

MCN04

Main Street, Cornhill-on-Tweed, Northumberland
An Interim Report and Post-Excavation Assessment of an
Archaeological Excavation

Client: Decimus Ltd

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August 2006

MAIN STREET, CORNHILL-ON-TWEED, NORTHUMBERLAND
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CONTENT	Page
Summary	2
1. Introduction	3
2. Aims and Methods	4
3. Results	6
4. The Pottery (Julie Franklin)	11
5. Other Finds (Julie Franklin)	12
6. Plant Remains (Dr Scott Timpany)	13
7. Discussion	17
8. References	18
Figure 1: Site Location – Main Street, Cornhill-on-Tweed	
Figure 2: Site plan	
Figure 3: Historic maps	
Plates 1-6	
Appendix 1: Context Descriptions	19
Appendix 2: Drawing Register	43
Appendix 3: Photographic Register	45
Appendix 4: Finds Catalogue	49
Appendix 5: Environmental Samples	55

Summary

An excavation was carried out by Headland Archaeology Ltd in advance of a housing development in Cornhill-on-Tweed, Northumberland in May 2006. The features excavated date from the 13th to 19th century and include a late medieval domestic structure with associated features and post medieval boundaries fronting the main street. Documents record that Cornhill-on-Tweed has been settled since the 13th century. The archaeological remains recovered include a substantial property occupied between the 13th and 16th centuries. The later, post medieval, features identified are mapped from the mid 18th century as cottages lining the southern side of the main road. By the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey these have been abandoned and removed.

The excavation has illuminated the development of medieval and post-medieval Cornhill-on-Tweed. Due to the quality of the late medieval domestic structure, its associated material culture and location on the border between England and Scotland, it is recommended that further post-excavation analysis on the material is undertaken and the results published in an appropriate archaeological journal.

1. INTRODUCTION

Circumstances of the project

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Decimus Ltd at Cornhill-on-Tweed (NGR NT 8611 3936) from the 2nd to 23rd May 2006. Trench-based evaluation in November 2004 (Dingwall 2004) revealed evidence for c.14th century settlement activity, and further investigation was therefore required in advance of the proposed housing development. The work followed a Written Scheme of Investigation submitted by Headland Archaeology in response to a brief prepared by Northumberland County Council (Planning Reference 04/B/0257). This work was monitored by Chris Burgess, County Archaeologist, Northumberland County Council.

Site Description (Figure 1 and Plate 1)

The excavation area comprised 1800 m² and was located to target the archaeological deposits identified within the evaluation trenches and the immediate surroundings. The site is situated on the east side of the village of Cornhill-on-Tweed, immediately to the south of the main road through the village (Main Street). It is bounded to the north by Main Street, to the east and south by open grassland and to the west by housing. It is situated on a moderate south-east facing slope within a large arable field. The underlying subsoil is gravel.

Historical and Archaeological Background

The village of Cornhill is located on the southern banks of the River Tweed, a strategic position on the border between England and Scotland. Documentary sources record a settlement at Cornhill-on-Tweed since the early 13th century (circa 1208), when it was part of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Norhamshire, held by William de Cornhill. Prior to the excavation no archaeological evidence for the medieval settlement of Cornhill had been identified.

This part of Northumberland was the battlefield over which the kingdoms of England and Scotland fought their Wars of Independence from the 13th to 16th centuries. The climax of these wars was the Battle of Flodden (1513), one of the largest and bloodiest battles to take place on British soil, fought 2 miles to the west of Cornhill (Keay and Keay 1994). The surrounding land contains numerous fortified structures, which include strong houses, Pele Towers and castles, reflecting the turbulent past of the area. Cornhill Castle is located to the north of the village, on the south bank of the River Tweed. Recorded in documentary sources from the late 14th century, it was continually involved in cross border conflicts between the 14th to 16th centuries and rebuilt several times. Taken by Scottish troops and completely demolished in the mid 16th century, it survives only as a series of earthworks. To the north-east of Cornhill is Castle Heaton, a 16th century strong house. Putative evidence of an earlier medieval castle at Castle Heaton survives in the form of a possible curtain wall and slight earthworks are evident beyond the building. Further early medieval structures are located in the surrounding landscape including the early 15th century Pele Tower at Tillmouth and the 13th century tower house at Etal.

By the 18th century less defensive structures were required due to more peaceful conditions in the Borders region. This is reflected in buildings such as Cornhill House. Located on the western edge of the village, the house is an 18th century structure built around a late 16th or early 17th century strong house. Evidence of an earlier tower house is located to the north.

The village size and population remained stable throughout the 19th century due to the proximity to the major centres of Newcastle and Berwick-upon-Tweed and the quality of the arable land surrounding the settlement. Coldstream railway station was located in Cornhill in the mid 19th century. It closed in 1965.

Map Evidence (Figure 3)

The earliest detailed pre-Ordnance survey map of Cornhill-on-Tweed illustrates the division of lands in the Cornhill Township between Francis Blake and Henry Collingwood in 1751. The plan shows a structure (possibly two buildings) built along the south side of the main street, at the position of the excavation. This structure is also shown on Armstrong's map of 1769.

A plan of the Brownridge Estates from 1821 illustrates the core of the village in detail. The main street maintains its location shown on previous maps but widens considerably at the eastern part of the village, appearing to expand to encompass the frontage of two structures on the southern side of the road. Immediately to the east of these buildings, the road narrows again in a sharp north-easterly direction. The structures are shown within a rectangular (probably walled) enclosure and appear to be located within the northern half of the excavation. By Greenwood's map of 1828 the entire southern street frontage at the eastern side of the village has been built up, with structures completely lining the northern limit of the proposed development area. The road has straightened and is a uniform width. These buildings are also shown on Crawford and Brooke's map of 1843.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1860 shows no buildings within the proposed development area. No further structures are shown on the site up to the present day.

2. AIMS AND METHODS

Research Agenda

The principal issues raised by the excavation at Cornhill-on-Tweed concern the development of the medieval settlement from the 13th to the 16th century. Documentary sources record that the village was in existence prior to 1208, and the foundations of St Helen's church putatively date from the mid 11th century. Although no direct archaeological evidence has been recovered to confirm the origins of the village, its layout (a main road with houses located either side) follows the Norman pattern of settlement. The well-built medieval structures identified in the excavation appear to date from the 13th century and are certainly domestic. The proximity and close alignment of the structure to the modern line of the main street indicate the discovery of a substantial property that formed part of the village. A study of the recovered material culture and environmental remains placed within the context of the medieval domestic structures identified would allow an insight into the development of the village and of rural medieval domestic structures in Northumberland.

The post medieval structures identified at Cornhill-on-Tweed illustrate the development of the village through the 18th and 19th centuries. Map evidence indicates that these structures were certainly abandoned and razed by the mid 19th century. This abandonment may have been due to the increasing industrialisation of the northeast of England, forcing many from rural communities into the towns and cities.

Methodology

The excavation area was stripped by a 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision. The spoil was banded to the north and west of the area by JCB 3CX wheeled excavator. Across the entire site and beneath approximately 0.50 m of topsoil was a hill-wash derived layer (002). This was removed over the majority of the site, overlying natural gravel subsoil or, where present, medieval features built onto an original ground surface (003). At the northern edge of the site a number of stone built walls were identified lying immediately beneath the topsoil and built onto the hill wash (002). Initial interpretation suggests that these features are post-medieval in date.

The proposed location of the excavation area targeted known archaeological features discovered during the 2004 evaluation. This area was considerably altered during machining to allowing complete exposure of archaeological features identified during stripping. In response to this, areas containing no archaeology were not fully exposed, with short trenches excavated to confirm that these were blank areas.

The depth of the hill wash (002) varied considerably across the site. At the eastern and western edges of the excavation it was fairly shallow in depth, between 0.30 and 0.50 m, predominately overlying natural gravels. To the north and within the central and southern areas it deepened, in places up to 1.10 m, filling in the topography of the natural slope as it steepened to the south, and sealing medieval features.

The medieval ground surface (003) was present over the majority of the site, with preservation and depth again dictated by the sloping topography. Where no archaeological deposits were identified (003) was removed to expose the natural gravel subsoil beneath. Only two archaeological features were identified cut into the natural subsoil [012] and [076], both of which appeared to be medieval pits.

The majority of the archaeological features identified were stone built walls and surfaces. These were cleaned, photographed and hand drawn at 1:20, with the baselines and outlines recorded using a Total Station linked to a *Penmap* digital mapping system. The discrete features were half-sectioned by hand and sections drawn at 1:10 and surveyed. All floor, hearth and burnt deposits were 100% excavated by hand and drawn at 1:20, measuring off an arbitrary grid that was then surveyed. The overall site plan was tied to the National Grid and all heights related to the Ordnance Datum.

Context numbers were assigned to all stratigraphic units (walls, cuts, fills and other deposits) and contexts described on *pro forma* sheets. A full list of all context numbers assigned is catalogued in Appendix 1. A separate series of structure numbers (prefixed with S) has been used for the purposes of post-excavation analysis to group together related contexts. A full photographic record was kept, using colour print and slide film. The photographs are catalogued in Appendix 2. A number of finds were recovered from the surface of (003). These were located on the site plan and assigned finds numbers. 22 bulk samples were taken for environmental analysis, from a representative range of contexts.

3. RESULTS

Full context and structure descriptions are given in Appendix 1. In this section, the grouping of contexts, individual structures and groups of structures will be discussed. The truncation of stone built structures varied greatly across the site. No modern deep ploughing appeared to have occurred although evidence of shallow ploughing, in the form of plough-struck stones and displaced walls, was present across the site. The majority of the truncation of the stone built structures appeared to be due to robbing, with many of the earlier, late medieval walls heavily robbed to construct the post medieval structures identified along the street frontage.

POST MEDIEVAL (Plates 1 and 2)

The post-medieval archaeology identified at Cornhill was confined to the north-west edge of the excavation area. It was located immediately beneath the topsoil (001), built onto the hill wash material (002). The alignment of the walls was significantly different from the medieval archaeology further south, the walls were orientated NNE-SSW throughout, running parallel to the line of the road to the north-east. Although no direct dating evidence was recovered from the structures themselves, map evidence, the *terminus post quem* date given by the medieval material recovered from the features sealed by (002) and the residual artefacts recovered from the topsoil give an approximate 18th- 19th century date.

Field enclosure walls (Figure 2)

The majority of the post-medieval structures recovered at Cornhill have been interpreted as field boundaries and/or yard enclosure walls due to their dry-stone construction, position and length. Walls (042), (043), (080) and (095) were all orientated NNE-SSW and built onto (002) and may represent enclosure walls. Walls (042) and (043) may be the heavily truncated remains of a single enclosure wall, surviving in the majority as a single row of foundation stones. No bonding was evident for these walls and the construction appeared to be dry stone rubble. Although they formed no cohesive pattern, the enclosure walls each ran parallel with (042/3) and (080) potentially forming a small plot. However, as no phasing in the form of discernable stratigraphic relationships was evident for these features, it is impossible to identify if these structures were contemporary.

The truncated remains of three possible walls (044), (081) and (094) was also identified on the north-west edge of the excavation area. These rubble spreads possibly represent the heavily robbed foundations of further enclosure walls but the structural evidence surviving does not allow further interpretation.

Structure 3

The punitive remains of a stone structure were identified on the north-west limits of the excavation. Three wall lines (138), (139) and (144) appear to be the heavily truncated remains of a possible square or rectangular structure parallel to the road, built onto (002). Walls (138) and (144) are aligned NNW-SSE and, although truncated, their projected lines run perpendicular to Wall (139). Wall (144) appears to be a substantially built coursed rubble wall surviving only as a foundation of large boulders with a rubble core. It was 2.97 m in length with a maximum width of 1.10 m. To the north-west, Wall (138) survived only as a thin line of foundations boulders running parallel to (144).

To the south-west were the remnants of a narrow (possibly internal) wall (139). Similar in construction to (144), Wall (139) survived only as the outer foundation stones of a structural wall. It was 1.30 m in length and 0.65 m wide. Immediately to the west of Wall (139) was a truncated flagstone surface (142) constructed from flat squared stones. This overlay a compact silt deposit containing charcoal, coal and burnt tile (143), suggesting that the flags above may be the remains of a hearth structure. Beneath this was a levelling/make up gravel layer (146).

Structure 4 (Plate 2)

A stone built structure, surviving as three walls (097, 098 and 099) forming a sub-rectangle was identified in the north-west area of the site. Constructed from rough coursed rubble walls, all of which were heavily truncated, surviving in places only as the foundation stones. Walls (097) and (099) were orientated NNW-SSE and built onto (002). Wall (097) was the most intact wall, 3.60 m in length and 0.75 m wide, with large foundation boulders overlain by a single coarse of wall. It appears to have been robbed out at the north-west end. Wall (099) was very heavily truncated, with only a number of large foundation boulders and stones surviving along its length. Approximately 2.20 m in length and 0.30 m in width, it continued SSW beyond the corner with (098) for 0.80 m. Wall (099) appears to be on a slightly different alignment to the south of Wall (098), shifting to a NE-SW orientation.

Wall (098) was aligned NE-SW and appeared to be built onto (003). The wall was 2.20 m in length and 0.45 m in width and was heavily truncated with probable collapse identified immediately to the south-east (100). Medieval pottery dating to the 13th-15th century was recovered from the outer corner of (098) and (099). Walls (097) and (099) have been built up against Wall (098). It is possible that Wall (098) and the continuation of (099) to the south-east actually represent an earlier, medieval, structure and the post-medieval walls (097) and (099) have been built beside (098) and the south-east part of (099) to form a new structure. This also suggests that some of the medieval structures were at least partially upstanding and visible in the post medieval period.

MEDIEVAL

The medieval features identified at Cornhill were exposed across the site, with a concentration of features located centrally, built within a natural hollow, presumably utilised by the builders to attain level ground. They were located immediately beneath the hill wash/post-medieval ground surface (002), built onto the medieval ground surface (003). The features identified were predominately stone structures; walls, flagstone and cobbled surfaces. The walls were orientated NE-SW/ NW-SE and, in the majority, heavily truncated. Medieval artefacts were recovered primarily from (002), (003) and discreet features including pits, floor deposits and hearths and place the occupation of the site between the 12th and 16th centuries.

