



# NAA

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT**

**LUCKER HALL, LUCKER**

**NORTHUMBERLAND**

prepared for

JMP Architects

on behalf of

HPB Ltd

NAA 16/66  
June 2016



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd.

Marwood House  
Harmire Enterprise Park  
Barnard Castle  
Co. Durham  
DL12 8BN

t: 01833 690800

f: 01833 690801

e: [gr@naa.gb.com](mailto:gr@naa.gb.com)

w: [www.naa.gb.com](http://www.naa.gb.com)

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Project No.: 1130  
Text: Gav Robinson and Penny Middleton  
Illustrations: Catherine Chisman  
Edited by: Richard Fraser

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**LUCKER HALL, LUCKER, NORTHUMBERLAND**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT**

Summary

Acknowledgements

1. Introduction	1
2. Background information	2
3. Historic context and documentary evidence	5
4. Excavation results	20
5. Finds, environmental and dating evidence	35
6. Interpretation and discussion	53
7. Conclusion	59
References	61
Appendix A: Context and finds catalogue	67



# LUCKER HALL, LUCKER, NORTHUMBERLAND

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

### **Summary**

*A previously unknown rural medieval pottery kiln and associated features comprising elements of a workshop and a possible road surface were recorded during archaeological mitigation works associated with the development of Lucker Hall, Lucker, Northumberland (NU 1514 3034). Later remains associated with an early post-medieval street frontage and part of a 19th century stable associated with Lucker Hall were also recorded. Analysis associated with the excavation has provided significant additional knowledge of Lucker and the surrounding region spanning some 800 years of the village's history including details of the medieval and later manor, its owners and associated halls.*

*This report presents a summary of the significant aspects of the results of a programme of archaeological evaluation, building appraisal, documentary research and excavation at Lucker Hall. This document has been prepared by Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd. for Holiday Property Bond Ltd and forms the final phase of an agreed programme of archaeological mitigation which has been approved by the archaeological advisors to Northumberland County Council as part of the planning consent for the development.*

*The development site comprised an irregularly shaped plot of land, approximately 1.33ha in area, situated near the centre of the village of Lucker in the parish of Adderstone with Lucker. The site contained the remains of Lucker Hall, previously a grade II Listed Building which was de-listed in 1999 following a fire which severely damaged the property. In 2005, as part of an earlier development proposal, NAA undertook an archaeological building appraisal of the hall including a documentary review and preliminary fabric assessment. This concluded that the two-storey Georgian building replaced a late 17th, or early 18th, century structure, part of which was incorporated into the rear service wing of the surviving property.*

*The excavated pottery kiln was radiocarbon dated to the late 13th or 14th century and ceramics recovered from associated deposits suggested that two previously unknown fabrics (Lucker Hall ware and Lucker Hall Type ware) were produced at the site. Remains associated with a 17th to 18th century village frontage were also recorded including buildings, yards, a road surface, property boundaries and a path. A third phase of activity including a 19th century stables was also uncovered as was evidence of extensive landscaping during alterations to the hall and a walled garden in the mid- to late 19th century.*

*Other artefacts recovered during the archaeological investigations included: a small number of prehistoric worked flints, a moderate assemblage of cob/daub (possibly the remains of the kiln wall); post-medieval pottery, building material, industrial waste, clay pipe, shell, glass, animal bone and metal objects. Environmental samples taken from a*

*selection of the recorded feature and layers produced small but regionally significant assemblages of charred plant remains and charcoal.*

### **Acknowledgements**

*NAA would like to thank the following organisations and individuals for their contributions to this project. First and foremost recognition must go to Holiday Property Bond (HPB) Ltd, for funding the excavations and to JMP architects for their patience and support during the works. We would also like to thank the Duke of Northumberland for providing access to the estate archives, and to Christopher Hunwick, the archivist, for sharing his considerable knowledge.*

*NAA would like to thank Nick Best, the Northumberland County Archaeologist, for his pragmatism and support throughout all of the phases of work.*

*The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken by a small team whose expertise, enthusiasm and professionalism enabled the successful completion of the project objectives. In alphabetical order they were: Hypatia Atheria, Kath Bentley, Lesley Dagleish, Des O'Donoghue, Therese Falk, Rachel Hunter, Giles McFarlane, Ian McGregor and Alexis Mosley, Damian Ronan, Al Teesdale, Ben Turner and Jenny White.*

*Special thanks are also due to Peter Thomas Jackson for his insights into the recent history of Lucker Hall and for kindly supplying photographs showing the house prior to the 1987 fire.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

This report is the culmination of a programme of archaeological work at Lucker Hall, Northumberland (NU 1514 3034), undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) on behalf of Holiday Property Bond (HPB) Ltd (Fig. 1). It presents the combined summary results of an archaeological building appraisal, documentary research (NAA 2005), evaluation by trial-trenching (NAA 2014a), and subsequent open area excavation (NAA 2014c). The work was undertaken according to the Written Scheme of Investigations (WSI) approved by the archaeological advisors to Northumberland County Council as part of the planning consent for the development (NAA 2004; 2014b).

In 2005, as part of an earlier development proposal, NAA undertook an archaeological building appraisal of Lucker Hall (NAA 2005); a late 18th or early 19th century Georgian hall. This had previously been a grade II listed building until a catastrophic fire in 1987 seriously damaged the property and the site was de-listed. The building appraisal, which included a documentary review and preliminary fabric assessment, concluded that the two-storey, Georgian building replaced a late 17th, or early 18th, century hall on the site, part of which was incorporated into the rear service wing of the surviving property.

The appraisal also highlighted the high potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeological deposits associated with the late 17th/early 18th century hall and a series of medieval property plots aligned along the street frontage at the eastern extent of the site. The latter appeared on a 1620 plan of the village held in the Duke of Northumberland archives at Alnwick (AA AC:0.XII.1) These were possibly thought to date to the original foundation of the settlement in the 12th century.

Based on the results of the earlier appraisal a two-phase archaeological evaluation (Fig. 2) was undertaken from November to December 2013, the results of which confirmed the existence of significant archaeological deposits. Extensive and well-preserved archaeological remains dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods were identified to the north of the property, along the line of the main road, as well as more dispersed and piecemeal deposits to the south-east. Following discussions with the Northumberland County Council Archaeologist, the decision was made to progress straight to an open area excavation and to combine the results of the evaluation and excavation in one report. An interim report was produced (NAA 2014a), summarising the results of the evaluation, but this did not include specialist analysis.

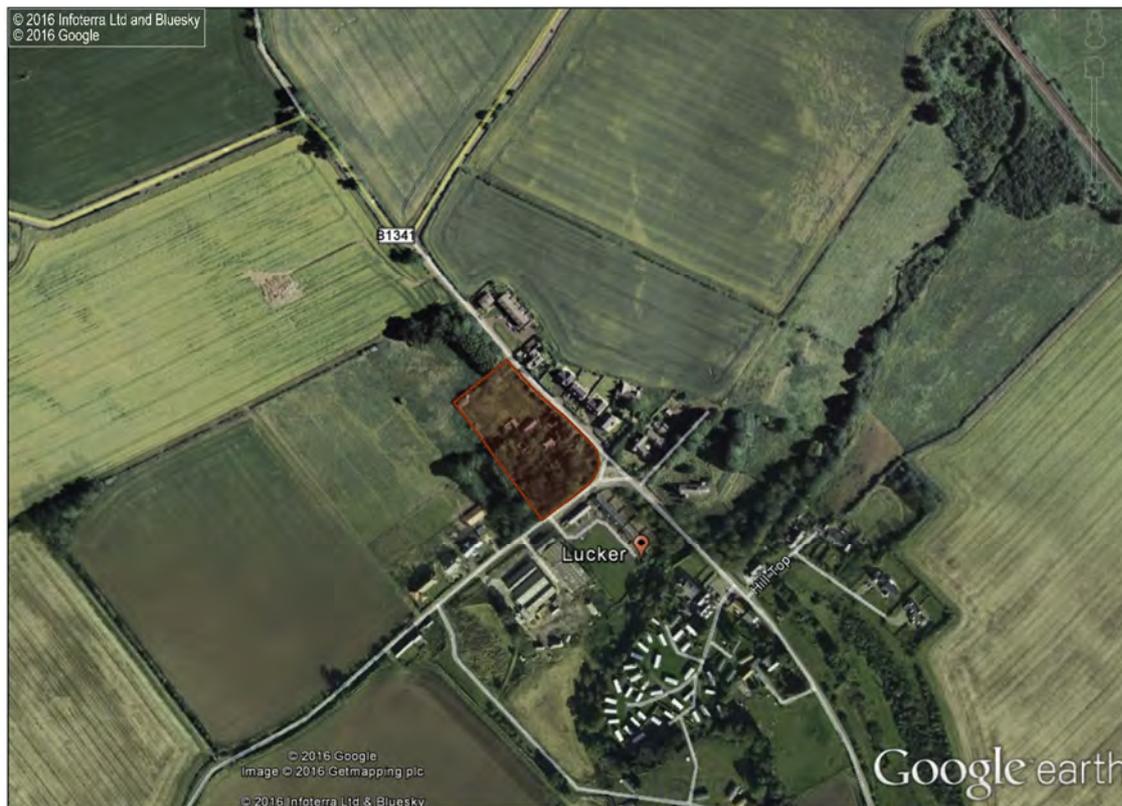
The excavation was carried out over an 11 week period from April to June 2014 and comprised investigation of three areas (A, B and C) where the development would impact upon buried remains. Extensive well preserved multi-phased remains were uncovered within Area A to the north of the hall (Figs. 3 and 4) and intermittent truncated features were recorded in Areas B and C to the south-east (Fig. 2). The remains of a previously unknown rural medieval pottery kiln and associated elements of a workshop were located within Area A. Also recorded were the remains of the early post-medieval village frontage and associated buildings, yards, road surface, property boundaries and a path overlaying the workshop. Evidence of later occupation was also identified including the remains of the 18th century stable block associated with the

hall, and evidence of extensive landscaping during the expansion of the property and grounds in the mid to late 19th century.

## 2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### Location

The village of Lucker is situated approximately 6.5km south-west of Bamburgh, (Fig. 1) on the Northumberland coastal plain. The village and surrounding farmland lies within the Barony of Alnwick, part of the Duke of Northumberland estates since the 14th century. It was originally a chapelry and administrative township within the ancient ecclesiastical parish of Bamburgh, until the foundation of the civil parish of Adderstone and Lucker in the late 18th century which extends over 1,808 acres of primarily agricultural land. To the south-west of the village is an area of high moorland that gradually slopes down to the coastal plain in the east, descending more steeply to the west through the scarps and vales around Warenford.



***Plate 1: modern aerial photograph showing location of site in relation to the rest of the village and the associated arrangement of roads***

The 1.33ha development site (Plate 1) was located in the north-west quarter of the village and comprised an irregularly shaped plot including the remains of Lucker Hall, an associated stable block, walled garden and dovecote. The hall was previously a grade II Listed Building (no. 8/17) but was de-listed in 1999 following a catastrophic fire which destroyed much of the property. The walled garden and dovecote remain grade II listed (MN. 1206473).

The property formerly comprised an L-shaped complex featuring a two-storey Georgian hall (main south-west facing range) and an adjoining service wing to the rear (south-east facing). The hall was built in the late 18th century and, despite the fire, retained something of its former grandeur. The service wing to the rear of the main hall clearly included fabric from an earlier building, possibly dating to the 17th century.



***Plate 2: front facade (south-west facing) of the Georgian hall in a semi-ruinous state following the fire***

### **Geology, land use and settlement pattern**

The solid geology of the area consists of Carboniferous Tournaisian and Viséan Limestone, overlain by Boulder Clays; however, a band of glacial sand and gravel exists in the river valley to the north of the village (BGS online). From these deposits the soil that developed is mapped as belonging to the Nercwys Association. This association is a slowly permeable, deep stony fine loamy soil (Jarvis *et al.* 1984, 243). The average height of the site was approximately 37.80m OD.

The local terrain is characteristic of a glacially formed landscape, the solid geology overlain by a mantle of boulder clay, resulting in a series of gently undulating hills. The land has been intensively managed and farmed for over 800 years, the heavy loam soil of the area supporting a mixed agricultural economy. The historic settlement pattern focused around a series of small scattered villages and hamlets, most of which were founded during the medieval period. The extent of the former arable fields is now reflected in the surrounding ridge and furrow cultivation. Lucker itself appears to have developed around the junction of two roads: the main road, running south-east to north-west through the village and the Warenford Road which runs south-east. These roads form the eastern and southern boundary of the site and converge at the south-eastern corner of the development area.

Although today the settlement is primarily linear in plan, early maps of the village show a large green or market place just in front of the church of St Hilda. The present church was built in the 18th century but it is believed to be on the site of the earlier 13th century chapel of St. Peter (Bateson 1893, 234). Many of the older houses in the village are clustered along the main street with traces of earlier land plots to the rear. The Warren Burn intersects the main street to the south of the settlement, running diagonally north-east to south-west.

The local limestone and sandstone form the traditional building stone of the area and has been used extensively in the construction of houses, farm buildings and boundary walls, and as aggregate in paths and tracks. Early Ordnance Survey maps of Lucker show several limestone quarries and lime kilns within the vicinity of the village, some of which were already marked as 'disused' by the mid 19th century.

### **Previous work**

In 2001 Archaeological Services University of Durham undertook a phase of archaeological evaluation on land to the north-east of the hall. Three trial-trenches were excavated in advance of a new residential development. Two trenches featured evidence of medieval activity, including a layer containing unabraded pottery and a buried ploughsoil horizon, but no evidence of medieval structures, rubbish pits or boundary ditches were found. Evidence of later activity included a stone paved area and layers of dumped material containing quantities of domestic refuse. It was suggested that the paved area might have been associated with a post-medieval roadside building (ASUD 2001).

In 2005, NAA carried out an archaeological building appraisal of Lucker Hall (NAA 2005). This was commissioned by Mackellar Architecture Ltd on behalf of the then owner David Charlton as part of an earlier development proposal which did not go ahead.

In 2013, based on the results of the earlier appraisal, NAA undertook a two phase programme of evaluation in accordance with an existing planning condition on the property (Fig. 2). This work was commissioned by JMP Architects Ltd on behalf of the new owners Holiday Property Bond (HPB). Archaeologically significant material was found to the north, north-west and south-east of the hall. A trench (Trench 4) was excavated to the west of the hall, in the location of the walled garden, but this contained only the remains of medieval and post-medieval ploughsoils.

In 2014, following on from the earlier evaluation, an open area excavation was commissioned. The following report combines the results of both the 2013 evaluation and 2014 excavation.

### 3. HISTORIC CONTEXT AND DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

#### The early development of the village

The first real, if indirect, evidence of settlement derives from place name 'Lucker'. This first appears in the documentary sources in the 12th century as 'Lucre', but is likely to be much earlier in origin. It probably derives from a combination of the Old English 'luh' and the Old Scandinavian 'kjarr', meaning 'marsh with a pool' (Mills 1998). This would have aptly described the landscape around the village prior to the introduction of the extensive field drainage in the 18th and 19th centuries. Up until this date an area of wetland extended to the east of the village, along Winlaw and Warren Burn. Remnants of this still survive today to the south of Hoppen Farm (Fig. 1).

The reflection of the local landscape in the place name evidence suggests that 'Lucker' is a foundation name dating to the late 9th or early 10th century. The combination of Old Scandinavian and Old English words could indicate that the original occupants were Danish settlers. During this period the Danes were campaigning to assert their control over the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Northumbria.

Lucker lies less than 6km south of Bamburgh which was an important early medieval seat of power. The Bamburgh Research Project has been investigating the archaeology and history of the Castle and have uncovered remains supporting documentary evidence of the importance of the castle.

*"In Bede's history, Bamburgh was accorded the dual status of "urbs" and "civitas", terms that indicate an extensive site of foremost importance. Further indication of this high status can be gleaned from the finds that have already come to light from the excavations within the castle. These include small gold objects such as the famous Bamburgh Beast, strap ends, and fragments of a carved stone seat or even throne, recovered from beneath foliage within the grounds. The recovery of such material supports the written evidence for the high status of the site during this period (BRP 2016)."*

It is notable that north of Tynemouth, Old English rather than Old Scandinavian remained the predominant language, unlike Yorkshire, where the Danes had settled extensively and had considerable impact on the linguistic development of the area. This has interesting connotations for Lucker. Could the combination of both languages have been an attempt to impose a new name on an existing native settlement either as an act of subjugation or integration?

#### The development of medieval Lucker

The name 'Lucre' first appears in the 1167 pipe rolls of Henry II. These were annual accounts of royal expenditure generally produced by the local sheriff.<sup>1</sup> The manor at

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<sup>1</sup> The name 'pipe rolls' derives from the fact that these documents were rolled up and kept in cylinders for storage.

this time was held by Simon de Lucre, a name passed down through subsequent generations. In 1222 another Simon de Lucre is recorded in the rolls of Henry III and in 1242 Simon de Lucre 'the third' is cited in a grant of land to St Oswald's Priory at Nostell (Knight 1999, 224). Later in the Testa de Nevill, a 14th century book of fees, Simon is recorded as holding lands at Lucker and nearby Hoppen, South Chalton and Fallodon from the Barony of Vesci, Lords of Alnwick, for one knights fee<sup>2</sup> (Bateson 1893, 235).

The family continued to hold the manor until 1379 when David de Lucker died without heir. On his death, he is recorded as holding two thirds of the manor which comprised a manor farm of 80 acres and 20 acres of meadow. Ten 'husbandlands' (small tenant farms), each of 15 acres, are also mentioned as well as six cottars (peasant farmers). Combined, this amounts to an overall estate of somewhere in the region of 375 to 400 acres, including the missing third which was held by David's sister-in-law, Christina.

Something of the layout of 14th century Lucker may be derived from the earliest surviving plan of the manor which dates to the early 17th century (AA AC 0.XII.1) (Fig. 5). This shows the settlement laid out around a triangular village green or market place, with the 13th century chapel of St. Peter at the southern end (now the location of present church of St. Hilda's). On each side of the village green are shown a series of tofts and crofts. These were narrow plots of land which were held by each tenant in the village and comprised a street frontage dwelling and associated paddock. This was used for growing vegetables as well as keeping animals for the use of the household (a milk cow, pigs and chickens). The plan which was produced in 1620, indicates the existence of around 15 such linear plots which is comparable to the tenant numbers mentioned in the above 14th century inquiry entry. The development site was situated in a group of five toft and croft properties, to the north of the junction of the Adderstone and Warenford Road.

The manor house is not highlighted on the 1620 plan, and it may well have been replaced by this period. The only building of any size in the wider area is Adderstone Hall (Etherstone Hall; not illustrated), located to the west of Lucker. However, there would have almost certainly been some form of manorial residence associated with the estate, this being a basic prerequisites of any medieval manor. The manorial hall was not only the residence of the lord but also served as



**Plate 3: detail from 1620 plan (AA AC:0.XII.1) showing 'Dove Cote Close' © Duke of Northumberland**

<sup>2</sup> A knight fee was the amount of land sufficient to support a knight (including revenue for the cost of armour, horse, accommodation and supplies) for a year in return for service to the Crown or overlord. This was not a fixed unit of land and would often vary considerable. Simon, therefore, owed service to the baron of Vesci in return for his land at Lucker.

an administrative centre and housed the manorial court. One clue as to the potential location of this site may lie in the plot name 'Dove Cote Close' shown on the plan just to the north-east of the church (Plate 3). During the medieval period the ownership of a dovecote was privilege restricted to the manorial lord. As such, this could have been the location of the medieval manor house or hall.

Following the death of David de Lucker, the manor passed to his uncle, Henry de Lucker. In 1362 Henry, along with Sir John de Clifford of Ellingham, was accused of the murder of John de Coupland, Warden of Berwick. De Coupland was acting warden of the East Marches in the absence of Ralph Neville and as such was responsible for maintaining order along the Scottish border. His murder was perceived as open rebellion against Edward III and Sir Henry was forced to flee across the border to join the Scottish forces. Accused of treason, his lands were forfeit to the Crown and granted to the Henry Percy, first Earl of Northumberland, who by this period held the Barony of Alnwick (Bateson 1893, 239). There are no further references to the Lucker family after this date.

The Lucker estate remained part of the Duke of Northumberland's holdings until 2008, except for a brief period in 1537 when it temporarily passed to the Crown following the death of the sixth earl, Henry Algernon. During this period the manor was leased to Thomas Forester of Adderstone. In 1566, following the return of the Barony to the Percy's, the Earl commissioned a land survey, compiled by Clarkson (AA AC:A.1.1.f). This provides the first written description of the village and refers specifically to the tofts and crofts: '*grounde upon ye weste parte of this towne were divided into severall closes, as well the whiche app'teanethe to ye demaines as to ye tenements thereof*' (Bateson 1893, 241). He notes further that each block was divided by a hedge: '*crofts and backe frontes thereof were stronglie casten and sett with quickewoode*'. Clarkson comments upon the poor condition of the villagers, noting that the tenants were too ill-equipped to offer service (presumably military) to the Earl.

### **First reference to the manor house**

The 1566 land survey also includes the first direct reference to the manor house at Lucker, described as '*now of late well built by the fermor {sic} Roland Forster*' (*loc. cit.*). This seems to suggest that the house was recently constructed, although the document provides no indication of location or whether this replaced an earlier structure. Roland (or Rowland) Forster of Lucker and Wark was the fourth son of Sir Thomas Forster of Adderstone, the Governor of Bamburgh Castle. The Forsters of Adderstone were an important Northumberland family who had considerable political influence in the region. They had been governors of Bamburgh Castle since the 12th century.

Rowland married Catherine Selby but as the younger son was unlikely to inherit the family seat at Adderstone Hall so perhaps constructed a hall for himself and his family at nearby Lucker. The couple had only one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Thomas Orde of Ord near Berwick, thus beginning a long association of the Orde family with the village. Rowland was the first of the Forsters to be recorded as having direct associations with Lucker, although the township would have formed part of the larger Adderstone estate. He died in 1565.



*Plate 4: early small scale map of Northumberland by Gerhard Mercator, produced c.1595. Notably Lucker, rather than Adderstone (Etherston) is depicted (DUSC D89307)*

By 1587 Lucker Hall was in the possession of Rowland's nephew, Thomas Forster (born 1549), the eldest son of his brother Sir Thomas of Adderstone, High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1564 and again in 1572. In his will (DUSC DPR1/1/1587/F9; DUSC DPR1/1/1587) Thomas bequeathed 'tythe in Lucker and Lucker Hall with corne and hay' to his wife, Isabella, in order to provide for his children and family (Surtees Society 1860, 302-4). The probate inventory accompanying the will describes items of furniture, pewter, kitchen goods and agricultural equipment all in keeping with a man of some considerable status.

Isabella was the daughter of John Brewster of Lucker. The couple had four children Matthew, Thomas, John Forster and William Forster. Matthew Forster went on to inherit the Adderstone estate and become High Sheriff of Northumberland. The Lucker estate possibly passed to the second son, John Forster which might account for the inscription 'I 1605 F' carved into a lintel which was found on site during the earlier 2005 survey. Another possibility is that the manor did not pass to Thomas' son but to his brother, also called John, who married Mary Orde.

The date-stone could have originally been carved to mark a phase of expansion or rebuild at the hall, perhaps undertaken when John inherited the property. However, it might also mark a key event like a birth or marriage, although the latter usually included the initials of both bride and groom. It was re-used as a lintel above the door leading into the enclosure where the former swimming pool was located.



***Plate 5: re-used date-stone above doorway into the swimming pool enclosure. Photograph kindly provided by Peter Jackson. Stone now considerably more abraded***

### **The 17th century and the first plan of the village**

In 1620 the Percy family commissioned another survey of the estate, this time undertaken by Mayson (AA AC:A.IV.13). Accompanying the survey was a plan of Lucker (AA AC:0.XII.1) which is the first surviving cartographic evidence of the village. It is this map which provided some insight into the medieval layout of the settlement (see section above), but contained little indication of the location of a hall or manor house. In the area of the development site (Fig 5) a series of toft and croft plots are shown arranged along the main road aligned north-west to south-east, with associated crofts built along the street frontage. Unfortunately there is no key linking the map with the accompanying written survey but there is a second marked '*houses and garths*' in which there is a reference to the '*west rowe*' and to the north of this '*on the other side of the lane*' are recorded a series of seven properties: five belonging to Thomas Forester and two to Thomas Orde. All of these were small properties, the largest commanded only a shilling in rent and the majority between 12d and 28d. All featured a cottage and associated garth. It cannot be stated absolutely that these properties related to the development site but it seems highly probable.

At the time of the survey, Thomas Orde and Thomas Forster were both major landowners in the village; the Ordes having several connections with the Forsters through marriage. Each not only held a number of properties within the village core but also several outlying farms. The 1620 map shows the network of medieval strip fields still clearly in operation in the 17th century, although with a degree of enclosure and rationalisation. Originally this complex of linear fields which is shown surrounding the village would have been divided amongst the tenants, each farming a share of both the good and poorer land spread across the manor.

During the Civil War (1642-1654) the 10th Earl of Northumberland, Algernon Percy, was a prominent supporter of the Parliamentary cause, and was amongst the first of Charles' chief advisors to swap sides. As a consequence the Percy estate remained intact during the Interregnum and was not sequestered. In 1653, the first of a series of land indentures appear relating to 'Lucker Hall', described as '*capital messuage or mansion house of manor of Lucker in county of Northumberland, together with all houses, buildings, edifices, gardens, orchards*' (AA Sy:M.II.22). At the time of the first entry the property was held by Henry Ord(e) referred to as the son of Thomas Ord, listed in the 1620 survey. Such land indentures were usually issued for a period of 21 years with a fixed 'fine' as an initial payment and a subsequent fixed annual rent.

### **Late 17th and early 18th century - a possible new hall**

In 1675, the property was leased to Ralph Ord, and in 1709 by Edward Ord, Gent, for a sum of £24 per annum and a fine of £100 (AA SY:M.II.22a&b). In addition to the '*capital messuage*' detailed in the earlier entries, the 1709 description also includes '*all demesne lands and tenement cottages*' (NRO ZWN/D81/1-21). In 1729, the property again reverted to the Forsters, Thomas Forster holding the lease at a rent of £24 per annum and a fine of £340 (NRO ZWN B19/1-3). This represents a considerable jump from the earlier sum of £100. Such an increase can often be attributed to improvements. If these were made by the occupier then these usually date to the period prior to the increase, the reduction in fine being charged in lieu of the tenant's investment. If the improvements are funded by the landowner then they probably took place around the time of the renewal. As such, there may have been a phase of redevelopment at the hall in the late 17th or early 18th century. Evidence of this can be found in the description of the property which for the first time includes a '*dove court*' (dove cote).

An undated plan, held in the Duke of Northumberland's archives at Alwick Castle (AA O.XIII.8) seems to correspond with this phase of the hall's development (Plate 6). The plan is a copy of an earlier survey (damaged) (AA AC:O.XIII.7), showing the village centre and surrounding landscape. Although small in scale, it clearly shows the site divided into three separate garths, each labelled 'A'. An accompanying key lists these as part of '*Mr Thomas Forster's Farm*'. The southernmost plot is the largest of the three. This shows a long building arranged along the street frontage with a separate structure, on a different alignment, at the northern end. This is possibly the 17th century hall. In front of the building is another smaller structure, encroaching on the village green. North of this, two further plots are shown, each with an associated building, aligned along the street. Notably there is no indication of the walled garden or dove cote, although this could be due to the scale of the map. To the west of the properties is a large open field, named Green Close; the term 'close' indicating that it was enclosed from the communal townfield system.

In 1751, Thomas Forster renewed the lease on the hall farm for another 21 years but by 1773 it had passed to Robert Forster (AA AC:l:5d). At this time the farm is described as comprising '*one stone and slated farm house*' and '*two barns - two byres - two stables, five cottage houses, milk house, 3 swine coats, wash house with dove coat, stackyard*

and gardens', which compares well with layout as shown on the undated map (Plate 6). The rental cost of the property was £220 per annum.



Plate 6: extract from undated plan of Lucker (AA AC:O.XII.8) showing the site in the early to mid 18th century © Duke of Northumberland



Plate 7: the Lucker Hall dove cote, first referenced in 1709

In 1794, the name of the property changes from Lucker Hall to Lucker North Farm (AA AC:B.III.11), although the description remains exactly the same as that in the earlier 1773 lease. This is important because it provides the first direct link between 'Lucker Hall' and the development area; the sequence of subsequent leases continuing through to the early 20th century. The tenant in 1794 was Robert Forster, who leased the farm for £276, 13s and 3p per annum, the total area of the holding being just over 312 acres (*loc. cit.*).

### **Late 18th and early 19th century - the Georgian hall and new stable block**

In 1815, at the time of the next rent renewal, there is the first detailed depiction of the farm on a map of the village prepared by Robert Tate (NRO ZHE 42/30) (Plate 8). This shows some significant variation from the earlier 18th century plan of the hall, but is very similar to the layout recorded during the 2005 appraisal (NAA 2005). The only exception is the stable block to the north-east of the hall. This is clearly shown on the plan and, based on the description in the earlier indenture, was probably constructed between 1794 and 1815. Architecturally, the neo-classical style and balanced form of the west range is typical of this period; although parts of the building are almost certainly older. The hall forms the west wing of the complex and is shown adjoined by a service wing to the south-east. The latter probably forms part of the building described in the 18th century leases detailed above. Within the grounds of the house the plan shows a series of paths sweeping through to an open drive at the front of the new hall. To the north-west is shown the walled garden and the dove cote, constructed in the late 17th or early 18th century. This features a series of formal beds, or parterres, divided by a geometric path. The map is annotated 'Mr Forster's House'.

In 1820 Lucker Hall was leased to Ms Thompson, late of Middleton Hall, and run as a '*highly respectable boarding school*' for young ladies (Mackenzie 1825, 415). The farm (once more called Lucker Hall Farm as opposed to North Farm) remained under the tenancy of Thomas Forster of Adderstone and Mr. William Embleton. The school closed in April 1832 when it moved to Croft House near Alnwick. A few months later, in May 1833, Matthew Forster, heir to the estate, granted the administration of the property to William Forster (DUSC DPR1/3/1833/T17/1-5).

The Lucker and Hoppen tithe was compiled a few years later in 1848 (Plate 9). Lucker Hall at this time was occupied by Ralph Chisholm and described as '*Lucker Hall and out buildings, gardens and pleasure grounds plantation*', covering two acres (plot 25). The main farm complex lay on the south side of the Warenford Road (plots 44 and 45) and included various byres, stables, fold yards, piggeries and cottages. The field to the east of the hall, formerly referred to as Green Close, was by this stage called Hall Close (plot 24). The farm was the largest in the township, covering a total over 590 acres of mixed arable and pasture land, producing wheat, oats and turnips and supporting 280 sheep and a herd of 30 cattle. The farmland encompassed much of the arable surrounding the village shown on the earlier 1620 map. The earlier estate map and later 1815 Tate plan indicates that enclosure had already largely taken place by the mid 18th century.

