

Barnburgh Hall

Barnburgh

South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation

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Summary

Archaeological investigations at the site of the former Barnburgh Hall revealed five phases of activity. These were associated with a Roman enclosure with internal features (2nd century AD), occupation of a medieval timber-framed building, which was superseded by medieval stone-built structures (up to the 16th century AD) and episodes of modification and demolition in the later medieval and post-medieval/early modern periods. The layout of garden features in the post-medieval/early modern period was also identified.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeological Services WYAS were commissioned by Wortley Construction Ltd and Jaguar Estates Ltd to undertake archaeological investigations on land at the site of the former Barnburgh Hall, Barnburgh, Doncaster. The site is situated on the north-east side of the village of Barnburgh at SE 486 034 (Figs 1 and 2). The work took place in advance of a proposed redevelopment of the Barnburgh Hall complex (Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council planning application 01/10/0222).
- 1.2 The two areas under investigation occupy a former garden and paddock, with a current ground cover of grass and scrub vegetation. The underlying geology comprises Middle Coal Measures (British Geological Survey 1976).
- 1.3 The archaeological investigations of the former garden and paddock areas were carried out between 25th June and 31st August 2001.

2. Historical Background

Documentary sources

- 2.1 The settlement of Barnburgh was recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as *Barneburg(h)* meaning Biarni's fortification (Smith 1961, 80), suggesting that the later manor house may have been built on the site of a pre-Norman fortified settlement. Although it is difficult to trace the occupants of the manor in its earliest days, the parish was held by the Newmarche family soon after the Norman Conquest, followed by the Fitzwilliams and the d'Eyvvilles. The most permanent occupants, however, were the Cresacre family and their descendants, with John Cresacre occupying the Manor of Barnburgh from at least 1281 (Harlean manuscripts cited in Large 1952, 21) and ending with Anne Cresacre (born 1510), the sole offspring of Edward Cresacre and Jane Bassett. Anne, ward of Sir Thomas More, married his son John in 1528 and the More family continued in possession of the house until 1820-1822 (Large 1952, 23-24). The Hall changed hands several times in the final 150 years of its history, ultimately being owned by the National Coal Board.
- 2.2 Tentative archaeological evidence is available for an early timber Hall of 12th to 13th-century date, that may have been built by the Cresacre family within the later walled garden (Section 3.2). This was followed by a new Hall, perhaps in the 15th century (Yorkshire Gardens Trust 2001, although corroborative evidence for this date is not given), and accompanied by the extant dovecote (Scheduled Ancient Monument SY 1231) of later 16th-century date (McNaught *et al.* 2002). Substantial repairs were made to the Hall in 1671 as detailed in correspondence from J. Reid, the agent to Mr Basil More, the owner. These almost amounted to the rebuilding of the house, although the interior walls were massive and were not disturbed (Local News and Queries 1876, 48-49). By 1692 a survey of Barnburgh (Sheffield Archives NBC 20) refers to the Manor House, stables, several large barns and the dovecote. Finally, cartographic evidence (Sections 2.4 and 2.5) and photographs of the final Hall indicate

numerous alterations and additions to the Hall and its outbuildings during the 19th and 20th centuries.

- 2.3 Prior to the demolition of the Hall (between 1968 and 1971), the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments of England (RCHME) recorded plans of Barnburgh Hall from the basement to the second floor (1968/512) and photographed each aspect of the Hall's exterior, including the stable (BB68/3263-3272). These recorded the Hall in its final state as an east-facing property, fronted by three gables with a 17th-century doorway with a carved lintel and chamfered jams and 17th-century and late 18th to early 19th-century mullioned and transomed windows. Only the stable block and dovecote now remain standing.

Cartographic sources

- 2.4 The earliest map to be consulted was Jeffreys' Map of Yorkshire from 1775, showing two buildings from Barnburgh in stylised relief; the church of St Peters (dating from at least the 12th century) and a large house on the site of the former Barnburgh Hall. While Barnburgh Hall is absent from the Enclosure Plan of 1819-22 (Wakefield Archives 1/15), the 1839 Tithe Map for the Parish of Barnburgh (Doncaster Archives P3/9/B1) provides detail of the Hall and walled garden, lawn and stables, dovecote, yard and pond.
- 2.5 The first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6 inch map of 1854 shows a similar layout with outbuildings to north-east and north-west (the extant stables) of the Hall, formal gardens to south and west and the dovecote and pond to the south-west. An additional outbuilding to the east of the stables was noted on the Sale Plan of 1859 and the OS 6 inch map of 1893 shows an annex to the south-west of the Hall (probably a glasshouse – see Tuffrey 2000, 18) and further buildings to the north of the stables. The OS 25 inch map of 1906 provides the clearest outline of the Hall and outbuildings, with an additional building to the north of the stables. No changes are indicated on detailed sale plan of 1927, but the outbuildings to the north of the stables were apparently removed by 1930 (OS 25 inch map of 1930).

3. Archaeological Background

- 3.1 The former site of Barnburgh Hall was first evaluated in 1991 by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Unit when commissioned by British Coal to undertake geophysical survey and trial trenching. A resistivity survey covered an area of 1300m² to the south and west of the dovecote, with anomalies being investigated by test pitting, but with no significant results (Sydes and Holbrey 1991). In addition, six trenches (Trenches A to F) were excavated within the curtilage of the Hall (Fig. 2).
- 3.2 Trenches A and F were located on the site of the demolished Hall and produced structural and artefactual evidence for the late medieval building. In Trenches B and C to the south, several pits and postholes were located, in addition to two ditches that contained over 100 sherds of Romano-British pottery. Trench D, located in a north-central position in the plot, revealed substantial wall footings presumably to a building on a north-west/south-east alignment. Associated pottery of the 13th to 14th

century provided a date for this structure. Finally, Trench E in the north-eastern corner of the plot contained possible wall footings for a timber-framed building, in association with 12th to 13th-century pottery. The structural remains were interpreted by Sydes and Holbrey (1991) as evidence for successive medieval buildings on the site, although whether these represented a sequence of manorial properties or subsidiary barns, byres or outbuildings was not considered.

- 3.3 In 1994 British Coal commissioned additional geophysical work, comprising both resistivity and magnetometry survey of areas to the south and east of the stables, to the south-west of the dovecote and to the south of the Hall site (Noel and Lambert 1994). This work did not add significantly to existing information, although high resistance linear features identified to the south-east of the stables may represent a building. Two mapped resistivity anomalies were also linked to a wall previously identified in Trench F and a ditch located in Trench C (Section 3.2).
- 3.4 A third stage of archaeological evaluation in 1999-2000 was commissioned by Wortley Construction Ltd and Jaguar Estates Ltd and involved a desk-based assessment (CPM 1999), geophysical survey (Whittingham 1999), trial trenching (McNaught 2000) and building recording (McNaught *et al.* 2002; Tyers 2000). As with the 1994 geophysical survey, the 1999 resistance survey was generally unable to detect the features previously identified by trial trenching (Section 3.2), although additional trial trenching in 1999 (McNaught 2000) confirmed the presence of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval activity. As part of the building recording work on the dovecote and stables (McNaught *et al.* 2002), dendrochronological analysis provided dates of late 15th to early 16th century for a *re-used* timber and mid 18th century respectively (Tyers 2000).
- 3.5 The proposed development area was also included within an aerial photographic investigation (Deegan 2001; reproduced as Appendix I). This identified a predominantly agricultural landscape of fields, trackways and enclosures, most likely of Late Iron Age and/or Roman date. These features were located across the Magnesian Limestone to the edge of Barnburgh Cliff up to 1.5km north of the proposed development area. Similarly, to the south of the former site of Barnburgh Hall further late prehistoric and/or Roman features were noted close to the river at Barnburgh Common.
- 3.6 Evidence of late or post-medieval farming (ridge and furrow) surrounds the village of Barnburgh, while further earthworks to the south of the village church and rectory may indicate the remains of late or post-medieval settlement. Finally a series of ditches, banks, hollows and mounds located in the field immediately to the north of the proposed development area are probably of post-medieval date, although the significance of these features to the development of the Hall could not be evaluated (Deegan 2001).

4. Method

4.1 A written brief for the stripping and recording of the current development area was prepared by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (Appendix II). A detailed method statement was then prepared by Archaeological Services WYAS (Appendix III).

4.2 The aims of the archaeological investigations were:

- to collect sufficient data to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area,
- to determine the extent, condition, quality of survival, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present,
- to investigate the environmental/ecofactual potential of archaeological features and deposits.

More specifically the objectives were:

- to clarify the nature of the Romano-British remains and to investigate the relationships between the medieval, post-medieval and industrial period building foundations recognised during earlier evaluations.

4.3 The archaeological investigations included a watching brief during the stripping of approximately 1696m² in the paddock area, prior to housing development. This was followed by the rapid planning of archaeological features and sample excavation under a contingency arrangement. The number of features to be investigated was agreed in consultation with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service during a site visit on 9th July. This work was undertaken in order to assess the (predominantly) post-medieval activity identified in this area during the 1999 evaluation (McNaught 2000).

4.4 Excavation of the former garden (excluding the area of the former Hall and a 3m exclusion zone around the garden wall) incorporated some 2685m². Given the previous identification of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval activity in this area (Sections 3.2 and 3.4), detailed investigation was required prior to housing development. Discrete features were subjected to a 50 to 100% sample by volume and linear features were sectioned to at least 10% by volume with no section being less than 1m in length. The intersections of features were targeted in order to understand stratigraphic relationships and provide a sequence of activity over time.

4.5 All areas of investigation were excavated using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in level spits to the top of the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural. The resulting surface was cleaned manually and inspected for archaeological remains. All archaeological features were hand excavated.

4.6 In accordance with the Archaeological Services standard method (Boucher 1995), a full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological remains. Hand-drawn plans were made of excavated areas at a scale of 1:50, with larger scale plans made of features at 1:20 when necessary. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. All plans and

sections include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places. The trench limits were surveyed and fixed within a local grid using a 600 series Geodimeter Total Station theodolite.

- 4.7 A soil-sampling strategy was undertaken for the recovery and identification of carbonised plant remains, vertebrate remains and molluscs. Soil samples of up to ten litres were taken from the primary (and occasionally subsequent) fills of excavated features where appropriate. In addition, to sample deep deposits within pit/well 2193 and pit/well 2250 from the garden area, it was necessary to commission K D Drilling to core through the unexcavated deposits. The aim was to recover soil samples from deposits of known depths and to determine the depth of these features.
- 4.8 Officers of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service visited the site on several occasions in order to monitor the work in progress.
- 4.9 Following completion of the archaeological investigations, the site archive was prepared in accordance with the specification outlined in the Management of Archaeological Projects, Map 2 (English Heritage 1991). The site archive contains all the information collected during the fieldwork (Appendix IV) and the records have been checked and indexed as necessary. The paper archive and artefacts are currently held by Archaeological Services WYAS in appropriate and stable environments. These will be deposited with Doncaster Museum following the completion of the post-excavation work (global accession number: DONMG: 2001.31).

5. Results: Introduction (Fig. 2)

- 5.1 The total area investigated measured 4381m², 1696m² from the Paddock Area and 2685m² from the Garden Area (Fig. 2). Vegetation, topsoil and subsoil deposits extended across the entire area under investigation and these were removed by machine as described above (Section 4.5). The topsoil varied in depth from 0.24m to 0.45m in the Garden Area and the subsoil from 0.11m and 0.22m (no similar measurements were taken from the Paddock Area). A direct physical relationship was noted between the subsoil and the archaeological features. Undisturbed natural was encountered at a height of 57.88m OD to the east of the Garden Area and this sloped away gradually to 55.37m OD towards the western limits of the Paddock Area.
- 5.2 For ease of presentation, the Paddock Area and Garden Area are considered together. Five phases have been defined from the Garden Area using the identification of inter-cutting features and dateable artefacts, in particular the pottery: Roman (predominantly 2nd century AD), earlier medieval (up to the early 13th century), medieval (later 13th and 14th centuries), later medieval/post-medieval (15th and 16th centuries) and post-medieval/early modern activity (17th century onwards). From the Paddock Area medieval and post-medieval/early modern features were identified. A proportion of discrete features remained unphased from both areas.

- 5.3 Context, artefact and environmental sample inventories are presented in Appendices V to VII.

6. Results: Roman activity (Figs 3 to 6)

- 6.1 Evidence for Roman activity, restricted to the Garden Area, consisted of enclosure ditches, internal ditched divisions and a number of discrete pits and postholes (Fig. 4). Roman activity in this area was identified previously in Trench B (Sydes and Holbrey 1991) and Trench 1 (McNaught 2000) (Fig. 2; Appendices VIII-IX).

Enclosure and internal divisions

- 6.2 Ditches 2908, 2909 and 2910 apparently made up three sides of an enclosure, although the continuation of Ditch 2908 to the south of Ditch 2909 and perhaps also to the north of Ditch 2910, suggests that further enclosures may have been present beyond the excavated area. Ditch 2908, orientated north-east/south-west, ranged from U to V-shape in profile with gradual to steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was between 1.57m and 1.86m in width and 0.79m and 1.07m in depth (Fig. 5, S.54 and S.115) and was exposed for at least 29.5m in length. The number of fills varied between sections from a single fill (2162) of grey brown silty loam with occasional sandstone pebbles at the south-west end of the ditch (Fig. 5, S.113) to three fills of silty clays with sandstone inclusions 13m further north (Fig. 5, S.115). These fills ranged in colour from mid orange brown (primary fill 2187), blueish grey brown (secondary fill 2186) to yellow brown (tertiary fill 2185). A single sherd of Roman greyware offers a possible a 2nd-century date for this feature. The association of Ditch 2908 and gully 2401 was not clear from excavation, although it is included here as its fill (2400) was similar to the primary fill 2187. Ditch 2908 represents the most westerly side of an enclosure with all the pits and postholes containing Roman pottery situated to the east of it.
- 6.3 Ditch 2910, orientated north-west/south-east, forms the most northerly boundary of the enclosure, although its relationship with Ditch 2908 was destroyed by the large post-medieval pit 2206 (Section 8.6). Ditch 2910 was V-shaped in profile with sharply sloping sides and a flat base and measured between 1.28m and 1.77m in width and 0.77m and 0.90m in depth (Fig. 5, S.146). Along the exposed 22m length of ditch, the number of fills varied from a single fill (2302) of orange brown clay silt with frequent sandstone fragments and charcoal inclusions (Fig. 5, S.167, cut by bedding trench 2311) to three distinct fills only 4m further east (Fig. 5, S.146). Ranging from a brown orange clay silt (2259), an orange yellow sandy silt (2258), to a tertiary fill of mid brown silty clay (2257), all the fills contained sandstone and ironstone fragments and occasional charcoal inclusions. Seven, presumably residual, pottery sherds from fill 2257 provided evidence for later Iron Age or 1st-century AD activity, in contrast to the later 2nd-century pottery from fill 2302. A final section through Ditch 2910 containing two fills ranging from yellow brown (primary fill 2327) to medium brown silty loams (secondary fill 2114), revealed in excess of 200 pottery sherds supporting the 2nd-century AD date (exclusively from fill 2114) (Fig. 5, S.173, cut by bedding trench

2326). A similarly large assemblage of 2nd-century AD pottery was also recovered when this feature was bisected by Trench B (Sydes and Holbrey 1991).

- 6.4 Ditch 2909 orientated north-west/south-east, forms the most southerly boundary of the enclosure, although its full extent was curtailed by the later medieval Ditch 2905. Exposed for approximately 13m in length, Ditch 2909 was V-shaped in profile and ranged between 0.90m to 1.60m in width and 0.60m to 0.67m in depth. At the intersection with Ditch 2908, the single fill (2173) of an orange brown silty clay loam was indistinguishable from fill 2171 of Ditch 2908 (Fig. 5, S.124, including bedding trench 2176). This suggested that the two ditches were contemporary, despite the presence of two medieval pottery sherds from the single fill (2221) 7m further east. This pottery represents contamination by later material presumably from the cutting of the medieval Ditch 2905 immediately to the south. A final section to explore the relationship between Ditch 2909 and Ditch 2905 confirmed that the medieval ditch cut the earlier Roman feature, but also revealed four successive fills (Fig. 5, S.145). Following an initial layer of redeposited natural (2253), two grey brown sandy clay loams were differentiated (2252 and 2241), with the tertiary fill containing three 2nd-century AD pottery sherds. A final deposit of clean grey clay (2251) was apparently of much later date as it sealed the Roman ditch but also extended over part of the medieval feature.
- 6.5 Ditch 2911 may represent an internal 'dog-leg' division within the enclosure running north-east away from Ditch 2909 for approximately 11m, turning east for approximately 7m (and cutting through pit 2321) before adopting a north-easterly direction once again. An entranceway of approximately 4m in width may have existed between Ditch 2911 and the north-eastern boundary of the enclosure (Ditch 2910), although the terminus of this internal ditch was apparently destroyed by post-medieval/early modern bedding trench 2352. Ditch 2911 was identified previously in Trench 1 (McNaught 2000, Appendix IX).
- 6.6 Ditch 2911 was U-shaped in profile with steep to gradually sloping sides and a flat base and ranged from 0.7m to 1.42m in width and 0.18m to 0.40m in depth (Fig. 5, e.g. S.144 and S.170). Only one fill was identified along its length, although descriptions varied from an orange brown silty clay to a mid brown sandy silt. Sandstone fragments, heat-affected stones and charcoal flecks were noted. Over 50 pottery sherds of 2nd-century AD date were recovered from along the length of the feature (fills 2239, 2285, 2318 and 2340) suggesting a comparable date to the enclosure. Intrusive 15th to 16th-century pottery from fill 2344 probably relates to the disturbance caused by the cutting of post-medieval/early modern bedding trench 2343 (Fig. 5, S.180).
- 6.7 A linear feature (2047), immediately to the west of the northern end of Ditch 2911 and on the same alignment, may represent a separate phase of the internal division, although any relationship with Ditch 2911 was destroyed by later bedding trenches. This feature was also U-shaped in profile with shallow sloping sides and a rounded base and measured 0.58m in width and 0.11m in depth (Fig. 5, S.179). A single fill of mid

greyish brown sandy loam contained fifteen pottery sherds of 2nd-century AD date including a Dr 37 sherd perhaps giving an earlier 2nd-century date.

- 6.8 Pit 2321 represents a feature stratigraphically earlier than Ditch 2911, although no dateable artefacts were recovered from the pit to define this relationship any further. This pit was U-shaped in profile with steep sides and a flat base, measuring approximately 0.85m in width and 0.35m in depth (Fig. 6, S.172). Primary and tertiary fills (2320 and 2328) of mid brownish grey silty clay with heat-affected stones, charcoal and burnt clay inclusions were separated by a clean lens of greyish yellow clay (2329). The primary fill contained a cleaned and processed deposit of more than 500 wheat cereal grains (Section 11.3.4)

Discrete features

- 6.9 Two pits, two postholes and two areas of rubble contained pottery of Roman date. These were all located within the enclosure, to the west of the internal division. The concentration of postholes within the enclosure and the paucity of such features beyond this area (with the exception of the possible earlier medieval posthole structure to the west) suggest that the remaining discrete features in this area may also be Roman in origin. Medieval and post-medieval pottery in this area is exclusive to the intercutting pits to the north of the enclosure and to garden features. The one exception is posthole 2279 to the east of rubble spread 2216/2290.
- 6.10 Pit 2119, to the north of pit 2321, was semicircular in plan (although heavily truncated to the north) with a protrusion to the south. In profile it had shallow sloping sides and a flat base and measured 2.13m in length, 3.06m in width and 0.32m in depth. A single fill (2118) of mid brown silty loam with occasional sandstone, ironstone and charcoal inclusions provided no indication of the pit's function, although 21 pottery sherds were indicative of a 2nd-century AD date.
- 6.11 Pit 2368, 3m north-west of pit 2119, was circular in plan. In profile it was slightly bell-shaped with vertical sides leading to an undercut and a flat base and measured 1.83m in diameter and 0.85m to 1.00m in depth (Fig. 6, S.196). A single fill (2367) of mid brown sandy clay loam with occasional sandstone fragments contained six sherds of Roman pottery from the 2nd century AD.
- 6.12 All the postholes to the west of the 'dog-leg' Ditch 2911 are considered as a single group (Posthole Group 2913), although they do not lend themselves to meaningful interpretation. Of the 25 possible postholes in this area, only two (2281 and 2297) contained Roman pottery. Postholes 2281 and 2297 were both U-shaped in profile with steep sides and a concave base and measured between 0.50m and 0.70m in diameter and 0.16m and 0.39m in depth (Fig. 6, S.156 and S.164). Posthole 2281 contained a single fill (2280) of mid brown sandy clay and 24 pottery sherds of 2nd-century AD date, but also five sherds of fine gritty ware from the 12th to 13th century. Posthole 2297 contained a single fill (2296) of mid brown sandy silt with six pottery sherds from the 2nd century AD and three large stones presumably used as packing around a post.

- 6.13 The remaining postholes tended to be steep sided with flat to concave bases (Fig. 6, e.g. S.162 and S.117). Most contained single fills with occasional sandstone inclusions and charcoal flecks, although postholes 2301 and 2324 also contained secondary fills (Fig. 6, S.168 and S.171). Included in Posthole Group 2913 was an irregular cut for a pig skeleton (2372) in association with two steep-sided stakeholes (2374 and 2376). The fills associated with the skeleton and stakeholes were described similarly as mid grey brown sandy silts/clays with rare sandstone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks (fills 2371, 2373 and 2375 respectively). For eight of these discrete features (2180, 2182, 2184, 2190, 2354, 2403, 2407, 2411), however, it was not possible to differentiate postholes from tree root bowls and certainly none of these features provided evidence of human activity in terms of artefacts or even charcoal inclusions. Tentative evidence for a circular posthole structure may be indicated by features 2331, 2301, 2297, 2279, 2281, 2413, 2411, 2409 and 2238, but otherwise no obvious super-structure could be inferred from this group of postholes.
- 6.14 Posthole Group 2914 was situated to the south of Ditch 2910 towards the eastern limits of the excavation and included four possible postholes. These contained no dating evidence, but were tentatively assigned to the Roman phase due to their location within the enclosure and the dearth of similar features outside this area. Three postholes (2356, 2358, 2360) displayed U-shaped profiles and steeply sloping sides and flat to concave bases (Fig. 6, e.g. S.191) ranging from 0.22m to 0.36m in diameter and 0.18m to 0.26m in depth. Single fills (2355, 2357 and 2359 respectively) of mid grey to brown sandy clays with occasional sandstone fragments and charcoal flecks were noted. The final feature (2370) was a shallow U-shape in profile with gradually sloping sides and a flat base and measured 0.28m in diameter and 0.03m in depth. This may represent a truncated posthole.
- 6.15 Finally, two spreads of angular stones (2048, 2116/2290), one to the north of pit 2119 and a second approximately 2m further east, were identified as natural deposits accumulating in shallow depressions between 3m and 6m in length and approximately 0.60m in width. They are included here as both incorporated Roman pottery sherds, five 2nd-century sherds from rubble 2048 and one sherd of the same date from rubble 2116. The possibility that these artefacts were originally associated with the discrete features in this area, however, cannot be ruled out.

7. Results: medieval activity (Figs 7 to 14)

- 7.1 Evidence for medieval activity was apparent from both the Garden and Paddock Areas and included a possible posthole structure and later building complex. Ditches were common in the western part of the Garden Area and discrete features were found in both areas (Figs 7 and 8). Stone-wall footings close to the ditches on the western limits of the site and pit/well 2193 associated with the Building Complex were identified previously in Trenches D and E respectively (Sydes and Holbrey 1991) (Fig. 2; Appendix VIII). Although the medieval pottery

assemblages were often of broad date range, what little evidence there is suggests that sub-divisions into earlier medieval (up to the early 13th century), medieval (later 13th and 14th centuries) and later medieval/early post-medieval (15th and 16th centuries) phases would be useful.

Earlier medieval activity

- 7.2 Earlier medieval activity (up to the early 13th century) is represented by a posthole structure encountered in the Garden Area. These may indicate the presence of a timber-framed building. In addition, some of the north-south aligned ditches, and a number of discrete features, have also been assigned an earlier medieval date based on their pottery inclusions.

Posthole structure

- 7.3 A possible posthole structure (2912) was identified towards the south western limits of the Garden Area (Fig. 8). In total fourteen postholes were associated with a tentative timber-framed structure, although three features (2023, 2142 and 2073) were recorded during excavation as possible tree root bowls. The postholes were U-shaped in profile with either gradually or steeply sloping sides leading to a flat base and measured between 0.35 and 0.75m in diameter and 0.03 and 0.24 in depth (Fig. 9, e.g. S.45 and S.108). The exceptions were two larger sub-oval features approximately 1.50m in length and between 0.71m and 0.93m in width (2013, 2142) (Fig. 9, e.g. S.43). Each posthole contained a single fill of yellowish grey or greyish brown silty clay with occasional sandstone fragments. Two postholes (2086, 2140) contained stones that may have served as post pads (Fig. 9, e.g. S.108). Pottery sherds dating to the 10th to early 13th century (from the fills of postholes 2083, 2142 and 2268) indicate an earlier medieval date. Loose wall footings in association with 12th to 13th-century pottery from Trench E of the 1991 evaluations (Sydes and Holbrey 1991) were probably part of the wall sill of this proposed timber-framed structure, without which an interpretation of migrating fence lines may have been made. Soil samples processed from the fills of three of the postholes (2083, 2268 and 2382) produced a few cereal grains and weed seeds (Section 11.3), but unfortunately too few to be of interpretative value.

- 7.4 Pit 2382, immediately to the north-east of the posthole structure, and pit 2384 to the south-east, both contained earlier medieval pottery and may have been associated with the early building. In profile pit 2382 was U-shaped with steep sides and a flat base and measured approximately 1.30m in diameter and 0.26m in depth. A single fill (2381) of brown silty clay contained occasional sandstone and ironstone fragments. Pit 2384, was also U-shaped in profile but with gradually sloping sides leading to a flat base. It measured 1.28m in length, 1.20m in width and 0.12m in depth and contained a single fill of brown grey silty clay (2383).

Ditches

- 7.5 Five ditches (Ditches 2901 to 2904, 2906 and associated gullies) were located on the western half of the Garden Area and have been tentatively assigned an earlier medieval date. As few stratigraphic relationships were noted and the medieval pottery was often of a broad date range or from disturbed deposits, however, the sequence of features was often difficult

or even impossible to assess. Nevertheless, the common north/south alignment of the majority of the ditches suggests contemporaneity. A further three ditches identified in the Paddock Area followed a similar north/south alignment and probably represent additional earlier medieval field boundaries or drainage systems.

- 7.6 Ditch 2906, located immediately to the west and south of the Building Complex, was aligned north/south before turning westwards at its northern end and being cut through by the later Ditch 2905. Cut 2127 to the north of Ditch 2905, however, may represent the continuation of Ditch 2906 northwards (Fig. 9, S.93). Ditch 2906 was also associated with a contemporaneous pit (2203) that may have served to collect water and draw it into the draining ditch. It was not possible to establish if two postholes in the same vicinity (2200 and 2289) were associated with this draining pit and ditch or with the later building (2053).
- 7.7 Ditch 2906 was typically U-shaped in profile with a steeply sloping side to the east and a more gradually sloping side to the west (Fig. 9, e.g. S.114). It measured between 0.60m and 0.70m in width and between 0.30m and 0.60m in depth. A single fill of medium to dark brown silty clay was commonly recorded (2155, 2169, 2089), although in the vicinity of the pit, this mid brown silty clay (2196, 2197) was succeeded by a secondary deposit of brown silty clay (2209, 2210) (Fig. 9, S.139 and 140). Primary fill 2196 contained a single pottery sherd of 11th to early 13th-century date, while the secondary fills of 2209 and 2210 contained 11th to 13th-century pottery. Pit 2203 was also U-shaped in profile with steeply to gradually sloping sides and a flat base and measured 1.20m in width and 0.28m in depth (Fig. 9, S.141). It contained three fills ranging from mid brown (2211, 2202) to mid orange brown (2201) silty clays with occasional sandstone fragments and charcoal inclusions.
- 7.8 Ditch 2902, located approximately 35m to the west of Ditch 2906, was just under 17m in length and measured between 0.5m and 0.91m in width and 0.08m and 0.16m in depth. In profile Ditch 2902 was U-shaped with moderately steep slopes and a flat base (Fig. 11, e.g. S.39). A single fill of silty clay varied in colour from orange brown (2145), yellow brown (2074) to greyish yellow (2016) and contained occasional inclusions of sandstone fragments and charcoal flecks. Few pottery sherds were recovered from this ditch, although an earlier medieval date is compatible with the cutting of Ditch 2902 by Ditch 2904 (Fig. 11, S.62). Ditch 2902 was also cut by one of the postholes assigned to Posthole Group 2912 (Fig. 6, S.39), a possible timber-framed structure also of early medieval date (Section 7.3).
- 7.9 Ditch 2904, to the east of Ditch 2902 and following a similar north/south alignment, was 24.50m in length, between 0.82m and 1.20m in width and 0.10m and 0.38m in depth. In profile the ditch was U-shaped with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 11, e.g. S.41). To the north, a single fill of yellow grey silty clay with occasional sandstone and charcoal inclusions was identified (2020 and 2026). An identical fill (2028) was contained within the east/west gully, suggesting that this 2.2m long feature was contemporary with Ditch 2904. To the south, two fills were noted (Fig. 11, e.g. S.49) ranging from a primary fill of orange brown to

grey brown silty sand (2040 and 2032) to a secondary fill of orange grey/blue grey clay (2039) to yellow brown silty clay (2042). Pottery ranging from the 11th to early 13th century (fills 2026 and 2032) provides a relatively early date for this ditch, although a single sherd of later medieval pottery was also recovered (2032). The section of ditch between Ditches 2902 and 2904 is considered to be part of Ditch 2904, although relationships were often difficult to identify due to truncation. In profile this section of Ditch 2904 was U-shaped with moderately steep slopes and a flat base (Fig. 11, S.78). Two fills were noted ranging from a primary fill of grey brown clayey silt (2076) containing a sherd of 12th to early 13th-century pottery, to a secondary fill of brown yellow clay (2091).

- 7.10 Ditch 2903, on a north/south alignment, appeared to terminate close to the southern end of Ditch 2902, although again the archaeology was heavily truncated. It was exposed for approximately 11m and varied in width from 0.65m to 0.90m and in depth from 0.10m to 0.12m. In profile Ditch 2903 was U-shaped with moderately steep slopes and a flat base (Fig. 11, e.g. S.33 and S.107) and it contained a single fill of yellow grey to brown grey silty clay (2010 and 2143). Pottery recovered from Ditch 2903 was predominantly 12th to early 13th-century in date, although later 13th to early 14th-century wares and a single later medieval sherd were also identified.
- 7.11 Ditch 2901, again aligned north/south and immediately to the west of Ditch 2902, incorporates a gully on the easternmost side of the feature (2159/2035) and a ditch on the west (2154/2062). Both features were identified previously in Trench E (Sydes and Holbrey 1991) The ditch appears to have been reduced to a series of segments towards the north of the site, while to the south the ditch and gully have apparently combined into a single terminus (2152). In profile the gully was U-shaped with steeply sloping sides leading to a flat base (Fig. 11, S.52) and measured between 0.20m and 0.40m in width and 0.20m and 0.22m in depth. The segmented ditch was much broader (between 1.00m and 1.30m), but shallower, (between 0.08m and 0.10m). The most southerly segment of the ditch shared a single fill of grey brown silty clay with the gully (2153), but while the most northerly segment also contained a grey brown silty clay (2057), the fill of the gully in this area was a distinct yellow brown sandy clay (2035). Unfortunately no stratigraphic relationship between the gully and ditch was established, although if contemporary the ditch presumably terminated before an east/west gully intersected gully 2035/2159 to the north of the site. As both gully and ditch contained pottery that included earlier and later medieval material, the dateable artefacts could not chronologically separate these two features. It is also possible that the ditch was medieval or later medieval in date and the earlier pottery was residual.
- 7.12 Three ditches (1029, 1039, 1047/1058) in the Paddock Area displayed a similar north/south alignment as the earlier medieval ditches from the Garden Area (Figs 7 and 8). All three were U-shaped in profile, with gradually sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 12, e.g. S.10). Single fills of silty clay ranged in colour from grey brown (1028, 1046 and 1057) to orange grey (1038). Ditch 1047, towards the eastern boundary of the site,

measured approximately 1.00m in width, up to 0.35m in depth and was exposed for approximately 18m, although its southern limit was difficult to determine. The relationship with pit 1052, located on the western side of the ditch, remained ambiguous (Fig. 12, S.26), although the similarity of their fills suggests that they may have been contemporary. Earlier medieval pottery was recovered from the secondary fill (1051) of the pit, but no dateable artefacts were retrieved from the ditch. An earlier medieval date for ditch 1047 is feasible, however, as the ditch was cut by kiln 1045 (Fig. 12, S.19) with a final firing date of AD 1590 to AD 1625 (Section 12.1).

Ditch 1039, approximately 16m north-west of ditch 1047, was exposed for 24.50m and measured 0.90m to 1.10m in width and up to 0.18m in depth. The shared alignment of ditches 1039 and 1047 and their similar form suggests that they may have served as contemporary field boundaries. Certainly a single sherd of 11th to early 13-century pottery from the fill of ditch 1039 supports the earlier medieval date tentatively proposed for ditch 1047. Earlier field boundaries or drainage ditches were also evident in the Paddock Area as ditch 1039 cut through an east/west aligned ditch 1035/1041 (Fig. 12, S.16). At the point of intersection a single fill of orange grey silty clay (1040) was noted within ditch 1035/1041, but approximately 11.50m further west three successive orange grey silty clays were recorded (1034, 1033 and 1032). Unfortunately no dateable artefacts were recovered from this feature. The final ditch (1029) on a north/south alignment, approximately 6m west of ditch 1039, was exposed for 8.50m and terminated 2.30m south of ditch 1035/1041. This feature was narrower than the other ditches at 0.35m and measured 0.13m in depth. The common alignment of this ditch may indicate a comparable phase to ditches 1039 and 1047, although no dateable artefacts were recovered.

Discrete features

- 7.13 Pit/well 2250, within the limits of the former Roman enclosure, was not fully excavated due to its depth and associated health and safety considerations. It was excavated to a depth of 1.65m and cored for a further 0.70m by K D Drilling until an impenetrable sandstone layer was reached. This may have represented the base of the feature, although a further rubble-filled layer was also likely. Pit/well 2250 was a vertical-sided rock cut shaft, 2.10m in length and 1.90m in width (Fig. 12, S.152). Seven successive episodes of backfilling were noted with sandstone fragments (some dressed) common throughout. With animal bones, tile fragments, charcoal inclusions and numerous iron nails, demolition debris and domestic waste were likely deposits. Pottery contained within the uppermost fill (2245) was of later medieval and early post-medieval period type, while earlier medieval pottery from lower fills 2261 and 2270 indicated construction either in the early medieval period or perhaps even earlier.
- 7.14 Posthole 2249 situated on the northern edge of pit/well 2250 may be associated with this shaft, although no relationship was established. It was U-shaped in profile with vertical sides and a flat base and measured 0.40m in diameter and 0.22m in depth. A single fill (2248) of yellow grey

silty sand contained occasional charcoal, sandstone and roof tile inclusions, but no dateable artefacts.

- 7.15 Posthole 2378, situated between medieval Ditch 2905 and post-medieval/early modern bedding trenches, was also U-shaped in profile with vertical sides and a flat base and measured approximately 0.50m in diameter and 0.27m in depth. A single fill of yellow grey silty clay contained sandstone fragments, charcoal inclusions and two pottery sherds of earlier medieval date.

Two pits (1031 and 1037) of unknown function were located to the north-west of ditch 1047 in the Paddock Area. Pit 1037 was V-shaped in profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 12, S.17) and measured 2.8m in length, 2.1m in width and 0.8m in depth. A single fill of grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions also contained earlier medieval pottery. Pit 1031, with a broad U-shaped profile, moderately steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 12, S.14), measured approximately 1.78m in diameter and 0.32m in depth. A single fill of grey brown sandy clay contained occasional charcoal inclusions and two pottery sherds of 11th to early 13th century and 18th century in date. Although it is not possible to determine which pottery sherd is intrusive in this fill, the presence of two earlier medieval pits (1037 and 1052 – see Section 7.12) in the vicinity adds support for the earlier date.

Medieval activity

- 7.16 Medieval activity (later 13th and 14th centuries) is represented by a Building Complex (consisting of stone-built foundations, a possible well and cesspit), a ditch and associated gullies, and a number of pits, some of which were substantial.

