squared stakes driven down perpendicular to, and beneath, the rods, on the northern side of the track. The structure was exposed along a 3.9m length, and measured up to 0.8m in width. The rods or branches with surviving bark averaged 0.025m in diameter. The stakes were much larger, measuring up to 0.75m in length, 0.07m in width and 0.06m in depth. There was minimal evidence for inter-weaving of the wood that might be expected if the feature had represented a collapsed fence line. Instead, the large stakes were clearly positioned to support the rods. The track petered out at its eastern extent, beyond the wooden box structure [4062], perhaps the result of later truncation. To the west, the track had been truncated by a machine sondage, although it appeared to continue into the east-facing section of the trench.

Timbers removed from the track [4064] for further analysis comprised a selection of the rods (**SF11**) and two of the supporting stakes driven beneath the structure (**SF2** and **SF16**) (**Illustration 33**). Finds recovered from the structure included a sherd of pottery of Roman date, driven into the natural along with one of the stakes (**SF2**), and a worked flint blade located between some of the compacted rods.

Additional wood [4087]

Additional wood [4087] was observed beyond the box [4062] and track [4064], though forming no obvious structure. Later truncation may have resulted in the removal of wood, making any meaningful interpretation of the remaining material difficult. The surviving wood included a number of apparently random located vertical stakes and several more deliberately placed branches. Some of the branches appeared to radiate out from the packing of the box structure [4065], and others formed a line between

stakes. A number of stakes from the structure were removed for further analysis (**SF3**, **SF10** and **SF12**). A further large rectangular wooden object (**SF1**) (**Illustration 34**), with a semi-circular curve on one side, was also recovered nearby, although it was not clear if it was part of the structure, or had simply been discarded in the base of the feature.

Phase 1b Roman to post-Roman periods

Organic sediments filling pond/channel complex: primary deposition

There were no deposits which could be definitely linked to the use of the pond/channel feature and associated structures, the majority of sediments appearing to have been formed following the abandonment of the complex. However, at least three distinct phases of filling were apparent, and these have been grouped together based on observed stratigraphic and spatial relationships, and the similarity of deposits in terms of consistency, colour and inclusions.

The initial deposition within the pond/channel feature comprised a layer of reddish brown sandy silt (426)/(4052)/(4056)/(4088), up to 0.14m in depth, which extended primarily along the central and northern areas of the feature. The deposit appeared to surround a number of the wooden structures [4062], [4064], [4065] and [4087] and abutted the wooden fence [4048]. This was then sealed with a layer of compacted yellowish grey clay (415/4049/4085), up to 0.4m in depth, initially thought to be a lining, which extended over the fence structure along its length, and petered out towards the centre of the pond/channel. Finds recovered from these deposits included fragments of flint (4056) and metalworking slag (4085). These deposits may have represented separate sub-phases of activity within the pond/channel, although this was not clear from the excavated evidence.

Phase 1c Roman to post-Roman periods

Organic sediments filling pond/channel complex: secondary deposition

In the central area of the pond/channel, deposits of grey silty clay (4059)/(4084) and brown sandy clay (4055), up to 0.4m in depth, appeared to be banked up along the line of the wooden track (4064). Several sherds of pottery were recovered from the upper deposit (4055), including local greyware (Roman in date) and a rim sherd of Central Gaulish samian (late second century AD in date). Flint (4055) and (4059), metalworking slag (4055) and animal bone (4055) and (4059) were also recovered from these deposits, which contained occasional fire-cracked pebbles.

Contemporary with this appears to have been the filling of the pond/channel [432]/[4025]/[4047] along its northern and southern extents. To the south, where the pond/channel intersected with the pit [431]/[4001], a primary fill of yellowish brown clay (415)/(430)/(4002), discrete to the pit, and up to 0.25m in depth, was sealed by a secondary filling of greyish brown clay (4003), up to 0.2m in depth. The latter deposit appeared to continue into the pond/channel feature (414)/(429)/(4026)/(4041). Several local greyware sherds (Roman in date) and fragments of animal bone were recovered from within the area of the pit (4003). A deposit of grey silty clay (4084), up to 0.4m in depth, was also observed along the northern extent of the feature, overlying the putative clay lining (4085).

The filling (4058) of the box structure [4062], in the centre of the putative pond/channel complex, may also have occurred during this phase of deposition. The fill comprised a brownish grey silty sand (4058), up to 0.23m in depth, containing fragments of metalworking slag, burnt bone, animal bone and shell, in addition to occasional fire-cracked pebbles.

Phase 1d Roman to post-Roman periods

Organic sediments filling pond/channel: tertiary

The next phase of deposition was represented a sequence of organic rich sediments which filled the remaining area of the pond/channel complex. An initial organic rich deposit of dark grey silty clay (416)/(4046) with a shallow lens of wood (421), up to 0.5m in depth, extended across much of the western and southern extents of the feature. Flint (4046), a quern stone (4046) and animal bone (416) and (4046) were recovered from this deposit.

Overlying this deposit, was a further organic rich layer of black silty clay (413)/(4027)/(4054)/(4090), up to 0.4m in depth. Lenses of compacted organic material were observed towards the base (417) and upper levels (439) of the deposit, though forming no obvious structure. Contained within this deposit were numerous fragments of metalworking slag (413)/(4027)/(4054), in addition to pottery (4054) of Roman date, burnt clay (413), flint (4027) and animal bone (4027)/(4054). The upper filling (436)/(4024) of the pit feature [431]/[4001] on the southern side of the pond/channel complex appeared contemporary with this deposition

Overlying this were deposits (4089) and (4071) which appeared to have settled towards the centre of the feature, presumably filling a hollow left by the various silting episodes.

Phase 2a Medieval period

Successive layers of grey clay (412)/(435) and (411), up to 0.34m in depth, sealed the upper filling of the pond/channel complex towards its southern extent. Both layers contained fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), slag and animal bone. A series of apparently dumped deposits (4079), (4078), (4077) and (4080), up to 0.4m in depth, sealed the upper filling of the pond/channel complex in its centre and towards its northern extent. These deposits appear to have been associated with the build up, and possibly deliberate levelling, of the area. An undated hearth or kiln feature [4018], located beyond the pond/channel complex to the south, may also have been associated with this phase of activity.

Hearth/kiln [4018]

Also assigned to this phase, on basis that it cut the natural clay, and was sealed by the later Phase 2b layer (4000)/(4014), was a hearth or kiln feature [4018]. The feature was only seen in the north facing section of the trench (**Illustration 8**), the southern edge of excavation having just clipped its northern extent. Hearth/kiln [4018] measured up to 0.8m in width and 0.3m in depth, and had a U-shaped profile with a flat base. The hearth/kiln had a vitrified clay lining (4016) and (4017), up to 0.6m in width, and was filled with a single deposit of pale red silty clay (4015) containing numerous charcoal fragments and a large piece of fired clay. An early date for the feature seems likely on the basis of its stratigraphic relationship to dated deposits.

Wall [407] and associated deposits

A single section of stone walling [407], running east-north-east to west-south-west, was observed traversing the south-western corner of the trench (**Illustrations 5 and 9**). The wall, measuring 0.6m in width and 0.25m in depth, survived over a 2.1m length, terminating under a later Phase 3 wall [405], Building 1. A return to the wall on its southern side was not found, suggesting that the structure may simply have been a boundary wall, rather than forming part of a larger building. The wall was constructed of roughly hewn limestone blocks, the largest measuring 0.42m by 0.3m and 0.22m in depth, only one course of which survived the later building. The blocks were bonded together with a yellowish brown clay.

A bedding deposit of brown silty clay (434)/(441), up to 0.12m in depth, immediately underlay the wall. The deposit contained fragments of animal bone and numerous charcoal flecks. Abutting the wall, was a further layer of greyish brown silty clay (406), which extended across much of the southern extent of the trench (4000)/(4014), above the level of the natural ground. This may have represented the basal level of a buried subsoil deposit (described in Phase 3), leaching into the natural. Pottery (406)/(4000) of medieval (thirteenth to fourteenth-century and fifteenth to sixteenth-century) date and animal bone (406) were recovered from this layer.

Phase 2b Late-medieval period

Possibly contemporary with the Phase 2b wall [407], though overlying the deposit abutting the wall (406)/(4000)/(4014), was a possible occupation layer (433)/(440)/(4074). The layer, up to 0.18m in depth, contained abundant fragments of animal bone, within a matrix of darkish grey silty clay, and extended from just beyond the southern side of Wall [407], over much of the centre and north-western extent of the trench. Shell and metalworking slag were also recovered from the deposit (433).

Also assigned to this sub-phase, on the basis that they truncated the layer abutting the wall (406)/(4000)/(4014), and were sealed by later Phase 3 deposits, were two apparently discrete features [4013] and [4040], of similar width (c.0.35m) and depth (c.0.38m). However, the features were only seen in the north facing section of the trench following cleaning, precluding any further interpretation of their function. No finds were recovered from the filling of the features (respectively (4012) and (4039).

Phase 3a Post medieval period

Building 1 [422]

A further structural phase of activity within the trench was represented by two stone walls [405] and [4033], a brick wall, and associated foundation deposits, all of which appeared to form the north-eastern corner of an eighteenth/nineteenth century building [422] (Building 1, **Illustration 5; Plate 10**). The function of the building was not apparent from the excavated evidence, and no definite floor levels were identified. However, a domestic use seems likely given the considerable degree of utilitarian and tablewares recovered from accumulating deposits beyond the building, and from overlying demolition deposits.

Overlying the Phase 2c animal bone rich deposit (433), (440), (4074), was a layer of limestone rubble (403)/(410)/(428), up to 0.38m in depth, possibly demolition and/or foundation material associated with the construction of Building 1 [422]. Pottery of (residual) medieval and later (seventeenth to eighteenth-century) date were recovered from the layer (410), providing a useful *terminus post quem* for the construction of the building. Glass (410) and animal bone (410) were also recovered from this deposit.

Walls [405] and [4033]

The main foundations of the building comprised two sections of stone walling [405] and [4033]. Wall [405] was observed running east to west, for a length of 6.6m, before it turned through 90° and ran south towards the southern extent of the trench. The wall, measuring up to 0.5m in width and 0.6m (three courses) in depth, comprised medium to large limestone blocks (the largest measuring 0.46m by 0.25m and 0.15m in depth), bonded together with smaller limestone fragments and a lime based gritty mortar. The return of the wall [405] was not visible in the north facing section of the trench, although a rubble deposit (4038)/(4045) on its projected alignment suggests it had been disturbed in this area by later truncation. Two small square gaps [437] and [438], respectively measuring 0.24m and 0.22m in width and depth, were observed in the north facing elevation of wall 405. It was not clear if these were structural features

or whether they simply represented areas where stones had collapsed from the wall.

Wall [4033], observed running east to west, three metres to the south, and parallel to wall [405], in the north facing section of the trench, probably formed an internal (east-west) foundation to the same structure. The wall was of similar build to Wall [405], surviving up to four courses in depth. Construction cuts for the walls were not visible, suggesting that the walls had been built up from a level, gaps between which then filled with successive layers of material (425)/(4034), (419)/(424)/(4035) and (420), possibly deliberately dumped foundation deposits or accumulating through occupation. Pottery, primarily of eighteenth-century date, part of a small iron pick head, a stone tile and animal bone were recovered from the lowest compacted layer (425). Pottery of eighteenth and nineteenth-century date was recovered from the middle (419/424) layer and pottery of nineteenth-century date (with residual medieval material) was recovered from the upper layer (420).

Buried garden soils

At this time, deposits, possibly representing a buried garden subsoil and topsoil, appeared to have been accumulating beyond the building to the north (427) and (404)/(4069)/(4072) and east (4011) and (4010). Pottery of eighteenth to nineteenth-century date, glass comprising a mid-late eighteenth-century bottle, and animal bone were recovered from the subsoil layer (427), and large quantities of domestic nineteenth to early twentieth-century pottery, in addition to glass of similar date, and CBM, were recovered from the topsoil layer (404)/(4069).

Pit [4023]

Between the putative subsoil and topsoil layers, and only visible in the north facing section of the trench, was a large pit feature [4023] (**Illustration 8**). Pit [4023] measured up to 1.8m in width and 0.6m in depth. The pit was filled with a primary deposit of dark brown clayey silt (4022), up to 0.3m in depth, containing iron panning and occasional small angular pebbles. This was overlain with a secondary deposit of brown silty clay (4021), up to 0.2m in depth, containing occasional limestone fragments and a single pottery sherd. A tertiary deposit of black silty clay, up to 0.2m, was sealed by the overlying topsoil (4010). The function of the pit was unclear, but was probably located within a garden plot beyond Building 1 [422].

Boundary Wall [4008]

The eastern extent of excavation was traversed by the foundations of a north-west to south-east running stone boundary wall [4008], which was on the projected alignment of an existing boundary wall extending from a standing building beyond the site to the south. Wall [4008] comprised medium to large sized limestone blocks bonded with a lime based mortar. The construction was somewhat similar to that of Wall 405, although here the wall was set within a construction cut [4009]. The construction cut appeared to truncate the buried subsoil deposit (4011), and was backfilled with a deposit of silty clay rubble (4007). No finds were recovered from the backfill. The wall foundation [4008] was observed along an 8m length and measured up to 0.6m in depth.

Phase 3b Post medieval period

Modifications to Building 1 [422]

At a later date some significant modifications to the building were made. A construction cut [4042] for an interior brick wall [423]/[4036], running south from wall 405, truncated foundation material (419)/(424)/(4035) associated with the original construction. The interior wall [423] was visible in the north facing section (**Illustration 8**) of the trench [4036] on the same projected alignment, presumably joining with Wall

[4033] immediately south of the excavation trench. Wall [423]/[4036] appeared to have been used to create a space, possibly a cellar, in the south-western corner of the trench, although the wall was slight, comprising mostly one, occasionally two, courses in width. The wall, made of unfrosted brick, survived up to 0.5m in depth.

Traces of an added brick coursing were also observed on the surface of the stone wall [405] forming the northern limits of the structure, indicating that the upper levels of stonework had been replaced with brick at this time. The mortar bonding the brick was similar to that bonding Wall [423]/[4036], and clearly different to that bonding the earlier foundation [407].

Culvert [4091]/[4031]/[4070]/[4076]

Contemporary with, or later than, this sub-phase of activity, was the cutting of a stone lined culvert [409]/[4031]/[4070]/[4076] through the building and associated foundation and 'garden' deposits. The culvert continued on towards the northern extents of the site, where it was itself truncated by later activity. The dry-stone construction comprised a lining of roughly squared limestone blocks (the largest measuring 0.3m by 0.14m and 0.12m in depth), up to three courses in depth, capped with large rectangular stone blocks (the largest measuring 0.6 by 0.38 and 0.14m in depth). The culvert was at least 8m in length based on observed sections. Fragments of glass and animal bone were recovered from within the lining of the culvert [409], whilst the interior of the culvert contained a filling of dark brown silt (408)/(4032)/(4075), from which pottery, glass, CBM and animal bone were recovered (all 408). The two slots [437 and 438] or gaps in wall [405] were filled with a similar deposit to that filling the culvert (408/4032/4075). Animal bone and pottery were recovered from one of the slots [438].

Brick surface [4020]

Contemporary with this sub-phase of activity may also have been the laying of a brick surface [4020], at the surface of the topsoil (4010), to the east of Building 1. The surface, seen as headers in the north facing section of the trench, measured up 2.2m in width, and comprised mortar bonded bricks, one course in depth.

Phase 4 Modern period

The final main phase of activity on the site was represented by the demolition and truncation of earlier structures, the insertion of services, and the laying of hardcore, tarmac and concrete, all of which was almost certainly associated with the construction of the adjacent housing block in the mid-twentieth century.

A horizontal truncation level was apparent across particularly the western and southern extents of the site. A series of deposits above this level appeared to represent the demolition and levelling of the area (401), (418), (443)/(4037), (4028), (4029), (4030), (4044), (4067) and (4068). In addition, a modern service drain [402], up to 1.5m in depth and containing a large ceramic drainage pipe, traversed the south-western corner of the trench from south-west to north-east. Large quantities of pottery (401)/(418) were recovered from the demolition and levelling deposits, in addition to CBM (401), glass (401)/(418), a stone tile (401), and animal bone (401/418). Unstratified pottery recovered during machining of the trench is also likely to have been derived from these deposits. The levelling deposits and the service trench were sealed with limestone hardcore (400)/(4006) and the existing surface of tarmac [400]/[4005] and concrete [4004].

5.1.2 Excavation Trench B and Trial Trench 6

Excavation Trench B measured up to 8.5m in length and 7m in width and incorporated

the previously excavated Trial Trench 6 on its south-western side (**Illustrations 2 and 10**). The trench was located towards the centre of Area A, on a grassed area adjacent to a previously demolished modern housing block. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.9m, below the surface level of the natural sand and clay geology (601)/(604) and (6003), which sloped from the north-west at c.52.3mOD, to the south-east at c.51.6mOD.

Phase 1 Medieval period

Pit [603]

The earliest activity identified within the trench was represented by a single discrete pit feature [603] (**Illustrations 10 and 11**), which cut through the natural sand and clay and was sealed by the topsoil (600)/(6002). Pit 603 was located in the south-eastern corner of the trench and measured 2.1m in length, 1.2m in width and up to 0.5m in depth. The sub-rectangular pit had sharp vertical sides sloping to an uneven base, and was filled by a single deposit of greyish brown silt (602). The filling of the pit (602) contained numerous limestone boulders, several pottery sherds of medieval date, animal bone and frequent charcoal flecks concentrated towards the centre of the feature.

Phase 2 Modern period

The second phase of activity within the trench was represented by modern building foundations, recently demolished. The foundations, comprising two brick walls [6000] and [6004] overlying a reinforced concrete raft [6001], were also located beneath the topsoil (600)/(6002), but were clearly later in date than Pit [603]. Wall [6000] was observed along a 3.9m stretch, running in a north-west to south-east direction, with Wall [6004] running perpendicular (north-east to south-west) from the north-eastern side of Wall [6000], along a 1.9m length. Wall [6000] terminated 0.3m beyond the return with Wall [6004]. The walls were of similar size and construction, measuring up to 0.4m in width and 0.2m in depth, with only two courses surviving. The bricks in both walls were frogged and many were stamped 'Coalfield'. The concrete raft [6001] measured 0.7m in width and 0.12m in depth, and continued across the width of the trench.

The foundations were sealed by a topsoil deposit of greyish brown silty clay (600)/(6002), up to 0.3m in depth. The only find from the topsoil was a clay tobacco pipe stem.

5.1.3 Excavation Trench C and Trial Trench 7

Excavation Trench C measured 13m by 8m and incorporated the previously excavated Trial Trench 7 in its south-western corner (**Illustrations 2, 10 and 11**). The trench was located towards the northern extent of Area A, on a grassed area adjacent to a tarmac car park. The trench was excavated to an average depth of 1m, the surface level of the natural sand and clay geology (717)/(7011), which sloped sharply from the west at c.51.4mOD, to the east at c.50.6mOD.

Phase 1 Medieval period

The earliest activity within the trench was represented by two discrete pit features [7005] and [703] and the terminus of a linear ditch feature [7001]/[716] (**Illustrations 10 and 12**), all observed at the horizon of sub-surface deposits and natural clay (717)/(7011). The function of the pits was not immediately apparent, although the ditch was clearly a sizable boundary and drainage feature.

Pit [7005]

Pit [7005] was sub-rectangular in plan, and was located towards the western extent of the trench. The pit, measuring 0.92m in length, 0.44m in width and 0.2m in depth, had a symmetrical profile, with steep sloping sides and a flat base. Pit 7005 was filled by two very distinct fills, a primary deposit of sterile and compacted light grey clay (7012), possibly a deliberate lining, and a secondary filling of brown silty clay (7004). Several sherds of medieval pottery, ferrous nails and animal bone were recovered from the secondary filling (7004) of the pit.

Pit [703]

Pit [703] was much less convincing a feature compared to pit [7005]. The pit, located against the section towards the eastern extent of the trench, measured up to 0.8m in length, 0.47m in width and 0.32m in depth. The feature was slightly irregular in plan and section, with sides sloping to a rounded base. Pit [703] was filled with a single deposit of brown silty clay (702), from which fragments of medieval pottery and animal bone were recovered.

Ditch [716]/[7001]

Also revealed at the horizon of the sub-surface deposits and natural clay was the squared terminus of a large linear ditch feature. Ditch [716]/[7001] ran from east to west and was revealed along a 2.6m length. The ditch, measuring up to 1.42m in width and 0.85m in depth, had steep sloping sides and a flat base. Ditch [716]/[7001] was filled with a primary deposit of compacted yellow and grey clay (713)/(7010), up to 0.7m in depth, perhaps representing the initial slumping of the feature sides following its abandonment. This initial filling incorporated shallow lenses of dark grey (714)/(7009) and reddish (715) silty clay. The secondary filling, a deposit of brown silty clay (712)/(7000), contained the only artefact recovered from the feature, an unworked flint nodule. The tertiary filling, a mixed deposit of sandy and silty clay (711)/(7008) contained a few small fragments of limestone, and was sealed with a further deposit (710), probably representing the silting of a hollow left in the upper levels of the ditch. No dateable artefacts were recovered from the deposits filling the feature, however, the ditch was assigned to the same phase as Pit [7005] on the basis that the two features respected each other, and were sealed by the same deposits. An earlier date for the ditch cannot be discounted.

Phase 2a Late-medieval to Post-medieval periods

The Phase 1 pits and ditch were sealed by a subsoil layer of brown silty clay (701)/(7007), up to 0.44m in depth. Fragments of pottery (probably residual as medieval in date) and animal bone were recovered from the deposit. At the base of the subsoil and natural, a shallow lens of sandy clay (704), 0.08m in depth, on the eastern side of the Phase 1 ditch, appeared to represent the disturbance of material filling the feature, perhaps by ploughing.

Phase 2b Modern period

A further layer (706)/(708), up to 0.4m in depth, above the subsoil, appeared to represent the disturbance of the subsoil layer. Towards the western extent of the trench, this deposit (706)/(708) was sealed by a sequence of levelling deposits (707), (709) and (705) thought to be associated with a modern tarmac path beyond the trench to the south. In the north-western corner of the trench, a modern service trench [7003], running north to south, was cut from the surface level of the same deposit (706)/(708). The service trench [7003] contained a large ceramic drainage pipe and had been backfilled with a deposit (7002) containing pottery and glass. The filling of the service trench was sealed with a topsoil layer of greyish brown sandy silt

(700)/(7006), 0.5m in depth, which extended across the trench and formed the existing surface. Fragments of pottery, CBM, metalworking slag and animal bone were all recovered from the topsoil layer (700)/(7006).

5.1.4 Trial Trench 1

Trench 1 was located towards the south-eastern corner of Area A, close to Church Street/Castle Street, on a grassed area adjacent to a derelict modern housing block. The trench measured 5.3m by 2.4m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m (**Illustrations 2 and 13**). All the deposits and features in the trench appeared to be associated with the construction of the adjacent modern housing block.

The earliest deposits were two rubble layers (104) and (105), which appeared to have been used as levelling material. The rubble was sealed by hardcore (103), for a previous tarmac surface, 0.15m in depth, and truncated by two modern service pipes (101) and (102) and a live cable. These deposits and features were overlain by the existing surface, a topsoil deposit (100) of greyish brown silt, up to 0.4m in depth.

Natural was not observed in the trench although it was decided, following consultation with the SYAS, that further investigation of the trench was not necessary, due to the presence of, and disturbance caused by, live services.

No artefacts were recovered from the trench.

5.1.5 Trial Trench 2

Trench 2 was located south of Trench 1, also towards the south eastern corner of Area A, close to Church Street/Castle Street, on a grassed area adjacent to a derelict modern housing block. The trench measured 9.9m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.6m (**Illustrations 2 and 13**). All the deposits and features in the trench appeared to be associated with the construction of the adjacent modern housing block.

The earliest deposit in the trench was a rubble layer (206)/(207) extending across the whole trench, and comprising numerous large angular limestone blocks (the largest measuring 0.5m by 0.22m and 0.2m in depth), none of which appeared to have been worked. The rubble was identical to a rubble mound to the immediate east of the same housing block, which appeared to have been used as a revetment for the building. The rubble layer (206)/(207) measured 0.75m in depth and overlay natural clay at c.53.1mOD towards the western extent of the trench and 52.35mOD towards the eastern extent of the trench. The rubble layer was sealed by an ashy deposit of silty sand (205), 0.35m in depth, which was in turn sealed by a further rubble layer (204), 0.2m in depth. Three modern services [201]-[203] overlay the rubble layer (204). These were in turn sealed by the existing surface, a topsoil deposit (200) of greyish brown silt, up to 0.3m in depth.

No artefacts were recovered from the trench.

5.1.6 Trial Trench 3

Trench 3 was located towards the southern extent of the Area A on an area of tarmac. The trench measured c.8.5m by 4m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.7m (**Illustrations 2, 14 and 15**). Two main phases of deposition were observed within the trench, although the earliest deposits may have been associated with the truncation of the pond/channel complex seen in Excavation Trench A/ Trial Trench 4.

Phase 1 Post-medieval to early modern periods

A single discrete feature [303] was observed at the horizon of the sub-surface deposits and natural clay (312), towards the western end of the trench. However, excavation suggested a probable natural origin for the feature. The earliest deposit in the trench was a shallow hummic layer (311)/(313), up to 0.1m in depth, which extended across the whole of the trench, and overlay natural clay at c.53.7mOD. The layer (311)/(313) had some similarities to the organic material filling the pond/channel complex in Excavation Trench A/Trial Trench 4, containing metalworking slag and animal bone fragments, and given that the base of the pond/channel was higher than the level of the natural in Trench 3, significant truncation appears to have taken place between the two trenches. At the eastern extent of the trench, the hummic layer was overlain by a deposit of grey sand (314), 2.2m in width and 0.16m in depth.

Sealing the earliest deposits was a layer of brown silty clay (302)/(310), probably an subsoil horizon, which extended across the whole trench. Animal bone was recovered from this deposit (302). This was overlain by a further layer (300)/(309) of grey brown silty clay with relatively frequent charcoal flecking, probably an old topsoil horizon, up to 0.2m depth. A dump (301) of primarily pottery and glass (nineteenth century in date) was observed at the base of this layer, though not within a defined cut. Further ceramics were recovered from the topsoil (300)/(309) in addition to clay pipe, brick/tile, metalworking slag and animal bone. Within the upper levels of the topsoil, at the eastern extent of the trench, was a deposit (318) of grey silt, 0.8m in width and 0.1m in depth. The deposit contained frequent mortar and small-medium angular limestone inclusions, and may have represented a wall demolished during construction of overlying levels, though this could not be determined with any certainty. Glass and pottery were recovered from the deposit (318).

Phase 2 Modern period

The possible wall [318] and topsoil horizon (300)/(309) appeared to have been truncated by a horizontal construction level for the modern surface, at 55.6mOD. Above this level were modern levelling deposits (306)-(308) and (317), hardcore (305) and the existing tarmac surface [304]. At the eastern extent of the trench, the hardcore (305) sealed the filling (315)-(316) of a modern pipe trench [319].

5.1.7 Trial Trench 5

Trench 5 was located towards the western extent of Area A, immediately east of the Grade II listed well covering, on a grassed area adjacent to a disused modern housing block. The trench measured 4.5m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of 1.7m (**Illustrations 2 and 16**). All the deposits and features observed in the trench were modern and probably associated with the adjacent housing block.

The earliest activity in the trench was represented by a modern service trench [504] running from the southern section into the western section. The service trench truncated natural sand (503) at c.55.3mOD, and was sealed by two rubble layers (501) and (505) containing numerous brick and angular limestone fragments in a sandy silt matrix, and measuring, in total, up to 1.2m in depth. At the base of the upper rubble layer (501) was a lens of red sand (502), 0.08m in depth. The rubble deposits and associated service trench were probably associated with the clearance of buildings prior to the construction of the modern housing estate. The existing surface, a topsoil deposit of grey clay silt (500), up to 0.34m in depth, sealed the upper rubble layer (501).

The only artefacts recovered from the trench were ceramics from the topsoil (500) and glass from the pipe trench [504].

5.1.8 Trial Trench 8

Trench 8 was located towards the north-western extent of Area A, north-west of Trench 5, and immediately north of Wellgate. The trench measured 6.5m by 1.8m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.8m (**Illustrations 2, 17 and 18**).

Phase 1 Post-medieval to early modern periods

Building 2 [820]

Two sections of a wall [806]/[807], a cobbled surface [804]/[818] and a series of levelling layers, appeared to represent part of a nineteenth century structure [820], Building 2, the earliest phase of activity identified within the trench.

Wall [806]/[807]

A wall [806]/[807], running north-west to south-east along the south-western section of the trench, survived in two sections measuring 3m [806] and 1m [807] in length. It was constructed of roughly shaped limestone blocks (the largest measuring 0.4 by 0.2m and 0.14m in depth) bonded together with a crumbly yellowish white mortar, and only survived up to two courses, and 0.29m, in depth. The facing on the north-eastern side of the wall suggested that the wall may have formed the exterior elevation of a building, although this could not be proven within the extents of the trench. Ceramics, metalwork, metalworking slag and animal bone were all recovered from within the matrix of the wall [806]/[807]. A construction cut [813] for the wall was visible only in the south-eastern half of the trench, and was filled by a deposit of yellowish brown silty sand (812). Ceramics and glass were recovered from this deposit.

Cobbled Surface [804]/[818] and levelling layers

To the north-east of, and abutting Wall [806]/[807], was a cobbled surface [804]/[818]. A raised kerb [808] and [809], along the north-eastern extent of the cobbles, effectively formed a narrow passageway 1.4m in width between the kerbing and the wall. In the north-western half of the trench, some resurfacing (803) of the cobbles, or the compaction of occupation material, was apparent. To the south-east, the cobbles appeared to have been removed and only underlying levelling deposits survived (811) and (819) later truncation. Ceramics, clay pipe, glass, animal bone and shell were all recovered from the resurfacing (803).

Between the kerb [808]-[809] of the cobbled surface and the north-eastern section of the trench a further series of levelling layers were visible (810) and (814)-(816), corresponding with layers to the south-west of the kerb. It is possible that a further area of cobbling originally overlay these deposits, but this could not be proven. A high proportion of nineteenth century pottery was recovered from deposits associated with the wall and surface, particularly from levelling layers (814)-(815), and included parts of at least two plates commemorating the Sheffield Flood of 18th March 1864 (815) (**Plates 13 and 14**). Unidentified fragments of kiln furniture (**Illustration 30**), and fragments of CBM, clay pipe, glass, animal bone and shell were also recovered from these deposits.

Phase 2 Modern period

The foundations for the nineteenth century building were severely truncated by foundations [802], and a service trench [817], for a modern housing block, recently demolished. The foundations comprised brick walls overlying a reinforced concrete raft [802]. Only two single rows of brick survived to a depth of 0.08m, whilst the concrete measured up to 0.12m in depth. The concrete and brick foundations effectively formed the western and southern sides of a housing block. Ceramics, clay pipe, glass, and animal bone were all recovered from the filling (805) of the service trench [817], presumably derived from earlier deposits truncated by the trench. The foundations and services associated with the demolished housing block were overlain

by a rubble demolition layer (801), up to 0.35m in depth, containing numerous stone and brick fragments, in addition to ceramics, a stamped clay pipe stem dating to 1867-92, glass and animal bone. The demolition layer was in turn overlain by the existing surface, a topsoil deposit (800) of brown sandy silt, up to 0.2m in depth. Ceramics, glass and animal bone were recovered from the topsoil (800).

5.1.8 Watching Brief at late-medieval wellhead on Wellgate

Little of significant interest was revealed in a watching brief carried out during groundworks around the late-medieval (Magilton 1997) wellhead on Wellgate (**Illustrations 2 and 29**). The northern elevation of the wellhead [001] was stepped out slightly, with a dressed flagstone [005], 0.3m below the present surface. The western elevation was also stepped, 1m below the present surface. A stone flagged culvert [003] was visible on the eastern and northern sides of the wellhead, the top of which was 1.4m below the existing surface. There was also some modern pipework on the northern side at a similar depth. The culvert and modern pipe appeared to be sealed with a rubble backfill (007), possibly within a cutting [004] that truncated a subsoil deposit (006). Above the rubble (007), and adjacent to the eastern side of the wellhead, was a squared (1m by 0.3m) sandstone block [002], 0.2m below the surface, and with the current topsoil surface (002). No artefacts were recovered.

5.2 Excavation Trenches D and E, and Trial Trenches 9-10, 12-13 (Area B)

Trial trenches 9-10 and 12-13 were opened in Area B, to investigate the potential for archaeological deposits and structures associated with earlier settlement in areas off Wellgate, Castle Street and Church Street. As a result of the trenching, two areas (Trial trenches 9 and 10) were opened up for further excavation (Excavation Trenches D and E).

5.2.1 Excavation Trench D and Trial Trench 9

Excavation Trench D measured c.8.5m by 5m and was located immediately west of Wellgate, on a grassed area adjacent to a derelict modern housing block (**Illustrations 2, 19 and 20**). The previously excavated Trial Trench 9 formed the western half of the trench. The trench was excavated to an average depth of 0.8m, the surface level of the natural clay geology. Two main phases of activity were identified in the trench, the earliest of post-medieval date.

Phase 1a Late-medieval to Post-medieval periods

The earliest deposit in the trench comprised a reddish brown sandy clay (905)/(906)/(915)/(9005), up to 0.26m in depth, overlying natural clay (910)/(9006) at c.58.2mOD. The deposit (905)/(906)/(915)/(9005), probably the remnants of a subsoil horizon, contained sherds of pottery (probably residual as of medieval date), occasional small limestone fragments and charcoal flecks.

Phase 1b Post-medieval to early modern period

Building 3 [930]

The first main structural phase of activity within the trench was represented by a stone wall [908]/[9001] with two short protruding sections of masonry [907] and [919], a cobbled surface [928]/[929] and a limestone filled gully [921]/[9004], all of which appeared to form the foundations of a nineteenth century building [930], Building 3. The main wall [908]/[9001] and gully [921]/[9004] of Building 3, truncated the Phase 1a subsoil deposit (905)/(906)/(915)/(9005).

The function of the building was not apparent from the excavated evidence, but Wall [908] appears to have been an external wall foundation, with the extensions [907] and [919] perhaps forming foundations for an outbuilding, or simply a border for the cobbled surface [928]/[929]. A later robber trench [917] appeared to represent the line of an internal partition. No floor levels were identified within the structure.

Walls [908]/[9001], [907] and [918]/[919]

Three sondages were cut along the line of the foundations, and a further section was cut through the main wall [908]/[9001]. Wall [908]/[9001] comprised squared limestone blocks bonded with a lime-based mortar and small limestone fragments. The wall was exposed along a 5m length running from the eastern section of the trench, before it turned through 90° and ran south for a further 3m, into the western trench section. Wall [908]/[9001], 0.5m in width and 0.56m in depth, with up to four surviving courses, was tightly set within a deep foundation trench [925]. The gap between the wall and the side of the cut appeared to have been partially filled with mortar (927). Small fragments of CBM (probably nineteenth century/early modern) were recovered from immediately below the wall [9001], within the foundation trench [925], providing a useful *terminus post quem* for the date of the building.

Two protruding sections of masonry extended north [907] and west [918]/[919] from Wall [908]/[9001], one of which [907] reused a large squared limestone door jamb. The northern extension [907] measured 0.6m in length and the western extension [919] 1.1m in length. Additional numbers were assigned to the construction cut [912] for Wall [907] and the mortar (913) placed between the wall and the cutting.

Gully [921]/[9004]

A narrow gully feature [921]/[9004], 0.2m in width and 0.6m in depth, terminated within 0.7m of the western section of Wall [908]. The gully, running east to west, contained a primary filling of numerous compacted small limestone fragments, presumably for drainage, extending for a depth of 0.5m. This was overlain by a secondary deposit of reddish brown sandy clay (914)/(9002), 0.1m in depth. Fragments of medieval pottery and animal bone were recovered from the primary filling (920)/(9003), presumably derived from the subsoil deposit (905)/(906) into which the gully was cut. The position of the gully, beneath a later robber trench [917] thought to have been cut along the line of an internal partition wall, might indicate that the feature predated the building. However, its respecting of the main wall [908]/[9001], suggests it was more likely to be contemporaneous with the building, and functioned perhaps as an internal drain.

Cobbled surface [928]/[929]

Remnants of a cobbled surface [928]/[929], up to 0.7m in width, were identified to the north of the building, abutting the northern side of wall [908]/[9001], and the extension walls [907] and [919]. A thin layer of mortar covered the tightly packed cobbles. Later truncations had removed any extension of the surface to the north.

Phase 2 Modern period

The next main phase of activity comprised features and deposits associated with the demolition of Building 3 and the construction of the adjacent modern housing block, now disused.

A robber trench along the line of a postulated internal partition wall [917], ran south from the northern section of the main wall [908]/[9001] of Building 3, parallel to its western section. The feature comprised loose small limestone and mortar fragments (909) within a shallow foundation cut [917], 0.7m in width and 0.2m in depth. Pottery, glass, CBM, and ferrous nails were recovered from the filling (909) of the trench.

Building 3 was then severely truncated by a horizontal demolition/construction level,

extending across the trench, and deepening beyond the building to the north. Overlying this level, in the main area of the building, was a demolition/levelling deposit (923), 0.26m in depth, containing numerous limestone and mortar fragments. Beyond the main wall [908]/[9001] to the north, the demolition/construction level deepened, truncating the earlier cobbled surface [928]/[929]. Here, the construction level was overlain by a sequence of compacted demolition/levelling deposits (911), (903), (922) and (904) and hardcore (902). These deposits extended in total at least 0.7m in depth, and appeared to form a foundation for a tarmac path located beyond the northern extent of the trench. Deposit (904), a dark brown silt, was notable for containing a diverse range of finds, albeit modern, including pottery, clay pipe, CBM, copper alloy objects, and glass. Pottery (903) and (911) and animal bone (911) were also recovered from associated deposits.

A service trench (901), 0.8m in width and 0.5m in depth, containing large cables, traversed the south-western side of the trench, truncating the main wall (908)/(9001) of Building 3. A further pipe trench [924] was observed in the eastern section of the trench, truncating one of the levelling deposits (923). The deposits and services associated with the modern housing block were overlain with a deposit (926)/(916) of light brown sand, 0.15m in depth, which was in turn overlain with the existing topsoil (900)/(9000), a deposit of dark grey silty clay, 0.16m in depth. Pottery and glass were recovered from the topsoil (900)/(9000).

5.2.2 Excavation Trench E and Trial Trench 10

Excavation Trench E measured c.22m by 4m, with a small south-eastward extension, 4m by 2.5m, at its south-western extent, and was located towards the western extent of Area B, on a grassed area adjacent to a derelict modern housing block (**Illustrations 2, 21 and 22**). The previously excavated Trial Trench 10 formed the centre of the expanded trench. The trench was excavated to an average depth of 0.8m, the surface level of the natural clay geology (1014) and (10016), which sloped from c.61.8mOD at the south-western extent of the trench, to c.60.3mOD at the north-eastern extent of the trench. Two main phases of activity were identified in the trench, the earliest of Medieval date.

Phase 1 Medieval period

Pit and Post-hole group [10017]

Towards the south-western extent of the trench, a group [10017] of four discrete pit features [10009], [1006], [1004] and [10013] and a post-hole [10015] were identified (**Illustrations 21 and 22**), which were spatially, stratigraphically and chronologically related. A linear ditch feature [1011]/[10012] at the north-eastern extent of the trench also appeared contemporary with this group of features. All the features were identified below the subsoil, and cut the natural clay (1014) and (10016).

Pit [10009]

The largest of the pits was located close to the south-western corner of the trench. The sub-rectangular pit measured up to 2.5m in length, 1.55m in width and 0.41m in depth, although was not fully revealed in the trench. Pit [10009] had gently sloping sides to a flattish base and was filled by a single deposit of mid brown silty clay (10008). The filling of the feature (10008) contained occasional pebbles, in addition to several sherds of medieval pottery and lumps of mortar. All the pottery was recovered from a distinct spatial level within the fill.

Pit [1006]

Some 3m to the north-east of Pit [10009] was a further large sub-circular pit [1006] (**Plate 11**). Pit [1006] measured 1.5m in width and 0.48m in depth, and had gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The pit was filled by a primary deposit of grey silty clay (1007) and a secondary deposit of reddish brown silty clay (1008). Occasional

pebbles were noted in the primary filling (1007), whilst fragments of medieval pottery and animal bone, were recovered from the secondary filling (1008), of the feature. The pottery was again recovered within a distinct spatial level within the fill.