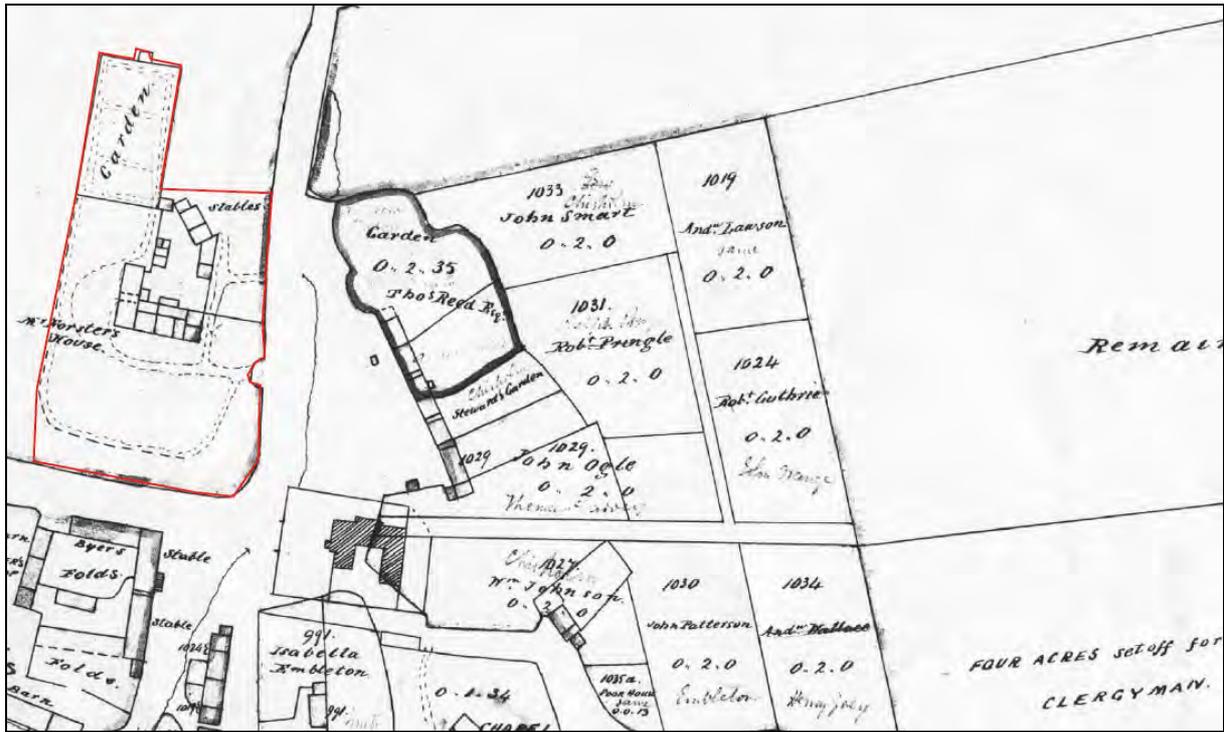


Plate 8: extract from 1815 map of Lucker by Robert Tate (NRO ZHE 42/30) showing the site (outlined in red) annotated as 'Mr Forsters House'

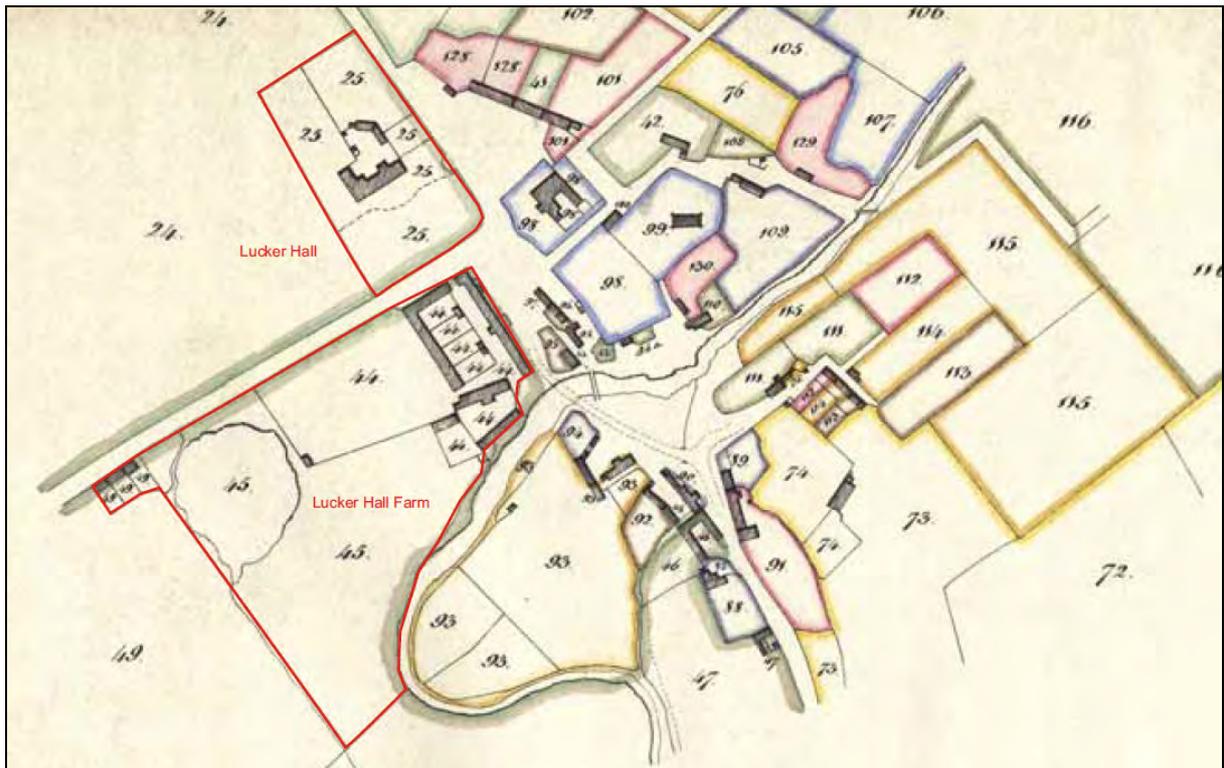


Plate 9: extract from 1848 Lucker and Hoppen tithe map showing Lucker Hall and Lucker Hall Farm (NRO DT 3/12 M)

The next reference to the property is a series of valuation reports, the first of which dates to 1847 (NRO ZHE 42/58-63; NRO ZHE 11/1; A912). These are the first surveys to include a comprehensive description of the buildings, including their condition and function as well as use. It also includes details of the rateable value of the surrounding

land. In 1847 the 500 acre farm was leased to Ralph and John Chisholm, who also leased the nearby Ratchwood Farm. The hall, described at this time as *'partially a new building'*, featured two rooms at ground floor level and two rooms above. The report goes on to describe the *'older part'* of the property which comprised an entrance, parlour, kitchen, back kitchen, milk house, servants hall on the ground floor, and bedrooms, a store room and water closet on the first floor, with attic rooms above. The outlying auxiliary building are described as including a *'dove cote, privy, coal house and wood house'*, while the overall property is noted as being *'a superior house and out offices'*. The only buildings recorded as needing attention were the coach house and stable block adjacent to the main house. These accommodated eight horses with a subsidiary block for five riding horses and were described as being in a *'ruinous state'* with recommendations made for their restoration for the use of future tenants. These buildings most likely corresponded with the east to west aligned stable recorded during the excavation within Area A (Fig. 4).

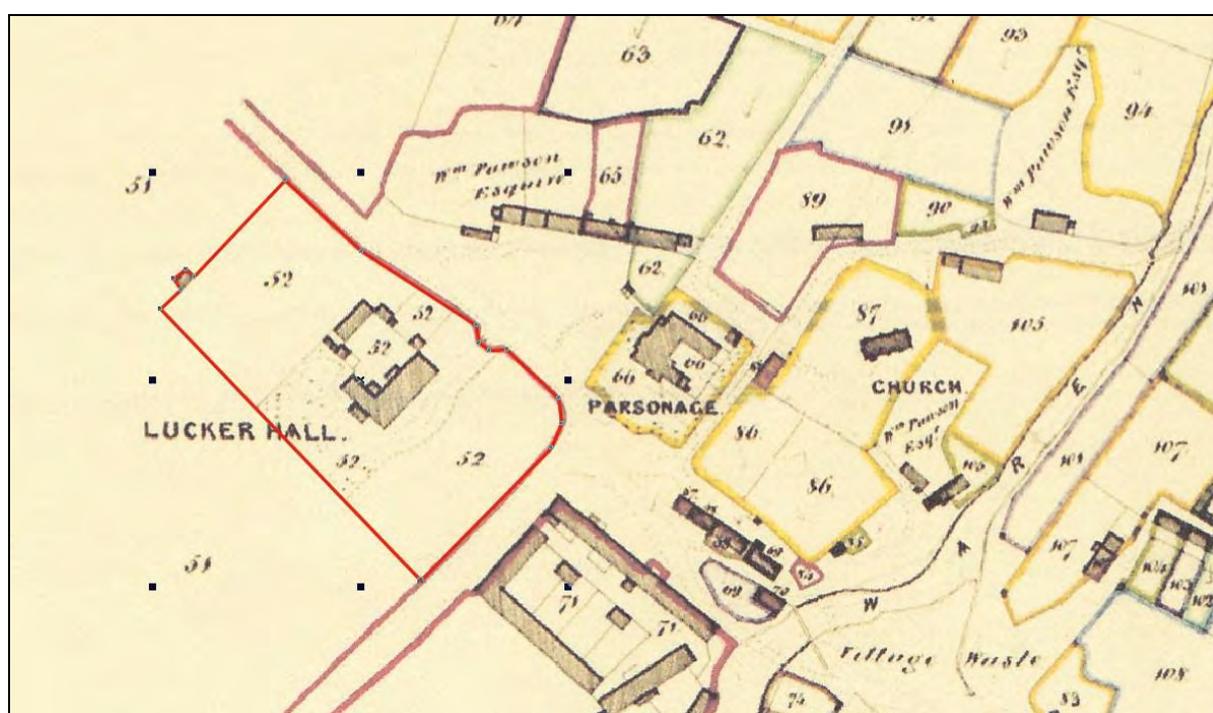


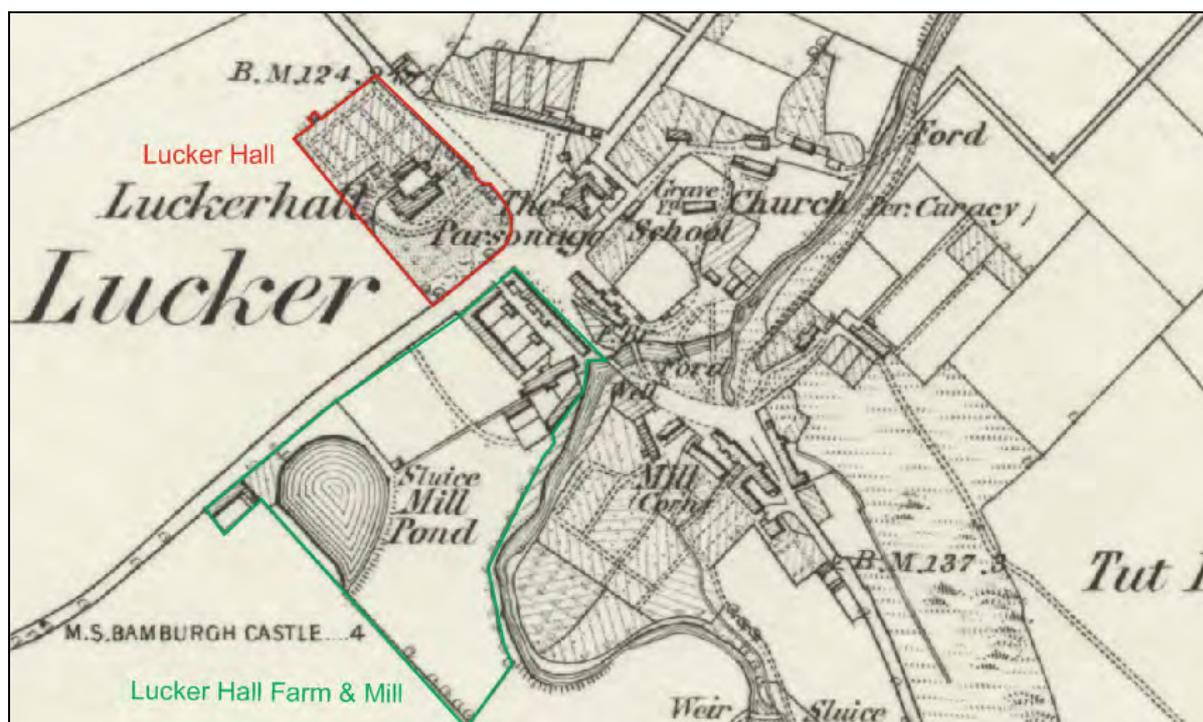
Plate 10: extract from 1850 map accompanying terrier showing new layout of stables and coach house (NRO ZHE 42/58-63)

### Late 19th and 20th century

In 1850, a terrier<sup>3</sup> (NRO ZHE 11/1) records the farm as comprising 235 acres of land under crop. The accompanying map (Plate 10), drawn by C.S. Bell, shows a slight change in layout compared with the earlier tithe. A porch has been added to the Georgian hall but the most dramatic change is in relation to the stable block and associated buildings on the north side of the property. These have been largely rebuilt,

<sup>3</sup> Manorial survey

although the small building on the west side of the property may have been retained, at least in part.



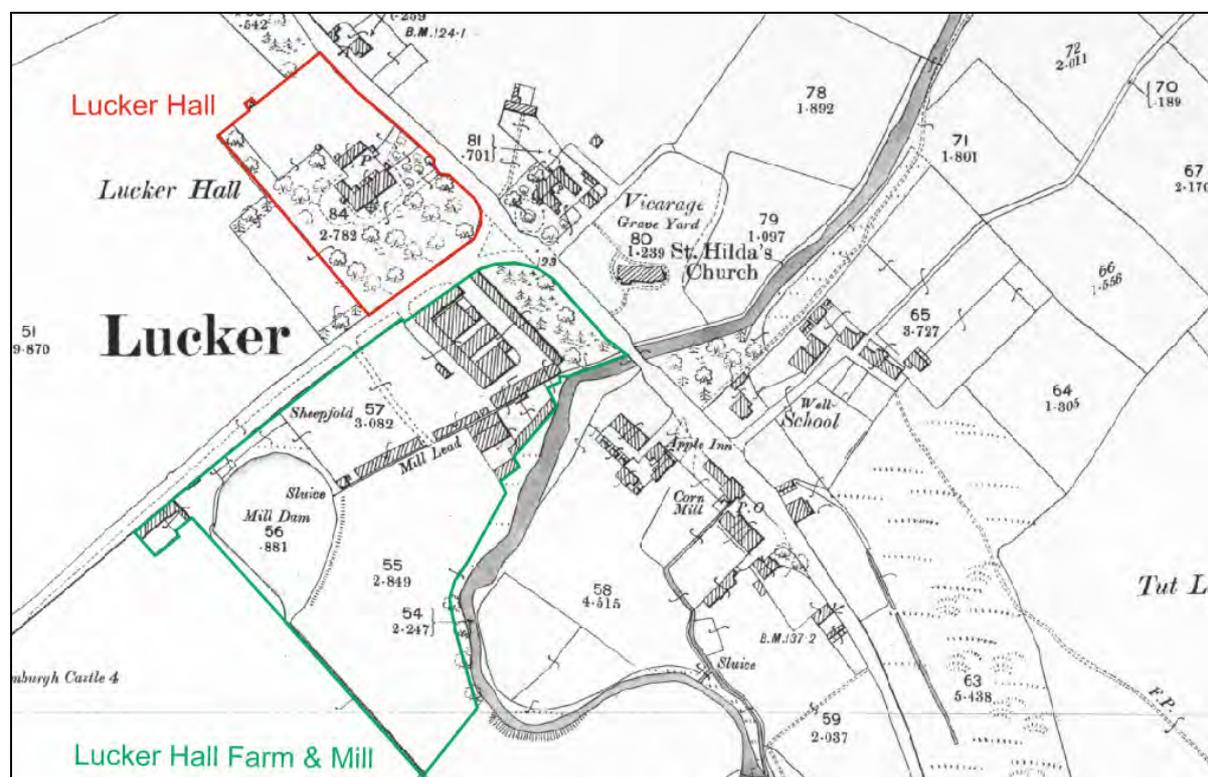
**Plate 11: extract from 6 inch first edition OS map, published 1866**

The first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Plate 11) published in 1866 shows the new stables and coach house. It also shows changes to the walled garden that has been extended to cover the whole of the area north of the hall up to the main road. Further improvements were also made to the byers and stables on the south side of the Warenford road. A year earlier, in 1865, a valuation report for Lucker Hall Farm (AA A3291) refers to 'a superior dwelling house' containing two cellars, a porch (added after 1815), an entrance hall, staircase, dining room, drawing room, breakfast room, two kitchens, a pantry, a dairy, a cold store, six bedrooms, one dressing room and a water closet. The enclosed yard included a boiling house (laundry) coal shed, piggery and ash pit (NRO ZHE 11/1). It was also noted that the house was covered in blue slate and contained two fireplaces. The new stable block contained three stalls, a coach house and a harness room with hayloft and grooms quarters above. In general the property was in good repair (except for the flags on the kitchen floor) although recommendations were made to replace the boiler in the kitchen and service the pump for the house in the back yard. John Archibold was still the tenant at this time. He also leased Lucker Farm South, another major farm in the township. A similar valuation also exists for 1868 (AA A3563).

In 1877 John Archibold was declared bankrupt (Shields Daily Gazette - Saturday 27 January 1877) and the hall was leased to George Turnbull. However, Turnbull appears to have fared little better and was declared bankrupt at the time of his death in 1885, his stock and equipment being sold off at auction to recover his debts (NRO ZHE 11/1).

The farm stock had increased to include 600 sheep and over 100 head of cattle by this period.

Following the sale the farm passed to John Slater of Westgate Road Newcastle, a timber merchant. He appears to have leased the hall to Mr P. J. Keegan (AA A5647). It is during Slater's tenancy that there was a fire at the hall when one of the corn stacks caught a light. The fire was caused by a spark 'from the engine chimney' (Morpeth Herald 30th March 1889) which suggests that a steam engine was installed on the site. Engines were used for a range of tasks including threshing and fodder cutting, and were relatively common by the late 19th century.



**Plate 12: extract from 6 inch second edition OS map, published 1899**

By 1897 the hall was leased to Elisha Ryott, a farmer originally from Gateshead. He rented the property for £836 per annum, the farm comprising 938 acres, indicating a considerable increase in size in the latter years of the 19th century (AA A6988).

The 2nd edition OS map, published in 1899, shows the buildings little altered but the grounds of the hall had undergone some change (Plate 12). The walled garden to the north of the building seems to have fallen out of use or been cultivated, although this could be just a variation in the level of detail drawn. There is also an additional rectangular plot of land added to the south-west of the hall. This was either a paddock for horses or small garden. There were no associated buildings. The farm and associated mill remain largely unchanged. Also of note was the area opposite Lucker Hall where a row of cottages, visible on the 18th century map, had been demolished and the garths ploughed up.

In the 1901 census (NA 1901) Elisha Ryott (45 years old) was recorded as living in the hall with his wife Annie (42), son Arthur (21) and daughters Gertrude (20) and Mary (11). In addition there were three live-in servants: Mable Galloway (20), the governess; Margaret Thompson (49), the cook; and Eleanor Runcieman (24) the housemaid. There was no reference to a groom, stable hand or gardener but the next two entries in the list

are 'Lucker Kiln', the home of Thomas Henry, Carter, and No. 33, belonging to Thomas Runcieman, Coachman. Given the sequence these two properties may have formed part of the hall holding.

The third edition OS map (Plate 13), published in 1927, shows no major changes to the property or surrounding grounds apart from the addition of two small utility buildings on the west side of the stable block and a shed to the south-west of the dove cote, abutting the north wall.



**Plate 13: extract from 6 inch third edition OS map, published 1927**

Elisha Ryott retired in 1932, selling off the farm equipment by auction (The Berwick Advertiser - Thursday 24 March 1932). The hall was then occupied by Mr. E. Green (The Berwick Advertiser - Thursday 20 February 1936) and then the Jacksons.

In 1978 the Duke of Northumberland offered the hall for sale at auction. The property was divided into two Lots. Lot 1 featured the hall and grounds and Lot 2 the 'Grooms' Cottage (AA AF3333). The main hall (west wing) was described at the time as comprising a front entrance porch, entrance hall, and two reception rooms on the ground floor, with two double bedrooms and a dressing room at first floor level. The southern wing featured a dining room, kitchen, cloakroom, pantry, scullery, laundry and utility room on the ground floor, and three double bedrooms, a single bedroom, dressing room, bathroom and toilet above. This clearly illustrates that by the 20th century at least, the two units were integrated. The grooms' cottage comprised a single storey dwelling featuring kitchen, living room, sitting room, bedroom, bathroom and attic bedroom.



***Plate 14: one of the last tenants, Peter Thomas Jackson on his pony in front of the hall (kindly provided by Peter Jackson)***

The property was purchased by George Dand and his wife, Frances, on their retirement from Moorhouse Farm near Amble. Tragically, the couple and their three dogs were killed in the fire which swept through the property in March 1987, gutting the hall and severely damaging the southern wing (Berwick Advertiser Wednesday 7th June 2007). Following the fire, the property was offered back for sale to the Duke of Northumberland Estates in 1991 but was not purchased. Instead it was bought later by Dave Charlton who intended to redevelop the property. In advance of planning application NAA undertook the earlier 2005 Building Appraisal (NAA 2005). However, the proposed development did not go ahead and in 2008 the hall was repurchased by the Duke of Northumberland, who retained the property until the sale to the current owners, Holiday Property Bond Ltd.



*Plate 15: photograph of the hall before the fire in 1987 (kindly provided by Peter Jackson)*



*Plate 16: photograph of the hall before the fire in 1987 (kindly provided by Peter Jackson)*

## 4. EXCAVATION RESULTS

The archaeological remains recorded during the project were placed within four broad phases of activity by reference to stratigraphic, artefactual and cartographic evidence. These phases comprised: medieval remains (c.12th–14th centuries); an early post-medieval row of properties (c.17th–18th centuries); the demolition of these during the construction or expansion of the hall in the late 18th or early 19th centuries, and modern remains.

The date ranges which can be ascribed to the recovered pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), glass and recorded finds were, however, broad when compared to observable changes in the historic maps of the property. As the majority of the post-medieval pottery was of an 18th or 19th century date this was especially troublesome with regard to the end of Phase II and the building and expansion of Lucker Hall. This issue was resolved through a comparison of the established site stratigraphy with the mapping evidence, though uncertainties still remain.

Detailed descriptions of each individual context are presented in earlier reports (NAA 2014c). These and the updated specialist assessments on the recovered artefacts and ecofacts form the basis of Appendix A. The following summary, therefore, concentrates on the significant aspects of the recorded remains, namely the medieval pottery manufactory, the early medieval frontage and later developments associated with the hall.

### **Phase I: Medieval (12th–14th centuries)**

The archaeological remains assigned to this phase (Figs. 6 and 7) included features associated with a pottery manufactory and a possible medieval road recorded in Area A, and poorly preserved stone surfaces recorded within Areas B and C and Trenches 5, 6 and 8. Three furrows recorded in Trench 4, and a ditch and furrow recorded at the south-western end of Trench 6, may also have been medieval in date.

#### ***Pottery manufactory***

A pottery kiln (**1126**) and associated clay quarries, stone surfaces, pits, gullies, a possible structure and a stone-lined drain recorded in Area A indicated that a medieval pottery manufactory existed in this area (Fig. 7). The remains extended beyond the excavated area, suggesting that the manufactory may have been of considerable size, with further unrecorded remains potentially being preserved beneath the overlying soils to the west and beyond the development to the north.

The medieval pottery recovered from these features (Cumberpatch this volume) fell into two main groups; 'Lucker Hall ware' believed to be the product of the kiln identified on the site and other types which are known generally from the wider region.

## Kiln

The truncated remains of a multi-flued updraft pottery kiln (**1126**) was recorded in the north-eastern corner of Area A (Figs. 8 and 9; Plate 17). The kiln comprised a sub-circular area of heat-affected clay (**1124**) with three stoke-holes (**1117**, **1122** and **1128**) radiating from it to form a T-shape. The heat-reddened clay was almost certainly the base of a small pottery kiln and was up to 0.07m thick.



*Plate 17: kiln during excavation*

The north-eastern stoke-hole (**1117**) was oval in shape and contained a lower clayey deposit (**1129**; Fig. 9, section 42) and an upper charcoal/coal-rich fill (**1118**). The pit measured approximately 2m by 1.4m by up to 0.12m deep, but extended into an irregular 'flue' towards the kiln base. Two sherds of pottery were recovered from deposit **1129** and fill **1118** produced nine pieces of fired clay (118g), a slag/cinder object (possibly a plug or other kiln furniture) and 133 sherds of Lucker Hall ware. The waste pottery from the kiln included: three sherds from a jug strap handle, two from a jug handle, two jug rim sherds and the rim from a possible bowl. This deposit also produced a sherd of Buff Coarse Sandy ware and a Reduced Sandy ware sherd. A less charcoal/coal-rich deposit (**1123**) filled the flue between the stoke hole **1117** and the area of heat reddened clay; this deposit contained 1.8g of charcoal (including heather – *Calluna vulgaris*), unworked stones that may have been part of the kiln structure, fired clay, two Lucker Hall type ware sherds and 17 Lucker Hall ware sherds.

Cut at approximately 90° to feature **1117**, a second stoke hole (**1122**) extended north-westwards from the kiln base (Fig. 8). It measured approximately 1.8m by 1.5m by up to 0.2m deep, but narrowed towards the heat-reddened area. Part of the kiln wall (Plate 18) seemed to have been dumped into this pit to form a layer of fired clay (**1189**) that contained a Buff Gritty ware Jar sherd (late 12th to early 14th century), five Lucker Hall type ware sherds (including a jug rim) and 40 Lucker Hall ware sherds (including two from a jug strap handle, a jug rim and spout sherd and two jug neck sherds).



**Plate 18: collapsed kiln wall (1189) in stoke hole 1122**

The flue area of this pit contained a charcoal/coal-rich deposit (**1190**; same as **1125**; Fig. 9, section 45) that produced small amounts of identifiable charcoal (cf. *Rosaceae*), fired clay and two sherds of Lucker Hall ware. Both these deposits were overlain by the upper fill of the stoke hole (**1121**) which was 100% sampled for maximum recovery of finds. This sample produced charcoal (heather and cf. *Rosaceae*), fired clay, a Fine Sandy ware sherd, a Lucker Hall type ware sherd and 98 Lucker Hall ware sherds. The latter included a rim and handle sherd from a handled jar, a possible baluster base sherd, two sagging base sherds, a possible cistern fragment with a spigot hole, and handles, rims spouts and body sherds from jugs.

The final stoke hole (**1128**) was also aligned at approximately 90° to pit **1117** and measured some 1.7m by 0.9m by up to 0.1m deep. It was filled with a single deposit (**1127**) that contained heather charcoal, unburnt coal, animal bone, over 120 pieces of fired clay (1918g) and 29 Lucker Hall ware sherds (including five sherds from jars and a sagging base sherd).

The area of the kiln was heavily rooted, forming a mixed layer of root holes, feature fills and natural geology at the interface between the overlying subsoil (**1054**) and the boulder clay and gravels below. This layer was removed as 'cleaning' deposits **1068**, **1135** and **1136**.

A chronological assessment of the pottery surmised that overall, a date within the 13th or early 14th centuries was probably the most plausible for production on the site (Cumberpatch this volume). Following this assessment radiocarbon dating was undertaken upon fragments of charcoal (cf. *Rosaceae*) from a fill (**1123**) of stoke-hole **1117** and the moderately charcoal-rich fill (**1190**) in stoke-hole **1122**.

These returned date ranges of cal. AD1280-1326 (43.5%), 1344-1395 (51.9%) (SUERC 61217) and cal. AD1283-1327 (40.8%), 1343-1395 (54.6%) (SUERC 61213) respectively. These measurements placed at least one firing of the kiln to sometime within the late 13th to late 14th centuries.

### *Quarry 221*

To the south of kiln **1126** (Fig. 7) a large straight-sided sub-rectangular hollow (**221**) that probably represented an early phase of quarrying for clay was recorded (Plate 19).



**Plate 19: quarry 221**

The feature extended beyond the excavated area to the north-west and north-east and had remarkably straight sides with a gently sloping edge along its western edge but a steeper section along the southern edge. The regular shape of this feature suggested it

was not natural in origin; this interpretation was supported by cut-marks recorded along the southern edge during the evaluation phase (Plate 20). It is possible, however, that the feature was originally a natural hollow, the edges of which were straightened by quarrying and the cutting of gully **219** to the east, possibly to form a boundary.



*Plate 20: south-eastern edge of quarry 221 recorded within Trench 2*

This feature (**219**) was relatively broad with a shallow u-shaped profile and hence was unlikely to be structural in nature. It seemed to emerge from the southern edge of the hollow before curving northwards, terminating some 5m from the edge of the excavated area. The fills of gully **219** (**212** and **1259**) produced: six Lucker Hall ware sherds, five Lucker Hall type ware sherds, two iron nails and 15g of fired clay.

Gully **219** possibly represented a drainage feature inhibiting run-off water from flowing towards the medieval street frontage to the north-east or conversely a feature designed to channel water towards a work area. The feature also seemed to form an internal partition within the hollow and potentially separated a 'work' area to the west from a property on the frontage. This theory was supported by the presence of truncated areas of metalling (**1302**, **1325** and **1240**) and a pit (**1276**) containing industrial waste to the south west of gully **219**.

Pit **1276** was oval in plan, measuring 0.6m by 0.5m and up to 0.25m deep. It was filled by a dark silty fill (**1277**) that contained six pieces of fired clay, a fish bone, five pieces of cinder and four Lucker Hall ware sherds; a 20 litre environmental sample taken from this fill produced charcoal and fuel waste and a few fragments of hammerscale suggesting the feature was receiving a range of domestic and industrial waste.

Another pit (**1267**) and a short gully (**1269**) were also recorded within hollow **221** to the south-west of gully **219**. The fill (**1268**) of pit **1267** produced six small fragments of

undiagnostic ceramic building material. The fill (**1270**) of gully **1269** contained 12g of fired clay and 11 Lucker Hall ware sherds.

### *Ridge area*

To the south-east of quarry **221** the ground surface rose by up to 0.5m forming a ridge between it and quarry **228**. A short gully (**309**), three shallow quarry pits (**218**, **307** and **321**) and a deep pit (**1253**) were recorded in this area. Gully **309** measured approximately 3m long by 0.26m wide and up to 0.13m deep. Its lower fill (**308**) contained a Lucker Hall type ware flake an Oxidised sandy ware flake, four Reduced Greenware sherds and a Reduced Sandy ware sherd. The upper fill (**306**) of this gully also filled feature **307**, located immediately to the north-east, and may represent the remnants of a former soil. Deposit **306** (and **1234**) contained three pieces of fired clay and 19 sherds of pottery (including two Buff Sandy ware, eight Lucker Hall ware, two Oxidised Gritty ware, two Oxidised Sandy ware, one Reduced Greenware, two Reduced Sandy ware and two White Slipped Coarse Sandy ware sherds).

To the immediate west, a larger quarry pit or hollow (**321**), measuring some 12m by over 5m, extended beyond the excavated area. This feature was filled with stone during Phase II (see below).

To the north-east of feature **307** another small quarry pit (**218**) was recorded. This feature was irregular and shallow, measuring some 5.5m by 2.75m by up to 0.2m deep. Three of the fills of this hollow (**213**, **1202** and **1214**) contained finds, comprising: 50 fragments of animal bone over 90 pieces of fired clay (809g), 95 sherds of medieval pottery, three brick fragments (38g) and an iron nail. The pottery included 39 Lucker Hall ware, 22 Lucker Hall type ware, three Oxidised Gritty ware, 11 Buff Gritty ware, one Buff Sandy ware, nine Oxidised Sandy ware, seven Reduced Sandy ware, one Brown Sandy ware and two White Slipped Coarse Sandy ware sherds.

Further to the north-east, a steep-sided flat-bottomed pit (**1253**) was recorded close to the limit of the excavated area. It measured 1.92m by 0.85m by up to 0.65m deep and its lower fill (**1254**), a thin dark silty deposit, contained a Lucker Hall ware base sherd, three Reduced Greenware type sherds and two iron nails. This was overlain by a 0.6m thick layer of large stones within sandy silt (**1255**) that produced a Gritty ware sherd and a Lucker Hall ware jug strap handle.

It is likely that this pit was contemporary with the kiln and associated features and given its distinct shape may have been a water storage 'tank'.

### *Quarry 228*

To the south-west of the ridge area, the ground fell some 0.6m and the boulder clay thinned exposing weathered red sandstone. Again this 'hollow' had unusually straight sides and a right-angled corner suggestive of intentional quarrying rather than a naturally occurring hollow. Furthermore, the eastern edge of this feature seemed to respect the Phase I features recorded beneath Building 2.

A patch of metalling (**1219**), similar to that recorded in quarry **221** (**1302**) and in Trenches 1(**104**), 2 (**227**), 5, 6 and 8 (Area B, see below), was recorded in the base of quarry **228**.

This hollow was partially infilled with stone during Phase II (see below).

### *Structure*

A posthole (**1318**), a surface of flat worn stones (**1265** and **1073**) and two truncated gullies (**1308** and **1306**) recorded beneath and to the east of Building 2 (see Phase II below) probably represented part of a medieval structure associated with the pottery kiln operation (Fig. 10). An associated truncated stone-lined drain (**1300**) that ran eastwards from the stone surface and extended beneath the Phase II road surface was also of a medieval date. The fill (**1301**) of the drain contained 13g of plaster, a Lucker Hall ware sherd, two Oxidised Sandy ware sherds and an iron object.

### *Road and frontage*

A worn surface of small stones (**1271** and **1274**) was recorded beneath the Phase II road to the north-east of quarry **228** (Fig. 7; Plate 21). This layer may represent a former road surface, though no datable artefacts were recovered from below or within it.



*Plate 21: post-medieval road with possible earlier medieval surface (1271) visible on the left*

### **Area B (Fig. 6)**

As mentioned above, areas of intermittent metalling of a possible medieval date were recorded within Trenches 5, 6 (**629**, **636** and **638**) and 8 (for instance **806**). During the excavation phase it became apparent that the archaeological remains in Area B were severely truncated by later landscaping activities (see Phase III). Trenches 5, 6 and 8 were located within hollows where archaeological remains remained partially intact. Due to the truncation by later activity the only other remains of a possible medieval date within Area B were a layer of metalling (**1232**) to the south-west of Trench 8 and similar small patches of stones (**1152**) recorded beneath Building 6 (see Phase II).

