



# Mowbray Manor, Vinegarth, Epworth Community Archaeology Project Excavation Report

ArcHeritage 2018



Medieval Manor Community Project:  
Vinegarth, Epworth, North Lincolnshire

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# CONTENTS

<b>Non-technical summary .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>1. Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. Site location, geology and topography.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3. Archaeological and historical background.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>4. Aims.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>5. Methodology.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>6. Results .....</b>	<b>4</b>
6.1 Trenches.....	4
6.2 Test Pits.....	7
<b>7. Discussion .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>8. Conclusions .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>9. Acknowledgements .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>10. References.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Plates .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Figures.....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Appendix 1: Index to archive.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Appendix 2: Context list .....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Appendix 3: Pottery assessment.....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material assessment.....</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Appendix 5: Stone tile and concrete assessment.....</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Appendix 6: Animal bone assessment.....</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>Appendix 7: Small finds assessment .....</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>Appendix 8: Miscellaneous finds assessment .....</b>	<b>121</b>
<b>Appendix 9: Charcoal and sample assessment .....</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Appendix 10: Written scheme of investigation.....</b>	<b>126</b>

## PLATES

*Cover plate: Selection of images from the excavation and the artefacts recovered*

Plate 1: Trench 1 following initial clean of upper surface of deposit (102). Looking south-west .....	19
Plate 2: Trench 1 following removal of deposit (102) and exposure of feature [106] with rubble (107)....	19
Plate 3: Feature [106] containing rubble (107) in Trench 1. Looking north-west, scale 1m .....	20
Plate 4: Feature [106] containing rubble (107) in Trench 1. Looking north-east, scale 1m .....	20
Plate 5: Feature [106] in Trench 1 containing primary fill (109) and upper rubble fill (107). .....	21
Plate 6: Feature [111] in Trench 1. Looking north-west, scales 1m.....	21
Plate 7: Trench 1 at final excavation level. Looking north-east, scale 1m.....	22
Plate 8: Trench 1 at final excavation level. Looking south-west, scale 1m.....	22
Plate 9: Trench 2, looking south-east. Scale 1m .....	23
Plate 10: Trench 2, looking north-west, Scales 1m.....	23
Plate 11: Deposit (204) within Trench 2. Looking south-west, scales 1m .....	24
Plate 12: Representative section within Trench 2, showing deposit (204). Looking south-west.....	24
Plate 13: Test Pit 1 showing a series of stakeholes (1007-1011) cutting into a dump deposit (1012). .....	25
Plate 14: Test Pit 2 showing plough scars (2005-2008) and an earlier surface (2009).....	25
Plate 15: Test Pit 3 showing ash deposit (3001) and earlier topsoil (3002). .....	26
Plate 16: Test Pit 4 showing buried topsoil 4003. Looking west, scale 1m .....	26
Plate 17: Test Pit 5 showing plough scars (5003-5005) and earlier deposit (5006).....	27
Plate 18: Test Pit 6 showing tiled surface (6002). Looking west, scale 0.5m .....	27
Plate 19: Test Pit 7, looking south. Scale 1m.....	28
Plate 20: Test Pit 8 showing natural deposit (8002). Looking south, scale 0.5m .....	28
Plate 21: Test Pit 9, looking south. Scale 1m.....	29

## FIGURES

Figure 1: Site location
Figure 2: Location of trenches and test pits across the site
Figure 3: Plan of Trench 1 following exposure of features
Figure 4: Trench 1 plan at final level of excavation
Figure 5: South-east facing section of Trench 1
Figure 6: Trench 2 plan
Figure 7: Sections of Test Pits 1 and 2
Figure 8: Plan test pit 1
Figure 9: Sections of Test Pits 3 and 4
Figure 10: Sections of Test Pits 5 and 6
Figure 11: Sections of Test Pits 7, 8 and 9

## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report describes the results of the Medieval Manor Community Project at Vinegarth, Epworth, North Lincolnshire. The project was commissioned by the Isle of Axholme and Hatfield Chase Landscape Partnership (IoAHCLP). The IoAHCLP is a project funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and delivered through the Humberhead Levels Partnership (HLP). This project was part of an ongoing scheme of community engagement and involved over one hundred local residents and schoolchildren. The project was undertaken by staff members from YAT's Sheffield, Nottingham and York offices and included the excavation of two evaluation trenches, nine test pits, on-site finds processing, site tours, activities for schoolchildren and an open day.

The community excavation project focussed on the reputed medieval Manor of Vinegarth at Epworth, North Lincolnshire. The site is known from previous investigations undertaken in the 1970s, but the full extent of the site with regards to its form, function and date are unknown. The Vinegarth area is currently a public open space surrounding St Andrew's Church and comprises 0.59 hectares of grassland. Geophysical surveys undertaken in August 2017 (Archaeological Project Solutions 2017) within the fields to the south of the church have revealed anomalies that could relate to walls comparable to those excavated in the 1970s. Two trenches were excavated within this area to investigate these possible features. In addition, nine test pits were excavated within a wider area around the site. Excavation of both the trenches and the test pits was undertaken with the assistance of local community volunteers, who were trained in excavation and recording techniques throughout the project.

The work revealed evidence of medieval activity across the site, particularly around Trench 1 and Test Pits 1 and 2. A background scatter of medieval artefacts was recovered from Trench 2 and many of the other test pits, although these generally were mixed in with later material. Two features within Trench 1 relate to a possible robbed late medieval wall and a ditch, and a row of stakeholes in Test Pit 1 were recorded within a medieval context. Finds relating to everyday and higher status medieval activity recovered from Trench 1 and Test Pits 1 and 2 included a jet gaming die, a copper alloy needle, a complete silver long cross penny of Henry V or VI (1413-71), a silver long cross half penny dated to 1247-72, and a 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century jetton. Pottery from Trench 1 in particular indicates late medieval activity, with indications of earlier activity in the area from at least the Roman period. Ceramic building material recovered from Trench 1 included late-medieval roof and floor tiles, together with post-medieval and early modern material. Some of the late medieval floor tiles were complete, bearing the Mowbray crest. An assemblage of well-preserved domestic mammal bone was collected across the site, particularly from Trench 1; some of the taphonomic patterns are consistent with the deliberate dumping of kitchen waste. The presence of fallow deer remains indicates hunting activity, suggesting that the manor had an associated hunting park.

Many of the test pits did not achieve a sufficient depth to be able to discount the possibility of medieval remains in their locations. It is clear from the trenching and the test pits closest to the trenches that remains of the manor and associated activity are abundant within this area, although it was difficult to characterise the archaeological remains within the confines of the excavations. Further work within the vicinity of Trench 1 and Test Pits 1 and 2 in particular would help to further understand the layout of the manor and the immediate vicinity.

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

The Medieval Manor Community Project at Vinegarth, Epworth, North Lincolnshire was carried out in July 2018 over a ten-day period, between the 17th and the 27<sup>th</sup> July 2018. The project was commissioned by the Isle of Axholme and Hatfield Chase Landscape Partnership (IoAHCLP) and formed part of an ongoing scheme of community engagement. The fieldwork was undertaken by local volunteers supervised and instructed by staff members from YAT's Sheffield, Nottingham and York offices. Fieldwork included excavation, on-site finds processing, in addition site tours, activities for schoolchildren and an open day were also undertaken. Over 100 local residents and schoolchildren were involved in the project.

This project focussed on the reputed site of the medieval manor of Vinegarth in Epworth, home to the Mowbray family. Two trenches were excavated to investigate the believed location of the manor, while the nine test pits were excavated within a wider area around the site.

The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Appendix 10) which was approved by the Historic Environment Officer for North Lincolnshire County Council and the IoAHCLP, and according to the principles of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.

## **2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

Epworth is situated 13km southwest of Scunthorpe in the Isle of Axholme area at the west side of North Lincolnshire. The Isle of Axholme is so called because it was an inland island surrounded by rivers, streams, bogs and meres until it was drained by the Dutch engineer Sir Cornelius Vermuyden in 1627-1629.

The site is located on the north side of Epworth (centred at SE 78383 03964, Figure 1), immediately south and west of the Grade I Listed St Andrew's Church. The trenches were located within public recreational land to the immediate south of St Andrew's Church, within what is believed to have been the manorial complex. Test pits were located throughout the historic core of Epworth including within the former manorial complex, in the current recreation ground and also within the gardens of some private properties, and some former strip fields now attached to business premises within the centre of Epworth (Figure 2).

The solid geology across the site is mudstone of the Claborough Member. There are no overlying drift deposits in the immediate area of the site, however the west side of the town is dominated by Sutton Sand deposits and to the east lies an island of Head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel (BGS 2018).

### 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Vinegarth was granted to the Mowbray family in 1108. The Isle of Axholme was the largest single holding of the Honour of Mowbray, alongside other extensive lands in Yorkshire, Warwickshire and Leicestershire. In addition to Mowbray Manor House, Vinegarth is also the possible location of a chantry dedicated to Saint Mary and Saint Katherine, founded by John de Mowbray, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Baron of Mowbray in 1344. The possible site of Mowbray Manor house is located to the south of St Andrews Church. A large medieval house with "hall, parlour, kitchen with three lofts over them" was recorded as still standing in 1749 (Hayfield 1984).

Excavations in the 1960s revealed walls and floor tiles to the east of the church during a graveyard extension. Excavations in 1975-6 approximately 100m to the southeast of the church, revealed more substantial foundations and a tiled floor. Some of the floor tiles were decorated with the Mowbray Shield. These excavations also revealed a hall and kitchen area and an apparent cloistral walk adjacent to a courtyard or garden, but only the south wall of the hall remained (North Lincolnshire HER, record 2447). Geophysical surveys undertaken in August 2017 (Archaeological Project Solutions 2017) within the fields to the south of the church have revealed anomalies that could relate to walls comparable to those excavated in the 1970s.

In addition to the medieval finds from the Manor, finds from the local area include a 3<sup>rd</sup>-century Romano British coin and spindle whorl. Trial trenching on land near Church Street revealed medieval domestic pits and a ditch below deposits containing demolition material. Recent detailed magnetic gradiometer and resistivity surveys within the fields to the south of the church have revealed anomalies that could relate to walls comparable to those excavated in the 1970s (IoAHCLP 2018).

### 4 AIMS

The specific aims of the project were to map the location and extent of the manor's buildings and settlement, and any other remains and, where possible, to characterise the archaeological resource of the site (IoAHCLP 2018, 5).

Any buried archaeological remains, depending on their nature, could offer an opportunity to address the following research priorities highlighted in the East Midlands Updated Research Agenda and Strategy (Knight, Vyner and Allen, 2012:94):

#### **High Medieval (1066-1485) Research Objectives**

*Objective 7F: Investigate the development, structure and landholdings of manorial estate centres (Epworth is a named example within this objective)*

#### **High Medieval (1066-1485) Research Agenda**

##### **7.2: Manors and Manorial Estates:**

*How can the classification of moated and non-moated manorial sites be improved?*

*How did the medieval manor and manorial estates develop from the Anglo-Saxon period, and what was the impact of the Danelaw?*



## 5 METHODOLOGY

The methodology followed the WSI (Appendix 10) and comprised the excavation of two trenches and nine test pits, detailed in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Trench rationales**

ID	Size (m)	Rationale
Trench 1	15 x 2	Investigation of manorial site and anomalies on geophysical survey
Trench 2	10 x 2	Investigation of manorial site and anomalies on geophysical survey
Test Pit 1	2 x 2	Investigation of manorial site
Test Pit 2	2 x 2	Investigation of manorial site
Test Pit 3	2 x 2	Investigation of manorial site
Test Pit 4	2 x 2	Investigation of manorial site
Test Pit 5	1 x 1	Investigation of archaeology within garden on Vinegarth
Test Pit 6	1 x 1	Investigation of archaeology within historic burgage plot
Test Pit 7	1 x 1	Investigation of manorial site
Test Pit 8	1 x 1	Investigation of manorial site
Test Pit 9	1 x 1	Investigation of archaeology within garden on Vinegarth

The location of the trenches was determined from the results of a recent geophysical survey (Archaeological Project Services 2017) that recorded potential archaeological anomalies in both areas. Both trenches were located within what is believed to have been the manorial complex. The trenches were opened by a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, this removed the topsoil under constant archaeological supervision. At the observation of archaeological finds or features, machining was ceased and the trenches were cleaned and recorded by hand by volunteers and YAT staff and adult volunteers. School children dry-sieved the spoil heaps from the trenches to maximise finds recovery; spoilheaps were also scanned with metal detector. Stratified finds were recovered and bagged by context number. Not all artefacts from the trenches were 100% retained due to the sheer volume of e.g. CBM from Trench 1. In such cases, representative examples were retained.

The location of the test pits aimed dually to investigate anomalies observed during the geophysical survey and to sample a transect of archaeology running from burgage plots within the historic core of Epworth to the grounds of the former manorial site. Test pits were located in safe and practicable positions with a suitable distance maintained from walls, trees and buildings. Test pits within gardens of private properties were sited with guidance from residents and landowners to minimise any inconvenience or safety issues. All deposits within the test pits were hand excavated and recorded by volunteers and schoolchildren with constant supervision and guidance from YAT staff. Test pits were excavated and recorded using the standard YAT single context recording system and 100% of hand excavated material was dry-sieved to maximise finds recovery; spoilheaps were also surveyed with a metal detector. Stratified finds were recovered and bagged by context number. All artefacts from the test pits were 100% retained, with the exception of small, un-diagnostic fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) which were recorded and discarded on-site.

## 6 RESULTS

The results of the excavations are described below. Where finds are mentioned, assessment and discussion is detailed in Appendices 3 to 9. The location of the trenches and test pits is detailed in Figure 2.

### 6.1 Trenches

#### 6.1.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 (Plates 1-8; Figures 3-5) was located to the immediate south-east of St Andrew's Church. The trench measured 15m in length by 2m in width and was aligned north-east to south-west (Plate 1).

The entirety of the trench was covered with a topsoil deposit of mid brown-grey clay silt (101). The topsoil was dry and crumbly containing frequent rootlets and with grass and weeds upon the upper surface. The topsoil had an average thickness of 0.20-0.30m and contained occasional small fragments of modern pottery and CBM. Finds from the topsoil were not retained.

Immediately below the topsoil (101) was a very mixed deposit containing abundant artefacts including pottery, CBM, bone and shell (102). This deposit was present throughout the majority of the trench, although it was not present at the extreme eastern end. Eleven pottery sherds dating to the late medieval period were recovered from this deposit (102), together with one sherd of 19<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century stoneware. Eighty-seven fragments of roof tile were also recovered from this deposit, the majority of which are Beverley-type flat roof tiles of probable 14<sup>th</sup>- or 15<sup>th</sup>-century date; this deposit also produced the only medieval ridge tile to be recovered from the site. The identifiable bone from this deposit totalled 167 fragments, of which the most common identified species was cattle. Other identified pieces include sheep, goat, pig, deer, cat, cod, chicken and game bird. A portion of the bones showed signs of gnawing and butchery. The shell was almost exclusively oyster, with very small amounts of mussel. This deposit (102) was on average 0.60m in thickness, although it thinned out towards the eastern end before terminating.

Below the topsoil at the eastern end of the trench, where deposit (102) was absent, was a light grey brown, very compact and dry silty clay (104). This was visible only for 1.25m before continuing beyond the eastern end of the trench, with a thickness of 0.25m. Finds recovered from this deposit (104) include pot, bone, CBM and oyster shell. The pottery comprised slightly abraded to abraded sherds of Roman, Saxo-Norman and 13<sup>th</sup>- to 14<sup>th</sup>-century medieval date. The latest pottery in the group however is of late medieval type and is in a fresh condition. A group of 15 medieval flat roof tiles and four medieval floor tiles were also recovered from deposit (104). All of the roof tiles are in Beverley-type fabrics of probable 14<sup>th</sup>- or 15<sup>th</sup>-century date. The four floor tiles include two with the WH/31 lion rampant design, used as the Mowbray family crest. One of the tiles is complete whilst the other example is a fragment. Another decorated tile is of triangular shape and has been formed by pre-scoring a square tile and then snapping it after firing. The concentric arc design on this tile has not been traced but would have formed a completed quadruple circle when four tiles with the same pattern were placed together. The bone recovered from (104) comprised 157 identifiable fragments, the

most common species being cattle. Pig, sheep, goat, horse, dog, deer, fish, chicken and game were also represented.

Immediately beneath deposit (102) was a series of sandy subsoil deposits (103, 105 and 110). These are all likely to be part of a single deposit, although two cut features that crossed the trench and separated the sandy deposits meant it was impossible to confirm this. At the western end of the trench, light brown sandy silt (103) contained abundant finds in the form of pot, CBM, bone and shell, and had a thickness of 0.30m. Thirty-three sherds of pottery, representing 21 vessels of mainly late medieval type were recovered from (103), together with a group of 50 fragments of flat roof tile, five medieval floor tiles and three handmade late medieval to early post-medieval bricks. The roof tiles again are likely to be of 14<sup>th</sup>- or 15<sup>th</sup>-century date, the floor tiles are of a 14<sup>th</sup>-century type and the handmade brick probably belongs to the period between the late 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. Three of the floor tile fragments have traces of inlaid decoration. A small, slightly bent pin (SF1) was also recovered from this context. Bone recovered from (103) comprises the highest number of identified specimens from all contexts within trench, totalling 202. The most common species was cattle, followed by sheep/goat and pig. Deer, chicken, goose, cod and bird were also identified. A quarter of all bone recovered from this context displayed evidence of gnawing, suggesting that they were perhaps made accessible to dogs prior to disposal.

Deposit (105) was present in the middle of the trench and comprised light grey brown sandy silt with a maximum thickness of 0.60m. Six sherds of pottery were recovered from this deposit, including jugs in Coal Measures, Humberware and a Humber Basin fabric. A sherd from a large Coal Measures Orangeware jug in this layer conjoins to sherds recovered from cut feature [111] (fill 108). Three floor tiles including another WH/31 lion rampant example, three medieval Beverley-type flat roof tiles and a Beverley-type hip tile were also recovered from subsoil layer (105), along with 28 animal bones including those from cattle, pig, deer, cod and chicken. An incomplete copper needle/pin (SF2) was also recovered from this context. Deposit (110) at the eastern end of the trench was identical to (103) and (105), although was conspicuous in the lack of finds recovered from it, in comparison to (103) and (105).

The two cuts that separated subsoil deposits (103, 105 and 110) crossed the trench on north-east to south-west alignments. Linear cut [106] was located at the eastern end of the trench and cut into deposit (110) on the eastern side and (105) on the western side (Plates 2-5; Figures 3 and 5). The upper fill of this cut feature was a rubble deposit (107), mostly comprising roughly shaped limestone and sandstone blocks with no apparent bonding between the stones. Deposit (107) had a maximum thickness of 0.40m and overlay the primary fill (109) of cut [106]. This was a light orange slightly silty sand, which had a maximum thickness of 0.35m. The maximum width of cut [106] was 1.75m. In addition to cutting through subsoil deposits (105 and 110), it also cut through the underlying natural superficial deposit (112/113).

A mixed group of 18 fragments of CBM recovered from the rubble deposit (107) included 15 flat roof tiles of medieval or late medieval date, most of the Beverley type. A fragment of a glazed floor tile has part of a WH/31 pattern. Two brick fragments comprised a handmade late medieval to early post-medieval brick and a piece of early modern air brick dating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Occasional inclusions of large mammal bone were also present, mostly cattle, together with seven sherds from six vessels of medieval to late medieval type. A small sherd from a jug

with a ridged shoulder is a regional import of probable 13<sup>th</sup>- or 14<sup>th</sup>-century date. The other sherds come from Humberware jugs or drinking jugs potentially dating to the 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. An incomplete pin/needle (SF3) was also recovered from this context.

At the western end of the trench, a north-west to south-east aligned cut [111] contained a single fill (108) (Plate 6; Figures 4 and 5). The feature measured a maximum of 2.60m in width with a depth of at least 0.94m, although the feature was not bottomed. The sides sloped steeply at the top and more gently with depth. The fill (108) was a dark grey-brown sandy silt with abundant finds including pottery, tile, bone, CBM, metal and large charcoal fragments. Finds were more frequent within this fill than was common elsewhere in the trench. The feature [111] cut through subsoil deposits (103) on the western edge and (105) to the east, and natural superficial geology (112 and 113) at the base.

Three Small Finds were recovered from fill (108), including a possible fragment of window tracery (SF4) and two possible coins/tokens (SF 5 and 6), both fairly worn with no identifiable markings. The pottery assemblage comprises 50 sherds representing 20 vessels of mainly late medieval type. A potential Scarborough-type ware miniature jug or cruet, a non-local dripping dish and two regionally imported jugs or jars are likely to be residual in the group. The other vessels comprise Coal Measures jugs and a bottle and Humberware jugs. The Coal Measures vessels include 25 sherds from a large jug with a conjoin to subsoil layer (105), a large jug in Coal Measures Whiteware with a conjoin to layer (103) and six sherds from a small slender Coal Measures Purple jug with joining sherds to layer (102). A group of 13 medieval flat roof tiles, six medieval glazed floor tiles and an early handmade straw-bedded brick of probable late 14<sup>th</sup>- to 15<sup>th</sup>-century date were also recovered from this deposit. Three of the tiles are patterned with the WH/31 lion rampant design and another well-worn fragment has traces of inlaid decoration. A deposition date in the 15<sup>th</sup> century is likely for this assemblage. The bone recovered is predominantly cattle, with sheep/goat, pig and deer also common and smaller amounts of chicken, game bird, cod, goose, woodcock and godwit. Oyster shell was also spread throughout this deposit.

At the base of the trench, beneath deposits (103, 105 and 110) was light orange sand with a small trace of silt (122). This was very clean and soft and contained no finds. The deposit was encountered at 1.15m below the ground level. Mottled within this deposit was very compact and stiff light blue-grey silty clay (113), present in irregular patches. Similarly, this also contained no finds.

A jet gaming die was recovered from the spoil heap of Trench 1 during sieving; it is unclear which context this was from although its form closely correlates to other such objects from secure medieval contexts throughout the UK.

Trench 1 contained two cut features and layers of dumped material. The cut features extended beyond the trench. One (106) which had a mainly rubble fill may have been a robbed out wall while the other (111) is likely to have been a backfilled ditch or large rubbish pit.

### 6.1.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 (Plates 9-12; Figure 6) was located at the southern end of the recreation area and was aligned north-west to south-east. The trench measured 10m in length by 2m in width.

The whole trench was covered with a topsoil deposit of mid- to dark brown loose and crumbly sandy silt with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular pebbles and roots (201). The deposit had a fairly uniform thickness between 0.20m and 0.30m. Immediately underlying the topsoil was dark brown sandy silt clay silt (202) with frequent small pebble inclusions. This deposit was similar to the topsoil, the only noticeable difference being the higher inclusion of pebbles and a slightly higher silt content. The deposit was present throughout the entire trench and had a consistent depth of 0.20m. Immediately below deposit (202) was light brown fine silty sand (203), likely the natural superficial geology of the area. Deposit (203) became finer and lighter in colour with depth, and was excavated down to a depth of between 0.15m-0.20m in thickness, although it was not bottomed and its full depth was not determined. Several small fragments of pottery and CBM of varying date were recovered from the upper surface of this deposit, at the interface with (202). Three of the pot sherds come from Humberware jugs of probable 14<sup>th</sup>- to 15<sup>th</sup>-century date, whilst the fourth is from a late 18<sup>th</sup>- to mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century Pearlware vessel with blue sponged decoration. Twenty-eight fragments of CBM were recovered from upper surface of layer (203) in Trench 2. The group is quite fragmentary and comprises 27 pieces of Beverley-type tile and a fragment of late medieval to early post-medieval handmade Beverley-type brick.

Within the sandy deposit (203), a linear band of compact and stiff blue-grey clay was aligned north-east to south-west (204) (Plates 11 and 12). This was located approximately 3.5m from the south-eastern end of the trench, and varied in width between 1m and 1.70m. An investigative slot excavated through this exposed it to a thickness of 0.30m, although it continued beyond the base of excavation. The sterile and homogeneous nature of the deposit and the irregularity of the edges indicate that this deposit is a natural variation within the superficial geology rather than an archaeological feature.

A complete silver long cross penny (SF8), probably dating from the time of Henry V or VI (1413-1471) was recovered from the spoil heap during metal detecting.

Trench 2 did not contain any archaeological features although a number of archaeological finds were recovered, mainly from the underlying subsoil layers. The concentration of finds at the top of deposit (203) suggests that the stratigraphic sequence may have been truncated and that the overlying deposits (202) and (201) relate to later landscaping or levelling activity.

## **6.2 Test Pits**

### *6.2.1 Test Pit 1*

Test Pit 1 (Plate 13; Figures 7 and 8) measured 2m x 2m and was situated in the recreation area approximately 35m to the south-east of the church of St Andrew. The uppermost layer across the test pit was topsoil (1000), the surface sloping gently to the south from 26.03m to 25.94m AOD. The topsoil was up to 230mm thick and contained a range of modern and re-deposited medieval and post-medieval finds, including 41 sherds of pottery. Some sherds were in an abraded or slightly abraded condition. The very mixed assemblage contains pottery ranging from early medieval to mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century in date. Of particular note are four imported 14<sup>th</sup>- to 15<sup>th</sup>-century German Langewehe Stoneware drinking vessels. In addition, 55 mainly very fragmentary pieces of medieval flat roof tile and a tiny flake of floor tile with inlaid decoration were recovered.

The topsoil overlay a 70mm thick dump of friable, mid-brownish grey silty sand (1001), interpreted as a buried soil, possibly dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Pottery from this deposit comprised 21 sherds representing 15 vessels of mainly medieval date. Other than a residual Saxo-Norman handle, an unidentified sherd in a fine cream sandy fabric and a small non-local medieval jug, the sherds come from Beverley 2-type, Humberware or Humber Basin jugs or jars. If these medieval vessels form a contemporary, or near contemporary group the assemblage probably dates to the first half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Eight small pieces of medieval Beverley-type flat roof tile and two pieces of formless fired clay were recovered from also retrieved from buried soil layer (1001).

Immediately underlying deposit (1001) was a 160mm thick, very mixed deposit of friable to compacted, mid-orange-brown silty sand (1002). This context was interpreted as a levelling dump, at a fairly consistent level of 25.78m AOD. Six pot sherds of mixed date were recovered from (1002). The earliest sherd in the group is from a glazed Stamford ware jar or pitcher of mid-/late 11<sup>th</sup>- to mid-12<sup>th</sup>-century date, whilst the latest sherd is likely to be that from a mid-/late 15<sup>th</sup>- to 16<sup>th</sup>-century Cistercian ware cup. The other four sherds come from medieval or late medieval jugs or jars. A fragment of 19<sup>th</sup>-century clay tobacco pipe stem indicates some modern disturbance within this deposit. The most notable find from deposit (1002) was a very well-preserved copper alloy sewing needle which could be of medieval or post-medieval date (SF10). A coin or token (SF9) did not retain any identifiable markings. The significant degree of root damage and animal burrowing observed in this context suggests the possibility that later finds were intrusive.

A 30-50mm thick deposit of charcoal-rich sandy silt containing animal bone and medieval ceramics (1003) directly underlay deposit (1002). This was interpreted as the result of domestic waste disposal, and sealed a sub-circular feature [1005] (visible above the scale in Plate 13). Seven pottery sherds were recovered from this deposit (1003), six from a single small Beverley 2-type jug of probable 13<sup>th</sup>-century date, the other from a 13<sup>th</sup>- to 14<sup>th</sup>-century Coal Measures White ware jug. A small fragment of possible window tracery (SF11) was also recovered.

The sub-circular cut feature [1005] measured 0.62m in diameter and 0.14m in depth. The single fill (1004) contained numerous flecks of charcoal. Cut [1005] truncated deposit (1006), which was a 40mm thick deposit of soft, dark-greyish-brown clayey silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal. This deposit was interpreted as dumping of hearth clearance and domestic waste from the manorial complex and contained significant, if fragmented, quantities of animal bone, that were too small for identification. Deposit (1006) also sealed several stakeholes (1007-11). These ranged in diameter from 40mm to 75mm (1007-11) (Plate 13), and appeared only at the basal limit of excavation. The stakeholes were not excavated because if further work is undertaken they may be better interpreted in a wider context. They may, however, indicate the presence of a roughly built fence, or similar feature.

The stakeholes cut deposit (1012), the earliest context to be observed. This comprised friable, mid-orange-brown sandy silt, the surface of which sloped gently from a height of 25.74m AOD at the north end to 25.60m AOD to the south. This is believed to be medieval in date, but the test pit was terminated at a total depth of 0.5m before the base of deposit (1012) was reached.

The extensive dumped deposits in Test Pit 1 suggest this area was used for dumping waste from the manor and was probably near the manor buildings. The stake holes are undated although their stratigraphic location suggests they could relate to the manor house period.

### 6.2.2 *Test Pit 2*

Test Pit 2 (Plate 14; Figure 7) was located approximately 15m to the south of Test Pit 1 and measured 2m x 2m. The uppermost layer was turf and topsoil (2000), the surface sloping gently to the south from 25.71m to 25.60m AOD. The topsoil was between 220 and 300mm thick and contained a wide range of modern and re-deposited medieval and post-medieval finds that may have been up-cast by plough activity. This included a pottery assemblage of 32 sherds representing 29 vessels of mixed date. The earliest sherds are of 13<sup>th</sup>-century date whereas the latest sherds are from 19<sup>th</sup>- or 20<sup>th</sup>-century vessels. The other sherds are of late medieval and post-medieval types. Of particular note from the topsoil is a long cross penny half (SF12), most likely dating to the reign of Henry III (1247-1272), and a 14<sup>th</sup>- to 15<sup>th</sup>-century French jetton (SF13). Nine fragments of medieval Beverley-type flat roof tile and a flake from a late medieval to early post-medieval handmade Beverley-type brick were also recovered from the topsoil.

Immediately underlying the topsoil (2000) was a rough surface of cobbles, pebbles and limestone fragments set in a bed of compacted, mid-greyish-brown sandy silt (2009). This produced six pottery sherds from four vessels. Two sherds come from 11<sup>th</sup>- to 12<sup>th</sup>-century Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware vessels, one is from a small Humber Early Medieval Glazed Gritty ware jug with a splashed glaze and three sherds are from a single regionally imported jug or jar with a splashed-type glaze. If this small group is contemporary it is likely to date to the last quarter of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Eighteen small and fragmentary pieces of medieval Beverley-type flat roof tile were also retrieved. The top of surface (2009) survived at a height of 25.35m AOD and the deposit was around 50mm thick. Little can be inferred regarding the lifespan and function of this surface as it was damaged by ploughing, with four plough scars cut into it.

The plough scars [2005-2008] were roughly aligned east to west, measuring up to 0.40m in width and 0.07m in depth. The fills (2001-2004) of the plough scars were all very similar, comprising mid-brown clay silt. Nine pottery sherds of mixed date were recovered from fill (2001) of plough scar [2005]. The earliest is from a Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware bowl of mid-11<sup>th</sup>- to 12<sup>th</sup>-century date. A small jug or jar sherd in North Lincolnshire Fine-medium Sandy ware is of 13<sup>th</sup>- or 14<sup>th</sup>-century date and six other vessels are jugs or jars in late medieval fabrics. The latest sherd in the group comes from a Black-glazed ware bowl of 18<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>-century type. CBM from (2001) comprised 68 fragmentary pieces of medieval Beverley-type flat roof tile and a fragment from a medieval floor tile with inlaid decoration. Finds from fill (2002) of scar [2006] included a single sherd from a small 13<sup>th</sup>- to mid-14<sup>th</sup>-century Beverley 2-type jug or jar, along with 57 fragmentary pieces of Beverley-type flat roof tile and two late medieval to early post-medieval bricks. The fill (2003) of plough scar [2007] produced five small Beverley-type tile fragments, with two similar pieces recovered from fill (2004) of scar [2008].

Immediately below surface (2009), and untouched by the plough scars, was deposit (2010). This measured between 60-130mm thick, creating a fairly level surface at a height of around 25.30m AOD, and may have been a levelling or preparation layer for (2009). Ten sherds of mixed date were recovered from this deposit, including a single Roman Samian ware fragment, and sherds from an early medieval (10<sup>th</sup>- to mid-11<sup>th</sup>-century) Torksey-type jar and two medieval

Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware jars of 11<sup>th</sup>- or 12<sup>th</sup>-century date. There are six sherds from Humberware jugs or jars and one from a Coal Measures White ware jug, all of probable 14<sup>th</sup>- or 15<sup>th</sup>-century date. CBM comprised 11 medieval Beverley-type flat roof tile fragments and a flake from a potentially late medieval to post-medieval brick.

Immediately underlying (2010) was a dump/make-up deposit comprised of soft, mid-greyish-brown silty clayey sand (2011) that sloped gently to the south from 25.38m to 25.07m AOD. The stratigraphic position of this layer indicates that it is likely to be of medieval date. The test pit was terminated at a total depth 0.46m before the base of the deposit was reached.

The rough cobble surface may well have been associated with the manor. The plough marks suggest this area was used as agricultural land after the manor went out of use. This land use, and the depth of soil overlying the cobbles, suggest either that the surface was deliberately buried, or that there was a significant build-up of soil before ploughing could start.

### 6.2.3 *Test Pit 3*

Test Pit 3 (Plate 15; Figure 9) measured 2m x 2m and was located in the south-east corner of the site, adjacent to the rear boundaries of properties fronting on to Vinegarth and a short distance from the south-east end of Trench 2. Due to extensive 20<sup>th</sup>-century disturbance, this test pit was only excavated to a depth of 50mm BGL before being terminated.

The topsoil (3000) was relatively flat at a height of around 25.66m AOD and featured a large amount of broken 20<sup>th</sup>- to 21<sup>st</sup>-century kitchen and bathroom tile fragments. Directly underlying the topsoil was a previous topsoil featuring a moderate amount of CBM, stones, mortar and charcoal fragments (3002). This deposit was present at a height of 25.64m AOD. The test pit was terminated before the base of this deposit was reached. In the centre of the test pit, deposit (3002) was overlain by a thin lens of ash that appeared to be the remains of a late 20<sup>th</sup>-century bonfire (3001).

This test pit produced the largest group of ceramic building material weighing 9.339kg in total. The material was recovered from deposits (3000) and (3001) and appears to represent a contemporary event as similar material was recovered from both deposits. The assemblage includes 257 fragments from a range of modern wall tiles, likely to date to between the 1950s and 1980s although some tiles could be slightly earlier. The group also includes seven 20<sup>th</sup>-century air bricks and residual medieval roof tiles.

The extensive 20<sup>th</sup>-century disturbance fits with this test pit being located in an area of gardens that have been subject to extensive disturbance and landscaping.

### 6.2.4 *Test Pit 4*

Test Pit 4 (Plate 16; Figure 9) measured 2m x 2m and was situated a short distance to the east of Trench 1. This test pit was excavated to a depth of 0.4m.

The uppermost deposit of turf and topsoil (4000) was relatively flat at a level of 25.80m AOD and was 60mm thick. This overlay an earlier topsoil deposit (4002), a mid-brown dry clayey silt around 200mm thick. A cut [4004] ran along the northern side of the test pit, cutting deposit (4002). Cut [4004] was associated with the insertion of an east-west aligned footpath and was exposed to a width of 0.44m and a depth of 90mm and was filled with compacted pea gravel (4001). A mixed group of six pottery sherds was recovered from this gravel deposit (4001),



including three sherds of 18<sup>th</sup>-century Staffordshire-type Mottled ware from two cups and a mug, as well as three sherds of early medieval and medieval to late medieval types.

Immediately below deposit (4002) was another buried topsoil (4003). This deposit was observed to be relatively flat at a height of 25.39m AOD and comprised firm, dark-greyish-brown clayey sandy silt. This produced five sherds of mixed date, the latest being from two small late 18<sup>th</sup>- to mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century Pearlware vessels. The CBM recovered from this deposit was also of mixed date, comprising 32 pieces of medieval Beverley-type flat roof tile, a flake from a glazed medieval floor tile and two early modern roof tile fragments. The test pit was terminated before the base of this deposit was reached.

The presence of several buried soils suggests this area has been subject to extensive landscaping associated with its use as a garden.

#### 6.2.5 Test Pit 5

Test Pit 5 (Plate 17; Figure 10) measured 1m x 1m and was located in the rear garden of a residence on Castle Drive, possibly originally located within the medieval manorial complex. The upper layer of topsoil and turf (5000) was likely laid at the completion of construction work of the house and garden and sits at a height of 25.63m AOD. The topsoil was generally 200mm thick. Nine fragments of mixed CBM were recovered from the topsoil, including from 20<sup>th</sup>-century pantile and air bricks, as well as one of only two glazed medieval flat roof tiles recovered from the site. Immediately below the topsoil were two highly compacted dumps of dark-greyish-brown sandy silt with frequent rubble inclusions (5001 and 5002). The upper layer (5001) was only 30mm thick and only present in the north-east half of the test pit; deposit (5002) was found across the trench and was up to 210mm thick. Modern finds recovered from these deposits suggest that they relate to the construction of the present residence in the 1970s, although residual earlier material was recovered from context (5002), including a fragment of a 14<sup>th</sup>- or 15<sup>th</sup>-century Langewehe drinking jug, mid-17<sup>th</sup>- to 18<sup>th</sup>-century glazed earthenwares, late 17<sup>th</sup>- to 18<sup>th</sup>-century slipwares and medieval roof tile fragments.

Deposit (5006) underlay (5002) and comprised friable, mid-orange-brown clayey sand with moderate inclusions of highly decayed limestone (5006). This deposit was relatively flat and was present at a height of 25.17m AOD; no datable material was recovered. The test pit was terminated at a total depth of 0.5m before the base of this deposit was reached. Three east-west aligned plough scars truncated deposit (5006), measuring up to 0.35m in width (5003-5005). These were not excavated, but are thought to relate to 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century agricultural use of the area.

Although this test pit was located in an area that could have lain within the manorial complex no *in situ* medieval deposits were identified. The construction of housing in this area has resulted in the development of extensive modern deposits.

#### 6.2.6 Test Pit 6

Test Pit 6 (Plate 18; Figure 10) measured 1m x 1m and was located within a former medieval burgrave plot in the rear garden of a building fronting onto Church Street. The surface of the turf and topsoil (6000) was at a height of 16.94m AOD and the deposit was 100mm thick. The topsoil produced 24 sherds of pottery, representing 19 vessels, four of post-medieval date. Otherwise, the assemblage comprises early modern finewares, stonewares, refined

earthenware, and an earthenware flowerpot. Most vessels are likely to date to between the mid-19<sup>th</sup> and mid-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Underlying the topsoil was a 110mm thick make-up deposit of friable, dark-greyish brown sandy silt with moderate mortar, pebble and CBM inclusions (6001). Sixty sherds representing 50 vessels were recovered from layer (6001). The group contains a few medieval and post-medieval sherds but mainly comprises early modern finewares and stonewares, most of which are likely to post-date the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The latest vessels including two late 19<sup>th</sup>- to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century jam jars. One of the transfer-printed plates conjoins with a sherd in make-up deposit (6003).

Deposit (6001) sealed a partial rough surface only present along the north-east edge of the test pit. This consisted of square floor tiles laid on a 120mm thick bed of sandy silt and rubble (6002). The tiles were heavily worn, measured 180mm x 180mm x 40mm and were probably re-used. The tiles and their bedding layer (6002) were within a cut [6004] into a mixed make-up deposit (6003) containing frequent rubble and broken fragments of an earlier clinker and cinder surface at roughly 16.69m AOD, dating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This deposit was 160mm thick and produced 190 sherds representing 144 vessels with a few residual post-medieval sherds, but mainly comprising early modern finewares and stonewares, largely mid-19<sup>th</sup>- to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century in date.

A 300mm wide sondage was excavated at the base of the test pit, which revealed a dump of material comprising friable, mid-greyish-brown sandy silt interpreted as a possible make-up layer or a former garden soil (6005). This underlay surface (6002) and deposit (6003) and was encountered at a height of 16.41m AOD. The test pit was terminated at a total depth of 0.5m before the base of this deposit was reached.

The deposits in Test Pit 6 all appear to be modern in date and are associated with the area's use as a garden.

#### 6.2.7 *Test Pit 7*

Test Pit 7 (Plate 19; Figure 11) measured 1m x 1m and was located close to the eastern edge of the site near the rear of a property fronting on to Castle Drive. The test pit was excavated to a depth of 0.30m (25.28m AOD) but did not reach the base of the present turf and topsoil (7000). Two pottery fragments were recovered from this deposit; one sherd is from a mid-17<sup>th</sup>- to 18<sup>th</sup>-century Slipware bowl, the other is a regional import of potential 16<sup>th</sup>- to 18<sup>th</sup>-century date. Two medieval Beverley-type roof tile fragments, a flake from a medieval glazed floor tile with inlaid decoration and a small flake from a late medieval to post-medieval handmade brick were also recovered from deposit (7001).

Medieval material in Test Pit 7 was found as residual items in mixed deposits. Medieval deposits could be buried more deeply below the depth of excavation. The depth of topsoil probably result from the area having been used for agriculture or gardening in the past.

#### 6.2.8 *Test Pit 8*

Test Pit 8 (Plate 20; Figure 11) was located in a playing field on the western side of St Andrew's Church and measured 1m x 1m. The uppermost context within Test Pit 8 was a 250-300mm thick turf and topsoil layer (8000), the surface of which sloped to the south from 23.48m to 23.38m AOD. A notable quantity of fired clay tobacco pipe was recovered from the topsoil, along with 14 sherds of pottery. The pottery assemblage is very mixed containing early

medieval to early modern types. The latest sherd is from a small transfer-printed plate or saucer of 19<sup>th</sup>- to mid 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. CBM from (8000) comprised 19 fragments of mixed types, including 11 unglazed medieval flat roof tiles and one glazed medieval roof tile possibly produced in South Yorkshire. The other pieces include a fragment from a medieval glazed floor tile, two late medieval to post-medieval bricks and two early modern roof tiles of potential 18<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century date.

A thin (50mm) deposit of friable, dark-orange brown sandy, silty clay (8001) overlay the natural superficial geology (8002), and was tentatively interpreted as part of a ridge relating to ridge and furrow agriculture. No datable material was recovered from this context.

Deposit (8002) was the only natural superficial geological deposit recorded in any of the test pits. This comprised a firm, mid-orange-brown sandy clay, its surface sloping southwards from 23.22m to 23.12m AOD.

Test Pit 8 contained a possible medieval agricultural deposit, but this could not be confirmed as no dating material was recovered. If its origin and date were confirmed, this would demonstrate that deposits relating to medieval agricultural practices survive in close proximity to the manor site.

#### 6.2.9 *Test Pit 9*

Test Pit 9 (Plate 21; Figure 11) measured 1m x 1m and was situated in the rear garden of a property fronting on to Castle Drive. The surface of the turf and topsoil (9000) was at a height of 24.91m AOD and the layer was 200mm thick. Directly underlying this was a 70mm thick layer of compacted, dark brownish-grey silty clay with moderate inclusions of CBM and limestone (9001), which in turn overlay a 20-30mm thick layer of purple sand (9002). Both deposits (9001) and (9002) are likely to relate to redevelopment of the area in the 1970s.

