

CWGC/05



## CALDEWGATE, CARLISLE

*Archaeological Watching Brief*

*for Barr Ltd*

*09/0512*

*March 2008*



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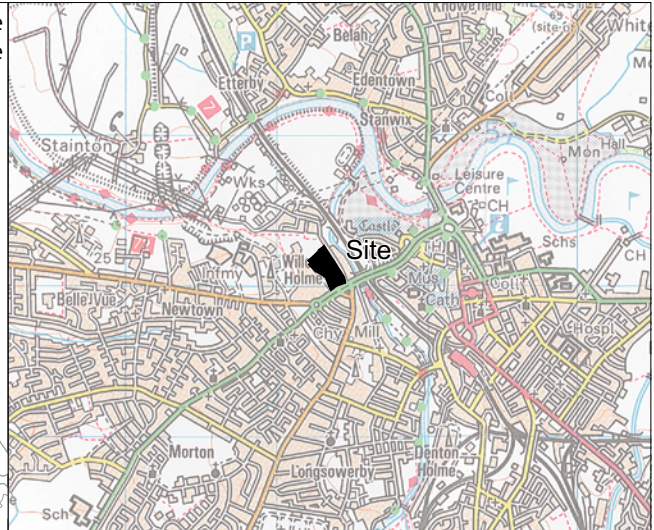
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Caldewgate  
Carlisle




0 100km

viii



**Key**

 trenches in monitored area

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Scale 1:2,000 @ A4



0 100m

### Illus 1

Site location



# CALDEWGATE, CARLISLE

## Archaeological Watching Brief

*This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out by Headland Archaeology Ltd on groundworks associated with the development of a new Sainsbury's store at Caldewgate, Carlisle. The work formed the final phase of an archaeological field programme undertaken in response to a condition (No.27) attached to planning permission granted for the construction of the supermarket and associated works (planning ref. 09/0512).*

*The watching brief was required by Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) following the results of a trial trench evaluation undertaken in October and November 2011, which revealed the remains of medieval activity on the site as well as an earlier, possibly Roman, ditch feature (Robertson 2012). An Historic Building Survey (Level 2) of upstanding structures within the development site was also carried out in October 2011 prior to their demolition (Murray 2012).*

*The work was commissioned by Barr Ltd. and undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation submitted to, and approved by, CCCHES.*

*Significant archaeological remains were identified in the form of a series of medieval pit, hearth and ditch features. The pottery assemblage provided dates of 12th -15th century, incorporating three broad phases of activity. Analysis of the associated deposits supports the proposal made in the evaluation report that they represent the remains of activity in the backlands of properties that would have fronted onto a medieval thoroughfare. The assemblage is typical of medieval domestic waste, while evidence for small-scale grain processing was also found.*

*The watching brief has ensured medieval features of regional importance have been preserved by record, while the recovered assemblages have the potential to make a significant contribution to both local and regional archaeological research questions.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Headland Archaeology was commissioned by Barr Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological work in response to a condition (No.27) attached to planning permission granted for the construction of a supermarket and associated works at Caldewgate, Carlisle (planning ref. 09/0512). Following the results of trial trench evaluation, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the development's groundworks within an area of the site defined by Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES).
- 1.2 This report presents the results of the archaeological watching brief, which was undertaken from 20th February to 19th June 2012.
- 1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation agreed by CCCHES was followed throughout the watching brief programme (Headland 2012).

- 1.4 The overall aim of the watching brief was to mitigate the adverse impact of the development on archaeological remains by producing an appropriate level of record of the remains.

## 2. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The proposed development area is approximately 2.9ha and is located in Caldewgate, a suburb on the western side of Carlisle (*Illus 1*). It is bounded to the south by Bridge Street, Byron Street to the west, Bridge Lane/ Willow Holme Road to the east and playing fields to the north. The land is currently occupied by a variety of light industrial buildings and associated yards, garages, houses, car-parks and former allotments. Modern buildings in the eastern part of the development area have recently been demolished. The ground is flat and lies at approximately 12.5m OD. The underlying geology takes in flood plain alluvium overlying glacial boulder clay. The Caldewgate area is subject to occasional flooding.



### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The watching brief utilised the results of the initial trial trench evaluation (Robertson 2011) and the evidence that had informed it. This comprised a desk-based assessment undertaken for the Cultural Heritage Chapter of the Environmental Statement; which should be consulted for a full account. A summary is provided below.

#### Prehistoric

3.2 There is limited evidence for prehistoric activity to the west of the River Caldew. However residual items including a fragment of possible Langdale axe, a hammer stone and flint debitage were recovered during excavations at the Maltster's Arms, 60m to the south of the development site (NPA2006).

#### Roman

3.3 The trial trench evaluation within the development site revealed ditch remains of likely Roman origin, while the Maltster's Arms excavations identified three phases of Roman activity dating to the 2nd century AD. The features comprised pits and ditches interpreted as relating to the backs of Roman Carlisle's suburban plots. A stone cylindrical pedestal of likely Roman date was also recovered during sewer works on Willow Holme road, which forms the eastern boundary of the development site.

#### Medieval

3.4 Documentary sources provide evidence of extensive suburban settlement outside the gates of medieval Carlisle, with a focus on industrial activity. The trial trench evaluation within the development site exposed pit and ditch remains dated to the 12–15th centuries; attributed to 'backlands' activities (Robertson 2012). The Maltster's Arms excavations revealed a series of bronze-working furnaces and workshops pre-dating the 16th century. The settlements at Caldewgate were prone to raids by the Scots and in 1314 Robert the Bruce had his headquarters at The Church of the Holy Trinity while laying siege to the city. The church was built sometime before 1282 and is thought to have been sited on the junction of John Street and Bridge Street; 40m south of the development site. The last documentation of the church dates to 1431 and its disappearance may be attributed to a Scottish raid in 1448/9. Human remains uncovered during sewer works at that location have been associated with the church cemetery. In 1484, Caldewgate is recorded as having been devastated by flooding (NPA 2006).

#### Post-medieval

3.5 17th century maps show a dispersed settlement in the Caldewgate area, along with open fields. An archaeological evaluation adjacent to the Maltster's Arms identified a possible clay pipe factory. During this

period Carlisle was besieged twice, in 1645 and 1745, and the development area fell within no man's land. Smith, on his plan of the batteries involved in the retaking of Carlisle from the Jacobites in 1746, shows 'Cauda gate' with five buildings to the north of the road.

#### Industrial

3.6 Caldewgate grew rapidly from the late 18th century onwards, with the construction of housing and mills. Within the development area, Hutchinson's map of 1794 shows buildings fronting onto the main thoroughfare now named Bridge Street. A number of formal gardens are depicted to the north, but much of the development site was utilised as printfields for Donald's Printworks, which had been founded in 1768 and lay to the east. By the end of the 19th century an increasing number of buildings fronted onto Bridge Street and also occupied the printfields. These included a corn mill, public houses and a slaughter house. The demolition of buildings at the corner of Byron and Bridge Street made way for the construction of the Queen's Brewery by 1899.

### 4. AIMS AND METHODS

4.1 The area to be monitored under the watching brief incorporated the southern part of the proposed development site (*Illus 1*). The extent of monitoring reflected the results of the evaluation and included the footprint of a corn mill labelled on the 1853 Board of Health plan. The principle aim was to preserve by record any archaeological remains impacted by the development.

4.2 Main contract excavation works within the defined area, as well as service and utility diversions around the site periphery, were carried out under direct archaeological supervision. Excavations were undertaken by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, where practicable. A ratio of one archaeologist to one machine was maintained at all times.

4.3 Archaeological features and deposits were predominantly identified in the large trenches excavated for the fuel tanks and removal/reburial of asbestos (*Illus 2*). These were hand excavated and recorded using standard archaeological methods and pro-forma record sheets. Archaeological contexts were recorded using an EDM linked to hand-held computer and subsequently linked to the National Grid and Ordnance Datum. Measured hand-drawing was undertaken where appropriate. Sediment samples and finds were collected from secure archaeological contexts for processing and assessment.

