

A REPORT ON AN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF



LS Archaeology

Stone Garth Lane,  
Whitwell-On -The-Hill,  
York



October 2017

<b>Site</b>	Land to the south, Stone Garth Lane, Whitwell, North Yorkshire
<b>Site Code</b>	SGL17
<b>County</b>	North Yorkshire
<b>NGR</b>	SE 72214 65823
<b>Planning Application No</b>	16/01824/FUL
<b>Development</b>	Erection of two semi-detached two bedroom dwellings with associated parking area
<b>Contributors</b>	Images and text: L.Signorelli & D. Signorelli Ceramics: C. Cumberpatch Glass: R. Broadley Animal Bone: J.Richardson
<b>Date of Issue</b>	01/11/17 (1st Draft) 16/11/17 (2nd Draft)
<b>Site Dates</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup> , 4 <sup>th</sup> , 5 <sup>th</sup> , and 13 <sup>th</sup> July 2017
<b>Project management</b>	D. Signorelli
<b>Client</b>	Sarah Brotherton
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>This report summarises the findings of an archaeological watching brief carried out during ground reduction works associated with the development of the land on Stone Garth Lane, Whitwell-On-The-Hill, York ; Planning Application 16/01824/FUL.</p> <p>Whitwell-On-The-Hill has known archaeological assets, certain ones date from the Romano-British Period through to the medieval and post medieval. Aerial photography has shown that there may be evidence of prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the village such as an enclosure and track way.</p> <p>The stripping and archaeological evaluation of the site was carried out over two phases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Phase 1 revealed the presence of archaeological features dating from the 11<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries; the majority belonging to the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century.</li> <li>2. Phase 2 uncovered features dating to the later 11<sup>th</sup> – mid 14<sup>th</sup> centuries <b>with the majority of activity on site occurring during this period.</b></li> </ol> <p>No archaeological evidence was found:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Predating the 11<sup>th</sup> century.</li> <li>• From the period of 17<sup>th</sup> century to the 18<sup>th</sup> century.</li> </ul> <p>Results from the excavation revealed evidence of unusual 19th-early 20th century domestic practices of burying broken glass from mainly bottles and vessels (medicinal, cosmetic, poison)-possibly linked to contamination/illness superstitions.</p> <p>11<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century evidence such as ceramics and animal bone confirm small-scale activity during the pre and post conquest years most likely associated with a manor house -as recorded in historical sources -although the exact location of this early manor house is unknown. A cattle burial was of particular interest given age discrepancies between its head and body, as well as displaying an intriguing cut mark not normally associated with animal butchery. This animal may signify casual disposal or symbolic gesture.</p>	

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>A REPORT ON AN</b> .....	<b>I</b>
<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL</b> .....	<b>I</b>
<b>WATCHING BRIEF</b> .....	<b>I</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>III</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b> .....	<b>IV</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	<b>IV</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2. SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>4. MITIGATION STRATEGY</b> .....	<b>5</b>
STRIP MAP AND RECORD .....	5
<b>METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>11. RESULTS</b> .....	<b>6</b>
RESULTS SUMMARY .....	6
PLAN OF PHASE 1 .....	7
PLAN OF PHASE 2 .....	8
PHASE 1 .....	9
GARDEN TOPSOIL AND MADE UP GROUND [12] .....	10
POST HOLE FEATURE 4 .....	10
SHALLOW GLASS SCOOPS [6,8,10,12] .....	11
MODERN DRAINS [14,20,21,22,23,24] .....	13
DOMESTIC MIDDEN [16] AND PIT [18] .....	15
STRUCTURAL STONE BASE [27,32] .....	16
PHASE 2 .....	18
TWO GULLIES [36,38,40] .....	19
PIT [42] .....	20
CATTLE BURIAL [44] .....	21
POST HOLES [46,48,50] .....	21
<b>12. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION</b> .....	<b>23</b>
<b>13. ARCHIVE</b> .....	<b>25</b>
<b>13. BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> .....	<b>25</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1</b> .....	<b>26</b>
MIEVEAL AND LATER POTTERY FROM EXCAVATIONS AT WHITWELL-ON-THE-HILL (SGL17) .....	26
<b>APPENDIX 2</b> .....	<b>40</b>
GLASS FROM WHITWELL-ON-THE-HILL (SGL17) .....	40
<b>APPENDIX 3</b> .....	<b>48</b>
ANIMAL BONES AND SHELLS FROM WHITWELL-ON-THE-HILL (SGL17) .....	48
<b>APPENDIX 4</b> .....	<b>51</b>

CONTEXT INDEX..... 51

**APPENDIX 5..... 56**

CONTEXT DATA ..... 56

**LIST OF FIGURES**

FIGURE 1: SITE PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION ..... 1

FIGURE 2: MAP OF THE VILLAGE WITH THE SITE HIGHLIGHTED IN RED ..... 2

FIGURE 3: SATELLITE IMAGE OF THE DEVELOPMENT AREA (IN RED). ..... 3

FIGURE 4: 1852 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP FIRST EDITION ..... 4

FIGURE 5: MAP OF THE SITE SHOWING THE STRIPPED AREAS AND THE LOCATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY FOUND (PHASE 1). 7

FIGURE 6: MAP OF THE SITE SHOWING THE STRIPPED AREAS AND THE LOCATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY FOUND (PHASE 2). 8

FIGURE 7: MAP OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY FOUND DURING THE PHASE 1 STRIPPING ..... 9

FIGURE 8: MAP OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY FOUND DURING THE PHASE 2 STRIPPING ..... 18

**LIST OF TABLES**

TABLE 1: LIST OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH WHITWELL-ON-THE-HILL ..... 3

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the findings of an archaeological watching brief carried out during ground reduction works associated with the development of the land on Stone Garth Lane, Whitwell-On-The-Hill, York ; Planning Application 16/01824/FUL. Ryedale District Council, on the advice of North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Unit (NYCCHU), placed a standard archaeological condition on the development. The condition is imposed in accordance with SP12 of the Ryedale Plan- Local Plan Strategy and Section 12 of the NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework). A Written Scheme of Investigation (L. Signorelli, 2017) was submitted and agreed prior to grounds works.

## 2. SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

The building plot is located towards the end of Stone Garth adjacent to a pair of semi-detached cottages (Two Gables). Previously, the plot formed an area of gardens/lands used for growing fruit/vegetables. The cottages lie to the east of the plot and to its immediate west is a public right of way.

The geology of the site is Saltwick Formation Sandstone, Siltstone and Mudstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 172 to 176 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. Archaeological finds of an organic nature, if encountered, may be in poor condition due to the damp and acidic nature of soils formed upon sandstone.



Figure 1: Site prior to construction



Figure 2: Map of the village with the site highlighted in red

### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The development site lies within the village of Whitwell-On-The- Hill, noted for the architecture of some of its buildings (Whitwell Hall, Whitwell Hall Annexe, Church of St John the Evangelist and South Lodge of Whitwell Hall: all being Grade II listed) and traditional layout. The village itself is a monument with its medieval ridge and furrow field systems being clearly seen, hinting at its earlier history.

Etymological evidence suggest that Whitwell’s name is derived from a combination of the Old English word *hwit* meaning *white* or *infertile* and the Anglian suffix *wella* suggesting *spring* or *stream*. Whitwell on the Hill: a white spring or stream on the hill. The first edition Ordnance survey map below (Figure 5) shows that a well is still clearly marked.

Archaeological resources in terms of researchable previous works are extremely narrow for the village of Whitwell (Table 1). Very few archaeological evaluations of a physical nature, such as excavation, have taken place within the village itself; most substantial investigations, such as the Harton to Hildenley Water Pipeline and various ones associated with Cliffe House Farm and Crambe, have occurred to the east of the A64.



Figure 3: Satellite image of the development area (in red).

The area of Whitwell to the east of the A64 has a rich archaeological narrative, notably Roman activity along the River Derwent valley, the York to Malton Roman road as well as the potteries and kilns at Crambeck. However, for the west of the A64, information concerning past activity is seen in aerial photographs such as the Medieval ridge and furrow systems, and some early potential track ways, quarry pits and enclosures of prehistoric or Romano-British origins. Archaeological data for this area of Whitwell-On-The-Hill is sparse.

Table 1: List of known archaeological interventions associated with Whitwell-On-The-Hill

Details	Grid Reference	Intervention	Archaeology
Harton to Hildenley Water Pipeline	N/A Multiple locations	Northern Archaeological Associates-geophysics and trial trenches	Iron Age track way Roman kilns
Cliffe House Farm (Fields 138&133) Circa 1975	SE7312065500	York Archaeological Trust, York Excavation Group undertook field recording for drainage trenches	4th century settlement. Roman pottery and kiln
Crambe? No description given 1971	SE7310065500	York Excavation Group	Roman Building
Cliffe House Farm Circa 1965	SE7313065480	Uncertain.	Roman corn drying kiln, Cist, Cremation, Building

Historical records are able to shed more light on the later periods of Whitwell-on-the-Hill, starting with records from the Great Survey that forms the basis of the Domesday Book of 1086 by order of William I of the Kingdom of England.

At that time, Whitwell was part of the Bulford Hundred in North Riding and is recorded as a very small population of one household with total tax assessed as quite large, suggesting that this household was of wealth. Prior to the Norman Conquest, during the reign of Edward the Confessor, the Lords associated with ownership of Whitwell were part of the earlier medieval Saxon heptarchy. After the conquest, it was passed to Lord and Tenant Count Robert of Mortain who was the 2nd Earl of Cornwall and half brother to William I. Thereafter, the 'Manor' of Whitwell changed hands numerous times over the course of the medieval period and up to the 19th century. It was given to the priory at Kirkham (1122 by Walter Espec) and remained part of that estate even after the dissolution of the monasteries, whereby it was gifted by Henry the VIII in 1540 to Sir Henry Knyvett (Constable, 1923).

By the end of the 16th century, Whitwell was gifted as part of a marriage settlement and the change of ownership, as it often was with some estates, continued with regularity

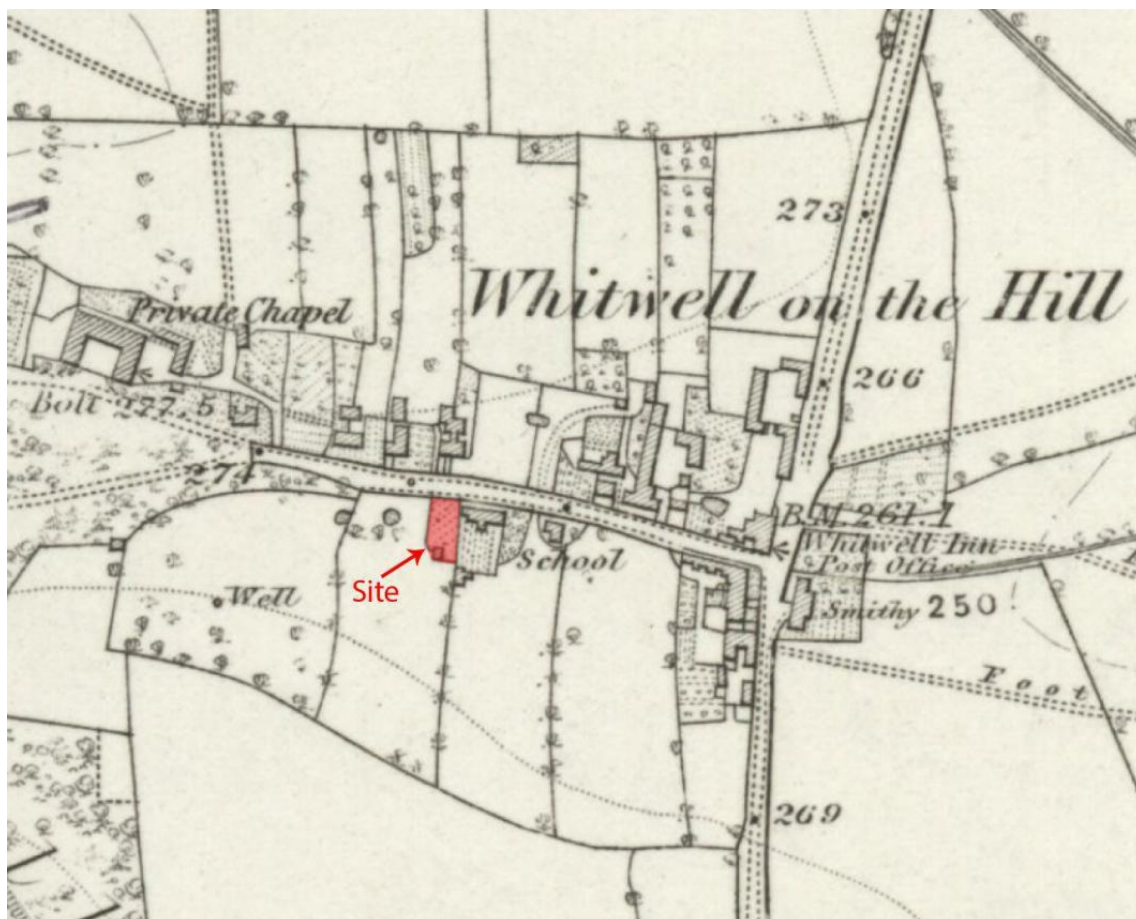


Figure 4: 1852 Ordnance Survey Map First Edition



By 1852, the Ordnance Survey map shows that Whitwell had a smithy, post office, an Inn and School. The well is clearly marked upon a footpath and original field boundaries/enclosures are shown. By this time, the field boundaries appear narrower to the north of Stone Garth, suggesting more local domestic use. To the south of Stone Garth, the land divisions are larger and wider.

Very little historical documentation exists about the lives of those within the estate who were working the land to support their various Lords and Masters. Any potential archaeology uncovered would illuminate this phase of Whitwell's narrative.

## 4. MITIGATION STRATEGY

### STRIP MAP AND RECORD

The impact of the development on any potential archaeological assets was mitigated through a programme of archaeological investigation. Given the small size of the building plot, the most suitable intervention was to fully strip the site, then map and record any potential archaeological assets. **Archaeological features of unknown date were initially encountered at 0.4m. This archaeology was quickly recorded then additional stripping took place to reach the required foundation depths. During this, a second phase of archaeological deposits were encountered at a depth of 0.7m.** These were excavated and recorded within the same day to enable building works to resume as quickly as possible and ensure the development schedule was not unduly postponed.

The supervising archaeologist was Luigi Signorelli from LS Archaeology. The guidelines for archaeological excavation issued by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists* (2014) were adhered to throughout.

### METHODOLOGY

The guidelines for archaeological excavation issued by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists* (2014) were adhered to throughout.

The strip map and recording of the site was fulfilled in accordance with the following criteria: all ground works that intrude below the level of the topsoil (or other 'modern' made ground layers) have been completed; all necessary archaeological recording has been completed.