Pit [1004]

South of pit 1006, was a smaller sub-circular pit (1004). The pit measured 0.8m in width and up to 0.1m in depth, and had gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The single fill of the feature, a deposit of greyish brown silty clay (1003), contained medieval pottery sherds, fragments of animal bone and occasional fire cracked pebbles.

Pit [10013] and Post-hole [10015]

Pit [10013] and Post-hole [10015] were located in the south-eastern extension of the trench (**Plate 12**). The pit [10013] measured at least 1.1m in length, and up to 1m in width and 0.5m in depth, although the entire feature was not revealed within the trench. Pit [10013] was sub-oval in plan and had fairly steep sloping sides and a flattish base. The pit was filled by a single deposit of reddish grey sandy clay (10004) containing numerous large limestone boulders (the largest measuring 0.3m by 0.25m by 0.2m), several medieval pottery sherds, animal bone, occasional fire-cracked pebbles and charcoal flecks. None of the stones appeared worked.

The pit appeared to truncate the filling (10014) of a small post-hole [10015] on its western side, although the interface of the features was less than distinct. Post-hole [10015] measured 0.6m by 0.25m and 0.35m in depth. The feature had steep sides and an irregular base, and was filled by a single deposit of reddish grey silty clay (10014). The filling of the feature contained occasional small-medium limestone fragments and small charcoal flecks, but no artefacts.

Ditch [10012]/[1011]

A north-west to south-east aligned ditch [1011]/[10012] was identified at the north-eastern extent of the trench. The ditch measured up to 3m in width and 1.4m in depth and had a very irregular U-shaped profile. The ditch was filled by a primary deposit of brown silty clay (1010)/(10011), up to 0.4m in depth, and a secondary deposit of greyish brown clay (1009). The deposits were relatively sterile, with few stones noted, however, fragments of animal bone were recovered from the primary filling (1010)/(10011). Given the size of the feature, it seems likely that the ditch functioned as a boundary and drainage ditch.

Phase 2a Late-medieval to Post-medieval period

The Phase 1 pits and ditch were all sealed with a homogenous layer of subsoil (1012)/(1013)/(10003)/(10005), up to 0.6m in depth. A few sherds of pottery (probably residual as medieval in date) and a small tin button were recovered from the subsoil deposit (10003)/(10005).

Phase 2b Post-medieval to modern period

Cutting the subsoil (10003), in the south-eastern extension of the trench, was a short linear feature [10007] of unknown function. The feature measured at least 1.1m in length, 0.4m in width and 0.3m in depth. Feature [10007] was filled by a primary deposit of mixed grey and brown silty clay (10006), containing fragments of pottery, metalworking slag and CBM. The primary deposit was sealed by a secondary deposit of mixed grey and red silty clay (10010), containing no artefacts. Given the disturbed nature of the filling of the feature it seems likely that the linear represents part of an old service trench.

The subsoil (1012)/(10003) was overlain with the existing topsoil surface (1000)/(10002), up to 0.4m in depth, and areas of tarmac [1001]/[10000] with underlying hardcore

(1002)/(10001). Several sherds of nineteenth to twentieth-century pottery, but including residual medieval material) were recovered from the topsoil deposit (1000).

Tree root disturbance was apparent throughout the subsoil and natural clay in the trench, and animal bone was recovered from one of the root holes (1005).

5.2.3 Trial Trench 12

Trench 12 was located towards the eastern extent of Area B, north-west of Church Street, on an area of tarmac used as a car park. The trench measured 10.65m by 2m and was excavated to an average depth of 1.2m, with a sondage in the centre of the trench excavated down to 2.2m (**Illustrations 2, 23 and 24**). The tarmac surface rose from c.61.3mOD at the western extent of the trench to c.61.4mOD at the eastern extent. Two main phases of activity were observed in the trench, the earliest of post-medieval date.

Phase 1 Post-medieval to early modern period

Building 4 [1209]

The earliest structural activity in the trench was represented by two sections of a brick surface [1214] and [1215], limestone kerbing with drains [1211] and [1212], and associated levelling deposits, all of which appeared to represent part of a nineteenth/early twentieth century farm building [1209], Building 4.

Brick surface [1214] and [1215] and levelling layers

The eastern section of the brick surface [1214], measuring 2.1m by 1m, comprised nineteen neatly laid rows of whole, half or partial bricks, one course in depth. The bricks were laid perpendicular to limestone kerbing east [1211] and west [1212] of the floor. The western section of the surface [1215], measuring 1.4m by 0.8m, comprised eight neatly laid rows of mainly whole brick, also one course in depth. The bricks in this section were laid parallel to the limestone kerbing east [1212] of the floor. A small area at the northern extent of the floor had been disturbed (1213). Both sections of brick flooring were bonded with grey clay.

The two sections of kerbing [1211] and [1212] comprised blocks of squared limestone (the largest measuring 0.5m by 0.2m and 0.15m in depth), bonded with the same clay bonding the floor. Each of the kerbs had a square drain setting, with a large ceramic pipe, built into the kerbs at their southern extent.

A sondage excavated through the eastern section of the brick surface [1214] revealed shallow levelling and bedding deposits (1219)-(1221), 0.15m in total depth, overlying probable natural clay (1223). Pottery of nineteenth/early twentieth century date was recovered from the deposits below the floor (1219)-(1221), providing a useful *terminus post quem* for the date of the building. CBM (1219), glass (1219) and (1221) and animal bone (1219) were also recovered from these deposits. A cutting [1222] for the drain in the limestone kerbing (1211) was also observed in the sondage.

Phase 2 Modern period

Deposits overlying Building 4 appeared to represent demolition rubble derived from the earlier structures and levelling material for the existing tarmac surface. The initial demolition layer (1208), up to 0.95m in depth, comprised abundant fragments of limestone, brick, concrete and mortar with numerous voids between the larger fragments. This demolition layer was overlain with a succession of what appeared to be levelling layers for the modern surface. The initial deposits comprised layers of reddish brown clay (1210), 0.12m in depth, and crushed brick with numerous charcoal fragments (1203), 0.17m in depth. Further deposits of sand (1216-8), and a slab of

concrete [1204], were sealed by 0.6m of mixed building rubble (1202), comprising mostly limestone and brick fragments. The rubble was sealed by limestone hardcore (1206) for an initial tarmac surface [1205], which at a later date was resurfaced with a further layer of limestone hardcore (1201) and the existing tarmac surface [1200].

5.2.4 Trial Trench 13

Trench 13 measured up to 9.5m in length and 4.5m in width, and was located towards the southern extent of Area B, on a grass and tarmac area adjacent to an occupied modern housing block (**Illustrations 2, 25 and 26**). The trench was excavated to an average depth of 0.9m. The surface level of the trench sloped gently from the east at c.62.4mOD to the west at c.62.2mOD. All the observed deposits and features were of natural geological or modern origin.

At the base of the sub-surface deposits and natural clay (1314), at c.61.4mOD, a linear feature [1311] traversed the centre of the trench from north-east to south-west. The compaction of the deposit (1310) apparently filling the feature, and a less than clear interface with the surrounding clay, indicated a probable natural origin, probably a palaeo-channel or a layer within the clay.

Above this were sub-surface levelling deposits and services almost certainly associated with construction of the adjacent modern housing block. Successive episodes of rubble deposition (1309), (1306)/(1312) and (1305), totalling 0.7m in depth, sealed the natural clay and limestone bedrock (1314). Cut from the surface level of the upper rubble deposit (1305), and traversing the northern side of the trench from east to west, was a service trench [1307] containing a ferrous pipe. The trench had been backfilled with compacted limestone rubble. Cut from the same level, but only visible in section, was a further service trench, traversing the centre of the trench from north-east to south-west, and containing a ceramic drainage pipe [1308].

In the western half of the trench, the service trenches were sealed with hardcore (1302) for the existing tarmac surface [1301], totalling 0.32m in depth. In the eastern half of the trench, the service trenches were sealed with layers of ash and cinder (1304), subsoil (1303) and the existing topsoil surface (1300).

No artefacts were recovered from the trench.

5.3 Trial Trenches 14-15 (Area C)

Trenches 14 and 15 in Area C were opened to investigate the potential for archaeological deposits and structures associated with earlier settlement in areas off Elm Green Lane.

5.3.1 Trench 14

Trench 14, measuring 7.5m by 7m, was located on an area of rough ground towards the centre of Area C (**Illustrations 2, 27 and 28**). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.8m. All the observed features and deposits observed in the trench were thought to be relatively modern in origin.

The earliest deposit in the trench was a layer of grey brown silty clay (1403), probably an old subsoil horizon. The subsoil extended across the whole trench, measuring up to 0.27m in depth, and overlay natural clay (1408) at c.47.3mOD. No archaeological features were observed at the interface of the subsoil and natural clay. However, within, and towards the base of, the subsoil, an articulated animal skeleton (1401) was recovered. The skeleton did not appear to lie within a deliberate grave cut, rather the subsoil appeared to have simply accumulated around the animal. Numerous

fragments of animal bone were also recovered from the subsoil beyond the skeleton (1402) and (1403).

The subsoil (1403) appeared to have been truncated by a horizontal construction level for modern building foundations, recently demolished. The foundations comprised brick walls [1404], [1405], [1409] and [1410] overlying a reinforced concrete raft [1407 and 1411]. The brick walls were all of similar construction and size, measuring up to 0.44m in width and 0.68m in depth, with several courses surviving. The concrete raft [1407] and [1411] measured up to 0.18m in depth. The foundations effectively formed the north-eastern and south-eastern sides of a housing block, with wall [1410] probably representing an internal partition. Associated with the foundations was a modern pipe trench [1406]. The foundations and services associated with the demolished housing block were overlain by the existing surface, a topsoil deposit (1400) of mid brown silty clay, up to 0.3m in depth. Pottery sherds, ferrous nails and animal bone were recovered from the topsoil (1400).

5.3.2 Trench 15

Trench 15, measuring 4.5m by 1.85m, was located on an area of rough ground close to the northern extent of Area C, immediately south-east of a sharp drop down onto Elm Green Lane (**Illustrations 2 and 27**). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.8m. All the observed deposits and features in the trench were thought to be relatively modern in origin.

The earliest deposit in the trench was layer of grey brown silty clay (1502), probably an old subsoil horizon, up to 0.6m in depth, and similar to that observed in Trench 14 (1403). The subsoil layer sealed natural clay (1503) at c.47.1mOD. No features were observed at the interface of the subsoil and natural clay.

The subsoil was truncated by the construction trench for a modern service hatch [1504], and filled with an ashy clinker deposit (1501). The hatch itself comprised walls in modern brick, and measured 1.95m by 1.75m, and 0.3m in depth. The bricks were frogged and many were stamped 'Coalfield'. The hatch contained a ceramic pipe and was sealed by the existing surface, a topsoil deposit (1500) of mid brown silty clay, up to 0.3m in depth.

No artefacts were recovered from the trench.

6 ARTEFACTS

A total of 1,948 artefacts were recovered from the trial trenching and excavation. By far the most common artefact was pottery and CBM (865). Other artefacts included animal bone (739), glass (117), metalworking slags (111), wood (58), metalwork (19), clay pipe (15), lithics (10), leather (5), shell (4), and stone (4). The artefacts have been passed to the appropriate specialists for analysis, and the resulting reports are reproduced below. The organic material (animal bone, wood, leather and shell) is discussed in the environmental section of this report.

6.1 Roman pottery by R. S. Leary

A small assemblage of 11 grey ware sherds (184g.) and one samian sherd (43g.) was recovered during the investigations, all from Excavation Trench A. The material is summarised in **Table 1** (Appendix 2). The samian sherd (4055) was an abraded basal sherd from a Central Gaulish form 18/31 bowl, of Hadrianic or Antonine date, and came from a secondary deposition within the putative pond/channel complex. Also from the pond/channel came two grey ware sherds, a plain basal sherd (43g.) and a small rim sherd (10g.) from a necked jar with out-turned rim tip, c.14cm in diameter. The rim sherd has a zone of abrasion just inside the rim and probably belongs to a class of narrow-necked jars with large, ovoid bodies (cf. Buckland *et al* 1980, forms F and Gb). The fabric is a standard medium-quartz tempered grey ware with grey core and brown margins. The basal sherd is in a medium grey fabric throughout and is particularly hard fired. A neck fragment (6g.) from a further jar with narrow neck came from a deposit (4064) in the base of the pond/channel. This was in the same common grey ware with dark grey surface and core and pale grey margins.

Pit [4001] yielded sherds from two vessels: the rim of a narrow-necked jar with bead rim in a medium grey ware (64g.) and seven basal and bodysherds from jar in a medium grey ware with brown core (61g.). The body of the latter changes angle to meet the base at right angles and this junction is rather poorly formed. The bead-rim jar bears faint traces of decoration on the neck which seems to be wavy line burnishing.

All the diagnostic grey ware sherds come from narrow-necked jars and are likely to be products of the South Yorkshire kiln group around Doncaster. Buckland *et al.* (1980) gives a long date range to these large, narrow necked jars in the second to fourth century. The samian gives a date anchor in the second century but this form could easily be expected to survive into the third century in an area and on a site type where samian is generally scarce. A date in the pre-Hadrianic period is unlikely given the absence of any early fabrics or forms. The absence of any types starting or common in the third century such as Dales ware, colour coated wares or bead and flange dishes or flanged bowls suggests that the group may belong to the mid-second to early third century, although the small size of the group and the restricted range of forms advises caution.

The diagnostic coarse ware sherds all came from large narrow necked grey ware jars and such vessels are commonly associated with wells, presumably being used to pull the water up instead of a bucket in timber-lined wells (Oswald 1952, 11). At Margidunum many similar vessels were found in well R, dated to the third century, despite it being stone lined whereas in the timber-lined, first-century well H medium-necked jars predominate supplemented by two narrow-necked jars (Oswald 1952, pls X and XV). Evans notes that this class of vessel falls between flagons and jars when their height /rim

diameter ratio is plotted and cites several associations with wells, including an example with a cord attached from a well at Dalton Parlours (1993, 96). In the well group at Lound, one of several jars of this form had a distinctive wear pattern which suggested the use of some sort of cradle to pull the jar up and down the well (Leary 1995, 32). The rim sherd from (4055) had a distinctive area of abrasion just inside the rim perhaps caused by the use of a lid.

Thus the group may reflect some sort of specialist activity relating to water in this area and, although difficult to date precisely, is likely to belong to the mid-second to early third century AD.

6.2 Medieval and Post-medieval pottery by Dr C. Cumberpatch and J. Young

The medieval and Post-medieval pottery assemblage from Wellgate consisted of a total of 865 sherds weighing 22,899 grams, representing a maximum of 779 vessels. The details of the assemblage are summarised in **Tables 2 and 3** (Appendix 2). Two main phases of activity were represented, medieval (later 11th to 12th /early 13th century) and the later 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries. The latter phase included fragments of kiln furniture which may indicate either the presence in the vicinity of a pottery or, alternatively, the dumping of waste material from a pottery, perhaps as hardcore or rubble.

6.2.1 Medieval pottery

A variety of medieval wares were identified in the assemblage, the majority of local origin, but some unidentified. The absence of typical later medieval wares, together with the evidence from excavations in Doncaster (Buckland *et al.* 1979, Cumberpatch *et al.* 1998-9) is sufficient to suggest an earlier medieval date for the majority of wares. The medieval material represents only a small part of the total assemblage and consists predominantly of local material dating to the latter part of the 11th and 12th to early 13th centuries, although the shell tempered wares originated in Lincolnshire. Later medieval material was limited to a small number of sherds of Coal Measures whiteware from contexts (410), (420), (7006) and (7007) and a single sherd of Coal Measures Purple ware (14th to 15th century) from context (406). The implications of this are either that the area saw no activity during the later medieval, Post-medieval and early modern periods, which seems unlikely, or that the site has seen extensive truncation prior to the latter part of the 18th century.

An unusual sherd from context (4054) was identified by Jane Young as a fragment of a hemispherical crucible similar in form to those from Stamford. The fabric was unfamiliar and was very hard and dense in character and may possibly be of local origin. The sherd appeared to bear a patchy greenish glaze externally, but this is more likely to be a fuel ash residue. Further work on this sherd would be needed if the contents are to be identified.

The Splash Glazed Sandy ware is an unidentified medieval fabric dating to between the later 11th and early 13th centuries. The origin of this material is unknown and the date has been ascribed on the basis of the presence of the splashed glaze (Cumberpatch *et al.* 1998-9:54).

Hallgate B ware has been defined and discussed by Buckland *et al.* (1979:12) and is generally regarded as dating to the 12th century. The distinctive pale grey reduced fabric sets it apart from the commoner and later Hallgate A type, but the position of the ware with respect to the products of the Hallgate 95 kiln (Cumberpatch *et al.* 1998-9) is unclear and it may be that it post-dates the Hallgate 95 material which has been dated to between the mid 11th – early 12th century.

Hallgate C ware was first defined and described by Buckland *et al.* (1979) and variants C1, C2 and C3 were subsequently described by the author (Cumberpatch *et al.* 1998-9). The ware is characterised by the presence of rounded red non-crystalline (haematite) inclusions together with quartz and other rock fragments. A similar range of inclusions is present in the Frenchgate fabrics (Cumberpatch and Sydes, in prep.) DFG01 and DFG02. A similar fabric was also noted as typical of the Market Place kiln in Doncaster (Hayfield 1984). The sherds described as of Hallgate C type from Wellgate are somewhat finer in texture than either the Hallgate C and Frenchgate types, but were clearly manufactured using clay from a very similar source and one that was regularly exploited by the Doncaster potters. While the source of the material cannot be precisely defined, it would seem likely to have originated in Doncaster and most probably dates to the later 11th or early 12th centuries.

Coal Measures Whitewares, as defined by Hayfield and Buckland (1989, see also Cumberpatch, in prep.) are generally considered to date to the later 13th and 14th centuries and to represent the products of potteries founded in the countryside after potting became an uneconomic prospect within the medieval town of Doncaster. The locations of two potteries are currently known (Firsby Hall Farm and Green Lane, Rawmarsh) and the existence of others is suspected on the evidence of wares which contain inclusions characteristic of the Coal Measures but which are finer in texture and differ from the Firsby – Rawmarsh types in the methods of manufacture, the quality of the finish and the composition of the clay (Cumberpatch in prep.). The majority of the Coal Measures type wares at Wellgate did not appear to be typical of the Firsby or Rawmarsh potteries and were most likely to have come from as yet undiscovered potteries. The rarity of type at Wellgate is probably due to chronological factors as Coal Measures Whitewares appear to date to the latter part of the 13th and 14th centuries, a period not well represented on the site.

The Shell Tempered wares were in poor condition with the shell leached from the surfaces, making positive identification difficult in many cases. In spite of this it appears that the date range of the pottery is close to that of the other wares from the site within the 11th to later 12th century range with small numbers of sherds extending somewhat later. No late Saxon material was identified.

6.2.2 Eighteenth to twentieth century pottery

The recent pottery spanned the latter part of the 18th century, the 19th century and into the early part of the 20th century. A wide variety of wares was represented in the assemblage, including utilitarian types such as Brown and Yellow Glazed Coarsewares, vessels which were primarily used for the sale of food and liquids (jam and marmalade jars, blacking bottles and other stoneware bottles and flagons) and tablewares. The tablewares included Creamwares, Whitewares (plain, enamel painted, transfer printed and sponged), Cane Coloured and Mocha wares, colour glazed wares (including teapots) and relief banded wares. In addition the assemblage included a considerable quantity of brick and tile fragments and salt glazed sewer pipes. This range of material showed no features which are out of the ordinary and the range of types represented is typical of the types of pottery in use in the period in question.

The assemblage also included a number of fragments of kiln furniture and objects related to pottery manufacture. These included handle-like objects (**Illustration 30**) which appear to have been linked with the manufacture of salt glazed stonewares, contexts (814), (815) and (1400), fragments of flattened fired clay, contexts (801) and (814), and a tripod stilt, context (309). In addition two fragments of salt glazed sewer pipe were noted with glaze covering the broken edged, indicating that the pipes had

fractured during firing, prior to the introduction of salt into the kiln. There appears to be no evidence of the manufacture of pottery on the site (O'Neill, *pers. comm.*), but it is known that the waste material from potteries was sold as hardcore for road building and other purposes. Given the considerable numbers of potteries located in the middle Don Valley in the 18th and 19th centuries (Lawrence 1974), it quite possible that the material reached the site in this manner.

Amongst the material which is of particular note are a number of sherds from two or three plates, context (815), commemorating the Sheffield Flood (also known as the Dale Dyke Dam disaster) which occurred in March 12th 1864 (**Plates 13 and 14**). Such commemorative wares were produced by a number of potteries, including the Holmes Pottery in Rotherham, but ascription to a particular manufacturer is difficult without the evidence of a makers mark (rare on the products of the Holmes pottery; Lawrence 1974) and it would be unwise to try to link this piece with a particular manufacturer. The source of the picture, depicting a ruined building, was most probably one of the many illustrations produced for the newspapers and for use in books describing the disaster. A second plate rim from the same context bears a very similar relief moulded spray of flowers (Figure 4).

Marked vessels were rare. Context (404) included a small part of a mark incorporating a wavy ribbon, a feather of fern-like element and the words 'and Son' in a copperplate-style typeface. The origins and attribution of this mark have not been traced. Context (418) produced a sherd with a word ending '...IBURG', (most probably 'FRIBURG') within an oval garter bearing the word 'IRONSTONE', surmounted by a crown. A small section of a stamped cartouche below the printed mark was illegible. According to Coysh and Henrywood (1982:148) this device was used by two Staffordshire potteries, Davenport and George Phillips, during the 19th century, the latter registering the mark on 5th May 1864. The Friburg design as used by Davenport depicted a romantic view with a chalet set within a decorative border formed by a climbing rose.

Context (805) produced a sherd with a printed mark depicting royal coat of arms supported by lion and unicorn with the words 'Ironstone China' above. Although in theory datable to any time after 1810, this sherd appeared to be of later 19th or even early 20th century date, somewhat later than those from contexts (404) and (815).

Stamped makers names were also noted on the base of stoneware jam jars, but insufficient survived for the full name or the source to be determined.

6.2.3 Discussion of medieval and post-medieval pottery by trench

Trial Trench 4 and Trench A produced a substantial assemblage of pottery from the Roman and recent phases of activity on the site, but very little medieval material, although the few sherds identified were of later medieval type (Coal Measures ware) a phase otherwise only sparsely represented on the site. The Roman pottery, the subject of a separate report, is also listed in Table 2 alongside the later pottery. With the exception of sherds of Coal Measures Whiteware from contexts (410), (420) and (4000), and a sherd of an unidentified local Gritty ware, the pottery from Trench A / Trial Trench 4 is of recent date and includes both utilitarian wares and tablewares. The marked sherds from Trial Trench 4 have been discussed above.

Trial Trench 6 produced a group of exclusively medieval wares including Hallgate A and C types and contemporary but unidentified sandy wares (**Table 2**, Appendix 2) and three sherds of shell tempered ware (**Table 3**, Appendix 2). These were recovered from context (602), the fill of a pit which probably dates to no later than the mid to late 13th century.

The upper levels in Trial Trench 7, contexts (700), (7006) and (7007), produced a mixed assemblage of recent (19th and 20th century) material of undistinguished character, although including sherds of residual medieval pottery. This would seem to support the contention that there was later medieval activity on the site and that the absence of deposits dating to this phase were removed by later activity on the site. The contents of pits [703] and [7005] produced medieval pottery of later 11th to early 13th century date, suggesting that they were more or less contemporary with other medieval features surviving on the site.

Trial Trench 3 produced a mixed assemblage of domestic and utilitarian pottery dating to between the later 18th and early 20th centuries. The group included a tripod kiln still which, as discussed above, may have been introduced onto the site from elsewhere.

The only pottery from Trial Trench 5 came from the topsoil, context (500), and consisted principally of later 19th to early 20th century material, with smaller quantities of slightly earlier wares.

Trial Trench 8 produced a substantial assemblage of recent pottery dating to between the later 18th and early 20th centuries, as set out in Table 1. This included kiln furniture and a saggar fragment, apparently from the manufacture of salt glazed stonewares, contexts (814) and (815), although there is no evidence that this took place on the site. Contexts (805) and (812) produced parts of what was probably the same Pearlware vessel; the sherds did not join but the vessel was of a distinctive form with a vertical neck on a globular body. The trench was also notable for producing the sherds from plates commemorating the Sheffield Flood (1864), described above.

The majority of the pottery from Trial Trench 9 was of recent date and resembled the groups from other trenches on the site. Contexts (909), (911) and (920) were unusual in that they produced sherds of Hallgate A and B wares, in the cases of contexts (911) and (920), without associated later material.

Trial Trench 10 and Trench E produced an assemblage of medieval pottery, with later material limited to the upper layers, contexts (1000) and (10006), which themselves also included residual medieval material (Coal Measures ware and shell tempered ware, the latter of 11th to 12th century date and described in Table 3). The material from Pit [10009], context (10008) was exclusively of Hallgate B type, although the numbers of joining sherds was low. A date within the 12th century is indicated by this material. Pit [1006] produced pottery from only one context, 1008. This included a group of shell tempered wares of mid to late 12th century date (Table 3), a sherd of Hallgate B type and an unidentified sandy ware. The fill of Pit 1004 (context 1003) produced two sherds of shell tempered ware. Both were of Lincolnshire early medieval shelly type dating to the mid to later 12th century (Table 3). The fill of Pit 10013 (context 10004) contained a group of Hallgate B type wares with single sherds of shell tempered and splash glazed wares, indicating a date in the 12th century. The splash glazed ware sherd could not be attributed to a specific source but the date range (later 11th to early 13th century) is indicated by the use of splashed, as opposed to suspension, glaze. Layers (10003) and (10005) which overlay the pits produced sherds of medieval pottery, including Coal Measures wares which were probably somewhat later in date than the material from the pits themselves. Context (10006) which was stratigraphically late in date, produced a small group of later pottery, including a piece of stoneware from a bottle or jar of later 19th or early 20th century date.

In Trial Trench 12 pottery was recovered from contexts (1219), (1220) and (1221). This was of 19th or early 20th century type and included utilitarian and domestic wares, together with pieces of sewer pipe and tile.

Trial Trench 14 produced a group of mainly 19th to 20th century pottery, all from the topsoil, with some poorly dated utilitarian wares that could perhaps be slightly earlier and also a piece of kiln furniture similar to that from other areas of the site.

6.2.4 Conclusions

The pottery assemblage from Wellgate, Conisbrough includes a small but significant group of material dating to the earlier medieval period (later 11th to 12th / early 13th century) with a notable lack of later medieval material. The majority of the medieval pottery is of local origin, although sherds of shell tempered ware point to contacts with Lincolnshire and are a common feature of pottery assemblages of this date.

Early post-medieval wares, like later medieval pottery, were notable by their absence, perhaps suggesting that the area saw truncation and extensive modification during the 18th century. Pottery of recent date (later 18th to 20th century) was present in some quantities and included a number of marked and decorated pieces which allowed the date range to be established with some confidence.

6.3 Glass by Dr H. Willmott

A total of 117 fragments, representing a minimum number of 50 vessels as well as some window glass, were recovered from the excavation, and are summarised in **Table 4** (Appendix 2). The vast majority comes from modern contexts and date to the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. As such it has little archaeological value and only a brief note has been made of these vessel forms. They include the standard range of domestic vessel types, primarily consisting of storage and drinks bottles. All the window glass can also be dated to the late-nineteenth and twentieth centuries and cannot be directly related to any structures revealed during the excavation.

Four fragments of glass are slightly older in date, but still probably represent residual or occasional finds. The oldest, from context (410), is a portion of base and lower side from a shaft & globe wine bottle, datable to between 1650-80. This was the first form of specialist wine bottle to be developed in England, and as such is not a particularly common find. The remaining three fragments come from slightly later squat cylindrical wine bottles from the mid-eighteenth century. Part of a basal push-in of such a bottle was found in context (318), whilst contexts (427) and (812) both contained single fragments of shoulder from similar vessels.

6.4 Metalworking slag by Dr R. G. Mackenzie

During the period of occupation of the site, iron production was a two stage process. Iron was extracted from the ore by smelting in bloomery furnaces; the metal was then worked into finished artefacts by smiths. Both smelting and smithing operations produced slag as a by-product. In some types of metal production, the slag and residues produced can be recognised as belonging to a specific process. However, iron smelting and smithing slags can be very difficult to differentiate on morphology alone, especially those from the post-Roman period. (Bachmann 1982; McDonnell 2000).

The slag assemblage was analysed to determine whether there was evidence for smelting and smithing at the site, or smithing alone.

The iron working slags and residues were predominantly found within the filling of the Phase 1 pond/channel complex [4093] in Excavation Trench A/Trial Trench 4. The feature is thought to date from the Roman to post-Roman periods, probably the latter given the late sixth/early seventh century date for associated wooden structures. The

distribution of slags and residues from the various contexts are summarised in **Table 5** (Appendix 2).

The slags and residues have been grouped into six types.

- Smithing slags
- Hearth bottoms
- Hearth lining
- Possible smelting slags
- Cinder/Fuel ash slag

The smithing slags were generally randomly shaped and sized lumps. There is a wide variation in the surface texture of the lumps, some have a rough, agglomerated appearance; others have more ropey, flow-like surfaces. A large proportion of pieces have charcoal inclusions which range in size from around 27mm³ to around 1000mm³. The vesicularity of the smithing slags ranges from moderate to coarse. Typical examples of the smithing slags and one example of possible smelting slag from (413) are shown below in Plate 15.

Hearth bottoms are plano-convex accumulations of smithing slag that form at the base of the smithing hearth, in front of the tuyere. This particular form of slag is a characteristic residue of early iron smithing. Three pieces of hearth bottoms were recovered, the size and weight of each is given in **Table 6** (Appendix 2).

Several pieces of fired clay hearth lining material were found in (413) and (4085). Two of these pieces have curved surfaces, probably from the wall of the hearth surrounding the tuyere. These pieces are illustrated in **Plate 16**.

Two pieces of slag from (413) were identified as possible smelting tap slags. Compared to the smithing slags these pieces were denser, less vesicular and did not contain charcoal inclusions. The fracture surface of one of the pieces suggested that the upper 'flow like' surface had cooled rapidly.

The fuel ash slag found in (413) and (4085) has a comparatively low density and has a vitrified, siliceous, vesicular appearance. The material is extremely heterogeneous. Fuel ash slag is typically produced by the high temperature reaction between fuel ash and silicate hearth linings. However, the material can be produced in any high temperature fire where the components are present in an oxidising atmosphere and is not necessarily due to industrial activities.

6.4.1 Scientific analysis of slag and residues

As mentioned above a small number of slag pieces had the appearance and density of smelting slag, whilst other pieces compared well to examples of known smithing slags.

Given the difficulties of differentiating between smelting and smithing slags, chemical analysis was carried out on a small number of samples. Two samples were taken from the possible smelting and two from the 'definite' smithing slags, all of the pieces sampled were from (413).

Semi-quantitative chemical analyses were obtained using Camscan 2 SEM with a Link energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy system (EDS) and KE back-scattered electron (BSE) detector. Samples were mounted in resin and polished to 1µm the samples were carbon coated prior to SEM-EDS analysis.

The results of the analyses shown in **Table 7** (Appendix 2) represent the mean values

of three separate area analyses of the samples. Back-scattered electron images in **Plates 17-20** illustrate the phases typically present in each sample. The images show that all of the samples have very similar phases, these consist of dendrites of wustite (light blobs) and silicate laths (mid-grey) within a glassy matrix (dark-grey). The phases are typical of early iron production slags.

6.4.2 Conclusions

Chemical analysis showed no appreciable difference in composition between the possible smelting and smithing slags. No supporting evidence for smelting was found at the site, i.e. no bloomery furnace remains were found in the area of excavation. It is clear that smithing was being carried out either at, or very close to the site, however, it was not possible to confirm whether iron smelting was also being carried out.

6.5 Metalwork by Dr H. Willmott

Nineteen pieces of metalwork were recovered from a variety of contexts and are summarised in **Table 8** (Appendix 2). Unsurprisingly the most common finds were iron nails. Context (7004) contained fragments of six square-section examples, which were probably medieval in date. Likewise (909) contained two square sectioned nails of less certain date, whilst two round-sectioned nails were found in context (1401). Several other iron objects were also found. The fill of a medieval pit, context (7004), contained a small rectangular-sectioned wedge or punch with a flattened head. A partial small pick head and a miscellaneous lump were recovered from context (425), although the dating of these is uncertain.

Several items made from copper alloy were found. The first was a Victoria halfpenny from context (904). This was extremely worn, so it was only possible to identify it as a variety issued during the 1860s. Other copper alloy finds were more recent, and included a nail (807) and a length of wire and two shoelace eyes from context (904). The final metal object was a single plain tin button from context (10005). Although of uncertain date, it is probably relatively modern.

6.6 Clay pipe by Dr H. Willmott

Only fifteen fragments of clay pipe were recovered from the excavations and are summarised in **Table 9** (Appendix 2). This is a smaller number than might be ordinarily expected. Moreover, with the exception of three fragments, all came from a single area, Trial Trench 8. The majority of the pipe fragments are late in date, and most are not diagnostic enough to produce useful contextual dating.

Only two fragments of bowl were recovered. The first, from context (309), was a section of lower moulded bowl from a pipe of later nineteenth century form. Unfortunately most of the decoration was absent, but either side of the heel was a raised dot. The second, from context (803), was a small piece of olive-shaped bowl from an early seventeenth century pipe. However, it was heavily abraded suggesting that it was not from a secure context.

The remaining fragments were all from nineteenth and twentieth century stems. Two from context (801) were stamped, the first is with "WARD DONCA (aster)", and this probably made by George Ward, a Doncaster pipemaker known to have been operating between 1867-1892 (Susie White *pers. comm.*). The second was stamped with the numeral "44". Another stem, from context (904), retains evidence for its original mouthpiece glazing and a further one, from context (815) has been severely burnt.

6.7 Lithics by Dr M. Edmonds

The lithic assemblage comprises a small quantity of worked stone tools and waste. A description of each piece by context is given in **Table 10** (Appendix 2), followed by a brief discussion of the context and significance of the assemblage.

Given the limited size of the assemblage, and the strong likelihood of residuality, there is relatively little that can be said about this group. The blade-like character of the piece from context (4027) is representative of a form of working closely associated with the later Mesolithic. However, this one piece alone cannot be said to be a strongly diagnostic form and it certainly bears little correspondence to other pieces. Overall, the samples recovered suggest a relatively low density of prehistoric activity in the immediate area, with subsequent modification creating contexts in which these residual pieces then became incorporated.

Given that the assemblage contains few, if any, pieces that are diagnostic of particular periods, the possibility is that we are dealing here with evidence for the working and use of flint and chert in later, early historic, periods. Such use has been demonstrated elsewhere, though the evidence here is highly equivocal.

6.8 Worked stone by Dr H. Willmott

Only four worked stone objects were found and are summarised in **Table 11** (Appendix 2). The first, from context (4046), was a small section of heavily worn stone, originally the upper portion of a rotary quern. Although hard to date accurately it is most likely to be Roman in date. The remaining items were later. Two were fragments from stone roof tiles from contexts (401) and (425) and one was a small section of corner moulded stone, from context (909), of uncertain form and date.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

A total of forty environmental samples were taken from stratified archaeological deposits at the site, primarily from features in Excavation Trench A and Trial Trench 4. This comprised thirty two bulk samples, seven spot identification samples and a column sample for pollen analysis. Following completion of the archaeological investigations, the samples were assessed to determine their potential to yield palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic information about the site. Those samples with medium-high potential were then further sub-sampled and the remains recovered sorted for detailed specialist analysis. The reporting of analysis of the samples is reproduced below, and an inventory of the samples is presented in Appendix 3.

7.1 Animal bone by S. Bell

A total of 739 fragments of animal bone were recovered from the archaeological investigations at Wellgate (**Tables 12-29**, Appendix 2). Animal bone was present in each of the four broad phases identified: Romano-British/Post-Roman; Medieval; Post-medieval; and Modern.

Individual elements were identified on the basis of Schmid (1972) using the reference collections in the Department of Archaeology and Prehistory, University of Sheffield. Osteological differences between sheep and goat follow those of Boessneck (1969), whilst deciduous dentition for sheep and goat follows Payne (1985). Fragments of skull, maxiliar elements and rib were characterized on the basis of size as large, e.g. horse- or cattle-sized; e.g. medium, sheep-, pig-, dog-sized; or small e.g. rodent-sized.

7.1.1 Discussion of animal bone by trench

Within Trench A and Trial Trench 4 a total of 424 fragments were recovered **Tables 12-17** (Appendix 2). Of these eighteen fragments were recovered from contexts dated to Phase 1, 370 from Phase 2, twenty-three from Phase 3 and thirteen from Phase 4. Of the contexts dated to the Romano-British/Post-Roman period, animal bone was recovered from fill (4058) of the wooden structure [4062]; from contexts (4055) and (4059) which formed part of the secondary deposition process within the pond/channel; and from context (4002) identified as the primary fill of a pit intersected by the pond/channel. None of the elements recovered exhibited butchery marks or signs of working. Animal bone was recovered from later deposition episodes within the pond/channel, contexts (416/4046) and (4027/4054), dated to the Roman/Post-Roman periods. These deposits contained two examples of worked antler. A fully worked piece from context (4046) was warped, probably as the result of soaking to aide working. The fragment from context (4027) was identified as a red deer antler and consisted of a beam in to the surface of which grooves had been sawn to aid cutting, and two tines, one of which had been worked.

Later contexts in Trench A and Trial Trench 4, dating to the medieval period, included Wall [407], which overlay a bedding deposit (434/441) containing fifteen fragments of animal bone. The majority of these were indeterminate long bone fragments from medium sized (sheep- or pig-sized) animals, but context (441) also contained an unfused distal epiphyses from a cattle tibia with a deep lateral chop mark. Animal bone recovered from clay deposit (406) which abuts the wall [407], was noticeable for the extreme degraded appearance of the surface of the bone. Medieval layers (412/435) and (411) sealing the pond/channel also contained a small amount of

animal bone. The possible occupation layer (433/440), dated to the late-medieval period contained the largest deposit of animal bone with 348 fragments. 84 of these were rib fragments and a further 144 were indeterminate long bone fragments. Both the ribs and the long bones came from a number of small-, medium- and large-sized animals. The assemblage also contained sixteen Avian bone fragments, probably from a single individual. Only one element showed signs of butchery or working. A sheep/goat astragulas had been cut transversely to remove the caudal surface. The assemblage also contained three horn-core fragments, presumably cattle.

Only twenty-three fragments were recovered from three contexts dated to the Post-medieval period in Trench A and Trial Trench 4. The majority were rib and indeterminate long bone fragments from large- and medium-sized animals. A total of six maxillary and mandibular teeth were recovered from contexts (410) and (425) identifying a mix of cattle, sheep/goat and pig. Only one element showed signs of butchery. A rib from a medium-sized animal which had been chopped at one end.

The majority of the animal bones recovered from modern contexts in Trench A and Trial Trench 4, came from a general levelling episode. Two fragments were recovered from a limestone hardcore layer (400), and may have originally been part of the levelling deposits. Those elements for which species could be identified were cattle or sheep, with the remainder being large- or medium-sized animals. Of the thirteen fragments recovered, four showed evidence of post-mortem chopping or sawing. The modern period assemblage contained a much smaller proportion of indeterminate long bone fragments and this, coupled with a proportional increase in obvious butchery marks, may indicate a change in butchery practices, though the small number of elements within certain phases precludes any definite conclusions.

In Trench B and Trial Trench 6 (**Table 18**, Appendix 2), fourteen fragments of animal bone were recovered from the fill (602) of a pit [603], dated on the basis of pottery recovered from (602) to the medieval period. An almost complete cattle phalanx II was the only element recovered which was not highly fragmentary. The teeth recovered were identified as sheep/goat or cattle and were also highly fragmentary.

Only four bone fragments were recovered from Trench C and Trial Trench 7 (**Tables 19 and 20**, Appendix 2). Fill (702) of pit [703], which was dated to the medieval period contained an epiphyses from an indeterminate long bone of a large-sized (horse- or cow-sized) animal which had a chopped or sawn lateral cut. A rib from an indeterminate large-sized animal was recovered from the modern topsoil (700/7006). This had been sawn at both ends and had a partial lateral cut on one side.

In Trial Trench 3, seven fragments of animal bone all came from contexts securely dated to the Post-medieval/early modern period (**Table 21**, Appendix 2). Eleven fragments were recovered from the shallow hummic layer (311), which may have been related to an earlier phase. With the exception of a sheep radius, the recovered material consisted of indeterminate long bone fragments from large- or medium-sized animals. Layer (302), which sealed context (311), only contained six fragments but these were of a less fragmentary nature and thus more easily identifiable. Present were cattle (left metatarsal, left scapula) and sheep/goat (left femur, left tibia). The truncated topsoil (309) contained a skull fragment with a partial horn core.

