

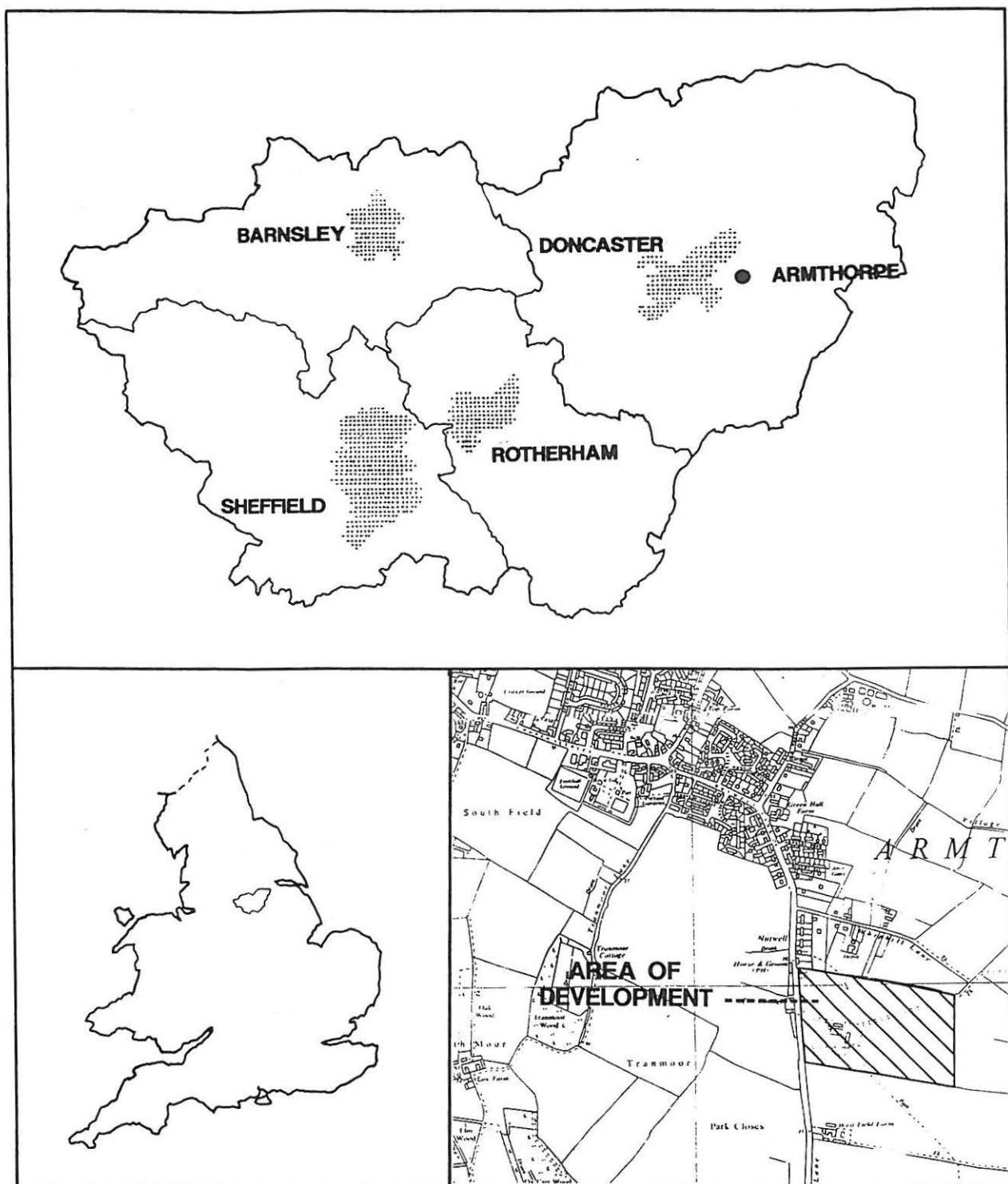
**PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
OFF NUTWELL LANE, ARMTHORPE.**

**AUGUST 1995**

*on behalf of:*

**Bush Lodge Properties Ltd**

**SOUTH YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD AND RESEARCH UNIT**



SE 63490391

Figure 1: Site location plan

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**Site Location:** Nutwell Lane, Armthorpe, South Yorkshire

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**Timing:** Excavation  
31 / 7 / 1995 to 11 / 8 / 1995

Preliminary report  
21 / 8 / 1995 to 23 / 8 / 1995

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### ***Summary of Results***

The following report is a preliminary report of the findings generated by the evaluation of an area of land to the east of Nutwell Lane, Armthorpe. The excavations revealed a number of intercutting pits and ditches representing several phases of agricultural land use datable to the Roman and pre-Roman periods. The excavated evidence indicates a degree of complexity in excess of that suggested by the initial geophysical survey.