Structure 1

The putative remains of a structure constructed from Walls (038) and (015) were located on the north west side of site. Wall (038) was a coursed rubble wall aligned north-west/south-east, surviving up to two courses in places. The wall was in the most part heavily truncated, with only the foundation stones surviving. It was 3.30 m in length and 0.65 m wide, truncated away at both the north-west and south-east end. No evidence of clay bonding

could be identified and a slot through the base of the wall revealed no evidence of a foundation cut into (003). Running perpendicular to Wall (038) was Wall (015), forming the corner of a building. Similar in construction to Wall (038), it was 3.30 m in length and 0.65 m wide, truncated at both its north-east and south-west ends.

Running perpendicular to Wall (038) was the remnants of two very slight walls (040 and 041). These walls, both surviving as only a single course of rubble, orientated north-east to south-west and located either side of hearth feature (036). Although heavily truncated, the position of these walls may represent windbreaks for the hearth.

The hearth feature (036), located centrally to walls (038, 040 and 041) was a sub-circular irregular cut, approximately 1.30 m in diameter and 0.20 m deep. It contained a mix of charcoal, ash, burnt bone, heat-cracked stones and two sherds of 13th/14th century pottery. This cut feature may represent the base of a hearth, with the irregular cut forming by continual raking or cleaning out.

Approximately one metre to the south-west of wall (038) was two separate flagstone surfaces (010) and (039). Constructed from flat stones laid onto (003), these surfaces appeared to be well constructed and worn, and are potentially paved surfaces associated within Structure 1 to the south-east.

Structure 2 (Plates 3 and 6)

A rectangular stone built structure, surviving up to five courses in height, was identified in the centre of the excavation area (Plate 6). Constructed from coursed rubble walls with slight evidence of clay bonding and built onto wider foundation stones (Plate 3). All four external walls (067, 050/072, 073 and 074) were present, although only (067) and (073) had completely untruncated lengths, with at least a single course surviving along the entire wall. The building was aligned north-west/south-east. No direct evidence for an entranceway could be identified although a possible doorjamb is located on the northeast side at the end of Wall (050). The building was 10.60 m external length and 5.50 m external width. The walls were approximately 0.85 m wide with a foundation coarse protruding for a further 0.25 m. No defined construction cut was identified for the walls and it is probable that the foundation stones were placed immediately onto the ground surface (003). Due to the truncated nature of the surviving walls, it is impossible to clarify the nature of the complete structure. The walls appear to be levelled at the fifth course, which suggests that these were dwarf walls, carrying timber-framed or cob walls to eaves height.

The structure appeared to be of a single phase, with each wall keyed into the opposite wall. Internally the structure was heavily truncated, with occupation deposits only surviving in the north-west quadrant, protected from the plough by the corner of the structure.

Immediately to the north-east of Wall (050) was a linear rectangular deposit (048) approximately 3.4 m in length and 0.45 m in width. It was composed of greenish grey fine silt and appeared to be a layer of peat ash. This overlay a thick charcoal deposit (049) of similar shape and dimensions. These deposits appear to be the burnt remains of structural elements, possibly roof or wall material from Structure 2. This may suggest that the building had been damaged in a fire although no further evidence of this was present.

The internal deposits included a flagstone floor, pits, postholes, hearth and occupation/floor deposits. A group of postholes and stakeholes were clustered together in the north-west

corner of Structure 2. Although they formed no coherent pattern it is possible that they represent a wooden structure (bed frame?). This area was clearly separated from the remainder of the structure by a partition, identified during excavation as a clearly defined common edge to the deposits to the south.

Two (possibly contemporary) flagstone areas were identified within the structure (024) and (020). The flagstones of both were heat cracked and sooted, overlying charcoal and hearth deposits, suggesting that this floor surface had been used for cooking or heating. One deposit (035) lying directly beneath the flags (024) contained white and redware pottery of the 13th-15th century. Occupation deposits (085) and (086) beneath the hearth deposit also contained pottery of the 13th – 16th century.

Beneath the flagstone surface (020) was a series of charcoal and burnt hearth deposits overlying a scorched clay floor. The floor (033) was cut by a series of postholes (061 and 063) containing abundant charcoal. Beneath floor (033) was a large sub-rectangular pit cut into (003) which contained 13th-14th century pottery sherds.

A shallow cut (105) was identified on the interior of Structure 2, immediately to the north-east of Wall (073). This contained daub material and may be associated with the construction or repair to the wooden wall structure above the stone footings.

Yard Areas (Plates 4 and 5)

A number of walls were identified immediately outside of Structure 2, continuing on the same alignment or running perpendicular to the structure's walls. Wall (051) abutted the south-east wall of Structure 2 (Wall 067) on the south-west edge and ran south-east for 7.07 m before being truncated. Similar in construction and width to Structure 2's walls, Wall (051) ran parallel to Wall (070), located abutting the north-east edge of Wall (067). Wall (070) only survived as the foundation boulders on the south-west edge of the structure. It was truncated away on the south-west with only 1.38 m in length surviving. The evaluation in 2004 exposed a further length of the wall (1004), 6 m to the south-east.

Both walls were slightly indented from the corners of Structure 2 and, although later in construction, possibly contemporary with the use of the building. A thick layer of collapsed wall (068) lay against both the outer edge of Wall (067), (051) and (070). Walls (051) and (070) may represent an enclosed yard area to the south-east of the building.

Wall (019) ran perpendicular from immediately outside Structure 2's north-east wall (072). Similar in construction to the building, Wall (019) was 0.80 m wide and ran north-east for 10 m before being truncated (Plate 4). A small square stone structure was identified on its south-east edge (not illustrated), initially interpreted as a possible post setting. Wall (019) appears to be an enclosure or yard wall, possibly contemporary with Structure 2.

To the north-west of Structure 2 was a cobbled surface (089) approximately 10 m by 5 m. The surface was formed by rounded pebbles pressed into the ground surface (003) and was heavily pitted and rutted in places. Large stones had been placed within the holes to create a more even surface. Quantities of animal bone and pottery dating to the 13th-15th century were recovered beneath them. This yard area appears to be contemporary with the use/occupation of Structure 2 as it abutted the north-eastern wall of the building. The surface peters out to the north and is overlain by (002) on the north-west edge of the excavation area. On the south-east edge of (089) were the putative remains of a wall (109). Approximately 1.75 m in

length and 0.40 m wide, it survived as a line of foundation stones overlying (and possibly delineating) the edge of the cobbled surface.

A large flagstone surface (017) was located immediately to the north of enclosure wall (019) (Plate 5). Approximately 5 m long and 0.80 m wide, (017) was constructed from large flat stones set into a metalled surface (018); not illustrated. The flagstone surface was truncated and its full extent could not be established. The metalled surface (018) was composed of dark silt with frequent cobbles set into the surface. This overlay the medieval ground (003) and appeared to be contemporary with the use of Structure 2 and the yard areas to the south.

The scant remnants of a second possible flagstone surface (023) were located to the north-east. Constructed from five flat stones set directly onto (003), each showing evidence of heat scorching and fracturing on their surface. These may be the heavily truncated remains of a hearth or floor.

Two areas of probable contemporary flagstone surfaces (046) and (101) were located to the north-west of Wall (019). Both were constructed from flat squared stones built over a cobbled surface (088). Overlying (046) was a possible occupation deposit containing animal bone and 13th-15th century pottery sherds. Beneath (101) was a sub-oval pit cut through cobbled surface (088). The pit (090) appeared to be backfilled with midden material and contained animal bones, an iron nail and sherds from a single redware cooking pot dating to the 12th – 14th century.

Two further pit (012) and (076) were identified on site, both cut into the natural subsoil and backfilled with midden material. Pit (076) was located on the eastern edge of the site and lay beneath a short length of post medieval wall (075). It contained adjoining sherds of a jug dating to the 14th – 16th century.

Field boundaries

A number of isolated field boundaries/enclosure walls were identified within the excavation area. All were built onto the medieval ground surface (003) and orientated NE-SW/NW-SE. Wall (004/5/6) was located in the south-west of the site. Formed in two parts by a linear wall (005/6), orientated NW-SE, curving round at a 90° angle and continuing for 1.00 m orientated NE-SW. This wall is heavily truncated with only the partial foundation boulders left *in situ*. Approximately 5.80 m in length with a maximum width of 0.20 m. A slight cut on the outer edge may represent a robber cut to remove the stones.

Wall (005/6) was truncated by Wall (007). Substantially built with the outer foundation boulders and inner rubble core surviving, it was 2.60 m in length and 0.20 m wide, orientated NE-SW. Wall (007) may be the remnants of a structural wall.

Wall (009), (016), (045) and (056) are further possible boundary/enclosure walls identified to the north-west of Structure 2. All are heavily truncated and form no cohesive pattern.

4. **THE POTTERY** (*Julie Franklin*)

The finds were mainly of medieval date, spanning the 12th to 15th centuries, with only a handful of finds dating to the 16th and 17th centuries. Medieval finds were found in every context which produced finds. Modern finds (18th century and later) were only found in Contexts 001, 002, 003, 014, 038 and 040, and appear, in the case of (003), (014), (038) and (040) to be intrusive, introduced through ploughing or bioturbation. Highlights of the Medieval finds include the complete profile of a redware cooking pot, a greyware jug sherd with applied decoration in the shape of a brooch, sherds from a probable French vessel with relief heraldic decoration, a silver coin, a copper alloy chain, two pieces of possible sword or dagger blades and a near complete sickle (though this last is unfortunately from the topsoil and therefore possibly modern).

RESULTS

The results are summarised in Appendix 4, Tables 1-3.

Medieval and Early Post-Medieval Wares: (288 sherds)

The pottery has elements in common with the Medieval pottery of both the Scottish Borders and of Northumberland. To avoid confusion as to different terminologies used in these two areas, the general terms whiteware, redware and greyware have been used at this stage. All the sherds seem to represent either cooking pots or jugs, the most common Medieval forms. Cooking pots are globular in shape, sooted on the base from use and including a complete profile of a redware example from a pit fill (Context 092). Jug sherds are generally glazed, with two examples of distinctive applied decoration, one in the form of a brooch, the other with brown coloured pips. It ranges in date from possibly as early as the 12th century to the 15th or 16th centuries. Imported wares amount to only about 5 sherds, of 15th century and later date. A piece of Rhenish stoneware, a sherd probably from Beauvais in N.France with part of a heraldic design, possibly three lions, and a sherd of a 17th century tin glazed dish hand painted, possibly of Dutch origin.

Modern Wares: (117 sherds)

The modern pottery dates to the 18th and 19th centuries, possibly later. It is a typical domestic assemblage of the date, made up of white tablewares, with more utilitarian redwares and stonewares.

Recommendations

The pottery is a small but high quality assemblage, in terms of sherd size, decorative techniques and diagnostic pieces. The site is in an interesting location, on the S side of the Tweed and the present border, half way between the deserted Scottish medieval burgh of Roxburgh and the port of Berwick (Scottish until the early 14th century). Comparison of the assemblage with pottery from Roxburgh, Kelso Abbey and Berwick as well as other Borders and Northumberland sites may be telling in terms of cultural affinities, routes of supply and possible changes during the Wars of Independence.

Scientific Analysis

The Scottish Redware and Whiteware Studies (run by the Medieval Pottery Research Group in conjunction with the British Geological Survey, funded by Historic Scotland) have produced data which is helping to identify regional groupings and provenances of pottery and other ceramics in Scotland. A sample of sherds of both the red and whitewares from Cornhill should be sent for analysis (10 sherds is a standard sample). This will help to

identify the sources of the pottery. Similarities in the industries and geology of Northern England and Southern Scotland make this hard to do by other means.

Illustrations

19 sherds are provisionally suggested for illustration, of which 9 are highly recommended.

Modern Finds

The modern finds, mostly pottery with some pan tile and other finds are mostly from topsoil and surface contexts. Though the emphasis of the report should be on the medieval material, analysis of the modern finds may through some light on the later use of the site.

5. **OTHER FINDS** (*Julie Franklin*)

Copper alloy and silver: (8 finds)

These are mostly dress accessories, including a fine chain, a buckle and buckle plate and a decorative mount, all with Medieval parallels. There is also a rim sherd from a cast vessel and a medieval silver coin. Though unfortunately from a mixed context, the coin should still provide dating evidence for settlement in the area.

Iron: (49 finds)

There are some potentially interesting iron finds, though most await the results of x-ray analysis to confirm identification. From mixed surface contexts there is a sickle, a possibly lock and a possible buckle. From more secure contexts are two pieces of possible sword or dagger blades.

Other Medieval Finds

There are a some lumps of burnt daub, particularly from Context 096, but also Contexts 002 (within Str.2), 032, 035 & 077. Some of these are large and contain possible organic impressions. There is also a small chip of red quartz-like stone, possibly for decorative use from Context 029.

Modern Finds

There are a handful of fragments pan tile, iron slag, clay pipe, bottle and window glass. Most are from Contexts 001 and 002, with a sherd of glass in 038 and 040.

Recommendations

Metalwork & Other Finds

The metalwork includes some high quality objects, including a coin, some dress accessories, tools and possible weapons. Most of these will be diagnostic both in terms of dating and of function.

Conservation & X-Rays

36 iron objects should be sent for x-ray. These are all marked 'XR' in the list of finds. 6 copper alloy and silver objects should be sent for cleaning. These are all marked 'Cons' in the table. This will stabilise the objects and also aid identification and illustration.

Illustration

14 finds are suggested for illustration. 4 are highly recommended, the others are dependant on the results of cleaning and x-ray analysis.

Animal bone: Several bags with large pieces recovered from samples, which need to see a bone specialist for identification.

6. THE PLANT REMAINS (Dr Scott Timpany)

Method

Sampling Strategy

Bulk soil samples ranging from 2 to 10 litres in size were taken from a representative sample of floor, hearth and pit deposits. In total twenty-four samples were collected for palaeoenvironmental assessment.