Building Complex

- 7.17 The Building Complex in the north of the Garden Area consisted of stone-built foundations and a possible well and cesspit (Fig. 10; Plates 1 and 2). The foundations consisted of three walls (2263, 2194 and 2262) within construction cut 2053 and the possible remains of an internal wall (2256) that may have been constructed at a later stage. The north wall (2263), oriented east/west, was 3.6m in length and approximately 0.6m in width. It was constructed of sandstone blocks (between 0.1 and 0.4m in length), with dressed stones on the internal (south-facing) and external (north-facing) elevations, a loose core and a sandy clay bonding (2192). The wall stood two courses high up to a height of 0.30m (Fig. 9, S.166). The west wall (2194) orientated north/south, and the south wall (2262) orientated east/west, were constructed similarly, although no dressed stones were noted on their external faces (Fig. 9, e.g. S.163). These stones may have been robbed during the demolition of the building, although if the building's interior was lower than the external ground surface, faced stones would have been present at lower levels in the interior. Disturbance to the eastern end of the south wall was due, at least in part, to the positioning of Trench D during the 1991 evaluation (Sydes and Holbrey 1991).
- 7.18 A primary floor surface or the foundation for a floor (2106/2107) was identified within the confines of the three walls. This mid orange brown

sandy clay contained occasional sandstone fragments and charcoal flecks and covered an area of approximately 2.4m by 0.8m. A secondary floor or a floor laid on the earlier foundation consisted of a light blue-grey clay (2102/2255) and a light brown clay (2105), both with abundant sandstone and limestone fragments. Layer 2105 also contained eleven sherds of pottery that ranged in date from the 12th to 13th century to the 17th to 18th century. These floor deposits covered an area of approximately 2.0m by 1.8m. An internal wall (2256) including some dressed stones, which abutted the dressed stones of the north wall (2263), appeared to rest on top of floor deposit 2105 and presumably represents later structural change.

- 7.19 A large pit or well (2193) located immediately to the north of the wall foundations, was also disturbed by Trench D from the 1991 evaluation. It was circular in plan (approximately 3m across north to south and 2.60m east to west) with steep sides, but was not fully excavated due to safety considerations (Fig. 9, S.123). Investigations by K D Drilling failed to establish a maximum depth for this feature despite coring to 3m. If this deep feature did not operate as a well, then its function is unknown. The lowest fills recorded were fill 2167, a mid yellow brown clayey sand, and fill 2166, a mixed deposit of brownish yellow clay and greenish brown silty clay. The former contained seven sherds pottery dating from the 11th to early 14th century, while the latter included a single sherd of 11th to early 13th-century pottery.
- 7.20 Subsequent deposits within pit/well 2193 represent the late medieval demolition of the building to the south (Plate 3). The collapse of the north wall (2263) produced a rubble deposit within the building (2095) as well as within the pit/well (fill 2092). The rubble associated with the building included a single sherd of 15th to 16th-century pottery. The subsequent four fills of yellow brown silty clays (2150, 2149, 2101/2132 and 2100) within the pit/well contained occasional sandstone fragments and charcoal inclusions, but also eight sherds of medieval pottery. These included two, apparently intrusive, sherds dated to the 11th to 12th century from the upper fill (2100). A final rubble deposit (2007) sealed the building and extended over the area of the pit/well. Dressed sandstone blocks (approximately 0.30m³) were noted, but whether these came from further demolition of the building or other structures associated with the Hall is unclear.
- 7.21 The final component of the Building Complex, to the north of pit/well 2193, was a deep U-shaped pit (2124) with near vertical sides and a flat base (Plates 4 and 5). This possible cesspit was rectangular in plan and measured 1.70m in length, 2.03m in width and 1.66m in depth (Fig. 9, S.110). It was bordered on its southern edge by dressed sandstone blocks (2264) covering 3.60m in length and between 1.00m and 1.50m in width. The pit was primarily filled with a 1.50m deep deposit of mid orange brown silty clay (2158) incorporating some demolition debris of sandstone rubble and a partial pig skeleton, although no discolouration of deposits that may have indicated latrine waste was noted. Three pottery sherds provided a date range between the 11th to early 14th century. A thin brown silty layer (2157), 0.15m in depth, was able to accumulate before a deposit of stone roof tiles was laid down (2123). While the tiles may

represent a demolition deposit, it is more likely that they were used to level the ground surface after the contents of the pit had settled. A representative sample of thirteen limestone tiles was taken for analysis (Section 10.7). A final fill (2122) of dark orange brown clay sand with occasional sandstone fragments covered the layer of tiles.

Ditches

- 7.22 Only one ditch, and its associated gullies, has been assigned to the medieval period, although other apparently earlier medieval ditches may have continued into use into this period and indeed some contained medieval as well as earlier medieval pottery (e.g. Ditch 2903, Section 7.10). A final ditch, Ditch 2900, has been tentatively assigned to the later medieval period (Section 7.29).
- 7.23 Ditch 2905, located immediately to the west of the earlier medieval Ditch 2906, was orientated north/south before turning in a easterly direction and cutting through the Roman Ditches 2908 and 2909 on the southern boundary of the site. Ditch 2905, however, does not represent a single phase of activity as it incorporates gully 2112/2129. This earlier gully may have been contemporaneous with the northerly continuation of Ditch 2906 in this area (Section 7.6), although any relationship between the two features was destroyed by the creation of the later and much wider ditch. Gully 2129/2112 was U-shaped in profile with steep sides and a rounded base (Fig. 9, S.93 and Fig. 11, S.95) and measured 0.37m in width and 0.17m in depth. The initial fill of silty clay varied in colour between mid brown (2128) and yellow orange brown (2111). A single sherd of 15th to 16th-century pottery from fill 2111 is presumed to be intrusive given the presence of earlier pottery in the fills of the later Ditch 2905.
- 7.24 Ditch 2905 was exposed for at least 45m on a north/south orientation and for a further 18m in an easterly direction. Its northern extent, however, was not clearly identified (Fig. 9, S.93). Here gully 2112/2129 and Ditch 2906 were filled by a common fill of mid brown silty clay (2125) following a period of initial silting. While it is possible that fill 2125 represents the filling of the later cut of Ditch 2905, this could not be stated with any certainty. Only 5m further south, however, Ditch 2905 was clearly identified cutting Ditch 2906 (Fig. 11, S.77). Ditch 2905 was typically V-shaped in profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and measured between 0.90m and 1.65m in width and 0.44m and 0.67m in depth (Fig. 5, e.g. S.145). A stepped profile identified along a section of the north/south portion of Ditch 2905 (Fig. 11, S.51 and S.53) may indicate that the feature was dug in segments. The fills varied in number between one and three silty clay layers and in colour from grey brown to orange brown. They contained pottery dating from the 11th to early 13th century (2087) to the 13th to 15th century (2243). It is likely that Ditch 2906 and gully 2112/2129 represent earlier medieval activity, while Ditch 2905 indicates later medieval modifications to the field/drainage system. The later ditch was cut by a shallow, U-shaped pit (2056) of unknown date.
- 7.25 Two gullies (2079/2110 and 2233/2131) orientated east/west were appended to the northern limit of Ditch 2905. Both gullies were heavily truncated, making the relationship between them and Ditch 2905 difficult

to assess (Fig. 11, e.g. S.95), although both were probably used to facilitate drainage into Ditch 2905. Both features were U-shaped in profile with flat bases and measured between 0.34m and 0.60m in width and 0.06m to 0.07m in depth. Gully 2079/2110 contained a single fill of grey brown silty clay with occasional sandstone fragments and charcoal inclusions (2078/2109). The single fill of gully 2233/2131 to the south varied from a mid brown sandy silt (2130) to a mid yellow grey silty clay (2232). The relationship of this gully with pit 2236 was not established as the primary pit fill (2235) was indistinguishable from gully fill 2232. A secondary pit fill (2234) of light yellow grey silty clay was noted. This sub-oval feature was heavily truncated with gradually sloping sides leading to a flat base and measured approximately 2.50m in diameter and 0.19m in depth (Fig. 11, S.138). Pottery sherds from the pit were of 11th to early 13th-century and 13th to early 14th-century date.

Discrete features

- 7.26 Four pits (2051, 2287, 2389 and 2387) located in the most north eastern limits of the Garden Area were all U-shaped in profile with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and flat bases (Fig. 13, e.g. S.161). Excluding pit 2051 at 0.35m deep, the pits were substantial, ranging in depth from 0.91m to 1.38m. Each pit contained a single fill, but they varied from a yellow brown silty clay (2050 in pit 2051), a grey brown sandy silty (2388 in pit 2389), a yellow grey brown sandy clay (2386 in pit 2387) to a brown clay loam (2286 in pit 2287). The latter also contained sandstone rubble and roof tiles indicating that this pit may have been used for the disposal of demolition debris from the modification of the Hall or its outbuildings. The function of the remaining pits remains unclear, as the presence of a few animal bones and iron nails suggests only limited rubbish disposal. It was proposed during excavation, however, that pit 2387 may have had a clay lining and with its neighbouring pit 2389, may have been used for storage. The pottery recovered from the fills of pits 2051, 2287 and 2389 indicates that the pits may have been open during the earlier medieval period, but certainly backfilling of the features continued into the medieval period. Although pit 2387 contained no dateable artefacts, it is included here due to its similarity and spatial association with pit 2389.
- 7.27 Pit 2275, immediately to the south of the western limit of Roman Ditch 2910 in the Garden Area, measured 1.30m in length, 0.85m in width and 0.25m in depth. It was U-shaped in profile with moderately steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 12, S.152). Both primary and secondary fills (2247 and 2246) were indicative of hearth waste (charcoal, vitrified clay and heat-affected stones), although burning *in-situ* was not indicated. A cereal-rich deposit of wheat and rye grains was noted (Section 11.3.5). Although pit 2275 contained no dateable artefacts, it was cut by pit/well 2250 that contained earlier medieval pottery in its lower fills (Section 7.13). Unfortunately no association was recognised between pit 2275 and feature 2307 to the south due to the truncation of the latter. Feature 2307 was 0.88m in length, 0.40m in width and 0.05m in depth and was filled with a greyish yellow clay sand (2306). A single later medieval pottery sherd was noted.

Later medieval/early post-medieval activity

- 7.28 Later medieval/early post-medieval activity (15th and 16th centuries) is represented by a single ditch and associated gullies, and a few discrete features. Also occurring at this time was the demolition of the Building Complex and the infilling of the pits/wells already described above. Also associated with the construction of a new and improved Hall, presumably beyond the area of the excavation, are the use of a possible limekiln and the construction of the extant dovecote.

Ditch 2900

- 7.29 Ditch 2900, located on the western boundary of the Garden Area and identified previously in Trench E (Sydes and Holbrey 1991), was aligned north/south and extended beyond the southern and western limits of the excavation. Intersecting with two shallower east/west gullies, Ditch 2900 may have formed part of a (shifting) medieval field system or provided a drainage function. The ditch was U-shaped in profile with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 12, S.101). It measured 0.65m to 0.90m in width and 0.35m to 0.50m in depth and was exposed for a length of approximately 25m. A single fill of brown grey sandy clay with sandstone and charcoal inclusions was noted throughout (2003, 2058, 2133 and 2137) and contained a single sherd of later medieval pottery. The two east/west gullies (2071 to the north and 2006/2009 further south) were shallower than Ditch 2900 (between 0.10m and 0.25m in depth) and may have served as drainage gullies that fed into the larger ditch. A tentative stratigraphic relationship indicates that the gullies were cut later than the ditch (Fig. 12, e.g. S.57), although the same brown grey sandy clay filled all these features. Ditch 2900 may represent the latest linear feature of the medieval period and positioned so close to Ditch 2901, may indicate a shifting boundary.

Kiln

- 7.30 Kiln 1045, cutting into ditch 1047, was located in the south of the Paddock Area (Fig. 14; Plate 6). The structure included a sub-circular 'oven', firebox and rake-out area and was 4.40m in length. The body of the kiln was a maximum of 2.58m in diameter, with the firebox and rake-out area approximately 0.78m in width. In profile the kiln was steep sided with a flat base (Fig. 12, S.19). The kiln was lined with sandstone flags, with some of those on the base of the kiln heat-affected (1062), but the highest temperatures were indicated by more intense reddening associated with the stone lining of the firebox (1064). Only the north and west sides of the kiln were stone lined (1063), although these may represent the collapse of capping stones. Fuel for the firing of the kiln was identified with a coal/coke deposit (1054) found within the firebox and rake-out area. A subsequent ashy layer (1055) covered the fuel and also extended into the body of the kiln (1061). Two further heat-affected deposits, a red sandy silt (1048) within the firebox and a red brown silty clay (1044) within the body of the kiln were also noted. An archaeomagnetic analysis of the stone slabs forming the floor (1062/1064) and the burnt natural beneath the stones of the firebox provided a possible date range of AD 1590 to AD 1625 for the *final* firing (Section 12.1).

- 7.31 The post-medieval abandonment of the kiln is first seen with the deposition of a yellow brown silty clay (1053) into the rake-out area and a similar slumping of material into the body of the kiln (1043 and 1042). A single sherd of 11th to early 13th-century pottery in fill 1053 is presumed to be residual. Finally, the kiln was deliberately backfilled with two mid brown silty clay deposits (1056 and 1050) that contained numerous fragments of sandstone flagstones and coal inclusions. Fill 1056 was concentrated in the area of the firebox and also contained heat-affected stone fragments, while fill 1050 was deposited within the body of the kiln. The latter contained eighteen pottery sherds predominantly of 16th to 18th-century date. A final fill (1049) of mid grey brown silty clay contained numerous small fragments of sandstone, some of which were heat-affected.

Discrete features

- 7.32 A rectilinear cut (2219) extending beyond the northern limits of the excavation and to the north-east of the Building Complex may represent a very deep foundation trench (Fig. 13, S.142). Excavated to a depth of 0.99m before health and safety issues precluded further investigation, the vertical-sided trench was filled with sandstone blocks, perhaps as a wall foundation, although they were only loosely compacted in places. A soil matrix of brown grey silty loam (2218) also contained tile fragments animal bones and a single sherd of later medieval pottery.
- 7.33 Posthole 2391, 3m south-east of the medieval Building Complex, was U-shaped in profile with shallow sloping sides and a flat base and measured approximately 0.50m in diameter and 0.10m in depth. A single fill (2390) of orange brown sandy clay contained one of the few internally homogenous pottery assemblages dating to the later 15th or 16th century (Section 10.2.32). The fragments of high status window glass of 15th to 16th-century date (Section 10.5.1) also found within this feature, presumably relate to the demolition of the medieval Hall.

8. *Results: post-medieval/early modern activity (Figs 7 and 15 to 16)*

- 8.1 Following the identification of demolition deposits associated with the demolition/alteration of the medieval Hall and the features associated with its rebuilding (e.g. the possible lime kiln), post-medieval/early modern activity is indicated by a ditch in the Paddock Area and horticultural bedding trenches in the Garden Area (Fig. 15). Further post-medieval evidence was identified previously in Trench 4 (McNaught 2000) (Fig. 2; Appendix IX). Additional demolition deposits may have been associated with the earlier levelling of the Hall, but they are included here as they contained 17th to 18th-century pottery.

Garden features

- 8.2 Two linear arrangements of garden features in the vicinity of Ditches 2905 and 2908 were aligned north/south approximately 9m apart and were separated by an uninvestigated 12m long linear feature that probably represents a further bedding trench. The half sectioning of two of the sub-square bedding pits (2309 and 2176) showed them to be U-

shaped in profile with near vertical sides and flat bases (Fig. 5, e.g. S.124). Both measured approximately 0.60m in length and width and between 0.22 and 0.23m in depth and contained a single brown to grey brown silty clay fill with occasional sandstone fragments and charcoal inclusions (2308 and 2175). The most easterly alignment of pits extended into gully 2266 to the north, that may or may not have been associated with these relatively late garden features. Gully 2266 was exposed for 13.50m, measured 0.63m in width and 0.26m in depth and was U-shaped in profile with steep sides and a flat base. A single fill (2265) of brown clay loam was noted. A group of four pits/tree bowls between these two linear arrangements of bedding trenches was not investigated, but was also believed to be related to the formal gardens. Again pits immediately to the west of the easterly alignment of bedding trenches were also interpreted as garden features (including 2231). Although feature 2309 contained a medieval pottery sherd, these garden features did not respect the alignment of the medieval ditches and are believed to be later in date.

- 8.3 Bedding features were particularly common towards the eastern limits of the excavation with the majority located within the area of the Roman enclosure. The most easterly examples were linear trenches orientated east/west, with those to the west tending to be sub-rectangular and aligned north/south. The investigation of two sub-rectangular trenches (2349 and 2333) revealed U-shaped profiles with steeply sloping sides and flat bases (Fig. 16, e.g. S.183). They measured between 1.18m and 1.30m in length, 0.45m and 0.75m in width and 0.18m and 0.63m in depth. Both contained mid brown sandy clay fills (2348 and 2332) with charcoal inclusions frequent in bedding trench 2333. Six pottery sherds of 15th to early 18th-century date were recovered from trench 2333 and early modern pottery was found in trench 2349. A linear feature (2337/2305), situated on the southern limits of the site and on the same alignment as garden features to the north, has been tentatively assigned to the post-medieval/early modern phase despite containing both medieval and post-medieval pottery. This possible bedding trench was U-shaped in profile with steeply sloping sides and a rounded base and measured 7.6m in length and between 0.89m and 0.96m in width and 0.34m and 0.42m in depth (Fig. 16, e.g. S.177). A single fill of grey to orange brown clay silt was noted (2336 and 2304).

- 8.4 Twenty-four linear bedding trenches orientated east/west, ranged in length from 2.45m to 4.65m and in width from 0.50 to 0.65m. A section through trench 2352 revealed a U-shaped profile with moderately steep sides and a rounded base (Fig. 16, e.g. S.185). A single fill (2351) of dark grey brown sandy clay contained sandstone fragments and charcoal inclusions. Bedding trench 2352 was the only garden feature on this alignment to contain pottery, a single sherd of early modern Brown Glazed Coarse ware.

Demolition deposits and discrete features

- 8.5 To the east of the bedding trenches a rubble spread was noted that may have been contained within a linear feature (2339), although this was not identified categorically as the limits of the proposed feature were difficult to determine. It may have served a drainage role before being used as a

convenient repository for demolition material, but no evidence of silting was noted. A single fill (2338) of yellow brown sandy silt with frequent stones and areas of coal and charcoal was recorded and this included eleven sherds of 17th to early 18th-century pottery.

- 8.6 A second demolition deposit was contained within the large irregular pit (2206), to the east of the Building Complex. This feature had vertical sides and a flat base and may have been machine cut relatively recently. An initial layer of burning (2217), perhaps representing the destruction of vegetation or timbers, was followed by two gravel-rich layers (2216 and 2215) and a final fill made up almost entirely of sandstone blocks and rubble (2214). A single sherd of 17th to 18th-century pottery was recovered from fill 2214.
- 8.7 Pit 2099 to west of Ditch 2905 was U-shaped in profile with steep sides and a flat base. It measured 1.30m in length, 1.04m in width and 0.52m in depth (Fig. 16, S.84). A fill of mid brown sandy clay (2098) was dominated by sandstone blocks interpreted as structural debris. A single sherd from a garden pot of suggested 18th-century date was used to assign this feature to the post-medieval/early modern phase.
- 8.8 The only apparently late feature from the Paddock Area was a substantial ditch (1022) located in the southern limits of the site. Aligned north-east/south-west, ditch 1022 measured 2.40m in width, 0.80m in depth and was exposed for approximately 17m. It was V-shaped in profile with steeply sloping sides leading to a pointed base (Fig. 16, S.24). A primary fill (1060) of orange grey silty sand contained only sandstone fragments, but the secondary fill (1021) of brown grey silty clay included both medieval and early modern pottery.

9. Results: Unphased features (Figs 3, 7 and 16)

- 9.1 A pit (2904) and a posthole (2097) were located to the west of Ditch 2905 towards the southern limits of the Garden Area. The pit was U-shaped in profile with gradually sloping sides and flat base and measured 2.00m in length, 1.10m in width and 0.25m in depth. A single fill (2093) of red brown sandy clay contained no dateable artefacts. The posthole (approximately 0.50m in diameter and 0.16m in depth) was also U-shaped in profile, but with vertical sides leading to a flat base. Again no dateable artefacts were recovered from a grey brown silty clay fill (2096).
- 9.2 Pit 2208 immediately to north of Roman Ditch 2909 was probably cut specifically for the disposal of a calf skeleton. The feature had been heavily truncated and measured 0.94m in length, 0.50m in width and 0.04m in depth. It was a shallow, broad U-shape in profile and contained a single fill (2207) of grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and sandstone inclusions.
- 9.3 Four postholes (2225, 2227, 2393 and 2395) in the vicinity of the large later medieval pits in the north eastern limits of the Garden Area ranged from 0.35m to 0.70m in diameter and from 0.12m to 0.27m in depth (Fig. 16, e.g. S.208). Each contained a single fill (2220, 2226, 2392 and 2394 respectively) of brown to grey brown sandy or silty clay and postholes

2225 and 2227 contained one or more stones believed to be pad stones. No timber-framed structure could be interpolated from these few postholes, however, and no dateable artefacts were recovered.

- 9.4 Postholes 2283 and 2031, situated immediately to the south of gully 2029 associated with Ditch 2904, were both U-shaped in profile with steeply sloping sides and flat bases. They measured between 0.30m and 0.40m in diameter and were 0.12m in depth. Single fills (2282 and 2030 respectively) of yellow grey to brown grey silty clays were noted. Posthole 2136, immediately to the west of Ditch 2900, was of similar size and profile and contained a fill of brown silty clay (2135).
- 9.5 Four possible pits and six possible postholes were located towards the north western limits of the Paddock Area. The pits (1008, 1012, 1014 and 1020) were all U-shaped in profile with gradually sloping sides and flat or irregular bases (Fig. 16, e.g. S.7). They measured between 0.80m and 1.22m in length, 0.70m and 1.15m in width and 0.09m and 0.27m in depth. Each contained a single fill of sandy or silty clay ranging in colour from yellow grey to grey brown. Three of the possible pits (1008, 1012 and 1020) may have been tree root bowls rather than archaeological features. Of the six possible postholes, three (1006, 1010 and 1024) may also have been naturally formed. The remaining postholes (1016, 1018 and 1026) measured 0.30m to 0.64m in length, 0.30m to 0.40m in width and 0.07m to 0.20m in depth. They ranged in profile from U-shaped with steep sides and a flat base (1016), V-shaped with steep sides and a flat base (1018) to U-shaped with gradually sloping sides and a rounded base (1026). Single fills varied from a yellow grey sandy clay (1017 and 1025) to a grey brown silty clay (1015). No further discrete features from the Paddock Area were excavated following agreement with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (Section 4.3).

10. *Artefact Record*

10.1 Roman pottery by Dr J. Evans with contributions by M. Ward

- 10.1.1 Some 513 sherds of Roman pottery have been recovered from the site of the former Barnburgh Hall (including the pottery from the 1991 and 2000 evaluation). The majority forms a coherent group of apparently 2nd-century date with a single context (2257 from Ditch 2910) producing material that might be later Iron Age to 1st century AD (Fig. 17; Appendix X).

Chronology

- 10.1.2 The presence of 99 sherds with acute burnished lattice decoration, but none with obtuse lattice decoration, indicates that pottery deposition was common in the Hadrianic-Antonine period, but apparently ceased before the early 3rd century. Almost every deposit containing Roman pottery contained acute lattice decorated sherds or Black burnished ware (BB1) and thus probably belongs in the Hadrianic-Antonine period. Rusticated sherds are also common (30 examples), something not usually found on West Yorkshire and South Yorkshire rural sites, and these would suggest deposition of pottery early in the 2nd century (but all are associated with other material which must be of 2nd-century date).

- 10.1.3 There is but a single context, 2257, which would appear to be earlier, perhaps 1st century AD, just possibly later Iron Age.

Fabric supply

- 10.1.4 Table 1 shows the fabric proportions from the site. The commonest fabric is South Yorkshire greyware (R01), with the variant, R02, also being common, confirming a 2nd-century date. Black burnished ware (BB1) is surprisingly strongly represented for a rural site of this period, as it would seem to be most common in this region in the 3rd century, despite its 2nd-century production in the South Yorkshire industry. It seems quite likely that much of this material is from Rossington Bridge. Wheelmade grog tempered wares, R03, R05 and R06 provide small elements of supply which are generally absent on West Yorkshire sites to the north, and may be of Lincolnshire origin. There is also a small element of the fairly smooth greyware (R04) that seems to occur mainly in 2nd-century assemblages on West Yorkshire and South Yorkshire sites.
- 10.1.5 Mortaria are fairly poorly represented, but none of the sherds is a South Yorkshire product, whereas Mancetter-Hartshill is represented. This seems to be part of a more general pattern (Evans 2001) with South Yorkshire products struggling to provide half the mortaria consumed on rural sites in the region.

Table 1. Barnburgh Hall fabric proportions

Fabric	%Nosh	% Wt
B01	22.2	15.6
M01	0.2	0.8
M02	0.2	1.5
M03	0.2	3.3
O01	0.2	0.1
P01	0.2	1.2
P10	0.6	0.3
P11	0.4	0.1
R01	42.7	41.6
R02	23.6	17.0
R03	2.0	1.3
R04	2.3	2.2
R05	1.8	3.2
R06	3.3	11.6
S20	0.2	0.2
Total	513	6003g

(Key: Nosh = number of sherds, Wt = weight in grams)

Function and finewares

- 10.1.6 Table 2 shows a functional analysis of the assemblage by minimum numbers of rims and rim equivalent. The assemblage is massively jar dominated with very few tablewares and a single beaker. It clearly falls in the very rural end of the rural range.
- 10.1.7 Finewares were limited to a single sherd of Central Gaulish decorated ware, representing a mere 0.3% of the assemblage (0.2% by weight), again a very low level and at the lower end of the scale for a rural site with a reasonable sized assemblage.

Table 2. Functional analysis of the pottery

Method	Wide-mouthed jars	Other jars	Bowls	Dishes	Beakers	Mortaria	Indet	Total
MNR	24.4	62.2	4.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	45
RE	18.0	77.6	1.7	1.0	0.3	-	1.4	696

(Key: MNR = minimum number of rims, RE = rim equivalent)

Discussion

- 10.1.8 The chronology of the Roman site is fairly clear, with the vast majority of the ceramics dating to the 2nd century. There is some evidence that occupation on the site may have commenced in the 1st century AD or possibly in the later Iron Age. The proportion of finewares and the function figures both suggest that this was a rural site, with no aspect of status display. Supply is dominated by the South Yorkshire industry as might be expected, with surprisingly high levels of BB1, and small elements of possible Lincolnshire fabrics.

10.2 Medieval and post-medieval pottery by Dr C. Cumberpatch

Introduction

- 10.2.1 Medieval and post-medieval pottery recovered from the 1991 evaluation (Appendix XI), 1999 evaluation (Appendix XII) and the 2001 investigations (Appendices XIII-XIV) of the former Barnburgh Hall were analysed. Shell Tempered ware from all phases of the fieldwork was examined by Ms J. Young (Appendix XV but also incorporated into other relevant appendices).

Type series

- 10.2.2 The types identified at Barnburgh Hall are, generally, familiar from other sites in the county and neighbouring areas, particularly West Yorkshire, and have been fully described elsewhere. For this reason, only brief notes on selected types are included here.
- 10.2.3 The Doncaster Hallgate wares have been fully described by Buckland *et al.* (1979). No significant deviations from the established types were noted at Barnburgh. Although questions remain surrounding the details of

the chronology of the Hallgate wares, the assemblage from Barnburgh Hall was unsuitable for resolving these. Larger assemblages associated with independently datable artefacts are required before this will be possible.

- 10.2.4 The Gritty ware category includes some degree of variation around a basic norm of a pinkish buff to white fabric containing moderate to abundant sub-angular quartz grit and occasional non-crystalline rock fragments. The typological characteristics of the pottery (thin walls, rilled bodies and square sectioned rims), as well as the fabric, link these sherds with the earlier medieval Gritty ware industry of West Yorkshire, (11th to early 13th century) typified by types which include Hillam type ware and Pimply ware (Cumberpatch 2002). Although such wares are relatively rare in South Yorkshire, they have been noted on a variety of sites, including Hallgate, where the type was termed 'White Gritty ware' (Cumberpatch *et al.* 1998-1999).
- 10.2.5 Although Coal Measures Whiteware is a common local type, originating from potteries in Rawmarsh and at Firsby Hall Farm (Hayfield and Buckland 1989, Cumberpatch, in prep. 1), a number of the examples from Barnburgh (identified in the tables) are distinguished by being finer in texture and better finished than are typical examples from these two sites. They would appear to represent the products of a local industry using similar Coal Measures clays to those exploited by the potters at Firsby and Rawmarsh, but which was producing vessels which were better finished and generally finer than the known types. It may be that some of these wares predate the Firsby-Rawmarsh products (as suggested by the presence of splashed glazes), but this hypothesis has yet to be proven and further work on larger stratified assemblages is needed before a separate source can be defined and identified. Two samples of the type were taken from context 2262 for petrological and chemical (ICPS) analysis, with a view to establishing the compositional nature of the fabric and comparing it with the Firsby-Rawmarsh wares and with comparable but unidentified types from the Rotherham area. The results of this work will be published elsewhere (Cumberpatch, in prep. 1).
- 10.2.6 A fine sandy ware, reduced throughout to a pale, even grey colour. The texture varies slightly, but the range of inclusions is limited in all sherds to fine (0.1mm – 0.2mm) quartz grit. Green glaze is normal externally. The origin of the type is unknown, although the range of inclusions and the appearance of the fabric suggests that clay sources were similar to those later employed in the manufacture of Humberware.
- 10.2.7 A variety of post-medieval wares were identified on the site, all of which have been fully described elsewhere (e.g. Watkins 1987, Cumberpatch 1996).

1991 Evaluation (Appendix XI)

- 10.2.8 Ninety-one sherds were recovered from Trenches A, B, D and E and Test pit 501 weighing 4214 grams and representing a maximum of sixty-eight vessels.

Trench A (Fig. 3 in Appendix VIII)

- 10.2.9 Of the seventeen sherds from Trench A (contexts 100, 101 and 106), fourteen were recovered from an unstratified layer, context 100. These were mainly of late medieval and post-medieval date. The character of this group suggests that the medieval element (a single sherd of South Yorkshire Gritty ware, group B) is residual and that the context has been subjected to some disturbance, leading to the mixing of material of widely differing dates. The sherds from contexts 101 and 106 (floor layers) were generally of later medieval date, but included a sherd of North Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly ware dating to the 12th century.

Trench B (Fig. 6 in Appendix VIII)

- 10.2.10 Like context 100, the unstratified context 200 in Trench B contained a mixed group of later medieval and post-medieval sherds. Context 201, the fill of pit 209, produced seven sherds, the majority of post-medieval date. Only one sherd, an unidentified type, appeared to be of later medieval date. The single medieval sherd from context 204 suggested a later medieval or early post-medieval date for the drain (205), although the sherd could be intrusive into such a context.

Trench D (Fig. 8 in Appendix VIII)

- 10.2.11 Trench D produced only three sherds of pottery, a piece of slipware of 18th-century date (from fill 405 of cut 404) and two of medieval date (412 and 415). The Shell Tempered sherd from 412 dated to between the 12th and 15th century. The rim of the pancheon from context 415 was Coal Measures Whiteware type, most probably from Rawmarsh. Pancheons are known from both Firsby Hall Farm and Rawmarsh, but thumb impressed rims appear to be a feature (albeit a relatively rare one) of the Rawmarsh assemblage (Cumberpatch in prep 1).

Trench E (Fig. 9 in Appendix VIII)

- 10.2.12 The pottery from trench E included the earliest medieval material from the site. The upper, unstratified layer (context 600) included both medieval and recent material, but pottery from the lower layers were exclusively of medieval date.
- 10.2.13 Contexts 601 and 608 were noted by the excavators as comparable in nature and both contained relatively early material (12th – 13th century), although the group from 608 also included later pottery (later 13th and 14th century). In context 601 this took the form of a number of sherds from a splash glazed vessel in a fabric closely resembling Coal Measures Whiteware. This had a fine gritty texture and contained abundant inclusions, principally quartz, black ferrous grit and rounded non-crystalline grains. The texture of the fabric and the proportions of the inclusions distinguished the sherd from South Yorkshire Gritty ware group B, which it otherwise superficially resembled. The patchy yellow glaze was clearly of the 'splashed' type dating to between the earlier 11th century and the third quarter of the 12th century. Context 608 was dominated by Coal Measures Whitewares and related types, suggesting a

date range within the later 13th and 14th centuries. A sherd of Hallgate B type was 12th century in date.

- 10.2.14 Context 609 produced one substantial sherd in a Coal Measures Whiteware type fabric, similar, but not identical, to those from Firsby and Rawmarsh and probably dating to the 13th or 14th century. This is compatible with the sherd of Shell tempered ware which was of a type which spans the 12th to 15th centuries. Three of the four sherds in context 613 were undated, but the fourth was a piece of Hallgate B ware, dating to the 12th century. Context 614 produced a single sherd of Gritty ware, superficially resembling the Hillam type or Pimply wares of West Yorkshire. The sherds displayed the square sectioned rim typical of this type (Cumberpatch 2002) and can be dated to the later 11th to 13th century.

1999 Evaluation (Appendix XII)

- 10.2.15 The assemblage from this evaluation was small, consisting of only eleven sherds weighing ninety-seven grams. With the exception of the sherd of 17th-century Tin Glazed Earthenware (context 206) and the sherds of Redware, (Contexts 119, 206 and unstratified), the remainder of the pottery is of medieval date. As an indicator of the range of types from the site, the results of the evaluation proved surprisingly informative. The presence of the sherd of Gritty ware and the sherd of Stamford ware supported the more abundant evidence from the earlier excavations which hinted at an early date for medieval occupation on the site. This was subsequently confirmed by the results of the 2001 excavation.

2001 investigations (Appendices XIII-XIV)

- 10.2.16 The assemblage from the Paddock Area consisted of fifty sherds of medieval pottery weighing 1452 grams and representing a maximum of forty-six vessels. The Garden Area produced 294 sherds of medieval pottery weighing 4769 grams and representing a maximum of 243 vessels.

Paddock Area

- 10.2.17 Contexts 1002 and 1003 (subsoil deposits) produced a small quantity of medieval pottery and larger amounts of post-medieval and early modern pottery (17th and 18th centuries, with small amounts dating to the 19th century). The majority of the material was utilitarian in nature, but some tableware was also present. An unusual vessel, possibly a money box (1003), was noted (Fig. 18, no. 4).
- 10.2.18 Context 1050 from the kiln produced an assemblage consisting of a mixture of medieval wares (Gritty ware, Reduced Sandy ware and Coal Measures Whiteware), alongside a mixed, later, assemblage which included post-medieval and early modern wares and two small sherds dating to the 19th or early 20th century. Context 1053 also from the kiln produced a single sherd of Gritty ware dating to between the 11th and early 13th centuries.
- 10.2.19 Context 1038, the fill of ditch 1039, produced a single sherd of pottery (Fine Gritty ware) dating to between the mid 11th and early 13th centuries. It was accompanied by two fragments of soft, oxidised fired clay.

- 10.2.20 Context 1021, the fill of ditch 1022, produce a mixed assemblage which included both medieval and early modern (18th century) sherds. The feature was presumably of early modern date, with the medieval material residual within it. Like context 1021, 1030 the fill of pit 1031 produced a mixed assemblage consisting of two very small sherds of pottery, one of 18th-century date, the other earlier medieval (mid 11th century to early 13th century).
- 10.2.21 Context 1009, the fill of feature 1010, produced only a single small sherd of anonymous medieval sandy ware. Although probably of local manufacture, this sherd remains unidentified.
- 10.2.22 Contexts 1036 and 1051, the fills of pits 1037 and 1052 respectively, both produced small numbers of sherds of earlier medieval date. The sherds from 1036 included a fragment of a splash glazed gritty ware dating to between the mid 11th and later 12th century, while 1051 produced sherds of 12th century Hallgate B ware and a sherd of Developed Stamford ware (1150 – 1200).
- 10.2.23 The majority of contexts from the Paddock Area that contained pottery, produced mixed assemblages which included early modern material. The medieval pottery present across the site was generally of an earlier medieval character (mid 11th to 13th century), while demonstrably later medieval and early post-medieval material was scarce. This was generally similar to the pattern observed from the Garden Area, although here there was a greater presence of later medieval material.