Few finds were recovered from within these layers, the majority of which were later objects pressed into the surface. During the evaluation phase soil and stone layer **806** produced 15 Lucker Hall ware sherds, an Oxidised Sandy ware sherd and an iron convexly curved strip. This layer, however, probably represented an amalgamation of layer **1232** and the overlying Phase III demolition deposit **1137**.

### **Area C**

Similarly, few dateable artefacts were recovered from within the layers of stone, silt and soils filling a hollow recorded within Area C. The lowest layer (**1139**) comprised small stones pressed into the natural clay and hence may be a continuation of the medieval metalling. The only artefact recovered from this layer was a broken iron sickle (RF15) of a probable medieval date (Rogers this volume).

### ***Furrows and boundaries***

Remains recorded in Trench 4 and the south-western end of Trench 6 indicated that these areas were within fields and that the medieval (and early post-medieval) village was focused around the road and green to the north-east. This evidence was supported by the 1620 plan (Fig. 5).

The shallow remnants of north-east to south-west aligned ridge and furrow ploughing (**403**) were recorded in Trench 4 (Fig. 6). These features were overlain by up to 0.4m of medieval and/or post-medieval buried soil (**401**).

Approximately 27m from the south-western end of Trench 6, a c.0.65m deep natural hollow was recorded. The south-western limit of this hollow (approximately 6m from the south-western end of the trench) was defined by a north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**604**) that corresponded to a boundary on the 17th century map. Evidence of ridge and furrow ploughing (**634**) was recorded to the south-west of this ditch, suggesting it marked the boundary between the village and the associated crofts.

## **Phase II: Early post-medieval (17th to early 19th centuries)**

As mentioned above, a historic plan of the village dated to 1620 (Bateson 1893; Fig. 5) shows the development overlay an area formerly occupied by a row of six buildings and their associated strips of land. Evidence relating to these early post-medieval properties, the former road frontage and surviving remnants of the road comprises Phase II of the excavated evidence.

For ease of description the buildings/properties shown on the 1620 map were numbered 1 to 6 from north-west to south-east (Fig. 11). In summary Property 1 comprised the remains within Area A including: deposits within hollow **221** and upon the central ridge, Building 1 and remains within hollow **228**. Properties 2 and 3 would have been located beneath the hall buildings that were upstanding at the time of the investigations. All that remained of Properties 4 and 5 was rubble layer **1137** in Area B; and Property 6 comprised Building 6 and associated remains recorded within Area B and Trench 6.

### ***Road and frontage***

A post-medieval road surface (**1184**) and a boundary (**1273**, **1288** and **1197**) defining the village frontage were recorded within Area A (Fig. 12; Plate 21). A sandy layer (**1275**), possibly a bedding layer, was recorded beneath the large worn boulders that formed the surface. This deposit contained 1g of animal bone, 8g of industrial waste and a tobacco pipe stem fragment.

The frontage was on a different alignment to the modern road, extending from the northern corner of the development, towards the north-eastern edges of the upstanding hall buildings (Fig. 11). This line continued across Area B in the form of a slope. The area to the north of this slope was heavily disturbed by later activity and the roots of several large trees.

This boundary was curvilinear and corresponded with the south-western frontage of the village shown on the 1620 plan, indicating that part of Area A and the majority of Area B was located within the former village green.

### ***Property 1***

The Phase II remains recorded within this property (Fig. 12) comprised: deposits infilling quarry **221**; two phases of structural remains (Building 1); corresponding walls, yard and path (**1022**, **1026** and **1021**); a small slag-filled feature (**1051**); a pit (**1316**) close to Building 1; a stone-lined drain (**232**); and areas of dumped stone (**312**, **1103** and **1131**).

During the early post-medieval period, quarry **221** soil and stone layers **1256** and **1257** were deposited within Quarry **221**. At a later date within this phase these were overlain by deep soil layers **1206** and **1199**, which potentially corresponded with layer **222**

recorded during the evaluation (not illustrated) and represented the infilling of the former quarry.

Layer **1256** overlay the Phase I remains in hollow **221** and may have been the demolished remains of a structure; though it is thought that Building 1 corresponded with the northernmost house depicted on the 1620 plan. Layer **1256** was up to 0.22m thick and contained five fragments of fired clay (42g), 14 Lucker Hall ware sherds and a pantile fragment (possibly intrusive). A substantial amount of stone (**1257** and **1266**) was also recorded within layer **1256**, some of which was obviously dressed and shaped; furthermore, two stones (RF's 24 and 25) had possible mason's marks on them.

Two fragments of animal bone, an iron nail fragment, ten fragments of fired clay, 33 sherds of pottery, ten brick fragments and a small piece of pantile were recovered from within soil layer **222**. This pottery assemblage included medieval and later post-medieval sherds suggesting that the layer was being deposited during the 18th and (possibly) the early 19th century.

At the north-eastern limit of Property 1 (Plate 22) a series of layers that corresponded with the infilling of quarry **221** were recorded abutting the boundary wall (**1197**). A lower soil layer (**1206**) was overlain by a sandy deposit (**1226**) containing stones which was in turn sealed by a clay layer (**1200**) with a stone surface (**1227**), possibly a continuation of the post-medieval road **1184**, set into it. A wall (**1197**) that was part of the road frontage overlay surface **1227**.



*Plate 22: section through soil and stone layers abutting wall 1197*

*Building 1 (Fig. 13)*

The sequence of wall slots, floor surfaces, re-use of walls, demolition and re-building of this structure was complex. This was partially the result of disturbance of earlier remains during a later phase of construction and a subsequent phase of demolition and robbing. In summary, all that remained of the second phase of Building 1 was: wall **1025**, which was reused as the back wall of the later structure; and rubble and silt layers that were sealed by the later floors (**1014** and **1064**) and yard and path (**1021**) associated with the later building.

The eastern end of wall **1025** was disturbed or removed after the first incarnation of Building 1 fell out of use. This end was repaired with mortar to prevent the rubble infill of the wall from eroding out. A wall was set at a right angle to this end; the surviving remains comprised three stone blocks (**1027**). The line of this wall was continued to the south by a shallow wall construction slot (**1295**); a parallel wall slot (**1291**) approximately 2.5m to the west formed the opposite side of Building 1 (Fig. 14, section 71). Approximately 7m to the south of wall **1025** a small patch of stone (**1327**) possibly represented a remnant of the southern wall of Building 1.

The Phase I building remains were sealed by layers of mixed clay, fire waste and silt (Fig. 14, section 31). These were in turn sealed by a layer of flagstones (**1014**) at the northern end of the building with a rectangular hole, possibly a fireplace against wall **1025** (Plate 23). To the south of this surface a floor of hard beaten clay (**1064**), and remnants of stone surfaces (**1292**), lay within a shallow hollow. These surfaces, with walls **1025** and **1027** and slots **1291** and **1295** comprised a rectangular footprint measuring 7m long by 3m wide at its the northern end.



**Plate 23: floor surface 1014 showing rubble within the fireplace on the right and clay floor 1064 on the left**

None of the layers beneath floor **1014** produced any finds, clay floor **1064**, however, contained three Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware Bowl Base sherds dated to the late 18th to 19th centuries. These sherds probably derived from activity after the building fell out of use and hence comfortably places the use of Building 1 to before the construction of the hall depicted on Tate's map of 1815.

### *Yard and path*

To the north and west of wall **1025** the ground was levelled with layers of re-deposited clay, silt and fire waste. These layers were overlain by a surface of stones (**1021**) that formed a yard around the northern end of Building 1 (Fig. 13). This surface extended to the road edge to the north-east, but also formed a path that extended from the yard along the north-western edge of hollow **228** (Fig. 12). Where this path met the road edge to the west, a heavily worn threshold stone was recorded within the line of stones forming the boundary (Plate 24). Two linear trenches (**1285** and **1297**) representing later disturbance, possibly robbing of the stone from former walls, defined the southern and northern edges of the paved yard (Fig. 4). These trenches may indicate that the yard was once walled; two remnants of walling (**1022** and **1026**) recorded on the western edge of the yard, though disturbed, may support this theory.



**Plate 24: Phase II road and frontage showing worn threshold stone (centre left) and path and yard 1021 (top left)**

A sandy silt layer (**1069**) beneath two large blocks that formed part of the yard contained a fragment of animal bone and a Slip Banded mug/jug handle dated to the late 18th to 19th centuries. A layer of soil and stone (**1077**) beneath path **1021** that may have been part of the ground levelling associated with the construction of the yard produced an iron riveted strip and three sherds of post-medieval pottery. The latter included a 19th century Bone China rim sherd, a fragment of 18th to early 19th

century Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware sherd and a Pearlware Flatware sherd (c.1780-1840).

### *Pits*

Two pits (**1316** and **1051**) probably represented early post-medieval activity within Property 1 (Fig. 13). Pit **1316** was oval in shape and was located to the immediate south of Building 1. This pit was cut into the natural boulder clay and underlying sandstone. It was steep-sided and flat bottomed (Fig. 14, section 74) but its function was unclear. The feature may have been for storage, or equally a latrine. A deposit within this pit (**1323**) produced a fragment of shell and a 17th or 18th century brick fragment (15g). The upper fill (**1315**) contained five fragments of animal bone, a scrap of shell, a late 18th or 19th century Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware Bowl sherd, a Yellow ware sherd (c.17th-early 18th) and an 18th or 19th century Pantile fragment.

### *Farriery or smithing hearth*

To the north of Building 1 a small slag-filled pit (**1051**) was recorded (Fig. 13). The pit measured approximately 0.2m by 0.2m by up to 0.04m deep and was entirely filled by a deposit rich in industrial waste (**1052**). The northern edge of the feature narrowed before being entirely cut away by a later ditch. The feature was most likely a coal-fuelled iron-smithing hearth and its small and regular size suggested secondary working, perhaps something like farriery (Starley this volume) or that produced by an itinerant metalworker (tinker).

### *Areas of dumped stone and stone-lined drain*

During this phase it is likely that the layers of stone (**312**, **1103**, and **1131**) within hollows **228** and **321** were deposited (Fig. 12) to provide free-draining traction within this and the adjacent property (Plate 25). These deposits produced a range of material including: animal bone; shell; tobacco pipe fragments; CBM and pantile; iron nails, a hook, a folding knife and pottery. The recovered pottery included a sherd of Lucker Hall ware and post-medieval material ranging in date from the mid-16th to the 19th centuries.

A stone-lined drain (**232**) cut through layer **1131** may also have been early post-medieval in date. It was cut away at its northern end by the Phase IV ditches **1009** and **203** (see Fig. 4) and was overlain by path **1021**; though it could have been installed by lifting then replacing stones within the path.



*Plate 25: Phase II stone layers within hollows 321 (foreground) and 228 (background)*

### **Properties 4, 5 and 6**

The frontage in Area B was bisected by a perpendicular hollow-way worn into the naturally undulating old ground surface (Fig. 11). Trench 6 was located within this linear hollow which, along with ditch **1223**, seemed to correspond with a property boundary marked on the 1620 plan. The area to the north-west of this hollow was largely disturbed by later activity, but a layer of soil and rubble (**1137**) that filled a hollow to the south-west of Trench 8 may represent all that remains of activity within Properties 4 and 5. A small slag filled pit (**1250**) recorded within Trench 6 was potentially the remains of small-scale metal-working within property 5. This feature was similar to pit **1051** recorded in property 1.

Ditch (**1223**) cut a Phase I stone surface (**1224**, not illustrated) and its fill (**1153**) produced a Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware sherd (c.17th-18th century), a Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware Bowl sherd (c.18th to early 19th century) and an iron nail fragment.

Building 6 (Fig 15) was recorded within the very southern corner of Area B, extending beyond the mitigation area to the south-east and possibly the south-west. The structure was heavily disturbed by later activity and its walls were a few centimetres below the present ground level. The building comprised walls (**1147** and **1150**) that formed a corner, a stone surface (**1159**) that formed an entrance and the remnants of a stone floor (**1148**).

A small patch of a cobbled yard (**1151**), measuring some 2m<sup>2</sup> survived in front of the entrance to Building 6 and three flat stones or 'sets' (**1148**) within the structure were all that survived of its floor. None of the deposits, walls or surfaces associated with this building produced any finds.

### Phase III: Post-1815

By 1815 historic mapping shows that all six properties had been demolished and replaced by Lucker Hall and its ancillary buildings (Plate 8). It is this phase of rebuilding and landscaping that seemed to have destroyed much of the remains within Area B. The hollows recorded across the development area may also have been infilled at this time (e.g. Area C). It was apparent, however, that a second phase of landscaping occurred after the original stable block (recorded within Area A) fell into ruin between 1815 and 1846.

Within Area A (Fig. 16) the below ground remains comprising Phase III included an east to west aligned stable block shown on Tate's 1815 map, an associated yard (**1034**) and a drain (**1246**). Also, as the property frontage expanded to the north-east to encompass part of what was formerly a road and the village green, layers of stone and soil were used to partially level this part of the site.

After the original stables fell into ruin, hollow **228** was infilled with a series of layers of fire waste, demolition deposits and soil before the replacement was constructed on a north-east to south-west alignment. Around this time the walled garden, previously to the south-west of Area A, was expanded to the new road frontage and hollow **221** was infilled with soil.

#### *Stables, yard and drain*

The early 19th century stable block extended beyond the investigated area to the south, east and west; it comprised: a wall, a slab floor and threshold, cobbled stalls and a drain (Fig. 17; Plate 26). Beneath the stable floors was a sandy bedding layer (**1044**); a silty layer beneath this was either a levelling layer or a remnant of Phase I or II soil.



**Plate 26: 19th century stable block**

Deposit **1044** produced an iron nail and a piece of 18th or 19th century tile. The north-western corner of the stables seemed to have been protected by a large upright guard stone (or *chasse-roué*), below which was a possible drain.

To the north of the stables was a cobbled yard (**1034**) edged with a kerb made from large flat stones. The yard extended to the east and west and had a simple run-off drain down its centre.

The layers of stone assigned to Phase II may have been still in use, forming a level extension to the yard within hollow **228** (Fig. 16). Although not present on the 1815 map, it is possible that Building 1 continued to be used within this phase, potentially as an outbuilding and finally as a convenient place for the dumping of fuel waste. Several discrete episodes of dumped fire-waste were recorded within the footprint of the building that pre-dated the general episodes of infilling of hollow **228**. Similarly, use of the yard and path **1021** may have continued after 1815.

### ***Levelling layers***

Between 1815 and 1846 the stable block fell into ruin and was re-built on a different alignment. Two of the original stable block walls were 'robbed' of stone by trenches **1055** and **1247** (see fig. 4). Hollow **228** was then infilled by successive layers of fire waste, demolition rubble and soil. The majority of finds recovered during the mitigation works derived from these layers, the sequence of which was complex with many lenses of clay, mortar and stone being dumped between larger deposits of soil. By the shape of the deposits it was apparent that the dumping was carried out from the south with material being mounded against the north-western edge of hollow **228**.

## **5. FINDS, ENVIRONMENTAL AND DATING EVIDENCE**

The assessment and analysis of the assemblages of material recovered during the project are detailed within the individual specialist reports deposited with the rest of the archive (Cumberpatch 2015a; Tibbles 2015; Weston 2015; Starley 2015; Rogers 2015; Gardiner 2015a; 2015b; Gidney 2015). Summaries of the main findings are presented below.

### **The pottery (C.G. Cumberpatch)**

#### ***Introduction***

The pottery assemblage from Lucker Hall consisted of 2260 sherds weighing 31098g representing a maximum of 1979 vessels. The significance of the assemblage was considerably enhanced by the identification of a medieval kiln and this feature contributed in excess of 1943 fragments (17.4kg) of fired clay including possible pieces of the kiln superstructure.

This report consists of two parts; the first covers the medieval pottery with particular emphasis on the material associated with the kiln which has been termed Lucker Hall ware and Lucker Hall type ware. The second covers the post-medieval, early modern and recent pottery. The chronological conventions used in the report are as follows:

Medieval	1066 – c.1450
Post-medieval	c.1450 – c.1720
Early modern	c.1720 – c.1840
Recent	c.1840 – 1950
Modern	1950 to present day

The rationale behind this periodisation has been discussed in more detail elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2014; 74).

### ***The medieval pottery***

The medieval pottery falls into two main groups; Lucker Hall ware (see above), believed to be the product of the kiln identified on the site and other types which are known generally from the wider region. As the Lucker Hall wares have yet to be identified on sites with dated strata or deposits and there is little about them to provide a close date (as discussed below), the character of the wares accompanying them is of considerable importance as a possible indication of the date range for the Lucker Hall pottery.

Unfortunately few sherds of regional and local wares were identified that could be related directly to known, dated potteries but the majority did fall into broader categories that can be related to known regional ware types. Two principal groups were present: Coarse Sandy/Gritty wares and Sandy wares.

The principal characteristics of the Coarse Sandy and Gritty ware sherds (including the categories of Buff Gritty ware, Oxidised Gritty ware, Buff Coarse Sandy ware, Gritty ware) was their light, buff to white or pale orange coloured fabrics and the presence of varying quantities of sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz up to 1mm in size (long axis), often in a smooth clay body. Rilled profiles were common and sometimes pronounced (see, for example, context **1202**) and in some cases the rilled sherds bore a thin white slip coating internally and externally (White Slipped Coarse Sandy ware, Oxidised Gritty ware; contexts **206, 301, 306, 110, 1188** and **1214**). These wares showed a considerable degree of heterogeneity, not only in terms of their colour but also in the density and size of inclusions. Rims and other diagnostic sherds were rare but where present vessel forms included jars (or cooking pots) and jugs (context **1033**). Bases were generally flat, often with a slight but distinctive ridge or flange on the base/body angle.

The style of these wares places them in the earlier medieval period, broadly contemporary with the Buff/White wares from Newcastle (Vaughan 2007, Vaughan and Sage 2006) and this would suggest a 12th to 13th century date although some types continued into the first half of the 14th century (Vaughan 2007, 176). The use of white slip has not been widely reported on these wares and in this case seems to have been used to cover the pale orange body and produce a buff/white finish. Similar use of slip is known in the case of the Tees Valley B ware (Didsbury 2010, 224) and some of the products of the Pontefract Stamford ware kiln (Roberts *et al.* 2013). The intention seems to have been to transform an orange or pale red surface into a buff or white one, presumably to meet a customer demand for white rather than red vessels.

The possible significance of colour in the Yorkshire medieval pottery industry has been discussed elsewhere (Cumberpatch 1997) and the present example would seem to indicate that this argument could be extended to the north-east. It has been suggested (Brown, pers comm.) that the practice of using white slip may owe something to French practice and the possible influence of French potters in England in the late 11th and 12th centuries. This is a matter that requires more extensive discussion than is possible in the present context (Cumberpatch, in prep.).

Finer sherds were classified as Sandy ware with the principal sub-divisions being Buff Sandy ware, Buff-Grey Sandy ware, Oxidised Sandy ware, Reduced Sandy ware and Sandy ware, the latter category reserved for small, barely identifiable, fragments. As with the Gritty wares, the fabrics showed a high level of heterogeneity, reflected in the variety of names employed. General characteristics included moderate to abundant quantities of fine quartz. Vessel forms included jugs and jars, but the number of identifiable vessels was low (Fig. 18, nos. 14, 15 and 16). The thin walls and fine finish seen in most cases tended to support the early dating suggested in the case of the Gritty wares and a date range spanning the 12th and early/mid-13th centuries is probably appropriate.

Later medieval wares (late 13th to 15th century) were not abundant. A small quantity of Reduced Greenware was identified in contexts **306**, **308**, **1101** and **1254** and a sherd of Late Medieval Sandy ware was found in context **1001**. This scarcity of later medieval wares was reflected in the similar lack of early post-medieval wares (see below) and, if the early dating suggested for the kiln (below) is accepted, then it would seem that activity on the site between the 14th and 16th centuries was limited in both area and intensity.

### *Imported wares*

European imports of medieval and post-medieval date ware rare and were limited to sherds from a single Siegburg ware vessel from subsoil **605** and two almost identical sherds of Low Countries Redware from cleaning layer **1067**. The Siegburg ware sherds formed part of the base of a mug or jug with the familiar 'elephants foot' profile. A date range between the late 14th and early 16th century is probable.

The two sherds of Low Countries Redware (nos. 11 and 12) had a dull orange oxidised fabric with a sandy texture. They were distinguished by a layer of white slip internally

over which the glaze was a light green colour. They were unglazed externally and both had a lug-like or lobate foot and were from one or two footed dishes or bowls. No precise parallel for the sherds has been found, but Bartels has published a number of vessels with similar feet, described as 'pinched lobes' (1999, figures 582, 584, 588, 586 and 587). Imported Redwares, including slip decorated types, were common in Newcastle from the early 14th century onwards, reaching a peak in the 16th century (Ellison 1981, 130, Vaughan 2007, 181-2) although production began in the mid-13th century. The implications for the dating of the Lucker Hall wares will be discussed further below.

### *Lucker Hall ware*

In total 752 sherds weighing 12740g and representing an estimated 728 vessels of Lucker Hall ware and Lucker Hall type ware were recovered during the investigations. The fabric was hard with a rough fracture containing common to abundant, well-sorted, sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz grains up to 1mm (maximum length) with the largest grains the most prominent but generally between 0.2mm and 0.5mm. Other inclusions included sparse red inclusions up to 0.5mm, usually soft and rounded but occasionally hard and sub-angular. The texture of the fracture was generally rough and sandy but some sherds, probably fired to a higher temperature, were denser and harder. There was some slight variation between groups of sherds, notably between the Lucker Hall type ware fabrics, which were slightly softer and bright orange in colour, and the harder Lucker Hall ware dark red to grey fabrics. While the former were usually unglazed, the glaze on the latter was frequently under-fired and/or decayed to a matte or slightly blistered finish. Where better preserved it was dark green and often mottled. Pitting was common, suggesting that it was splashed glaze, suggesting a date between the 12th and early 14th century although the occurrence of splashed glaze is not a very reliable method of dating. The finish of the vessels was not particularly fine and there was considerable unevenness internally and externally. This apparent lack of care contrasted with the buff/white wares which were finished to a high standard.

The vessels were wheel-thrown, generally with sagging bases but no sign of knife-trimming or dry-smoothing externally. Jugs were the commonest vessel type to be identified (nos. 4, 8, 9, 10) although the relatively small size of the assemblage should be noted, together with the high degree of fragmentation. The wheel-thrown strap handles were generally broad and often had three thumbings on the lower attachment. The majority seemed to be joined to the neck at upper end. In a small number of cases (notably in contexts **1121** and **800**) larger vessels had strap handles attached to the rim (no. 1). The jug spouts were exclusively pulled and pinched and the rims were often defined by a single deep incised line externally. Good examples were noted in contexts **1121** and **1068** (no. 10). Decoration was generally minimal although one sherd (context **1068**; no. 7) appeared to be the arm from an anthropomorphic vessel.

Other vessels included bowls (nos. 5 and 6) and possibly jars (no. 13) although no complete or even substantially complete profiles were identified.

A sherd from context **1121** initially appeared to be part of a splayed or baluster base (MPRG 1998, 3.1), but closer examination showed that a section had been cut out of

the side prior to firing leaving an aperture through the wall (no. 2). It is unclear what function the vessel (or object) could have fulfilled. Excavations on the site of the late medieval Humberware pottery at Holme-on-Spalding Moor produced two tall objects with splayed bases (but no perforations) which were interpreted as kiln furniture (Mayes and Hayfield 1980, 101, fig. 6, 45, 46) but it is unclear whether this object had a similar function.

No obvious wasters were identified although in many cases, as noted above, the glaze seemed to have been misfired.

#### *Fired clay and the kiln structures*

A considerable quantity of fired clay was collected from the kiln including a large number of small crumbs and fragments. The fired clay was generally orange to orange-buff in colour and the impressions of straw and small twigs were commonly present on the surfaces. Many of the larger fragments had a flat shape and were interpreted as parts of the kiln superstructure but none were large enough for the exact shape of the kiln to be determined. The waste included a fragment (freshly broken) which appeared to consist of a vitreous material, probably glaze and a larger lump of a vesicular vitreous material of unknown origin and composition (context **1118**).

#### *The dating of the Lucker Hall kiln and pottery*

The character of the pottery assemblage itself was, to a degree, ambiguous. Many of the sherds showed evidence of splash glazing, a technique normally considered to be of an earlier rather than later medieval date but one which seems to persist longer in north-east England (Sage pers comm.) than it did in, for example, in Yorkshire where it seems to end in the earlier part of the 13th century (Cumberpatch *et al.* 1998-9). As a guide to the date of the pottery, therefore, this is of only limited assistance and suggests no more than that the pottery dated to between the late 11th/early 12th century and the late 13th or early 14th century.

Lucker Hall ware can be described as an oxidised coarse sandy fabric and as such might be seen, in the context of the broader regional tradition, as post-dating the Buff/White wares of the 12th and 13th centuries. Unfortunately for the present purpose, iron-rich wares, which are at least potentially orange in colour, do seem to have existed in the earlier medieval period including, for example, Early Iron Rich ware (Vaughan and Sage 2006) of early 13th century date. In the light of this, assuming a later medieval date on these grounds would seem to be unwise.

The Lucker Hall material occurred in a variety of contexts associated with other types of medieval pottery, in addition to those contexts in which it was clearly a residual element. As noted below, quantities of non-Lucker Hall ware from kiln contexts was extremely low. While this is not unexpected, it does suggest that the date range of the Lucker Hall ware and other types need not be connected.

Given the scarcity of late medieval wares across the site as a whole (as discussed above) and in spite of the co-occurrence of Lucker Hall ware with Reduced Greenware in context **1254**, it seems unlikely that the pottery was operating during the mid- to late 14th and 15th centuries but this leaves a considerable span of time (broadly the late 12th to early/mid-14th century) available in which it must be placed. In those contexts in which it was commonest it was associated with the earlier medieval Buff White and other sandy and gritty wares. This would seem to suggest an earlier medieval date for the kiln and associated structures but the condition of the non-Lucker Hall wares seemed generally to be more abraded than did the Lucker Hall wares, perhaps suggesting that they were residual rather than contemporary.

These problems emphasise the value of independent scientific dating methods in situations such as this in which stratigraphic relationships and contextual information fail to provide a clear answer to chronological questions.

Overall, a date within the 13th or early 14th centuries is probably the most plausible for production on the site.

### *Discussion*

Interestingly the quantity of Lucker Hall ware from the kiln contexts was much higher than that from the non-kiln contexts; the sherds were also larger, as indicated by their the average sherd weight (ASW). Only three non-Lucker Hall ware type medieval sherds were recovered from the kiln contexts (**1068**, **1121** and **1189**).

The group of features recorded within possible quarry **221** to the north-east of the kiln produced small assemblages of Lucker Hall type ware sherds.

The fills of gully **219**, contained a small quantity (six and five sherds respectively) of Lucker Hall type ware and ten small fragments (13g) of fired clay which may suggest some connection, chronological if nothing else, with the kiln. The fill of pit **1276** contained four small sherds of Lucker Hall type ware while layer **1256** contained fourteen somewhat larger sherds. The fill of gully **1269** produced a further eleven sherds. No other types of medieval (or later) pottery were associated with these deposits and contexts **1256**, **1259** and **1277** all contained small lumps of fired clay, many with grass or twig impressions. The implication is that these features were connected in some way with the recorded kiln and its operation.

The features recorded on the ridge between quarries **221** and **228** produced markedly different assemblages. The fills of gully **309** and quarry pit **307** both included Lucker Hall type ware alongside other, possibly earlier, types but the primary fill (**308**) of gully **309** included sherds of late medieval Reduced Greenware, a rare type on the site as a whole. Both contexts also contained a small quantity of fired clay of the type associated with the kiln.

To the north-east, quarry pit **218** contained three fills (**213**, **1202** and **1214**) that contained exclusively medieval pottery with Lucker Hall type ware prominent in all three (notably **1202**). Also present was other, possibly earlier types including White

Slipped Coarse Sandy ware and a wide range of sandy and gritty wares. As discussed above, the Lucker Hall type wares may be later than the buff and white wares, in which case the contents of the feature might have incorporated earlier sherds.

### ***The post-medieval and later pottery***

The post-medieval and later wares are listed in detail within the archive and in previous reporting (Cumberpatch 2015a); a summary of which is presented below.

The earliest post-medieval pottery included 17th century Blackware (contexts **1030**, **1320**), Yellow ware, Redware, Slipware type 1, and possibly some of the Tin Glazed Earthenware, although the majority of the sherds of the latter type are most probably of early modern date. The date ranges of the sherds of Siegburg ware (context **605**) and Low Countries Redware (context **1067**), described above, span the medieval and post-medieval periods. Their stratigraphic position does little to resolve matter but the absence of typical post-medieval wares such as Cistercian ware and the extreme scarcity of later medieval wares would seem to suggest a lack of activity on the site at this time, which may imply that the imported wares belong to the earlier end of their possible date ranges rather than the later end.

Early modern wares were present in considerable quantities across the site and attest to activity on the site in the 18th and early 19th centuries, consistent with the presence of the 18th century dovecote and paddock walls and the evidence for an earlier hall on the site. The recent wares (mid-19th to early 20th century) presumably reflect the use of the recently demolished hall and activities associated with domestic activity.

The 18th century pottery falls into the four broad categories: horticultural ware, utilitarian ware, vernacular tableware and formal tableware. The horticultural wares, represented exclusively by Unglazed Red Earthenware consisted principally of flowerpots of conventional form but with some variation in the shape of the rims and often with thin white slip lines on the top of the rim. At least one dish or trough was identified (context **1011**). Considerable assemblages of horticultural wares are a common find on the sites of halls and their associated gardens (e.g. Kiplin Hall (Cumberpatch 2015b), Brodsworth Hall and Bretton Hall; author's observations) but seem to have attracted little detailed work since that of Currie (1993). As a result it is unclear whether the variation in rim form is of any chronological significance, whether it relates to vessel function or to styles employed by different potteries. Similarly, the significance of the use of white slip is unclear. This was not present amongst the Kiplin Hall (Cumberpatch 2015b), Brodsworth Hall or Bretton Hall assemblages and may be a specifically local trait.

The three categories of domestic pottery, utilitarian ware, vernacular tableware and formal tableware have been discussed at length in previous reporting (Cumberpatch 2015a); a summary of the main findings is presented below.

The utilitarian ware component shows some unusual features, notably the predominance of Yellow Glazed Coarseware and Yellow Glazed Fineware both with prominent mottling on the internal white slip. Brown Glazed Coarseware is normally

ubiquitous on both rural and urban sites but was extremely rare at Lucker Hall (one sherd from context **1171**). Yellow Glazed Coarseware is generally much less common on urban sites than rural ones and usually has plain white slip (yellow under clear glaze) rather than the mottled finish which is common amongst the present assemblage. It is unclear whether this is an example of a broader regional trend or reflects a specific preference on the part of the inhabitants of the hall. The identifiable vessels within the assemblage recovered at Lucker Hall were bowls, dishes or pancheons.

The range of vernacular tablewares was unusually limited with Late Blackware and Slipware both present but no Mottled ware or Slip Coated ware. The Late Blackware vessels included jars, bowls and one probable plate, all in a fine, hard dark red fabric. Slipware vessels included a high proportion of hollow wares (admittedly within a very small group of vessels), seemingly a reversal of the situation in Yorkshire where press-moulded dishes are by far the commonest vessel type on all types of site.

Stoneware was present in only small quantities on the site. In addition to the sherds of Siegburg ware described above, three sherds (contexts **1090**, **1101** and **1153**) had an unusual appearance and may be of German origin but could also be English copies of German originals.

Formal tableware included all of the well-known early modern types; Tin Glazed Earthenware, White Salt Glazed Stoneware, Creamware (including decorated Creamwares), Pearlware (including Edged ware) as well as the later Whiteware and other refined earthenwares (Colour Glazed ware, Fine Redware, Jet ware, Slip Banded ware) and Bone China. Flatwares, bowls and one cup were represented and one fragment of a tin glazed wall tile had been chipped into a rectangle for some secondary purpose.

White Salt Glazed Stoneware was represented by a small group of six sherds. The quantity of Creamware was significantly higher than either Tin Glazed Earthenware or White Salt Glazed Stoneware and the range of vessel types was also much wider with cups/bowls, small jars, plates, bowls and tureens and carvers/servers all well represented. The large quantity of Creamware was paralleled by the quantity of Pearlware. As with the Creamware, a wide range of vessel types were represented. Edged wares were represented by a series of pie dishes and several plates of a late 18th and early 19th century date. Quantities of Whiteware (plain and transfer printed) were comparatively smaller with a distinct concentration in context **1001**. Plates predominated amongst the transfer printed wares but the plain wares were more varied in shape.