### 5. FIELDWORK RESULTS

5.1 A summary of the watching brief results is presented below. A significant amount of the development works involved

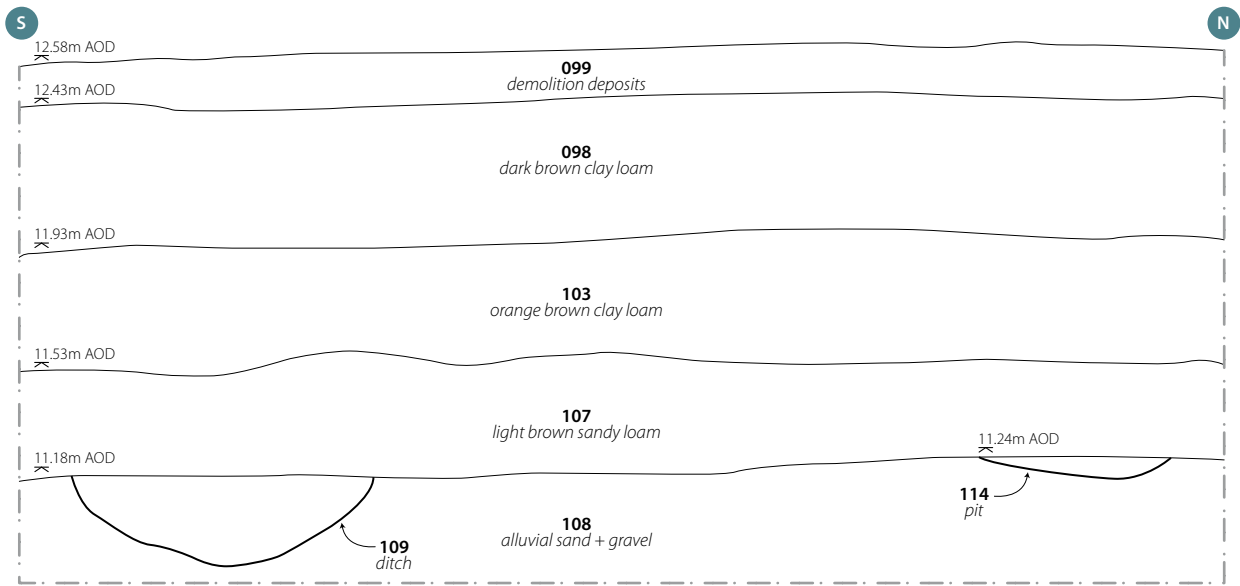
Headland Archaeology



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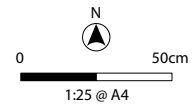
Illus 2