A back-acting mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket was used for all excavations, to assist the identification of archaeology. The hard standing surface was initially cut with a mechanical saw and further broken with a mechanical pecker.

**No** human remains were expected and none were encountered.

A standard electronic single context recording system was used to keep a document record of all archaeology encountered.

**All of the archaeological features were sample excavated** to the following criteria: ditches 5%; pits 50%; post-holes 100%; burials 100%; linear structures (walls etc.) 5%.

All archaeological features were **drawn and surveyed in plan**.

All archaeological features were photographed as appropriate using a minimum of 10-megapixel digital colour camera.

**All archaeological finds were retained.**

**No bulk samples were taken.**

On completion of work, all records, photographs were catalogued, in accordance with the *Institute for Archaeologists* guidance (2008).

No finds identified as treasure trove were encountered.

## 11. RESULTS

### RESULTS SUMMARY

The stripping and archaeological evaluation of the site was carried out over two phases:

3. Phase 1 revealed the presence of archaeological features dating from the 11<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries-the majority belonging to the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century.
4. Phase 2 uncovered features dating to the later 11<sup>th</sup> – mid 14<sup>th</sup> centuries with the **majority of activity on site occurring during this period**.

No evidence was found:

- Predating the 11<sup>th</sup> century.
- From the period of 17<sup>th</sup> century to the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Most features from both phases yielded some sort of material culture in the form of ceramic sherds, metal, worked stone, glass fragments and animal bone and shell. Ceramic periods and dates from the glass have been used to enable dating of features. Ceramic and glass artifact form types and animal bone taxa have been used to further reveal aspects of activity. The potential of what the following features can reveal about the past is covered in the discussion below.

Contextual information belonging to each feature is outlined below with context data, drawn and photographic evidence displayed. Features belonging to the two distinct Phases are reported with additional technical information being located in Appendices 4 and 5. Features have been contained within their phase then subsequently grouped according to contextual similarity and difference.

PLAN OF PHASE 1

Phase 1 revealed the presence of archaeological features dating from post 15<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries-the majority belonging to the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century.

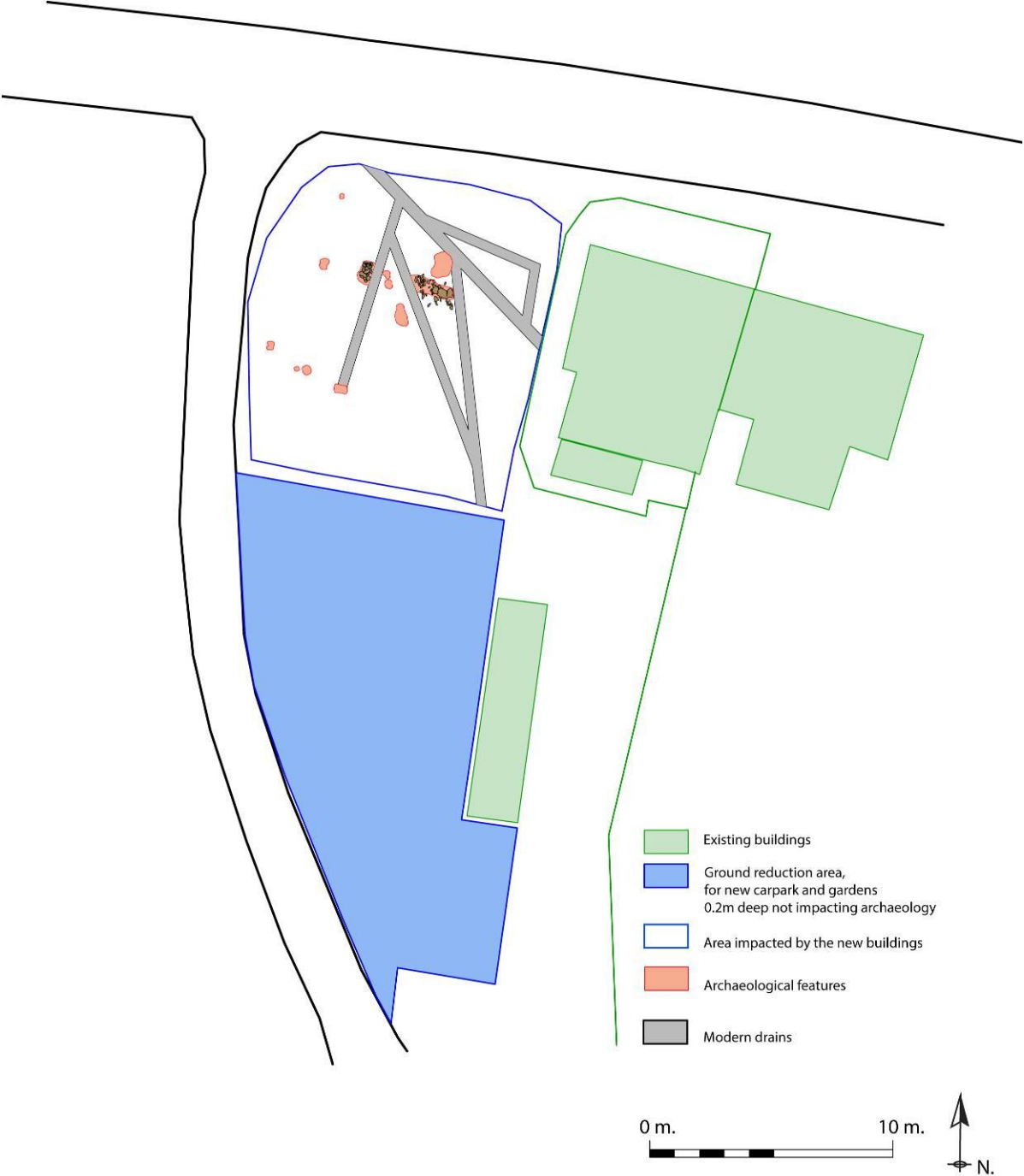


Figure 5: Map of the site showing the stripped areas and the location of the archaeology found (phase 1)

PLAN OF PHASE 2

Phase 2 uncovered features dating to the later 11<sup>th</sup> – mid 14<sup>th</sup> centuries with the **majority of activity on site occurring during this period.**

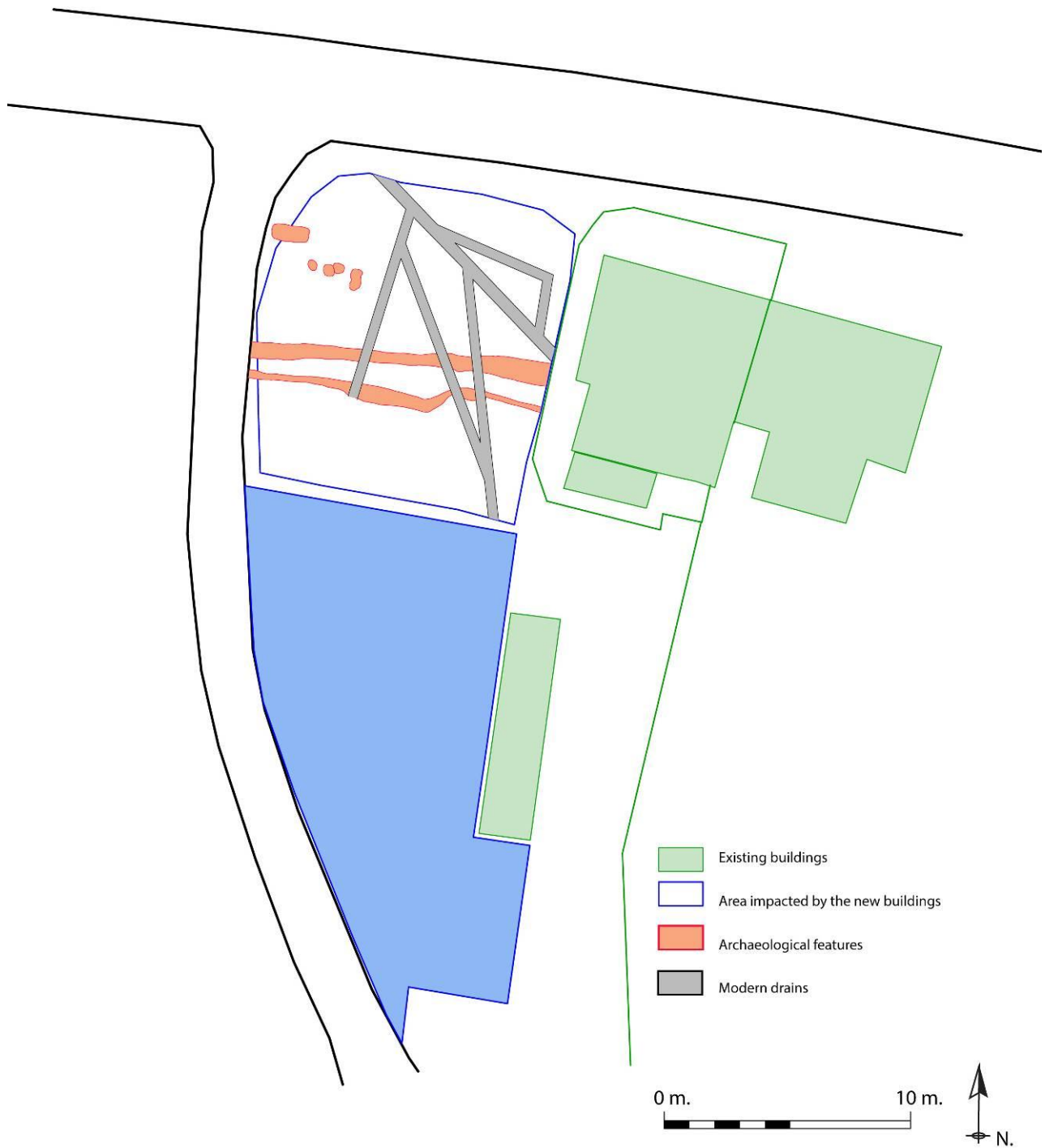


Figure 6: Map of the site showing the stripped areas and the location of the archaeology found (phase 2)

PHASE 1

The stripped area measured 13.00 meters in length by 12.10 meters in width. The ground was reduced by 0.30 meters and archaeology was present at this level. Full details of the context within Area 1 are listed in Appendix 1.

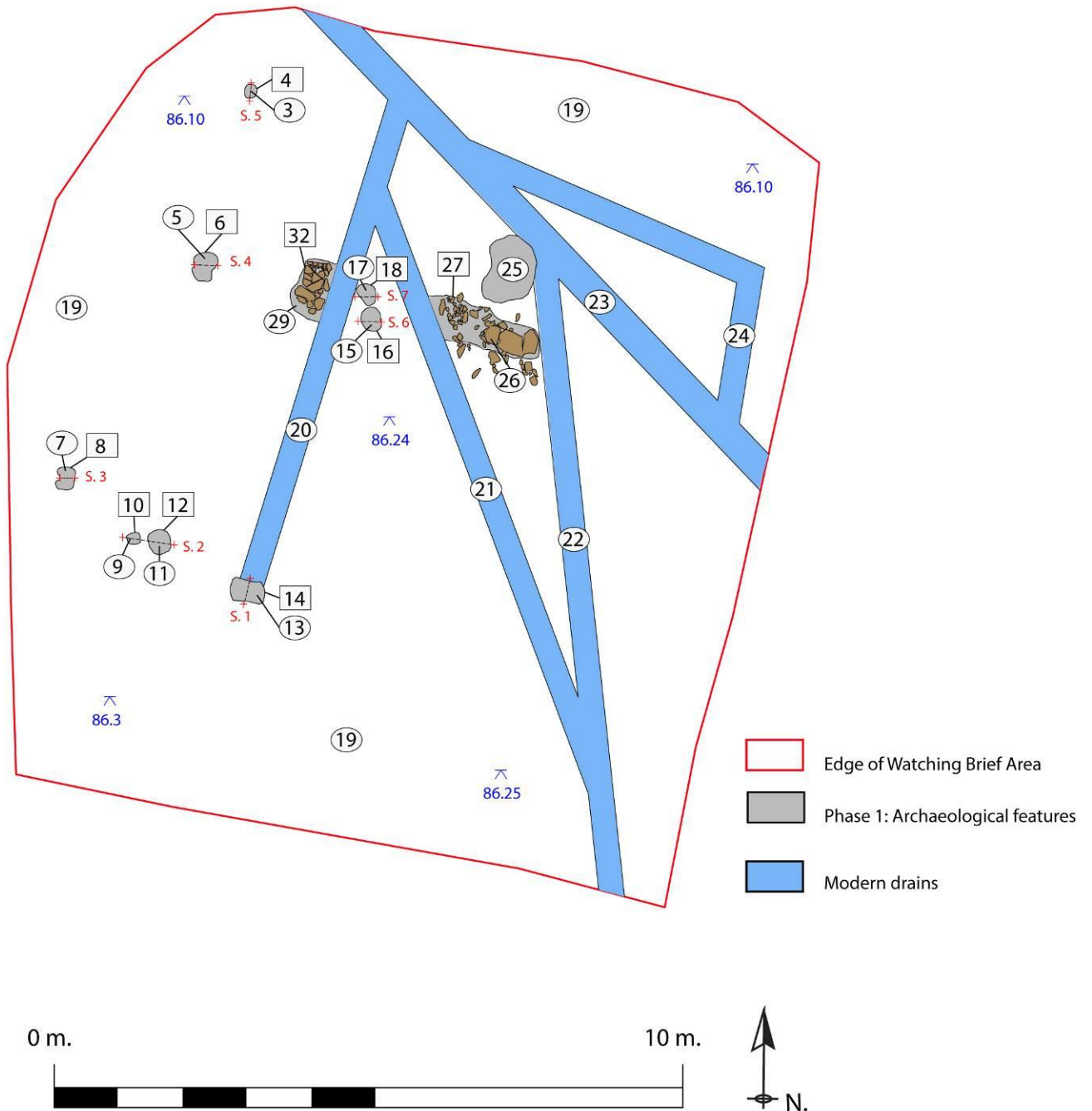


Figure 7: Map of the archaeology found during the phase 1 stripping

Features revealed during Phase 1:

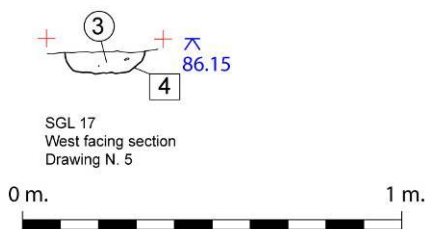
- Post hole [4]
- A shallow glass scoops [6,8,10,12]
- Modern Drains [14,20,22,23,24]
- Domestic midden [16] and Pit [18]
- Structural stone base [27,32]

GARDEN TOPSOIL AND MADE UP GROUND [12]

Context Number	Feature Number	Description	Finds	Identified As
1	0	Moderate dark brown 80% silty clay deposit with 20% mixed gravel garden debris. Roots present. Animal Bones Pottery Glass not all retained	1900-1920 Glass 1 pottery sherd cup/bowl	C20-C21st garden topsoil
2	0	Loose very dark brown 30% silty clay deposit with 70% mixed rubble inclusions. This layer had more rubble than the [1] due to it being made up ground.	1906-1925 Milk Magnesia Bottle 3 pottery sherds dish, pancheon	Mixed C19th- C20th made up ground

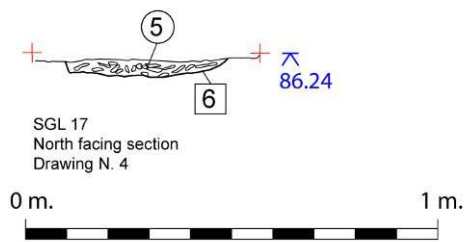
POST HOLE FEATURE 4

Feature [4] Fill (3)	Finds	Identified As
Moderate black brown 80% silty clay fill with 20% gravel and mixed charcoal inclusions. Shallow cut ovate in shape. Likely to be a small scooped refuse pit.	4 pottery sherds bowls, cups	C18th-C20th small feature-post hole, small amount of residual pottery sherds from bowls/cups.