The earliest context within the test pit was a deposit of firm, dark greyish-brown silty clay (9003) at a height of 24.61m AOD, directly underlying sand deposit (9002). A single, burnt sherd of pottery recovered from this deposit is from a Humber Basin jug or jar of 13<sup>th</sup>- to 16<sup>th</sup>-century date. The test pit was terminated at a total depth of 0.35m before the base of this deposit was reached.

This test pit contained modern deposits relating to the construction of the house adjacent to the garden. Below this, one earlier, possibly medieval deposit was identified but as this date is based on a single sherd, it remains uncertain.

## 7 **DISCUSSION**

The two trial trenches displayed very different densities of medieval artefacts, despite being situated in fairly close proximity to one another; Trench 1 produced far more finds in relation to Trench 2, and also contained at least two cut features in comparison to no features within Trench 2. This may suggest that Trench 1 was located closer to the site of the manor, with Trench 2 possibly lying on the fringes or just outside of the manor boundary. An assemblage of 147 pottery sherds representing 88 vessels were recovered from Trench 1. Five vessels have sherds that join across contexts. The sherds from each of these vessels are in a fresh to fairly fresh condition suggestive of primary deposition and mostly indicate a late-medieval date.

Only two cut features were observed within Trench 1, although it is possible that some of the deposits recorded do belong to features that are unidentifiable within the limited confines of the trench. The linear feature [106] containing rubble (107) and primary fill (109) is likely to represent either the remains of a robbed-out wall, or a deliberately backfilled ditch. The character and purpose of the feature could not be fully determined within the confines of the trench, although the finds recovered from the fills suggest a late medieval date. Feature [111] at the western end of the trench was extremely rich in finds, and again the nature of the finds from fill (108) suggest a late medieval date. The feature continued beyond the base of the trench, hence its true depth is unknown and as such it is difficult to interpret the function of this feature; a deliberately backfilled ditch or waste pit would seem the most plausible suggestion although further excavation within the area would help to clarify this.

Subsoil deposits (103, 105 and 110) in Trench 1 are all likely to be the same soil unit, although this could not be proved with the presence of [106] and [111] cutting through them. Deposit (102) appears to be a deliberate localised levelling/made ground layer containing pottery mainly from the late medieval period, although also with later material. Deposit (104) also appears to be a demolition deposit although its relationship to other deposits within the trench was unclear within the limited area of excavation provided by the trench. A very mixed group of 29 pottery sherds representing 23 vessels was recovered from this layer; unlike the pottery recovered from layers (102) and (103), this assemblage mainly comprised slightly abraded to abraded sherds of Roman, Saxo-Norman and 13<sup>th</sup>- to 14<sup>th</sup>-century medieval date. However, the latest pottery in the group is of late medieval type and is in a fresh condition. This later pottery is of similar composition and date to that found in layers (102) and (103) and includes single conjoining sherds to each of these layers.

The animal bone assemblage from Trench 1 is a well-preserved collection of a reasonable size, given the relatively small area from which they were recovered. The amount of bone and some of the taphonomic patterns are consistent of a deliberate dumping of waste, some of which may have been initially dumped in middens. A wide range of species are represented, with domestic mammals being the most common, and there is evidence for consumption of some very young cattle. In addition to the domestic mammal assemblage, there were a substantial number of deer remains from the site, particularly from fallow deer. These indicate that hunting was being conducted by the owners of Vinegarth Manor, as would be expected for the period. The large numbers of fallow deer suggest that the manor owned a park and the body-part patterns suggest they were engaging in the sorts of hunting rituals practiced by elites across the country at the time.

Much of the domestic mammal assemblage consists of parts of the body bearing the most meat. The presence of head and foot elements of cattle and sheep, as well as pig head elements, within the assemblage indicate on-site butchery of these animals. However in the case of cattle and sheep, they are under-represented compared to the main meat-bearing bones, indicating that the remains from Trench 1 represent later stages of carcass processing, perhaps shortly prior to cooking. There were a number of bird bones within the assemblage and, given that processing of bird carcasses tends to be a kitchen or table activity, this may support the interpretation of the animal bone from Trench 1 as deriving from processing prior to cooking. Although pig was largely only represented by head elements, which might normally be considered to not have as much meat as other elements, a pig's head was a common part of

a medieval feast. The large amount of oyster shell from Trench 1, together with smaller amounts of other species such as mussel, cockle and whelk also adds to the picture of high status food processing on a fairly large scale.

No features were recorded within Trench 2, and although a few residual finds were collected, these were very sparse in comparison to Trench 1. The presence of pot within the upper surface of the natural superficial geology (203) indicates disturbance within the area which has caused truncation of the geological deposits. This disturbance may be related to the modern housing estate created to the immediate south of the trench.

The geological deposits recorded in both trenches roughly correspond; sand (112) in Trench 1 correlates with sand (203) in Trench 2, whilst the blue-grey clay (113) in Trench 1 was identical to the clay (204) within Trench 2. The sand (112) in Trench 1 was encountered as a height of 25.430m AOD, whereas the sand (203) within Trench 2 was recorded at 25.337m AOD.

Test Pit 1 was the only test pit to identify evidence of a medieval structure. While this was limited to a small number of stakeholes, the results of the excavation indicate that this area was in active use, with at least one space being roughly sub-divided during the lifetime of Mowbray Manor. Little further inference can be made regarding the purpose of this structure without additional investigation. The large amount of animal bone and ashy material relating to hearth clearance contained within the medieval horizon suggests that domestic refuse from the Manor was being dumped in this area. This may have been a simple matter of refuse disposal or, perhaps, part of a broader scheme of dumping aiming to create a level terrace on this elevated and sloping area. The medieval deposits within Test Pit 1 certainly demonstrated that the slope to the south was notably more pronounced than that of the present landscape. The clear change in the composition, finds and inclusions observed within deposit (1003) would appear to suggest a pronounced change in land use, most notably through the cessation of the primary deposition of domestic waste. This context was tentatively dated to the post-medieval period and may relate to the abandonment and eventual demolition of the manorial complex in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The sequence post-dating this shift (1000, 1001 and 1002) relates to the site's subsequent agricultural use that continued into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The sequence identified within Test Pit 2 provides further evidence of the character of land use in the medieval period. The presence of a rough surface (2009) and associated make-up deposits (2010 and 2011) suggests a deliberate modification of the space during the medieval period. Finds of Roman and early medieval ceramics and patches of re-deposited natural material within this sequence may provide evidence that material was excavated or imported specifically to raise and level the ground for this surface. Unlike Test Pit 1, the medieval horizon in this area was heavily truncated by 19<sup>th</sup>-century ploughing. While this process clearly removed some *in-situ* medieval material, the plough scars and plough soil (2001-8) produced a notable assemblage of re-deposited medieval pottery and CBM, along with the 13<sup>th</sup>-century long cross penny half. This could be taken as evidence that refuse from the manorial complex was also being deposited in this part of the site during the lifetime of the manor; however, the material could also have been introduced into the soil by other means, for example through the deposition of night soil as manure. In the latter interpretation, the material could have been sourced from anywhere in the locality of Epworth.

No other test pits contained medieval features although the scatter of redeposited medieval finds such as glazed floor tiles and pottery from many of the test pits does again attest to medieval activity within the nearby vicinity. As most of the test pits were excavated to a depth only to expose 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century archaeology, it is entirely feasible that earlier deposits may survive at a greater depth.

Test pit 8 was the only one in which the underlying geological deposit was exposed. This undisturbed orange-brown sandy clay deposit (8002) was present at a relatively shallow depth, sealed beneath a deposit tentatively attributed to ridge and furrow agriculture (8001). This would suggest that this field has been in use as farmland throughout the history of Epworth. This test pit provided no evidence of any structures or domestic activity in the field to the west of the church.

The presence of two Roman sherds in the pottery assemblage (Appendix 3) indicates Roman activity in the local area, however the limited number of sherds does not suggest substantial activity on the site itself.

The post-Roman pottery indicates that the area around the site was occupied prior to the Norman Conquest, from at least the 10<sup>th</sup>- to mid-11<sup>th</sup>-century. A small number of vessels of Saxo-Norman and early medieval type attest to continuation of occupation into the post-conquest 11<sup>th</sup>- to 12<sup>th</sup>-centuries and may relate to early occupation by the Mowbray family. The medieval pottery forms a diverse assemblage and must reflect not only the status of the probable owners but also the geographical position of the site within the Isle of Axholme and proximity to the markets at Crowle and Doncaster. The site was mainly supplied by production sites in Lincolnshire and South and East Yorkshire during the 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, whilst Humberwares and South Yorkshire Coal Measures types dominate the assemblage by the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Unlike the two North Lincolnshire medieval ceramic regions to the east, which use one or two main types supplemented by a few other regional wares, the sequences from Crowle and Vinegarth suggest a more diverse supply system for the Isle of Axholme. From the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century the site was also supplied with pottery from North Staffordshire, Derbyshire and West Yorkshire. Our understanding of the social and functional development of the site from the pottery assemblage, and indeed the finds assemblage as a whole, is hampered by the lack of long stratified sequences.

The pottery cannot be used to determine the social status of the people who discarded it although the ratio of jugs, jars and bowls suggests a typical urban rather than rural assemblage. The composition of this assemblage lacks the high quality imported vessels found during the 1975-76 excavations (Hayfield 1984), but does include a few decorated Lincoln jugs and three Scarborough vessels hinting perhaps at a well-to-do establishment.

The CBM (Appendix 4) recovered from across the site dates between the mid-13<sup>th</sup> and later 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The medieval to post-medieval material is mainly typical of types found on other sites in North Lincolnshire. The narrow range of fabric types and similarity of manufacture amongst the medieval to late medieval flat roof tiles suggest that the majority of these tiles came from a single source over a short period – most probably between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. This material was supplemented by a smaller number of tiles from other sources.

Due to the limited window of excavation afforded by the trenches and test pits, the results of this work have not been able to address the regional research objectives outlined in Section 4. It has been however, been possible address the objectives of this IoAHCLP project:

*Map the location and extent of the manor's buildings and settlement, and any other remains and, where possible, to characterise the archaeological features thus located.*

Whilst it has not been feasible to fully map the extent of the manor's building and settlement, the fieldwork has locate areas of archaeological potential for further work. The Vinegarth investigations have proved that sustained medieval activity associated with the manor took place on the site, particularly within the area around Trench 1 and Test Pits 1 and 2. Medieval activity around Trench 2 appeared very limited. Although Test Pits 3 to 9 did not record any medieval features, the possibility of features of such a date within these areas should not be discounted, given the relatively shallow depth these test pits achieved.

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

In spite of the limited window afforded by the trenches and test pits, the scheme was successful in beginning to characterise patterns of land use around the manorial complex and some useful inferences can be made regarding the archaeological resource of the site, particularly in relation to the trenching results.

Trench 1 contained abundant finds of medieval date, mostly late medieval. The function of the two features [106] and [111] could not be fully determined within the confines of the trench, although the finds from within both these features suggest they are medieval in origin, with feature [111] in particular indicative of a deliberate dumping episode. Trench 2 did not contain any archaeological features and only a few residual finds, suggesting that the dense concentration of medieval activity recorded in Trench 1 did not spread as far as Trench 2. The lack of structural remains within Trench 1, and the abundance of food processing waste throughout the trench may indicate that Trench 1 is located in a refuse area, although how far this is from the main house is uncertain. The previous excavations suggest that significant buildings may be in close proximity to this area.

While the majority of the test pits were not excavated to a sufficient depth to reach the medieval horizon, the scheme has been successful in gaining a greater understanding of the past use of the area. Test Pits 1 and 2 identified medieval archaeology that is likely to relate directly to the occupation of Mowbray Manor, highlighting the potential of this part of the site for further investigation. Elsewhere, only Test Pit 8 exposed undisturbed natural deposits, raising the possibility of post-medieval and earlier stratigraphy surviving across much of the area. Combined with the results of the main evaluation trenches, the varied pattern of domestic and agricultural land use observed within the test pits demonstrates the presence of a significant archaeological resource that still survives at the former seat of the Mowbray family. The collection of finds across the site, including some pottery of a higher-status, urban nature, the jetton which was probably used for accounting or rent, a small collection of coins, a jet gaming die, and animal bones indicative of hunting activity all tally with activities which would conform to life within a medieval manorial complex.

Further excavation within the site, particularly in the vicinity of Trench 1 and Test Pits 1 and 2, would help to clarify the uncertain nature of the deposits and features recorded within these interventions, and would provide further information on the layout and function of the manorial complex.

## 9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many thanks to the IoAHC Landscape Partnership and the residents and schoolchildren of the Epworth area for their hard work and support of the project.

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**PLATES**

Plate 1: Trench 1 following initial clean of upper surface of deposit (102). Looking south-west, scales 1m



Plate 2: Trench 1 following removal of deposit (102) and exposure of feature [106] with rubble (107)  
Looking south-west, scales 1m



Plate 3: Feature [106] containing rubble (107) in Trench 1. Looking north-west, scale 1m



Plate 4: Feature [106] containing rubble (107) in Trench 1. Looking north-east, scale 1m



Plate 5: Feature [106] in Trench 1 containing primary fill (109) and upper rubble fill (107). Looking north-west, scale 1m



Plate 6: Feature [111] in Trench 1. Looking north-west, scales 1m



Plate 7: Trench 1 at final excavation level. Looking north-east, scale 1m



Plate 8: Trench 1 at final excavation level. Looking south-west, scale 1m



Plate 9: Trench 2, looking south-east. Scale 1m



Plate 10: Trench 2, looking north-west, Scales 1m



Plate 11: Deposit (204) within Trench 2. Looking south-west, scales 1m



Plate 12: Representative section within Trench 2, showing deposit (204). Looking south-west, scales 1m



Plate 13: Test Pit 1 showing a series of stakeholes (1007-1011) cutting into a dump deposit (1012). Looking north-west, scale 0.5m



Plate 14: Test Pit 2 showing plough scars (2005-2008) running diagonally across the test pit and an earlier surface (2009). Looking north-west, scale 0.5m



Plate 15: Test Pit 3 showing ash deposit (3001) and earlier topsoil (3002). Looking south-west, scale 1m



Plate 16: Test Pit 4 showing buried topsoil 4003. Looking west, scale 1m





Plate 17: Test Pit 5 showing plough scars (5003-5005) and earlier deposit (5006). Looking south-west, scale 0.5m



Plate 18: Test Pit 6 showing tiled surface (6002). Looking west, scale 0.5m



Plate 19: Test Pit 7, looking south. Scale 1m

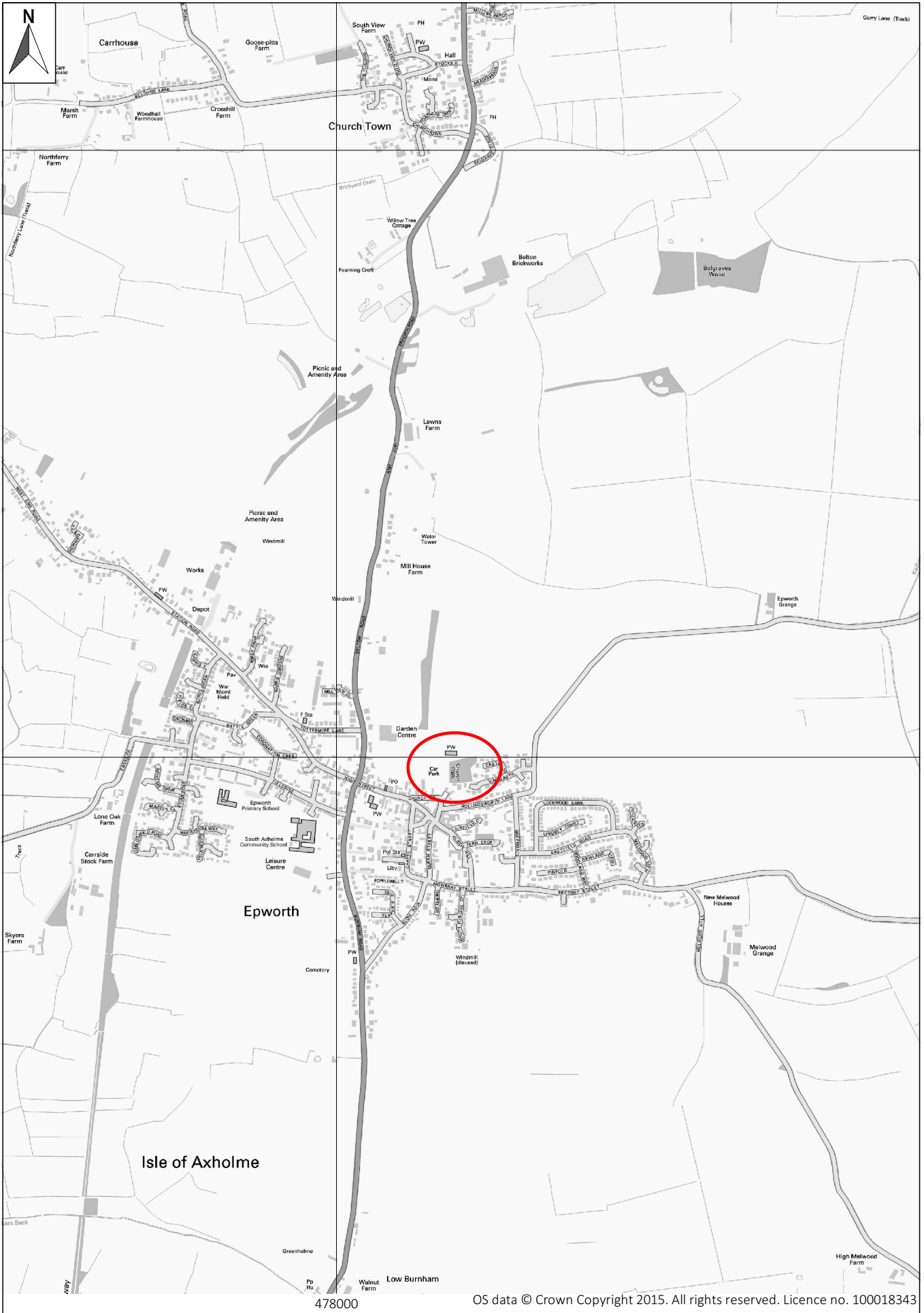


Plate 20: Test Pit 8 showing natural deposit (8002). Looking south, scale 0.5m



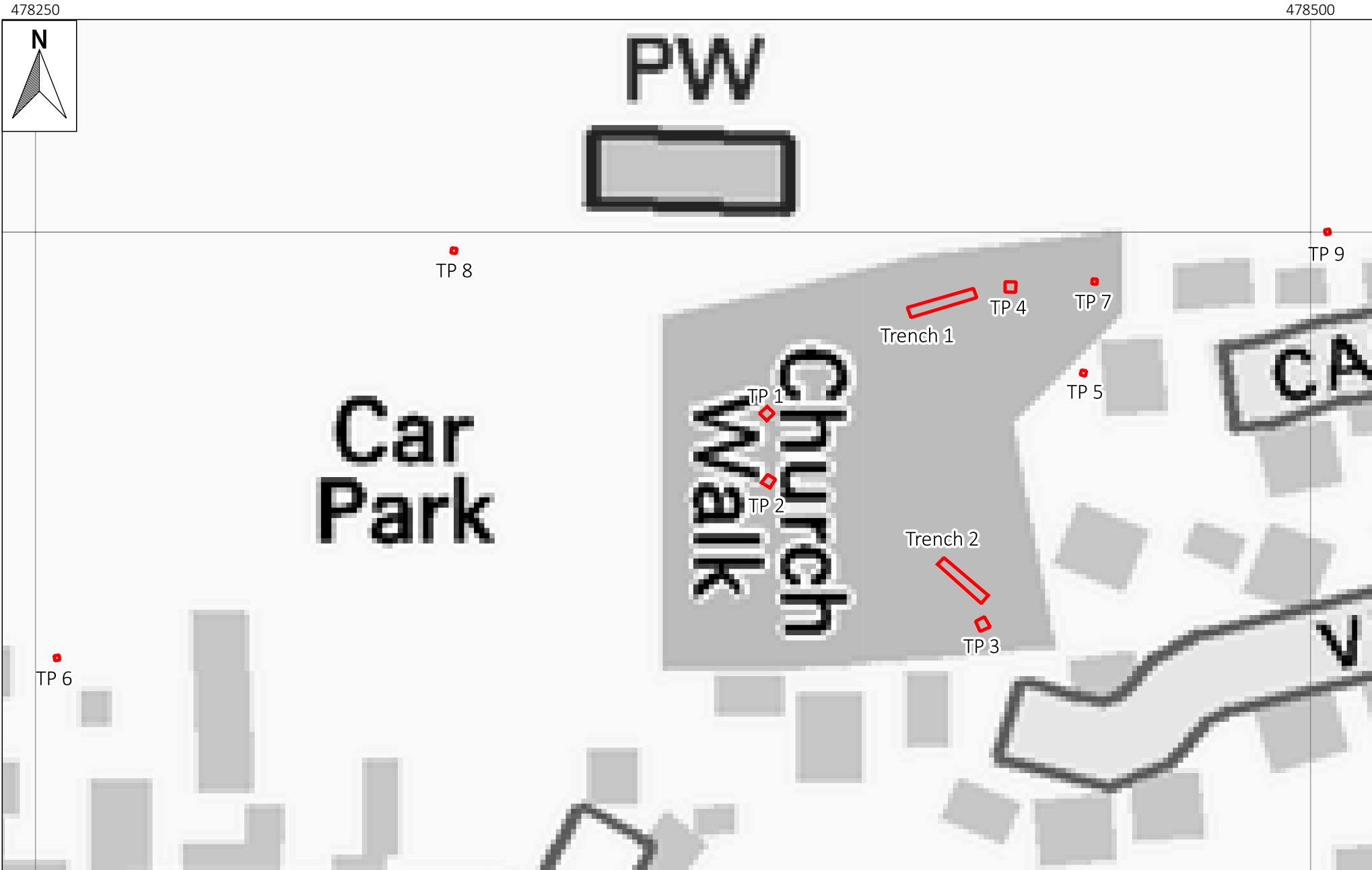
Plate 21: Test Pit 9, looking south. Scale 1m

## FIGURES



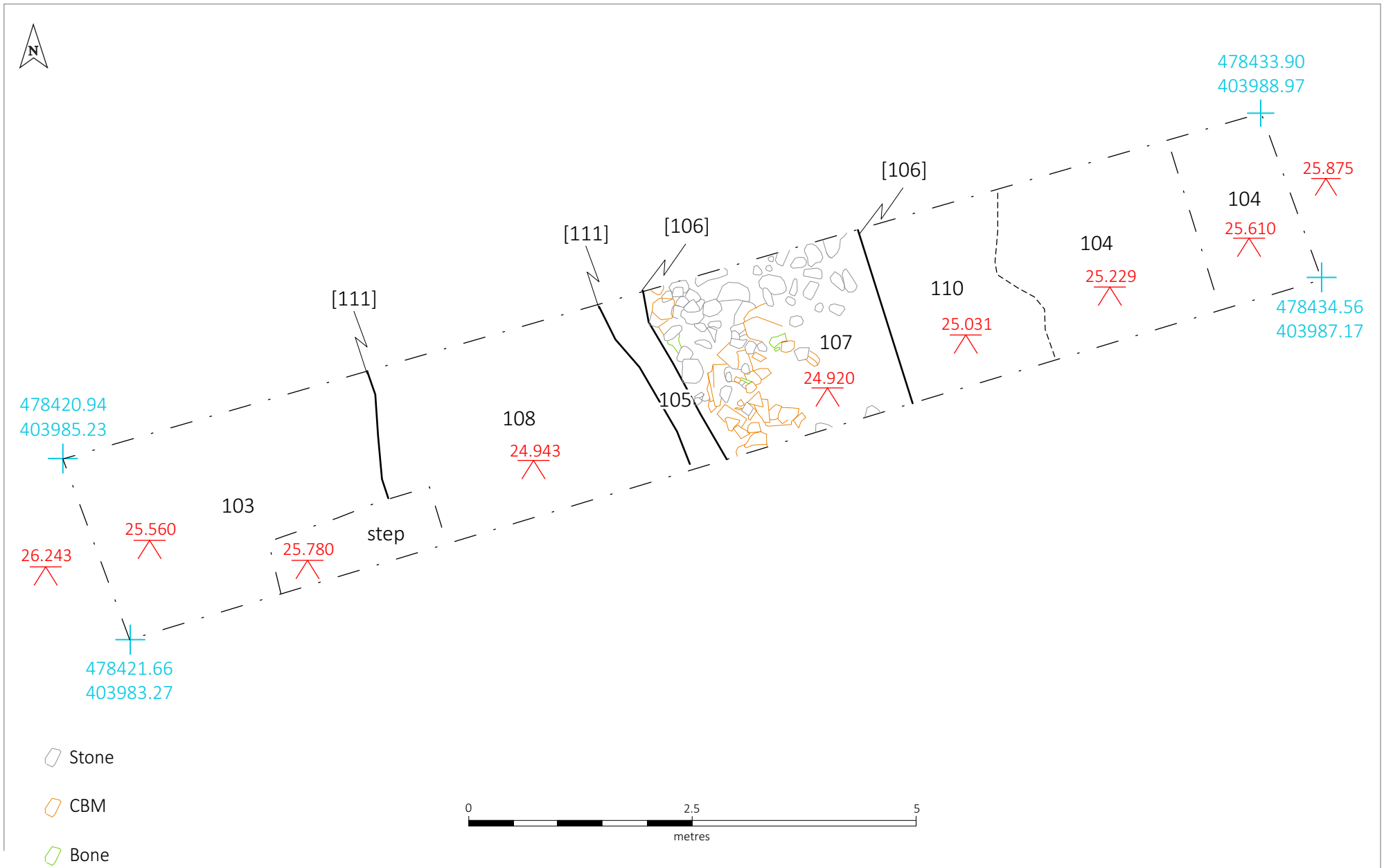
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Figure 1: Site location

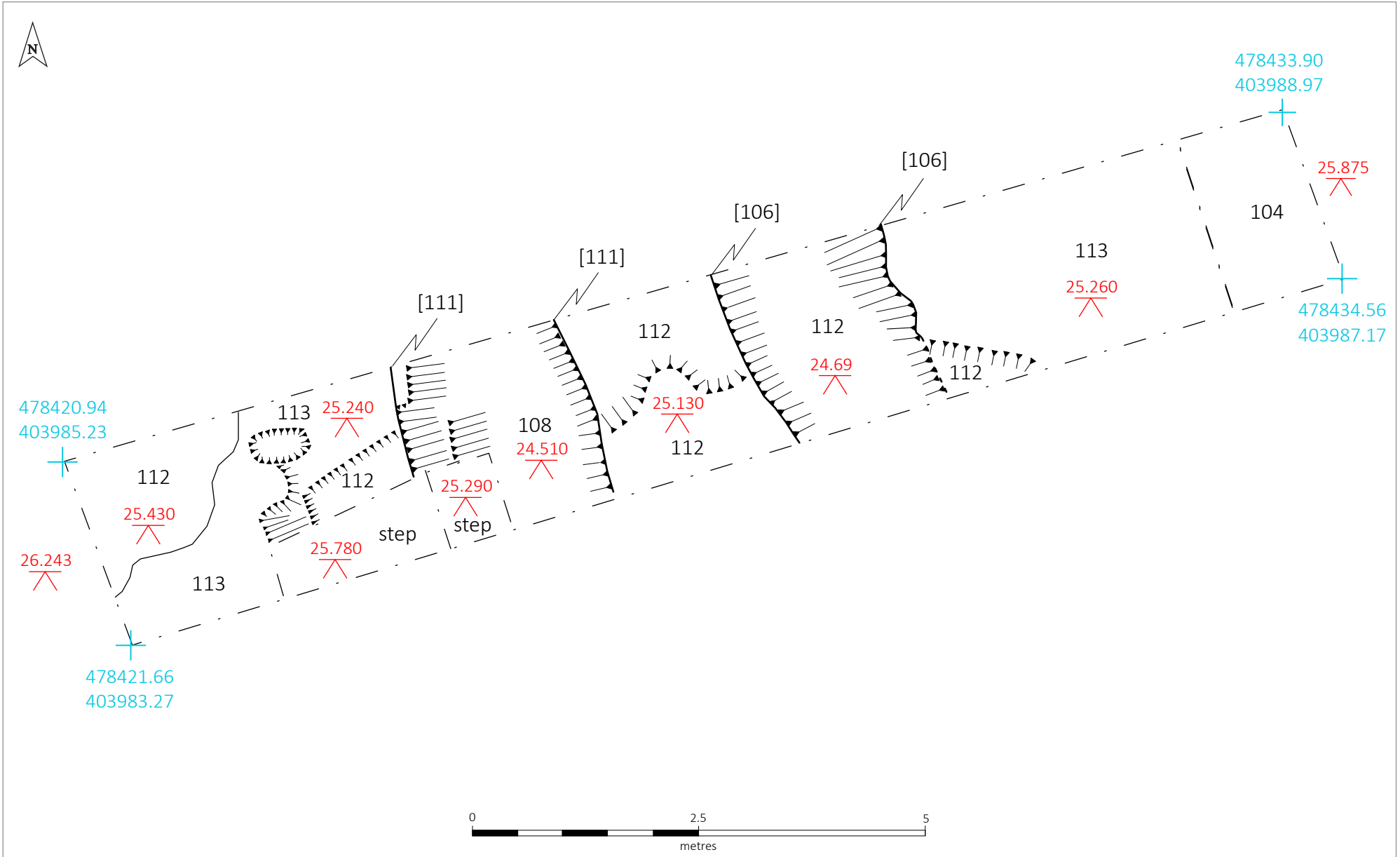


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**Figure 2:** Location of trenches and test pits across the site



**Figure 3:** Plan of Trench 1 following exposure of features



**Figure 4:** Trench 1 plan at final level of excavation



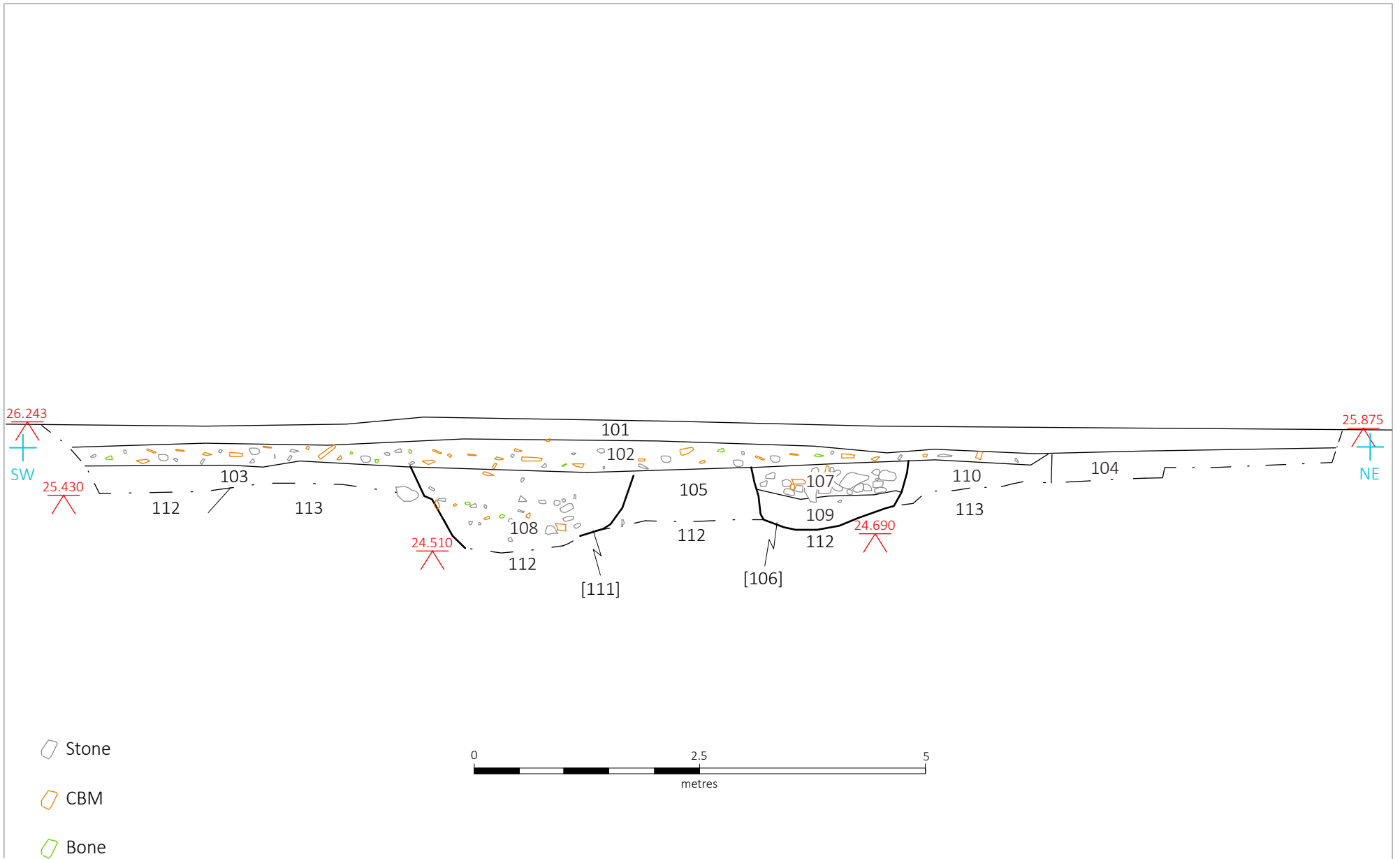
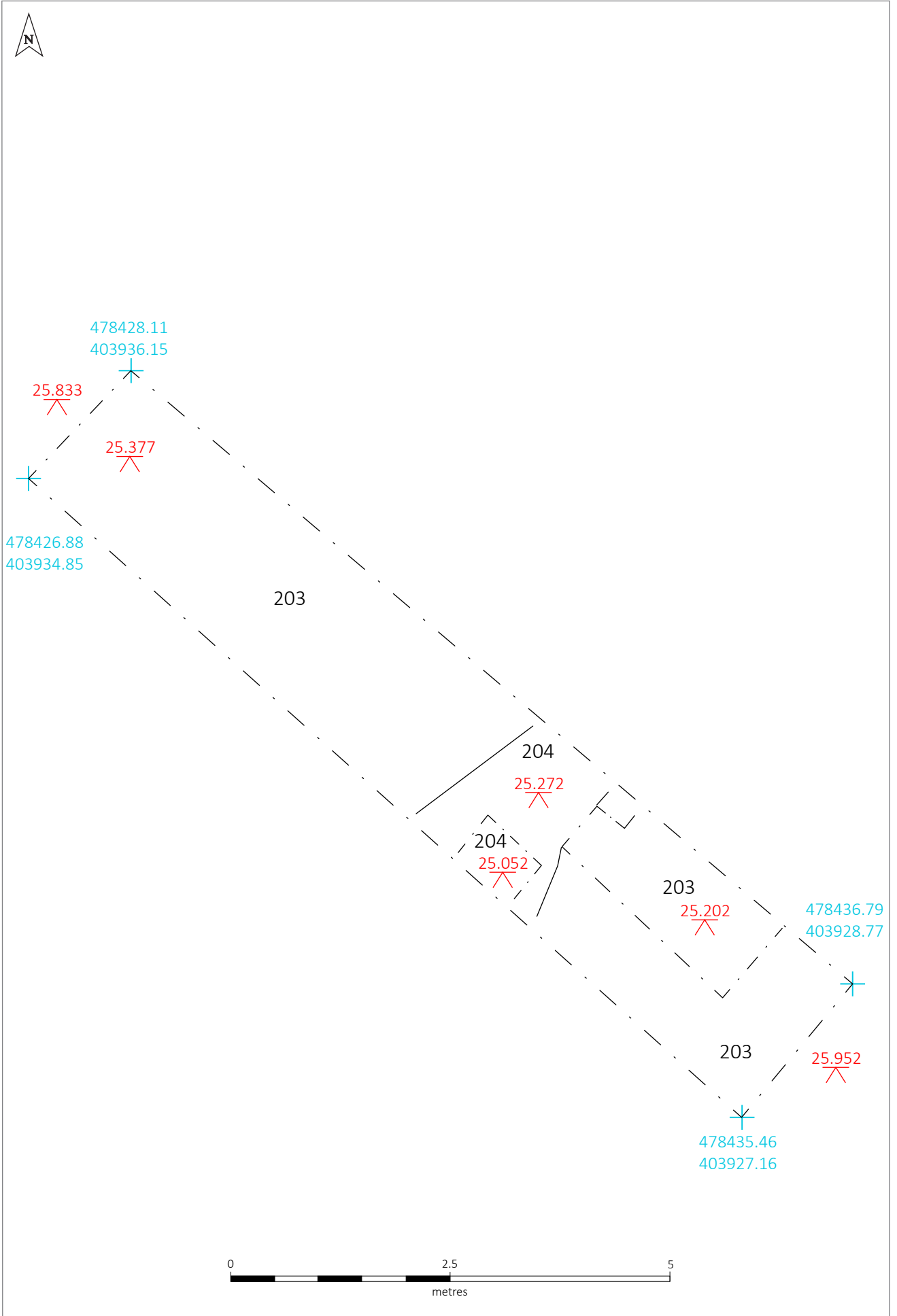
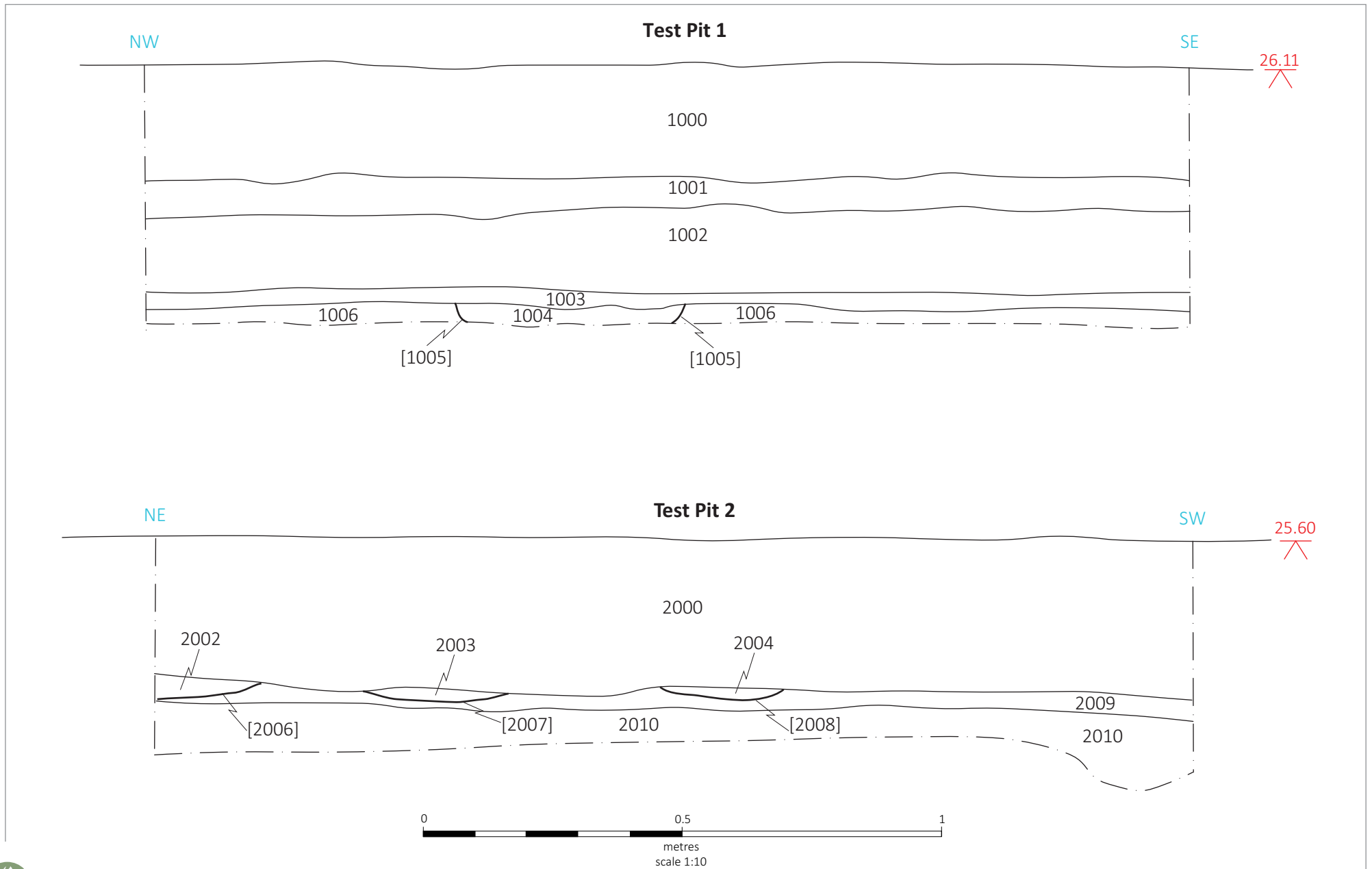