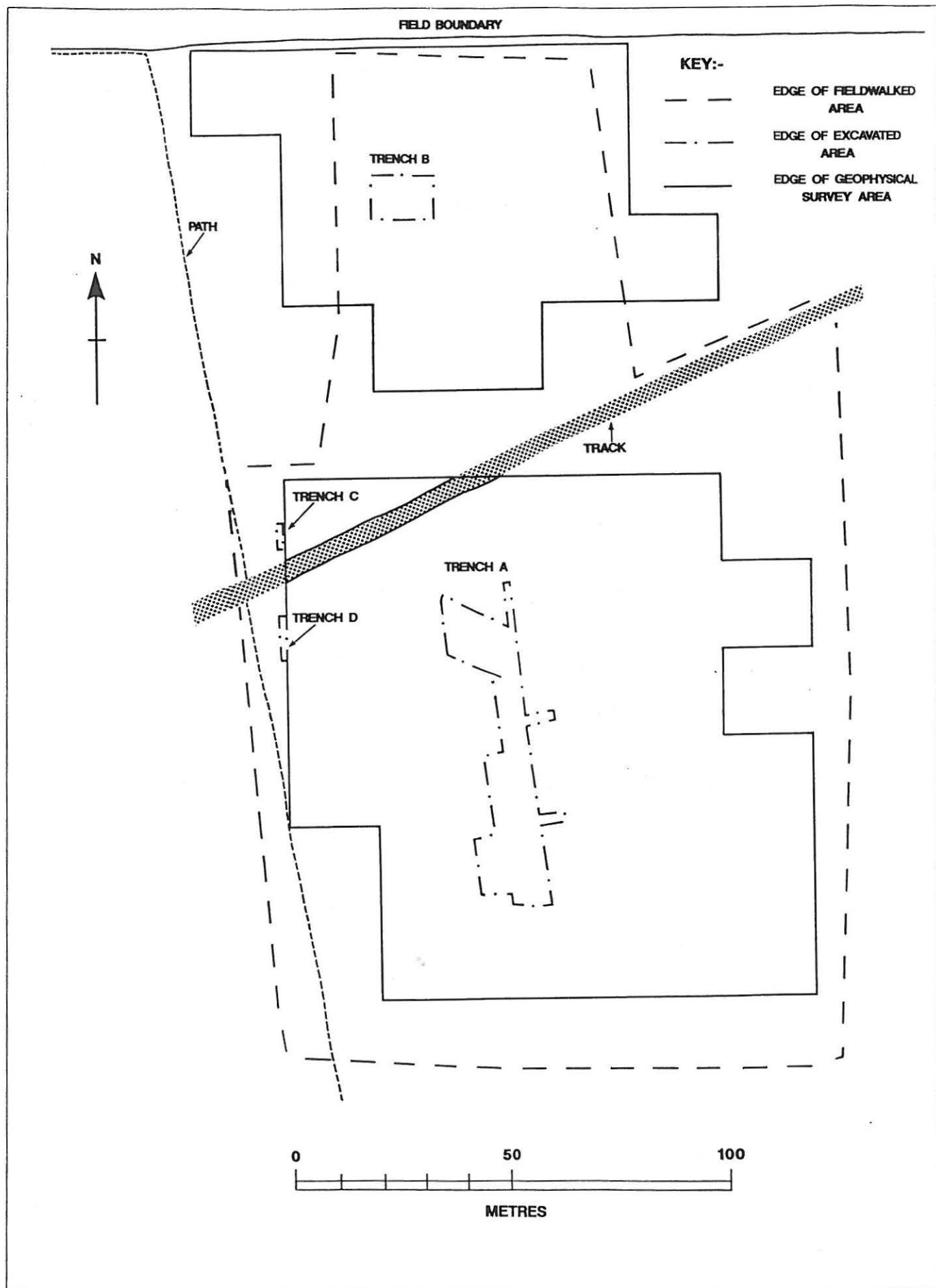


Figure 2: Location of fieldwalking, geophysics and excavated areas

## 1) INTRODUCTION

### 1.1) Site description

The area covered by this report consists of a rectangular plot of land situated to the east of the current Nutwell Lane residential development. To the north and south the edges of the area were defined by existing field boundaries, to the east and west the boundaries had been positioned in accordance with development considerations. An area along the northwestern side of the site was not available for evaluation as a result of recent spoil dumping activity.

The soils were fine alluvial sands that were derived from the glaciofluvial sands that overly the bunter sandstone in this area. Agricultural activity, most recently the sowing of kale and potato crops, continued up until the period covered by the evaluation. Communication with the farmer indicates that until recently the northern and eastern parts of the site were subject to flooding due to discharge from the food processing plant that formerly occupied land to the east of Nutwell lane.

### 1.2) Planning background

Following the results of the geophysical survey carried out by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford (report number 95/68), a recommendation was made by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service that further work was needed prior to any development. This would involve an evaluation to obtain further information about the nature and date of the features detected by the geophysical survey.

To this end, it was specified that trial trenches were to be excavated at specific points within the development area. In response to this Bush Lodge Properties Ltd commissioned South Yorkshire Archaeology Field and Research Unit to undertake this work.

## 2) RESULTS

### 2.1) Geophysical

The geophysical survey conducted by Geophysical Services of Bradford (Report number 95/68) showed the presence of two types of feature that were considered to be potentially archaeological in origin. Of these features, the linear anomalies formed a pattern that suggested that they may form part of the "brickwork" pattern of Iron Age/Roman field boundary ditches known, from crop marks, to have existed in the area. The more amorphous blob like anomalies were similar to features that it had not previously been possible to identify by excavation. These results are displayed in Fig.2.

### 2.2) Fieldwalking

As a response to the discovery, during preliminary surveying, that there were a number of worked flint artifacts on the surface of the field it was decided to fieldwalk the development area prior to the excavation of the trenches. The results of this exercise showed scatters of prehistoric, Roman, late Medieval and post Medieval material within the survey area. The recovered flint contained both worked and unworked examples indicating both the existence of a material resources and the existence of prehistoric activity. The Roman and later material occurred in densities that are typical of agricultural land use rather than habitation. The traditional explanation being that this material was deposited during the spreading of farmyard manure. The results are displayed in Fig.3.

### 2.3) Excavation

The archaeological features proved to be rather difficult to excavate due to the nature of the underlying drift geology, as a result of this, although features were present in all four trenches, they were only investigated in trenches A and B. However, in spite of these difficulties, once the features had been identified they proved to be part of a body of evidence far more complicated than that suggested by the geophysical survey. The excavated features fell into two broad