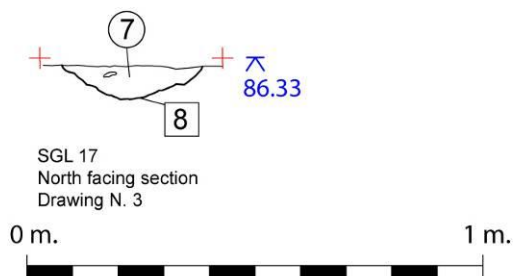


SHALLOW GLASS SCOOPS [6,8,10,12]

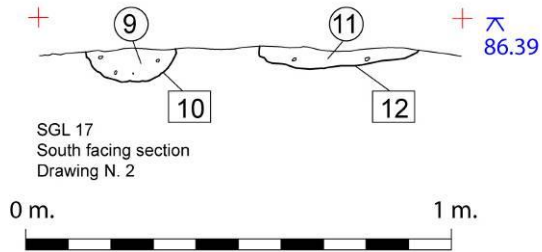
Feature [6] Fill (5)	Finds	Identified As
Loose dark brown 30% clay fill with 70% glass fragment inclusions. Unusual high glass content in fill. A very shallow cut of an ovate feature -scooped shape.	Late C19th-early C20th glass bottles, dishes 4 pottery sherds bowl ceramic building material -width of brick suggests C16th-C18th	C19th-C20th Small glass filled scoop



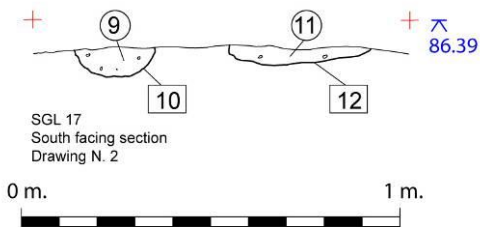
Feature [8] Fill (7)	Finds	Identified As
Moderate dark greyish brown 90% silt clay fill mixed with 10% small gravel. Small shallow cut of an ovate feature.	C19th-C20th glass bottles 2 pottery sherds jug, bowl	C19th-C20th Small glass filled scoop intrusive earlier pottery



Feature [10] Fill (9)	Finds	Identified As
Loose dark greyish brown 30% silty clay fill with 70% glass and pottery fragments. Unusual fill high content glass and pottery. Small shallow pit with a concave base.	C19th-C20th glass bottles 4 pottery sherds jam jar	C19th-C20th Small glass filled scoop



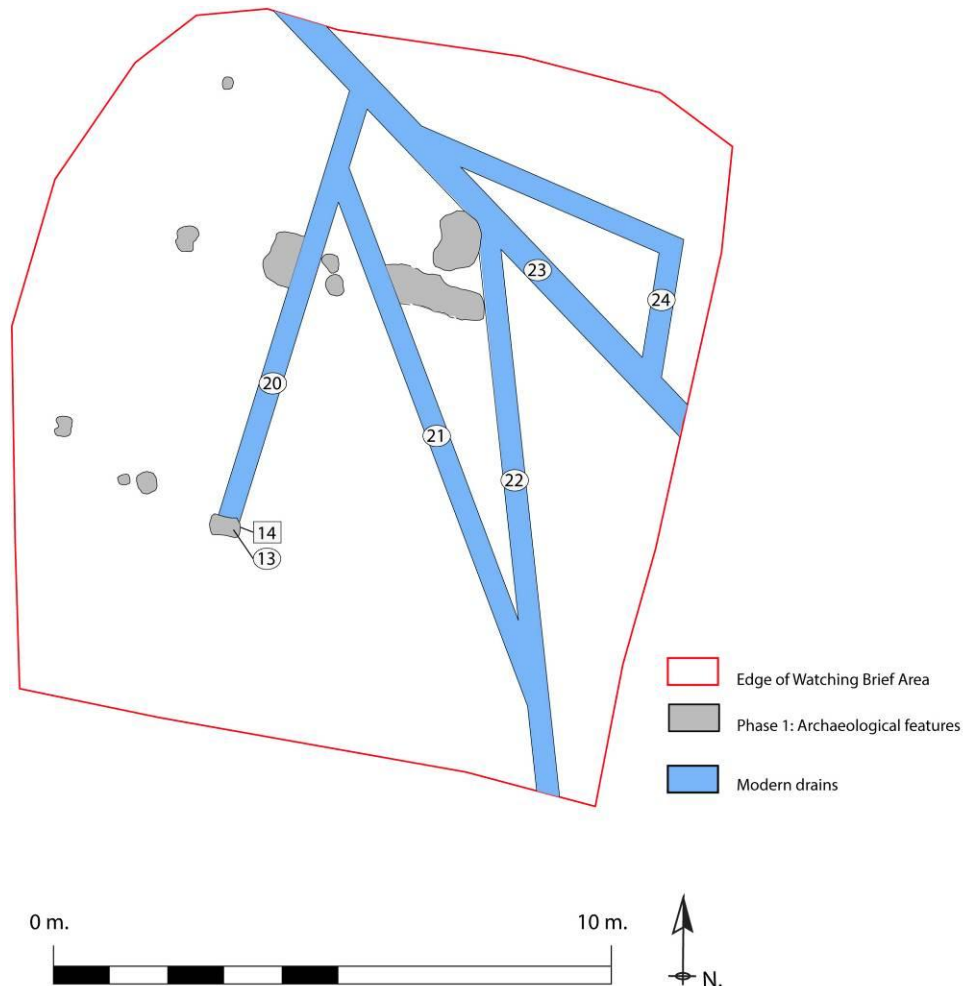
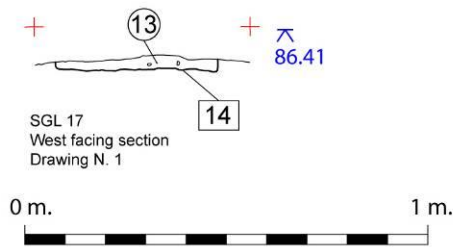
Feature [12] Fill (11)	Finds	Identified As
Moderate very dark brown 95% silty clay fill with 5% small gravel inclusions. Ovate feature with shallow edges and a concave base.	C19th Glass	C19th-C20th Small glass filled scoop





MODERN DRAINS [14,20,21,22,23,24]

Feature [14] Fill (13)	Finds	Identified As
Friable grey 30% silty clay fill with 70% mortar and gravel inclusions. Gritty material covering a drain. Fill included a small metal grid drain cover above [20]. A shallow flat based cut hosting a metal grid drain cover.	1 sherd hollowware	C19th-C20th Drain manhole with cast iron cover. Intrusive LC12th-LC13th pottery

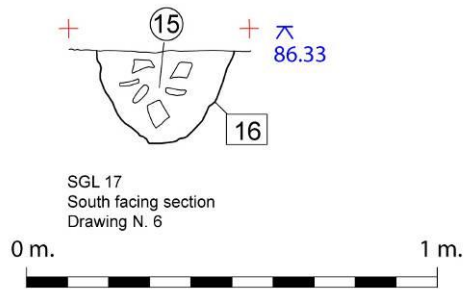


Context Number	Feature Number	Description	Finds	Identified As
19	19	Firm mottled brown 80% sandy silty clay fill mixed with 15% fragmented sandstone and gravel. Pottery.	1 bone fragment- Pig bone and 3 fragments burnt cattle bone. 25 pottery sherds jugs ,mugs, jars, hollow ware	Redeposited layer containing C11th-C14th century debris due to later drainage works disturbance.
20	20	Context allocated to the fill and cut of a north south 20th century terracotta clay pipes/drain.		C20th Modern Drain
21	21	Context allocated to the fill and cut of a south, southeast to north, northwest 20th century terracotta clay pipes/drain.		C20th Modern Drain
22	22	Context allocated to a north south 20th century drain that contained a 20cm in diameter terracotta clay pipe.		C20th Modern Drain
23	23	Context allocated to a north west to south east 20th century drain that contained terracotta clay pipe.		C20th Modern Drain
24	24	Context allocated to a right-angled drain. Located to the northeast corner of the site.		C20th Modern Drain
25	25	Soft black 100% silt and charcoal layer. Shallow deposit under the topsoil and above drain [23]. Most likely associated with garden activity.		C20th charred garden debris

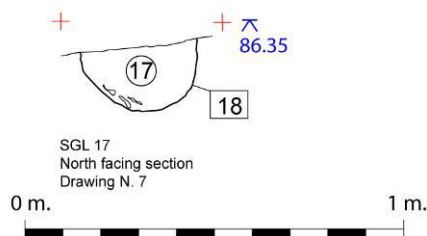


DOMESTIC MIDDEN [16] AND PIT [18]

Feature [16] Fill (15)	Finds	Identified As
Moderate very dark brown 30% silty clay fill mixed with 70% glass and pottery fragments. Ovate feature vertical edges and concave edges. Unusual glass/pottery refuse pit.	12 bone fragments-Cattle, pig and sheep bone 1850-1900 glass bottles and dishes 4 pottery sherds flat- ware	Small C19th-C20thC midden

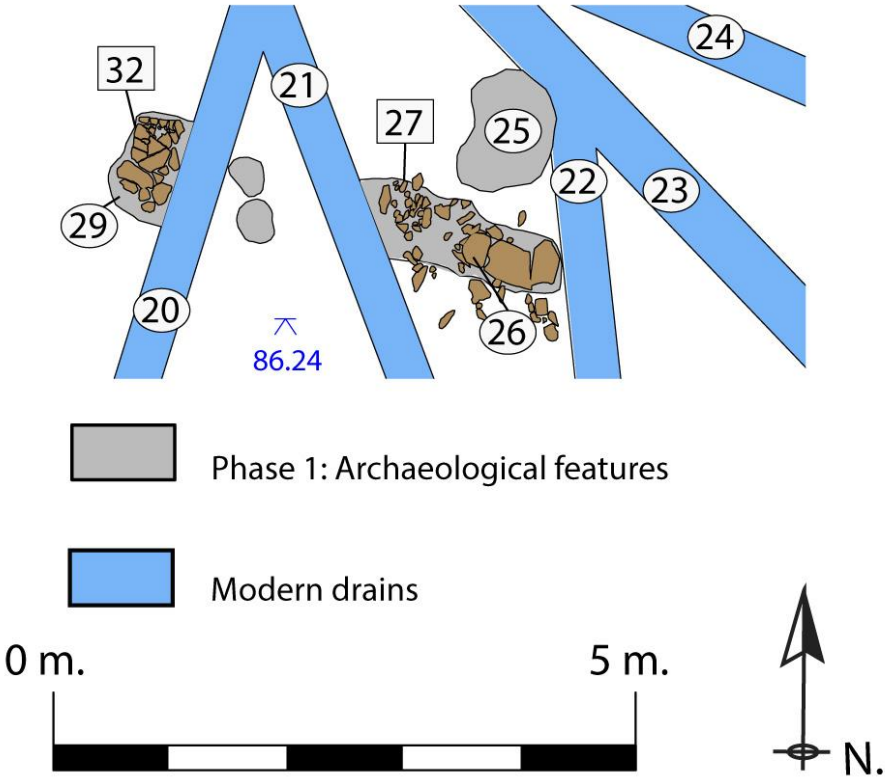


Feature [18] (17)	Finds	Identified As
Moderate dark grey 90% silty clay mixed with 10% small gravel. Ovate features with edges cutting at a 60-70 degrees angle. Concave base.		Small C19th-C20thC pit of unknown function



## STRUCTURAL STONE BASE [27,32]

Context Number	Feature Number	Description	Finds	Identified As
26	27	Hard large grey stone fill. The stones were irregular and regular in shape and were <0.5 in length and <0.3 in width and approximately 0.1 in breadth. Appeared to be intentionally laid, may be structural.	1 pottery sherd hollow ware	
27	27	Once lifted the stones had been laid in a depression. No intentional cut could be determined, the cut indicates stones were laid rather than ground being dug into and positioned.		[27] and [32] stone spread acting as a base or remnant of structure. 11 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century.
28	28	Moderate 100% gritty orange layer. Eroded sandstone.		Natural sandstone
29	32	The latest flat orange brown stone layer of [32] comprised of fragmented limestone that was originally of one piece.		
30	32	Secondary stone layer under (29) comprised of angular stones ranging from 0.1-0.3 in length. These stones formed a flat surface area that looked deliberately placed. Pottery.		
31	32	Moderate greyish brown 98% silty clay fill mixed with 2% small stone and gravel. A grey brown silty clay layer between (29) and (30).	2 pottery sherds hollow ware	
32	32	Feature comprised of an orangey stone layer on top another stone layer bonded with a silty clay fill. No specific cut similar to [27] and likely to be associated with this. May be structurally a collapsed wall.		[27] and [32] stone spread acting as a base or remnant of structure. 11 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century.
33	32	Moderate dark brown 98% silty clay mixed with 2% gravel fill. Pottery	1 bone fragment-sheep pelvis 3 pottery sherds hollow ware	
34	34	Firm sticky yellow brown clay deposit. Identified as natural as other pockets of clay on site exposed during machining.		Natural Clay



PHASE 2

The stripped area measured 13.00 meters in length by 12.10 meters in width. The ground was reduced by 0.70 meters and archaeology was present at this level. Full details of the context within Area 1 are listed in Appendix 1.