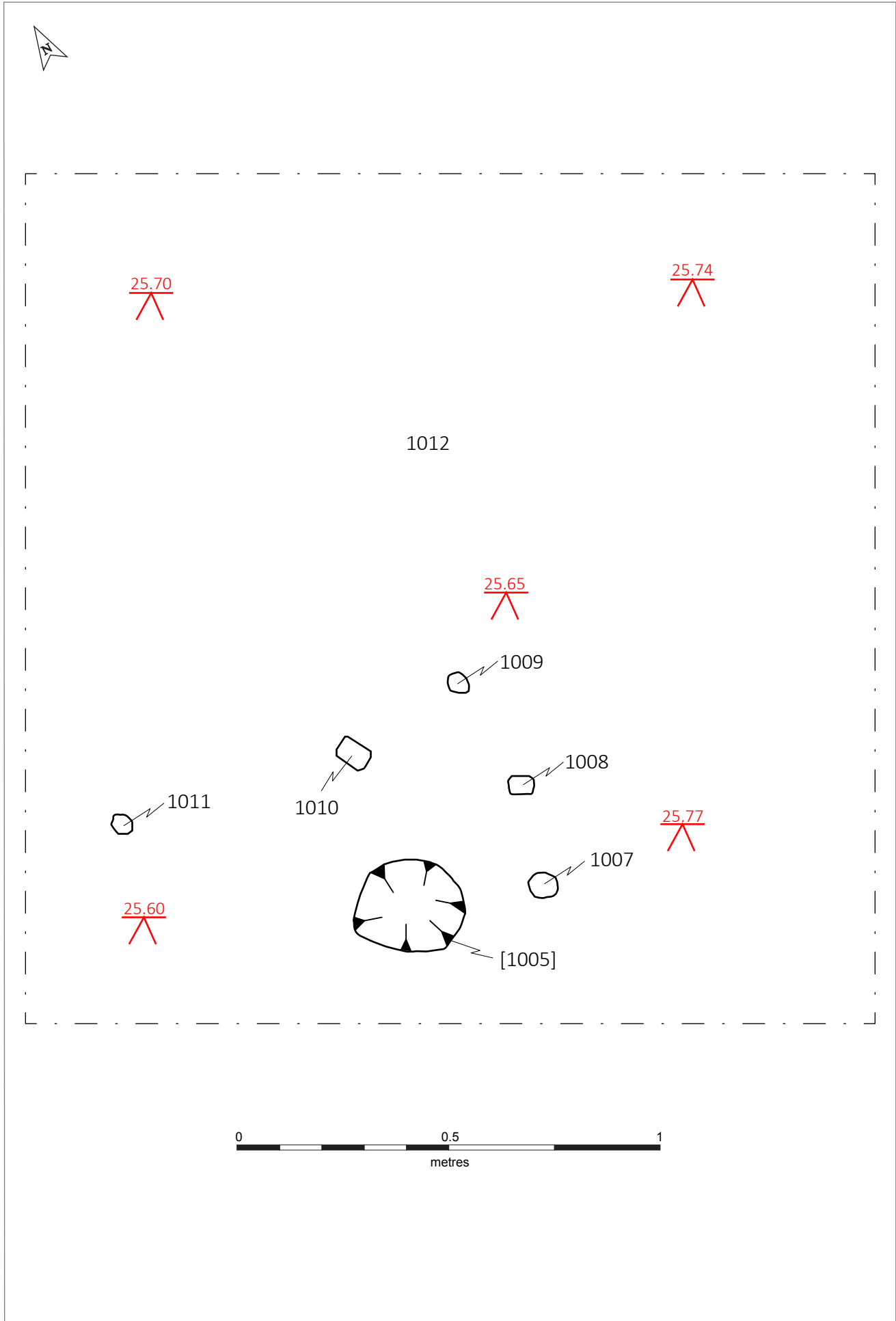
Figure 5: South-east facing section of Trench 1



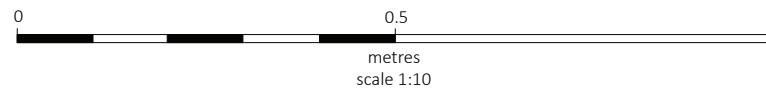
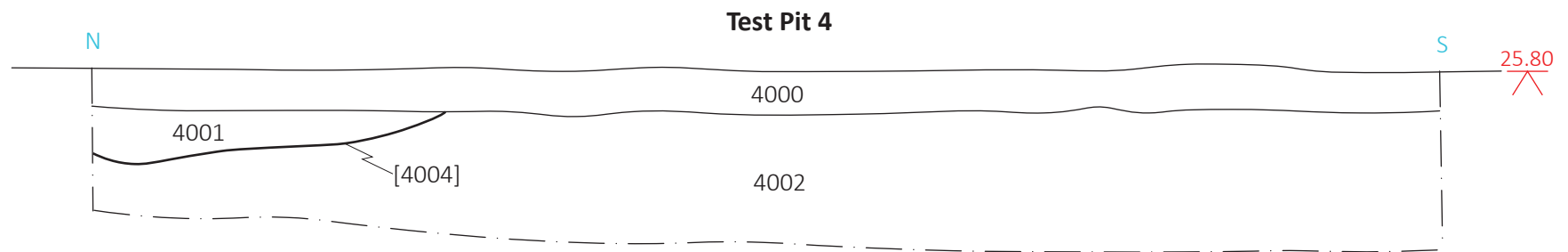
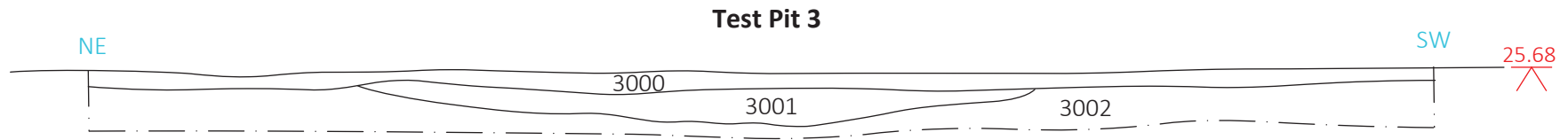
**Figure 6:** Trench 2 plan

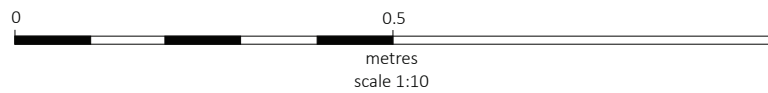
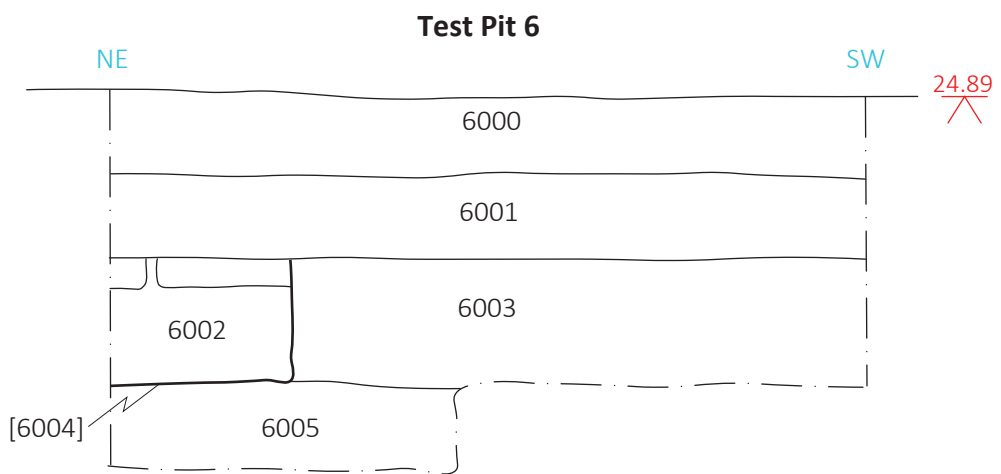
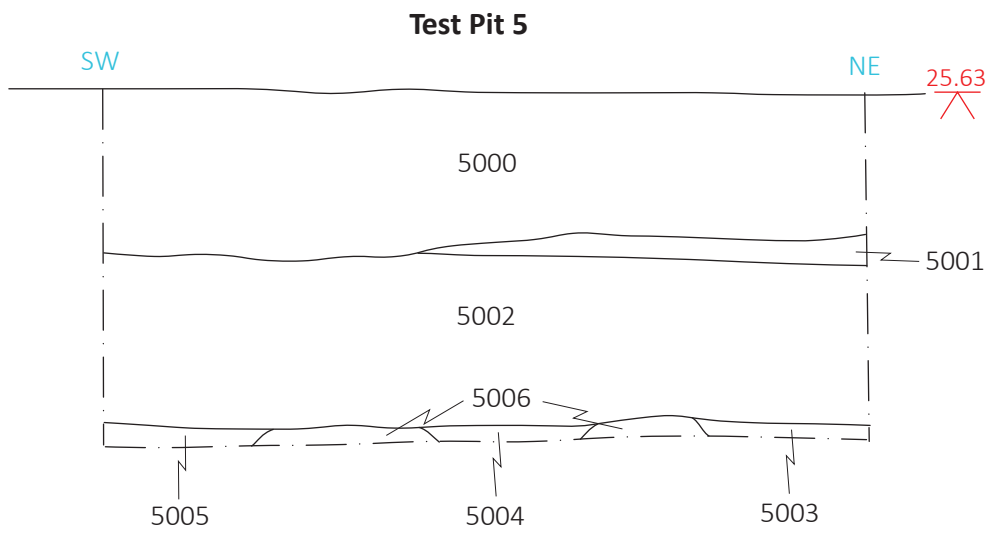


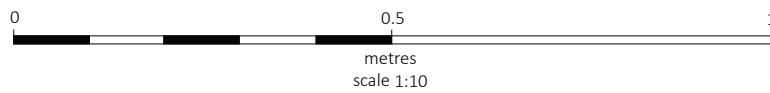
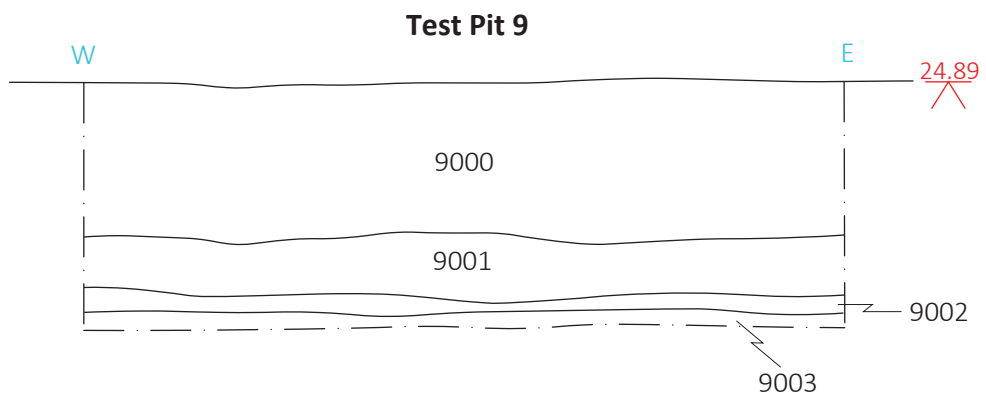
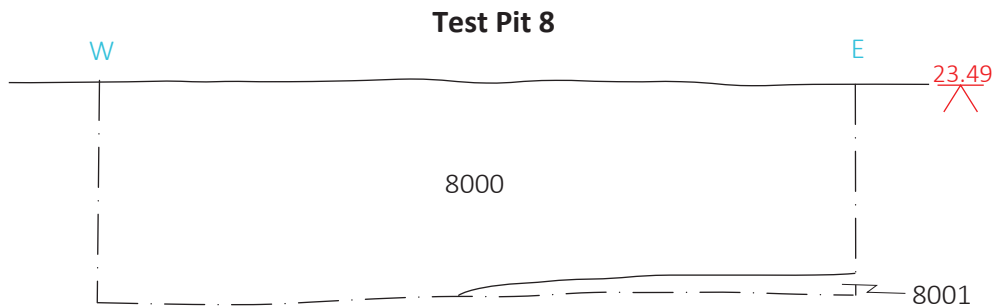
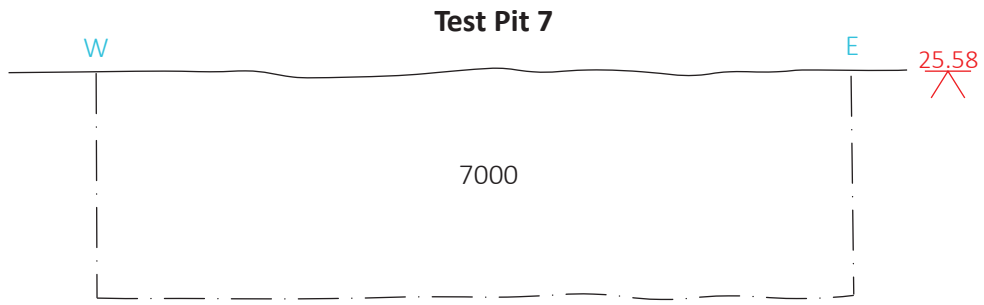
**Figure 7:** Sections of Test Pits 1 and 2



**Figure 8:** Plan of Test Pit 1







## APPENDIX 1: INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Number of items
Context register	11 sheets
Context sheets	72 sheets
Levels register	7 sheets
Digital camera photographic register	1 sheet
Digital photos	2 discs
Black and white film photo register	1 sheet
Black and white film contact sheets	1 sheet
Black and white film photos	1 disc
Sample register	1 sheet
Drawing register	1 sheet
Original drawings	23
Report	2 copies



## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

Context No.	Location	Description
101	Trench 1	Topsoil
102	Trench 1	Demo deposit
103	Trench 1	Light brown silt beneath 102
104	Trench 1	Compact deposit E end
105	Trench 1	Sandy layer beneath 103 + 104
106	Trench 1	Cut for possible wall feature
107	Trench 1	Rubble wall? N/S aligned
108	Trench 1	Charcoal-rich deposit centre T1, fill of (111)
109	Trench 1	Lower fill of (106)
110	Trench 1	Silty light brown - similar to (103) and (105)
111	Trench 1	Cut - filled with (108)
112	Trench 1	Sand
113	Trench 1	White clay
201	Trench 2	Topsoil
202	Trench 2	Dark brown compact silt
203	Trench 2	Light brown sandy subsoil
204	Trench 2	Compacted light blue/grey clay deposit in (203)
1000	Test Pit 1	Turf/topsoil
1001	Test Pit 1	Levelling deposit
1002	Test Pit 1	Levelling deposit/buried soil
1003	Test Pit 1	Charcoal rich dump deposit
1004	Test Pit 1	Backfill of pit 1005. Frequent charcoal and animal bone
1005	Test Pit 1	Pit cut filled by 1004
1006	Test Pit 1	Dump
1007	Test Pit 1	Stakehole backfill
1008	Test Pit 1	Stakehole backfill
1009	Test Pit 1	Stakehole backfill
1010	Test Pit 1	Stakehole backfill
1011	Test Pit 1	Stakehole backfill
1012	Test Pit 1	Dump
2000	Test Pit 2	Turf/topsoil
2001	Test Pit 2	Plough scar fill within 2005
2002	Test Pit 2	Plough scar fill within 2006
2003	Test Pit 2	Plough scar fill within 2007
2004	Test Pit 2	Plough scar fill within 2008
2005	Test Pit 2	Plough scar filled by 2001
2006	Test Pit 2	Plough scar filled by 2002
2007	Test Pit 2	Plough scar filled by 2003
2008	Test Pit 2	Plough scar filled by 2004
2009	Test Pit 2	Stony surface
2010	Test Pit 2	Mixed make-up deposit
2011	Test Pit 2	Dump/make-up deposit
3000	Test Pit 3	Turf/topsoil
3001	Test Pit 3	Lens of ash (C20 <sup>th</sup> )

Context No.	Location	Description
3002	Test Pit 3	Former topsoil
4000	Test Pit 4	Turf/topsoil
4001	Test Pit 4	Pea gravel path surface
4002	Test Pit 4	Make-up deposit
4003	Test Pit 4	Former topsoil
4004	Test Pit 4	Construction cut for footpath 4001
5000	Test Pit 5	Turf/topsoil
5001	Test Pit 5	Construction spread (C20 <sup>th</sup> )
5002	Test Pit 5	Make up deposit (C20 <sup>th</sup> )
5003	Test Pit 5	Plough scar
5004	Test Pit 5	Plough scar
5005	Test Pit 5	Plough scar
5006	Test Pit 5	Dump
6000	Test Pit 6	Turf/topsoil
6001	Test Pit 6	Make-up deposit
6002	Test Pit 6	Tile surface
6003	Test Pit 6	Make-up deposit
6004	Test Pit 6	Construction cut for tile surface 6002
6005	Test Pit 6	Dump/former topsoil
7000	Test Pit 7	Turf/topsoil
8000	Test Pit 8	Turf/topsoil
8001	Test Pit 8	Accumulation (possible ridge and furrow)
8002	Test Pit 8	Natural
9000	Test Pit 9	Turf/topsoil
9001	Test Pit 9	Make-up (C20 <sup>th</sup> )
9002	Test Pit 9	Purple sand construction spread
9003	Test Pit 9	Dump

## APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

*Jane Young Ceramic Consultant*

### INTRODUCTION

A group of 600 sherds representing 461 vessels recovered from the site were examined for this report. A summary of the pottery by ceramic period is presented in Table 2.

**Table 2: Pottery summaries by ceramic period with sherd & vessel count**

Ceramic period	Total sherds	Total vessels
R	2	2
<i>Roman</i>	2	2
TORKT	1	1
<i>Late Saxon (late 9<sup>th</sup> to mid 11<sup>th</sup>)</i>	1	1
LFS	7	7
ST	2	2
STAMT	1	1
<i>Saxo-Norman (late 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>)</i>	10	10
BEVO1	1	1
EMX	4	2
LSW1	1	1
LSWV	1	1
NLQS	1	1
HEMGG	2	2
<i>Early medieval (late 11<sup>th</sup> to early/mid 13<sup>th</sup>)</i>	9	7
BEVO2	17	12
BEVO2T	10	5
BRANS	1	1
LSW2	4	4
MEDX	12	12
NLFMSW	1	1
NLOXSW	1	1
SCAR	3	3
<i>High medieval (13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup>)</i>	50	40
CMO	37	9
CMW	38	20
HUM	78	69
HUMB	9	9
<i>Medieval to late medieval (late 13<sup>th</sup> to mid 16<sup>th</sup>)</i>	162	107
CIST	2	2
CMP	21	13
DUTR	1	1
LANG	7	7
LMX	1	1
<i>Late medieval to early post-medieval (15<sup>th</sup> to mid 16<sup>th</sup>)</i>	32	24
BERTH	10	9
BL	9	9
PMX	1	1
SLIP	12	11
STMO	12	11
STSL	2	2

WEST	1	1
YY	2	2
<i>Post-medieval (16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup>)</i>	49	46
BL	15	11
BS	10	9
CREA	15	14
ENGS	26	24
ENPO	39	34
LERTH	4	4
NCBW	9	9
PARIAN	2	2
PEARL	9	9
REFR	9	8
SWSG	1	1
TPW	81	52
WHITE	62	44
<i>Early modern (18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup>)</i>	282	221
<i>Uncertain</i>	3	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>461</b>

In total, 598 sherds of post-Roman pottery and two Roman sherds representing no more than 461 vessels were recovered from the site. The post-Roman pottery ranges in date from the Saxo-Norman to the early modern periods and encompasses 47 identified ware types or fabric groupings and three miscellaneous sherds. The pottery was examined both visually and where necessary using a x20 binocular microscope, then recorded using the fabric codenames (CNAME) of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, the Derbyshire and South Yorkshire Type Series (Cumberpatch 2004) and the City of Nottingham Type Series (Nailor and Young 2001). The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, vessel count and weight and the resulting archive entered onto an Access database (see pottery archive table, below). Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) *The Study Group for Roman Pottery* (Darling 2004) and the PCRG, SGRP, and MPRG guidelines (2016) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

## CONDITION

The pottery is in a variable condition with many sherds recovered from Trench 1 being in a fresh condition suggestive of primary deposition whereas those found in the test pits have undergone much post-deposition movement resulting in abraded to very abraded sherds. Individual sherd size varies wildly from 1 gram to 466 grams, although most sherds fall into the small to medium size range (1 to 50g). Fifty-nine vessels are represented by more than one sherd and six have cross-contextual joins. A few vessels have external soot residues showing that they have been used over an open fire, some of which appear to have broken during use as the soot is found to continue over the broken edges. Other indications of usage include wear marks and white internal 'kettle fur' deposits caused by the heating of water or containment of urine.

## THE RANGE AND VARIETY OF MATERIALS

A range of 47 different, identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types or fabric groupings, three miscellaneous vessels and two Roman sherds was identified; the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 3. The post-Roman pottery ranges in date from the Saxo-Norman to early modern periods and includes local, regional and continental vessels. A wide range of vessel types was recovered, although forms are mainly limited to various types of jugs, jars, plates, drinking vessels and bowls. More unusual vessels include examples of eggcup, figurine, teapot and flowerpot.

**Table 3: Pottery types with total quantities by sherd and vessel count**

Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	10	9
BEVO1	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1	1100	1230	1	1
BEVO2	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2	1230	1350	17	12
BEVO2T	Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 2	1230	1350	10	5
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	24	20
BRANS	Brandsby-type ware	1250	1350	1	1
BS	Brown stoneware	1680	1850	10	9
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	2	2
CMO	Coal Measure Orange	1350	1550	37	9
CMP	Coal Measures Purple	1400	1600	21	13
CMW	Coal Measures whiteware	1250	1550	38	20
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	15	14
DUTR	Dutch Red Earthenware	1250	1650	1	1
EMX	Non-local Early Medieval fabrics	1150	1230	4	2
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1750	1930	26	24
ENPO	English Porcelain	1750	2000	39	34
HEMGG	Humber Early Medieval Glazed Gritty ware	1130	1230	2	2
HUM	Humberware	1250	1550	78	69
HUMB	Humber Basin fabrics	1250	1500	9	9
LANG	Langewehe stoneware	1350	1500	7	7
LERTH	Late earthenwares	1750	1900	4	4
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200	7	7
LMX	Late Medieval Non-local fabrics	1350	1550	1	1
LSW1	12th century Lincoln Glazed ware	1100	1200	1	1
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1320	4	4
LSWV	Lincoln Glazed ware Variant	1150	1450	1	1
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	12	12
MISC	Unidentified types	400	1900	3	3
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	9	9
NLFMSW	North Lincolnshire Fine to Medium Sandy	1150	1450	1	1
NLOXSW	North Lincolnshire Oxidised Sandy ware	1200	1450	1	1
NLQS	North Lincolnshire Quartz and Shell Fabrics	950	1220	1	1
PARIAN	Parian Stoneware	1842	1900	2	2
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	9	9
PMX	Post-medieval Non-local fabrics	1500	1800	1	1
R	Roman pottery	40	400	2	2
REFR	Refined Red Earthenware	1730	1800	9	8

SCAR	Scarborough ware	1150	1350	3	3
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	12	11
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	2	2
STAMT	Stamford-type variants	950	1150	1	1
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1690	1800	12	11
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1680	1800	2	2
SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware	1700	1770	1	1
TORKT	Torksey-type ware	850	1100	1	1
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	81	52
WEST	Westerwald stoneware	1600	1800	1	1
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	62	44
YY	Yorkshire Yellow	1500	1650	2	2

### Roman

Two small and abraded sherds of Roman Greyware (GREY) type were identified amongst the pottery recovered from Trench 1. One sherd is probably from a small jar whilst the other sherd could come from a jar or bowl. Neither sherd is chronologically diagnostic therefore the vessels can only be dated to within the general Roman period.

### Late Saxon (10<sup>th</sup> to mid-11<sup>th</sup> centuries)

A single rim sherd from a small jar is of Late Saxon type. Visually the sherd is similar to Torksey ware but examination of the fabric at x20 shows that the fabric contains a small amount of fossil shell and what appears to be fine compact light grey clay pellets. The vessel has therefore been classified as Torksey-type ware (TORKT) but this does not rule out an actual Torksey source for the jar. The jar rim suggests a 10<sup>th</sup>-century to pre-conquest mid-11<sup>th</sup>-century date.

### Saxon-Norman (late 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> centuries)

Ten sherds each representing a single vessel of Saxo-Norman type were identified amongst the assemblage. Most of the seven Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware vessels (LFS) cannot be dated closely and are likely to be of early/mid-11<sup>th</sup>- to late 12<sup>th</sup>-century date, but a bowl rim found in Test Pit 2 is of mid-11<sup>th</sup>- to 12<sup>th</sup>-century type. Identifiable are three small jars, a medium-sized jar and a bowl. The other two sherds could come from jars or bowls.

Two sherds are from Stamford ware (ST) vessels in Fabrics A and G. The sherd in Fabric A is from a small jar or pitcher with traces of an external glaze. This vessel can only be dated to between the 11<sup>th</sup> and mid-12<sup>th</sup> centuries and could potentially be of pre- or post-conquest date. However, the other sherd is from a glazed collared jar or pitcher of post-conquest mid-/late 11<sup>th</sup>- to mid-12<sup>th</sup>-century date. Visually a third sherd also appears to be a Stamford ware product in Fabric G but examination at x20 shows that the fabric is highly micaceous and that the glaze is of the 'splashed-type'. This Stamford-type (STAMT) sherd is the handle of a pitcher of potential early/mid-11<sup>th</sup>- to mid-12<sup>th</sup>-century date.

### Early Medieval (12<sup>th</sup> to early/mid-13<sup>th</sup> centuries)

A small group of nine sherds representing seven vessels are of early medieval type and span the period between the 12<sup>th</sup> and early/mid-13<sup>th</sup> centuries. These vessels, in four different ware-types and a loose fabric grouping are discussed briefly below. The fineware vessels found on the site are all wheel-thrown glazed ware jugs or jars. A body sherd with traces of a splashed-

type glaze is most probably from a large Beverley 1-type (BEVO1) jug of potential mid- to late 12<sup>th</sup>-century date. Beverley in East Yorkshire produced this type of pottery during the 12<sup>th</sup> and early part of the 13<sup>th</sup> centuries (Watkins, 1991, 80 and Didsbury and Watkins 1992). A thin-walled basal sherd is probably from a small mid-12<sup>th</sup>- to early/mid-13<sup>th</sup>-century Lincoln Glazed ware (LSW1) jar. Two sherds with splashed-type glazing in coarse sand-tempered fabrics are from jugs in Humber Early Medieval Glazed Gritty ware (HEMGG). This type usually occurs in deposits of mid-/late 12<sup>th</sup>- to early/mid-13<sup>th</sup>-century date in North Lincolnshire. A small jug with a thick pocked yellow glaze mottled with bright green copper specks and three sherds from a single jug or jar with spots of a splashed-type glaze are regional imports from unknown centres (EMX). The small jug in a micaceous light orange sandy fabric could possibly be a York Glazed ware type but does not match the main fabric types.

A single sherd tempered with quartz and shell was the only coarseware of this period to be recovered from the site. The small sherd is from a North Lincolnshire Quartz and Shell-tempered sherd (NLQS) jar or bowl of probable 12<sup>th</sup>- to early/mid-13<sup>th</sup>-century date.

### **High medieval (13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries)**

Forty-nine sherds representing 39 vessels are of high medieval type dating to no later than the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Six ware types and a group of 12 regional imports from unknown production centres are described here. These industries have a life span of no more than 150-200 years and do not survive into the late medieval period. What is perhaps unusual for this area is that no coarsewares of this period were recovered from the site. If 'coarseware forms' such as jars were recovered, all are provided by what are primarily 'fineware' industries mainly making glazed jugs.

The high medieval finewares found on this site are mainly of Beverley 2-type (BEVO2 and BEVO2T). Almost all of the 27 sherds found on the site come from small to medium-sized jugs with reduced or copper-coloured glazes, although the six unglazed sherds could come from jugs or jars. The majority of the sherds recovered (17 sherds) are similar to Fabric B at Beverley (Didsbury and Watkins 1992) which spans the life of the ware type from the 13<sup>th</sup> until at least the early/mid-14<sup>th</sup> century (BEVO2) and come from 12 vessels. Sherds from four small jugs and a small jug or jar are of Beverley 2-type but may have been made at another centre (BEVO2T).

The single North Lincolnshire Fine-medium Sandy ware (NLFMSW) sherd recovered from the site comes from a small jug or jar. A tiny North Lincolnshire Oxidised Sandy ware (NLOXSW) sherd is too small to provide evidence for a form type but is likely to come from a jug, jar or bowl. These two ware types are of 13<sup>th</sup>- to 14<sup>th</sup>-century date.

Four tiny sherds are from small Lincoln Glazed ware (LSW2) jugs of probable 13<sup>th</sup>-century date. Two of the four jugs have applied scale decoration. A further sherd from a small jug or jar is of Lincoln Glazed ware-type (LSWV) but may not have been produced in Lincoln itself.

Two sherds are of definite Scarborough ware-type (SCAR). A small body sherd and a grooved rod handle are from jugs glazed with a bright copper-green glaze. A third sherd has a thick internal bright copper-green glaze but is externally glazed with a lighter green glaze with copper-coloured mottling. This sherd is of unusual shape and includes a lower handle join with notched decoration and lower body cordons. The angle and size of the vessel suggests that the vessel is a miniature jug or cruet. The sherd is closest to medieval Scarborough ware fabrics and

has been recorded as such but could be a later vessel. A decorated jug sherd appears to be of 13<sup>th</sup>- to 14<sup>th</sup>-century Brandsby-type (BRANS). The jug is decorated with a thick applied curved strip with triangular stamped decoration.

Twelve sherds come from unknown regionally imported vessels (MEDX). These twelve vessels include small, medium and miniature sized jugs and a dripping dish. A jug found in Test Pit 1 is visually similar to Tees Valley ware or North West Lincolnshire White-slipped ware but has a slightly different fabric to either type. None of the other vessels have fabric inclusions diagnostic of a specific source, but most of the twelve vessels are likely to have been produced within the East Midlands or Yorkshire between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### **Medieval to late medieval (13<sup>th</sup> to mid-16<sup>th</sup> centuries)**

From the late 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards, the high medieval-type vessels in the area of the site gradually became supplanted by new pottery types that continued in production into the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Some of these industries however, (e.g. CMW) may have had their origins in the earlier 13<sup>th</sup> century (Cumberpatch 2002). The two main industries represented on this site (CMW and HUM) were long-lived with little change in fabric, form or decoration until the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century when purple-glazed high-fired vessels become popular. As it is therefore difficult to accurately date most individual sherds and given the mixed nature of groups on this site, it is not possible to determine a clear sequence of their chronological use on the site. A total of 162 sherds representing 107 vessels of this period were recovered from the site.

The most common type to be recovered, Humberware (HUM), was produced at several centres in East Yorkshire (Watkins 1987, 98; 1993, 76-90), in York at Blue Bridge Lane (Vince and Steane 2005) and probably also in North Lincolnshire. This ware type remained in production until about the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> century and single sherds are hard to closely date. Seventy-eight Humberware sherds representing 69 vessels were recovered from the site. Most of the sherds come from small to medium-sized jugs, although six drinking jugs, two large-sized jugs, a miniature jug and a single jar were also found. A single jug is decorated. The bossed and stamped wheatear decoration on this jug is more commonly found on late 13<sup>th</sup>- to mid-14<sup>th</sup>-century Beverley 2-type jugs in Fabric C, possibly suggesting a similar date for the Humberware jug. Nine of the Humberware jugs are in unusually coarse fabrics and may represent a North Lincolnshire production. Most of the recovered Humberware jugs are likely to be of 14<sup>th</sup>- or 15<sup>th</sup>-century date. No vessels in purple-glazed Humberware Fabric 4, which post-dates the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century, were recovered from the site.

Coal Measure fabrics (CMO and CMW) were produced at a number of centres in South Yorkshire including Firsby and Rawmarsh (Hayfield and Buckland 1989). They are described in detail as South Yorkshire Gritty ware in Cumberpatch (2002). Production of these types spans the 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries with harder-fired and coarser vessels developing by at least the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century. Firsby is known from documentary sources to have been in operation by the late 13<sup>th</sup> century and Rawmarsh appears to have been operating between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. The nine Coal Measures Orange ware (CMO) vessels (37 sherds) and twenty Coal Measures White ware (CMW) vessels (38 sherds) found on this site are mainly small to large-sized jugs but at least one jar and a bottle also occur. Two of the jugs are of late 13<sup>th</sup>- to 14<sup>th</sup>-century type. The remaining sherds come from vessels of probable 14<sup>th</sup>- to 15<sup>th</sup>-century date.



Most of the Coal Measure vessels recovered from Trench 1 are in a fairly fresh condition and probably represent primary deposition in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

Nine sherds from jugs and jars are visually similar to Humberware but have coarser or finer fabrics and are obviously not a product of east Yorkshire (HUMB). Microscopic examination at x20 suggests that these vessels were produced within the Humber basin.

#### **Late medieval to early post-medieval (15<sup>th</sup> to mid-16<sup>th</sup> centuries)**

Thirty-two sherds representing 24 vessels can be considered to be of late medieval to early post-medieval types. Most of these industries have their origins in the mid- to late 15<sup>th</sup> century and were often produced at a number of different centres. The two Cistercian ware (CIST) sherds are from cups of mid-/late 15<sup>th</sup>- to 16<sup>th</sup>-century date. This ware was made in a number of centres in the East Midlands, Yorkshire and the North West and was usually produced alongside coarser purple-glazed wares such as Midlands Purple and Yorkshire Purple.

There are 21 sherds from 13 vessels in Coal Measures Purple fabrics (CMP) with most sherds coming from small and medium-sized jugs. These vessels appear to have been produced at the same centres as the Coal Measures White ware and may just represent a later over-fired version of the type. Again as with the other Coal Measures vessels most sherds are in a fairly fresh condition. The vessels recovered from this site appear to be transitional and probably date to the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

A copper-glazed sherd with incised wavy line decoration on the shoulder is from a large jug or jar probably manufactured in Yorkshire between the 15<sup>th</sup> and mid-16<sup>th</sup> centuries (LMX). A thin-walled body sherd is likely to be from a small Dutch Red Earthenware pipkin of 15<sup>th</sup>- to 16<sup>th</sup>-century date. Sherds from six imported German stoneware drinking jugs and a cup of Langewehe-type (LANG) were found on the site. The drinking jugs are of potential mid-14<sup>th</sup>- to early 16<sup>th</sup>-century date, but the cup belongs to the period between c.1350 and 1450.

#### **Post-medieval (mid-16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries)**

Forty-nine of the sherds examined representing 46 vessels are of mainly mid-16<sup>th</sup>- to 18<sup>th</sup>-century date; these include a range of local and regional coarsewares and Staffordshire and Yorkshire slipwares as well as a continental import. Eighteen of the vessels found on this site are black or brown-glazed earthenwares that were made in a number of centres in Yorkshire and the East Midlands. Vessel forms recovered from this site are mainly drinking vessels, jugs or fineware jars rather than the large bowls and jars more commonly found in post-medieval assemblages in this area. These finer vessels are more likely to be products of kilns in North Staffordshire or West Yorkshire whereas the coarseware forms (especially the large bowls and jars) are probably of South Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire or North Lincolnshire provenance.

The nine Brown-glazed Earthenware vessels (BERTH) found on the site are mainly of mid-17<sup>th</sup>- to 18<sup>th</sup>-century type, but two sherds from a bowl with a dark internal glaze are of late 17<sup>th</sup>- to 18<sup>th</sup>-century type. Three vessels are drinking vessels, probably cups or mugs whilst the other sherds could come from small to medium-sized jugs, jars or bowls. A group of nine Black-glazed Earthenware vessels (BL) belong to this period; however, a further 11 black-glazed vessels are of early modern type (see below). Seven vessels are of mid-17<sup>th</sup>- to 18<sup>th</sup>-century type, one is of late 17<sup>th</sup>- to 18<sup>th</sup>-century type and one dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. At least four of these post-

medieval black-glazed vessels are drinking vessels. The other sherds are likely come from jugs or small jars.

Twenty-four slipware vessels, mostly made in North Staffordshire and Yorkshire (STSL, SLIP and STMO), include a range of drinking vessels, press-moulded dishes and thrown bowls. The two decorated light firing Staffordshire-type Slipware sherds (STSL) come from a press-moulded dish and a cup. The press-moulded dish has internal brown decoration trailed on a yellow ground whilst the cup has external yellow trailed decoration on a dark brown ground. These vessels could have been made in North Staffordshire, Derbyshire or Yorkshire between the late 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Eleven vessels, mainly drinking vessels but also including a sherd from a larger vessel are in late 17<sup>th</sup>- to 18<sup>th</sup>-century Staffordshire Mottled ware (STMO). At least two vessels are cups and three are mugs. Despite the name these vessels were made in other centres including London, Bristol and Yorkshire. Twelve other miscellaneous slipware sherds are from 11 vessels (SLIP) including both light-firing and red-firing examples. These vessels were made at local and regional mid-17<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>-century production centres, but most of the recovered sherds are likely to be of late 17<sup>th</sup>- to 18<sup>th</sup>-century date. Vessel forms include a number of bowls and press-moulded or thrown dishes. A press-moulded dish and one of the thrown dishes have internal slip-trailed decoration.

A tiny glazed sherd in a sandy fabric is likely to be from a small non-local post-medieval vessel (PMX) of 16<sup>th</sup>- to 18<sup>th</sup>-century date. A minute yellow-glazed sherd and the rim of what may be a large drinking vessel are in Yorkshire Yellow ware (YY). These vessels are of mid-16<sup>th</sup>- to 17<sup>th</sup>-century date. A small fragment with blue in-filled decoration is from a 17<sup>th</sup>- or 18<sup>th</sup>-century Westerwald (WEST) drinking vessel.

### **Early modern (18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century)**

A large group of early modern pottery was recovered from the site. A total of 282 sherds representing 221 vessels are of 18<sup>th</sup>- to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century date. The majority of these vessels are industrial types introduced after the 1760s, most of which were first produced in the Staffordshire potteries, but by the mid- to late 18<sup>th</sup> century were also being made at factories in Yorkshire and elsewhere. A single Staffordshire-type White Stoneware (SWSG) rim sherd is from a plate of probable mid- to late 18<sup>th</sup>-century date. The 15 Creamware sherds recovered (CREA) are mainly tiny fragments too small to identify vessel form. Only sherds from a small jug and a small plate are recognisable. This ware was in commercial production from c.1765 onwards and was popular until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and although it fell out of favour production was reintroduced in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Nine Pearlware (PEARL) sherds come from a range of plates, dishes and small hollow vessels. Five vessels have blue transfer-printed decoration and two have blue sponged decoration. These Pearlware vessels date to between the late 18<sup>th</sup> and mid-19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The latest fineware vessels to be found on the site are plain Whitewares (WHITE) and Transfer-printed vessels (TPW) of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The 44 Whiteware and 52 Transfer-printed sherds are mainly from plates where vessel form is identifiable, although examples of platter, saucer, dish, jar, cup and mug are also present. Of note is a mug with an early black-printed bicycle scene. The latest vessels probably date to the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Nine 19<sup>th</sup>-century buff ware vessels (NCBW) include small jars and a small oval pie dish, several vessels having blue and white-banded decoration. Thirty-nine of the early modern sherds are

from 34 English Porcelain vessels (ENPO). This is quite a high proportion of the early modern finewares but unfortunately it is not possible to determine if this is due to the status of the original owner(s) or if it is a chronological phenomenon. Most of the sherds come from small vessels including cups and saucers, but other identifiable forms include an eggcup, a plate and a figurine. Vessels include a matching cup and saucer with pink lustre decoration and several small vessels with over-glaze painted decoration. Two sherds of Parian (PARIAN) include an arm from a figurine. This unglazed porcelain was mainly manufactured between 1842 and 1900 and was mostly used for figurines and dolls.

A number of different early modern stoneware types were recovered from the site. Ten sherds from nine vessels are in Brown-glazed Stoneware (BS). These vessels are of later 18<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. These vessels include large bowls, jars or flagons, a bottle and a lid. The latest stoneware vessels (ENGS) are of 19<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. The 26 recovered sherds come from twenty-four vessels including large bowls, large and small jars, flagons, bottles and two small cylindrical jam jars. The latest vessels are of late 19<sup>th</sup>- to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century date.

Eight vessels of probable late 18<sup>th</sup>- to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century date are in Refined Redware fabrics (REFR). These vessels include at least three teapots. The other sherds are also likely to come from various parts of a tea set. Fifteen of the Black-glazed Earthenware sherds (BL) are of early modern type, representing 11 vessels. The sherds mainly come from large-sized bowls commonly known as pancheons, but at least one jug or smaller jar is present. Four unglazed Earthenware sherds (LERTH) are from 19<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century flower and garden pots.

#### SITE SUMMARY

Pottery was recovered from 27 deposits across the site in two trenches and eight test pits (Tables 4 and 5). Most of the pottery was recovered from the test pits with Test Pit 6 producing the largest group of pottery with 449 sherds representing 369 vessels.

**Table 4: Pottery from Trenches 1 & 2 summarised by ceramic period with vessel count**

Ceramic Period	Trench 1	Trench 2	Totals
Roman	2	0	2
Saxo-Norman	2	0	2
High medieval	37	0	37
Medieval	31	3	34
Late medieval to early post-medieval	10	0	10
Post-medieval	3	0	3
Early modern	3	1	4
<b>Total vessels</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>92</b>

Table 5: Pottery from the test pits summarised by ceramic period with vessel count

Ceramic period	TP1	TP2	TP4	TP5	TP6	TP7	TP8	TP9	Total vessels
Late Saxon	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Saxo-Norman	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	9
Early medieval	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
High medieval	16	9	0	1	0	0	1	0	27
Medieval	22	19	3	2	2	0	1	0	49
Late medieval - early post-medieval	7	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	14
Post-medieval	9	7	3	7	12	2	4	0	44
Early modern	5	4	2	0	198	0	7	0	216
Uncertain	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Total vessels</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>369</b>

### Trench 1

A total of 147 sherds representing 88 vessels were recovered from six stratified deposits and as un-stratified finds in Trench 1. Five vessels have cross-context joining sherds. The sherds from each of these vessels are in a fresh to fairly fresh condition suggestive of primary deposition. No pottery from the topsoil deposit was presented for examination. Underlying layer **102** produced 14 sherds representing 11 vessels of mainly late medieval type. A sherd from a small English Stoneware jar of late 19<sup>th</sup>- to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century date is probably residual in the group. The other vessels comprise: three Humberware jugs or jars; two Coal Measures White ware (CMW) jugs or jars and a large jug with a conjoining sherds (Vessel 2) to subsoil layer **103** and cut feature **111** (fill **108**); a Coal Measures Orange ware jug or jar (CMO); a small Coal Measures Purple (CMP) jug with a conjoin (Vessel 4) to cut feature **111** (fill **108**); a small Dutch Red Earthenware pipkin and a small Langewehe Stoneware drinking jug. Most of the sherds are in a fairly fresh condition and seem to form a small contemporary group of probable 15<sup>th</sup>-century date.

Subsoil layer **103** immediately below layer **102** produced a group of 33 sherds representing 21 vessels of mainly late medieval type. A small and abraded sherd from a Scarborough ware jug is obviously residual in the group. The composition of the rest of the group is similar to that of the material recovered from layer **102**. Twelve Humberware sherds come from ten vessels including seven medium-sized, one small and one miniature-sized jugs. The other sherd could come from a small jug or a jar. One of the medium-sized jugs has a conjoin to layer **104**. The four Coal Measures White ware jugs in the group include conjoins to layer **102** (vessel 2) and silty clay layer **104**. Three Coal Measures Orange ware sherds come from a large jug and a jar. Four sherds are from two small-sized and one medium-sized Coal Measures Purple jugs. The other sherd in the group is from a small Langewehe drinking jug. Again this group is likely to date to the 15<sup>th</sup> century and is probably part of the same deposition as the material from layers **102**, **104** and cut feature **111**.

A very mixed group of 29 sherds representing 23 vessels was recovered from layer **104**. Unlike the pottery recovered from layers **102**, **103** and feature **111** this assemblage is mainly comprised of slightly abraded to abraded sherds of Roman, Saxo-Norman and 13<sup>th</sup>- to 14<sup>th</sup>-century medieval date. The latest pottery in the group however is of late medieval type and is in

a fresh condition. This later pottery is of similar composition and date (Humberware and Coal Measure fabrics) to that found in layers **102** and **103** and includes single conjoining sherds to each of these layers. Subsoil layer **105** produced a small group of six sherds of pottery. The group contains jugs in Coal Measures fabrics (CMO and CMW), Humberware and a Humber Basin fabric. A sherd from the large Coal Measures Orange ware jug in this layer conjoins to sherds recovered from cut feature **111** (fill **108**).