## ***Conclusion***

A number of issues stand out as worthy of a final comment. The outstanding feature of the assemblage is the material from the medieval kiln. To date, very few medieval potteries have been excavated in north-east England and while the outline and a good deal of detail of the regional pottery sequence is known (Sage, in prep), the issue of relating defined ware types to specific potteries requires a good deal more work. To the

best of the author's knowledge, Lucker Hall ware has yet to be identified as a specific type on other sites which may mean either that its distribution was highly localised or that it has been subsumed into a larger group of oxidised coarse sandy wares.

The virtual absence of later medieval and early post-medieval pottery (c.1450 to c.1720) on the site is notable and would seem to indicate a lack of the type of activity that resulted in the deposition of pottery for a period of several hundred years.

The early modern and recent pottery assemblage is of considerable significance for the history of the hall and the earlier buildings on the site. While the range of wares is in many ways typical of such a site, a number of features stand out as of interest. The small quantity of White Salt Glazed Stoneware and the much more substantial quantities of Creamware, Pearlware and Edged ware suggest that early modern activity was largely datable to the mid- to late 18th and early 19th century although the fact that both White Salt Glazed Stoneware and Tin Glazed Earthenware were present suggests that there was some activity on the site in the earlier part of this period. The possibility that patterns of waste disposal may have changed during the 18th century, thus obscuring the extent and nature of the earlier activity cannot be ruled out.

The relationship between vernacular tablewares and formal tablewares has been discussed in detail elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2014) and the presence of both types on the site reflects the situation on other hall sites. A brief comparison of the quantities of Late Blackware and 18th century Slipware with that of the Creamware indicated that the vernacular tableware represented a much lower proportion of the whole (8.9%) than did Creamware (20.7%), the percentages being derived from the early modern and recent wares from the excavation phase and excluding the medieval material. These figures are consistent with the proportions of vernacular and formal tableware from the excavations at Sale Old Hall in Greater Manchester and the Flower Estate in Sheffield (Cumberpatch 2014, table 6).

### **Ceramic building material (S.E Tibbles)**

The assemblage of ceramic and stone building materials comprised generic forms of plain bricks, pantiles and grey welsh-slate tiles. Few complete examples were present and although joining fragments were recorded, indicating larger fragments upon deposition, no inter-contextual joins were present. Roof tiles represented half of the assemblage supporting the conjecture that stone was the preferred material for construction within the area.

The majority of the ceramic and stone building material was of post-medieval/early modern date; bricks were the only form dated to the medieval period (0.8% of the overall assemblage). No other medieval forms such as flat-tile or ridge tiles were present. The small size of the medieval assemblage supports the lack of evidence for medieval buildings within the area of the investigation, though the material recovered may have derived from such structures in the vicinity.

The post-medieval/early modern ceramic and stone building material represented the majority of the overall assemblage, which, for the most part, appeared to be demolition

material (as supported by the mortar and heat discolouration over broken edges) re-deposited within Phase III contexts (63%), particularly in dumps of rubble, fire-waste and stone. The heat discolouration noted on both the bricks and tiles could suggest high temperature destruction, though it is inconclusive if this would be applicable for all of heat affected assemblage.

Although the original use of the ceramic and stone assemblage is inconclusive, it is more than likely to represent elements of the properties and/or ancillary buildings that previously occupied the site. The lower quality brick present suggests use within 'un-seen' areas of construction such as chimneys shafts (bricks were a popular choice for this purpose within stone-built buildings (Lloyd 1925, 81) fireplaces, courses/in-filling of walls (Campbell & Saint 2002, 180 & 184), floors/areas of hardstanding and possibly for repairs.

Pantiles were common roofing material for 'minor/lower status' ancillary buildings such as piggeries, coal sheds, dovecots or cart-houses (Brunskill 1987a, 144-145). The 18th/19th century date range given for the pantiles and slate tiles, would be in keeping with a period when both types were popular materials for farm buildings (*ibid.* 1987b, 139).

Although slate roofs became increasingly common during the 19th century (Hayfield 1998, 109-10), as with the assemblage of pantile, a date range between the 18th/19th centuries is given; the iron nail would be additional evidence for this date range as after 1919, iron nails were seldom used (Mitchell 1919, 408). Slate tiles were often the preferred roofing material for "superior buildings such as barns and stables" during this period (Brunskill 1987b, 137).

It is of interest that the small size of the complete examples (9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" x 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>"; 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" x 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>"-6" and 8" x 7") do not conform with the standard sizes of the smaller slate tiles known as singles 10" x 5", doubles 12" x 6" and Ladies 16" x 8". It is possible that the tiles were re-used, manufactured from larger examples for use along the ridge or possibly repair/in-filling.

### **Glass (K. Weston)**

The glass assemblage from Lucker Hall, Northumberland is very fragmented the majority of the sherds are abraded with signs of iridescence. The assemblage predominantly comprises 18th/19th century freeblown wine/champagnes bottles with smaller amounts of thick and thin window glass and fragments of slightly later vessels.

18th/19th century freeblown wine bottles are extremely common and are often found in abundance on domestic sites due to their frequency of use and the robust nature of the thick glass. Glass was not recycled on a large scale during this period, and had very little monetary value, therefore it was often disposed of on or near domestic or indeed commercial properties. Such bottles were cylindrical in shape and would originally have contained wine or champagne.

It is likely that they would have been reused for storage within the household and discarded with household refuse when broken or no longer needed.

One base and body sherd recovered from the upper silt within a late (Phase IV) stone culvert was embossed 'THE ONLY GENUINE DAY SON AND HEWITTS GASEOUS FLUID LONDON'. This fluid was used as a cure for colic and gripes in horses. The company was established in 1833 and is still trading today.

It is likely that the glass recovered from these excavations is representative of glass items used within the property, or that it was included within soils brought in for the purposes of levelling and landscaping.

### **The slag (D. Starley)**

Given the scale of the excavation and the 100% excavation strategy for deposits containing industrial debris, the quantities of slag (3.5kg) recovered was small.

There was also surprisingly little hammerscale despite the presence of bulk slag indicating iron-smithing activity and a micro-slag sampling strategy targeting these slag-rich deposits. Such absence suggests that the bulk slags were not in the immediate vicinity of the original smithing activity. Combining this information with the contextual details, the excavator's comments on site disturbance/truncation and the lack of structural evidence relating to metalworking, it would seem unlikely that any precise impression of the nature or location of metalworking activity can be obtained.

What evidence we do have indicates that iron-smithing was certainly taking place on site, using coal as a fuel. The small, regular size of the smithing hearth bottoms suggests secondary working, perhaps something like farriery.

The main context for the recovery of debris, the slag fill of a small pit (**1251**), was situated in Area B and therefore was some distance from the other contexts in Area A that produced iron working slag (namely the contents of another pit **1052** and the fill of a wall slot **1290**). However, there was no evident difference between the material from the two groups and they may have the same origins, with their deposition being deliberate disposal activity in which the larger more robust material was preferentially transported. There is nothing in the assemblage that would help to narrow the date of the iron-smithing; the use of coal as a fuel is known from the Roman (Dearne & Branigan 1995), medieval and later periods.

Although some apparent hammerscale was present as very occasional flakes, in soil samples elsewhere, these often seemed to be from ashy deposits, or near a hearth or kiln and may have resulted from the heating, oxidation and flaking of fire grates or other, inadvertently heated ironwork, rather than actual iron working.

### **Recorded finds (N. Rogers)**

Only a small number of the recovered objects were of a medieval date including a sickle (RF15, context **1139**) from Area C. This object was an unusually complete example, which fitted into Goodall's Type 1 classification of medieval sickles, having a comparatively narrow blade which curves fairly sharply away from the tang (Goodall 2011, 81-2). These appear to have been in use throughout the medieval period (Goodall 2011, 94) and RF15 cannot be more closely dated. Another possible sickle blade fragment was an unstratified find (**1067**). The only other clearly medieval objects were the whittle tang knife (context **1321**) and the probable spindle whorls (RF22, context **1170** and RF27, context **1292**).

Apart from three nails in Phase I deposits, the earliest evidence of structural ironwork was hinge straps (context **1183**) and nails from Phase II levels, which presumably derived from the buildings recorded on the site. Some of the structural iron found in Phase III levels may have also originated from these buildings which were demolished in this period.

It was noticeable that no personal items were recovered from Phase I levels, and only two tobacco pipe stem fragments (**215** and **1275**) derived from Phase II deposits. The remaining items derived from Phases III or IV and are detailed in earlier reporting (Rogers 2015).

Taken together, these finds provided slight hints of activity in the medieval and early post-medieval periods on the site, but the majority of the assemblage appears to relate to the 19th century Lucker Hall.

### **Palaeoenvironmental evidence (L.F. Gardiner)**

Huntley and Stallibrass (1995, 206) stated that there is a lack of post-medieval palaeoenvironmental data for this region. Furthermore, Hall and Huntley (2007, 185) suggested that the archaeobotany from the medieval period in Northumberland is biased towards urban areas. The examination of the palaeoenvironmental data from this site has therefore added to the very small corpus of existing data for the region.

A total of 281 grains/seeds/fruits from 23 samples constituted the total charred plant assemblage from the processed sediments (Table 1). Overall, the condition of the charred plant material was relatively poor although there were occasional well-preserved grains. Quantities were low with a count of 106 (from context **1020**) being the highest number of identified items and therefore interpretation of the proportions of species should be cautious.

**Table 1: Charred plant remains (actual count)**

C	SC	Phase	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> ssp. aestivum Bread wheat	cf <i>T. aestivum</i>	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (barley) Barley	cf <i>H. vulgare</i>	<i>Avena</i> sp. (oat) Oat	indet Cerealia	Poaceae	<i>Pisum</i> sp. (pea)	cf. <i>Pisum</i>	cf. <i>Lens</i> sp. (lentil)	<i>Carex</i> sp.(sedges)	<i>Rumex</i> sp. (docks)	<i>Brassica</i> sp. (cabbages)	indet sp
1194	AA	U													1	
308	AA	1		2		2	3									
1121	AA	1					2									
1123	AA	1			11				1	1						
1124	AA	1			1											
1127	AA	1			2	1		1	1		1					
1188	AA	1					30				1					
1190	AA	1										1	4	2	18	
1202	AA	1	1		2		28	2								
1254	AA	1	1				4									
1259	AA	1			1											
1268	AA	1					1									
1270	AA	1	1													
1277	AA	1			5		2									
1020	AA	2	6		94		6									
1262	AA	2			3		6									
1275	AA	2					1									
226	AA	3	5		2											1
311	AA	3		3		2	8	2		1						
1018	AA	3		1	1			1								
1199	AA	3		1												
1296	AA	3			2											
1299	AA	3													1	
TOTAL			14	7	124	5	91	6	2	2	2	1	4	2	18	1

Key: C=context, SC= sample code, U=undated

The majority of the samples analysed came from phase I deposits; within these oat (*Avena* sp.) was the most abundant ( $n=70$ ). Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) was observed in lower quantities ( $n=22$ ) and a few ( $n=3$ ) records of bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* ssp. *aestivum*) were noted.

Within phase II deposits the most frequent species was barley which was observed mainly in sooty layer **1020** ( $n=94$ ). Oat was the next most abundant ( $n=13$ ) and bread wheat was rarely noted ( $n=6$ ). The numbers of charred plant material recovered from phase III deposits were too small in number to be of any interpretive value.

Non-economic plants were also observed, albeit in much lesser quantities. These included occasional records of: pea (*Pisum* sp.) and lentil (*Lens* sp.). A concentration ( $n=25$ ) of charred fruits/seeds from the fill (**1190**) of one of the kiln stokeholes included four sedge (*Carex* sp.), two dock (*Rumex* sp.) and 18 of *Brassica* sp.

Few local comparisons for the Lucker charred grain assemblages have been published (Hall and Huntley 2007). The greater abundance of oat and barley grains within medieval deposits at Lucker was, however, similar to patterns apparent at Lindisfarne

(Lowrie 2010). Excavations at Ravensdowne Barracks in Berwick (Cotton 2000) also produced a comparable assemblage (Hall and Huntley 2007, 167).

Twenty-two samples yielded charcoal fragments large enough for identification (Table 2), with thirteen producing oak (*Quercus* sp.); hazel (*Corylus avellana*) was presented in twelve. Lesser frequencies of willow/poplar (*Salix/populus*), heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), Rosaceae and conifer-type were also observed. The majority of this material derived from phase III or undated deposits including a roothole/pit (**1194**), the lower fill of a wall-robbing trench (**1299**) and a layer of fire waste (**1320**).

The fills of the kiln stokeholes (**1121**, **1123**, **1127** and **1190**) produced smaller amounts of identifiable charcoal including mainly heather (c.9g) and a few fragments of Rosaceae. The fills of the other medieval features interestingly produced more diverse assemblages of charcoal including oak, willow, hazel, heather and a few fragments of Rosaceae.

The charcoal was mostly abraded possibly from burning in association with coal, at a high heat and/or due to frequent agitation whilst in or near the heat source.

**Table 2: Charcoal (presence)**

C	SC	Phase	Wt (g)	<i>Quercus</i> Oak	<i>Salix/populus</i> Willow/poplar	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Hazel	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> Heather	Rosaceae	Conifer type	Indet.	AMS?	Remaining frags?
1194	AA	U	67.6	√							√	√
308	AA	1	3	√	√	√					√	√
1121	AA	1	2.2			√		√			√	√
1123	AA	1	1.8				√				X	X
1127	AA	1	7.1				√				√	√
1188	AA	1	1.8	√		√	√	√		√	X	√
1190	AA	1	9.1					√			√	√
1202	AA	1	1.1	√		√	√	√			X	√
1254	AA	1	1.1	√		√					X	X
1259	AA	1	4.5	√	√	√	√				√	√
1268	AA	1	<1							√	X	X
1277	AA	1	27	√	√	√					√	√
1317	AA	1	<1							√	X	X
806	AA	2	4	√	√	√	√				√	√
1020	AA	2	1.3	√			√				X	√
226	AA	3	5	√	√				√		√	√
1011	AA	3	<1			√			√		√	X
1012	AA	3	<1		√		√				√	X
1290	AA	3	6.2	√		√		√			√	√
1296	AA	3	1.2	√		√				√	√	√
1299	AA	3	40.1			√					√	√
1320	AA	3	63.3	√							√	√

Key: C= context, SC= sample code, Wt (g) = weight, AMS?= suitable for AMS?, U=undated

## Animal bone (L. Gidney)

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered during excavations associated with this project. The greater part of the faunal assemblage was retrieved from phase III deposits including several partial skeletons from context **1029** associated with the stable block, which burned down sometime between 1815 and 1846. Preservation of the bones from this phase was generally excellent, reflecting their comparatively recent origin. Those from phases I and II included examples in poor condition, associated with their greater age.

The Phase III assemblage provided a valuable glimpse of livestock present during the occupation of the hall. In particular, there was an unusual concentration of what appeared to have originally been complete bodies of companion and commensal mammal species and farmyard poultry (Table 3).

Evidence of saw-mark butchery indicated that some of the beef and mutton was bought as butcher's meat, whereas the pigs and poultry were probably home-grown. An absence of veal calf bones was striking and otherwise unexpected for this time period. Overall, the tables at Lucker Hall appeared to have been well-provisioned with meat, poultry, game birds and fish, as befitting the status of the household.

**Table 3: Phase III: fragment counts for the species present.**

Species	Number of partial skeletons
Cattle	
Cattle size	
Sheep/goat	
Sheep size	
Pig	1
Horse	
Dog	1
Cat	3
Rabbit	
Rat	3
Domestic fowl	5
Pheasant?	
Turkey	
Duck	1
Goose	
Gull sp.	
Pigeon	
Rook/crow	
Fish sp.	

The cattle bones, in general, were large and robust, indicating the improved type bred from Dutch imports in Northumberland from the later 18th century, as described by Berwick (1807, 29). These imports become established as the Shorthorn breed in the 19th century. There are contemporary descriptions of the imported and improved Dutch cattle which were the foundation of the Shorthorn breed. There are, however, few extant, well-dated archaeological cattle bones to confirm the literary hyperbole. In the case of the cattle feet from Lucker Hall, the hyperbole appears not only justified but not doing justice to the massive skeletal frame of these earlier 19th century cattle.

A partial cattle fore foot from subsoil **1001** appeared to have been deposited in articulation. The distal epiphysis of the metacarpal was unfused while the proximal first and second phalanges were fused, indicating an age at death over 18 months but less than 36 months. Several cattle feet had been subjected to repeated vigorous chopping as apparent from marks on their anterior faces. The objective of this was not the dismemberment of the foot. The feet had possibly been used as surfaces on which another item was chopped through inadvertently to the underlying bones.

Sheep/goat bones were the most ubiquitous remains recovered. Two partial skeletons of lambs were found in context **1001**. The less complete example was from a very young, probably perinatal mortality. Rather more was found of an older lamb, with distal humerus and proximal radius fusing, aged about one year at death. The bones were large and robust for this age, indicating an improved breed. A leg of lamb was indicated by one ilium fragment with unfused acetabulum. Otherwise the preference appeared to have been for mutton from older animals with fused epiphyses.

At least one roof on the site had been of stone slabs pegged in place with sheep proximal metapodial bones. Such pegs are characterised by a ring of crushing and weathering where the peg sat in the hole in the slab. Three examples were seen in context **1029**, one in context **107** (rubble and soil layer) and three in context **637** (a mortar layer). Further proximal sheep metapodial bones in context **1029** may indicate unused replacement pegs.

Among the partial skeletons recovered from context **1029** was that of an infant piglet. Though the bones were large, this appeared to be a perinatal mortality, rather than a sucking pig served at the table. It was so young that the teeth would not have cut through the gum line in life. This piglet and a large humerus also from **1029** probably represented one of the large pig breeds developed in the 19th century, though the piglet suggested a breeding sow in the vicinity.

Three horse bones were recovered from the soil layers infilling hollow **228**. These comprised a scapula from context **1030**, a gnawed femur from context **1090** and a chopped metapodial from context **1091**. The bones were not measurable but were of pony-size.

Cleaning of Trench 6 produced the partial skeleton of a puppy (**605**) probably from within the phase III landscaping deposits. It comprised fragments of the head, forelimbs and thorax of an animal less than six months old, as only the deciduous dentition was present and all the epiphyses were unfused. A further puppy, aged about six months with the acetabula fusing, was recovered from context **1047** (a lens within deposit **1029**). A few fragments representing one smaller and one larger pup were found during removal of the soil overlying Building 6 (**1141**). All these youngsters had survived too long to be unwanted newborn pups, rather, they may have succumbed to diseases such as distemper. A fragmentary skull from an adult, or aged, dog with a rugose neural crest and some enamel wear on the teeth was found in context **1090**.

Three partial cat skeletons were recovered from the phase III landscaping deposits. The major bones from an adult cat, with all epiphyses fused, were found in context **1029**. Remains indicating deposition of a juvenile cat, with unfused epiphyses were found in

context **1030** and a few bones representing a further adult cat were recovered from context **1031**.

A single rabbit mandible and parts of three rat skeletons were also present in context **1029**; the paucity of rabbit bones within the assemblage was unusual for a rural post-medieval site. The rat remains appeared to have been of a succession of ages, the youngest with all epiphyses unfused, an older animal with some epiphyses fusing and a more mature animal with fused epiphyses. Bones gnawed by rats were also seen in context **1029**.

Within the bird bones an interesting suite of both domestic and wild commensal species were represented. The farmyard poultry comprised domestic fowl, duck, goose and, probably, pigeon. Domestic fowl remains were most abundant, with remains of five immature birds in context **1029**. These were not one brood as the individuals were of different sizes and stages of ossification of the articular ends. One adult bone from context **1029** was comparable with pheasant rather than domestic fowl but the fragment was too small for positive differentiation. Though pheasant is properly a game bird, their rearing and management was allied to poultry keeping.

In contrast to the fowl, a duck found in context **1029** was adult, with age-related degeneration of the articular surfaces on two of the vertebrae. The bones were far larger than those of mallard but are comparable with modern domestic duck. A few bones from another duck with a longer, narrower bill were also present in the same deposit and further duck bones were found in fire waste layer **1011**. In contrast, goose bones were rare with a single example in context **1030** and a probable example from cleaning layer **1100**. This was a radius shaft fragment with an extensive callus, indicating a healed break or fracture. Two bones from a squab, or juvenile pigeon, were found in context **1011**. One game bird (partridge) was also recovered from the sample residue of context **1011**.

Although overall few fish bones were present in the hand-recovered finds, a variety of species appeared to be represented, with a cleithrum from haddock and vertebrae from flatfish and large gadid being readily discerned. Fish bones, probably of the gadid family, were also retrieved from the sample residues of phase II landscaping deposits **226**, **1011** and **1320**.

### ***Discussion***

The collection of animal and bird bodies interred in the area of the destroyed stable deposit (**1029**) was unusual and may provide an indication of the animals that lived in the stable and the surrounding area: cats, piglets, chickens, ducks and rats. Alternatively the ruin may have been used for composting subsequent mortalities, forming part of a rot-heap, as described for the provision of compost in Loudon's garden design (Hadfield 1960, 261).

The kitchen gardens at Preston Hall, post-dating construction of the hall in 1820-1825, produced remains of whole sheep used as fertiliser in planting pits and bodies of smaller animals and birds, such as domestic fowl, on a presumed compost heap (ASDU

2011). However, the remains of improved cattle found at Preston Hall were horn cores used as fertiliser, rather than the chopped feet found at Lucker Hall.

### **Mollusca and eggshell (L.F. Gardiner)**

Hand-collected shell and those derived from the processing of the bulk environmental samples from both stages (evaluation and excavation) were subject to analysis. The recovered assemblages included marine shell and bird egg-shell.

#### ***Marine shells***

A total of 170 fragments comprising five species of marine molluscs were submitted for assessment. The majority were hand-collected with smaller amounts being recovered from environmental samples from phase III landscaping deposits (**1011**, **1018** and **1320**) and the fill (**1281**) of a phase IV ditch.

Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) was the most prevalent marine mollusc observed. Ten contexts yielded 118 complete valves with fragments appearing in three more. Overall there were 57 left valves and 61 right valves. Infestation on the shells was rare with only nine valves presenting borings of sponge (*Cliona celata*), only one instance of barnacles and another of sand tubes. No knife marks were observed and the preservation was usually good with minimum flakiness.

Four other species were observed; the most common (22 examples) was the common limpet (*Patella vulgata*), which was present in nine contexts. A total of 20 cockle (*Parvicardium* sp.) fragments appeared in seven contexts and five examples of common mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) and periwinkles (*Littorina* sp.) were also recovered.

#### ***Bird eggshell***

Three samples yielded bird eggshell, the greatest amount of which was from the fill of posthole **1210** (179.6g). Smaller weights were recovered from rubble/mortar layer **1029** and the fill of posthole **1195**. All the shell was fragmented and, thus, could not be assigned to species on morphological criteria.

### **Radiocarbon dating**

Two samples of charcoal (cf. *Rosaceae*) from deposits within two of the kiln stokeholes were submitted for radiocarbon dating.

The samples were processed at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC) Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) facility. The resulting dates were calibrated using the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration programme OxCal4. The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference

standard and blank and the random machine error. Unless stated otherwise calibrated radiocarbon date ranges have been quoted within the text at a probability range of 95.4%.

**Table 4: Radiocarbon dating results**

Context	Lab Code	Feature	Material	$\delta^{13}$ relative to VPDB (‰)	Result BP	95.40%
1123	SUERC-61213	Fill of stokehole 1117	Charcoal (cf. Rosaceae)	-26.1	641±27	cal.AD1283(40.8%)1327 cal.AD1343(54.6%)1395
1190	SUERC-61217	Fill of stokehole 1122	Charcoal (cf. Rosaceae)	-26.3	650±29	cal.AD1280(43.5%)1326 cal.AD1344(51.9%)1395

## 6. INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

The most significant aspect of the archaeological mitigation works was the discovery, recording and radiometric dating of a previously unknown medieval pottery manufactory and the identification of two new pottery styles (Lucker Hall ware and Lucker Hall type ware). Of no less importance, however, is how the different strands of evidence recorded during the project combine to present insights into the history and development of Lucker village over some 800 years.

### Early beginnings

The development site comprised approximately a quarter of the existing village by area, but slightly less of its potentially larger medieval incarnation. It was therefore interesting, given the importance of the area to the early kings of Bernicia and the potential Anglo-Scandinavian root to the village name that no early medieval remains or artefacts were encountered during the mitigation works. It is unlikely that the post-medieval landscaping would have removed all trace of this as early prehistoric evidence in the form of a single flint button/thumbnail scraper and later medieval remains survived. Therefore it seems probable that the Anglo-Saxon centre of the village lay beyond the excavated area, possibly closer to the river to the south-east.

Roberts and Wrathmell (2003) define the type of medieval settlement in the Bamburgh area as ‘dispersed’ with isolated farms and small hamlets being the prevalent form. Lucker is one of a number of green villages, found across Northumberland and County Durham, and its distinctive regular arrangement of crofts and tofts indicates a degree of regimen and planning in layout that is common in northern England (EH 2011a, 3, fig. 4).

Some of these ‘planned’ villages have been attributed to the 9th and 10th centuries AD which appeared to be the peak centuries for village formation (EH 2011a, 5). However, following a Northumbrian revolt resulting in William the Conqueror’s Harrying of the North (c.AD1069-70), villages were re-established under seigneurial (lordly) control with planned layouts. These were commonly composed of same-size tofts and crofts running back from a main road, often with a church and manor house in larger compartments at the end of the village (*loc. cit.*).

This pattern fits well with the suggested layout of medieval Lucker derived from the 1620 map and could explain the lack of early medieval features and pottery recorded during the investigations. It should be stated, however, the core of the village was beyond the investigated area to the west and the presence of a late 12th century pottery kiln, which were often located in fields or on the periphery of settlements (EH 2011b, 4), the site is likely to have been on the village margin. It is therefore possible that an earlier (and smaller) incarnation of the village may have existed closer to the church to the south-east of the development area.

The village of 'Lucre' was first mentioned in documents dating to 1167 (Pipe Rolls) though again, only a single feature (ditch **604**) was possibly of this date. However, it has been stated that documentary evidence whilst providing invaluable evidence should not be taken as an indication of settlement foundation as most medieval settlement formation took place well before written record keeping became common in the 13th century (EH 2011a, 5).

Three Buff Sandy ware sherds (c. late 12th to early 14th) and an Oxidised Sandy ware sherd (c.12th to late 13th) from the fill of ditch **604** may suggest this feature was cut during the 12th century or earlier. As this ditch seemed to form the curving boundary between the south-western tofts and crofts of the village its initial cutting may have been part of the laying out of this part of the medieval village.

A moderate amount of other pottery assigned a 12th to 13th century date and a single sherd of Brown Sandy ware (c.11th to 12th) was recovered during the excavations. Almost all of this material, however, was associated with Lucker Hall ware or later pottery and hence, given the radiocarbon dates, was likely to be residual. If, however, further kilns existed beyond the excavated area then the date of pottery manufacture on the site may have extended into earlier or later centuries.

Other than the features associated with the kiln very little evidence of any activity during the medieval period was recovered. A possible pre-cursor to the phase II road (**1274**) was recorded in Area A, which, with the position of features **1253** and **1300** and Building 1 suggested that the phase II frontage may have followed its medieval antecedent. Several patches of stone pressed into the natural clay within Areas A, B and C may have been early attempts to create stone tracks and/or work areas with improved traction in wet conditions.

Boundary feature **604**, which according to mapping evidence continued to be in use until as late as the 17th century, and the furrows recorded in Trenches 4 and 6 suggested that fields existed to the south-west of the excavated areas. This and the lack of medieval evidence in Areas B and C raises the question as to what lay between the road, the fields and the manufactory. There may have been a row of properties, mirrored by later mapping evidence, but any evidence of these was removed by later landscaping and root-disturbance.

Complimentary evidence of activity in the vicinity was, however, recovered in the form of two broken sickles, a whittle tang knife (context **1321**), two probable spindle whorls and charred grain.

## Lucker medieval pottery manufactory

The medieval remains recorded in Area A represent part of a pottery workshop and included clay quarry pits, a truncated multi-flued kiln, a drainage gully, possible work or storage areas defined by patches of metalling and the floor of a possible building with a stone lined drain. Very few medieval pottery workshops have been excavated in Northumberland or indeed North-Eastern England. Notable examples were excavated at Eshott some 35km to the south (Dixon and Crowdy 2001) and at Walkergate and Coxons Lane, Berwick (Hunter 1982).

The main factors in the siting of any pottery-making complex were: an adequate supply of workable clay, an accessible water supply and a ready market for the pottery produced (Moorhouse 1981, 96). The Lucker pottery manufactory was located on clay which, judging by the extensive quarrying around the kiln, was utilised in the production of Lucker Hall ware. Also water would have been in plentiful supply with Warren Burn running through the village. The market for the pottery, however, is yet to be identified (Cumberpatch this volume) and it is unknown whether the manufactory only supplied the local vicinity or a larger market.

The single kiln recorded during the project was a multi-flued updraft model known to have been commonly used in the medieval period (Musty 1974; EH 2011b, 2). In summary, these structures usually comprised: stoking areas or pits around the kiln; flues; a furnace chamber; and an oven. Fuel was fed into the fires within the flues via the stoking pits and the hot gasses collected and percolated upwards from the furnace-chamber to the oven above where the stacked vessels were fired on a raised floor. A vent at the top of the kiln would allow excess heat to escape or could be sealed to exclude oxygen to create a reducing atmosphere. The superstructure of these ovens was usually dome-shaped and constructed of stone with a clay lining or made entirely of clay (*loc. cit.*).

Multi-flue type kilns are often of a later date than single or double-flued examples, allowing greater capacity and needed peat or coal as fuel (Spoilheap Archaeology 2013; McCarthy and Brooks 1988). This fits well with the late 13th to late 14th century date ranges achieved for the Lucker kiln and the suggestion that it was coal-fired. Analysis of charcoal recovered from the stokeholes and flues at Lucker indicated that it consisted mainly of heather with smaller amounts of hazel and Rosaceae, all of which were species likely to have been useful as kindling only. The sooty appearance of the deposits and a concentration of 32g of unburnt coal from deposit **1127**, however, suggested that coal was the main fuel used.

A kiln was only part of the pottery-making process, associated structures and features could include: a workshop, a covered area for drying, clay pits, some facility for preparing the clay for working and possibly a grog storage area (Moorhouse 1981, 97). Furthermore, drainage features, such as gullies and stone-lined drains, are often present as many were located on solid clay and water had to be kept away from the kiln and from where the pottery was made and stored (*op. cit.*, 100).

At Lucker two small quarry pits and three larger areas of possible extraction were recorded. Gully **219** may have been dug for drainage, or alternatively may have

brought water to a work area defined by areas where there was a high concentration of stone. Also feature **1253** could have been a water 'tank', a storage pit or a feature for 'puddling' clay. The early incarnation of Building 2 may have been the potter's workshop and/or dwelling, though little survived later disturbance except a single posthole, a stone surface and a stone-lined drain.

The location of the Lucker manufactory also matched wider patterns. During the 13th and 14th centuries pottery manufacture was, in the main, a rural and seasonal activity carried out by the peasantry (EH 2011b, 3) and such sites were often located in fields or on the periphery of settlements (*op. cit.*, 4).

### Early post-medieval properties

The early post-medieval archaeological evidence broadly compliments that of the early 17th century plan of the village indicating a row of six properties probably developed out of the earlier medieval tofts and crofts. The foundations of Buildings 1 and 6 largely survived later disturbance but areas of rubble potentially marked the former positions of Buildings 4 and 5. It was apparent from the better preserved remains comprising Building 1 that at least two phases of construction existed, with wall **1025** being re-used in the later incarnation.

On the 17th century plan (Fig. 5) these buildings had associated property boundaries and plots of land extending from the frontage to the south-west but few physical remains of these were recorded during the excavation. Many of these boundaries and much of the properties were outside of the excavated areas and/or below the hall buildings. It is likely that ditch **604** represented the curving boundary between these plots of land and the crofts to the west visible on the plan. Also ditch **1223** in Area B was most likely the early post-medieval boundary between properties 5 and 6.

Interestingly, although mapping and documentary evidence suggested a long period of occupation prior to the construction of the first hall in the early 18th century, very few contemporary finds (especially pottery) were discovered. This may be due to a reliance on organic containers - wood, leather and horn - or could suggest that deposition of waste occurred elsewhere in the village. This disparity in pottery use and disposal, however, is most likely a result of the construction of the first hall on the site in the early 18th century.

Evidence of small-scale smithing existed in the form of two small slag-filled hollows recorded within properties 1 (**1051**) and 5 (**1250**). These could have been from household metalworking or the work of itinerate blacksmiths (tinkers).

Only three samples from this phase produced charred botanical assemblages suitable for analysis, with a charcoal/sooty layer under path **1021** producing the majority. These deposits, which were largely associated with property 1, produced mainly barley with only a few oat and bread wheat. The apparent pattern of consumption, however, may have derived largely from a single burning event and therefore may not be representative.