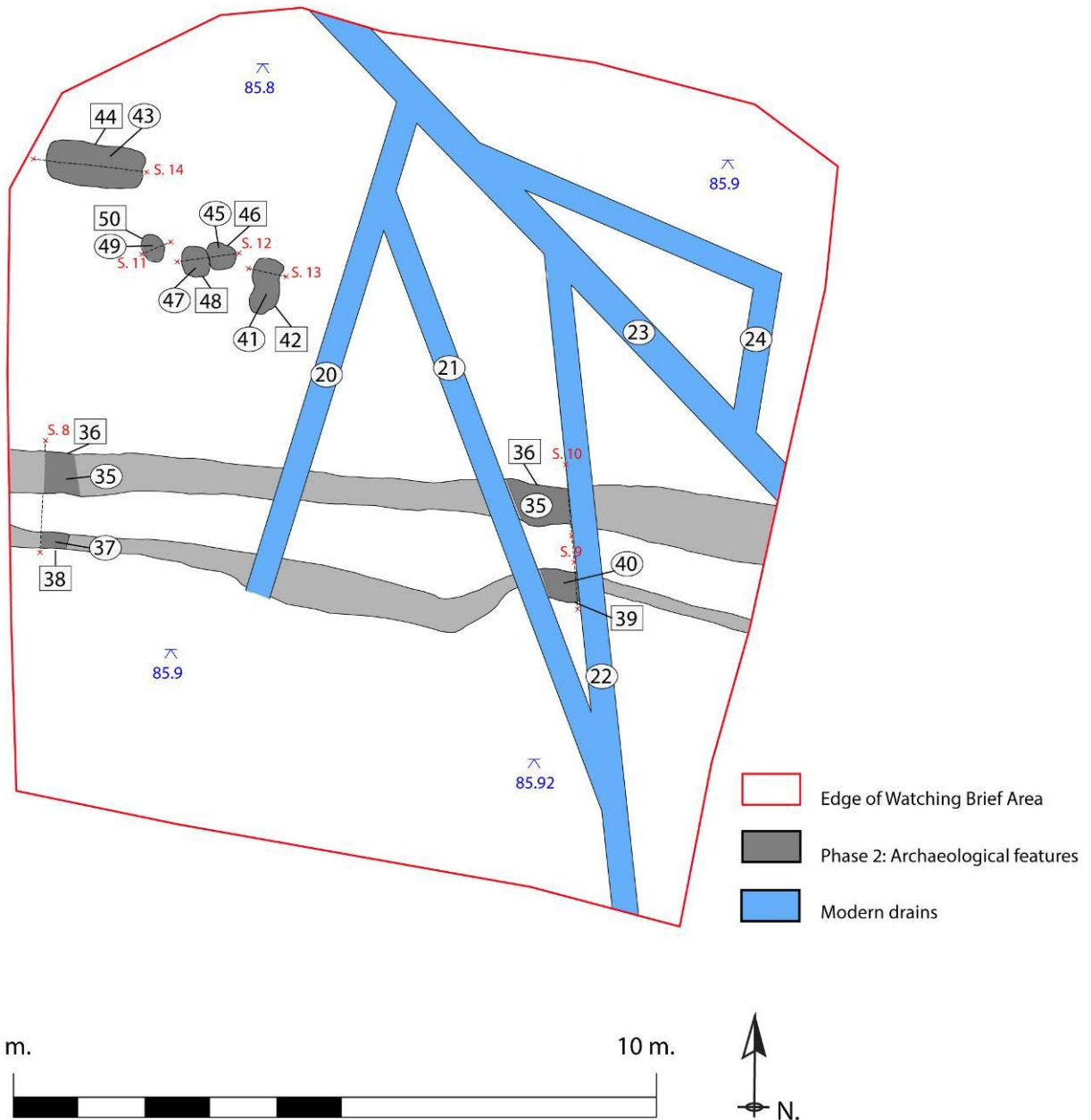


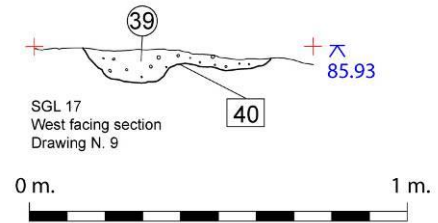
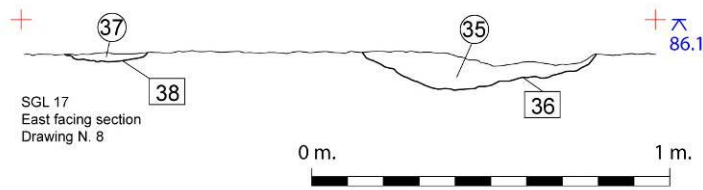
Figure 8: Map of the archaeology found during the phase 2 stripping

Features revealed during Phase 2 are:

- Two gullies [36,38,40]
- One pit of unknown function [42]
- Cattle burial [44]
- Three post holes [46,48,50]

TWO GULLIES [36,38 ,40]

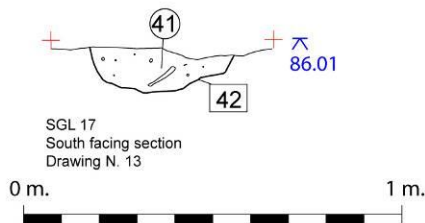
Feature [36] Fill (35)	Finds	Identified As
Moderate dark brown 95% silty clay fill mixed with 5% small gravel inclusions. Fill contained a high quantity of finds compared to its shallow depth. Linear cut into natural clay material. E-W aligned and shallow in depth. Ground sloping to the west towards the location of medieval dew ponds. Suggesting it may be a gully.	8 bone fragments- horse, pig, sheep/ goat, cattle 20 pottery sherds hollow ware, jars	C11th-C14th gully (Gully1)



Context Number	Feature Number	Description	Finds	Identified As
37	38	Moderate dark brown 95% silty clay fill with 5% small gravel inclusions. Similar to (35) high quality of finds for shallow fill. Same as (39). Pottery, animal bone.	1 horse tooth 11 pottery sherds hollow ware	
38	38	Linear cut into natural. Running parallel to gully [36]. Likely to be another gully running toward the medieval dew ponds. Same as [40]		C11th-C14th gully (Gully2)
39	40	Moderate dark brown 95% silty clay fill with 5% gravel inclusions. As with (35 and 37) this fill contained a high volume of pottery compared to its depth. Same as (37). Pottery, animal bone.	1 iron nail 1 piece of smelting slag 6 bone fragments-cattle, sheep 8 pottery sherds hollow ware, jugs	
40	40	Linear cut into natural, shallow in depth same as [38].		C11th-C14th gully (Gully 2)

PIT [42]

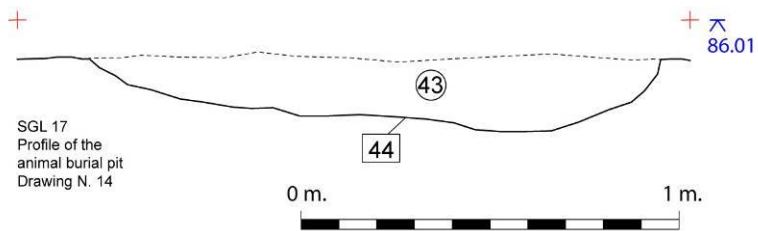
Feature [42] Fill (41)	Finds	Identified As
Firm black brown 90% silty clay fill mixed with 10% irregular small stones. Contained moderate amount of pottery. Ovate cut irregular in profile and base.	5 bone fragments-chopped cattle, sheep, goose 6 pottery sherds hollow ware	Ovate C13th-C14th shallow pit





CATTLE BURIAL [44]

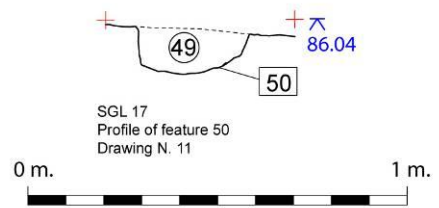
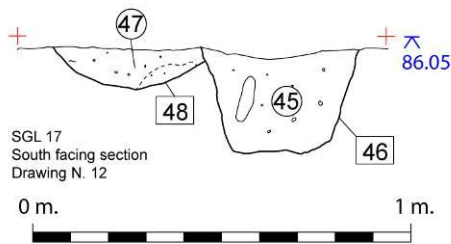
Feature [44] Fill (43)	Finds	Identified As
Moderate dark brown 95% silty clay fill with 5% stone inclusions. Fill was grave shaped long and ovate. Animal burial. The animal appeared to have been placed on its side. Ovate shaped cut into natural U shaped at the base.	202 bone fragments - cattle skeleton, 1 fragment sheep/goat 1 piece grey worked grey stone ceremonial axe head or unusual tile	C13th- C14th cattle burial



POST HOLES [46,48,50]

Context Number	Feature Number	Description	Finds	Identified As
45	46	Moderate dark brown 98% silty clay fill with 2% stone inclusions. Homogenous fill. Pottery.	2 bone fragments - sheep and cattle	

46	46	Rounded cut with a profile that is slightly tapers to a flat base. Possible post hole cut. [46] cuts post hole [48].		[46],[48] and [50] post holes within medieval horizon. [46] was a replacement post for [48]
47	48	Moderate light brown 98% silty clay fill with 2% small stone inclusions. Possible post hole fill. Pottery, animal bone.		
48	48	Circular cut , shallow with a concave base. Is cut by [46].		[46],[48] and [50] post holes within medieval horizon. [46] was a replacement post for [48]
49	50	Moderate dark brown 98% silty clay fill with 2% stone inclusions. Post hole fill. Animal bone.	1 bone fragment-sheep.	
50	50	Square feature shallow in depth cut into clay. May be the bottom of a larger hole.		[46], [48] and [50] post holes within medieval horizon.



## 12. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Excavation has revealed features associated with two distinct periods: the later 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries and the 11<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries. There is an absence of material evidence dating from before the 11<sup>th</sup> century and there appears to be a lull in activity, at this site, between the 15<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. The majority of material evidence found dates from between the 11<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Phase 1 interventions revealed activity most likely related to the everyday lives of the local people who were residing in Whitwell during the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century. Most recently the development site was used as a vegetable garden and was associated with the adjacent cottage. However the 1852 Ordnance Survey map indicates that during the period from which the archaeological evidence mostly dates the land is not included within the aforementioned properties boundary however it is indicated that it was under use as a garden rather than a field.

Features indicate low level activity mostly associated with the creation of a domestic drainage system [14, 20, 22, 23, 24] however the small shallow glass scoops [6, 8, 10, 12] encountered were unique and of interest. Research marrying historical evidence with archaeological features representative of this period appears to be scarce and underdeveloped. C.D. Carley's late 1970's research into the evidence of fever and medicine was of interest in this context given that the majority of the glass found at Whitwell was associated with medicinal, poison, cosmetic or hollow vessels rather than beer or wine bottles. To assume that there was a localised practice of burying glass items associated with an illness or administering of medicines may be a leap too far. However, the unique content of these shallow scrapes has proved curious (Broadly, 2017).

One midden [16] dating from this later phase contained densely packed glass, ceramic and animal bone fragments. Cattle, pig and sheep bones were present with butchery and gnawing marks present (Richardson 2017). The presence of only one midden rather than a cluster reinforces the theory that the activity found occurring on site during Phase 1 (omitting the construction of the drainage system) was the result of one individual over a short period of time (Broadley 2017).

A structural stone base comprised of large slab like pieces of sandstone, within an amorphous area, containing other flat stones of various sizes, positioned with purpose, as opposed to a natural spread, was also revealed during Phase 1. No obvious cut or layout could be observed for these features [27, 32] however compared to the other area of the site the stones did seem to be deliberate- serving some purpose. Sherds of 11<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century pottery were observed between the layers of the stone [32] suggesting an earlier date for this feature. This would be consistent with the darker spread [19] found intermittently across the level of Phase 1. This contained pottery sherds ranging from the 11<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century suggesting a later period of ground redistribution/disturbance. The stone structure

lay within the level of ad hoc deposit [19] suggesting the stones are likely to be representative of a structure dating from the 11<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century. The small cluster of post holes [46,48,50], recorded during Phase 2, may be associated with this stone structure; being visible only after the removal of the redeposited layer [19], the post holes lack dating evidence, however they appear to be firmly placed within a medieval horizon.

The Phase 2 interventions all date from the 11<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century and are suggestive of small scale land activity which is comparable to data available in the 1066 Domesday records. These indicate that there was an established manor at Whitwell but it was very small with one man though valued at high for taxation purposes. During the following centuries activity based upon ceramic evidence) continued with local ceramics such as York Glazed , Brandsby and Staxton/Potter-Brompton wares being present with Gritty Ware and Bransby and Staxton /Potter-Brompton being the most prolific on site (Cumberpatch 2017).

Two linears [36,38,40) were revealed running at an east west alignment being very shallow in depth containing a high proportion of ceramic sherds 11<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century. The date and physical nature of these linears did not appear to match the features of a ditch, nor plough scars, due to the absence of others, though the possibility that they could be interpreted as such remains valid. The east west alignment enables the linears to slope slightly downhill towards an area that hosts medieval ponds/natural low dip area. These medieval gullies may have been created to support the movement of water towards the ponds.

Cattle burial [44] is of interest as it falls into the category of being one of the earlier features on site from ceramic period 9 C1050-C1150. The fill did contain one sherd of later pottery (16<sup>th</sup> century) however it is likely that sherd may be intrusive (Cumberpatch, 2017). The cut for this burial appears to be exactly large enough to have placed this animal tightly into the grave. The animal, aged between 3-4 years was laid on its side and curious marks were observed on the left distal humerus with the sawn-off bone sliver still present. Furthermore the age of the animal's skull does not match the age of the carcass. This could be due to either a rough diet causing premature dental wear or due to castration (Richards 2017). These two aspects of this burial-the unusual age discrepancies between head and body and the isolated saw mark with the bone sliver still present may suggest symbolic activity or may be casual discard. The butchery marks on the left elbow is however unusual (Richards, 2017).

It is notable that at this site archaeological features from the 11<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries occur at a depth of 0.7m below the topsoil with natural encountered at 0.8. Activity predating the 11<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries was absent from this area of Whitwell-On-The-Hill; any further archaeological groundwork's within Whitwell may be able to further present evidence that displays the village's medieval origins or may indicate earlier activity albeit in a different location.

## 13. ARCHIVE

The site archive including all material retrieved from site, the digital and paper record including records, plans and photographs are to be the property of the client: Sarah Brotherton of Whitwell-On-The-Hill. LS Archaeology shall retain copyright of the Archaeological watching Brief Report. A copy of this report shall be uploaded to OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigation) for inclusion on the online digital archive ADS (Archaeological Data Services).

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### Online Resources

[www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results\\_Application.aspx?resourceID=304](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Application.aspx?resourceID=304)

[www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101174893-whitwell-hall-whitwell-on-the-hill#.WNKb92\\_yiUk](http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101174893-whitwell-hall-whitwell-on-the-hill#.WNKb92_yiUk)

[historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/](http://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/)

Kelly's Directory of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire (1913)

[www.forebears.io/england/yorkshire/crambe/whitwell-on-the-hill](http://www.forebears.io/england/yorkshire/crambe/whitwell-on-the-hill)

Bulmer's History and Directory of North Yorkshire (1890)

[www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/NRY/Whitwellonthehill/Whitwellonthehill90.html](http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/NRY/Whitwellonthehill/Whitwellonthehill90.html)

## APPENDIX 1

## MIEVEAL AND LATER POTTERY FROM EXCAVATIONS AT WHITWELL-ON-THE-HILL (SGL17)

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### Introduction

The pottery assemblage from Whitwell-on-the-Hill (SGL17) was examined by the author between the 21<sup>st</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> September 2017. It consisted of a total of 130 sherds of pottery weighing 2570 grams representing a maximum of 107 vessels. The data are summarised in Table 1. The quantities of individual wares and their relative abundance in the assemblage are summarised in Table 2. The assemblage also included a modern glass jar and a piece of floor tile, the latter probably of medieval date. These items are listed at the end of in Table 1.