Sample Processing

Bulk soil samples were subjected to a system of flotation in a Siraf style flotation tank. The floating debris (flot) was collected in a 250 μm sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (flot) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. This was then sorted and any material of archaeological significance removed.

Botanical remains: *Charcoal:* Wood charcoal was recovered from all but two samples (016 and 024) with five samples (005, 008, 010, 018 and 021) containing abundant quantities (see Tables 3 and 4).

Charred cereals: Charred cereal grains were recovered from all samples, with the exception of Sample 020 (see Tables 3 and 4). The most abundant cereals found were club/bread wheat (*Triticum aestivo-compactum*), spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*), oats (*Avena* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) with small numbers of rye (*Secale cereale*) grains also recovered.

Other charred plant remains: Together with cereal remains a number of plant species commonly associated with agriculture were also recovered including common chickweed (*Stellaria media*), docks/sorrels (*Rumex* sp.) and fat hen (*Chenopodium* sp.) (see Tables 3 and 4). Two samples (008 and 013) were also found to contain charred garden peas (*Pisum sativa*). Charred hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell was present in small amounts within two samples (005 and 009).

DISCUSSION

The large quantity of charred plant remains recovered show typical medieval assemblages with spelt wheat in particular a good indicator of a later period (Boyd, 1988) and therefore ties in well with the dates from the pottery and finds recovered. Samples, which were found to contain abundant grain (001, 004, 005, 008, 009, 010, 011, 013, 016, 018; see Tables 4 and 5) could, generally be sourced to two features, midden and hearth deposits.

Midden deposits were recorded largely along the outer limits of the excavation, to the west (Context 077; Sample 013), south-southwest (Context 013, Sample 001) and to the east (Context 092, Sample 016) of the largest structure excavated, Structure 2. These samples were found to contain large quantities of grain with club/bread wheat (*Triticum aestivo-compactum*), spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), oats (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*) present.

There are variations in the amounts of different grain within each midden deposit; however, the composition of each assemblage is quite similar, which suggests their period of use may also be so. This is reflected in the pottery fragments recovered from Contexts 013, 077 and 092, which provide dates for these deposits as from the 12th to 14th century, 14th to 16th century and 12th to 14th century, respectively (see Tables 3 and 4). These broken pottery sherds, burnt bone and charcoal fragments (see Tables 4 and 5) recovered along with the grain are also indicative of midden deposits with domestic waste being thrown into refuse pits. The finding of charred garden peas (*Pisum sativa*) from Sample 013 is worthy of note as these are rarely preserved in the archaeological record.

The hearth samples at the site are largely associated with the structures excavated with hearth deposits recorded within Structures 1 and 2, together with a possible hearth deposit in Structure 3. All the charred grain found within the hearth deposit is likely to have become incorporated accidentally from the drying of grain above the hearths (Holden, 1997; Vandorpe, 2002). Reasons for drying the grain include: domestic cooking (e.g. baking), for storage or preventing spoilage (Hillman, 1981).

The hearth deposit within Structure 1 is present in the northern section of the building (Context 037, Sample 008). The sample was found to contain abundant charcoal fragments (up to 3cm³ in size) and large quantities of cereal grain, in particular club/bread wheat and barley (see Table 4). This hearth sample was also found to contain garden peas and may indicate some relationship to the midden deposit to the east of the structure (Sample 013), where garden peas were also found. Pottery fragments found within the hearth deposits date to the 13th to 14th century whilst those from the midden date to the 14th to 16th century, this provides evidence for a small amount of overlap but is not decisive in relating the two deposits. Other pottery fragments found within the midden have been dated to the 18th to 19th century and may represent intrusive material from a later phase of occupation.

The hearth deposit within Structure 2 was spread across several contexts within the northwest area of the structure. Five samples were processed relating to the hearth deposit (004, 005, 007, 010 and 011). Overall these samples contained large quantities of charcoal fragments (up to 4cm³ in size) and cereal grain, with club/bread wheat, spelt wheat, barley and oats present (see Tables 4 and 5). Charred fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell were also recovered from [Sample 0005] within the hearth deposit. Pottery fragments found from within these deposits have dated the period of the use of the hearth to the 13th to 16th century. A long period of use is also suggested by the spread of the deposits through at least four contexts indicating a gradual build up through time. A sample (017) from the southwest corner of the structure was found to contain only a single barley grain and rare amounts of charcoal, indicating material scattered around the structure probably originating from the hearth.

There is a suggestion of a hearth deposit (Context 143) within Structure 3 from observations made in the field and from the material within Sample 021, which was found to be charcoal rich, with fragments up to 3cm³ suggesting *in-situ* burning (see Table 4). This deposit is

located towards the northeast corner of the building near to wall [139]. Charred cereal grains were also recovered from this sample with club/bread wheat, spelt wheat and barley present (see Table 5). On the opposite [east] side of wall [139] sample [020] related to possible decayed building material yielded only rare amounts of charcoal fragments (all less than 1cm³; see Tables 4 and 5).

A further possible hearth related deposit (Context 104, Sample 18) was recorded to the east of Structure 2 and is thought to represent hearth waste. No pit was found similar to those of the midden features, suggesting this material was discarded onto the ground surface. The sample was found to contain abundant charcoal fragments (up to 2cm³) and cereal grains with club/bread wheat, spelt wheat, barley and oats present (see Tables 3 and 4). Fragments of burnt bone were also present within this sample, which also suggests the deposit represents domestic [hearth] waste. Next to this deposit two other samples (009, 015) were taken from the paved surface (Contexts, 029 and 083). These samples were also found to contain charcoal fragments (up to 2cm³) and large numbers of cereal grains including club/bread wheat, spelt wheat, barley and oats. The proximity of, and similarity of, the contents of Samples 009 and 015 to Sample 018 suggests they may all be part of the same spread of [waste] material, which has been discarded onto the paved surface. Pottery fragments of medieval red ware were recovered from two of the contexts (029 and 083) and provide a date of 13th to 15th century for both of these deposits, which again suggests they may be related.

Other samples from across the site were taken from areas of paved and cobbled occupation [yard] surfaces (003, 006, 014, 019, 023, 024) together with locations next to a possible enclosure wall (002) and below a peat ash deposit (012), which may relate to possible roofing material. These samples were largely found to contain small amounts of grain including: club/bread wheat, oats, barley and indeterminate cereal grains, together with a few small charcoal fragments (see Tables 3 and 4). It is likely that these represent material, which has been scattered across the site (e.g. blown by the wind) from [domestic] waste discarded onto the occupation surfaces and/or from the middens.

One area where abundant grains were recovered is the area of cobbled paving to the north of Structure 2 (Context089). Here samples were taken from above (006) and below (022) the cobbled surface. The sample above the cobbled surface contained a large quantity of charred cereal grain, in particular, club/bread wheat, with lesser amounts of spelt wheat, barley and oats. Charcoal (up to 1.5cm³) and burnt bone fragments were also present and this suggests the sample represents a further discarding of [domestic] waste onto the cobbled area, similar to those described above. The sample below the cobbles contained only rare amounts of charcoal and grain of barley and oats. This sample is likely to represent material, which has either fallen through the cobbles and become incorporated into the soil and/or the scatter of material from previous activity at the site.

Sample 012 was taken from a thick charcoal deposit (Context 049) underneath a peat ash deposit (Context 048), which may represent burnt, collapsed roofing or wall material. The findings from this sample suggest that it is unrelated to the peat ash deposit. Instead it would appear that the sample represents another discarded waste deposit with grain of club/bread wheat, oats and rye all recovered together with small sized charcoal fragments (less than 1cm³). Therefore similar in composition to other deposits of this nature described above.

There was little evidence of processing of grain from the botanical evidence found across the site, with only one charred culm node fragment recovered within Sample 013, a midden

deposit and a single charred culm base from Sample 006 from above a cobbled [yard] surface. There is some suggestion that some small-scale sorting (e.g. for domestic use) of grain from the chaff and rogue plant elements may have taken place with the high frequency of agricultural weed species encountered within the samples. Such species included wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), docks/sorrels (*Rumex* sp.), fat-hen (*Chenopodium* sp.), common chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and corn spurry (*Spergula arvensis*) (Stace, 1997) (see Table 5).

During the medieval period there is generally seen to be a change in material used for fuel with, especially in urban settlements, a shift from the use of charcoal to the use of coal. At Cornhill-on-Tweed this shift appears not to have taken place with no coal found at the site and instead, high quantities of charcoal evident. This suggests a self-sufficient lifestyle by the occupants of the site, indicating they were collecting their own wood for fuel rather than purchasing coal. This lifestyle is also suggested by the large amount of grain recovered at the site, indicating the inhabitants were doing much of their own baking rather than relying on the purchase of food. The grain recovered together with the garden peas (and the finding of a sickle, although this may be modern) also suggest that some small-scale cultivation was being employed, which again points to a largely self-sufficient lifestyle.

Recommendations

Botanical remains:

Wood charcoal: There are fragments large enough for identification and therefore the arboreal species utilised for fuel could be reconstructed. This may also provide information on local woodland and possible coppicing.

Charred cereal grain: There is sufficient cereal grain to provide dating evidence on the periods of use at the site and therefore to relate different areas of the site e.g. midden pits to hearth deposits. Total grain counts could be carried out, although this is unlikely to add any new information from that gained during this study, for example identifying any new trends in individual cereal abundance.

7. DISCUSSION

The archaeological remains identified at Main Street, Cornhill-on-Tweed, clearly show the development of a parcel of land within the centre of the village, between the 13th and 19th centuries. The surviving walls of the medieval domestic structure (Structure 2) appear to be remains of low stone-walls upon which a timber-framed or cob structure would have been placed. Stone or partially stone construction was almost universally adopted in rural settlements from the 13th century (Hinton 1990). This emphasis on stone may reflect a decrease in suitable building timber or a change in standards of construction as it enabled the structures to be more permanent as the timber did not rot as much as earth-fast posts. This type of structure and its associated material culture may reflect a fairly low social status, as no artefacts appear to be beyond the average household goods and the building type is common and unexceptional.

The yard walls surrounding the building may well have enclosed a garden, producing the household with home-grown fruit and vegetables. The smaller building immediately to the west of the house may be a barn, although the cooking pit or hearth associated suggest that it may have been used to undertake a specific task such as corn drying. The limited midden material recovered across the medieval ground surface may reflect the practice of spreading refuse on the fields rather than disposing within pits.

The occupants of the property were most likely occupied in farming and basic crop processing. The environmental data appears to support this, reflecting a small self-sufficient farming economy. It is unlikely that any industrial processes (iron smelting, pottery or weaving) would have been undertaken here as most of these practices were carried out in the towns in the late medieval period. The land may have been leased from the church or local lord (possibly the Bishop of Durham).

Due to the level of truncation, the post medieval archaeology recovered at Cornhill is less identifiable as complete structures. Map evidence shows a series of rectangular structures, probably farm workers cottages, built along the line of Main Street by the mid 19th century. Structure 3, although truncated, has well built walls and evidence of a hearth, and is located parallel to the road. It may represent the surviving elements of one of these structures. The other, Structure 4, is probably an outbuilding, reusing a number of earlier walls in its construction. No dating evidence was recovered from any post medieval deposits although a quantity of 18th to 19th century pottery came from the ground surface (002).