Garden Area

- 10.2.24 The topsoil contexts, 2001 and 2002, produced mixed groups of pottery, resembling those from the Paddock Area, although including large later medieval components. Sherds from flowerpots (later 18th century or later) presumably relate to the use of the area as a garden in the recent past, while the Brown Glazed Coarsewares had a variety of utilitarian functions. Medieval pottery includes one sherd of earlier medieval Shell Tempered ware (north Lincolnshire type), and larger fragments of later medieval types (Humberware, Sandy and Coarse Sandy wares).
- 10.2.25 Context 2214, the upper fill of pit 2206, contained a single sherd of 17th – 18th-century Redware, part of a pancheon.
- 10.2.26 Contexts 2278, 2304, 2308, 2332, 2336, 2348, 2351, 2306 and 2343 formed the fills of features identified as bedding trenches belonging to the post-medieval garden. Very small quantities of pottery were recovered from each and the dates of the sherds varied widely. Medieval sherds were found in fills 2304, 2306 and 2308, a post-medieval sherd in fill 2336 while early modern (later 17th and 18th century) sherds were found in fills 2278, 2348 and 2351. Only fill 2332 produced an assemblage of any size; six sherds, including a piece of Westerwald Stoneware, the group as a whole dating to between the 15th and early 18th centuries (but also including a sherd of possible Roman greyware). Fill 2343 produced a small group of medieval and early post-medieval (Cistercian ware) sherds, while unstratified pottery from material associated with bedding trench 2343 and Ditch 2911 (2344/2343)

- included an unusual lid seated rim in an earlier medieval gritty ware (Fig. 18, no. 3) with external sooting.
- 10.2.27 The fill (2098) of pit 2099 produced only one sherd, a fragment of an 18th-century flowerpot.
- 10.2.28 A rubble deposit towards the eastern limits of the excavated area (2338) contained a group of 17th to early 18th-century wares including Slipware and Brown and Yellow Glazed Coarsewares.
- 10.2.29 The fill (2218) of a possible foundation trench 2219 produced a sherd of an unidentified Sandy ware of later medieval type and a piece of unglazed floor tile.
- 10.2.30 Fills 2388 and 2050, of pits 2389 and 2051 respectively, produced the kinds of small assemblages familiar from other features on the site. Fill 2388 was notable for containing two sherds in a sandy fabric very probably manufactured at Burley Hill near Derby. At present this ware is not closely dated, but a 13th to 14th-century date is conventionally ascribed to it. This having been said, it has been found in association with earlier medieval wares at the site of Bradbourne in Derbyshire (Cumberpatch in prep. 2) and further work is needed before a date can be firmly attributed to it. Its presence in South Yorkshire, while unexpected, is not surprising, particularly given the evidence of other interregional contacts supplied by this assemblage. Fill 2050 produced a mixed assemblage consisting of two sherds of Hallgate B ware (12th century) alongside two sherds of Humberware (13th to 15th century), suggesting that the feature had been backfilled in the later medieval period, incorporating earlier material.
- 10.2.31 Fill 2286 of pit 2287 produced a sizeable assemblage of pottery (twenty-two sherds) within which Hallgate A ware was the most abundant type. Slightly earlier material also occurred (Hallgate B and North Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware) along with unidentified types. The group also included a fragment of an unglazed floor tile.
- 10.2.32 The fill of pit/posthole 2391 (2390) contained four sherds of pottery, all dating to the later 15th or 16th centuries. A substantial part of a Cistercian ware cup (Fig. 18, no. 2) was accompanied by Midlands Purple ware and Coal Measures type ware. This appears to have been one of the few features on the site to contain an internally homogenous pottery assemblage.
- 10.2.33 Of the contexts constituting Ditch 2900, only 2003 produced pottery, a single sherd of later medieval Coal Measures Purple ware (later 14th to 15th century).
- 10.2.34 Three groups of pottery were recovered from Ditch 2901, fills 2057 (incorporating 2037) and 2153 from the ditch and fill 2034 from the gully (Section 7.11). Only one sherd was recovered from context 2057, a sherd of Hillam type ware dating to between the mid 11th and the early 13th century. Fill 2037 produced a sherd in a Coarse Sandy ware fabric of similar date. Fill 2034 produced a larger assemblage (eleven sherds) which, although it included an earlier medieval component (two sherds of Gritty ware) also included later material (Hallgate A, Coal Measures

Whiteware) and North Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware which, although it spans the 12th to 15th centuries, probably dated to the 13th or 14th centuries (Young pers. comm.), suggesting a 13th or early 14th century date for the feature as a whole. The group from 2153 resembled that from 2034 in terms of the range of types present and the date range inferred from them. Unusual material included a fragment of soft fired clay (cf. context 1038) and two sherds in an unidentified whiteware.

- 10.2.35 Ditch 2902 contained two contexts that produced pottery (2016 and 2145). Both groups were small, fill 2016 producing only one sherd (North Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware) that was not chronologically distinctive. The two sherds from fill 2145 did not appear to be of contemporary type, the Coal Measures Whiteware being somewhat later than the Gritty ware.

- 10.2.36 Ditch 2903 produced a mixed group of material which included both earlier medieval (later 11th to early 13th century) and slightly later (later 13th to early 14th century) sherds. Fill 2076 produced a small sherd of Hallgate B type ware (12th to early 13th century). The pottery from fill 2010 included both Hallgate B and Hallgate A types. According to Buckland *et al.*

... both A and B fabrics were current by the end of the twelfth century and no B fabric has so far been firmly dated to the thirteenth century, although this may be the result of an absence of suitably representative groups (1979:56).

Given the evidence of extensive residuality from medieval and later features at Barnburgh Hall, it is difficult to argue that this group is suitable for drawing wide ranging conclusions pertaining to this question. The sherd of Gritty ware from this context was of 12th or 13th-century type, but was not closely datable enough to contribute to the resolution of the problem.

- 10.2.37 Primary fill 2044 of Ditch 2903 included a small sherd of Hallgate B type, while secondary fill 2043 included later medieval types (notably Humberware). As elsewhere, the implication is that alongside the earlier medieval component, there is a certain amount of later material, suggesting that that contexts are to a certain extent mixed and that this mixing took place in the later medieval period. Fill 2143 of Ditch 2903 may have produced a small group of pottery, although the source of this material, whether 2143 or fill 2147 of pit 2148, was unclear. This consisted of later medieval types, including Hallgate A, Coal Measures Whiteware and later medieval Gritty ware.

- 10.2.38 Three fills of Ditch 2904 produced pottery (2039, 2032 and 2026). As elsewhere, the quantities involved were small and as a result reliable inferences are hard to draw. Fill 2039 yielded a single sherd of undiagnostic medieval Reduced Sandy ware. Material from fill 2026 was similarly sparse, limited to a single sherd of Hillam type ware, although this was more informative, being a typical square sectioned rim sherd with external sooting. Fill 2032 produced the largest group, a total of seven sherds that, as with other contexts, included both earlier and later medieval sherds.

- 10.2.39 Ditch 2905 contained pottery within its fills, 2087, 2065 and 2125. Fill 2087 produced only two sherds, both of gritty wares dating to the earlier medieval period (11th to 12th / early 13th centuries). A similar date can be ascribed to the single sherd from 2065 (Hallgate B). Fill 2125 produced a larger group of material (five sherds) with a similar date range. In contrast to other contexts and groups of contexts, these appear to be remarkably chronologically homogeneous, although given the small numbers of sherds involved, it is difficult to be certain whether this is significant or the result of chance. Pit 2236, associated with gully 2233 appended to Ditch 2905, contained a small group of Hllam type Gritty wares (11th to 13th centuries) together with two sherds of Hallgate A ware (13th to early 14th century). On balance a date within the earlier part of the 13th century would seem appropriate for fill 2235.
- 10.2.40 Fills 2209, 2110 and 2196 from Ditch 2906 produced typically small assemblages of pottery. Fill 2210 contained a sherd of Hallgate B ware and a sherd of Gritty ware of roughly contemporary date. Although stratigraphically discrete, there was little in the pottery assemblages to distinguish 2209 and 2196 and both can be dated to the between the end of the 11th century and the very early 13th century.
- 10.2.41 The upper fill (2245) of pit/well 2250 contained pottery of later medieval and early post-medieval type; Cistercian ware, Green Glazed Sandy ware (late Humberware) with earlier Humberware and the Coal Measures Whiteware. Given that the earlier material is residual, this would appear to be roughly contemporary with pit/posthole 2391. Below this, fills 2261 and 2270 produced groups of earlier date which included white Coal Measures types and the earlier Hallgate B and C wares. An unstratified sherd from the vicinity of this feature proved to be the rim of a Hallgate B jug. Fill 2294 was distinguished by the presence of the body of a small, three handled pot in a Humberware type fabric (Fig. 18, no. 1). No parallels are known for this vessel and its presence, substantially complete in an assemblage where such degrees of completeness are rare, might raise questions about the circumstances of its deposition.
- 10.2.42 Fill 2377 of posthole 2378 produced two sherds of pottery; a piece of Developed Stamford ware dating to between 1150 and 1200 and a broken sherd of North Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shell Tempered ware linking this post hole with the earlier medieval phase of activity on the site.
- 10.2.43 The Building Complex included four contexts which contained medieval pottery; 2158 (the primary fill of pit 2124), 2105 (a floor deposit) and 2166 and 2167 (the lowest recorded fills for pit/well 2193). As elsewhere, the quantities of pottery were small and, in the case of 2105, a sherd of post-medieval Redware was mixed with the medieval material which was itself a mixed group including Hallgate B ware and Later Medieval Reduced Sandy ware. Fill 2166 produced only one sherd of pottery, a piece of Gritty ware with spots of splash glaze which appeared to date to between the later 11th and early 13th century. It lay above fill 2167 that produced a larger group of sherds that included both Hallgate A and Hallgate B ware. Positive evidence for the co-occurrence of Hallgate A and Hallgate B ware is still far from secure and, given the extensive evidence for the occurrence of mixed deposits on the site, it cannot be

positively asserted that this represents such evidence. It does appear, however, that context 2167 is no later than the later 13th/early 14th century in date, although the small quantities of pottery present must mean that this conclusion is treated with caution. A similar conclusion has to be reached in the case of pit fill 2158 where a sherd of Hallgate A ware was found alongside an earlier fragment of Splash Glazed Sandy ware.

- 10.2.44 Rubble from the demolition of the Building Complex (2095) contained only one sherd of pottery, but this was somewhat unusual being a piece of a coarse white sandy ware pancheon with a ring stamped rim (Fig. 18, no. 5). Subsequent fills within pit/well 2193 (2100 and 2101) produced a mixed assemblage of earlier medieval date, spanning the later 11th to 13th century (notably the Developed Stamford and Hallgate C wares). The single sherd of Coal Measures type ware may be somewhat later, although the dating of some Coal Measures wares remains uncertain. Fill 2150 produced two sherds of Shell Tempered ware, neither of which were closely datable, although a date within the 13th-14th centuries is probable (Young pers. comm.). A final rubble deposit (2007) that sealed the building and extended over the area of pit/well 2193 (Section 7.20) produced a mixed assemblage of medieval to early post-medieval date. The medieval material spanned the medieval period, including Hallgate C ware (mid 11th to early 12th century) and Coal Measures Purple ware (later 14th to 15th century). Other types were not identifiable as specific wares, but were generally of later medieval (13th to 14th century) type. The latest type was Cistercian ware (16th century).
- 10.2.45 Only three features in Posthole Group 2912 produced pottery (2268, 2083, 2142). With the exception of fill 2141, the pottery from these postholes was of earlier medieval type and included a sherd of unidentified Shell Tempered ware dating to between the 10th and 12th centuries (2267) and the base of a Hillam type ware cooking pot. The sherd from fill 2141 was not closely identifiable, but was certainly of medieval type. Pits 2382 and 2384 that may have been associated with the timber-framed structure (Section 7.3) also produced early medieval sherds. Fill 2381 of pit 2382 produced only one piece of pottery, a substantial sherd from a Hallgate B jug with a clubbed rim and a strap handle. Fill 2383 of pit 2384, contained a sherd of Shell Tempered ware of a type dating to between the 10th and 12th centuries, as well as two sherds of Hallgate A type, which could be 13th to early 14th century in date. Although it is impossible to be certain, it would seem, given the rest of the evidence from the site, that a date up to the 13th century would be appropriate.
- 10.2.46 Roman Ditch 2909 included two sherds of medieval pottery (fill 2221); Hallgate and Gritty ware. These sherds, suggestive of a date within the 13th to early 14th century, presumably became incorporated into the fills of the Roman ditch when it was cut through by medieval Ditch 2905.
- 10.2.47 Context 2280, the fill of posthole 2281, included a piece of Fine Gritty ware, dating to the 12th or 13th centuries. This piece was probably intrusive in a posthole of Roman date as twenty 2nd-century AD sherds were also recovered from this feature.

- 10.2.48 A surface find (2052) proved to be a sherd of a later medieval (13th to 14th century) Reduced Sandy ware, closely resembling a sherd from fill 2044 of Ditch 2903.

Discussion

- 10.2.49 The excavations on the site of Barnburgh Hall produced a substantial pottery assemblage. The principle drawback in using it to resolve questions that still surround local medieval and early post-medieval pottery derive from the small size and apparently mixed nature of the individual groups that constitute it. That having been said, a number of observations can be made which may inform an understanding of the site itself.

Pottery sources

- 10.2.50 As demonstrated by Moorhouse (1983), the distribution of medieval pottery across the country owes a considerable amount to the peripatetic nature of landlords and their representatives, as well as to more conventional mechanisms of exchange and circulation. There is little evidence which allows the movement of pottery to be linked with ideas of quality or prestige, pottery being a fundamentally utilitarian (and to a high degree, disposable) item of material culture throughout the medieval period. Regionally specific products may have travelled in pots and a case might be made for certain types having particular attributes which made them suitable for certain purposes (including, perhaps, Shell Tempered wares), but these are unlikely to have been aesthetic or in any way related to status. In the case of a manorial residence, there is likely to have been little interest in retaining pottery that had outlived its usefulness. For this reason, the diversity of pottery from the site needs to be understood in the context of the social relationships maintained by the inhabitants of the Hall.
- 10.2.51 The sources of the pottery recovered from the excavations are wide and appear to spread in all directions. Stamford ware appears to have been made exclusively in the town of Stamford in the southern part of Lincolnshire, while the Shell Tempered ware is all of Lincolnshire types. A sherd of Burley Hill ware points to some connection with the Derby, or central-southern Derbyshire, area. The Gritty wares, particularly those of Hillam ware type, appear to have originated in West Yorkshire, a connection which might reflect the reverse of that suggested on the basis of the pottery found at Pontefract Castle (Cumberpatch 2002). Future research to review the ownership of the Hall and the extent of the holdings associated with the owner(s) might be instructive in explaining the occurrence of some of the non-local wares.
- 10.2.52 The circulation of post-medieval pottery is more complex, with changes in the structure of consumption marking a change from medieval practices (Cumberpatch in prep. 3). The circulation of Cistercian and Blackwares has yet to be systematically investigated. Although two major production sites are known (Wrenthorpe and Ticknall), it is probable that there were others although, to date, these have not been identified. Only a programme of chemical analysis of the clays will cast light on this subject. The sherds of Tin Glazed Earthenware (Evaluation

1999, context 206, Excavation 2001, context 2332) are either of south-eastern English (London) or Dutch origin and in either case are likely to have reached the site via the ports of Hull, Bawtry or Doncaster. This was probably also the source of the sherd of German (Westerwald) stoneware, also from context 2332.

- 10.2.53 Locally produced wares dominated the assemblage and included a wide range of types from the Hallgate potteries and the Coal Measures potteries around Rotherham. It was notable that certain types were either completely or virtually absent; the Hallgate 95 types and Hallgate C prominent amongst them. It is possible that other sources of supply were being used during the 11th century, but it is more probable that the site was not occupied until the early 12th century, by which time production of these wares had ceased. This would place the earliest Gritty and Splash Glazed wares contemporary with the Hallgate B wares, which is entirely feasible as the production of these types spanned the later 11th, 12th and 13th centuries. Future research of the surviving documentary records may confirm this suggestion (but see Section 2.1).

Depositional characteristics

- 10.2.54 As noted in the description of individual pottery groups from the site, a characteristic of the assemblage is the extent of residuality and, possibly, intrusion within the groups. Material from the earlier phases of the site was regularly found mixed with later medieval and, less commonly, post-medieval material. Although it was difficult to be certain, there appeared to be two broad depositional horizons, the first involving material from the 12th and early 13th centuries (Gritty wares, Hallgate B ware, Splash Glazed wares). The second, dating to the later medieval period, resulted in the deposition of groups containing both earlier and later material and it is this phase which seems to have resulted in the formation of the majority of contexts which predate the post-medieval period. Roman and Roman-British material appeared to avoid such reworking.
- 10.2.55 Early post-medieval activity (15th to 16th century) is represented by contexts 2391 and 2245 and by a scatter of material from other contexts across the site. Slightly earlier activity appears to be represented by Ditch 2900, although here only one sherd was recovered and this may be misleading.
- 10.2.56 Later post-medieval and early modern pottery was widespread within the upper phases of the site and represents the continuation of activity on the site into the 19th century. It was notable that there was relatively little 18th and early 19th-century tableware amongst the sherds recovered. In particular White Salt Glazed Stonewares, Creamwares, Pearlwares and other 18th-century types were scarcely represented at all, although utilitarian wares (Brown Glazed Coarsewares, Redware, Slipware and Yellow Glazed Coarsewares) were all present in considerable quantities. This might imply that these examples of such poorly dated types (which occur throughout the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, but which are difficult to date precisely or closely) predate the early 18th century at Barnburgh Hall. A number of examples did indeed appear to be of 17th and early 18th-century type, but others were certainly of a later date, leading to an expectation that tablewares would also be present. On this basis it might

be suggested that, during the 18th and early 19th century, the Hall was no longer occupied, at least by people who were using fashionable tablewares. Such a suggestion might be investigated through surviving documentary records (see Section 2.1).

- 10.2.57 Small numbers of Transfer Printed ware sherds suggest activity in the later 19th and early 20th centuries, but the quantities were too small to allow further interpretation.

Conclusion

- 10.2.58 The medieval and post-medieval pottery assemblages point to a long history for activity on the site. Under these circumstances it is scarcely surprising that many of the contexts contain mixed assemblages of pottery. This having been said, the assemblage is a useful one and is likely to prove valuable when a broader review of manorial sites in South Yorkshire becomes possible.

10.3 Industrial debris by J. Cowgill

- 10.3.1 The iron production and smithing assemblage from the site was washed, visually examined and identified solely on morphological grounds, sometimes with the aid of a x10 binocular microscope.
- 10.3.2 Only four pieces (1024g) of possible industrial material were recorded (Table 3). All of the assemblage was collected by hand during the excavation; none were from the residues of the environmental samples. The hearth bottom from fill 2143 of Ditch 2903 is very large and was probably produced when a large piece of iron was forged. If the back was moulded by a tuyere then the piece is post-medieval in date. If the piece from context 2037 (surface find) is slag then it must have a very high iron metal content or include magnetite (Fe_3O_4) to account for its magnetic reaction and the fact that it is cracking, an indication that it is corroding. Only a single piece of plate hammerscale is visible amongst the corrosion products on its surface. The possibility that this fragment is an iron object cannot be ruled out.

Table 3. Catalogue of metallurgical debris

Context	Type	Count	Weight	Comments.
2001	BLAST	1	14g	Post medieval/modern.
2010	HB	1	97g	Small – 45 x 60 x 35mm; dense; charcoal fuel.
2037	SLAG?	1	170g	HB shape but very magnetic; cracking; hammerscale in corrosion; possible object.
2143	HB	1	743g	Very large – 80 x 145 x 65mm; back moulded by tuyere? ?Tuyere outer diameter c. 90mm; ?tuyere air hole 25-30mm. Coal + charcoal fuel.

Key: BLAST = Blast furnace slag, HB = Plano-convex slag accumulation – commonly known as a hearth bottom. Evidence for iron smithing.

10.4 Metal objects by Dr H. E. M. Cool

- 10.4.1 Virtually all of the metalwork was associated with medieval to late medieval occupation and demolition. The only item from a Romano-British deposit was a nail shank from the fill (2291) of posthole 2292 (Table 4). This paucity of metalwork from the Roman contexts is typical of rural sites in this area of Yorkshire.
- 10.4.2 The rest of the metalwork is mainly connected with structural purposes and consists mainly of nails (nos. 7-23). There is also a possible wall hook (no. 6) and a loop hasp (Fig. 19, no. 5) used to fasten a door or gate. At Winchester such hasps were found in contexts ranging from the 10th to 16th centuries (Goodall 1990, 975 nos. 3472- 83), and at London examples from 13th and 14th-century contexts have been recovered (Egan 1998, 57 no. 76-78). It is probable that the sheet lead fragments (nos. 3 and 4) also had a structural origin.
- 10.4.3 The only other metal items are fragments from a decorative mount decorated with rocker arm ornament (Fig. 19, no. 1) and a piece of lead that has obviously been used when molten to act as a stopper. Neither piece was independently dateable.

Table 4. Description of metal objects

Object	Context	Material	Description
1	2038	Copper alloy	Sheet strip in 4 fragments, one fragment broken across a circular perforation. One face decorated with curving diagonal bands of rocker arm ornament. Section 5 x 0.5mm, length 85mm
2	2143	Lead	Stopper. Rough sided cylinder surmounted by point oval, conical 'head'. Dimensions 33 x 13 x 15mm
3	2028	Lead	Sheet fragment. Dimensions 19 x 17 x 2mm
4	2095	Lead	Sheet fragment. Dimensions 37 x 25 x 3mm
5	2261	Iron	Loop hasp. Loop with sides pinched together to form asymmetrical 'figure-of-8' with up-turned hook at end of longer division. Length 130mm, maximum width 30mm
6	2294	Iron	Wall hook ? L-shaped with tapering long arm and wide short end. Length 83mm
7	2036	Iron	Nail, complete with conical head. Length 135mm
8	2270	Iron	Nail, 3 virtually complete examples. Lengths 60, 50, 50mm
9	2101	Iron	Nail, 1 head fragment
10	2150	Iron	Nail, 1 head fragment
11	2167	Iron	Nail, 1 head fragment, 2 shank fragments
12	2213	Iron	Nail, 1 shank fragment

Object	Context	Material	Description
13	2218	Iron	Nail, 1 shank fragment
14	2243	Iron	Nail, 1 shank fragment
15	2261	Iron	Nail, 4 head fragments, 11 shank fragments
16	2269	Iron	Nail, 5 head fragments, 9 shank fragments
17	2270	Iron	Nail, 14 head fragments, 16 shank fragments
18	2278	Iron	Nail, 1 shank fragment
19	2291	Iron	Nail, 1 shank fragment
20	2294	Iron	Nail, 1 head fragment, 3 shank fragments
21	2304	Iron	Nail, 4 head fragments
22	2332	Iron	Nail, 2 shank fragments
23	2386	Iron	Nail, 1 head fragment, 1 shank fragment

10.5 Glass objects by Dr H. E. M. Cool

- 10.5.1 A small quantity of late medieval window glass was recovered, most coming from the fill (2390) of posthole 2391. Many of the fragments had evidence of painting and in one case (Fig. 19, no. 5) stain was also visible (Table 5). Stain may have been present on other fragments, but the condition of the pieces made this difficult to identify.
- 10.5.2 The painted designs that can be recognised suggest the fragments came from a window (or windows) where 'white' glass quarries decorated with motifs such as flowers, animals and heraldic charges carried out in paint and stain were leaded together (see for example Archer 1985, 17, pl. 18). This was the sort of glazing that was used in upper class houses in the 15th and 16th centuries, sometimes forming the background to central heraldic panels or ones depicting scenes such as the labours of the month. On no. 4 there is part of a stylised flower or starburst, variations of which are found in many regional schools of glass painting, see for example those in Norfolk (Woodforde 1950, 163) and York (Knowles 1936, pl. XVII). On no. 6 there is part of a black letter painted inscription (Fig. 19). This may well have come from a quarry painted with the letters HIS formed into a monogram representing the first three letters of the name Jesus (Dirsztay 1978, 150). If this is correct then a date in the 15th to early 16th century might be more appropriate than a later date as secular monograms tended to be preferred after the Tudor reformation. Most of the evidence of the grozed edges points to the fragments being from diamond quarries, but no. 4 clearly comes from a semi-circular quarry suggesting there may also have been quarries leaded in other geometric patterns (Fig. 19).
- 10.5.3 In addition to this late medieval glass, there is also one fragment (no. 9) from an 18th-century window.

Table 5. Description of glass fragments

Object	Context	Description
1	2390	Non-durable. Part of (?) diamond quarry with two grozed edges meeting at c. 65°. Surfaces encrusted but two slightly curved painted lines running (approximately from point, with narrow triangles painted along one edge; traces of paint elsewhere. Dimensions 65 x 43mm., area c. 20 cm ²
2	2390	Non-durable. Now in 6 fragments but probably from same quarry originally, retaining straight grozed edges including two at 90°. Surfaces encrusted but slight traces of paint. Area c. 12cm ²
3	2245	Non-durable green. Area c. 1.5cm ²
4	2390	Semi-durable 'white'. 'D' or semi-circular quarry retaining two grozed edges. Broken across centre of painted stylised flower / star design. Dimensions 42 x 36mm, area c. 12cm ²
5	2390	Semi-durable 'white'. Fragment retaining one grozed edge. Band of stain bordered by painted line running parallel to grozed edge. Dimensions 30 x 18mm, area c. 3.5cm ²
6	2390	Semi-durable 'white'. One straight grozed edge. Narrow painted line parallele to grozed edge with bases of painted letters in black letter style above - possibly HIS. Dimensions 42 x 39mm, area c. 8cm ²
7	2390	Semi-durable 'white'. Part of diamond quarry with two grozed edges meeting at 70°. Dimensions 45 x 34mm, area c. 9cm ²
8	2390	Semi-durable 'white'. Part of diamond quarry with two grozed edges meeting at 60°. Dimensions 32 x 19mm, area c. 3cm ²
9	2332	Durable blue/green. Dimensions 38 x 20mm, area 5cm ²
10	2330	Heavily corroded corrosion products. Area 1cm ²

10.6 Flint objects by A. Dickson

10.6.1 All lithics were described with reference to the dorsal face frontward and the distal end at the top. Three of the five artefacts were made on brownish grey to greyish brown flint and a further two had been subjected to the effects of heat giving them a greyish white colour. Four broken flakes and a thumbnail scraper were noted. Due to the small size of the assemblage no relative date could be inferred, although four of the artefacts would fit comfortably into a Neolithic date range, while the thumbnail scraper is probably Early Bronze Age date. The results from this intrusive material are summarised in Table 6.

Table 6. Description of flint objects

Context	Material	Description
1036/7	brown flint showing fair translucency	broken edge damaged flake
2038	brownish grey flint	broken flake
2120	greyish white flint	burnt broken flake
2137	brownish grey flint	thumbnail scraper, length 22mm, width 17.1mm, breadth 6.5mm, weight 3g
2259	greyish white flint	burnt flint chunk

10.7 Stone tiles by L. Eskdale with geological contributions from Dr G. Gaunt

- 10.7.1 Thirty-four stone roof tiles were retrieved from the Garden Area and one tile from the Paddock Area. The majority was recovered from demolition debris and post-medieval levelling deposits (Appendix XVI).
- 10.7.2 All of the roofing stones represent one of two different lithologies, Elland Flags-type sandstone (EFT), or Upper Magnesian Limestone (UML). From the roofing tiles recovered, three (8.6%) are of EFT type and 32 (91.4%) are of UML type.
- 10.7.3 EFT is a pale grey to brown sandstone. It is fine grained with subangular to subrounded grains, well compacted, thin bedded and 'flaggy', with parallel laminae on which muscovite may be present. This material probably came from local Coal Measures. The only possible source of 'flaggy' sandstone in the area around Barnburgh is the Mexborough Rock, which crops out from Mexborough north-westwards past Bolton upon Dearne and Darfield.
- 10.7.4 The UML stone is of a type of oolitic variety that has been recorded northwards from Sprotborough, north-east of Warmsworth (Mitchell *et al.*, 1947, 124.) and Balby, west of Newton and at Scawsby (Gaunt, 1994, 69.). This type of stone can be creamy white to pale grey and brownish grey. It is fine grained, mainly dolomitic, thin bedded and 'flaggy', with sparse to abundant minute (<0.5) ooliths.
- 10.7.5 As the majority of the tile was fragmentary, it was difficult to determine their size when whole. A few of the tiles do display complete sides however, and these show evidence of dressing. The majority of the tiles (71.4%) have a single hole drilled from one side. In contrast, 11.4% of the tiles displayed the more irregular 'hour glass' shaped holes that were drilled from both sides. One tile displayed an incomplete perforation. The remaining tiles (14.3%) have no hole, although there is a strong possibility that perforations would have been present when they were complete. These tiles presumably represent a fraction of the building rubble created during the demolition/modification of the Hall and/or its associated buildings.

10.8 Worked stone by D. Heslop, Dr G. Gaunt and J. Prudhoe

- 10.8.1 A single quern fragment was recovered from the fill (2318) of Ditch 2911. This was less than 10% of a probable beehive quern, upper or lower stone. Part of the flat grinding face (15.0 cm x 11.8 cm) and the outer edge (7.1 cm tall) were extant, but no other features were present. The quern fragment was sandstone (almost conglomerate) of Millstone-Grit type, i.e. from Millstone Grit or lithologically closely comparable sandstone from the Coal Measures. One such Coal-Measures sandstone is the Woolley Edge Rock in the Wombwell Wood area.
- 10.8.2 Two architectural stone fragments were recovered from the demolition rubble (2092) associated with the Building Complex. The larger fragment (approximately 0.69m in length, 0.20m in width and 0.25m in height) may represent a 17th to 18th-century window head with a 0.11m deep chamfer. A possible fragment of door jam (approximately 0.32m in length, 0.14m in width and 0.34m in height) displayed an L-shaped, roughly cut groove (0.02m in width) on one face and this may have been the housing for a bolt. The poor quality of this stonework suggests garden rather than domestic use. Both pieces of stonework were of Permian Lower Magnesian Limestone that crops out to east of Barnburgh in Brodsworth-Marr-High Melton-Cadeby area.
- 10.8.3 A limestone block of unknown use from the fill of Ditch 2901 displayed a circular-shaped depression of 38mm in diameter and 30mm in depth. The block measuring approximately 230mm in length, 133mm to 185mm in width and 67mm in depth, was of Permian Lower Magnesian Limestone with relict oolitic texture.

10.9 Other artefacts

- 10.9.1 Two fragments of undiagnostic clay pipe stems were recovered from the subsoil (2001) and the fill (2304) of a possible garden feature (2305). They measured 6.5mm and 7.6mm in diameter respectively.
- 10.9.2 A ceramic roofing tile fragment displaying an incomplete perforation was retrieved from fill 2286 of medieval pit 2287. In addition to sandstone rubble and three stone tiles, the ceramic tile presumably represents demolition debris (Section 7.26).

11. Environmental Record**11.1 Animal bone** by Dr J. Richardson

- 11.1.1 In total, 1423 animal bone fragments were recovered from the archaeological investigations, although this included five partial skeletons accounting for 754 of the bones. Bones were generally well preserved, although frequently fragmented, but destruction due to gnawing was rarely seen (4% of the assemblage). As the animal bone assemblage was relatively small, all bone fragments were examined and identified where possible to species or species group (such as sheep/goat) (Appendix XVII).
- 11.1.2 To facilitate analysis, the bones were assigned to one of four categories: Roman (2nd century AD), medieval, post-medieval/early modern or unphased. The majority of the bone (46%) was recovered from medieval

deposits, with 15% from Roman features and 4% from post-medieval deposits (Table 7). The remaining 35% came from unphased features and included partial skeletons of a calf and rabbit. These unphased bones were not considered further.

Roman

- 11.1.3 The animal bone assemblage from Roman features consisted of 214 fragments, but of these, 185 came from a partial pig skeleton. As a result, this assemblage had little interpretative value. The juvenile pig skeleton was deposited in pit 2372 within the Roman enclosure.

Medieval

- 11.1.4 Only the medieval phase produced sufficient bones for further analysis, although again a proportion of the assemblage came from articulated remains. A partial juvenile pig skeleton was found in association with the primary rubble backfill (2158) of pit 2124 and an incomplete neonatal sheep/goat skeleton was recovered from a backfill (2167) of the partially excavated pit/well 2193, both of the Building Complex. The remaining disarticulated bones (503 fragments) were analysed for age and butchery data, although given the evidence for residuality identified from the medieval and post-medieval pottery (Section 10.2.54), any conclusions reached should be treated with caution.
- 11.1.5 The proportions of disarticulated cattle, sheep and pig bones indicate that cattle bones were predominant from medieval deposits (54%), followed by pig (28%) and sheep (18%). These animals presumably provided the inhabitants of the Hall with the majority of their meat intake, and certainly five cattle bones, three sheep bones and two pig bones displayed butchery marks indicative of meat preparation and consumption. This diet may have been supplemented by domestic fowl (chicken and geese), fish and perhaps deer, although no butchery marks were noted to confirm this.

Table 7. Animal bone fragments by phase

	Roman	Medieval	Post-medieval	Unphased
Cattle	2	57	4	428
Sheep	3	25	6	3
Pig	199	173	10	5
Horse	1	24	3	
Dog		3		
Cat	3			
Fallow deer		1		
Rabbit		3		24
Mole		1		
Field Vole		4		

	Roman	Medieval	Post-medieval	Unphased
Microfauna		1		
Cattle-size	4	267	30	19
Sheep-size	1	11	3	5
Pig-size		7	2	4
Fowl sp.		3		3
Goose sp.		1		1
Grey partridge				1
Bird spp.		11		5
Fish spp.	1	6		
Amphibian spp.		55		
Total	214	653	58	498

11.1.6 Very little fusion data were available to consider the slaughter patterns of the main domestic animals, although it was noted that 18% of (ageable) cattle bones, 25% of sheep bones and 33% of pig bones were sub-adult. These indicate the consumption of some young animals for their meat, but presumably the maintenance of other livestock for breeding purposes or for their secondary products. As dental eruption and wear data were so scarce, however, the targeting of secondary products could not be assessed further. Only two adult cattle could be identified using dental wear patterns.

11.1.7 The presence of horse and dog bones suggests that working animals and/or pets were kept by the inhabitants of the Hall. The inclusion of their bones in a disarticulated assemblage probably reflects the re-working of deposits rather than their consumption along side beef, lamb/mutton and pork. Finally, the numerous amphibian bones and the remains of field vole and mole were exclusive to pit/well 2193. These were all recovered from the auger samples taken to determine the extent of this feature (Section 7.19) and they represent animals that fell into the pit and were unable to climb out.

Post-medieval/early modern

11.1.8 The presence of the disarticulated bones of domestic cattle, sheep and pig suggests meat consumption, but too few bone fragments were recovered from post-medieval/early modern deposits to warrant further analysis.

Conclusion

11.1.9 Unfortunately the size of the animal bone assemblage precluded detailed analysis and little indication of husbandry regimes or consumption practices could be inferred. A diet of beef, lamb/mutton and pork was noted and this was supplemented by chicken, goose, fish and perhaps venison (represented by a single fallow deer phalanx). It was not possible to identify the use of secondary products from the domestic livestock, although a few adult animals were identified.

11.2 Shell by Dr J. Richardson

- 11.2.1 Very few shells were recovered and only two species, oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and garden snails (*Helix aspersa*) were represented. Although oyster were found in Roman, medieval and post-medieval/early modern deposits, ten of the sixteen shells were retrieved from the backfills (2245 and 2261) of pit/well 2250 (Section 7.13). These oyster shells represent the disposal of domestic debris.

11.3 Botanical remains by Dr R. Young and Dr D. Alldritt

- 11.3.1 The assessment of the botanical component of selected soil samples was undertaken to investigate activities that may have been associated with the Roman enclosure, earlier medieval timber building and medieval occupation. A sub-sample of between 0.4 and 10 litres of soil was processed from 33 deposits (see Appendix VII) using a system of flotation in an Ankara-style flotation tank. The floating remains (the flot) were collected in a 300 μ m sieve and the heavy fraction (the retent) was collected in a 1mm mesh. The flots, once dry, were scanned using a binocular microscope with sixteen samples producing botanical material. These were identified and quantified (Table 8).
- 11.3.2 Only two deposits, fill 2320 of pit 2321 and fill 2247 of pit 2275 of proposed Roman and medieval dates respectively (Sections 6.8 and 7.27), yielded plant remains in any significant quantity. Interestingly, no chaff for any of the cereal types was recovered from any deposit and weed seeds were few in number. Those that were identified tended to be of a size similar to or larger than cereal grains (Jones 1988). This along, with the presence of grains only, is a strong indication that all the material is from processed cereals, where all small weeds and chaff have been removed and disposed elsewhere. As the weed seeds identified are of a similar size to cereal grains, such as brome grass and wild radish, it is likely that they were retained with the grain itself through the sieving and winnowing stages. This does not automatically make this a 'consumer' rather than 'producer' site, but does suggest that there was a definite division between harvesting, processing and cooking and/or consumption areas.
- 11.3.3 The wheat itself is almost all *Triticum* sp., and the absence of spikelets, or other diagnostic material has meant that differentiating between wheat species has rarely been possible, although a few bread wheat grains were recovered from deposits associated with the earlier medieval timber building (2082 and 2267). Spelt (*Triticum spelta*) and emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) may also have been present. While spelt wheat tends to occur in greater concentration in sites with some evidence of Roman occupation, it is known in the north of England from early first millennium BC (van der Veen 1992, 157).
- 11.3.4 The material recovered and identified from pit fill 2320 is wheat only. No chaff and no weed seeds were recovered from this context, which is again in keeping with an interpretation of a cleaned and processed cereal crop. Although the quantity of grain recovered from this pit is significantly larger than from other pit fills, it is unlikely to be stored grain burnt *in situ* and may instead represent domestic waste material.