The rubble fill **107** of cut feature **106** produced seven sherds from six vessels of medieval to late medieval type. A small sherd from a jug with a ridged shoulder is a regional import of probable 13<sup>th</sup>- or 14<sup>th</sup>-century date. The other sherds come from Humberware jugs or drinking jugs of potential 14<sup>th</sup>- to 15<sup>th</sup>-century date. Cut feature **111** (fill **108**) produced a group of 50 sherds representing 20 vessels of mainly late medieval type. A potential Scarborough-type ware miniature jug or cruet, a non-local dripping dish and two regionally imported jugs or jars are likely to be residual in the group. The other vessels comprise Coal Measures jugs and a bottle and Humberware jugs. The Coal Measures vessels include 25 sherds from a large jug (Vessel 1 in CMO) with a conjoin to subsoil layer **105**, a large jug in CMW with a conjoin to layer **103** (vessel 2) and six sherds from a small slender CMP jug with joining sherds to layer **102** (Vessel 4). A deposition date in the 15<sup>th</sup> century is likely for this group. A small number of late medieval, post-medieval and early modern sherds were recovered un-stratified from this trench.

## Trench 2

Four sherds of pottery were recovered from the upper surface of layer **203**. Three of the sherds come from Humberware jugs of probable 14<sup>th</sup>- to 15<sup>th</sup>-century date whilst the fourth sherd is from a late 18<sup>th</sup>- to mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century Pearlware vessel with blue sponged decoration.

## Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1 produced a total of 75 sherds representing 64 vessels of mixed but mainly medieval date. Topsoil layer **1000** contained a small assemblage of 41 sherds, each of which represents a separate vessel. Many sherds are in an abraded condition with the rest being in a slightly abraded state. The very mixed group contains pottery of early medieval, medieval, late medieval, post-medieval and early modern date. The latest vessels are likely to be of mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century date. Of note is the presence of four imported German Langewehe Stoneware drinking vessels of 14<sup>th</sup>- to 15<sup>th</sup>-century date.

Buried soil layer **1001** produced a group of 21 sherds representing 15 vessels of mainly medieval date. Other than a residual Saxo-Norman handle, an unidentified sherd in a fine cream sandy fabric (MISC) and a small non-local medieval jug, the sherds come from Beverley 2-type, Humber ware or Humber Basin jugs or jars. If these medieval vessels form a contemporary, or near contemporary group the assemblage probably dates to the first half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Six sherds of mixed date were recovered from levelling dump **1002**. The earliest sherd in the group is from a glazed Stamford ware jar or pitcher of mid-/late 11<sup>th</sup>- to mid 12<sup>th</sup>-century date whilst the latest sherd is likely to be that from a mid-/late 15<sup>th</sup>- to 16<sup>th</sup>-century Cistercian ware cup. The other four sherds come from medieval (BEVO2) or late medieval (HUM) jugs or jars. Charcoal rich deposit **1003** produced six sherds from a single small Beverley 2-type jug of probable 13<sup>th</sup>-century date. The other sherd from this deposit is from a Coal Measures White ware jug of 13<sup>th</sup>- to 14<sup>th</sup>-century type.

## Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2 produced a total of 58 sherds representing 53 vessels of mixed but mainly medieval date. Topsoil layer **2000** contained an assemblage of 32 sherds representing 29 vessels of mixed date. The earliest sherds are of 13<sup>th</sup>-century medieval date whereas the latest sherds come from vessels of 19<sup>th</sup>- or 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. The other sherds are of late medieval and post-medieval type.

Nine sherds of mixed date were recovered from plough scar **2005** (fill **2001**). The earliest sherd is from a Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware bowl of mid-11<sup>th</sup>- to 12<sup>th</sup>-century date. A small jug or jar sherd in North Lincolnshire Fine-medium Sandy ware is of 13<sup>th</sup>- or 14<sup>th</sup>-century date and six other vessels are jugs or jars in late medieval fabrics (CMP, HUM, HUMB and LMX). The latest sherd in the group comes from a Black-glazed ware bowl of 18<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>-century type. A single sherd from a small Beverley 2-type (BEVO2T) jug or jar of 13<sup>th</sup>- to early/mid-14<sup>th</sup>-century date was recovered from plough scar **2006** (fill **2002**).

Surface **2009** produced six sherds from four vessels. Two sherds come from 11<sup>th</sup>- to 12<sup>th</sup>-century Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware vessels, one is from a small Humber Early Medieval Glazed Gritty ware jug with a splashed glaze and three sherds are from a single regionally imported jug or jar (EMX) with a splashed-type glaze. If this small group is contemporary it is likely to date to the last quarter of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Ten sherds of mixed date were recovered from layer **2010**. A sherd of Roman Samian ware mentioned in the report was not submitted for examination, otherwise the earliest sherds come from a Torksey-type jar of 10<sup>th</sup>- to mid-11<sup>th</sup>-century date and two Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware jars of 11<sup>th</sup>- or 12<sup>th</sup>-century date. Six sherds are from Humberware jugs or jars of probable 14<sup>th</sup>- or 15<sup>th</sup>-century date. The other sherd in the group comes from a Coal Measures White ware jug of similar date.

## Test Pit 4

Eleven sherds, each representing a separate vessel, were recovered from Test Pit 4. Former topsoil layer **4003** produced five sherds of mixed date. The latest two sherds are from two small late 18<sup>th</sup>- to mid 19<sup>th</sup>-century Pearlware vessels. A mixed group of six sherds was recovered from gravel deposit **4001**. Three 18<sup>th</sup>-century Staffordshire-type Mottled ware sherds come from two cups and a mug. The other three sherds are of early medieval and medieval to late medieval types.

## Test Pit 5

Test Pit 5 produced 14 sherds from 12 vessels. Six sherds came from dump layer **5001**, the earliest sherd from a small imported 14<sup>th</sup>- or 15<sup>th</sup>-century Langewehe drinking jug. The other sherds are all of post-medieval type and include mid-17<sup>th</sup>- to 18<sup>th</sup>-century brown and black-glazed earthenwares and late 17<sup>th</sup>- to 18<sup>th</sup>- century slipwares.

## Test Pit 6

This test pit produced the largest group of pottery with 274 sherds representing 213 vessels of which almost all are of early modern date. Topsoil layer **6000** produced 24 sherds representing 19 vessels of mainly mixed early modern date. Two black or brown-glazed earthenware and two slipware vessels are of post-medieval date, otherwise the assemblage comprises early modern finewares, stonewares, and refined earthenware and also contains an earthenware flowerpot.

The earliest of the finewares probably belong to the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century but most vessels are likely to date to between the mid-19<sup>th</sup> and mid-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Sixty sherds representing 50 vessels were recovered from make-up layer **6001**. The group is mixed containing a few medieval and post-medieval sherds but mainly comprising early modern finewares and stonewares. Most of these later vessels are likely to post-date the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century with the latest vessels including two jam jars dating to between the late 19<sup>th</sup>-and mid-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. One of the transfer-printed plates has a con-join to a sherd in deposit **6003**.

Make-up deposit **6003** produced 190 sherds representing 144 vessels. The group contains a few residual post-medieval sherds but is mainly comprised of early modern finewares and stonewares of mixed date. The earliest early modern vessels date to between the late 18<sup>th</sup> and mid-19<sup>th</sup> centuries but most of the vessels are of mid-19<sup>th</sup>- to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century types.

#### **Test Pit 7**

Two post-medieval sherds were recovered from deposit **7000**. One sherd is from a Slipware bowl of mid-17<sup>th</sup>- to 18<sup>th</sup>-century date whilst the other sherd is a regional import of potential 16<sup>th</sup>- to 18<sup>th</sup>-century date.

#### **Test Pit 8**

The 14 sherds recovered from Test pit 8 were all recovered from topsoil layer **8000**. The group is very mixed containing pottery of mixed early medieval to early modern date. The latest sherd is from a small transfer-printed plate or saucer of 19<sup>th</sup>- to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century date.

#### **Test Pit 9**

The single sherd found in Test pit 9 was recovered from layer 9003. The burnt sherd is from a Humber Basin jug or jar of 13<sup>th</sup>- to 16<sup>th</sup>-century date.

### **SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This assemblage provides us with a further opportunity to look at the use of pottery at Epworth. A few sherds of Roman date suggest Roman activity in the local area. The post-Roman pottery indicates that the area around the site was occupied from at least the pre-conquest 10<sup>th</sup> to mid-11<sup>th</sup> centuries. A small number of vessels of Saxo-Norman and early medieval type attest to continuation of occupation into the post-conquest 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> centuries and may relate to early occupation by the Mowbray family.

The medieval material forms a diverse assemblage and must reflect not only the status of the probable owners but also the geographical position of the site within the Isle of Axholme and proximity to the markets at Crowle (Young 2013 and 2014) and Doncaster (Cumberpatch 2004). The site is mainly supplied by production sites in Lincolnshire and South and East Yorkshire during the 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. By the 14<sup>th</sup> century Humberwares and South Yorkshire Coal Measures types dominate the assemblage. Unlike the two North Lincolnshire medieval ceramic regions to the east, which use one or two main types supplemented by a few other regional wares the sequences from Crowle and this site suggest a more diverse supply system for the Isle of Axholme, perhaps more similar to that found at port. From the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century pottery from North Staffordshire/Derbyshire and West Yorkshire also supplies the site. Our understanding of the social and functional development of the site is hampered by the lack of long stratified sequences.

The pottery cannot be used to determine the social status of the people who discarded it although the ratio of jugs, jars and bowls suggests a typical urban rather than rural assemblage. The composition of this assemblage lacks the high quality imported vessels found during the 1975-76 excavations (Hayfield 1984), but does include a few decorated Lincoln jugs and three Scarborough vessels hinting perhaps at a well-to-do establishment.

Early modern pottery has been discarded, otherwise the retained assemblage should be kept for future study and the less common types should be included in any scientific analysis of pottery in the area. The STAMT sherd has been added to the North Lincolnshire Fabric Type Series.

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Examples of pottery from (102) on the left and (103) on the right



Examples of pottery from (104) on the left and (105) on the right



Examples of pottery from (107) on the left and (108) on the right



Examples of pottery recovered from (108)

Table 6: Pottery Archive Table

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	Weight (g)	decoration	part	action	ref no	description
1000	BERTH	orange-red fine sandy	jug/jar	1	1	4		BS			int & ext glaze;mid 17th to 18th
1000	BEVO2	Fabric B/C	jug	1	1	3		BS			cu glaze
1000	BEVO2T	OX/R/OX fine micaceous sandy	small jug ?	1	1	2		rim			abraded;folded rim
1000	BEVO2T	oxid fine sandy	small jug	1	1	3		BS			abraded;ext misfired reduced suspension glaze & ? Int;abundant fine quartz
1000	BEVO2T	oxid fine sandy	small jug ?	1	1	1		BS			abraded;amber glaze
1000	BL	purple-red fine sandy	drinking vessel	1	1	1		BS			int & ext glaze;mid 17th to 18th
1000	BL	red fine sandy	drinking vessel/ small jug	1	1	1		BS			int & ext glaze;Staffs/Derbs;mid 17th to 18th
1000	CMO		jug/jar	1	1	17		BS			
1000	CMP		jug	1	1	4		BS			
1000	CMP		small jug	1	1	5		BS			
1000	CMW		small jug	1	1	14		rim			upright rim;high fe content to fabric
1000	EMX	micaceous pale orange/cream/pale orange fine sandy	small jug ?	1	1	1		BS			abraded;cu mottle yellow pocked glaze;poss an early YORK;abundant fine quartz below 0.1mm
1000	ENGS	light grey	bottle	1	1	8		BS	discarded		
1000	HUM		jug	1	1	7		LHJ			lower handle join pressing
1000	HUM		jug	1	1	1		HJ			handle join pressing
1000	HUM		jug	1	1	10		BS			fresh break no joining sherd
1000	HUM		jug	1	1	20		base			pressed basal edge sets 3(+) pressings
1000	HUM		jug/jar	1	1	5		base			abraded
1000	HUM		jug/jar	1	1	7		base			abraded;flake
1000	HUM		small jug	1	1	3		BS			
1000	HUMB		small jug ?	1	1	1		BS			abraded;ext reduced glaze
1000	HUMB	buff medium sandy	large jar	1	1	20		BS			abraded;int misfired glaze

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	Weight (g)	decoration	part	action	ref no	description
1000	LANG		drinking jug ?	1	1	1		BS			low fired
1000	LANG		handled cup	1	1	8		rim			1350-1450
1000	LANG		small drinking jug	1	1	3		BS			
1000	LANG		small drinking jug ?	1	1	1		BS			
1000	LSW1		small jar	1	1	5		base			abraded;ext soot & part int & break;? ID;knife trimmed band around base
1000	LSW2		small jug	1	1	1	applied scale dec	BS			abraded;thick reduced/oxid glaze;? ID
1000	LSW2		small jug	1	1	1		BS			abraded;reduced glaze
1000	LSW2		small jug	1	1	2		BS			abraded;thick reduced glaze with cu run
1000	MEDX	orange fine sandy with cream ext margin	jug	1	1	6		BS			abraded;spots amber glaze;red ext slip;? A Tees Valley type
1000	NCBW		small vessel	1	1	2		BS	discarded		abraded;thin int & ext glaze
1000	PEARL		hollow	1	1	3	ext blue sponged	BS	discarded to teaching collection		
1000	PEARL		plate ?	1	1	1	int blue printed	BS	discarded to teaching collection		
1000	PEARL		plate ?	1	1	2	int blue printed	BS	discarded		flake
1000	SLIP	light orange	thrown dish	1	1	5	tan glaze trailed with yellow	BS			spalling int glaze
1000	SLIP	light orange	thrown dish ?	1	1	5		BS			abraded;ext red slip;int glaze spalled off
1000	SLIP	pale orange	thrown dish ?	1	1	4		BS			abraded;ext red slip;int glaze spalled off
1000	STMO		drinking vessel	1	1	1		BS			
1000	STMO		drinking vessel	1	1	1		BS			
1000	STMO		small drinking vessel	1	1	1		BS			grooved body
1001	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	9		BS			
1001	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	6	1	42		base			abraded;cu glaze over white slip

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	Weight (g)	decoration	part	action	ref no	description
								& BS			
1001	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug/jar	1	1	6		BS			
1001	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS			
1001	HUM	coarse fabric	jug	2	1	15		BS			white slip;fresh break
1001	HUM	coarse fabric	jug	1	1	10		BS			
1001	HUM	coarse fabric	jug ?	1	1	1		rim			fresh break no joining sherds
1001	HUM	coarse fabric	small jug	1	1	1		BS			amber glaze
1001	HUM	coarse fabric	small jug	1	1	1		BS			thick reduced glaze
1001	HUMB	fine oxid	small jug	1	1	4		BS			incised shoulder grooves
1001	HUMB	light OX/R/OX fine micaceous sandy	small jar ?	1	1	1		BS			ext carbonised deposit
1001	HUMB	oxid;micaceous + fe	small jug ?	1	1	4		BS			flake;fabric incl modrate to common fe
1001	MEDX	oxid med sandy	small jug	1	1	13		BS			thick glaze over red slip
1001	MISC	cream fine sandy	?	1	1	1		BS			ext glaze ?;fabric incl abundant fine quartz
1001	STAMT	as ST Fabric G but micaceous	pitcher	1	1	14		hand le	North Lincs Fabric Type Series		strap handle;spots splashed yellow glaze
1002	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS			
1002	BEVO2	Fabric B	small jug	1	1	4		BS			
1002	CIST		cup	1	1	7		BS			
1002	HUM		small jug	1	1	6		BS			
1002	HUM		small jug	1	1	4		BS			
1002	ST	Fabric G	small collared jar/pitcher	1	1	3		rim			glaze
1003	BEVO2T		small jug	6	1	17		BS			part ext white slip
1003	CMW		jug	1	1	5		BS			thick pocked pale green glaze;early;13th to 14th
2000	BERTH	orange-red fine- med sandy	drinking vessel	1	1	5		BS			int & ext dark metallic glaze;Staffs/Derbs;mid 17th to 18th
2000	BERTH	red fine sandy	drinking vessel	1	1	3		BS			int & ext dark glaze;Staffs/Derbs;mid 17th to 18th
2000	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	4		BS			abraded;int & ext brown glaze

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	Weight (g)	decoration	part	action	ref no	description
2000	BEVO2	Fabric B	small jug/jar	1	1	4		BS			
2000	BL	red fine sandy	drinking vessel	1	1	1		BS			int & ext glaze;Staffs/Derbs;mid 17th to 18th
2000	CMO		jug	3	1	23		BS			fe mottled amber glaze
2000	CMO		jug	1	1	4		BS			purple-brown glaze
2000	CMO		large jug	1	1	5		BS			amber glaze
2000	CMP		jug	2	1	7		lip & BS			
2000	HEMGG		jug	1	1	3		BS			splashed glaze;ext flake
2000	HUM		jug	1	1	1		BS			reduced glaze
2000	HUM		jug	1	1	15		UHJ			reduced glaze;ext flake
2000	HUM		jug/jar	1	1	6		BS			
2000	HUM		jug/jar	1	1	8		BS			abraded
2000	HUM		small jug	1	1	2		BS			reduced glaze
2000	HUM		small jug/jar	1	1	4		BS			
2000	HUM	fine fabric	jug	1	1	5		BS			
2000	LERTH	fine red	garden bowl ?	1	1	4		rim ?	discarded		flake
2000	LSW2		small jug	1	1	3	applied scale dec	BS			cu glaze;shoulder cordon
2000	LSWV	;OX/R/OX medium sandy	small jug/jar	1	1	3		BS			13th to 14th
2000	MEDX	buff med-coarse sandy	small jug ?	1	1	5		BS			13th to 14th ?
2000	MEDX	oxid coarse sandy	jug	1	1	16		rim			triangular rim;reduced glaze over red slip;slightly corrugated neck;
2000	MISC		?	1	1	7		BS			odd ? Ceramic but fe mottled glazed unless fuel ash slag;vesicular fabric no visible inclusions
2000	NCBW		small hollow	1	1	1	blue & white banded	BS	discarded to teaching collection		
2000	NCBW		small jar	1	1	7	white banded	BS	discarded to teaching collection		
2000	STMO		drinking vessel	1	1	2		BS			fresh break no joining sherds
2000	STSL	cream	press moulded	1	1	10	dark brown trailed on yellow	rim			notched rim

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	Weight (g)	decoration	part	action	ref no	description
			dish								
2000	STSL	pale orange	cup ?	1	1	2	ext yellow trailed on dark brown	BS			
2000	YY		?	1	1	1		BS			
2001	BL	orange medium sandy	bowl	1	1	10		BS			int glaze;Yorks;18th to 19th
2001	CMP		jug/jar	1	1	35		base /BS			int glaze
2001	CMP		small jug	1	1	35		BS			shoulder grooves;thick walled
2001	CMP		small jug/drinking jug	1	1	10		BS			fresh break no joining sherds
2001	HUM		jug/jar	1	1	6		BS			
2001	HUMB		jug	1	1	7		BS			thick reduced glaze
2001	LFS		bowl	1	1	6		rim			square rim;mid 11th to 12th;soot on rim top
2001	LMX	reduced fine- medium sandy	large jug/jar	1	1	5	combed wavy dec on shoulder	BS			cu glaze
2001	NLFMSW		small jug/jar	1	1	3		BS			
2002	BEVO2T		small jug/jar	1	1	2		BS			
2009	EMX	buff/light grey fine-med sandy	jug/jar	3	1	16		base			int spots splashed glaze;fabric incl occ ca
2009	HEMGG		small jug	1	1	2		BS			splashed glaze
2009	LFS		jar/bowl	1	1	2		BS			
2009	LFS		small jar	1	1	1		BS			
2010	CMW		jug	1	1	8		BS			abraded;ext & int glaze
2010	HUM		jug	1	1	3		BS			
2010	HUM		jug	1	1	8		BS			burnt/misfired
2010	HUM		jug	1	1	6		BS			shoulder grooves;fresh break no joining sherds
2010	HUM		jug	1	1	7		BS			
2010	HUM		jug/jar	1	1	4		BS			flake
2010	HUM		small jug	1	1	1		BS			
2010	LFS		jar	1	1	4		BS			

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	Weight (g)	decoration	part	action	ref no	description
2010	LFS		small jar	1	1	4		BS			ext soot;late
2010	TORKT		small jar	1	1	3		rim			lid seated rim;fabric incl fossil shell & fine light grey ? Grey pellets
4001	CMW		jug	1	1	10		BS			olive glaze 14th to mid 16th
4001	HUMB	reduced med sandy	jug	1	1	26		hand le			oval strap handle;dark reduced glaze
4001	NLQS		jar/bowl	1	1	7		BS			
4001	STMO		cup	1	1	4		LHJ			
4001	STMO		cup ?	1	1	1		BS			
4001	STMO		mug ?	1	1	6		BS			
4002	CIST		cup ?	1	1	1		BS			
4002	CMW		small jug	1	1	3		rim			? ID;medieval;13-14th ?
4002	MISC		?	1	1	1		BS			? Ceramic but black fabric with common fine-med subround quartz;int & ext polished black surfaces;visually does not look like ceramic
4002	PEARL		small hollow	1	1	1	ext blue painted	BS	discarded		
4002	PEARL		small hollow	1	1	2		BS	discarded		
5000	BERTH	orange fine-med sandy	hollow	1	1	5		base			int dark glaze;mid 17th to 18th
5000	BERTH	red fine-med sandy	hollow	1	1	6		base			int glaze;mid 17th to 18th
5000	BL	orange fine sandy	?	1	1	6		base ?			int glaze;mid 17th to 18th
5000	LANG		small drinking jug	1	1	4		BS			lower fired
5000	SLIP	buff	thrown dish ?	1	1	6		base			int red slip with spalling black glaze over;late 17th to 18th
5000	SLIP	light orange	press moulded dish	1	1	12	trailed tan brown & yellow	base			abraded;spalling int glaze;late 17th to 18th
5002	BERTH	light orange fine-med sandy	bowl	2	1	13		rim			int dark glaze;late 17th to 18th
5002	HUM		jug	1	1	12		BS			
5002	HUM		small jug	1	1	2		BS			
5002	NLOXSW		?	1	1	1		BS			



context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	Weight (g)	decoration	part	action	ref no	description
5002	ST	Fabric A	small jar/pitcher	1	1	2		BS			glaze ?
5002	STMO		mug ?	2	1	4		BS			
6000	BERTH	dull orange medium sandy	jar/bowl	1	1	14		BS			int dark glaze;mid 17th to mid 18th
6000	BL	red fine sandy	small hollow	1	1	5		base			fineware;wear mark under base;18th
6000	CREA		?	2	1	3		BS	discarded		flakes
6000	CREA		?	1	1	1		BS	discarded		flake
6000	CREA		small plate	1	1	7		base	discarded to teaching collection		
6000	ENGS	cream	bottle	1	1	20		BS	discarded to teaching collection		
6000	ENGS	grey	?	1	1	7		base	discarded		
6000	ENGS	grey	jar ?	1	1	24		base	discarded to teaching collection		ext brown glaze
6000	ENGS	grey	jar ?	1	1	4		base	discarded		ext brown glaze
6000	ENPO		cup/small jug ?	1	1	4	moulded dec;underglaze painted	BS	discarded		
6000	ENPO		hollow ?	1	1	4		BS	discarded		
6000	LERTH	fine purple	small flower pot	1	1	5		base	discarded		
6000	REFR		teapot ?	1	1	14		handle	discarded to teaching collection		
6000	SLIP	light orange fine sandy	bowl	1	1	5		BS			ext brown slip;int white slip with yellow glaze over
6000	SLIP	red fine sandy	jar/bowl	2	1	5		base			spalling int yellow glaze over white slip;late 17th to 19th
6000	TPW		?	1	1	1	int & ext printed	BS			
6000	WHITE		cup ?	1	1	3		BS	discarded		
6000	WHITE		cup ?	2	1	5		base	discarded		faceted
6000	WHITE		open	3	1	6		BS	discarded		flakes
6001	BL	orange fine sandy	jar/bowl	1	1	6		BS			int & ext glaze;18th to 19th
6001	BL	red fine sandy	bowl	1	1	10		BS			int glaze;18th to 19th
6001	BL	red fine sandy	small vessel	1	1	5		BS			int & ext glaze;late 17th to 18th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	Weight (g)	decoration	part	action	ref no	description
6001	BL	red fine sandy	very large bowl	2	1	733		base			int glaze;19th to mid 20th
6001	BS		small hollow	1	1	3	roller stamped dec	BS	discarded to teaching collection		int grey glaze
6001	BS		small hollow	1	1	4		BS	discarded to teaching collection		int grey glaze
6001	CMW		jug	1	1	32		rim with UHJ			slightly out-turned rim;strap handle;cu glaze;medieval;late 13th to mid 15th ?
6001	ENGS	buff	large bowl	1	1	6		rim	discarded to teaching collection		int white glaze
6001	ENGS	buff	small flagon ?	3	1	25		BS	discarded to teaching collection		
6001	ENGS	cream	bottle	1	1	7		BS	discarded		
6001	ENGS	cream	small bottle ?	1	1	6		BS	discarded		
6001	ENGS	cream	small jam jar	1	1	3		BS	discarded to teaching collection		fluted;late 19th to mid 20th
6001	ENGS	light grey	small jam jar	1	1	4		rim	discarded to teaching collection		fluted;late 19th to mid 20th
6001	ENPO		coffee can ?	1	1	4	pink lustre	BS	discarded to teaching collection		
6001	ENPO		saucer	1	1	4	int & rim edge gilt dec	rim	discarded to teaching collection		
6001	ENPO		small hollow	1	1	3		BS	discarded		
6001	ENPO		small hollow	1	1	1		BS	discarded		
6001	ENPO		small hollow	1	1	5		BS	discarded to teaching collection		
6001	ENPO		small mug/jar	1	1	5		rim	discarded to teaching collection		upright rim
6001	HUM	coarse fabric	large jug	1	1	44		BS			
6001	NCBW		small hollow	1	1	5		BS	discarded		flake
6001	NCBW		small oval dish	1	1	4		rim	discarded to teaching collection		flanged rim
6001	REFR		small hollow	1	1	5		base	discarded to teaching collection		int & ext brown glaze;footring base
6001	REFR		small hollow	1	1	4		BS	discarded		int & ext brown glaze

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	Weight (g)	decoration	part	action	ref no	description
6001	REFR		small hollow	2	1	24	ext overglaze painted	base & BS			int & ext black glaze;footring base with wear mark
6001	REFR		small teapot	1	1	8		rim	discarded to teaching collection		lid seated;int & ext dark brown glaze
6001	SLIP	light orange fine	bowl	1	1	5		rim			int mid brown glaze;int wear marks;late 17th to 18th
6001	SLIP	orange fine sandy	jar/bowl	1	1	4		BS			int yellow glaze over white slip;late 17th to 18th
6001	SLIP	pale orange fine sandy	large bowl	1	1	20		base			int yellow glaze over white slip;late 17th to 18th;wear mark around basal edge
6001	TPW		?	1	1	1	int blue printed	BS	discarded		
6001	TPW		large plate	1	1	9	int green printed	BS	discarded		
6001	TPW		mug ?	1	1	3	int & ext blue printed	BS	discarded		
6001	TPW		mug ?	1	1	2	ext blue printed	BS	discarded		
6001	TPW		plate	2	1	6	moulded bead rim;int brown printed	BS	discarded		
6001	TPW		plate	2	1	14	int chinoiserie blue printed	base	discarded to teaching collection	Vessel 5	footring base with wear around;early to mid 19th ?
6001	TPW		plate ?	1	1	6	int blue Chinoiserie printed	BS	discarded		
6001	TPW		small vessel	1	1	2	int green printed	BS	discarded		
6001	WHITE		bowl	1	1	3		rim	discarded		
6001	WHITE		cylindrical jar ?	1	1	14		base	discarded		
6001	WHITE		hollow	2	2	20		BS	discarded		
6001	WHITE		small hollow	3	3	3		BS	discarded		
6001	WHITE		small hollow	1	1	1	moulded daisy pattern	BS	discarded		
6001	WHITE		small hollow	1	1	1		BS	discarded		orange int & ext glaze
6001	WHITE		small hollow	4	1	4		BS	discarded		green int & ext glaze
6001	WHITE		small hollow	1	1	3	ext moulded dec	base	discarded to teaching collection		light green int & ext glaze
6001	WHITE		small plate	1	1	6		base	discarded		wear mark around shallow footring

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	Weight (g)	decoration	part	action	ref no	description
6001	WHITE		small vessel	2	1	3		BS	discarded		light blue int & ext glaze
6003	BL	orange fine-medium sandy	hollow	1	1	3		BS			int & ext glaze;18th to 19th
6003	BL	orange fine-medium sandy	large bowl	1	1	7		BS			int glaze;late 18th to mid 20th
6003	BL	orange fine-medium sandy	large jar/bowl	1	1	4		BS			int glaze;18th to 19th
6003	BL	orange medium sandy	large bowl	1	1	31		BS			int glaze;int wear marks;19th to mid 20th
6003	BL	orange medium sandy	large bowl	1	1	101		base			int glaze;int wear marks;19th to mid 20th
6003	BL	purple fine sandy	drinking vessel	1	1	1		BS			mid 17th to 18th;int & ext glaze
6003	BL	red fine-med sandy	drinking vessel	1	1	1		BS			mid 17th to 18th;int & ext glaze
6003	BL	red medium sandy	large bowl	1	1	24		BS			late 18th to mid 20th;int glaze
6003	BL	red medium sandy	very large bowl	4	1	146		rim & BS	1xdiscarded to teaching collection + 2x discarded		int glaze;int wear marks;late 18th to mid 20th
6003	BS		jar	1	1	14	moulded bead dec	BS	discarded to teaching collection		int grey glaze
6003	BS		jug/flagon	1	1	23		handle	discarded to teaching collection		strap handle
6003	BS		large bowl	1	1	11		BS	discarded		int white glaze
6003	BS		large bowl	2	1	42		rim	discarded to teaching collection		rolled rim
6003	BS		large jar/flagon	1	1	21		BS	discarded		int grey glaze
6003	BS		lid	1	1	14		rim	discarded to teaching collection		
6003	BS		small bottle	1	1	11		BS	discarded		
6003	CREA		?	1	1	1		BS	discarded		
6003	CREA		?	4	4	6		BS	discarded		
6003	CREA		small jug	1	1	3		BS	discarded		
6003	ENGS	buff	small bottle	1	1	5		BS	discarded		
6003	ENGS	cream	jar ?	1	1	25		base	discarded		
6003	ENGS	cream	jar ?	1	1	23		base	discarded		

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	Weight (g)	decoration	part	action	ref no	description
6003	ENGS	cream	small bottle	1	1	24		BS	discarded to teaching collection		
6003	ENGS	cream	small bottle	1	1	54		BS	discarded to teaching collection		
6003	ENGS	cream	small shallow cylindrical jar	1	1	29		profile			
6003	ENGS	grey	large bowl	1	1	76		rim	discarded to teaching collection		
6003	ENGS	grey	large jar/flagon	1	1	108		base	discarded		ext brown glaze;wear mark around underbase
6003	ENGS	grey	large jar/flagon	1	1	10		BS	discarded		ext brown glaze
6003	ENGS	grey	small bowl ?	1	1	5		BS	discarded		int white glaze
6003	ENGS	light grey	large jar/flagon	1	1	13		BS	discarded		
6003	ENGS	light grey	small bottle	1	1	7		BS	discarded		
6003	ENPO		?	1	1	6		BS	discarded		
6003	ENPO		?	2	1	20		base	discarded		
6003	ENPO		cup	1	1	4		handle	discarded		
6003	ENPO		cup	2	1	7	ext pink lustre foliage	rim & BS			set with saucer
6003	ENPO		cup	1	1	5	int & ext blue Chinoiserie printed	rim			
6003	ENPO		cup ?	1	1	17		base	discarded		footring base
6003	ENPO		egg cup	1	1	6		base	discarded		
6003	ENPO		figurine	1	1	8	buff & gilt overglaze painted	head ?	discarded to teaching collection		
6003	ENPO		hollow	1	1	5		BS	discarded		faceted
6003	ENPO		plate	2	1	13		base	discarded		footring base
6003	ENPO		saucer	1	1	6		rim	discarded		
6003	ENPO		saucer	2	1	23	int pink lustre foliage	profile			part of painted pink mark on under base;set with cup
6003	ENPO		saucer ?	1	1	3	int overglaze	BS	discarded to		

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	Weight (g)	decoration	part	action	ref no	description
							painted		teaching collection		
6003	ENPO		saucer ?	1	1	1	int light blue sprigged	BS	discarded		
6003	ENPO		small bowl ?	1	1	4		base	discarded		
6003	ENPO		small bowl ?	2	1	17		base	discarded		deep footring base with wear
6003	ENPO		small dish	1	1	8	int & ext red underglaze & green & blue overglaze painted	rim			int foliage design;ext Chinoiserie;slightly scalloped rim
6003	ENPO		small dish	1	1	5		rim	discarded		
6003	ENPO		small hollow	1	1	4		BS	discarded		
6003	ENPO		small hollow	1	1	3		BS	discarded		
6003	ENPO		small hollow	1	1	4	overglaze painted	BS	discarded		
6003	ENPO		small hollow	1	1	1	ext overglaze painted	BS	discarded to teaching collection		
6003	ENPO		small hollow	1	1	3	light blue sprigging	BS	discarded		
6003	ENPO		small open	1	1	2		base	discarded		footring base
6003	ENPO		tiny dish ?	1	1	1	int blue painted	BS	discarded		
6003	ENPO		tiny vessel	1	1	2	ext moulded dec	base	discarded		
6003	LERTH	orange fine sandy	garden pot	1	1	5		BS	discarded		
6003	LERTH	orange fine sandy	small flower pot	1	1	7		rim	discarded		
6003	NCBW		?	1	1	1		BS	discarded		
6003	NCBW		small hollow	1	1	2	white banded	BS	discarded		
6003	NCBW		small jar ?	1	1	11		base	discarded to teaching collection		footring base;int white glaze
6003	PARIAN		?	1	1	2		BS	discarded		
6003	PARIAN		figurine	1	1	4	green painted sleeve	arm	discarded to teaching collection		
6003	PEARL		plate	1	1	6	int blue Chinoiserie	base			

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	Weight (g)	decoration	part	action	ref no	description
							printed				
6003	PEARL		small hollow	1	1	6	ext blue foliage printed	BS			
6003	REFR		small vessel	1	1	4		BS	discarded to teaching collection		fluted
6003	REFR		teapot	1	1	17		handle	discarded		
6003	REFR		tiny vessel	1	1	1		BS	discarded		int & ext brown glaze
6003	TPW		?	1	1	3	int blue floral printed	BS	discarded		ext part printed backstamp
6003	TPW		?	1	1	1	int black printed	BS	discarded		
6003	TPW		?	1	1	1	int green printed	BS	discarded		
6003	TPW		?	1	1	1	int blue printed	BS	discarded		
6003	TPW		?	1	1	4	int blue printed	base	discarded		
6003	TPW		?	1	1	3	int & ext blue printed	BS	discarded		
6003	TPW		?	3	3	8	int blue printed	BS	discarded		
6003	TPW		?	1	1	4	ext blue printed	BS	discarded		
6003	TPW		?	1	1	6	int blue floral printed	BS	discarded		
6003	TPW		?	2	2	3	int blue printed	BS	discarded		
6003	TPW		hollow	1	1	3	int & ext blue printed	BS	discarded		
6003	TPW		hollow	1	1	5	int & ext blue printed	BS	discarded		
6003	TPW		hollow	3	1	42	int & ext blue printed	BS	discarded		
6003	TPW		hollow	1	1	5	int blue printed	BS	discarded		
6003	TPW		large hollow	1	1	5	int & ext green printed	BS	discarded		
6003	TPW		large oval plate	1	1	5	int blue printed	base	discarded		
6003	TPW		large oval plate	3	1	25	int blue floral/foilage printed border	rim	discarded		
6003	TPW		large oval platter	1	1	25	int blue floral printed border	rim	discarded		

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	Weight (g)	decoration	part	action	ref no	description
6003	TPW		large plate	1	1	16	int blue Chinoiserie printed & Nanking border	rim	discarded		
6003	TPW		large plate	9	1	87	int blue Chinoiserie printed & Nanking border	rim & BS	discarded		
6003	TPW		large plate	4	1	36	int blue floral printed	rim & BS	discarded		
6003	TPW		large plate	1	1	5	int blue printed	rim	discarded		
6003	TPW		large plate	1	1	10	int blue floral/foilage printed border	rim	discarded		
6003	TPW		large plate	2	2	12	int blue Chinoiserie printed & Nanking border	BS	discarded		
6003	TPW		large plate	1	1	3	int green printed	BS	discarded		
6003	TPW		large plate/platter	1	1	5	int blue fern printed	BS	discarded		
6003	TPW		large plate/platter base	2	1	5	int blue printed	base	discarded		
6003	TPW		mug	2	1	8	ext black printed scene & text	base & BS			dog & bicycle;text "[BI]CYCLE RACE"
6003	TPW		mug ?	1	1	4	int & ext mauve printed	BS	discarded		
6003	TPW		mug ?	1	1	2	ext black printed scene with overpainted red underglaze trellis	BS			
6003	TPW		plate	1	1	6	int mauve printed	rim	discarded		
6003	TPW		plate	9	1	91	int chinoiserie blue printed	base	discarded to teaching collection	Vessel 5	footring base with wear around;early to mid 19th ?
6003	TPW		plate	1	1	4	int navy printed	rim	discarded		
6003	TPW		small hollow	1	1	3	ext blue printed	BS	discarded		
6003	TPW		small	1	1	3	ext blue printed	BS	discarded		



context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	Weight (g)	decoration	part	action	ref no	description
			hollow								
6003	TPW		small hollow	1	1	5	ext blue printed	BS	discarded		
6003	TPW		small oval pie dish	2	1	15	int blue printed	base	discarded		
6003	TPW		small plate	1	1	3	int green printed	BS	discarded		
6003	TPW		small plate	1	1	5	int blue printed	BS	discarded		
6003	WEST		drinking vessel	1	1	1	blue infill	BS			
6003	WHITE		?	1	1	1		BS	discarded		et blue glaze
6003	WHITE		?	1	1	3	ext moulded dec	BS	discarded		
6003	WHITE		?	1	1	2		BS			ext light blue glaze & int darker blue with ? Painted or printed even darker square;sherd appears t have been trimmed & smoothed to form a c5mm disc
6003	WHITE		?	1	1	1		BS	discarded		
6003	WHITE		?	5	1	7		BS	discarded		
6003	WHITE		hollow	1	1	4		BS	discarded		
6003	WHITE		hollow	1	1	7	ext moulded leaf dec	BS	discarded		
6003	WHITE		jar	6	1	14	ext blue banded	rim & BS	discarded		
6003	WHITE		large dish	1	1	5	int blue sponged	BS	discarded		
6003	WHITE		large dish ?	1	1	6	int blue sponged	BS	discarded		
6003	WHITE		large plate	1	1	3	blue feather edged rim	BS	discarded		
6003	WHITE		large plate	1	1	20	overglaze pink lines & green leaf painted	rim			
6003	WHITE		large plate	1	1	3	int lilac sponged	BS	discarded		
6003	WHITE		large plate	1	1	7		rim	discarded		
6003	WHITE		large vessel	1	1	5		BS	discarded		
6003	WHITE		plate ?	1	1	7		base	discarded		
6003	WHITE		saucer	2	1	4	pink lustre	rim & base	discarded		

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	Weight (g)	decoration	part	action	ref no	description
6003	WHITE		small bowl	1	1	6	ext blue banded	rim	discarded to teaching collection		
6003	WHITE		small bowl ?	2	1	38		base	discarded		slight footring with wear marks
6003	WHITE		small hollow	1	1	2		BS	discarded		ext brown glaze
6003	WHITE		small hollow	1	1	3		BS	discarded		ext blue glaze
6003	WHITE		small hollow	1	1	2		BS	discarded		ext buff glaze
6003	WHITE		small jar	1	1	7		base	discarded		folded base
6003	WHITE		small jar	1	1	5		base	discarded		folded base
6003	WHITE		small plate	1	1	17	int blue banded	rim	discarded		
6003	WHITE		small plate	1	1	2		base	discarded		
6003	WHITE		small plate	1	1	7	int moulded leaf dec	rim	discarded		
6003	YY		large drinking vessel ?	1	1	21		rim			simple rounded rim slightly inturned as LANG cups
7001	PMX	orange medium sandy	small hollow ?	1	1	2		BS			ext buff slip;fresh break no joining sherds
7001	SLIP	light orange medium sandy	bowl ?	1	1	5		BS			int white slip;glaze has spalled off
8000	BERTH	orange fine sandy	jar/bowl	1	1	14		BS			spalled int glaze;mid 17th to 18th
8000	BERTH	red fine sandy	drinking vessel	1	1	2		BS			int & ext glaze;mid 17th to 18th
8000	BEVO1	Fabric A	large jug ?	1	1	29		BS			int spots ? Splashed glaze
8000	BEVO2	Fabric B	?	1	1	1		BS			very abraded
8000	BL	red fine sandy	?	1	1	1		BS			int & ext glaze;mid 17th to 18th
8000	CREA		?	4	4	4		BS	discarded		tiny scraps
8000	CREA		?	1	1	2		BS	discarded		burnt;fresh break no joining sherds
8000	HUM		jug/jar	1	1	13		BS			abraded
8000	PEARL		small dish ?	1	1	1		BS	discarded		
8000	STMO		hollow	1	1	12		base			int glaze;ext red slip;? Yorks type;int glaze
8000	TPW		small plate/sauce	1	1	2	int blue printed	BS	discarded		

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	Weight (g)	decoration	part	action	ref no	description
			r								
9003	HUMB	oxid fine-med sandy	jug/jar	1	1	5		BS			burnt;13th to 16th
102	CMO		jug/jar	1	1	24		BS			fabric has high fe content
102	CMP		small slender shouldered jug	1	1	9		BS		Vessel 4	high fe content to fabric;fresh condition;dark green fe mottled glaze;hard fired
102	CMW		jug/jar	1	1	4		BS			ext olive glaze
102	CMW		jug/jar	1	1	13		base			int glaze;late med
102	CMW		large jug	2	1	48		BS		Vessel 2	multi shoulder grooves;amber/olive fe flecked glaze;hard fired
102	DUTR		small pipkin ?	1	1	4		BS			int & ext soot;thin walled;glaze spots;? ID or DUTRT
102	ENGS	buff	small cylindrical jar	1	1	13		base	discarded to teaching collection		late 19th to 20th
102	HUM		jug	3	1	157		rim handle & BS			grooved strap handle;wedge rim
102	HUM		jug	1	1	30		handle			grooved strap handle
102	HUM		jug/jar	1	1	16		BS			part int glaze
102	LANG		small drinking jug	1	1	14		BS			
103	CMO		jar ?	1	1	8		BS			high fired;int glaze
103	CMO		large jug	2	1	188		LHJ & BS			fresh condition;strap handle;high fired
103	CMP		jug	1	1	85		base			fresh condition
103	CMP		small jug	2	1	25		BS			multi shoulder grooves
103	CMP		small jug	1	1	22		BS			ridged body
103	CMW		jug	3	1	36		rim & BS		Vessel 6	wedge shaped rim;fresh condition;hard fired;incised grooves below rim & on lower neck;yellow fe flecked glaze;lower body ridged
103	CMW		jug	1	1	29		BS			
103	CMW		large jug	7	1	112		BS		Vessel 2	multi shoulder grooves;amber/olive fe flecked glaze;hard fired