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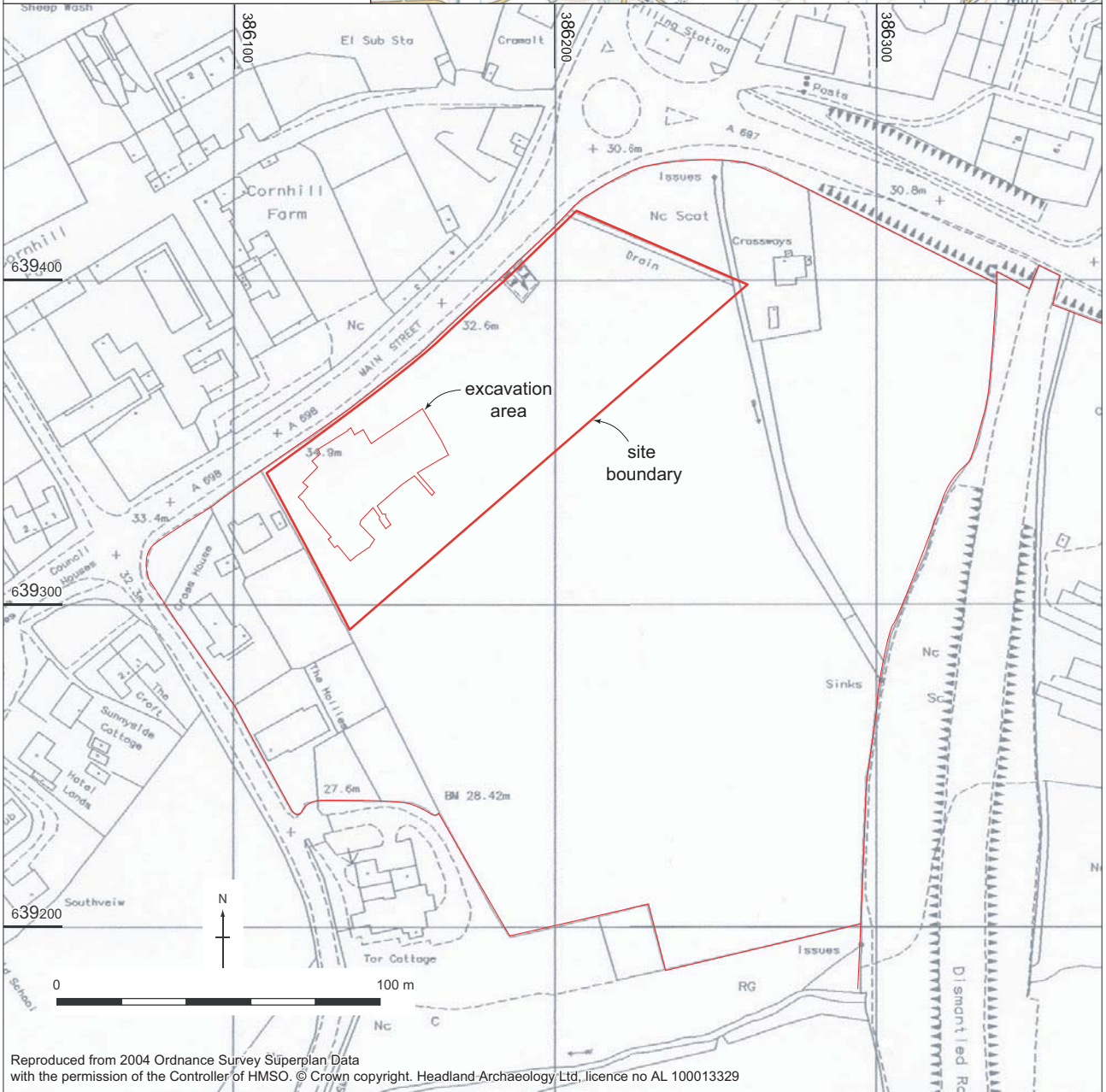
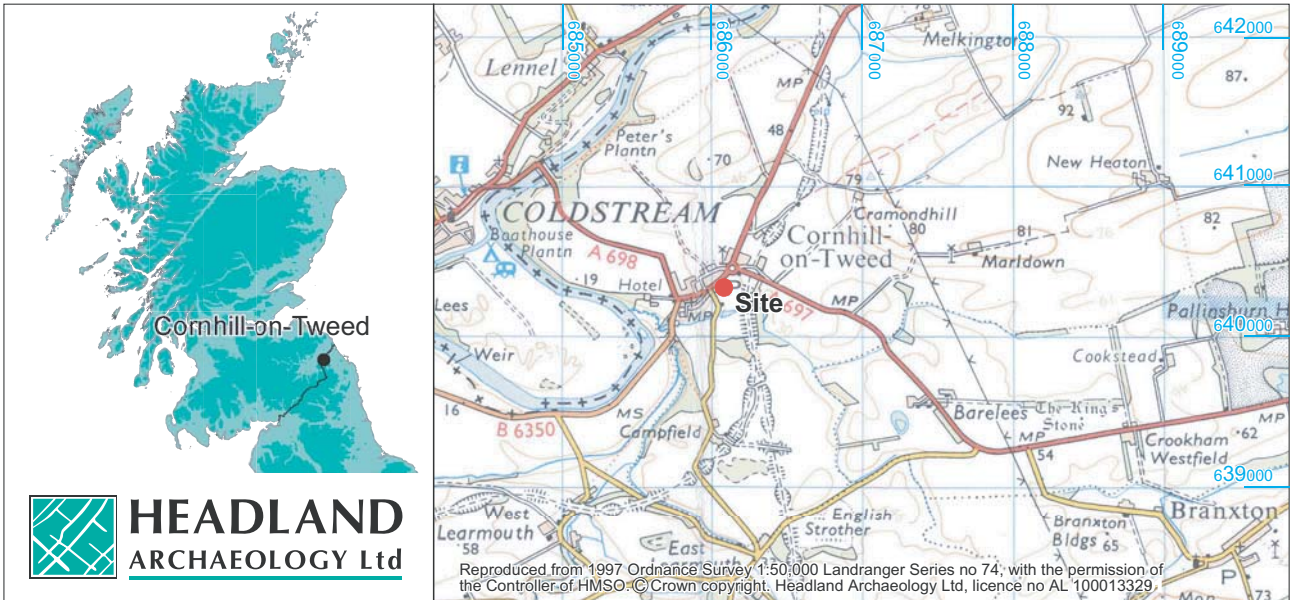
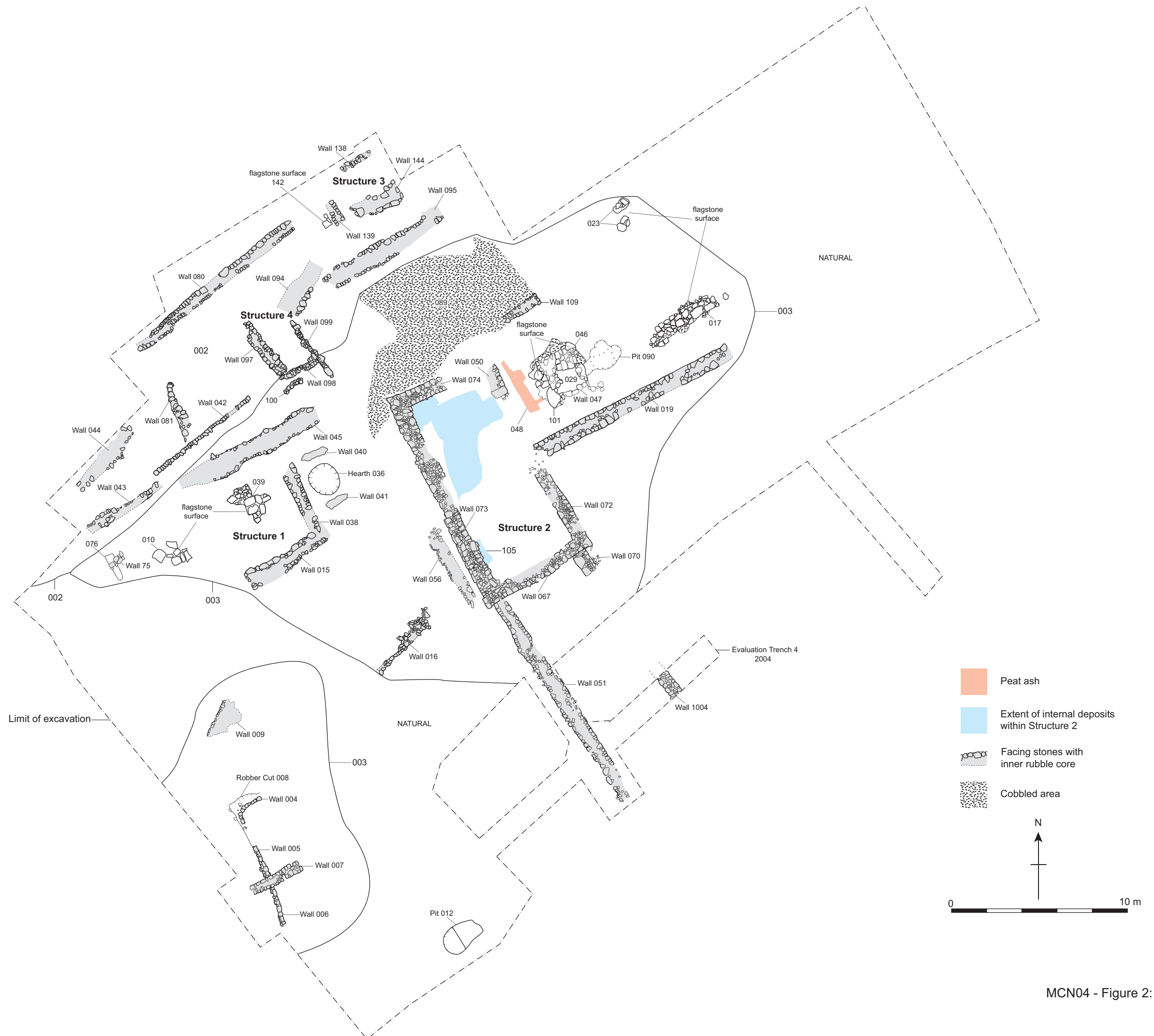
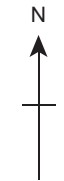


Figure 1: Site Location - Main St, Cornhill-on-Tweed, Northumberland.



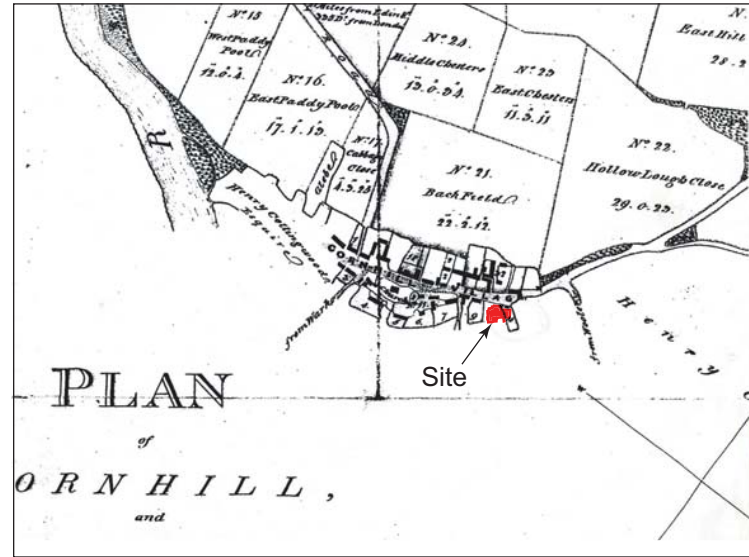
- Peat ash
- Extent of internal deposits within Structure 2
- Facing stones with inner rubble core
- Cobbled area



MCN04 - Figure 2: Site plan



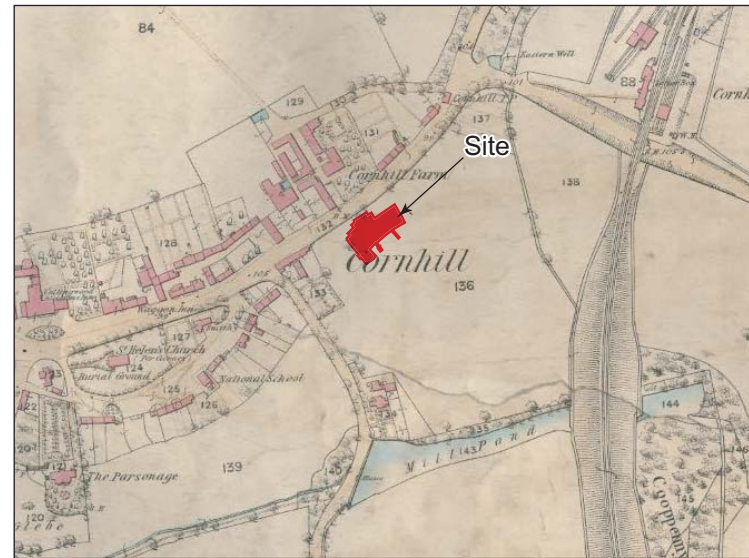
Armstrong's Map of Northumberland (1769)



Plan of the Brownridge Estate (1821)



Greenwood's Map of Northumberland (1828)



First Edition Ordnance Survey (1860)



Plate 1: General site shot looking SE



Plate 2: Structure 4 looking SE



Plate 3: Elevation of Wall 073 looking SE



Plate 4: Wall 019 looking SW



Plate 5: Flagstone surface 017 looking SW



Plate 6: Structure 2 looking SE

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

STRUCTURE	CONTEXT NO	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	INTERPRETATION
	1	Topsoil	0	0	0	Topsoil
	2	Mid brown sandy silt of moderate compaction which extends across the whole site. Frequent inclusions of boulders, stones and pebbles and occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. Contains pottery, bone and metal finds.	0	0	0	Hillwash
	3	Mottled, mainly dark pinkish brown with patches of dark yellow, firm to friable silty sand. Occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks. High degree of bioturbation. Clear interface between 002 and natural. Depth varies from 0.5to 1m.	0	0	0	Medieval ground surface
	4	Wall constructed from large sub-angular stones (0.4x0.3x0.2m) with occasional remains of green clay bonding material. One course surviving. The return wall had been robbed/truncated in places but its line suggests that it may have joined wall 005 to the SE. Therefore contemporary with walls 005, 006, 007.	1.65	0.35	0.2	Foundations of wall
	5	A wall constructed from large sub-angular stones arranged with a flat upper face. No bonding material evident at the moment. The wall survives mostly as one course; two courses are evident in places. The north facing face is comprised of larger stones whereas the south facing face is comprised of smaller sub-angular stones. Probably the same as 006, however they are separated by 007. Also appears to	1.9	0.6	0.3	Wall

STRUCTURE	CONTEXT NO	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	INTERPRETATION
		be contemporary with 004 to the NW. However there appears to have been significant episodes of truncation.				
	6	A rough stone wall constructed from large cobbles and rough blocks on the NE face and smaller cobbles on the opposite side. Sizes range from 0.60x0.28x0.18m. The wall only survives as one course. Truncated by 007, and is probably the same as 004, 005.	2.3	0.3	0.28	Wall
	7	A rough faced wall constructed from rough blocks and large cobbles ranging in size from 0.20x0.14x0.08m to 0.30x0.19x0.16m. Between the two faces is a rubble core of cobbles and rough sub-angular stones ranging in size from 0.09x0.06x0.03m to 0.18x0.11x0.08m. The core lies within a matrix of dark brown, moderately compact silty clay possible hill wash (002)? Only one course of the wall survives. NE-SW aligned stone wall.	3.2	0.7	0.2	Wall
	8	Linear in plan with only one side visible, sharp break of slope at top with steep sides and a sharp break of slope at base. The base is flat and linear. No evidence of weathering. Cut is orientated SW-NE. The cut could be originally for the construction trench or could be a robber's trench.	1.7	0.75	0.6	Foundation cut for wall
	9	Possible wall running NE-SW. Only one course remains and is truncated from the NE< SW and SE. Comprised of rounded, angular, sub-angular riverine cobbles and occasional sandstone rocks. These	2.34	1.38	0.13	Possible wall