Nineteen fragments were recovered from Trial Trench 8 (**Tables 22 and 23**, Appendix 2). Eleven of these came from contexts dated to the early medieval/early modern period, and with the exception of four small mammal bones, these were indeterminate small fragments one of which exhibited a cut across the surface. The remaining eight fragments came from modern deposits. Fill (805) of a service trench contained cattle teeth and a fragment of cattle mandible. The topsoil (800) contained four fragments of

rib from a large-sized mammal, two of which had been chopped or sawn at one end.

A total of nine fragments were recovered from Trench D and Trial Trench 9 (**Tables 24-25**, Appendix 2), with a sheep/goat, right humerus coming from a modern levelling deposit (911). The primary filling (920) of a narrow gully [921/9004] contained six fragments of horn core. These showed no evidence of being worked and appeared to have come from a single individual.

In Trench E and Trial Trench 10 (**Table 26-27**, Appendix 2), fills (1008) and (1003) of pits [1006] and [1003] contained a total of fifteen animal bone fragments, the majority of which were indeterminate long bone fragments. None of the elements recovered exhibited butchery marks or signs of working. The modern deposit (1005) contained twenty fragments of bone. With the exception of two vertebrae, all these elements were identified as dog, presumably a single individual.

In Trial Trench 12 (**Table 28**, Appendix 2), deposit (1219), identified as a bedding deposit below floor [1214], contained only two fragments of bone. One of these was a fragment of tibia from a large-sized mammal. The other was a fragment of deer antler, both ends of which had been chopped or sawn.

A total of 159 fragments were recovered from Trial Trench 14 (**Table 29**, Appendix 2), all from contexts dated to the modern period. Fragments of dog bone comprised the entire assemblage recovered from within the subsoil (1403), a total of 149 fragments. Each of these presumably represented a single individual. The topsoil contained five skull fragments from medium-sized animals along with two teeth: one from a dog and one cattle. Three fragments were recovered from context (1402). Two of these were vertebrae from large-sized mammals, one of which had unfused epiphyses. The final example was a sheep incisor.

7.1.2 Conclusions

Though the assemblage is of a reasonable size, it has been recovered from a large number of deposits covering the occupation of the site from Romano-British to the Modern period. Sub-dividing the assemblage by phase results in a number of groupings which are generally too small to define the relevant practices and economies. Combined with the significant degree of fragmentation of long bones, this results in only general trends being identified.

Cow, sheep and pig are represented in each of the three broad historical phases, with little differentiation in the elements represented from one period to the next. Given the dominance of these species, it is probable that most of the elements characterized by size come from these three species.

Given the location of the site close to the castle, animal remains, in the post-Roman periods, are probably being deposited on the site as the result of domestic activity. The high fragmentation incidence of long bones indicates a domestic environment, in which animal bone is only normally deposited as a result of animal being used for meat. Long bone elements such as humerus and femur have a high meat utility and these elements tend to be broken open during food preparation to extract the maximum amount of material. This would also explain the lack of butchery marks on the surface of the bone, as breakage is replacing filleting as the method of processing. Though ribs are more difficult to quantify accurately, these form a noticeable proportion of the assemblage in the medieval and early Post-medieval periods. This again suggests a domestic origin for the assemblage. However, a domestic assemblage would usually contain a higher incidence of bird bone, and some element of fish, as both of these tend to form part of the normal diet.

The fragmentation of the assemblage prevents any detailed analysis of the age and gender make-up of the species to indicate economic usage prior to slaughter. Also, more robust elements such as those from the feet appear to have a higher incidence within an assemblage of this nature. All three elements of antler recovered show signs of being cut. These were probably brought on to the site for working after the animal had been slaughtered elsewhere.

7.2 Macrobiological remains by Prof. P. Buckland, Dr E. Pappa, Dr G. Jones and J. Bending

7.2.1 Insect remains by Prof. P. Buckland and Dr E. Pappa

Samples were processed using the now standard sieving over 300µm mesh and paraffin flotation of the retained residue. Most samples were of five litres, although a number of smaller samples were also taken.

With the exception of a few species from the very base level of the pond/channel feature, all the faunas examined lack any trace of an aquatic assemblage. The few species which may occur in and on wet mud or waterside vegetation (e.g. *Helophorus* sp. and *Psammoecus bipunctatus*) probably reflect accidental occurrences from less immediate locations; *P. bipunctatus* is usually associated with the dry litter of wetland plants, although it may also appear in rotting hay (Koch 1989). The faunas are low in species which are associated with living plants, but the consistent appearance of bark beetles, particularly the now rare *Xyleborus dryographus*, indicates the proximity if at least moribund deciduous trees. Another scolytid, *Leperesinus varius/orni* is restricted to ash. The adults of the weevil *Polydrusus cervinus* feed on the leaves of a range of deciduous trees and shrubs, whilst its larvae feed on the roots of grasses, especially *Dactylis glomerata*. Other elements in the fauna also indicate the presence of grassland, although the majority are not associated with living plants but with their litter. The assemblage is dominated both numerically and taxonomically by taxa which would be recovered from damp hay in the field, rather than in storage, and the overall picture is clearly one of the margin of pasture/woodland. The few dung beetles would equally be at home in wet compost. The mix of grassland and woodland is strongly reinforced by the xylophagos elements with several species which are close to their northern distributional limit occurring. The rare ostomid *Nemozoma elongatum* is a predator in the tunnels of scolytids, and the cucujid *Pediacus dermestoides* is another under bark predator (Koch 1989); both reach their northern limit in Sherwood, although there are medieval records of the latter from both York and Beverley (Hall and Kenward 1980 and Kenward and Hall 1995). The large pselaphid *Trichonyx sulcicollis* is also found in rotten wood, has similarly fossil records from York (*op. cit.*), but its modern limit lies in Nottinghamshire. The weevil *Phloeophagus lignarius* bores in the hard wood of dead or dying trees. Although its distribution extends northwards to the Scottish oakwoods (Crowson 1962), it is another indicator of old trees, and reinforces the image of a managed landscape of large old trees set among mown hayfields, essentially of pasture woodland. The incidence of the large scarabaeid *Trox scaber*, might add another element to this, in that it is a predator on maggots, often in the debris of the nests of raptors; in this context it is unfortunate that the fleas are insufficiently well preserved for identification, other than to indicate that they are not dog, cat or human fleas.

It is a hazardous pursuit to attempt to date a Holocene site on the nature of its fossil assemblage. Not only do the Wellgate faunas include species, for which the site provides the first fossil record (the assemblage contains the first complete, identifiable false scorpion, another under bark species), but the collated north European fossil

Quaternary record (in the BUGS database (Buckland et al. in prog.) indicates that the earlier occurrences of many species are as much an indication of site and sample bias as dates of introduction, a point made particularly clear by the number of species which first appear at Runnymede on the Thames in the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and then not again until the Roman period. With that caveat, however, it must be significant that many of the Conisbrough species have their earliest records in the Roman period and the infilling of the feature should be Roman or later. The absence of any strongly synanthropic elements and the paucity of indicators of man-made accumulations of rubbish suggests that the site should predate the establishment of the medieval village, which given the sites proximity to the church implies a date earlier than any development of a village. It is possible however, that the Conisbrough (which means King's Burgh) which went with the large Northumbrian style eighth century church consisted of a Minster church and hall set in parklands, to which a peripatetic king had occasional recourse to a free lunch. It may be that it is in this that the importance of the environmental evidence lies.

7.2.2 Plant remains by Dr G. Jones and J. Bending

Only six of the processed samples contained plant remains. Of these, four were thought to be from medieval contexts in Trial Trench 4 and Trench 10/Area E (samples 20, 26, 27 and 40), one from the Roman/Post-Roman pond/channel feature in Area A (sample 34) and one from an undated feature, probably a hearth (sample 37), also in Area A.

The plant macrofossils, and non-plant items, were grouped by morphological type. The seeds were quantified and the category of preservation noted (i.e. charred or uncharred). Each type was then identified to botanical family, genus or species level, based on the information contained in standard seed reference texts and the modern seed reference collection housed in the Bioarchaeology Laboratory in the Department of Archaeology.

The identification and quantification of material from the six samples is presented in **Table 30** (Appendix 2). All samples contained both seeds and non-plant items. Charred seeds were recovered from 4 of the six samples, and waterlogged seeds from 5 samples. All seeds of potential cereal crops were charred. The number of seeds per sample ranged from 1 to 83. A fragment of charcoal was present in one sample.

Preservation of the seeds present in the samples was good. However, the majority were robust types and it is possible that the more fragile seeds had been destroyed by abrasion. It should be noted that the most commonly occurring type, *Carex*, is difficult to identify to species, especially without the preservation of the outer layer (perigynia). The second most common type, *Sambucus*, is a robust seed that survives in the soil for a long time and is commonly found in archaeobotanical assemblages. The assemblage as a whole is very varied – over 20 taxa in 127 seeds - but the low numbers per type make identification difficult.

The six samples contain small numbers of plant macrofossils consisting of waterlogged seeds likely to represent locally growing plant species, and charred cereal grains and a few charred wild seeds. Concentrations of *Carex* and *Sambucus*, the two most commonly occurring types, were found in the primary filling of the pond/channel feature and the probable hearth. These species tend to grow in damp or wet conditions. Although the material is generally well-preserved, the most commonly occurring type is very difficult to identify to species level. No further conclusions can be made regarding the assemblage given the small number of seeds present and their condition.

7.3 Palaeoenvironmental analysis of pollen column sample by Dr B. Geary

A monolith sample was collected from the filling of the pond/channel feature [4047] in Excavation Trench A/Trial Trench 4, with the aim of palynological analysis to shed light on:

- The primary function of the feature
- The development of the landscape around the site in the periods during primary use and later abandonment of the feature

Three sub-samples of 1cm³ for pollen analysis were extracted from the monolith sequence from contexts (4056), (4085), and (4084). Samples were prepared using standard techniques including KOH digestion, HF treatment and Acetylation (Moore *et al.* 1991) with the addition of exotic spores to permit the calculation of pollen concentrations (Stockmarr 1971). The samples were mounted in silicon oil and counted at a magnification of x400 using a Leica DMLB microscope. Samples would normally be counted to a minimum of 150 land pollen grains, but pollen concentrations were very low and thus counting proceeded until one complete slide had been counted.

The raw data counts are presented in **Table 31** (Appendix 2). Pollen concentration was very low for all three samples, which is perhaps unsurprising given the high inorganic component of the sediment. Due to the low numbers of grains present, the data are presented as raw counts rather than percentages. Preservation of the palynomorphs was in general good although most grains displayed some signs of mechanical damage.

4056: The most abundant grains identified in this sample are spores of *Pteridium aquilinum* (bracken), although Lactuceae undiff. (dandelions etc.), *Corylus avellana*-type (hazel), *Pinus sylvestris* (pine) and Ericaceae undiff. (heathers) are recorded.

4085: Poaceae undiff. (wild grasses) and *Pteridium aquilinum* are the most abundant, with tree and shrubs including *Fraxinus excelsior* (ash), *Alnus glutinosa* (alder), *Quercus* (oak), *Betula* (birch) and *Corylus avellana*-type present. The herbs *Rumex acetosa* (sorrel), *Plantago lanceolata*, Rubiaceae (bedstraw family) and Lactuceae undiff. are recorded.

4084: The shrub *Corylus avellana*-type is the most common taxon, with other tree taxa including *Alnus glutinosa*, *Betula*, *Ulmus*, *Quercus* and *Fraxinus* present. *Pteridium aquilinum* is again also relatively well represented. The highest counts for herbs include Poaceae undiff. and Cyperaceae (sedges), but others namely *Rumex acetosa* and *obtusifolius*-type, Chenopodiaceae (fat hen), *Plantago lanceolata* and Lactuceae undiff. are identified.

Given the very low concentrations of pollen in the samples, it is difficult to draw many secure conclusions from the data. However, a few general comments may be made. It seems unlikely that feature [4047] was used as a retting pit - no *Cannabis*-type pollen is recorded and concentrations of this grain are generally found to be high in sediments from these contexts. Other pollen records from sites in Yorkshire, such as those from a sequence from a pond adjacent to a former priory at Ellerton on the River Derwent (Lillie & Gearey 1999), a pool feature from a post-medieval site at Morton Lane, Beverley (Gearey *et al.* 2002) and a sequence obtained from the moat of a former royal hunting lodge near Cowick (Hayfield & Grieg 1989) have been characterised by clear 'spikes' in this pollen type.

Little other positive information regarding the function of the feature can be drawn from the data. As regards the character of the surrounding landscape, the most abundant grains in the primary and secondary fill contexts include *Pteridium* and

Poaceae undiff, with other herbs including *Rumex*, *Plantago lanceolata* and Lactuceae undiff. present. These grains all reflect open, disturbed grassland contexts but tree and shrub pollen is present albeit in low quantities. Given the fact that the pollen source area for a feature of this sort would be expected to be relatively small, some scattered mixed woodland might have been present near to the site. The sample from (4084) is distinguished by higher counts for *Corylus avellana*-type which may reflect more hazel cover in the vicinity of the site in the period during the later infilling of the pond/channel. This may also be supported by the recovery of hazel shells from the feature.

In general, the pollen assemblages are not inconsistent with the interpretation from the insect faunas of a managed landscape of trees set among mown hayfields, but the low counts preclude much more detailed comment.

Palynological analysis of the sediments from Wellgate has determined that only low concentrations of pollen are preserved in the fill of pond/channel feature [4047]. The pollen present suggests open grassland habitats but with some woodland also possibly present in the landscape. No clear information regarding the function of the feature has been derived, although it is regarded as unlikely that the feature is related directly to 'retting' processes.

7.4 Wood by I. Tyers

The following is a summary of the wooden artefacts recovered during the investigations, all associated with the pond/channel complex [4093] in Excavation Trench A/ Trial Trench 4. A more detailed report is to follow as an Addendum. Anaerobic conditions within the feature had led to the preservation of the wood.

The assemblage includes two planks (SFΔ5 and SFΔ6) and a post (SFΔ4) from a wooden fence [4048] (**Illustration 31**), wooden panels (SFΔ7 and SFΔ8) and stakes (SFΔ9 and SFΔ15) from a box structure [4062] (**Illustration 32**), stakes (SFΔ2 and SFΔ16) and rods (SFΔ11) from a possible track [4064] (**Illustration 33**), and additional wood from structures [4065] (SFΔ13 and SFΔ14) and [4087] (SFΔ1, SFΔ3, SFΔ10 and SFΔ12) (**Illustration 34**), and deposits (SFΔ17-SFΔ22). A more detailed description of the material is provided in **Table 32** (Appendix 2).

The wood from the fence [4048] comprised carefully constructed grooved oak uprights and massive oak planks. The recovered post (SFΔ4) has rectangular slots cut into each side to contain the ends of the fence planks, which are tapered to fit into the slot. The upper surface of the lower and larger plank (SFΔ5) has a tongue and groove joint into which slots the upper plank (SFΔ6). The upper plank has been reduced by later truncation. The tongue and groove construction of the fence has parallels in Anglo-Saxon period structures. None of the other material contained diagnostic features, although it is noteworthy that the smaller branch fragments from the putative track comprised hazel compared to the oak used for the fence and stakes.

An internal 148-year chronology was established from the recovered material, however this could not initially be matched to a known sequence. Three samples within the sequence were sent for radiometric dating, the results of which are presented in **Table 33** (Appendix 2). All the samples were from a single stake fragment, with multiple rings, from context (413). The first sample (183712) produced a date in the range AD530-690. The second (183713) produced a date in the range AD380-650. The third sample (815185) produced a date in the range AD230-550. The radiometric dates provided a rough indication of the date of the material and dendrochronological parallels for the sequence were sought. Two similarly patterned sequences from York and Birmingham closely resembled the latter part of the

Wellgate 148-year sequence, which stretches from AD425 to AD573, indicating a probable late sixth/early seventh century AD date for the felling of the timbers.

7.5 Leather by Dr H. Willmott

Five fragments of leather were recovered from the tertiary filling of the pond/channel structure [432] in Excavation Trench A/Trial Trench 4. One is a thin strip (421), possibly a lace fragment or offcut, the other fragments are of varying shapes and sizes, all probably offcuts (416).

7.6 Shell by Sean Bell

Four fragments of shell were recovered from the investigations, including two mussel fragments from a Phase 1 surface (803) and levelling layer (815) in Trench 8 and an oyster shell fragment from a potentially late-medieval occupation layer (433) in Excavation Trench A/Trial Trench 4.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Romano-British and post-Roman periods

The earliest activity identified on the site was the pond/channel complex in Excavation Trench A/ Trial Trench 4. The dating of the wooden structures within the complex has been resolved through a combination of radiocarbon determinations and dendrochronological dating. The ceramics from the filling of the feature provided second to fourth (possibly third) century AD dates (Leary, this report), whilst three radiocarbon determinations from the wooden structures provided third to sixth, fourth to seventh and sixth to seventh century AD dates for the wood. A dendrochronological sequence, stretching from AD425 to 573, was then assigned to the wood, following matches with early sequences from Anglo-Saxon sites in York and the Midlands. The dates indicate a late sixth/early seventh century date for the felling of the wood, placing the structures clearly in the post-Roman period and possibly within the very early Saxon period. The close location of the springs to the late-medieval wellhead, and the presence of further post-medieval wells close to Excavation Trench A/Trial Trench 4, shown on the O.S. map of 1903, suggests this has been a source of spring water for some considerable time, at least as early as the Roman period, as the association between the second to fourth-century AD ceramics and water usage (Leary, this report), appears to confirm.

It is possible that this was a feature utilised and modified over a number of centuries, covering the Roman and post-Roman periods, however, the Roman pottery may equally have been residual in a later feature. Archaeological evidence for the post-Roman period in South Yorkshire is extremely limited. In terms of material culture, the evidence is for a largely aceramic society until the start of pottery production in the 11th century, and there is no evidence for the continued use of Roman pottery forms into the post-Roman period. Historically, in the post-Roman period, the area is thought to have remained part of the British kingdom of Elmet before coming under the Mercian Angles and then Northumbrian rule in the seventh century (Hey 1986). The late sixth to early seventh century dates for the wooden structures at Wellgate are slightly earlier than the eighth century date ascribed by Ryder (1982) to the possible Saxon Minster church of St Peter's, which lies less than a hundred metres from the site, and provide the potential of continuity of occupation in the Conisbrough area from

the Roman into the Anglian period and beyond.

The complete form and function of the complex were not determined, although its size and components would indicate that it was related to water management of the nearby springs, either a pond trapping the spring water at the top of a natural slope, or a channel to drain water off the slope. The cutting of a post-medieval boundary wall between Trial Trench 3 and Excavation Trench A/Trial Trench 4, and the subsequent reduction of the land to the east of this wall, precluded any determination of the limits of the feature in this direction, although it is possible that an organic deposit at the base of Trench 3 may have been a residue of the feature left by later truncation. The extents of excavation and a standing building to the west of the feature precluded any determination of its limits in this direction, although it did not extend on its projected course as far as Trial Trench 5.

The function of the numerous wooden features within the base of the feature were difficult to interpret with any certainty, other than to say they were probably associated with water management or used for a variety of purposes. The wooden fence along the northern side of the feature may have provided a revetment or lining, or perhaps even a more substantial boundary between land to the north and south. The absence of natural clay on this side of the feature may have necessitated the need for an artificial lining in this position to retain water. If this was a pond, the pit on the southern side of the feature may have functioned as a breeding tank, with the lines of stakes perhaps holding netting, and used, along with the box feature, to trap fish. The track may have been a means of maintaining the structures within the complex. However, the environmental evidence provided little to confirm the presence of water in all but the base levels of the feature (Buckland *et al*, this report), and no aquatic species were present in the faunal remains.

An alternative possibility is that this was a channel, perhaps excavated along the line of an existing spring, to drain or take water off the slope. In this scenario, the various features associated with the complex may have been used to extract spring water from the channel or provided a means of accessing the water for other activities. A constant flow of water from the spring line seems likely given that the feature constantly filled with spring water throughout the course of the excavation. Analysis of the faunal remains from the feature also indicated that some of the animal bone appeared to have been soaked (Bell, this report). However, levels in the base of the feature varied little across its length, and the extent of the cutting appeared too large to be for drainage purposes alone.

Whilst it may have originally been a source of spring water, during its infilling, the feature appears to have become a repository for the deposition of domestic and industrial waste, and possibly also clearance from adjacent fields. The assemblage of metalworking slag recovered from the feature indicates considerable smithing activity in the vicinity (McKenzie, this report). The presence of a large number of fire cracked pebbles in the filling of the feature, and the rotary quern fragment, also provided some evidence of domestic activity in the vicinity, even if this was not completely born out in the environmental assemblages.

8.2 Medieval period

There then appears to have been a hiatus in activity on the site until the medieval period, around the eleventh to twelfth/early thirteenth century. At this time field or property boundaries were established, probably defining plots of land extending back from Wellgate, Castle Street/Church Lane and Elm Green Lane. Within the areas presumably defined by the ditches were a number of discrete pits. This activity was concentrated in Excavation Trench B/ Trial Trench 6, Excavation Trench C/ Trial

Trench 7 and Excavation Trench E/ Trial Trench 10. Dating material was particularly absent from the ditches, however contemporaneity is assumed on the basis that the features respected, or were respected by the pit features. The pits appear to have been a depository for ceramics, animal bone and fire cracked pebbles, all indicative of domestic settlement in the vicinity. It is worthy of note that this phase of activity is potentially contemporary with a major rebuilding of the Saxon Minster church in the twelfth century (Ryder 1982) and the building of Conisbrough Castle in the late twelfth century (Hey 1979). These major operations would presumably have required a considerable itinerant workforce and the appearance of these features may be a reflection of a population increase in Conisbrough at this time.

Later medieval structural activity appeared to be confined to Excavation Area A/Trial Trench 4 with a probable boundary wall and subsoil, probably in the rear of a plot fronting Church Street. Contemporary with this may have been the construction of the late-medieval wellhead on Wellgate, which still survives today. Buried subsoils appear to have been developing elsewhere on the site, at this time, such as in Excavation Trench C/ Trial Trench 7, Excavation Trench D/ Trial Trench 9 and Excavation Trench E/ Trial Trench 10, with medieval pottery incorporated into deposits sealing the earlier pit features and/or predating later post-medieval activity. Late-medieval ceramics were generally absent from the site.

8.3 Post-medieval period

The next main phase of activity on the site appears to date from the eighteenth century onwards. Early post-medieval material was generally absent from the site, suggesting that the area saw truncation and extensive modification during the eighteenth century (Cumberpatch, this report). A number of previously demolished buildings on the site, probably dating from the late eighteenth and nineteenth century, are recorded in documentary evidence and cartographic evidence. The earliest buildings appear to be 'Castle Farm and 'Mitchell's Shop' fronting Castle Street, close to its junction with Dale View, and the Priory Manor, off Wellgate (May 2002). No structural evidence for these buildings was forthcoming from the investigations.

Structures relating to four other post-medieval buildings were identified across the site during the trial trenching and excavations. Building 1, in Excavation Trench A/Trial Trench 4, appeared to be eighteenth/nineteenth century in date, although no building is recorded in this location on maps of the area until the O.S. map of 1903. A domestic usage seems likely given the considerable quantity of domestic tableware and utilitarian wares recovered from this area. Building 2, in Excavation Trench D/Trial Trench 9, was a well-built stone structure, probably early-mid nineteenth century in date, and possibly part of a farm complex shown on the 1858 tithe map. Later buildings were also identified in Trial Trenches 8 and 12. The probable rear wall of a nineteenth century stone building (Building 3) fronting Wellgate was identified in Trench 8, along with a cobbled surface, perhaps part of a passageway to the rear of the building. The trench was also noteworthy for the recovery of parts of commemorative plates from the Sheffield Flood of March 12th 1864 and kiln furniture (Cumberpatch, this report), presumably derived from a local pottery and used as levelling material. Again a domestic usage for the building seems likely. The remains of a brick surface (Building 4) in Trench 12 were almost certainly related to a late nineteenth/early twentieth century farm complex off Church Street, although it was not possible to determine whether the surface was within a building or part of an open yard.

8.4 Modern period

The final main phase of activity on the site relates to the demolition of post-medieval buildings (Buildings 1-4), and the construction and landscaping of the housing estate in the 1960's. Structural remains and/or service trenches, relating to the housing blocks, were identified in nearly all the trenches excavated on the site. The housing blocks generally comprised concrete rafts overlain by brickwork. However, despite the groundworks associated with the modern estate, it is noteworthy for future developments in the Conisbrough and wider Doncaster district, that archaeological remains, including wooden structures and informative artefactual and ecofactual assemblages, dating from the Roman period onwards, still survived.

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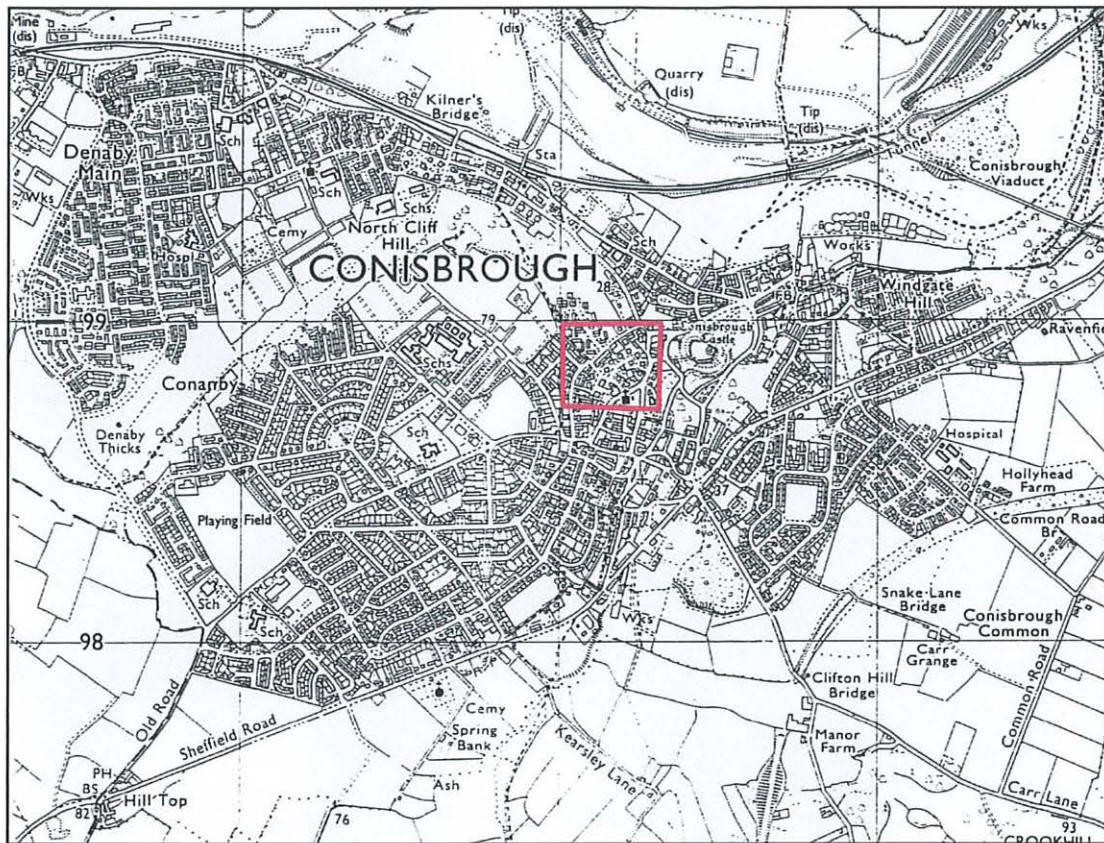
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10 ILLUSTRATIONS



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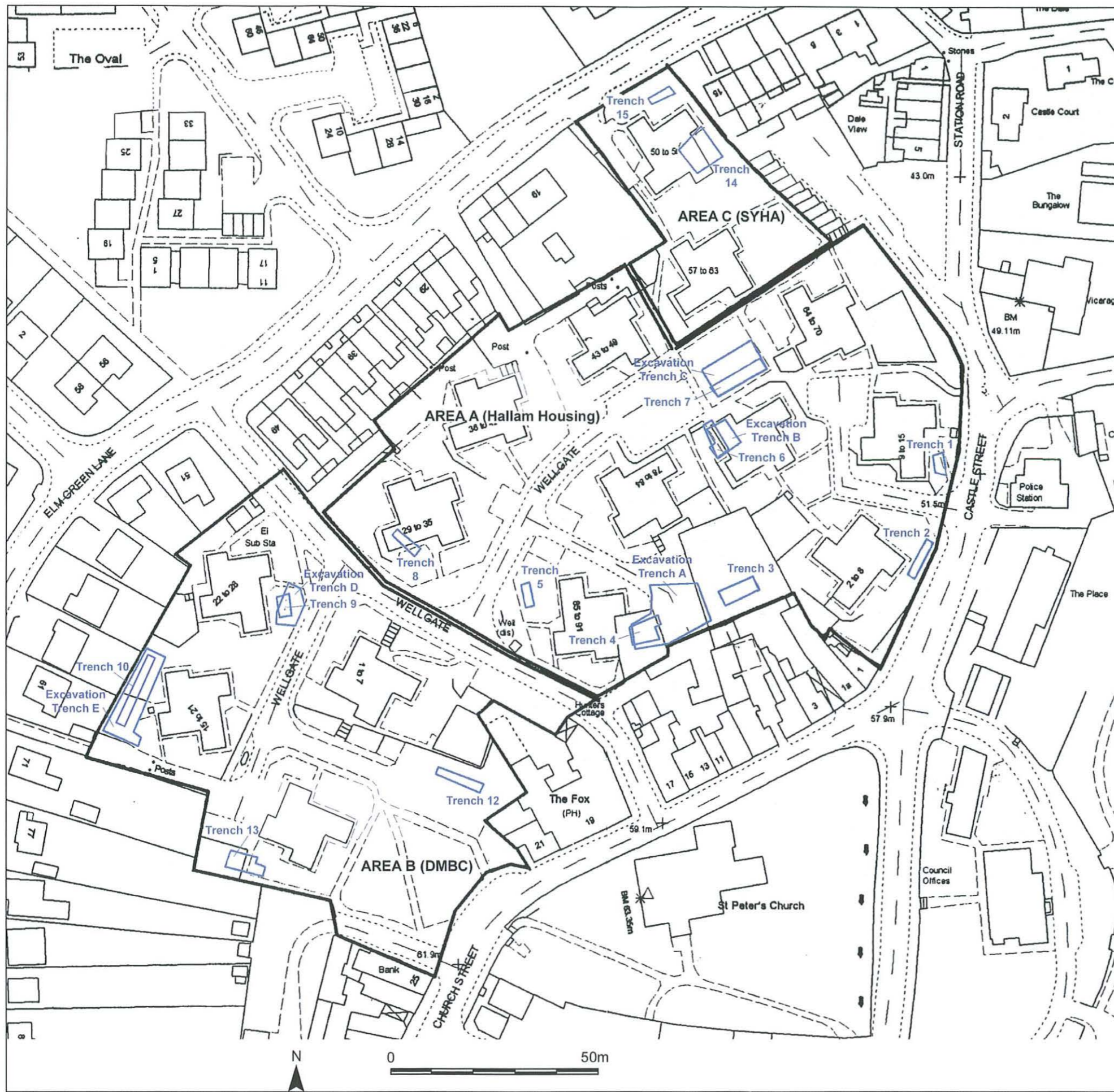
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Archaeological investigations at Wellgate (Areas A, B and C), Conisbrough, South Yorkshire

Title:
Site location

Scale: NTS	Date: 10.03
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NGR: SE 5117 9881	Drawn: R. O'Neill
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Project No.: 670c.6	Illustration No.: 001
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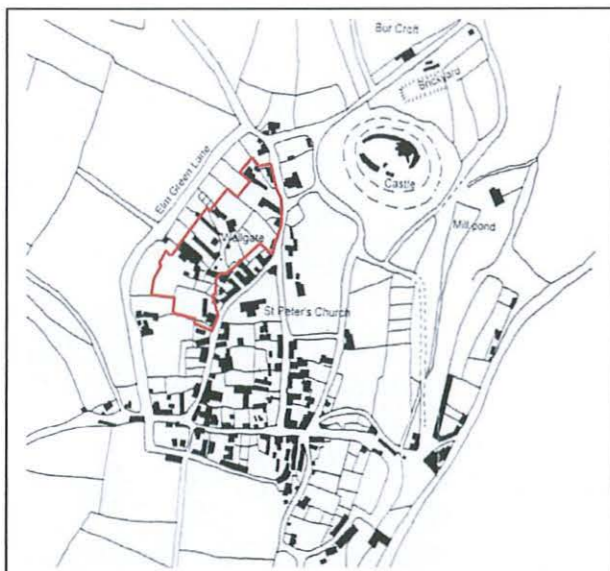
Project:
**Archaeological investigations at
 Wellgate (Areas A,B and C),
 Conisbrough, South Yorkshire**

Title:
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Scale: 1:1000	Date: 07.03
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NGR: SE 5117 9881	Drawn: K.Speight
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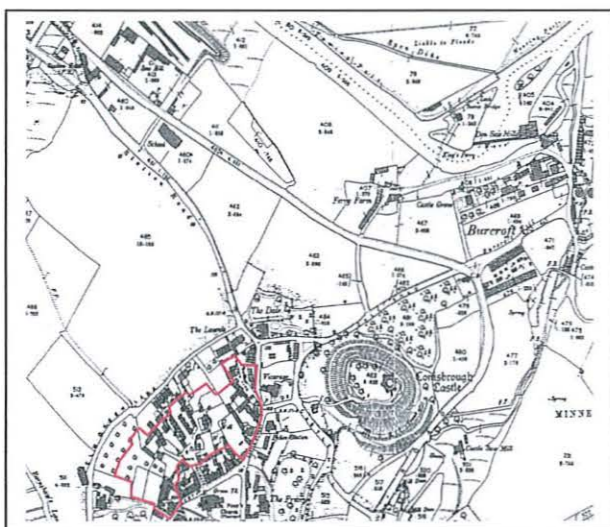
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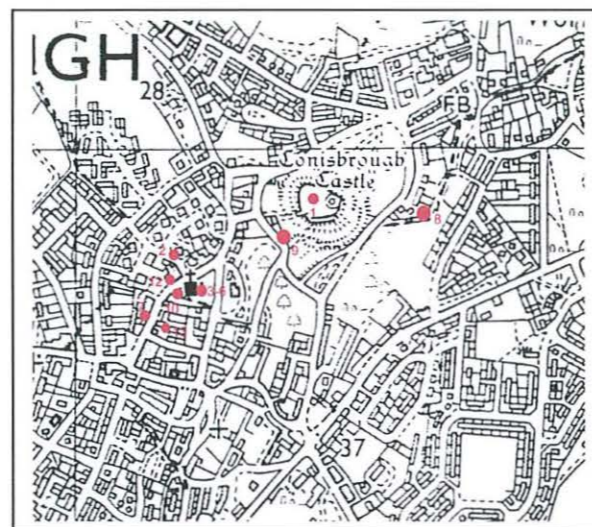
1858 Conisbrough tithe map



Ordnance Survey 1898



Ordnance Survey 1903



Sites of archaeological and historical interest in Conisbrough

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Project:
Archaeological investigations at Wellgate (Areas A,B and C), Conisbrough, South Yorkshire

Title:
Historic maps of Conisbrough and sites of historic interest

Scale:
NTS

Date:
10.03

NGR:
SE 5117 9881

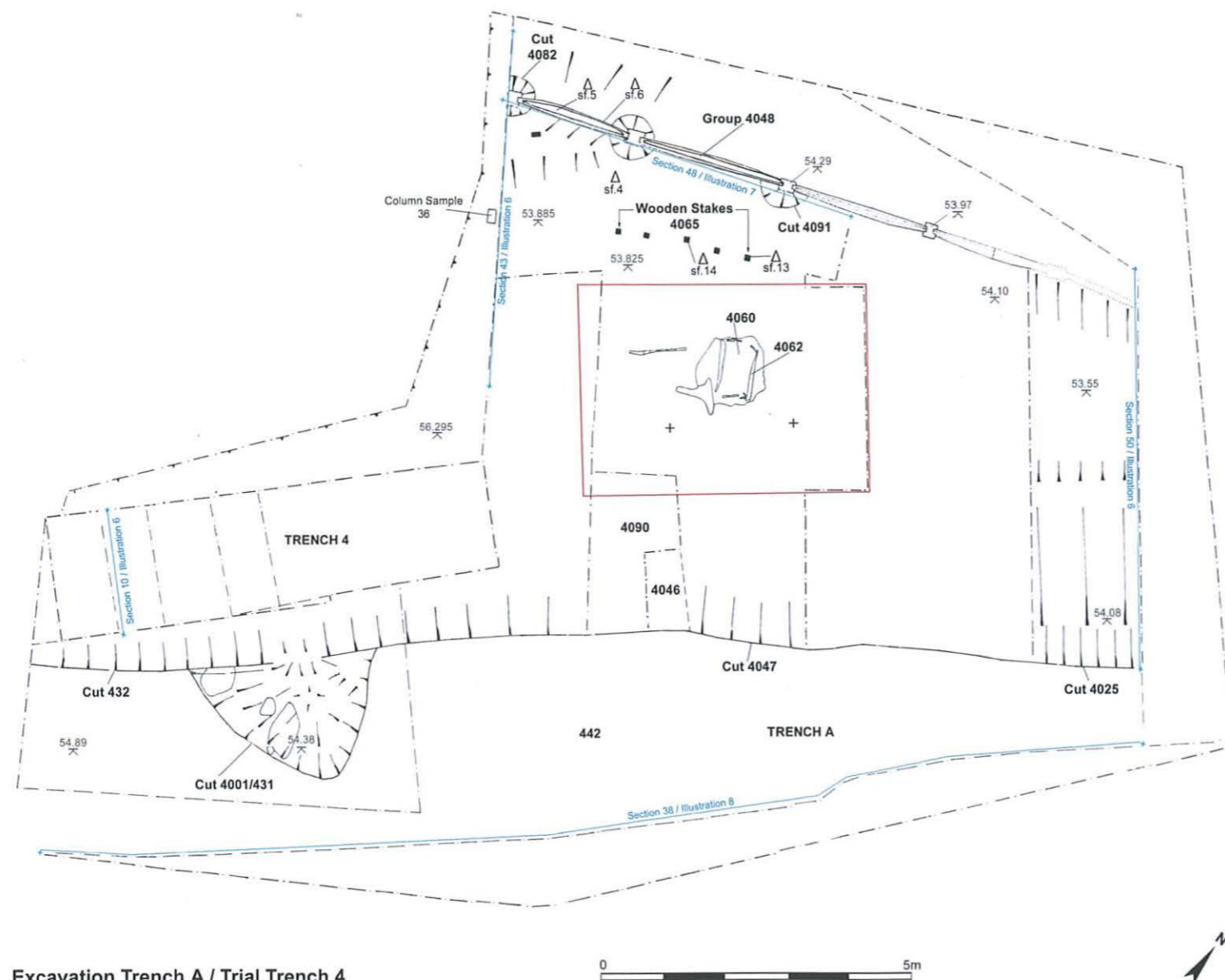
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Project No.:
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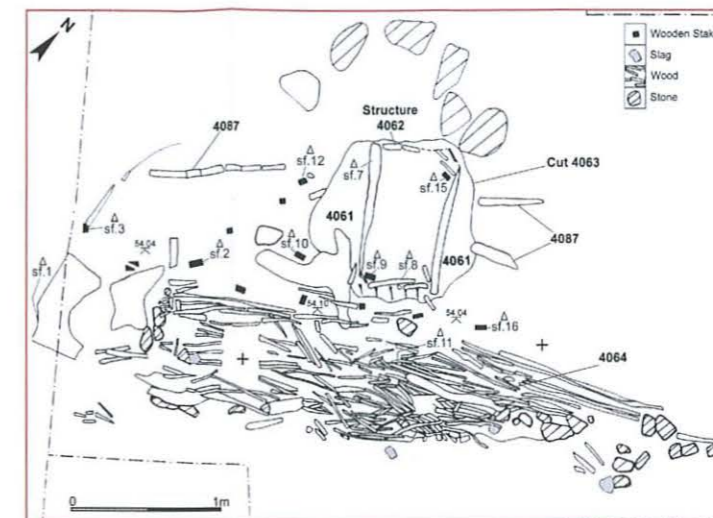
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Excavation Trench A / Trial Trench 4