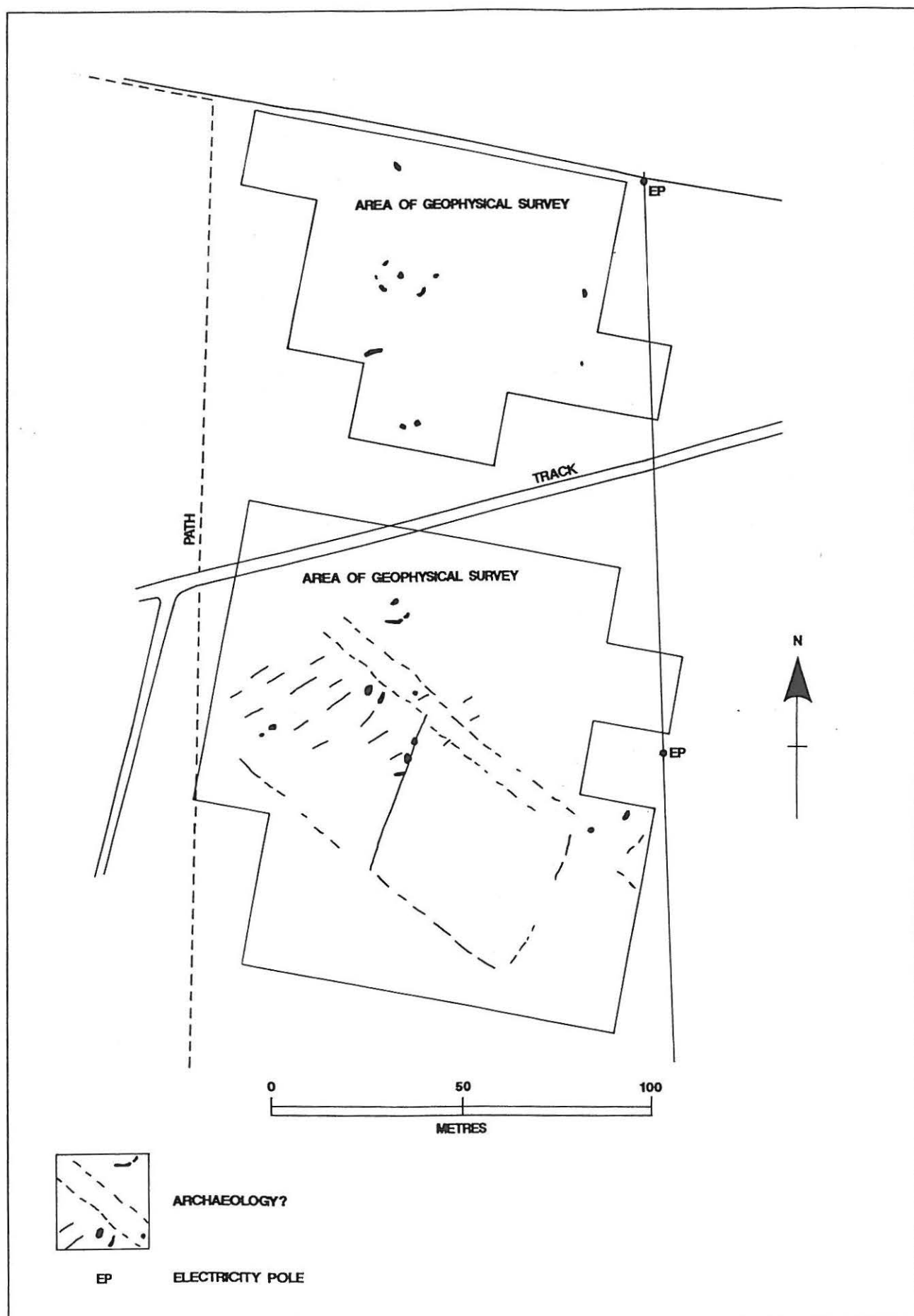


Figure 3: Results of the geophysical survey

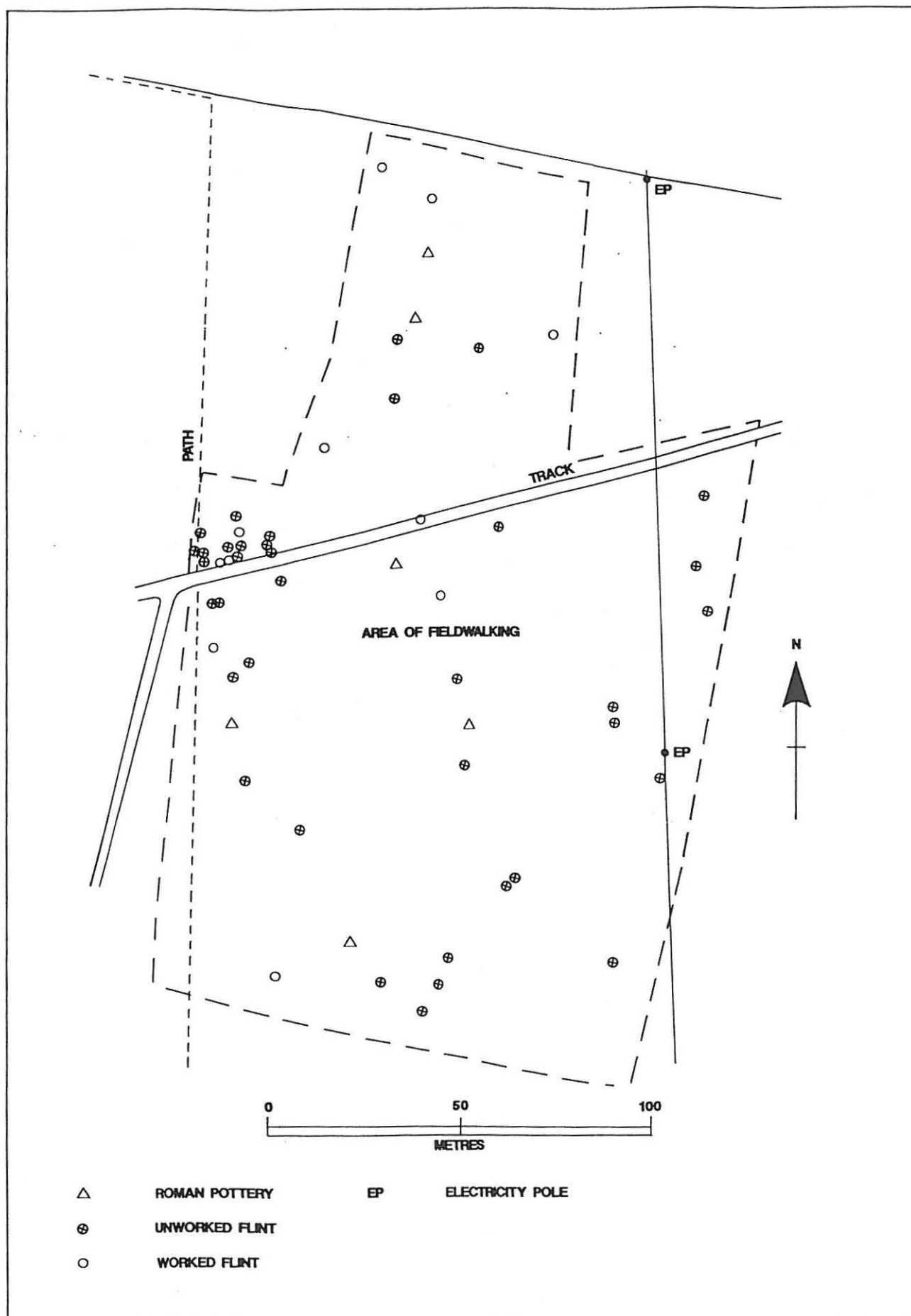


Figure 4: Results of the fieldwalking



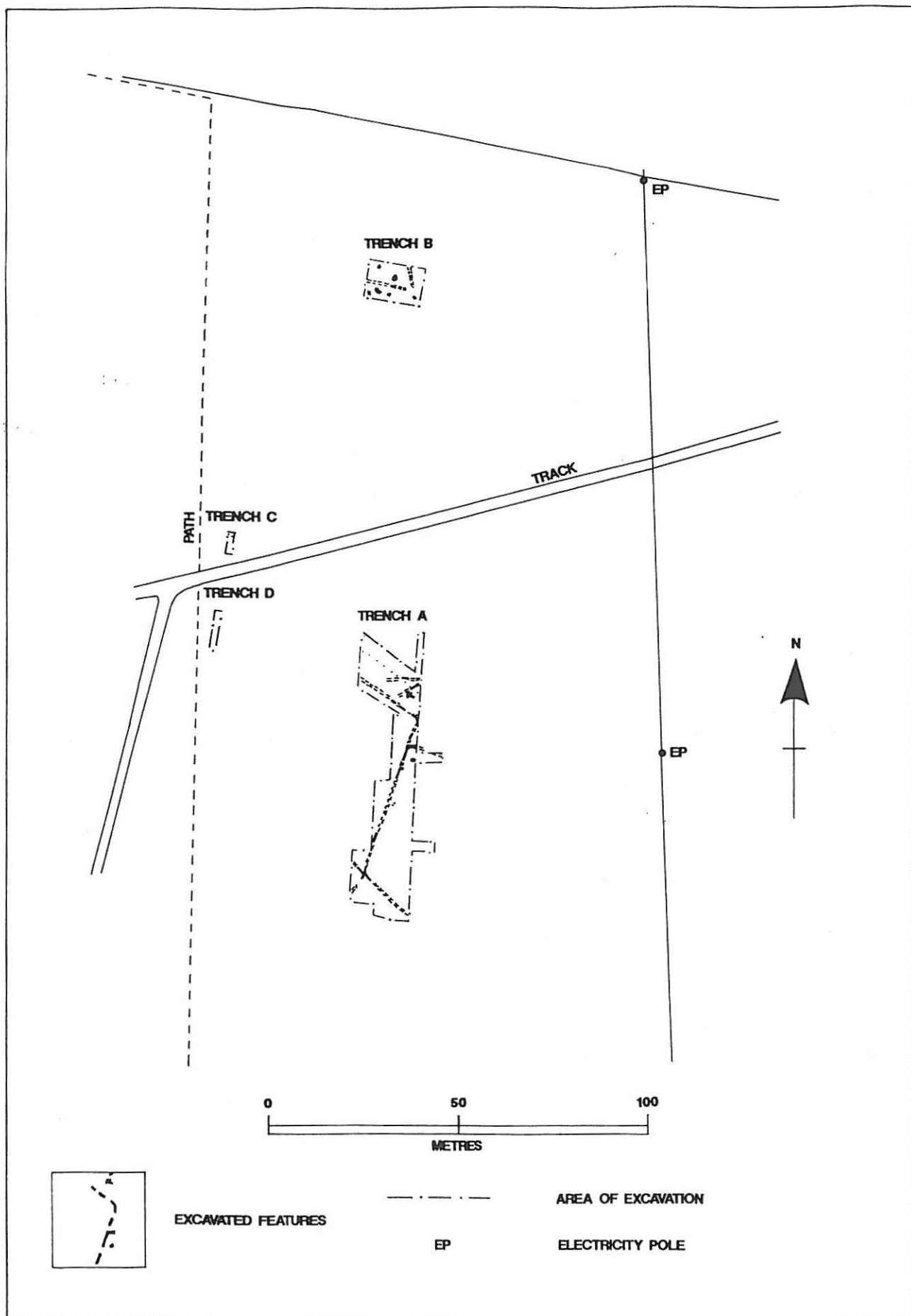


Figure 5: Preliminary excavation results

categories, which could be further subdivided into several, as yet not fully understood, phases.

The earliest features seemed to be a series of undated pits. In trench A they were cut by the later boundary ditches but further comment is pending upon further excavation. In trench B at the pits, at least 7 were identified, were found in association with two irregular gullies that may be seen as boundary features. In trenches C and D features were present but not excavated thus rendering dating impossible.

The exact phasing of the later material is somewhat problematic given the limited amount of excavation thus far undertaken. What is clear however is that the boundary ditches, that form the bulk of the features, demonstrate the existence of between two and five phases of activity. The sequence of these ditches seems to show that the field system with which they are associated developed over time, with elements being added onto a rectangular enclosure. There were also ditches running at an angle to the main system that suggested that they were part of a different system though the relative dating of the two systems was not determined.