### The pottery

The pottery assemblage was principally of medieval date with later components which included small quantities of post-medieval, early modern and recent wares.

The medieval wares included well known regional types with a smaller quantity of unidentified but probably local wares. One sherd of late medieval or early post-medieval German stoneware was identified in context 19.

The commonest type of pottery was Staxton / Potter-Brompton ware which (including two questionable sherds) constituted 25.2% of the total assemblage. Although responsible for a major regional ware, the industry, which was based in the Vale of Pickering, has been the subject of only limited research (Brewster and Hayfield 1992). Manufacture spanned the period between the early/mid 13<sup>th</sup> and early 14<sup>th</sup> century and the type has a wide regional distribution although it seems to occur in only small quantities in York (Mainman and Jenner 2013).

The method of production used by the potters is highly distinctive with the bodies of the vessels being hand-built (using coil or coil-and-slab techniques) and the rims finished on a turntable. The high quality of the finish is paralleled by the hand-built Hallgate C wares from Doncaster and the rare King Street-type wares from Duffield in Derbyshire but contrasts with the less accomplished slab-and-coil wares from the Hallgate 95 kiln in Doncaster (Cumberpatch *et al* 1998-1999). The range of vessel types was relatively limited with jars and cooking pots of various types the main product (Brewster and Hayfield 1992: Figures 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8). This was generally reflected in the Whitwell assemblage with a typical inturned jar (also known as a peat pot) identified in context 41 while other jar fragments were noted in contexts 19, 33, 35, 37 and 41. Two rim sherds from context 39 were particularly notable for their elaborate forms, one of which resembled that of later Humberware jars.

Brandsby-type ware, dating to the period between the early/mid 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries has been extensively documented in York (Mainman and Jenner 2013:1230-1245) although further work is required before the details of manufacture and typology are fully clarified. It formed 18.7% of the assemblage from Whitwell and appeared to complement the Staxton/Potter-Brompton wares in that the majority of identifiable vessels were jugs rather than jars or cooking pots. The distinction between the two types in terms of the texture and colour of the vessels reflects a parallel distinction in their functions and perhaps in the way that they were regarded as symbolically loaded objects

(Cumberpatch 1997).

Two earlier types, present in smaller quantities (Gritty ware and York Glazed ware) may also reflect the distinction between food preparation and consumption with gritty fabrics typically used for cooking pots (see, for example, the jar rims from context 35) while the sherds of York Glazed ware seem more likely to have come from jugs (notably the group of sherds from context 41).

Gritty ware, also known by a variety of other names (Yorkshire Gritty ware, Hillam-type ware, Pimply ware; Cumberpatch 2002, 2007) was one of the major regional early medieval types (mid/late 11<sup>th</sup> to mid/late 13<sup>th</sup> century) and is found widely across Yorkshire although the distribution seems to be centred on the modern counties of West Yorkshire and North Yorkshire (Cumberpatch 2007, Young and Vince, nd) and the type is common in York (Mainman and Jenner 2013:1178 – 1184).

Despite the name, York Glazed ware seems to have originated in much the same area as the later Brandsby-type ware (Mainman and Jenner 2013: 1230) and it is probable that both were obtained from the same markets with little change in the organisation of the marketing of the two wares. The same may not be true of the Staxton / Potter-Brompton and Gritty wares where there seems to have been a more radical change in the sources of vessels following the end of Gritty ware manufacture. Further work on this aspect of the medieval pottery industry and its markets is required before the picture will become clear.

The Whitwell assemblage also included a wide range of other types including wares of known origin (Beverley type ware) and unknown origin (Buff Sandy ware, Oxidised Sandy ware, Reduced Sandy ware, Splash glazed wares, hand-made wares). None were present in large quantities, with only Buff Sandy ware and Reduced Sandy ware exceeding 2% of the total (Table 2). Buff Sandy wares are an important regional type (Cumberpatch 2002) and seem generally to date to the pre-14<sup>th</sup> century period although as yet little is known of their manufacture and the relationship between manufacture and distribution remains obscure. Details of the individual sherds are given in Table 1.

The Beverley ware industry is one that has been the subject of a number of reports since its first identification as 'Orange ware' and inclusion in the Hull type series (Watkins 1987). Subsequent work identified Beverley as the source of the pottery and the excavation of a number of sites produced evidence for manufacture (Watkins 1991, Didsbury and Watkins 1992, Didsbury 2005, Didsbury and Holbrey 2009). Work on characterising the fabrics and determining the range and significance of the observable variations is continuing. The date range of the industry lies between the early / mid 12<sup>th</sup> century and the early 14<sup>th</sup> century. Its demise, like that of the Doncaster pottery industry, would seem to co-incide with the rise of Humberware production from the later 13<sup>th</sup> / early 14<sup>th</sup> century. Just two sherds were identified as of Beverley type (contexts 19 and 35).

Other earlier medieval wares included the Hand-made Sandy ware and Splash-glazed Sandy ware sherds, both represented by single sherds, both from context 19.

Later medieval wares (dating to the late 13<sup>th</sup>/early 14<sup>th</sup> century and later) were notable by their scarcity and were represented by single sherds of both known and unidentified types. The former were represented by Humberware (context 35; Hayfield 1992), the latter by Late Medieval Sandy ware (context 19).

Early post-medieval wares were also notable by their scarcity with single sherds of Purple-glazed Humberware (context 43) and Post-medieval Sandy ware (context 19) dating to the later 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries with the sherd of Green Glazed Sandy ware (context 2) perhaps slightly later in date. Common types, including Cistercian ware and Blackware were conspicuous by their absence (Cumberpatch 2003). The group also included the sherd of Raeren Stoneware (context 19), the only European import in the assemblage.

Early modern wares (c.1720 – c.1840) were represented by single sherds of Late Blackware and Redware (contexts 19 and 2) and by Creamware and Edged ware (contexts 3 and 15).

Recent wares (c.1840 – c.1950) included Bone China, Porcelain, transfer-printed Whiteware, Cane Coloured ware, Unglazed Red Earthenware and Stoneware. All of these ware types occur regularly on sites with mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century activity and represent some of the most popular types of pottery in use during this period.

### Discussion

The pottery assemblage suggests that the site saw the most intense activity in the period between the later 11<sup>th</sup> and early/mid 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, with the smaller quantities of late medieval and later pottery perhaps indicating changes in the use of the site which resulted in the deposition of smaller quantities of pottery.

Contexts 13, 26, 31, 33, 37, 39, 41 and 43 all produced assemblages dating to the earlier part of the medieval period. In York the combination of Gritty ware and York Glazed ware (together with Beverley-type wares) is held to be characteristic of ceramic periods 9 and 10 (c.1050/70 - 1150 and c.1150 – 1250 while ceramic period 11 (represented by the appearance of Brandsby ware and Staxton / Potter-Brompton ware) dates to c.1250 – c.1350. The majority of the medieval contexts identified at Whitwell included examples of all of the types of pottery characteristic of these periods, suggesting that continuity in activity resulted in the mixed assemblages identified in Table 1. Contexts 31, 35, 37, 39 and 41, for example, produced wares from all three periods with no obvious distinctions between the contexts. In contrast, contexts 19 and 43, while containing mainly pottery of a similar date, also included smaller quantities of later wares. These sherds might be considered intrusive in earlier contexts but equally the medieval pottery could be residual in contexts which were disturbed in the post-medieval or early modern periods.

Contexts 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 15 all contained early modern and recent pottery with very small amounts of residual medieval pottery amongst them. Contexts 9 and 15 were linked by a cross-context join and the presence of early modern alongside recent wares may suggest some degree of disturbance of earlier material in the recent period.

Detailed context information was not available at the time of writing, precluding a more detailed discussion of the relationship between the pottery and the structure of the site.

### Archiving and curation

The pottery assemblage should be deposited in its entirety in the appropriate local museum or finds depository where it will be available for further work in the future. It should not be sampled, dispersed or discarded.

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Table 1 Ceramic Data Summary									
Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	Whiteware	1	28	1	Recessed base	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	LC19 <sup>th</sup> – C20 <sup>th</sup>	
2	Green Glazed Sandy ware	1	29	1	BS	Dish/pancheon	Green glaze int only	C16 <sup>th</sup> – C17 <sup>th</sup>	Hard, fine dark grey sandy fabric
2	Redware	1	5	1	Rim	Pancheon	Clear glaze int only	C18 <sup>th</sup> – EC19 <sup>th</sup>	Wide everted rim w/ clubbed lip hard, fine red fabric; harder than typical C17 <sup>th</sup> Redware
2	Stoneware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin pale green glaze int & ext	MC19 <sup>th</sup> – EC20 <sup>th</sup>	
3	Creamware	1	21	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Plain rim; crazed & discoloured ext
3	Edged ware	1	12	1	Rim	Plate	Low relief moulded rim w/ blue feather-edge paint	E – MC19 <sup>th</sup>	
3	Porcelain	1	10	1	Recessed base	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	LC19 <sup>th</sup> – C20 <sup>th</sup>	
3	Porcelain	1	4	1	BS	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	LC19 <sup>th</sup> – C20 <sup>th</sup>	
5	Bone China	4	62	2	Rim	Bowl	Low relief curvilinear frieze around rim	LC19 <sup>th</sup> – C20 <sup>th</sup>	
7	Buff Sandy ware	1	13	1	Rim	Jug	Patchy dark green glaze ext	C13 <sup>th</sup> – C14 <sup>th</sup> ?	Part of handle thumbing below rim; flat-topped slightly clubbed rim; hard but crumbly buff sandy fabric
7	Cane Coloured ware	1	10	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19 <sup>th</sup>	Round ring foot base
9	Stoneware	4	83	1	Rim	Jam jar	Wide fluting ext; groove below rim	MC19 <sup>th</sup> – EC20 <sup>th</sup>	Grey salt glazed stoneware; probably the same jar as in context 9&15
13	York Glazed ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	M/LC12 <sup>th</sup> – M/LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Fine white fabric w/ occasional red & white grit
15	Creamware	1	4	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Flaked
15	TP Whiteware	1	17	1	Footring base	Flatware	Trace of linear design int	LC19 <sup>th</sup> – MC20 <sup>th</sup>	Crazed surfaces

15	TP Whiteware	2	4	1	BS	Flatware	Linear geometric design int	LC19 <sup>th</sup> – MC20 <sup>th</sup>	Crazed surfaces
15	Unglazed Red earthenware	2	44	1	Rim	Flowerpot	U/Dec	MC19 <sup>th</sup> – MC20 <sup>th</sup>	Stamped maker's name below collared rim; BULWELL NOTTIN ... LTD
19	Beverley type ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	EC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Fine red sandy fabric
19	Brandsby-type ware	1	18	1	Handle	Jug	Patchy clear glaze w/ occ green mottling	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – C14 <sup>th</sup>	Small sub-square section handle
19	Brandsby-type ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Streak of mottled green glaze ext	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – C14 <sup>th</sup>	Pale buff-orange sandy fabric, slightly sandier texture some examples
19	Buff Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy clear to pale green glaze ext	C12 <sup>th</sup> – C13 <sup>th</sup>	Moderate fine quartz & black grit in a buff body
19	Buff Sandy ware	1	16	1	Rim	Jar	Finger impression on ext angle of square-sectioned rim	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – C13 <sup>th</sup>	Light buff fabric w/ abundant, well-sorted round quartz & sparse white mudstone up to 0.5mm; cf Gritty ware but finer
19	Fine Gritty ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Common sub-angular quartz up to 0.5mm, occ larger; sooted ext
19	Fine Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – C13 <sup>th</sup>	Dark grey int w/ thin buff ext margin; moderate quartz up to 0.5mm, occ larger
19	Gritty ware	2	35	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Yellow-buff fabric w/ dense, abundant quartz up to 1mm, occ up to 2mm; heavily sooted ext
19	Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Buff Gritty fabric w/ abundant quartz up to 1mm, occ large red grit up to 5mm
19	Gritty ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patch of yellow splash glaze ext	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Hard, dense fabric w/ abundant quartz up to 1mm, mainly around 0.5mm

19	Gritty ware	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – C13 <sup>th</sup>	Pale grey w/ buff int & ext margins; common, well-sorted quartz up to 1mm, mainly 0.5mm – 1mm; light sooting ext
19	Hand-made Sandy ware	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – C12 <sup>th</sup>	Grey core w/ thin dull orange int & ext margins; moderate quartz up to 0.5mm; sooted ext
19	Late Blackware	1	8	1	Handle	Mug/jug	Shiny black glaze	C18 <sup>th</sup>	Fine red fabric
19	Late Medieval Sandy ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C14 <sup>th</sup> – C15 <sup>th</sup>	Hard dark grey body w/ thin buff ext margin (not Humberware)
19	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12 <sup>th</sup> – C13 <sup>th</sup> ?	Black int w/ dark red ext margin; moderate fine quartz up to 0.2mm
19	Post-medieval Sandy ware	1	12	1	BS	U/ID	Dark green glaze int & ext; two deep groves ext	C17 <sup>th</sup>	Very hard, dense grey to orange fabric w/ occasional quartz & fine red grit
19	Raeren Stoneware	1	13	1	Rim	Mug/jug	Grey salt glaze w/ patchy brown mottling	C15 <sup>th</sup> – EC16 <sup>th</sup>	Very smooth shiny glaze finish
19	Splash-glazed Buff Sandy ware	1	30	1	Footed base	Jug/Jar	Spots of clear/yellow splash glaze ext; pitted brown glaze int	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – C13 <sup>th</sup>	Very fine buff to pale grey fabric w/ sparse fine red & white rock frags; type unidentified
19	Staxton / Potter-Brompton ware	1	36	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Slightly coarser than typical; black surface ext w/ black deposits
19	Staxton/Potter-Brompton type ware	1	11	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Everted rim w/ dished int surface & external ridge; light sooting
26	York Glazed ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Parallel rouletted lines ext under dark green glaze ext	M/LC12 <sup>th</sup> – M/LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Hard, dense, pale grey fabric w/ dark grey core, quartz & fine white rock frags up to 0.5mm