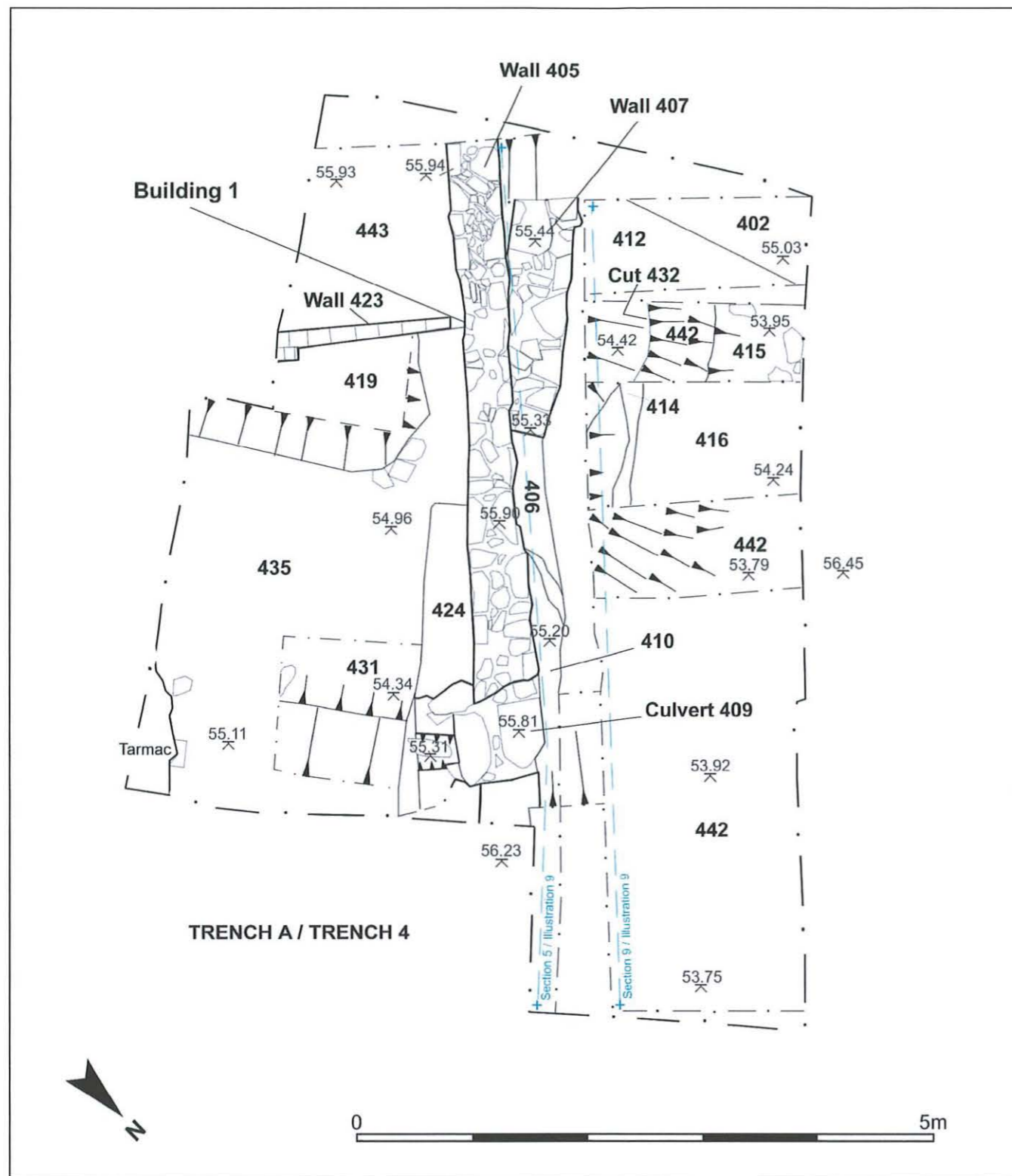
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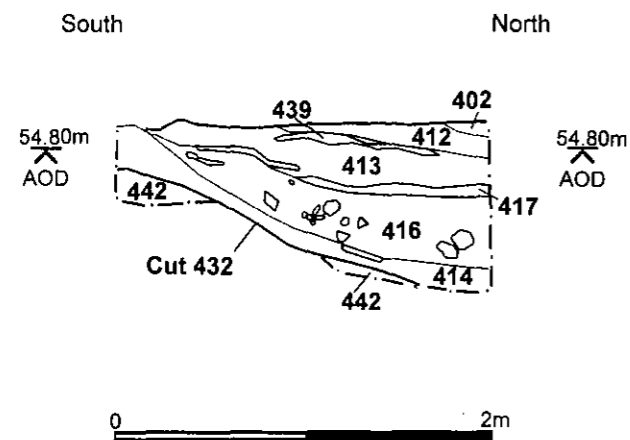
Project:
**Archaeological investigations at
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Title:
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 [4093]**

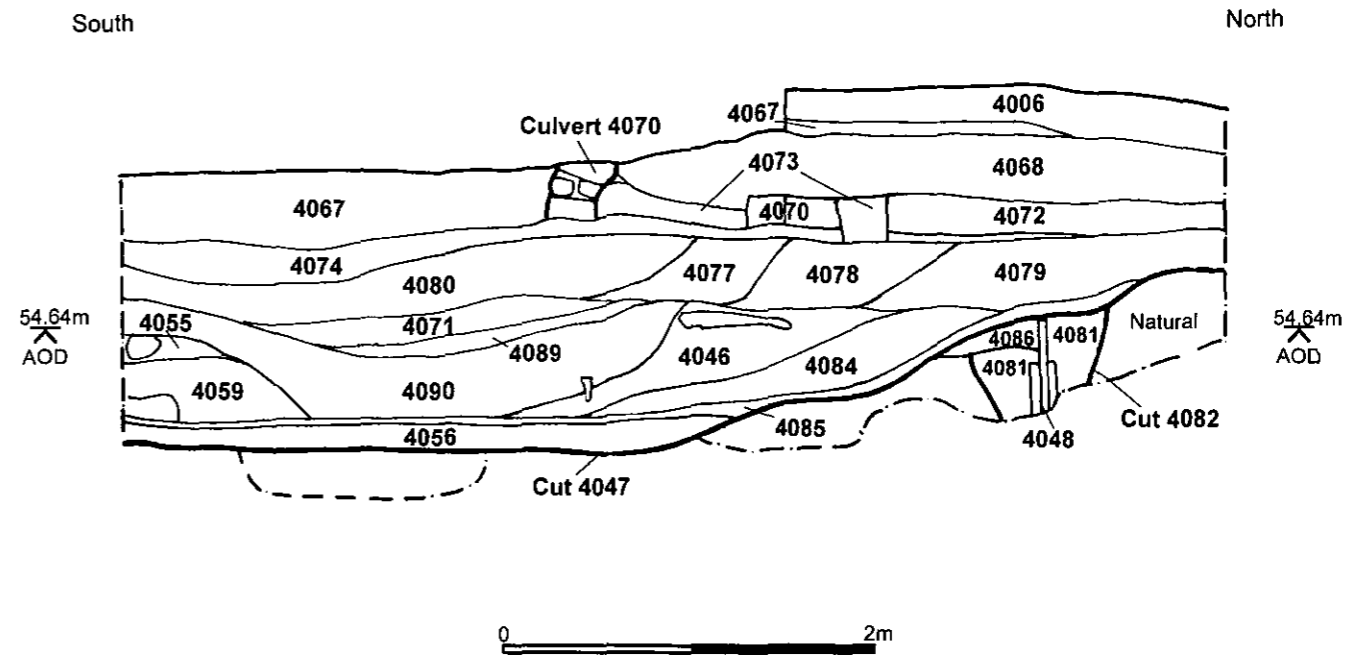
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Project No.: 670c.6	Illustration No.: 4



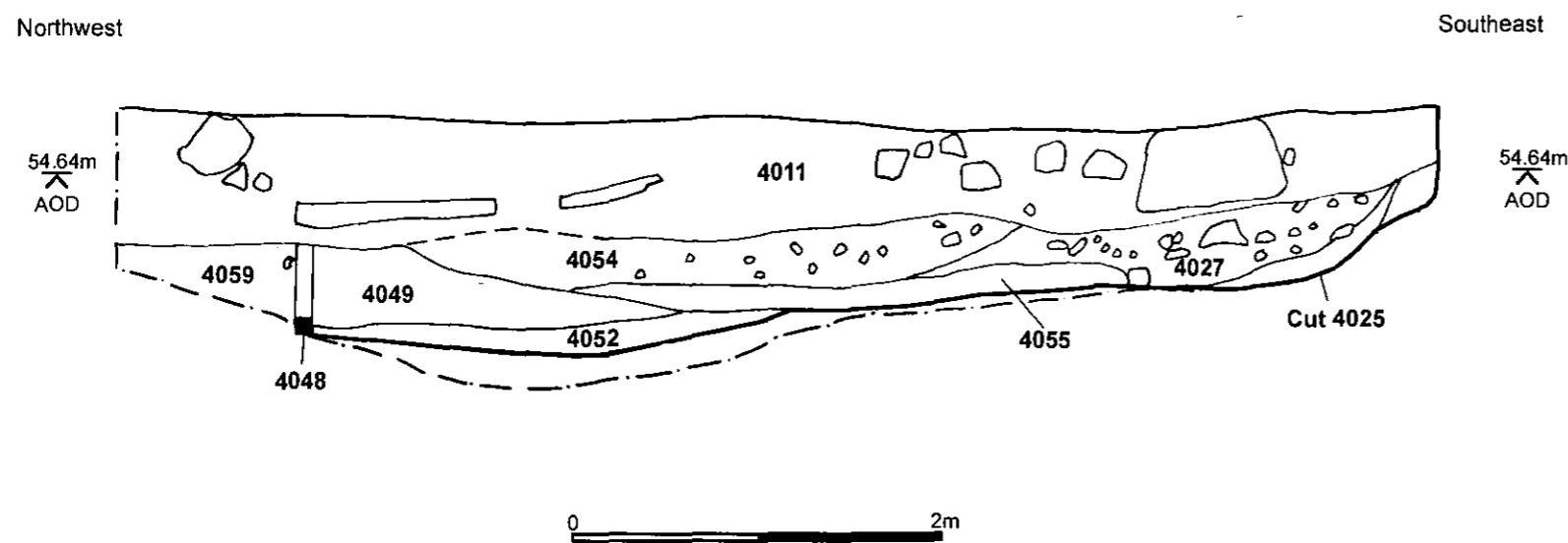
ARCUS Research School of Archaeology Westcourt 2 Mappin St Sheffield UK S1 4DT Tel 0114 2225106 Fax 0114 2797158	Project: Archaeological investigations at Wellgate (Areas A, B and C), Conisbrough, South Yorkshire	
	Title: Trench A/Trial Trench 4: Phase 2 and 3 plan showing Building 1 (Walls [405] and [423]), Wall [407] and Culvert [409]	
	Scale: 1:50	Date: 09.04
	NGR: SE 5117 9881	Drawn: K. Speight
	Project No.: 670c.6	Illustration No.: 5



Section 10: Trench A / Trench 4 - West Facing Section of Cut 432



Section 43: Trench A / Trench 4 - East Facing Section showing Cut 4047 and Cut 4082



Section 50: Trench A / Trench 4 - Southwest Facing Section showing Cut 4025

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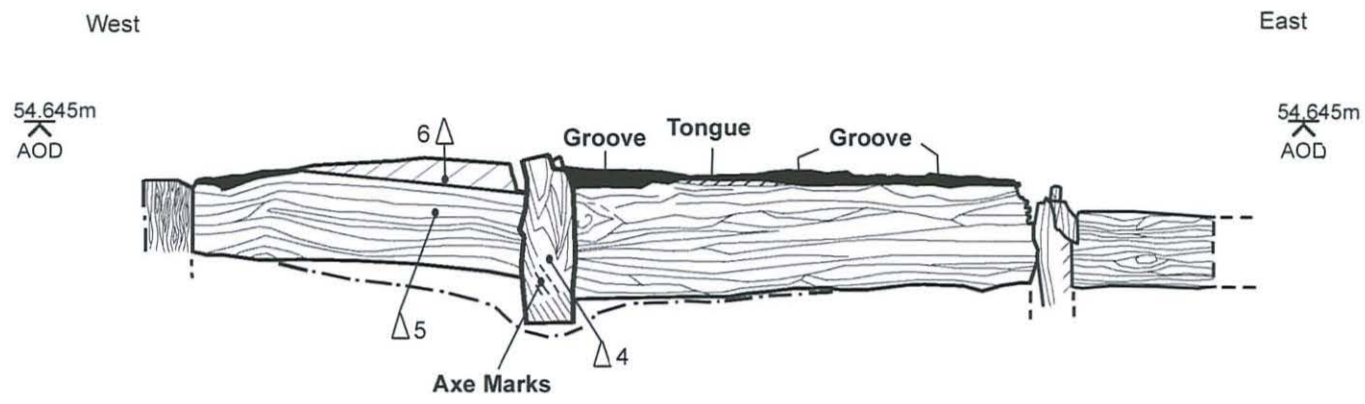
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Archaeological investigations at Wellgate (Areas A, B and C), Conisbrough, South Yorkshire

Title:
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Scale: As Shown Date: 09.04

NGR: SE 5117 9881 Drawn: J.M / K.S

Project No.: 670c.6 Illustration No.: 6

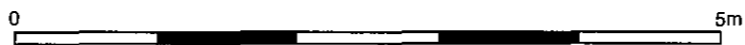
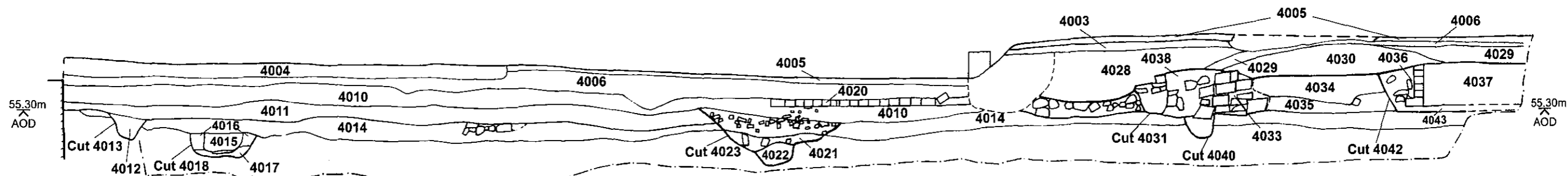


Section 48: Trench A / Trench 4 - South Facing Elevation of Fence 4048

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Project: Archaeological investigations at Wellgate (Areas A, B and C), Conisbrough, South Yorkshire		
Title: Trench A/ Trial Trench 4: S facing elevation of Fence [4048]		
Scale: As Shown	Date: 09.04	
NGR: SE 5117 9881	Drawn: J.M. / K.S.	
Project No.: 670c.6	Illustration No.: 7	

Northeast

Southwest



Section 39: Trench A / Trench 4 - Northwest Facing Section

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Project:
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Title:
**Trench A/Trench 4:
 NW facing trench section**

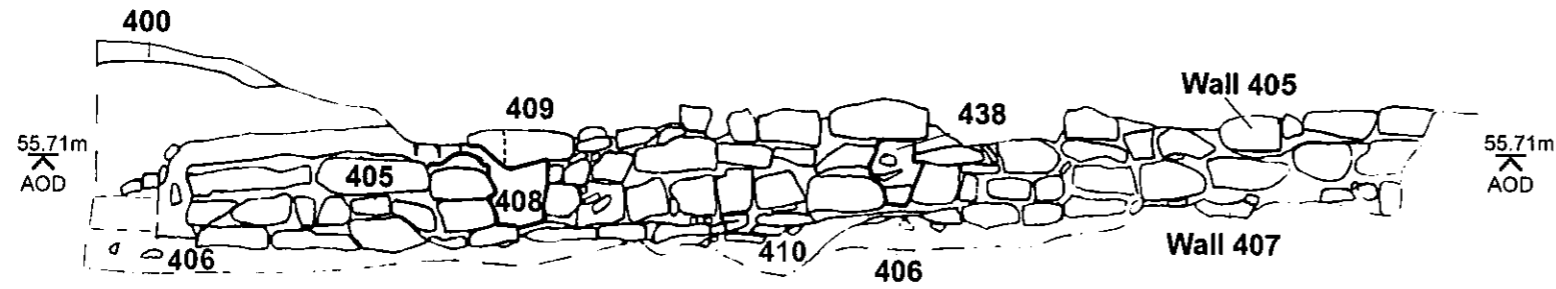
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NGR: SE 5117 9881	Drawn: J.M / K.S
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Project No.: 670c.6	Illustration No.: 8
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Northeast

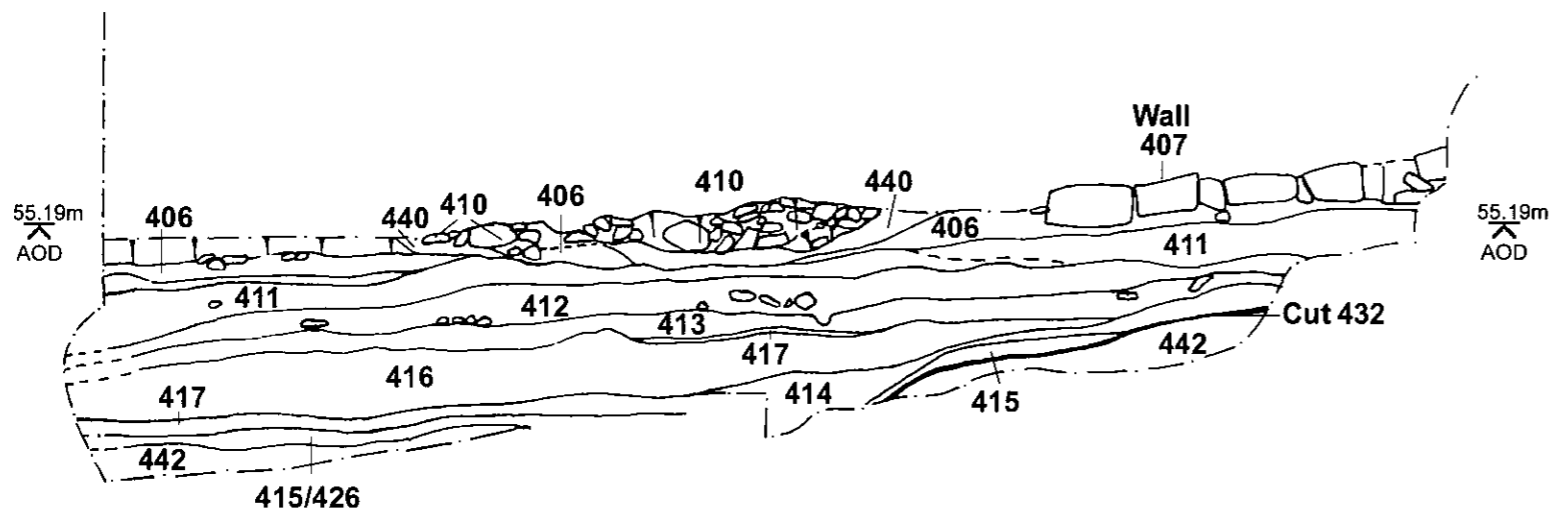
Southwest



Section 5: Trench A / Trench 4 - Northwest Facing Section - Wall 405 & 407

East

West



Section 9: Trench A / Trench 4 - North Facing Section - Wall 407

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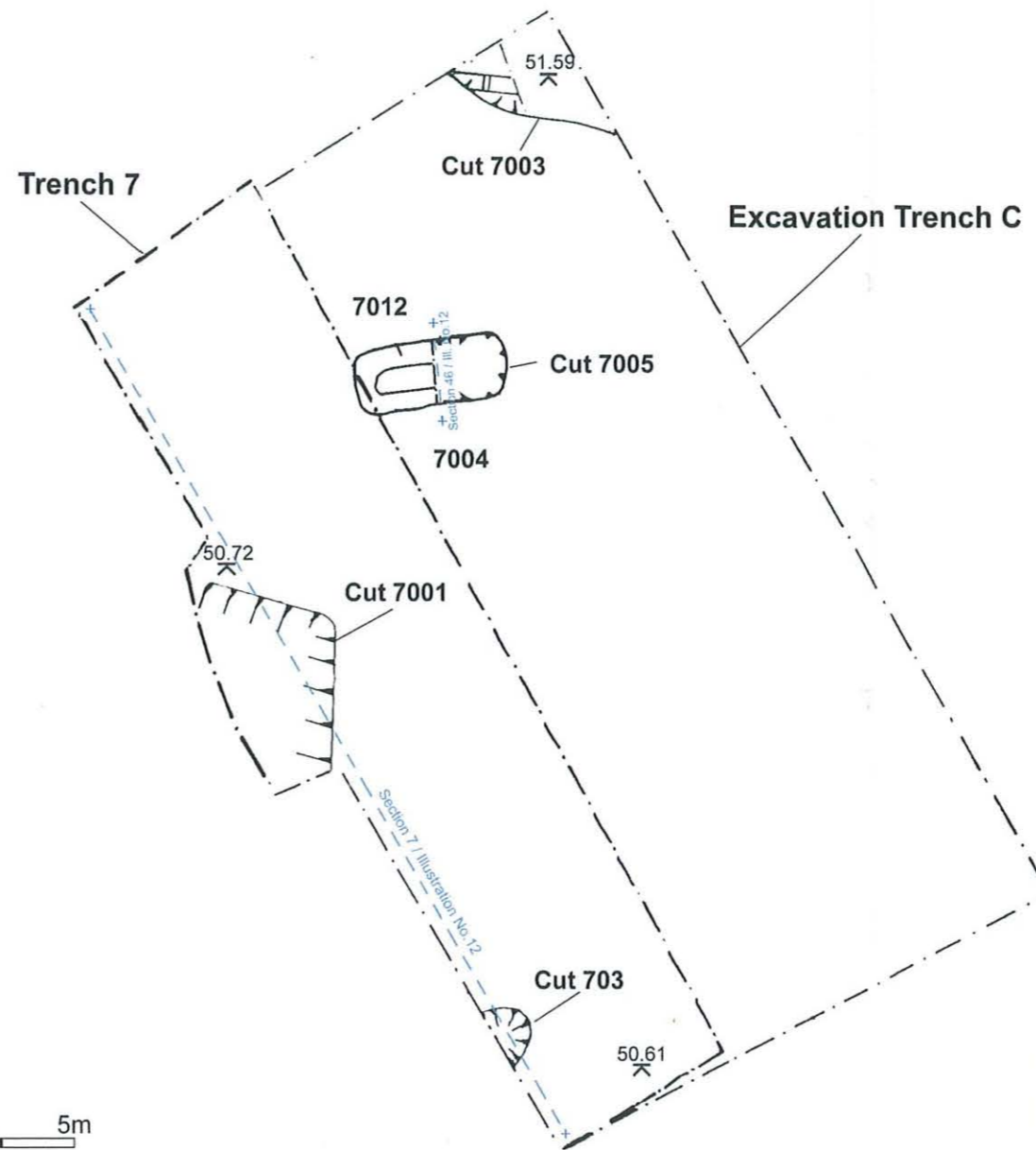
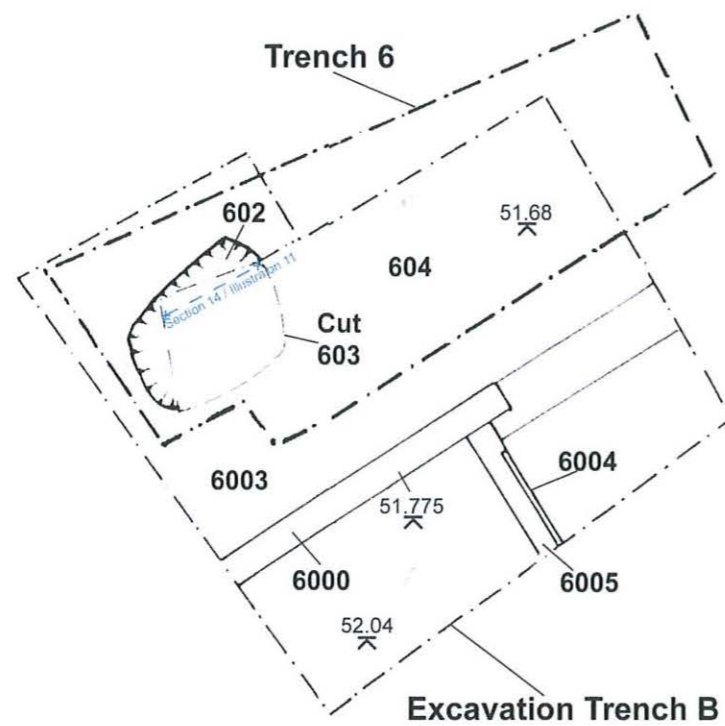
Project:
**Archaeological investigations at
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 Conisbrough, South Yorkshire**

Title:
**Trench A/Trial Trench 4: NW
 facing sections showing Phase 2
 Wall [407] and Phase 3 Wall [405]**

Scale: As Shown	Date: 09.04
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Project No.: 670c.6	Illustration No.: 9
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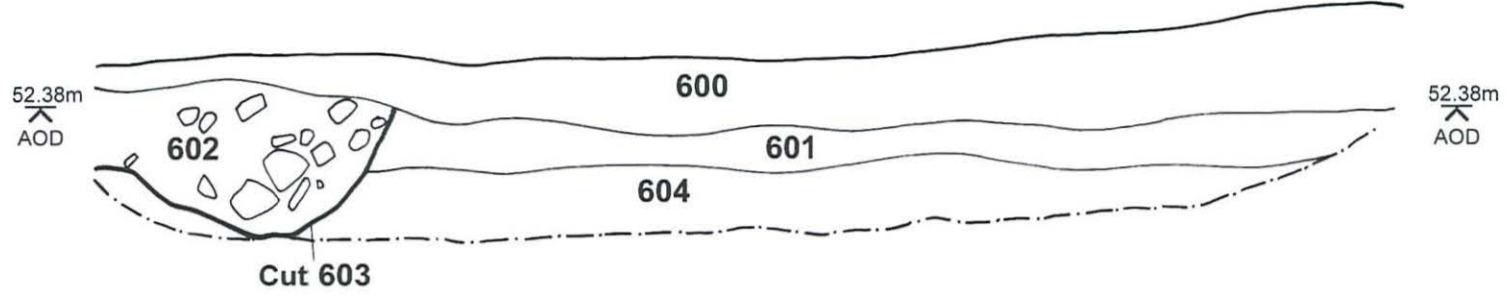
Project:
**Archaeological investigations at
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 Conisbrough, South Yorkshire**

Title:
**Trench B/Trial Trench 6 & Trench
 C/Trial Trench 7: Plan of
 excavated features**

Scale: As Shown	Date: 09.04
NGR: SE 5117 9881	Drawn: J.M / K.S
Project No.: 670c.6	Illustration No.: 10

Southeast

Northwest

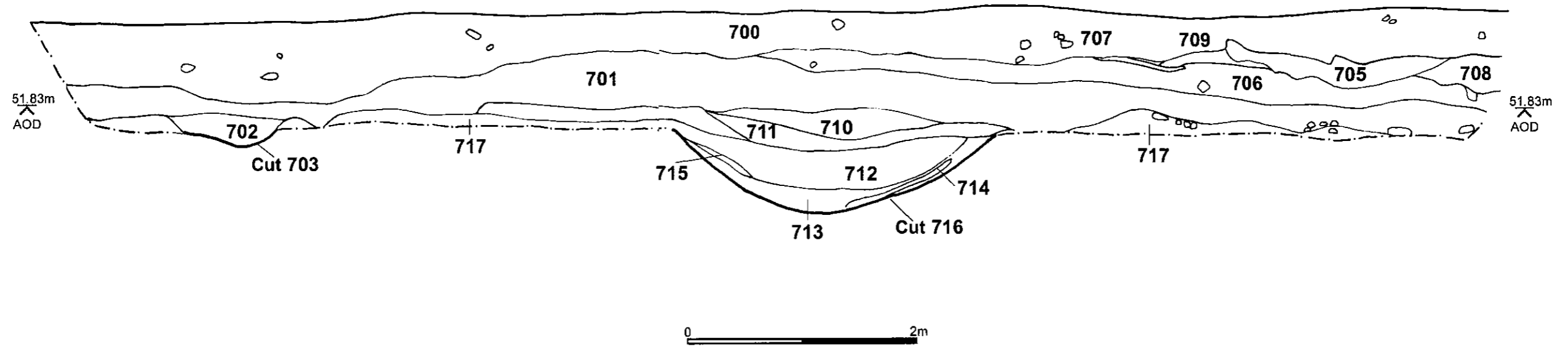


Section 14: Trench B / Trench 6 - Northeast Facing

ARCUS Research School of Archaeology Westcourt 2 Mappin St Sheffield UK S1 4DT Tel 0114 2225106 Fax 0114 2797158		
Project: Archaeological investigations at Wellgate (Areas A, B and C), Conisbrough, South Yorkshire		
Title: Trench B/Trial Trench 6: NE facing trench section showing Pit [603]		
Scale: As Shown	Date: 09.04	
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Project No.: 670c.6	Illustration No.: 11	

Northwest

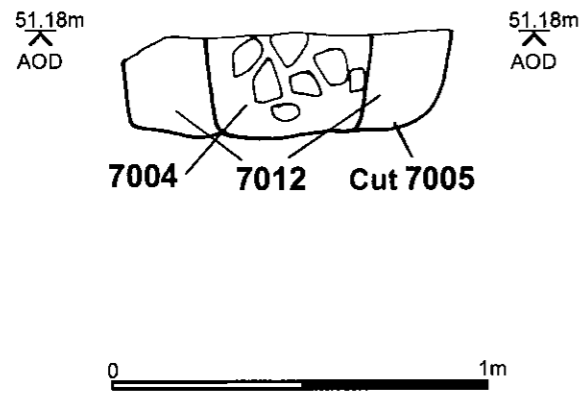
Southeast



Section 7: Trench C / Trench 7 - Northwest Facing Section

West

East



Section 46: Trench C / Trench 7 - North Facing Section of Pit 7005

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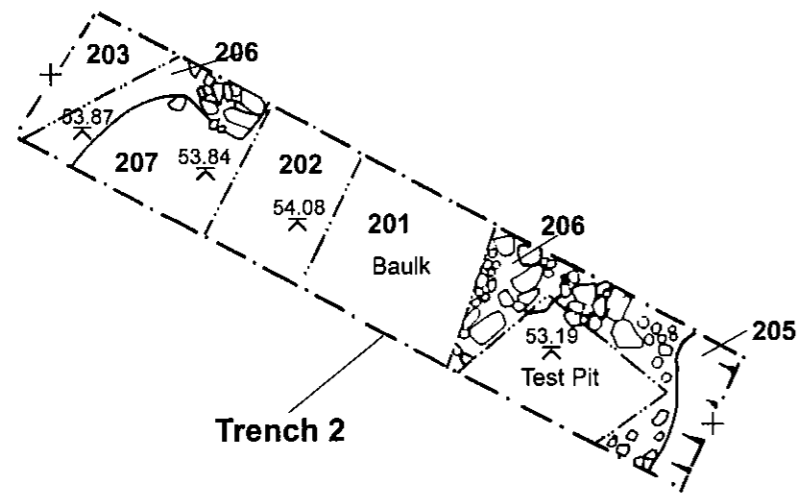
Project:
**Archaeological investigations at
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 Conisbrough, South Yorkshire**

Title:
**Trench C/Trial Trench 7: NW
 facing trench section and section
 through Pit [7005]**

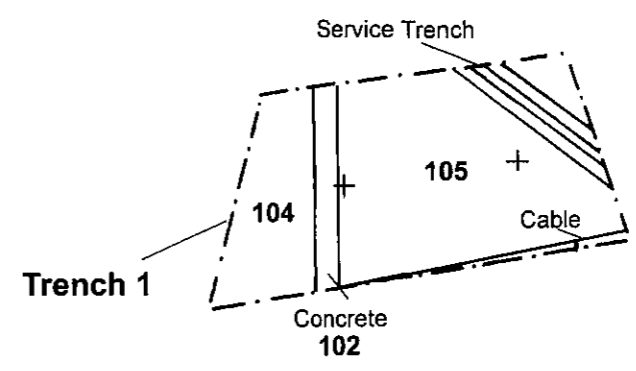
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Project No.: 670c.6	Illustration No.: 12
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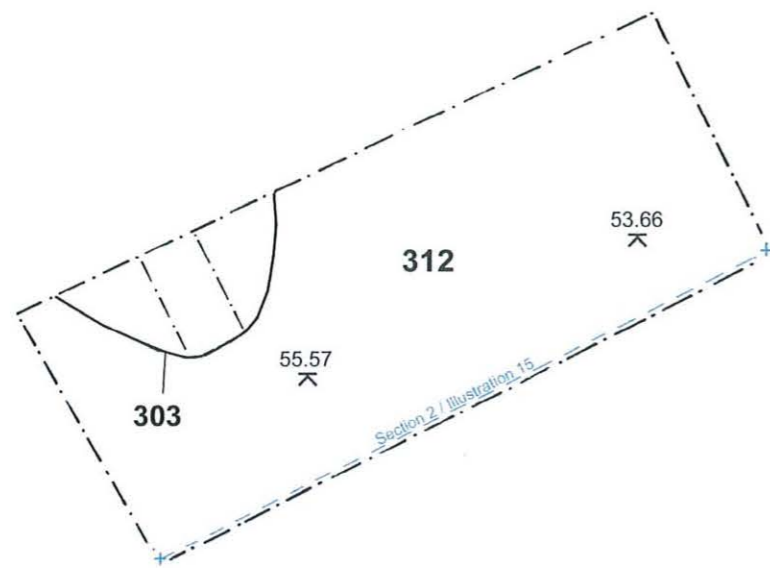
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Project:
**Archaeological investigations at
Wellgate (Areas A, B and C),
Conisbrough, South Yorkshire**

Title:
**Trial Trenches 1 & 2: Plan of
excavated trenches**

Scale: As Shown	Date: 09.04
NGR: SE 5117 9881	Drawn: J.M / K.S
Project No.: 670c.6	Illustration No.: 13



Trench 3



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Project:
Archaeological investigations at Wellgate (Areas A, B and C), Conisbrough, South Yorkshire

Title:
Trial Trench 3: Plan of excavated trench

Scale:
 As Shown

Date:
 09.04

NGR:
 SE 5117 9881

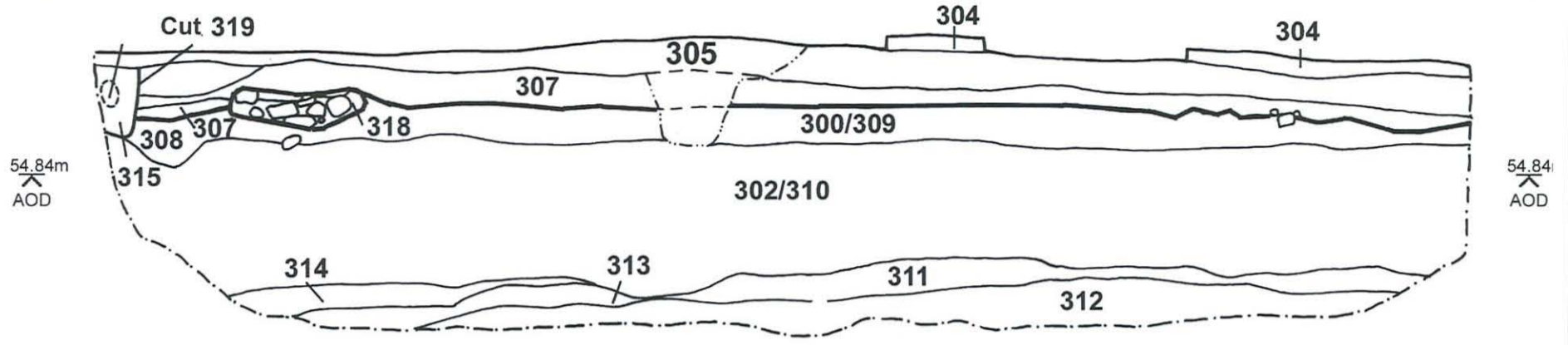
Drawn:
 J.M. / K.S.