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	Weight (g)	decoration	part	action	ref no	description
103	CMW		small jug	1	1	4		neck			hard fired;neck grooves
103	HUM		jug	3	1	33		BS		Vessel 3	shoulder grooves
103	HUM		jug	1	1	62		base			fresh condition
103	HUM		jug	1	1	42		BS			
103	HUM		jug	1	1	17		BS			
103	HUM		jug	1	1	16		BS			
103	HUM		jug	1	1	8		BS			lower neck cordon;shoulder grooves
103	HUM		jug ?	1	1	170		base			fresh condition;unusual Nottingham-type base & wall angle;soot;ridged walls
103	HUM		miniature jug ?	1	1	1		BS			
103	HUM		small jug	1	1	15		BS			
103	HUM		small jug/jar	1	1	1		BS			
103	LANG		small drinking jug	1	1	5		BS			
103	SCAR		jug	1	1	3		BS			abraded;cu glaze
104	BEVO2	Fabric B	small jug	1	1	3		BS			brown glaze
104	BEVO2	Fabric B	small jug	1	1	7		BS			dark green ? Cu glaze;shoulder grooves
104	BRANS		jug	1	1	15	applied curved strip dec with triangular stamping	BS			? ID;pale green cu glaze over white slip
104	CMO		small jug'jar	1	1	6		BS			fresh breaks no joining sherds;shoulder grooves
104	CMP		jug	1	1	111		BS			fresh condition;fresh breaks no joining sherds;part int soot;shoulder & lower neck grooves
104	CMP		small jug	1	1	24		BS			
104	CMW		jug	6	1	259		rim handle & BS		Vessel 6	wedge shaped rim;fresh condition;strap handle with 3 finger grooves;hard fired;incised grooves below rim & on lower neck;yellow fe flecked glaze
104	CMW		small jug	1	1	25		rim			wedge rim;part UHJ
104	HUM		drinking jug	1	1	4		BS			
104	HUM		drinking jug	1	1	20		BS			internal white deposit;shoulder grooves

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	Weight (g)	decoration	part	action	ref no	description
104	HUM		jug	1	1	11		BS		Vessel 3	shoulder grooves
104	HUM	coarse fabric	jar	2	1	24		rim			everted rim
104	HUM	coarse fabric	jug	1	1	16		BS			fresh break no joining sherds
104	HUM	coarse fabric	jug	1	1	2		BS			
104	LFS		jar/bowl	1	1	8		BS			int & ext soot
104	LFS		small jar	1	1	6		BS			int soot
104	MEDX	cream/pale orange/cream medium sandy	miniature jug	1	1	2		BS			int & ext cu glaze;common very mixed round to subround quartz up to 1.5mm incl orange tinged
104	MEDX	light orange medium sandy	small jug ?	1	1	3		BS			ext thick brown glaze & int thin glaze over red slip;very mixed quartz but only moderate subround to subangular some coarse grains occ fe cemented sandstone ? Calcite & moderate to common fe;lenses of clean cream clay
104	MEDX	orange/buff/light orange med-coarse sandy	small jug	1	1	12		BS			thick amber glaze with cu specks;mixed round to subround quartz up to 1.0mm but finer background grains
104	MEDX	reduced medium sandy	jug	1	1	5		BS			grooved shoulder;pocked light reduced glaze with amber patches;fabric incl comm subangular to subround quartz
104	R	GREY	jar/bowl	1	1	11		BS			shoulder grooves;abraded
104	R	GREY	small jar	1	1	5		BS			abraded
104	SCAR		jug	1	1	90		hand le			grooved rod handle ;bright cu glaze
105	CMO		large jug	1	1	45		rim		Vessel 1	high fe content to fabric;fresh condition;part CMW patches;high fired;fe flecked amber/olive glaze;upright rim
105	CMW		jug	1	1	22		BS			med-late med
105	HUM		drinking jug ?	1	1	3		neck			
105	HUM		small jug	1	1	7		BS			
105	HUM		small jug	1	1	28		BS			misfired/burnt ext glaze
105	HUMB	oxid coarse sandy	large jug	1	1	91		base			odd;fabric as early med HEMGG & splashed glaze at base but looks later;rim stacking scar underside;
107	HUM		drinking jug ?	1	1	12		LHJ			pressed lower handle join

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	Weight (g)	decoration	part	action	ref no	description
107	HUM		drinking jug ?	1	1	6		BS			
107	HUM		large jug ?	1	1	45		BS			
107	HUM		small jug	2	1	20		BS			shoulder grooves
107	HUM		small jug ?	1	1	2		BS			
107	MEDX	buff/light orange/pale orange med-coarse sandy	jug	1	1	3		BS			ridged shoulder;fe flecked amber glaze;abundant round to subround quartz up to 1.0mm
108	CMO		large jug	25	1	1695		rim base & BS		Vessel 1	high fe content to fabric;part CMW patches;fresh condition;high fired;fe flecked amber/olive glaze;upright rim;multi grooved lower neck & shoulder;2 side & 2 smaller central upper handle join pressings;? Oval strap handle
108	CMP		jug	1	1	9		BS			
108	CMP		small slender shouldered jug	6	1	473		base & BS with handle		Vessel 4	high fe content to fabric;fresh condition;dark green fe mottled glaze;hard fired;part sherd/spacer stuck to ext shoulder;base to neck;strap handle with single central pressing at lower join
108	CMW		bottle ?	1	1	203		BS			fresh condition;multi rows fine incised lines;dark reduced fe flaked glaze;hard fired;? ID or CMP/CMO
108	CMW		jug	1	1	19		hand le			fresh condition;strap handle;high fe content to fabric;fe mottled brown glaze
108	CMW		jug	1	1	3		BS			cu specks in glaze;? Not Yorks production
108	CMW		jug	1	1	115		rim with handle			fresh condition;strap handle with side pressings at upper join;upright rim
108	CMW		large jug	1	1	15		BS		Vessel 2	multi shoulder grooves;amber/olive fe flecked glaze;hard fired
108	CMW		small jug	1	1	13		BS			
108	HUM		jug	1	1	33		LHJ			deep pressings at lower handle join
108	HUM		jug	1	1	32		base			pressed basal edge sets 4(+);stacking scar on underside
108	HUM		jug	1	1	10		BS			shoulder grooves
108	HUM		small jug	1	1	6		BS			

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	Weight (g)	decoration	part	action	ref no	description
108	HUM		small jug	1	1	5		BS			
108	HUM		small jug	2	1	30	stamped & bossed wheatear dec	BS			decoration as BEVO2 C wasters
108	HUM		small jug/jar	1	1	9		BS			
108	MEDX	dark reduced fine sandy with thin dull oxid surfaces	dripping dish	1	1	80		rim			handle scar;int glaze;soot on int rim;abundant fine-med subround quartz
108	MEDX	fine cream sandy	small jug/jar	1	1	3		BS			thin walled;no glaze;abundant fine quartz most are coloured & comm fine fe
108	MEDX	orange med-coarse sandy	small jug	1	1	11		rim			slightly inturned rim;traces thick brown glaze
108	SCAR		miniature jug/cruet ?	1	1	29	notched dec at LHJ	BS with LHJ			? ID;ext thick cu mottled glaze & int cu glaze;decoration at lower basal handle join;lower body cordons
u/s	CMW		small jug	2	1	21		BS			olive fe flecked glaze;shoulder grooves;late med
u/s	HUM		jug	1	1	21		BS			
u/s	NCBW		small hollow	1	1	1	white banded	BS	discarded to teaching collection		
u/s	STMO		large vessel	1	1	12		base			
u/s	STMO		mug	1	1	6		BS			int & ext glaze
u/s	SWSG		plate	1	1	4	moulded seed decoration on rim	rim	discarded to teaching collection		scalloped rim
u/s	WHITE		small plate	1	1	2	light blue sprigged decoration	rim	discarded to teaching collection		
203	HUM		drinking jug ?	1	1	1		BS			burnt glaze
203	HUM		jug	1	1	5		BS			
203	HUM		jug ?	1	1	1		BS			
203	PEARL		?	1	1	1	ext blue sponged	BS	discarded		

## APPENDIX 4: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

*Jane Young and Johanna Gray*

### INTRODUCTION

A group of 867 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) recovered from the site and weighing 62.279 kg in total were submitted for examination. This material was recovered from 29 deposits and as unstratified finds in two trenches and eight test pits. A summary of the material is presented in Table 7. The ceramic building material ranges in date from the medieval to the early modern period. It is noted in the report that the CBM from the site was sampled resulting in a high proportion of feature fragments examined by the authors. A sample of the flat roof tile and brick was examined under a x 20 binocular microscope and divided into broad fabric groupings. Allocation of these fabric groupings was then assigned by eye during recording. The floor tile fragments were all examined under a x20 binocular microscope.

The material has been recorded at archive level by ware or fabric type in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001) and those of the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2001) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5). Johanna Gray kindly recorded and researched the 259 fragments of early modern roof tile as well as assisting with the recording of the medieval roof tile.

### CONDITION

The material recovered is in a variable condition and mainly ranges from a slightly abraded to very abraded condition, although a few fragments are in a fairly fresh condition. A few fragments have mortar adhering over broken edges, suggesting that they have been reused. Some of the floor tiles have extremely worn upper surfaces suggesting that they were used in a much-traversed area.

### THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

A limited range of ceramic building material, mainly medieval to post-medieval flat roof and floor tile and late medieval to early post-medieval brick was examined. The types are shown in Table 7.

**Table 7: CBM codenames and total quantities by fragment county & weight**

Codename	Full name	Total fragments	Total weight (g)
BRK	Brick	33	7857
DRAIN	Drain (general)	1	198
FIRE CLAY	fired clay	3	8
FLOOR	Floor tile	26	6363
GPNR	Glazed peg, nib or ridge	2	54
HIP	hip tile	1	101
MODTIL	Modern tile	262	8042
NIB	Nibbed tile	1	53
PANT	Pantile	2	78
PEG	Peg tile	70	19203
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	464	19880
RID	Unidentified ridge tile	2	442



### The medieval to post-medieval roof tile

A total of 534 fragments of medieval to post-medieval roof tile and 24 glazed floor tiles were examined. The medieval to post-medieval roof tile has been divided into three main Beverley-type fabric types and seven miscellaneous fabrics (Table 8). These Beverley-type tiles were not necessarily produced in Beverley or at the Hull tile yards, as similar fabrics were probably also manufactured in North Lincolnshire. The manufacture of these tiles is however of Beverley/Hull type (see Armstrong and Ayres 1987, Armstrong 1991 and Potts 1996). Tibbles (2007, 811) states that “Near identical tiles have been recorded throughout the Humberside region and their source is likely to have been Hull or Beverley” in his report on the roof tile from St Peter’s church in Barton-upon-Humber. The 460 fragments of plain flat roof tile recovered (PNR) exhibit a wide range of manufacturing traits including finger-striking, finger pressing and trimming of tile edges. The high proportion of flat roof tile fragments produced for examination with surviving peg holes (13%) probably reflects the site sampling policy.

**Table 8: Medieval to post-medieval roof tile fabrics with total quantities by fragment count**

fabric	GPNR	HIP	PEG	PNR	RID	Totals
Coarse oxidised Beverley-type	0	0	9	46	0	55
Coarse OX/R/OX Beverley-type	0	0	3	8	0	11
Fine Beverley-type	0	1	32	121	0	154
Fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type	1	0	13	31	0	45
Sandy Beverley-type	0	0	7	19	1	27
Sandy OX/R/OX Beverley-type	0	0	0	1	0	1
Various Beverley-types	0	0	0	231	0	231
Buff coal measures	1	0	0	0	0	1
Coarse orange sandy	0	0	0	1	0	1
Coarse OX/R/OX sandy	0	0	2	0	0	2
Coarse red fabric + calcareous	0	0	3	0	0	3
Coarse dull brown sandy	0	0	0	1	0	1
Medium to coarse orange sandy	0	0	0	1	0	1
Medium OX/R/OX sandy	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>534</b>

It can be seen that Beverley-type fabrics are almost exclusively used for the roof tile recovered from the site with the finer fabrics being most common. These tiles are likely to be of 14<sup>th</sup>-century medieval to ?16<sup>th</sup>-century early post-medieval date. No complete tiles were recovered but the five widths present measure between 180mm and 220mm. Tile thickness varies from 12mm to 20mm but centres on between 15mm and 16mm. Many of the tiles have finger impressions, mainly on the undersides or edges where they have been removed from the mould. This trait is rarely found on most Lincolnshire manufactured tiles, where incidences of finger impressions are rare. The upper surface of several of the Beverley-type flat roof tiles has been finger-smoothed, occasionally leaving deep vertical corrugations to the right or left side of the tile. A similar trait is commonly found on medieval tiles produced in Beverley, especially

those manufactured at the Beck View Road Tillery (Armstrong 1991). These tiles are first found at Lurk Lane in 12<sup>th</sup>-century deposits (ibid., 206) and have a central pulled and folded suspension nib (Hull/Beverley Type 1A or 14). The tiles from this site are of later type, but this manufacturing trait appears to have persisted through time on tile manufactured in the Humberside region. One fragment in a fine Beverley-type fabric is from an adapted tile. This tile has been cut lengthways from a full sized tile before firing to form a tile of approximately a third width. The recovered fragment is 76mm wide and between 16mm and 18mm in thickness.

No medieval suspension nibs were recovered from the site suggesting that the material recovered is most likely to be of 14<sup>th</sup>-century or later date. Only 13 examples of round peg holes occur and most of these are on the fine or sandy Beverley-type tiles. Holes are of 13mm to 17mm diameter with most tapering down to below 12mm diameter. Where it is possible to determine, these holes can occur singularly (set about 100 to 110mm in from the side to the centre of the hole) or set closer to the sides (between 43mm and 55mm) suggesting that there may have been two holes. Square holes set square, or diagonally, are the most common type of peg hole recovered from the site. The smallest square holes are 10x10mm with most holes being no larger than 15x15mm, but one unusual example has a 22x20mm hole. Again these holes can be of consistent size or taper towards the underside. Most holes are set centrally but a few are set closer to the side suggesting that there were two holes. A few examples of complete widths confirm the presence of both single and double hole. These square-holed tiles are similar to Hull Type 3 tiles (Armstrong and Ayres 1987, 234-240), however these tiles are listed as uncommon in that report. The peg tiles in non-Beverley-type fabric include square, round and small rectangular hole types.

Two flat roof tile fragments in a fine Beverley-type and a buff coal measures fabric are glazed. The Coal Measures tile is likely to have been produced in South Yorkshire between the medieval and late medieval periods. Glazed flat roof tiles are uncommon after the 13<sup>th</sup> century, although ridge tiles continue to be glazed, often into the 16<sup>th</sup> century. A single hip tile in a fine Beverley-type fabric was recovered from Trench 1. The tile has a small square peg hole of 7x7mm set towards the apex of the tile. A single fragment from an unglazed ridge tile in a sandy Beverley-type fabric is of medieval to early post-medieval type. The angle of the apex is quite acute.

### The medieval tile

Twenty-four fragments of medieval floor tile were recovered from the site. The tiles have been divided into three site-based fabrics (Table 9) described below at x 20 binocular magnification. Individual variations within these fabrics and individual manufacturing details are described in the archive.

**Table 9: Medieval floor tile fabrics with total quantities by fragment count**

Site fabric	No traces decoration	Plain ?	Nottingham school inlaid decoration	Nottingham school inlaid design WH31	Totals
Site floor tile Fabric 1	2	0	2	7	<b>11</b>
Site floor tile Fabric 2	2	0	5	0	<b>7</b>
Site floor tile Fabric 3	3	1	1	0	<b>5</b>
Site floor tile Fabric 4	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>

### *Fabric 1*

This fabric fires to a mid-orange colour. The tiles in this fine micaceous fabric contain sparse visible quartz grains of between 0.3mm and 0.6mm together with sparse to moderate iron-rich grains. The tiles are bedded with fine quartz sand grains similar to that found in the fabric.

This is the most common floor tile fabric to occur, with the 11 tiles recovered varying between 22mm and 25mm in thickness. Most edges are knife-trimmed but un-chamfered although one of the inlaid tiles with the WH/31 (Stopford 2005, Fig. 4.3) design is chamfered. A single complete tile measures 115x115x25mm, with two other flakes giving a single measurement of 115mm.

The most complete tile in this fabric is decorated with impressed and in-filled yellow on brown decoration. The shield design is set on a diagonal with a fleur-de-lis set above (WH/31). This tile can be exactly paralleled with ones found in Leicestershire classified as design 31 (WH/31) in the Nottinghamshire Group by Norma Whitcomb in the 1950s (Whitcomb 1956 and Stopford 2005, Fig. 4.3) and is well worn on the upper surface. The design on the tile (a lion rampant sinister) is thought to represent the Mowbray coat of arms (although it is reversed on the tiles) and was recovered re-laid in a kitchen floor during the 1975-6 excavations at Epworth Manor (Hayfield 1984). Further examples of this design have been recovered from the Sacristy of St Andrew's parish church. The Nottinghamshire Group of tiles are considered to date to between c.1325 and c.1365 (Stopford 2005, 193-208).

Six other tiles with this design in Fabric 1 were recovered from this site. Two further flakes with traces of inlaid decoration on a brown ground were also found. One of these decorated pieces may have been trimmed post-firing to form a small c.50x90x110 triangle of 24mm thickness. Two corner fragments in this fabric have a thick dark green, possibly copper-coloured glaze. One of these pieces appears to have been trimmed to form a rough 80x9mm square.

### *Fabric 2*

This fabric fires to an orange-brown colour and contains abundant mixed round to sub-round quartz grains most of which are in the 0.3-0.8mm range and are of milky hue, but occur up to 1.2mm. Also in the fabric are moderate to common iron-rich grains and occasional calcareous grains. The tiles are bedded with quartz sand grains similar to those found in the fabric. This fabric is similar to some Nottingham Coarse Sandy ware pottery fabrics and identical to Nottingham style decorated tiles in Site Fabric 1 found at All Saint's Church Winterton (Young 2016).

Seven tiles in this fabric were recovered from the site. The two fragments that are not represented by flakes measure 22mm and 28mm in thickness. The only complete tile in this fabric is triangular having been cut and snapped from a square original. This tile measures 110x110x160x28mm and is decorated with four impressed and in-filled yellow arcs on an olive ground. Four of the other tiles have traces on inlaid decoration on brown, dark green and olive grounds. These tiles are of the Nottinghamshire Group but the designs are too incomplete to trace.

### *Fabric 3*

This fabric fires to a mid-orange colour and is probably a slightly coarser version of Fabric 1. The tiles in this fine micaceous fabric contain abundant fine background quartz grains below 0.1mm together with moderate visible quartz grains of between 0.3mm and 0.6mm together with sparse to moderate iron-rich grains. The tiles are bedded with fine quartz sand grains similar to that found in the fabric.

Four of the five fragments in this fabric are undecorated but only in one instance is there enough of the tile present to suggest they may be plain undecorated tiles. These fragments measure between 20mm and 23mm in thickness and have dark green glazes. A thicker fragment of 33mm thickness has traces of inlaid yellow decoration on a dark ground. This tile has chamfered and knife trimmed edges. The fabric similarity to Fabric 1 suggests that these tiles in this fabric are also from the Nottinghamshire group.

### *Fabric 4*

A single tile in this fabric is fired to a mid-orange colour. The fabric contains abundant mainly fine sub-round quartz grains of 0.1mm to 0.4mm together with moderate iron-rich grains including slag, sparse calcareous grains and rare aggregated sandstone including iron-cemented grains. The fabric suggests a Nottinghamshire or Derbyshire source.

The single tile fragment in this fabric has no indication of decoration. The tile is 35mm thick and has traces of a very dark green glaze.

### **Late medieval to post-medieval brick**

Twelve fragments from late medieval to early post-medieval handmade bricks were found on the site. Such bricks usually date from the late 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries and were often used as hearth make-up, for the construction of drains, wells and cess-pits, in-fill in timber-framed buildings as well as for brick-built buildings. A further five handmade brick fragments date to the period between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Several fragments have mortar over broken edges, suggesting that they may have been re-used.

A wide range of different visual fabrics were used for the handmade bricks (see Table 11) and although this suggests several production centres, more than one fabric could be used at any one workshop as is evidenced by bricks incorporating more than one fabric type. Several of the fabrics recovered are visually similar to those found in Beverley and thought to be products of workshops there, although no direct comparison has been made. Four of these fabrics are calcareous and are poorly mixed suggesting that the clay was used as dug, without much further refinement. Two of these bricks are sand-moulded and one is slop-moulded (the brick is left in a wet mould to dry away from the edges). This slop-moulded fine Beverley-type brick has a burnt header. The brick is 140mm wide and 46mm thick. Sunken margins and poor manufacture suggest a late medieval to early post-medieval date. Another brick of this date is sand-moulded and in a calcareous Beverley-type fabric. The brick measures 115x54mm and appears to have been cut to form a half brick at 130mm from one end. The cut or broken edge is covered in thick mortar. Another half-sized fine Beverley-type brick is sand moulded and measures 150x50-55mm. This brick is likely to date to the 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Most of the other handmade bricks recovered from the site are represented by small flakes, but of note is a fragment recovered from Trench 1. This early brick fragment is straw-marked, measures 130x40-45mm and is straw-bedded. It is likely to date to between the late 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### **The late post-medieval to early modern brick and tile**

Two hundred and eighty-nine fragments of late post-medieval to early modern ceramic building material including, brick, glazed wall tile, floor tile, drain and pantile were recovered from the site. These have been recorded in detail in the archive and in most cases discarded in agreement with the local curator.

There are 259 fragments representing between 35 and 50 tiles from modern wall tiles. Most of these were recovered from Test Pit 3, but one fragment in Site pattern 1 was found in Test Pit 6 and Trench 1 produced a single piece from a plain white tile of late 19<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. The patterned tiles have been divided into six groups summarised here but described in more detail in the archive.

**Pattern 1:** Seventeen fragments, possibly from seven tiles of 6mm thickness and 15x15mm size in a white body have a brown pattern on a yellow background. The pattern is reminiscent of medieval tiles and comprises four fleur-de-lis within a dotted circle and a quarter part of a 'fleur-de-lis' inspired design. These tiles are stamped "H R JOHNSON TILE" and "MADE IN ENGLAND". The H&R Johnson company was founded in 1901 and became H&R Johnson Ltd in 1936. Tiles with this mark date to between 1936 and 1979 but this pattern suggests a 1960s or later date.

**Pattern 2:** Four small 5mm thick fragments, possibly from the same tile, have an all over mottled beige pattern. These H&R Johnson tiles date to between 1936 and 1979.

**Pattern 3:** The vast majority of fragments (204) come from a group of four tiles jointly forming pattern 4. These large 8mm thick tiles of 20mm to 23mm sizes have a faint background Paisley pattern with in-filled areas of green, white and beige delimited by an abstract curved bubbled brown design. Overall this gives a combination of 16 different corner patterns. The tiles are marked "H&R JOHNSON TILES MADE IN ENGLAND" and date to between 1936 and 1979.

**Pattern 4:** Eighteen fragments from three tiles have an all over marbled green design. These tiles are of post-1979 H&R Johnson production.

**Pattern 5:** Seven fragments from at least two tiles have an all over marbled mottled design. These tiles are of post-1979 H&R Johnson production.

**Pattern 6:** A single 7mm thick tile in a red earthenware fabric has an impressed white square design on a red ground. This tile has been cut to fit. A date in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century is likely.

### **The Fired Clay**

Three very abraded and featureless pieces of fired clay were recovered from the test pits.

### **SITE SUMMARY**

Ceramic building material was recovered from thirty deposits across the site in two trenches and eight test pits (Table 10). Most of the fragments were recovered from Test Pit 3 (277 fragments) and Trench 1 (230 pieces).

Table 10: CBM types by trench with total quantities by fragment count

Material type	Trench 1	Trench 2	TP1	TP2	TP3	TP4	TP5	TP6	TP7	TP8	Totals
BRK	8	1	0	4	7	0	1	7	1	4	33
DRAIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
FIREDC CLAY	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
FLOOR	19	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	26
GPNR	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
HIP	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MODTIL	2	0	0	0	258	1	0	1	0	0	262
NIB	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
PANT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
PEG	62	0	0	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	70
PNR	137	27	65	164	11	32	13	1	2	12	464
RID	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Totals	230	28	68	175	277	37	17	12	4	19	867

### Trench 1

Trench 1 produced 230 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 40.641kgs in total, recovered from six stratified deposits and as unstratified material. Layer **102** underlying the topsoil produced 87 fragments of roof tile, a post-medieval to early modern brick and a late 19<sup>th</sup>- or 20<sup>th</sup>-century white-glazed wall tile. The majority of fragments come from Beverley-type flat roof tiles of probable 14<sup>th</sup>- or 15<sup>th</sup>-century date, but this deposit also produced the only medieval ridge tile to be recovered from the site. Fragments are in a fairly fresh condition are mainly of large size (above 100grams).

Subsoil layer **103** immediately below layer **102** produced a group of 50 fragments of flat roof tile, five medieval floor tiles and three handmade late medieval to early post-medieval bricks. The roof tiles again are likely to be of 14<sup>th</sup>- or 15<sup>th</sup>-century date, the floor tiles are of 14<sup>th</sup>-century type and the handmade brick probably belongs to the period between the late 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. Three of the floor tile fragments have traces of inlaid decoration.

A group of 15 medieval flat roof tiles and four medieval floor tiles were recovered from layer **104**. All of the roof tiles are in Beverley-type fabrics of probable 14<sup>th</sup>- or 15<sup>th</sup>-century date. The four floor tiles include two with the WH/31 lion rampant design. One of the tiles is complete at 115x115x 25mm whilst the other example is represented by a flake. Another decorated tile is of triangular shape and has been formed by pre-scoring a square tile and then snapping it after firing. The concentric arc design on this tile has not been traced but would have formed a completed quadruple circle when four tiles with the same pattern were placed together. A further three floor tiles including another WH/31 example, three medieval Beverley-type flat roof tiles and a Beverley-type hip tile were recovered from subsoil layer **105**.

Rubble fill **107** of cut feature **106** produced a small mixed group of 18 fragments of CBM. Fifteen of the fragments come from medieval, or late medieval type flat roof tiles, most of which are of Beverley-type. An upper flake from a glazed floor tile has part of a WH/31 pattern. The two bricks comprise a handmade late medieval to early post-medieval brick in a fine

Beverley-type fabric and a piece of 20<sup>th</sup>-century air brick. This group contains the adapted narrow flat roof tile formed by cutting a full sized tile in three before firing. Cut feature **111** (fill **108**) produced a group of 13 medieval flat roof tiles, six medieval glazed floor tiles and an early handmade straw-bedded brick of probable late 14<sup>th</sup>- to 15<sup>th</sup>-century date. Three of the tiles are patterned with the WH/31 whilst another well-worn flake also has traces of inlaid decoration.

### Trench 2

A group of 28 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 201 grams in total was recovered from upper surface of layer **203** in Trench 2. The group is quite fragmentary and comprises 27 pieces of Beverley-type tile and a fragment of late medieval to early post-medieval handmade Beverley-type brick.

### Test Pit 1

Test pit 1 produced a total of 68 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 649 grams in total. Topsoil layer **1000** contained 58 of these pieces. This group contains 55 mainly very fragmentary pieces of medieval flat roof tile and a tiny flake of floor tile with inlaid decoration. Eight small pieces of medieval Beverley-type flat roof tile and two pieces of formless fired clay were recovered from buried soil layer **1001**.

### Test Pit 2

A group of 175 fragments weighing 2.965kgs in total was recovered from seven deposits in Test Pit 2. Topsoil layer **2000** contained a small assemblage of nine fragments of medieval Beverley-type flat roof tile and a flake from a late medieval to early post-medieval handmade Beverley-type brick.

Sixty-eight fragmentary pieces of medieval Beverley-type flat roof tile, a fragment from a medieval floor tile with inlaid decoration and a small and very abraded piece of featureless fired clay were recovered from plough scar **2005** (fill **2001**). Plough scar **2006** (fill **2002**) contained 59 fragments of ceramic building material, comprising 57 fragmentary pieces of Beverley-type flat roof tile and two late medieval to early post-medieval handmade bricks in calcareous fabrics. Plough scar **2007** (fill **2003**) produced a small group of five small Beverley-type tile fragments. Two further similar pieces were recovered from fill **2004** of plough scar **2008**.

Surface **2009** produced eighteen small and fragmentary pieces of medieval Beverley-type flat roof tile. Eleven similar roof tile fragments and a flake from a handmade brick of potential late medieval to post-medieval date were recovered from layer **2010**.

### Test Pit 3

This pit produced the largest group of ceramic building material weighing 9.339kg in total. The material was recovered from topsoil deposits **3000** and **3001** and appears to represent a contemporary event as similar material was recovered from both deposits. Most of the material (257 fragments) is wall tile, with a date range likely to fall between the 1950s and 1980s although potentially some tiles could be slightly earlier (1930s). The group also includes seven 20<sup>th</sup>-century air bricks and residual medieval roof tiles.

#### Test Pit 4

Thirty-seven fragments of ceramic building material weighing 1.533kg in total were recovered from two deposits in this test pit. Former topsoil layer **4003** produced 32 pieces of medieval Beverley-type flat roof tile, a flake from a glazed medieval floor tile and two early modern roof tile fragments. The demonstrably later piece of early modern tile post-dates the late 19<sup>th</sup>-century date. A small piece of medieval roof tile and a fragment of 20<sup>th</sup>-century ridge tile were recovered from gravel deposit **4001**.

#### Test Pit 5

Test Pit 5 produced 17 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 96 grams in total. Nine fragments of mixed type were recovered from topsoil layer **5000**. The latest pieces come from a pantile and an air brick of 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. This group contains one of only two glazed medieval flat roof tiles recovered from the site. Dump **5001** contained three small pieces of medieval flat roof tile. Five fragments of medieval flat roof tile were recovered from dump deposit **5002**.

#### Test Pit 6

This test pit only produced 12 fragments of ceramic building material, however the presence of two early modern floor tiles and a half brick give a total weight of 5.451kgs for this small group. Topsoil layer **6000** produced six fragments of post-medieval to early modern brick and a piece from a post-medieval to early modern flat roof tile. This roof tile appears to have been adapted post-firing. The now curved edge forms part of a c.26-28mm disc. The latest brick fragments date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. A single decorated earthenware tile in Site pattern 1 was recovered from make-up layer **6001**. This tile is likely to date to the 1960s or later.

Two early modern plain quarry tiles were recovered from rubble deposit **6002**. The obviously later tile is a large industrially produced quarry of 170x170x30mm. The tile is impressed "HILL" on the underside and is probably of 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. The other near-complete tile could have been made more locally and measures 175x175x40-45mm. It appears to have been used upside down as the well-worn surface would originally have been the underside of the tile. This may be due to several deep impressions on the original upper surface. The tile is of 18<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. An end from a handmade post-medieval brick of 16<sup>th</sup>- to 17<sup>th</sup>-century type and a fragment of early modern brown-glazed sat-glazed stoneware drain were recovered from deposit **6003**.

#### Test Pit 7

Two medieval Beverley-type roof tile fragments, a flake from a medieval glazed floor tile with inlaid decoration and a small flake from a late medieval to post-medieval handmade brick were recovered from deposit **7000**.

#### Test Pit 8

Nineteen fragments of mixed ceramic building material type were recovered from topsoil layer **8000**. Eleven of the fragments are from unglazed medieval flat roof tiles and one is from a glazed medieval roof tile of possible South Yorkshire production. The other pieces include a fragment from a medieval glazed floor tile, two handmade late medieval to post-medieval bricks and two early modern roof tiles of potential 18<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century date.



## SUMMARY

The ceramic building material recovered probably dates between the mid-13<sup>th</sup> and later 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The medieval to post-medieval material is mainly typical of types found on other sites in North Lincolnshire. The narrow range of fabric types and similarity of manufacture amongst the medieval to late medieval flat roof tiles suggest that the majority of these tiles came from a single source over a short period – most probably between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. This material was supplemented by a smaller number of tiles from other sources. Early brick was recovered from the site but there is a wide range of fabrics and manufacture types represented indicating that it derived from a number of sources and probably represents reused material.

Most small undiagnostic fragments and the modern fragments have been discarded with a fully quantified archive in consultation with the local curator. A full CBM sequence for this area has yet to be established and all remaining material should be retained for future analysis.

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Decorated floor tiles from (104)

Table 11: CBM archive table

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	Weight (g)	action	description
Test pit 1	1000	PNR	various Beverley-type		42	82	discarded	various flat roofer flakes
Test pit 1	1000	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	52		flat roofer;14mm thick; corner; hard fired; finger pressings in corner
Test pit 1	1000	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	69		flat roofer;18mm thick; corner; hard fired
Test pit 1	1000	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	18	discarded	flat roofer;16mm thick; near vitrified
Test pit 1	1000	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		2	68	discarded	various flat roofer;15mm thick; salt surfaced; mortar
Test pit 1	1000	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	48		flat roofer;15mm thick; salt surfaced; mortar
Test pit 1	1000	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	8	discarded	flat roofer;13mm thick
Test pit 1	1000	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		2	27	discarded	various flat roofer;11mm thick
Test pit 1	1000	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	30	discarded	flat roofer;8mm thick; abraded; low fired
Test pit 1	1000	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	24	discarded	flat roofer;14mm;fresh break with no joining frags
Test pit 1	1000	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	19	discarded	flat roofer;17mm
Test pit 1	1000	PNR	fine Beverley-type		2	52	discarded	various flat roofer;12mm thick
Test pit 1	1000	FLOOR	Site floor tile Fabric 2	Nottingham school;inlaid decoration	1	2		edge flake; olive glaze
Test pit 1	1000	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	51		flat roofer;15mm thick; salt surfaced; mortar incl break
Test pit 1	1001	FIRE CLAY	reduced with dull oxidised surfaces fine micaceous		2	5		various very abraded flakes
Test pit 1	1001	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	61		flat roofer;15mm thick; salt surfaced
Test pit 1	1001	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	21		flat roofer;12mm thick; abraded; corner
Test pit 1	1001	PNR	various Beverley-type		6	12	discarded	various flat roofer flakes
Trench 1	102	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	842		flat roofer;15mm;1x corner; near width at 225mm;salt surfaced; curved finger wipe marks on upper surface
Trench 1	102	PNR	sandy Beverley-type		1	114		flat roofer;14mm thick
Trench 1	102	PEG	sandy Beverley-type	uncertain	1	67	discarded to teaching collection	12mm thick; round or square hole; mortar
Trench 1	102	PNR	sandy Beverley-type		2	136	discarded	various; flat roofer;13mm;mortar incl break
Trench 1	102	PNR	sandy Beverley-type		1	16	discarded	flat roofer;17mm;mortar incl break
Trench 1	102	PNR	sandy Beverley-type		2	75	discarded	flat roofer;14mm
Trench 1	102	PNR	sandy Beverley-type		2	333	1x discarded	flat roofer;15mm;salt surfaced; mortar; multi finger pressings on underside

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	Weight (g)	action	description
Trench 1	102	RID	sandy Beverley-type		1	116		15mm thick; sharp apex angle
Trench 1	102	PEG	fine Beverley-type	square hole	1	590		left corner; 15mm thick; 13x15mm square hole but upper spalled to form circle; hole set square 26mm down & 105mm in; hard fired; salt surfaced
Trench 1	102	PEG	sandy Beverley-type	square hole	1	162		right corner; 15mm thick; hole square at 15x16mm tapering to 7mm diameter round; hole set square 22mm down & 32mm in
Trench 1	102	PNR	fine Beverley-type		2	477		flat roofer; 17mm; mortar; fresh break no joining sherd
Trench 1	102	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	92	discarded to teaching collection	flat roofer; 14mm; mortar; corner
Trench 1	102	PEG	fine Beverley-type	square hole	1	779		2x corners; width at 195mm but distorted; 14mm thick; rectangular hole at 13x3mm tapering to 11x6mm; single hole set square 20mm down & 100mm in from left + 90mm in from right; mould marks at edge; salt surfaced; diagonal finger struck; multi finger press at hole
Trench 1	102	PNR	fine Beverley-type		4	78	discarded	various flat roofer; small frags; most have mortar; 13-18mm thick
Trench 1	102	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	96		flat roofer; 20mm; mortar; corner
Trench 1	102	PEG	coarse Beverley-type	square hole	1	551		2x corners; width at 200mm; 17mm thick; hole square at 12x12mm tapering to 7x7mm; single hole set square 232mm down & 110mm in from left + 90mm in from right; salt surfaced; mortar incl breaks
Trench 1	102	BRK	*yellow gault clay		1	22		edge flake; sand moulded; 18th to 19th
Trench 1	102	PEG	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type	round hole	1	195		left corner; 13mm thick; 13mm diameter hole tapering to 8mm diameter; mortar
Trench 1	102	PEG	fine Beverley-type	round hole	1	75		left corner; 13mm thick; 15mm diameter hole tapering to 10x5 rectangular; hole set 15mm down & 50mm in
Trench 1	102	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		2	62	discarded	various flat roofer; small frags; mortar; 13-18mm thick
Trench 1	102	PEG	fine Beverley-type	round hole	1	36		12mm thick; 15mm diameter hole; ? cut upper edge
Trench 1	102	PEG	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type	square hole	1	106	discarded to teaching collection	14mm thick; right corner; hole square at 15x15mm tapering to 10x10mm; hole set diagonally 18mm down & 35mm in
Trench 1	102	PEG	fine Beverley-type	square hole	1	126		13mm thick; right corner; hole square at 15x15mm; hole set diagonally 9mm down & 55mm in; mortar
Trench 1	102	PEG	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type	square hole	2	32		same tile; width of 180mm; 4mm thick; 2x corners; 2x holes; left hole square at 12x12mm tapering to 6x6mm; right hole square at 12x12mm but tapering to 10mm diameter circle; left hole set diagonally 20mm down & 48mm in + right set 15mm down & 40mm in; mortar
Trench 1	102	PEG	fine Beverley-type	square hole	1	101	discarded to teaching collection	13mm thick; 11x11mm hole set square; salt surfaced
Trench 1	102	PEG	sandy Beverley-type	square hole	1	165		right corner; 14mm thick; 2x pegholes; tapering 15x15 to 12x12 square;

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	Weight (g)	action	description
								hole set square 17mm down & 35mm in + 110mm in
Trench 1	102	PNR	various Beverley-type		14	207	discarded	various flat roofer; small flakes; most have mortar
Trench 1	102	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		2	89	discarded	various flat roofer; mortar; 15mm
Trench 1	102	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	132		flat roofer; 16mm thick; mortar; later tile ?
Trench 1	102	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	113		flat roofer; 15mm thick; over fired; distorted; salt surfaced
Trench 1	102	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	132		flat roofer; 15mm thick centre tile but 25mm at edge; over fired; distorted; salt surfaced; fresh break no joining frags
Trench 1	102	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		2	115		flat roofer; same tile ?; 14mm thick; over fired; distorted; salt surfaced
Trench 1	102	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	126		flat roofer; 16mm thick; corner; over fired; distorted; salt surfaced; mortar; ? Fe slag in bedding
Trench 1	102	PNR	fine Beverley-type		2	206	discarded to teaching collection	same tile; flat roofer; 14mm; mortar incl over breaks
Trench 1	102	MODTIL	white earthen	wall tile	1	7	discarded	plain white-glazed wall tile; corner; late C19 <sup>th</sup> to C20 <sup>th</sup>
Trench 1	102	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	402		flat roofer; 15mm thick; corner; high fired; near vitrified; mould marks; badly distorted; finger impressions
Trench 1	102	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	102	discarded	flat roofer; mortar; 18mm
Trench 1	102	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	39	discarded	flat roofer; mortar; 12mm
Trench 1	102	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	54	discarded	flat roofer; mortar; 17mm; very abraded
Trench 1	102	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	154		flat roofer; 18mm; mortar; salt surfaced; corner
Trench 1	102	PEG	fine Beverley-type	square hole	1	123		15mm thick; right corner; hole square at 22x20mm tapering to 8x12mm; hole set diagonally 12mm down & 45mm in; 2 incised manufacture lines down right side length
Trench 1	102	PNR	fine Beverley-type		4	205	discarded	flat roofer; same tile; mortar; 13mm; very abraded
Trench 1	102	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	90		flat roofer; 14mm thick; corner; over fired; distorted; salt surfaced; mortar
Trench 1	102	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	124	discarded to teaching collection	flat roofer; 14-17mm; mortar; salt surfaced
Trench 1	102	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	75	discarded to teaching collection	flat roofer; 15mm; mortar; fresh breaks no joining frags
Trench 1	102	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	254		flat roofer; 15mm; mortar; complex grid marks ? from moulding mould marks
Trench 1	102	MODTIL	coarse red	roofer	1	174	discarded	compressed; moulded roof tile; mid-C20 <sup>th</sup> +
Trench 1	102	PNR	fine Beverley-type		2	276		same tile; flat roofer; 14mm; mortar; salt surfacing; part finger struck