31	Gritty ware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – C13 <sup>th</sup>	Hard, dense body w/ grey core & buff int surface; thick black burnt surface w/ black deposit ext
31	Staxton / Potter-Brompton ware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Light sooting ext
33	Buff Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12 <sup>th</sup> – C13 <sup>th</sup>	Buff-grey sandy fabric w/ moderate quartz up to 0.4m, sparse fine mica int; odd black greasy surface ext; heavily pitted
33	Staxton / Potter-Brompton ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Partial sooting ext; hand-made
33	Staxton / Potter-Brompton ware	1	39	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Everted rim on a short neck; slightly dished int w/ an internal flange; sooted ext
35	Brandsby-type ware	2	35	1	BS	Hollow ware	Small spots of glaze ext	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – C14 <sup>th</sup>	Fine buff sandy fabric w/ sparse, poorly sorted white rock frags up to 3mm, occ red grit
35	Brandsby-type ware	1	25	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – C14 <sup>th</sup>	Buff to pale grey sandy fabric w/ common/abundant fine quartz up to 0.5mm
35	Brandsby-type ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext w/ ridge ext	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – C14 <sup>th</sup>	Pale grey fine, dense, sandy fabric w/ common quartz up to 0.5mm
35	Brandsby-type ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled dark green glaze ext	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – C14 <sup>th</sup>	Fine light buff sandy fabric
35	Brandsby-type ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext; some mottling	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – C14 <sup>th</sup>	Common quartz up to 1mm, mainly finer in a buff body
35	Buff Sandy ware	1	20	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Everted rim w/ prominent external ridge & pointed lip	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – C14 <sup>th</sup>	Sandy buff to pale grey fabric w/ abundant rounded quartz up to 0.5mm, mainly finer

35	Buff Sandy ware	1	6	1	Rim	Rim	U/Dec	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – C13 <sup>th</sup>	Abundant sub-rounded quartz up to 1mm, mainly around 0.5mm; plain, slightly inturned rim
35	Gritty ware	1	35	1	Rim	Jar/CP	U/Dec	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Flat-topped rim w/ prominent overhang; abundant sub-rounded quartz up to 1mm, occ larger
35	Gritty ware	1	23	1	Rim	Jar/CP	U/Dec	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Everted rim w/ pointed lip & prominent ext bulge; fine dense buff w/ pale grey core; moderate quartz up to 0.5mm, occ up to 1mm
35	Gritty ware	1	7	1	Rim	Jar/CP	U/Dec	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Small clubbed everted rim w/ overhang; abundant sub-round quartz up to 1mm
35	Humberware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	LC13 <sup>th</sup> – C15 <sup>th</sup>	
35	Reduced Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13 <sup>th</sup> – C14 <sup>th</sup>	Hard, dense grey fabric; sooted on one side Humberware?
35	Reduced Sandy ware	2	4	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext w/ shallow impressed lines ext	LC13 <sup>th</sup> – C14 <sup>th</sup>	Fine grey fabric
35	Staxton / Potter-Brompton ware	1	10	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec but w/ distinctive rim profile	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Wide everted rim w/ dished int rim & ridge ext, probably lid-seated; sooted & burnt ext
35	Staxton / Potter-Brompton ware	1	38	1	BS	Jar	Rilled shoulder	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Light sooting ext
35	Staxton / Potter-Brompton ware	2	43	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Slight sooting ext
35	Staxton / Potter-Brompton ware	3	50	3	BS	Hollow ware	Fine rilling ext	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	

35	Staxton / Potter- Brompton ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Impressed wavy line ext	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	
35	Staxton / Potter- Brompton ware	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Slightly sagging base; heavily burnt on underside
35	Staxton/Potter- Brompton type ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Light buff sandy fabric
37	Brandsby-type ware	1	127	1	Sagging base	Jug/jar	Traces of green glaze, pinched feet on base/body angle	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – C14 <sup>th</sup>	Pitted & sooted on underside of base
37	Brandsby-type ware	1	52	1	Strap handle	Jug	Narrow strap handle w/ misfired green glaze	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – C14 <sup>th</sup>	
37	Brandsby-type ware	2	44	2	BS	Jug	Bands of rilling ext; misfired & blistered glaze ext	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – C14 <sup>th</sup>	Fine buff sandy fabric w/ fine quartz up to 0.5mm, rare rock frags
37	Brandsby-type ware	2	33	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of dark green glaze ext	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – C14 <sup>th</sup>	Buff int, reduced int w/ moderate quartz grains & sparse but regular round rock frags up to 0.5m
37	Brandsby-type ware	1	40	1	Base	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – C14 <sup>th</sup>	Heavily burnt on underside; hard, dense buff to pale grey fabric
37	Brandsby-type ware	1	78	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed w/ occ small spots of glaze ext	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – C14 <sup>th</sup>	Hard, fine buff to pale grey sandy fabric w/ sparse muscovite int surface
37	Brandsby-type ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – C14 <sup>th</sup>	Fine buff sandy fabric w/ common angular rock frags up to 5mm, mainly finer; pitted ext surface
37	Staxton / Potter- Brompton ware	1	108	1	Rim	Jar/CP	U/Dec	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Wedge-shaped everted rim
37	Staxton /	1	41	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Flat base; heavily sooted ext

	Potter-Brompton ware								
37	Staxton / Potter-Brompton ware	5	85	5	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled profile	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Sooted & burnt ext
37	York Glazed ware type	1	39	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext over a rilled profile	M/LC12 <sup>th</sup> – M/LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Hard, dense, fine dark grey body w/ white ext margin
39	Beverley type ware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	Dark green glaze int	EC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Dark orange fine sandy fabric
39	Brandsby-type ware	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – C14 <sup>th</sup>	Reduced int w/ buff ext margin;
39	Buff Sandy ware	1	17	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	EC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Similar to Brandsby-type ware but with a finer texture; heavily burnt on underside of base
39	Gritty ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – C13 <sup>th</sup>	Buff gritty body w/ abundant quartz up to 1mm, mainly 0.5 – 1mm; sooted ext
39	Staxton / Potter-Brompton ware	1	41	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed surfaces	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Distinctive wedge-shaped rim w/ dished int profile; cf later Humberware jars of the same form
39	Staxton / Potter-Brompton ware	1	21	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed surfaces	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Elaborate profiled lid-seated rim w/ ext flange
39	York Glazed ware	1	23	1	Base	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	M/LC12 <sup>th</sup> – M/LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Grey body w/ light grey ext margin
39	York Glazed ware	2	53	2	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext over shallow impressed lines ext	M/LC12 <sup>th</sup> – M/LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Dark grey core w/ pale grey ext margins
41	Brandsby-type ware	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – C14 <sup>th</sup>	
41	Brandsby-type ware	1	9	1	Rim	Jug	Clear/green glaze on top of rim	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – C14 <sup>th</sup>	Flat-topped slightly clubbed rim



41	Staxton / Potter- Brompton ware	1	52	1	Base & walls	Inturned jar	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Flat base w/ slightly inclined wall
41	Staxton / Potter- Brompton ware	1	26	1	Base	Jar?	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	
41	Staxton / Potter- Brompton ware	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Heavily sooted ext
41	York Glazed ware	15	476	4	BS	Jug?	Shallow grooves on upper surface under dark green glaze	M/LC12 <sup>th</sup> – M/LC13 <sup>th</sup>	Heavily sooted ext; probably one vessel
43	Brandsby-type ware	1	27	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots & patches of discoloured glaze ext	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – C14 <sup>th</sup>	Thick deposit int; sooted & burnt ext
43	Brandsby-type ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear to green glaze ext	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – C14 <sup>th</sup>	
43	Purple Glazed Humberware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Purple glaze ext	C15 <sup>th</sup> – C16 <sup>th</sup>	Hard, fine dark grey fabric w/ abundant fine quartz up to 0.4mm, mainly finer
43	Reduced Sandy ware	1	14	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Hard grey fabric w/ bright orange int margin; abundant fine quartz; burnt ext
43	Staxton / Potter- Brompton ware	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Burnt ext
9 & 15	Stoneware	2	17	1	BS	Jam jar	Wide fluting ext	MC19 <sup>th</sup> – EC20 <sup>th</sup>	Grey salt glazed stoneware; probably the same jar as in context 9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>2570</b>	<b>107</b>					
	<b>Other</b>								
3	Glass	1	149	1	Profile	Jar	White translucent jar	C20 <sup>th</sup>	Square jar w/ screw top; moulded 'POND'S' on two sides; 'MADE IN CANADA 5' on underside of base

37	Floor tile	1	22	1	Edge	Floor tile	U/Dec	Medieval	Undecorated tile w/ black deposit on one side
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<b>Table 2</b>		
<b>% quantities of Individual wares</b>		
<b>Type</b>	<b>Estimated (maximum) number of vessels</b>	<b>% of total</b>
Beverley type ware	2	1.8
Bone China	2	1.8
Brandsby-type ware	20	18.7
Buff Sandy ware	7	6.5
Cane Coloured ware	1	0.9
Creamware	2	1.8
Edged ware	1	0.9
Fine Gritty ware	2	1.8
Green Glazed Sandy ware	1	0.9
Gritty ware	10	9.3
Hand-made Sandy ware	1	0.9
Humberware	1	0.9
Late Blackware	1	0.9
Late Medieval Sandy ware	1	0.9
Oxidised Sandy ware	1	0.9
Porcelain	2	1.8
Post-medieval Sandy ware	1	0.9
Purple Glazed Humberware	1	0.9
Raeren Stoneware	1	0.9
Reduced Sandy ware	3	2.8
Redware	1	0.9
Splash-glazed Buff Sandy ware	1	0.9
Staxton / Potter-Brompton ware	25	23.3
Staxton/Potter-Brompton type ware	2	1.8
Stoneware	3	2.8
TP Whiteware	2	1.8
Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	0.9
Whiteware	1	0.9
York Glazed ware	9	8.4
York Glazed ware type	1	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>98.8</b>

## APPENDIX 2

## GLASS FROM WHITWELL-ON-THE-HILL (SGL17)

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**Introduction**

45 glass objects were excavated at Whitwell-on-the-Hill, weighing 2.311kg and including four complete bottles. All of the glass was late post-medieval or early modern in date, with the earliest date range beginning in 1850 and the latest ending in 1978. The majority are from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The site assemblage is dominated by bottles, as is usual for post-medieval assemblages, but also contains an interesting range of other items, including a pressed dish or basket, a stemmed drinking glass, at least one tumbler and a couple of jars. Meanwhile, unusually, the bottle group is characterised by bottles that probably contained medicines, toiletries and foodstuffs rather than alcoholic drinks such as wine and beer.

**Post-medieval glass**

Context 5 contained the largest context assemblage at seventeen sherds, and probably the earliest glass in the assemblage in the form of two fragments from a dish or vase dating to c. 1840-1875. The vessel featured pressed ridges arranged in a 'spray' formation that was very typical of pressed glass of the time. Pressed glass was developed c. 1825-1830 in the United States of America as an affordable mass-produced alternative to cut lead crystal glassware. In England it became a particular feature of the material culture of the second half of the nineteenth century in particular, after the abolition of a glass tax in 1845 (Lattimore 1979, 17-18). The vessel may have been a stemmed sugar bowl or goblet of mid-nineteenth-century date based on the style of decoration. A colourless jar fragment was also present in context 5, with the remainder of the context group coming from bottles. The majority of the bottle fragments belong to types current around the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century, and the colours comprise blue-green, green, pale green and colourless. One colourless fragment in this group features moulded lines for measurement, which usually imply that the bottle contained medicine, although other liquids that need dispensing in precise quantities (e.g. poisons, fertilisers) are remote possibilities. The two pale green fragments are from the same vessel that featured a moulded code on the base ('A22[3 or 5]-S 2-UGB') and dates from 1910 onwards. Interestingly, the style of the external screw-threaded finish suggests that one of the colorless fragments came from a 'catsup' (ketchup) bottle, and dates the bottle to the 1920s, so the date range of the context assemblage spans approximately 60 years. Presumably the earliest material was around 50 years old when buried with the 'catsup' bottle in the 1920s.

Following the dish or vase in context 5, the next vessel in chronological order is the pressed glass dish or basket from context 15. The glass features a scalloped rim, a horizontal band of pyramids arranged in squares, and bands of vertical ridges above and below. The shape of the fragments suggests a medium-sized, high-sided dish or bowl or basket, perhaps a 'salt' or sugar dish. The same context yielded another interesting fragment from a stemmed drinking glass dating to c. 1860-1890. The glass

was decorated with a horizontal Grecian-style frieze that looks to be pressed or moulded, but was designed to imitate much more expensive cameo Grecian style vases and tableware of the later nineteenth century. The remaining fragments from context 15 included three of the four complete or nearly complete bottles, as well as a rim and shoulder fragment from a colourless jar. The three bottles are all colourless tombstone-shaped bottles with sub-rectangular cross-sections, dating to the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. One has parts of its original label still adhering, although it is unfortunately illegible, and another has the numbers 170/25 moulded onto its base. All three probably contained similar products, probably toiletries or perhaps medicines.

The assemblage from contexts 9 dates to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The principal feature of the context 9 assemblage is a thick and narrow tumbler base. However, tumblers of the later nineteenth and twentieth centuries are very difficult to date because the forms were simple, and the vessels were mass-produced in the same styles for decades. The other fragments found were all colourless and came from the rim and shoulder of a wide-mouthed bottle, probably originally containing food of some kind, and two body sherds, at least one of which may be from the same bottle. These fragments and the tumbler base date approximately to the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries again.

The last stratified context group came from context 7, and contained four bottle fragments, three of which are probably from the same blue-green bottle dated to c. 1928-1940. The precise dating is based on a 'D' within a diamond moulded on the concave base – the logo of the 'Dominion Glass Company', Canada. The company had a chequered history, but was one of the largest producers of bottles and glass in Canada in the early twentieth century (Lockhart, Schriever and Lindsey 2015). It is fascinating to wonder what this bottle contained, and why it was transported from Canada to be eventually discarded at Whitwell-on-the-Hill.

The glass from made ground or topsoil all dated to the first half of the twentieth century. Of this group, by far the most interesting is the complete deep blue Milk of Magnesia bottle, dated to 1906 or later by the moulded lettering on the front of the bottle: "Phillips-Milk of Magnesia-Trade mark-Reg'd in U.S Pat Office-Aug. 21, 1906". The date frame is completed by the fact that the rim is a simple everted rim suitable for a cork closure: in the mid-1920s the rims were redesigned with continuous external threads at the rim, to be sealed with screw caps. Milk of Magnesia was an antacid laxative medication for indigestion and related complaints, and in fact is still in production today by GSK: the bottles are still bright blue, but are now made from plastic. The only other fragments of interest are a large, colourless bottle base with the FMF 'Food Manufacturers Federation' logo and ?.T.G moulded on to the base, and a green bottle body sherd with parts of three moulded letters arranged in part of an oval formation. The Food Manufacturers Federation logo dates the bottle between c. 1913 and c. 1960, as the FMF changed its name to the Food and Drink Federation in the 1960s and still represents the UK's food and non-alcoholic drinks manufacturing industry under that name today.