Project No.:
670c.6

Illustration No.:
14

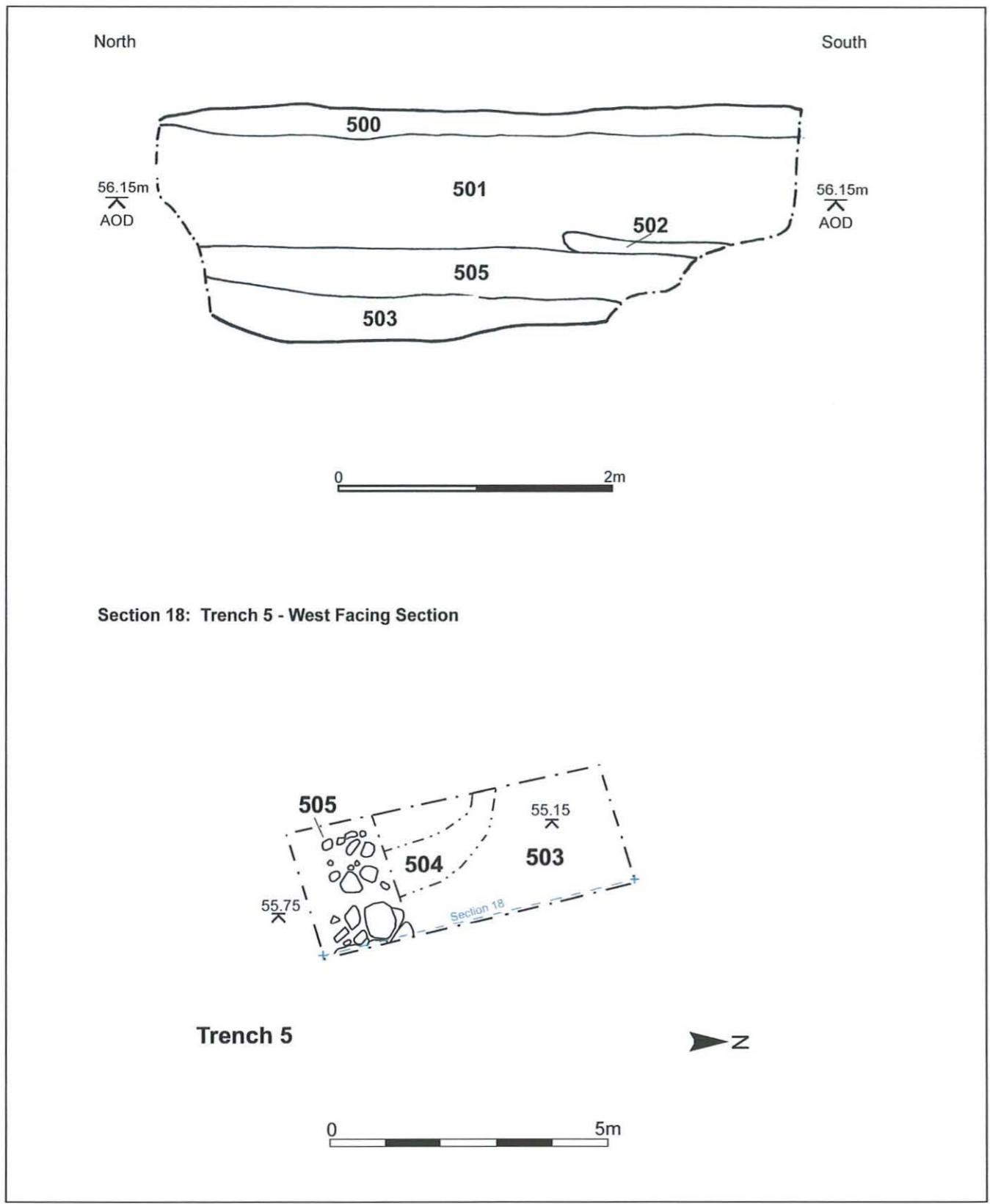
Northeast

Southw

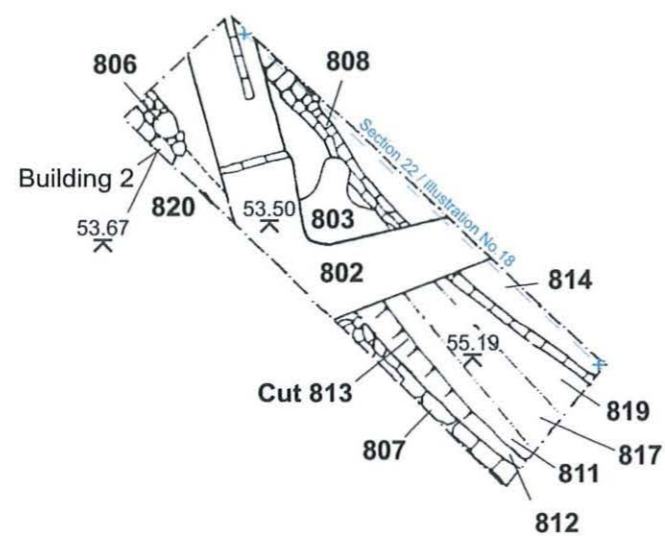


Section 2: Trench 3 - Northwest Facing Section

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Project: Archaeological investigations at Wellgate (Areas A, B and C), Conisbrough, South Yorkshire	
Title: Trial Trench 3: NW facing trench section	
Scale: As Shown	Date: 09.04
NGR: SE 5117 9881	Drawn: J.M. / K.S.
Project No.: 670c.6	Illustration No.: 15



ARCUS Research School of Archaeology Westcourt 2 Mappin St Sheffield UK S14DT Tel 0114 2225106 Fax 0114 2797158	Project: Archaeological investigations at Wellgate (Areas A, B and C), Conisbrough, South Yorkshire	
	Title: Trial Trench 5: Plan and W facing trench section	
	Scale: As Shown	Date: 09.04
	NGR: SE 5117 9881	Drawn: J.M. / K.S.
Project No.: 670c.6	Illustration No.: 16	



TRENCH 8



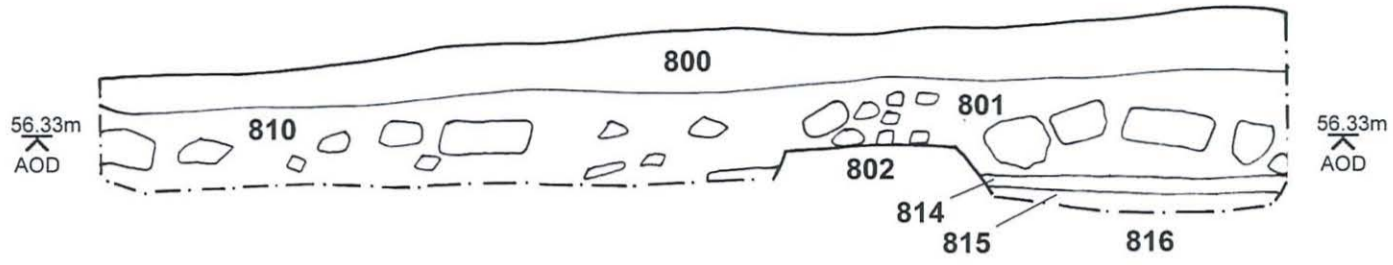
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Project: Archaeological investigations at Wellgate (Areas A, B and C), Conisbrough, South Yorkshire	
Title: Trial Trench 8: Plan of excavated features, including Building 2 (Walls [806] and [807])	
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Project No.: 670c.6	Illustration No.: 17

Northwest

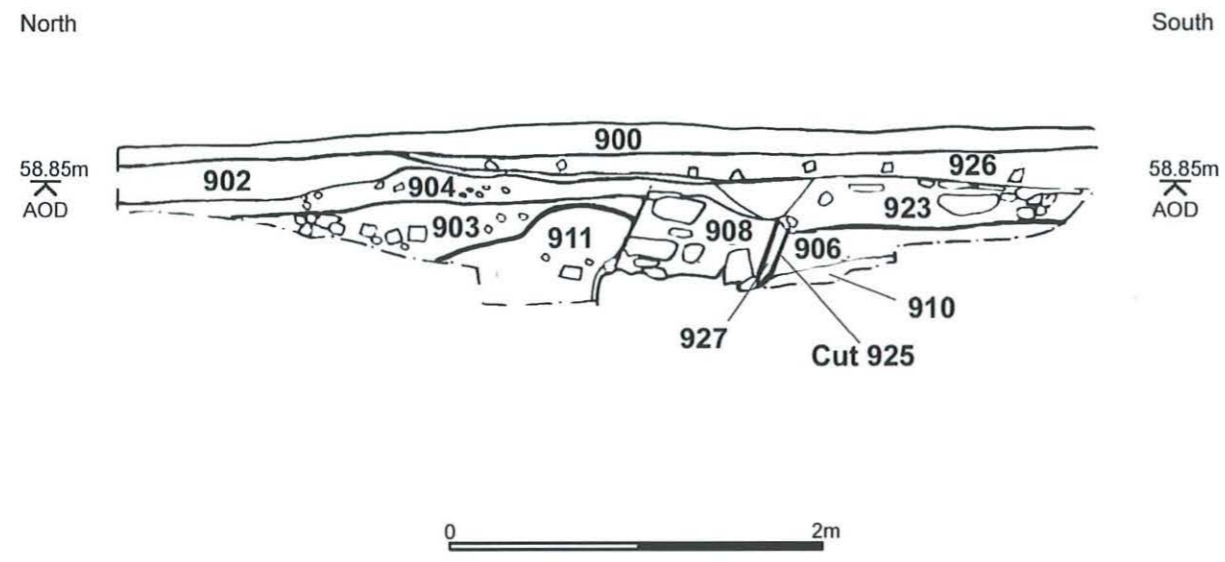
Southeast




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Section 22: Trench 8 - Southwest Facing Section

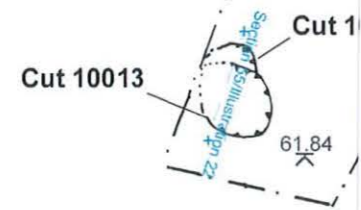
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Project: Archaeological investigations at Wellgate (Areas A, B and C), Conisbrough, South Yorkshire		
Title: Trial Trench 8: SW facing trench section		
Scale: As Shown	Date: 09.04	
NGR: SE 5117 9881	Drawn: J.M. / K.S.	
Project No.: 670c.6	Illustration No.: 18	



Section 34: Trench D / Trench 9 - West Facing Section

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	<p>Title: Trench D/Trial Trench 9: W facing trench section</p>	
	<p>Scale: As Shown</p>	<p>Date: 09.04</p>
	<p>NGR: SE 5117 9881</p>	<p>Drawn: J.M. / K.S.</p>
<p>Project No.: 670c.6</p>	<p>Illustration No.: 20</p>	

Pit and post-hole group



EXCAVATION



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Project:
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Wellgate (Areas A, B and C),
Conisbrough, South Yorkshire**

Title:
**Trench E/Trial Trench 10: Plan of
Phase 1 features**

Scale:
As Shown

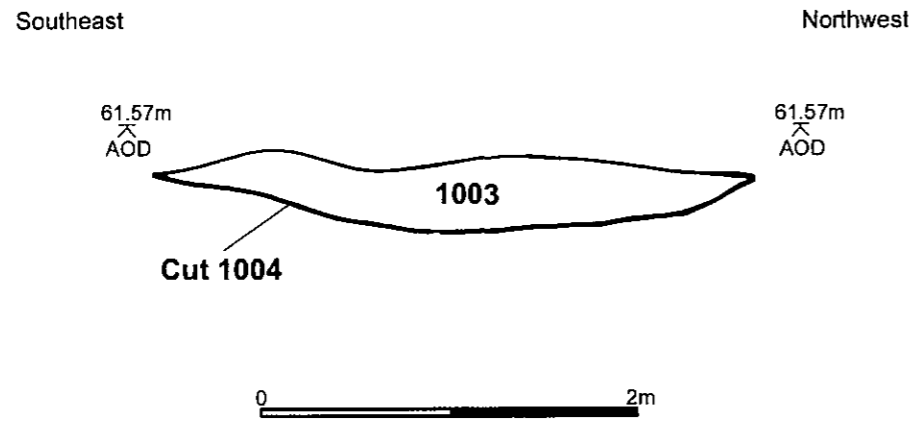
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09.04

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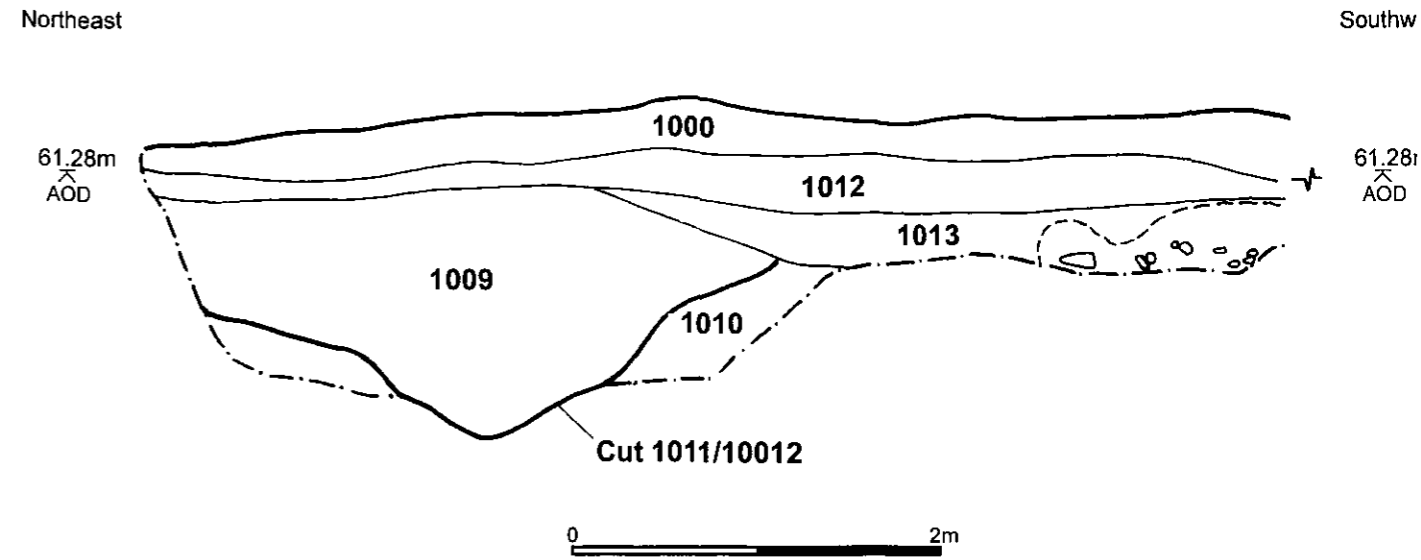
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J.M / K.S

Project No.:
670c.6

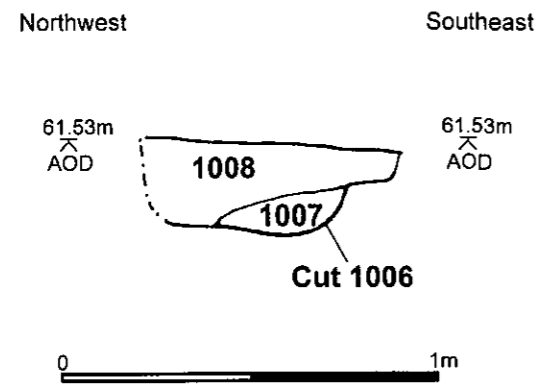
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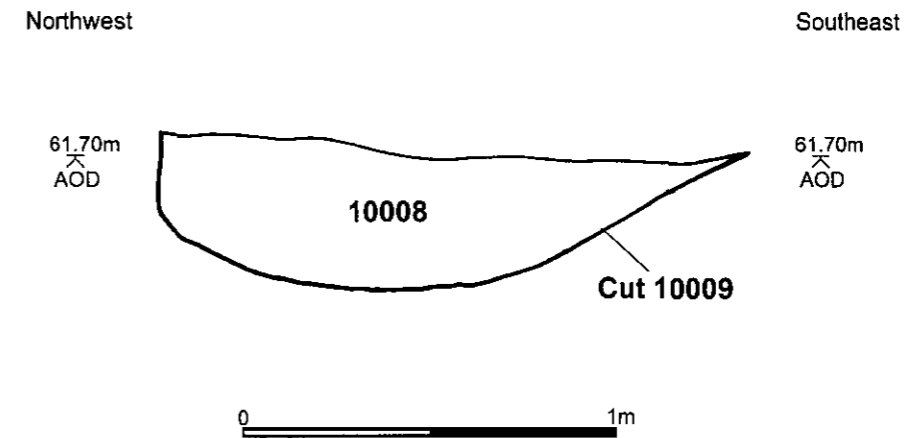
Section 27: Trench E / Trench 10 - Northeast Facing Section Through Pit 1004



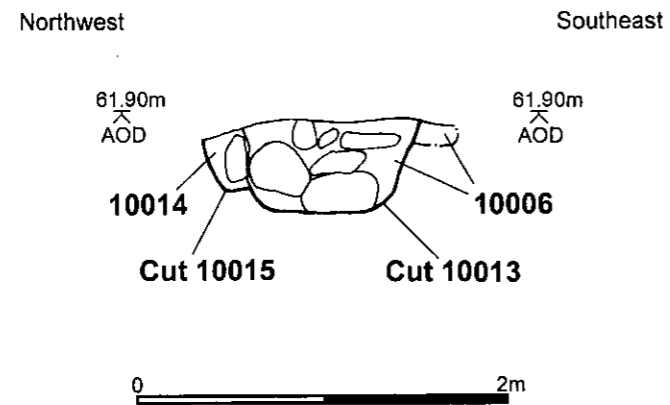
Section 30: Trench E / Trench 10 - Northwest Facing Section Through Ditch 1011/10012



Section 28: Trench E / Trench 10 - Southwest Facing Section Through Pit 1006



Section 60: Trench E / Trench 10 - Southwest Facing Section Through Pit 10009



Section 55: Trench E / Trench 10 - Southwest Facing Section Through Pits 10014, 10006, 10015, and 10013

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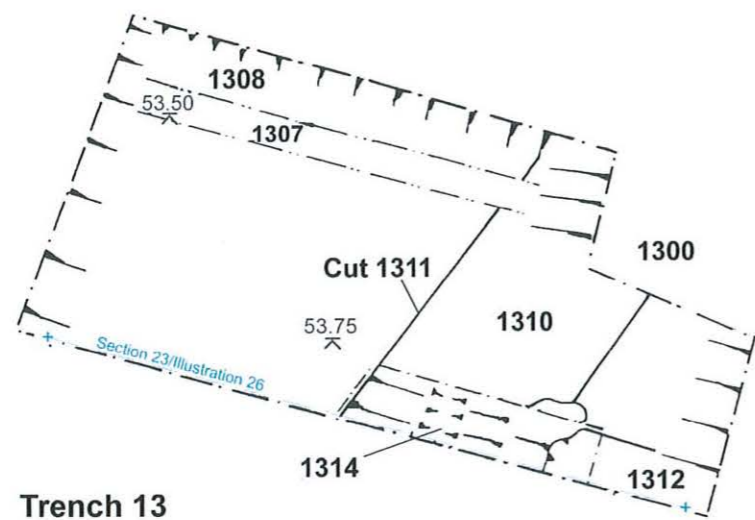
Project:
**Archaeological investigation
 Wellgate (Areas A, B and
 Conisbrough, South Yor**

Title:
**Trench E/Trial Trench
 Sections through Phase
 features**

Scale: As Shown Date: 09.1

NGR: SE 5117 9881 Drawn: J.M /

Project No.: **670c.6** Illustration: **2/**



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Project:
Archaeological investigations at Wellgate (Areas A, B and C), Conisbrough, South Yorkshire

Title:
Trial Trench 13: Plan of excavated trench

Scale:
 As Shown

Date:
 09.04

NGR:
 SE 5117 9881

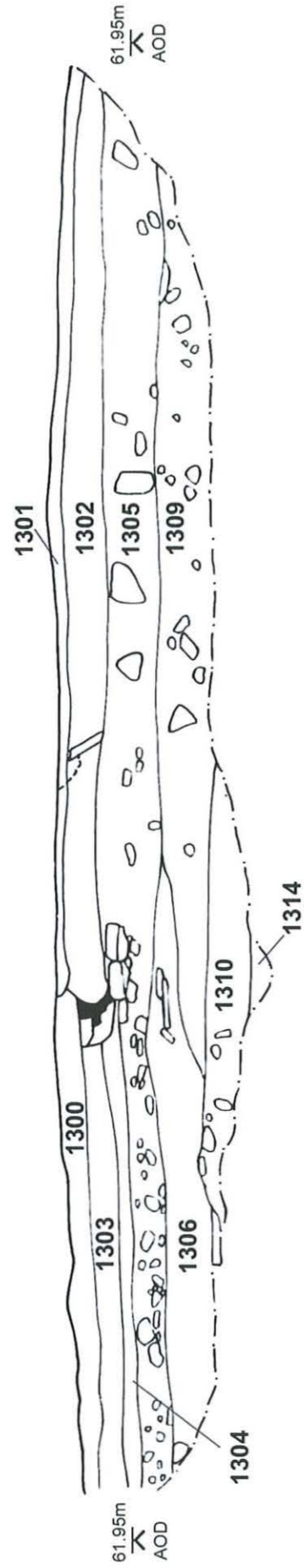
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Project No.:
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Illustration No.:
25

Southeast

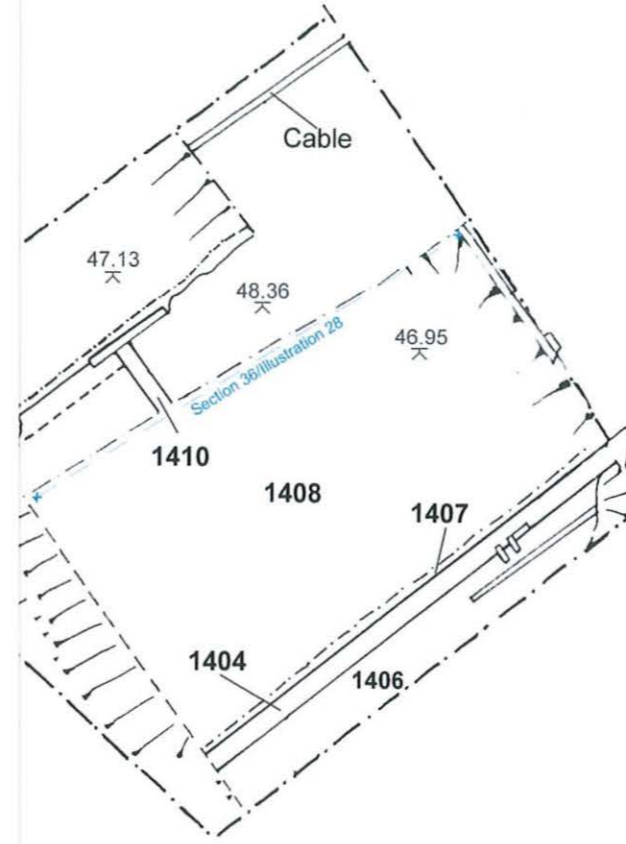
Northwest



Section 23: Trench 13 - Northeast Facing Section

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Project: Archaeological investigations at Wellgate (Areas A, B and C), Conisbrough, South Yorkshire	
Title: Trial Trench 13: NE facing trench section	
Scale:	Date:
As Shown	09.04
NGR:	Drawn:
SE 5117 9881	J.M. / K.S.
Project No.:	Illustration No.:
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5m



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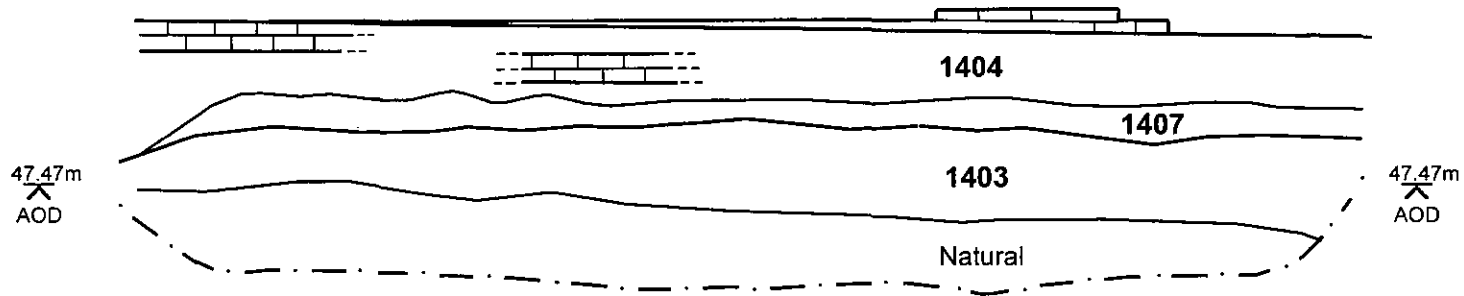
Project:
**Archaeological investigations at
 Wellgate (Areas A, B and C),
 Conisbrough, South Yorkshire**

Title:
**Trial Trench 14 & Trial Trench 15:
 Plan of excavated trenches**

Scale:	Date:
As Shown	09.04
NGR:	Drawn:
SE 5117 9881	J.M / K.S
Project No.:	Illustration No.:
670c.6	27


Southeast

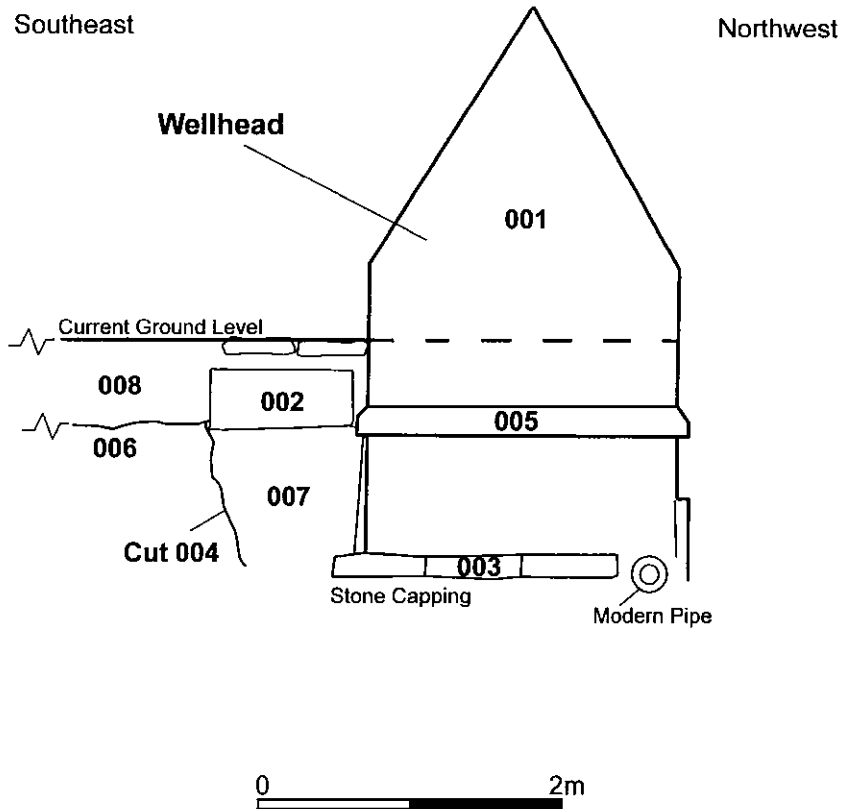
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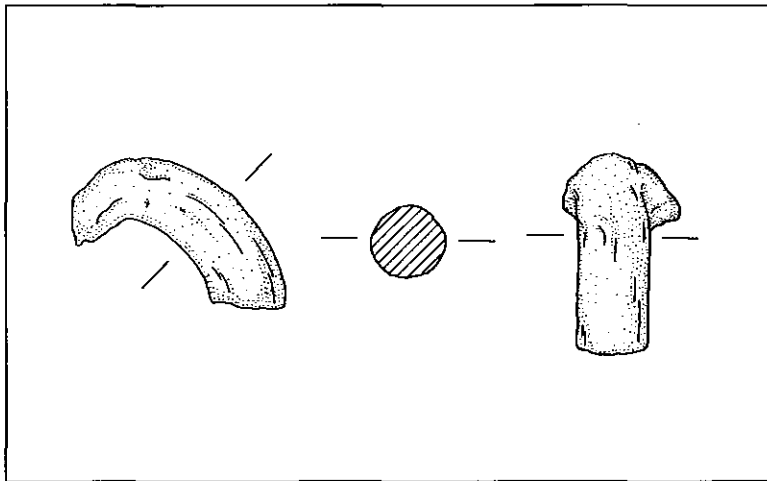
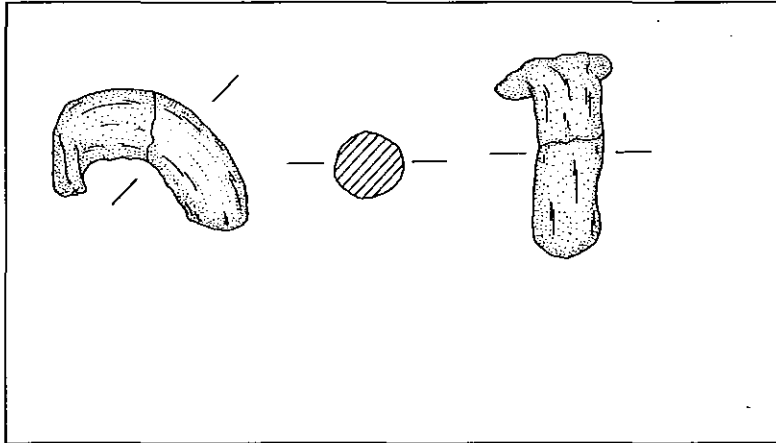
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Section 36: Trench 14 - Southwest Facing Section

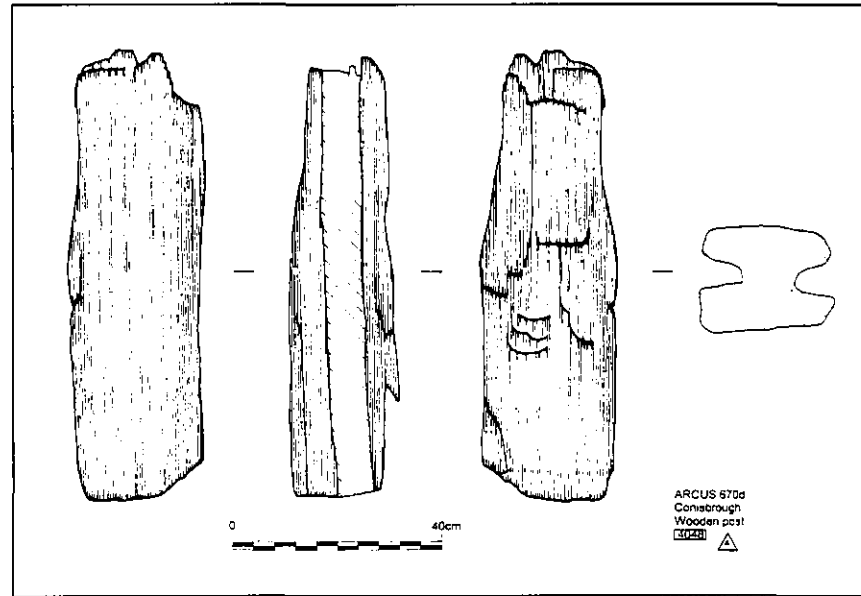
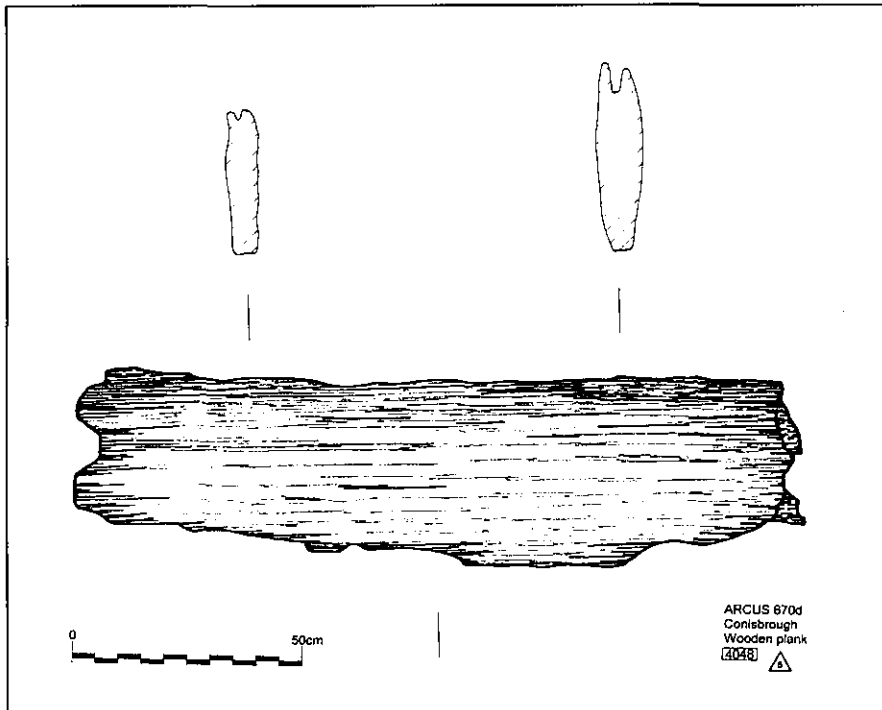
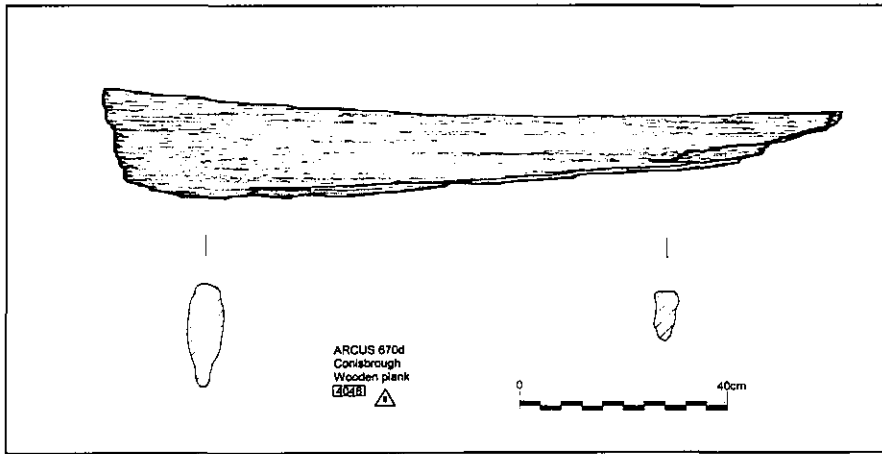
ARCUS Research School of Archaeology Westcourt 2 Mappin St Sheffield UK S1 4DT Tel 0114 2225106 Fax 0114 2797158		
Project: Archaeological investigations at Wellgate (Areas A, B and C), Conisbrough, South Yorkshire		
Title: Trial Trench 14: SW facing trench section		
Scale: As Shown	Date: 09.04	
NGR: SE 5117 9881	Drawn: J.M. / K.S.	
Project No.: 670c.6	Illustration No.: 28	



<p>ARCUS Research School of Archaeology Westcourt 2 Mappin St Sheffield UK S14DT Tel 0114 2225106 Fax 0114 2797158</p> 	Project: Archaeological investigations at Wellgate (Areas A, B and C), Conisbrough, South Yorkshire	
	Title: Watching brief: NE facing section showing late - medieval wellhead [001]	
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	NGR: SE 5117 9881	Drawn: K.Speight
	Project No.: 670c.6	Illustration No.: 29



<p>ARCUS Research School of Archaeology Westcourt 2 Mappin St Sheffield UK S1 4DT Tel 0114 2225106 Fax 0114 2797158</p> 	Project: Archaeological investigations at Wellgate (Areas A, B and C), Conisbrough, South Yorkshire	
	Title: Two handles of unidentified Post- Medieval kiin furniture from context (814)	
	Scale: 1:1	Date: 10.03
	NGR: SE 5117 9881	Drawn: A. Thomas
Project No.: 670c.6	Illustration No.: 030	



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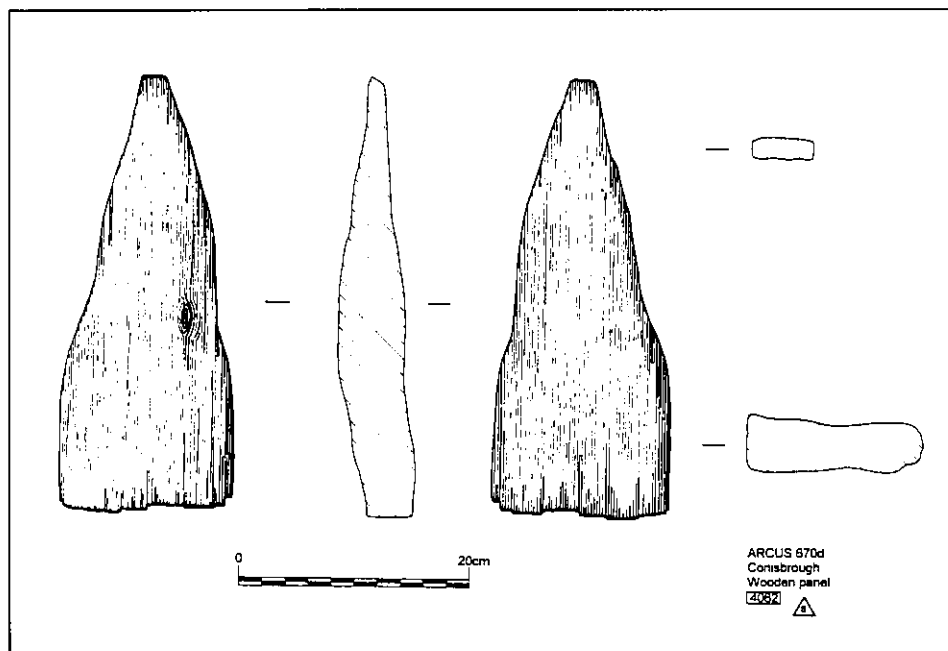
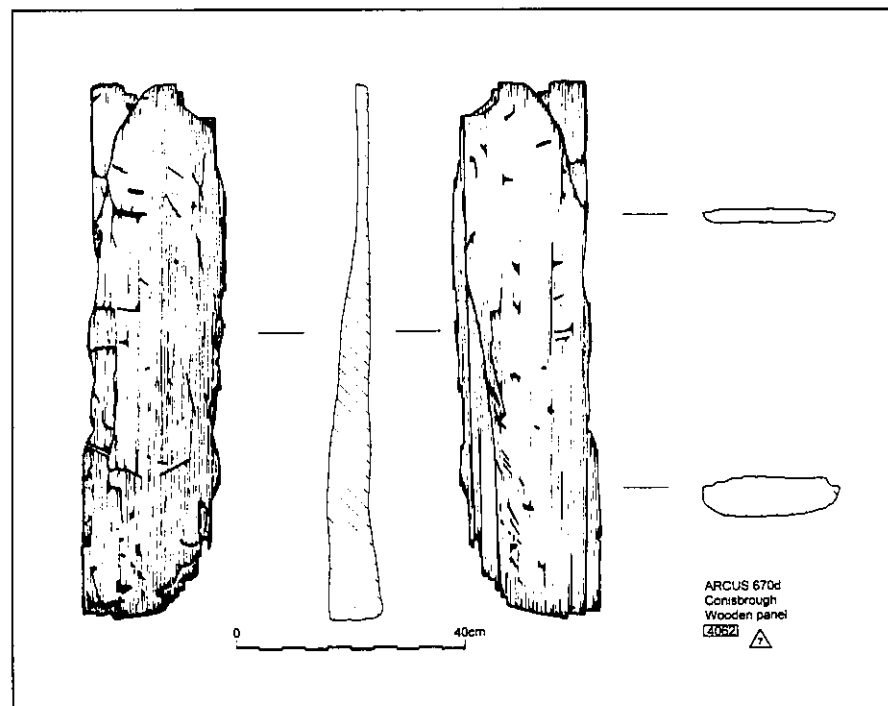
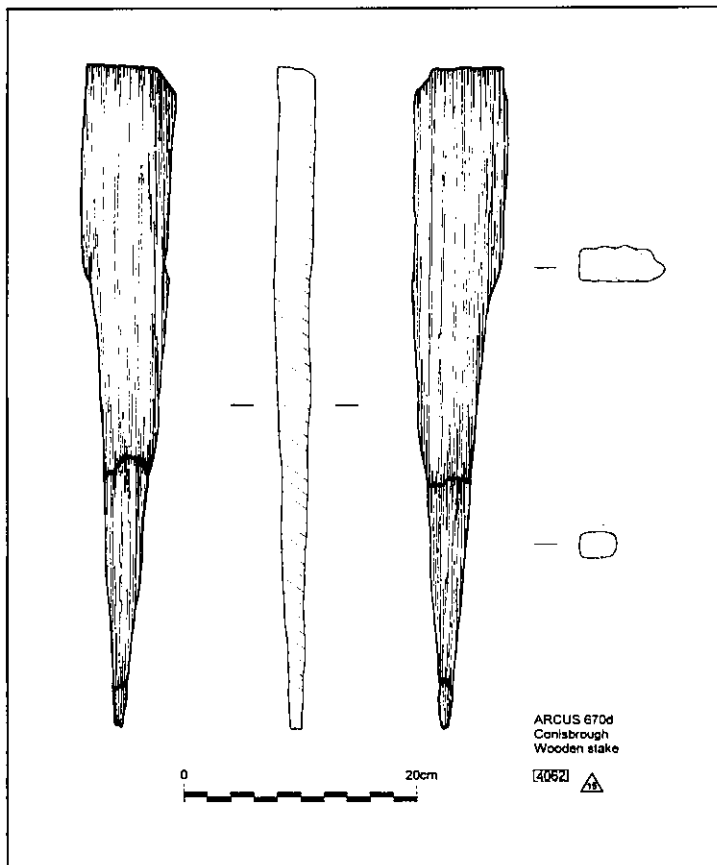
Project:
**Archaeological
investigations at
Wellgate (Areas
A,B and C),
Conisbrough,
South Yorkshire**

Title:
**Wooden post (SF4)
and fence panels
(SF5) and (SF6)
from fence structure
[4048]**

Scale: As shown	Date: 10.03
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NGR: SE 5117 9881	Drawn: A.Thomas
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Project No.: 670c.6	Illust. No.: 031
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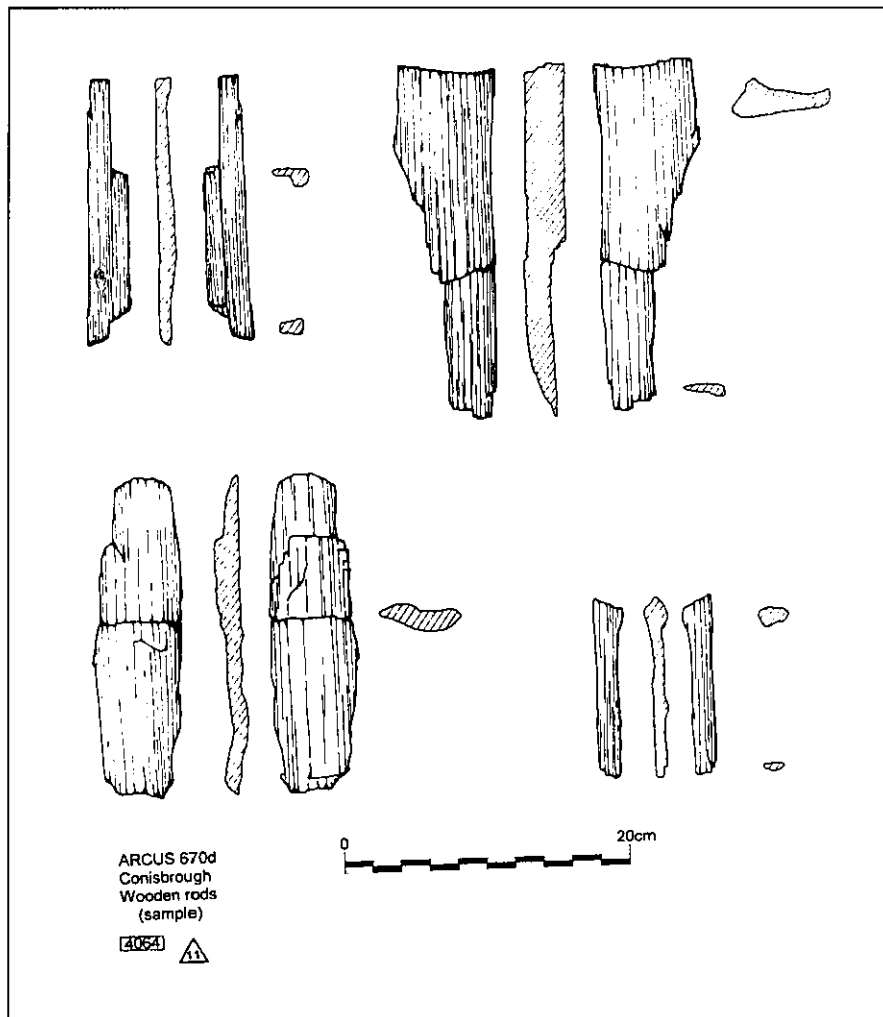
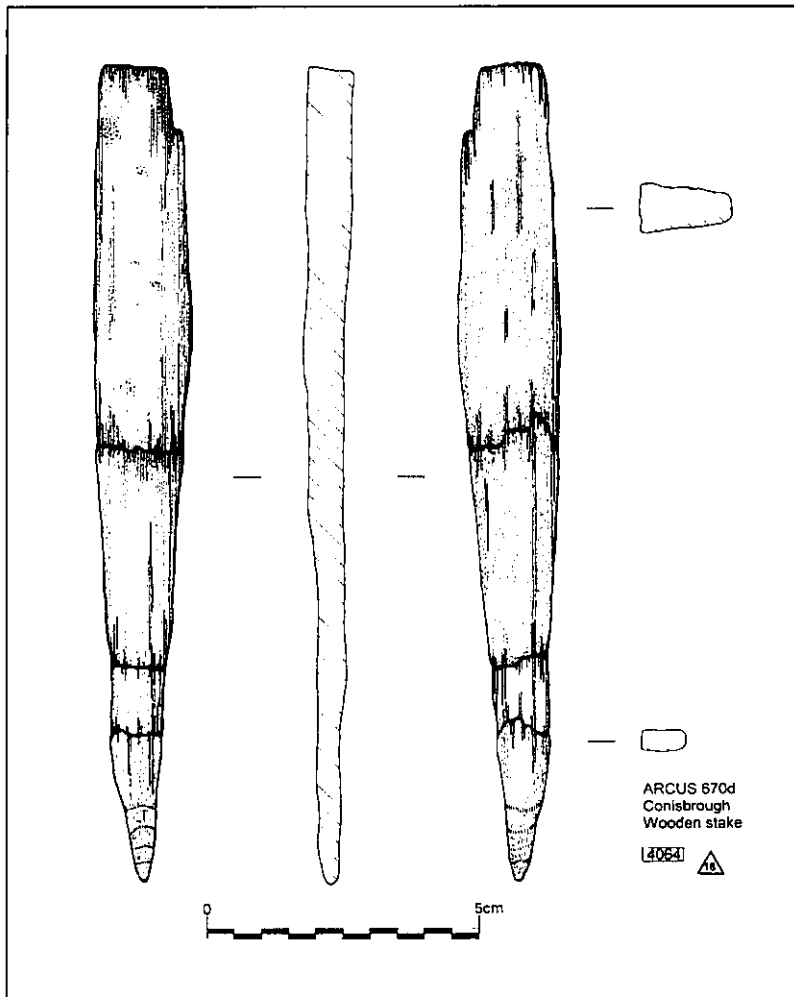
Project:
Archaeological investigations at Wellgate (Areas A, B and C), Conisbrough, South Yorkshire