In addition to the ditches in trench A, trench B contained a pit, of similar date, that had been used for the burning of wood. The lack of domestic debris in the area mitigates against a cooking function being ascribed to the feature, leaving use as a charcoal clamp as a possible interpretation. Trenches C and D both contained ditches though no excavation was undertaken.

### 3) DISCUSSION

The three successive phases of fieldwork, geophysical survey, fieldwalking and trial excavation, each added to the range and nature of the information available for the site. However the incomplete nature of the fieldwork means the these conclusions will take the form of a series of questions, rather than a coherent narrative.

The earliest activity within the development area is represented by the flint scatter which, pending specialist analysis, can be assumed to fall into the Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze age. Preliminary analysis indicates a Neolithic date for at least some of the objects, including a flint arrow head. No flints were found in direct association with excavated features, however there is a phase of undated, earlier features that would appear to indicate pit digging/tree extraction and the laying out of rough boundaries. It is tempting, but dangerous, to associate these two elements without having more concrete evidence. Other uncertainties concern the exact nature and extent of this activity.

The later ditches are of a much more clearly understood form. They appear to represent field boundary ditches of a type known from an extensive area of crop marks covering large areas of Nottinghamshire, South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire. The evidence from this site would however appear to contradict the current models for the development of this system in that it appears to show that the field system in this area was not the product of a single phase of activity, but evolved over a longer period of time. Further work would be required to confirm or deny these initial findings with additional questions including a date for the original cutting of the ditches. Evidence so far recovered suggests that they fell into disuse during the late Roman period but, in common with the rest of the region, the period during which the system began to develop can only be guessed at (a date somewhere in the Iron age is usually given).

The geophysical evidence appears to indicate that there are no ditches, and therefore no fields, to the north of the double ditched "droveway" feature. This impression may be supported by the existence of features associated with charcoal burning, a woodland activity, in trench B. Further excavation and the analysis of charcoal and pollen samples would be required to answer this question.

Of additional interest is the possibility that there is another field system on a different alignment. The evidence for this currently rests on the excavation of two ditch sections and is obviously inadequate in that there is no information concerning the layout of the fields or their relationship with either the prehistoric or Iron age/Roman activity. The possibility that there may be two or more field systems of different date is given added importance by virtue of the fact that crop mark studies have identified three types of field plans, termed brickwork, nuclear, and irregular, but have not been able to determine the relationship between these plans.

The lack of any features or finds for the period between the infilling of the ditches during the late Roman period and

the laying out of the current field system during the 16th century, a date indicated by the fieldwalking scatter, suggests a period of disuse. Modern plowing has removed any remaining physical evidence for this period but further information may be recovered by means of a documentary search.

#### 4) FURTHER WORK

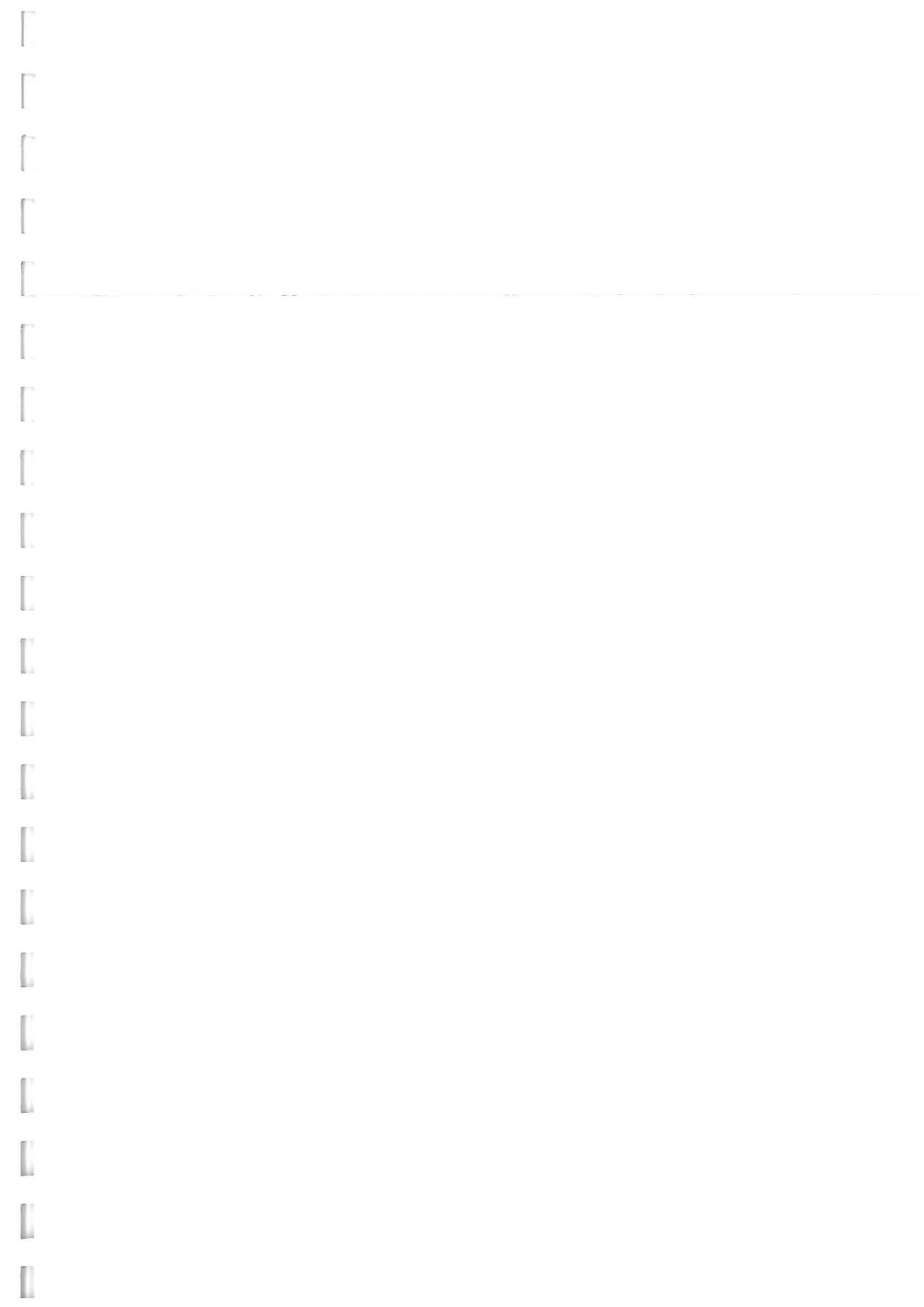
In order to understand more fully the sequence of events in this area the following suggestions are presented:

- 1 Fully excavate trenches A, B, C and D. It would not be necessary to totally excavate each feature but the more soil that is excavated the more chance there is of solving the dating questions. The principle aim of this work would be to provide concrete evidence for the sequence of events within what is approximately a 3.5 % sample of the available area.
- 2 Excavate two additional trenches to the east of trench A in order to locate the two remaining corners of the early enclosure. These trenches would need to be in the order of 5 x 5 metres. The further investigation of this feature is vital if evidence is to be provided to support the theory that the field system in this area is the product of continuous development, rather than a single construction.
- 3 Excavate two small, 1.6 x 3 metre, trenches in order to determine whether the gullies excavated in trench B continue to the north and west of the trench. These potentially early features are of great significance when considering the development of the field system.

#### 5) TIMING

The projected time scale for this further work is as follows:

To complete proposals 1, 2 and 3 would require an extra 3 weeks on site with an small additional machining cost. This time scale is based on staff levels, site accommodation, transport and materials costs in line with those produced for the evaluation.



## Prehistoric and medieval pottery from Nutwell Lane, Armthorpe, Doncaster (DANL 95)

C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD

### Introduction

The pottery from Nutwell Lane, Armthorpe was examined by the author in October 1995. The Roman pottery was listed (appendix 1) and removed for a separate report (Darling, this volume).

### Catalogue

#### *Prehistoric pottery*

**1023 - 3** Four irregular lumps of a soft, homogeneous, reduced fabric. No surviving surfaces. These may be fragments of pottery or lumps of fired / burnt clay.

**1076 - 2** Lump of fired clay / ceramic, surfaces surviving poorly. Possibly a thick walled vessel or part of the base. Reduced throughout with orange margin. Resembles examples found at Sutton Common.

**1096 - 1** Handmade, low fired pottery, internal surface surviving, slightly polished (possibly the effect of cleaning). Drying has caused surface and deeper cracking and crazing. Contains large (>1mm) angular rock fragments. Cf. Sutton Common 93 context 10.

**1115 - 1** Possible rim sherd, bowl, very soft and friable, surface heavily abraded, but a trace of cordon decoration externally. The fabric is finer in texture than 1096 - 1 and much brighter orange (heavily iron rich clay).

#### *Medieval and post-medieval pottery*

Unstratified	1	Tile fragment, recent
Unstratified	1	Medieval type, but unidentified
1000 - 3	1	Brown Glazed Coarse ware, 18th / 19th century.
1000 - 3	1	Factory Produced ware, 19th / 20th century.
1000 - 4	1	Stoneware, 18th / 19th century.
1000 - 4	3	Factory Produced ware, 19th / 20th century, flaked and broken.
1001 - 3	1	Cistercian ware, cup, late 15th / early 16th century.
1001 - 3	2	Factory Produced ware, 19th / 20th century, white glaze, blue decoration.
1001 - 3	1	Brown Glazed Coarse ware, 17th / 18th century
1001 - 3	1	Drainpipe (gritty).
1001 - 4	1	Unidentified red Oxidised Sandy ware, late medieval / early post-medieval.
1001 - 5	2	Slipware type 1, C17th / C18th century, but no slip surviving.
1001 - 5	3	Red Oxidised Sandy ware, late medieval, early post-medieval.
1001 - 5	5	Factory Produced ware, 19th / 20th century
1001 - 5	2	Drainpipe / tile fragments.
1001 - 7	1	Brown Glazed Coarse ware, base, post-medieval, heavily abraded base sherd
1001 - 7	1	Unidentified Sandy Oxidised ware, late medieval / early post-medieval.
1023 - 2	1	Yellow Glazed Coarseware type, C16th / C17th. Soft red oxidised fabric, thin walled vessel, small fragment of yellow glaze internally.

#### Stray finds from fieldwalking around Trench B

U/S	3	Factory Produced ware, 19th / 20th century
U/S	1	Red Oxidised unglazed ware, post-medieval

## Discussion

### Prehistoric pottery

The prehistoric pottery from Nutwell Lane represents one of the largest groups of later prehistoric pottery yet found in South Yorkshire. The closest parallel for the sherds is the single sherd from Sutton Common near Askern (Cumberpatch, in press), which resembles the sherd from context 1096-1 very closely.

The character of the Armthorpe assemblage is typical of other groups of prehistoric pottery from South Yorkshire in its fragmented and degraded character. It is clear that the pottery was fired to a temperature far too low for vitrification to begin and probably not much above that required to oxidise the organic material present in the clay. This would account for the virtual absence of pottery from fieldwalking surveys and its poor survival even in stratified contexts.

The most significant sherd, 1115-1, appears to be a rim sherd, possibly from a bowl, with a cordon decoration around the circumference of the vessel. The original surface of the sherd may be preserved under the surface concretion. Attention by a qualified conservator is required to remove this concretion, preferably prior to drawing.

### Medieval and post-medieval pottery

Very little medieval pottery was present in the assemblage from Nutwell Lane. Only four (undiagnostic) sherds appeared to be of late medieval date, and these could as easily be of early post-medieval date. A fragment of a Cistercian ware cup alone dated to the late 15th or early 16th century, with other single sherds spanning the period between the mid 16th and 19th centuries. The bulk of the group dated to the 19th or early 20th centuries. Nothing in the assemblage indicated that this material was more than the result of chance losses or agricultural practice, principally manuring.

### Bibliography

Cumberpatch, C.G. in press *The prehistoric pottery*. In: R.E. Sydes and M. Parker Pearson (Eds.) *Investigations of the prehistoric enclosures and landscape of Sutton Common, South Yorkshire, 1987 - 1993*. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*.

### Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank M. Darling for her comments on the prehistoric pottery. Opinions expressed remain the responsibility of the author.

## Appendix 1

### Roman pottery

Context No.	Sherd Nos.	Description
16	1	Roman greyware, local type, rim
159	1	Roman greyware, local type, bodysherd
193	1	Roman greyware, local type, bodysherd
233	1	Roman greyware, local type, very thick bodysherd
237	1	Roman greyware, local type, bodysherd
1000 - 1	1	Roman greyware, local type, bodysherd
1000 - 2	1	Roman greyware, local type, rim
1000 - 5	1	Roman greyware, local type, 1 body sherd.
1001 - 6	2	Roman greyware, local type, bodysherd and rim.
1001 - 7	1	Roman greyware, local type, bodysherd
1002 - 1	1	Roman greyware, local type, bodysherd.
1011 - 1	1	Roman greyware, gritty (?local), bodysherd
1036 - 1	1	Roman greyware type, discoloured, bodysherd.
1136 - 1	2	Roman whiteware, rim sherds.
1136 - 1	1	Roman greyware, local type, bodysherd.

## Appendix 2

### Summary context information

1000	Topsoil in trenches B, C, E, F
1001	Topsoil in trenches A, D, G, H
1002	Fill of irregular pit / gully type feature
1011	Upper surviving fill of pit 1017, post dating charcoal
1036	Top of ditch fill, ditch 1028, segment 6
1076	Fill of slot / gully 1094
1096	Fill of gully 1097
1115	Upper fill of 1117 - ditch
1136	Fill of 'wear hollow'

# Finds from fieldwalking at Nutwell Lane, Armthorpe, Doncaster

## C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD

### Introduction

The material from the fieldwalking survey at Nutwell Lane, Armthorpe was examined by the author on 2nd of January 1996. The assemblage consisted of 164 sherds of pottery, 22 fragments of glass, 24 clay pipe stems and one broken bowl, three fragments of industrial waste, a knife blade and an oyster shell. The finds are listed and described in tables 1 to 6.

### Pottery

The pottery, listed in table 1, spanned the period between the mid 17th century and the present day. Later Medieval and Roman pottery was conspicuous by its absence. The lack of any pottery dating to the later Prehistoric and Early Medieval periods is normal in South Yorkshire, these two periods being effectively aceramic.

The bulk of the pottery was of relatively recent date and the condition of all the sherds conforms to that expected of an assemblage from the plough soil. No firm conclusions can be drawn from the assemblage, which probably found its way into the fields as a result of manuring and occasional chance losses. The abbreviations and chronological conventions are defined at the end of the table.

### Other finds

The categories of finds other than pottery are listed in tables 2 to 6 inclusive. None of the finds showed any evidence which contradicted the conclusions drawn from the pottery assemblage. The precise type and nature of the fragments of industrial waste could not be identified on the basis of a brief examination.

### Conclusion

The fieldwalking evidence gave no clue as to the presence of the earlier features identified during the excavation. This would seem to give strong support to the continuation of the strategy of comprehensive geophysical survey followed by extensive trenching and open area excavation adopted by the SYAFRU on this and other cropmark sites. Surface traces (including artefact scatters) of later prehistoric and early medieval settlements are clearly vestigial at best and non-existent at worst.

### Bibliography

- Cumberpatch, C.G. in press *The Pottery*. In: C.G. Cumberpatch, J.A. Dunkley, I.D. Latham and R. Thorpe *Excavations at 16 - 20 Church Street, Bawtry*. County Archaeology Monograph 3.



Context	Find type	Sherd numbers	Ceramic type	Date range	Notes
6	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
8	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
10	Ceramic	1	Colour Glazed	Recent	Handle
14	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
17	Ceramic	1	BGCw type	PMed/Recent	
18	Ceramic	1	BGCw type	Recent	
19	Ceramic	2	FPw	Modern	
20	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
21	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
22	Ceramic	1	Stoneware	Recent	English
24	Ceramic	1	PGCw	Recent	Pancheon
25	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
26	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
28	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
29	Ceramic	1	Ox. sandy	?Late Med.	
31	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
32	Ceramic	1	U/ID	Recent/Modern	
33	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
34	Ceramic	1	U/ID	Post-med.	
36	Ceramic	1	YBGCw	Recent	Pancheon
37	Ceramic	1	Sandy Ox.	?Recent	
39	Ceramic	1	BGCw	Post-med.	
41	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
43	Ceramic	1	BGCw	Post-med./Recent	
46	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
47	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
48	Ceramic	1	Ox. sandy	?Late Med.	
50	Ceramic	1	Slipware type	C17th	
51	Ceramic	1	Stoneware	Recent/modern	English
52	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
54	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
55	Ceramic	1	PGw	C18th	
56	Ceramic	1	U/ID	Recent/Modern	
57	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
59	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
60	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
61	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
64	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
65	Ceramic	2	FPw	Modern	
66	Ceramic	3	FPw	Modern	
67	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
68	Ceramic	2	FPw	Modern	
69	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
70	Ceramic	1	Stoneware	Recent	English
71	Ceramic	1	PGw	Recent	
72	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
72	Ceramic	1	BGCw type	Recent	