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	Weight (g)	action	description
Trench 1	102	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	265		flat roofer; 12mm; mortar incl break; salt surfaced; mould marks
Trench 1	102	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	136	discarded to teaching collection	flat roofer; 18mm; mortar
Trench 1	102	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	89		flat roofer; 17mm; mortar; salt surfaced
Trench 1	102	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	139	discarded to teaching collection	flat roofer; 14mm; mortar; salt surfaced
Trench 1	102	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	94	discarded to teaching collection	flat roofer; 18mm; mortar; finger struck
Trench 1	102	PNR	sandy Beverley-type		2	347	1x discarded	same tile; flat roofer; 16mm; salt surfacing
Trench 1	102	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	114	discarded	flat roofer; 11mm; mortar; salt surfaced; fresh breaks no joining sherds
Trench 1	102	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	28	discarded	flat roofer; 15mm; corner; salt surfaced
Trench 1	102	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	243		flat roofer; 15mm; mortar; corner; salt surfaced
Trench 1	102	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	134		flat roofer; 12mm; mortar incl break
Trench 1	102	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	77	discarded to teaching collection	flat roofer; 14mm; mortar
Trench 1	103	PEG	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type	square or rectangular	1	355	discarded to teaching collection	left corner; 13mm thick; hole set diagonally; salt surfaced
Trench 1	103	PEG	fine Beverley-type	square	1	373		right corner; 14mm thick; hole 14x13mm square; hole set square 26mm down & 98mm in; salt surfaced
Trench 1	103	PEG	coarse Beverley-type	square hole ?	1	102		16mm thick in body of tile but mis-moulded so 28mm at edge; edge of square hole ?; salt surfaced
Trench 1	103	PEG	coarse OX/R/OX sandy	small rectangular hole	2	976		same tile; fresh break; coarse quartz; 220mm wide; sunken edge; small rectangular hole 12x8mm; set square 25mm down & 100mm in from right & 120mm from left; multi finger press along edge; mis-moulded edge & sunken margin; hole plugged with mortar; mortar incl break
Trench 1	103	PEG	sandy Beverley-type	round hole	1	189		18mm thick; round - almost squared hole 14mm diameter tapering to 12mm diameter; mortar
Trench 1	103	PEG	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type	square hole	1	85		left corner; 14x14mm square hole with 1 rounded edge tapering to 10mm round hole; set diagonally 20mm down & 40mm in
Trench 1	103	PEG	fine Beverley-type	square hole	1	1066		left corner; 18mm; length 250(+)mm; square hole 11x11mm; hole set square set 23mm down & 110mm in; salt surfaced; mortar; untidy lower surface
Trench 1	103	PEG	sandy Beverley-type	round hole	2	38	discarded	various; round tapering holes; flakes

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	Weight (g)	action	description
Trench 1	103	PEG	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type	square hole ?	1	72	discarded	18mm thick;edge;edge of square hole ?;salt surfaced;mortar
Trench 1	103	PEG	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type	square hole	1	46	discarded	15mm thick;14mm square hole
Trench 1	103	PEG	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type	square hole	1	364	discarded to teaching collection	left corner;15mm thick;square hole 10x10mm;hole set diagonally 20mm down & 106mm in;very untidy upper surface
Trench 1	103	PEG	coarse OX/R/OX Beverley-type	square or rectangular hole	1	306		right corner;14mm;hole set square 30mm down & 104mm in;very untidy underside including pressings;moulding marks on upper;salt surfaced
Trench 1	103	PEG	coarse Beverley-type	square hole	1	346	discarded to teaching collection	left corner;14mm;square hole 12x10mm tapering to 9x6mm;hole set square set 20mm down & 110mm;mortar incl breaks
Trench 1	103	PEG	fine Beverley-type	square hole	1	322	discarded to teaching collection	left corner;15mm;square hole 14x14mm tapering to 9x9mm;hole set square set 21mm down & 100mm in;mortar incl breaks
Trench 1	103	PEG	fine Beverley-type	square hole	1	522		near left corner;16mm;square hole with rounded corners 13x13mm;hole set square set 20mm down & 110mm in;salt surfaced;finger impressions on underside;untidy upper & lower srfaces
Trench 1	103	BRK	fine Beverley-type		1	10	discarded	handmade;flake
Trench 1	103	PEG	coarse Beverley-type	square hole ?	1	40	discarded	14mm thick;mortar
Trench 1	103	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	22	discarded	flat roofer;13mm;mortar
Trench 1	103	BRK	fine Beverley-type		2	1231		handmade;same brick;slop moulded;vitrified header;corner;140mm wide;46mm thick;uneven upper;sunken margins;late medieval - very early post-medieval
Trench 1	103	BRK	calcareous Beverley-type		1	1279		handmade;115x54mm;sand moulded;? Cut to 1/2 brick at 130mm as end covered in mortar;very uneven upper;salt surfaced;thick mortar;late medieval to early post-medieval
Trench 1	103	PEG	fine Beverley-type	square hole	1	536		left corner;18mm;square hole with rounded corners 15x15mm tapering to 13x13mm;hole set square set 20mm down & 100mm;finger struck upper;salt surfaced;finger impressions on underside
Trench 1	103	PNR	coarse OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	65	discarded	flat roofer;flake;mortar
Trench 1	103	PEG	sandy Beverley-type	round hole	1	59		13mm thick;left corner;round hole 13mm tapering;hole set 18mm down & 45mm in
Trench 1	103	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	103		flat roofer;14mm thick;near vitrified
Trench 1	103	PNR	sandy Beverley-type		2	32	discarded	various flat roofer flakes
Trench 1	103	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	13	discarded	flat roofer;flake;vitrified
Trench 1	103	PNR	sandy Beverley-type		1	58	discarded	flat roofer;flake;mortar
Trench 1	103	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	68	discarded	flat roofer;flake;mortar;near vitrified

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	Weight (g)	action	description
Trench 1	103	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		2	122	discarded	various;flat roofer;flake;mortar
Trench 1	103	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	12	discarded	flat roofer;flake;mortar
Trench 1	103	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	110	discarded to teaching collection	flat roofer;15mm thick;salt surfaced;mortar
Trench 1	103	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	177	discarded to teaching collection	flat roofer;15mm thick;edge of finger striking;mortar incl breaks
Trench 1	103	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	45	discarded	flat roofer;flake;mortar
Trench 1	103	PEG	coarse OX/R/OX Beverley-type	square hole	1	114	discarded	15mm thick;9x9mm square hole set diagonally;near vitrified
Trench 1	103	PNR	sandy Beverley-type		3	119	discarded	various flat roofer;flakes
Trench 1	103	PNR	sandy Beverley-type		1	57	discarded	flat roofer;17mm;corner;mortar
Trench 1	103	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	131		flat roofer;14mm;corner;mortar;2x part knife trimmed edges;salt surfaced
Trench 1	103	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	497		flat roofer;17mm;lower corner;mortar;salt surfaced
Trench 1	103	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	129	discarded to teaching collection	flat roofer;16mm;lower corner;mortar;salt surfaced
Trench 1	103	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	418		flat roofer;15mm;lower left corner;mortar;salt surfaced;very untidy upper surface;multi ? Finger impressions upper & lower
Trench 1	103	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	175		flat roofer;14mm;corner;finger pressings;salt surfaced
Trench 1	103	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	159		flat roofer;12-19mm;corner;salt surfaced;set of 3 close finger impressions on underside;distorted tile;vertical finger striking at edge
Trench 1	103	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	327		flat roofer;15mm;salt surfaced;mortar incl all breaks;odd impression - looks like a McDonalds M - too narrow for fingers
Trench 1	103	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	112	discarded to teaching collection	flat roofer;15mm thick;salt surfaced;mortar
Trench 1	103	FLOOR	Site floor tile Fabric 2	Nottingham school;inlaid decoration	1	13		flake:green glaze;inlaid arc
Trench 1	103	PEG	fine Beverley-type	square hole ?	1	57	discarded	14mm thick;edge;edge of square hole ?;salt surfaced;mortar
Trench 1	103	FLOOR	Site floor tile Fabric 2		1	214		corner;22mm;very worn upper;traces of dark green glaze;?tool impressions on underside;mortar
Trench 1	103	FLOOR	Site floor tile Fabric 2	Nottingham school;inlaid decoration	1	25		corner;flake;brown glaze;traces line decoration
Trench 1	103	FLOOR	Site floor tile Fabric 2	Nottingham school;inlaid decoration	1	22		corner;flake;brown glaze;traces line decoration;worn upper



trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	Weight (g)	action	description
Trench 1	103	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	31	discarded	flat roofer flake;mortar
Trench 1	103	FLOOR	Site floor tile Fabric 3		1	73		corner;20mm thick;dark green glaze;un chamfered edges
Trench 1	104	FLOOR	Site floor tile Fabric 3	plain ?	1	36		corner;22mm thick;dark green glaze;un chamfered sides;spalled at corner so no nail hole would be visible;cut edge
Trench 1	104	PEG	OX/R/OX medium sandy	round hole	1	164		right corner;15mm thick;17mm diameter hole tapering to 10mm diameter;set 15mm down & 43mm in
Trench 1	104	PNR	sandy Beverley-type		1	77	discarded	flat roofer;13mm thick;encased in mortar
Trench 1	104	PEG	fine Beverley-type	square/rectangular	1	131		left corner;13mm thick;hole set slightly diagonally at 15mm down & 90mm in;finger struck
Trench 1	104	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	55	discarded to teaching collection	flat roofer;15mm;hard fired
Trench 1	104	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	1	discarded	flat roofer ?;flake
Trench 1	104	FLOOR	Site floor tile Fabric 1	Nottingham school;inlaid design WH31	1	167		1x corner;upper flake;115x?x?;upper slightly worn;brown glaze;slight firing crack in upper with glaze over;un chamfered sides
Trench 1	104	FLOOR	Site floor tile Fabric 2	Nottingham school;inlaid decoration	1	312		near complete triangle of 160x110x110x28mm; has been cut & snapped from complete square;well worn upper with traces of olive glaze;un chamfered sides;decoration consists of 4 concentric arcs
Trench 1	104	FLOOR	Site floor tile Fabric 1	Nottingham school;inlaid design WH31	1	625		complete;115x115x25mm;design set diagonally;worn upper with little brown glaze left;un chamfered trimmed edges;fine sanded underside
Trench 1	104	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	20	discarded	flat roofer;flake;mortar;finger struck
Trench 1	104	PNR	fine Beverley-type		2	46	discarded	flat roofer;various flakes;mortar
Trench 1	104	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	3	discarded	flat roofer;flake
Trench 1	104	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	61		flat roofer;14mm;corner;salt surfaced;thumb mark at corner
Trench 1	104	PEG	fine Beverley-type	rectangular hole	1	897		left corner;15mm thick;15x12mm rectangular hole;set square lengthwise 25mm down & 120mm in;salt surfaced;mortar;multi finger impress on upper;cut upper edge ?;mortar
Trench 1	104	PEG	fine Beverley-type	square hole	1	562		left corner;15mm thick;13x13mm square hole;set diagonally 14mm down & 100mm in;salt surfaced;mortar;finger struck
Trench 1	104	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	622		flat roofer;lower right corner;multi finger impressions on underside;vertical strike marks
Trench 1	104	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	175		flat roofer;15mm
Trench 1	104	PEG	coarse Beverley-type	rectangular hole	1	277		right corner;16mm thick;15x7mm rectangular hole tapering to 8x5mm;set square widthwise 17mm down & 150mm in;salt surfaced;finger struck
Trench 1	105	FLOOR	Site floor tile Fabric 1		1	133		corner;24mm thick;dark green glaze ?cu;diagonal stacking scars on 2 sides;un chamfered;worn upper;mortar on underside
Trench 1	105	PNR	fine Beverley-type		3	13	discarded	various flat roofer

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	Weight (g)	action	description
Trench 1	105	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	228		flat roofer;18mm thick;mortar
Trench 1	105	FLOOR	Site floor tile Fabric 1	Nottingham school;inlaid design WH31	1	102		near corner;24mm thick;possibly cut to form c 50x110x90mm small triangle;brown glaze;chamfered edges;mortar incl breaks
Trench 1	105	FLOOR	Site floor tile Fabric 1		1	259		corner;22mm thick dark green ? Cu glaze;poss cut to form c80x95mm uneven square;unchamfered edges;stacking scar on upper;
Trench 1	105	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	3	discarded	flat roofer;flake
Trench 1	105	HIP	fine Beverley-type		1	101		towards apex;small square peghole 7x7mm;salt surfaced;unusual curved cut out at apex
Trench 1	107	PEG	fine Beverley-type	square	1	504		14mm thick;left corner;square hole 14x14mm tapering to 10x10mm;hole set square 27mm down & 110mm in;mortar incl breaks;spalled upper surface;some finger striking;salt surfaced
Trench 1	107	PEG	coarse red fabric + ca	square	3	1035		15mm thick;late medieval to post-medieval;no corner;square hole 14x16mm;hole set square 28mm down and 120mm in from left side;near width at 225mm;prominent strike marks - almost looks brushed;mortar;hard fired;finger impressions on underside
Trench 1	107	FLOOR	Site floor tile Fabric 1	Nottingham school;inlaid design WH31	1	115		large upper flake of 25+mm;115mm width;thick brown glaze;worn upper
Trench 1	107	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	336		flat roofer;16mm thick;very thick mortar up to 38mm;mortar incl breaks
Trench 1	107	PNR	fine Beverley-type	1/3 tile	1	199		adapted flat roofer;1/3 tile of 76mm width;1x cut edge;16-18mm thick;prominent strike marks;mortar
Trench 1	107	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	452		flat roofer;18mm thick;very thick mortar up to 38mm;mortar incl breaks;multi finger pressings on underside
Trench 1	107	BRK	fine Beverley-type		1	285		handmade;corner;55mm thick;salt surfaced;burnt underside;sand moulded;abraded;sunken upper;upper surface covered in small rough clay pellets
Trench 1	107	BRK	*coarse orange		1	140	discarded	air brick;flake
Trench 1	107	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	322		flat roofer;15mm thick;corner;finger pressings on underside;salt surfaced;part finger struck on upper
Trench 1	107	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	332		flat roofer;15mm thick;finger pressings on underside;mortar
Trench 1	107	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	341		flat roofer;18mm thick;finger pressings on underside;mortar incl breaks
Trench 1	107	PEG	fine Beverley-type	square	1	150	discarded to teaching collection	13mm thick;right corner;square hole 14x15mm;set diagonally 18mm down & 100mm in;mortar incl breaks;salt surfaced
Trench 1	107	PEG	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type	round	1	347		14mm thick;left corner;probably 1 of 2 holes;round hole of 16mm diameter tapering to 5mm diameter;hole set 20mm down & 55mm in;mortar
Trench 1	107	PEG	coarse Beverley-type	square	1	652		16mm thick;right corner;square hole of 12x13mm;set square 24mm down & 110mm in;horizontal & vertical finger striking;mortar

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	Weight (g)	action	description
Trench 1	107	PEG	fine Beverley-type	round	1	753		width of 220mm;1x corner;single round hole of 15mm diameter set 25mm down & 110mm in from left + 110mm in from right;some finger striking;very untidy upper;mortar;salt surfaced
Trench 1	107	PEG	fine Beverley-type	square	1	516		15mm thick;left corner;13x14mm square hole;hole set square;near width at 200mm;finger struck left side;finger impressions on underside
Trench 1	108	PEG	coarse Beverley-type	square holes	1	510		left corner;15mm thick;square hole 12mm x 12mm;set diagonal at 16mm down & 95mm in but edge of 2nd hole;finger struck edge;finger pressings;mortar incl break;near vitrified
Trench 1	108	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	32	discarded	flat roofer;near vitrified;salt surfaced;mortar
Trench 1	108	PEG	coarse Beverley-type	square hole	1	266		right corner;variable 10-15mm thickness;square hole 15mm x 15mm;set diagonal at 20mm down & 110mm in;salt surfacng;ca in bedding;near vitrified
Trench 1	108	BRK	fine orange medium sandy fabric		1	1850		handmade;130x40-45mm;straw marked;straw & sand bedded;uneven arrises;poorly struck upper;slightly rounded corner;late 14th to 15th;abundant round to subround quartz most 0.4-0.8mm occ larger sparse ca sparse to moderate fe & flattened organic voids
Trench 1	108	PEG	fine Beverley-type	square hole	1	869		2x corners;15mm thick;250mm width but concave;square hole 12mm x 12mm;set diagonal at 23mm down & 100mm in from left & 150mm from right edge;finger struck left edge;finger pressings;near vitrified
Trench 1	108	FLOOR	Site floor tile Fabric 1	Nottingham school;inlaid decoration	1	99		well worn upper;burnt;flake;unchamfered edges;mortar incl over break
Trench 1	108	FLOOR	Site floor tile Fabric 1	Nottingham school;inlaid design WH31	1	66		24mm thick;worn upper;unchamfered knife trimmed edge
Trench 1	108	FLOOR	Site floor tile Fabric 1	Nottingham school;inlaid design WH31	1	64		edge flake;worn upper;unchamfered knife trimmed edge
Trench 1	108	FLOOR	Site floor tile Fabric 1	Nottingham school;inlaid design WH31	1	116		corner;25mm thick;worn upper;brown glazed;knife trimmed unchamfered edges;mortar
Trench 1	108	FLOOR	Site floor tile Fabric 3		1	136		plain dark green glaze;23mm thick
Trench 1	108	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	70	discarded to teaching collection	flat roofer;16mm;mortar
Trench 1	108	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	61	discarded to teaching collection	flat roofer;15mm;mortar;near vitrified;fresh breaks no joining frags
Trench 1	108	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	365		flat roofer;15mm;mortar;near vitrified;corner;finger struck;multi finger pressings on most surfaces
Trench 1	108	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	91		flat roofer;15mm;mortar on most surfaces;chipped to form a neat 70x45mm rectangle for reuse ?
Trench 1	108	PEG	fine Beverley-type	square/rectangular tapering	1	549		left corner;15mm thick;curved moulding impression at corner;mortar;15x14(+)mm hole set square 25mm down & 110mm in

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	Weight (g)	action	description
Trench 1	108	PEG	fine Beverley-type	square tapering to round hole	1	214		left corner;15mm thick;mortar;12x15mm square to 9mm diameter round hole set diagonally in corner
Trench 1	108	PEG	fine Beverley-type	square hole	1	364		right corner;15mm thick;square hole 11x13mm;hole set square at 20mm down & 120mm in;mortar;part finger struck
Trench 1	108	PEG	fine Beverley-type	square? tapering to round hole	1	324		right corner;18mm thick;square hole ? 15mm x ? tapering to round;hole set diagonal at 25mm down & 100mm in;mortar;part finger struck;salt surfacing
Trench 1	108	PEG	fine Beverley-type	square hole	1	169		left corner;14mm thick;square hole 13mm x 13mm;set square at 20mm down & 85mm in;mortar
Trench 1	108	FLOOR	Site floor tile Fabric 3		1	25		plain dark green glaze;20mm thick;mortar
Test pit 2	2000	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	119		flat roofer;16mm thick
Test pit 2	2000	PNR	coarse OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	153		flat roofer;14mm thick;mortar
Test pit 2	2000	BRK	Beverley-type fine + fe		1	75		handmade;flake;dull red colour with some brighter patches;late medieval to post-medieval
Test pit 2	2000	PEG	coarse OX/R/OX Beverley-type	square or rectangular	1	105		14mm thick;hole 10mmx?
Test pit 2	2000	PEG	fine Beverley-type	uncertain	1	36		13mm thick;pressings on underside;mortar;common ca in bedding
Test pit 2	2000	PEG	fine Beverley-type	square hole	1	72		17mm thick;10x10mm hole set square;finger pressings on underside
Test pit 2	2000	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	49	discarded	flat roofer;17mm thick
Test pit 2	2000	PEG	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type	round to square hole	1	68		14mm thick;round hole 16mm diameter tapering to 9x?9 square
Test pit 2	2000	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	63		flat roofer;14mm thick;finger pressings on underside
Test pit 2	2001	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	74		flat roofer;14mm thick;mortar
Test pit 2	2001	PEG	fine Beverley-type	square or rectangular	1	15	discarded to teaching collection	square or rectangular hole;salt surfaced
Test pit 2	2001	FLOOR	Site floor tile Fabric 3	Nottingham school;inlaid decoration	1	26		33mm thick;dark reduced glaze with traces of inlaid white dec;knife trimmed chamfered edges
Test pit 2	2001	FIRE CLAY	fine orange silty fabric		1	3		very abraded formless lump
Test pit 2	2001	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	20	discarded	flat roofer;13mm thick;salt surfaced
Test pit 2	2001	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	11	discarded	flat roofer;13mm thick
Test pit 2	2001	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	36	discarded	flat roofer;13mm thick
Test pit 2	2001	PNR	various Beverley-type		51	283	discarded	various flat roofer flakes
Test pit 2	2001	PNR	coarse OX/R/OX Beverley-type		2	107	discarded	flat roofer;same tile;15mm thick

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	Weight (g)	action	description
Test pit 2	2001	PNR	fine Beverley-type		3	110	discarded	various flat roofer;14mm thick;salt surfaced
Test pit 2	2001	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	34	discarded	flat roofer;15mm thick;salt surfaced
Test pit 2	2001	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	14	discarded	flat roofer;15mm thick;salt surfaced
Test pit 2	2001	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	157		flat roofer;16mm thick;salt surfaced
Test pit 2	2001	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	30	discarded	flat roofer;14mm thick
Test pit 2	2001	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	73	discarded	flat roofer;13mm thick
Test pit 2	2001	PNR	fine Beverley-type		2	130	discarded	various flat roofer;15mm thick
Test pit 2	2002	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	65	discarded	flat roofer;15mm thick;mortar
Test pit 2	2002	BRK	fine red calcareous		1	9	discarded	handmade;flake;late medieval to early post-medieval
Test pit 2	2002	BRK	fine purple calcareous		1	13	discarded to teaching collection	handmade;flake;late medieval to early post-medieval
Test pit 2	2002	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	13	discarded	flat roofer;15mm thick;salt surfaced
Test pit 2	2002	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	18	discarded	flat roofer;15mm thick;salt surfaced;mortar
Test pit 2	2002	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	8	discarded	flat roofer;15mm thick
Test pit 2	2002	PNR	various Beverley-type		50	73		various flat roofer flakes
Test pit 2	2002	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	7	discarded	flat roofer;13mm thick;fresh break no joining frags
Test pit 2	2002	PNR	dull brown coarse sandy		1	31		flat roofer;15mm thick;coarse quartz;local fabric ?;med to post-med;salt surfaced
Test pit 2	2002	PNR	coarse OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	109		flat roofer;17-19mm thick;salt surfaced;pressings in upper
Test pit 2	2003	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	26	discarded	flat roofer;14mm thick;salt surfaced
Test pit 2	2003	PNR	coarse OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	3	discarded	flat roofer;17mm thick;fresh break no joining frags
Test pit 2	2003	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	25	discarded	flat roofer;12mm thick;salt surfaced
Test pit 2	2003	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	30	discarded	flat roofer;15mm thick;salt surfaced
Test pit 2	2003	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	2	discarded	flat roofer;very abraded flake
Test pit 2	2004	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	46	discarded	flat roofer;12mm thick
Test pit 2	2004	PNR	coarse OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	94		flat roofer;15mm thick;salt surfaced
Test pit 2	2009	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	168		flat roofer;16mm thick;salt surfaced;prominent strike marks
Test pit 2	2009	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	30	discarded	flat roofer;14mm thick;salt surfaced

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	Weight (g)	action	description
Test pit 2	2009	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	96		flat roofer;16mm thick;near vitrified;moderate to common ca in bedding
Test pit 2	2009	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	50	discarded	flat roofer;16mm thick;salt surfaced
Test pit 2	2009	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		3	44	discarded	various flat roofer;14mm thick;salt surfaced
Test pit 2	2009	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	17	discarded	flat roofer;15mm thick;abraded
Test pit 2	2009	PNR	various Beverley-type		10	33	discarded	various flat roofer flakes
Test pit 2	2010	PNR	sandy OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	15	discarded	flat roofer;13mm thick;abraded
Test pit 2	2010	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	2	discarded	flat roofer;flake
Test pit 2	2010	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	15	discarded	flat roofer;12mm thick;abraded
Test pit 2	2010	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	6	discarded	flat roofer;13mm thick
Test pit 2	2010	PNR	various Beverley-type		6	24	discarded	various flat roofer
Test pit 2	2010	BRK	fine orange calcareous		1	3	discarded	handmade ?;very abraded inner flake
Test pit 2	2010	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	18	discarded	flat roofer;12mm thick;abraded
Trench 2	203	PNR	various Beverley-type		22	70	discarded	various flat roofer flakes
Trench 2	203	BRK	fine Beverley-type		1	10	discarded	handmade;very abraded inner flake;late med to post-med
Trench 2	203	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	31	discarded	flat roofer;12mm
Trench 2	203	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	11	discarded	flat roofer;11mm
Trench 2	203	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	46	discarded	flat roofer;18mm
Trench 2	203	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	22	discarded	flat roofer;20mm;salt surfaced
Trench 2	203	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	11	discarded	flat roofer;13mm;salt surfaced
Test pit 3	3000	MODTIL	white earthen	wall tile	8	180		Site pattern 1;6mm thick;150x150mm;brown on yellow 'heraldic' decoration;parts ? 3 tiles between 2 contexts but no cross joins;marked "JOHNSON TILE MADE IN ENGLAND"
Test pit 3	3000	MODTIL	buff earthen	wall tile	2	14	discarded	Site Pattern 5;5mm thick;single tile ?
Test pit 3	3000	MODTIL	light orange earthen	wall tile	86	2319	discarded	Site Pattern 3;from 10 tiles;some mortar;some burning;14 corners
Test pit 3	3000	BRK	*compresed;coarse orange		3	112	discarded	various air brick;20th
Test pit 3	3000	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	15	discarded	flat roofer;12mm
Test pit 3	3000	NIB	OX/R/OX gritty calcareous	moulded	1	53	discarded	12mm thick;calcareous fabric incl occ fossil shell;early modern
Test pit 3	3000	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	12	discarded	flat roofer;13mm;near vitrified;mortar
Test pit 3	3000	PNR	fine Beverley-type		2	91	discarded	various flat roofer;15mm
Test pit 3	3000	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	18	discarded	flat roofer;15mm

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	Weight (g)	action	description
Test pit 3	3000	PNR	fine Beverley-type		2	9	discarded	various flat roofer
Test pit 3	3000	MODTIL	cream earthenware	wall tile	1	6	discarded	late 19th to 20th;flake white glazed
Test pit 3	3000	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	34	discarded	flat roofer;16mm;mortar
Test pit 3	3001	BRK	*compresed;coarse orange		1	49	discarded	air brick;20th;28mm diameter holes;55mm thick
Test pit 3	3001	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	167		flat roofer;16mm;mortar
Test pit 3	3001	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	116	discarded	flat roofer;15mm;salt surfaced
Test pit 3	3001	MODTIL	coarse purple	roofer	1	93	discarded	upper flake;roof tile;late 19th to 20th
Test pit 3	3001	BRK	*compresed;coarse orange		1	167	discarded	air brick;20th;28mm diameter holes;55mm thick
Test pit 3	3001	BRK	*compresed;coarse orange		1	295	discarded	air brick;20th;28mm diameter holes;55mm thick;mortar
Test pit 3	3001	MODTIL	red earthen	wall tile	1	28		Site Pattern 6;mortar;7mm thick;tile has been cut
Test pit 3	3001	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	63	discarded	flat roofer;14mm;mortar;salt surfaced
Test pit 3	3001	MODTIL	light orange earthen	wall tile	118	4515	8 kept;6 to discarded to teaching collection;rest discarded	Site Pattern 3;from 10 tiles;8mm thick;some mortar;some burning;25 corners in 5 different patterns;stamped "H&R JOHNSON TILES MADE IN ENGLAND"
Test pit 3	3001	MODTIL	buff earthen	wall tile	4	17	discarded	Site Pattern 2;5mm thick;1 frag burnt; H&R JOHNSON
Test pit 3	3001	MODTIL	white earthen	wall tile	6	83	discarded	plain white tile;mortar;single tile ?2x corners;6mm thick
Test pit 3	3001	MODTIL	red earthen	wall tile	8	117	discarded	Site pattern 1;6mm thick;150x150mm;brown on yellow 'heraldic' decoration;parts ? 3 tiles between 2 contexts but no cross joins;marked "JOHNSON TILE MADE IN ENGLAND"
Test pit 3	3001	MODTIL	white earthen	wall tile	18	341	discarded	Site pattern 4;from 3 tiles;5mm thick;marked "H&R JOHNSON TILES MADE IN ENGLAND" & "90/2H"
Test pit 3	3001	BRK	*compresed;coarse orange		1	364	discarded	air brick;20th;28mm diameter holes;55mm thick
Test pit 3	3001	MODTIL	buff earthen	wall tile	5	61	discarded	Site Pattern 5;152mm width;5mm thick;single tile ?
Test pit 4	4001	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	30	discarded	flat roofer;13mm;mortar
Test pit 4	4001	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	47	discarded	flat roofer;13mm;salt surfaced
Test pit 4	4001	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	60	discarded	flat roofer;13mm;salt surfaced
Test pit 4	4001	PNR	fine Beverley-type		2	97	discarded x1	flat roofer;13mm;same tile;salt surfaced;mortar
Test pit 4	4001	PNR	fine Beverley-type		2	55	discarded	various flat roofer;15mm
Test pit 4	4001	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	62	discarded	flat roofer;13mm
Test pit 4	4001	FLOOR	Site floor tile Fabric 2		1	5		edge flake;reduced glaze

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	Weight (g)	action	description
Test pit 4	4001	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	89		flat roofer;20mm thick;corner;finger pressings
Test pit 4	4001	PNR	sandy Beverley-type		1	3	discarded	flat roofer
Test pit 4	4001	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	5	discarded	flat roofer
Test pit 4	4001	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	51	discarded	flat roofer;15mm thick;salt surfaced;mortar;fresh break no joining frags
Test pit 4	4001	PNR	various Beverley-type		14	112	discarded	various flat roofer flakes
Test pit 4	4001	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	43	discarded	flat roofer;15mm thick;salt surfaced;mortar incl breaks
Test pit 4	4001	PEG	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type	square hole	1	74	discarded to teaching collection	16mm thick;near vitrified;15x15mm square hole;salt surfaced
Test pit 4	4001	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	86		flat roofer;15mm thick;salt surfaced
Test pit 4	4001	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	75		flat roofer;20mm thick;mortar incl breaks
Test pit 4	4001	MODTIL	purple calcareous	roofer	1	74	discarded	flat roofer;14mm;moulded late 19th to 20th
Test pit 4	4001	PNR	fine orange sandy		1	40		flat roofer;11mm;18th to 20th
Test pit 4	4001	PEG	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type	round hole	1	75		14mm thick;17mm round hole ? Tapering;fresh break with no joining frags
Test pit 4	4001	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	51	discarded	flat roofer;15mm thick;salt surfaced;mortar
Test pit 4	4002	RID	oxid gritty calcareous		1	326	discarded	17mm thick;fabric incl fossil shell;20th
Test pit 4	4002	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	73		flat roofer;15mm;fresh break no joining frags;finger pressngs on upper;some cream streaks in fabric
Test pit 5	5000	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	54	discarded	flat roofer;13mm;mortar
Test pit 5	5000	BRK	*coarse purple		1	100	discarded	air brick;5mm
Test pit 5	5000	PEG	coarse Beverley-type	round or square	1	97		14mm thick
Test pit 5	5000	GPNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	35		flat roofer;15mm;reduced suspension glaze;high fired;mortar
Test pit 5	5000	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	157		flat roofer;13mm
Test pit 5	5000	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	26	discarded	flat roofer;13mm;mortar
Test pit 5	5000	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	69	discarded	flat roofer;14mm
Test pit 5	5000	PANT	red gritty calcareous		1	70	discarded	industrially moulded;;20th
Test pit 5	5000	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	57	discarded	flat roofer;15mm;salt surfaced
Test pit 5	5001	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	36	discarded	flat roofer;14mm thick;salt surfaced
Test pit 5	5001	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	40	discarded	flat roofer;17mm thick
Test pit 5	5001	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	1	discarded	flat roofer;flake



trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	Weight (g)	action	description
Test pit 5	5002	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	40	discarded	flat roofer;14mm;fresh break no joining frags;mortar
Test pit 5	5002	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	45	discarded	flat roofer;16mm
Test pit 5	5002	PNR	fine orange-red sandy		1	35	discarded	flat roofer;20mm;19th to 20th
Test pit 5	5002	PNR	medium to coarse orange sandy		1	57		flat roofer;15mm;late medieval to post-medieval;some ca in fabric
Test pit 5	5002	PNR	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	50	discarded	flat roofer;14mm;salt surfaced;mortar
Test pit 6	6000	BRK	*orange-red medium sandy		1	28	discarded	industrially made;corner flake;late 19th to 20th
Test pit 6	6000	PNR	fine orange-red sandy		1	36		flat roofer;cut curved edge forms c26-28mm disc;post-med to early modern
Test pit 6	6000	BRK	*orange-red medium sandy		1	110	discarded	industrially made;flake;late 19th to 20th
Test pit 6	6000	BRK	*coarse red		1	124	discarded	handmade ?;flake;mortar;post-med to early modern
Test pit 6	6000	BRK	*coarse red		1	23	discarded	handmade ?;flake;post-med to early modern
Test pit 6	6000	BRK	*coarse red		1	86		handmade;slop moulded;corner flake;salt surfaced;post-med to early modern
Test pit 6	6000	BRK	*coarse red		1	63	discarded	handmade ?;flake;mortar;post-med to early modern
Test pit 6	6001	MODTIL	white earthen	wall tile	1	13	discarded	Site Pattern 1
Test pit 6	6002	FLOOR	orange medium sandy	large plain quarry	1	2370		near complete;175x175x40-45mm;sand moulded;well worn lower surface - ? Used upside down;deep pressings/imprints in upper surface;18th to 20th
Test pit 6	6002	FLOOR	fine red sandy	large plain quarry	1	1070	discarded	industrial manufacture;impressed HILL on underside;170x170x30mm;mainly a flake;small part of upper left s worn
Test pit 6	6003	BRK	fine OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	1330		handmade;sand moulded;just over 1/2 brick;end;mortar incl break;105x50-55mm;slightly sunken upper;uneven arrises;uneven upper;salt surfaced;post-med;16th to 17th
Test pit 6	6003	DRAIN	grey stoneware		1	198	discarded	brown glazed;near vitrified;end;late 19th to 20th
Test pit 7	7001	BRK	fine orange		1	28	discarded	handmade;inner flake;late 14th to 18th
Test pit 7	7001	FLOOR	Site floor tile Fabric 1	Nottingham school;inlaid decoration	1	5		upper flake
Test pit 7	7001	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	20	discarded	flat roofer;15mm;mortar;salt surfaced
Test pit 7	7001	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	6	discarded	flat roofer;flake
Test pit 8	8000	PNR	coarse orange sandy		1	17		flat roofer;14mm;late med to post med
Test pit 8	8000	FLOOR	Site floor tile Fabric 4		1	283		corner;35mm thick;abraded;well worn upper;traces very dark green glaze;probably a large plain tile;Notts/Derbs ?
Test pit 8	8000	BRK	fine orange silty		3	34		various handmade;abraded;late 14th to 18th

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	Weight (g)	action	description
Test pit 8	8000	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	32	discarded	flat roofer;13mm;abraded
Test pit 8	8000	PANT	fine orange sandy		1	8	discarded	edge flake;18th to 20th
Test pit 8	8000	PNR	various Beverley-type		6	7	discarded	flat roofer ?;various flakes
Test pit 8	8000	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	18	discarded	flat roofer;15mm thick;abraded
Test pit 8	8000	BRK	coarse brown + fe		1	17	discarded	handmade;flake;late medieval to late post-medieval
Test pit 8	8000	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	22	discarded	flat roofer;18mm;abraded
Test pit 8	8000	PNR	coarse OX/R/OX Beverley-type		1	17	discarded	flat roofer;16mm
Test pit 8	8000	PNR	fine orange		1	7	discarded	flat roofer;flake;late post-med to early modern
Test pit 8	8000	GPNR	buff coal measures		1	19		flat roofer ?;12mm;dull reduced glaze;South Yorks ?;medieval to late medieval
Trench 1	u/s	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	30	discarded	flat roofer;14mm;mortar incl break
Trench 1	u/s	PNR	various Beverley-type		10	84	discarded	various flat roofer flakes
Trench 1	u/s	PEG	fine Beverley-type	square hole	1	261		15mm thick;2x holes of square with 1 rounded side of 14x15mm tapering to 6x7mm;left corner;hole to left is set diagonally 18mm down & 35mm in;2nd hole set diagonally 32mm to right of other one
Trench 1	u/s	PEG	fine Beverley-type	round hole	1	34		15mm thick;round hole tapering from 17mm to 12mm diameter
Trench 1	u/s	PEG	fine Beverley-type	round hole	1	37	discarded	12mm thick;edge round hole
Trench 1	u/s	PNR	coarse Beverley-type		1	16	discarded	flat roofer;17mm;salt surfaced
Trench 1	u/s	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	133	discarded to teaching collection	flat roofer;17mm;mortar incl all breaks;corner
Trench 1	u/s	PNR	fine Beverley-type		1	131	discarded to teaching collection	flat roofer;15mm;mortar;salt surfaced

## APPENDIX 5: STONE TILE AND CONCRETE ASSESSMENT

*Zoe Tomlinson. Bsc. Msc.*

### INTRODUCTION

Thirty-two fragments of stone tile and concrete weighing a total of 4364 grams were submitted for examination. The assemblage includes stone roof tile, stone floor tile and modern concrete and is detailed in Table 12 below. The fragments were examined both visually and at x 20 binocular magnification. The resulting archive was then recorded using Lincolnshire codenames in an Access database and is in accordance with Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (2016).

**Table 12: Summary of stone tile and concrete assemblage**

Codename	Full name	Total fragments	Total weight in grams
STILE	Stone roof tile	26	4021
STILE	Stone floor tile	1	69
MISCDISC	Modern concrete	5	274

### CONDITION

The tiles are in a variable condition and are all incomplete. A significant number are small thin featureless fragments. Several have mortar on the surfaces and also over a broken edge suggesting some re-use. A number also have evidence of burning and possible weathering.

### THE STONE ROOF TILES

Twenty-six fragments of stone roof tile were retrieved from the interventions most of which are a Collyweston fissile sandy limestone. This stone is typically a grey or dark buff colour and was commonly used for flat roof tiles in Lincolnshire and North Lincolnshire between the Roman and early modern periods. This stone is typically from the Northamptonshire village of Collyweston near Stamford. Other limestone types are also present in the assemblage including a fragment of fossiliferous limestone.

#### Trench 1

Ten fragments of stone roof tile were recovered from deposit (102) of this trench and range in size and thickness from the smallest fragment having a thickness of 2mm to the largest piece being 9mm thick. One fragment has evidence of abrasion probably from weathering. Four fragments have mortar on the surface with one fragment having mortar over a broken edge suggesting some degree of re-use. One corner fragment has a round suspension hole with a diameter of 8mm. Two further pieces have partial suspension holes both of which are also likely to have been round in shape and 8mm in diameter. A third fragment possibly has some evidence of a hole. One fragment with a possible shaped edge or shoulder has what is possibly part of a round shaped notch in the edge which has a diameter of 4mm.

Layer (103) produced six fragments of stone roof tile four of which have suspensions holes. One fragment is a fissile limestone, 14mm thick, with a round slightly tapered suspension hole with a diameter of 10mm tapering to 8mm. This tile also has mortar on the surface. A fragment of tile in a fossiliferous limestone measuring 15mm in thickness with a small suspension hole of 8mm

tapering to 6mm was also recovered from this layer. Four further fragments were retrieved, all of which are a fissile sandy limestone. Three of these are relatively thin fragments and may have been subjected to burning, whilst the fourth is a large fragment measuring 40mm deep, the thickest fragment from the assemblage. The tile has a tapering suspension hole of 15mm to 13mm in diameter, and has mortar on the surface.

A single piece of stone roof tile was recovered from deposit (104) a compact layer to the east end of the trench. The fragment is 5mm thick has mortar on the surface and a round suspension hole with a diameter of 9mm. Retrieved from the rubble deposit (107) was a fragment of stone roof tile which appears to be fissile sandy limestone with a cut edge and has evidence of burning. It is 6mm thick and has mortar and a black coloured deposit on the surface.

Two fragments were retrieved from fill (108) of cut (111). One piece has a round slightly tapered suspension hole with a diameter of 14mm tapering to 13mm. It is between 10mm and 15mm thick and possibly has part of a worked edge. The other fragment from this deposit has a thickness of 15mm to 25mm. This tile has thick mortar on its surface which has part of an impression from another tile. This tile has signs of weathering and mortar over the broken edge, suggesting possible re-use.

#### **Test Pit 1**

A small fragment of stone roof tile was recovered from topsoil layer (1000). It is 4mm thick and has traces of mortar on the surface. A further small fragment of stone tile was recovered from levelling layer (1001). This was 5mm thick with signs of possible weathering.

#### **Test pit 2**

Two thin featureless fragments of stone roof tile 4mm thick were recovered from fill (2001) of plough scar (2005).

#### **Test Pit 3**

A single fragment of stone roof tile was retrieved from topsoil layer (3000) of this test pit. The stone tile is 7mm thick and possibly has a cut edge.

#### **STONE FLOOR TILE**

Retrieved from the rubble deposit (107) in Trench 1 was a fragment of what is possibly a very abraded stone floor tile. A single fragment of what appears to be stone floor tile was also retrieved from the fill of plough scar (2001) in Test Pit 2. It weighs 69 grams and is 13mm thick. It has a smoothed upper surface most likely from wear.

#### **MODERN CONCRETE**

Two fragments of modern concrete were recovered from rubble deposit (107) in Trench 1, both showing evidence of burning. Three pieces of modern concrete were recovered from Test Pit 3, two from topsoil layer (3000). One has a rounded edge and is a grey aggregate with small stone inclusions and the other has two flattened surfaces with a shallow central channel. This is a buff-grey fabric and there are traces of pink mortar on the surface. A small piece of concrete was recovered from an ash lens (3001) in this test pit; it has a flattened surface with a tar like deposit.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The small assemblage of stone roof tile is typical of the stone roof tile of the area and suggests that a nearby building, or buildings had stone roofing. The tile is fragmentary and was mostly recovered from topsoil, subsoils and mixed deposits. These tiles could date to anywhere between the Roman and early modern periods. No distinctive features are present to suggest a shape for the tiles but the presence of neatly drilled suspension holes of around 9mm diameter suggests a medieval or post-medieval date. In this area these type of tiles are not such a common find and are generally associated with higher status buildings until at least the early post-medieval period.

I recommend that the modern concrete is discarded, and the remaining material should be retained for future analysis or for use in a local type series as indicated in the accompanying archive.

## WHETSTONE/HONE

A stone hone or whetstone weighing 323 grams was retrieved from rubble deposit (107) in Trench 1. It is possibly formed from a fine-grained, quartz-rich sandstone. It is sub-trapezoidal in plan with tapering sides and is rectangular in cross section, although there is significant wear that has changed its profile. One end appears to be broken. At least three of the surfaces show evidence of use. It is 156mm in length with a width of 35mm tapering to 2mm at one end and is 30mm thick tapering to 26mm. Dating of whetstones is difficult as they were used from the later Iron Age to modern times.