Title:
Wooden stake (SF15) and fence panels (SF7) and (SF8) from Box structure [4062]

Scale: As shown	Date: 10.03
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NGR: SE 5117 9881	Drawn: A.Thomas
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Project No.: 670c.6	Illust. No.: 032
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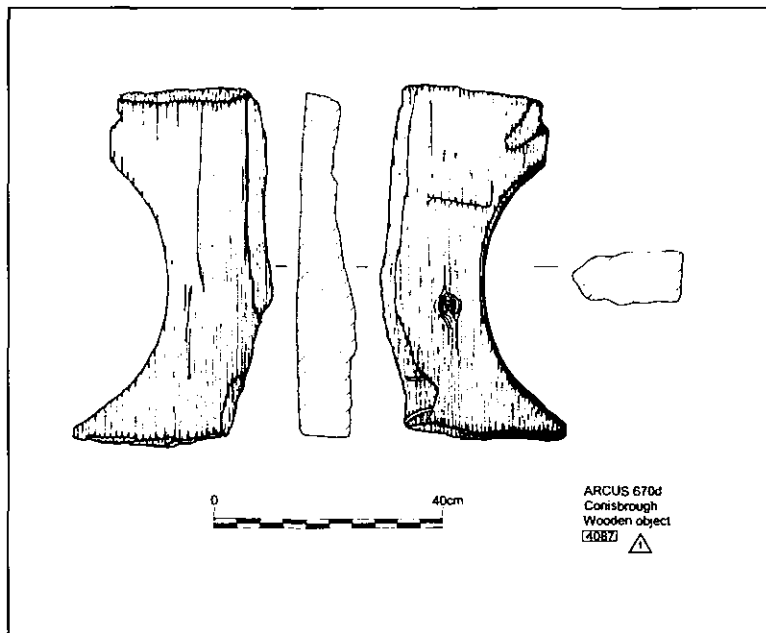
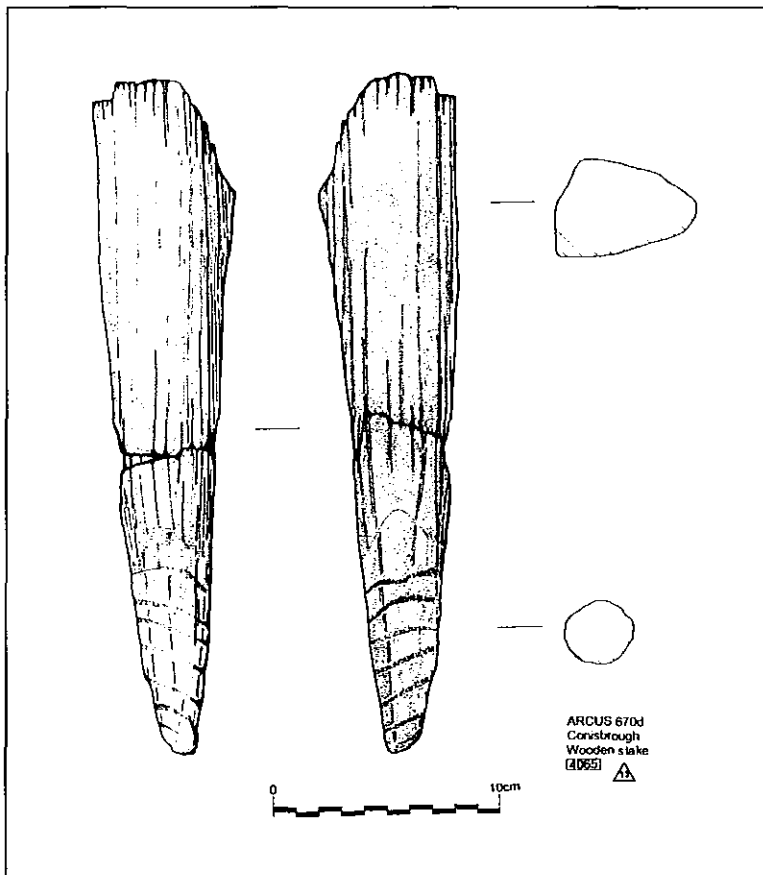
Project:
**Archaeological
investigations at
Wellgate (Areas
A, B and C),
Conisbrough,
South Yorkshire**


Title:
**Wooden stake
(SF16) and
selection of rods
(SF11) from
track/lining
[4064]**

Scale: As shown	Date: 10.03
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NGR: SE 5117 9881	Drawn: A.Thomas
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Project No.: 670c.6	Illust. No.: 033
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<p>ARCUS Research School of Archaeology Westcourt 2 Mappin St Sheffield UK S14DT Tel 0114 2225106 Fax 0114 2797158</p> 	Project: Archaeological investigations at Wellgate (Areas A, B and C), Conisbrough, South Yorkshire	
	Title: Wooden stake from alignment [4065] and wooden object from additional wood [4087]	
	Scale: As shown	Date: 10.03
	NGR: SE 5117 9881	Drawn: A. Thomas
	Project No.: 670c.6	Illustration No.: 034

11 PLATES



Plate 1: Excavation Trench A/Trial Trench 4.
Roman-Post Roman pond/channel complex
[4093], looking west



Plate 2: Trial Trench 4. East-facing profile
through southern side of pond/channel
complex [432/4025/4047], looking west



Plate 3: Excavation Trench A. East-facing profile
through northern side of pond/channel complex
[432/4025/4047] looking west



Plate 4: Excavation Trench A/ Trial Trench 4.
Pit [431/4001] feeding into pond/channel, looking south



Plate 5: Excavation Trench A/Trial Trench 4.
Post-Roman wooden fence [4048], looking north



Plate 6: Excavation Trench A/Trial Trench 4.
Detail of wooden fence [4048], looking north



Plate 7: Excavation Trench A/Trial Trench 4.
Top of wooden fence [4048], looking east



Plate 8: Excavation Trench A/Trial Trench 4.
Post-Roman wooden box structure [4062],
with stone lining, looking south



Plate 9: Excavation Trench A/Trench 4.
Wooden box structure [4062], lining
removed, looking south



Plate 10: Excavation Trench A/Trial Trench 4. Post-medieval Building 1 overlying earlier phase Wall [407] and Linear/pond [432/4025/4047], looking south-west



Plate 11: Excavation Trench E/Trial Trench 10. Medieval pit [1006] (Group 10017), looking north-west



Plate 12: Excavation Trench E/Trench 10. Medieval pit [10013] and post-hole [10015] (Group 10017), looking north

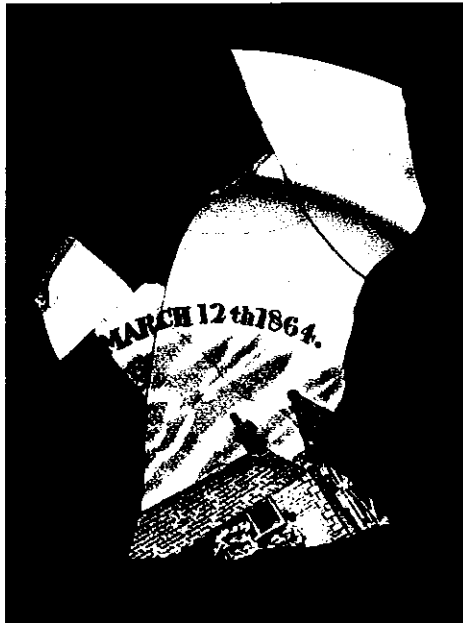


Plate 13: Sheffield Flood commemorative plate,
Trial Trench 8, context (815)

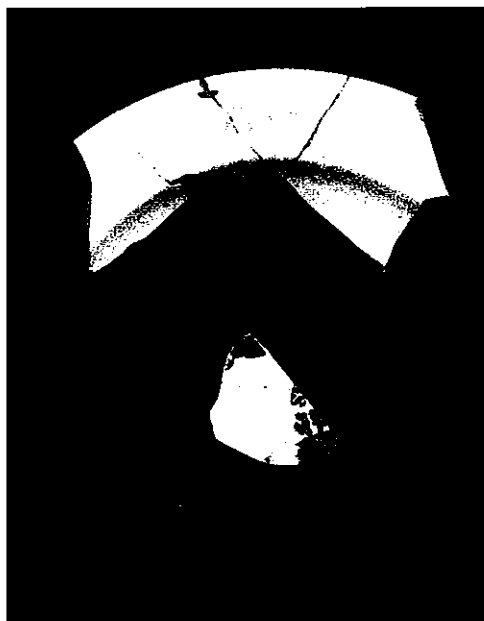


Plate 14: Sheffield Flood commemorative plate,
Trial Trench 8, context (815)

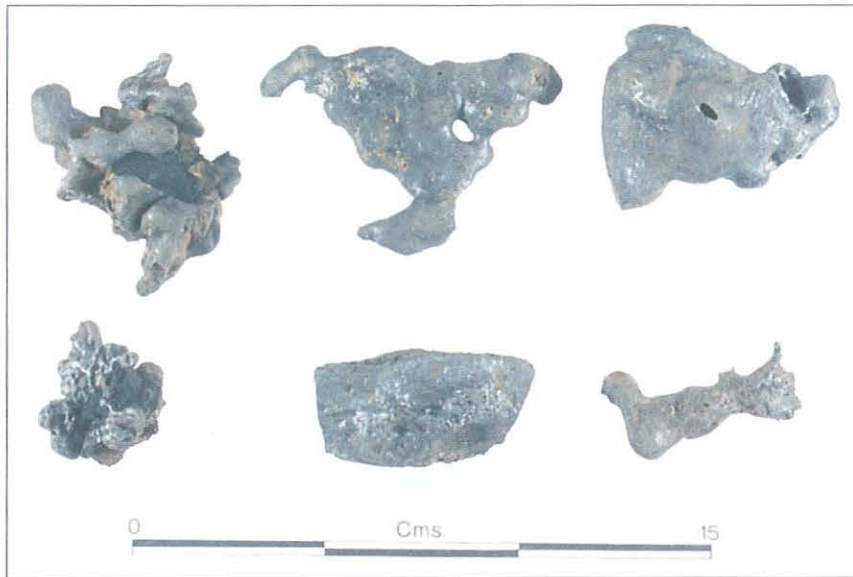


Plate 15: Iron smithing slags from Excavation Trench A/Trench 4, context (413)

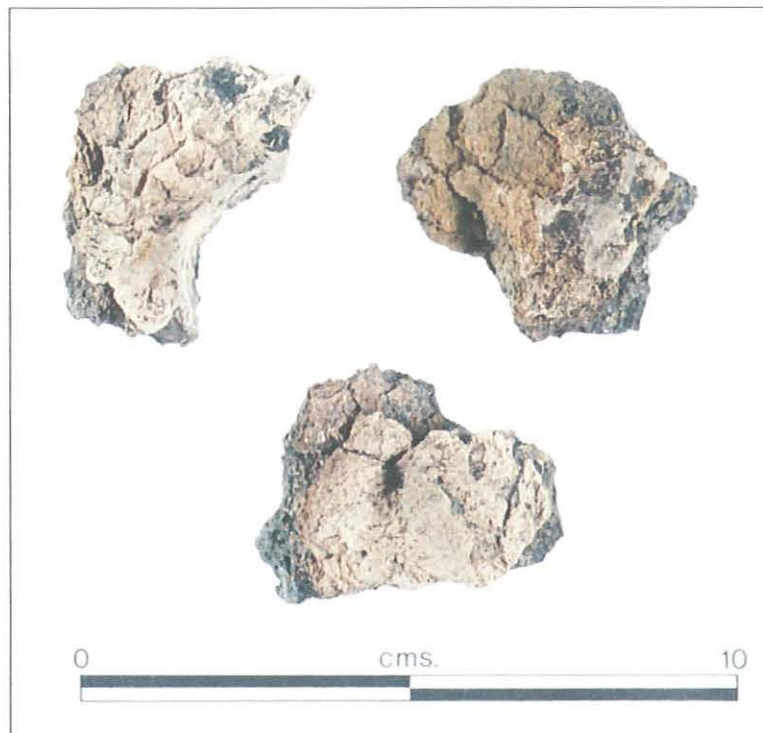


Plate 16: Fragments of smithing hearth lining from Excavation Trench A/Trench 4, context (413)

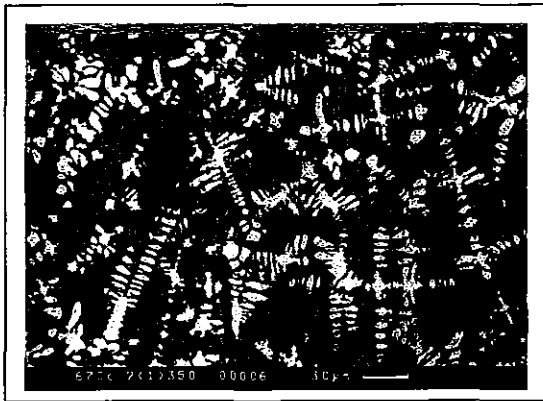


Plate 17: Back scattered electron image of smithing slag, Excavation Trench A/Trial Trench 4, context 413, 680c S2 (1)

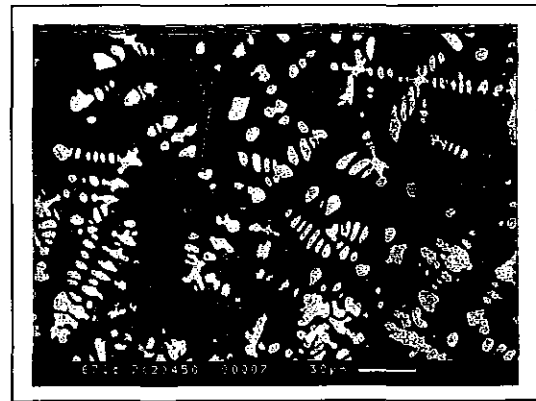


Plate 18: Back scattered electron image of smithing slag, Excavation Trench A/Trial Trench 4, context 413, 680c 2 (2)

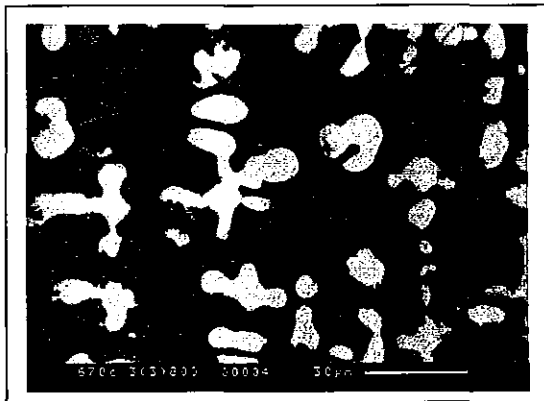


Plate 19: Back scattered electron image of possible smelting slag, Excavation Trench A/Trial Trench 4, context 413, 680c 3 (3)

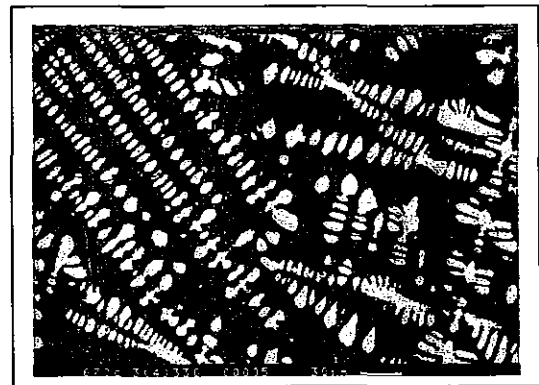


Plate 20: Back scattered electron image of possible smelting slag, Excavation Trench A/Trial Trench 4, context 413, 680c 3(4)

12 APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - Context inventory

Context	Trench	Type	Notes
100	1	Deposit	Topsoil
101	1	Feature	Sewer pipe and trench
102	1	Feature	Service pipe and trench
103	1	Structure	Buried tarmac and hardcore - previous surface
104	1	Deposit	Rubble deposit
105	1	Deposit	Rubble deposit
200	2	Deposit	Topsoil
201	2	Feature	Service pipe and trench
202	2	Feature	Service pipe and trench
203	2	Feature	Service pipe and trench
204	2	Deposit	Rubble layer
205	2	Deposit	Ashy deposit
206	2	Deposit	Rubble layer
207	2	Deposit	Rubble layer
300	3	Deposit	Buried topsoil = 309
301	3	Deposit	Buried subsoil = 310
302	3	Deposit	Victorian rubbish dump
303	3	Feature	Natural hollow
304	3	Deposit	Tarmac
305	3	Deposit	Hardcore for [304]
306	3	Deposit	Levelling deposit for [304/5]
307	3	Deposit	Levelling deposit
308	3	Deposit	Levelling deposit
309	3	Deposit	Buried topsoil = 300
310	3	Deposit	Buried subsoil = 301
311	3	Deposit	Shallow hummic layer
312	3	Deposit	Natural
313	3	Deposit	Shallow hummic layer
314	3	Deposit	Sandy deposit
315	3	Deposit	Backfilling of pipe trench [319]
316	3	Deposit	Service pipe in cut [319]
317	3	Deposit	Cinder deposit/dump
318	3	Deposit	Demolition rubble
319	3	Cut	Service trench
320	3	Deposit	Collapse of trench surface
400	4	Structure	Tarmac and hardcore
401	4	Deposit	Levelling layer
402	4	Feature	Service pipe and trench
403	4	Deposit	Rubble layer = (410)/(428)
404	4	Deposit	Buried topsoil layer
405	4	Structure	Stone wall foundation, exterior to Building [422]
406	4	Deposit	Layer abutting Wall [407]
407	4	Structure	Stone wall foundation
408	4	Deposit	Silting of Culvert [409]
409	4	Structure	Stone culvert, part of or later than Building [422]
410	4	Deposit	Rubble layer = (403)/(428)
411	4	Deposit	Layer of grey clay above (412)
412	4	Deposit	Layer of grey clay
413	4	Deposit	Wood-rich organic layer

Context	Trench	Type	Notes
414	4	Deposit	Secondary filling of Pit [431] = (429)/(432)/(4003)
415	4	Deposit	Primary filling of [431] = (430)/(4002)
416	4	Deposit	Organic layer of grey silty clay
417	4	Deposit	Lens of compacted organic material in (413)
418	4	Deposit	Brick rubble and brick dust- demolition layer used as levelling
419	4	Deposit	Foundation, or accumulating, material
420	4	Deposit	Foundation, or accumulating, material
421	4	Deposit	Wood rich lens within (416)
422	4	Structure	Group number: Building formed by Walls [405], [423] and possibly Culvert [409]
423	4	Structure	Interior brick wall
424	4	Deposit	Foundation, or accumulating, material
425	4	Deposit	Foundation, or accumulating, material
426	4	Deposit	Primary deposition within [432]
427	4	Deposit	Buried subsoil layer
428	4	Deposit	Rubble layer = (403)/(410)
429	4	Deposit	Secondary filling of Pit [431]
430	4	Deposit	Primary filling of [431]
431	4	Cut	Oval pit
432	4	Cut	Pond/channel feature
433	4	Deposit	Possible occupation layer or dump of domestic refuse
434	4	Deposit	Bedding deposit for Wall [407]
435	4	Deposit	Layer of grey clay
436	4	Deposit	Tertiary filling of Pit [431]
437	4	Feature	Possible slot in Wall [405]
438	4	Feature	Possible slot in Wall [405]
439	4	Deposit	Wood rich lens within (413)
440	4	Deposit	Animal bone rich layer
441	4	Deposit	Bedding deposit for Wall 407
442	4	Deposit	Natural clay
443	4	Deposit	Demolition/levelling rubble
500	5	Deposit	Topsoil
501	5	Deposit	Rubble layer
502	5	Deposit	Lens of red sand at base of (501)
503	5	Deposit	Natural sand
504	5	Deposit	Service trench
505	5	Deposit	Modern demolition rubble
600	6	Deposit	Topsoil
601	6	Deposit	Natural sand
602	6	Deposit	Filling of Pit [604]
603	6	Cut	Sub-rectangular pit
604	6	Deposit	Natural clay
700	7	Deposit	Topsoil
701	7	Deposit	Subsoil
702	7	Deposit	Filling of Pit [703]
703	7	Cut	Irregularly shaped pit
704	7	Deposit	Lens at base of (701), ploughed out ditch filling
705	7	Deposit	Levelling for modern/current path/ground surface
706	7	Deposit	Disturbed area between (700) and (701)
707	7	Deposit	Levelling for modern/current path/ground surface
708	7	Deposit	Similar to (706), disturbed subsoil
709	7	Deposit	Levelling for modern/current path/ground surface

Context	Trench	Type	Notes
710	7	Deposit	Upper filling of Ditch [716]
711	7	Deposit	Tertiary filling of Ditch [716]
712	7	Deposit	Secondary filling of Ditch [716]
713	7	Deposit	Primary filling of Ditch [716]
714	7	Deposit	Lens within (713), primary filling of Ditch [716]
715	7	Deposit	Lens within primary filling of Ditch [716]
716	7	Cut	Ditch terminus
717	7	Deposit	Natural clay
800	8	Deposit	Topsoil
801	8	Deposit	Rubble demolition layer
802	8	Structure	Concrete raft
803	8	Deposit	Resurfacing of [804]/[818]
804	8	Deposit	Cobbled surface = [818], part of Building [820]
805	8	Deposit	Filling of Service Trench [817]
806	8	Structure	Stone wall foundation = [807], part of Building [820]
807	8	Structure	Stone wall foundation = [806], part of Building [820]
808	8	Structure	Raised kerb
809	8	Structure	Raised kerb
810	8	Deposit	Levelling layer
811	8	Deposit	Levelling layer
812	8	Deposit	Backfill of construction cut [813] for wall [807]
813	8	Cut	Construction cut for [807]
814	8	Deposit	Levelling layer
815	8	Deposit	Levelling layer
816	8	Deposit	Levelling layer
817	8	Cut	Service trench
818	8	Deposit	Cobbled surface = [804], part of Building [820]
819	8	Deposit	Levelling layer
820	8	Structure	Group number: Building comprising wall [806]/[807], cobbled surface [804]/[818] and levelling layers
900	9	Deposit	Topsoil
901	9	Feature	Service trench
902	9	Deposit	Hardcore
903	9	Deposit	Demolition/levelling rubble
904	9	Deposit	Dark brown silt - demolition/levelling rubble
905	9	Deposit	Subsoil deposit = (906)/(915)/(9005)
906	9	Deposit	Subsoil deposit = (905)/(915)/(9005)
907	9	Structure	Stone wall foundation, northern extension to [908], part of Building [930]
908	9	Structure	Stone wall foundation = [9001], part of Building [930]
909	9	Deposit	Possible robbed wall / backfill of robber cut [917]
910	9	Deposit	Natural clay
911	9	Deposit	Levelling
912	9	Cut	Construction cut for wall [907]
913	9	Deposit	Filling of construction cut [912] for wall [907]
914	9	Deposit	Redeposited natural, secondary filling of gully [921]
915	9	Deposit	Subsoil deposit = (905)/(906)/(9005)
916	9	Deposit	Levelling deposit = (926)
917	9	Cut	Robber trench
918	9	Deposit	Mortar for stone wall foundation [919]
919	9	Structure	Stone wall foundation, western extension to [908], part of Building [930]
920	9	Deposit	Primary filling of Gully [921] = (9003)
921	9	Cut	Gully = [9004]

Context	Trench	Type	Notes
922	9	Deposit	Demolition/levelling rubble
923	9	Deposit	Demolition/levelling rubble
924	9	Feature	Service trench
925	9	Cut	Construction trench for wall [908]
926	9	Deposit	Levelling deposit = (916)
927	9	Deposit	Mortar-rich filling of construction trench [925]
928	9	Structure	Cobbled surface = [929], part of Building [930]
929	9	Structure	Cobble surface = [928], part of Building [930]
930	9	Structure	Group number: Building comprising Walls [908], [907] and [919], cobbled surface [928]/[929] and gully [921]
1000	10	Structure	Topsoil
1001	10	Deposit	Tarmac
1002	10	Deposit	Hardcore
1003	10	Deposit	Filling of Pit [1004]
1004	10	Cut	Sub-circular shaped shallow pit
1005	10	Deposit	Root-hole, with animal bone
1006	10	Cut	Irregular shaped pit, part of Group [10017]
1007	10	Deposit	Primary filling of Ditch [1006]
1008	10	Deposit	Upper filling of Ditch [1006]
1009	10	Deposit	Upper filling of Ditch [1011]
1010	10	Deposit	Primary filling of Ditch [1011]
1011	10	Cut	Boundary/drainage ditch = [10012]
1012	10	Deposit	Subsoil = (1013)
1013	10	Deposit	Subsoil = (1012)
1014	10	Deposit	Natural clay
1200	12	Structure	Tarmac
1201	12	Deposit	Hardcore
1202	12	Deposit	Levelling rubble
1203	12	Deposit	Levelling rubble
1204	12	Deposit	Concrete, part of demolition/levelling rubble
1205	12	Deposit	Tarmac, previous surface
1206	12	Deposit	Hardcore of (1205)
1207	12	Deposit	Brick and limestone rubble = (1202)
1208	12	Deposit	Demolition/levelling rubble
1209	12	Structure	Group no: Building floor
1210	12	Deposit	Levelling
1211	12	Structure	Stone kerb and drain outlet pipe. Part of [1209]
1212	12	Structure	Stone kerb and drain outlet pipe. Part of [1209]
1213	12	Structure	Disturbance of Floor [1215]
1214	12	Structure	Brick surface, eastern section, part of Building [1209]
1215	12	Structure	Brick surface, western section, part of Building [1209]
1216	12	Deposit	Levelling
1217	12	Deposit	Levelling
1218	12	Deposit	Levelling
1219	12	Deposit	Levelling/bedding deposit below floor [1214]
1220	12	Deposit	Levelling/bedding deposit below floor [1214]
1221	12	Deposit	Levelling/bedding deposit below floor [1214]
1222	12	Feature	Service pipe in [1211]
1223	12	Deposit	Probable natural clay
1300	13	Deposit	Topsoil
1301	13	Structure	Tarmac
1302	13	Deposit	Hardcore

Context	Trench	Type	Notes
1303	13	Deposit	Subsoil
1304	13	Deposit	Layer of ash and cinder
1305	13	Deposit	Levelling rubble
1306	13	Deposit	Levelling rubble = (1312)
1307	13	Feature	Service pipe and trench
1308	13	Feature	Service pipe and trench
1309	13	Deposit	Levelling rubble
1310	13	Deposit	Compacted material in Channel [1311]
1311	13	Cut	Naturally formed channel
1312	13	Deposit	Levelling rubble = (1306)
1313	13		Not used
1314	13	Deposit	Natural clay and limestone bedrock
1400	14	Deposit	Topsoil
1401	14	Burial	Animal skeleton within (1403)
1402	14	Deposit	Subsoil (same as 1403)
1403	14	Deposit	Subsoil
1404	14	Structure	Brick built wall foundation
1405	14	Structure	Brick built wall foundation
1406	14	Feature	Service pipe and trench
1407	14	Structure	Concrete raft
1408	14	Deposit	Natural clay
1409	14	Structure	Brick built wall foundation
1410	14	Structure	Internal brick wall foundation
1411	14	Structure	Concrete raft
1500	15	Deposit	Topsoil
1501	15	Deposit	Fill of service trench [1504]
1502	15	Deposit	Subsoil
1503	15	Deposit	Natural sandy silt
1504	15	Structure	Service trench containing brick hatch and pipe
4000	A	Deposit	Subsoil leaching into natural
4001	A	Cut	Large oval pit
4002	A	Deposit	Primary filling of Pit [4001]
4003	A	Deposit	Secondary filling of Pit [4001]
4004	A	Structure	Concrete
4005	A	Structure	Tarmac
4006	A	Deposit	Hardcore below [4004] & [4005]
4007	A	Deposit	Backfilling of construction trench [4009]
4008	A	Structure	Stone wall foundation
4009	A	Cut	Construction trench for [4008]
4010	A	Deposit	Buried topsoil
4011	A	Deposit	Buried subsoil
4012	A	Deposit	Fill of Feature [4013]
4013	A	Cut	Uncertain feature
4014	A	Deposit	Subsoil leaching into natural
4015	A	Deposit	Filling of Hearth/Kiln [4018]
4016	A	Deposit	Vitrified clay 'lining' of Hearth/kiln [4018]
4017	A	Deposit	Base/lining of Hearth/kiln [4018]
4018	A	Cut	Hearth/kiln
4019	A	Deposit	Tertiary filling of Pit [4023]
4020	A	Structure	Brick surface
4021	A	Deposit	Secondary filling of Pit [4023]
4022	A	Deposit	Primary filling of Pit [4023]

Context	Trench	Type	Notes
4023	A	Cut	Pit
4024	A	Deposit	Tertiary filling of [4001]
4025	A	Cut	Pond/channel feature = [432]/[4047]
4026	A	Deposit	Filling of Pond/channel [4025]
4027	A	Deposit	Filling of pond/channel [4025]
4028	A	Deposit	Demolition/levelling rubble
4029	A	Deposit	Demolition/levelling rubble
4030	A	Deposit	Demolition/levelling rubble
4031	A	Structure	Stone built culvert = [4070]
4032	A	Deposit	Filling of Culvert [4031]
4033	A	Structure	Stone wall foundation, part of [422]
4034	A	Deposit	Foundation or occupation material
4035	A	Deposit	Foundation or occupation material
4036	A	Structure	Brick wall foundation, part of Building [422]
4037	A	Deposit	Demolition/levelling rubble
4038	A	Deposit	Rubble perhaps derived from a wall
4039	A	Deposit	Filling of Feature [4040]
4040	A	Cut	Uncertain feature
4041	A	Deposit	Filling of pond/channel [4025] = (4026)
4042	A	Cut	Construction cut for Wall [4036]
4043	A	Deposit	Deposit within cut [4042] for Wall [4036]
4044	A	Deposit	Demolition/levelling rubble
4045	A	Deposit	Disturbed rubble perhaps derived from a wall
4046	A	Deposit	Organic-rich silting of Pond/channel [4047]
4047	A	Cut	Cut of Pond/channel feature = [432]/[4025]
4048	A	Structure	Wooden fence lining Pond/channel [4025]/[4047]
4049	A	Deposit	Possible clay lining sealing fence [4048] = [4085]
4050	A	Deposit	Compacted sandy deposit, packing postholes of Fence [4048]
4051	A	Deposit	Natural geology
4052	A	Deposit	Primary organic-rich deposition within pond/channel [4047]
4053	A	Deposit	Shadow of truncated Fence [4048]
4054	A	Deposit	Organic-rich filling within Pond/channel [4025]/[4047]
4055	A	Deposit	Filling of Pond/channel [4025]/[4047], above (4059)
4056	A	Deposit	Primary organic-rich deposition within pond/channel [4047]
4057	A	Deposit	Packing around wooden box structure [4062] = (4061)
4058	A	Deposit	Filling of Box [4062]
4059	A	Deposit	Filling of Pond/channel [4025]/[4047], below (4055), above [4064]
4060	A	Deposit	Stone packing within wooden box structure [4062]
4061	A	Deposit	Packing around wooden box structure [4062] = (4057)
4062	A	Structure	Rectangular wooden box feature in base of Pond/channel [4025]/[4047]
4063	A	Cut	Sub-circular Pit containing wooden box structure [4062]
4064	A	Structure	Wooden trackway in base of Pond/channel [4025]/[4047]
4065	A	Structure	Line of wooden stakes in base of Pond/channel [4025]/[4047]
4066	A	Deposit	Organic-rich bedding deposit in base of Box [4062]
4067	A	Deposit	Demolition/levelling rubble
4068	A	Deposit	Demolition/levelling rubble
4069	A	Deposit	Buried 'garden' topsoil
4070	A	Structure	Stone culvert = [4031]
4071	A	Deposit	Upper filling of Pond/channel [4025]/[4047]
4072	A	Deposit	Buried 'garden' topsoil
4073	A	Feature	Service trench containing lead pipe
4074	A	Deposit	Animal bone rich occupation? deposit

Context	Trench	Type	Notes
4075	A	Deposit	Filling of Culvert [4070]
4076	A	Structure	Stone culvert = 4070
4077	A	Deposit	Levelling
4078	A	Deposit	Levelling
4079	A	Deposit	Levelling
4080	A	Deposit	Levelling
4081	A	Deposit	Compacted primary filling of posthole [4082] in Fence [4048]
4082	A	Cut	Post-hole for Fence [4048]
4083	A	Cut	Post-hole for Fence [4048] containing sf.no.4 (wooden post)
4084	A	Deposit	Filling of Pond/channel [4025]/[4047]
4085	A	Deposit	Possible clay lining sealing fence [4048] and Pond/channel [4025/4047] = [4049]
4086	A	Deposit	Upper filling of Post-hole [4082]
4087	A	Structure	Wooden structure, comprises stakes and branchwood, uncertain form
4088	A	Deposit	Primary organic-rich deposition within pond/channel [4047]
4089	A	Deposit	Filling of Pond/channel [4025]/[4047]
4090	A	Deposit	Filling of Pond/channel [4025]/[4047]
4091	A	Cut	Post-hole for fencing [4048]
4092	A	Deposit	Filling of Post-hole [4091]
4093	A	Group	Group number: Pond/channel complex including Pond/channel [432]/[4025]/[4047], Pit [431]/[4001] and associated structures
6000	B	Structure	Brick wall foundation
6001	B	Structure	Concrete raft
6002	B	Deposit	Topsoil
6003	B	Deposit	Natural sand and clay
6004	B	Structure	Brick wall foundation
7000	C	Deposit	Tertiary filling of Ditch [7001]
7001	C	Cut	Ditch
7002	C	Deposit	Filling of service trench [7003]
7003	C	Cut	Service trench and pipe
7004	C	Deposit	Secondary filling of Pit [7005]
7005	C	Cut	Sub-rectangular pit
7006	C	Deposit	Topsoil
7007	C	Deposit	Subsoil
7008	C	Deposit	Upper filling of Ditch [7001]
7009	C	Deposit	Secondary filling of Ditch [7001]
7010	C	Deposit	Primary filling of Ditch [7001]
7011	C	Deposit	Natural clay
7012	C	Deposit	Primary filling of Pit [7005], possible lining
9000	D	Deposit	Topsoil = (900)
9001	D	Structure	Stone wall foundation = [908]
9002	D	Deposit	Secondary filling of = (914)
9003	D	Deposit	Primary filling of Gully [9004] = (920)
9004	D	Cut	Gully = [921]
9005	D	Deposit	Subsoil = (905)/(906) and (915)
9006	D	Deposit	Natural clay = (910)
10000	E	Deposit	Tarmac = (1001)
10001	E	Deposit	Hardcore = (1002)
10002	E	Deposit	Topsoil = (1000)
10003	E	Deposit	Subsoil = (1013)/(1014)
10004	E	Deposit	Rubble filling of Pit [10013]
10005	E	Deposit	Subsoil = (10003)

Context	Trench	Type	Notes
10006	E	Deposit	Primary filling of Feature [10007]
10007	E	Cut	Short linear feature, unknown function
10008	E	Deposit	Filling of Pit [10009]
10009	E	Cut	Large sub-rectangular pit, part of [10017]
10010	E	Deposit	Secondary filling of Feature [10007]
10011	E	Deposit	Primary filling of Ditch [10012]
10012	E	Cut	Linear ditch
10013	E	Cut	Sub-oval pit, part of [10017]
10014	E	Deposit	Filling of posthole [10015]
10015	E	Cut	Post-hole, part of [10017]
10016	E	Deposit	Natural clay
10017	E	Group	Group no: Pit and Post-hole group

Appendix 2 - Tables

Table 1. Roman pottery

Trench	Context	Number	Type	Weight	Part	Form	Notes
A	4002	7	Grey ware	61	Base	Jar	2 nd - 4 th century AD
A	4002	1	Grey ware	64	Rim	Jar	Bead rim, faint decoration of wavy line burnishing. 2 nd - 4 th century AD
A	4052	1	Samian	43	Ring-foot base	Bowl	Central Gaulish form 18/31. Hadrianic-Antonine
A	4054	1	Grey ware	43	Base	U/ID	2 nd - 4 th century AD
A	4055	1	Grey ware	10	Rim	Jar	Out-turned rim. Zone of abrasion inside rim. 2 nd - 4 th century AD
A	4064	1	Grey ware	6	BS	Jar	2 nd - 4 th century AD

Table 2. Medieval and Post-medieval pottery

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
3	300	Stoneware	1	86	1	BS	U/ID	LC19th - C20th	Plain green stoneware
3	300	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	6	1	Rim	Plate	C19th - C20th	Willow design
3	300	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - C20th	Willow design
3	300	Whiteware	1	85	1	Rim	Bowl	C19th	Rather poor quality blue transfer printed floral groups on rim
3	300	Whiteware	1	29	1	Ring-foot base	Bowl	C19th	Plain whiteware
3	300	Whiteware	1	21	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - C20th	Relief moulded floral design externally
3	301	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	446	1	Rim	Jar	LC18th - EC20th	Large jar with heavy rim and glaze internally; jar form rather than the typical pancheon form
3	301	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	301	1	Rim	Jar	LC18th - EC20th	Large jar with heavy rim and glaze internally; jar form rather than the typical pancheon form with lateral handle
3	301	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	258	1	Base	?Pancheon	LC18th - EC20th	Flat base with glaze internally only
3	301	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	114	1	Rim	Pancheon	LC18th - EC20th	Glazed internally
3	301	Horticultural vessel	1	202	1	Base	Flower pot	C19th - EC20th	Wheel thrown flower pot with narrow base
3	301	Roof tile	1	199	1	Fragment	Roof tile	Undated	
3	301	Stoneware	2	86	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Incised lined and stamped linear designs around vessel
3	301	Stoneware	4	564	1	BS/Base	Jar/Flagon	C19th	Rilled rouletted line and stamped linear designs around vessel
3	301	Stoneware	1	147	1	Base	Bottle	C19th	Plain brown bottle
3	301	White stoneware	1	70	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Odd white stoneware
3	301	Whiteware	4	128	4	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Unusual random diffuse black designs externally
3	301	Whiteware	2	465	2	Base Rim	& Chamber pot	C19th - EC20th	Plain white chamberpot with ring foot base
3	301	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	203	1	Rim	Pancheon	LC18th - EC20th	Thick white slip internally with clear glaze giving a yellow finish with brown band on rim