75	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
78	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
79	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
80	Ceramic	1	Stoneware	Recent	English
81	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
82	Ceramic	1	FPw	Recent	
83	Ceramic	1	Stoneware	Recent/Modern	English
85	Ceramic	1	PGCw	Recent	
85	Ceramic	1	Slipware 1 type	Post-med.	
87	Ceramic	1	Stoneware	Recent/Modern	English
88	Ceramic	1	Stoneware	Modern	English
89	Ceramic	1	Stoneware	Modern	English
90	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
91	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
92	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
93	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
95	Ceramic	1	YBGCw	Post-med.	Pantheon
97	Ceramic	1	PGw	Recent/Modern	
97	Ceramic	1	Sandy Ox.	U/ID	
98	Ceramic	1	Fine sandy ox.	U/ID	
99	Ceramic	1	Stoneware	Recent	English
101	Ceramic	1	BGCw type	Post-med./Recent	
102	Ceramic	1	U/ID Red Ox.	?Late Med.	
103	Ceramic	1	BGCw	Post-med.	
105	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
106	Ceramic	1	U/ID red ox.	Post-med.	
107	Ceramic	1	Slipware 1	C17th/18th	
108	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
109	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
110	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
111	Ceramic	1	YGCw	Post-med.	
112	Ceramic	1	BGCw	Post-med /Recent	Cistern
117	Ceramic	1	Stoneware	Recent	English, base
118	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
119	Ceramic	1	YBGCw	Recent	Pantheon
121	Ceramic	1	YBGCw	Recent	Pantheon
122	Ceramic	1	Stoneware	Recent/Modern	
123	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
125	Ceramic	1	Fine Red Ox.	Modern	
126	Ceramic	1	U/ID	?Recent	
127	Ceramic	1	BGCw	Post-med /Recent	
130	Ceramic	1	BGCw	Recent	
131	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
134	Ceramic	2	FPw	Modern	
134	Ceramic	2	BGCw	Post-med /Recent	
137	Ceramic	2	FPw	Modern	
138	Ceramic	1	Slipware type	Post-med.	
142	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	

143	Ceramic	1	BGCw	Recent	
144	Ceramic	2	FPw	Modern	
144	Ceramic	2	Red Ox.	U/ID	
145	Ceramic	3	FPw	Modern	
146	Ceramic	1	CGw	Recent/Modern	
148	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
149	Ceramic	1	YGCW	Recent	
151	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
153	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
153	Ceramic	1	Stoneware	Modern	English
154	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
156	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
156	Ceramic	1	PGCw	Recent/Modern	
158	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
160	Ceramic	1	PGw	C18th	
162	Ceramic	1	PGw	Recent	
163	Ceramic	1	Fine red ox.	Modern	
167	Ceramic	1	Fine red ox.	Modern	
168	Ceramic	1	PGCw	Recent	
169	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
170	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
171	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
172	Ceramic	1	U/ID	Recent/Modern	
173	Ceramic	1	PGw	Post-med./Recent	
173	Ceramic	1	Stoneware	Post-med.	?Westerwald or imitation
174	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
175	Ceramic	1	YGCw	Post-med.	
177	Ceramic	1	PGw	Post-med./Recent	
182	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
183	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
184	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
185	Ceramic	1	Ox. sandy	?Late Med.	
186	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
189	Ceramic	1	Stoneware	Post-med.	English
197	Ceramic	1	Stoneware	Modern	English
210	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
212	Ceramic	1	U/ID	U/ID	Sandy ox. fabric
214	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
219	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
223	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
227	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
229	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
230	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
232	Ceramic	1	Stoneware	Modern	English
235	Ceramic	1	BGCw	Recent	
236	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
236	Ceramic	1	FPCw	Modern	

236	Ceramic	1	Ox Sandy	U/ID	
238	Ceramic	1	PGw	C18th	Bowl rim
238	Ceramic	1	PGw	C18th	
240	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
243	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
245	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
247	Ceramic	1	PGw	Post-Med.	
248	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
250	Ceramic	1	FPw	Modern	
250	Ceramic	1	BGCw type	Recent	
Total		164			

**Table 1 Pottery**

Abbreviation	Ware type	Notes
PGw	Purple Glazed ware	17th to 19th / 20th century
PGCw	Purple Glazed Coarse ware	17th to 19th century
BGCw	Brown Glazed Coarse ware	17th to 20th century
YGCw	Yellow Glazed Coarse ware	17th to 19th / 20th century
Ox sandy	Oxidised sandy textured ware	Late Medieval and post-medieval
Fine Red Ox	Fine oxidised ware	Late Medieval and post-medieval
FPw	Factory Produced ware	19th and 20th century
YBGCw	Yellow and Brown Glazed Coarse ware	19th century
Slipware type 1	Defined in Cumberpatch (in press)	

#### Dates

Post-Medieval	c1550 to 1800
Recent	c1750 to 1850 (mainly coarse wares)
Modern	c1850 to 1950

Context	Stem	Bowl
53	1	
73	1	
74	1	
76	1	
77		1
115	1	
127	1	
134	1	
139	1	
151	2	
152	1	
157	1	
161	1	
188	1	
196	1	
221	1	
225	1	
226	3	
227	1	
234	1	
243	1	
249	1	

**Table 2** Clay pipes

Context	No. frags.	Date range	Vessel type
5	1	Modern	Bottle
7	1	Modern	Bottle
12	1	Modern	Bottle
15	1	Recent	Bottle
40	1	Modern	Melted fragment
42	1	Modern	Bottle
45	1	Modern	Bottle
58	1	Modern	Bottle
63	1	Recent/Modern	Bottle
95	1	Modern	Bottle
124	1	Modern	?Vessel
128	1	Modern	Bottle
136	1	Modern	Bottle
150	1	Modern	Bottle
162	1	Modern	Bottle
164	1	?Modern	?Bottle
178	1	Modern	Bottle
180	1	Modern	Bottle
194	1	Late C19th/C20th	Codd bottle
195	1	C19th / C20th	Bead
239	1	Modern	Bottle
241	1	Modern	Bottle

**Table 3 Vessel and Bottle Glass**

Context	No. frags	Notes
3	1	
4	1	Glazed
11	1	
13	1	
28	2	
44	1	
94	1	
96	1	
100	1	
116	2	
129	1	
145	1	
166	1	
179	1	
181	1	
190	1	
242	1	

**Table 4 Brick, Tile and Drainpipe**

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Context	No. frags	Description
104	1	Light vitreous slag
141	1	Light vitreous slag
218	1	Black fragment

**Table 5 Industrial waste**

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Context	Description	Date
120	Oyster shell	Unknown
198	Knife blade	C20th

**Table 6 Other objects**