- 11.3.5 The material recovered and identified from pit fill 2247 comprised cereal grains - rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) – and a smaller number of weed seeds. The majority of the cereal grains were distorted, suggesting that they had either been harvested wet and not dried sufficiently before storage, or that the charring process had greatly affected them. No waste products such as chaff or straw were recovered in this sample, and this combined with the rather limited weed assemblage suggests a crop in the latter stages of processing and cleaning. The greatest number of identified weeds in this sample were brome grass (*Bromus mollis/secalinus*), which are a similar size to rye grains, and thus likely to have been retained with the cereal during preliminary cleaning stages. It is interesting that the wheat and rye occur together, but as this sample may represent waste from a hearth, it is not possible to say whether they were grown separately or as a mixed crop. While a larger weed assemblage might help answer this question, it has been noted that while wheat and rye crops do have a different ‘suite’ of associated weeds, the difference between two winter crops is not as great as that between summer and winter crops (van der Veen 1992, 107).
- 11.3.6 In terms of the weed seeds from all the remaining samples, there are too few in number for any real interpretation, but it may be possible to make some very general suggestions. The number and type of weed seeds recovered are likely to represent ‘background noise’ in terms of plant material around the site. Weeds such as *Vicia* cf *tetrasperma*. (disturbed land, grassland), and *Bromus mollis/secalinus* (arable, disturbed land, grassland) (Carruthers 2000, 184-5) are characteristic of land being cleared and utilised for agriculture, and likely to be included with cereal crops.
- 11.3.7 Barley was recovered only from the 2nd-century AD deposits (2171/3, 2280, 2367), whereas rye was found in Roman, earlier medieval and medieval features. Wheat, barley, and rye are all known from early medieval archaeological sites (Hinton, 1990, 2; Steane, 1985, 262), and pollen analyses from the north of England indicate that despite major social and economic change during this period, there were little changes in the proportions of meadow and agricultural land (Hinton 1990, 10). Barley was also used for brewing during the medieval period, in addition to being ground for flour, or even used for animal fodder (Steane 1985, 263).
- 11.3.8 There is clear evidence for cereal consumption at Barnburgh Hall, and none to suggest that cereals were being processed at this site, or in this area. This is true for material from Roman, earlier medieval and medieval deposits. The cereal assemblage is composed of wheat, barley and rye, with only two deposits (2320 and 2247) containing more than a few grains. The whole assemblage has very few weed seeds, and those that have been recovered tended to be large, i.e. retained with grain during final cleaning stages (Hillman 1981; van der Veen 1992).

Table 8. Botanical material by context

Botanical name	Common name	2082	2118	2158	2171/ 73	2193	2247	2250	2267	2280	2318	2320	2367	2381	2386	2388	Total
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	bread wheat	1							3								
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	wheat	2	1			3	48	1	2	2	2	425		1		4	437
<i>Triticum</i> frags		1					35					124					124
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	six-row barley				3					2			2				7
<i>Secale cereale</i>	rye	2	1	1			64		3				1		3		6
Undet cereal	(incl. frags)	7	4	1	1	2	21		3	1			1	5	4	1	15
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	selfheal	1															
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	common sorrel	1															
<i>Carex</i> sp.	sedges													1			
Apiaceae	carrot family	1															
<i>Galium aparine</i>	cleavers						1										
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	wild radish				1												1
<i>Vicia</i> cf <i>tetrasperma</i>	vetch															1	1
<i>Bromus mollis/secalinus</i>	bromegrass					3	11									1	4
Umbelliferae sp.					1												1

2250 and 2193 are the botanical remains from augered samples.

12. **Dating evidence**

12.1 **Archaeomagnetic dating by Dr M. J. Noel**

- 12.1.1 Orientated samples were obtained from the stone slabs (1062/1064) forming the floor of the kiln (1045) and the burnt natural beneath the stones of the firebox. The archaeomagnetic stability and polarisation of the material were analysed in order to determine the date of the final firing event. A full report was produced (Noel 2001) and is held with the site archive. The results are summarised in Table 9.
- 12.1.2 Comparison of the mean archaeomagnetic vector preserved in the fired clay sand to the UK Master Curve suggested that the last firing took place in the period AD 1590 to AD 1625.

Table 9. Archaeomagnetic dating results

Technical data	
No. of samples	11
Mean sample declination	356.6°
Mean sample inclination	74.7°
Level of confidence	95%
Alpha 95 value	2.5°
Resulting date range	AD 1590- AD 1625

13. **Discussion**

- 13.1 Archaeological investigations at the site of the former Barnburgh Hall revealed evidence of Roman, medieval (including earlier and later sub-phases) and post-medieval/early modern activity, although five flints may represent the 'background noise' from much earlier activity (Section 10.6.1). Dating evidence provided by the pottery and by archaeomagnetic dating techniques confirmed that the site was in use in the 2nd century AD and from at least the early 12th century (Section 10.2.53) until the demolition of the Hall between 1968 and 1971 (Section 2.3). A tentative suggestion of earlier activity is made due to the presence of a few pottery sherds of the 1st century AD or just possibly the later Iron Age (Section 10.1.3). Their presence was exclusive to a tertiary fill (2257) of Roman Ditch 2910 that contained an abundance of 2nd-century pottery within other deposits (Section 6.3). The inclusion of early pottery within the upper fill of an apparently later ditch suggests that the later Iron Age/early Roman pottery was curated prior to disposal, but no features clearly associated with the later Iron Age/early Roman period were identified. The phased sequence of development (Fig. 20) indicates that land use varied from the sub-division of the landscape, perhaps to facilitate agricultural practices during the 2nd century AD, to the laying

out of garden features in the post-medieval period for the benefit of the Hall's occupants.

Roman activity

- 13.2 Roman activity on the site was represented by an enclosure containing internal divisions, pits and postholes within the Garden Area. A coherent group of ceramics dated this occupation to the 2nd century AD and, with no evidence for the re-cutting of the enclosure ditches, the Roman occupation of this area may have been relatively short-lived. The enclosure, defined on only three sides, was of unknown size, although the continuation of Ditch 2908 beyond the limits of the enclosure indicates further land use.
- 13.3 The sub-division of the enclosure presumably represents the demarcation of different activity areas, perhaps related to agricultural or stock regimes, although tentative evidence for a circular posthole structure (Section 6.13), cleaned and processed cereals (Section 11.3.4) and a fragment of a probable beehive quern (Section 10.8.1) may be indicative of human habitation. The remaining discrete features associated with the interior of the enclosure, however, are of unknown function and the purpose of pits also remains unclear. Nevertheless, some evidence for farming practices was seen in the cereal-rich deposit (2320) in pit 2321 and the disposal of a juvenile pig in feature 2372, and certainly the proportion of finewares and the functional properties of the pottery vessels suggest a rural site (Section 10.1.8). Further examples of the sub-division of an enclosure into various zones of activity have been noted at the 1st to 2nd-century site at High Street, Shafton (Burgess 2002), the later 1st or 2nd-century site at Hazel Lane Quarry, Hampole (Brown 1997) and the 2nd to 3rd-century site at Parlington Hollins, Garforth (Holbrey and Burgess 2001, 99).
- 13.4 Wider Roman activity in the area is supported by a nearby agricultural landscape of fields, trackways and enclosures, most likely of Late Iron Age and/or Roman date, that was identified from aerial photographs (Section 3.5). A Roman coin dated to AD 258-59 has been recovered from elsewhere in the village (SE 4840 0346; PIN 1082) and a Roman pottery scatter was found to the north-east of Barnburgh Hall (SE 493 038; PIN 1912) (CPM 1999).

Medieval activity

Earlier medieval

- 13.5 The earliest building identified on the site was a possible timber-framed structure towards the western limits of the Garden Area associated with Posthole Group 2912 and the loose wall footings identified during the 1991 evaluation (Sydes and Holbrey 1991). Although the postholes may only give a crude estimate of the size of the floor plan and the purpose of outlying examples may be unclear, the building could have been up to 16m in length and approximately 4m in width. Pottery dating to the 10th to early 13th century was found in three of the posthole fills, while sherds of the 12th to 13th century associated with the stone footings confirm an earlier medieval date for this timber-framed structure. While this building

may represent the earliest known structure on the site, the possibility that it was an ancillary structure (e.g. a barn) to a Hall situated beyond the area of investigation seems most likely (although a hall of 16m by 4m fits within the size range of the 14th-century aisled halls cited by Wood (1994, 46)). In addition, if the structure represented here were an aisled hall, then walls beyond the limits of the post-holes, but within the excavated area, would have been anticipated.

- 13.6 This earlier phase of medieval activity was also associated with ditches that indicate the presence of field boundaries and/or drainage systems. These ditches were concentrated in the western half of the Garden Area and also common in the Paddock Area to the south-east (Fig. 21). Their concentration in the Garden Area indicates a number of sub-phases, although their common alignment also suggests some overlap in their use. While some of the larger ditches (in particular the later Ditch 2905) may represent migrating field boundaries, or given their location, boundaries to delimit the curtilage of a Hall, the shorter sections of ditch (e.g. Ditches 2902 and 2904) may indicate drainage channels. Certainly the gullies attached to many of the ditches have been interpreted as serving a drainage function. Three ditches from the Paddock Area (1029, 1039 and 1047/1058) shared a common alignment and certainly ditches 1039 and 1047 may have served as contemporary earlier medieval field boundaries. Earlier, although undated field boundaries or drainage systems, represented by ditch 1035/1041, were also evident in the Paddock Area.
- 13.7 A possible well (2250) may also have been associated with this earlier medieval phase, but other discrete pits and postholes were of unknown function (Section 7.13 onwards).

Medieval

- 13.8 A document of 1341 for a manorial residence in Rothwell, West Yorkshire describes the medieval estate as a '...manor house, hall, chapel, chambers, kitchen, bakehouse, brewery, barn, oxstalls, stables and other houses necessary for the residence of the lord, built and enclosed within stone walls' (RCHME with WYMCC 1986, 1). Wood (1994, 23) provides a similar list of buildings/rooms associated with the complete manor house, but also includes a buttery and pantry (see also Beresford 1974, fig. 27; Rahtz and Watts 2004, fig. 4). Similar arrangements are known from medieval castles, moated sites and monastic precincts (Wood 1994, 21-23). In addition, it is worth noting that manor houses need not have been single block, and may have consisted of disparate, free-standing elements (RCHME with WYMCC 1986, 2). During the medieval period, the use of stone served to differentiate major gentry houses from lesser houses and it is clear from West Yorkshire that a stone house was still beyond the means of the minor gentry in the 15th century (RCHME with WYMCC 1986, 14-15). For those unable to afford stone throughout, stone walls could be used at the front with timber-framed walls to the rear e.g. Horbury Hall, West Yorkshire (RCHME with WYMCC 1986, 22) or for revetting cellars or undercrofts (Wood 1994, 21).

- 13.9 The Building Complex in the northern part of the Garden Area may highlight such a change in building materials from the earlier timber construction to structures of stone walls and tiled roofs. This series of structures has been dated somewhere between the 11th and the 14th century, and while it may have been contemporary with the timber-framed property, it is tempting to place the Building Complex in the 13th or 14th century. The Building Complex probably formed part of the medieval manorial complex, either in the form of an ancillary structure or as an element of the main Hall.
- 13.10 Unfortunately, the stone foundations that form the southern part of Building Complex do not provide a complete floor plan of a room or building as the eastern portion of the structure has been destroyed. Nevertheless, dressed sandstone blocks on both the internal and external faces of the north wall indicate foundations of at least 0.60m in width. The addition of an internal wall that butts up against the dressed stones of the north wall and overlies an earlier floor surface reveals the subsequent modification of this building. The incomplete nature of the structure, due to the truncation of the building to the east and a dearth of associated objects, however, has made it difficult to assign it a function. The building may represent a free-standing ancillary structure such as a bakehouse or brewery (RCHME with WYMCC 1986, 15). Conversely, the remaining walls may represent a sunken cellar or undercroft over which the main rooms of the Hall would have been constructed. The subterranean or at least partially subterranean nature of this part of the building may explain its survival while all higher levels were destroyed. Certainly, examples of houses with cellars do exist from the 13th century onwards (Wood 1994, 21). Given the substantial nature of the western wall, this wall may have carried a chimneystack or stairs that served the main hall of the Manorial complex above. A projected room on the 13th-century Bishop Jocelyn's Palace at Wells also displayed a substantial wall associated with narrower flanking walls (Wood 1994, figure 8), but here it has been identified as a garderobe (Wood 1994, 85).
- 13.11 Feature 2193, to the north of the stone-built structure, probably represents a well rather than a pit cut primarily for the disposal of building debris, as coring to a depth of 3m failed to establish its limits. Following its abandonment, however, it became a useful receptacle for the demolition rubble from the collapse of the building to the south. Pottery associated with this rubble dates the destruction of the Hall and/or its associated buildings to the 15th to 16th century.
- 13.12 The final component of the Building Complex was a 1.66m deep pit (2124) with near vertical sides and a flat base and bordered on its southern edge by dressed sandstone blocks. This may represent a cesspit, although no discolouration due to the disposal of latrine waste was seen, little biological material was recovered and its position next to a well would be far from ideal (but compare to cesspits from King John's Hunting Lodge, Writtle – Rahtz 1969, 55 and the South Manor, Wharram Percy – Stamper and Croft 2000, 45, and a garderobe pit from Jennings Yard, Windsor – Hawkes and Heaton 1993, 24-26). The possibility that a wall had ringed the pit would find a parallel at Manor Farm, Chalton

where a cesspit was also proposed (Wilson and Hurst 1969, 270, fig. 81; Cunliffe 1973, 39). Alternatively, the pit may have served as a vat for an (unidentified) industrial activity, although liquid-based activities were unlikely as no evidence for a waterproof lining was found. It is also possible that the pit was used as a cold store, as suggested for the, albeit more substantial, example excavated as part of the north manorial complex at Wharram Percy (Beresford and Hurst 1990, 77). Despite its uncertain function, an extensive deposit of stone roof tiles used to level the ground surface after the contents of the pit had settled provide clear evidence of the types of material being used during this phase of stone building.

- 13.13 Three of the four further pits to the north-east of the Building Complex (2051, 2287, 2389 and 2387) were also substantial in depth (the exception was pit 2051) and one (2287) contained demolition rubble, presumably from the subsequent demolition/alterations to the Hall. Their primary function(s), however, remained unclear, although the regular, straight-sided nature of pits 2387 and 2389 suggests that they may have been used as storage pits. Indeed there was a tentative suggestion that pit 2387 may have been clay-lined. In their final stages these pits were used for rubbish disposal.

- 13.14 Despite a change from timber to stone construction during the medieval period, the use of boundary and/or drainage ditches continued. Ditch 2905, which cut through the earlier Ditch 2906, represented a significant feature that may have defined the immediate curtilage of the stone-built Hall situated to the north and east. Given that Ditch 2905 reflects the alignment of the earlier ditches, it is possible that some of early features continued in use through the medieval period. This is borne out by the presence of medieval (as well as earlier medieval) pottery within some of their fills. Nevertheless, the evidence for residuality and possibly intrusion within the medieval pottery groups (Section 10.2.54) means that the allocation of sub-phases to these ditches can only be tentative.

Later medieval/early post-medieval

- 13.15 Later medieval activity is dominated by demolition deposits associated with the modification of the Hall probably during the 16th century. Pit 2287 and well 2250 contained significant quantities of sandstone rubble, and a layer of roof tiles sealed pit 2124. Pottery associated with this demolition debris suggests a later medieval date for the destruction of, or modifications to, the Hall. Posthole 2391, that contained window glass of 15th to early 16th-century date (as well as an internally homogenous pottery assemblage dating to the later 15th to 16th century), indicates that the Hall under modification was already a high status property (Section 10.5.2). It is likely that this house and perhaps associated ancillary structures were modified and/or demolished sometime after the early 16th century, perhaps by the More family who inherited Barnburgh Hall in the 1520s (Section 2.1). Similar, albeit better understood, remodelling of Hatfield Manor House throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods has also been investigated (Birch and Ryder 1988).

- 13.16 Certainly alterations to the manorial complex is indicated by the presence of a kiln in the Paddock Area, which was fired for the last time between AD 1590 and 1625. The kiln was 4.4m in length and included a sub-circular oven (approximately 2.5m across), a firebox and a rake-out area. The floor of the oven and firebox were lined with sandstone flags, as were the sides of the firebox and perhaps the sides of the oven itself (Section 7.30). It is unlikely that this structure was a pottery kiln given the absence of pottery wasters and some evidence of charred cereal grains would be expected from a corn-drying oven. A proposed malt kiln for drying and roasting barley from the Sandal Castle excavations, however, was very similar in form with a 2.63m diameter oven, a 1.5m long flue and a stokehole (Mayes and Butler 1983, 41).
- 13.17 Alternatively the kiln may have been used for burning limestone to produce mortar for building purposes or lime to improve agricultural soils. If this kiln was used in the production of mortar, it may have been built for the construction of a specific building or for modifications to the Hall. Interestingly, the closest known building, the extant later 16th-century dovecote may have been constructed at the time of the final firing of the kiln. A similar single flue type kiln that was also interpreted as a medieval lime kiln was discovered at 41-42 High Street, Exeter (Youngs and Clark, 1981, 207; cf. English Heritage 1989, Type A). More complex double flue types (e.g. a late 16th-century example from Clementhorpe, York – Cherry 1977, fig. 1) and triple flue types (e.g. Southampton Castle – Oxley, 1986, fig. 24 and Portchester Castle – Cunliffe 1977, fig. 22) are also known.
- 13.18 Finally, boundary or drainage ditches within the curtilage of the Hall were still being modified at this time with the replacement of Ditch 2901 with Ditch 2900.

Post-medieval/early modern activity

- 13.19 Further alterations to the manorial complex at Barnburgh occurred during the post-medieval period, including substantial repairs made by Mr Basil More to the Hall in 1671 (Section 2.2). Tentative evidence for these and possibly later repairs are indicated by the presence of further demolition debris within linear feature 2339 and pit 2206. As the Hall was modified once again, so too was the garden to the south, as horticultural bedding trenches were laid out in linear arrangements. Although some fills contained mixed medieval and post-medieval pottery, the garden features were considered to be post-medieval in date as they deviated from the alignment of the medieval ditches. More rarely, garden features (e.g. bedding trench 2352) contained only post-medieval or early modern pottery. Undated (but probably pre-1952) aerial photographs show a formal garden of box hedge laid out within the walled enclosure to the south of the Hall. This is likely to have been 19th century in origin and was laid over the less regular garden features of the 16th and 17th centuries. It is remnants of these earlier, possible kitchen gardens that have been identified within the walled Garden Area. In contrast, no archaeological evidence for the later formal gardens was found within the excavated area, despite their presence on the first edition OS 6 inch map of 1854 to the south and west of Barnburgh Hall (Section 2.5). Post-

medieval ditches and banks have been identified from aerial photographs immediately to the north of Barnburgh Hall (Deegan 2001; reproduced as Appendix I), but it is unlikely that these are related to the later formal gardens.

- 13.20 By the 18th and early 19th century, the pottery assemblage revealed a paucity of fashionable tablewares, but considerable quantities of utilitarian wares (Section 10.2.56). This may suggest that the Hall ceased to be occupied as a main residence by its owners in the later post-medieval period. Barnburgh Hall remained in the possession of the More family until 1820-1822 (Large 1952, 23-24), but it is possible that they ceased to be residents prior to this time, and only later decided to sell the estate. Subsequently, the Hall changed hands several times in the final 150 years of its history and during this time cartographic evidence indicates that further alterations were made (Section 2.5).
- 13.21 Finally, a substantial ditch (1022) of post-medieval/early modern date within the Paddock Area reveals the continued modification of field boundaries in this relatively late period.

Unphased features

- 13.22 Numerous pits and postholes remained unphased from both the Garden and Paddock Areas. Given their proximity to medieval and post-medieval features, they are more likely to represent these periods than be associated with Roman occupation. Indeed no Roman activity was identified in the Paddock Area during these archaeological investigations, although a pit from Trench 3 (McNaught 2000; Appendix IX) contained a single sherd of Roman pottery.

14. Conclusions

- 14.1 Archaeological investigations at the site of the former Barnburgh Hall revealed only scant evidence for prehistoric activity with the recovery of a few flints of Neolithic date and a thumbnail scraper of Early Bronze Age date. Evidence for the curation of pottery sherds of the 1st century AD or just possibly the later Iron Age was also indicated, although no early features were identified. Instead, the first definitive evidence for occupation was a 2nd-century AD rural enclosure situated within a landscape of fields and trackways. Structural evidence for human habitation was limited, although the remains of a tentative roundhouse were proposed within the enclosure. Evidence for occupation was supported by the retrieval of a fragment of a beehive quern and 513 sherds of Roman pottery. Agricultural activities were highlighted by the disposal of a cereal-rich deposit and the carcass of a juvenile pig. The enclosure and its sub-divisions presumably facilitated such agricultural regimes.
- 14.2 Following the potentially short-lived Roman occupation of the site during the 2nd century AD, utilisation of this area appeared to cease. Certainly the pottery assemblages indicate a break in occupation from some time in the 2nd century AD until the 11th or 12th century. Some Saxon activity in the vicinity is apparent, however, with a Barbarus coin of sceatt type (c.

690 AD) found to the north-east of the village (SE 486 043, PIN 2252), although a cross shaft of pre-conquest design residing in the church of St Peters (PIN 377) may be post-conquest in date. Certainly by the time of the Domesday survey, a village worth 40 shillings was present at the site of Barnburgh (Large 1952, 20) and by the 11th to 12th century, the site of the former Barnburgh Hall was occupied again, this time by a succession of manor houses or halls.

- 14.3 During the medieval and post-medieval periods, the manor houses/halls at Barnburgh were occupied by the landed gentry (Section 2.1). It is likely that the earlier medieval property included a timber-framed structure that has been dated to the 12th to early 13th century. Occupation was then extended or remodelled in the 13th and 14th centuries with an enlarged complex of part-stone-built structures and associated features and these reflect the increasing wealth of the owners of the Barnburgh Estate. The pottery recovered from the excavations revealed numerous sources in Lincolnshire, Derbyshire and West Yorkshire and these may relate to the owners and the extent of their holdings (Section 10.2.51). Decorated window glass of the 15th to early 16th centuries certainly attests to this wealth. Some time after the early 16th century parts of the manorial complex were modified and/or demolished including the Building Complex. These alterations may have coincided with the inheritance of Barnburgh Hall by the More family in the 1520s. Further modifications/additions are detailed in documentary sources, are hinted at with the construction of a possible lime kiln that would have facilitated the numerous changes made to the Hall(s) over the later medieval period and are seen in the extant later 16th-century dovecote, 18th-century stables (which included re-used materials) and gateposts, and 19th-century cottages (McNaught *et al.* 2002).

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Appendix I

***Air photo mapping and interpretation of land surrounding Barnburgh Hall,
Barnburgh, South Yorkshire***

Deegan (2001)

Appendix II

Brief for Archaeological Investigation

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (1997)

Appendix III

Written Scheme of Investigation

Archaeological Services WYAS (Roberts 2001)

Appendix VIII

Sections and plans from the 1991 evaluation (Sydes and Holbrey 1991)

Appendix IX

Sections and plans from the 1999 evaluation (McNaught 2000)

Appendix IV

Inventory of Primary Archive

Record	Detail	Quantity
PRE-EXCAVATION	Risk assessment	1 report
	Brief (SYAS 1997)	1 report
	Written scheme (Roberts 2001)	1 report
WRITTEN RECORD	Context register	27 x A4
	Context sheets	453 x A4
	Group record register	1 x A4
	Group record sheets	14 x A4
DRAWN RECORD	Drawing register	22 x A4
	Plans and sections	135 x A4
PHOTOGRAPHS	Photographic register	25 x A4
	Colour slides	12 films
	Monochrome contact prints/negatives	13 films
FINDS AND SAMPLES	Small finds register	1 x A4
	Environmental sample register	7 x A4
	Environmental laboratory record sheets	30 x A4

Appendix V

Inventory of Contexts

Site	Context	Context group	Description
1	1005		fill of possible posthole 1006
1	1006		cut of possible posthole
1	1007		fill of possible pit 1008
1	1008		cut of possible pit
1	1009		fill of root bowl 1010
1	1010		cut of root bowl
1	1011		fill of possible posthole 1012
1	1012		cut of possible posthole
1	1013		fill of pit 1014
1	1014		cut of pit
1	1015		fill of posthole 1016
1	1016		cut of posthole
1	1017		fill of posthole 1018
1	1018		cut of posthole
1	1019		secondary fill of possible pit 1020
1	1020		cut of possible pit
1	1021		secondary fill of ditch 1022
1	1022		cut of ditch
1	1023		fill of possible root bowl 1024
1	1024		cut of possible root bowl
1	1025		fill of posthole 1026
1	1026		cut of posthole
1	1027		primary fill of possible pit 1020
1	1028		fill of ditch 1029
1	1029		cut of ditch
1	1030		fill of pit 1031
1	1031		cut of pit
1	1032		tertiary fill of ditch 1035
1	1033		secondary fill of ditch 1035
1	1034		primary fill ditch 1035
1	1035		cut of ditch
1	1036		fill of pit 1037
1	1037		cut of pit
1	1038		fill of ditch 1039

Site	Context	Context group	Description
1	1039		cut of ditch
1	1040		fill of ditch 1041
1	1041		cut of ditch
1	1042	kiln	slumping fill into kiln 1045
1	1043	kiln	slumping fill into kiln 1045
1	1044	kiln	slumping fill into kiln 1045
1	1045	kiln	cut of kiln
1	1046		fill of ditch 1047
1	1047		cut of ditch
1	1048	kiln	lining of kiln 1045
1	1049	kiln	rubble backfill of kiln 1045
1	1050	kiln	rubble backfill of kiln 1045
1	1051		secondary fill of pit 1052
1	1052		cut of pit
1	1053	kiln	slumping fill of rake-out of kiln 1045
1	1054	kiln	rake-out fill of kiln 1045
1	1055	kiln	rake-out fill of kiln 1045 (=1061?)
1	1056	kiln	rubble backfill of kiln 1045
1	1057		fill of ditch 1058
1	1058		cut of ditch
1	1059		primary fill of pit 1052
1	1060		primary fill of ditch 1022
1	1061	kiln	rake-out fill of kiln 1045 (=1055?)
1	1062	kiln	stone slabs lining base of kiln 1045
1	1063	kiln	stone slabs (capping?) of kiln 1045
1	1064	kiln	stone slabs forming firebox of kiln 1045
1	1065	kiln	heat-affected natural associated with kiln 1045
2	2003	2900	fill of ditch 2004
2	2004	2900	cut of ditch
2	2005	2900	fill of ditch 2006
2	2006	2900	cut of ditch
2	2007	building complex	rubble deposit
2	2008	2900	fill of ditch 2009
2	2009	2900	cut of ditch
2	2010	2903	fill of ditch 2011
2	2011	2903	cut of ditch
2	2012	2912	fill of pit 2013

Site	Context	Context group	Description
2	2013	2912	cut of pit
2	2014	2912	fill of posthole 2015
2	2015	2912	cut of posthole
2	2016	2902	fill of gully 2017
2	2017	2902	cut of gully
2	2018	2912	fill of posthole 2019
2	2019	2912	cut of posthole
2	2020	2904	fill of ditch terminus 2021
2	2021	2904	cut of ditch terminus
2	2022	2912	fill of possible posthole 2023
2	2023	2912	cut of possible posthole
2	2024	2912	fill of possible posthole 2025
2	2025	2912	cut of possible posthole
2	2026	2904	fill of ditch 2027
2	2027	2904	cut of ditch
2	2028	2904	fill of gully 2029
2	2029	2904	cut of gully
2	2030		fill of posthole 2031
2	2031		cut of posthole
2	2032	2904	primary fill of ditch terminus 2033
2	2033	2904	cut of ditch terminus
2	2034	2901	fill of gully 2035
2	2035	2901	cut of gully
2	2036		surface find
2	2037		surface find
2	2038	2905	fill of ditch 2054
2	2039	2904	secondary fill of ditch 2041
2	2040	2904	primary fill of ditch 2041
2	2041	2904	cut of ditch
2	2042	2904	secondary fill of ditch terminus 2033
2	2043	2904	secondary fill of ditch 2045
2	2044	2904	primary fill of ditch 2045
2	2045	2904	cut of ditch
2	2046	2911	fill of gully 2047

Site	Context	Context group	Description
2	2047	2911	cut of gully
2	2048		rubble deposit
2	2049		cancelled
2	2050		fill of pit 2051
2	2051		cut of pit
2	2052		surface find
2	2053	building complex	construction cut for walls 2262, 2263 and 2194
2	2054	2905	cut of ditch
2	2055		fill of pit 2056
2	2056		cut of pit
2	2057	2901	fill of ditch 2062
2	2058	2900	fill of ditch 2059
2	2059	2900	cut of ditch
2	2060	2905	slumping fill of ditch 2054
2	2061	2905	re-deposited natural in ditch 2054
2	2062	2901	cut of ditch
2	2063	2905	fill of ditch 2064
2	2064	2905	cut of ditch = 2066
2	2065	2905	fill of ditch 2066
2	2066	2905	cut of ditch = 2064
2	2067	2908	secondary fill of ditch 2069
2	2068	2908	primary fill of ditch 2069
2	2069	2908	cut of ditch
2	2070	2900	fill of ditch 2071
2	2071	2900	cut of ditch
2	2072	2912	fill of posthole 2073
2	2073	2912	cut of posthole
2	2074	2902	fill of ditch 2075
2	2075	2902	cut of ditch
2	2076	2904	primary fill of ditch 2077
2	2077	2904	cut of ditch
2	2078		fill of ditch terminus 2079
2	2079		cut of ditch terminus
2	2080	2904	fill of ditch 2081

Site	Context	Context group	Description
2	2081	2904	cut of ditch
2	2082	2912	fill of posthole 2083
2	2083	2912	cut of posthole
2	2084		fill of root disturbance (no cut given)
2	2085	2912	fill of posthole 2086
2	2086	2912	cut of posthole
2	2087	2905	fill of ditch 2088
2	2088	2905	cut of ditch
2	2089	2906	fill of ditch 2090
2	2090	2906	cut of ditch
2	2091	2904	secondary fill of ditch 2077
2	2092	building complex	demolition rubble = 2095
2	2093		fill of pit 2094
2	2094		cut of pit
2	2095	building complex	demolition rubble = 2092
2	2096		fill of posthole 2097
2	2097		cut of posthole
2	2098		fill of pit 2099
2	2099		cut of pit
2	2100	building complex	backfill of pit/well 2193
2	2101	building complex	backfill of pit/well 2193
2	2102	building complex	possible floor layer for structure = 2255
2	2103		fill of possible root bowl 2104
2	2104		cut of possible root bowl
2	2105	building complex	possible floor layer for structure
2	2106	building complex	primary foundation or floor deposit
2	2107	building complex	fill of wall construction cut 2108
2	2108	2907	cancelled
2	2109		fill of gully 2110
2	2110		cut of gully
2	2111		primary fill of ditch 2112
2	2112		cut of ditch
2	2113		fill of root disturbance (no cut given)
2	2114	2910	secondary fill of ditch 2115

Site	Context	Context group	Description
2	2115	2910	cut of ditch
2	2116		rubble spread = 2290
2	2117		cancelled
2	2118		fill of pit 2119
2	2119		cut of pit
2	2120		cancelled
2	2121		cancelled
2	2122	building complex	fourth fill of pit 2124
2	2123	building complex	tertiary (tile) fill of pit 2124
2	2124	building complex	cut of pit
2	2125	? 2905	secondary fill of ditches 2112 & 2127
2	2126	2906	primary slumping fill of ditch 2127
2	2127	2906	cut of ditch
2	2128		fill of gully 2129
2	2129		cut of gully
2	2130		fill of gully 2131
2	2131		cut of gully
2	2132	building complex	upper fill of pit/well 2193
2	2133	2900	fill of gully 2134
2	2134	2900	cut of gully
2	2135		fill of posthole 2136
2	2136		cut of posthole
2	2137	2900	fill of ditch 2138
2	2138	2900	cut of ditch
2	2139	2912	fill of posthole 2140
2	2140	2912	cut of posthole
2	2141	2912	fill of possible posthole 2142
2	2142	2912	cut of possible posthole
2	2143	2903	fill of ditch 2144
2	2144	2903	cut of ditch
2	2145	2902	fill of ditch 2146
2	2146	2902	cut of ditch
2	2147		= 2143
2	2148		= 2144

Site	Context	Context group	Description
2	2149	building complex	fill of pit/well 2193
2	2150	building complex	fill of pit/well 2193
2	2151	2901	fill of ditch 2152
2	2152	2901	cut of ditch
2	2153	2901	fill of ditch 2154 & gully 2159
2	2154	2901	cut of ditch
2	2155	2906	fill of ditch 2156
2	2156	2906	cut of ditch
2	2157	building complex	secondary fill of 2124
2	2158	building complex	primary rubble fill of 2124
2	2159	2902	cut of gully
2	2160	2905	fill of ditch 2161
2	2161	2905	cut of ditch
2	2162	2908	fill of ditch 2163
2	2163	2908	cut of ditch
2	2164	2913	fill of posthole 2165
2	2165	2913	cut of posthole
2	2166	building complex	backfill of pit/well 2193
2	2167	building complex	backfill of pit/well 2193
2	2168		= 2263
2	2169	2906	fill of ditch 2170
2	2170	2906	cut of ditch
2	2171	2908	fill of ditch 2172
2	2172	2908	cut of ditch
2	2173	2909	fill of ditch 2174
2	2174	2909	cut of ditch
2	2175		fill of bedding trench 2176
2	2176		cut of bedding trench
2	2177	2913	fill of possible posthole 2178
2	2178	2913	cut of possible posthole
2	2179	2913	fill of possible posthole 2180
2	2180	2913	cut of possible posthole
2	2181	2913	fill of possible posthole 2182
2	2182	2913	cut of possible posthole

Site	Context	Context group	Description
2	2183	2913	fill of possible posthole 2184
2	2184	2913	cut of possible posthole
2	2185	2908	tertiary fill of ditch 2188
2	2186	2908	secondary fill of ditch 2188
2	2187	2908	primary fill of ditch 2188
2	2188	2908	cut of ditch
2	2189	2913	fill of possible posthole 2190
2	2190	2913	cut of possible posthole
2	2191	building complex	= 2193
2	2192	building complex	bonding material for wall 2194
2	2193	building complex	cut of pit / well
2	2194	building complex	west side (north to south) of foundation wall
2	2195	2906	cut of gully
2	2196	2906	primary fill of gully 2195
2	2197	2906	primary fill of ditch 2198
2	2198	2906	cut of ditch
2	2199		fill of possible posthole 2200
2	2200		cut of possible posthole
2	2201	2906	tertiary fill of pit 2203
2	2202	2906	secondary fill of pit 2203
2	2203	2906	cut of pit
2	2204		disturbed topsoil
2	2205		same as subsoil
2	2206		cut of pit
2	2207		fill of pit 2208
2	2208		cut of pit
2	2209	2906	secondary silting of ditch 2195, =2210
2	2210	2906	secondary silting of ditch 2198, =2209
2	2211	2906	primary slumping fill of pit 2203
2	2212		cut of possible root bowl
2	2213		fill of possible root bowl 2213
2	2214		fourth fill of pit 2206
2	2215		tertiary fill of pit 2206
2	2216		secondary fill of pit 2206

Site	Context	Context group	Description
2	2217		burnt primary fill of pit 2206
2	2218		fill of possible foundation trench 2219
2	2219		cut of possible foundation trench
2	2220		padstone in cut 2225
2	2221	2909	fill of ditch 2222
2	2222	2909	cut of ditch
2	2223	2905	fill of ditch 2224
2	2224	2905	cut of ditch
2	2225		cut for padstone
2	2226		masonry within fill 2228
2	2227		cut for padstones
2	2228		fill of cut for padstones 2227
2	2229		deposit
2	2230		fill of possible posthole 2231
2	2231		cut of possible posthole
2	2232		fill of gully 2233
2	2233		cut of gully
2	2234		secondary fill of 2236
2	2235		primary fill of pit 2236
2	2236		cut of pit
2	2237	2913	fill of posthole 2238
2	2238	2913	cut of posthole
2	2239	2911	fill of gully terminus 2240
2	2240	2911	cut of gully terminus
2	2241	2909	tertiary fill of ditch 2242
2	2242	2909	cut of ditch
2	2243	2905	secondary fill of ditch 2244
2	2244	2905	cut of ditch
2	2245		upper fill of pit/well 2250
2	2246		secondary fill of pit 2275
2	2247		primary fill of pit 2275
2	2248		fill of posthole 2249
2	2249		cut of posthole
2	2250		cut of pit