## The early hall

The available documentary and cartographic evidence suggested that though a medieval hall may have been located to the east of the village, a later hall was established within the investigated area sometime after 1620 and potentially before the early or mid-18th century (Plate 6). Possible documentary references to improvements to Lucker Hall in the late 17th or early 18th century may relate to this re-siting.

The early or mid-18th century map suggested that the property alignments of the 17th century properties changed and a larger building aligned perpendicular to the frontage existed in the centre. This structure, the surrounding buildings, garths and 'Green Close' to the south-west were all owned by Thomas Forster in 1729 and were described as '*Mr Thomas Forster's Farm*' on a key to the map. Due to its position and alignment this structure may have been a forerunner to the hall depicted on Robert Tate's map of 1815 and seems to correspond with the fabric of an earlier building recorded during the building appraisal (NAA 2005, plate 9).

## Later hall

At some time after the early 18th century and before 1815 (see Plate 8) the other properties within the development area were demolished and a larger central hall complex was constructed around the earlier structure (Plate 27). Map regression, and the alignment of the road frontage recorded during the excavations, demonstrated that during this period part of the former road and a portion of the village green were also encompassed within the hall grounds.



***Plate 27: Lucker Hall main building (from Area B) prior to the excavation. The late 19th century stable is visible in the background to the right***

The north-west to south-east aligned stable building recorded during the excavations was depicted on Tate's map of 1815, but during the survey for a valuation report published in 1847 this building was described as being in a ruinous state. Bell's map of 1850 clearly shows that it had already been rebuilt on a different alignment and later mapping suggested that this replacement was the stables that were still extant at the time of the excavation (Plate 28).



***Plate 28: late 19th century stable building still extant at time of the excavation (from Area A). The earlier stable block was uncovered within the stripped area to the right.***

This places the abandonment of the earlier stables and the infilling of hollow **228** to between 1847 and 1850. This date was also broadly confirmed by artefactual evidence with the pottery recovered from deposit **1029** ranging in date from the 18th to 19th centuries including 11 Pearlware sherds of c.1780 – c.1840. This mortar-rich deposit clearly comprised building rubble and may have derived from the demolition of the old stables, suggesting that the artefacts and biological remains recovered from it were from 1850 or earlier. The overlying deposits infilling hollow **228** were also (in part at least) from this phase of landscaping and rebuilding, though the upper contexts may have derived from later landscaping episodes, including the expansion of the walled garden c.1866.

These layers, especially mortar layer **1029** and fire waste layer **1011** were potentially derived from waste piles/deposits produced by the residents of the hall and hence provided a glimpse of what was being consumed. These artefacts and ecofacts suggested that the residents utilised a wide range of pottery and glass vessels and enjoyed dishes including: beef, lamb, mutton, pig, possibly rabbit, domestic fowl, duck, goose, pigeon, partridge, haddock, flatfish, gadid, oyster, common limpet, cockles, common mussel and periwinkles.

Other remains indicated that a range of animals existed in and around the hall and associated buildings including: horse, dogs, cats, rats and rabbit. There was evidence that that pigs and dogs were raised on the site in the form of infant mortalities. An

absence of veal calf bones was striking and otherwise unexpected for this time period. Overall, the tables at Lucker Hall appeared to have been well-provisioned with meat, poultry, game birds and fish, as befitting the status of the household.

The Phase III pottery assemblages comprised a range of wares that were in many ways typical of a hall of this date (Cumberpatch this volume), however, a number of features of interest were identified. In common with other hall sites, the assemblages included: horticultural ware (flowerpots and trays); utilitarian ware (every day vessels such as bowls, dishes or pancheons); vernacular ware (domestic and functional), and formal tablewares. Within the utilitarian ware group, however, an unusual lack of Brown Glazed Coarseware and a predominance of Yellow Glazed Coarseware and Yellow Glazed Fineware were noted. Furthermore the range of vernacular tablewares was unusually limited.

The majority of the glass fragments recovered comprised 18th/19th century freeblown wine/champagnes bottles with smaller amounts of thick and thin window glass. Freeblown wine bottles were extremely common in post-medieval times and are often found in abundance on domestic sites. Such bottles were cylindrical in shape and would originally have contained wine or champagne. A single embossed base and body sherd from a medicine bottle suggested that a cure for colic or 'gripes' in horses was bought from the Day, Son and Hewitts company sometime after 1833.

Within the recorded finds recovered from the demolition deposits and levelling layers was a collection of objects possibly from domestic and agricultural activity associated with the hall. This assemblage included: a gas fitting or spigot; two folding (or pen) knife fragments; a knife blade fragment; a possible hone or whetstone; a possible hand reamer (for enlarging holes made in wood); structural ironwork including nails and elements of door hinges; an iron fitting; a possible hook; a few 19th century tobacco pipe stem fragments; nine copper alloy buttons; two shell buttons; at least one copper alloy pin; a possible iron harness buckle; and an iron cauldron leg.

Dating of the artefacts recovered from demolition layers, however, demonstrated that they contained earlier material from both the medieval and post-medieval tenements in this area. Also, it is possible that some material was brought in to the site from elsewhere to accomplish the landscaping. Interpretation of the remains recovered from within these layers should therefore be treated with caution.

## **7. CONCLUSION**

Analysis associated with the archaeological mitigation works at Lucker, though limited in scope, has highlighted that the remains recorded represent a significant addition to current knowledge of Lucker and the surrounding region from the 12th to 19th centuries.

Significant archaeological remains and documentary evidence spanning some 800 years of the village's history were investigated during the project. The documentary evidence detailed the history of the medieval and later manor, its owners and associated halls.

During the archaeological excavations a previously unknown rural medieval pottery kiln and elements of a workshop were discovered. These remains provide a rare glimpse into medieval village life and pottery production as the Lucker manufactory represents the most extensively investigated rural kiln site in northern Northumberland.

The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (Petts and Gerrard 2006) states that current knowledge of medieval Northumberland is poor. This is largely due to the fact that despite the overwhelmingly rural nature of medieval settlement patterns, few have been subject to archaeological excavation. This is especially apparent for northern or upland Northumberland (*op. cit.*, 76).

Pottery chronologies and aspects of production are also poorly understood in Northumberland (*op. cit.*, 83). This is again a result of a lack of excavations within rural settlement sites. There has been limited investigation of pottery production workshops with a bias towards recording kilns rather than other components such as waster dumps but these investigations are very limited in number (*loc. cit.*).

Only two other pottery Kiln sites have been published for this area; Eshott, near East and West Thirston (Dixon and Crowdy 2001) and evidence of an urban pottery industry at Walkergate and Coxons Lane, Berwick (Hunter 1982). The former site comprised a pottery kiln and possible rural settlement recorded during the construction of a pipeline. The site was initially located as a scatter of 12th to 14th century pottery and a single possible 'clamp' kiln, a possible workshop and two shallow quarry pits were recorded within the excavated area. In total an assemblage of 1016 sherds (6809g) of medieval pottery representing three fabrics was recovered at Eshott which was comparable with the assemblage (752 sherds, 12740g) recovered at Lucker.

Regionally significant later remains were also recorded during the Lucker excavations including an early post-medieval village frontage, buildings, yards, a road surface, property boundaries and a path overlay the workshop. Also uncovered were a 19th century stables associated with an early version of Lucker Hall and evidence of extensive landscaping during alterations to the hall and a walled garden in the mid- to late 19th century.

The combination of the excavated remains and the documentary evidence provided glimpses of changes in activities and material culture from the 12th to 19th centuries and detailed the history of Lucker Hall from its initial construction, perhaps in the 17th century to its final demise in 2014. This evidence is important for future synthetic studies as the transition from the medieval into the post-medieval period has been highlighted as an important period of social, economic, agricultural and industrial change (Petts and Gerrard 2006, 175).

In particular agricultural innovations during 1790 to 1830 are seen as a particularly important research theme and the research framework states that '...Detailed survey of farm buildings and associated infrastructure, such as stock pens and enclosures should be a priority. Where necessary, good examples of early-19th-century farm buildings should be added to Local Lists and backed by development plan policies (*op. cit.*, 187).

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AC:A.IV.13 Mayson's Survey of Lucker

AC:A.I.5d Valuation for Lucker & Warenford 1774

AC:B.III.11 Valuation for Lucker & Warenford 1794

AC:0.XII.1 1620 plan of Lucker village

AC:A.I.1.f Clarkson's land survey of 1566

AC:O.XIII.8 undated plan of Lucker

AC:O.XIII.7 undated plan of Lucker (damaged)

Contract Agreement: A912 Farm Valuation - Lucker Hall Farm 1848

Contract Agreement: A3291 Farm Valuation - Lucker Hall Farm 1865

Contract Agreement: A3563 Farm Valuation - Lucker Hall Farm 1868 (1869)

Contract Agreement: A5647 Farm Valuation - Lucker Hall Farm 1886

Contract Agreement: A6988 Farm Valuation - Lucker Hall Farm 1892

AF:3333 1978 and 1991 Sale Particulars

SY:M.II.22a&b Lucker Indentures 1653-1751

### **Durham University Special Collections (DUSC)**

DPR1/3/1833/T17/1-5 (20th May 1833) Will bond of Matthew Forster of Bolton in the parish of Edlingham granting the administration of proerty in Lucker, Northumberland

DPR/1/1587/F9 - Will of Thomas Forster (eldest son of Thomas Forster of Adderstone)

DPR1/1/1587 (1st November 1587) inventory including goods at Lucker and Adderstone Hall

### **Northumberland Record Office (NRO)**

DT 3/12 M Tithe Map of Lucker 1848

ZHE 11/1 Valuations 1848-1876

ZHE 42/30-37 Plans and schedules c.1760-1846

ZHE 42/58-63 Draft tithe plans and schedules c.1846

ZWN/D81/1-21 Rentals, plans and letters concerning tithe disputes

ZWN B19/1-3 Deeds, rents to Lucker 1726-1740

### **National Archive (NA)**

National Archive (NA) 1901 census data [online] Available at:  
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### **Ordnance Survey Maps (OS)**

1866 6 inch to the mile. Sheet XXVI

1899 6 inch to the mile. Sheet XXI NE21 NE

1899 25 inch to the mile. Sheet XXI.3 NRO 413

1927 6 inch to the mile. Sheet XVII NE 17 SE

1975 1:25000 Sheet SE 5952 NE

## APPENDIX A CONTEXT AND FINDS CATALOGUE

'd' = part of Phase III landscaping and levelling episode  
 'B1' = Building 1 remains  
 'B2' = Building 2 remains  
 'B5' = Building 5 remains'  
 'B6' = Building 6 remains  
 'S' = Part of stable block  
 'K' = part of Kiln

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
100		IV	1	Topsoil			
101		IV	1	Buried soil	Same as 103. Below layer 110. Above stone surface 104		
102		IV	1	Wall	Within cut 108. Overlain by fill 109		
103		IV	1	Rubble and soil layer	Below Layer 110. Cut by pit 106 and trench 108. Overlies stone surface 104. Same as 107		Contained 2 Animal bone fragments (38g), 2x sherds of Fine Redware (LC18th – C19th), a sherd of Late Blackware (18th), a Mottled Creamware Ring foot base from a bowl (c.1780 – c.1840), 10 sherds of Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware (LC18th – C19th), a sherd from a TP Pearlware cup/bowl (c.1780 – c.1840), a White Salt Glazed Stoneware plate rim (c.1720 – c.1780) and 3 sherds of Yellow Glazed Fineware (LC18th – C19th) 4 Pantile fragments (344 g)(18th/19th), 3 Brick fragments (474 g) (17th/18th), 1 Brick fragment (218 g) (17th/18th), 1 Brick fragment (769 g) (17th/18th), 1 Brick fragment (1467 g) (17th/18th), 1 Fe ?folding knife fragment (19th), 1 Fe perforated strip fragment, 2 Fe strip fragments, 1 Fe nail, 1 Fe Strip?, 5 Bottle Body sherds (of freeblown wine bottles (25g)) (18th-19th C) and 2 Bottle Body sherds (9g) (19th-20th C)
104		III	1	Stone surface	Sealed by layer 103. Finds pressed in		Contained 3 fragments of animal bone (223g), 1 Brick fragment (7 g) (LPMED/EMOD), 3 Pantile fragments (41 g) (18th/19th), 1 Pot fragment (5.0g) (Late medieval/E post-medieval)
105		IV	1	Fill of pit 106	Above fill 112. Sealed by layer 110		Contained a Creamware rim (c.1780 – c.1840), a sherd of stoneware (LC18th – C19th) and a sherd from a Yellow Glazed Fineware dish/bowl (LC18th – C19th)

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
106		IV	1	Pit cut	Cuts layer 103		
107			1	Cleaning layer	Same as 103		Contained 5 fragments of animal bone (41g), 1 x Bone China sherd (M – LC19th), 7 x Creamware sherds (c.1740 – c.1820) (inc. a ring foot base from a bowl and two rim sherds), 3 x Fine Redware sherds (C18th) (inc. a dish/bowl rim), 5 x Late Blackware sherd (C18th) (inc. a jar rim and a footed base), 8 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware sherds (LC18th – C19th) (inc. a bowl ring foot base, another 2 bowl base sherds and 5 dish/bowl sherd), 1 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware Bowl Rim sherd (C18th – EC19th), 3 x Pearlware sherds (c.1780 – c.1840), 1 x Tin Glazed Earthenware Flatware sherd (MC 16th – MC18th), 1 x TP Bone China Cup Handle (C19th – EC20th), 1 x TP Pearlware sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 1 x Unglazed Red Earthenware sherd (C19th), 1 x White Salt Glazed Stoneware Flatware sherd (c.1720 – c.1780), 1 x Yellow Glazed Fineware Dish/bowl sherd (LC18th – C19th) 11 Brick fragments (229 g) (PMED), 9 Pantile fragments (226 g) (18th/19th), 3 Fe Nails 1 Bottle Neck and lip sherd (Freeblown wine/spirit bottle (100g)) (18th/early 19th C), 3 Bottle Base sherds (freeblown wine/spirits bottle (140g)) (18th-19th C), 3 Bottle Body and neck sherds (freeblown wine/spirits bottles (100g)) (18th-19th C), 11 Bottle Body sherds (from one freeblown wine/spirits bottle (10g)) (19th C), 4 Window Glass sherds (4 blue aqua (5g)) (Post Medieval (probably later post med)) and 1 Vessel sherd (heat affected (5g)) (?18th-19th C)
108		IV	1	Construction trench for wall 102	Cuts layer 103		
109		IV	1	Fill of trench 108	Overlies wall 102. Sealed by 110		
110		IV	1	Demolition layer	Overlies layer 103, sealed by topsoil 100		
111			1	Natural geology			
112		IV		Lower fill of pit 106	Below fill 105		
200			2	Topsoil			
201		III	2	Subsoil/ dumped soil	Possibly same as 1015		
202		IV	2	Fill of ditch 203	Sealed by topsoil 200. Same as 1010 and 1281		Contained a fragment of animal bone (3g), a fragment of shell, 2 x Lucker Hall ware sherds, 1 x Oxidised Sandy ware sherd (C12th – LC13th), 1 x Reduced Sandy ware sherd (LC12th – C13th?) 1 Brick fragment (11 g) (PMED/EMOD), 2 Pantile fragments (30 g) (18th/19th), 1 Fe Nail and 3 Bottle Body sherds ( freeblown wine/spirits bottle (15g)) (18th-19th C)
203		IV	2	Ditch cut	Cuts subsoil 201? Same as		

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
					1009 and 1280		
204			2	Natural geology			
205		IV	2	Gully cut	cuts fills 211 and 213 of feature 217/218. Same as		
206		IV	2	Fill of gully 205	Sealed by topsoil 200		Contained 113g of fired clay (some with wattle/straw impressions), 2 pieces of cinder, 1 x Buff Gritty ware Rim sherd (LC12th – EC14th), 6 x Lucker Hall ware sherds, 1 x Oxidised Gritty ware Jar Rim sherd (C12th – LC13th), 8 x Oxidised Sandy ware sherds (C12th – LC13th), 2 x Reduced Sandy ware sherd (LC12th – C13th?) (ic. A jug rim), 1 x Unglazed Red Earthenware sherd (C19th), 1 x White Slipped Coarse Sandy ware sherd (C12th – LC13th) (4 sherds missing) 1 Fe Nail and 1 Tobacco pipe Stem fragment
207		IV	2	Gully cut	cuts subsoil 201 fills 223 and 222 of feature 221		
208		IV	2	Fill of gully 207	Sealed by topsoil 200		Contained 1 x Gritty ware Base sherd (LC12th – LC13th), 3 x Lucker Hall ware sherds, 1 x TP Bone China Jug Handle (M – LC19th) and 1 x TP Whiteware Flatware sherd (M – LC19th)
209			2	Posthole cut			
210			2	Fill of posthole			
211		I	2	Fill of ditch 217	Sealed by subsoil 201. Cut by gully 205		
212		I	2	Fill of gully 219	Possibly cut by feature 221. Sealed by fill 222		Contained 6 x Lucker Hall ware sherds
213		I	2	Fill of ditch 218	Sealed by subsoil 201. Cut by gully 205		Contained 3 pieces of fired clay (39g), 6 x Lucker Hall ware sherds (inc. 2 jug rim and spout sherds), 2 x Oxidised Gritty ware sherds (C12th – LC13th), 3 Brick fragments (38 g) (LMED?) and 1 Fe Nail
214		II	2	Stone slabs	Above 216. Same as 1021		
215		II	2	Fill of feature 228 and drain 232	Above fill 226 and drain stones 220, below fill 216. Same as 1179		Contained 1 x Redware Dish/bowl sherd (C17th – EC18th), 1 Fe Nail, 1 Tobacco pipe Stem fragment and 1 Window Glass sherd (1g) (Later post medieval/modern)
216	d	III	2	Dumped soil layer	Above 215 below 214		Contained 2 fragments of shell, 15 x Late Blackware sherds (C18th) (inc. 3 footed base sherds), 1 x Lucker Hall ware Jug Rim sherd, 14 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware Dish/bowl sherds (LC18th – C19th), 1 x Redware Lid Fragment (C17th – C18th), 1 x Refined Earthenware Flatware sherd (LC18th – C19th), 1 x Slipware type 1 Dish/bowl Rim sherd (C17th – EC18th), 28 Brick fragments (1475 g) (18th), 8 Brick fragments (1114 g) (L17th/18th), 3 Pantile fragments (78 g) (18th/19th), 1 Brick fragment (1277 g) (17th/18th), 1 Cu alloy Fitting, (RF 1) (18th?) 1 Fe Nail, 1 Fe Nail, 1 Bottle Neck sherd ( freeblown wine/spirits bottle

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Findings
							(13g) (18th-19th C), 1 Bottle Body sherd (Probably a freeblown bottle (1g) (18th-19th C ?), 2 Window Glass sherds (1g) (Post Medieval (probably later post med)) and 1 Window Glass sherd (1g) (Post Medieval (probably later post med))
217		I	2	Ditch cut	Same as 218, 1201, 1203 and 1213		
218		I	2	Ditch cut	Same as 217, 1201, 1203 and 1213		
219		I	2	Gully cut	Possibly cut by feature 221. Same as 1258?		
220		II	2	Stones within drain 232	overlain by (215). Same as 1057		
221			2	slope of 'hollow'	truncated by gully 207		
222		III	2	Lower soil fill of 'hollow' 221	Above fill 212 of gully 219. Below fill 223		Contained 2 fragments of animal bone (5g), 10 fragments of fired clay (79g), 4 x Buff Gritty ware sherds (LC12th – EC14th), 22 x Lucker Hall ware sherds, 1 x Pearlware Plate Recessed base sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 2 x Redware Dish/bowl Rim sherds (C18th), 1 x Sandy ware sherd (Medieval), 3 x Unglazed Red Earthenware Flowerpot sherds (C19th – EC20th), 10 Brick fragments (85 g) (PMED), 1 Pantile fragment (16 g) (18th/19th) and 1 Fe Nail fragment
223		III	2	upper soil fill of 'hollow' 221	Cut by gully 224. Above fill 222		Contained 7 x Lucker Hall ware sherds (inc. a jug handle)
224		III	2	Gully cut	Cuts fill 223 of feature 221		
225		III	2	Fill of gully 224	Sealed by subsoil 201		
226		III	2	Dumped layer up against slope 228	Below fill 215. Above stones 227	20I AA	Contained 10 pieces of animal bone (45g), a piece of fired clay (64g), a piece of shell, 5 x Fine Redware sherds (C18th) (inc. 3 footed base sherds and a handle), 1 x Lucker Hall type ware sherd, 1 x Redware type Dish/bowl Rim sherd (C18th), 1 x Redware type Flake (C18th?), 1 x Slipware Rim sherd (C18th), 1 x Slipware Footed base sherd (C18th), 1 x Tin Glazed Earthenware sherd (MC16th – MC18th) and 1 Brick fragment (64 g) (LPMED), 2 Fe Nails and 1 Bottle Body sherd (freeblown wine/spirits bottle (8g)) (18th/19thC)
227		I	2	Stones in base of feature 228	Below fill 226. Same as 1219		
228			2	'Cut' of slope	Truncated by drain 232		
229			2	Cut of possible pit	Cuts fill 222 of feature 221		
230			2	Fill of possible pit 229	Sealed by fill 223 of feature 221		
231			2	Natural clay			

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
232		II	2	Cut of drain	Same as 1056. Filled by stones 220=1057 and fill 1058 (215)		
233			2	Cleaning layer	For whole trench		Contained 2 fragments of animal bone (4g), 2 x Late Blackware sherds (C18th) (inc. a footed base), 3 x Lucker Hall ware sherds (inc. two jug strap handle sherds), 6 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware Dish/bowl Base sherds (LC18th – C19th), 1 x Unglazed Red Earthenware Flowerpot Rim sherd (C19th – EC20th), 1 x Yellow Glazed Fineware Bowl Rim sherd (LC18th – C19th), 1 x Yellow Glazed Fineware Dish/bowl sherd (LC18th – C19th), 2 Pantile fragments (133 g) (18th/19th), 1 Cu alloy discoidal Button (18th+) and 2 Bottle Base and body sherds (freeblown wine/spirit bottle (18g)) (18th/19thC)
300		IV	3	Topsoil			
301		III	3	Fill of pit/ditch 302	Sealed by topsoil 300		Contained 1 x Colour Glazed ware sherd (LC18th – C19th), 2 x Lucker Hall ware sherds, 1 x Pearlware Flatware sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 1 x White Slipped Coarse Sandy ware sherd (C12th – LC13th), 1 Pantile fragment (350 g) (18th/19th) and 1 Pantile fragment (300 g) (18th)
302			3	Slope cut			
303		III	3	Subsoil at south end of trench	Same as 315 and 317		
304	d	III	3	Black demolition layer and fill of quarry 321	Above fill 318 of wall trench 314 and dumped layer 310		Contained 1 x Buff Gritty ware sherd (LC12th – EC14th), 6 x Oxidised Sandy ware sherds (C12th – LC13th) (inc. a jar rim and 3 from a flat jar base), 3 Pantile fragments (185 g) (18th), 11 Slate Roof Tile fragments (776 g) (18th/19th), 1 Slate Roof Tile fragment (65 g) (18th/19th) and 2 Bottle Base sherds (freeblown wine/spirits bottle (30g)) (18th/19thC)
305	d	III	3	Mortar demolition layer and fill of quarry 321	primary fill of wall trench 314 and above layer 311		
306		I	3	Fill of ditch 307, gully 309 and fill of quarry 321	Overlies two features. Sealed by topsoil 300		Contained 2 x Buff Sandy ware sherds (LC12th – EC14th), 4 x Lucker Hall ware sherds (inc. a jug rim sherd), 2 x Oxidised Gritty ware sherds (C12th – LC13th), 2 x Oxidised Sandy ware sherd (C12th – LC13th), 1 x Reduced Greenware sherd (LC13th – C15th), 1 x Reduced Sandy ware sherd (LC12th – C13th?) and 2 x White Slipped Coarse Sandy ware sherd (C12th – LC13th) (inc a flat base sherd)
307		I	3	Possible ditch cut	Possibly same as feature 217/218. Relationship with cobbles 312 unclear		
308		I	3	Primary fill of gully 309	Overlain by fill 306	10I AA	Contained 1 x Lucker Hall type ware Flake, 1 x Oxidised sandy ware Flake (C12th – LC13th), 4 x Reduced Greenware sherds (LC13th –

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
							C15th) (inc. a base sherd) and 1 x Reduced Sandy ware sherd (LC12th – C13th?)
309		I	3	Gully cut			
310	d	III	3	Layer of dumped clay and fill of quarry 321	Overlies layer 311		Contained 5 pieces of fired clay (272g), 1 x Buff Coarse Sandy ware sherd (LC12th – EC14th), 1 x Buff Sandy ware sherd (LC12th – EC14th), 1 x Oxidised Sandy ware Jar Rim sherd (C12th – LC13th), 1 x Oxidised Sandy ware Flat base sherd (C12th – LC13th), 1 x Slipware Dish/bowl sherd (C18th), 1 Slate Roof Tile fragment (22 g) (18th/19th), 4 Brick fragments (260 g) (17th/18th), 1 Pantile fragment (10 g) (18th/19th) and 1 Bottle Body sherd (freeblown wine/spirits bottle (16g)) (18th/19thC)
311	d	III	3	Dark silt layer and fill of quarry 321	Overlies cobbles 312. Below layer 310	40I AA	Contained a fragment of animal bone (4g), 1 x Buff Gritty ware sherd (LC12th – EC14th), 1 x Coarse Sandy ware sherd (LC12th – EC14th), 2 x Lucker Hall ware sherds, 1 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware Dish/bowl Rim sherd (LC18th – C19th), 1 x Oxidised Sandy ware sherd (C12th – LC13th), 1 Slate Roof Tile fragment (9 g) (18th/19th), 1 - Stone fragment (55 g), 2 Brick fragments (26 g) (PMED), 1 Pantile fragment (1.8 g) (18th/19th), 1 Tobacco pipe Stem fragment and 5 Bottle Body sherds (freeblown wine/spirits bottle (36g)) (18th/19thC)
312		II	3	Layer of dumped stone and fill of quarry 321	Below layer 311 same as 1160		Contained 1 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware Plate Rim sherd (LC18th – C19th), 16 Pantile fragments (698 g) (18th/19th) and 1 Fe Nail
313			3	Natural clay			
314		III	3	Cut of wall 'robber' trench	Robbing occurred after 1815		
315		III	3	Fill of trench 314, slumped subsoil and fill of quarry 321	Same as 303, 317		
316			3	Natural weathered bedrock	Below 313		
317		III	3	Subsoil at south end of trench	Same as 303, 315		
318		III	3	Loose topsoil and stone fill of trench 314 and fill of quarry 321	Below layer 304, above fill 315		
319		III	3	Fill of trench 314 and fill of quarry 321	Above fill/layer 305. Below fill 315		
320	d	III	3	Layer of topsoil and mortar and fill of quarry 321	Possibly same as layer 310		
321		I	3	Quarry/hollow	Probably cut during medieval		

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
					for clay. Probably same as 307. Infilled by in early/late post-med. Filled by 306 (partially), 321 (stones) 305, 311, 320, 310, 319, 315, 318 and 304		
400		IV	4	Topsoil			
401		I	4	Subsoil	Sealed by topsoil 400		Contained 2 x Buff Gritty ware sherds (LC12th – EC14th) (inc. a base sherd)
402			4	Natural sandy clay			
403		I	4	Furrow cut			
404		I	4	Fill of furrow 403	Sealed by subsoil 401		
500		IV	5	Topsoil			
501		IV	5	Subsoil			
502			5	Natural clay			
503		IV	5	Upper fill of stone culvert 506 within cut 507	Above fill 504		Contained five fragments of animal bone (7g), 1 x Unglazed Red Earthenware Ring foot base sherd (LC18th – C19th), 1 x Unglazed Red Earthenware Flowerpot Rim sherd (LC18th – C19th), 3 x Unglazed Red Earthenware Flowerpot sherds (C19th – EC20th), 1 x Whiteware type Plate Recessed base sherd (LC18th – C19th), 1 Pantile fragment (29 g) (18th), 1 Bottle Body sherd (embossed: "THE ONLY GENUINE DAY SON AND HEWITTS GASEOUS FLUID LONDON". ) (Late 19th-early 20th C. Company estab. 1833), 1 Bottle Body sherd (from blue aqua tonic bottle) (19th-early 20th C), 1 Bottle Body sherd (19th-early 20th C), 1 Bottle Body sherd (probably wine/spirits bottle.) (19th-20th C) and 1 Vessel Base sherd (large, round vessel. Pressed/pattern glass on base. Possibly decorative bowl given size.) (19th-20th C)
504		IV	5	Lower fill of stone culvert 506 within cut 507	Below fill 503. After culvert 506 construction		
505		III	5	Backfill of culvert construction cut 507	Deposited after culvert 506 construction		
506		III	5	Stone culvert within cut 507	Sealed by backfill 505		Contained 2 Mortar fragments (439 g) and 1 CBM fragment (8 g) (PMED),
507		III	5	Construction trench for stone culvert 506	Cuts stone surfaces 509 and 510. Cuts subsoil 501		
508		III	5	Layer sealing stone surfaces 509, 510 and 511	Same as 501		Contained 1 Bottle Body sherd (freeblown wine/spirits bottle (8g)) (18th/19thC)

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
509		III	5	Stone surface	Cut by culvert trench 507. Same as 510, 511		Contained 1 Burnt Stone fragment (801 g) and 2 Bottle Base and body (freeblown wine/spirits bottle (68g)) (18th-19th C)
510		III	5	Stone surface	Cut by culvert trench 507. Same as 510, 511		Contained 2 fragments of animal bone (70g)
511		III	5	Stone surface	Same as 510, 511		
512			5	Fill of pit/root hole 513	Sealed by topsoil		
513			5	Pit/root hole cut	Cuts subsoil 501		
514		III	5	Upper fill of construction cut 507	Same as 505		
600		IV	6	Topsoil			
601		III	6	Subsoil	Same as 605		Contained a fragment of animal bone (197g), 1 x Fine Redware sherd (LC18th – C19th), 1 x Gritty ware sherd (LC12th – LC13th) and 1 Bottle Base sherd (freeblown wine/spirits bottle (29g)) (18th-19th C)
602			6	Natural rockhead	Below layer 611		
603		I	6	Fill of ditch 604	Relationship with layers 609 and 617 unclear	20I AA	Contained 3 x Buff Sandy ware sherd (LC12th – EC14th) (inc. a jar rim sherd) and 1 x Oxidised Sandy ware Bowl/jar Rim sherd (C12th – LC13th)
604		I	6	Ditch cut	Relationship with layers 609 and 617 unclear		
605		III	6	Cleaning layer over north end of trench/subsoil	Same as 601		Contained a small mammal skeleton (98g), 3 pieces of slag, 1 x Lucker Hall ware sherd, 1 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware Dish/bowl Base sherd (LC18th – C19th), 1 x Sandy ware sherd (Medieval), 7 x Siegburg ware Mug/jug Base sherds (LC14th – EC16th), 1 x Unglazed Red Earthenware Flowerpot Rim sherd (LC18th – C19th) (extra 4 sherds), 1 Burnt Stone (43 g), 1 Coal? fragment (2.1 g), 1 Mortar? fragment (60 g), 1 Brick fragment (102 g) (17th/18th), 1 Fe Blade fragment, 1 Bottle Body sherd (Mineral water/soft drinks body sherd, embossed: "BARRETT &" (42g)) (Late 19th-early 20th C), 1 Window sherd (colourless) (Later post medieval/modern), 1 Bottle Body sherd (freeblown wine/spirit bottle (6g)) (18th-19th C) and 1 Window Glass sherd (Probably window glass) (Later post medieval/modern)
606	d	III	6	Demolition layer	Below topsoil 600. Above layer 607		Contained 2 Brick fragments (241 g) (17th/18th),
607	d	III	6	Buried soil	Below layer 606. Above layer 608		
608	d	III	6	Demolition layer	Below layer 607		Contained 2 x Creamware Plate Rim sherds (c.1740 – c.1820), 1 x Yellow Glazed Fineware Dish/bowl Ring foot base sherd (C18th) and 1 Brick fragment (13.1 g) (PMED)
609	d	III	6	Re-deposited natural	Below subsoil 601. Above		

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
				layer	layer 617. Same as 616 and 620		
610	d	III	6	Buried soil	Below layer 616, fills cut 618. Above stone surface 631. Same as 617 and 622		
611			6	Natural clay	Above rockhead 602. Same as 615, 624, 635 and 619		
612			6	Dumped slag deposit	Same as 1251. Within bole 1250		Contained 27 pieces of slag (485g)
613			6	Fill of posthole 614		20l AA	
614			6	Posthole cut	Probably a roothole		
615			6	Natural clay	Above rockhead 602. Same as 611, 624, 635 and 619		
616	d	III	6	Re-deposited natural layer	Below subsoil 601. Above layer 610. Same as 609 and 620		
617	d	III	6	Buried soil	Below layer 609. Same as 610 and 622		Contained 1 x Fine Redware sherd (C18th – EC19th) and 2 Bottle Body and neck sherds (freeblown wine/spirit bottle (14g)) (18th/19thC)
618			6	Ditch/ Root hole	Filled by 610		
619			6	Natural clay	Above rockhead 602. Same as 611, 624, 635 and 615		
620	d	III	6	Re-deposited natural layer	Below subsoil 601. Above layer 621. Same as 609 and 616		
621	d	III	6	Re-deposited natural layer	Below layer 620. Above layer 622.		
622	d	III	6	Buried soil	Below layer 621, Above stone surface 632 and deposit 623. Same as 617 and 610		Contained 9 Pantile fragments (161 g) (18th/19th)
623	d	III	6	Re-deposited natural	Below layer 622		
624			6	Natural clay	Above rockhead 602. Same as 611, 619, 635 and 615		
625			6	Fill of tree root bole 626	Sealed by subsoil 605. Possibly overlies fill 639		Contained 3 pieces of slag/clinker and 1 x Lucker Hall type ware sherd
626			6	Tree root bole	Cuts stone surface 629		
627		IV	6	Gravel path construction cut	Cuts and is overlain by topsoil 600. Same as 1156		
628		IV	6	Gravel path	Within cut 627. Same as 1156		

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
629		I	6	Stone surface	Cut by pit 626. Probably same as 630, 636 and 638		
630		I	6	Stone surface	Probably same as 630, 636 and 638		
631		I	6	Possible stone surface	Below layer 610		
632		I	6	Possible stone surface	Below layer 622		
633		I	6	Fill of furrow 634	Sealed by subsoil		
634		I	6	Furrow cut			
635			6	Natural clay	Above rockhead 602. Same as 611, 619, 624 and 615		
636		I	6	Stone surface	Probably same as 630, 629 and 638		
637	d	IV	6	Layer of mortar	Above stone surface 636, below subsoil 605		Contained 4 fragments of animal bone (34g), 1 x Unglazed Red Earthenware Flowerpot sherd (C19th – EC20th), 1 Mortar? fragment (35 g), 3 Brick fragments (108 g) (PMED), 1 Brick fragment (30 g) (18th/19th) and 1 Tobacco pipe Stem fragment
638		I	6	Stone surface	Probably same as 630, 636 and 629		
639			6	Clay deposit within pit 626	Possibly overlain by fill 625		
640	d	III	6	Lens of shell	Below topsoil 600. Above subsoil 605		
700			7	Topsoil			
701			7	Natural sandy gravel			
702			7	Natural clay			
703			7	Subsoil			
704			7	Mixed layer	Sealed by topsoil. Cut by natural feature 705		
705			7	Natural feature			
706			7	Fill of natural feature 705			
800		IV	8	Topsoil			Contained 2 x Lucker Hall ware Jug Strap handle sherds, 1 x Sandy ware sherd (Medieval), 1 x Unglazed Red Earthenware Flowerpot Rim sherd (C19th – EC20th) and 1 x Unglazed Red Earthenware Flowerpot sherd (C19th – EC20th)
801			8	Natural clay			
802	B5	II	8	Possible stone wall	Part of 1137		
803	B5	II	8	Stone fill of pit 808	Same as 1232?		