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
3	301	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	232	1	Base	Pantheon	LC18th - EC20th	Thick white slip internally with clear glaze giving a yellow finish; rilled throwing lines externally
3	309	?Tile	1	17	1	Fragment	U/ID	Undated	
3	309	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	17	1	Base	Bowl	C18th	
3	309	Creamware	1	1	1	Rim	U/ID	LC18th - EC19th	
3	309	Creamware	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	LC18th - EC19th	
3	309	Kiln furniture	1	7	1	Tripod stilt	Stilt	C19th - C20th	Industrial stilt, moulded 'B 7' on underside
3	309	Porcelain	2	6	1	Ring-foot base	U/ID	C20th	Red hand painted design internally
3	309	Slipware	1	5	1	BS	Dish	C18th	Press moulded dish with feathered tri-coloured decoration
3	309	Slipware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	C18th	Feathered slip designs externally
3	309	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C20th	
3	318	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	112	1	Rim	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Unusual moulded design with a dog or horse in relief
3	318	Sponge Printed ware	1	5	1	Rim	Mug	1832+	Rim with sponge stamped floral pattern
3	318	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Plate	C19th - EC20th	Rather blurred transfer printed design
3	318	Whiteware	1	2	1	U/ID	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Undecorated
4	400	Banded ware	1	3	1	BS	Mug	C19th	Blue band, brown line and rilled band above beaded base
4	400	Colour Glazed ware	1	66	1	Lid	Teapot	C19th - EC20th	Typical teapot lid with flange and knob
4	400	Colour Glazed ware	2	29	2	BS	U/ID	C19th	
4	400	Sponge printed ware	1	13	1	Base	Mug	1832+	Zig-zag sponge printed line above slightly splayed base
4	400	Stoneware	2	22	2	BS	Flagon	C19th - EC20th	Shoulder
4	400	Stoneware	1	19	1	BS	Flagon	C19th - EC20th	
4	400	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	4	1	Base	Flatware	C19th	Willow pattern internally

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
4	400	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	6	1	Base	Flatware	C19th	Rural landscape with trees
4	400	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Floral designs
4	400	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Dark blue floral designs
4	401	Blue Banded ware	1	59	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	C19th - EC20th	Ring foot base with blue band around body
4	401	Bone china	2	13	2	Ring foot base	Plate	C19th - EC20th	Red painted lustrous lines internally
4	401	Brown Glazed Coarseware	6	142	6	BS	Pancheon	C18th - EC20th	Brown glazed internally
4	401	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	28	1	Rim	Pancheon	C18th - EC20th	Brown glazed internally
4	401	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	230	1	Rim	Pancheon	C18th - EC20th	Unusual mottled brown glaze internally with dark brown band inside rim. Unglazed externally
4	401	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	192	1	Base	Pancheon	C18th - EC20th	Flat base, brown glaze internally
4	401	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	22	1	Rim	Pancheon	C18th - EC20th	Pale brown glaze internally
4	401	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	20	1	BS	U/ID	C18th - EC20th	Brown glazed externally
4	401	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	4	1	BS	?Jar	C19th - EC20th	Shiny brown glaze internally and externally
4	401	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	20	1	BS	?Jar	C19th - EC20th	Shiny brown glaze internally and externally
4	401	Colour Glazed ware	1	9	1	Rim	Teapot	C19th	Brown glaze on a moulded body; lid seated rim
4	401	Creamware	1	10	1	Flat base	?Dish	C18th - EC19th	
4	401	Flow Blue type	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Dark, rather diffused, blue decoration, probably a bird
4	401	Mocha ware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Blue mocha tree on white background
4	401	Relief Moulded ware	4	21	4	Rim & BS	U/ID	C19th	Curvilinear and floral motif
4	401	Sewer pipe	1	67	1	Fragment	Sewer pipe	MC19th - C20th	
4	401	Sewer pipe	1	141	1	Fragment	Pipe	MC19th - C20th	
4	401	Sponged ware	1	8	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Green sponged band externally

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
4	401	Stoneware	2	58	1	Rim/neck	Bottle	C19th - EC20th	Bottle
4	401	Stoneware	3	113	3	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Stamped decoration and rouletted bands
4	401	Stoneware	4	109	4	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	
4	401	Stoneware	1	42	1	Neck	Bottle	C19th - EC20th	
4	401	Tile	8	807	8	Fragments	Roof tile	Undated	
4	401	Transfer Printed Whiteware	6	58	5	BS	Flatware	C19th - EC20th	Willow pattern internally
4	401	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	7	1	Rim	Bowl	C19th - EC20th	Two Temples pattern
4	401	Transfer Printed Whiteware	2	6	2	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Floral designs
4	401	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	12	1	BS	?Jug	C19th - EC20th	Stippled and curvilinear decoration externally, rather a globular profile
4	401	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Decoration indeterminable
4	401	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	15	1	Ring foot base	Bowl/dish	C19th	Brown transfer printed ware; floral design over concentric lines internally
4	401	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	8	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	C19th	Dendritic pattern externally
4	401	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	7	1	Rim	?Bowl	C19th	Green transfer printed ivy leaf and tendril pattern internally and externally
4	401	Unglazed red earthenware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	
4	401	Whiteware	1	32	1	Rim	Dish	C19th	Deep pie dish with narrow everted rim
4	401	Whiteware	3	4	3	BS	U/ID	C19th	
4	401	Whiteware	3	23	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	C19th	
4	401	Whiteware	1	39	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	C19th	
4	401	Whiteware	1	10	1	Footring	Plate	C19th	Stilt mark on underside

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
						base			
4	401	Whiteware	1	5	1	Splayed base	?Mug	C19th	Splayed profiled base
4	401	Whiteware	1	14	1	Footring base	Plate	C19th	
4	401	Whiteware	1	8	1	Rim	Jar	C19th - EC20th	Jar with slightly everted beaded rim
4	401	Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Jar	C19th - EC20th	Small jar
4	401	Whiteware	1	13	1	Base	Dish	C19th	Sub-rectangular pie dish
4	401	Whiteware	1	12	1	Base	Dish	C19th	Flat base, pie dish type
4	401	Whiteware	1	6	1	Rim	Mug	C19th	Green transfer printed dendritic design
4	401	Whiteware	4	6	3	Rim	Saucer	C19th	Diffuse greyish printed design internally
4	401	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Hand painted floral design externally
4	404	Colour Glazed type ware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	LC18th - EC19th	Lump of ferrous material internally
4	404	Creamware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C18th - EC19th	Plain creamware
4	404	Edged ware	2	28	1	Rim	Plate	C19th - EC20th	Wavy edged blue feather painted rim, slight relief moulded edge
4	404	Edged ware	1	11	1	Rim	Plate	C19th - EC20th	Slight moulding and wavy edged, blue painted rim
4	404	Sponge Printed ware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Random sponge stamping externally
4	404	Tile	2	52	2	Fragment	Tile	Recent	?Roof tile
4	404	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	13	1	Foot ring base	Plate/dish	C19th	?Albion pattern
4	404	Transfer Printed Whiteware	2	24	1	Rim	Plate	C19th - EC20th	Willow III border
4	404	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	4	1	Base	Plate	C19th - EC20th	Floral design internally, part of printed mark externally
4	404	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Blue chinese design externally
4	404	Whiteware	3	9	3	BS	Base	C19th - EC20th	Plain whiteware

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
4	404	Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	?Mug	C19th - EC20th	
4	406	Coal Measures Purple	1	14	1	BS	U/ID	LC15th - C16th	Patchy greenish-purple glaze externally
4	406	Coal Measures White ware	1	12	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	Unglazed
4	408	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	43	1	BS	Pancheon	C19th - EC20th	Brown glazed externally
4	408	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	20	1	Base	U/ID	C19th - C20th	Small footed base, brown glazed internally
4	408	Late Blackware type	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Shiny black glaze internally and externally
4	408	Redware	1	32	1	Rim	Pancheon	C18th - C19th	Heavily abraded, unlike the other sherds from the context
4	408	Sewer pipe	1	116	1	BS	Drainpipe	C19th - C20th	
4	408	Stoneware	1	12	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - C20th	Stamped decoration externally
4	408	Transfer Printed Whiteware	2	11	1	Base	Tureen/server	C19th - EC20th	Splayed foot with transfer printed design around foot
4	408	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	U/ID	C19th	
4	408	Unglazed red earthenware	2	5	2	BS/Flakes	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	?Flowerpot
4	408	Whiteware	1	13	1	Rim	Jar	C19th - EC20th	White body with relief moulded decoration and a band of brown around rim
4	410	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	73	1	Rim	Jar	C17th - EC18th	Thickened rim with lateral lug-handle
4	410	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	12	1	BS	U/ID	C17th - EC18th	Post-medieval coal measures fabric with quartz and non-crystalline rock inclusions
4	410	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	12	2	BS	U/ID	C17th - EC18th	Redware fabric
4	410	Coal Measures White type	2	9	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th	Not a Firsby-Rawmarsh type, but appears to be a Coal Measures fabric, shiny green mottled glaze
4	411	Fired clay	2	15	2	BS	U/ID	Undated	Two lumps of soft fired clay
4	412	Fired clay	1	19	1	BS	U/ID	Undated	Lump of fired clay or soft brick
4	413	Fired clay	3	34	3	BS	Shapeless lump	Undated	Formless lumps
4	418	Blue Banded ware	2	4	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Blue and white bands
4	418	Relief Banded ware	1	5	1	BS	?Jug	C19th	Relief banded form, all white

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
4	418	Sponge stamped ware	1	3	1	Rim	Dish	1832+	Sponge stamped flower pattern internally
4	418	Sponged ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Sponged pattern
4	418	Transfer Printed Whiteware	2	5	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	C19th	
4	418	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	11	1	Rim	Flatware	C19th	Willow frieze around rim
4	418	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	Flatware	C19th	?Willow type frieze
4	418	Transfer Printed Whiteware	2	9	2	BS	Flatware	C19th	Willow internally
4	418	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	12	1	BS	Flatware	C19th	Printed mark on underside; Ironstone '...IBURG' with crown and garter
4	418	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Plate	C19th	Floral motif
4	418	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	?Floral motif
4	418	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Stylised curvilinear geometric motif
4	418	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Stylised curvilinear geometric motif
4	418	Whiteware	1	7	1	BS	Plate	C19th	Low footring
4	419	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	92	2	BS	Pancheon	C19th	Glazed internally only, hard, dense fabric
4	420	Coal Measures type ware	1	17	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th	BS with spots of clear glaze internally
4	420	Colour Glazed ware	2	50	1	Lid	Teapot	C19th	Black teapot lid with deep flange and knob handle
4	420	Stoneware	6	274	1	Base	Flagon	C19th - EC20th	Mottled greenish glaze internally
4	424	Blackware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C18th	
4	424	Redware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C18th	Unglazed underside
4	425	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	124	1	Rim	Jar	C17th - C18th	Rather coarse redware type Brown Glazed Coarseware; vertical sided jar with stacking scar on top of rim

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
4	425	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	74	1	Rim	Jar	C17th - C18th	Rim with stump of handle, shiny brown glaze on a red fabric
4	425	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	31	1	BS	U/ID	C17th - C18th	Metallic brown glaze internally and externally
4	425	Colour Glazed ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C18th	Fine dark red fabric with shiny brown glaze internally and externally
4	425	Edged ware	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	LC18th - C19th	Moulded rim with blue feathered decoration
4	425	Local Gritty ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Unidentified fine gritty ware containing rounded red pebble grit; cf. Hallgate C / Frenchgate
4	425	Redware	1	35	1	Base	?Mug	C17th - EC18th	Flat base, slightly splayed base with handle stump
4	425	Redware	2	12	2	BS	U/ID	C17th - EC18th	Brown glaze on a redware fabric - as base, but does not join
4	425	Slipware	1	55	1	Rim	Open vessel	C17th - C18th	White slip-trailed decoration on rim, most internal glaze removed by abrasion
4	425	Slipware	1	30	1	Rim	Open vessel	C17th - C18th	White slip internally with red trailed slip lines internally
4	425	Yellow ware type	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	LC17th - EC18th	
4	427	Cane Coloured ware	1	13	1	Rim	Dish	C19th	
4	427	Mottled ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C18th	
4	427	Stoneware	1	2	1	Rim	Dish	C19th	
4	434	CBM	2	8	2	Fragment	Shapeless lump	Undated	Formless lumps
4	438	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	453	1	Rim	Pancheon	C18th - EC20th	Large pancheon, black glaze internally
4	438	Stoneware	1	6	1	Base	Bottle	C19th - EC20th	
4	438	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	9	1	Rim	Plate	C19th - EC20th	Dark blue floral design
4	Machining	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	28	1	BS	Pancheon	C19th	Brown glaze internally
4	Machining	Cane Coloured ware	1	11	1	Handle	Jug	C19th	
4	Machining	Stoneware	1	398	1	Base	Bottle	C19th	Brown stoneware bottle with part of a triangular file stuck to the walls inside
4	Machining	Stoneware	1	50	1	BS	Bottle	C19th	Pale green stoneware
4	Machining	Transfer Printed Whiteware	3	88	2	Profile	Plate	C19th	Probably one vessel, rather faint and blurred printed Willow design
4	Machining	Transfer Printed	3	25	2	Rim	Plate	C19th	Dark blue willow border; probably all sherds from the same vessel

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
		Whiteware							
4	Machining	Transfer Printed Whiteware	2	16	1	Rim	Plate	C19th	Dark blue floral design around rim
4	Machining	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	15	1	Flat base	Plate	C19th	Flat base, no foot, Willow pattern
4	Machining	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	7	1	Rim	Small plate	C19th	Small plate with a wavy edge, possibly Two Temples pattern
4	Machining	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	28	1	Handle	Jug	C19th	Angular handle with geometric pattern down the spine
4	Machining	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	21	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Part of a rural scene externally
4	Machining	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	?Mug	C19th	Dendritic pattern internally and externally
4	Machining	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	7	1	Base	Flatware	C19th	Floral design internally
4	Machining	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	27	1	Rim	Jug	C19th	Abstract blue cellular design externally and with an internal band inside the rim
4	Machining	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	5	1	Rim	Small bowl/cup	C19th	Odd form with geometric Willow III border internally
4	Machining	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	12	1	BS	Plate	C19th	Thick plate with blue-purple geometric design internally
4	Machining	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	101	1	Rim	Chamberpot	C19th	Floral design on top of rim
4	Machining	Whiteware	2	68	1	Rim	Chamberpot	C19th	Moulded rim and hand painted floral sprays around rim
4	Machining	Whiteware	1	53	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	C19th	Ring foot base, globular bowl
4	Machining	Whiteware	1	63	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	C19th	Ring foot base
4	Machining	Whiteware	1	21	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	
4	Machining	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	2	145	2	Rim	Pancheon	LC18th - C19th	Bright yellow internally with brown band around rim, unglazed externally

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
4	Machining	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	3	264	3	BS	Pancheon	LC18th - C19th	Bright yellow internally, unglazed externally
4	Machining	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	37	1	BS	Pancheon	C19th	Pale yellow glaze internally
5	500	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	32	2	BS	U/ID	C18th - C19th	Buff-pink fabric with brown glaze
5	500	Pearlware	2	47	1	Base	Plate	LC18th - C19th	Willow pattern
5	500	Sponge Printed ware	1	3	1	Rim	U/ID	1832+	Sponge printed externally and internally
5	500	Stoneware	1	21	1	Base	U/ID	LC19th - C20th	Brown externally
5	500	Stoneware	1	96	1	BS	Jar/flagon	LC19th - C20th	Buff exterior, brown band on shoulder
5	500	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	13	1	Ring-foot base	Bowl	C19th	Rural scene internally
5	500	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	7	1	Rim	Plate	C19th	Willow III border
5	500	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	3	1	Handle	Cup	C19th	Mottled blue design on handle
5	500	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	Plate	C19th	Willow pattern, rather crudely printed
6	602	Hallgate A type	1	18	1	BS	U/ID	LC12th - C13th	Somewhat finer than Hallgate A, but containing a very similar range of inclusions
6	602	Hallgate C type	1	16	1	Rim	?Cooking pot	C11th - C12th	A fine red sandy fabric, closer to Hallgate A in texture than to Hallgate C, but containing the rounded red grit characteristic of Hallgate C together with moderate to abundant quantities of rounded quartz; the rim form is unfamiliar but appears to be a lid-seated cooking pot rim
6	602	Hallgate C type	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - C12th	A similar fabric to the cooking pot rim from the same context; resembling a finer version of Hallgate C
6	602	Hallgate C type	5	28	3	BS	U/ID	C11th - C12th	A fine red sandy textured fabric, finer than Hallgate C but containing a similar range of inclusions, notably the distinctive rounded red grit found in Hallgate C, C1and Frenchgate wares; the vessel is particularly thin-walled and is sooted externally
6	602	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	12	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th	An unidentified oxidised sandy ware containing moderate quantities of fine quartz and non-crystalline grit with thin, abraded pale green glaze externally

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
6	602	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A small sherd in an unidentified fine sandy ware
6	602	Reduced Sandy ware	2	9	2	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A fine, grey, reduced sandy ware with patchy shiny green glaze externally and sooting where the glaze is absent
6	602	Shell Tempered ware	3	36	3	BS	U/ID	MC12th – C14th	See Table 3
6	602	Whiteware	2	22	2	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A soft whiteware containing abundant rounded quartz grit in a white to pale grey matrix; glaze is thin, hard and a very pale green to cream colour
7	700	Asbestos	1	21	1	Fragment	Roofing material	C20th	Discarded
7	700	Brown Glazed Fineware	2	43	2	Rim	Jar	C19th	
7	700	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	11	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	
7	700	Sewer pipe	2	233	1	BS	Pipe	MC19th - C20th	Brown salt glazed drainpipe
7	700	Stoneware	1	83	1	Profile	Ink pot	C19th - EC20th	Complete small ink bottle
7	700	Stoneware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Two deep incised lines on BS
7	700	Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	Flatware	C19th - EC20th	Flat base
7	702	Shell Tempered ware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C11th – C12th	See Table 3
8	800	Brown Glazed Coarseware type	1	642	1	Lid	Lid with knob handle	C19th	Lid - diameter 21cm in the form of a flat disc with two grooves running round the edge and a knob on the top; not domestic, ?industrial
8	800	Drain pipe	1	68	1	BS	Salt Glazed sewer pipe	MC19th - C20th	
8	800	Purple Glazed type ware	1	27	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Hard, dense fabric with brown glaze internally and partially externally
8	800	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	21	1	Rim	Dish	C19th	Pale blue transfer printed design, rather blurred, probably Asiatic Pheasants
8	801	Blue Banded ware	2	19	2	Rim & BS	Bowl	C19th - C20th	Thick walled vessel with blue lines and bands externally
8	801	Blue Banded ware	2	6	2	Rim	Bowl	C19th - C20th	Thin walled bowls with blue lines and bands
8	801	Brick / Tile	1	10	1	Fragment	U/ID	Undated	
8	801	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	70	1	Rim	Pancheon	LC18th - EC20th	Heavy everted rim with brown glaze internally
8	801	Colour Glazed ware	1	15	1	BS	?Teapot	C19th - EC20th	Fine dark red fabric with shiny brown glaze
8	801	Kiln furniture	1	13	1	Fragment	Flat plate	Undated	Dark red fabric, flat plate with fingerprints on top, striations on underside

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
8	801	Porcelain	1	8	1	Rim	Plate	C19th	Red-brown printed decoration with hand painted black elements
8	801	Porcelain	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Moulded body sherd
8	801	Redware	1	10	1	Rim	Bowl	C18th - C19th	Clear glaze on redware body
8	801	Slip banded ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Brown slip lines externally
8	801	Sponge printed ware	1	3	1	Rim	Bowl	1832+	Approximately leaf shaped sponge printed design externally
8	801	Stoneware	2	23	2	Base & BS	Jam jar	C19th - C20th	Fluted jam jar
8	801	Stoneware	1	40	1	Rim/body	Jar	C19th	Unusual small vessel with grey glaze internally but unglazed externally
8	801	Stoneware	1	1	1	Rim	Bottle	Undated	Mottled brown glaze which resembles post-medieval German stoneware, but maybe more recent
8	801	Tile	1	191	1	Fragment	Roof tile	Undated	
8	801	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	22	1	BS	?Bowl	C19th	Blue printed bird externally
8	801	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	11	1	Rim	Bowl	C19th	Dark blue transfer printed design internally and externally
8	801	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	7	1	BS	?Flatware	C19th	Unidentified designs
8	801	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	Plate	C19th	Willow type frieze
8	801	Transfer Printed Whiteware	2	6	2	BS	U/ID	C19th	Unidentified designs
8	801	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	4	1	Base	Plate	C19th	Printed words internally: '...SHIRE' '32' with decorative elements
8	801	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	13	1	Rim	Flatware	C19th - EC20th	Blue-green floral design on rim; thick, rather heavy bowl rim
8	801	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Bluish floral design externally
8	801	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Green stippled design
8	801	Whiteware	1	21	1	Rim	Large bowl	C19th - C20th	Large whiteware bowl

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
8	801	Whiteware	1	2	1	Handle	Cup	C19th	
8	801	Whiteware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	White with part of blue line externally
8	801	Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	U/ID	C19th	Hand painted blue element with red line below rim
8	801	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	12	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Yellow slip/glaze internally
8	803	Banded ware	1	4	1	Rim	Bowl	C19th	Blue band, brown lines on a cane-coloured ground
8	803	Blue Banded ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Blue bands on white
8	803	Brown Glazed Coarseware	7	13	7	BS	U/ID	LC18th - EC20th	Hard, fine red earthenware fabric with brown glaze
8	803	Creamware	2	6	1	Rim	Plate	LC18th - EC19th	Plain beaded rim
8	803	Marble	1	3	1	Complete	Small ball	Undated	
8	803	Transfer Printed Whiteware	2	3	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Red transfer printed decoration
8	803	Transfer Printed Whiteware	3	7	3	BS	U/ID	C19th	Green transfer printed design with hand painted detail; cf. Context 805
8	803	Transfer Printed Whiteware	3	2	3	BS	U/ID	C19th	Green transfer printed design
8	803	Unglazed red earthenware	4	67	4	Base & BS	Flowerpot	Recent	
8	803	Whiteware	4	3	4	BS	U/ID	C19th	
8	803	Whiteware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	
8	805	?Plaster	1	2	1	Fragment	U/ID	Undated	Blue plaster
8	805	Banded ware	1	1	1	BS	BS	C19th	Dark brown slip lines on white
8	805	Brown Glazed Coarseware	6	100	6	BS	U/ID	C18th - C19th	
8	805	Cane Coloured ware	1	17	1	Rim	Dish	C19th - EC20th	Pie dish type
8	805	Cane Coloured ware	1	7	1	Base	?Dish	C19th - EC20th	Flat base
8	805	Cane Coloured ware	1	4	1	Rim	Bowl	C19th	Thin blue lines on cane coloured body
8	805	Cane Coloured ware	1	3	1	Rim	U/ID	C19th	Blue band, brown slip lines on a cane coloured background

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
8	805	Hand painted whiteware	6	15	2	Ring foot base & rim	Open vessel	LC19th - C20th	Hand painted pink and green design with gold painted linear elements
8	805	Pearlware	3	9	1	Rim	Jar	?LC18th - C19th	Probably part of the vessel in Context 812, but does not join; straight neck with wide blue line
8	805	Sponged ware	3	12	3	BS	U/ID	1832+	
8	805	Stoneware	1	52	1	Base/body	Jam jar	C19th - C20th	Fluted jam jar with stamped words on underside; not enough surviving to interpret
8	805	Stoneware	2	34	2	BS	U/ID	C19th - C20th	
8	805	Transfer Printed Whiteware	8	36	8	Rim & BS	Plate	C19th	Pale blue transfer printed decoration, motif not identified
8	805	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	U/ID	C19th	Black transfer printed floral design on a white background
8	805	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Black transfer printed floral design on a white background
8	805	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Pale green transfer printed design showing part of a large building
8	805	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	9	1	BS	Open vessel	C19th	?Willow design internally
8	805	Unglazed red earthenware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Recent	
8	805	Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Part of print on underside showing the royal coat of arms supported by lion and unicorn with the words 'Ironstone China' above; 1810 or later
8	805	Whiteware	1	12	1	Handle	?Jug	C19th	Jug-sized handle with low relief moulding and greyish-white finish
8	805	Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Green transfer printed floral design with stippling and hand painted blue and brown details, see also a similar sherd in context 803
8	805	Whiteware	1	10	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - C20th	Secondarily burnt
8	805	Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - C20th	Plain whiteware fragment
8	806	Hand painted whiteware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	LC18th - C19th	Enamel painted slightly cream coloured whiteware; green, blue and mustard coloured floral design
8	806	Stoneware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
8	806	Tile	1	17	1	Fragment	Roof tile	Undated	
8	807	Mocha ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Black mocha design on blue band
8	807	Transfer Printed Whiteware	4	7	2	BS	Bowl	C19th - EC20th	Black printed floral design externally
8	807	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	5	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	C19th - EC20th	Black printed floral design externally and internally
8	807	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	22	1	Ring foot base	?Bowl	C19th	Blue dendritic pattern in centre of base internally
8	807	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Flatware	C19th	Pale blue floral design internally
8	807	Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Plain whiteware
8	810	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	63	3	Rim	Pancheon	C19th - C20th	Heavy everted rim
8	810	Brown Glazed Coarseware	12	74	12	BS	?Pancheon	C19th - C20th	
8	810	Colour Glazed ware	2	3	2	BS	U/ID	C18th - C19th	White fabric with dark brown glaze internally
8	810	Sponged ware	2	6	2	BS	U/ID	1832+	Blue sponged design externally
8	810	Stoneware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Parallel lines of rouletted decoration
8	811	Brown Glazed Coarseware	15	51	15	BS	U/ID	C18th - EC20th	Flaked and damaged Brown Glazed Coarseware body sherds
8	811	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	U/ID	C19th	Willow type frieze
8	812	Brown Glazed Fineware	2	2	2	BS	U/ID	?C19th	
8	812	Brown stoneware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	
8	812	Creamware	1	3	1	Base	Flatware	C18th - EC19th	Flat base
8	812	Creamware	1	11	1	Profile	Plate	C18th - EC19th	Rim
8	812	Creamware	4	40	1	Profile	Plate	C18th - EC19th	Rim and footing base
8	812	Edged ware	3	15	2	Rim	Plate	C19th	Feathery blue painted edge, no moulding
8	812	Edged ware	3	11	3	Rim	Plate	LC18th - C19th	Possible pearlware with moulded feather edge with blue paint and wavy edge
8	812	Edged ware	1	8	1	Rim	?Plate	LC18th - C19th	Possible pearlware with deeply moulded feather edge and blue paint

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
8	812	Late Blackware	1	3	1	Rim	U/ID	C18th - EC19th	Small everted rim
8	812	Late Redware	1	15	3	BS	U/ID	?C19th	
8	812	Late Redware	1	7	1	Rim	U/ID	?C19th	Everted rim, flat topped, slightly angular
8	812	Mocha ware	2	1	2	BS	U/ID	C19th	Two small chips of blue and grey-green band with mocha design
8	812	Pearlware	2	5	2	Base	Flatware	LC18th - C19th	Recessed base
8	812	Pearlware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	LC18th - C19th	?Hand painted pearlware
8	812	Pearlware type	3	24	2	Rim	Jar	LC18th	Hand painted dark blue band around vertical rim on a globular body; see also context 805 which includes parts of a very similar vessel
8	812	Pearlware type	2	11	2	Base	?Flatware	?LC18th - C19th	Very slight bluish tint, suggesting that this may be Pearlware
8	812	Slipware	1	3	1	Rim	U/ID	C19th	Red body with white slip decoration
8	812	Tile	2	132	2	Fragments	Roof tile	Undated	Unglazed roof tile
8	812	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Very small fragment with transfer design including a building
8	812	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Green hand painted design on a discoloured background
8	814	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	10	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	
8	814	Decorative tile	1	261	1	Fragment	Decorative tile	MC19th - C20th	Brown salt glazed decorative tile with prominent finger print and patchy brown salt glaze
8	814	Drain pipe	11	1732	11	Fragments	Pipe	MC19th - C20th	Salt glazed sewer pipe
8	814	Drain pipe	1	122	1	Fragment	Sewer pipe	MC19th - C20th	Waster - glaze covers the broken edges indicating a waster broken in the kiln
8	814	Drain pipe	1	121	1	Fragment	Sewer pipe	MC19th - C20th	Waster - glaze covers the broken edges indicating a waster broken in the kiln
8	814*	Kiln furniture	4	61	2	U/ID	Rod	MC19th - C20th	Probable kiln furniture resembling a rod handle with flat face where attached to a body; glazed (Illustration 30)
8	814*	Kiln furniture	3	50	3	U/ID	Rod	MC19th - C20th	Probable kiln furniture resembling a rod handle with flat face where attached to a body (Illustration 30)
8	814	Kiln furniture	5	142	5	U/ID	Rod	MC19th - C20th	Probable kiln furniture resembling a rod handle with flat face where attached to a body; unglazed
8	814	Kiln furniture	1	7	1	U/ID	Flat object	MC19th - C20th	Flattened rod-like object

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
8	814	Marble	1	5	1	Complete	Marble	Recent	Unglazed clay ball
8	814	Saggar	2	286	2	BS	Saggar	MC19th - C20th	Coarse saggar fabric with brown salt glaze
8	814	Sponged ware	3	13	1	BS	U/ID	1832+	
8	814	Stoneware	1	16	1	Handle	Flagon	C19th - EC20th	Honey coloured glaze
8	814	Stoneware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Honey coloured glaze
8	814	Tile	9	619	9	Fragments	?Roof tile	Undated	Unglazed roof tile
8	814	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Saucer	C19th	Green lozenge decoration around rim
8	814	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Willow pattern
8	814	Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	
8	814	Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Moulded flower pattern
8	815	?Drain pipe	1	1	1	Flake	U/ID	C19th	Brown salt glazed fragment
8	815	Blue Banded ware	1	2	1	Rim	Bowl	C19th	Thin blue lines around rim
8	815	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	12	1	Handle	U/ID	C19th	
8	815	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	6	2	BS	U/ID	C19th	
8	815	Cane Coloured ware	5	29	1	Rim/body	Carinated bowl	C19th	Red-brown and blue slip lines on a cane coloured ground
8	815	Cane Coloured ware	3	8	3	BS	U/ID	C19th	
8	815	Creamware	3	6	3	Rim & BS	Plate	C18th - EC19th	Beaded rim
8	815	Edged ware	1	1	1	Rim	Plate	C19th	Moulded rim with blue paint
8	815	Kiln furniture	2	43	2	Rods	Kiln furniture	C19th	Rod handle-like objects, one with attachment; brown salt glaze
8	815	Pearlware	1	3	1	Ring foot base	Server/stand	LC18th - C19th	Flat disc with ring foot base in a pearlware finish with blue floral frieze around external circumference
8	815	Red earthenware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Flake with both surfaces removed
8	815	Stoneware	6	29	6	BS	U/ID	C19th	Brown stoneware
8	815*	Transfer Printed	10	28	2	Rim & BS	Plate	1864 - 1865	Sheffield Flood commemorative plate; March 12th 1864 (Plate 13)

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
		Whiteware							relief moulded flower motif on rim
8	815	Transfer Printed Whiteware	6	12	3	Rim	Bowl	C19th	Three vessels with blue transfer printed floral and curvilinear designs internally and externally
8	815	Transfer Printed Whiteware	2	4	1	Strainer	?Teapot/jug	C19th	Perforated strainer with blue transfer printed design externally
8	815	Transfer Printed Whiteware	5	7	5	BS	U/ID	C19th	Blue floral transfer printed design
8	815	Transfer Printed Whiteware	4	11	2	BS	U/ID	C19th	Blue transfer printed design with houses and architectural elements
8	815	Transfer Printed Whiteware	4	3	3	BS	U/ID	C19th	Unidentified blue transfer printed designs
8	815	Transfer Printed Whiteware	3	11	3	BS	U/ID	C19th	Willow III frieze
8	815	Whiteware	5	36	2	Rim	Plate	MC19th	Relief moulded rim with flower pattern resembling that on the flood commemorative plate (Plate 14)
8	815	Whiteware	3	3	3	BS & Rim	Flatware	C19th	White with blue-green band around vessel
8	815	Whiteware	4	10	4	Ring foot base	Bowl	C19th	
8	815	Whiteware	7	14	7	Rim & BS	Plate	C19th	
8	815	Whiteware	3	43	2	Rim & BS	Flatware	C19th	Thick utilitarian whiteware with green band around rim
8	815	Whiteware	1	1	1	Corner	U/ID	C19th	Corner of a square or rectangular object, perhaps an ornament
8	815	Whiteware	1	1	1	Handle	Cup	C19th	Transfer printed design on handle; secondarily burnt
8	815	Whiteware	2	6	1	Recessed base	U/ID	C19th	Heavily secondarily burnt
8	815	Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Saucer	C19th	Fluted profile internally with three thin gold lines around rim
9	900	Drain pipe	1	17	1	Rim	Drain pipe	C9th - C20th	
9	900	Stoneware	1	5	1	BS	Jar	C19th - C20th	Vertical groove, probably one of several around vessel (fluted jam jar)
9	900	Stoneware	1	2	1	BS	Jar	C19th - C20th	Plain

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
9	900	Tile	3	161	3	Fragments	Tile	Undated	Plain earthenware tile
9	900	Tile	2	144	2	Fragment	Roof tile	Undated	Probably recent
9	903	Sponge Printed ware	1	5	1	Rim	Plate	1832+	Bluish purple sponge printing
9	904	?Drain pipe	1	223	1	Fragment	?Pipe	Recent	
9	904	Blue Banded ware	1	21	1	Base	Mug	C19th	Foot ring beaded base with part of blue band on body
9	904	Blue Banded ware	2	3	2	Rim & BS	U/ID	C19th	Mug-type rim with part of blue band
9	904	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	53	2	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Glazed internally, unglazed externally
9	904	Brown stoneware	3	16	3	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Stamped decoration externally; probably a cooking pot
9	904	Cane Coloured ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	
9	904	Creamware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C18th - EC19th	
9	904	Drain pipe	10	544	10	Fragment	Drain pipe	MC19th - C20th	Salt glazed sewer pipe
9	904	Glazed tile	1	16	1	Fragment	Floor tile	C20th	Green glazed tile
9	904	Porcelain	4	10	4	Rim & Base & BS	Tableware	C19th - EC20th	Flatware including a saucer
9	904	Porcelain	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Relief moulded decoration internally
9	904	Roof tile	6	1053	6	Fragments	Roof tile	Recent	
9	904	Stoneware	5	13	5	BS & Base	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Fluted jam jar
9	904	Stoneware	4	42	4	BS & Base	Jar	C19th - EC20th	
9	904	Stoneware	1	7	1	BS	Jar	C19th - EC20th	Printed decoration externally '...INT...'
9	904	Stoneware	2	20	2	Rim & BS	Jar	C19th - C20th	Jam jar
9	904	Stoneware	2	4	2	BS	U/ID	Recent	Odd grey stoneware with a rather rough fracture
9	904	Stoneware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	Recent	White internally, blue mottled decoration externally
9	904	Tile	4	47	4	Fragment	Tile	Undated	Plain earthenware tile
9	904	Tile	4	57	4	Fragments	Roof tile	Recent	
9	904	Transfer Printed Whiteware	11	51	11	BS & Base & rim	Tableware	C19th - C20th	Various transfer printed designs, mainly too small to determine motif, but probably including Asiatic Pheasant and some later

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
9	904	Whiteware	1	68	1	Rim	Bowl	C19th - C20th	
9	904	Whiteware	11	35	11	BS	Tableware	C19th - C20th	Various body sherds
9	904	Whiteware	2	4	2	Rim	?Mug	C19th - EC20th	Thin painted lines; red on one sherd, blue on other
9	904	Whiteware	1	12	1	Base	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Relief moulded body but insufficient to determine pattern
9	904	Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Plate	C19th - EC20th	Moulded edge plate
9	904	Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	?Mug	C19th - C20th	Plain rim
9	904	Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	C19th - C20th	Plain rim
9	904	Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	Recent	Utilitarian whiteware
9	904	Whiteware type	1	4	1	Base	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Blue externally; odd base with uneven ring foot
9	904	Whiteware type	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Cane coloured glaze
9	904	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	6	50	6	BS	Open vessel	C19th - EC20th	Yellow glazed internally
9	905	Shell Tempered ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	
9	906	Reduced Sandy ware	5	18	5	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Probably all from same vessel; fine pale grey reduced sandy ware with moderate to abundant rounded quartz grit, mottled green glaze externally, one sherd with parallel shallow incised lines, resembles Hallgate B, but less densely tempered
9	909	?Tile	1	109	1	Fragment	?Roof tile	Recent	Unglazed
9	909	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	83	1	BS	Open vessel	C18th - C19th	Brown glazed internally
9	909	Drain pipe	2	139	2	Fragment	Drain pipe	MC19th - C20th	Salt glazed sewer pipe
9	909	Hallgate B type	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C12th	Unglazed
9	909	Tile	3	59	3	Fragments	Tile	Undated	Plain earthenware tile
9	909	Tile	1	47	1	BS	U/ID	Undated	Probably recent
9	909	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	
9	911	Hallgate A type	1	16	1	Rim	Jug	C13th	Patchy green glaze on rim
9	920	Hallgate B type	4	9	2	BS	U/ID	C12th	Pale green glaze externally

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
10	1000	Coal Measures type	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Fine white Coal Measures type ware
10	1000	Colour Glazed type ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C18th - EC19th	Soft red fabric with brown glaze internally and externally
10	1000	Oxidised earthenware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	Undated	Unglazed red earthenware
10	1000	Shell Tempered ware	2	3	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Two small leached sherds, joining
10	1003	Shell Tempered ware	2	14	2	Base	U/ID	Medieval	Flat base; leached
10	1008	Hallgate B type	6	38	5	BS	U/ID	C12th	Very thin body sherds, two with fine incised lines; unglazed
10	1008	Sandy ware	1	12	1	BS	U/ID	Early medieval	Dark buff sandy ware, somewhat finer than Hallgate B
10	1008	Shell Tempered ware	2	5	1	Base	U/ID	Medieval	Leached
10	1008	Shell Tempered ware	3	11	3	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Leached
10	1008	Shell Tempered ware	1	8	1	Rim	U/ID	Medieval	Lid-seated style rim, leached fabric
12	1219	Sewer pipe	1	95	1	BS	Pipe	MC19th - C20th	Salt glazed sewer pipe
12	1219	Tile	1	26	1	Fragment	Tile	Undated	
12	1219	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	C19th - EC20th	
12	1219	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	42	1	BS	Pancheon	C19th	
12	1220	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	LC19th - C20th	
12	1221	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	8	1	BS	Open vessel	C18th - EC20th	
12	1221	Porcelain	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	
12	1221	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	
12	1221	Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	
12	1221	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	35	1	BS	Pancheon	C19th - EC20th	
14	1400	Black Glazed Coarseware	1	91	1	Rim	Pancheon	C18th - EC20th	Black glaze internally
14	1400	Brick	1	7	1	Fragment	Vent brick	Recent	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
14	1400	Kiln furniture	1	74	1	N/A	Ring prop	Undated	Brown salt glazed ring prop
14	1400	Porcelain	1	16	1	Rim	Bowl	LC19th - C20th	Hand painted floral design externally
14	1400	Stoneware	1	81	1	Body	Small bottle	C19th - EC20th	Small ink bottle
14	1400	Tile	1	77	1	Fragment	Tile	Recent	Stamped; '...ROBUR'
14	1400	Whiteware	1	21	1	BS	Flatware	C19th - EC20th	Asiatic pheasants
14	1400	Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Saucer	C20th	Possibly 1950s date
A	4000	Coal Measures White type	1	40	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th	Mottled green glaze externally; buff to white fabric with quartz, black grit and non-crystalline grains; CM but not Firsby-Rawmarsh
A	4002	Greyware	7	61	4	Base	Jar	Roman	See separate report
A	4002	Greyware	1	64	1	Rim	Jar	Roman	See separate report
A	4015	Fired clay	1	111	1	Lump	U/ID	Undated	Lump with possible face; ?structural element
A	4021	Roof tile	1	78	1	Fragment	Roof tile	Undated	
A	4052	Samian	1	43	1	Ring-foot base	Bowl	Roman	See separate report
A	4054	Greyware	1	43	1	Base	U/ID	Roman	See separate report
A	4054	Greyware crucible	1	5	1	BS	Crucible	Medieval	Pale grey fabric with traces of pale green glaze externally
A	4055	CBM/Fired clay	1	36	1	Lump	U/ID	Undated	Irregular lump
A	4055	Greyware	1	10	1	Rim	Jar	Roman	See separate report
A	4064	Greyware	1	6	1	BS	Jar	Roman	See separate report
A	4068	Stoneware	1	108	1	Base	Bottle	C19th	Stamped; 'Blacking bottle'
A	4068	Whiteware	1	8	1	Rim	Bowl	C19th	Scenes with stags internally and externally
A	4069	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	218	1	Rim	Pancheon	C18th - C19th	Large pancheon with heavy everted rim, glazed internally
A	4069	Cane Coloured ware	1	53	1	Base	U/ID	C19th	Low ring foot type base with ridges above foot
A	4069	Late Blackware	1	35	1	BS	U/ID	C18th - EC19th	Plain dark purple/black body sherd with fine dark red Blackware type fabric
A	4069	Mocha ware	1	63	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Cane coloured ware with white band and curving mocha design
A	4069	Stoneware	1	95	1	Rim	Pancheon	C19th	Everted rim, stamped designs around vessel