Site	Context	Context group	Description
2	2251	2909	fourth fill of ditch 2242
2	2252	2909	secondary fill of ditch 2242
2	2253	2909	primary fill of ditch 2242
2	2254	2905	primary fill of ditch 2244
2	2255	building complex	possible floor layer for structure = 2102
2	2256	building complex	possible internal wall
2	2257	2910	tertiary fill of ditch 2260
2	2258	2910	secondary fill of ditch 2260
2	2259	2910	primary fill of ditch 2260
2	2260	2910	cut of ditch
2	2261		backfill of pit/well 2250
2	2262	building complex	south side (east to west) of foundation wall
2	2263	building complex	north side (east to west) of foundation wall
2	2264	building complex	masonry surrounding pit 2124
2	2265		fill of gully terminus 2266
2	2266		cut of gully terminus
2	2267	2912	fill of posthole 2268
2	2268	2912	cut of posthole
2	2269		backfill of pit/well 2250
2	2270		backfill of pit/well 2250
2	2271	2912	fill of posthole 2272
2	2272	2912	cut of posthole
2	2273	2912	fill of posthole 2274
2	2274	2912	cut of posthole
2	2275		cut of pit
2	2276	2912	fill of posthole 2277
2	2277	2912	cut of posthole
2	2278		fill of posthole 2279
2	2279		cut of posthole
2	2280	2913	fill of posthole 2281
2	2281	2913	cut of posthole
2	2282		fill of posthole 2283
2	2283		cut of posthole
2	2284	2911	fill of ditch 2285

Site	Context	Context group	Description
2	2285	2911	cut of ditch
2	2286		fill of pit 2287
2	2287		cut of pit
2	2288		fill of posthole 2289
2	2289		cut of posthole
2	2290		rubble spread = 2116
2	2291	2913	fill of posthole 2292
2	2292	2913	cut of posthole
2	2293		backfill of pit/well 2250
2	2294		backfill of pit/well 2250
2	2295		cancelled
2	2296	2913	fill of posthole 2297
2	2297	2913	cut of posthole
2	2298	2913	secondary fill of posthole 2301
2	2299		cancelled
2	2300		backfill of pit/well 2250
2	2301	2913	cut of posthole
2	2302	2910	fill of ditch 2303
2	2303	2910	cut of a ditch
2	2304		fill of ditch 2305
2	2305		cut of ditch
2	2306		fill of pit 2307
2	2307		cut of pit
2	2308		fill of bedding trench 2309
2	2309		cut of bedding trench
2	2310		fill of bedding trench 2311
2	2311		cut of bedding trench
2	2312	2913	primary fill of posthole 2301
2	2313	2911	fill of ditch 2314, = 2350
2	2314	2911	cut of ditch
2	2315	2913	fill of posthole 2317
2	2316		natural
2	2317	2913	cut of posthole
2	2318	2911	fill of ditch 2319

Site	Context	Context group	Description
2	2319	2911	cut of ditch
2	2320		primary fill of pit 2321
2	2321		cut of pit
2	2322	2913	secondary fill of posthole 2324
2	2323	2913	primary fill of posthole 2324
2	2324	2913	cut of posthole
2	2325		fill of bedding trench 2326
2	2326		cut of bedding trench
2	2327	2910	primary fill of ditch 2115
2	2328		tertiary fill of pit 2321
2	2329		secondary fill of pit 2321
2	2330	2913	fill of posthole 2331
2	2331	2913	cut of posthole
2	2332		fill of bedding trench 2333
2	2333		cut of bedding trench
2	2334	2913	fill of posthole 2335
2	2335	2913	cut of posthole
2	2336		fill of ditch terminus 2337
2	2337		cut of ditch terminus
2	2338		rubble fill of cut linear 2339
2	2339		cut of linear
2	2340	2911	fill of ditch 2341
2	2341	2911	cut of ditch
2	2342		fill of bedding trench 2343
2	2343		cut of bedding trench
2	2344	2911	fill of ditch 2345
2	2345	2911	cut of ditch
2	2346		fill of bedding trench 2347
2	2347		cut of bedding trench
2	2348		fill of bedding trench 2349
2	2349		cut of bedding trench
2	2350	2911	fill of ditch 2314, = 2313
2	2351		fill of bedding trench 2352
2	2352		cut of bedding trench

Site	Context	Context group	Description
2	2353		fill of pit/posthole 2354
2	2354		cut of pit/posthole
2	2355	2914	fill of posthole 2356
2	2356	2914	cut of posthole
2	2357	2914	fill of posthole 2358
2	2358	2914	cut of posthole
2	2359	2914	fill of posthole 2360
2	2360	2914	cut of posthole
2	2361		fill of garden feature 2362
2	2362		cut of garden feature
2	2363		fill of bedding trench 2364
2	2364		cut of bedding trench
2	2365		fill of bedding trench 2366
2	2366		cut of bedding trench
2	2367		fill of pit 2368
2	2368		cut of pit
2	2369	2914	fill of posthole 2370
2	2370	2914	cut of posthole
2	2371	2913	fill of pit 2372
2	2372	2913	cut of pit
2	2373	2913	fill of stakehole 2374
2	2374	2913	cut of stakehole
2	2375	2913	fill of stakehole 2376
2	2376	2913	cut of stakehole
2	2377		fill of posthole 2378
2	2378		cut of posthole
2	2379		fill of bedding trench 2380
2	2380		cut of bedding trench
2	2381		fill of pit 2382
2	2382		cut of pit
2	2383		fill of pit 2384
2	2384		cut of pit
2	2385	2908	fill of ditch group no. 2908
2	2386		fill of pit 2387

Site	Context	Context group	Description
2	2387		cut of pit
2	2388		fill of pit 2389
2	2389		cut of pit
2	2390		fill of posthole 2391
2	2391		cut of posthole
2	2392		fill of posthole 2393
2	2393		cut of posthole
2	2394		fill of posthole 2395
2	2395		cut of posthole
2	2396		fill of natural feature 2397
2	2397		cut of natural feature
2	2398		fill of natural feature 2398
2	2399		cut of natural feature
2	2400		fill of gully 2401
2	2401		cut of gully
2	2402	2913	fill of pit/posthole 2403
2	2403	2913	cut of pit/posthole
2	2404	2913	fill of posthole 2405
2	2405	2913	cut of posthole
2	2406	2913	fill of possible posthole 2407
2	2407	2913	cut of possible posthole
2	2408	2913	fill of pit/posthole 2409
2	2409	2913	cut of pit/posthole
2	2410	2913	fill of possible posthole 2411
2	2411	2913	cut of possible posthole
2	2412	2913	fill of pit/posthole 2413
2	2413	2913	cut of pit/posthole

Appendix VI

Inventory of Artefacts

Artefact Type	Site	Context	Quantity
ROMAN POTTERY	2	U/S	5
	2	2046	15
	2	2048	5
	2	2067	1
	2	2113	9
	2	2114	240
	2	2116	1
	2	2118	21
	2	2120	1
	2	2137	2
	2	2207	1
	2	2239	6
	2	2241	3
	2	2257	6
	2	2280	20
	2	2284	1
	2	2296	6
	2	2302	5
	2	2318	6
	2	2340	27
	2	2343/2344	1
	2	2344	3
	2	2367	6
Total			391
MEDIEVAL – POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY	1	1002	2
	1	1003	14
	1	1009	1
	1	1021	4
	1	1030	2
	1	1036	3
	1	1038	3
	1	1050	18
	1	1051	2
	1	1053	1

Artefact Type	Site	Context	Quantity
	2	U/S	4
	2	2001	18
	2	2002	6
	2	2003	2
	2	2007	13
	2	2010	11
	2	2016	1
	2	2026	1
	2	2032	7
	2	2034	11
	2	2037	1
	2	2038	13
	2	2039	1
	2	2043	3
	2	2044	2
	2	2050	6
	2	2052	2
	2	2057	1
	2	2065	3
	2	2076	1
	2	2082	1
	2	2087	3
	2	2095	1
	2	2098	1
	2	2100	2
	2	2101	4
	2	2105	11
	2	2111	1
	2	2125	7
	2	2141	1
	2	2143/2147	7
	2	2145	2
	2	2147	2
	2	2150	2
	2	2153	11
	2	2158	3
	2	2160	1
	2	2166	1

Artefact Type	Site	Context	Quantity
	2	2167	8
	2	2196	1
	2	2209	3
	2	2210	2
	2	2214	1
	2	2218	2
	2	2221	3
	2	2235	6
	2	2243	9
	2	2245	5
	2	2261	15
	2	2267	2
	2	2270	4
	2	2278	1
	2	2280	5
	2	2286	22
	2	2294	1
	2	2304	1
	2	2306	1
	2	2308	1
	2	2332	6
	2	2336	1
	2	2338	11
	2	2343/2344	3
	2	2344	1
	2	2348	1
	2	2351	1
	2	2377	4
	2	2381	1
	2	2383	3
	2	2388	2
	2	2390	4
Total			349
CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	2286	1
Total			1
CLAY PIPE	2	2001	1
	2	2304	1
Total			2

Artefact Type	Site	Context	Quantity
Total			2
STONE TILE	1	1056	1
	2	2007	3
	2	2076	1
	2	2100	3
	2	2123	13
	2	2166	3
	2	2167	4
	2	2218	1
	2	2245	1
	2	2248	1
	2	2261	1
	2	2286	3
Total			35
STONE	2	2092	2
	2	2153	1
	2	2318	1
Total			4
FLINT	1	1036/7	1
	2	2038	1
	2	2120	1
	2	2137	1
	2	2259	1
Total			5
COPPER ALLOY OBJECT	2	2038	1
Total			1
IRON OBJECT	2	2213	1
	2	2036	1
	2	2101	1
	2	2150	1
	2	2167	3
	2	2218	1
	2	2243	1
	2	2261	16
	2	2269	14
	2	2270	33
	2	2278	1
	2	2291	1

Artefact Type	Site	Context	Quantity
	2	2294	5
	2	2304	4
	2	2386	2
	2	2332	2
Total			87
LEAD OBJECT	2	2905	1
	2	2028	1
	2	2143	1
Total			3
METAL WORKING DEBRIS	2	2001	1
	2	2010	1
	2	2037	1
	2	2143	1
Total			4
GLASS	2	2245	2
	2	2330	5
	2	2332	1
	2	2390	7
Total			15
ANIMAL BONE	1	1021	3
	1	1036	3
	1	1042	11
	1	1050	9
	1	1051	2
	1	1056	25
	2	U/S	59
	2	2002	3
	2	2003	3
	2	2007	2
	2	2008	3
	2	2010	1
	2	2020	2
	2	2034	1
	2	2038	6
	2	2040	1
	2	2065	18
	2	2074	1
	2	2076	3

Artefact Type	Site	Context	Quantity
	2	2087	16
	2	2091	3
	2	2092	2
	2	2095	11
	2	2098	1
	2	2100	2
	2	2101	3
	2	2105	5
	2	2114	6
	2	2122	2
	2	2123	3
	2	2124	1
	2	2125	173
	2	2128	1
	2	2132	1
	2	2139	1
	2	2143	1
	2	2147	3
	2	2150	1
	2	2153	39
	2	2158	152
	2	2160	1
	2	2166	11
	2	2167	14
	2	2193	69
	2	2207	425
	2	2209	12
	2	2210	8
	2	2213	9
	2	2218	8
	2	2230	2
	2	2243	2
	2	2245	6
	2	2261	33
	2	2270	4
	2	2278	3
	2	2286	4
	2	2291	1

Artefact Type	Site	Context	Quantity
	2	2332	1
	2	2355	1
	2	2363	1
	2	2367	8
	2	2371	198
	2	2383	2
	2	2386	4
	2	2388	4
	2	2390	8
	2	2394	6
Total			1428
SHELL	2	U/S	2
	2	2213	1
	2	2218	1
	2	2245	2
	2	2261	8
	2	2280	2
	2	2304	2
Total			18

Appendix VII

Inventory of Environmental Samples

Entries in bold indicate processed samples

Sample	Site	Context	Type	Description
1	1	1015	GBA	fill of posthole 1016
2	1	1023	GBA	fill of possible root bowl 1024
3	1	1011	GBA	fill of possible posthole 1012
4	1	1027	GBA	primary fill of possible pit 1020
5	1	1017	GBA	fill of posthole 1018
6	1	1009	GBA	fill of root bowl 1010
7	1	1013	GBA	fill of pit 1014
8	1	1030	GBA	fill of pit 1031
9	1	1032	GBA	tertiary fill of ditch 1035
10	1	1036	GBA	fill of pit 1037
11	1	1038	GBA	fill of ditch 1039
12	1	1040	GBA	fill of ditch 1041
13	1	1059	GBA	primary fill of pit 1052
14	1	1057	GBA	fill of ditch 1058
15	1	1060	GBA	primary fill of ditch 1022
16	1	1061	GBA	rake-out fill of kiln 1045 (=1055?)
17	1	1048	GBA	lining of kiln 1045
18	1	1053	GBA	slumping fill of rake-out of kiln 1045
19	1	1054	GBA	rake-out fill of kiln 1045
20	2	2010	GBA	fill of ditch 2011
21	2	2008	GBA	fill of ditch 2009
22	2	2003	GBA	fill of ditch 2004
23	1	1044	GBA	slumping fill into kiln 1045
24	1	1048	GBA	lining of kiln 1045
25	2	2020	GBA	fill of ditch terminus 2021
26	2	2040	GBA	primary fill of ditch 2041
27	2	2032	GBA	primary fill of ditch terminus 2033
28	2	2058	GBA	fill of ditch 2059
29	2	2038	GBA	fill of ditch 2054
30	2	2055	GBA	fill of pit 2056
31	2	2067	GBA	secondary fill of ditch 2069
32	2	2074	GBA	fill of ditch 2075
33	2	2076	GBA	primary fill of ditch 2077

Sample	Site	Context	Type	Description
34	2	2087	GBA	fill of ditch 2088
35	2	2089	GBA	fill of ditch 2090
36	2	2098	GBA	fill of pit 2099
37	2	2012	GBA	fill of pit 2013
38	1	1043	GBA	slumping fill into kiln 1045
39	1	1042	GBA	slumping fill into kiln 1045
40	1	1050	GBA	rubble backfill of kiln 1045
41	2	2122	GBA	fourth fill of pit 2124
42	2	2125	GBA	secondary fill of ditches 2112 & 2127
43	2	2111	GBA	primary fill of ditch 2112
44	2	2126	GBA	primary slumping fill of ditch 2127
45	2	2082	GBA	fill of posthole 2083
46	2	2085	GBA	fill of posthole 2086
47	2	2093	GBA	fill of pit 2094
48	2	2137	GBA	fill of ditch 2138
49	2	2139	GBA	fill of posthole 2140
50	2	2100	GBA	backfill of pit/well 2193
51	2	2101	GBA	backfill of pit/well 2193
52	2	2153	GBA	fill of ditch 2154 & gully 2159
53	2	2155	GBA	fill of ditch 2156
54	2	2160	GBA	fill of ditch 2161
55	2	2164	GBA	fill of posthole 2165
56	2	2169	GBA	fill of gully 2170
57	2	2167	GBA	backfill of pit/well 2193
58	2	2179	GBA	fill of possible posthole 2180
59	2	2181	GBA	fill of possible posthole 2182
60	2	2183	GBA	fill of possible posthole 2184
61	2	2171/73	GBA	fill of ditch 2172 & ditch 2174
62	2	2158	GBA	primary rubble fill of 2124
63	2	2187	GBA	primary fill of ditch 2188
64	2	2228	GBA	fill of cut for padstones 2227
65	2	2210	GBA	secondary silting of ditch 2198, =2209
66	2	2197	GBA	primary fill of ditch 2198
67	2	2196	GBA	primary fill of gully 2195
68	2	2232	GBA	fill of gully 2233
69	2	2235	GBA	primary fill of pit 2236
70	2	2237	GBA	fill of posthole 2238
71	2	2239	GBA	fill of gully terminus 2240

Sample	Site	Context	Type	Description
72	2	2241	GBA	tertiary fill of ditch 2242
73	2	2243	GBA	secondary fill of ditch 2244
74	2	2102	GBA	possible floor layer for structure = 2255
75	2	2105	GBA	possible floor layer for structure
76	2	2106	GBA	primary foundation or floor deposit
77	2	2267	GBA	fill of posthole 2268
78	2	2265	GBA	fill of gully terminus 2266
79	2	2221	GBA	fill of ditch 2222
80	2	2271	GBA	fill of posthole 2272
81	2	2259	GBA	primary fill of ditch 2260
82	2	2273	GBA	fill of posthole 2274
83	2	2276	GBA	fill of posthole 2277
84	2	2278	GBA	fill of posthole 2279
85	2	2280	GBA	fill of posthole 2281
86	2	2288	GBA	fill of posthole 2289
87	2	2284	GBA	fill of ditch 2285
88	2	2247	GBA	primary fill of pit 2275
89	2	2293	GBA	backfill of pit/well 2250
90	2	2291	GBA	fill of posthole 2292
91	2	2304	GBA	fill of ditch 2305
92	2	2315	GBA	fill of posthole 2317
93	2	2318	GBA	fill of ditch 2319
94	2	2320	GBA	primary fill of pit 2321
95	2	2330	GBA	fill of posthole 2331
96	2	2332	GBA	fill of bedding trench 2333
97	2	2114	GBA	secondary fill of ditch 2115
98	2	2325	GBA	fill of bedding trench 2326
99	2	2118	GBA	fill of pit 2119
100	2	2046	GBA	fill of gully 2047
101	2	2344	GBA	fill of ditch 2345
102	2	2340	GBA	fill of ditch 2341
103	2	2355	GBA	fill of posthole 2356
104	2	2365	GBA	fill of bedding trench 2366
105	2	2367	GBA	fill of pit 2368
106	2	2377	GBA	fill of posthole 2378
107	2	2381	GBA	fill of pit 2382
108	2	2383	GBA	fill of pit 2384
109	2	2388	GBA	fill of pit 2389

Sample	Site	Context	Type	Description
110	2	2386	GBA	fill of pit 2387
111	2	2308	GBA	fill of bedding trench 2309
112	2	2193	AUGER 1.25m	from unexcavated layers of pit / well
113	2	2193	AUGER 1.45m	from unexcavated layers of pit / well
114	2	2193	AUGER 1.65m	from unexcavated layers of pit / well
115	2	2193	AUGER 1.90m	from unexcavated layers of pit / well
116	2	2193	AUGER 2.10m	from unexcavated layers of pit / well
117	2	2193	AUGER 2.40m	from unexcavated layers of pit / well
118	2	2193	AUGER 2.75m	from unexcavated layers of pit / well
119	2	2193	AUGER 3.20m	from unexcavated layers of pit / well
120	2	2193	AUGER 3.40m	from unexcavated layers of pit / well
121	2	2250	AUGER 1.70m	from unexcavated layers of pit
122	2	2250	AUGER 1.85m	from unexcavated layers of pit
123	2	2250	AUGER 1.95m	from unexcavated layers of pit
124	2	2250	AUGER 2.00m	from unexcavated layers of pit
125	2	2250	AUGER 2.15m	from unexcavated layers of pit
126	2	2250	AUGER 2.30m	from unexcavated layers of pit
127	2	2250	AUGER 2.45m	from unexcavated layers of pit
128	2	2250	AUGER 2.60m	from unexcavated layers of pit

Appendix X

Catalogue of Roman Pottery and fabric descriptions

Site	Context	Description
Garden	2046	An eroded and abraded wallsherd from a Central Gaulish moulded bowl of form Dr 37 in Lezoux ware. The battered fragment of decoration shows a fragment of double arcade set on a small column (Rogers P10) with an astragalus superimposed (probably Rogers R21). To the left two leaves lie in the same arrangement as on Stanfield and Simpson (1958, 1990) pl 30.359; the lower leaf is clearly Rogers H96. This bowl is in the style of Potter X-9 (Rogers 1974). This was a mould-maker who is believed to have worked at Les Martres-de-Veyre in the Trajanic period. Rogers (1999, 20) states that there is no evidence at Lezoux for his having worked there. Nevertheless, it is not inconceivable that he or his moulds moved to Lezoux, perhaps in the Hadrianic period; bowls in his style have been noted in Lezoux fabrics at sites including Caerleon and Holt (Dickinson 1993, 92.28; Ward 1998, 76-77). This particular bowl, too, was certainly produced in Lezoux ware at some point in the earlier second century. It is possible that these bowls were made at Lezoux in the period cAD 120/125-135/140, when there was a general exodus of potters from Les Martres. Wt 10g DRAW 036
		Two joining BB1 jar rimsherds and two shoulder sherds, perhaps Antonine. D. 16 cms, RE 11%, Wt 27g Not illustrated
		Five sandy greyware bodysherds in R02. Wt 63g
		Three sandy greyware bodysherds in R02, exterior sooted. Wt 22g
		A wide-mouthed jar in South Yorkshire greyware, cf. Annable (1960) nos 133-6. D. 40cms, RE 8%, Wt 120g DRAW 030
		A rimsherd in a sandy, oxidised fabric, O01, from a beaker (or small jar) with a short, everted, rising rim. D. 10cms, RE 2%, Wt 7g DRAW 031
	2048	Four sherds from a simple medium jar base in South Yorkshire greyware (R01). B.D. 18 cms, BE 100%, Wt 105g A necked wide-mouthed jar with an everted, undercut rim, cf. Buckland and Dolby (1980) type Hb, no 155. D, c22 cms, RE 9%, Wt 36g DRAW 003
	2067	A jar with a hooked rim in R06. D. 16cms, RE 14%, Wt 55g DRAW 027
	2113	Three greyware BB copy jar bodysherds in R02 with acute lattice decoration, exterior sooted, Hadrianic-Antonine. Wt 8g Four greyware jar bodysherds in R02. Wt 77g A South Yorkshire greyware jar bodysherd in R01. Wt 11g A greyware jar with everted rim, sooted, perhaps a BB copy, in R01, cf. Buckland and Dolby (1980) nos 76-7, perhaps early 3 rd century. D. 14cms, RE 13%, Wt 12g DRAW 004
	2114	Five greyware bodysherds in R05. Wt 55g A greyware bodysherd from a carinated bowl in R05, exterior sooted. Wt 17g

Site	Context	Description
		Two joining rimsherds from a jar with a heavily beaded rim with a cordon below, probably 1 st -early 2 nd century. Fabric R05 D.16 cms, RE 16%, Wt 110g DRAW 005
		Two BB1 jar bodysherds with acute lattice decoration, exterior burnt, Hadrianic-Antonine. Wt 7g
		Ten BB1 jar bodysherds with acute lattice decoration, Hadrianic-Antonine. Wt 52g
		Five BB1 jar bodysherds with acute lattice decoration, interior sooted, Hadrianic-Antonine. Wt 25g
		A BB1 jar bodysherd with a square lattice, later 2 nd century(?), exterior sooted. Wt 11g
		Eleven BB1 jar bodysherds with acute lattice decoration, exterior sooted, Hadrianic-Antonine. Wt 70g
		Two BB1 jar bodysherds with acute lattice decoration, interior and exterior sooted, Hadrianic-Antonine. Wt 28g
		Two joining BB1 jar base sherds. D. 9cms, BE 20%, Wt 8g
		A BB1 jar bodysherd, exterior burnt. Wt 12g
		Forty-two BB1 jar bodysherds. Wt 180g
		A BB1 jar bodysherd, interior sooted. Wt 4g
		Fourteen BB1 jar bodysherds, exterior sooted. Wt 80g
		A BB1 jar bodysherd, interior and exterior sooted. Wt 5g
		Two BB1 jar rimsherds with wavy line burnished decoration on the rim, cf. Gillam (1976) nos 3-4, perhaps Antonine. D. 14cms, RE 26%, Wt 101g DRAW 006
		Two joining BB1 jar rimsherds with wavy line burnished decoration on the rim, cf. Gillam (1976) nos 2-3, Hadrianic-Antonine. D. c16cms, RE 14%, Wt 38g Not illustrated
		Two BB1 jar rimsherds, probably from the same vessel and sooted on the interior of the rim, cf. Gillam (1976) nos 1-2, perhaps Hadrianic-early Antonine. D. 15cms, RE 18%, Wt 29g Not illustrated
		A BB1 jar rim fragment, cf. Gillam (1976) nos 1-2. D. c14 cms, RE 5%, Wt 11g Not illustrated
		A BB1 jar rim fragment, cf. Gillam (1976) nos 1-2?, Hadrianic-Antonine. D. 14cms, RE 7%, Wt 11g Not illustrated
		Ten joining BB1 jar rimsherds, exterior sooted, perhaps cf. Gillam (1976) no 6, Antonine. D. 17cms, RE 70%, Wt 240g DRAW 011
		Six rimsherds from a greyware jar in R02 with a straight, everted, rising rim, grooved on the shoulder, probably early 2nd century. D. 11cms, RE 67%, Wt 59g DRAW 012
		Thirty-two bodysherds in R02, probably from the same vessel as DRAW 012. Wt 105g
		Ten rusticated bodysherds in R02, (later 1st) to early 2nd century. Wt 52g
		Two bodysherds with acute lattice decoration in R02, Hadrianic-Antonine. Wt 15g

Site	Context	Description
		A simple jar base sherd from a large jar in R02. D. 12cms, BE 9%, Wt 17g
		Nine jar bodysherds in R02. Wt 105g
		A straight, everted, rising jar rim in R02, probably (later 1st)-early 2nd century. D. 13cms, RE 12%, Wt 14g DRAW 013
		Two joining jar rimsherds in R02 with a straight, everted, rising rim, probably (later 1st)-early 2nd century, exterior slightly sooted. D. 11cms, RE 27%, Wt 54g DRAW 014
		A wide-mouthed jar rimsherd in R02 with everted, rising, wedge-shaped rim. D. 30+cms, RE 3%, Wt 18g DRAW 015
		Twenty-one South Yorkshire greyware bodysherds. Wt 178g
		Two greyware jar bodysherds in R02. Wt 72g
		A South Yorkshire greyware bodysherd with acute lattice, Hadrianic-Antonine, sooted. Wt 3g
		Two South Yorkshire greyware bodysherds, sooted. Wt 15g
		A South Yorkshire greyware bodysherd with acute lattice, Hadrianic-Antonine. Wt 17g
		Three South Yorkshire greyware rusticated bodysherds, (later 1st)-early 2nd century. Wt 33g
		A South Yorkshire greyware segmental bowl rim, cf. Annable (1960) nos 269-70, probably early 2nd century. D. 22cms, RE 6%, Wt 17g DRAW 016
		Two joining globular(?) jar rimsherds with a short, stubby, everted rim in South Yorkshire greyware, cf. Annable (1960) no 285. D. 15cms, RE 20%, Wt 50g DRAW 017
		Two rimsherds from a globular jar with a short, stubby, everted rim in South Yorkshire greyware, cf. Annable (1960) no 285. D. 12cms, RE 32%, Wt 31g DRAW 018
		A rimsherd from a globular jar with a short, stubby, everted rim in South Yorkshire greyware, cf. Annable (1960) no 285. D. 12cms, RE 24%, Wt 37g Not illustrated
		A jar (or storage jar) with an everted, straight, rising, wedge-shaped rim in South Yorkshire greyware. D. 19cms, RE 20%, Wt 65g DRAW 020
		A rimsherd and joining neck sherd in South Yorkshire greyware from a carinated jar with a curving wall, sooted on the interior of the rim. D. 14cms, RE 15%, Wt 33g DRAW 021
		A small jar rimsherd with a near vertical, slightly outslowing rim. D. 12cms, RE 7%, Wt 5g DRAW 022
		A rim or base fragment in (?) South Yorkshire greyware. D. 14cms, RE 10%, Wt 6g. Not illustrated.
		Three rimsherds from a necked wide-mouthed jar with an everted, horizontal rim, grooved on the tip, cf. Annable (1960) no 128. D. 22cms, RE 47%, Wt 85g DRAW 023
		Six jar/wide-mouthed jar bodysherds in R06. Wt 180g
		Two joining jar rimsherds in R06 with a grooved shoulder and everted, stubby rim. D. 15cms, RE 17%, Wt 52g DRAW 024

Site	Context	Description
		A wide-mouthed jar with a beaded rim (rim front broken off) in R06. D. 33cms, RE 5%, Wt 42g. Not illustrated
		A wide-mouthed jar with a beaded rim, grooved on the tip, and with a grooved shoulder in R06. D. 32cms, RE 11%, Wt 115g DRAW 025
		A handmade, reduced jar rim with rising, slightly everted rim with downsloping top of similar form to the later Dalesware type, exterior sooted, fabric P01. Despite the similarity to the later Dalesware type the form is probably 1st or 2nd century in this fabric. D. 20cms, RE 15%, Wt 72g DRAW 026
		A whiteware mortarium bodysherd, fabric M01. Wt 47g
		A fragment of reduced fired clay, 'clean' and 'soapy'. Wt 2g
		A greyware jar bodysherd, perhaps South Yorkshire greyware, although it has a few white stone inclusions (not reactive to HCl) and a single large red sandstone fragment. Wt 45g
		An everted, rising jar rim fragment in a sandy black fabric, perhaps South Yorkshire. D. 15cms, RE 10%, Wt 10g Not illustrated
2116		A jar bodysherd, exterior decorated with burnished acute lattice (nearly square) and sooted, Hadrianic-Antonine, perhaps Antonine. Fabric R02. Wt 15g
? 2116		A small-medium jar base, in R02 with a simple base, exterior sooted, perhaps a BB copy jar. D. 8 cms, BE 55%, Wt 43g
2118		Two South Yorkshire greyware bodysherds. Wt 9g
		Around seventeen South Yorkshire greyware jar bodysherds. Wt 210g
		A greyware jar bodysherd, R04? Wt 2g
		A beaded jar base in R04? D. 6cms, BE 45%, Wt 58g
2120		A jar shoulder sherd from a BB copy jar with acute burnished lattice zone, South Yorkshire greyware, R02, Hadrianic-Antonine. Wt 15g
2137		A rimsherd and joining bodysherd from a flange rimmed bowl in South Yorkshire greyware (R01), Hadrianic-Antonine. D. 19cms, RE 6%, Wt 25g DRAW 001
2207		A South Yorkshire greyware bodysherd, R01. Wt 3g
2239		Two greyware jar bodysherds in R06, one with grooves on the shoulder. Wt 20g
		Three South Yorkshire greyware bodysherds. Wt 20g
		A greyware bodysherd in R04? Wt 7g
2241		A large jar/wide-mouthed jar bodysherd in R06. Wt 87g
		A Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium spout, 2nd century, fabric M02. Wt 90g Not illustrated
		A wide-mouthed jar with a beaded rim, grooved on the tip, in R06. D. 32cms, RE 12%, Wt 135g DRAW 029
2257		Three handmade jar bodysherds in P10. Wt 17g
		Two handmade jar bodysherds and one jar base fragment in P11. D. 9cms, BE 3%, Wt 8g
		A jar bodysherd, probably wheelmade, in R06? Wt 6g

Site	Context	Description
	2280	<p>A bodysherd in R03, exterior rilled. Wt 12g</p> <p>Five greyware jar bodysherds, probably from a BB copy jar, exterior decorated with an acute lattice, Hadrianic-Antonine, in R04. Wt 9g</p> <p>Two jar bodysherds, probably from a BB copy jar, with acute lattice decoration, Hadrianic-Antonine, in R04. Wt 23g</p> <p>Four South Yorkshire greyware closed form bodysherds, R01. Wt 27g</p> <p>A South Yorkshire greyware jar bodysherd with acute lattice decoration, Hadrianic-Antonine, in R01. Wt 15g</p> <p>Two South Yorkshire greyware rusticated jar bodysherds (R01), early 2nd century. Wt 12g</p> <p>Two joining sherds from a loop handle in South Yorkshire greyware (R01), cf Buckland and Dolby (1980) class F, nos 131-2. Wt 40g</p> <p>A greyware bodysherd in fabric R05. Wt 8g</p> <p>Two greyware jar bodysherds, one with a burnished wavy line on the exterior, in R04? Wt 30g</p>
	2284	A jar(?) bodysherd in South Yorkshire greyware (R01). Wt 7g
	2296	<p>Four greyware bodysherds in R02. Wt 25g</p> <p>A simple jar base in R02. D. 10cms, BE 12%, Wt 16g</p> <p>A South Yorkshire greyware bodysherd. Wt 5g</p>
	2302	<p>A South Yorkshire greyware bodysherd with acute lattice decoration, Hadrianic-Antonine. Wt 2g</p> <p>A South Yorkshire greyware jar bodysherd. Wt 8g</p> <p>Two South Yorkshire greyware jar bodysherds, exterior sooted. Wt 15g</p> <p>A greyware jar bodysherd with acute lattice decoration, exterior sooted, in R02, Hadrianic-Antonine. Wt 13g</p>
	2318	<p>Two South Yorkshire greyware jar bodysherds. Wt 14g</p> <p>Four greyware jar bodysherds in R02? Wt 8g</p>
	2340	<p>Nine rilled jar bodysherds in R03. Wt 63g</p> <p>A jar bodysherd in R06 (recently broken in to two). Wt 7g</p> <p>Two jar bodysherds in R02. Wt 47g</p> <p>A jar simple base sherd in South Yorkshire greyware. D. 10cms, BE 15%, Wt 32g</p> <p>A jar bodysherd in South Yorkshire greyware with acute lattice decoration, Hadrianic-Antonine. Wt 3g</p> <p>Seven jar bodysherds in South Yorkshire greyware. Wt 36g</p> <p>Four rusticated jar bodysherds in South Yorkshire greyware. Wt 25g</p> <p>A rusticated jar bodysherd in R02. Wt 8g</p> <p>A simple mortarium base from a whiteware(?) mortarium in M03, very heavily burnt. Possibly a 2nd century Mancetter-Hartshill product. D. 14cms, BE 25%, Wt 200g</p>
	2344	A BB1 dish or bowl base bodysherd, AD 120+. Wt 12g

Site	Context	Description
		A greyware jar bodysherd, probably a BB derived form with a burnished shoulder and a zone of parallel vertical burnished lines below, R07, probably Hadrianic-Antonine. Wt 7g
		A greyware jar bodysherd, R07. Wt 5g
	2344/ 2343	A greyware jar bodysherd, R07. Wt 10g
	2367	Four BB copy jar bodysherds in R02, exterior sooted, decorated with acute lattice, Hadrianic-Antonine. Wt 30g
		Two burnt South Yorkshire greyware (R01) closed form bodysherds, burnt. Wt 35g
	Unstratified	Four South Yorkshire greyware jar bodysherds. Wt 37g
		A base bodysherd in South Yorkshire greyware, R01. Wt 22g
1999 Eval.	105	A South Yorkshire greyware bodysherd from a large jar. Wt 78g
		A jar with an everted, rising, thickened rim in a dark sandy greyware with a dark grey core, margins and surfaces, with common sand c0.2-0.3mm and some fine silver mica, possibly a South Yorkshire product. D. 14cms, RE 12%, Wt 28g DRAW 033
		A wide-mouthed jar in South Yorkshire greyware with unusual triangularly-sectioned, grooved, beaded rim cf Doncaster (Buckland and Magilton 1986) no 175, from a later 2nd century group and no 232, from another mainly later 2nd century group and Annable (1960) nos 130-132. D. 24cms, RE 10%, Wt 63g DRAW 034
	312	A fairly small jar rim in South Yorkshire greyware (R01) with short, straight, everted, near horizontal rim. D. 12cms, RE 13%, Wt 12g DRAW 035
1991 Eval.	202	Ten South Yorkshire greyware bodysherds with rusticated decoration, Trajanic. Wt 63g
		Nine South Yorkshire greyware jar bodysherds with acute lattice decoration, Hadrianic-Antonine, R02. Wt 120g
		Thirty South Yorkshire greyware bodysherds, R01. Wt 260g
		Twenty-seven South Yorkshire greyware bodysherds, R01. Wt 112g
		Nineteen South Yorkshire greyware bodysherds, R01. Wt 88g
		Two joining south Yorkshire greyware BB copy jar rims, perhaps later 2nd century. D. 16cms, RE 19%, Wt 23g DRAW 100
		Two South Yorkshire greyware straight, everted, rising rimmed jars. D. 14cms, RE 13%, Wt 12g. DRAW 101
		A South Yorkshire greyware jar rimsherd with everted rim, probably a BB copy, probably Hadrianic-Antonine, cf Buckland and Dolby (1980) No 225. D. 14cms, RE 8%, Wt 8g DRAW 102
		A South Yorkshire greyware flange rimmed dish, a Hadrianic-Antonine BB copy. D. 19cms, RE 7%, Wt 22g DRAW 103
		A South Yorkshire greyware bead rimmed, rather globular jar, with grooved shoulder. D. 13cms, RE 15%, Wt 22g. DRAW 104
		A South Yorkshire greyware wide-mouthed jar rim with everted, rising, thickened rim. D. 22cms, RE 9%, Wt 33g. DRAW 105

Site	Context	Description
		A South Yorkshire greyware wide-mouthed jar rim with squared, beaded rim. D. 32cms, RE 5%, Wt 55g. DRAW 106
		A South Yorkshire greyware wide-mouthed jar rim with rounded, internally and externally beaded rim. D. 32cms, RE 6%, Wt 59g DRAW 107
	302	Five joining greyware base sherds, perhaps South Yorkshire greyware (R01?). D. 6cms, BE 100%, Wt 45g
	303	Two South Yorkshire greyware jar bodysherds, R01. Wt 15g

Fabric descriptions

All fabrics are wheelmade unless stated otherwise.