STRUCTURE	CONTEXT NO	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	INTERPRETATION
		components range in size from 0.13x0.12x0.08m to 0.22x0.20x0.10m. Could be apart or associated with structure 1.				
	10	A possible paved surface, which is heavily truncated on all sides. Constructed from medium to large flat rounded and angular stone, no obvious bonding material remains. Range from 0.30x0.14x0.06m to 0.54x0.43x0.10m.	160	1.24	0.16	Possible paved surface
	11	A mid brown sandy silt matrix lying between and below stone forming wall/structure 009. Occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks and small rounded and angular stones.	2.34	1.38	0.13	Matrix within 009.
	12	Sub-circular pit cut, steep sides with a sharp break of slope to a flat base, wide U-shape in profile	2.2	1.5	0.56	Cut of large pit, possible refuse pit
	13	Dark brown/grey silty clay deposit, hard compaction with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions, clear interface	2.2	1.5	0.56	Fill of pit
	14	Stones and cobbles ranging in size from 0.06m to 0.4m, they lie within a matrix of dark greyish brown, friable, silty clay with the occasional charcoal fleck (hill wash).	6.7	3	0	A spread of rubble derived from, and overlying, wall [015]
Structure 1	15	A stone wall made up of very large cobbles along its NW face and a core of cobbles and rough sub-angular stones. SE face made up of cobbles found predominantly towards the SW end of the wall, an area that has slumped, and roughly faced blocks predominantly found at the NE end of the wall.	5.04	1.46	0.5	Wall
	16	Truncated wall built from a mixture of large sub-	4.5	0.95	0.4	Wall, possibly part of

STRUCTURE	CONTEXT NO	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	INTERPRETATION
		angular and sub-rounded stones, no evidence of bonding, wall typically one course high, wall is linear in plan running SW-NE				enclosure but no return wall
	17	Paving/flagstone surface, made up of large-medium flat stones, it lies over (018) a metallated surface of grit and small stones	6.2	1.4	0	Paving or flagstone surface
	18	Deposit comprises grit and small stones, all closely compacted and underlying the flagstone surface	3	1.75	0	Leveling or other ground preparation surface for flagstones (017)
	19	Stone wall, mainly just the base course of stones remaining, many of these are large sub-rounded boulders, smaller stones are used within the wall core, heavily robbed out, completely gone in places, western end more substantial, possible gate posthole half way along wall in line with large slab, possibly a threshold stone	12.5	0.95	0	Wall, extends from house Structure 2, possibly part of an extension or a yard wall
Structure 2	20	A group of large limestone slabs and fragments in NW corner of structure 2. Average size of flagstone is 0.52x0.33x0.06m. No bonding material visible. They may be related to the hearths and burning at the North end of structure 2. Alternatively they could be related to a division of space in the NW corner of the structure.	1.78	1.3	0	Remains of flagstone floor.
Structure 2	21	An orangey pink, firm clay with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks and pebbled. There is a small rounded ridge that curves along the NW side of the main area of clay. The clay thins out and	2.2	1.34	0.04	Clay hearth deposit.

STRUCTURE	CONTEXT NO	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	INTERPRETATION
		becomes patchy towards its edges but relatively thick at its centre around the stones of 024. This small ridge appears to form an edge to the hearth along the cobbles 028.				
Structure 2	22	Dark brown, loose fine-grained sand with moderate charcoal fragments and flecks, occasional pebbles and small pebbles. It is up to 0.04m thick but thins and becomes patchy towards its edges. It lies over the top of and up against 020; this suggests that it has been swept into or dumped into the NW corner of structure 2.	1.82	1.52	0.04	Occupation deposit
	23	Hearth or flagstone surface, built up of flat sub-angular flagstones, no bonding material, filled with hillwash, surface isolated and consists of three flagstones in a roughly circular shape	0.9	0.7	0.07	Remains of flagstone surface, possible hearth due to burning on surface and heat fractures on stone
Structure 2	24	3 Flagstones underlying hearth deposit 021. They are between 0.24x0.18x0.02m and 0.31x0.27x0.05m. They lie within a curving formation respecting the curving ridge of 021 above and 028 to the NW.	0.65	0.5	0.05	Hearth stones
Structure 2	25	Orange pink, firm clay with occasional small dark grey patches of silt.	0.29	0.25	0.03	Hearth deposit
Structure 2	26	Black soft fine-grained sand with frequent charcoal incls. For the most part this deposit is thin and rather ephemeral except at the NW corner.	1.16	0.95	0.07	Hearth deposit
Structure 2	27	Two large flagstones, one of which is broken. They are squared off along the NW side by some cobbles. The main area of hearth deposits lie to the S and W.	0.88	0.7	0	Hearth stones

STRUCTURE	CONTEXT NO	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	INTERPRETATION
Structure 2	28	Two cobbles along the edge of the hearth area in structure 2. They follow the same curving alignment as the ridge of clay that is part 021. There is a sharp break of slope to the NW, against which the hillwash 002 peeled off.	0.42	0.16	0	Cobbles on edge of hearth.
	29	Dark blackish brown silty sand, moderately compact, regular medium stones, occasional small stones and bone, rare fragments of pot	1.9	1.3	0.2	Possible occupation layer built up between paving [046] and wall [047]
	30	A wall constructed from rounded stones forming a boundary outside Structure 2, formed from a single line of stones overlying layer (031), linear but bashed in places, very fragmentary and heavily truncated	12	0	0	Boundary wall, post dates house Structure 2, sits over cobbles associated with the house
	31	Medium brown fine silt with occasional pebbles and gravels throughout, frequent flecks and fragments of charcoal, underlies wall [030], probably the same as the hill wash (002)	0	0.2	0.2	Soil layer beneath wall, same as hill wash (002)
Structure 2	32	A medium brown soft silt with frequent flecks of charcoal and burnt red clay, also with occasional rounded pebbles and cobbles and fragments of angular limestone.	1.22	1.04	0	Hearth Deposit
Structure 2	33	Dark yellow, firm clay with occasional small angular and rounded pebbles. Occasional lens of dark grey silt.	1.25	0.86	0.04	Hearth deposit
Structure 2	34	A dark brown soft clayey silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal flecks and burnt clay. There are also occasional fragments of stone and frequent	1.1	0.6	0	Fill of pit 058

STRUCTURE	CONTEXT NO	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	INTERPRETATION
		rounded pebbles and small pebbles, these occur with more frequency towards the bottom of the deposit.				
Structure 2	35	A dark brown soft clayey silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal flecks and burnt clay fragments, occasional rounded pebbles and small pebbles. The burnt clay and charcoal is crispy and friable. The deposit thins out towards the edges and becomes patchy particularly to the NW.	2.25	1.81	0	Hearth Deposit
	36	Hearth cut, irregular circular cut, shallow cut, possibly not really a heart pit but the accumulation of hearth waste	1.7	1.55	0.04	Hearth material/waste possibly within a shallow cut
	37	Hearth deposit, mixed black and brown ashy silt, occasional large stones, angular and rounded, frequent medium-small stones, occasional bone fragments burnt and unburnt and animal teeth, two pot fragments, frequent charcoal inclusions, poor interface with underlying deposit possibly due to continual refuse	1.7	1.55	0.04	Hearth material/waste possibly within shallow cut
Structure 1	38	Wall, one occasionally two courses, made up of mainly large angular stones, gets slightly narrower as you move southwards and is eventually truncated	4.2	0.75	0	Stone wall, unclear function, runs parallel to house Structure 2 but no clear relationship to them
	39	Paving and stone surface made up of about 8 slabs and several larger rounded stones, stones may possibly have had further slabs on top of them, heavily truncated, probably would have been part of a substantial surface	2.2	1.7	0	Area of paving, heavily truncated so function unclear

STRUCTURE	CONTEXT NO	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	INTERPRETATION
	40	Possible small wall or wind break, walls [038], [040] and [041] appear to form three sides of a square around hearth deposit [036](037). Very unsubstantial though likely to be associated with hearth	1.6	0.4	0	Possible small wall or windbreak
	41	Possible small wall or wind break, walls [038], [040] and [041] appear to form three sides of a square around hearth deposit [036](037). Very unsubstantial though likely to be associated with hearth	1.4	0.4	0	Possible small wall or windbreak
	42	Wall built up of large sub-angular stones, no evidence of bonding but hill wash fills in the stones, wall typically one course high and linear	7.2	0.3	0.22	Boundary wall, runs parallel to wall [045]
	43	Wall built up of a mixture of large sub-angular stones and large sub rounded stones, no evidence of bonding but filled with hill wash, typically one course high, core of rounded stones, linear	4.5	1.3	0.6	Possible boundary wall or part of a building
	44	Surface built up of large flat sub-rounded stones with smaller sub-rounded stones to fill in the gaps, no bonding but filled with (002), one course high, surface forms a flat plain on a slight slope	5	1.62	0.3	Rough, uneven floor surface
	45	Stone wall, one course, small-large stones, angular and rounded, no bonding material	8.4	1.6	0	Structural wall, not a field boundary
	46	Paving made up of large sub-angular flat stones, occasional smaller rounded stones filling gaps, no bonding, occupation layer (029) has built up between paving, stones placed within cut [087], beneath paving is metallised surface (083)	2.4	2	0	Area of paving, robbed out to the south towards wall [047]. Deposit (029) accumulated in the robbed out area and between paving [046] but is not under it

STRUCTURE	CONTEXT NO	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	INTERPRETATION
	47	Wall, unbonded, one course, no apparent foundation cut, large sub-angular stones, occasional small sub-angular stones	0	0	0	Wall to south of paved area [046], insubstantial remains, runs almost parallel to wall [038] 0.94m to the north
	48	Grey-blue-green clay, deposit lies beneath hill wash (002) and over charcoal deposit (049). It is most likely peat ash deposit sealing possible collapsed timber or wooden feature hence extensive and regular shaped charcoal deposit (0490)	0	0	0	Possible peat ash deposit over charcoal layer (049)
	49	Charcoal rich deposit lies beneath peat ash (048) and above medieval ground surface (003), as well as cobble patch and burnt deposit. A distinct straight line makes up the western edge of the deposit suggesting a single large piece of wood forms the main deposit, with further pieces extending at right angles towards the east at each end. However, deposit is thin and patchy in several areas so function uncertain	2.2	0.5	0.04	Charcoal rich deposit with regular and defined edge, too thin and patchy to be certain of original function/form of wood
Structure 2	50	Section of wall runs approximately NNW-SSE and consists of stones typically 0.2m ³ with one large stone at the southern most extent, this is most likely a heavily robbed out section of wall belonging to Structure 2 and aligns roughly with NNW-SSE multi-course section approx 5m to the south, peat ash deposit (048) lies 0.4m the east of [050] and runs parallel	0	0	0	Section of heavily robbed out wall belonging to Structure 2
	51	Linear structure running NW-SE composed of small,	13.5	0.96	0.27	Wall which is related to,

STRUCTURE	CONTEXT NO	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	INTERPRETATION
		medium and large rounded and angular stones including some river cobbles, some shaped sandstone mainly used as edging, to NW end up to 3 courses remain, abuts wall [067], possibly part of Structure 2, heavily truncated at SE end and truncated in places all along, possible clay bonding remains in places				or part of, Structure 2, not clear if this is an internal or external wall, no return exposed so suggests yard or boundary wall, very substantial, almost the same width and construction as walls forming Structure 2
Structure 2	52	A mid brown moderately compact slightly gritty clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small rounded/angular pebbles and charcoal flecks.	0.6	0.55	0	Fill of a posthole 059
Structure 2	53	A medium orangey brown moderately compacted coarse silty sand with abundant grit, frequent small angular/rounded pebbles, frequent cobbles and occasional sandstone fragments, occasional charcoal flecks and fragments of burnt clay.	3.29	2.2	0	Occupation deposit
Structure 2	54	Dark greyish brown moderately compact silt with occasional charcoal flecks and fragments of burnt clay and occasional rounded small pebbles and limestone fragments.	0.42	0.3	0	Fill of posthole
Structure 2	55	Cut of pit. Oval in plan with an irregular break of slope at the top (sharp in places but gradual in most). The side was fairly shallow in gradient and the break of slope at the base is gradual. The base is slightly uneven but generally fairly flat. Orientated NE-SW.	1.7	0.85	0	Cut of pit
	56	Wall orientated SE-NW, to the SW of wall [073], it is	4.2	0.67	0.1	Base of a wall

STRUCTURE	CONTEXT NO	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	INTERPRETATION
		stone built and does not appear to have any boundary, stones form a straight definite edge despite only the base remaining				
Structure 2	57	Irregular in plan with the NE and SW sides looking good, the NW and SE being rather ephemeral. The break of slope to the NE/SW is sharp with steep slope along the SW side and a gradual break of slope at the base. The other sides slope at a different angle to a flat base.	2.3	2.17	0	Robber trench
Structure 2	58	Oval in plan with a sharp break of slope at the top. The sides are steep and concave with a break of slope at the base, which is uneven due to the stony nature of 064. It is orientated NE-SW.	1.1	0.56	0	Cut of pit
Structure 2	59	Circular in plan with a sharp break of slope at the top, moderately steep concave sides with a break of slope at the base and a very slightly concave base. A possible base of a posthole	0.5	0.5	0	A shallow scoop.
Structure 2	60	Dark brown, moderately compact fine sandy silt with frequent small angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.2	0.2	0	Fill of posthole
Structure 2	61	Circular in plan with a relatively sharp break of slope at the top. The sides are vertical with a gradual break of slope at the base and concave base.	0.19	0.19	0.16	Cut of posthole
Structure 2	62	Dark pinkish brown, soft clay with lens of dark grey silt mottling throughout. Frequent inclusions of charcoal and flecks of fired clay. Also remains of burnt wooden post.	0.31	0.27	0	Fill of posthole
Structure 2	63	Circular in plan with a sharp break of slope at the	0.34	0.34	0.14	Cut of posthole