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Table 13: Stone tile and concrete archive table

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 1	0102	STILE	fissile sandy limestone	roof	1	8	discard to Type Series	2mm thick; mortar including over break or edge; very thin fragment
Trench 1	0102	STILE	fissile sandy limestone	roof	1	3	discard to Type Series	5mm thick; part of round suspension hole approx. 8mm
Trench 1	0102	STILE	fissile sandy limestone	roof	1	15		5mm thick; part of round suspension hole; approx. 8mm diameter
Trench 1	0102	STILE	fissile sandy limestone	roof	1	29		6mm thick; corner x1; round tapered suspension hole 9-10m diameter; traces of mortar
Trench 1	0102	STILE	fissile sandy limestone	roof	1	15	discard to Type Series	6mm thick; possible small part of suspension hole
Trench 1	0102	STILE	fissile sandy limestone	roof	1	59	discard to Type Series	6mm thick; traces of mortar; abraded/weathered
Trench 1	0102	STILE	fissile sandy limestone	roof	1	110		9mm thick; mortar; possible part of shaped edge; part of notch 4mm diameter
Trench 1	0102	STILE	fissile sandy limestone	roof?	3	19	discard to Type Series	4mm thick; thin featureless fragments
Trench 1	0103	STILE	fissile limestone	roof	1	340		14mm thick; round slightly tapered suspension hole 8-10mm diameter; mortar
Trench 1	0103	STILE	fissile sandy limestone	roof	1	1787		40mm thick; ?part of edge; round slightly tapered suspension hole 13-15m diameter; mortar
Trench 1	0103	STILE	fissile sandy limestone	roof	3	64	discard to Type Series	6mm thick; mortar; cracked possibly from burning
Trench 1	0103	STILE	fossiliferous limestone	roof	1	358		15mm thick; round slightly tapered suspension hole 6-8mm diameter
Trench 1	0104	STILE	fissile sandy limestone	roof	1	103		5mm thick; round suspension hole 9mm diameter; mortar
Trench 1	0107	MISCDISC	concrete		2	132	discard	burnt; grey fabric

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 1	0107	STILE	fissile sandy limestone	roof?	1	196	discard to Type Series	6mm thick; mortar; black deposit on surface
Trench 1	0107	STILE	limestone	floor?	1	110	discard to Type Series	?ID; cut edge; 25mm thick; burnt; very abraded
Trench 1	0107	STONE	quartz?	hone	1	323	refer to specialist?	hone/whetstone; 25-24mm thick; worn from use
Trench 1	0108	STILE	fissile sandy limestone	roof	1	51		10-5m thick; possible edge; brown sandy deposit/staining to surface; slightly tapered round suspension hole 14mm to 13mm diameter
Trench 1	0108	STILE	fissile sandy limestone	roof	1	681		15-25mm thick; mortar with impression of tile edge; possible part of edge; mortar including over broken edge; weathering; black concretions on surface
Test pit 1	1000	STILE	fissile sandy limestone	roof?	1	8	discard to Type Series	4mm thick; traces of mortar
Test pit 1	1001	STILE	fissile sandy limestone	roof	1	16	discard to Type Series	5mm thick; signs of weathering
Test pit 2	2001	STILE	fissile sandy limestone	roof?	2	9	discard to Type Series	4mm thick; thin fragments
Test pit 2	2001	STILE	limestone	floor	1	69	discard to Type Series	13m thick; abraded/worn upper possibly from wear
Test pit 3	3000	MISCDISC	concrete		1	30	discard	2 x flattened surface with small channel; fine buff/grey fabric; traces of pink mortar
Test pit 3	3000	MISCDISC	concrete		1	18	discard	rounded edge; grey aggregate with small stones
Test pit 3	3000	STILE	fissile sandy limestone	roof	1	40	discard to Type Series	7mm thick; possible cut edge
Test pit 3	3001	MISCDISC	concrete		1	94	discard	1 x flattened surface; thick tar like deposit on upper; abraded; buff/grey fabric
<b>Totals</b>					<b>33</b>	<b>4687</b>		

## APPENDIX 6: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

*Dr Kris Poole*

### INTRODUCTION

A total of 806 animal bone and teeth fragments from Vinegarth were recorded for this report, following the methods set out by Poole (2010). The total numbers of fragments recorded were less than were submitted for examination because ribs were only recorded where rib heads were present and vertebrae were only recorded where the centrum was present, and where bones showed signs of fresh breaks, these were refitted where possible. Bones classed as unstratified, from topsoil, or from 19<sup>th</sup> - to 20<sup>th</sup>-century layers were not recorded for this report. The vast majority of the recorded remains were from medieval deposits within Trench 1, with smaller amounts from Trench 2 and Test Pits 1, 2 and 6. This report focuses on the remains recovered from Trench 1.

### TAPHONOMY

Almost all of the bones recovered were in good condition, with a small number being in fair condition. Only two bones showed signs of burning, although a number of bones bore gnawing marks (Table 14, below). The levels of gnawing were variable by context, with proportions of gnawed bones ranging from 15% in (102) to 26% in (103) (contexts 105 and 106 have been excluded as they only contained 28 and 17 bones respectively). In terms of species, bones of sheep/goat showed the highest degree of gnawing, at 31%, followed by cattle, at 26% and pig at 22%. Approximately 10% of deer bones had been gnawed. Clearly, these remains were accessible to dogs before being dumped in the area of Trench 1 and had perhaps been incorporated in middens closer to the main part of the manor, before deposition elsewhere. The bones of smaller animals, such as pigs and sheep are also less robust than those of cattle, so are less likely to survive carnivore gnawing and so this may have had some impact on the overall species proportions within the assemblage.

Amongst contexts with more than 100 identified specimens, the proportion of butchery was 11% for (102), 14% for (103), 12% for (104) and 22% for (108). Overall, cattle bones showed the highest frequency of butchery marks (31%), compared to 13% for deer, 9% for sheep/goat and 6% for pig. The higher degree of butchery on cattle bones likely resulted, in part, from their greater size, meaning that their carcasses require a greater degree of processing than smaller animals. Further discussion on the types and nature of butchery will be presented below.

**Table 14: Proportion of gnawed animal bones**

Context	Total number of bones	Number gnawed	% gnawed
102	167	25	15%
103	202	52	26%
104	157	36	23%
108	158	27	17%



## SPECIES REPRESENTED

Table 15 sets out the fragment count by context, by species and/or size category. Based on this count, it is clear that cattle are the most common species, followed by sheep/goat and pig. Smaller numbers of other domestic species (dog, cat and horse) are also present, but these are outnumbered by the large number of deer bones, consisting of red deer, fallow deer and roe deer. All contexts in Trench 1 contained deer bones, although the greatest numbers were from (108), followed by (102). Rabbit was represented by a partial skeleton of a probable modern individual. A range of bird species were present, most of which were domestic birds (chicken, goose and mallard), with a small number of wild birds (woodcock, godwit, teal and jackdaw/magpie). Marine fish were also present, with a number of bones identified as cod family (includes cod, haddock, whiting and pollock).

The relative proportions of the main domestic species are somewhat different based on the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) (Graph 1, below), with sheep/goat being slightly the most frequent species, followed by cattle, which proportionately are drastically reduced in number, with pig in third place. This difference may in part be because bones of larger animals, such as cattle, tend to fragment into a greater number of fragments than those of smaller individuals and so their relative proportions may be artificially inflated compared to, for example sheep and pigs. Despite this, given the greater size of cattle, they would have contributed a greater amount to the meat intake, compared to sheep, of the occupants of the manor.

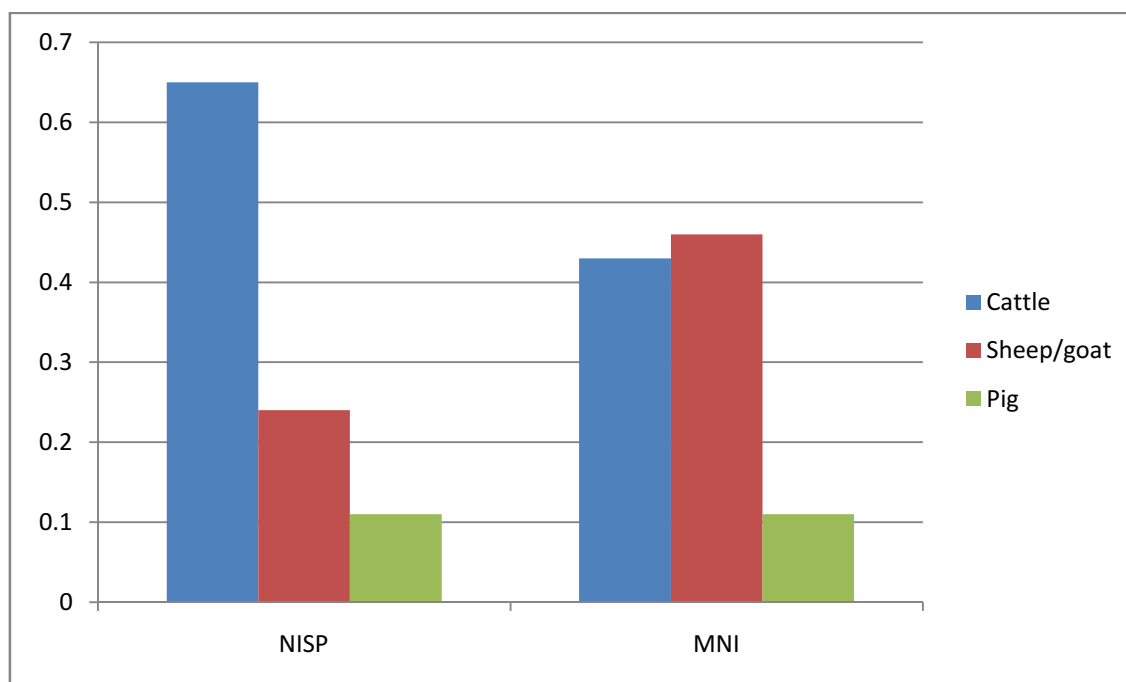
However, what is clear from this assemblage is that wild species represented a significant amount of the meat being consumed. This is the case when considering NISP data, but even more so when looking at the Minimum Number of Individuals (Graph 2, below). On this basis, red deer proportions more than double, overtaking pig, whilst fallow deer proportions near parity with cattle and sheep. The largest contribution to this figure is that of (108), which on its own contained remains from a minimum of ten individual fallow deer and two red deer. This contrasts with a minimum number of five cattle, four sheep/goat and one pig in the same context.

**Table 15: Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) by context**

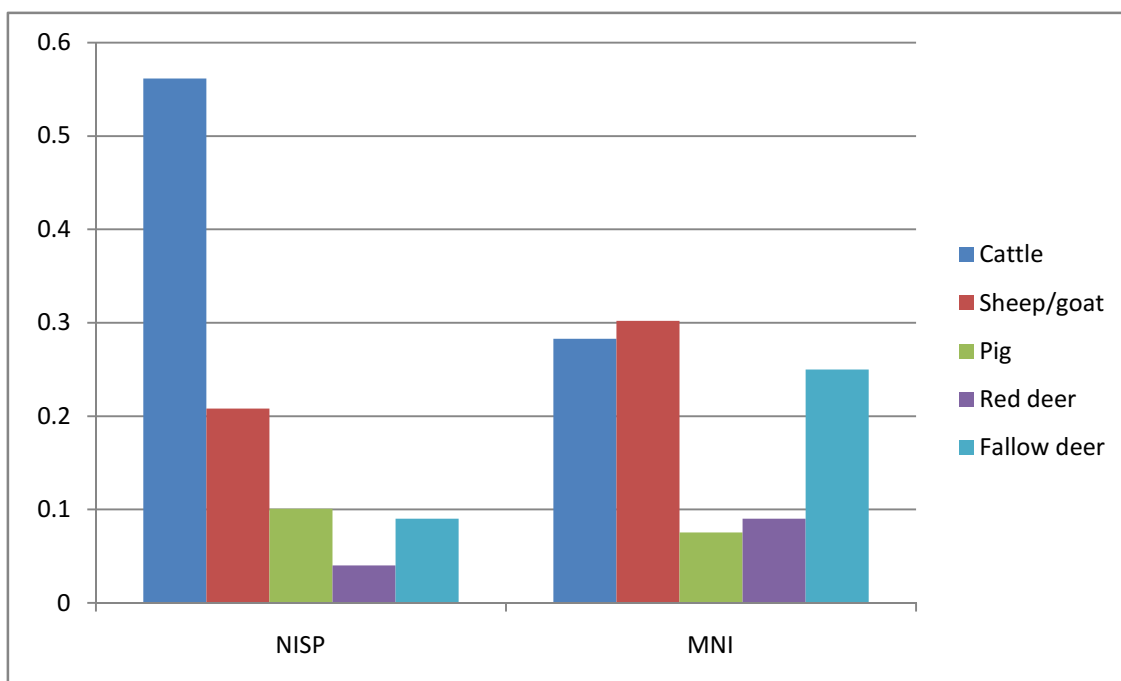
Species	Context						TOTAL
	102	103	104	105	107	108	
Cattle	53	87	51	7	8	45	251
Sheep/goat	13	18	14	1	2	12	60
Sheep	12	10	6		1	4	33
Pig	6	9	9	7	2	12	45
Horse			1				1
Dog			1				1
Cat	4	1					5
Red deer	7	1	5	2		5	20
Fallow deer	9	1	4	2	1	21	38
Red deer/Fallow deer		1	3			3	7
Roe deer			2				2
Rabbit		1					1

Species	Context						TOTAL
	102	103	104	105	107	108	
Rat			1				1
Chicken/guinea fowl			1	1		1	3
Chicken/pheasant/guinea fowl	3	5	4		2	6	20
Goose	1	2				1	4
Mallard					1		1
Teal	1						1
Woodcock						1	1
Godwit						1	1
Jackdaw/magpie			1				1
Cod family	3	1	1	4		3	12
Large mammal	51	49	37	1		35	173
Medium mammal	2	13	10	1		5	31
Bird	2	3	2			2	9
Fish						1	1
Unidentified			4	2			6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>729</b>

Graph 1: Comparison of NISP and MNI for the main domestic species



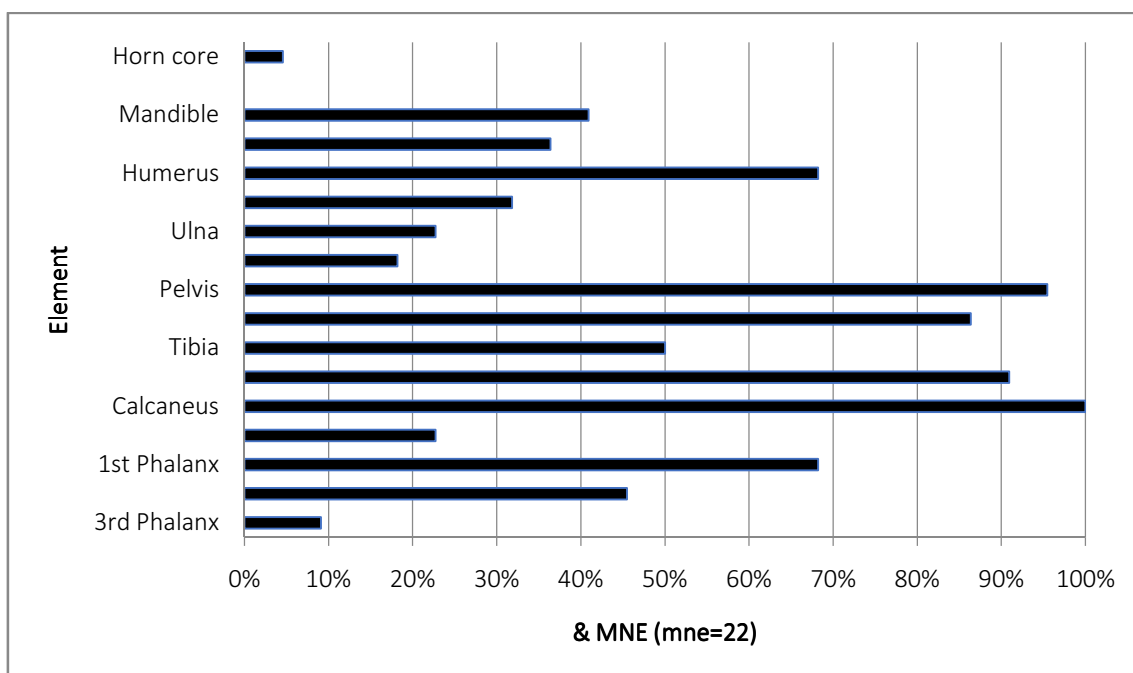
Graph 2: Comparison of NISP &amp; MNI for the main domestic species and deer (red &amp; fallow)



#### BODY-PART PATTERNS AND BUTCHERY

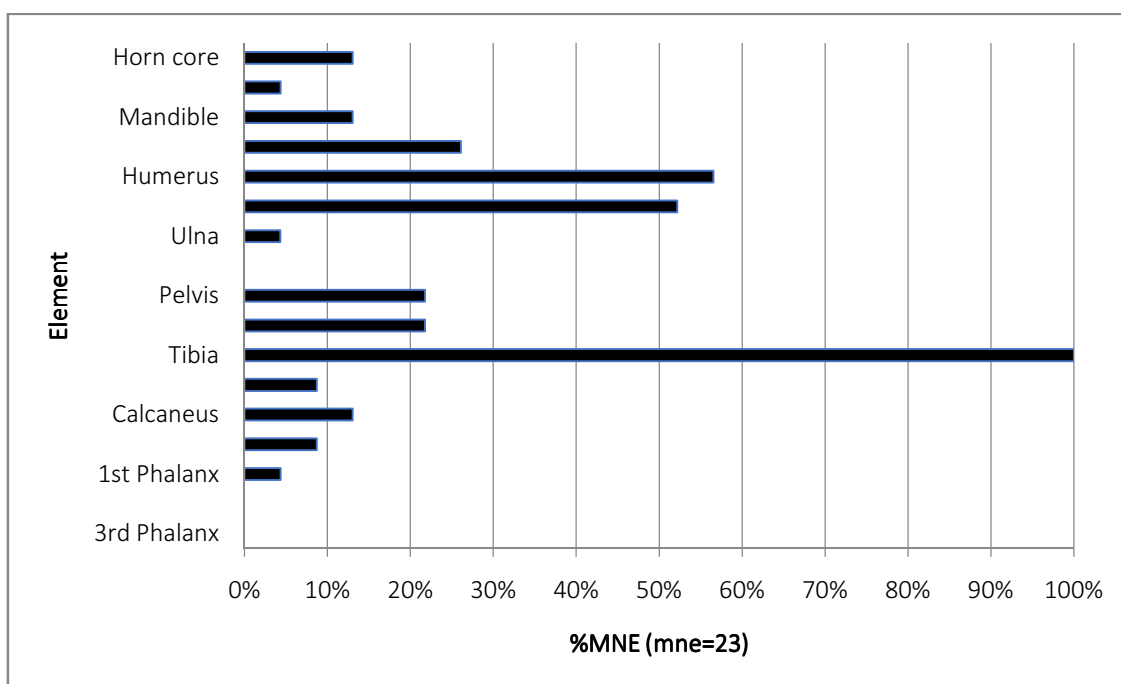
Taking the assemblage as a whole, for cattle, all parts of the body are represented, but elements from the skull (horn core, maxilla) and feet (metacarpal, metatarsal, phalanges) are clearly under-represented compared to other parts of the body (Graph 3). In addition, all but one of the mandibles represent were derived from very young cattle, in contrast to the other body-parts present, which were almost all adult-sized (see below). It therefore appears that there is a small amount of primary butchery waste within the assemblage, but that the majority of the material consists of elements from the ankle upwards. Elements from the rear of the body, particularly the hindlimb, are also considerably better represented than those from the forelimb. The dominance of the hindlimb over the forelimb is also interesting, suggesting preferential transport of the former, which was removed with part of the pelvis attached but separated from the foot at the ankle, perhaps to the manor itself, before being dumped within the area of Trench 1. It is unclear what happened to the missing parts of the front limb. Cattle bones showed the greatest proportions of butchery of any species, mostly involving chopping through bone for carcass division, but with some shaving marks and small cut marks where meat was removed from the bone.

Graph 3: Body-part patterns for cattle (MNE)



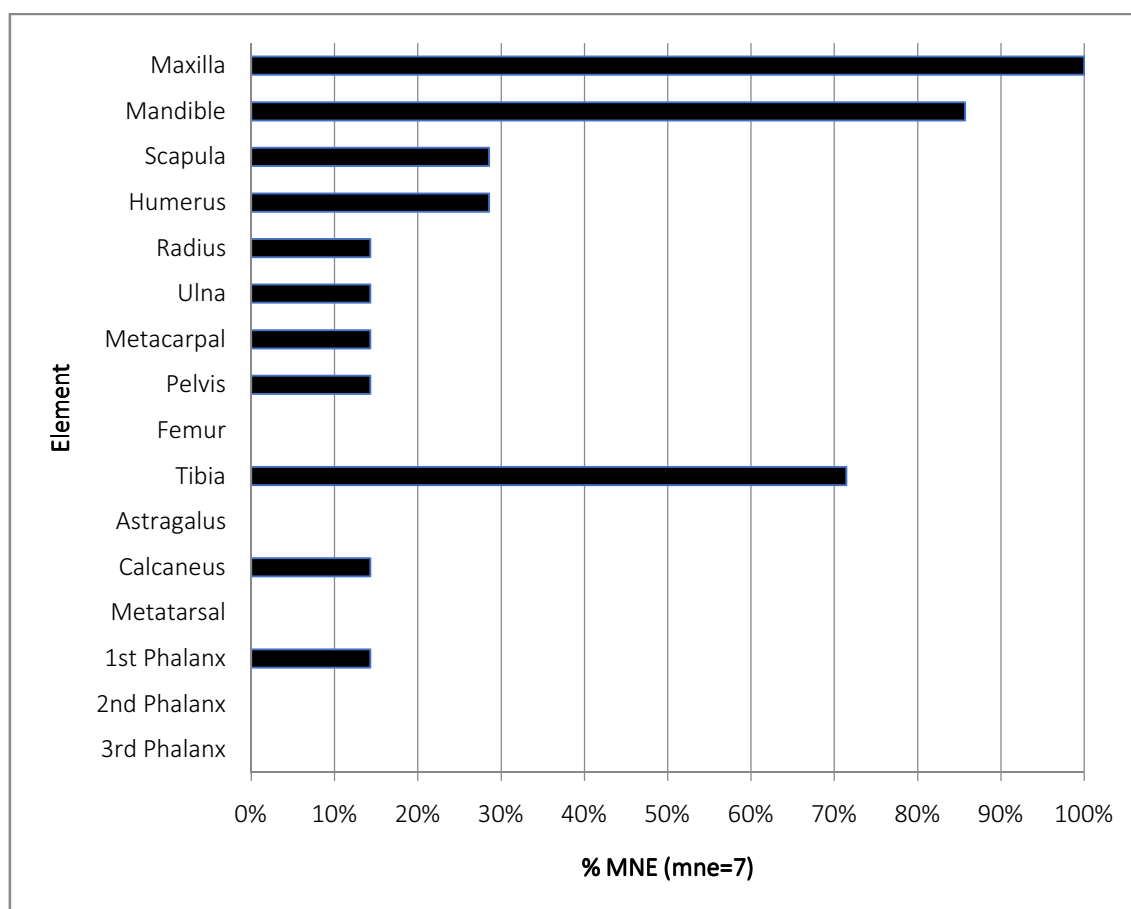
As with cattle, the body-part data for sheep/goat indicate an under-representation of primary butchery waste (heads, feet), but that most parts of the body are represented (Graph 4). Unlike cattle, there is not a clear difference in the representation of the forelimb and hindlimb. The most frequently represented bone, by some way, is the tibia, but this bone can be identified even in relatively fragmented assemblages, in contrast to many other long bones, meaning that it appears to be more common than it actually was. This may be even more the case, given the amount of carnivore gnawing on sheep/goat bones within the assemblage. All of the butchery marks on sheep bones were chop marks from carcass division.

Graph 4: Body-part patterns for sheep (MNE)



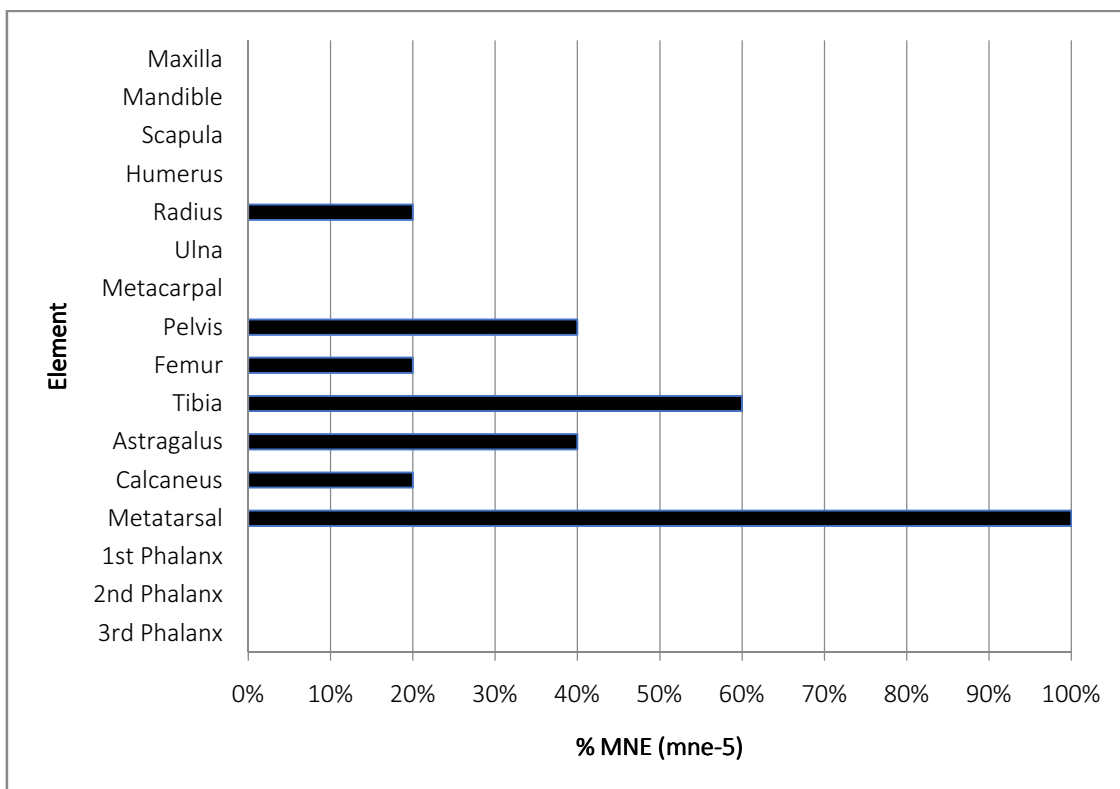
Body-part data for pigs are few, but suggest a dominance of head bones and a relative dearth of other body-parts (Graph 5). One of the factors behind this may be preferential preservation, as the mandible and shaft of the tibia are dense bones, compared to much of the rest of the pig skeleton, particularly so in non-adult individuals. However, this does not explain the fact that the maxilla, a relatively fragile bone, is the best represented element. It does appear as if pig heads were removed and dumped within the area of Trench 1, but much of the rest of the body was deposited elsewhere. Only three pig bones had butchery marks, including a skull cleaved in half, for removing the brain, as well as maxilla and mandible, chopped as they were removed from the skeleton.

Graph 5: Body-part patterns for pig (MNE)

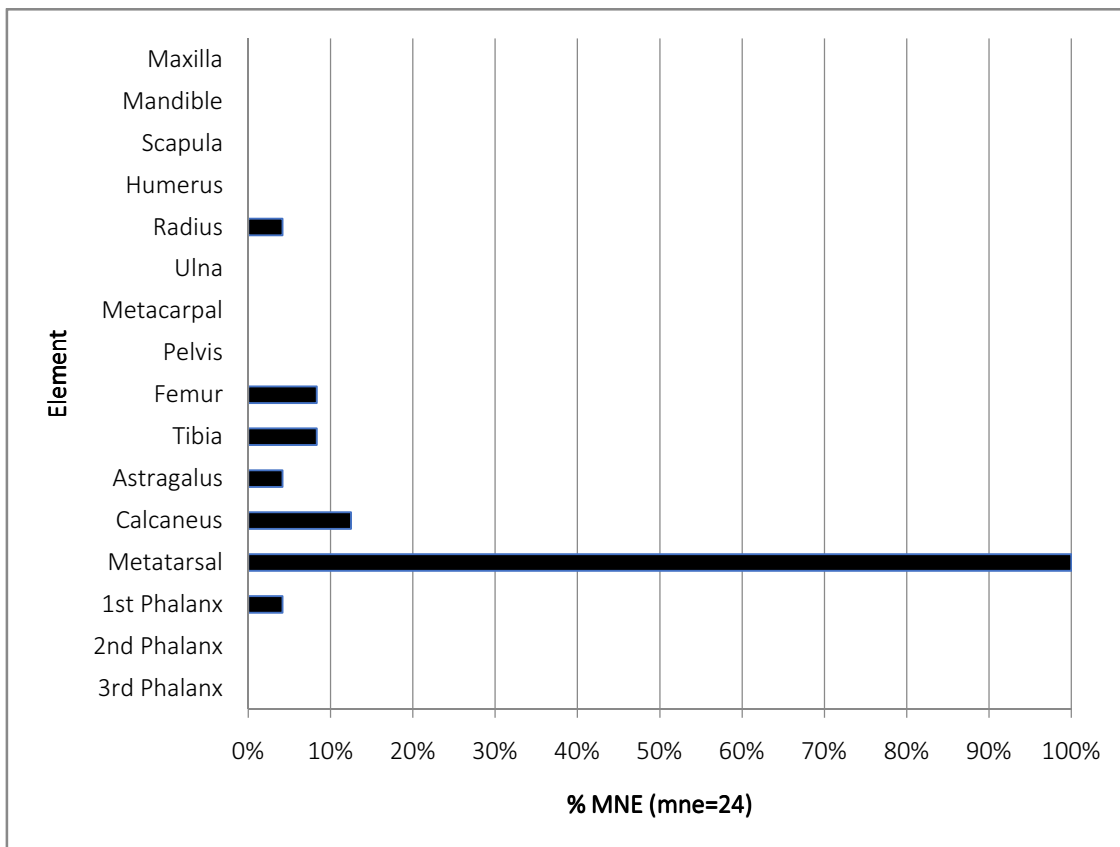


For red deer, there was a clear bias to bones from the hindlimb, with only one bone from the forelimb, a radius from (104) (Graph 6). In addition to limb bones, there were two antler fragments and part of a skull. Fallow deer were also only represented by one bone from the forelimb, the rest either consisting of hind-limb elements, almost all of which were metatarsals, with 24 of these compared to the next most common bone represented by three bones (calcaneus) (Graph 7). The significance of this is discussed further below. There were also four fragments of fallow deer antler, although at least some of these could have derived from the same antler.

Graph 6: Body-part patterns for red deer (MNE)



Graph 7: Body part patterns for fallow deer (MNE)



Horse was represented by a mandible, dog by a femur, cat by at least one partial skeleton (counted as one) and a few other assorted bones. For chicken, a range of body-parts were present, including legs, wings and the body. Most of the goose bones were from the wing, although this is based on a very small number. Of the cod-family bones, two were vertebrae, with the rest deriving from the head.

### **AGEING AND SEXING**

A small number of cattle mandibles provided ageing data, eight of which were very young at between 1-8 months of age at death and one aged 8-18 months old, although there was one mandible from a senile animal (over 12 years). This contrasts with fusion data, which suggest that around 64% of cattle were kept beyond 3 years of age (Table 16, below). It would seem that the carcasses of the young cattle were treated differently (and thus largely disposed of elsewhere) than larger, adult cattle. Ten pelves provided sexing data, eight of which were from males and two from females. This suggests a focus on slaughter of male animals for consumption, with females perhaps more often kept for secondary products such as dairy before slaughter.

There were only three sheep mandibles that provided ageing data, indicating the presence of two individuals aged between 2-3 years old at death and one at 7-9 years. Bone fusion data suggest that the overwhelming majority of sheep in the assemblage were adult at death, although this may in part be due to the amount of gnawing on sheep bones (Table 17, below). Younger individuals, with less dense, more fragile bones may have been disproportionately affected by such scavenging. Of three pelves that could be sexed, all were from males, but two horn cores that could be sexed were from females.

Two of the pig mandibles were from very young individuals, aged 0-2 months, indicating that pigs were being raised nearby. Of the seven other mandibles that could be aged, six were from animals aged between 21-27 months old, with the other coming from an adult individual. This suggests a deliberate culling of pigs at an age when they had obtained optimal size, at which point they were slaughtered, rather than continue to feed them any further. Fusion data for pigs was very limited, but would support a focus on non-adult animals. Pig canines indicate a ratio of 8 males to 1 female, suggesting that, as with cattle, males were preferentially being slaughtered for meat, with females perhaps kept to older ages for breeding prior to slaughter.

The single horse bone recovered from the site was a mandible from an animal aged 13-14 years old at death. The dog bone was a femur, which had fused at both ends, indicating that the individual was over 13 months old. The partial cat skeleton from (103) was less than 1 year old at death and cat bones from (102) suggested the presence of cats aged less than 7 months and less than one year old.

All of the deer bones for which epiphyseal fusion was available were fused, most of which were distal metatarsals, indicating that most were over 2 years old at death.

For birds, 85% (17 of 20) chicken bones had fused and all goose bones were fused, showing a focus on adult birds and, potentially, egg production, although an unfused mallard femur was also present.

Table 16: Epiphyseal fusion data for cattle

CATTLE	Element	F	UF	TOTAL	%F
<b>7-15m</b>	Scapula	8		8	
	Pelvis	20		20	
	P. Radius	8		8	
	TOTAL	36		36	100%
<b>15-24m</b>	Phalanx II	10		10	
	D. Humerus	10		10	
	Phalanx I	17		17	
	TOTAL	37		37	100%
<b>24-36m</b>	D. Tibia	8	2	10	
	D. Metapodial	3	3	6	
	Calcaneus	5	5	10	
	TOTAL	16	10	26	62%
<b>36-48m</b>	P. Femur	3	1	4	
	P. Humerus				
	D. Radius	4	3	7	
	P. Ulna				
	D. Femur	1	1	2	
	P. Tibia	1		1	
	TOTAL	9	5	14	64%

Table 17: Epiphyseal fusion data for sheep

SHEEP	Element	F	UF	TOTAL	%F
<b>3-10m</b>	D. Humerus	8			
	P. Radius	7			
	Scapula	7			
	Pelvis	5			
	Phalanx I		1		
	Phalanx II				
	TOTAL	27	1	28	96%
<b>15-24m</b>	D. Tibia	15		15	
	D. Metapodial				
	TOTAL	15		15	100%
<b>36-42m</b>	Calcaneus	3			
	P. Femur		1		
	P. Humerus		1		
	D. Radius	3			
	P. Ulna				
	D. Femur				
	P. Tibia	2			
TOTAL	8	2	10	80%	



## METRICS

A number of measurements could be made of cattle bones. Measurements of the astragalus indicate that the Vinegarth cattle were, on average, taller and broader than at four contemporary sites (Dudley Castle (Thomas 2005), Castle Mall (Albarella *et al.* 2009), Coppergate, York (Bond and O'Connor 1999) and Launceston Castle (Albarella and Davis 1996), although there was overlap between the sites (Tables 18 and 19). The size of astragalus is correlated with body weight, indicating that the cattle at Vinegarth were overall larger than at other sites. However, it is unclear whether this might be due to sexual dimorphism or to different in cattle breed/type. Male cattle tend to be larger than female cattle, and Vinegarth seems to have a ration of male to females of around 4:1, whilst the sex ratios for these other sites are unclear. The difference could therefore be due to the greater amount of males within the Vinegarth sample. Males may not only have been preferentially selected because females needed to be kept in bigger numbers for breeding and dairying; their greater size would mean that they provided more meat. Few dental measurements could be made for cattle, which is unfortunate, as tooth size is not sexually dimorphic and so size differences would have been more informative about breed. If future excavations at the site were to recover more mandibles and teeth, this may provide insight into the reason for the large cattle size, in conjunction with the other metrical data from the assemblage.

Few length measurements could be taken for sheep bones, although a number of width measurements could be taken. Metrics for the breadth of the distal tibia are very similar to those from Dudley Castle and Castle Mall, but larger than for Launceston Castle. However, the largest measurement for Dudley Castle was larger than for Vinegarth. Few dental metrics were available for sheep and further work may lead to discovery of more measureable sheep bones that would add to the picture that we currently have.

Very few pig measurements were available, apart from a small number of tooth measurements, which were similar to other contemporary sites. The dog femur was from a fairly tall animal, with a withers (shoulder) height of 71.3cm.

A large number of fallow deer bones could be measured, almost all of which were metatarsals. Comparison of the greatest lengths of these bones to the smallest diameter of their shafts indicates two groups, which are relatively evenly divided into the larger males and smaller females. This is a similar pattern seen at other contemporary sites, including Dudley Castle, Castle Rising and Launceston Castle (Sykes *et al.* 2013).

**Table 18: Summary metric data for the greatest length (GL) of cattle astragali**

GL	Vinegarth	Dudley Castle	Castle Mall	Launceston Castle
Minimum	54.7	55.6	50.8	50.8
Maximum	68.7	70.7	65.5	60.2
Mean	63.5	63	58.4	54.9
N	16	29	29	34
StDev	4	3.9	6.3	4.7

Table 19: Summary metric data for the breadth of distal (Bd) of cattle astragali

Bd	Vinegarth	Dudley Castle	Castle Mall	Launceston Castle
Minimum	34.6	30.5	32.7	31.6
Maximum	47.9	47.7	43.4	40.6
Mean	42.3	40.9	36.9	35.6
N	16	35	31	33
StDev	7.2	3.4	6.9	7

## PATHOLOGY

A small amount of pathology was noted. Two sheep horn cores had “thumb print” depressions, a condition that has been suggested to be caused by environmental stress, including malnutrition, repeated pregnancy and lactation, as well as milking (Albarella 1995). In addition, two sheep radii had slight exostosis (extra bone growth) at their proximal ends, on the lateral side, a condition which, as the name suggests, may be caused by handling and/or keeping sheep penned. A cattle metacarpal had extra bone growth at the distal margin and anterior side of distal end, whilst a cattle first phalanx had exostosis around the anterior side of the distal end. It is possible that these were caused by activity, perhaps from use in ploughing, but age may also have been a factor.

## DISCUSSION

It is worth noting here that all of these remains derived from one trench and so may not bear a true reflection to the proportions of animals consumed and activity on site overall. Further excavations in other parts of the site, leading to recovery of more animal remains, would therefore enable an assessment of the representativeness of the bone from Trench 1. Nonetheless, a discussion of how the assemblage compares to contemporary bone assemblages and some of the insights it provides to our understanding of the site during the medieval period is presented below.

### *Animal economy and husbandry*

Medieval animal bone assemblages tend to be dominated by the three main domestic mammals, cattle, sheep and pig, although in most assemblages dating to the mid-12<sup>th</sup> to mid-14<sup>th</sup> century, sheep bones are more frequent than those of cattle (Sykes 2006a). However, there is variation between sites, even within the same regions, as well as between sites within different parts of the social hierarchy. The only local sites with animal bone assemblages are from Lincoln, which have greater proportions of cattle than sheep (Dobney *et al.* 1996; O'Connor 1982), although urban bone assemblages from across medieval England tend to have the highest proportions of cattle in them. At a national level, the percentages of cattle are higher than for most other contemporary assemblages. By contrast, the proportions of pig within the Vinegarth assemblage are relatively low compared to other contemporary sites, including manorial sites such as West Cotton, Northants (Albarella and Davies 2010).

Dental ageing for cattle from other sites indicates that the majority of animals were raised to maturity, used for secondary products such as dairying and traction, although often do include cattle from the youngest age categories (Sykes 2006a). The latter would include individuals that died naturally, as well as those that were deliberately slaughtered in a desire for tender meat.

The cattle ages for Vinegarth appear to partly reflect such a situation, although this is based on a combination of bone fusion data and dental ageing data. As noted above, the youngest cattle and adult cattle seem to have been processed differently, with head bones of the former, but not the latter, ending up being dumped within the area of Trench 1. Insufficient ageing data were available for pigs and sheep for comparison with cattle.

#### ***On-site activity and disposal practices***

The presence of head and foot elements of cattle and sheep, as well as pig head elements, within the assemblage indicate on-site butchery of these animals. However, in the case of cattle and sheep, they are under-represented compared to the main meat-bearing bones, indicating that the remains from Trench 1 represent later stages of carcass processing, perhaps shortly prior to cooking. There were a number of bird bones within the assemblage and, given that processing of bird carcasses tends to be a kitchen or table activity, this may support the interpretation of the animal bone from Trench 1 as deriving from processing prior to cooking. Although pig was largely only represented by head elements, which might normally be considered to not have as much meat as other elements, a pig's head was a common part of a medieval feast.

#### ***Hunting and Status***

Given the relatively small size of the bone assemblage from Vinegarth, the proportions of wild species, in particular, fallow deer, are significant. At around 13% of the assemblage, they are comparable with the average proportion of wild mammals at elite sites in England, dating to the 12<sup>th</sup>- to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries (Sykes 2007). Such proportions outstrip those seen on medieval sites such as rural and urban settlements, as well as religious institutions. Hunting was a significant part of elite identity within medieval England, and by the mid-12<sup>th</sup> to mid-14<sup>th</sup> century, fallow deer (closely followed by red deer) was the most commonly exploited wild mammal (Sykes 2006b, 2007). Fallow deer are not native to Britain, but were initially introduced during the Roman period, before dying out and then being re-introduced following the Norman Conquest (Sykes 2010). As an exotic animal, they would have been maintained within specially created hunting parks, with the timing of their reintroduction and the time at which the number of parks increased exponentially being comparable (Rackham 1986: 123). The numbers of fallow deer in this assemblage may, therefore, suggest that Vinegarth Manor had an associated hunting park. By contrast, the other deer species present within the assemblage, red and roe deer, are less tolerant of such enclosure and would tend to exist in the wider countryside, rather than within such parks. Both species are far less well represented within the Vinegarth animal bone.

The body-part analysis for fallow deer and red deer show a clear bias towards the hindlimb, with only two out of 65 bones definitely coming from the forelimb. Whilst the bones include elements from the more meat-bearing parts of the body, including the pelvis and femur, it is clear that foot bones, in the form of metatarsals, vastly outnumber any other body part. The reason behind these patterns likely lie in deer hunting rituals that were a central part of elite hunting practices during the medieval period. As part of these, the carcass was typically divided up in particular ways, with different people being given specific parts of the body. Under these rituals, the pelvis was usually cast away at the kill site, with the upper forelimbs being gifted to the forester or parker as his fee, with the other going to the best hunter or breaker of the deer

(Sykes 2008). The hindlimbs, by contrast, would have been for the lord and the dominance of bones from the hindlimb is a marker of bone assemblages from a large number of elite sites (Thomas 2008; Sykes 2008), including Dudley Castle and Pontefract Castle. Even these assemblages, however, do not show quite such a dominance of metatarsals at the expense of other hindlimb elements.