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
A	4069	Stoneware	1	104	1	Rim	Jar	C19th	Jar rim and shoulder with ridges and grooves and stamped decoration on body
A	4069	Whiteware	1	25	1	Rim	?Jug	C19th	Floral design on background of fine blue lines
A	4069	Whiteware	1	25	1	Rim	Dish	C19th	Lid seated rim (rectangular tureen) with moulded edge and blue floral frieze internally
C	7002	Whiteware	1	8	1	Base	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Blue-green transfer printed design externally
C	7004	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	2	2	1	BS	U/ID	LC11th - EC13th	Heavily abraded, soft granular glaze
C	7004	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	LC11th - EC13th	Discoloured glaze
C	7006	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	54	1	Rim	Pancheon	LC13th - C14th	Clear glaze internally, self slip externally
C	7007	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	236	1	Base	Jar	LC13th - C14th	Thin and patchy green glaze externally
D	9001	Tile	1	25	1	Fragment	Tile	C19 th - EC20th	
D	U/S	Whiteware	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	LC18th - C19th	Moulded externally; stippled background and relief tree/ferns
D	U/S	Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	Flatware	1832+	Sponge printed ware, possibly internally
D	U/S	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Undecorated
E	10003	Brick / Tile	3	11	1	Fragment	U/ID	Undated	Laminated fracture
E	10003	Coal Measures type	2	45	2	BS	U/ID	Medieval	One green glazed externally with slightly granular finish; one unglazed - buff fabric with fine Coal Measures range of inclusions
E	10003	Coal Measures type	1	10	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - C13th	Brown, rather friable glaze
E	10003	Reduced Sandy ware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Abraded; rounded edges and worn glaze externally
E	10004	Hallgate B type	7	35	7	BS	U/ID	C12th	Unglazed with prominent rilling
E	10004	Shell Tempered ware	3	20	1	Base	U/ID	MC12th E/MC13th	Flat base with abundant fine shell, leached on underside; See Table 3
E	10004	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	LC11th - EC13th	Oxidised sandy ware with patch of green splash glaze; finer than Hallgate A
E	10005	?Coal Measures type ware	1	3	1	BS/Flake	U/ID	Medieval	Flake with mottled green glaze externally
E	10005	Buff Sandy ware	1	12	1	Rim	Jar/Cooking pot	C11th - C12th	Square sectioned jar rim in a buff sandy fabric resembling Hallgate B in the range of inclusions, but a yellower buff colour

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
E	10006	Brick	2	211	2	Fragment	U/ID	Undated	
E	10006	Stoneware	1	21	1	BS	Bottle/jar	C19th - EC20th	Brown externally, green internally
E	10006	Unglazed red earthenware	1	33	1	Rim	U/ID	Post-medieval	Odd lid seated rim sherd in a soft orange post-medieval sandy ware
E	10008	Hallgate B type	1	75	1	BS/Base	U/ID	C12th	Patchy green glaze on body but not immediately above base; reduced internally, buff externally
E	10008	Hallgate B type	4	64	4	BS	U/ID	C12th	Patchy green glaze, could be splashed on two sherds; pale glazed reduced fabric
E	10008	Hallgate B type	1	17	1	BS	U/ID	C12th	Smooth, slightly granular green glaze externally with brown streak; pale grey reduced fabric
E	10008	Hallgate B type	1	42	1	Base	U/ID	C12th	Buff externally with very small patches of green glaze and grey margin internally
E	10008	Hallgate B type	5	37	4	BS	U/ID	?C12th	Fine buff sandy ware with dark buff surface externally; unglazed, rather soft; most probably a Hallgate B type
		Total	865	22899	779				

Table 3. Medieval shell tempered wares

Context	Codename	Full name	Form type	Sherd No.	Vessel No.	Weight	Part	Description	Date range
602	NLEMS	North Lincolnshire Early Medieval	?	1	1	4	base		mid C12th to early/mid C13th
602	LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	jar ?	1	1	6	BS		mid to late C12th
602	NLST	North Lincolnshire Shell-tempered	?	1	1	26	base ?	soot	late C12th to C14th
702	LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	jar/bowl	1	1	4	BS	soot	C11th to C12th
1000	NLFS	North Lincolnshire Fine-Shelled	?	1	1	1	BS	leached surfaces;? ID	C11th to C12th
1000	NLFS	North Lincolnshire Fine-Shelled	?	1	1	2	BS	leached surfaces;? ID	C11th to C12th
1000	NLFS	North Lincolnshire Fine-Shelled	?	1	1	2	base ?	leached surfaces;? ID	C11th to C12th
1003	LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	jar ?	1	1	4	base	completely leached surfaces;? ID; same vessel as 1008	mid to late C12th
1003	LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	jar	1	1	11	base	completely leached surfaces;? ID	mid to late C12th
1004	LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	large jar	2	1	19	base	leached surfaces;? ID	mid C12th to early/mid C13th
1008	LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	jar ?	1	1	1	BS	leached surfaces;? ID	mid to late C12th
1008	LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	?	1	1	3	BS	leached surfaces;? ID	mid to late C12th
1008	LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	?	1	1	7	base	leached surfaces;? ID	mid to late C12th
1008	LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	jar ?	1	1	2	base	completely leached surfaces;? ID; same vessel as 1003	mid to late C12th
1008	LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	bowl	1	1	7	rim	square everted rim; leached surfaces;?	mid to late C12th
		Total		16	15	99			

Table 4. Glass

Trench	Context	Item	Date
C	7002	1 fragment of base from a jar?	20 th century
C	7002	1 fragment of thick window glass	late 20 th century
3	301	1 fragment from a clear mould-pressed salt, with at least one handle	early 20 th century
3	301	1 base from a wine bottle	late 19 th - early 20 th century
3	301	1 base from a wine bottle	early - mid 19 th century
3	301	3 fragments of rim from a blue/green jar	late 19 th - early 20 th century
3	301	4 fragments from 2 identical torpedo bottles, mould pressed with "...nson pharmaceutical chemist, market place ...er"	early 20 th century
3	301	1 fragment of plain window glass	20 th century
3	309	1 fragment of heat distorted glass	Uncertain
3	318	1 fragment of basal push-in from a wine bottle	mid 18 th century
4	401	3 fragments of rim and neck from a wine bottle	late 18 th - late 19 th century
4	401	2 fragments of clear plain bottle	20 th century
4	401	1 fragment of heat distorted glass	Uncertain
4	404	1 fragment of base from a mould-pressed jar	Late 19 th century
4	404	2 fragments of base and body from a blue/green plain bottle	late 19 th - early 20 th century
4	404	1 fragment of lower side from a blue/green oval bottle	late 19 th - early 20 th century
4	404	1 base from a wine bottle	late 19 th - early 20 th century
4	408	1 fragment of body from a blue/green bottle	late 19 th - early 20 th century
4	409	1 fragment over very thick base?	Uncertain
4	410	1 fragment of base from a shaft & globe wine bottle	1650-80
4	418	1 fragment of clear body from an uncertain vessel	Uncertain
4	427	1 fragment of shoulder from a wine bottle	mid - late 18 th century
5	504	1 fragment of lower body from a square mould-pressed blue/green bottle	early -mid 20 th century
8	800	1 fragment of body from a wine bottle	19 th century
8	800	1 fragment of base from a blue/green square bottle	late 19 th - early 20 th century
8	801	1 fragment of rim from a green beer bottle	early 20 th century
8	801	2 fragments of rim from a clear jar	late 19 th - early 20 th century
8	801	1 fragment of body from clear Codd bottle	late 19 th - early 20 th century
8	801	1 fragment of neck from a blue/green bottle	late 19 th - early century
8	801	5 miscellaneous fragments from bottles	late 19 th - 20 th century
8	803	1 fragment of body from a wine bottle	late 19 th - early 20 th century
8	803	2 fragments from a clear bottle	late 19 th - early 20 th century
8	805	1 fragment of rim from a blue/green mould pressed bottle	late 19 th century
8	805	1 complete blue/green stopper from a bottle	late 19 th - early 20 th century
8	805	2 fragments of body from a wine bottle	late 19 th - early 20 th century
8	805	3 fragments of body from a bottle	early 20 th century
8	812	1 fragment of shoulder from a wine bottle	mid-late 18 th century
8	814	2 fragments of blue/green bottle	late 19 th - early 20 th century
8	815	3 fragments of body from a clear bottle	late 19 th - 20 th century
8	815	1 fragment of clear twisted rod	late 19 th - 20 th century
9	900	2 fragments of brown bottle	late 19 th - early 20 th century

Trench	Context	Item	Date
9	900	1 fragment of plain window glass	late 19 th – early 20 th century
9	904	1 faience-coloured moulded bead	late 19 th – early 20 th century
9	904	2 fragments of possible goblet bowl?	19 th century?
9	904	1 fragment of basal push-in from a wine bottle	late 19 th century
9	904	3 fragment of brown beer? Bottle	late 19 th – early 20 th century
9	904	4 fragments of emerald green bottle	20 th century
9	904	1 fragment of body from a blue/clear ribbed medicine bottle	late 19 th – early 20 th century
9	904	22 fragments from miscellaneous clear bottles	late 19 th – early 20 th century
9	904	8 fragments of plain window glass	20 th century
9	904	4 fragments of ribbed window glass	20 th century
9	909	1 fragment of ribbed jar	20 th century
9	909	3 fragments of plain window glass	20 th century
12	1219	1 fragment of brown bottle	20 th century
12	1219	1 fragment of plain window glass	20 th century
12	1221	1 fragment of clear bottle	20 th century

Table 5. Distribution of slag and residue, figures are weight in grams

Context	Smithing	Hearth bottom	Hearth lining	Poss. smelting slag	Cinder/ Fuel ash slag
311		626g	225g		
411					26g
412	52g				
413	1328g	435g	52g	175g	2214g
408					25g
433	25g				
434	15g				
4027					10g
4054					18g
4055					22g
4058	30g				
4061					160g
4085					351g
10006					28g

Table 6. Dimensions of smithing hearth bottoms from Wellgate

Context	Smithing	Hearth bottom	Hearth lining	Poss. smelting slag
311		626g	225g	
411				
412	52g			
413	1328g	435g	52g	175g
408				
433	25g			
434	15g			
4027				
4054				
4055				
4058	30g			
4061				
4085				
10006				

Table 7. Results of semi-quantitative SEM-EDS analysis of Wellgate slags

Analysis No.	Phase	MgO	Al ₂ O ₃	SiO ₂	P ₂ O ₅	CaO	MnO	K ₂ O	TiO ₂	FeO
670c S2(1) (smith)	Average of 3 area analyses	0.15	3.10	11.60	0.54	2.29	0.62	1.74	0.14	79.34
	<i>Standard Deviation</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.79</i>
670c S2(2) (smith)	Average of 3 area analyses	0.14	3.40	12.15	0.30	2.62	0.79	1.97	0.11	78.04
	<i>Standard Deviation</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>1.25</i>
670c S3(3) (smelt-tap)	Average of 3 area analyses	0.00	2.95	10.50	0.17	1.41	1.16	1.91	0.47	81.09
	<i>Standard Deviation</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.66</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>1.68</i>
670c S3(4) (smelt-tap)	Average of 3 area analyses	0.00	2.89	11.16	0.39	1.76	1.27	1.98	0.52	79.71
	<i>Standard Deviation</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>1.13</i>

Table 8. Metalwork

Trench	Context	Metal	Item
C	7004	Iron	square-sectioned nail
C	7004	Iron	square-sectioned nail
C	7004	Iron	square-sectioned nail
C	7004	Iron	square-sectioned nail
C	7004	Iron	square-sectioned nail
C	7004	Iron	square-sectioned nail
C	7004	Iron	rectangular-sectioned wedge or punch with flat head
E	10005	Tin	round plain button
4	425	Iron	portion of pointed head from a pick or mattock
4	425	Iron	small corroded lump
8	807	copper alloy	square sectioned nail
9	904	copper alloy	Victoria halfpenny 1860s
9	904	copper alloy	Wire
9	904	copper alloy	2 shoe 'eyes'
9	909	Iron	square-sectioned nail
9	909	Iron	square-sectioned nail
14	1400	Iron	round-sectioned nail?
14	1400	Iron	round-sectioned nail?

Table 9. Clay pipe

Trench	Context	Part	Date
3	309	stem and heel, remains of unidentifiable moulded decoration from the bowl. With raised dot either side of the heel.	mid - late 19 th century
6	600	Stem	18 th -19 th century
8	801	Stem	1867-1892 century
8	801	Stem	19 th –early 20 th century
8	801	stem, stamped “..WARD DONCA...”	19 th century
8	801	stem stamped “44”	19 th – early 20 th century
8	803	Bowl	early 17 th century
8	805	Stem	19 th – early 20 th century
8	805	Stem	19 th – early 20 th century
8	815	Stem	19 th – early 20 th century
8	815	Stem	19 th – early 20 th century
8	815	Stem	19 th – early 20 th century
8	815	Stem	19 th – early 20 th century
8	815	stem, burnt	19 th – early 20 th century
9	904	stem with glazing	late 19 th –early 20 th century

Table 10. Lithics

Trench	Context	Description
7	712	Fragment of an irregular flint core with several flake removals
A	4027	Small, patinated tertiary flint blade. Parallel ridges visible on dorsal surface. Platform trimming and other characteristics suggest that the piece is a product of systematic blade core working.
A	4046	Secondary flint flake. Broken. Evidence for removal from core with more than one platform.
A	4046	Tertiary flint flake. Broken. Limited damage on one lateral edge consistent with use.
A	4046	Large secondary flint flake. No systematic retouch but one lateral edge shows a degree of crushing that may be consistent with use and/or trampling.
A	4055	Secondary flake of dark grey/black chert. Evidence for limited abrupt retouch on both lateral edges.
A	4056	Bulbar fragment of retouched flint flake.
A	4059	Broken tertiary flake of light brown/orange mottled flint. Evidence for deliberate retouching on more than one edge, in one case creating a crude denticulated edge.
A	4059	Broken secondary flint flake with medium/invasive retouch consistent with working and use as a scraper.
A	4064	Broken secondary blade with parallel ridges, lateral retouch and evidence for burning.

Table 11. Worked stone

Trench	Context	Stone	Item
A	4046	Gritstone	part of an upper rotary quern stone, circa 30cm diameter
4	401	Limestone	roof tile
4	425	Sandstone	roof tile
9	909	Sandstone	corner of moulded stone, uncertain form

Table 12. Animal Bone: Trench A and Trial Trench 4; Phase 1c

Context	Species	Element	Notes
4058	Bos	C	Unfused proximal epiphyses
4058	Equus	Max. inc.	
4058	large	Md	Hinge fragment
4058	?	?	Shaft fragment
4058	?	?	Fragment
4058	?	?	Shaft fragment
4055	?	?	Fragment
4055	?	?	Fragment
4055	Ovis	T	Unfused distal epiphyses, heavily degraded
4059	small	H/F	Burnt fragment. Unfused distal epiphyses.
4002	?	?	Epiphyses fragment
4002	large	P	

Table 13. Animal bone: Trench A and Trial Trench 4; Phase 1d

Context	Species	Element	Notes
4027	Cervus	Antler	Groove-and-cut beam; two tines, one worked
4027	?	?	Shaft fragment
4054	Bos	Mt	100% complete
4054	?	rib	
4054	H/c/rd	Md	Hinge fragment
4054	med	Md	Base fragment
416	Sus	Incisor	
4046	deer	Antler	Worked fragment, appears to have been warped

Table 14. Animal bone: Trench A and Trial Trench 4; Phase 2a

Context	Species	Element	Notes
411	medium	rib	Old breaks
412	large	Md	Contains roots of two molars. Old breaks
412	Sus	T	Old breaks
435	large	P	Ischium fragment
434	medium	rib	Old breaks
434	medium	lb	Fragment
434	medium	lb	Fragment
434	medium	lb	Fragment
434	medium	lb	Fragment
434	medium	lb	Fragment
434	medium	lb	Fragment
434	medium	lb	Fragment
434	medium	lb	Fragment
441	large	rib	Fragment
441	medium	rib	Fragment
441	medium	rib	Fragment
441	medium	tVert	Old breaks
441	large	H/F	Old breaks

Context	Species	Element	Notes
433	medium	rib	Old breaks
433	medium	rib	Old breaks
433	medium	rib	Old breaks
433	medium	rib	Old breaks
433	medium	rib	Old breaks
433	medium	skull	Old breaks
433	Ovis	Md	Hinge
433	Ovis	M3	Wear stage 6G
433	Sus	Md	Canine present
433	Sus	Md	?& canine. Fused with above.
433	Sus	Incisor	
433	Sus	Incisor	
433	Sus	Incisor	
433	Ovis	Md	Hinge
433	Sus	Mx	M2 & M3 present
433	Ovis	Mx	
433	medium	skull	Fragment
433	medium	skull	Fragment
433	medium	skull	Fragment
433	medium	skull	Fragment
433	medium	skull	Fragment
433	medium	skull	Fragment
433	medium	skull	Fragment
433	medium	skull	Fragment
433	medium	skull	Fragment
433	?Bos	horn	Fragment
433	?Bos	horn	Fragment
433	Ovis	Md	d2, d3, d4 [13L], M1[6A], M2[erupting]
433	Ovis	Phx I	
433	medium	Sc	Breaks: P, old; D, new
433	Ovis	P	New breaks
433	Ovis	UI	Old breaks
433	Avian	Sternum	Fragment
433	Avian	H	
433	Avian	UI	Old breaks
433	Avian	Caracoid	Old breaks
433	Avian	T	
433	Avian	Phx I	
433	Avian	MC	Old breaks
433	Avian	skull	Fragment
433	Sus	Mc IV	
433	medium	vert	Old breaks
433	medium	vert	Old breaks
433	Ovis	T	Old breaks
433	Bos	Sc	Old breaks
433	large	lb	Old breaks
433	large	lb	Old breaks
433	large	lb	Old breaks
433	large	lb	Old breaks
433	large	lb	Old breaks
433	large	lb	Old breaks

Context	Species	Element	Notes
440	Ovis	Sc	Old breaks
440	Ovis	Mc	
440	Ovis	F	
440	large	tVert	Old breaks
440	Ovis	F	Old breaks
440	large	tVert	Old breaks
440	Sus	Canine	
440	Ovis	T	New breaks
440	large	rib	Old breaks
440	Capreolus	T	Old breaks
440	large	rib	Fragment
440	large	rib	Fragment
440	large	rib	Fragment
440	large	rib	Fragment
440	medium	rib	Fragment
440	medium	rib	Fragment
440	medium	rib	Fragment
440	medium	rib	Fragment
440	medium	rib	Fragment
440	medium	rib	Fragment
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440	medium	rib	Fragment
440	medium	rib	Fragment
440	medium	rib	Fragment
440	medium	rib	Fragment
440	medium	rib	Fragment
440	medium	rib	Fragment
440	medium	rib	Fragment
440	medium	rib	Fragment
440	small	rib	Fragment
440	small	rib	Fragment

Context	Species	Element	Notes
440	?	lb	Fragment
440	?	lb	Fragment
440	?	lb	Fragment
440	?	lb	Fragment
440	?	lb	Fragment
440	?	lb	Fragment
440	?	lb	Fragment
440	?	lb	Fragment
440	?	lb	Fragment
440	?	lb	Fragment
440	?	lb	Fragment
440	?	lb	Fragment
440	?	lb	Fragment
440	?	lb	Fragment
440	?	lb	Fragment
440	?	lb	Fragment
440	?	lb	Fragment
440	?	lb	Fragment
440	?	lb	Fragment
440	?	lb	Fragment
440	?	lb	Fragment
440	?	lb	Fragment
440	?	lb	Burnt fragment
440	?Bos	horn	Fragment
440	?Bos	horn	Fragment
440	?Bos	horn	Fragment
440	large	Sc	Fragment
440	large	Sc	Fragment
440	large	Sc	Fragment
440	large	Sc	Fragment
440	medium	Sc	Fragment
440	medium	Sc	Fragment
440	medium	Sc	Fragment
440	Ovis	Sc	Old breaks
440	?	?	Epiphysis
440	?	?	Epiphysis
440	?	?	Epiphysis
440	?	?	Epiphysis
440	?	?	Epiphysis
440	large	P	Old breaks
440	Avian	P	Fragment
440	Avian	lb	Fragment
440	Ovis	H	Old breaks
440	Avian	H	
440	Avian	T	
440	Avian	UI	
440	Avian	Metatarsus	Old breaks
440	Avian	H	Old breaks

Context	Species	Element	Notes
440	lrg/med	skull	Fragment
440	Sus	Sc	Fragment
440	medium	Md	Hinge fragment
440	medium	Md	Hinge fragment
440	Ovis	mx molar	Fragment
440	Ovis	mx molar	Fragment
440	Ovis	Md	M3 [11G]
440	Ovis	M1	M1 [9A]
440	Sus	incisor	
440	Bos	Manus/Pes	

Table 16. Animal bone: Trench A and Trial Trench 4; Phase 3a

Context	Species	Element	Notes
410	Bos	Md	Hinge fragment
410	Bos	M3	Wear stage c; age class E. Within above.
410	Ovis	M1	Wear stage 5A
410	Bos	T	Distal epiphyses fused
410	med	rib	Old breaks
410	med	rib	Old breaks
410	med	rib	Old breaks
410	med	rib	Old breaks
410	large	lb	Shaft fragment
410	med	lb	Shaft fragment
410	med	lb	Shaft fragment
410	med	lb	Shaft fragment
410	large	Vert	
438	med	rib	One end chopped/sawn
425	Ovis	rib	Fragment
425	lrg/med	lb	Fragment
425	lrg/med	P	Girdle fragment
425	Sus	mx tooth	
425	Ovis	Phx II	
425	lrg/med	lb	?Juvenile
427	lrg/med	lb	Fragment
427	Bos	Canine	
427	Sus	Canine	

Table 17. Animal bone: Trench A and Trial Trench 4; Phase 4

Context	Species	Element	Notes
400	Bos	R	Chopped/sawn across shaft
400	Bos	F	Epiphysis
401	large	rib	Both ends of shaft chopped/sawn
401	Bos	P	Acetabulum complete; ilium cut sagittal; ischium cut transverse; pubis old break.
401	Bos	incisor	
401	med	Md	Hinge fragment

401	med	rib	Fragment, old breaks both ends
401	Ovis	Sc	Old breaks
401	Bos	T	Old breaks
401	lrg/med	lb	Shaft fragment
401	Ovis	T	Shaft fragment
418	large	rib	New breaks across shaft and PF
418	large	rib	Both ends chopped/sawn

Table 18. Animal bone: Trench B and Trial Trench 6; Phase 1, Medieval

Context	Species	Element	Notes
602	med	Mp	Shaft fragment
602	lrg/med	lb	Burnt shaft fragment
602	Bos	Phx II	
602	lrg/med	lb	Fragment
602	lrg/med	lb	Fragment
602	lrg/med	lb	Fragment
602	lrg/med	lb	Fragment
602	lrg/med	lb	Fragment
602	lrg/med	lb	Fragment
602	lrg/med	lb	Fragment
602	?Sus	incisor	
602	?Ovis	incisor	
602	?Sus	?mx canine	
602	medium	lb	Fragment

Table 19. Animal bone: Trench C, Trial Trench 7; Phase 1, Medieval

Context	Species	Element	Notes
7004	Bos	M2	Wear stage c/d
7004	?	?	Very small fragment
702	large	lb	Epiphysis, with lateral saw/chop

Table 20. Animal bone: Trench C, Trial Trench 7; Phase 2, Modern

Context	Species	Element	Notes
700	large	rib	Sawn both ends. Partial lateral cut on one surface

Table 21. Animal bone: Trial Trench 3; Post-medieval/early modern

Context	Species	Element	Notes
311	Ovis	R	
311	large	H/F	Fragment
311	large	H/F	Fragment
311	lrg/med	lb	Fragment
311	lrg/med	lb	Fragment
311	lrg/med	lb	Fragment
311	lrg/med	lb	Fragment

311	lrg/med	lb	Fragment
311	lrg/med	lb	Fragment
311	lrg/med	lb	Fragment
311	lrg/med	lb	Fragment
302	med	rib	Chopped/sawn across shaft
302	med	rib	Chopped/sawn across shaft
302	Bos	Mt	100%
302	Bos	Sc	Break across blade new
302	Ovis	T	
302	Ovis	F	
309	lrg/med	skull	?base of horn

Table 22. Animal bone: Trial Trench 8; Phase 1, Post-medieval/Early modern Period

Context	Species	Element	Notes
807	small	P	
803	small	P	Ilium
803	lrg/med	girdle	Cut across one surface
815	medium	lb	Fragment
815	medium	lb	Fragment
815	medium	lb	Fragment
815	medium	lb	Fragment
815	medium	lb	Fragment
815	medium	lb	Fragment
815	small	UI	
815	small	H	Surface heavily degraded. Old breaks

Table 23. Animal bone: Trial Trench 8; Phase 2, Modern Period

Context	Species	Element	Notes
805	large	Md	Base fragment
805	Bos	Incisor	
805	Bos	mx molar	
801	lrg/med	?	Girdle/small/epi fragment
800	large	rib	Old breaks
800	large	rib	One end chopped/sawn
800	large	rib	One end chopped/sawn
800	large	rib	Old breaks

Table 24. Animal bone: Trench D and Trial Trench 9; Phase 1b, Post-medieval/Early Modern Period

Context	Species	Element	Notes
920	lrg/med	skull	
920	lrg/med	horn	?same individual
920	lrg/med	horn	?same individual
920	lrg/med	horn	?same individual
920	lrg/med	horn	?same individual
920	lrg/med	horn	?same individual
920	lrg/med	horn	?same individual
920	lrg/med	tooth	enamel fragment

Table 25. Animal bone: Trench D and Trial Trench 9; Phase 2, Modern Period

Context	Species	Element	Notes
911	Ovis	H	Unfused epiphysis

Table 26. Animal bone: Trench E and Trial Trench 10, Phase 1, Medieval Period

Context	Species	Element	Notes
1008	medium	skull	Fragment
1008	medium	skull	Fragment
1008	medium	skull	Fragment
1008	Bos	Md	M1 [wear stage k], M2 [wear stage a]
1008	Ovis	R	Old breaks
1008	lrg/med	H/Mp	?Unfused ephysis
1008	?	?	Fragment
1008	?	?	Fragment
1008	?	?	Fragment
1008	?	?	Fragment
1008	?	?	Fragment
1008	?	lb	Fragment
1003	medium	H	Fragment
1003	medium	lb	Unfused epiphysis
1003	medium	fibula	Fragment

Table 27. Animal bone: Trench E and Trial Trench 10; Phase 2b, Modern Period

Context	Species	Element	Notes
1005	Canis	Md	1 molar present
1005	Canis	Canine	
1005	Canis	p4	
1005	Canis	UI	New breaks
1005	Canis	UI	New breaks
1005	Canis	R	
1005	Canis	R	New breaks
1005	Canis	Sc	New breaks
1005	Canis	Sc	New breaks

Context	Species	Element	Notes
1401	Canis	IVert/Cd2	
1401	Canis	IVert/Cd2	
1401	Canis	IVert/Cd2	
1401	Canis	IVert/Cd2	
1401	Canis	IVert/Cd2	
1401	Canis	Vert	
1401	Canis	Vert	
1401	Canis	Vert	
1401	Canis	Vert	
1401	Canis	Vert	
1401	Canis	Vert	
1401	Canis	Vert	
1401	Canis	P	Ilium
1401	Canis	F	Epiphysis
1401	Canis	F	New break on shaft
1401	Canis	F	New break on shaft
1401	Canis	C	
1402	large	cVert	Young animal
1402	large	vert	?Young animal. Unfused epiphysis
1402	Ovis	Incisor	
1403	Canis	Sc	
1403	Canis	Sc	
1403	Canis	Sc	
1403	Canis	Sc	
1403	Canis	Sc	
1403	Canis	Sc	
1403	Canis	Sc	
1403	Canis	H	
1403	Canis	H	
1403	Canis	T	
1403	Canis	T	
1403	Canis	T	
1403	Canis	T	
1403	Canis	F	
1403	Canis	F	
1403	Canis	rib	
1403	Canis	rib	
1403	Canis	rib	
1403	Canis	rib	
1403	Canis	rib	
1403	Canis	Ax	
1403	Canis	cVert	
1403	Canis	cVert	
1403	Canis	cVert	

Table 30. Plant microfossils and non-plant items

SAMPLE		20	26	27	34	37	40
		440	1009	1008	4052	4015	10008
<i>Avena sativa</i> (oat) grain	Charred		1	1			
<i>Avena</i> cf. <i>sativa</i> grain	Charred					1	
<i>Secale cereale</i> (rye) grain	Charred					1	
<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i> (bread wheat) grain	Charred			1			
cf. <i>Hordeum</i> (barley) grain indet.	Charred						1
<i>Triticum/Secale</i> grain	Charred					1	
Cerealia grain indet.	Charred			1		1	
Compositae sp.	Charred						1
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Charred			1			
Gramineae small c.1mm max	Charred			1			
<i>Carex</i> sp. biconvex Type 1	Waterlogged	10			70	1	
<i>Carex</i> sp. biconvex Type 2	Waterlogged				2		
<i>Carex</i> sp. triangular cross section Type 1	Waterlogged	1					
<i>Carex</i> sp. triangular cross section Type 2	Waterlogged			1			
Caryophyllaceae indet.	Waterlogged				1		
<i>Chenopodium</i> cf. <i>album</i>	Waterlogged				1		
Compositae indet.	Waterlogged						1
<i>Hypericum</i> sp.	Waterlogged				1		
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Waterlogged				1		
cf. <i>Polygonum</i> sp.	Waterlogged				1		
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	Waterlogged				1		
cf. <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	Waterlogged			1			
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	Waterlogged	1			1		
<i>Sambucus</i> sp.	Waterlogged	1			2	16	
cf. <i>Sambucus</i> sp	Waterlogged			1			
Umbelliferae	Waterlogged				1		
<i>Viola</i> sp.	Waterlogged				1		
Potentially identifiable seeds	Charred			1			1
Potentially identifiable seeds	Waterlogged	1		1	1		
Unidentifiable seeds	Waterlogged			1	4		
TOTAL ITEMS		14	1	11	88	20	5
Percentage charred seeds		0%	100%	45%	0%	15%	60%
Outer coat of seeds	Waterlogged			1	2		
charcoal fragment c.4mm max	Charred					1	
Knotty wood	Waterlogged				1		
?eggs – c.1mm long, folded	Waterlogged	3	1	1		8	1
?eggs – 'sweet-shaped' 0.5-0.75mm	Waterlogged	3				1	
?worm egg c.3mm	Waterlogged				3		
?fungal black <0.5mm	?	3	3	1	7		2
?fungal black c.1mm	?		1				
?fungal light brown <0.5mm	Waterlogged			4			

Table 31. Pollen data (raw counts)

Sample/Context- Pollen taxa	4056	4085	4084
TREES			
Betula	-	1	1
Pinus	1	-	-
Ulmus	-	-	1
Quercus	-	3	1
Alnus glutinosa	-	1	2
SHRUBS			
Corylus avellana-type avellana-type	2	3	16
Salix	-	-	1
Ericaceae undiff.	1	-	-
HERBS			
Poaceae	-	10	9
Cyperaceae	-	3	4
Plantago lanceolata	-	1	2
Chenopodiaceae	-	-	1
Rosaceae undiff.	-	1	-
Rubiaceae	-	1	-
Rumex acetosa-type	-	2	2
Rumex obtusifolius-type	-	-	3
Lactuceae undiff.	2	1	1
SPORES			
Pteridium aquilinum	12	8	10
Pteropsida monolete indet.	1	3	3
Polypodium	-	1	-
Indeterminable	-	4	8
TLP inc. spores	19	39	59
Concentration (grains cm ³ x 10 ³)	7.2	7.5	6.1

Table 32. Wood

Trench	Context	Description
4	412	Possible stake fragment (SFΔ17). <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak). L. 50mm, w. 35mm, th. 30mm.
4	413	Stake fragment (SFΔ18). Sub-triangular profile. Tapering to a point. Possibly burnt. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak). L. 130mm, w. 37mm, th. 20mm. Three rod/branch fragments (SFΔ18). <i>Corylus avellana</i> sp. (hazel). Max L. 210mm, th. 30mm. Five rectangular cut fragments (SFΔ18). Uncertain attribution. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak). Max. L. 140mm, w. 50mm, th. 15mm.
4	416	Small rectangular cut fragment (SFΔ19). Uncertain attribution. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak). L. 95mm, w. 31mm, th. 10mm.
4	417	Two stake fragments (SFΔ20). Sub-circular profiles. Tapering to a point. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak). Max. L. 165mm, w. 40mm, th. 40mm. Small rectangular fragment (SFΔ20). Uncertain attribution. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak). L. 280mm, w. 80mm, th. 20mm.
4	421	Rectangular fragment (SFΔ21). Uncertain attribution. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak). L. 155mm, w. 40mm, th. 19mm. Stake fragment (SFΔ21). Tapering to a point. Sub-triangular profile. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak) L. 230mm, w. 45mm, th. 26mm.
4	426	Three possible stake fragments (SFΔ22). Sub-triangular-sub-rounded profiles. Tapering to a point at base. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak). Max. L. 340mm, w. 70mm, th. 70mm. Two fragments joining from one large stake/post (SFΔ22). Tapering to a point at base. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak). Max. L. 520mm, w. 120mm, th. 40mm.
A	4048	Post from fence (SFΔ4). Rectangular, tapering slightly towards base. Slots cut in either side (H-shaped profile) to hold planks (SFΔ5 and SFΔ6). Clear adze marks on front and back. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak). L. 800mm, w. 250mm, th. 200mm. (III. 31)
A	4048	Lower panel from fence (SFΔ5). Rectangular. Tongue and groove joint on upper surface to hold upper plank (SFΔ6). <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak). L. 1900mm, w. 500mm, th. 110mm. (III. 31)
A	4048	Upper panel from fence (SFΔ6). Rectangular, tapering at one end. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak). L. 1400mm, w. 250mm, th. 70mm. (III. 31)
A	4062	Side panel from box structure (SFΔ7). Rectangular, flat on all sides. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak). L. 940mm, w. 230mm, th. 30-65mm. (III. 32)
A	4062	End panel from box structure (SFΔ8). Tapering towards base. Squared face. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak). L. 360mm, w. 160mm, th. 60mm. (III. 32)
A	4062	Stake from structure (SFΔ9). Possibly burnt. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak). L. 320mm, w. 60mm, th. 50mm.
A	4062	Stake from structure (SFΔ15). Sub-rectangular profile. Tapering to a point. Three joining fragments. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak). L. 600mm, w. 70mm, th. 25mm. (III. 32)
A	4064	Stake from track (SFΔ2). Two joining fragments. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak). L. 620mm, w. 70mm, th. 40mm.
A	4064	Rods and additional fragments in track (SFΔ11). <i>Corylus avellana</i> sp. (hazel). Average L. 250mm, w. 100mm, th. 50mm. (III. 33)
A	4064	Stake from track (SFΔ16). Possibly burnt. Tapering to a point. Four joining fragments L. 600mm, w. 80mm, th. 30mm. (III. 33)
A	4065	Stake in alignment (SFΔ13). Sub-triangular to sub-circular profile. Tapering to a point. Possibly burnt. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak). L. 300mm, w. 60mm. (III. 34)
A	4065	Stake in alignment (SFΔ14). Sub-square profile. Tapering to a point. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak). Two joining fragments. L. 410mm, w. 80mm, th. 40mm.
A	4087	Rectangular object (SFΔ1), semi-circular curve on one side. Uncertain attribution. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak). L. 600mm, w. 240mm, th. 100mm. (III. 34)
A	4087	Stake (SFΔ3). <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak). L. 230mm, w. 50mm, th. 50mm.
A	4087	Stake. Tapering to a point. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak). L. 120mm, w. 60mm, th. 30mm (SFΔ10).
A	4087	Wedge-shaped piece (SFΔ12). <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak). L. 120mm, w. 60mm, th. 60mm.

Table 33. Radiocarbon dating results

Lab code	Context	Feature	Material	Radiocarbon Age BP	Calibrated Age range d ¹	Calibrated Age range d ²	Delta ¹³ C rel. PDB (%)
183712	413	Deposit	Oak	1430±60	AD580-660 (68%)	AD530-690 (95%)	-25.0‰
183813	413	Deposit	Oak	1550±70	AD420-600 (68%)	AD380-650 (95%)	-25.0‰
185185	413	Deposit	Oak	1660±70	AD330-440 (68%)	AD230-550 (95%)	-25.0‰

¹⁴C dates are quoted in conventional years BP (before AD1950). Calibrated age ranges are calculated using newest (1998) calibration database.

Appendix 3 – Sample inventory

Context	Trench	Sample	Type	Size	Notes
413	4	1	GBA	10L	Pond/channel [432]: wood in upper filling
311	3	2	GBA	10L	Basal layer in trench with slag and charcoal
416	4	3	Spot ID		Pond/channel [432]: (Slot B) wood in secondary filling
413	4	4	Spot ID		Pond/channel [432]: (Slot A) concretions in upper filling
413	4	5	Spot ID		Pond/channel [432]: (Slot A) wood in upper filling
416	4	6	GBA	10L	Pond/channel [432]: (Slot B) secondary filling
413	4	7	Spot ID		Pond/channel [432]: (Slot B) hazel shells in upper filling
421	4	8	GBA	10L	Pond/channel [432]: (Slot A) lens in secondary filling
421	4	9	GBA	10L	Pond/channel [432]: (Slot B) lens in secondary filling
414	4	10	Spot ID		Pond/channel [432]: (Slot B) wood in primary filling
414	4	11	GBA	10L	Pond/channel [432]: (Slot A) primary filling
414	4	12	Spot ID		Pond/channel [432]: (Slot B) wood in primary filling
433	4	13	GBA	10L	Layer
435	4	14	GBA	10L	Layer
436	4	15	GBA	10L	Upper filling of Pit [431] feeding into pond/channel
429	4	16	GBA	10L	Secondary filling of Pit [431] feeding into pond/channel
602	6	17	GBA	10L	Single fill of medieval Pit [603]
714	7	18	GBA	10L	Lens within primary fill of Ditch [716] (= 7001)
411	4	19	GBA	10L	Layer
440	4	20	GBA	10L	Layer with concentration of animal bones
439	4	21	GBA	10L	Pond/channel [432]: Lens at top of upper filling (413)
413	4	22	Spot ID		Pond/channel [432]: Anaerobic fungi? In upper filling
412	4	23	GBA	10L	Layer
417	4	24	GBA	5L	Pond/channel [432]: Lens at base of upper filling (413)
1003	10	25	GBA	10L	Single fill of medieval Pit [1004]
1009	10	26	GBA	10L	Secondary filling of Ditch [1011]
1008	10	27	GBA	10L	Secondary filling of medieval Pit [1006]
4058	A	30	GBA	10L	Fill of wooden structure [4062] in base of pond/channel
7004	C	31	GBA	10L	Single fill of medieval Pit [7005]
7009	C	32	GBA	10L	Lens within primary fill of Ditch [7001] (= 716)
4027	A	33	GBA	10L	Pond/channel 4047/4025: Organic upper filling of pond/channel
4052	A	34	GBA	10L	Pond/channel 4047/4025: Organic lower filling of pond/channel
4061	A	35	GBA	10L	Packing around wooden box structure [4062]
Various	A	36	Column	10L	Pond/channel 4047/4025: Primary-upper filling
4015	A	37	GBA	10L	Collapse/filling of Hearth/Kiln [4018]
10008	E	40	GBA	10L	Single fill of medieval Pit [1000]