B01 - BB1, Williams (1977), probably Dorset although some may be South Yorkshire.

M01 - A whiteware mortarium fabric with white core, margins and surfaces, with occasional-some sand c0.2-0.3mm. Trituration grits; common small angular translucent quartz c1-3mm.

M02 - Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria. - A white pipe-clay mortarium fabric with red and black grog trituration grits.

M03 - A whiteware or oxidised mortarium fabric, too heavily burnt to determine, fairly 'clean', with occasional sand c0.4mm. Trituration grits; some angular orange grog pellets, some translucent quartz, and occasional black(?) stone c2-4mm. Perhaps a 2nd-century Mancetter-Hartshill product.

O01 - An oxidised fabric with an orange core, margins and surfaces, with common coarse sand temper c0.3-0.4mm, probably a South Yorkshire product. Probably as Evans (2001) fabric O03.

P01 - A handmade reduced fabric with dark grey-brown core and margins and brown-black surfaces, fairly 'clean' with some sand c0.3mm and common small voids c0.3-1.5mm, probably from calcareous temper, perhaps limestone/chalk.

P10 - A handmade reduced fabric with a black core and black or brown margins and surfaces, fairly 'clean' with abundant organic temper voids c1-5mm.

P11 - A handmade reduced fabric with a black core and brown or black margins and surfaces, with some organic temper voids c0.5-2mm and some-common sand temper c0.3mm.

R01 - South Yorkshire greyware, Buckland and Dolby (1980). It has a mid grey core, margins and surfaces with common-abundant sand temper c0.3-0.4mm. Evans (2001) fabric R01)

R02 - Probably South Yorkshire greyware. A greyware with dark grey core, margins and surfaces, with a fairly 'crisp' fracture and common-abundant moderate sand temper $c0.2-0.3\text{mm}$. Evans (2001) fabric R02.

R03 - A reduced fabric, often rilled, with a black core, brown margins and black-brown surfaces with occasional orange-brown and white angular grog, $c1-1.5\text{mm}$, common sand $c0.2-0.3\text{mm}$ and occasional flat voids (?shell) $c1-4\text{mm}$. Probably a Lincolnshire fabric.

R04 - A reduced fabric with a mid grey core, margins and surfaces, with some fairly fine sand $c0.2\text{mm}$ and occasional rounded black ironstone $c0.5\text{mm}$ and occasional very fine silver mica. Probably as Evans (2001) fabric R04.

R05 - A greyware with an orange-brown core and mid grey margins and surfaces, with occasional-some sand $c0.2-0.3\text{mm}$ and occasional-some grey angular grog inclusions $c0.5-2\text{mm}$.

R06 - A greyware with an orange or dark grey core, grey margins and grey-dark grey surfaces with common sand $c0.3-0.5\text{mm}$, some organic temper voids up to 0.5mm and common angular grey grog temper $c0.4-2\text{mm}$.

R07 - A greyware with a blue-grey core, margins and surfaces with common round calcareous temper $c0.2-0.3\text{mm}$.

Appendix XI

Pottery from the 1991 evaluation

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	E.N.V.	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
A	100	Brown Glazed Coarse ware	1	179	1	Base	Pancheon	C17th - EC19th	Rilled body, knife trimmed footed base
A	100	Brown Glazed Coarse ware	2	109	1	Rim	Pancheon	C17th - EC19th	Flat everted rim with small flange internally
A	100	Cistercian ware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C16th - EC17th	?Blackware
A	100	Coal Measures Purple ware	1	15	1	BS	Handled vessel	LC15th - C16th	Thumbed handle terminal
A	100	Creamware	2	7	2	Rim/BS	Flatware	LC18th - EC19th	
A	100	Midlands Purple ware	1	3	1	Rim	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Thick smooth purple glaze, fine buff fabric
A	100	Redware	1	32	1	Rim	Pancheon	C17th - EC18th	Glazed internally
A	100	Redware	1	5	1	Rim	Pancheon	C17th - EC18th	
A	100	Tile	1	7	1	Fragment	Floor tile	Recent	
A	100	Unglazed red earthenware	1	11	1	BS	U/ID	Post-medieval	
A	100	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	2	93	1	Rim	Pancheon	C17th - EC19th	
A	101	Coal Measures Purple	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - EC16th	Firsby/Rawmarsh type
A	101	North Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C12th	See Appendix XV
A	106	Coal Measures Purple	1	29	1	BS	U/ID	LC15th - C16th	Purple glazed externally
B	200	Brown Glazed Coarse ware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	C17th - ?EC18th	
B	200	Midlands Purple ware	1	13	1	Handle	?Jug	LC14th - C15th	
B	200	Redware	1	12	1	BS	U/ID	C16th - EC17th	
B	201-1	?Blackware	1	5	1	Base	U/ID	C17th - ?EC18th	Base with small foot; identification not secure
B	201-1	Brick/tile	3	20	3	Fragment	Floor tile	Undated	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	E.N.V.	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
B	201-1	Cistercian ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C16th	
B	201-1	Coal Measures Purple type ware	1	18	1	BS	U/ID	C16th - EC17th	Fabric differs from typical Rawmarsh type
B	201-1	Unidentified	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	Late Medieval	Greenish brown glaze, oxidised sandy ware
B	204	Coal Measures Purple ware	1	37	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Typical Firsby/Rawmarsh
D	405	Slipware	1	19	1	BS	Flatware	C18th	Black and yellow line and bands
D	412	Shell Tempered ware	1	16	1	BS	Large jar	C12th – C15th	See Appendix XV
D	415	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	168	1	Rim	Pancheon	LC13th - C14th	Local Coal Measures clay, but not a form recognised at Firsby; thumb impressed rim and groove below rim
TP 501	502-1	Brown Glazed Coarse ware	1	14	1	Rim	Pancheon	C18th - EC19th	
TP 501	502-1	Late Blackware	1	27	1	BS/Handle	U/ID	C18th - C19th	Dark red fine fabric; cf. Rockingham coarseware
TP 501	502-1	Manganese Mottled ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C18th	
TP 501	502-1	Redware	1	9	1	Rim	Pancheon	C18th - EC19th	
TP 501	502-1	Stoneware	1	308	1	Complete	Bottle	C19th - EC20th	Grey stoneware bottle
TP 501	502-1	Tile	1	38	1	Fragment	Floor tile	Undated	
TP 501	502-1	Transfer Printed Ware	1	9	1	Base	Plate	C19th - EC20th	Unidentified frieze
TP 501	502-1	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	Recent	
TP 501	502-1	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	8	1556	1	Base	Pancheon	LC18th - EC19th	Yellow glazed internally
TP 501	502-1	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	2	266	1	Rim	Pancheon	LC18th - EC19th	Yellow glazed internally, brown line on rim
TP 501	504	Unidentified	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th	Whiteware with green glaze externally
E	600	Hallgate A	1	112	1	Handle	Pipkin	C13th - EC14th	
E	600	Shell Tempered ware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	C11th – EC13th	
E	600	Tile	1	5	1	Fragment	Floor tile	Recent	
E	600	Transfer Printed Ware	1	8	1	Rim	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Pale blue transfer printed decoration

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	E.N.V.	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
E	601	?Hallgate B type	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C12th	Very small burnt sherd
E	601	?Hallgate type	1	12	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th	Red gritty fabric, no red grit but sparse coarse quartz distinguishes it from Ha A
E	601	Coal Measures White ware	6	222	3	Base/lower walls	U/ID	C12th - C13th	Dating based on presence of splash glaze; very white fabric, patchy splash glaze externally, knife trimmed
E	601	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Unidentified
E	602	Gritty ware	1	43	1	Rim	Jar/Cooking pot	LC11th - C13th	Very hard, thin walled gritty ware, square sectioned rim, cf. Hillam type but without red grit
E	608	Coal Measures type ware	1	8	1	BS	U/ID	Later Medieval	Cream-buff CM type fabric
E	608	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	52	1	Base	U/ID	LC13th - C14th	Coarse white, knife trimmed externally, patches of glaze
E	608	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	89	1	Handle	Jug/Cistern	LC13th - C14th	Strap handle with three asymmetrical grooves on top
E	608	Coal Measures Whiteware	2	134	1	Handle	Jug	LC13th - C14th	Rod handle, mottled yellow glaze; well finished; ?Firsby/Rawmarsh
E	608	Coal Measures Whiteware	3	43	2	BS	U/ID	LC13th - C14th	Parallel impressed lines, patchy mottled yellow glaze; cream-white fabric with dark rounded non-crystalline inclusions
E	608	Coal Measures type ware	1	32	1	BS	U/ID	Late Medieval	?Firsby/Rawmarsh
E	608	Coal Measures type ware	1	47	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Coal Measures type fabric, but not Firsby/Rawmarsh; patchy green-yellow glaze internally and externally
E	608	Hallgate B type	1	22	1	BS	U/ID	C12th	Wavy combed decoration externally
E	608	Unidentified Whiteware	1	19	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	?Coal Measures type ware, but not Firsby/Rawmarsh
E	609	Coal Measures White ware type	7	192	1	Base	U/ID	C13th - C14th	Not typical Firsby/Rawmarsh, but of local type
E	609	North Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	1	9	1	BS	Jar	LC12th – C15th	See Appendix XV

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	E.N.V.	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
E	613	Hallgate B	2	23	1	BS	U/ID	C12th	
E	613	Reduced Sandy ware	2	2	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Unidentified
E	613	Shell Tempered ware	1	16	1	BS	U/ID	Undated	See Appendix XV
E	613	Unidentified Gritty ware	1	10	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Soft, pale orange gritty ware; unglazed
E	614	Gritty ware	1	38	1	Rim	Jar/Cooking pot	LC11th - C13th	Hard, thin walled gritty ware, square sectioned rim with top external corner
									elaborated; sparse black grit and abundant quartz
Total			91	4214	68				

Appendix XII

Pottery from the 1999 evaluation

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	E.N.V.	Vessel part/type	Date range	Notes
	119	Redware	2	6	2	U/ID	C17th - EC18th	
2	206	South Yorkshire Gritty ware type	3	31	2	U/ID	C13th - C14th	Fine, buff/pale grey, thin greenish glaze
2	206	South Yorkshire Gritty ware type	1	8	1	U/ID	C13th - C14th	Rim
2	206	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	6	1	Footring base/flatware	LC16th - C17th	?Anglo-Dutch
2	206	Redware	1	2	1	U/ID	?16th / C17th	Soft pale redware
	301	Coal Measures Purple ware	1	21	1	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Purple glazed externally, purple pimples internally
	301	Coal Measures type ware	1	14	1	U/ID	C12th - C14th	Pale green glaze over white fabric with round red grit
3	314	Gritty ware	1	7	1	U/ID	C12th - C13th	Unglazed gritty ware, sooted externally
	415	Stamford ware	1	3	1	U/ID	C12th - C13th	Unglazed
2	U/S	Unglazed redware	1	5	1	U/ID	Post-medieval	Post-medieval redware
Total			11	97	10			

Appendix XIII

Pottery from the 2001 investigations: Paddock Area

Context	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
1002	Coal Measures type ware	1	49	1	BS	U/ID	?C13th - C14th	A sandy textured ware containing the typical range of Coal Measures type inclusions, but slightly finer than is normal for Firsby/Rawmarsh; unidentified source, sooted externally
1002	Coarse Sandy ware	1	18	1	BS	U/ID	?12th - 13 th	A densely tempered sandy ware containing abundant rounded quartz grit (up to 0.6mm) and occasional flat platy non-crystalline inclusions
1003	Brown Glazed Coarse ware	2	259	2	Rim	Pancheon	C17th - C18th	Coarse Coal Measures type oxidised fabric, roughly glazed internally
1003	Brown Glazed Coarse ware	1	128	1	Base	Pancheon	C17th - C18th	Base; glaze flaked internally, knife trimmed externally
1003	Brown Glazed Coarse ware	1	80	1	Base	Pancheon	C17th - C18th	Base, brown glazed internally, knife trimmed externally
1003	Colour Glazed Earthenware	1	25	1	Profile	Bowl	C19th - EC20th	Small globular bowl, yellow internally, blue externally; footring base
1003	Fine Earthenware	1	10	1	Rim	U/ID	C18th - C19th	Yellow-buff fabric with red glaze internally and externally
1003	Late Blackware	1	67	1	BS/Base/Feet	?Moneybox	C18th - C19th	Part of a money box in the form of an animal (?Cow/pig); two piece mould, black glazed internally and externally . Drawing 4
1003	Late Blackware	1	37	1	Base	U/ID	LC17th - C18th	Hard, bright red oxidised fabric with black metallic glaze internally and externally
1003	Transfer Printed Whiteware	3	39	1	Footring base	Plate	C19th - EC20th	Transfer printed Brown floral design internally; Transfer printed mark on underside 'Iolanthe / Davenport' and illegible stamped name
1003	Whiteware	2	34	1	Rim	Plate	C19th - EC20th	
1003	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	43	1	BS	Pancheon	C17th - C18th	Red fabric with white slip and clear glaze internally
1009	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A hard, fine, dull red to grey sandy ware, somewhat finer than Hallgate A; unidentified type
1021	Late Blackware	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	C18th	Metallic black glaze internally and externally

Context	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
1021	Late Blackware	1	73	1	Base	U/ID	C18th	Metallic black glaze internally and externally
1021	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Green glazed externally
1021	North Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	1	21	1	BS	U/ID	LC12th - C15th	Hand made, thin walled sherd with sparse quartz temper and voids, possibly from shell temper; probably C13th - C14th
1030	Colour Glazed ware	1	1	1	Rim	U/ID	C18th	
1030	Gritty ware type	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - EC13th	A hard, gritty ware distinguished by the angular quartz grit and a dark red to dark grey colour
1036	Gritty ware	2	9	2	BS	U/ID	C11th - EC13th	Sooted externally
1036	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1	19	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - C12th	Fine oxidised sandy ware with patchy green splash glaze
1038	Fine Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - EC13th	cf. a fine Hillam / Pimply ware
1038	Fired clay	2	5	2	Fragments	U/ID	Undated	Soft oxidised fine sandy fabric
1050	Blackware type	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C16th - C17th	
1050	Brown Glazed Coarse ware	2	124	2	Rim	Pancheon	C17th - C18th	Brown Glazed internally
1050	Brown Glazed Coarse ware	1	38	1	Rim	Pancheon	C17th - C18th	Soft red fabric, brown glazed internally
1050	Brown Glazed Coarse ware	2	42	2	BS	Pancheon	C17th - C18th	
1050	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	22	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - EC15th	A Coal Measures Whiteware, but finer than the typical Firsby/Rawmarsh types
1050	Gritty ware	1	17	1	BS	U/ID	?C12th - C13th	A hard, pinkish white gritty textured ware with abundant quartz grit and rare red non-crystalline grit; unidentified type
1050	Gritty ware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	?C12th - C13th	An rather coarsely tempered orange fabric with large (up to 1.00mm), abundant rounded quartz grit; unidentified type
1050	Gritty ware	1	14	1	Base	U/ID	?C12th - C13th	Buff gritty ware; unidentified type
1050	Midlands Purple type ware	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	
1050	Purple Glazed ware	1	28	1	Handle	?Jug	C16th - C17th	Hard, dark red fabric with purple glaze internally and externally

Context	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
1050	Reduced Sandy ware	2	160	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - C15th	Hard, dense, dark grey reduced ware with moderate fine quartz grit, thick walled with rilling internally and externally, patchy, mottled green glaze
1050	Redware	1	9	1	Handle	U/ID	C17th - C18th	Flattened rod handle
1050	Redware	1	10	1	BS	Pancheon	C17th	Soft red fabric, clear glazed internally
1050	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	Plate	C19th	Green transfer printed floral design
1050	Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Plate	C19th - EC20th	
1051	Hallgate B	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - EC13th	Small spots of glaze externally; sooted externally
1051	Developed Stamford ware	1	10	1	BS	U/ID	1150- 1200	Pale green glaze with darker mottling
1053	Gritty ware	1	12	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - EC13th	Sooted externally
Total		50	1453	46				

Appendix XIV

Pottery from the 2001 investigations: Garden Area

Context	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
2001	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	58	1	Rim	Pancheon	LC17th - C18th	
2001	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	23	2	BS	U/ID	LC17th - C18th	
2001	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	4	45	3	Rim	Jar	LC18th - C19th	
2001	Buff Sandy ware	1	33	1	Base	U/ID	Medieval	Distinctive buff sandy ware with fine black grit, knife trimmed externally and lightly sooted; unidentified, ?non-local type
2001	Coarse Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Patchy green glaze on a buff to pale grey quartz tempered fabric; unidentified type
2001	Colour Glazed ware	1	10	1	Ring foot base	Jar	C18th - C19th	
2001	Humberware type	1	69	1	Base	U/ID	C14th - C15th	Unidentified fabric, Humberware type fabric
2001	Later Medieval Coarse Sandy ware	1	34	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	Metallic brown glaze externally
2001	Transfer Printed Whiteware	3	24	3	Rim	Plate	C19th	Willow III frieze around rim
2001	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	16	1	Rim	Flowerpot	Recent	
2001	Unglazed Red Earthenware	2	30	2	BS	Flowerpot	Recent	
2002	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	C18th - EC19th	
2002	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	Later Medieval	
2002	Reduced Sandy ware	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Rilled profile, even light green glaze externally
2002	North Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shell Tempered ware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - E/MC13th	Leached shell
2002	Stoneware (?German)	1	14	1	BS	U/ID	Post-medieval	
2002	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	16	1	Base	U/ID	Recent	
Context	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes

2003	Coal Measures Purple	2	54	1	BS	U/ID	LC14th - C15th	Fresh break
2007	Buff Sandy ware	2	16	2	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Buff fabric with fine quartz and fine black grit; local type fabric but unidentified; mottled clear glaze externally
2007	Buff Sandy ware	1	29	1	Base	U/ID	Medieval	Knife trimmed externally
2007	Cistercian ware	2	6	1	BS	U/ID	C16th	
2007	Hallgate C type	4	15	4	BS	U/ID	LC11th - C12th	Buff fabric with dark red to black rounded grit, somewhat finer than normal Hallgate C
2007	Oxidised Sandy ware	4	10	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Oxidised Sandy ware, probably a fine Doncaster type ware
2010	Gritty ware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th	Dense gritty ware with rough surface, reduced internally, some sooting externally
2010	Hallgate A	1	25	1	Base	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	
2010	Hallgate A	1	14	1	Rim	Jug	C13th - EC14th	Typical Hallgate A jug rim, cf. Buckland et al 1979; Figures 8 - 11
2010	Hallgate B	4	43	3	BS	U/ID	C12th	
2010	Hallgate B	4	69	1	Base	U/ID	C12th	Straight sided vessel, patchy pale green glaze externally
2016	North Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	1	7	1	BS	Jar	LC12th - C15th	Sooted externally, shell temper leached
2026	Hillam type ware	1	13	1	Rim	Jar/cooking pot	C11th - C12th	Typical square sectioned Hillam / Pimply type rim; sooted externally
2032	Coal Measures White type	1	27	1	Rim	Pancheon	C14th - EC15th	Brown metallic glaze internally on a finger impressed rim
2032	Fine Oxidised Sandy ware	3	24	3	Base	U/ID	Medieval	A distinctive, but unidentified, fine, densely tempered sandy ware, unglazed, pitted and spalled on underside
2032	Gritty ware	3	38	3	BS	U/ID	C11th - EC13th	A fine, pinkish buff gritty ware with spots of splash glaze externally; hard, even, thin walls are typical of the earlier Gritty wares
2034	Coal Measures Whiteware	4	33	3	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Distinctive buff to pale grey fabric with moderate to common quartz grit (0.1-0.8mm) and prominent black grit up to 0.8mm; patchy pale green glaze externally; ?Rawmarsh or an unidentified local source
2034	Coarse Sandy ware	1	56	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A distinctive buff sandy ware, dense and hard with rounded quartz grit up to 1.00mm and a thin reddish surface externally with spots of clear glaze; ?local
Context	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes

2034	Gritty ware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - EC13th	Thin walled Gritty ware, sooted externally
2034	Gritty ware	1	8	1	Base	U/ID	C11th - EC13th	Burnt on underside
2034	Gritty ware	1	98	1	Rim	Jar	Medieval	A hard, dense, reduced gritty ware with an oxidised external surface and everted 'lid-seated' style rim; probably non-local
2034	Hallgate A type	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Sooted externally
2034	Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Flake, internal surface only
2034	North Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	LC12th - C15th	Probably hand made, leached shell temper
2037	Coarse Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - EC13th	An unidentified coarse sandy ware
2038	Gritty ware	1	8	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th	Buff gritty ware with quartz and fine round red grit
2038	Gritty ware	1	20	1	Rim	Jar/cooking pot	C11th - EC13th	An everted rim, with a clubbed or thickened form, based on a rectangular cross-section
2038	Gritty ware	4	25	3	BS	U/ID	C11th - EC13th	
2038	Hallgate B	2	28	1	Base	U/ID	C12th	Flat base, sooted
2039	Reduced Sandy ware	1	19	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A hard, dense, even reduced grey sandy ware with fine quartz grit with green glaze externally; unidentified type
2043	Coarse Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	?Later medieval	A coarse buff sandy ware with red slip externally
2043	Humberware type	1	28	1	Base	U/ID	C13th - C15th	Unglazed, knife trimmed above base
2043	Reduced Sandy ware	1	32	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th	cf contexts 2052, 2044; hard grey sandy fabric with applied and impressed brown glazed strip running down the vessel
2044	Hallgate B type	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - EC13th	A fine pale grey reduced sandy ware, closely resembling Hallgate B ware, green glaze externally
2044	Reduced Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A hard, dense, even reduced grey sandy ware with fine quartz grit; unidentified type, closely resembling the sherd from context 2039
2050	Hallgate B	1	36	1	Base	U/ID	C12th	Sagging base with patchy pale green (?Splash) glaze externally
2050	Hallgate B	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	C12th	Sooted externally, patchy green glaze externally
Context	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes

2050	Humberware	4	107	2	Base	U/ID	C13th - C15th	Coarse Humberware with unusual fine black grit temper
2052	Reduced Sandy ware	2	69	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th	cf. context 2044; a hard, dense, dark grey fabric with moderate to abundant fine rounded quartz grit; applied strip running down vessel
2057	Hillam type ware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - EC13th	Sooted externally
2065	Hallgate B	3	11	3	BS	U/ID	C12th	One sherd heavily sooted externally
2076	Hallgate B type	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - EC13th	A small body sherd with rather pinkish surfaces
2082	Hillam type ware	1	11	1	Base	Jar/cooking pot	C11th - C12th	Flat base, heavily burnt externally
2087	Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - EC13th	White fabric with moderate to abundant quartz grit and sparse non-crystalline rock fragments
2087	Hillam type ware	2	19	2	BS	U/ID	C11th - C12th	Sooted externally
2095	Green Glazed Coarse Sandy ware	1	62	1	Rim/body	Pancheon	C15th - C16th	A coarse, buff sandy ware containing abundant quartz grit (up to 0.4mm), green glazed internally with ring stamps on the top of the flat rim; ?non-local. Drawing 5
2098	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	9	1	Rim	?Horticultural vessel	?C18th	Overhanging everted rim
2100	Hallgate C type	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - C12th	Very small body sherd
2100	Reduced Sandy ware	1	11	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Green glazed externally
2101	Coal Measures type ware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - LC14th	Black grit and quartz grains, clear to green glaze with black mottling
2101	Gritty ware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - C13th	Hard, dense orange gritty ware with rounded quartz grit and sparse white non-crystalline grit
2101	Hallgate A type	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC13th	Patchy green glaze externally
2101	Developed Stamford ware	1	12	1	BS	U/ID	1150 - 1200	Mottled green glaze externally
2105	Hallgate B type	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	C12th	
2105	Later Medieval Reduced Sandy ware	4	35	3	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	Hard, dense, reduced fabric with dull buff external margin
2105	Reduced Sandy ware	1	20	1	BS	Jug	?C13th - C14th	Body sherd with handle thumbing; a hard grey, reduced fabric with fine quartz grit and green glaze externally; unidentified type

Context	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
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2105	Redware	5	106	1	BS	U/ID	C17th - EC18th	Soft red fabric with patchy brown glaze and parallel incised lines
2111	Purple Glazed ware	1	12	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Thick purple glaze externally, reduced gritty fabric with quartz and black grit
2125	Coal Measures type ware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	
2125	Gritty ware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - C13th	
2125	Hallgate B ware	3	89	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - EC13th	Partially green glazed externally, limited sooting externally
2125	Hillam type ware	1	19	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - EC13th	Unglazed
2125	Hillam type ware	1	27	1	Base	U/ID	C11th - EC13th	Sooted externally
2141	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	3	1	Base	U/ID	Medieval	A fine, but densely tempered, sandy ware; heavily burnt and sooted externally
2145	Coal Measures White ware (Rawmarsh)	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Distinctive local Coal Measures type fabric with prominent rounded red pebble-like grains
2145	Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - EC13th	White - buff gritty ware with thick black sooting externally
2147	Coal Measures type ware	2	18	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Clear glaze on a buff-pink fabric with abundant rounded black grit; thrown grooves around vessel; range of inclusions resembles Rawmarsh C.M.W., but the vessel has a finer finish and a more even texture
2150	North Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	1	6	1	Jar	U/ID	LC12th - C15th	
2150	Shell Tempered ware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	
2153	?Hallgate type	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	
2153	Coarse Gritty ware	1	13	1	Base	U/ID	C12th - EC14th	A coarse gritty ware, reduced core and dull red oxidised margins
2153	Fired clay	1	6	1	Fragment	U/ID	Undated	A red oxidised fired clay lump with grass stem imprints
2153	Hallgate A	1	29	1	Rod handle	Jug	C13th - EC14th	Rod handle with patchy green glaze
2153	Hallgate A	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Green glazed externally
2153	Hallgate B	1	11	1	Rim	Jar/cooking pot	C12th	Patchy green glaze on everted rim; cf. Buckland et al. 1979:Figure 18;366
2153	Hillam type ware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - EC13th	Typical Hillam type ware with a rilled profile, quartz and red non-crystalline grit
Context	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes

2153	North Lincolnshire Shell	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	LC12th - C15th	Leached shell
	Tempered ware							
2153	Unidentified Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Traces of glaze externally, pitted and abraded surface
2153	Whiteware (?Local)	1	81	1	Base	U/ID	Medieval	An unusual whiteware containing quartz grit (up to 1mm, occasionally 2mm), fine black and red non-crystalline grit, patchy mottled green glaze on underside
2153	Whiteware (?Local)	1	36	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	An unusual whiteware containing quartz grit (up to 1mm, occasionally 2mm), fine black and red non-crystalline grit, unglazed, black burnt and sooted externally, knife trimmed externally
2158	Hallgate A	1	20	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Green glazed externally
2158	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	2	29	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - EC13th	A densely tempered sandy ware resembling Hallgate B in texture, but orange with a grey core
2160	Hallgate A type	1	8	1	Base	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Unglazed
2166	Gritty ware	1	15	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - EC13th	A hard, dense gritty ware, reduced internally, oxidised externally with small spots of ?splash glaze, thin walled, internal rilling
2167	Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - EC13th	
2167	Hallgate A type	4	27	1	Rim	Jug	C13th - EC14th	Pulled spout, clubbed rim
2167	Hallgate B	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C12th	Pinkish buff fabric, clear glaze externally
2167	Hallgate B	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C12th	Unglazed, rilled profile
2167	Tile	1	93	1	Fragment	U/ID	Medieval	Unglazed tile
2196	Fine Hillam type ware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - EC13th	White/pale buff fine Gritty ware; heavily burnt and sooted externally
2209	Gritty ware	2	27	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th	Hard, dense gritty ware containing abundant rounded to sub-angular quartz grit and moderate quantities of black grit, some of it platy
2209	Hallgate B	1	12	1	BS	U/ID	C12th	Heavily sooted externally
2210	Gritty ware	1	21	1	Base	Jar/cooking pot	C11th - C13th	Burnt, probably post-deposition
2210	Hallgate B	1	19	1	BS	U/ID	C12th	Rilled profile, black, slightly shiny, burnt deposit externally
Context	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes

2214	Redware	1	22	1	BS	Pancheon	C17th - C18th	Glazed internally
2218	Tile	1	80	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Floor tile in a coarse fabric with distinctive black non-crystalline inclusions
2218	Unidentified Sandy ware	1	14	1	BS	U/ID	Later medieval	Dark green mottled glaze internally and externally; dark orange sandy fabric with a grey core
2221	Fine Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th	Abundant fine quartz grit, up to 1mm, but mainly finer, unglazed
2221	Hallgate A	2	10	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Patchy green glaze
2235	Hallgate A type	2	11	1	Base	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Sooted underside of flat base
2235	Hallgate A type	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Flake
2235	Hillam type ware	1	16	1	Rim	Jar/cooking pot	C11th - EC13th	Square sectioned rim with groove around external edge
2235	Hillam type ware	1	7	1	Rim	Jar/cooking pot	C11th - EC13th	Square sectioned rim, sooted externally
2235	Hillam type ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - EC13th	Sooted externally
2243	?Humberware type	1	14	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C15th	Dull, matte green glaze on a hard, oxidised sandy ware body
2243	?Scarborough ware	1	1	1	BS/flake	U/ID	C13th - C14th	Pale orange fabric with thick dark green flaky glaze
2243	Gritty ware	1	11	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th	A hard, dense gritty ware, burnt externally
2243	Gritty ware	1	31	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th	A hard, pink-orange gritty ware containing abundant rounded quartz grit; unglazed, patchy burning externally
2243	Hallgate B	1	7	1	Base	U/ID	C12th	Base fragment with stacking scar and spot of yellow glaze
2243	Humberware	4	46	2	BS	U/ID	C13th - C15th	Fine incised lines around vessel, horizontal and wavy; thin walled vessel
2245	Cistercian type ware	1	19	1	Base	U/ID	C16th	A fine redware with brown glaze internally and externally; finer than Brown Glazed Coarseware, but softer and lighter in colour than orthodox Cistercian ware
2245	Coal Measures Whiteware	2	63	2	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	Coal Measures white type, mottled green glaze internally, unglazed externally
2245	Green Glazed Sandy ware	1	93	1	Base	Pancheon	LC15th - C16th	Buff sandy fabric with green glaze internally
2245	Humberware	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	MC13th - C15th	Fine, thin walled Humberware, ?Cowick

Context	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
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2261	Coal Measures Whiteware	5	109	4	BS	U/ID	LC13th - C14th	Pale grey reduced Coal Measures Whiteware fabric containing abundant black grit and quartz grains; green glazed externally and with incised lines around the vessel, Higher quality finish than is normal for Rawmarsh; Sample (BNB002) taken for TS/ICPS analysis
2261	Coal Measures Whiteware	2	70	1	Rim	?Jar/Jug	LC13th - C14th	Buff fabric with abundant black and red non-crystalline grit and rounded quartz, rare large red inclusions; very similar to Rawmarsh C.M.W.; patchy green glaze on rim and internally, rilled profile
2261	Coal Measures Whiteware type	1	30	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	Coarse Buff fabric containing moderate to abundant quartz and black grit (up to 1mm) and large, non-crystalline rock fragments (up to 3mm)
2261	Coal Measures Whiteware type	2	109	2	BS	U/ID	LC13th - C14th	Coarse buff Coal Measures type fabric, but containing substantially more non-crystalline grit than is normal in Rawmarsh types; green glazed internally, pitted and abraded internally and externally; Sample (BNB001) taken for TS/ICPS analysis
2261	Gritty ware	1	10	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - EC14th	A soft, orange oxidised gritty ware with abundant rounded quartz grit (up to 1.00mm) and occasional rounded black grit (0.4-0.6mm); ?local gritty ware
2261	Reduced Sandy ware	1	24	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Green glazed externally, parallel rilled lines around vessel; fine reduced sandy fabric, unidentified type
2261	Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS/flake	U/ID	Medieval	Unidentified type
2261	Soft Orange Sandy ware	2	25	2	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A soft, oxidised fabric, unidentified but probably of local origin and containing sparse rounded red grit and platy black grains
2267	Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - EC13th	Red slip externally, abundant sub-angular quartz grit
2267	Shell Tempered ware	1	9	1	Rim	Jar	C10th - C12th	Distinctive sharply everted rim, shell leached
2270	Hallgate B type	1	25	1	Handle	?Jug	C12th	Clear glaze with dark mottling on a buff fabric with abundant rounded quartz temper
2270	Hallgate C	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - C12th	Pitted surface
2270	Soft Orange Sandy ware	2	9	2	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th	Pitted and abraded surface
2278	Colour Glazed ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	?C18th	Fine redware with clear (brown) glaze
Context	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes

2280	Fine Gritty ware	5	16	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th	Fine gritty, soft, orange ware, some sooting externally, unglazed
2286	Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - C13th	Buff Gritty ware, sooted externally
2286	Hallgate A	2	26	1	Base	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Hard oxidised throughout, spots of clear glaze on underside
2286	Hallgate A	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Patchy green glaze externally; hard, fine oxidised fabric
2286	Hallgate A type	1	13	1	Base	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Soft red oxidised fabric, unglazed
2286	Hallgate A type	3	6	3	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Soft red oxidised fabric, unglazed
2286	Hallgate B	3	11	3	BS	U/ID	C12th	Buff to pinkish buff fabric, one with yellowish glaze externally, two with green-yellow glaze
2286	North Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shell Tempered ware	3	13	1	Rim/BS	Jar	M/LC12th - EC13th	Sooted
2286	North Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	4	37	1	BS	Curfew/bowl	LC12th - MC13th	Internal soot
2286	Tile	2	81	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Unglazed floor tile
2286	Unidentified Buff Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Buff coarse sandy ware; abundant fine (0.2 - 0.4mm) quartz grit
2286	Unidentified Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Unglazed, very fine sandy ware
2294	Humberware type	1	280	1	Base/body	Three handled pot	C14th - C15th	The fabric resembles that of a Humberware drinking jug, but the vessel is shorter and more rounded; glazed on the upper body with spots and splashes on the base. The three small handles are attached with double finger tip impressions. Drawing 1
2304	Hillam type ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - EC13th	Unglazed
2306	Unidentified Coarse Sandy ware	1	30	1	BS	U/ID	Later Medieval	Odd sherd with a thick grey core and buff margins, glazed internally; the fabric resembles a tile fabric
2308	?Hallgate B type	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - EC13th	Unusual sherd with a fabric resembling a reduced Hallgate B and dark green glaze externally
2332	?Roman	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C2nd - C4th	
2332	Blackware type	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C16th - C17th	Brown glaze internally and externally
2332	Midlands Purple ware	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Hard, dull red semi-vitrified fabric, metallic glaze externally
Context	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes

2332	Redware	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	C17th	
2332	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C17th - EC18th	Undecorated, flaked
2332	Westerwald Stoneware	1	13	1	Rim	Jug	C16th - C17th	Grey with rilled neck and blue painted lines
2336	Coal Measures Purple	1	16	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Purple glaze externally; Firsby / Rawmarsh type
2338	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	52	1	Rim	Pancheon	C17th - EC18th	Shiny brown glaze, flaky
2338	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	38	3	BS	BS	C17th - EC18th	Shiny brown glaze, flaky
2338	Redware	2	16	2	BS	BS	C17th - EC18th	Undecorated
2338	Slipware	1	36	1	Rim	Pancheon	C17th - EC18th	White slip/yellow curvilinear decoration on rim, reddish glaze internally (Type 1 Slipware)
2338	Slipware	1	9	1	BS	BS	C17th - EC18th	White slip/yellow decoration externally, dull green glaze externally and internally
2338	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	92	1	Base	Pancheon	C17th - EC18th	White slip and clear glaze giving yellow internal surface, knife trimmed externally, some sooting
2344	Coal Measures Purple	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	LC15th - C16th	Occurs alongside Roman pottery
2348	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C17th	Fine, thin walled Brown Glazed Coarseware type
2351	Brown Glazed Coarse ware	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	C17th - C18th	
2377	Developed Stamford ware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	1150 - 1200	Even green glaze externally, parallel impressed lines around circumference
2377	North Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shell Tempered ware	3	2	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - E/MC13th	
2381	Hallgate B	1	91	1	Rim/Handle	Jug	C12th	Clubbed rim, wide strap handle, patchy yellow-green glaze
2383	Hallgate A type	2	5	2	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Soft Hallgate type fabric
2383	Shell Tempered ware	1	8	1	BS	U/ID	C10th - C12th	
2388	?Burley Hill	2	33	2	Rim	Jug	C13th - C14th	Dark green, finely mottled glaze externally; one sherd from a 'second' with glaze over a flaked surface; short comb strokes on exterior of thickened rim
2390	Cistercian ware	1	252	1	Base/body	Cup	C16th	Two handled cup with globular body and flared neck; no exact parallel at Wrenthorpe. Drawing 2
Context	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes

2390	Coal Measures type ware	1	56	1	Rim	Pancheon	C15th - C16th	Brown glazed internally; reduced core with oxidised internal and external surfaces
2390	Midlands Purple ware	2	9	2	BS	U/ID	LC15th - C16th	Coarse sandy textured reduced fabric with sub-angular quartz and fine black grit
2143/2147	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	8	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - C14th	Patchy yellow glaze externally
2143/2147	Coal Measures Whiteware type	4	15	3	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th	Unglazed; finer fabric than Firsby / Rawmarsh type, but with a similar range of inclusions
2143/2147	Hallgate A type	1	30	1	Base	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Flat base, glazed internally
2143/2147	Later Medieval Gritty ware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	Later Medieval	Hard, dense gritty ware of unidentified type
2344/2343	Cistercian ware	1	2	1	BS	Cup	C16th	Yellow impressed pipeclay decoration
2344/2343	Gritty ware	1	32	1	Rim	Jar	C11th - C13th	Hard, dense, buff gritty ware, lid seated rim with sooting externally; type unidentified. Drawing 3
2344/2343	Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - C13th	As rim
U/S	?Humberware type	1	22	1	Base	U/ID	?C14th - C15th	A hard, fine, even fabric, reduced throughout with oxidised surfaces
U/S	Brown Glazed Coarse ware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	C17th	Coal Measures type clay
U/S	Redware	1	24	1	Base	U/ID	C16th - C17th	Red oxidised fabric with clear (red) glaze internally and patchy externally
U/S Well	Hallgate B type	1	31	1	Rim	Jug	C12th - EC13th	Slightly pinkish fabric, large patch of honey coloured glaze externally; pulled spout
Total		294	4769	243				

Appendix XV

Shell Tempered ware (from the 1991 evaluation and 2001 investigations)

ID	Site Code	Context	Type	Sub fabric	Vessel form	Sherd no.	Vessel no.	Weight	Part	Description	Date range
103	bh91	101	NLEMS		?	1	1	1	BS		C12th
92	ban01	1021	NLST		bowl ?	1	1	21	BS	soot; common fine-med sub-round quartz; leached;? ID	late C12th to C15th
91	ban01	2002	NLEMS		?	1	1	4	BS	leached;? Id common fine-med sub-round quartz; soot	C12th to early/mid C13th
88	ban01	2016	NLST		jar	1	1	7	BS	soot; leached;? ID	late C12th to C15th
97	ban01	2034	NLST		?	1	1	9	BS	leached; common fine-med sub-round quartz	late C12th to C15th
99	ban01	2150	MISC	shelly	?	1	1	6	BS	leached; Jurassic source ;med-coarse shell; possibly NLST	C11th to C15th
98	ban01	2150	NLST		jar	1	1	7	BS	soot; reduced fabric;? ID fabric including echinoid spine	late C12th to C13th
95	ban01	2153	NLST		?	1	1	7	BS	leached;? ID; common sub-round quartz & medium shell	late C12th to C15th
89	ban01	2267	MISC	shelly & quartz	jar	1	1	9	rim	leached shell with Fe filling of voids; fine sandstone muscovite & overgrown quartz; hollow everted rim	C10th to C12th
94	ban01	2286	NLEMS		jar	3	1	13	rim & BS	? Same vessel; soot	mid/late C12th to early C13th
93	ban01	2286	NLST		curfew/bowl	4	1	37	BS	internal soot	late C12th to mid C13th
96	ban01	2377	NLEMS		?	3	1	2	BS	leached;? ID	C12th to early/mid C13th
90	ban01	2383	MISC	shelly	?	1	1	8	BS	? ID leached	C10th to C12th
104	bh91	412	MISC		large jar	1	1	16	BS	ext soot; moderate fine-med sub-round quartz & moderate coarse fossil shell	C12th to C15th
102	bh91	609	MISC	med shelly	jar	1	1	6	BS	leached surfaces; common sub-round quartz & common med fossil shell	C11th to early C13th
101	bh91	609	NLST		jar	1	1	9	BS	soot; leached ext; fabric including common sub-round quartz	late C12th to C15th
100	bh91	613	MISC	med-coarse shell & quartz	large jar	1	1	16	BS	surface shell leached; background of fine sub-round quartz with moderate larger grains occasional aggregate sandstone moderate med-coarse shell; not seen before	Undated
Total						24	17	178			

Appendix XVI

Catalogue of stone roof tiles

Context	Count	Lithology	Description
1056	1	EFT.	Rectangular tile. L. 285mm; W. 225mm; D. 30mm. Single hole, off centre. Diam.19mm.
2007	3	EFT	Small tile fragment. L 65mm; W. 55mm; D. 10.3mm. Fairly uniform on both sides. Single hole, off centre. Diam. 12mm.
		UML	Tile fragment, coarse texture, with no hole. L. 200mm; W.190mm; D. 12.9mm.
		UML	Rectangular tile fragment, with remnants of adhering mortar. L. 280mm; W. 190mm; D. 31.5mm. Single large hole, off centre. Diam. 18mm
2076	1	UML	Tile fragment. L. 210mm; W. 190mm; D. 22.3mm. Coarse texture, with hour-glass hole. Diam. 12mm.
2100	3	UML	Small tile fragment. L. 80mm; W. 50mm; D. 19mm. Small hour-glass hole. Diam. 10mm.
		UML	Tile fragment. L. 90mm; W. 65mm; D. 13mm. Small single hole, off centre. Diam. 10mm.
		UML	Tile fragment with remnants of adhering mortar. L. 100mm; W. 80mm; D. 11.8mm. Single large hole. Diam. 19mm.
2123	13	UML	Rectangular tile fragment, heavy and coarse. L. 330mm; W. 210mm; D. 34.5mm. Single small hole, off centre. Diam. 12mm.
		UML	Tile fragment. L 220mm; W. 220mm; D. 21.8mm. Fairly uniform on both sides with possible dressing nearest to the hole. Single hole drilled at a slight angle. Diam. 12mm.
		UML	Small thin tile fragment. L. 130mm; W. 95mm; D. 13mm. Small hour-glass hole. Diam 11mm.
		UML	Small tile fragment with no hole. L. 130mm; W. 120mm. D. 18mm.
		UML	Tile fragment. L. 230mm; W. 170mm; D. 18mm. Single hole off centre. Diam. 12mm.
		UML	Tile fragment, fairly coarse with remnants of adhering mortar. L. 240mm; W. 170mm; D. 28.3mm. Single hole, off centre. Diam. 12mm.
		UML	Small tile fragment, coarse with remnants of adhering mortar. L. 140mm; W. 100mm; D. 31mm. Single hole off centre. Diam. 12mm.
		UML	Small rectangular tile fragment with remnants of adhering mortar. L. 160mm; W. 130mm; D. 11.1mm. Single hole off centre. Diam 11mm.
		UML	Rectangular tile fragment with remnants of adhering mortar. L. 275mm; W. 180mm; D. 27mm. Hour-glass hole, off centre. Diam 12mm.
		UML	Rectangular tile fragment. L. 350mm; W. 190mm; D. 28.5mm. Single hole, off centre. Diam. 12mm.
		UML	Rectangular tile fragment. Fairly uniform on both sides. On one side small remnants of adhering mortar and Fe staining. Possible evidence of curved dressing. L. 310mm; W. 180mm; D. 22.3mm. Large single hole off centre. Diam 20mm.

Context	Count	Lithology	Description
		UML	Heavy tile fragment, coarse, with small remnants of adhering mortar. Possible evidence of curved dressing. L. 310mm; W. 310mm; D. 32.8mm. Large single hole, off centre. Diam 21mm.
		UML	Tile fragment, coarse, with small remnants of mortar adhering, with no hole. L. 310mm; W. 280mm; D. 30.5mm.
2166	3	UML	Rectangular tile fragment, with no hole. L.220mm; W. 185mm; D 20.3mm.
		UML	Tile fragment, roughly dressed. L. 185mm; W. 175mm; D. 13.8. Single small hole, off centre. Diam 11mm.
		UML	Rectangular tile fragment, smooth with remnants of adhering mortar. L. 320mm; W. 160mm; D. 18mm. Single hole, off centre. Diam 12mm.
2167	4	EFT	Rectangular tile fragment, smooth and roughly dressed. L. 220mm; W.120mm; D. 18mm. Evidence of one single small hole where a fragment of tile has broken off.
		UML	Small tile fragment, with no hole. Some remnants of adhering mortar. L. 170mm; W. 160mm; D. 20.4mm.
		UML	Tile fragment with adhering mortar on one side. L. 170mm; W. 140mm; D. 19mm. Single hole, off centre. Diam 12mm.
		UML	Small tile fragment. L. 130mm; W. 120mm; D. 20.3mm. Small single hole, off centre. Diam. 10mm.
2218	1	UML	Small tile fragment, fairly uniform with adhering mortar on one side. L. 120mm; W. 125mm; D. 18.8mm. Single hole, off centre. Diam. 11mm.
2245	1	UML	Tile fragment. L. 150mm; W. 90mm; D. 21.4mm. Single hole, off centre. Diam. 12mm.
2248	1	UML	Very small tile fragment, with small remnant of adhering mortar. L. 65mm; W. 30mm; D. 12.4mm. Small single hole, off centre. Diam. 9mm.
2261	1	UML	Rectangular tile fragment, uniform on both sides, with small area of Fe staining. L. 260mm; W. 170mm; D 23.6mm. Single hole, off centre. Diam. 12mm.
2286	3	UML	Small tile fragment. L 100mm; W. 85mm; D. 30.7mm. Very small single hole, off centre that has a smaller opening on one side of the tile than the other, showing the larger opening was the side it was drilled from. Diam. 9mm & 6mm.
		UML	Small tile fragment. L. 110mm; W. 95mm; D. 22mm. Very small single hole, off centre. As with number 1 the hole has a smaller opening on one side than the other, showing that the larger opening was the side the tile was drilled from. Diam. 9mm & 5mm.
		UML	Small tile fragment. L. 110mm; W. 95mm; D. 22mm. Small partially drilled hole that does not open at both sides. Diam. 10mm.

Appendix XVII***Catalogue of animal bone fragments***

Context	Phase	Cattle	Sheep / goat	Pig	Horse	Dog	Cat	Fallow deer	Rabbit	Mole	Field vole	Micro fauna	Cattle -sized	Sheep -sized	Pig- sized	Fowl sp.	Goose sp.	Grey partridge	Bird spp.	Fish spp.	Amphibian spp.
U/S	UP	3	2	2					24				14	3	1	2	1	1	5		
1021	P-M	2	1																		
1036	M	1											2								
1042	P-M		1	9									1								
1050	P-M	1	1		2								4	1							
1051	M	1											1								
1056	P-M												23		2						
2002	UP	3																			
2003	M	1											2								
2007	P-M			1	1																
2008	M	1		1									1								
2010	M	1																			
2020	M												1	1							
2034	M												1								
2038	M		1	2		1							1	1							
2040	M														1						
2065	M	3		1									12	2							
2074	M		1																		
2076	M	1											2								
2087	M		1										15								

Context	Phase	Cattle	Sheep / goat	Pig	Horse	Dog	Cat	Fallow deer	Rabbit	Mole	Field vole	Micro fauna	Cattle -sized	Sheep -sized	Pig- sized	Fowl sp.	Goose sp.	Grey partridge	Bird spp.	Fish sp.	Amphibian spp.
2091	M	1											2								
2092	M		1	1																	
2095	M	3		5									1		1	1					
2098	P-M													1							
2100	M			2																	
2101	M												3								
2105	M	2	1										2								
2114	R	2			1								2							1	
2122	M		1													1					
2123	M	1	1	1																	
2124	M				1																
2125	M	9		1	1		1						161								
2128	M	1																			
2132	M	1											1								
2139	M	1																			
2143	M			1																	
2147	M												3								
2150	M		1																		
2153	M	4			20								15								
2158	M	1		149											2						
2160	M												1								
2166	M	1	1				1						5			1			2		
2167	M	1	9	2									1		1						
2193	M									1	4	1							3	5	55
2207	UP	422	1										1	1							

Context	Phase	Cattle	Sheep / goat	Pig	Horse	Dog	Cat	Fallow deer	Rabbit	Mole	Field vole	Micro fauna	Cattle -sized	Sheep -sized	Pig- sized	Fowl sp.	Goose sp.	Grey partridge	Bird spp.	Fish sp.	Amphibian spp.
2209	M	3											8	1							
2210	M	3	1										1		2				1		
2213	UP			2									4	1	1						
2218	M			5									1						1		
2230	P-M		1										1								
2243	M	1		1																	
2245	M	1	2										2	1							
2261	M	13	2		1								13	2					2		
2270	M		1					1					1				1				
2278	P-M	1	2																		
2286	M												3	1							
2291	R														1						
2332	P-M														1						
2355	R		1																		
2363	P-M												1								
2367	R		2	1			3						2								
2371	R			198																	
2383	M				1								1								
2386	M	1	1										2								
2388	M	1											2	1							
2390	M			1					3					1					2	1	
2394	UP			1												2					
Total		491	37	387	28	3	3	1	27	1	4	1	320	20	13	6	2	1	16	7	55

R = Roman, M = medieval, P-M = post-medieval, UP = unphased

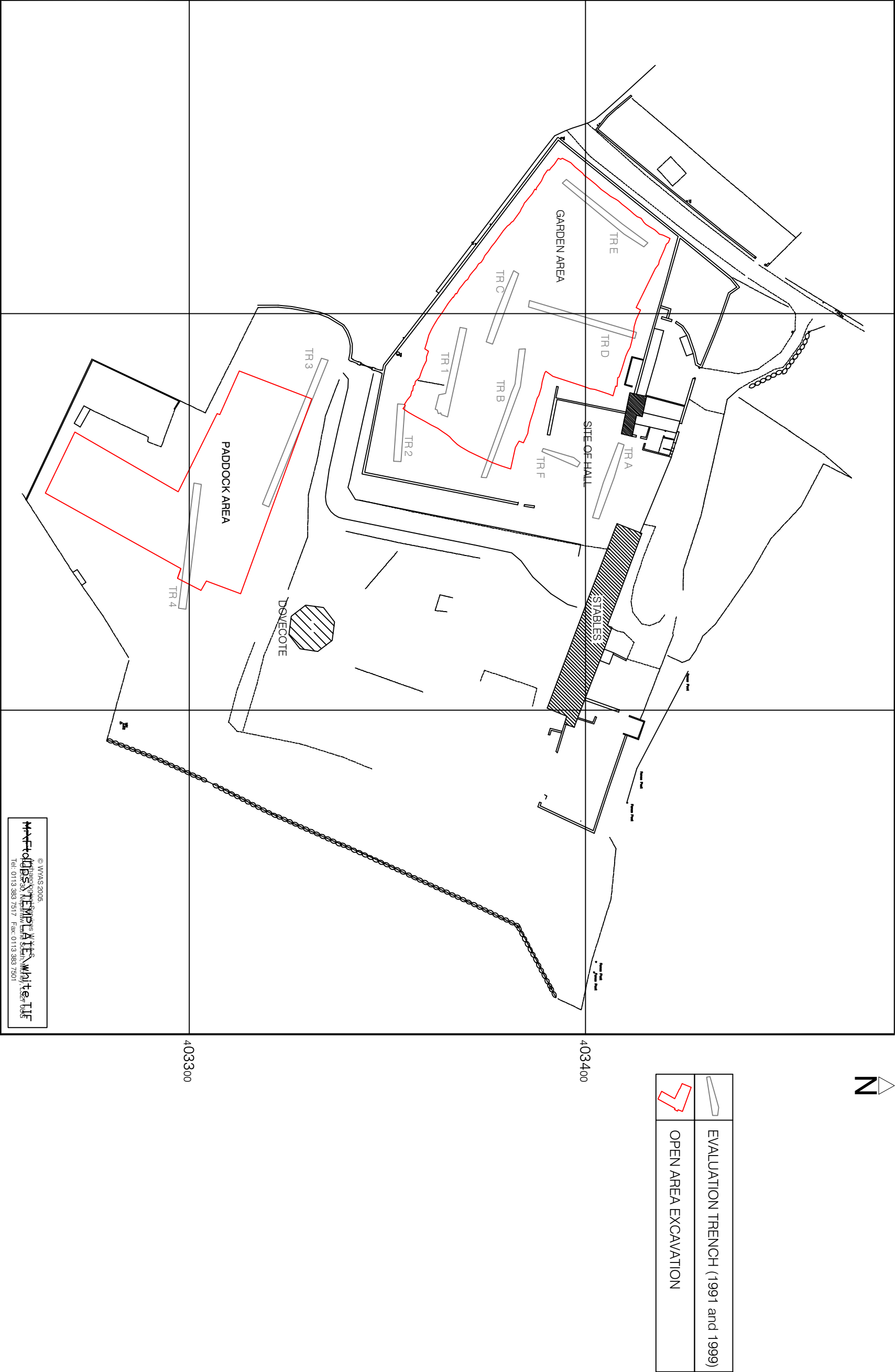
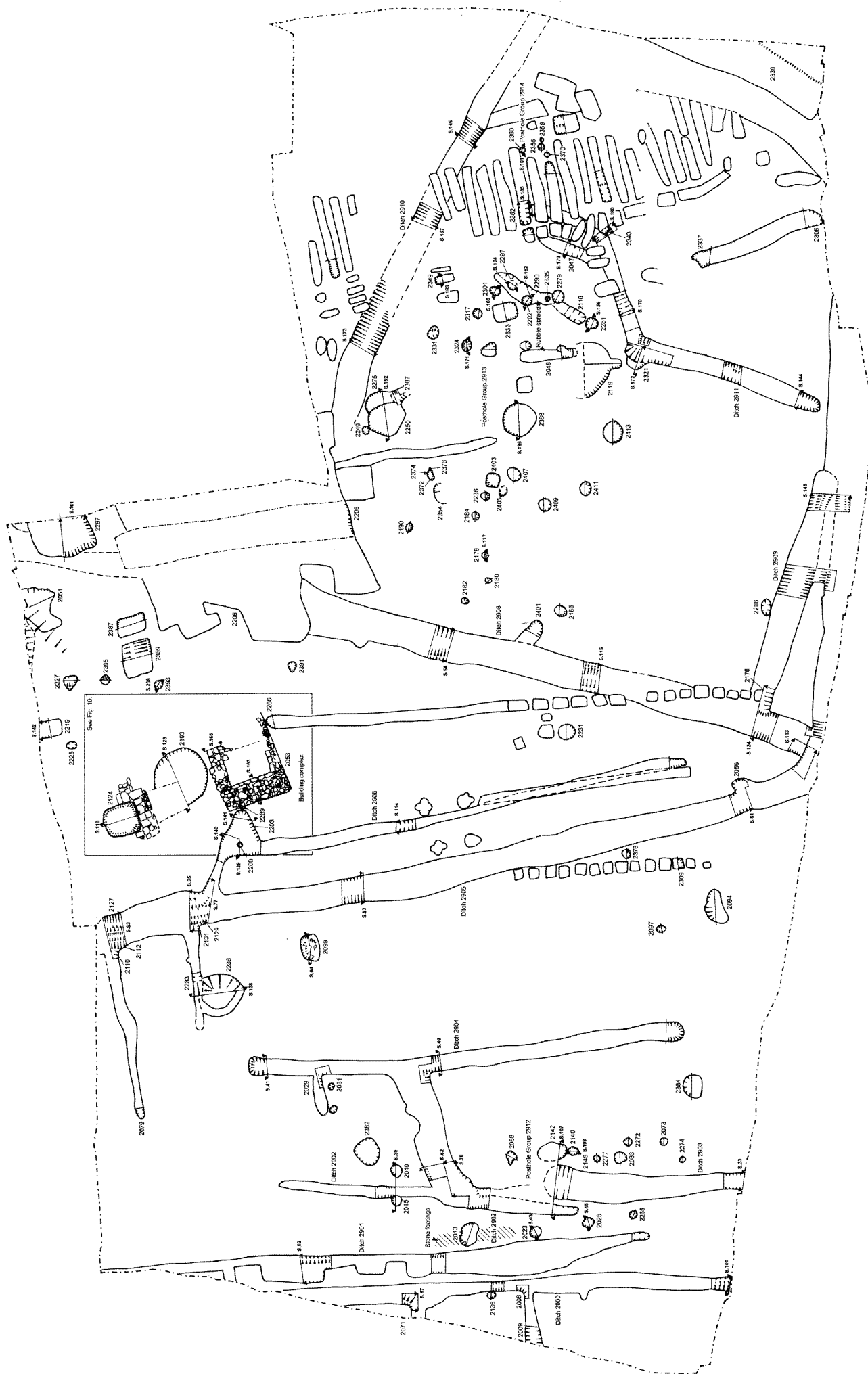
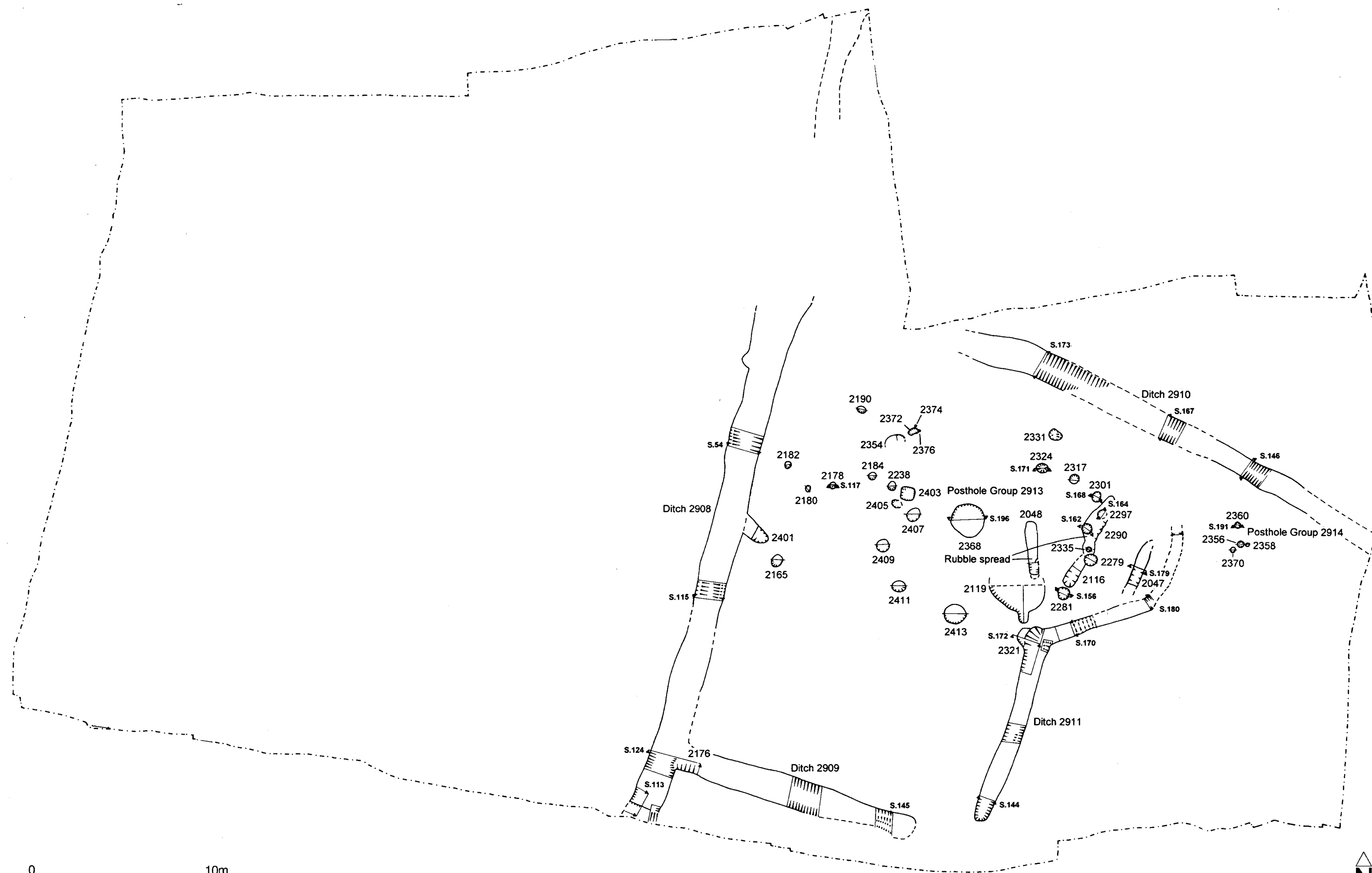


Fig. 2. Site location showing previous archaeological evaluations





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Fig. 4. Plan of Roman activity: Garden Area



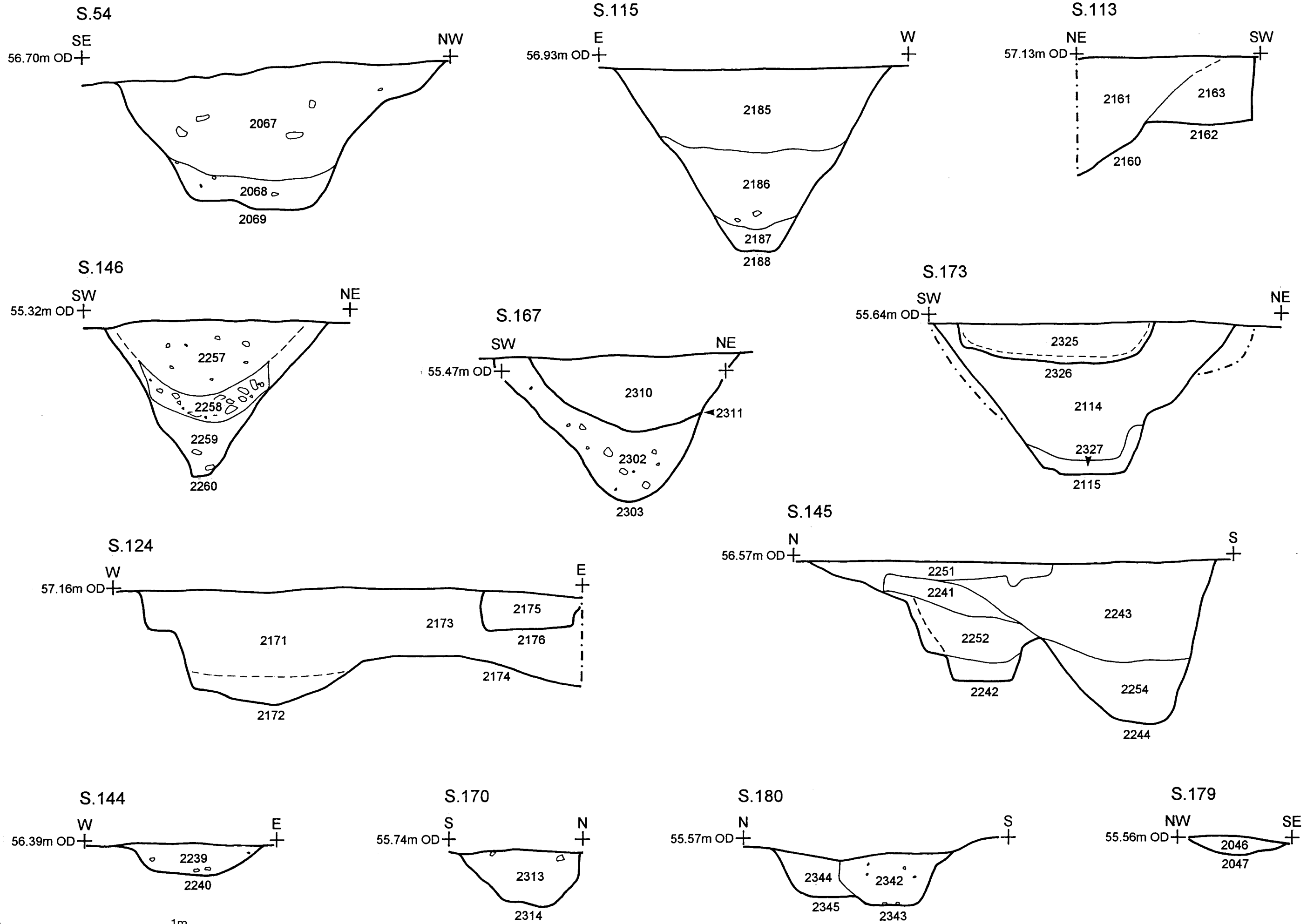
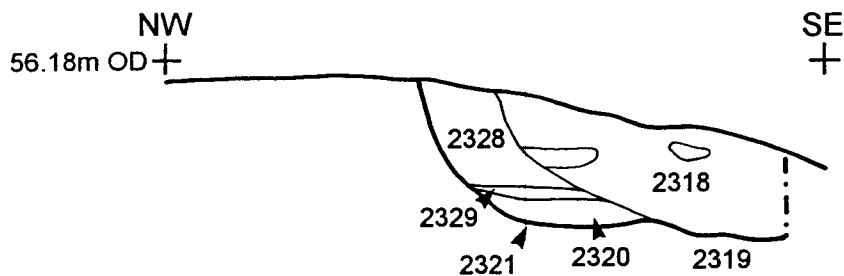
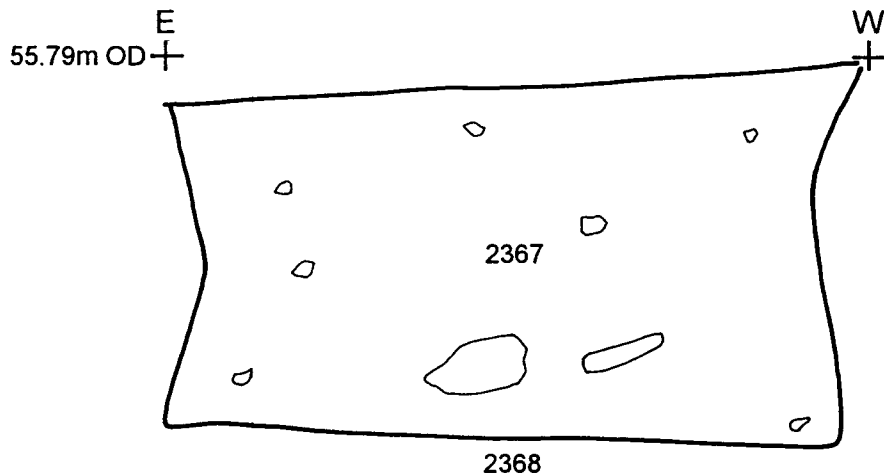


Fig. 5. Roman sections

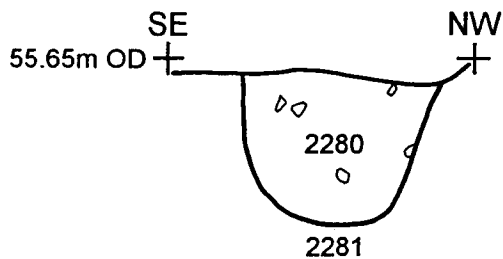
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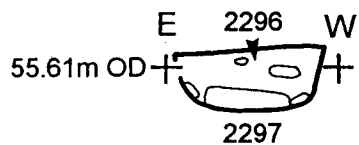
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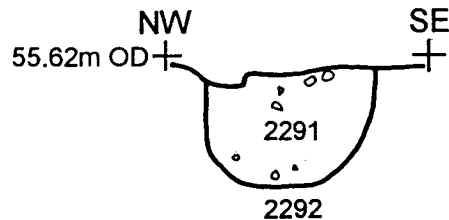
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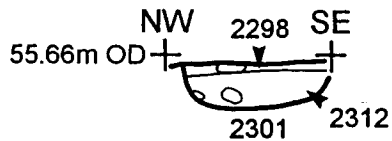
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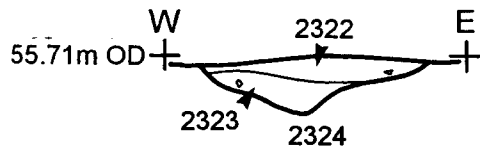
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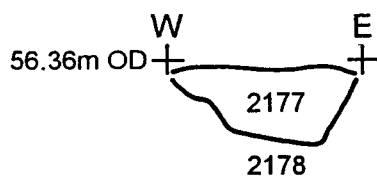
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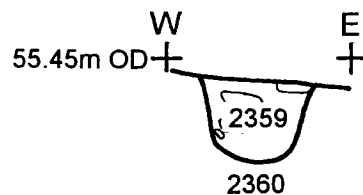