Features in monitored area



**Illus 3**

*E facing profile in asbestos burial trench*



**Illus 4**

*W facing shot of ditch [109]*



**Illus 5**

*S-E and S-W facing sections of pit [148]*

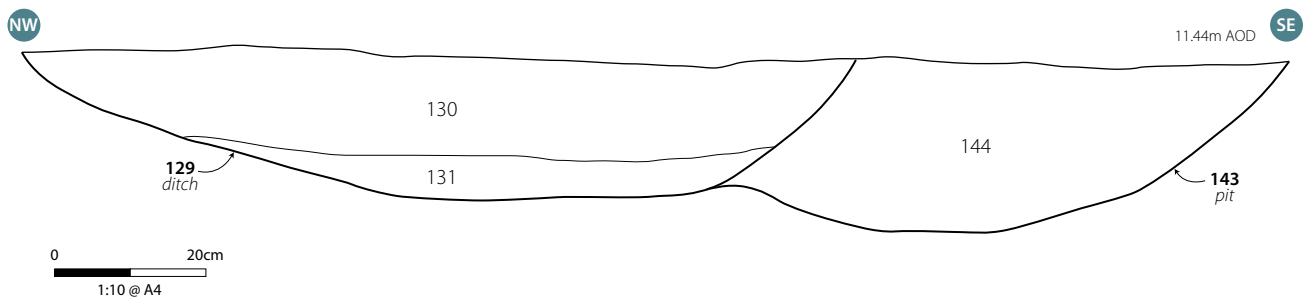


reduction of the ground level by approximately 0.5m to c12.5m OD, exposing no archaeology. Features of archaeological significance, comprising pit and ditch remains, were predominantly identified during deeper excavations which were undertaken for removal and reburial of asbestos, as well as for placement of fuel tanks (Illus 2).

5.2 Due to the intermittent nature of the development groundworks, a site-wide soil profile could not be established, however a section within the asbestos storage trench was recorded (Illus 3). The profile reflected that observed in the previous trial trench evaluation; alluvial deposits of sand and gravel sealed by deep bands of loam up to 2m in depth. Archaeological features survived cut into the alluvium and loam at varying depths. Over this were the remains of 19th / 20th century wall foundations sealed by later levelling deposits. The recovered pottery assemblage allowed the remains to be attributed to four broad phases:

**Phase 1 (12th / 13th century) (Illus 2)**

5.3 Alluvial sand and gravel (108) was recorded at a depth of 1.45m below

**Illus 6**

S-W facing section through ditch [129] and pit [143]

the working ground surface (c11.20m OD). Cutting this in the asbestos storage trench were the remains of ditch [109] and pit [114] at 11.18m OD and 11.23m OD, respectively. Ditch [109] was aligned east to west and was approximately 1m wide by 0.3m deep (*Illus 4*). It was filled by grey-brown silt and gravel (110/111/113) from which pottery sherds were retrieved on site; subsequently identified as 12th/13th century in date (see Finds Assessment below). A circular cut 2m north of ditch [109] was found to be the remains of a shallow pit [114] upon hand excavation. The pit was 0.65m in diameter and 0.13m deep, with sloping sides and rounded base. It was filled by orange brown sandy silt (115) which contained frequent charcoal inclusions.

5.4 In the southern part of the monitored area, alluvial deposits were sealed by light brown sandy loam (147/167). A number of features consisting of ditch and pit remains were cut into this loam deposit, within fuel tank trench B. Sub-oval cut [174] was located at 11.48m OD and was 4.5m long and 3.5m wide. Upon excavation, the feature was found to be a pit with steep sloping sides and was 0.22m in depth. The base of the cut coincided with the interface of loam (147/167) and the alluvial gravel below. It was filled by grey brown clay loam (175) which contained a large number of 12th century Red Gritty ware sherds. Post excavation analysis also found abundant charred cereal grain and burnt bone in the deposit (see Appendix 2).