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
804			8	Stone surface	Possibly same as 1232, 636, 630, 629 and 638		
805			8	Cleaning layer over stones 804			
806	B5	II	8	Fill of pit 808	Same as 1137, Same as 1232?	10I AA	Contained 15 x Lucker Hall ware sherds (inc. a base sherd, a jug rim sherds and a jug handle), 1 x Oxidised Sandy ware sherd (C12th – LC13th) and 1 Fe ?Strip, convexly curved
807	B5	II	8	Cleaning layer around stones 802	Same as 1137, Same as 1232?		Contained 2 x Reduced Sandy ware sherds (LC12th – C13th?)
808			8	Natural hollow	Filled by 803, 806, 804, 1137 and 1232		
809			8	Root hole	Filled by topsoil 800		
1000		IV	A	Topsoil			Contained an animal tooth, 3 fragments of bird bone (13g), 3 pieces of fired clay (45g; straw impressions), 1 x Bone China sherd (C19th), 2 x Buff Gritty ware sherds (LC12th – EC14th) (inc. a flat jar base), 1 x Creamware Cup/bowl Rim sherd (c.1740 – c.1820), 1 x Creamware Rim sherd (c.1740 – c.1820), 1 x Edged ware Plate Rim sherd (LC18th – EC19th), 1 x Jet ware type Teapot Spout (M – LC19th), 3 x Late Blackware sherd (C18th) (inc. an open jar rim), 1 x Lucker Hall type ware sherd, 11 x Lucker Hall ware sherds (inc. a base sherd and a sagging base from a handled jar), 2 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware Dish/bowl sherds (LC17th – C18th), 3 x Oxidised Sandy ware sherd (C12th – LC13th), 1 x Pearlware Ring foot base sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 5 x Unglazed Red Earthenware sherds (LC18th – C19th) (inc. 2 flowerpot rims), 4 x Yellow Glazed Fineware sherd (C18th – EC19th) (inc. a bowl rim and sherds from dish/bowls), 2 Pantile fragments (101 g) (18th/19th), 1 Cu alloy Shotgun cartridge fragment, 1 Fe Handle, 1 Fe nail fragment, Fe undiagnostic fragments, 1 Fe Nail, 1 Unworked stone, 3 Bottle sherds (Wine bottle sherds - not recent) and 1x Clear-bottle base? condiment-19thC (discarded)
1001		IV	A	Subsoil/cleaning over south-east portion of Area A			Contained bird bone (1404g), 40 fragments of shell, 1 x Banded Creamware Cup/bowl Ring foot base sherd (c.1740 – c.1820), 1 x Banded Creamware Rim sherd (c.1740 – c.1820), 1 x Bone China Cup/bowl sherd (C19th), 1 x Bone China Cup/bowl handle and body sherd (C19th), 5 x Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware Bottle sherds (C18th – C19th), 2 x Buff-Grey Sandy ware sherds (LC12th – EC14th), 89 x Creamware sherds (c.1740 – c.1820) (inc. an eggcup fragment, 20 sherds from 2 small bowls, a small jar rim, 15 sherds of flatware, 12 bowl sherds, 5 plate sherds, a base sherd from a ?tureen, and a base

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/ Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
							<p>sherd from a carver/server?, 4 x Edged ware Pie dish sherds (EC19th), 1 x Edged ware Pie dish Rim sherd (E – MC19th), 7 x Edged ware Plate sherds (LC18th – EC19th), 1 x Fine Redware type sherd (C18th – EC19th), 18 x Late Blackware sherds (C18th) (inc. a footed base, a bowl rim and two from a flatware rim), 1 x Late Blackware type Footed base sherd (C18th), 1 x Late Med Sandy ware sherd (C15th – C16th), 10 x Lucker Hall type ware sherds, 8 x Lucker Hall ware sherds (inc. 3 jug strap handles), 35 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware sherds (C18th – EC19th) (inc. 18 from a bowl ring foot base, 14 from 2 bowl/dishes, 1 from a bowl/pancheon and two bowl sherds), 1 x Oxidised Gritty ware Jar Rim sherd (C12th – LC13th), 1 x Oxidised Sandy ware Jug Strap handle (C12th – LC13th), 7 x Oxidised Sandy ware sherds (C12th – LC13th), 68 x Pearlware sherds (c.1780 – c.1840) (inc. 5 plate shreds, 6 from flatware, 5 from cup/bowls, a footed base sherd from a small bowl and an eggcup base sherd), 1 x Pearlware? Plate Footring base sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 35 x Reduced Fine Sandy ware sherds (C12th – C13th), 38 x Reduced Sandy ware sherds (LC12th – C13th?) (inc. a jug rim and spout, a jug rim sherd and a jug strap handle), 1 x Redware sherd (C17th – EC18th), 1 x Redware Dish/bowl sherd (C18th), 2 x Refined Earthenware Cup/bowl Ring foot base sherds (MC18th – LC19th), 1 x Slip Banded ware Lid Rim sherd (E – MC19th), 3 x Slipped Creamware sherds (c.1740 – c.1820) (inc. a cup/bowl ring foot base sherd), 1 x Slipware Cup/mug handle (C18th), 2 x Slipware Type 1 Dish/bowl sherds (C17th – EC18th), 12 x Soft Oxidised Sandy ware sherds (Medieval), 8 x Tin Glazed Earthenware sherd (MC16th – MC18th) (inc. a bowl rim sherd, a wall tile fragment, a bowl ring foot base sherd and 5 sherds of flatware), 19 x TP Bone China sherds (C19th) (inc. a plate foot ring base and 15 sherds from a cup/bowl), 16 x TP Pearlware sherds (c.1780 – c.1840) (inc. 4 plate sherds, 8 cup/bowl sherds and 4 sherds from a flatware vessel), 21 x TP Whiteware sherds (M – LC19th) (inc. 14 plate sherds, a lid sherd a sherd from a cup/bowl and a flatware sherd), 1 x Unglazed Red Earthenware Flowerpot? Base sherd (LC18th – C19th), 6 x Whiteware (M – LC19th) (inc 2 from a jug handle, 2 from bowls a flatware sherd and a rim from a cup/bowl), 17 x Yellow Glazed Fineware Bowl sherds (C18th – EC19th), 1 x Yellow Glazed Fineware Bowl Rim sherd (C18th – EC19th), 1 x Yellow Glazed Fineware Dish/bowl Rim sherd (C18th – EC19th), 2 x Yellow Glazed Fineware Dish/bowl sherds (LC18th – C19th), 9 x Yellow Glazed Fineware sherds (C18th), 2 x Yellow Glazed Fineware Flatware Rim</p>

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
							sherds (C18th – EC19th), 4 x Yellow Glazed Fineware Small bowl Rim sherds (C18th – EC19th), 1 x Yellow Glazed Fineware Bowl Rim sherd (C18th – EC19th), 1 x Yellow Glazed Fineware Dish/bowl Flat base sherd (C18th – EC19th), 1 x Yellow Glazed Fineware Bowl/pancheon Flat base sherd (LC18th – C19th), 1 x Yellow Glazed Fineware Dish/bowl sherd (C18th – EC19th), (6 sherds missing) 2 Slate Roof Tile fragments (26 g) (18th/19th), 2 Pot fragments (14.1 g) (Medieval & post-medieval), 20 Pantile fragments (546 g) (18th/19th), 1 Pantile fragment (70 g) (18th), 1 Pantile fragment (300 g) (18th/19th), 1 Pantile fragment (85 g) (E19th), 1 Brick fragment (154 g) (17th/18th), 2 Pantile fragments (18 g) (18th/19th), 1 Cu alloy Handle, 1 Cu alloy machine made Thimble, (RF 9) 1 Fe ?Tool fragment, 12 Fe nails and nail fragments, 1 Fe Wire fragment, 2 Tobacco pipe Stem fragments , 6 Tobacco pipe Stem fragments, 1 Shell Button (19th/20th), 6 Window Glass sherds (19th/20thC), 4 Vessel Base and Body sherds (Base sherd of freeblown green aqua finewalled vessel. Pontil mark visible. Probably utility vessel (?machine oil/paint etc), 3 body sherds, likely to be from same vessel.) (18th/19th C), 4 Vessel Base and Body sherds (colourless vessel) (?), 1 Vessel ?Body sherd (Fragment of hand painted colourless glass. Body sherd from ?ornamental piece. Blue and white 'petal' design. Difficult to date - probably c.18th/19thC) (?18th/19th C), 6 Bottle Base, body and lip sherds (freeblown wine bottles and body sherd of later 19thC wine/utility bottle.) (18th/19th C) and 18 x None diagnostic - dk green bottle -18th-20thC (discarded)
1002		III	A	Fire waste layer	?=1011		Contained 6 x Creamware sherds (c.1740 – c.1820) (inc. a bowl rim sherd), 1 x Pearlware Flatware sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 1 x Pearlware Bowl Rim sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 1 x TP Pearlware Flatware sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 1 x Yellow Glazed Fineware Bowl Ring foot base sherd (LC18th – C19th) and an Fe Nail shank and fragments
1003	B2	II	A	Structure			
1004		III	A	Clay/mortar/soil layer			Contained 1 x Creamware Bowl Flat base sherd (c.1740 – c.1820), 1 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware Bowl sherd (LC18th – C19th)
1005			A	Loose stone/soil			
1006			A	Black sooty lens	=1007 and 1008		
1007			A	sandy silt lens	=1006 and 1008		
1008			A	Black sooty lens	=1006 and 1007		
1009		IV	A	Cut of ditch			
1010		IV	A	Fill of ditch 1009			Contained bird/fish bone (54g), 3 x Late Blackware sherd (C18th), 1 x Lucker Hall type ware sherd, 1 x Oxidised Gritty ware sherd (C12th –

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Findings
							LC13th), 1 x TP Pearlware Plate Rim sherd (c.1780 – c.1840) and 1 Window Glass sherd (colourless modern window glass) (20th C)
1011		III	A	Firewaste layer over south-east portion of Area A		100I AA	Contained animal bone (124g including 2g of fish), 6 fragments of cinder, 511g of fire-cracked pebbles, 916g of fuel, 61g of slag, 1276g of shell, 4 x Creamware Small jar Rim sherd (c.1740 – c.1820) (inc. a small jar rim and a bowl rim sherd), 1 x Edged ware Tureen/dish sherd (LC18th – EC19th), 1 x Oxidised Sandy ware sherd (C12th – LC13th), 1 x Pearlware Cup/bowl Rim sherd (c.1740 – c.1820), 1 x Refined earthenware? Bowl Rim sherd (C19th?), 2 x Sandy ware sherds (Medieval), 8 x Unglazed Red Earthenware Dish/trough sherds (LC18th – C19th) (inc. 2 from a dish/trough and 4 from flowerpots), 3 x Whiteware sherds (M – LC19th) (inc 2 from the rim of a jar), 8 Brick? fragments (3.4 g) (PMED), 2 Brick? fragments (0.8 g) (PMED), 7 Slate Roof Tile fragments (502 g) (18th/19th), 6 Slate Roof Tile fragments (34 g) (18th/19th), 2 Cinder fragments (3.2 g), 7 Slate Roof Tile fragments (314 g) (18th/19th), 1 Cinder fragment (2.4 g), 1 Slate Roof Tile fragment (3.4 g) (18th/19th), 3 Brick fragments (57 g) (18th), 3 Pantile fragments (42 g) (18th/19th), 1 Fe Plate fragment, 1 Tobacco pipe Stem fragment, 1 Window Glass sherd (blue aqua window glass) (Later post medieval/modern), 3 Bottle Base and neck (freeblown wine bottle) (18th/19th C) and 3x Bottle, dk green, non diagnostic, not recent (discarded)
1012		III	A	Coal layer		10I AA	Contained 1g of fired clay, 1 x Tin Glazed Earthenware Flatware Base sherd (MC16th – MC18th), 1 Brick (2380 g) (17th/18th), 1 Pantile fragment (82 g) (18th/19th), 1 Fe ?Tool, 1 Tobacco pipe Stem fragment and 1 Bottle Body sherd (freeblown wine/spirits bottle) (18th/19th C)
1013		III	A	Mortar and soil layer			Contained 1 x Banded Creamware sherd (c.1740 – c.1820) 1 x Creamware sherd (c.1740 – c.1820) and 1 Bottle Base sherd (freeblown wine bottle base sherd) (18th/19th C)
1014	B2	II	A	Flagstone surface			
1015		III	A	Soil and mortar layer			Contained 7 fragments of animal bone (27g), 3 fragments of fired clay (62g), a fragment of shell, 1 x Banded Creamware sherd (c.1740 – c.1820), 1 x Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware sherd (C18th), 8 x Creamware sherds (c.1740 – c.1820) (inc. 3 from plates and 3 sherds from a flatware vessel), 1 x Fine Redware sherd (C19th), 3 x Late Blackware sherds (C18th), 2 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware Dish/bowl sherd (C18th – EC19th), 4 x Pearlware Cup/bowl Rim and Body sherds (c.1780 – c.1840), 1 x Tin Glazed Earthenware Flatware sherd (MC16th – MC18th), 1 Brick fragment (1939 g) (17th/18th), 1

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
							Brick fragment (1863 g) (17th/18th), 1 Brick fragment (158 g) (18th), 1 Cu alloy discoidal Button (18th+), 2 Fe Perforated strip fragments, 1 Fe Tanged tool fragment, 2 Tobacco pipe Stem Fragments (one with foot stamped CM. ?2nd half 19th C) and 5 Bottle Base and Body sherds (freeblown wine bottle unid vessel and bottle body sherd) (18th/19th C)
1016			A	Cut or slope of layer 1011			
1017		III	A	Fill of land drain 1097	Same as 1024		Contained 1 x TP Pearlware Jar Lid-seated rim sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 1 Land Drain fragment (2479 g) (19th), 1 Slate Roof Tile fragment (203 g) (18th/19th) and 1 Fe unidentified object
1018		III	A	Brown fire waste dump	Above 1014	20I AA	Contained 3g of animal bone, 5335g of fire cracked pebbles, 595g of fuel, 17g of slag, 1g of shell, 1 x Creamware sherd (c.1740 – c.1820), 3 x Fine Redware sherd (C18th), 1 x Tin Glazed Earthenware Plate Rim sherd (MC16th – MC18th), 1 x TP Pearlware sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 1 x Whiteware sherd (M – LC19th), 1 Brick fragment (2944 g) (Very Late 15th/16th), 37 CBM fragments (11.3 g) (LPMED), 10 Brick fragments (40 g) (LPMED), 1 Brick fragment (408 g) (LMED/EPMED), 2 Brick fragments (45 g) (17th/18th), 1 Brick fragment (135 g) (17th/18th), 1 Brick fragment (1535 g) (17th/18th), 3 Burnt Stone (30.9 g), 1 Brick fragment (444 g) (17th/18th), 1 Slate Roof Tile fragment (193 g) (18th/19th), 1 Stone (8 g), 2 Pantile fragments (293 g) (18th/19th), 1 Fe Hinge strap, 4 Fe nails/nail fragments, 1 Fe unidentified object, 1 Tobacco pipe Stem fragment and 3 Bottle Base and Body sherds (freeblown wine bottles) (18th/19th C)
1019		III	A	Mixed clay/soil layer	Under 1002		Contained 1 x Banded Creamware Cup/bowl Rim sherd (c.1740 – c.1820) and 2 x Creamware sherds (c.1740 – c.1820)
1020		II	A	Sooty layer	Below 1019	10I AA	Contained 1 fe nail
1021		II	A	Path/lane surface			
1022	B2	II/III	A	Disturbed wall	probably re-used wall stones from PII B2		
1023		III	A	Silty charcoal layer	Above 1012	10I AA	Contained 1g of animal bone, 1 Brick fragment (497 g) (17th/18th), 1 Brick fragment (285 g) (18th/19th), 1 Brick fragment (935 g) (17th/18th) and 1 Brick fragment (565 g) (17th/18th)
1024		III	A	Fill of land drain 1097	Same as 1017		Contained 1 Fe Nail or strip
1025	B2	II	A	Wall	But re-used at a later date		
1026	B2	II/III	A	Disturbed wall	probably re-used wall stones from PII B2		
1027	B2	II	A	Disturbed wall			
1028			A	Boulder clay			
1029	d	III/IV	A	Rubble/mortar layer		40I AA and	Contained 475+ animal bones (667g; includes small mammals and

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
				over stables		AB grab sample	bird), 10+ fragments of shell, 11 x Creamware sherds (c.1740 – c.1820) (inc. 10 from 3 plates), 21 x Edged ware Plate sherds (LC18th – EC19th), 6 x Edged ware Pie dish sherds (E – MC19th), 1 x Fine Redware Dish/bowl Base sherd (LC18th – C19th), 2 x Lucker Hall ware sherds, 13 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware Bowl sherds (LC18th – C19th), 1 x Oxidised Sandy ware sherd (C12th – LC13th), 11 x Pearlware sherd (c.1780 – c.1840) (inc. a flatware sherd, a lid sherd, 3 cup/bowl sherds and a mug/jug handle), 1 x Porcelain Dish sherd (C18th – EC19th), 1 x Redware Dish/bowl sherd (LC17th – C18th), a Complete Salt Glazed Stoneware Bottle (MC18th – LC19th), 2 x TP Bone China Object Rim sherds (C20th), 14 x TP Pearlware sherds (c.1780 – c.1840) (inc. 2 plate sherds, 8 cup sherds, 3 sherds from a cup handle and a pie dish sherd), 2 x TP Whiteware sherd (M – LC19th), 18 x TP Whiteware Serving dish sherds (1830 – 1860?), 133 x Unglazed Red Earthenware sherds (LC18th – C19th) (all horticultural vessels or flowerpots), 1 x White Salt Glazed Stoneware Bowl Ring foot base sherds (M – LC19th), 3 x Whiteware Bowl Ring foot base sherds (M – LC19th), 1 x Whiteware Dish/saucer Rim sherd (M – LC19th), 1 x Yellow Glazed Coarseware Bowl Footed base sherd (LC18th – C19th), 1 x Yellow Glazed Coarseware? sherd (C18th – C19th), 6 x Yellow Glazed Fineware sherd (LC18th – C19th) (inc. 5 from bowls and 1 from a bowl/dish), 8 CBM fragments (16 g) (18th/19th), 2 Pantile fragments (582 g) (18th), 15 CBM fragments (0.5 g), 1 Slate Roof Tile fragment (967 g) (18th/19th), 1 Slate Roof Tile fragment (513 g) (18th/19th), 1 Slate Roof Tile fragment (610 g) (18th/19th), 7 Slate Roof Tile fragments (1411 g) (18th/19th), 1 Worked Burnt Stone fragment (5578 g), 1 Pantile fragment (265 g) (18th/19th), 1 Pantile fragment (889 g) (18th/19th), 1 Pantile fragment (1823 g) (18th/19th), 8 Pantile fragments (1426 g) (18th/19th), 1 Pantile fragment (285 g) (18th), 1 Brick fragment (798 g) (18th/19th), 1 Brick fragment (820 g) (18th/19th), 1 Brick fragment (1066 g) (18th/19th), 1 Brick fragment (2628 g) (18th?), 1 Pantile fragment (500 g) (18th), 8 Pantile fragments (3860 g) (18th/19th), 1 Pantile fragment (102 g) (18th), 1 Brick fragment (42 g) (Late PMED/EMOD), 1 Cu alloy Gas pipe fitting/ spigot, (RF 12) 1 Cu alloy Pin, (RF 11) (med-18th) 11 Fe nails, 1 Fe hinge pivot, 1 Fe ?rod fragment, 1 Fe ?modern horseshoe fragment, 1 Fe door hinge strap, 1 Lead alloy spillage fragment, 1 Tobacco pipe Stem fragment, 1 Shell Button (19th/20th) (RF 20), 3 Bottle Base and Body sherds (20th century vessel, likely to be machine made beer bottle) (Later post medieval/modern), 10 Window Glass sherds (8 sherds green aqua thin window glass and 2

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Findings
							sherds of what appears to be more modern window glass (20thC) (19th/20thC), 9 Bottle Lip, neck, base sherds (freeblown wine bottles, 2 base, shoulder and lip/neck of late 19thC gin bottle) (18th/19th C) and 36x non diagnostic glass body sherds (400g)
1030	d	III/IV	A	Dumped soil layer			Contained 40 fragments of animal bone (1464g), 2 x Banded Creamware sherds (c.1740 – c.1820), 1 x Blackware handle (C17th), 3 x Blackware sherds (C17th), 20 x Creamware sherds (c.1740 – c.1820) (inc. a carver/server sherd, a rim from a small jar, 3 sherds from a cup/bowl, a plate foot ring base sherd and 4 sherds of flatware), 1 x Late Blackware Hollow ware handle (C18th), 2 x Late Blackware sherds (C18th), 3 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware Dish/bowl sherds (LC18th – C19th), 5 x Pearlware sherds (c.1780 – c.1840) (inc. 2 flatware sherds and a cup/bowl sherd), 1 x Pearlware? Cup/bowl sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 2 x Redware type sherds (LC17th – C18th), 1 x Slipware Dish/bowl Rim sherd (C18th – EC19th), 1 x Tin Glazed Earthenware Plate sherd (MC16th – MC18th), 3 x Tin Glazed Earthenware Flatware sherds (MC16th – MC18th), 3 x TP Pearlware Flatware sherds (c.1780 – c.1840), 1 x TP Pearlware Bowl? sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 8 x Yellow Glazed Fineware Dish/bowl sherds (LC18th – C19th), 4 x Yellow Glazed Fineware Bowl Ring foot base sherds (LC18th – C19th), 1 Brick fragment (8 g) (Late PMED/EMOD), 1 Cu alloy discoidal Button (18th+) (RF 6), 1 Cu alloy Pin (RF 5) (19th), 1 Fe ?Harness buckle, 1 Fe Nailed ?binding strip, 2 Fe nails, 1 Fe ?strip fragment, 3 Tobacco pipe Stem fragments, 2 Window Glass sherds (2 sherds thin post medieval window glass) (Later post medieval/modern), 1 Vessel/?wine glass Base sherd (base sherd from colourless freeblown vessel. Possibly wine glass. Pontil mark visible.) (?19th/early 20th C) and 6 Bottle Lip and neck sherds (freeblown wine bottles) (e18th/19th C)
1031	d	III/IV	A	Dumped soil layer			Contained 14 fragments of animal bone (73g), 16 fragments of shell, 1 x Bone China Plate sherd (MC19th – EC20th), 8 x Creamware sherds (c.1740 – c.1820) (inc. single sherds from a plate, a small jar and a flatware vessel), 2 x Pearlware Flatware sherds (c.1780 – c.1840), 1 x Stoneware Bottle sherd (LC18th – C19th), 2 x Yellow Glazed Fineware Bowl sherd (LC18th – C19th) and 2 Fe Nails
1032	d	III	A	Dumped clay layer			
1033	d	III	A	Dumped soil layer			Contained 1 x Buff Sandy ware Jug Rim sherd (LC12th – EC14th), 1 x Creamware Cup/bowl Rim sherd (c.1740 – c.1820), 1 x Creamware sherd (c.1740 – c.1820), 1 x Late Blackware sherd (C18th), 3 x Lucker Hall type ware sherds, 7 x Oxidised Sandy ware sherds (C12th –

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
							LC13th), 1 x Redware Dish/bowl sherd (C17th – EC18th), 1 x Slipware Type 1 Dish/bowl sherd (C17th – EC18th), 1 x Unglazed Red Earthenware sherd (LC18th – C19th), 2 Slate Roof Tile fragments (83 g) (18th/19th), 6 Bottle Base, neck and shoulder sherds (4 base sherds of freeblown wine bottles, 1 base of freeblown mallet bottle and 1 shoulder and neck of mallet/onion bottle - possibly same as base. Freeblown wines 18th/19thC, mallet/onion sherds e18thC) (e18th/19th C) and 19xBody sherds, hand blown (215g) (discarded)
1034		III	A	Cobble surface			
1035		III	A	Soil/coal layer	Under 1012		Contained a fragment of shell, 1 x Creamware Cup/bowl Rim sherd (c.1740 – c.1820), 1 x TP Pearlware Plate Rim sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 1 x TP Pearlware Flatware sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 1 Fe Nail, 4 Window Glass sherds (light green aqua thin window glass ) (Later post medieval/modern) and 1 Bottle Base sherd ( freeblown wine bottle) (18th/19th C)
1036		III	A	Fill of post/stakehole 1037			
1037		III	A	Cut of post/stakehole			
1038	d	III	A	Mortar/soil lens within layer 1039			
1039	d	III	A	Dumped soil layer			
1040	d	III	A	Clay layer/lens			
1041	d	III	A	Dark lens within layer 1032			
1042	S	III	A	Floor slabs			
1043	S	III	A	Wall			
1044	S	III	A	Sand bedding layer			Contained 1 Slate Roof Tile fragment (358 g) (18th/19th) and 1 Fe Nail
1045	S	III	A	Soil layer	Below 1044		
1046	S	III	A	Wall			
1047	d	III	A	Lens within layer 1029			Contained 100 fragments of animal/ fish/ bird bone (190g),
1048		II	A	?cut for path 1021	no real cut		
1049		II	A	Clay bonding within/below path 1021			
1050		III	A	Dark soil layer	Above path 1021		Contained 1 x Creamware Cup/bowl Rim sherd (c.1740 – c.1820), 1 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware Flatware Rim sherd (LC18th – C19th), 1 x Pearlware Cup/bowl sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 1 x TP Pearlware Flatware Ring foot base sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 1 x Yellow Glazed Fineware Dish/bowl sherd (LC18th – C19th), 4 Pantile fragments (209 g)

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
							(18th/19th), 2 Brick fragments (29 g) (18th/19th) and 1 Fe Fragment undiagnostic
1051		II	A	Cut of slag-filled pit	Unknown possibly II		
1052		II	A	Fill of small pit 1051	Unknown possibly II	10I AA	Contained 613g on industrial waste
1053		II	A	Sooty layer	Below path 1021		
1054		III	A	Subsoil	Below 1000 along southern limit of Area A		Contained 1 x Lucker Hall ware Jug? Rim sherd
1055		III	A	Cut of robber trench through stables			
1056		II	A	Cut of drain	Same as 232		
1057		II	A	Stones within drain 1056	Placed within cut 1056		
1058		II	A	Soily backfill of drain 1056	After stone culvert 1057		Contained 3 pieces of animal bone (29g), 5 fragments of shell, 1 x Late Blackware Base sherd (C18th), 2 Fe Nails, 1 Bottle Base sherd (freeblown wine bottle) (18th/19th C) and 1 Window Glass sherd (light green aqua window glass) (Later post medieval/modern)
1059		II	A	Cut for structure 1003 or natural slope			
1060		II	A	Cut for structure 1003 or natural slope			
1061	B2	II	A	Cut for floor 1014 or natural slope			
1062	B2	II	A	Blue clay within floor 1014			
1063	B2	II	A	Square of blue clay within floor 1014			
1064	B2	II	A	Yellow clay trample			Contained 3 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware Bowl Base sherds (LC18th – C19th)
1065	B2	II	A	Darker trample layer			
1066	B2	III	A	Firewaste deposit (or fill of shallow pit 1319	Same as 1320		
1067			A	Cleaning within northern 'dip' in Area A			Contained 2 x Low Countries Redware sherds (EC14th – EC17th), 52 x Lucker Hall ware sherds (inc. a jug strap handle, a sagging base sherd and a jug rim sherd), 1 x Unglazed Red Earthenware sherd (LC18th – C19th), 1 Fe Curved blade fragment, ?sickle and 1 Bottle Base sherd (freeblown wine bottle) (18th/19th C)
1068	K		A	Cleaning in kiln area			Contained 7 pieces of fired clay (296g, with straw impressions), 5 x Lucker Hall type ware sherds (inc. a handle/arm sherd) 101 x Lucker Hall ware sherds (inc. 12 from jugs, 4 jug strap handles, a jug handle, a

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
							possible bowl rim sherd and 6 sagging base sherds) 1 x Reduced Sandy ware sherd (LC12th – C13th?) and 2 x Unglazed Red Earthenware sherds (C19th)
1069	B2	II	A	Ginger layer	Below 1075		Contained a fragment of animal bone (13g) and 1 x Slip Banded ware Mug/jug handle (LC18th – C19th)
1070	B2	II	A	Layer	Below 1069		
1071			A	VOID	VOID		VOID
1072	B2	II	A	Loose silty clay layer	Below 1070		
1073	B2	I	A	Stones/ boulders	Below 1070, Possible Phase I of B2		
1074	B2	II	A	Grey silty layer	Above 1069		
1075		II	A	Stone blocks	Part of 1021		
1076	B2	II	A	Repair to wall 1025	Later than 1025 and 1021		Contained 1 Brick (992 g) (Mid 16th to 17th)
1077		III	A	Mixed soil, stone and clay layer	Below 1021		Contained an animal bone (1g), 1 x Bone China Cup/bowl Rim sherd (C19th), 1 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware Bowl Ring foot base sherd (C18th – EC19th), 1 x Pearlware Flatware sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 2 CBM fragments (8 g) (18th/19th), 1 Brick fragment (23 g) (Late PMED/EMOD), 1 Pantile fragment (50 g) (18th) and 1 Fe riveted strip
1078		III	A	Soily deposit between stones of 1022 and below path 1021	Later soil trickled in		
1079		III	A	Mixed clay and soil layer	Above path 1021		Contained 2 x Late Blackware sherds (C18th)
1080	d	III	A	Spread of mortar	=1094 and 1163		
1081	B2	II	A	Redeposited natural	Below 1070		
1082	d	III	A	Mortar lens/layer			
1083	d	III	A	Soil/clay layer			
1084	d	III	A	Soil layer	Below 1083		
1085	d	III	A	Mortar layer	Below 1084		
1086	d	III	A	Soil layer	Under 1085		
1087	d	IV	A	Gritty layer	Above subsoil 1054		
1088	d	III	A	Mortar layer			
1089	d	III	A	Soil layer			
1090	d	III	A	Soil layer			Contained an incomplete animal skeleton (86g), 35 fragments of animal bone (527g), 2 fragments of shell, 1 x Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware sherd (C17th – C18th), 4 x Buff Gritty ware sherds (LC12th – EC14th), 8 x Creamware sherds (c.1740 – c.1820) (inc. a bowl sherd, 2 from a rim of a cup/bowl) and 2 from a flatware vessel), 8 x Lucker Hall type ware