Fig. 6. Roman sections

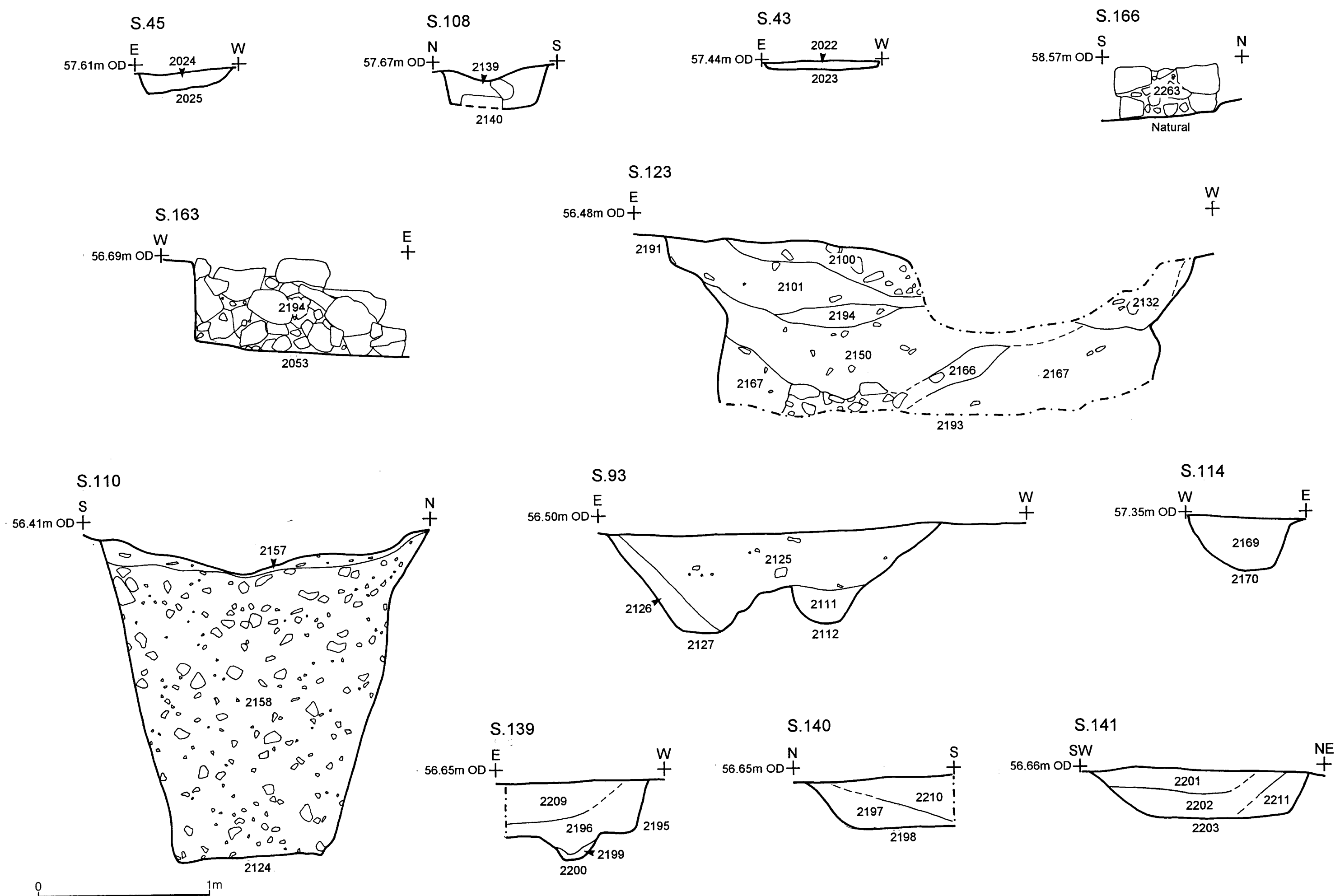


Fig. 9. Medieval sections

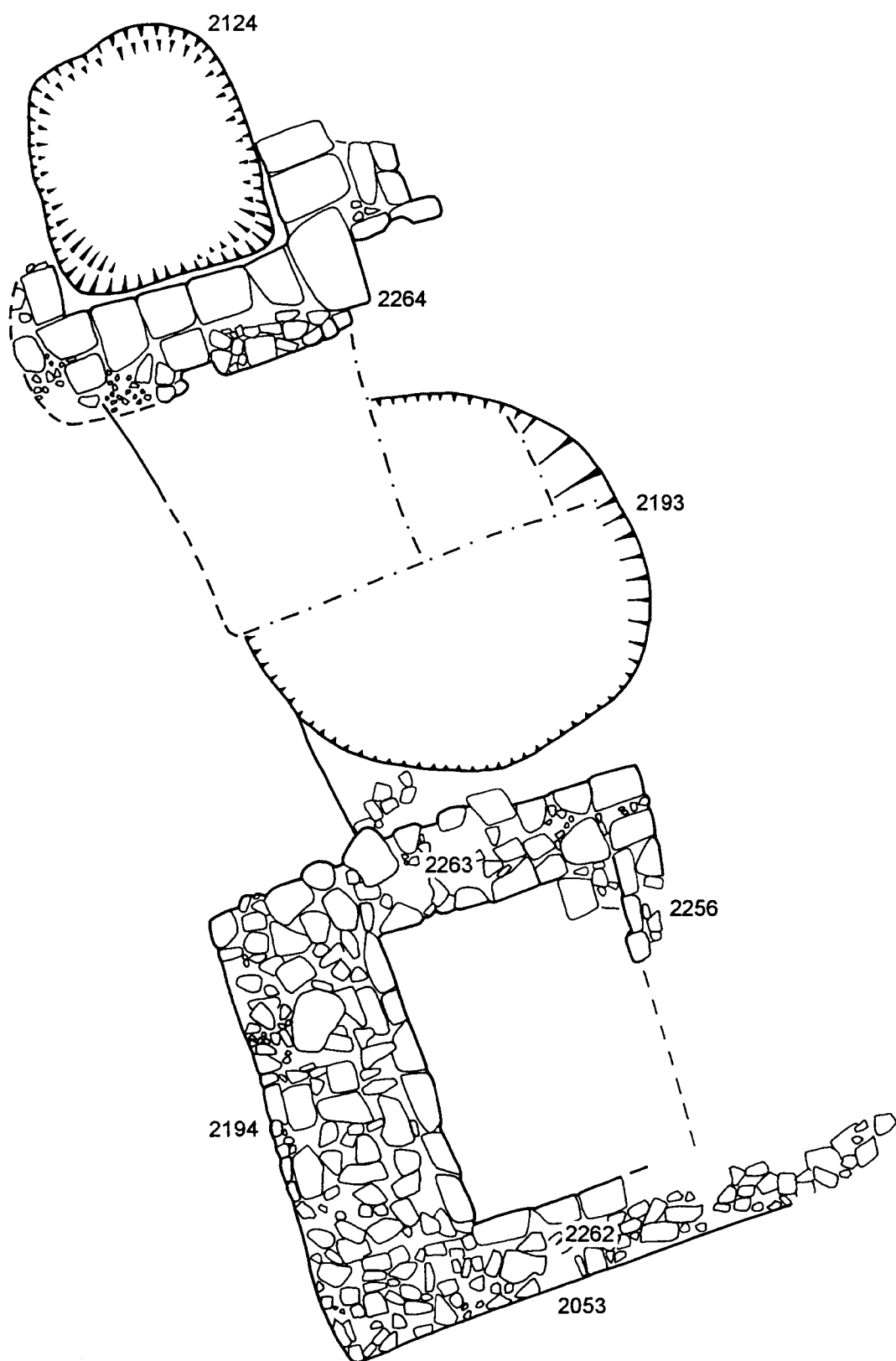


Fig. 10. Plan of the Building Complex

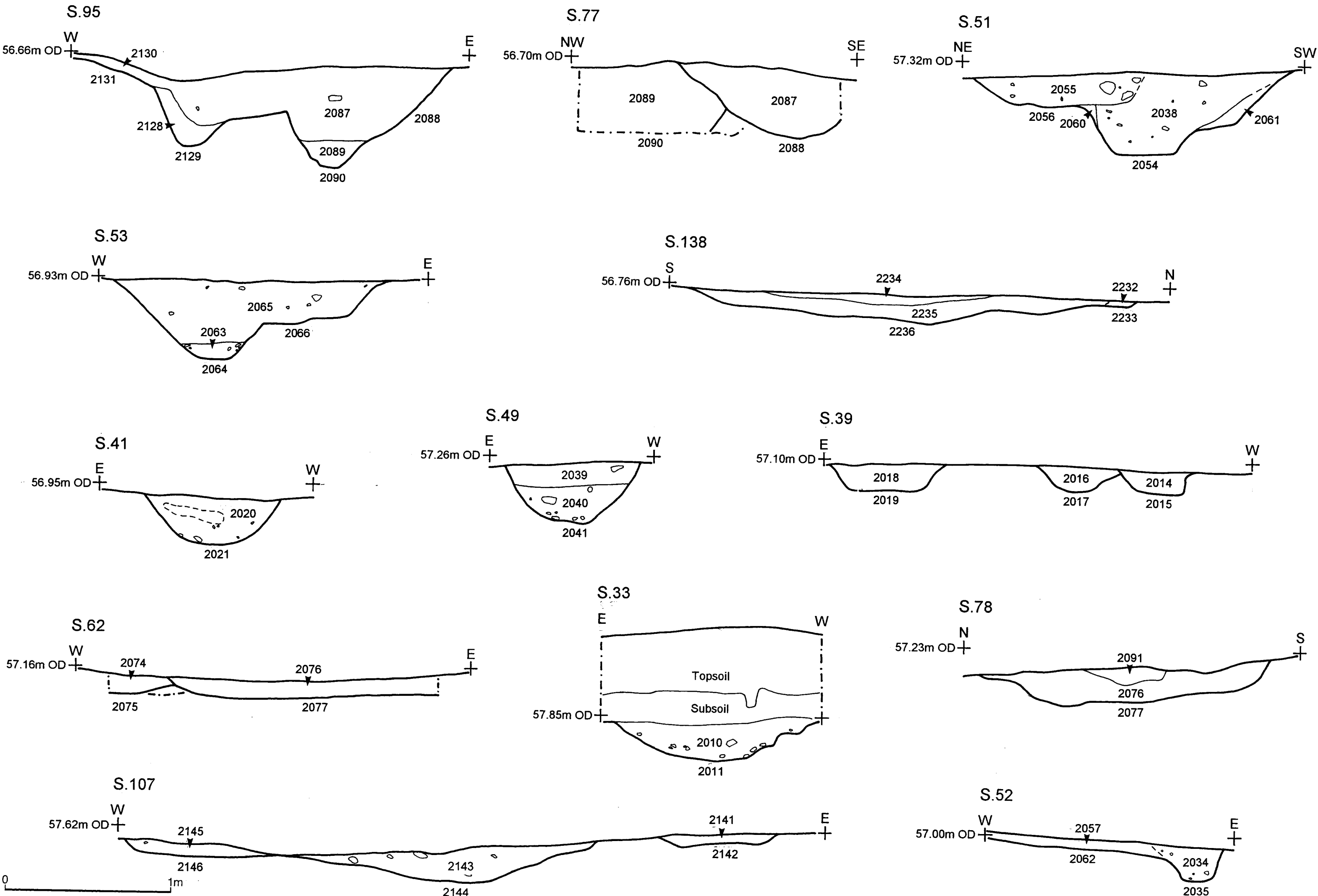


Fig. 11. Medieval sections

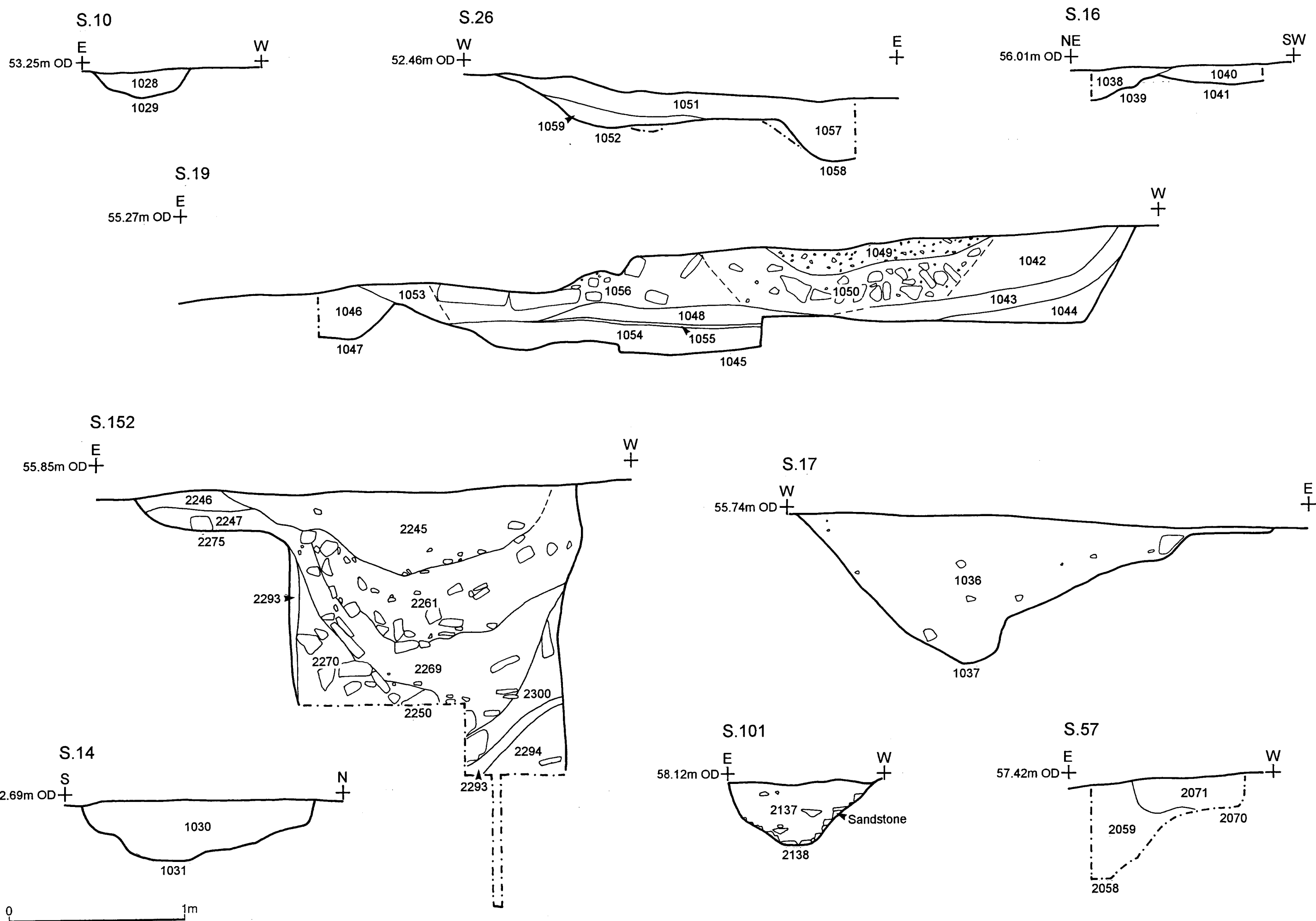
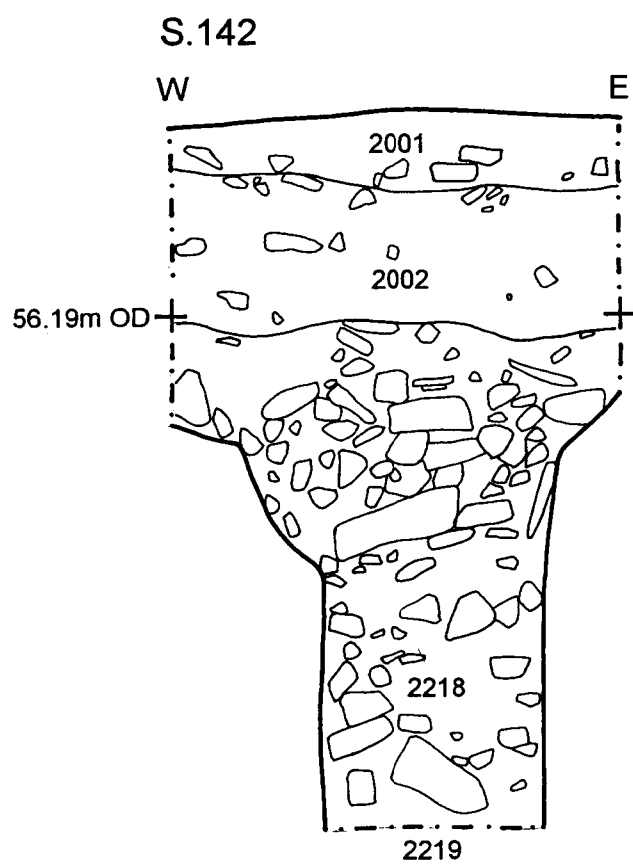
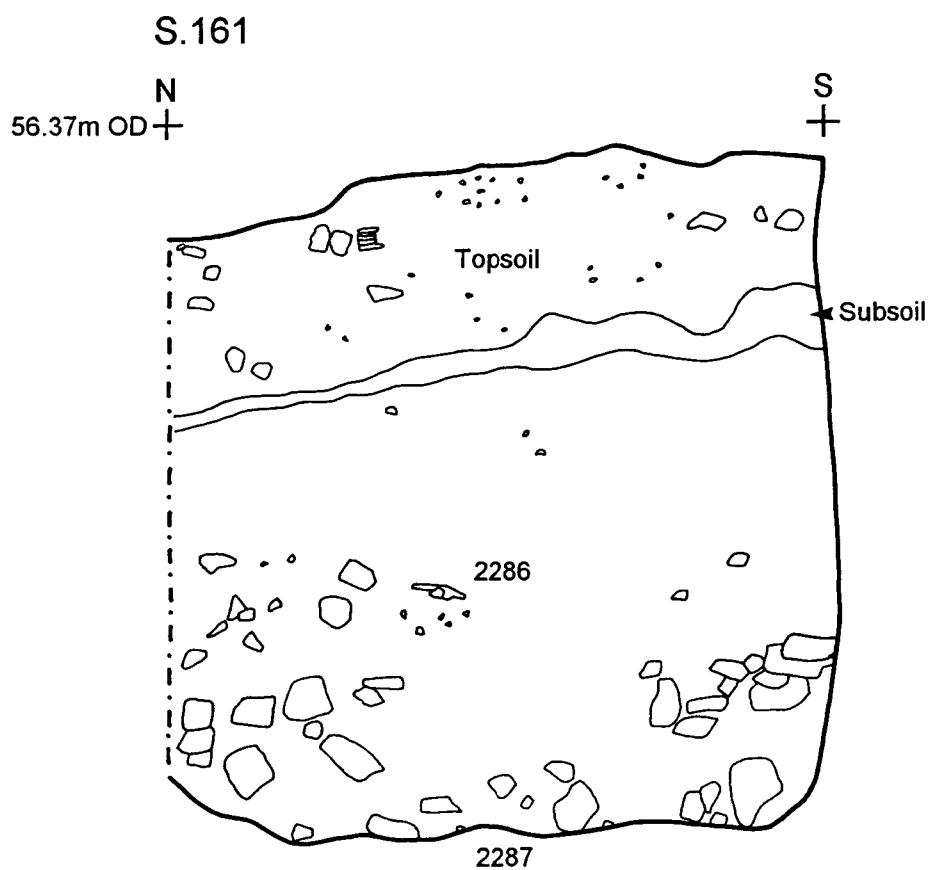


Fig. 12. Medieval sections



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Fig. 13. Medieval sections

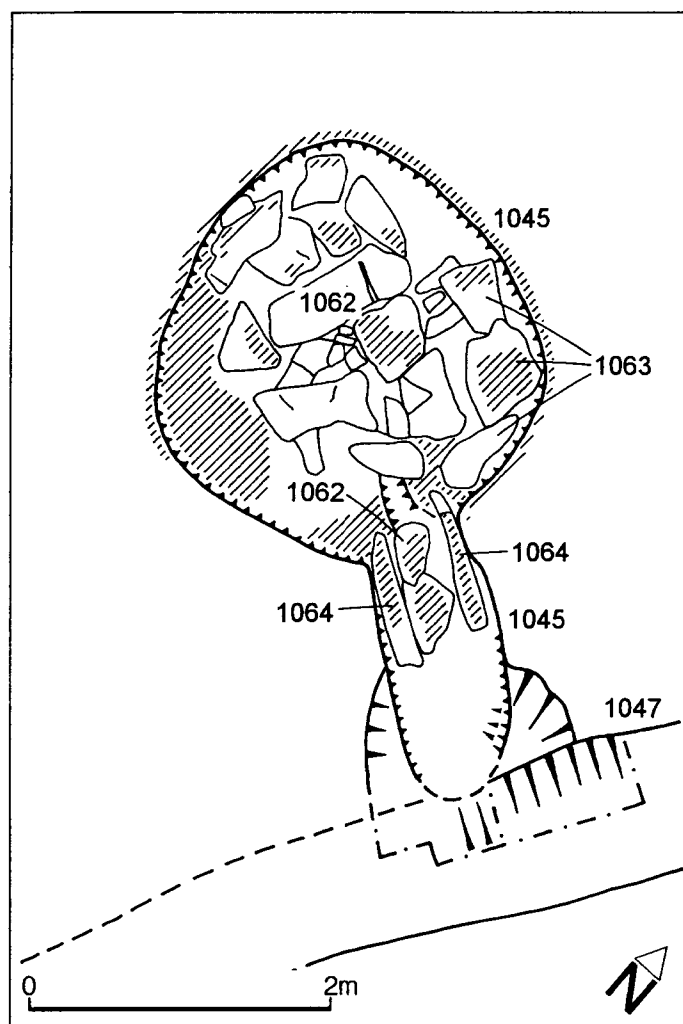


Fig. 14. Plan of the Kiln

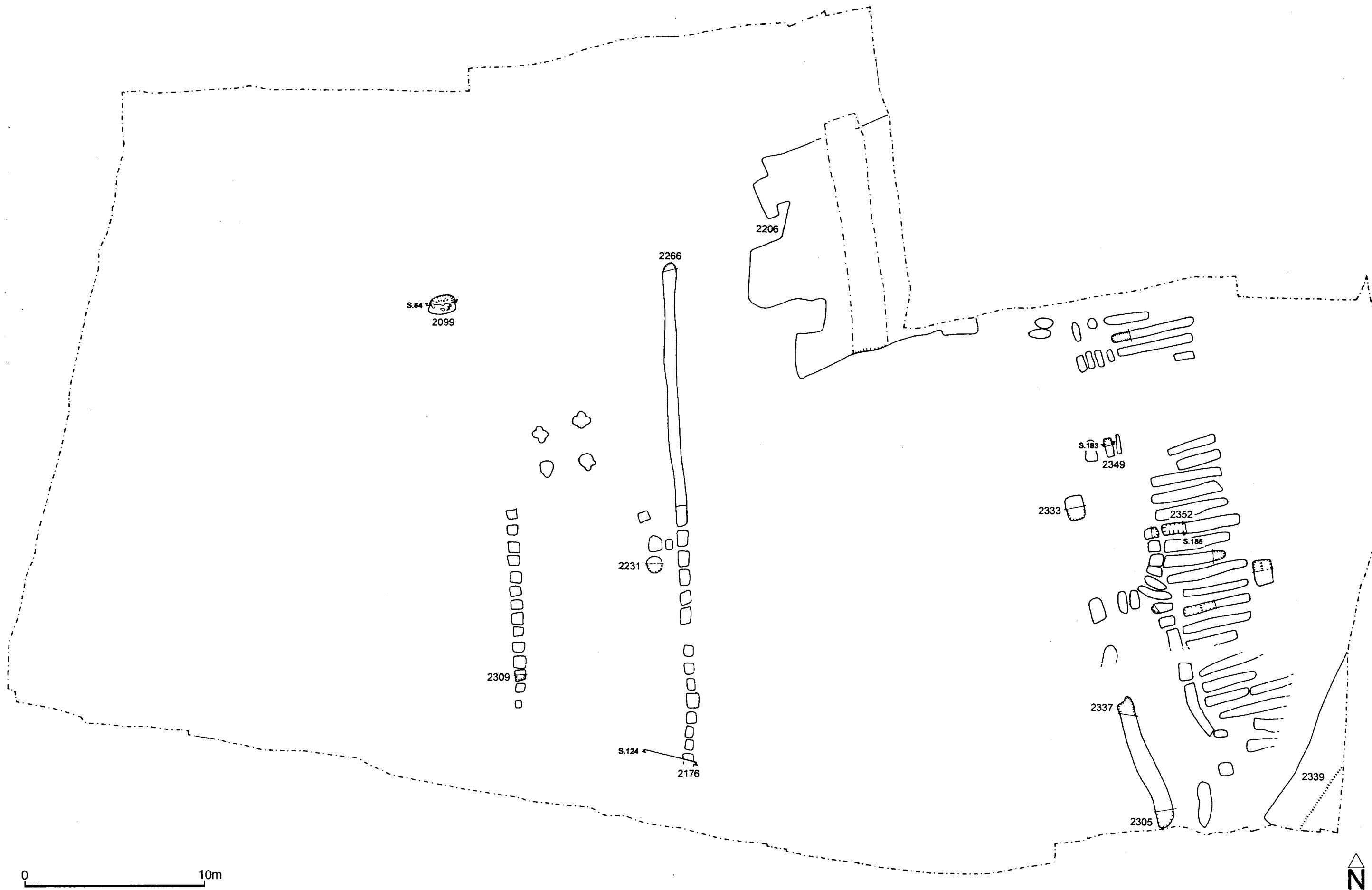


Fig. 15. Plan of post-medieval/early modern activity: Garden Area

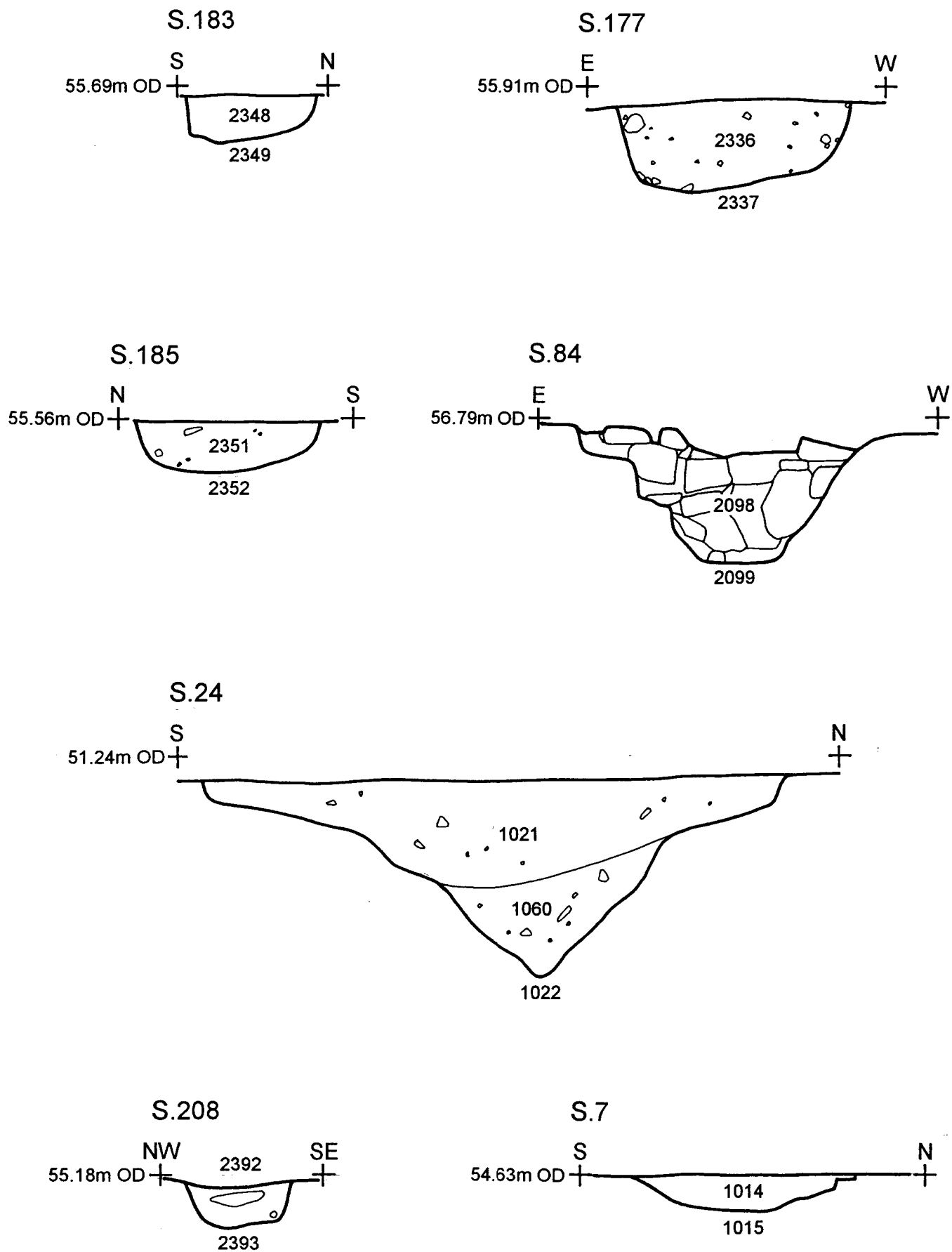


Fig. 16. Post-medieval/early modern and unphased sections

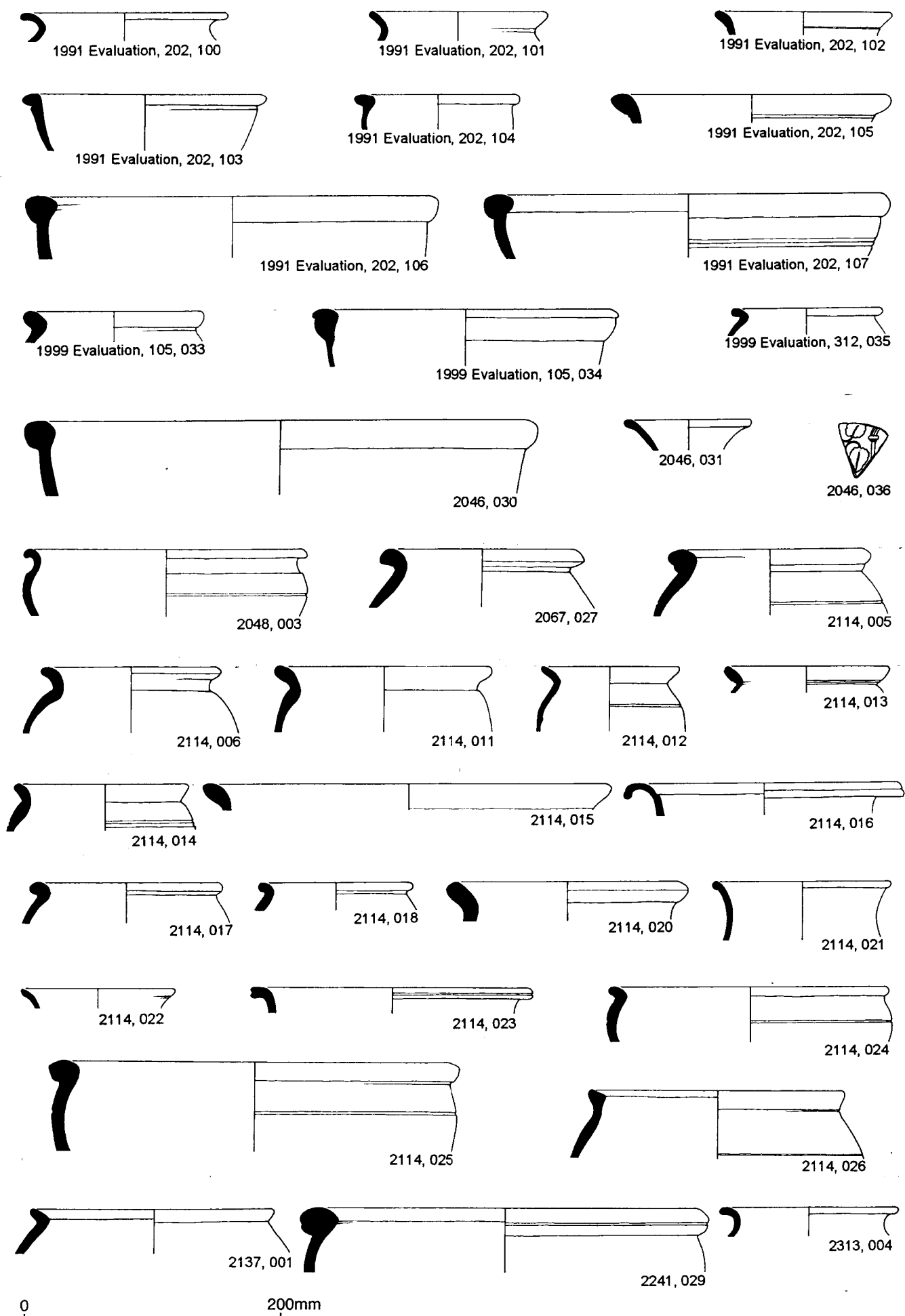


Fig. 17. Roman pottery

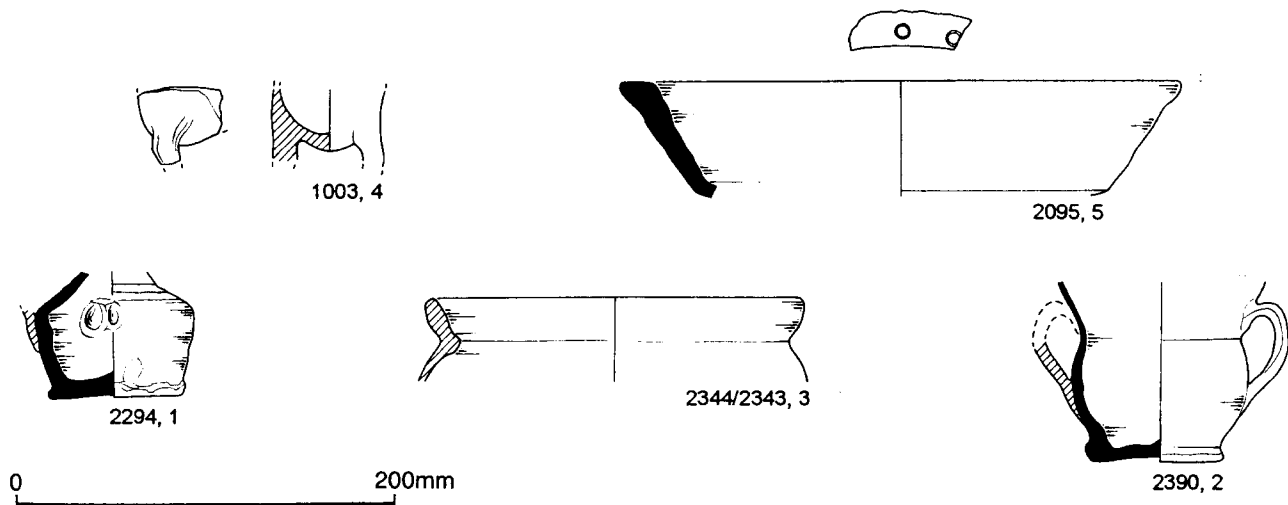
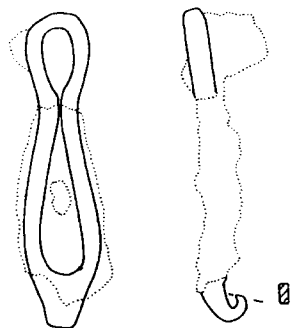
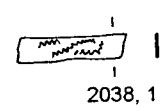


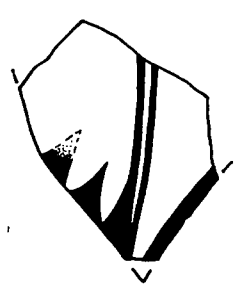
Fig. 18. Medieval and post-medieval pottery



2261, 5



2038, 1



2390, 1



2390, 4



2390, 5

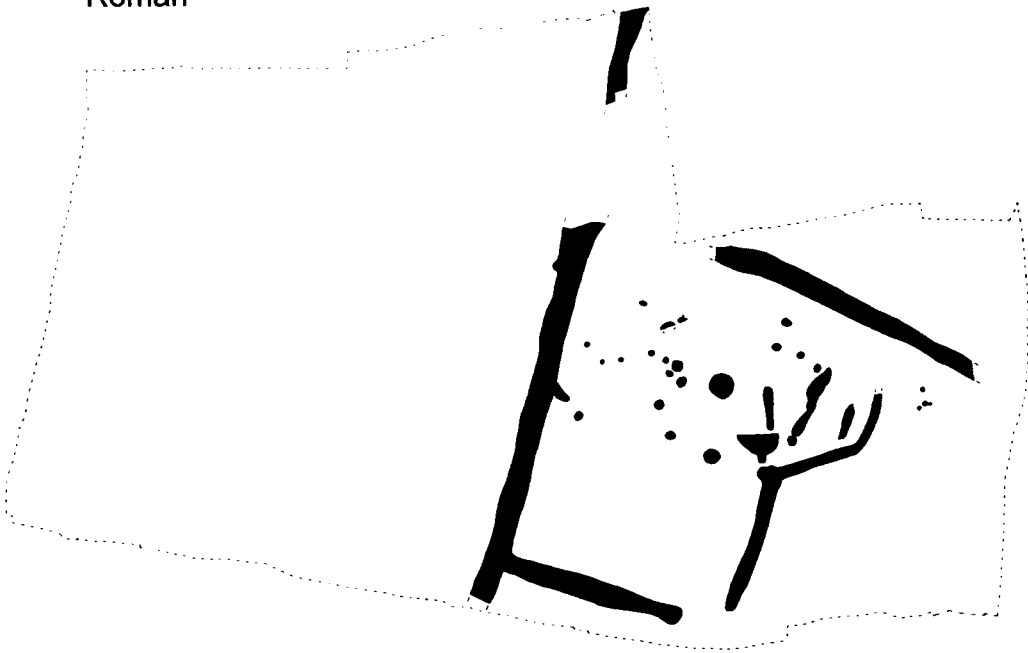


2390, 6

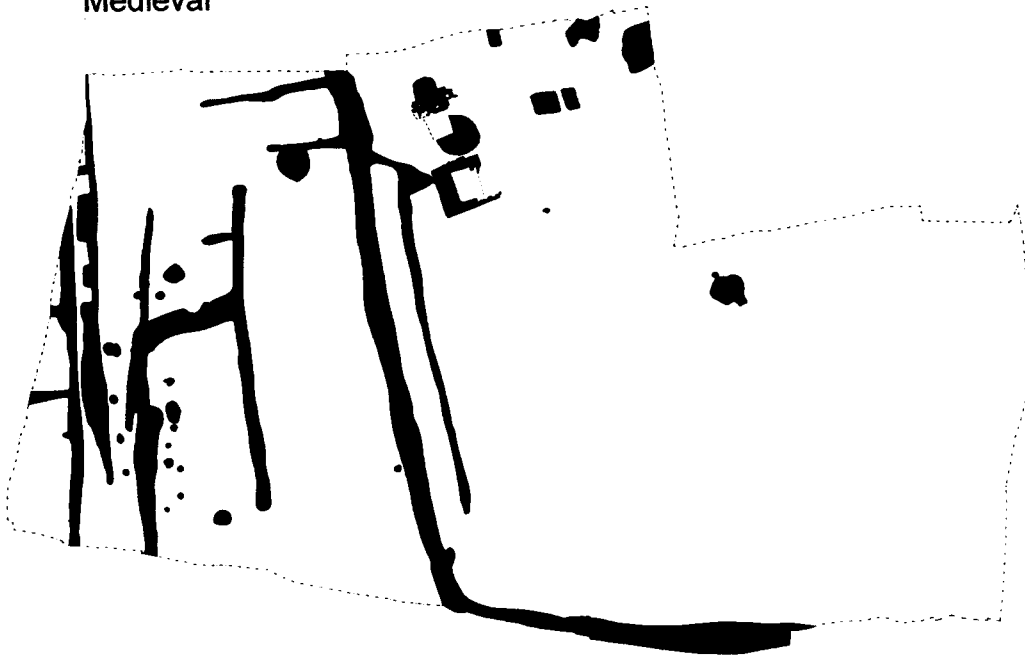


Fig 19. Metal objects and window glass

Roman



Medieval



Post-medieval/early modern



Fig. 20. Phase plans



Fig. 21. Simplified plan of the excavated features from both the Garden and Paddock Areas