STRUCTURE	CONTEXT NO	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	INTERPRETATION
		top. The sides are near vertical and gradual break of slope to a slightly concave base.				
Structure 2	64	Dark brown moderately compact clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks and frequent small angular and rounded pebbles.	1	0.94	0	Occupation deposit/ fill of posthole
Structure 2	65	Firm pale brownish pink clay with moderate rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks. Its proximity to the hearth may suggest some link with that, however it is not burnt.	1	0.8	0	Occupation deposit
Structure 2	66	Sub-circular cut with sharp break of slope at the top. The sides are initially near vertical with a break of slope at the base leading to a concave base.	0.4	0.35	0.35	Cut of posthole
Structure 2	67	Linear wall running NE-SW, keyed into walls [072] and [073], composed of small, medium and large, rounded and angular stones and river cobbles, some sandstone, edged with rubble core, NW face almost entirely gone, up to three courses remain, possible evidence of mortar	7.07	0.85	0.3	SE wall of structure 2, wall protrudes beyond [073] at SW end, may be for extra support for building or related to foundation, may relate to structure [056]
	68	A rubble deposit comprising small, medium and large rounded and angular stones in a pinkish brown sandy silt, located against SE face of wall [067]	6.87	2	0.3	Due to direction of stones and disorder in plan suggests primary collapse of wall [067]. Alternative suggestions were a rubble walkway and external support for the wall
	69	A linear structure running NW-SE, composed of	1.54	0.34	0.28	Appears to be a wall

STRUCTURE	CONTEXT NO	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	INTERPRETATION
		small, medium and large rounded and angular stones, up to three courses remain, no bonding material evident				that has been pushed slightly, due to this can not confirm it is a wall as at NW end it looks like rubble, if it is a wall it may form a square structure against the SE face of wall [067], could be a toilet or tower base, function not clear
	70	A linear structure running NW-SE, composed of two very large rounded boulders, with a rubble core, NE face either missing or just rubble, may be truncated to SE, no mortar remains	1.38	0.77	0.3	Wall which may relate to square structure if wall [069] is real, runs parallel with [051] so could be related, different construction technique though
	71	A linear structure running NE-SW composed of small, medium and large rounded and angular stones, no obvious bonding between courses remains	1.15	0.7	0.22	Possible wall, may not be real, if it is it has been pushed around by something, possibly building collapse, if real it could relate to square structure
Structure 2	72	Linear structure running NW-SE, NE side of possible Structure2, keyed into wall [067], composed of small, medium and large, rounded and angular, stones and river cobbles, some sandstone, edged with rubble	8.2	0.85	0.32	Wall, possibly associated to Structure 2

STRUCTURE	CONTEXT NO	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	INTERPRETATION
		core, no obvious bonding, heavily truncated, up to three courses in places				
Structure 2	73	Linear structure running NW-SE, NE side of possible Structure2, keyed into walls [067] and [074], composed of small, medium and large, rounded and angular, stones and river cobbles, some sandstone, edged with rubble core, possible mortar bonding, up to three courses in places	11.45	1.15	0.34	Best surviving wall of Structure 2, SW
Structure 2	74	Structure running NE-SW, keyed into wall [073], truncated away to NE, composed of small, medium and large, rounded and angular, stones and river cobbles, some sandstone, edged with rubble core, no obvious bonding remains, up to three courses in places	3.4	0.9	0.45	Wall, not clear if this wall originally continued at the NE meeting wall [072]
	75	Wall built up of large flat rounded and angular stones, occasional green clay bonding, wall typically one course high, linear	1.3	0.5	0.16	Wall, portion of wall runs perpendicular to wall [043], no relationship with [043] and looks to be truncated at both ends
	76	Cut of rectangular pit, vertical sides at the SW end with a sharp break of slope, gradually sloping sides at the NE edge with a gradual break of slope, flat base, no evidence of weathering, wide U-shape in profile	2.1	0.8	0.4	Cut of pit, under wall, possible refuse pit with evidence of pottery
	77	Dark brown sandy clay deposit with orange sandy silt mottles, medium compaction with frequent small and medium stone inclusions, frequent charcoal	2.1	0.8	0.4	Fill of pit, possible refuse pit

STRUCTURE	CONTEXT NO	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	INTERPRETATION
		inclusions, mixed fill, clear interface				
	80	Wall running E-W, composed of rough sandstone and other rocks, no bonding material, wall is double skinned with a hard core, rough dry stone dyke style, northern face appears better presented than the southern face, wall has been heavily robbed out	11.3	0.7	0.2	Wall, possibly structural
	81	Wall, single course remains, rounded and angular stones, lies directly on (002) hill wash, orientated E-W	3	0.5	0	Wall
	82	Possible small wall, very unsubstantial, made of mainly rounded stones, possibly associated with wall [045] to the north	2	0.4	0	Small wall
	83	Mid-light orangey brown clayey silt, occasional sub angular stones, occasional medieval pottery, rare copper object, moderate compaction	0	0	0	Clay rich occupation layer overlying paved surface [101] and rubble (102)
Structure 2	84	Oval in plan with a sharp break of slope at the top. The sides are near vertical and gradually break to a concave base. It is orientated N-S.	0.31	0.24	0.19	Cut of posthole
Structure 2	85	Mid grayish brown moderately compacted silty sand with frequent small rounded pebbles and cobbles up to 0.16m in diameter, occasional sandstone fragments up to 0.21x0.21x0.03m inclusions. Occasional charcoal flecks and fragments of burnt clay inclusions.	1.6	1.5	0	Occupational deposit
Structure 2	86	Dark grey friable, silty clay with moderate large rounded cobbles, moderate pebbles, occasional rounded and sub-angular fragments of limestone	5.05	4.55	0	Occupational deposit, fills pit 151 and spreads outside the cut into the

STRUCTURE	CONTEXT NO	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	INTERPRETATION
		and occasional charcoal flecks.				corner of Structure 2, butting up against walls [073] and [074]
	87	Linear cut along east side of paving [046], steep to moderate sloping sides to a flattish base, cut runs N-S	4	1.5	0	Cut for paving [046], cut on east side of paving, possibly to flatten the area for the paving stones
	88	Metalled surface under paving [046], small rounded and sub angular stones and cobbles	4	1.5	0	Area of small cobbles/metalled surface below paving [046] and wall [047] and truncated by midden [090]
	89	A cobbled surface immediately to the north of Structure 2, composed of rounded cobbles pressed in to (003), In places overlain by larger flat stone, presumably filling ruts and hollows, surface is uneven and undulating, pitted and rutted, appears to peter out at the north, respects wall of Structure 2 to the south, pottery and animal bone overlying and between cobbles, Fe object also recovered.	0	0	0	Cobbled surface, appears to be contemporary with Structure 2, cobbled yard at front of house
	90	Cut of sub-circular pit, narrowing to the west, moderate break of slope to a concave and undulating base, orientated E-W	2.35	1.5	0.28	Cut of pit, probable midden/rubbish pit
	92	Dark brown/black silty sand, moderately compact, occasional small-medium stones, occasional medieval pottery, rare metal find, occasional bone	2.35	1.5	0.28	Fill of midden/rubbish pit

STRUCTURE	CONTEXT NO	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	INTERPRETATION
Structure 2	93	The overall shape in plan is uncertain. There is a definite cut edge running NE-SW that turns to run NW-SE, this edge has a sharp break of slope at the top and moderately steep sides that gradually break to a flat base.	2.16	1.86	0	Robber trench
	94	Stone built wall, no visible bonding, only one course remains, orientated roughly N-S, stones mostly rounded	1.8	0.5	0	Wall, possibly contemporary with [095]
	95	Stone built wall, orientated roughly NE-SW, there does not appear to be any bonding, small to large stones, mostly rounded, only one course remains, runs parallel to the main road and is perhaps the remnants of cottages, larger stones on exterior faced and filled in with smaller stones in core	7.5	1	0	Wall, post-medieval, substantial enough to be structural and more than a field boundary, possibly contemporary with [094]
Structure 2	96	A blackish brown sandy silt of loose compaction. Occasional medium sized angular and sub-angular stones and frequent inclusions of daub. Material appears to be have brought in to level the ground.	1.65	0.3	0.11	Fill of construction cut
Structure 4	97	Wall, double skinned with rubble core, runs N-S, 2 courses surviving, possibly abutts [098]	3.6	0.75	0.4	Post-medieval wall, possibly structural
Structure 4	98	Wall, similar construction and stone to wall [099], abuts [099] and may be the continuation of [016]	2.2	0.45	0.4	Post-medieval field/garden boundary
Structure 4	99	Wall, composed of rough stones, one stones width, abutted by [098]	2.2	0.3	0.3	Post-medieval field/garden boundary
	100	Wall, poorly constructed, single stones width, may be associated with [098], [099] and [097], possible remnants of a wall that has been superseded by [098], truncated by possible ploughing or robbery	1.2	0.3	0	Very truncated remains of a possible late or post-medieval field boundary/garden

STRUCTURE	CONTEXT NO	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	INTERPRETATION
						marker
	101	Three large paving stones to the east of wall [047], not bonded but overlain by clay rich occupation layer (083), possibly related to area of paving [046] but relationship lost due to apparent robbing of paving stones from [046]	0	0	0	Three large paving stones overlying pit [090] to the east of wall [047]
	102	Rubble, medium-large sub-angular stones, probably from collapse from a wall, possibly [046] or dumped stone from clearance, above midden pit [090], below occupation layer (083)	2	1.2	0	Rubble, overlying pit [090], abutting paving [101], possibly rubble from wall [047]
	103	Patch of cobbles roughly 1m ² , made of mainly rounded stones, associations with surrounding walls and features not clear	1	1	0	Patch of cobbles
	104	Black charcoal rich silty sand, possible hearth waste, very ashy, coal, cinders and charcoal throughout, very shallow deposit, not within a cut just on surface in slight depression, rests up against the remains of paving [046]	1	0.5	0.02	Deposit of hearth waste
Structure 2	105	A sub-rectangular shaped cut with near vertical sloping sides and a flat base. The break of slope at the top is steep and more gradual at the base. Cut of possible construction trench.	1.65	0.45	0.11	Cut for construction trench
Structure 2	106	A pink clayey silt of loose compaction. Occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks, small rounded and angular stones. Possible truncated by cut 093, which has removed a slice of sandy clay suggesting that this deposit could be the remains of a floor surface/ occupation surface.	0	0	0	Possible floor surface

STRUCTURE	CONTEXT NO	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	INTERPRETATION
Structure 2	107	Dark yellow firm silty clay with a frequent lens of dark grey silt. There are inclusions of moderately occurring small rounded pebbles.	1.94	1.52	0	Occupational deposit, clay deposit at the bottom of pit [108], it is below the stony/gravelly floor deposit (053) and may have been put in place to prevent moisture rising up into that deposit
Structure 2	108	Sub rectangular cut in plan with a sharp break of slope at the top, the sides tend to be moderately steep, the base is deeper and concave at the NW end and flat at the shallower SE end	3.32	1.72	0	Cut of pit, sub-rectangular cut containing a possible floor surface (107)
	109	Line of stones, very truncated wall line, overlying cobbles [089], cobbles appear to respect edge of wall to the north, no bonding, dry stone	0	0	0	Wall
Structure 2	110	Dark greyish brown moderately compact clayey silt with frequent small rounded stones, most of which are found at the top of the deposit, and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.35	0.32	0.15	Fill of posthole
Structure 2	111	Circular in plan with a sharp break of slope at the top. The sides are near vertical or vertical and gradually break to a flat base.	0.35	0.32	0.15	Cut of posthole
Structure 2	112	A dark grey soft silt	0.12	0.1	0.16	Fill of stakehole 113
Structure 2	113	Circular in plan with a sharp break of slope at the top. The sides are vertical and the base has a tapered point.	0.12	0.1	0.16	Cut of stakehole

STRUCTURE	CONTEXT NO	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	INTERPRETATION
Structure 2	114	A dark grey soft silt	0.1	0.1	0.12	Fill of stakehole 115
Structure 2	115	Circular in plan with a gradual break of slope along the higher western edge and a sharp break of slope to the eastern side. The sides are near vertical and break gradually to a concave base.	0.1	0.1	0.12	Cut of stakehole
Structure 2	116	A dark grey soft silt	0.07	0.07	0.09	Fill of stakehole 117
Structure 2	117	Circular in plan with a fairly sharp break of slope at the top. The sides are vertical and the base is slightly tapered with a blunt point.	0.07	0.07	0.09	Cut of stakehole
Structure 2	118	A dark grey soft silt fill	0.06	0.04	0.07	Fill of stakehole 119
Structure 2	119	Oval in plan with a gradual break of slope at the top. The sides are vertical of near vertical and the base is tapered point	0.06	0.04	0.07	Cut of stakehole
Structure 2	120	A dark grey soft silt with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional gritty inclusions	0.1	0.09	0.09	Fill of strakehole 121
Structure 2	121	Circular in plan with a gradual break of slope at the top. The sides are near vertical and gradually break to a slightly concave base.	0.1	0.09	0.09	Cut of stakehole
Structure 2	122	A dark grey soft silt	0.06	0.05	0.08	Fill of stakehole 123
Structure 2	123	Circular in plan with a fairly sharp break of slope at the top. The sides are vertical and the base is a tapered point.	0.06	0.05	0.08	Cut of stakehole
Structure 2	124	Dark brown soft clayey silt with occasional small rounded pebbles and grit.	0.11	0.11	0.13	Fill of stakehole 125
Structure 2	125	Circular in plan with a fairly sharp break of slope at the top. The sides are near vertical and gradually break to a slightly concave base.	0.11	0.11	0.13	Cut of stakehole

STRUCTURE	CONTEXT NO	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	INTERPRETATION
Structure 2	126	A dark grey soft silt	0.09	0.08	0.11	Fill of stakehole 127
Structure 2	127	Circular in plan with a sharp break of slope at the top. The sides are near vertical and undercut a little to the west. The base has a tapered point.	0.09	0.08	0.11	Cut of stakehole
Structure 2	128	A dark grey soft silt	0.06	0.06	0.09	Fill of stakehole 129
Structure 2	129	Circular in plan with a sharp break of slope at the top. The sides are near vertical and the base has a tapered point.	0.06	0.06	0.09	Cut of stakehole
Structure 2	130	A dark grey soft silt	0.06	0.06	0.08	Fill of stakehole 131
Structure 2	131	Circular in plan with a fairly sharp break of slope at the top. The sides are vertical and the base has a tapered end.	0.06	0.06	0.08	Cut of stakehole
Structure 2	132	A dark grey soft silt	0.07	0.06	0.05	Fill of stakehole 133
Structure 2	133	Circular in plan with a gradual break of slope at the top. The sides are moderately steep and gradually break to a slightly concave base.	0.07	0.06	0.05	Cut of stakehole
Structure 2	134	Dark greyish brown, soft clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks.	0.18	0.18	0.1	Fill of stakehole 135
Structure 2	135	Circular in plan, with a sharp break of slope at the top. The sides are moderately shallow and gradually break to a narrow/small pointed base.	0.18	0.18	0.1	Cut of stakehole
Structure 2	136	A dark grey soft clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks	0.14	0.11	0.07	Fill of stakehole 137
Structure 2	137	Oval in plan, orientated N-S with a gradual break of slope at the top. The sides are moderately steep and break into a concave base.	0.14	0.11	0.07	Cut of stakehole
Structure 3	138	A linear structure running NE-SW composed of	1.96	0.48	0.23	Possible boundary wall,