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Findings
							sherd, 2 x Lucker Hall ware Jug Rim sherds, 2 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware Bowl sherds (LC18th – C19th), 2 x Oxidised Gritty ware sherds (C12th – LC13th) (inc. the flat base of a jar), 8 x Oxidised Sandy ware sherds (C12th – LC13th) (inc. a rim sherd from a jar/bowl), 1 x Pearlware sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 2 x Reduced Sandy ware sherds (LC12th – C13th?), 1 x Tin Glazed Earthenware Cup/bowl Rim sherd (MC16th – MC18th), 2 x Yellow Glazed Fineware Dish/bowl sherds (LC18th – C19th), (extra sherd (s)) 1 Slate Roof Tile fragment (241 g) (18th/19th), 8 Pantile fragments (320 g) (18th/19th), 1 Pantile fragment (38 g) (18th/19th), 1 Brick fragment (10 g) (Late PMED/EMOD), 1 Cu alloy decorated, domed Button, (RF 8) (18th) 1 Fe Cauldron leg?, (RF 10) (PM) 1 Fe Hinge pivot and 7 Fe nails plus fragments
1091	d	III	A	Dumped layer of soil/stone			Contained 5 fragments of animal bone (80g), 5 pieces of Fe slag?, a fragment of shell, 1 x Creamware sherd (c.1740 – c.1820), 3 x Late Blackware Bowl Rim sherds (C18th – EC19th), 2 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware Bowl Base sherds (C18th - EC19th), 1 x Oxidised Gritty ware sherd (C12th – LC13th), 1 Pantile fragment (11 g) (18th/19th), 1 Brick fragment (634 g) (17th/18th), 1 Brick fragment (779 g) (18th) and 4 Fe ?Hinge strap fragments
1092	d	III	A	Boulders			
1093	d	III	A	Orange clay layer	Above 1113		
1094	d	III	A	Spread of mortar	=1080 and 1163		
1095	d	III	A	Soil layer	=1162, under 1094		
1096			A	Cleaning over dumped stone 1160			Contained 2 fragments of animal bone (8g), a fragment of shell, 1 x Creamware sherd (c.1740 – c.1820), 1 x Lucker Hall type ware sherd, 1 x Lucker Hall ware Jug Rim sherd, 1 x Lucker Hall ware sherd, 1 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware Dish/bowl sherd (LC18th – C19th), 1 x Redware Dish/bowl sherd (C17th – EC18th), 1 x Tin Glazed Earthenware sherd (MC16th – MC18th), 1 Pantile fragment (87 g) (18th/19th), 15 Pantile fragments (198 g) (18th/19th), 8 Pantile fragments (640 g) (18th/19th), 1 Cu alloy Shotgun cartridge fragment, 1 Fe Hinge fragment, 4 Fe strip fragments, 11 Fe nails and 1 flint scraper (button/thumbnail) (Neo/BA)
1097		III	A	Cut of land drain			
1098		III	A	Backfill of land drain 1097			
1099		III	A	Slabs lain against wall 1022	?part of 1021		
1100			A	Cleaning over central			Contained 100 fragments of animal bone (69g), a piece of fired clay

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
				ridge in Area A			(6g), 2 x Buff Gritty ware sherds (LC12th – EC14th), 1 x Lucker Hall ware sherd, 1 x Oxidised Gritty ware sherd (C12th – LC13th), 1 x Sandy ware sherd (Undated), 1 x Slipware type 1 Dish/bowl sherd (C17th – EC18th), 1 x White Slipped Coarse Sandy ware Base sherd (C12th – LC13th), (extra sherd) 1 Pantile fragment (99 g) (19th) and 1 CBM fragment (35 g) (19th?)
1101			B	Cleaning in Area B			Contained an animal tooth, 1 x Banded Creamware Recessed base sherd (c.1740 – c.1820), 1 x Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware sherd (C17th - C18th), 1 x Edged ware Plate Rim sherd (LC18th – EC19th), 1 x Gritty ware Rod handle (LC12th – LC13th), 1 x Late Blackware sherd (C18th), 3 x Lucker Hall ware sherds, 2 x Reduced Greenware sherd (LC13th – C15th), 1 x Tin Glazed Earthenware Dish/bowl sherd (MC16th – MC18th), 2 (extra sherds) 1 Brick fragment (438 g) (Late 17th) 1 Cu alloy Bullet shell case, 1 Fe concretion? And 1 Tobacco pipe bowl, incomplete, (?18th C),
1102			A	Heavily rooted boulder clay	=1028		
1103		II	A	Dumped stone	To SW of yard 1034. Possibly later or contemporary with yard		
1104		IV	C	Brick wall foundation	Late extension to hall		
1105		IV	C	Cut for wall 1104	=1107		
1106		IV	C	Fill of cut 1105			
1107		IV	C	Cut for wall 1104	=1105		
1108		IV	C	Fill of cut 1107			
1109		IV	C	Thin mortar layer below wall 1104			
1110		I/II?	C	Fill of ditch 1112			
1111		I/II?	C	Spread above 1110			
1112		I/II?	C	Cut of ditch? Or fissure in bedrock			
1113	d	III	A	Soily layer			
1114	d	III	A	soily layer			
1115	d	III	A	Dark silty deposit			
1116	d	III	A	Thin dark layer	Above stone dump 1103		Contained and animal bone (38g)
1117	K	I	A	Cut of kiln stoke hole			
1118	K	I	A	Upper fill of stoke hole 1118	Above 1129		Contained 9 pieces of fired clay (118g), 1xslag/cinder obj/plug, 133 x Lucker Hall ware sherds (inc. 3 sherds from a jug strap handle, 2 from a jug handle, 2 jug rim sherds and the rim from a possible bowl), 1 x Buff

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
							Coarse Sandy ware sherd (LC12th – EC14th) and 1 x Reduced Sandy ware sherd (LC12th – C13th?)
1119	d?	III	C	Dumped stone and soil			
1120	d?	III	C	Dumped stone			
1121	K	I	A	Upper fill of stoke hole 1122		140l AA	Contained a piece of fired clay (40g with straw impressions), 753g of fired clay, 1 x Fine Sandy ware sherd (Medieval), 1 x Lucker Hall type ware sherd and 98 x Lucker Hall ware sherds (inc. a rim and handle sherd from a handled jar, a possible baluster base sherd, 2 sagging base sherds, a possible cistern sherd with a spigot hole, 2 jug handles, a jug strap handle, 2 rim and spouts from jugs and 4 further jug sherds),
1122	K	I	A	Cut of kiln stoke hole			
1123	K	I	A	Fill of stoke hole 1117	In flue	20l AA	Contained 30g of fired clay, 2 x Lucker Hall type ware sherds and 17 x Lucker Hall ware sherds
1124	K	I	A	Heated clay	Below Kiln fire	40l AA	Contained fired clay (35g)
1125	K	I	A	Charcoal layer in flue of stoke hole 1122	=1190		
1126	K	I	A	'Cut' of heated clay 1124	Not a real cut		
1127	K	I	A	Fill of stoke hole 1128		90l AA	Contained 1g of animal bone, 120+ pieces of fired clay (1918g) and 29 x Lucker Hall ware sherds (inc. 4 sherds from jars, a sherd from a handled jar and a sagging base sherd)
1128	K	I	A	Cut of Kiln stoke hole			
1129	K	I	A	Lower fill of stoke hole 1117			Contained 2 x Lucker Hall ware sherds
1130	d	III	A	Dumped clay	=?1032, above 1131		Contained 3 pieces of animal bone (40g), 1 x Creamware sherd (c.1740 – c.1820), 3 x Late Blackware sherds (C18th) and 1 Fe Nail
1131		II	A	Dumped stone			
1132		III	A	Soil between stones of cobbles 1034			
1133			A	Decayed natural sandstone			
1134			A	Natural sandstone			
1135	K		A	Cleaning above stoke hole 1122	?=1121		Contained a piece of animal bone (27g), a piece of fired clay (20g), 11 x Lucker Hall type ware sherds (inc. a jug strap handle, a jug rim and spout and a sagging base sherd) and 44 x Lucker Hall ware sherds (inc. 4 sherds from jugs, 4 jug strap handles, a jug rim and spout and 3 sherds from a sagging base)
1136	K		A	Cleaning above 1125 and 1124	?=1125		

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
1137	B5	II	B	Spread of soil and stones in natural hollow	Above 1232, destruction of B5 pre 1815 same as 802, 803 and 804		Contained 1 Bottle Body sherd (freeblown wine bottle) (18th/19th C)
1138			C	Spread of soil	?=1111, above 1139. ? post med infilling		
1139		I	C	Spread of stone and soil	Below 1138. Possibly medieval		Contained Fe Sickle (5 fragments) (Goodall's Type 1 – medieval), (RF 15)
1140	VOID		C	VOID	VOID		VOID
1141	B6		B	Cleaning over building 6			Contained 9 fragments of animal bone (50g), 3 x Late Blackware Footed base and body sherds (C18th), 1 x Tin Glazed Earthenware Plate Rim sherd (MC16th – MC18th), 1 x White Salt Glazed Stoneware Plate sherd (c.1720 – c.1780), 1 x White Salt Glazed Stoneware Plate Rim sherds (c.1720 – c.1780) and 1 Fe Looped fitting with 2 attached chain links
1142		IV	B	Rubble layer outside of building	Probably robbing/ disturbance		Contained 5 pieces of animal bone (56g), a fragment of shell, 1 x Creamware? Mug/jug Handle (c.1740 – c.1820), 1 x Fine Redware Footed base sherd (C18th), 1 x White Salt Glazed Stoneware Rim sherd (c.1720 – c.1780), 1 x Yellow Glazed Fineware Dish/bowl sherd (LC18th - c19th), 1 Pantile fragment (51 g) (L18th/E19th), 4 Pantile fragments (1213 g) (L18th/E19th), 1 Pantile fragment (147 g) (18th), 1 Pantile fragment (127 g) (19th), 1 Brick fragment (13 g) (Late PMED/EMOD), 1 Cu alloy slightly domed Button (18th+), (RF 14) 4 Fe Nails , 1 Fe ?slag , 4 Bottle Base and lips sherds ( freeblown wine bottles - could include onion bottle ) (18th C) and 8 Dk green body sherds poss from the same vessel (179g) (discarded) and 1 Clear body bottle sherd (9g) (discarded)
1143	d	III	A	Dark coaly deposit	Over layer 1011		
1144	d	III	A	Dark coaly deposit	Below layer 1011		
1145	d	III	A	Soil/clay layer	Cut by robber trench 1055		
1146	d	III	A	Dumped rubble	Below clay 1130, above dumped stone 1179		
1147	B6	II	B	Wall of building 6 (NE-SW)			
1148	B6	II	B	Floor slabs for building 6			
1149	B6	II	B	Disturbed 'porch' wall			
1150	B6	II	B	Wall of building 6 (NW-SE)			
1151		II	B	Cobbled yard outside of building 6	Abuts walls 1149 and 1150		
1152		I	B	Fine metalling	Below building 6. Possibly		

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
					same as 1224 and similar event as 1232		
1153		II	B	Fill of ditch 1223	Earlier than wall 1147		Contained 1 x Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware sherd (C17th – C18th), 1 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware Bowl sherd (C18th – EC19th), and 1 Fe Nail fragment
1154		III	B	Demolition deposit within building 6	After building 6		
1155		III	B	Soil layer containing purple fire waste	After building 6, seals fill of ditch 1223 and below 1142		
1156		IV	B	Gravel path	Same as 627/628		
1157		II	B	Dark grey soil beneath cobble yard 1151			
1158	B6	II	B	Construction cut for wall 1147			
1159	B6	II	B	Foundation for wall 1150 and paving for entrance			
1160	d	III	A	Dumped stone	Same as 312		
1161		III	B	Soil over cobbled yard			
1162	d	III	A	Soil and stone dumped over stone 1160	=1095		
1163	d	III	A	Soil and mortar dumped over 1162	=1080 and 1094		
1164		III	B	Soil under wall 1149	Above 1152. Possibly rooting		
1165		III	B	Soil under wall 1150	Below mortar 1238, above 1152. Possibly rooting		
1166		III	B	Robbing/ disturbance of walls 1147 and 1149			
1167		III	B	Fill of robbing 1166			
1168	B6	II	B	Backfill of construction cut 1158			
1169	B6	II	B	Building 6			
1170			A	Cleaning over road 1184			Contained a fragment of shell, 1 x Banded Creamware Rim sherd (c.1740 – c.1820), 4 x Creamware sherds (c.1740 – c.1820), 1 x Lucker Hall ware Sagging base sherd, 1 x Lucker Hall ware sherd, 1 x Pearlware Dish/bowl Ring foot base sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 2 x Pearlware Cup/bowl Rim sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 1 x Pearlware sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 1 x Tin Glazed Earthenware Flatware? sherd (MC16th

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Findings
							– MC18th), 1 x TP Pearlware Dish Rim sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 1 x Yellow Glazed Fineware Dish sherd (LC18th – C19th), 1 Pantile fragment (37 g) (18th/19th), 2 Brick fragments (38 g) (PMED), 2 Fe ?Strips, 9 Fe nails, 1 Fe ?slag, 1 Pb Annular Spindle whorl?, (RF 22) (?medieval), 2 Window Glass sherds ( blue aqua window glass, one thick) (Later post medieval/modern) and 4x Dk green bottle body sherds, non diagnostic (42g) (discarded)
1171			A	Cleaning over path/yard 1021 and robber trench 1297			Contained 2 animal bones (146g), 2 x Banded Creamware sherds (c.1740 – c.1820), 1 x Brown Glazed Coarseware Base sherd (C18th – EC19th), 2 x Creamware Plate sherds (c.1740 – c.1820), 1 x Late Blackware Footed base sherd (C18th), 3 x Late Blackware Footed base sherds (C18th), 5 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware Bowl sherds (LC18th – C19th), 1 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware Pancheon Base sherd (C18th – EC19th), 2 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware Bowl sherds (C18th – EC19th), 1 x Pearlware Bowl? Ring foot base sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 1 x Pearlware? Plate Rim sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 1 x Sponged Creamware Handle (c.1740 – c.1820), 3 x Sponged Creamware Bowl Ring foot base sherd (c.1740 – c.1820), 1 x Unglazed Red Earthenware Hort vessel Rim sherd (LC18th – C19th), 1 x Yellow Glazed Coarseware Pancheon sherd (C18th – EC19th), 1 Cu alloy Casting waste?, 1 Fe Fragment undiagnostic, 1 Tobacco pipe Stem fragment, 6 Bottle Base sherds (freeblown wine bottles) (18th/19th C) and 9 Dk green wine bottle body sherds (119g) (discarded)
1172	S	III	A	Stable guard stone (chasse-roué)			
1173			A	Clay below 1034	cut by drain 1176. Probably natural?		
1174	S	III	A	Upper fill of cut 1176			Contained 1 Fe (convexly curved ?strip)
1175	S	III	A	Lower fill of cut 1176			Contained 1 x Creamware Hollow ware sherd (c.1740 – c.1820)
1176	S	III	A	Cut of drain?	Below, to side of guard stone 1172. Only visible in section. Possibly start of storm drain linked to fe obj RF17		
1177	d	III	A	Dumped soil layer	Above 1178, below 1011		
1178	d	III	A	Dumped sooty layer/lens	Above 1179 and 1131		
1179		II	A	Dumped stone	Possibly same as 1131 and 1284. Abuts and possibly earlier than path 1021		Contained 2 fragments of animal bone (10g), 3, a piece of shell, 1 x Creamware Plate Footring base sherd (c.1740 – c.1820), 1 x Creamware Flatware sherd (c.1740 – c.1820), 1 x Slipware Flatware Rim sherd

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Findings
							(C18th), 1 x Tin Glazed Earthenware Flatware? sherd (MC16th – MC18th), 1 x Unglazed Red Earthenware sherd (C18th – C19th?), 1 x Yellow Glazed Fineware Dish/bowl sherd (LC18th – C19th), 1 x Yellow ware sherd (LC16th – EC18th), 3 Brick fragments (68 g) (PMED), 1 Fe ?hook, 1 Fe nail, 3 Fe undiagnostic fragments, 1 Fe/Bone? Knife (?folding knife with bone riveted scale plate handle) , (RF 21) (19th) 2 Tobacco pipe Stem fragments and 1 Stone Whetstone?, (RF 23)
1180	d	III	A	Pile of stone dumped onto path 1021	?= 1179. cut by ditch 1009		
1181	d?		A	Cleaning over road (north-eastern segment)	Possibly subsoil and/or dumped soil layer		Contained a piece of animal bone (2g), 2 fragments of shell, 1 x Creamware? Rim sherd (c.1740 – c.1820?), 1 x Gritty ware Base sherd (LC12th – LC13th), 2 x Late Blackware sherds (C18th), 3 x Lucker Hall ware sherds, 2 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware Dish/bowl Rim sherds (LC18th – C19th), 12 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware Dish/bowl sherds (LC18th – C19th), 4 x Pearlware sherds (c.1780 – c.1840) (inc. 1 from a plate), 1 x Slipware sherd (C18th), 1 x Slipware type 1 Dish sherd (C17th – EC18th), 1 x Tin Glazed Earthenware Flatware Ring foot base sherd (MC16th – MC18th), 2 x TP Pearlware Dish/bowl Ring foot base sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 4 Brick fragments (142 g) (18th/19th), 1 Brick fragment (339 g) (18th/19th), 6 Pantile fragments (176 g) (18th/19th), 1 Pantile fragment (22 g) (18th), 1 Cu alloy discoidal Button (18th+), (RF 16) 1 Cu alloy discoidal Button (18th+), (RF 18) 1 Cu alloy Pin, (RF 19) (med-18th) 1 Fe ?Strip fragment,, 5 Fe nail fragments , 1 Fe ?slag , 2 Tobacco pipe Stem fragments , 3 Bottle Base sherds (freeblown wine bottles ) (18th/19th C) and 52xDk green bottle body sherds all mouth blown (301g) (discarded)
1182	d	II	A	Sandy (dark) dumped deposit	Above 1130		
1183		II	A	Dark sandy soil	Above 1274, probably above 1184. though may be mixed		Contained an animal tooth, 2 fragments of shell, 1 x Colour Glazed ware Ring foot base sherd (LC18th – C19th), 2 x Creamware Bowl Ring foot base sherds (c.1740 – c.1820), 1 x Creamware sherd (c.1740 – c.1820), 1 x Late Blackware sherd (C18th), 1 x Redware Dish/bowl sherd (C18th), 1 x TP Pearlware sherd (1804 – 1818), 1 x TP Pearlware Rim sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 1 x Yellow Glazed Coarseware Pancheon sherd (C18th – C19th), 2 x Yellow Glazed Fineware Bowl/dish sherds (LC18th – C19th), 2 Pantile fragments (45.4 g) (18th/19th), Fe ?Hinge strap + fragments (2), undiagnostic and 1 Fe ?Hinge strap
1184		II	A	Large road cobbles	Above (1183=1275)		
1185		I	A	Early metalling	Pressed into natural. Below		

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
					1179		
1186		II	A	Dumped stone (with fire waste 1011 between stones)	probably same as 1179 and 1131 though looks different.		
1187		I	A	Possible terminus cut	Probably just interface between lower and upper fills of feature 1201=1203. Void		
1188		I	A	Upper fill of feature 1201/1203	Above 1202=1205	20l AA	Contained 10+ pieces of fired clay (73g), 4 x Buff Sandy ware sherds (LC12th – EC14th), 11 x Lucker Hall ware sherds (inc. a jug strap handle), 1 x Oxidised Sandy ware Jug Rim sherd (C12th – LC13th), 2 x Oxidised Sandy ware sherds (C12th – LC13th) and 1 x White Slipped Coarse Sandy ware sherd (C12th – LC13th)
1189	K	I	A	Layer of daub/cob in stoke hole 1122	Part of kiln wall. Below 1121	90l AA	Contained 2.4kg of fired clay/kiln wall, 1 x Buff Gritty ware Jar Flat base sherd (LC12th – EC14th), 5 x Lucker Hall type ware sherds (inc. a jug rim) and 40 x Lucker Hall ware sherds (inc. 2 sherds from a jug strap handle, a jug rim and spout sherd and 2 jug neck sherds)
1190	K	I	A	Charcoal deposit in stoke hole 1122	Same as 1125. Below 1121	20l AA	Contained 8g of fired clay and 2 x Lucker Hall ware sherds
1191			A	Cut of root hole			
1192			A	Fill of root hole 1191			
1193			A	Cut of posthole/root hole			
1194			A	Fill of posthole/root hole 1193		10l AA	Contained 21+ fragments of animal bone (94g) and 1g of fired clay
1195			A	Cut of posthole/root hole			
1196			A	Fill of posthole/root hole 1195		10l AA	Contained 1g of animal bone and 12g of egg shell
1197		II	A	Revetment/ boundary wall	Above 1227, below 1198		
1198		III	A	Rubble and soil dump	Above wall 1197, below subsoil 1296. ?same as 1287		Contained a piece of animal bone (56g), 1 x Lucker Hall ware sherd, 1 x Redware sherd (C17th – EC18th), 1 x Sandy ware sherd (Medieval), and 1 x Tin Glazed Earthenware Flatware sherd (MC16th – MC18th)
1199		III	A	Dark soil. Buried soil horizon or turf line	Below subsoil 1296, above 1206. Seemed to abut 1198. Possibly =1198	40l AA	Contained 2 CBM fragments (0.5 g)
1200		II	A	Clay bedding for cobbles 1227	Below 1197 (and 1227). Above 1206		
1201		I	A	Cut of ditch/hedge/	Same as 217, 218, 1203 and		

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
				hollow-way	1213. Possibly contemporary with 1233 by spatial arrangement.		
1202		I	A	lower fill of 1201=1203	Below 1188	40I AA	Contained 16+ pieces of fired clay (135g; with impressions), 5 x Buff Gritty ware sherds (LC12th – EC14th), 1 x Buff Sandy ware sherd (LC12th – EC14th), 22 x Lucker Hall type ware sherds (inc. 4 from a jug rim and spout), 22 x Lucker Hall ware sherds (inc. a jug strap handle and a sagging base sherd), 4 x Oxidised Sandy ware sherds (C12th – LC13th) and 7 x Reduced Sandy ware sherds (LC12th – C13th?) (inc. a jug rim sherd)
1203		I	A	Cut of ditch/hedge/hollow-way	Same as 217, 218, 1201 and 1213		
1204		I	A	Lower gravelly fill of feature 1203	Below 1205		
1205		I	A	Upper fill of feature 1203	Same as 1202		
1206		II	A	Soil and stone layer	Below 1199 and 1200. Possibly same as/ similar to 1257		
1207		I	A	Fine metalling. Small stones pressed into natural clay	Below 1206		
1208			A	Cut of pit	Probably a root hole		
1209			A	Fill of pit 1209			
1210		II/III	A	Cut of ?posthole	cut into 1214		
1211		II/III	A	Fill of ?posthole 1210		10I AA	Contained 5g of animal bone, 54g of shell, 2 x Unglazed Red Earthenware sherds (LC18th – C19th) and 13 CBM fragments (3.8 g) (PMED)
1212	B2	II	A	Firewaste under floor 1014	Below 1014		
1213		I	A	Cut of ditch/hedge/hollow-way	Same as 217, 218, 1201 and 1203		
1214		I	A	Fill of feature 1213			Contained 50 pieces of animal bone (22g), 71 fragments of fired clay (635g), 1 x Brown Sandy ware sherd (LC11th – C12th), 6 x Buff Gritty ware sherds (LC12th – EC14th) (inc. a jar base), 11 x Lucker Hall ware sherds (inc. a jug handle thumbing), 1 x Oxidised Gritty ware Flat base sherd (C12th – LC13th), 5 x Oxidised Sandy ware sherds (C12th – LC13th) and 2 x White Slipped Coarse Sandy ware Flat base sherds (C12th – LC13th)

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
1215	B2	II	A	Black charcoal layer under floor 1014	below 'clay' and 1212		
1216	B2	II	A	Sandy/ mortar layer	beside wall 1027		
1217		III?	A	Silting up of drain 1056/232	After stone culvert 1057 and backfilling 1058		Contained 6 fragments of fish bone (1g), 1 x Slipware Dish Rim sherd (C18th), 2 x Slipware Dish/plate sherds (C18th), 1 x U/ID sherd (C18th?), 3 Pantile fragments (3.5 g) (18th/19th) and 2 Fe nail fragments (broke)
1218		III?	A	Silty soil below stones 1057	Probably 1217 washed into gap between stones. ?=1217		Contained 1 x U/ID sherd (C18th?)
1219		I	A	Small cobbles below 1179	Overlain by dumped stone 1179		
1220	B2	II	A	Sandy layer beneath fire waste 1212	Before 1212		
1221	B2	II	A	Packed orange clay			
1222	B2	II	A	Mortar deposit below yellow clay 1069			
1223		II	B	Cut of ditch	Cuts 'fine' cobbling 1224. Filled by 1153		
1224		I	B	'Fine' cobbling	Cut by ditch 1223. Possibly same as 1152, and similar event as 1232		
1225		III	A	Rubble and soil layer	Above layer 1198. Below subsoil 1296		Contained a fragment of animal bone (21g), a scrap of fired clay (4g) and 1 x Late Blackware sherd (C18th)
1226		II	A	Sandy soil layer	Beneath clay setting layer (1200) for cobbles 1227		Contained 1 Pantile fragment (90 g) (18th)
1227		II	A	Cobbles	Below wall 1197. Pressed into clay 1200		
1228		I	A	Fill of feature 1213			
1229	B2	II	A	Sandy mortar below 1212			
1230	VOID		A	VOID	VOID		VOID
1231	B2	I?	A	Dirty clay below 1212			Contained 1 x Oxidised Sandy ware sherd (C12th – LC13th)
1232		I	B	Fine metalling below rubble 1137	Possibly same event as 1224 and 1152		
1233		I	A	Cut of ditch/hedge line/ hollow-way	Filled by 1234, same as 307		
1234		I	A	Fill of feature 1233			Contained 3 pieces of fired clay (10g), 1 x Lucker Hall ware Jug Rim and spout, 3 x Lucker Hall ware sherds and 1 x Reduced Sandy ware sherd (LC12th – C13th?)
1235	S	III	A	Cobble floor of horse	Cut by robber trench 1055		

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
				stalls within stables			
1236	VOID		A	VOID	VOID		VOID
1237	VOID		A	VOID	VOID		VOID
1238	B6	II	B	Thin mortar layer below wall 1150	Below 1150, above soil 1165		
1239		II	B	Sand bedding layer below yard 1151	Below 1151, above soil 1157		
1240		II/III	A	Stone and soil spread	Below subsoil 1296, above thin soil 1241		
1241		I	A	Thin layer of soil beneath stones 1240	Below 1240, above fine metalling 1302		Contained 2 Pot fragments (4.7 g) (Medieval)
1242	d	III	B	Dumped fire waste	Below 1137		
1243			A	Silting inside drain 1245	Within drain stones 1245		
1244		III	A	Backfill of drain cut 1246	After drain stones 1245		
1245		III	A	Stone culvert within drain cut 1246	Within cut 1246. Overlain with backfill 1244		
1246		III	A	Cut for drain 1245			
1247		III	A	Cut of possible robbing trench	Might be a drain? But unlikely. Filled by 1029		
1248			A	Cut of enhanced slope	Similar to 221. Filled by 1249 (same as 1296)		
1249		III	A	Soil layer up against slope 1248	?Same as 1296		
1250			B	Cut of slag filled pit	Filled by 1251. Disturbed by rooting 1252		
1251			B	Slag fill of pit 1250	Disturbed by rooting 1252. Same as 612	10l AA	Contained 2560g of industrial waste
1252			B	Rooting disturbance			
1253		I	A	Cut of pit	Filled by 1254 and 1255		
1254		I	A	Primary fill of pit 1253	Below 1255	30l AA	Contained 1 x Lucker Hall ware Sagging base sherd, 3 x Reduced Greenware type Jug Rim and body sherds (LC13th – C15th) and 2 Fe Nails?
1255		I	A	Upper (main) stony fill of pit 1253	Above 1254		Contained 1 x Gritty ware sherd (LC12th – LC13th) and 1 x Lucker Hall ware Jug Strap handle
1256		III	A	Soil layer containing stone spreads 1257 and 1266	Above and below 1257. Prob, overlies 1259. ?Similar to 1206		Contained 5 fragments of fired clay (42g), 14 x Lucker Hall ware sherds (inc. 2 sherds from jugs) And 1 Pantile fragment (15 g) (18th)