## **Distribution**

Nine of the glass fragments came from topsoil (C1) and the Milk of Magnesia bottle from made ground (C2). Contexts 5, 7 and 9 were all the fills of small, shallow 'glass-filled scoops', and context 15 was the

fill of a circular refuse pit of late nineteenth to early twentieth century date. These four contexts contained 35 glass bottles or fragments altogether.

## Conclusions

The glass assemblage from Whitwell is a diverse assemblage of the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The 'catsup' bottle from context 5, the Dominion Glass Company bottle from context 7 and the Milk of Magnesia bottle and FMF logo from contexts 2 and 1 all suggest activity and deposition around the 1920s. None of the glass present is definitely later than 1928, the early end of the date range for the Dominion glass company logo. Some of the older mid-nineteenth century material was definitely also discarded at around this time, as the pressed dish came from the same context group as the 'catsup' bottle. What was happening at Whitwell-on-the-Hill in the 1920s? The assemblage certainly contains several items of inexpensive decorative nineteenth-century tableware, and bottles and jars for foods, toiletries and medicines, but beer and wine bottles are conspicuous by their absence. It seems likely that almost all of the glass was deposited within a relatively short space of time, and probably by the same person or group.

## Archiving and curation

It is not considered necessary to retain featureless fragments of early modern glass from the topsoil. The exceptions are the base featuring an FMF logo, the green body sherd with partial lettering, and the Milk of Magnesia bottle. The remaining glass is all from stratified contexts and there is a sound argument in favour of retaining these as complete context groups, especially as many of the fragments have diagnostic features.

## Bibliography

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Context	Colour	Form	Part	No.	Height/Length	Diameter/width	Weight	Date range	Notes
1	Colourless	Bottle	Base	1	19	100	122	1913-1960	Large base; FMF 'Food Manufacturers Federation' logo and ?.T.G on base, circle in the middle;
1	Colourless		Near rim	1	34	58	14		Large everted flange
1	Green	Bottle	Body	1	66	48	25		Vertical seam, surface bubble; the lower sections of three moulded letters from oval formation
1	Brown	Bottle	Body	1	33	79	36		Very thick
1	Brown	Bottle	Base	1	87	77	198		Concave; central pimple, line mark near edge, mould seam running around edge of base
1	Green	Bottle	Base	1	57	78	127	c. 1900-1920	Several medium-sized bubbles in base and wall; vertical seam
1	Green	Bottle	Body	1	54	60	33		Several medium-sized bubbles in base and wall; vertical seam
1	Blue-green	Bottle	Base	1	22	96	156		Large, thick, concave base; two very large bubbles; '41'; laminating
1	Blue-green	Bottle	Base	1	14	79	52	c. 1900-1920	Ovoid concave base; concave surface is mottled
2	Deep blue	Bottle	Complete	1	135	60	148	1906-c. 1925	"Phillips-Milk of Magnesia-Trade mark-Reg'd in U.S Pat Office-Aug. 21, 1906" on front; "18" on base
5	Colourless	Bottle	Rim, neck and	1	73	61	40	Late 19th-early 20th	Tombstone-shaped, three part mould, one level ridge

			shoulder					c	below rim
5	Colourless	Bottle	Rim, neck	1	57	26	26	1920s	External screw threaded finish; perhaps 'catsup' bottle
5	Colourless	Bottle	Rim, neck	1	37	27	21		Two vertical mould lines, everted rim
5	Colourless	Jar	Rim, neck and shoulder	1	51	66	31		Estimated rim diameter c. 90mm; plain tooled rim with everted finish
5	Colourless	Bottle	Body	1	82	28	12	Late 19th-early 20th c	Moulded lines for measuring quantities on the side
5	Colourless	Dish/vase?	Body	1	50	32	13	1850-1900	Pressed ridges in a 'spray' formation; probably from same vessel as sherd below
5	Colourless	Dish/vase?	Body	1	32	46	8	1850-1900	Pressed ridges in a 'spray' formation; probably from same vessel as sherd above
5	Colourless	Bottle?/tumbler	Base	1	34	61	28	Late 19th-c. 1910	Estimated diameter 6cm, off-centre paraison mould circle on base
5	Colourless	Bottle?	Body	1	66	27	15		Perhaps from same vessel as above
5	Blue-green	Bottle	Base	1	13	63	17	Late 19th-early 20th c	Sub-rectangular section; number 8 moulded on concave base
5	Blue-green	Bottle	Body	1	54	60	33		Square or sub-rectangular section; vertical mould line visible



5	Blue-green	Bottle	Body	1	57	38	12		Square or sub-rectangular section; vertical mould line visible
5	Blue-green	Bottle	Body	1	50	34	10		Square or sub-rectangular section
5	Green	Bottle	Body	1	70	52	22		Thick, featureless, curvature suggests not cylindrical
5	Green	Bottle	Body	1	68	47	27		Thick, featureless, curvature suggests not cylindrical
5	Green	Bottle	Body	1	27	38	7		Thick, featureless, curvature suggests not cylindrical
5	Pale green	Bottle	Base	1	83	65	59	1910-	Joins with sherd below; off-centre base circle, 'A22[3 or 5]-S 2-UGB', two vertical mould lines
5	Pale green	Bottle	Base	1	14	65	33	1910-	Joins with sherd above; off-centre base circle, 'A22[3 or 5]-S 2-UGB', two vertical mould lines
7	Blue-green	Bottle	Base	1	57	63	45	1928-1940	Sub-rectangular section; logo 'D' within a diamond moulded on concave base - 'Dominion Glass Company', Canada; vertical seam; medium bubble
7	Blue-green	Bottle	Rim, neck and shoulder	1	53	52	29	1928-1940	Probably the same bottle as above; vertical seam and top of vertical measurement line visible

7	Blue-green	Bottle	Body	1	34	37	7	1928-1940	Also probably the same bottle as above; vertical seam visible; medium-sized bubbles
7	Brown	Bottle	Base	1	55	76	83		Concave base with circular and vertical mould lines from three-part mould
9	Colourless	Bottle	Rim and shoulder	1	71	53	66	Late 19th-early 20th c	Wide-mouthed bottle; vertical seam up and over square rim; mottled texture to surface
9	Colourless	Bottle	Body	1	35	59	18		Medium bubble; mottled surface; perhaps same vessel as above
9	Colourless		Body	1	59	63	26		Relatively flat; uneven thickness; traces of angles at edges; mottled surface and large burst bubble
9	Colourless	Tumbler	Base	1	59	44	88	Late 19th-early 20th c	Very thick and narrow concave base
15	Colourless	Bottle	Complete	1	132	47	122	Late 19th-early 20th c	Sub-rectangular; parts of label preserved on one side; warp in form of bottle and metal contains several medium bubbles
15	Colourless	Bottle	Complete	1	132	47	144	Late 19th-early 20th c	Sub-rectangular; metal contains several medium bubbles
15	Colourless	Bottle	Almost complete	1	165	53	137	Late 19th-early 20th c	Tombstone-shaped, one shoulder fragment loose; 170/25 on the base
15	Colourless	Bottle	Shoulder	1	42	27	3		Shoulder fragment of

									bottle above
15	Colourless	Jar	Rim and body	1	104	43	37		Horizontal seam around rim, slight shoulder; estimated rim diameter 80mm
15	Colourless	Dish/bowl/basket	Rim/body and foot	1	110	110	78	c. 1850-1900	Scalloped rim; horizontal band of pyramids arranged in squares, with bands of vertical ridges above and below; vertical seam visible; laminating
15	Colourless	Dish/bowl/basket	Body	1	61	57	22	c. 1850-1900	Pressed glass wall fragment; horizontal band of pyramids arranged in squares, with bands of vertical ridges above and below; joins vessel above; laminating
15	Colourless	Dish/bowl/basket	Rim	1	35	89	34	c. 1850-1900	Pressed glass scalloped edge rim fragment; matches vessel above
15	Colourless	Stemmed drinking glass	Half cup, stem and foot	1	88	51	47	c. 1860-1890	Frieze of 'stepped battlements' design; fine-toothed horizontal zigzag line below
				<b>45</b>			<b>2311</b>		

APPENDIX 3

ANIMAL BONES AND SHELLS FROM WHITWELL-ON-THE-HILL (SGL17)

Dr. Jane Richardson

In total, 242 animal bone fragments were recovered from hand-excavated features, with the majority (202) representing an articulated cattle skeleton from pit 44. Most are associated with likely medieval features, with the exception of material from a 18th/19th-century refuse pit (16) and undated remains from an occupation layer (19).



Plate 1. Cattle skeleton in pit 44

Bones were identified to taxa wherever possible, although lower-order categories (e.g. cattle-size) were also used. As the assemblage was small, all fragments are noted in Table 1, rather than targeting only diagnostic zones. The assemblage is small in size, but it is typically in good condition, albeit fragmented.

The non-articulated medieval bones include cattle, horse, pig, sheep/goat and probably goose. Sub-adult sheep/goat bones are present suggesting that some animals may have been killed specifically for their meat.

The cattle skeleton was near-complete with skull, vertebra, ribs and long bones present (Plate 1). The right tibia and tarsals were missing, as well as small bones such as the carpals. Unexpectedly, saw marks were observed on the left distal humerus with the sawn-off bone sliver still present. More unusual still was the inconsistency in age when comparing dental wear to epiphyseal fusion. The wear

on the lower third molars suggests an aged individual, while the range of fused and unfused bones indicate an animal probably over three years old but not more than four. This suggests that either the head does not belong to the body (unlikely given its articulated nature) or that it does but that the dentition had worn prematurely (e.g. due a heavily abrasive diet). Delayed epiphyseal fusion due to castration is another possibility (O'Connor 2000, 95), perhaps indicating the disposal of a traction animal. Labelling this deposit as either casual discard or symbolic gesture is difficult, but the butchery to the left elbow is particularly intriguing.

No further analysis of the animal bone assemblage is required, but it should be retained as part of the site archive.

Table 1. Animal bone summary by context

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Description	Bone Description	Quantity
15	16	Fill of pit	Cattle radius barrel (sawn off ends)	1
			Cattle femur fragment (sawn)	1
			Cattle astragalus (sawn)	1
			Cattle-sized vertebra fragments	3
			Cattle-sized rib fragments (gnawed)	3
			Pig-sized long bone fragment (gnawed)	1
			Sheep/goat scapula (gnawed, fused)	1
19	19	Occupation layer	Pig humerus fragment (gnawed)	1
			Cattle-sized undiagnostic fragments (1 burnt)	3
33	32	Fill of stone feature 32	Sheep pelvic fragment	1
			Sheep-sized vertebra fragment	1
35	36	Fill of gully	Horse proximal metatarsal	1
			Pig mandible (M3 a, M2 e - 7 fragments)	1
			Pig femur barrel (gnawed)	1
			Sheep/goat mandible (dP4 e, M1b)	1
			Sheep/goat skull fragment	1
			Cattle-sized skull fragment	1
			Cattle-sized long bone fragment	1
37	38	Fill of gully	Horse loose tooth	1
39	40	Fill of gully	Cattle skull fragment	1
			Cattle loose teeth	2
			Cattle-sized long bone fragment	1
			Sheep loose tooth	1
			Sheep metacarpal fragment (gnawed)	1
41	42	Fill of pit	Cattle pelvic fragment (chopped)	1
			Cattle-sized long bone fragment	1

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Description	Bone Description	Quantity
			Sheep proximal femur (unfused epiphysis)	1
			Sheep-sized rib fragment	1
			Goose-sized distal humerus (fused)	1
43	44	Fill of pit	Cattle skeleton includes sacrum, skull, rib and vertebra fragments	202
			Left mandible (M3j, M2k, M1l - reduced 3rd cusp)	
			Right mandible (M3j, M2k, M1l - reduced 3rd cusp)	
			Left and right maxilla	
			Left and right scapula (fused)	
			Left and right humerus (distal fused, proximal not fused, left humerus longitudinal saw marks to distal articulation, Sawn off piece also present)	
			Left and right ulna	
			Left and right radius (fused)	
			Left and right metacarpal (fused). GL=203mm	
			Left and right pelvis (fused, ??male)	
			Left and right proximal femur (just fusing)	
			Left and right patella	
			Left tibia (proximal not fused, distal fused)	
			Left and right metatarsal (fused). GL=233mm	
			Left calcaneus, astragalus and navicular cuboid	
			Six 1st phalanges	
			Seven 2nd phalanges	
			Seven 3rd phalanges	
			Sheep/goat femur barrel (gnawed)	1
45	46	Fill of post-hole	Sheep mandibular hinge	1
			Cattle-sized vertebra fragment	1
49	50	Fill of post-hole	Sheep-sized vertebra	1

Key: wear stages after Grant 1982

Grant, A., 1982, 'The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates', in B. Wilson, C. Grigson and S. Payne (eds), *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, BAR British Series 109, 91-108

O'Connor, T., 2000, *The Archaeology of Animal Bones*

## APPENDIX 4

## CONTEXT INDEX

Context Number	Feature Number	Fill/Cut/Deposit/Event/Service	Description	Pottery Date Range	Finds	Identified As
1	0	Deposit	Top soil/garden soil	LC19th-C20th White ware	1900-1920 Glass 1 pottery sherd cup/bowl	C20-C21st garden topsoil
2	0	Deposit	Made-up ground	C16th-EC20th	1906-1925 Milk Magnesia Bottle 3 pottery sherds dish, pancheon	Mixed C19th-C20th made up ground
3	4	Fill	Fill of small feature	1740-C20th	4 pottery sherds bowls, cups	
4	4	Cut	Cut of small feature			C18th-C20th small feature-post hole-containing a small amount residual pottery sherds from bowls/cups.
5	6	Fill	Fill of circular feature	C19th-C20th bone china	Late C19th-early C20th glass bottles, dishes 4 pottery sherds bowl ceramic building material -width of brick suggests C16th-C18th	
6	6	Cut	Cut of circular feature			C19th-C20th Small glass filled scoop
7	8	Fill	Fill of circular feature	C13th-C19th may indicate later C19th disturbance	C19th-C20th glass bottles 2 pottery sherds jug, bowl	
8	8	Cut	Cut of circular feature			C19th-C20th Small glass filled scoop intrusive earlier pottery
9	10	Fill	Fill of small circular feature	MC19th-EC20th	C19th-C20th glass bottles 4 pottery sherd jam jar	
10	10	Cut	Cut of small circular feature			C19th-C20th Small glass filled scoop