STRUCTURE	CONTEXT NO	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	INTERPRETATION
		small, medium and large rounded and angular stones, no obvious bonding material, one course remains, heavily truncated				or possibly a badly damaged house wall, later than the majority of the site as built upon (002), may relate to 19th Century cottages mentioned by a visitor
Structure 3	139	A linear structure running NW-SE, composed of small, medium and large rounded and angular stones and cobbles, appears heavily truncated to the NW end, wall faced and appears more structural and organized than neighboring [138], no mortar evident	1.3	0.65	0.13	Wall of, or related to, a building, could be internal or external wall, fairly substantial, may have functioned as a wall between joined buildings, may relate to 19th Century buildings
	140	A reddish rusty brown sandy silt of loose compaction, inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks and possibly decayed metal or wood, not very humic though	0.87	0.28	0.01	Possible imprint from metal hearth or wooden beam, not entirely clear what this deposit is resting up against, possibly wall [141]
	141	A group of four stones running NW-SE with a possible group of stones at the NW also part of this structure, composed of small, medium and large rounded and angular stones and cobbles, one course remains, no bonding	0	0	0	Possible wall for building
	142	A group of flat paving stones, very broken and truncated, above mottled deposit (143), only one	0.65	0.45	0.04	Paved floor, or hearth setting, charcoal and

STRUCTURE	CONTEXT NO	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	INTERPRETATION
		course, possible remains of clay bonding between stones				coal in deposit below
	143	A mottled pinkish orange red brown and black clayey sandy silt, loose compaction, inclusions of charcoal, coal, very mixed deposit below paving	1.25	0.84	0.17	Possible floor surface, old floor surface of clay and possible tile in places, also possibly leveling material for flagstones, also evidence of heating
Structure 3	144	A linear structure running NE-SW composed of small, medium and large rounded and angular stones and cobbles, only one course remains, no obvious bonding	2.97	1.1	0.24	Wall of structure, possibly an outer support wall for a building, could join with [141] and [138] to form a house
	145	A mid brown silty sand and gravel deposit running NE-SW, loose-medium compaction, inclusions of small stones, occasional charcoal inclusions	1.56	0.55	0.06	Possible leveling surface, could have filled a wet bit of ground or been used as a well-drained storage area
	146	A mid brown silty sandy gravel, loose-medium compaction, inclusions of small and medium river cobbles	0.85	0.68	0.2	Possible levelling material related to construction of building/occupation surface
Structure 2	147	A dark grey soft silt	0.05	0.05	0.04	Fill of stakehole 148
Structure 2	148	Circular in plan with a fairly sharp break of slope at	0.05	0.05	0.04	Cut of stakehole

STRUCTURE	CONTEXT NO	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	INTERPRETATION
		the top. The sides are moderately steep and gradual break to a slightly concave base.				
	149	Medium brown compact clayey silt with abundant patches of dark yellow clay and frequent inclusions of rounded small pebbles and cobbles. Also occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. Same as 003.	0	0	0	Medieval ground surface
	150	A linear shaped cut with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides, which break gradually to a slightly concave base. Below walls and occupation surface of structure 2. Probably truncated heavily by pit cut 151.	4	0.98	0.21	Cut of gully/ditch
	151	Sub-rectangular cut, sharp break of slope to moderately steep sides on NW and SE sides, shallower along NE side, flattish base, orientated NE-SW	0	0	0	Pit cut, possibly similar function to [108], it may hold floor deposits within or on top of it, alignment respects the positioning of Structure 2's walls, it may well be defining an area of floor for a specific use, the majority of hearth deposits lie above this cut
	152	Medium brown silty clay of moderate compaction with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks and small to medium rounded and angular stones.	4	0.98	0.21	Fill of ditch/gully

APPENDIX 2: DRAWING REGISTER

DRAWING NO	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	SCALE
1	PLAN	Plan of wall [009]	1:20
2	PLAN	Plan of Structure 1, walls [004]-[007]	1:20
3	SECTION	SW facing section through pit [012]	1:10
4	PLAN	Plan of paving [010]	1:20
5	PLAN	Plan of wall [016]	1:20
6	PLAN	Plan of wall [015]	1:20
7	PLAN	Plan of paving [017] and deposit (018)	1:20
8	PLAN	Plan of Structure 2	1:20
9	PLAN	Plan of wall [019]	1:20
10	PLAN	Plan of flagstone surface [023]	1:20
11	PLAN	Plan of occupation deposit (022)	1:20
12	PLAN	Plan of flagstones [020]	1:20
13	PLAN	Plan of pink burnt clay (021)	1:20
14	PLAN	Plan of Structure 4	1:20
15	PLAN	Plan of paving and occupation layer (029) and walls [046] and [047]	1:20
16	PLAN	Plan of hearth deposit (026)	1:20
17	PLAN	Plan of hearth deposit (032)	1:20
18	PLAN	Plan of burnt clay (033)	1:20
19	PLAN	Plan of hearth stones [024]	1:20
20	PLAN	Plan of burnt clay (025)	1:20
21	PLAN	Plan of cobbles [028] at the edge of hearth	1:20
22	PLAN	Plan of hearth stones [027]	1:20
23	PLAN	Plan of wall [045]	1:20
24	PLAN	Plan of deposit (048) and wall [050]	1:20
25	PLAN	Plan of pit fill (034)	1:20
26	PLAN	Plan of pit fill (052)	1:20
27		VOID	
28		VOID	
29	PLAN	Plan of walls [042], [043] and surface [044]	1:20
30	PLAN	Plan of hearth pit [055]	1:20
31	PLAN	Pre-ex plan of hearth deposit (035)	1:20
32	PLAN	Robber cut [057] in Structure 2	1:20
33	PLAN	Pit cut [058]	1:20
34	PLAN	Scoop cut [059]	1:20
35	PLAN	Pre-ex of posthole fill (060)	1:20
36	PLAN	Posthole cut [061]	1:20
37	PLAN	Pre-ex of posthole fill (062)	1:20
38	PLAN	Posthole cut [063]	1:20
39	PLAN	Occupation deposit (064)	1:20
40	PLAN	Occupation deposit (065)	1:20
41	PLAN	Posthole cut [066]	1:20
42	PLAN	Charcoal rich deposit (049)	1:20
43	PLAN	Plan of wall [075] and pits [076] and [078]	1:20
44	PLAN	Plan of wall [080]	1:20

DRAWING NO	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	SCALE
45	PLAN	Plan of wall [081]	1:20
46	PLAN	Plan of hearth [036], walls [038], [040], [041], [082] and paving [039]	1:20
47	SECTION	Section through hearth [036]	1:10
48	SECTION	SW facing section through wall [073]	1:10
49	PLAN	Plan of posthole fill (054)	1:20
50	PLAN	Plan of posthole cut [084]	1:20
51	PLAN	Plan of stony layer (085)	1:20
52	PLAN	Posthole and stakehole fills (110), (112)-(136) and (147)	1:20
53	PLAN	Posthole and stakehole cuts [111], [113]-[137] and [148]	1:20
54		VOID	
55	SECTION	NW facing section through pit [076]	1:10
56	PLAN	Robber cut [093] in Structure 2	1:20
57	PLAN	Plan of wall [095]	1:20
58	PLAN	Plan of paving [101] and rubble (102)	1:20
59	PLAN	Pre-ex plan of (096), [105] and (106)	1:20
60	PLAN	Post-ex plan of [105] and (106)	1:20
61	SECTION	S facing section through pit [090]	1:10
62	PLAN	Plan of patch of cobbles [103]	1:20
63	SECTION	Section through deposit (104)	1:10
64	PLAN	Plan of wall [094]	1:20
65	PLAN	Plan of wall [109]	1:20
66	PLAN	Plan of cobbles [089]	1:20
67	PLAN	Plan of walls [097], [098], [099] and [100]	1:20
68	PLAN	Post-ex plan of midden [090]	1:20
69	PLAN	Plan of deposit (053) filling [108]	1:20
70	PLAN	Plan of deposit (107) filling [108]	1:20
71	PLAN	Plan of cut [108] in Structure 2	1:20
72		VOID	
73	PLAN	Plan of walls above (002) including [144], [138] and [139]	1:20
74	PLAN	Plan of cobbles (088)	1:20
75	SECTION	Section through deposits (002) and (003)	1:10

APPENDIX 3: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

SHOT NO	FACING	DESCRIPTION
1		ID shot
2	E	Walls [004] [005] [006] and [007] above medieval ground surface (003)
3	N	Walls [004] [005] [006] and [007] above medieval ground surface (003)
4	W	Walls [004] [005] [006] and [007] above medieval ground surface (003)
5	E	Walls [005] [006] and [007] above medieval ground surface (003)
6	E	Close up of wall [007]
7	NW	Close up of wall [004] and robber cut [008]
8	SE	Wall [009]
9	SW	Wall [009]
10	NE	Pit [012] at the SW edge of trench
11		Wall [010]
12	N	General working shot
13	NE	General working shot
14	SW	General working shot
15	SE	General working shot
16	NW	Post-ex of wall [016]
17	SE	Post-ex of wall [016]
18	SW	Wall [015]
19	NW	Wall [015]
20		ID shot
21		General working shot
22		General working shot
23	E	[017] and (018) showing flagstones and metalled surface
24	W	[017] and (018) showing flagstones and metalled surface
25	SE	[017] and (018) showing relationship to wall [019]
26	W	Wall [019]
27	E	Wall [019]
28	SW	Deposit (022) burning in NW corner of Structure 2
29	SE	General shot of NW end of Structure 2
30	NW	Flagstones [020] in Structure 2
31	NW	Hearthstones [027] and [024] and hearth deposit (021) in Structure 2
32	SW	Hearth deposit (021)
33	NE	General shot of the interior of Structure 2
34		Void
35		ID shot
36	N	Wall [019]
37	S	Wall [019]
38	W	Wall [019]
39	NW	Hearthstones [024] within Structure 2

SHOT NO	FACING	DESCRIPTION
40		General working shot
41	E	Wall [019]
42	W	Wall [019]
43	N	Wall [019]
44	S	Wall [019]
45	W	Wall [019]
46	NW	Hearth deposit (025)
47	W	Charcoal rich hearth deposit (026)
48	W	Wall [030]
49	E	Wall [030]
50	NW	Hearth deposit (032) within Structure 2
51	NW	Wall [042]
52	NW	Wall [043]
53	NW	Surface [044]
54	NW	Wall [045]
55		Void
56	NW	General shot of NW end of Structure 2
57	NW	General shot of NW end of Structure 2
58	NE	General shot of NW end of Structure 2
59	NW	Burnt clay hearth deposit (033)
60	NW	Mixed hearth deposit (035) and hearthstone [027]
61	SE	Mixed hearth deposit (035) and hearthstone [027]
62	SE	Pit [058] and fill (034)
63	NE	Hearth deposit (032)
64	E	Ash deposit (048) and charcoal (049)
65	E	Ash deposit (048) and charcoal (049)
66	S	Paving [046] and wall [047]
67	W	Paving [046] and wall [047]
68	NW	Wall [051]
69	SE	Wall [051]
70	N	Walls [041] [040] and hearth [036]
71	S	Walls [041] [040] and hearth [036]
72	S	Wall [038]
73		General working shot
74		ID shot
75	S	Paving [039]
76	S	Cut of hearth pit
77	E	Wall [050]
78	SE	Posthole fill (054)
79	NE	Possible drain [056]
80	SW	Possible drain [056]
81	SW	Robber cut [057] in Structure 2
82	SE	Pit [058]
83	NE	Cut [059] and postholes [061] [063] and deposit (064)
84	NE	Shallow scoop [059]
85	NE	Pre-ex of postholes [061] and [062]
86	SW	Deposit (065) next to hearthstone [027]

SHOT NO	FACING	DESCRIPTION
87	NE	Wall [075]
88	E	Charcoal rich deposit (049)
89	E	Wall [080]
90	W	Wall [080]
91	S	Wall [080]
92	NE	Wall [081]
93	NW	Postholes [061] and [063]
94	NW	Posthole [066]
95	NW	Walls [069] [070] and [071]
96	SW	Wall [070]
97	NW	Wall [071]
98	NW	Deposit (068)
99	SE	Wall [072]
100	SW	Wall [072]
101	NW	Wall [072]
102	SW	Wall [067]
103	NE	Wall [067]
104	SE	Wall [067] showing truncation
105	SW	Wall [074]
106	NE	Wall [074]
107	NW	Wall [074] internal face
108		ID shot
109	SE	Pit [076]
110	N	Corner of walls [067] and [073] and wall [051]
111	NE	Corner of walls [067] and [073] and wall [051]
112	E	Corner of walls [073] and [074]
113	E	General working shot
114	S	General working shot
115	W	Slot showing base of wall [038]
116	SW	Pre-ex of post- and stake-holes
117	SE	Stony surface (085) and hearthstone [027]
118	NE	Posthole [084]
119	SW	Stony surface (053)
120	N	Stony surface (053)
121	SE	Wall [073]
122	NW	Wall [073]
123	SW	Wall [073]
124	NE	Deposit (096)
125	NE	Wall [094]
126	NW	Wall [094]
127	NE	Wall [095]
128	N	Wall [095]
129	SW	Wall [095]
130	NW	Possible robber cut [093] in Structure 2
131	N	Pit [090]
132	S	Wall [097]
133	W	Wall [099] abutting [098]