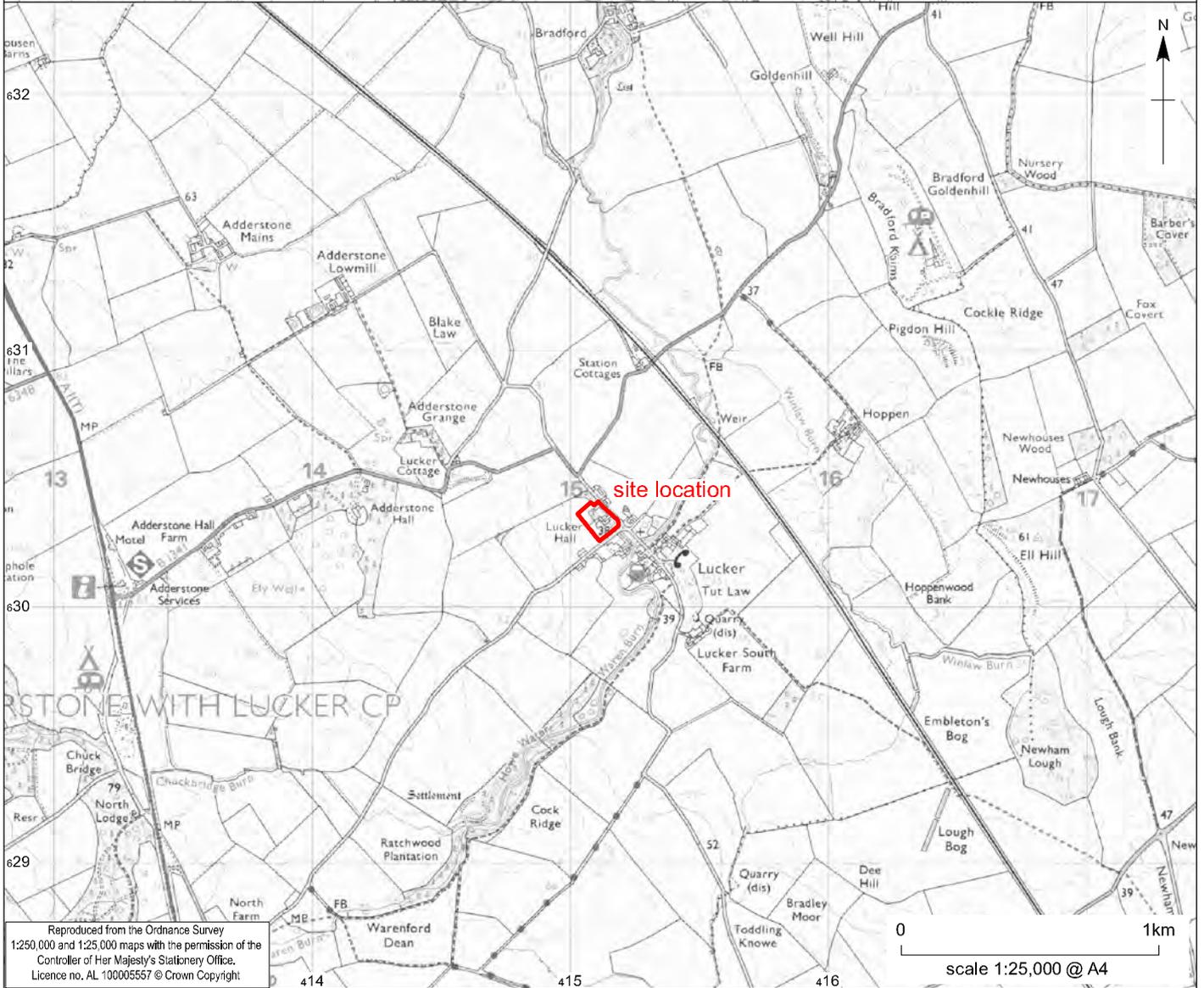
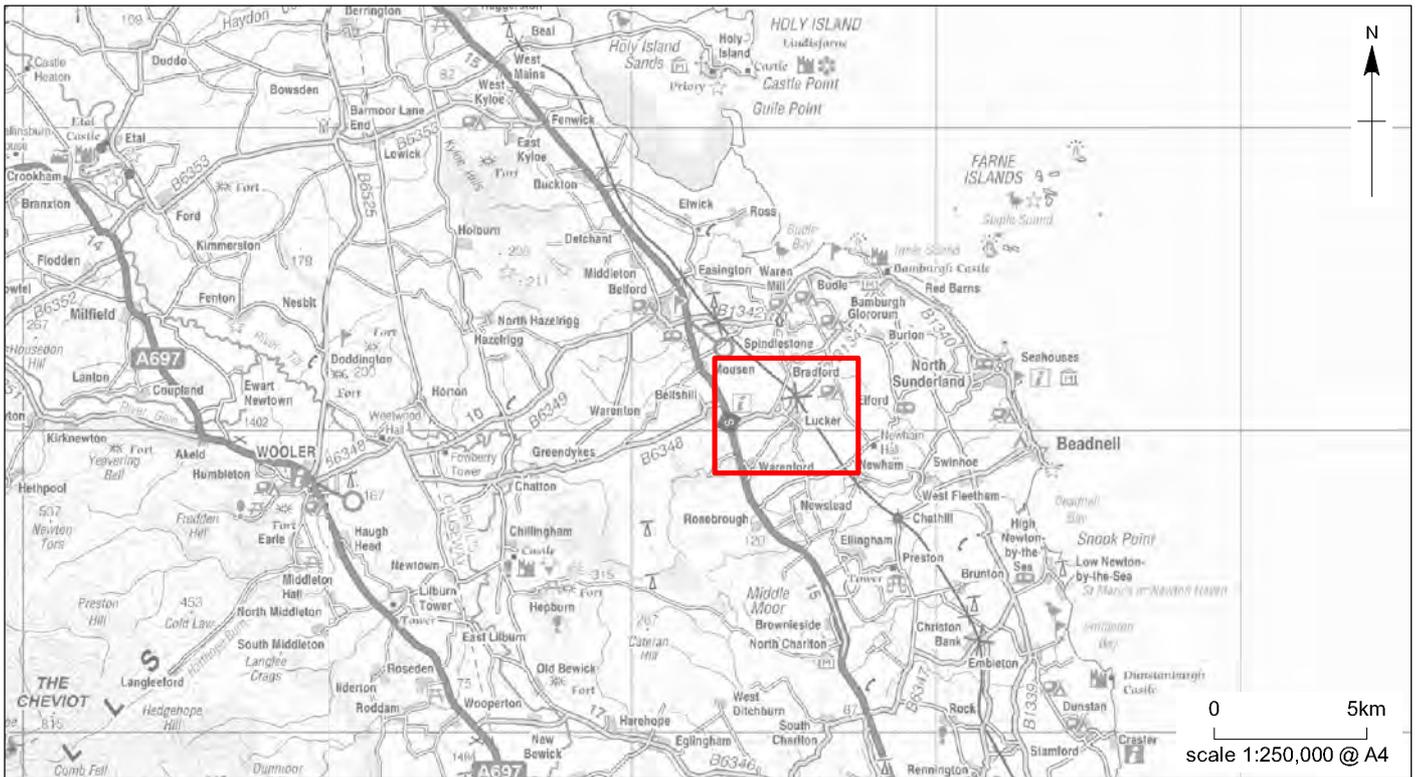
Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
1257	B1	II	A	Stone/rubble spread	Below 1256. Seals fill of ditch 1258		Contained two stones with possible mason's marks
1258		I	A	Cut of boundary ditch	Filled by 1259. ?Same as 219		
1259		I	A	Fill of ditch 1258	Overlain by 1257	20l AA	Contained 15g of fired clay, 4 x Lucker Hall type ware sherds, 1 x Lucker Hall type ware Jug Rim and spout and 2 Fe Nails?
1260		II	A	Silty layer below cobbled yard 1034	Below 1282, above 1261		
1261		II	A	Silty layer below cobbled yard 1034	Below 1260, above 1262		
1262		II	A	Lower silty layer below cobbled yard 1034	Below 1261, above sandstone natural 1134	40l AA	Contained an animal bone (1g), a fragment of shell, 7 x Oxidised Sandy ware sherds (C12th – LC13th) and 1 Pantile fragment (173 g) (18th)
1263	B2	II	A	Redeposited natural below floor 1014	Possibly same as 1081		
1264	B2	II	A	Multi-coloured clay deposit below 1229			
1265	B2	I	A	Stones under 1215	Possibly same as 1073, Possible Phase I of B2		
1266	B1	II	A	Possible wall within/below spread 1257	Probably not a wall		
1267		I	A	Cut of ?pit	Filled by 1268		
1268		I	A	Fill of pit 1267		10l AA	Contained 6 CBM fragments (2.8 g) (LMED/EPMED)
1269		I	A	Cut of gully/ long pit	Filled by 1270		
1270		I	A	Fill of gully 1269		40l AA	Contained 12g of fired clay and 11 x Lucker Hall ware sherds
1271		I	A	Cobbles under road 1184	Below layer 1275. Possible earlier road surface		
1272		II	A	Worn step between path/yard 1021 and road 1184	Contemporary with 1021 and 1184?		
1273		II	A	Boundary or wall foundation	Same boundary as 1197 and 1288		
1274		I	A	'Fine' metalling below road 1184	Below 1275 where road disturbed by water pipe. Pressed into natural		
1275		II	A	Sand levelling/ bedding layer for road 1184	Above 1274 and 1271	10l AA	Contained 1g of animal bone, 8g of industrial waste and 1 Tobacco pipe Stem fragment
1276		I	A	Cut of pit	Near 1240		
1277		I	A	Fill of pit 1276	?industrial fire waste	20l AA	Contained 6 pieces of fired clay (28g), a fish bone (1g), 5 pieces of

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Findings
							cinder (14g) and 4 x Lucker Hall ware sherds
1278		IV	A	Cut of shallow ditch	Filled by 1279.		
1279		IV	A	Fill of ditch 1278			Contained 1 x Fine Redware sherd (C18th – EC19th), 1 x Fired clay sherd (Undated) and 1 x Unglazed Red Earthenware Flowerpot? sherd (C19th)
1280		IV	A	Cut of ditch	Same as 303. Filled by 1281. Cuts drain 1056		
1281		IV	A	Fill of ditch 1280		40l AA	Contained an animal tooth and 1g of animal bone, 2g of fired clay, 5+ fragments of shell, 2 x Unglazed Red Earthenware Flowerpot sherds (C19th), 2 x Whiteware sherds (M – LC19th), 2 CBM fragments (1.8 g) (NK) and 1 Pantile fragment (13 g) (PMED)
1282		II	A	Clay layer under cobbled yard 1034	Overlies 1260. Overlain by 1034 and dumped stone 1284		
1283		II	A	Yellow clay	Probably natural. ?=1028. Cut by drain 1056, overlies 1133 (SN 61)		
1284		II	A	Dumped stone layer	Below or same as 1179. Overlies deposit 1282 and abuts (?later than) cobbled surface 1034. Below clay 1130		Contained an animal bone (2g), 1 x Lucker Hall ware Base sherd and 1 Pantile fragment (18 g) (18th)
1285		III	A	Robbing trench	Filled by 1286. Cuts path 1021 and a possible wall remnant of first phase of building 2		
1286		III	A	Fill of robbing trench 1285			Contained a fragment of shell, 15 x Late Blackware sherds (C18th), 1 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware Pancheon Base sherd (LC18th – C19th), 1 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware Bowl Rim sherd (LC18th – C19th), 2 x Pearlware Flatware Ring foot base sherds (c.1780 – c.1840), 1 Brick fragment (75 g) (PMED) and 1 Fe Nail fragment
1287	d	IV	A	Backfill/ dumping up to and over revetment wall 1288	Later than wall 1288. Overlain by topsoil 1000. Possibly same as 1198		Contained 2 x Lucker Hall ware sherds, 7 Pantile fragments (419 g) (18th/19th) and 3 Bottle Body sherds (freeblown wine bottles and one unid ) (18th/19th/20th C)
1288		II	A	Revetment boundary wall	Pressed into slope in natural clay. Overlain by 1287. Probably same as 1197 and 1273		
1289		II	A	Soil between stones of wall 1288	Probably same as 1287 but trickled into voids.		

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
1290	B2	III	A	Fill of wall slot 1291	this deposit is from after destruction of B2	Not on my lists? Maybe took on last day by HA	Contained 3g of fired clay, 249g of industrial waste, a piece of plaster, 1 x Late Blackware Handle (C18th), 1 x Lucker Hall ware sherd, 1 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware Rim sherd (LC18th – C19th), 1 Cu alloy discoidal Button (18th+) (RF 26), 1 Fe Nail and 1 Bottle Base sherd (green freeblown wine bottle)
1291	B2	II	A	Cut of western wall slot	Part of second phase of Building 2. ?contemporary with 1014 and 1295		
1292	B2	I	A	Deposit and flat stones in hollow within building 2	Floor repair to second phase? Or part of first phase of building 2		Contained 1 x Buff Gritty ware sherd (LC12th – EC14th), 1 x Lucker Hall ware Jug Strap handle and 1 Pb Annular Spindle whorl?, (RF 27) (?medieval)
1293	B2		A	'cut' of hollow within building 2	filled by 1292		
1294	B2	III	A	Fill of wall slot 1295	this deposit is from after destruction of B2		
1295	B2	II	A	Cut of eastern wall slot	Filled by 1294		
1296		III	A	Subsoil filling large hollow	?same as 1054. Same as 222 and 223	40I AA	Contained 13g of fired clay, 10 x Lucker Hall type ware sherds and 21 x Lucker Hall ware sherds (plus crumbs)
1297		III	A	Cut of robbing trench	Filled by 1299 and 1321		
1298		II	A	Black sooty layer under 1021	cut by 1297		Contained 1 x Pearlware Cup/mug Rim sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 2 x TP Pearlware Plate Rim sherds (c.1780 – c.1840) and 3 Fe Nails + nail fragments
1299		III/IV	A	Black sooty lower fill of robbing trench 1297	Re-deposited 1298?	10I AA	Contained 27g of charcoal
1300		I	A	Early drain cut	Runs below road 1184. ?Disturbed by building 2		
1301		I	A	Fill of drain cut 1300			Contained 13g of plaster, 1 x Lucker Hall ware sherd, 2 x Oxidised Sandy ware sherd (C12th – LC13th) and 1 Fe Object
1302		I	A	'Fine' metalling below stone spread 1240	Same as 1241?		
1303			A	Unallocated/void			
1304		II	A	?Construction cut for boundary (wall) 1273	Might not be a real cut, just base of wall		
1305		II	A	Backfill of 1304	Between stones of 1273. Could be later soil, e.g. subsoil		
1306		I	A	Cut of ?gully/ robbed out wall trench	Could be extension of robber trench 1297 but more likely 1306 is cut by robber trench.		

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
					Possible walls associated with PI of B2		
1307		I	A	Fill of gully/robbing 1306	Possible walls associated with PI of B2		
1308		I	A	Construction cut for former wall	Possible walls associated with PI of B2. Filled by 1309 and 1310. Disturbed by robber trench 1297, later disturbance		
1309		I	A	Soily fill of construction cut 1308	Over 1310. Cut by robbing trench 1297. Possibly perpendicular to 1306		
1310		I	A	Stones within construction cut 1308	Overlain? By 1309. Possible walls associated with PI of B2		
1311		III/IV?	A	?Posthole cut by robbing trench 1297	Filled by 1312. Could be rooting/ stone void		
1312		III/IV?	A	Fill of ?posthole 1311	probably rooting		
1313		IV	A	Loose fill of ?animal burrow 1314	Contains voids		Contained a bird bone (1g), 1 x Pearlware Flatware sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 1 x TP Bone China sherd (C19th) and 1 Pantile fragment (95 g) (19th)
1314		IV	A	Cut of ?animal burrow/borehole or modern disturbance			
1315		II	A	Upper fill of pit 1316			Contained 5 fragments of animal bone (51g), a fragment of shell, 1 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware Bowl sherd (LC18th – C19th), 1 x Yellow ware sherd (C17th – EC18th) and 1 Pantile fragment (30 g) (18th/19th)
1316		II	A	Cut of pit	Filled by 1303, 1315, 1322 and 1323		
1317	B2	I/II	A	Fill of posthole 1318	PI or PII of B2	10I AA	
1318	B2	I/II	A	Cut of posthole	Filled by 1317. PI or PII of B2		
1319		III	A	Cut of ?shallow pit	probably not a cut, 1320=1066 a lens of fire waste		
1320		III	A	Firewaste in ?pit cut 1319	Same as 1066	40I AA	Contained 1g of fish bone, 1g of shell, 1 x Banded Creamware Rim sherd (c.1740 – c.1820), 1 x Blackware Base sherd (C17th), 4 x Creamware? sherds (c.1740 – c.1820), 16 x Mottled Pearlware Small bowl Ring foot base sherds (c.1780 – c.1840), 1 x Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware Dish/bowl sherd (LC18th – C19th), 2 x Pearlware sherds (c.1780 – c.1840), 1 x Pearlware? sherd (c.1780 – c.1840), 1 x

Cxt	Group	Phase	Trench/Area	Interpretative description	Relationships	Sample taken	Finds
							Yellow Glazed Fineware Bowl Ring foot base sherd (LC18th – C19th), 5 x Yellow Glazed Fineware Dish/bowl sherds (LC18th – C19th), (extra crumb?) 1 Slate Roof Tile fragment (49 g) (18th/19th) and 1 clay marble (19th-E20th)
1321		III	A	Fill of robbing trench 1297			Contained 1 x Colour Glazed ware sherd (LC18th – C19th), 1 x Fine Redware Jug Rim and spout (C18th), 4 x Lucker Hall type ware sherds, 1 x Lucker Hall ware sherd, 3 x Reduced Sandy ware sherds (LC12th – C13th?), 1 Cu alloy discoidal Button (18th+), (RF 29), 1 Fe Whittle tang knife? (?medieval) and 1 Fe Fragment
1322		II	A	Mid fill of pit 1316	Below 1315, above 1324		
1323		II	A	Lower fill of pit 1316	Below 1324, above 1303		Contained a fragment of shell and 1 Brick fragment (15 g) (17th/18th)
1324		II	A	Mid fill of pit 1316	Below 1322, above 1323		
1325		I	A	'Fine' metalling under 1257	Cut by 1258		
1326		III/IV	A	Fill of robbing 1055	Redeposited 1029, 1101 and 1145		
1327	B2	II	A	Possible wall remnant			

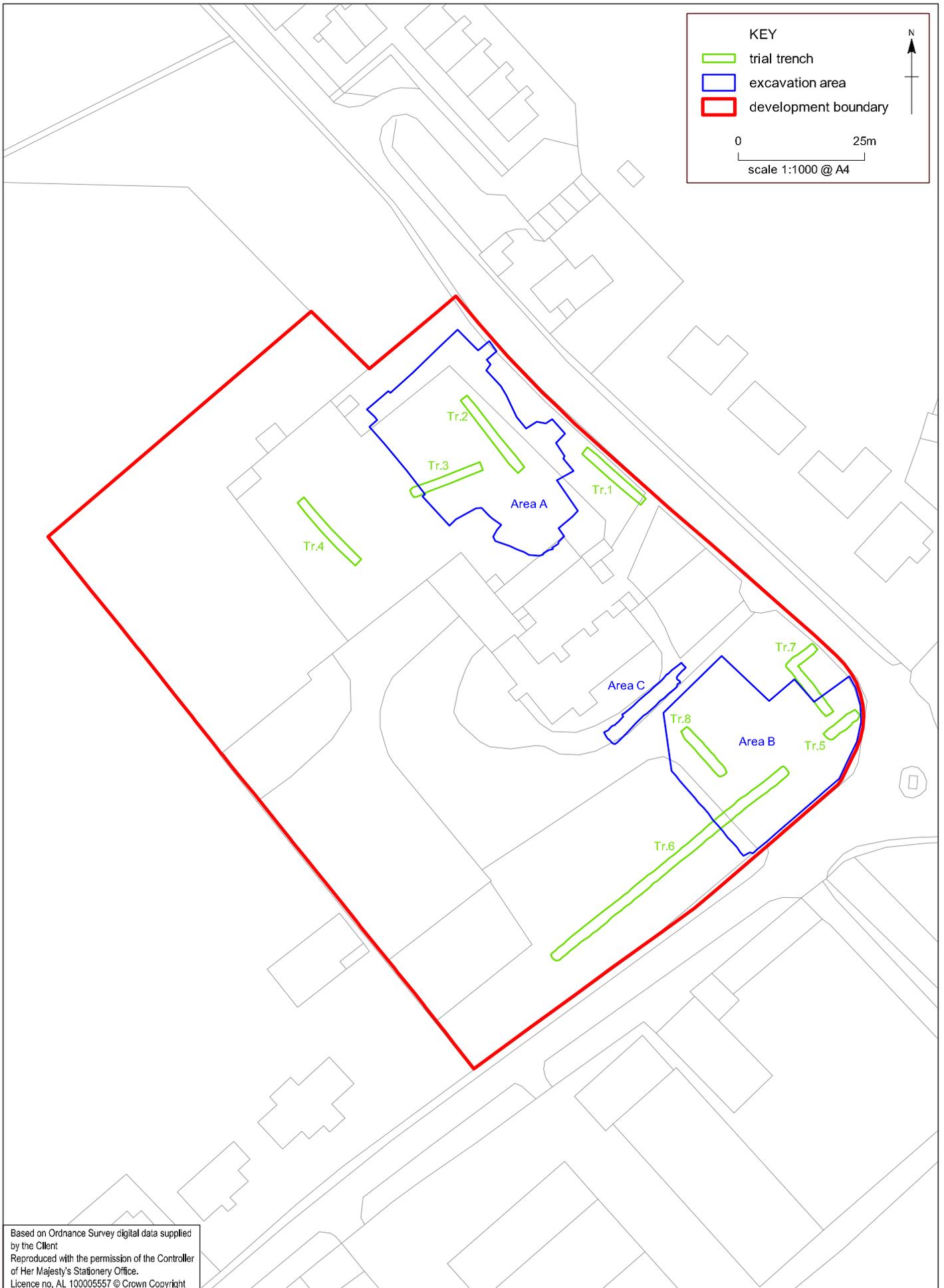


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Lucker Hall, Northumberland: site location

Figure 1



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Lucker Hall, Northumberland: trial trench and excavation area locations

Figure 2



Lucker Hall, Northumberland: photomontage of Area A

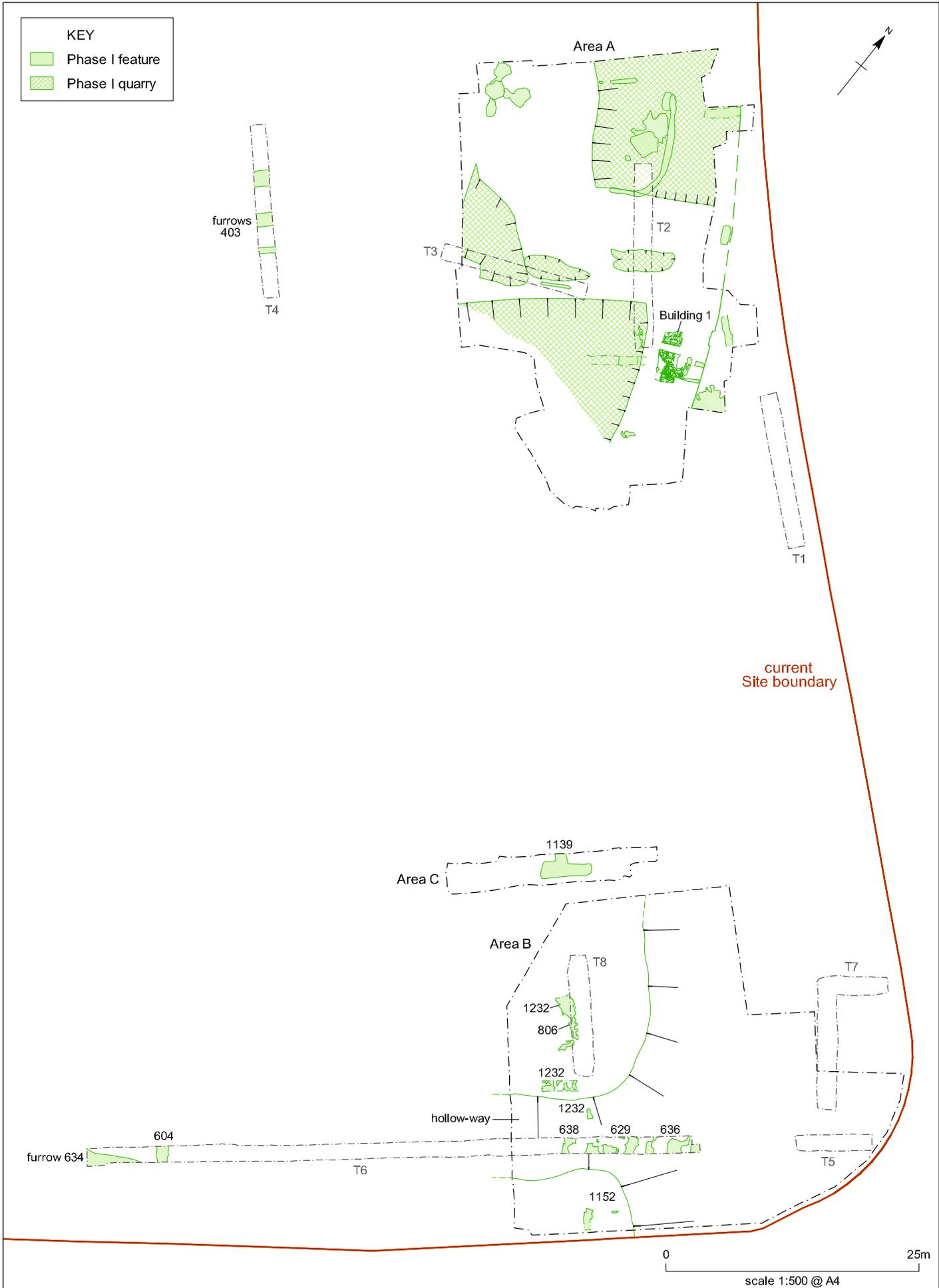
Figure 3





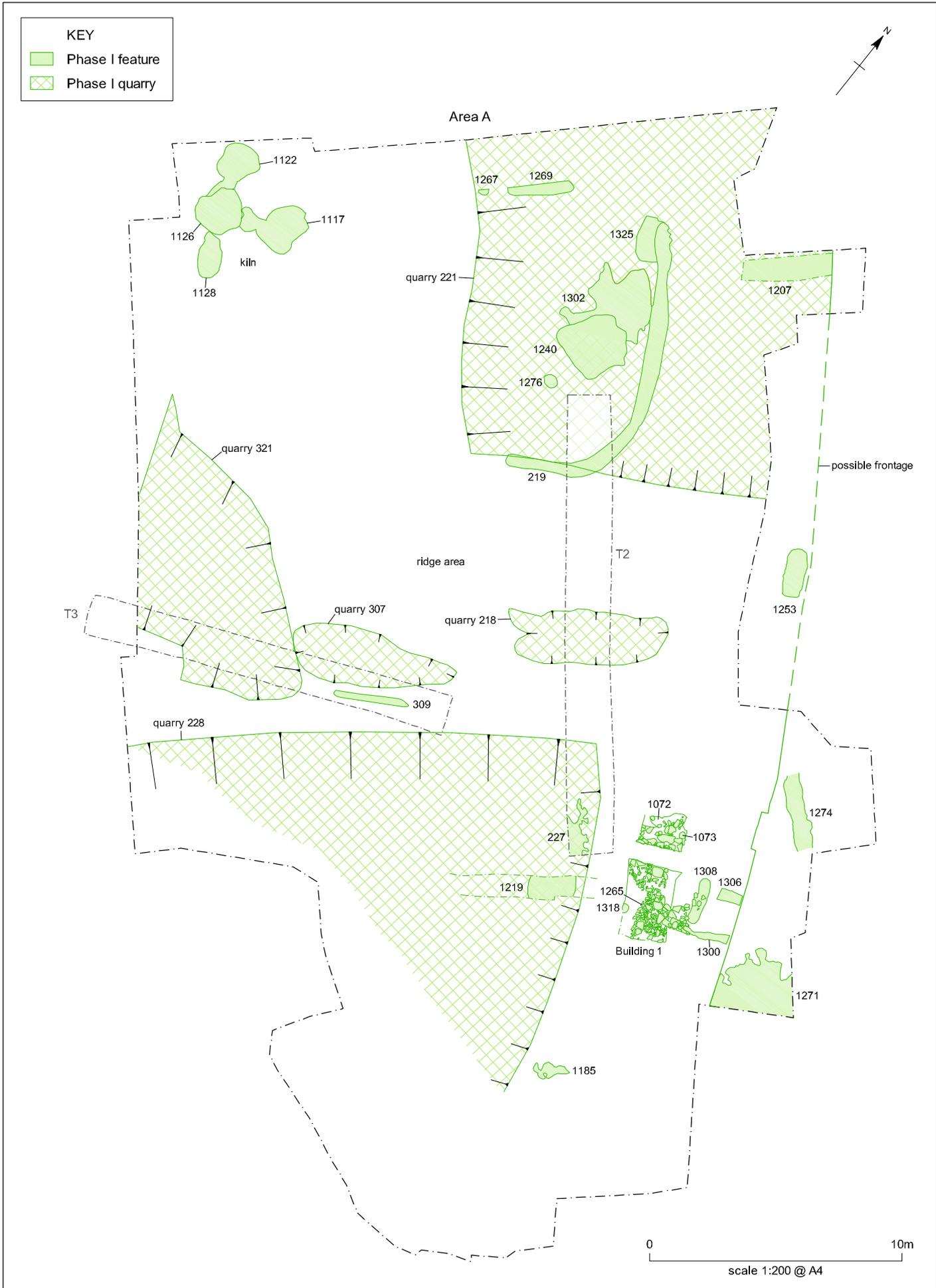
Lucker Hall, Northumberland: plan of 1620  
(after Bateson 1893)

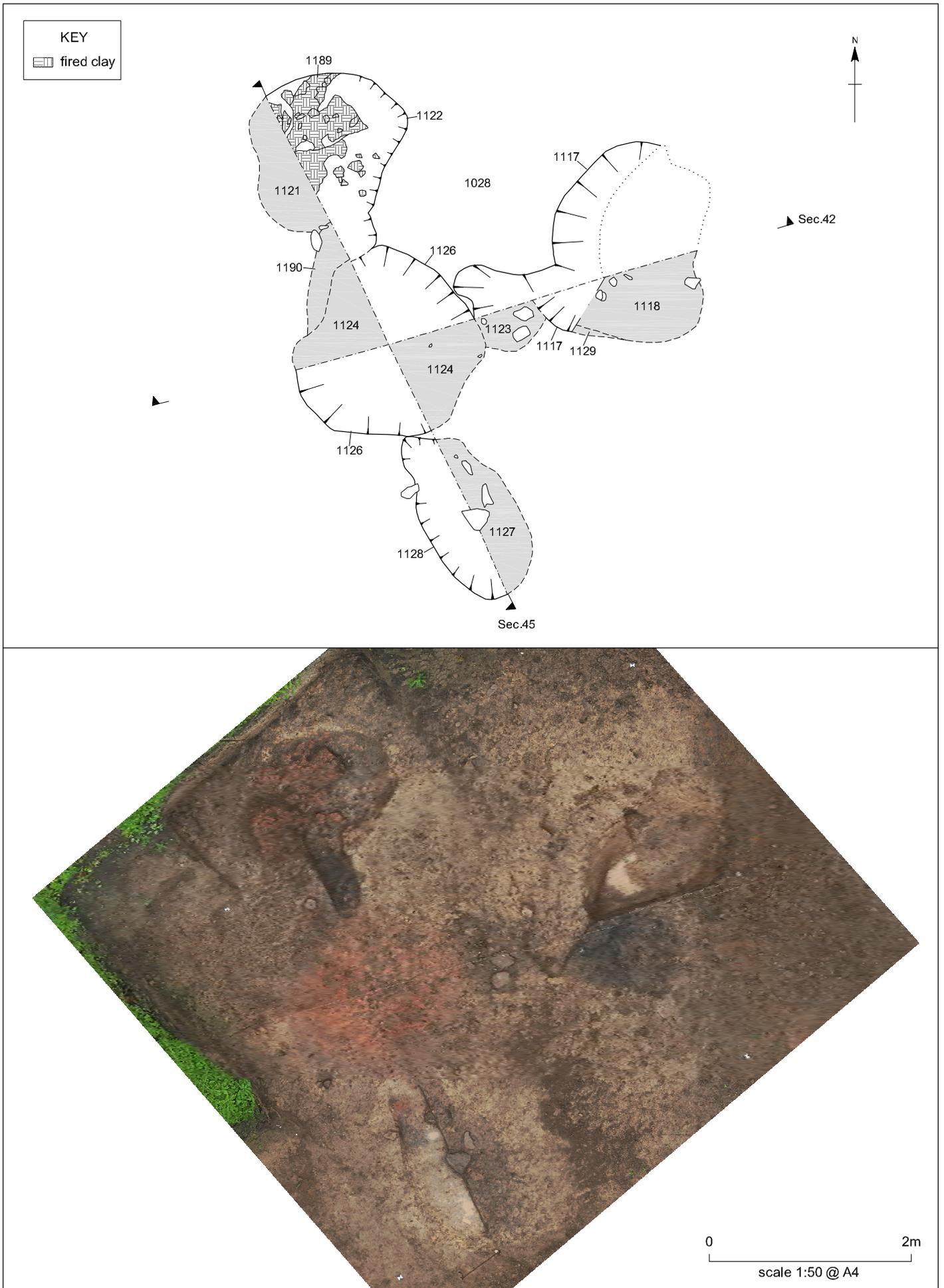
Figure 5

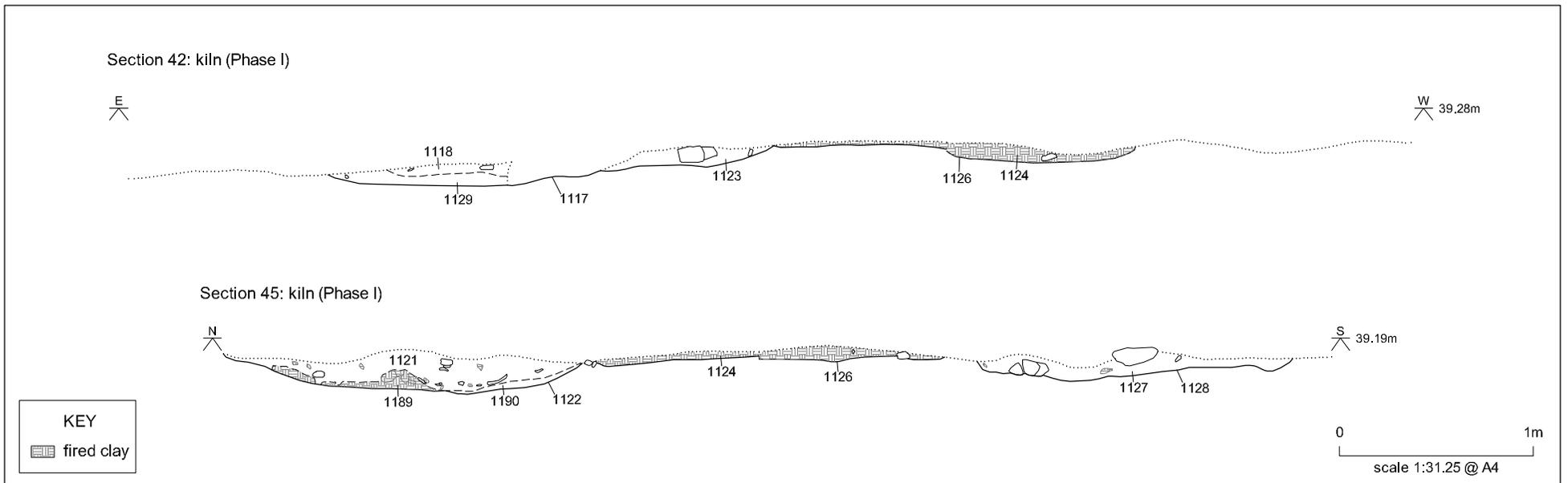


Lucker Hall, Northumberland: Phase I

Figure 6







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*Lucker Hall, Northumberland: sections*

*Figure 9*



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*Lucker Hall, Northumberland: Area A, Building 1 Phase I*

*Figure 10*