During the process of “unmaking” a deer, the feet would have been removed from the carcass but were often left attached to the skin (Sykes 2006b: 171). It may be that the metatarsals within this assemblage represent bones removed from skins once they were transported back from site, although it is unclear why a similar proportion of front foot bones was not recovered. Alternatively, perhaps in this case, they remained attached to the hindlimb and were removed when back at the manor, at which point they were removed and dumped with waste into the area of Trench 1, with the tibia and femur removed elsewhere.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Vinegarth animal bone assemblage is a well-preserved collection of a reasonable size, given the relatively small area from which they were recovered. The amount of bone and some of the taphonomic patterns are consistent with a deliberate dumping of waste, some of which may have been present within middens before disposal. A wide range of species are represented, with domestic mammals being the most common, with evidence for consumption of some very young cattle. Much of the domestic mammal assemblage consists of parts of the body bearing the most meat, showing that they largely represent later stages of carcass processing. In addition to the domestic mammal assemblage, there were a substantial number of deer remains from the site, particularly from fallow deer. These indicate that hunting was being conducted by the owners of Vinegarth Manor, as would be expected for the period. The large numbers of fallow deer suggest that the manor owned a park and the body-part patterns suggest they were engaging in the sorts of hunting rituals practiced by elites across the country at the time.

No further recording is required of this assemblage, but the preservation of the material suggests that, should further work be carried out on the site, it is likely to lead to the recovery of more animal bones. These remains would enable many of the suggestions put forward here to be tested and also allow a deeper insight into spatial variation in activity, including the processing of animals and any other practices, such as bone or antler working. Any data from animal bone recovered during other potential excavations should be incorporated with the data from the 2018 excavations.

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## APPENDIX 7: SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

### *Laura Strafford and Grenville Chamberlain*

In total, 13 small finds were recovered from the site. These were recovered from the excavations within the trenches and test pits, as a result of sieving the spoil from the excavations and from metal detecting around the excavations. The artefacts are described with an accompanying photograph in Table 20, below.

#### Coins and tokens

##### *Grenville Chamberlain*

Seven of the small finds are coins or tokens, some of which are identifiable and some of which are not. SF5 from context (108) in Trench 1 was heavily corroded and is possibly a halfpenny, although it is not possible to determine this for certain. Similarly, SF6 from the same context also proved unidentifiable, as did SF9 from context (1002) from Test Pit 1.

SF8 was identified with a metal detector and was retrieved from the spoil heap of Trench 2. The coin is undoubtedly the best preserved coin recovered from the site, being a complete late medieval silver halfpenny. The coin shows the head and full shoulders of the king on one face, with a cross on the reverse. The coin was struck at London and most likely depicts Henry V or VI, indicating a date between 1413 and 1471. There is a possible flaw in the coin represented by a small mark by the neck of the figure, although more research would need to be done on this. SF12 from context (2000) of Test Pit 2 is also a silver halfpenny, although this has been cut in half in comparison to the complete example of SF8. SF12 is earlier in date than SF8, possibly from the reign on Henry III (1247-1272). These coins were struck at numerous mints throughout England; an A and an L can be made out, which may refer to the mint or the monnier.

SF13 is a jetton, with a crown on one face with the inscription *Ave Maria Grasia Plena* on the reverse. A jetton of this type is displayed by Barnard (1916) as Number 68. This particular jetton dates to the 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries and is French, where most items of this type were made. Jettons were sometimes used in place of money but were generally meant for accounting and rent, and are often found near manor houses and abbeys where estates were managed.

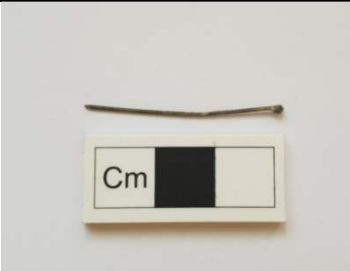



#### Miscellaneous



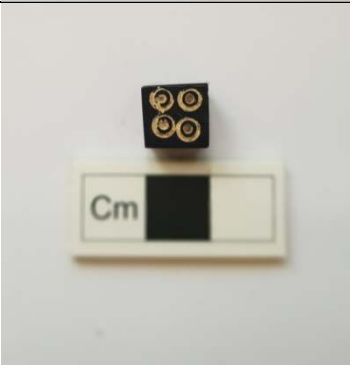

##### *Laura Strafford*

Four metal pins and/or needles (SF1, 2, 3 and 10) were recovered from the excavations, three of them (SF1-3) from Trench 1 and one (SF10) from Test Pit 1. Of these SF10 is in the best condition, being complete and undamaged, with SF 1-3 all either bent or broken. Two examples of possible fragments of window tracery were recovered, from Trench 1 (SF4) and Test Pit 1 (SF11). Both of these are fragmented although their shape and style would indicate decorative tracery, either from a window and perhaps or a door or wooden chest. A small gaming cube die, likely made of jet was recovered from sieving the spoil from Trench 1. Similar items are not uncommon in medieval contexts, although securing a precise date for this artefact is not possible.

A number of other metal finds were identified with a metal detector, although these were not given small finds numbers due to their relatively modern origin, or because they were unidentifiable. These include an 1862 Victoria bronze penny (MD3) and three examples of unidentified lead objects (MD 1, 2 and 4). Ten modern coins were also recovered from the metal detecting survey, although their location was not recorded as they all comprised current currency of 1p, 2p and 10p coins.

Table 20: Catalogue of metal and jet Small Finds

SF No.	Context no.	Item	Weight (g)	Notes	Photo
1	103	Pin	35g	1 x pin, copper? Slightly bent, rounded head. c. 34mm	
2	105	Needle		1 x needle fragment, copper? Eye and point missing. c. 22mm	
3	107	Pin		1 x copper? pin, no head, c. 38mm	
4	108	Window tracery		1 x window lead fragment? C. 59mm	

5	108	Coin		1 x coin/token, corroded, c. 30mm	
6	108	Coin		1 x coin/token, lead?, no clear markings, c. 28mm	
7	Trench 1 unstrat. (spoil heap)	Die		1 x jet? die, c. 10mm cubed	
8	Trench 2 unstrat. (spoil heap)	Coin		1 silver long cross penny. Complete, good condition on reverse, head side slightly more worn but still possible to make out figure. Probably Henry V or VI, dated to between 1413 and 1471.	



9	1002	Token?		1 x coin/token, sub-circular, possible markings, slightly bent/dented, c. 17x14mm;	
10	1002	Needle		1 x copper needle, complete, c. 67mm	
11	1003	Window tracery?		1 x piece of lead?, symmetrical/decorative, c. 43mm	
12	2000	Coin		1 x coin, halved, bent, markings visible, c. 17x10mm. Half long cross penny. Silver. Possibly Henry III (1247-1272).	
13	2000	Coin		1 x jetton, moderate corrosion but marking visible. c. 29mm. Silver? Crown on obverse, inscription Ave Maria Grasia Plena on reverse. Barnard (1916) No.68, 14th- to 15th-century.	

### Reference

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## APPENDIX 8: MISCELLANEOUS FINDS ASSESSMENT

The majority of the miscellaneous finds were of shell, predominately oyster shell from Trench 1, which likely represents food waste and adds to the indication of diet as signified by the faunal assessment (Appendix 6). Other species of less abundance include mussel, whelk and cockle. These may have been sourced from the marshes that would have been close to the site during the medieval period.

The metal finds, including those from metal detecting, were generally undiagnostic, being heavily corroded. Those that are identifiable are generally modern finds, including a number of 20<sup>th</sup>-century decimal coins. Some of the metal finds from Trench 1 may be older, although as they are unidentifiable this is not possible to confirm. These include the lead items and the greenish metal lump recovered from (108). Further finds of iron throughout Trench 1 were heavily corroded and undiagnostic.

The glass finds generally were highly fragmented and mostly appear to be modern. Due to the size of the individual items within the assemblage little of use can be concluded. The same could be said of the clay pipe assemblage, where the lack of bowl fragments and the highly fragmented stem fragments makes assessment and dating difficult.

**Table 21: Catalogue of miscellaneous finds**

Context no.	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Notes
6001	Brass/ copper	2	90	Water pipe fitting?
102	Clay pipe	1 stem	5	Undiagnostic
104	Clay pipe	1 stem	<5	Undiagnostic
1000	Clay pipe	8 stem, 1 bowl	20	Small fragments. No diagnostic pieces
1002	Clay pipe	1 stem	<5	Undiagnostic
2000	Clay pipe	3 stem, 1 bowl	10	Small fragments, no diagnostic pieces
2008	Clay pipe	4 stem	10	Undiagnostic
4001	Clay pipe	3	10	Undiagnostic
5002	Clay pipe	2 stem	5	Undiagnostic
6003	Clay pipe	7 stem	15	Undiagnostic
8000	Clay pipe	13 stem, 1 bowl	20	Undiagnostic
5000	Coin	1		2-pence coin, date indistinguishable (head is a young Elizabeth II so probably 1970s or early 1980s)
102	Copper?	1	5	Indet.
Trench 1 unstrat	Iron	1	60	Indet.
102	Iron	3	45	Nails? Heavily corroded
103	Iron	6	430	Indet.
107	Iron	3	50	Indet.
108	Iron	7	170	Indet. - possibly one large nail

Context no.	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Notes
1000	Iron	2	30	Indet.
1002	Iron	3	45	Heavily corroded. One possible nail
2009	Iron	1	35	Nail? Heavily corroded
3001	Iron	15	150	Straps/ fastenings?
4002	Iron	1	20	Peg?
5000	Iron	2	10	Nails?
5002	Iron	3	355	Possible handle for drawer/ cupboard?
6000	Iron	12	95	Indet. - some possible nails
6001	Iron	2	40	Indet.
6003	Iron	4	65	Indet.
7002	Iron	1	<5	Indet.
8000	Iron	5	65	Indet.
9001	Iron	1	10	Nail?
104	Flint	1	<5	Small blade?
1000	Flint	1	<5	Unworked
102	Glass	1	15	Clear vessel fragment, thick
1000	Glass	2	5	
3000	Glass	19	105	Clear, flat, likely window glass
3001	Glass	15	80	Mostly clear, flat fragments, likely window pane fragments. Four possible vessel fragments, 2 of which may be older, opaque and bubbled
4001	Glass	4	5	Clear fragments, undiagnostic
4002	Glass	2	5	2 small clear fragments, 1 from the lip of a small bottle neck, one possibly a window pane fragment
6000	Glass	12	85	Clear and dark green, mix of window and vessel frags. Small
6001	Glass	52	195	Blue, green and brown fragments, all from vessels
6003	Glass	27	150	Mixture of fragments - clear, iridescent, dark brown. Some small vessel neck rims fragments, some likely window pane fragments, some bottle fragments Too small for further assessment. .
8000	Glass	9	10	Small fragments, mixture of clear and dark brown. Some vessel, some window?
2000	Industrial waste	3	35	Slag/ clinker
3001	Industrial waste	2	5	Slag?
5002	Industrial waste	1	15	Slag
1001	Iron	1	<5	Indet.

Context no.	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Notes
Trench 1 unstrat.	Lead	10	70	Indet.
108	Lead	2	200	1 nail/ peg? 1 indet.
1000	Lead	1	5	Indet.
2000	Lead	1	25	Indet.
4001	Lead	1	10	Indet.
5000	Lead	1	<5	Indet.
6000	Lead	1	<5	L-shaped with possible teeth along one edge
Trench 2 unstrat	Lead?	2	35	1x circular disc, possible wheel of childs toy 1x indet.
102	Lead?	1	30	Indet.
Metal detecting finds unstrat	Metal		12	2 x aluminium? discs, each with hole top and bottom, marked with symbols and with numbers (346, 352); 3 x 1 pence coins dated 1975, 1990, 1995; 6 x 2 pence coins dated 1971 (edge clipped), 1976, 1977, 1980, 1986, 1988; 1 x 10 pence coin dated 1996
Metal detecting finds 1-4	Metal		4	MD 1 - 1 x lead? object, sub-rectangular? c. 27x17mm; MD 2 - 1 x lead? object, rectangular c. 24x15mm; MD 3 - 1 x copper? coin/token, possible markings, c. 30mm; MD 4 - 1 x lead? object, folded, roughly triangular c. 40x27mm
108	Metal	1	370	Large green lump, seems heavier than copper but probably not lead. Indet.
2001	Coin	1		2 pence coin, dated 2001
3000	Misc. finds	1	<5	Peach / fruit stone
6003	Misc. finds	1	20	bottle stopper, screw thread, traces of rubber washer
1001	Lead	1	<5	Small lead piece. Undiagnostic
2008	Plastic	3	<5	
4001	Plastic	1	<5	
Trench 1 unstrat	Shell	67	315	Oyster
Trench 1 unstrat	Shell	4	<5	Cockle
Trench 1 unstrat	Shell	2	<5	Mussel
102	Shell	85	580	Oyster
102	Shell	4	10	Cockle
102	Shell	3	<5	Mussel

Context no.	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Notes
103	Shell	83	690	Oyster
103	Shell	9	10	Mussel
103	Shell	3	15	Cockle
103	Shell	1	<5	Whelk
104	Shell	96	665	Oyster
104	Shell	5	<5	Mussel
104	Shell	1	<5	Cockle
105	Shell	2	20	Oyster
105	Shell	1	30	Whelk
107	Shell	14	120	Oyster
107	Shell	1	<5	Cockle
108	Shell	68	860	Oyster
108	Shell	3	5	Mussel
203	Shell	3	35	Oyster
1000	Shell	35	70	Oyster. Small frags.
1001	Shell	6	20	Oyster
1002	Shell	3	10	Oyster
2000	Shell	35	180	Oyster
2000	Shell	1	<5	Cockle
2001	Shell	8	20	Oyster
2002	Shell	7	5	Oyster
2009	Shell	3	20	Oyster
2010	Shell	9	10	Oyster
2010	Shell	1	<5	Mussel
3001	Shell	1	5	Oyster
4001	Shell	21	40	Oyster. Small frags.
4002	Shell	3	5	Oyster
4002	Shell	2	5	Cockle
5000	Shell	3	10	Oyster
6001	Shell	1	10	Oyster
6003	Shell	6	35	Mussel shell, 2x hinge, 4x indet. body fragments
6003	Shell	1	<5	Oyster
6003	Shell	1	<5	Cockle

## APPENDIX 9: CHARCOAL ASSESSMENT

Charcoal was hand-picked from contexts in Trench 1, where large individual fragments were observed. As none of the charcoal appears to represent *in situ* burning activity, a detailed assessment has not been made.

Table 22: Charcoal catalogue

Context no.	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Notes
102	Charcoal	1	10	All fragments >10mm
103	Charcoal	~20	85	All fragments >10mm. Some roundwood
104	Charcoal	~50	95	All fragments >10mm
107	Charcoal	14	40	All fragments >10mm. Some roundwood
108	Charcoal	>50	505	All fragments >10mm. Some roundwood
2010	Charcoal	1	<5	All fragments >10mm

## **APPENDIX 10: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

# Mowbray Manor Revealed, A Community Archaeology Project at Vinegarth, Epworth, North Lincolnshire, DN9 1ER

## WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

**June 2018**

**YAT Code: 1595**

**TPA Report Number: 108/2018**



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**Client Name:** Isle of Axholme & Hatfield Chase Landscape Partnership

**Document Title:** Mowbray Manor, Vinegarth, Written Scheme of Investigation



**Document Type:** WSI  
**Issue/Version Number:** 1  
**Grid Reference:** SK 78383 03964  
**Planning Reference:** N.A.  
  
**Site Code:** 1595

<b>Issue Number</b>	1
<b>Prepared by</b>	Laura Binns (Community Archaeologist)
<b>Date</b>	29/06/18
<b>Status</b>	WSI for Isle of Axholme & Hatfield Chase Landscape Partnership and North Lincolnshire County Council Approval

# Contents

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Contents .....	3
<b>1</b> Background.....	4
Site Name: Mowbray Manor, Vinegarth, Epworth.....	4
1.1 Historical Background.....	4
1.2 Archaeological Background .....	4
<b>2</b> Research Aims and Objectives .....	5
2.1 Research Aims.....	5
2.2 Objectives.....	5
2.3 Community Impact.....	5
<b>3</b> Proposed programme of works .....	6
3.1 Archaeological excavations – Evaluation trenches.....	6
3.2 Archaeological excavations – Test Pits.....	6
3.3 Community Engagement and Public Dissemination activities.....	6
<b>4</b> Detailed Methodology.....	8
4.1 General Conditions.....	8
4.2 Archaeological excavations.....	8
4.3 Staffing.....	10
<b>5</b> Detailed Specification of Archaeological Recording and Sampling.....	11
5.1 Procedure.....	11
5.2 Recording .....	11
5.3 Sampling (Palaeoenvironmental & Industrial residues) .....	11
5.4 Post Excavation Processing.....	13
5.5 Archive .....	13
5.6 Archive and Finds Deposition .....	13
5.7 Report.....	14
5.8 Dissemination.....	15
5.9 Copyright .....	15
5.10 OASIS .....	15
5.11 East Midlands Heritage Framework .....	15
<b>6</b> Bibliography.....	16
<b>7</b> Figures.....	17
Appendix 1: Children and Vulnerable Adults.....	19

# 1 Background

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**Site Name:** Mowbray Manor, Vinegarth, Epworth

**NGR:** SK 78383 03964

**HER No:** Manor house - 2447

St Andrews Church – 59234

Chantry of St Mary and St Katherine (possible site of) - 59251

**Client:** Barrow Hill Engine Shed Society

**Geology:** Bedrock of Pennine Middle Coal Measures formation of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone.

## 1.1 Historical Background

- 1.1.1 Vinegarth was granted to the Mowbray family in 1108 with the Isle of Axholme being the largest single holding of the Honour of Mowbray alongside other extensive lands in Yorkshire, Warwickshire and Leicestershire. In addition to Mowbray Manor House, Vinegarth is also the possible location of a chantry dedicated to Saint Mary and Saint Katherine, founded by John de Mowbray, the 3rd Baron of Mowbray in 1344.
- 1.1.2 The Isle of Axholme is so called because, until it was drained by the Dutch engineer Sir Cornelius Vermuyden in 1627–1629, prior to drainage it was an inland island surrounded by rivers, streams, bogs and meres.
- 1.1.3 The possible site of Mowbray Manor house is located to the south of St Andrews Church. Medieval in date, a large house with "hall, parlour, kitchen with three lofts over them" was recorded as standing in 1749 (Stonehouse, 1839)

## 1.2 Archaeological Background

- 1.2.1 Excavations in the 1960's revealed walls and floor tiles to the east of the church during a graveyard extension. Excavations in 1975-6 approximately 100m to the southeast of the church prior to the site's development into residential properties revealed more substantial foundations and a tiled floor. The later incorporating tiles with the Mowbray Shield. These excavations also revealed a hall and kitchen area and an apparent cloistral walk adjacent to a courtyard or garden, but only the south wall of the hall remained (HER).
- 1.2.2 In addition to the medieval finds from the Manor finds from the local area include a 3<sup>rd</sup> Century Romano British coin and spindle whorl.
- 1.2.3 Trial trenching on land near Church Street revealed medieval domestic pits and a ditch below deposits containing demolition material.
- 1.2.4 Recent detailed magnetic gradiometer and resistivity surveys within the fields to the south of the church have revealed anomalies that could relate to walls comparable to those excavated in the 1970's.

## 2 Research Aims and Objectives

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### 2.1 Research Aims

- 2.1.1 Any buried archaeological remains, depending on their nature, could offer an opportunity to address the following research priorities highlighted in the East Midlands Heritage - Updated Research Agenda and Strategy:

#### High Medieval (1066 -1485) Research Objectives

**Objective 7F** – Investigate the development, structure and landholdings of manorial estate centres (*Epworth is a named example within this objective*)

#### High Medieval (1066 -1485) Research Agenda

##### 7.2 *Manors and Manorial Estates*

How can the classification of moated and non-moated manorial sites be improved?

How did the medieval manor and manorial estates develop from the Anglo-Saxon period, and what was the impact of the Danelaw?

(Knight, Vyner and Allen, 2012:94)

### 2.2 Objectives

- 2.2.1 The objective specific to this project is as follows:

*'Map the location and extent of the manor's buildings and settlement, and any other remains and, where possible, to characterise the archaeological features thus located'*

### 2.3 Community Impact

- 2.3.1 The community impact aims specific to this project are as follows:

- 2.3.2 *To demonstrate the techniques of excavation to volunteers and to provide opportunities for them to participate in the work wherever possible*

The project will be run over 10 days during the 2018 season including Saturdays, in order to maximise opportunities for volunteers to participate in the project and for the public to see the project in progress. Additional hands-on activities are to be offered to those unable to partake in the excavation. School sessions and family dig days will also feature as part of the project.

*Provide an opportunity for volunteers to develop new skills*

Volunteers involved with the project will be trained in a number of different skills, such as area excavation, test pitting, recording, on-site processing of finds and outreach.

*Encourage the contribution of local volunteers*

Volunteers will be actively encouraged to contribute their own time and skills to the project to help make it a success and to help develop a sense of connection to the site and local heritage and maintain this when the project is complete.

### 3 Proposed programme of works

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#### 3.1 Archaeological excavations – Evaluation trenches

- 3.1.1 Based on previous excavations, the geophysical results, and in consultation with Alison Williams, the North Lincolnshire Council Historic Environment Officer, YAT will excavate up to 60m<sup>2</sup> in two main areas. This will be done to professional standards and in accordance with the code of conduct of The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- 3.1.2 The archaeological excavations will be undertaken by local volunteers with professional training, mentoring and reporting from YAT. Excavations will take place over 10 days on site, including two Saturdays, with three archaeologists plus 15 digging volunteers, and with finds processing and sieving being supervised by archaeologists but completed by volunteers.
- 3.1.3 The excavations will aim to establish the presence, extent, nature and importance of the sub-surface archaeological deposits. All these elements will be reported upon in a single concise report, with recommendations for further work if necessary.
- 3.1.4 All works will be undertaken in accordance with the methodology defined in this Project Design/WSI and to standards defined by CIfA guidelines for recording of archaeological sites (2014a, 2014b).
- 3.1.5 The trenches will be located within the Ordnance Survey grid to a precision of 0.1m in the field by using a Leica CS15/GS15 RTK Differential GNSS (GPS) or a Leica TCR 705 Total Station prior to excavation. The final positioning will take account of surface topography, services/safety requirements and all existing site features (fences, walls, etc). It is proposed to retain some flexibility in the specific layout in order to respond to changing circumstances/conditions on the ground.

#### 3.2 Archaeological excavations – Test Pits

- 3.2.1 A total of up to 25 test pits will be excavated within the site and on available adjacent land, where available. All test pits excavated will be undertaken to professional standards and in accordance with the code of conduct of The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- 3.2.2 Up to 11 1x1m test pits will be located within the gardens of local residences. The locations of the test pits are dependent on which households want to get involved with the project. The households will be identified by the Isle of Axholme & Hatfield Chase Landscape Partnership as the project develops.
- 3.2.3 YAT will also excavate up to 13 1x1m test pits within Burgage plots and open fields to the southwest and west of St Andrews church in order to establish their association with the Manor. The locations of the test pits are dependent on which Burgage plots are safely accessible at the time of the excavations. There are also open spaces to the south of the plots behind buildings fronting onto Church Street and the High Street, which have been offered by the property owners as potential targets. When a full Burgage plot is accessible, the test pits will be dug along a transect and regularly spaced out to establish a stratigraphic deposit model of these fields. Hand auguring will also be used to add to this model, which will help to determine where to excavate in future. If access becomes difficult, test pits will be opened up in the main excavation area to investigate other potential walls within the potential footprint of the Manor.
- 3.2.4 Test pits excavations will be undertaken by local volunteers with professional training, mentoring and reporting from YAT. School groups will be involved with the test pits within the burgage plots. Test pitting, sieving and finds processing will take place over 8 days.

#### 3.3 Community Engagement and Public Dissemination activities

- 3.3.1 6 two-hour long sessions have been offered to local schools, inviting them to get involved with test pitting and recording. The dates for these sessions are the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> July. Secondary school children will be shown how to use survey equipment and lay out grids, activities that will fit into the national curriculum. Other activities will include:
- Finds washing
  - Spoil sieving

Planning and scale drawing

Animal bone identification

Archaeology and history timeline

- 3.3.2 One family day is to be made available to children between 5 and 16, accompanied by an adult. One adult can accompany up to two children. The family digging will take place in the trenches to be excavated over the manor remains, however if the archaeology is too sensitive, the family day will take place at the test pits. They will also be given the opportunity to sieve spoil and wash finds. Families can book onto hour long slots which start at 10am, 11am, 1pm, 3pm. The date for this will be the 26<sup>th</sup> July with 12 places per time slot. The Isle of Axholme & Hatfield Chase Landscape Partnership will be coordinating these bookings.
- 3.3.3 YAT staff will provide The Isle of Axholme & Hatfield Chase Landscape Partnership with updates and social media content throughout the life of the project in order to keep the public informed of progress. YAT will also promote the project through its own social media channels and website.
- 3.3.4 A Family Celebration Event will take place on the 28<sup>th</sup> July to coincide with the last day of excavations. This will involve a number of activities organised by The Isle of Axholme & Hatfield Chase Landscape Partnership and include these activities from YAT:
- Tours of the excavations
  - Half an hour presentation on the project and what has been uncovered so far.
  - Artefact stall: A selection of the finds from the excavations will be on display.
- 3.3.5 YAT staff can assist members of the community in the creation of a leaflet, locating the excavations, detailing the archaeological results and what new information was revealed. 200 copies of the leaflet will be printed and can be distributed free to local public buildings, such as post offices, libraries and community halls.

## 4 Detailed Methodology

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### 4.1 General Conditions

- 4.1.1 All works will be undertaken in accordance with this Project Design/WSI as approved by the Alison Williams, the North Lincolnshire Council Historic Environment Officer, The Isle of Axholme & Hatfield Chase Landscape Partnership, and to standards defined by CIfA guidelines for recording of archaeological sites (2014).
- 4.1.2 *Staffing* - The work will be undertaken by suitably qualified members of YAT according to accepted archaeological practice and the 'Standards & Guidance' produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- 4.1.3 *Commencement of the Excavation* - The excavations are to begin on the 17<sup>th</sup> July 2018 until the 28<sup>th</sup> July 2018 with volunteers. YAT will give at least one week's notice of the commencement of works to Alison Williams.
- 4.1.4 *Services*. – YAT will be responsible for carrying out service checks prior to groundworks. Prior to excavation the area of the trenches will also be scanned with a CAT Scanner to locate any services in the vicinity of the dig site.
- 4.1.5 *Fencing* – Individual trenches and test pits will be fenced off both day and night due to passing public and dog-walkers. YAT will be responsible for fencing off the individual excavations with Netlon. Deep excavation signage will also be provided where necessary.
- 4.1.6 *Base maps* - If they are available, the client is requested to supply copies (preferably digital) of base maps for YAT to use in the report.
- 4.1.7 *Report* - A record of the results, whether positive or not, will be made and presented in an appropriate report format to the Alison Williams and The Isle of Axholme & Hatfield Chase Landscape Partnership within 4 months of the completion of fieldwork. For further details of the report structure see below.
- 4.1.8 The fieldwork and the report will aim to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological deposits and their significance, value and extent as set out in English Heritage, MoRPHE, 2008. Where archaeological deposits are present the report will aim to inform on the need for, scope and resourcing of future investigation as set out in English Heritage, MoRPHE 2008.
- 4.1.9 *Site logistics and professional support throughout the life of the project* - This may include technical support, as well as publicity, liaison with legislative bodies and help with community engagement. YAT will provide tools and equipment for digging, recording and activities. The Isle of Axholme & Hatfield Chase Landscape Partnership will provide on-site storage for tools and welfare facilities for the life of the excavations.
- 4.1.10 *Site re-instatement* - YAT will make sure that after any intrusive works the site is restored to its original condition by backfilling the excavations by hand with help from volunteers, or by mechanical excavator.
- 4.1.11 *Health & Safety* - YAT will provide netlon fencing to warn of hazards up to a depth of one metre. Excavations will not exceed 1m, except for when the trench edges are stepped or battered. YAT's insurance covers all volunteers working on site. YAT's 'Working with Children and Vulnerable Adults' policy can be found in Appendix 1. All Health and Safety elements are covered in detail by the YAT Risk Assessment and not this WSI.

### 4.2 Archaeological excavations

- 4.2.1 A mechanical excavator will be used to excavate the trenches down to the top of archaeological deposits or structures. All trenches will then be hand excavated using appropriate hand tools under the supervision of qualified YAT staff members. Test pits will be hand excavated from the ground surface.

- 4.2.2 The trenches, test pits and any archaeological features will be surveyed in using cm accurate survey equipment. Where possible GPS will be used, Leica CS15/GS15 RTK differential GNSS. In areas with dense tree cover which can interfere with the GPS signal, a Total Station will be used as an alternative.
- 4.2.3 The depth of excavation will depend on the results of the excavation. Where archaeological deposits are present excavation will proceed to a depth that enables the remains to be cleaned, investigated and recorded in a similar manner to an archaeological evaluation to characterise, date and identify features and deposits. If no archaeological deposits are present excavation will proceed to a maximum depth of 1.m, or, if deposits are considered unstable to a shallower but safe working depth. .
- 4.2.4 Staff will aim to have test pits opened and closed up within two days, to prevent any inconvenience to the property owners. No more than six will be open at any one time.
- 4.2.5 Turf, topsoil, subsoil and deposits will be stacked separately at a safe distance from the trenches and test pits on sheets of tarpaulin to achieve a high standard of reinstatement. Where practical and safe to do so, all spoil heaps will be regularly examined for archaeological material, this will include the use of a metal-detector and sieves.
- 4.2.6 The location of any artefacts recovered in the topsoil/subsoil will be recorded three-dimensionally or by context/spit if appropriate.
- 4.2.7 Trenches will be hand cleaned and a minimum of two main sections and the base of each trench will be photographed, and drawn at a scale of 1:50/1:20 by volunteers or YAT staff (recording will correspondingly increase with the presence of archaeological deposits). The position of each trench will be located with reference to the OS grid.
- 4.2.8 Archaeological features will be hand-cleaned and planned., All features present will be excavated sufficiently to determine their plan and form, their nature, their degree of survival, and to recover any datable artefacts.
- 4.2.9 Feature fills will be removed by contextual change (the smallest usefully definable unit of stratification) and/or in spits no greater than 100mm. Substantial features will be hand excavated to a maximum depth of 1.m, or a perceived safe depth if the sides are unstable.
- 4.2.10 All features thus investigated will be recorded stratigraphically using a single-context system, in plan and section and all finds recovered shall be retained for analysis.
- 4.2.11 Should substantial structural remains or artefacts of similar archaeological significance be encountered, the immediate advice will be sought of the Society and Alison Williams.
- 4.2.12 In the event that archaeological remains are uncovered which would require additional resourcing, the site-representative of the Partnership and Alison Williams, the North Lincolnshire Council Historic Environment Officer, will be informed immediately with a proposal for the most effective measures for dealing with the remains.
- 4.2.13 In the event of the discovery of human remains, disturbance will be avoided wherever possible. Where removal is deemed necessary following discussion with, and the approval of the Partnership and the North Lincolnshire Archaeological Officer, the necessary burial license will be obtained in line with the Ministry of Justice circular dated April 2008.
- 4.2.14 On completion of the fieldwork the trenches will be reinstated by mechanical excavator. The process will be monitored by YAT to ensure complete reinstatement.
- 4.2.15 All volunteers will have the opportunity to learn basic archaeological recording and sampling methods. YAT staff will run informal workshops whilst on site for those wanting to learn these vital skills. Volunteers will also be given the opportunity to learn basic building recording techniques





## 5 Detailed Specification of Archaeological Recording and Sampling

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### 5.1 Procedure

5.1.1 YAT will implement the following procedure:

- Within the confines of site safety, contexts (the smallest usefully-definable unit of stratification) will be cleaned by hand and recorded.
- All finds will be assigned an individual finds number. *In-situ* finds will be recorded three dimensionally, while finds from spoil will be noted in relation to their location within the trench/stripped area.
- Excavation will be sufficient to securely establish the character, stratigraphic relationship and, where possible, date of features.

### 5.2 Recording

#### *Plans*

5.2.1 Plans of all contexts including features will be drawn on drafting film in pencil at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and will show at least:

- Context numbers,
- All colour and textural changes,
- Principal slopes represented as hachures,
- Levels expressed as O.D. values, or levelled to permanent features if benchmark absent,
- Sufficient details to locate the subject on a 1:500 plot of the area of ground-works and OS 1:2500 map (i.e the National Grid).

5.2.2 Any building remains will be recorded by hand drawn plans and photogrammetry. This digital plan can then be used in any outputs and exhibitions

#### *Sections*

5.2.3 Sections will show the same information, but levelling information will be given in the form of a datum line with O.D./arbitrary value; the locations of all sections will be shown on the plan.

#### *Photographs*

5.2.4 Digital images and B&W photos of each context will be taken (as per Brown 2007) together with general views illustrating the principal features of the excavations using a DSLR at 7 megapixel minimum resolution

5.2.5 Written records will be maintained as laid down in YAT recording manual (as accepted by all regional county archaeologists).

### 5.3 Sampling (Palaeoenvironmental & Industrial residues)

5.3.1 Where appropriate features are identified, soil samples will be retrieved in order to undertake palaeo-environmental sampling. The sampling of features will follow procedures set out within the English Heritage Centre of Archaeology Guidelines, *Environmental Archaeology* 2011. Samples will generally be 30 litres if possible and will be processed within the TPA Environmental Lab, under the supervision of TPA Environmental Officer Alison Wilson.

5.3.2 Depending on the type of deposits identified, soil samples may also be retained for the purposes of retrieving industrial residues or for the provision of scientific dating (e.g. C14 dating). See table 1 below.

5.3.3 Where it is deemed necessary to take samples for palaeo-environmental analysis, scientific dating, or to identify and interpret industrial processes, the North Lincolnshire Council Historic Environment Officer will be consulted and a contingency cost may need to be enacted with the client.

Table 1 – Preliminary Site Sampling Strategy\*

Feature type	Sediment condition	Overall scope of sampling	MM	C14	Po/Dm	Ch	BP/BS	Bo	Wd
Sampling method:				A4x1cm (seal)	Film caps or column in gutter + Clingfilm	Min.30L+ Tubs (specialists to advise as to appropriate level of sub-sampling of deposit)			wrap each bit sep.
Man-made feature buried soil	Waterlogged organic (looks 'peaty')	each occurrence series of samples if thick (>150mm)			X	X	X	X	X
	Dry visible charred material	each occurrence (C14 selected: best is twigs then layer then flecks)		X		X		X	
	Waterlogged organic	each occurrence, at thickest point	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Dry visible charred material	each occurrence, at thickest point, series of samples if thick (>150mm)	X	X	X	X		X	
Any	Wood structure	retain all, keep damp, bag each timber		X					X
Industrial residues / debris etc.		All process stages to be represented					X		
*Adjustments to be made following specialist advice and liaison with SCC Principal Archaeologist where appropriate.									

**Abbreviations** **MM** Micromorphology **C14** Radiocarbon **Po/Dm** Pollen/diatoms **Ch** Charred material **BP** Waterlogged Beetles/Plant remains **Bo** small bone **Wd** wood. **BS** – Bulk Sample (industrial waste/residues/processing debris)

## 5.4 Post Excavation Processing

- 5.4.1 Finds processing will all take place on site for the length of the project. Once the fieldwork has finished, this will continue at the YAT offices.
- 5.4.2 All finds will be stored as recommended in "*First aid for finds*" (Watkinson & Neal 1998, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation), and marked with the site-, and find-codes, and relevant accession numbers. Volunteers will be trained by TPA staff in the techniques of finds processing, sorting and recording, to a standard ready for specialist assessment. Finds will be deposited with the appropriate museum on completion of the report, subject to the provisions of the brief and the agreement of the client.
- 5.4.3 Artefacts will be submitted to:
- **Prehistoric pottery** to Sarah Percival
  - **Romano-British pottery** to Jerry Evans
  - **Anglo-Saxon/Mediaeval pottery/tile** to Paul Blinkhorn
  - **Post Medieval Pottery** to Alison Wilson
  - **CBM** to Phil Mills
  - **Flint** to P.Webb (University of Southampton)
  - **Palaeoenvironmental remains** to Wendy Smith, Tina Roushannafas
  - **Zooarchaeological** remains to Dr K. Poole
  - **Palaeopathology** to K. Smart
  - **Wood artefacts/Conservation** to Ian Panter
  - **Metalwork** to Quita Mould
  - **Coins** to G. Chamberlain
  - **Industrial Residues** to Neil Parker
  - **Worked Stone** to Peter Ryder

## 5.5 Archive

- 5.5.1 The archive will be fully indexed and contain where relevant:
- Copies of correspondence relating to fieldwork
  - Site notebooks/diaries
  - Original photographic records
  - Black and white films used
  - Site drawings (plans, sections, elevations)
  - Original context records
  - Matrix diagrams showing stratigraphic sequence of all contexts.
  - Artefacts
  - Original finds records
  - Original sample records
  - Original skeleton records
  - Computer discs containing digital images and documentation

## 5.6 Archive and Finds Deposition

- 5.6.1 A Site Code will be obtained from Alison Williams, the North Lincolnshire Council Historic Environment Officer, and North Lincolnshire Museums upon completion of a mid project agreement template form.

- 5.6.2 The archive will be prepared for long term storage in accordance with requirements set out in the document *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to best practice in the creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Archaeological Archive Forum 2007).
- 5.6.3 The Project Archive, including all finds will be supplied to The Isle of Axholme & Hatfield Chase Landscape Partnership upon completion of the project. The Isle of Axholme & Hatfield Chase Landscape Partnership will assume responsibility for the archiving of this material with the North Lincolnshire Museum Service.
- 5.6.4 A single bound copy of the report, plus PDF/A on a disk will be lodged with the HER/UAD and OASIS. Where necessary the documentary archive will be sent to the NMR for copying.
- 5.6.5 Where discoveries are adjudged to be significant and meriting museum deposition the following will still apply:
- Finds will remain the property of the client with deposition at the appointed depository, subject to their approval.
  - The paper and digital archive generated by YAT will remain the property of the Unit until deposited within the appointed depository.
  - All finds and archive will be deposited with the appointed depository, with arrangements and accession number to be agreed. Written notification of completion of fieldwork will be given to the museum curator and Alison Williams, the North Lincolnshire Council Historic Environment Officer.
- 5.6.6 The archive will be deposited with the in accordance with relevant repository guidelines (2012). Depositional arrangements will then proceed in line with full transfer of title with regards to ownership of the associated objects. Transfer of title will occur at the point of project completion when material is formally deposited with the Museum Service. The Isle of Axholme & Hatfield Chase Landscape Partnership will notify Alison Williams, the North Lincolnshire Council Historic Environment Officer, in writing of final deposition of archive.

## 5.7 Report

- 5.7.1 A record of the results, whether positive or not, will be made and a report presented to the client and Alison Williams, the North Lincolnshire Council Historic Environment Officer, within 4 months of the completion of fieldwork unless delayed by the supply of specialist contributions. A digital draft of the report on all excavation elements will be supplied to The Isle of Axholme & Hatfield Chase Landscape Partnership and Alison Williams, the North Lincolnshire Council Historic Environment Officer, for comment before the report is finalised. Six paper copies and six digital copies on CD of the final report will be provided to the Partnership within 4 months from the completion of fieldwork, unless delayed by the supply of specialist contributions.
- 5.7.2 The final report, which will include the results of detailed analysis and study of finds/samples/materials recovered from the archaeological excavations will follow the structure outlined below:
- Non-technical summary
  - Introductory statement
  - Aims and purpose of the project
  - Methodology
  - An objective summary statement of results
  - Conclusion
  - Illustrations at appropriate scales, all to include levels tied to Ordnance Datum.
  - Illustrative site photography, including key features and working shots
  - Supporting data - tabulated or in appendices, including as a minimum a basic quantification of all artefacts, ecofacts and structural data including recommendations for retention/discard and proposals for conservation.

- Index to archive and details of archive location; confirmation of archive transfer arrangements including a provisional timetable for deposition.
- References
- A copy of the OASIS form

## **5.8 Dissemination**

- 5.8.1 With the approval of the Partnership the results will be submitted for publication within the annual summary, if applicable, of the local archaeological journal. If significant results are discovered then an individual report of an appropriate level of detail, will also be submitted for publication to a suitable academic journal and a presentation made to local archaeology/history societies or similar bodies. A copy of the final report will be deposited in the National Monuments Record, Swindon.

## **5.9 Copyright**

- 5.9.1 The Isle of Axholme & Hatfield Chase Landscape Partnership shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to the Society and their appointed agent/consultant for the use of such documents in all matters directly relating to the project, with no limitation on the number of times that the Partnership/consultant may reproduce any report.

## **5.10 OASIS**

- 5.10.1 Prior to commencement of the fieldwork an OASIS online record will be initiated (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>). A copy of this document will be included in the report. The OASIS record will be completed by YAT, including an uploaded report, once the final report on the fieldwork has been written.

## **5.11 East Midlands Heritage Framework**

- 5.11.1 The project relates to a number of objectives (See above) stated within the *East Midlands Heritage - Updated Research Agenda and Strategy* (Knight, Vyner and Allen: 2012), the project will therefore be listed on the East Midlands Heritage Wiki page in order to contribute to the research framework. The Wiki page can be found here - [archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/researchframeworks/eastmidlands](http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/researchframeworks/eastmidlands)

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## 7 Figures

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**Figure 1:** Google map image of the fields to the front of St Andrews Church and the burgage plots to the west (Not to scale.)





**Figure 2:** Geophysical survey results (Image provided by Archaeological Project Services)



**Figure 3:** Potential suggestion for trench locations and test pits based on geophysical survey (Image provided by Archaeological Project Services)

## Appendix 1: Children and Vulnerable Adults

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Trent & Peak Archaeology and the York Archaeological Trust take our commitments to the children and vulnerable adults that we work with extremely seriously. To this end we have an established safe working practice framed by the following statement and discussed in detail within our Child Protection policy (available upon request)

### **STAFF WORKING WITH CHILDREN and VULNERABLE ADULTS**

This short statement has been prepared to give an overview for outside organisations of how the Trust approaches the care of children including young adults under the age of 18 and vulnerable adults. In this statement the words child and children has been used to cover all people under the age of 18 and vulnerable adults.

All our staff who come into contact with children are fully trained to act in accordance with the rules set out below and are also conversant with our Child Protection Policy a copy of which is included below as Appendix 1.

Trust staff will from time to time come into contact with children who are visiting the Trust or who may be attending as a work experience placement or similar.

All unaccompanied children will be expected to behave responsibly and the Trust staff will ensure they do so.

All staff members may at times be unable to avoid physical contact with children.

Caution will always exercised in the interaction with children and the following rules will be followed:

- All general interaction with and our approach to children will be positive and helpful.
- Staff will never normally be alone with a child. Another adult will be present wherever possible at all times. This is especially important when administering First Aid.
- From time to time staff members may for short periods of time be alone with a child. In such circumstance other members of staff will be aware of this.
- Physical contact with children will not take place as a matter of course. Where physical contact is deemed appropriate permission will always be gained from a parent or guardian whenever possible
- When talking with a child care will be taken to use appropriate language
- A child will never be humiliated, frightened or embarrassed.
- No physical chastisement will be used. If a child has misbehaved then a parent or guardian must be approached to deal with the situation as they see fit.

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