Context Number	Feature Number	Fill/Cut/Deposit/Event/Service	Description	Pottery Date Range	Finds	Identified As
11	12	Fill	Fill of circular feature			
12	12	Cut	Cut of circular feature			C19th-C20th Small glass filled scoop
13	14	Fill	Fill of square feature	M/LC12th-M/LC13th	1 sherd hollow-ware	
14	14	Cut	Cut of square feature			C19th-C20th Drain manhole with cast iron cover. Intrusive LC12th-LC13th pottery
15	16	Fill	Fill of circular feature	C18th-C20th	12 bone fragments-Cattle, pig and sheep bone 1850-1900 glass bottles and dishes 4 pottery sherds flat- ware	
16	16	Cut	Cut of circular feature			Small C19th-C20thC midden
17	18	Fill	Fill of circular feature			
18	18	Cut	Cut of circular feature			Small C19th-C20thC Pit of unknown function
19	19	Deposit	Redeposited material	C11th-C14th	1 bone fragment-Pig bone and 3 fragments burnt cattle bone. 25 pottery sherds jugs ,mugs, jars, hollow- ware	Redeposited layer containing C11th-C14th century debris
20	20	Structure	Modern drain			C20th Modern Drain
21	21	Structure	Modern drain			C20th Modern Drain
22	22	Structure	Modern drain			C20th Modern Drain



Context Number	Feature Number	Fill/Cut/Deposit/Event/Service	Description	Pottery Date Range	Finds	Identified As
23	23	Structure	Modern drain			C20th Modern Drain
24	24	Structure	Modern drain		C20th Modern Drain	
25	25	Deposit	Black spread over [23]			C20th charred garden debris
26	27	Fill	Fill of stone linear	M/LC12th-C13th	1 pottery sherd hollow- ware	
27	27	Cut	Cut of stone linear			[27] and [32] stone spread acting as a base or remnant of structure. 11 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century.
28	28	Deposit	Orange deposit			Natural sandstone
29	32	Fill	Latest stone layer in [32]			
30	32	Fill	Secondary stone layer in [32]			
31	32	Fill	Third fill between (29) (30) in [32]	LC11th-EC14th	2 pottery sherds hollow- ware	
32	32	Cut	Cut of stone feature			[27] and [32] stone spread acting as a base or remnant of structure. 11 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century.
33	32	Fill	Primary fill of [32]	C12th-C14th	1 bone fragment-sheep pelvis 3 pottery sherds hollow- ware	
34	34	Deposit	Natural clay			Natural Clay

Context Number	Feature Number	Fill/Cut/Deposit/Event/Service	Description	Pottery Date Range	Finds	Identified As
35	36	Fill	Fill of EW linear-Gully 1	C11th-C14th	8 bone fragments-horse, pig, sheep/ goat, cattle 20 pottery sherds hollow- ware, jars	
36	36	Cut	Cut of EW linear-Gully 1			C11th-C14th gully (Gully1)
37	38	Fill	Fill of EW linear-Gully 2	C13th-C14th	1 horse tooth 11 pottery sherds hollow- ware	
38	38	Cut	Cut of EW linear-Gully 2			C11th-C14th gully (Gully2)
39	40	Fill	Fill of small linear-Gully 2	C11th-C14th	1 iron nail 1 piece of smelting slag 6 bone fragments- cattle, sheep 8 pottery sherds hollow -ware, jugs	
40	40	Cut	Cut of small linear-Gully 2			C11th-C14th gully (Gully 2)
41	42	Fill	Fill of ovate feature	C13th-C14th	5 bone fragments-chopped cattle, sheep, goose 6 pottery sherds hollow- ware	
42	42	Cut	Cut of ovate feature			Ovate C13th-C14th shallow pit
43	44	Fill	Fill of ovate feature	C13th-C14th	202 bone fragments - cattle skeleton, 1 fragment sheep/goat 1 piece grey worked grey stone ceremonial axe head or unusual tile	

Context Number	Feature Number	Fill/Cut/Deposit/Event/Service	Description	Pottery Date Range	Finds	Identified As
44	44	Cut	Cut of ovate feature			C13th-C14th cattle burial
45	46	Fill	Fill of circular feature		2 bone fragments - sheep and cattle	
46	46	Cut	Cut of circular feature			[46],[48] and [50] post holes within medieval horizon. [46] was a replacement post for [48]
47	48	Fill	Fill of circular feature			
48	48	Cut	Cut of circular feature			[46], [48] and [50] post holes within medieval horizon. [46] was a replacement post for [48]
49	50	Fill	Fill of square feature		1 bone fragment-sheep.	
50	50	Cut	Cut of square feature			[46],[48] and [50] post holes within medieval horizon.

## APPENDIX 5

## CONTEXT DATA

Context number	Feature Number	Fill/Cut/Deposit	Description	Shape	Profile	Length	Width	Depth	Description
1	0	Deposit	Top soil/garden soil	0	0	0	0	0.3	Moderate dark brown 80% silty clay deposit with 20% mixed gravel garden debris. Roots present. Animal Bones Pottery Glass not all retained
2	0	Deposit	Made-up ground	0	0	0	0	0.4	Loose very dark brown 30% silty clay deposit with 70% mixed rubble inclusions. This layer had more rubble than the [1] due to it being made up ground.
3	4	Fill	Fill of small feature	Ovate	Flat U shape	0.23	0.21	0.06	Moderate black brown 80% silty clay fill with 20% gravel and mixed charcoal inclusions. Pottery and glass.
4	4	Cut	Cut of small feature	Ovate	Flat U shape	0.23	0.21	0.06	Shallow cut ovate in shape.
5	6	Fill	Fill of circular feature	Ovate	Flat base	0.6	0.39	0.04	Loose dark brown 30% clay fill with 70% glass fragment inclusions. Unusual high glass content in fill. Glass

Context number	Feature Number	Fill/Cut/Deposit	Description	Shape	Profile	Length	Width	Depth	Description
6	6	Cut	Cut of circular feature	Ovate	Flat base	0.6	0.39	0.04	Very shallow cut of an ovate feature -scooped shape.
7	8	Fill	Fill of circular feature	Ovate	Shallow concave	0.3	0.3	0.07	Moderate dark greyish brown 90% silt clay fill mixed with 10% small gravel. Glass
8	8	Cut	Cut of circular feature	Ovate	Shallow concave	0.3	0.3	0.07	Small shallow cut of an ovate feature.
9	10	Fill	Fill of small circular feature	Circular	Concave	0.25	0.22	0.08	Loose dark greyish brown 30% silty clay fill with 70% glass and pottery fragments. Unusual fill high content glass and pottery.
10	10	Cut	Cut of small circular feature	Circular	Concave	0.25	0.22	0.08	Small shallow pit with a concave base.
11	12	Fill	Fill of circular feature	Ovate	Concave	0.43	0.37	0.08	Moderate very dark brown 95% silty clay fill with 5% small gravel inclusions. Pottery and glass
12	12	Cut	Cut of circular feature	Ovate	Concave	0.43	0.37	0.08	Ovate feature with shallow edges and a concave base.
13	14	Fill	Fill of square feature	Rectangular	Flat based U shaped	0.6	0.45	0.04	Friable grey 30% silty clay fill with 70% mortar and gravel inclusions. Gritty material covering a drain. Fill included a small metal grid drain cover above [20].
14	14	Cut	Cut of square feature	Rectangular	Flat based U shaped	0.6	0.45	0.04	Shallow flat based cut hosting a metal grid drain cover.

Context number	Feature Number	Fill/Cut/Deposit	Description	Shape	Profile	Length	Width	Depth	Description
15	16	Fill	Fill of circular feature	Ovate	U shaped	0.4	0.33	0.23	Moderate very dark brown 30% silty clay fill mixed with 70% glass and pottery fragments. Glass, animal bone and pottery
16	16	Cut	Cut of circular feature	Ovate	U shaped	0.4	0.33	0.23	Ovate feature vertical edges and concave edges. Unusual glass/pottery refuse pit.
17	18	Fill	Fill of circular feature	Ovate	Concave	0.4	0.3	0.2	Moderate dark grey 90% silty clay mixed with 10% small gravel. Glass, animal bone, pottery.
18	18	Cut	Cut of circular feature	Ovate	Concave	0.4	0.3	0.2	Ovate features with edges cutting at a 60-70 degrees angle. Concave base.
19	19	Deposit	Redeposited material	Deposit	Layer	13	12.3	0.3	Firm mottled brown 80% sandy silty clay fill mixed with 15% fragmented sandstone and gravel. Pottery.
20	20	Structure	Modern drain	Linear	U shaped	7.8	0.4	Not excavated	Context allocated to the fill and cut of a north south 20th century terracotta clay pipes/drain.
21	21	Structure	Modern drain	Linear	U shaped	8.8	0.4	Not excavated	Context allocated to the fill and cut of a south southeast to north northwest 20th century terracotta clay pipes/drain.
22	22	Structure	Modern drain	Linear	U shaped	10	0.4	Not excavated	Context allocated to a north south 20th century drain that contained a 20cm in diameter terracotta clay pipe.

Context number	Feature Number	Fill/Cut/Deposit	Description	Shape	Profile	Length	Width	Depth	Description
23	23	Structure	Modern drain	Linear	U shaped	10	0.5	Not excavated	Context allocated to a north west to south east 20th century drain that contained a terracotta clay pipe.
24	24	Structure	Modern drain	Linear	U shaped	7	0.4	Not excavated	Context allocated to a right angled drain. Located to the north east corner of the site.
25	25	Deposit	Black spread over [23]	Amorphous	Layer	1	0.7	0.03	Soft black 100% silt and charcoal layer. Shallow deposit under the topsoil and above drain [23]. Most likely associated with garden activity.
26	27	Fill	Fill of stone linear	Linear	Layer	1.2	0.5	0.2	Hard large grey stone fill. The stones were irregular and regular in shape and were <0.5 in length and <0.3 in width and approximately 0.1 in breadth. Appeared to be intentionally laid may be structural.
27	27	Cut	Cut of stone linear	Linear	Concave	1.2	0.5	0.2	Once lifted the stones had been laid in a depression. No intentional cut could be determined, the cut indicates stones were laid rather than ground being dug into and positioned.
28	28	Deposit	Orange deposit	Amorphous	Layer	1	0.5	0.04	Moderate 100% gritty orange layer. Eroded sandstone.

Context number	Feature Number	Fill/Cut/Deposit	Description	Shape	Profile	Length	Width	Depth	Description
29	32	Fill	Latest stone layer in [32]	Ovate	Layer	0.8	0.5	0.05	The latest flat orange brown stone layer of [32] comprised of fragmented limestone that was originally of one piece.
30	32	Fill	Secondary stone layer in [32]	Ovate	Layer	1.5	0.5	0.2	Secondary stone layer under (29) comprised of angular stones ranging from 0.1-0.3 in length. These stones formed a flat surface area that looked deliberately placed. Pottery.
31	32	Fill	Third fill between (29) (30) in [32]	Ovate	Fill	1.5	0.5	0.2	Moderate greyish brown 98% silty clay fill mixed with 2% small stone and gravel. A grey brown silty clay layer between (29) and (30). Pottery, glass.
32	32	Cut	Cut of stone feature	Ovate	Irregular	1.5	0.5	0.3	Feature comprised of an orangey stone layer on top another stone layer bonded with a silty clay fill. No specific cut similar to [27] and likely to be associated with this. May be structurally a collapsed wall.
33	32	Fill	Primary fill of [32]	Ovate	Layer	1.5	0.5	0.05	Moderate dark brown 98% silty clay mixed with 2% gravel fill. Pottery
34	34	Deposit	Natural clay						Firm sticky yellow brown clay deposit. Identified as natural as other pockets of clay on site exposed during machining.



Context number	Feature Number	Fill/Cut/Deposit	Description	Shape	Profile	Length	Width	Depth	Description
35	36	Fill	Fill of EW linear	Linear	Shallow U shape	2.0 excavated	0.66	0.1	Moderate dark brown 95% silty clay fill mixed with 5% small gravel inclusions. Fill contained a high quantity of finds compared to its shallow depth. Pottery, animal bone.
36	36	Cut	Cut of EW linear	Linear	Shallow U shape	2.0 excavated	0.66	0.1	Linear cut into natural clay material. E-W aligned and shallow in depth. Ground sloping to the west towards the location of medieval dew ponds. Suggesting it may be a gully.
37	38	Fill	Fill of EW linear	Linear	Shallow U shape	1.0 excavated	0.23	0.03	Moderate dark brown 95% silty clay fill with 5% small gravel inclusions. Similar to (35) high quality of finds for shallow fill. Same as (39). Pottery, animal bone.
38	38	Cut	Cut of EW linear	Linear	Shallow U shape	1.0 excavated	0.23	0.03	Linear cut into natural. Running parallel to gully [36]. Likely to be another gully running toward the medieval dew ponds. Same as [40]
39	40	Fill	Fill of EW linear	Linear	Shallow U shape	1.0 excavated	0.5	0.1	Moderate dark brown 95% silty clay fill with 5% gravel inclusions. As with (35 and 37) this fill contained a high volume of pottery compared to its depth. Same as (37). Pottery, animal bone.
40	40	Cut	Cut of EW linear	Linear	Shallow U shape	1.0 excavated	0.5	0.1	Linear cut into natural, shallow in depth same as [38].

Context number	Feature Number	Fill/Cut/Deposit	Description	Shape	Profile	Length	Width	Depth	Description
41	42	Fill	Fill of ovate feature	Ovate	Irregular U shape	0.9	0.38	0.12	Firm black brown 90% silty clay fill mixed with 10% irregular small stones. Contained moderate amount of pottery. Pottery, animal bone.
42	42	Cut	Cut of ovate feature	Ovate	Irregular U shape	0.9	0.38	0.12	An ovate cut irregular in profile and base.
43	44	Fill	Fill of ovate feature	Ovate	U Shaped	1.53	0.66	0.2	Moderate dark brown 95% silty clay fill with 5% stone inclusions. Fill was grave shaped long and ovate. Animal burial. The animal appeared to have been placed on its side. Pottery, animal bone and worked stone.
44	44	Cut	Cut of ovate feature	Ovate	U shaped	1.53	0.66	0.22	Ovate shaped cut into natural U shaped at the base.
45	46	Fill	Fill of circular feature	Circular	Rounded U shape	0.43	0.42	0.38	Moderate dark brown 98% silty clay fill with 2% stone inclusions. Homogenous fill. Pottery.
46	46	Cut	Cut of circular feature	Circular	Rounded U shape	0.43	0.42	0.38	Rounded cut with a profile that is slightly tapers to a flat base. Possible post hole cut. [46] cuts post hole[48].
47	48	Fill	Fill of circular feature	Circular	Concave	0.48	0.4	0.11	Moderate light brown 98% silty clay fill with 2% small stone inclusions. Possible post hole fill. Pottery, animal bone.
48	48	Cut	Cut of circular feature	Circular	Concave	0.48	0.4	0.11	Circular cut , shallow with a concave base. Is cut by [46].

Context number	Feature Number	Fill/Cut/Deposit	Description	Shape	Profile	Length	Width	Depth	Description
49	50	Fill	Fill of square feature	Square	Shallow flat base	0.45	0.3	0.12	Moderate dark brown 98% silty clay fill with 2% stone inclusions. Post hole fill. Animal bone.
50	50	Cut	Cut of square feature	Square	Shallow	0.45	0.3	0.12	Square feature shallow in depth cut into clay. May be the bottom of a larger hole.