SHOT NO	FACING	DESCRIPTION
134	N	Walls [099] [098] [100] and [097]
135	E	Wall [100] with [099] and [098] in distance
136	S	Walls [099] [098] [100] and [097]
137	W	Square patch of cobbles [103]
138		ID shot
139	NE	Post-ex [105] and (096)
140	NE	Pre-ex shot (106)
141	NE	Post-ex shot (106)
142	S	Cobbled surface [089]
143	W	Cobbled surface [089]
144	E	Cobbled surface [089]
145		Cobbled surface [089]
146	S	Deposit (104)
147	SE	Cut [108] deposit (107)
148	SE	Cut [108] deposit (107)
149	S	General site shot
150	S	Midden [090]
151	W	Wall [109]
152	N	Wall [109]
153	SW	Post- and stake-holes [111] - [137] in Structure 2
154	NW	Post- and stake-holes [111] - [137] in Structure 2
155	S	Cobbles (088)
156	S	Cobbles (088)
157	NE	Wall [144]
158	SW	Wall [144]
159	SE	Wall [138]
160	NW	Wall [139]
161	NW	Wall [141]
162	SE	Wall [139]
163	NE	Wall [142]
164	NE	Spreads (143) and (146)
165		General working shot
166		ID shot
167	E	Deposit (140)
168	SE	Deposit (145)
169	SE	Deposits (143) (146) and paving [142]
170	NW	Deposit (149) within cut [108] in Structure 2
171	W	Deposit (086) within Structure 2
172	SE	Deposit (086) within Structure 2
173	E	Deposit (086) within Structure 2
174	S	Section through deposits (002) and (003)
175	E	Section through ditch [150]
176		Void
177	SE	Pit [151]
178	W	Ditch [150]
179	SW	Pit [151] and ditch [150]

APPENDIX 4: FINDS CATALOGUE

Table 1: Hand collected finds

Context number	SF number	Material	Qty	Description	Spot Date	Cons/Illus
Eval Tr.3		CBM	10	Pan tile, with two lumps of possible brick	17 th /20 th	
Eval Tr.3		Pottery	1	Medi greyware, jug rim	14 th /16 th	
Eval Tr.3		Pottery	4	Modern white & redwares, slip lined & mottled, blue trans printed	18 th /19 th	
Eval Tr.3		Stone	1	Slate fragment		
1003		Pottery	1	Medi whiteware, CP rim	12 th /14 th	Illus?
Above 1009		Fe	12	Pieces of large hoop?		
Above 1009		Pottery	1	Medi Greyware	14 th /16 th	
1015 slot behind wall		Pottery	4	Medi whiteware	13 th /15 th	
1016		Pottery	2	Medi whiteware, one stone?	13 th /14 th	
U/S		CBM	3	Pan tile	17 th /20 th	
U/S		Cu	1	Sheet, ragged edges		
U/S		Pottery	1	Imported - Rhenish stoneware, jug rim	15 th /16 th	Illus
U/S		Pottery	2	Medi sherds, red & greywares	13 th -16 th	
U/S		Pottery	8	Modern sherds, red & whitewares, including slip lined, willow, blue sponged, banded	19 th	
U/S		MWD	1	Fe slag lump		
001		CBM	11	Pan tile, one odd shape	17 th /20 th	
001		Clay Pipe	2	Stems, narrow	18 th /20 th	
001		Fe	1	Lock? Square box, with hole in each end		XR; Illus?
001		Fe	1	Lump, object?		XR
001		Fe	1	Nail		XR
001		Fe	1	Rod, long rod with ?nut on one end, L.610mm		
001		Fe	1	Sickle, tang, curved blade, missing tip		XR; Illus?
001		Fe	1	Strip, very corroded		XR
001		Glass	2	Green bottle base; sherd from ?lead glass stemmed vessel.	19 th ?	
001		Lithics	1	Flint flake		
001		MWD	1	Fe slag lump		
001		Pottery	1	Imported – Tin-Glazed Earthenware, blue painted	17 th	Illus?
001		Pottery	19	Medi sherds, white, grey & redwares, including CP rim and jug handle	13 th -15 th	Illus?
001		Pottery	1	Unidentified - pale sandy fabric, yellow glaze, modern?	16 th /18 th	
001		Pottery	66	Modern sherds, red, white & stonewares, mostly slip lined, also blue printed, pink	18 th -19 th	

				printed, sponged, banded, blue moulded		
001 above 080		CBM	1	Pan tile fragment	17 th /20 th	
001 above 080		Clay Pipe	1	Stem, narrow	th /20 th	
001 above 080		Pottery	3	Modern sherds, red, white & stonewares, slip lined, blue printed	18 th /19 th	
002		CBM	5	Pan tile	17 th /20 th	
002		CBM	1	Pipe/saggar rim sherd	18 th /20 th	
002		Clay Pipe	1	Stem, narrow	th /20 th	
002		Cu	1	Buckle, small fig-of-eight frame with pin		Cons; Illus
002		Cu	1	Ferrule? Bottle shaped object with hollow wide end. Weight? Ferrule from walking stick?		Illus?
002		Fe	5	Nail		XR
002		Fe	1	Nail, with washer?		XR
002		Fe	1	Object, long slightly curving		XR
002		Fe	1	Tool? Handle with angled broken part		XR; Illus?
002		Glass	4	3 green bottles sherds, two badly laminating, one clear moulded bottle sherd	17 th -19 th	
002		Lithics?	2	Flint pebbles, worn? Blue-ish, glass waste?		
002		MWD	8	Fe slag lumps		
002		Pottery	32	Medi sherds, mostly greywares including jug rim with thumbled strip, 2 bases; also white & redwares, including 2 CP rims, 1 grooved rod handle, 4 bases	13 th -16 th	Illus x 2
002		Pottery	19	Modern sherds, white, red & stonewares, including blue printed, sponged, rockingham, stoneware bottle	19 th /20 th	
002	002	Cu	1	Vessel rim, heavy, cast		Cons; Illus
002	003	Cu/Ag	1	Mount, decorative	Medi	Cons; Illus
002	004	Ag	1	Coin	13 th /14 th	Cons
002	014	Pottery	1	Medi redware, glaze spots	13 th /15 th	
002	015	Pottery	1	Medi greyware, olive glaze	13 th /15 th	
002	017	Fe	1	Buckle? Small egg shaped ring		XR; Illus?
002 against wall 070 & 064		Pottery	3	Medi whiteware, jug rim/handle, CP sherd	13 th /14 th	Illus?
002 against wall 070 & 064		Pottery	1	Unidentified redware, bright green glaze, Dutch?	16 th /17 th ?	
002 over 051		CBM	1	Pan tile fragment	17 th /20 th	
002 over 051		Fe	1	Nail		XR

002 over 051		Glass	1	Green bottle sherd	18 th /19 th	
002 over 051		Lithics	1	Flint flake		
002 over 051		Pottery	6	Medi sherds, white, red & greywares, including redware CP rim	13 th /15 th	Illus?
002 over 051		Pottery	2	Modern red & whitewares, slip lined and hand painted	18 th /19 th	
002 over cobbles		Pottery	11	Modern white, redwares, others, blue printed, slip lined, brown glazed, yellow glazed	18 th /19 th	
002 over cobbles (089)		Fe	1	Object, long lump		XR
002 over cobbles (089)		Fe	1	Object, long with two cross bars, tool?		XR
002 over cobbles (089)		Glass	1	Bottle base, square, greenish	19 th /20 th	
002 wall 045		Glass	1	Green bottle sherd	19 th /20 th	
002 wall 045		Pottery	1	Imported - Beauvais? Bright green glaze, moulded ?heraldic decoration, 3 lions?	c.16 th	Illus
002 wall 045		Pottery	1	Modern redware, slip lined	18 th /19 th	
002 wall 073		Pottery	7	Medi sherds, grey, red & whitewares, including whiteware jug handle	13 th /15 th	Illus?
002 within Str.2		CBM	5	Daub, large lumps		
002 within Str.2		Pottery	1	Medi redware, olive glazed	13 th /15 th	
003		Pottery	1	Imported? – Local?/English/French, mottled green glaze, pinkish buff fabric, fairly coarse	12 th /14 th	
003		Pottery	34	Medi sherds, mostly greyware, including several from same jug, large base sherd, large thumbed base sherd; also white & redwares, 1 CP rim	13 th /15 th	Illus
003		Pottery	1	Modern whiteware handle sherd	18 th /20 th	
003	007	Pottery	1	Medi greyware, olive glaze both sides	15 th /16 th	
003	008	Pottery	1	Medi redware, pink, unglazed	13 th /14 th	
003	009	Fe	1	Nail		XR
003	010	Pottery	1	Medi whiteware, base	13 th /15 th	
003	011	Lithics	1	Burnt flint?		
009	001	Fe	1	Nail		XR
014		Pottery	8	Medi sherds, red, grey & whitewares including CP rim, jug strap handle, 1 base	13 th /15 th	Illus?
014		Pottery	1	Modern whiteware, sponge	19 th /20 th	
019		Pottery	10	Medi sherds, white & greywares, including	13 th /15 th	Illus?

				joining sherds, jug rim, CP sherds		
021		Fe	1	Nail, horseshoe nail?		XR; Illus?
029	013	Pottery	1	Medi redware, coarse	13 th /15 th	
029	016	Lithics	1	Quartz chip? Very red stone		
029 below 046		Pottery	1	Medi greyware, olive glazed, hole pierced post firing	13 th /15 th	Illus?
030	006	Cu	1	Chain. S-shaped links, V shaped hook at one end, hooked ring at other. L.190mm	Medi	Cons; Illus
031		Stone/CB M	1	Soft, red sandstone? Or CBM?		
032		Fe	1	Nail		XR
034		Fe	1	Strip, tapering to point, blade?		XR; Illus?
035		Fe	3	Nails		XR
035		Pottery	3	Medi white & redwares, CP base, jug sherd	13 th /15 th	
037		Pottery	5	Medi sherds, white, red & greywares	13 th /14 th	
038		Glass	1	Window sherd, good condition		
038		Pottery	1	Medi greyware	14 th /16 th	
039		Pottery	3	Medi sherds, red & whitewares, including CP base	13 th /14 th	
040		Glass	1	Green bottle sherd	18 th /20 th	
040		Pottery	4	Medi whiteware, one rilled CP sherd	12 th /14 th	
041		Pottery	1	Medi whiteware, rilled CP sherd	12 th /13 th	
042	018	Fe	1	Strip, pointed, blade?		XR; Illus?
056	019	Fe	1	Nail, horseshoe nail?, clenched		XR; Illus?
064		Fe	1	Nail		XR
072		Pottery	2	Medi greyware, olive glazed	15 th /17 th	
077	020	Pottery	3	Medi greyware, joining sherds from jug with applied brooch decoration	14 th /16 th	Illus
083	021	Cu	1	Buckle plate/strap end Folded sheet		Cons; Illus?
083	022	Pottery	1	Medi redware, strap handle	13 th /15 th	
083	023	Pottery	1	Medi greyware	13 th /15 th	
085		Pottery	1	Medi greyware, olive glazed both sides	13 th /16 th	
086		Pottery	14	Medi sherds, mostly whiteware, gritty, including CP rim, most of profile (ex. rim & base) of diff CP	13 th /14 th	Illus
089		Pottery	36	Medi sherds, mostly greywares, olive glazed, 1 base, 1 white slipped pink CP rim	13 th /15 th	Illus?
089	024	Fe	1	Nail, large		XR
092	025	Fe	1	Nail, in 3 pieces		XR
092	027	Pottery	12	Medi redware cooking pot sherds from SF028, including 1 rim, 4 sherds from other vessels	12 th /14 th	
092	028	Pottery	28	Medi redware cooking pot, all sherds from same, coarse fabric, rilled body, globular, complete profile, about quarter circumference	12 th /14 th	Illus
092	029	Pottery	12	Medi redware cooking pot sherds from SF028, including 2 rims	12 th /14 th	
096		CBM	43	Daub lumps, some impressions?		

099		Pottery	1	Medi greyware	14 th /16 th	
100		Pottery	3	Medi greyware, joining	13 th /15 th	
107		Pottery	7	Medi whiteware sherds from same jug, olive glazed, decorated with iron coloured pips	13 th /14 th	Illus
143		Fe	1	Nail		XR
149		Fe	1	Large flat irregular shaped object		XR
149		Pottery	2	Medi whiteware CP sherds	13 th /14 th	

Key: Con = recommended for conservation work; Ill = recommended for illustration; Dates: 14th/16th = a date between 14th and 16th centuries, 14th-16th = material covers whole range of dates; CP = cooking pot

Table 2.: Finds from retents

Context number	Sample number	Material	Qty	Description	Spot Date	Cons/Illus
003	24	MWD	c.30	Fe slag fragments		
013	1	Pottery	4	Whiteware, CP sherds	12 th /14 th	
032	07	CBM	6	Daub, lumps of sift fired clay		
032	07	Fe	1	Nail shaft?		XR
035	10	CBM	c.40	Daub, lumps of sift fired clay		
035	10	Fe	2	Nails		XR
077	13	CBM	c.30	Daub, lumps of sift fired clay		
077	13	Fe	1	Curving strip, part of ring?		XR
077	13	MWD	5	Fe slag fragments		
077	13	Pottery	1	Modern whiteware, fragment	18 th /20 th	
077	13	Stone	4	Sherds of thin slab of ?sandstone with sooty/irony deposit on ?both sides		
092	16	Lithics	1	Quartz flake		
096	17	CBM	c.30	Daub, lumps of sift fired clay		
096	17	Lithics	1	Flint chip		

Key: Con = recommended for conservation work; Ill = recommended for illustration; Dates: 14th/16th = a date between 14th and 16th centuries, 14th-16th = material covers range of dates

Table 3: Hand collected environmental remains

Context number	SF number	Material	Qty	Description
1003		Bone	11	Animal bone
1004		Bone	2	Animal bone
001		Bone	3	Animal bone
002		Bone	10	Animal bone