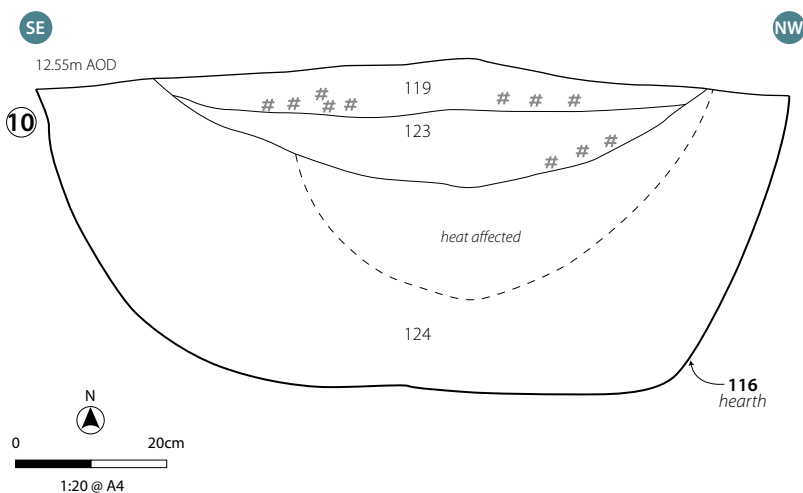
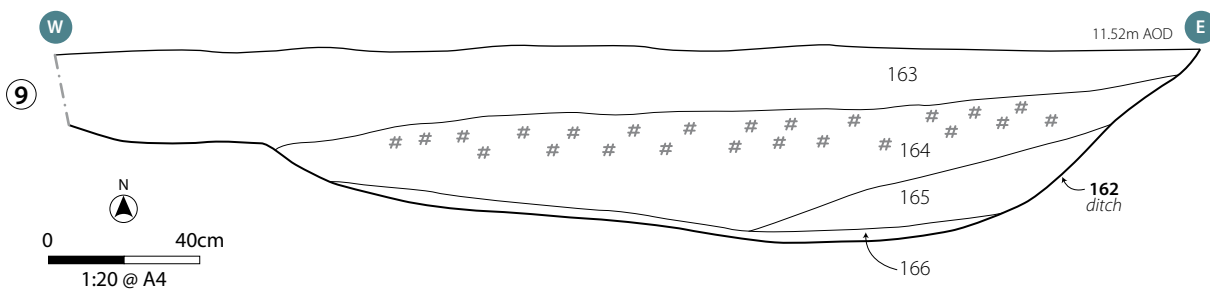
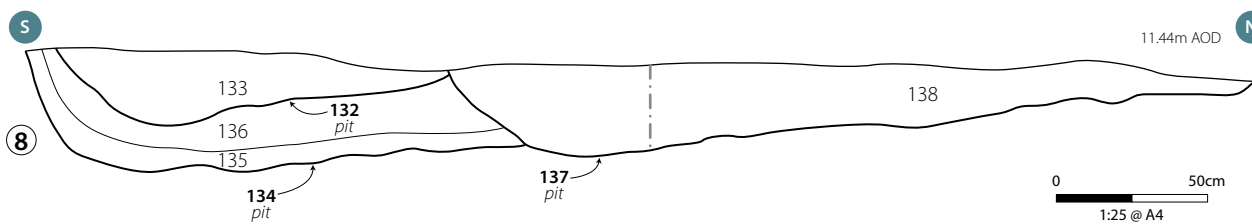
5.5 A series of inter-cutting features was identified adjacent to pit [174]. Sub-circular cut [148] was 1.95m in diameter and upon hand excavation found to be a pit 0.23m deep (*Illus 5*). It was filled by red brown clay loam (149) which contained charcoal, coal and 12th century pottery. The feature was cut by two smaller pits; [150] and [152]. Pit [150] was sub-circular in plan, with dimensions of 0.72m diameter and 0.18m depth. It was filled by grey brown clay loam

(151). Sub-oval pit [152] abutted pit [150] and was 0.98m long, 0.67m wide and 0.10m deep. It was filled by dark brown clay loam [153]. A further cut truncated pit [152] to the west. The cut [143] was only partially exposed, but found to be a pit 1.54m in length, 0.83m wide and 0.32m deep (*Illus 6*). It contained orange grey clay loam (144) from which 12th century Red Gritty ware was recovered.

5.6 Pit [143] was truncated on its west side by linear ditch [129]; aligned NNW to SSE (*Illus 6*). The feature was exposed to a length of 10m, but extended beyond the limit of excavation. Slots revealed it to be 1.1m wide and 0.32m deep. The primary fill was grey brown clay loam (131/156), sealed by a secondary fill of orange grey clay silt (130). The deposits contained 12th/13th century pottery. A further ditch section [127] extended ENE from ditch [129], possibly forming a boundary corner. It was partially exposed to a length of 3.5m, with a width of 1.1m and depth of 0.35m. The fill (128) comprised orange grey silty clay and also contained 12th/13th century pottery.

5.7 Sub-circular cut [154] was identified at 11.43m OD. The cut was 1.3m in diameter, with a small extension to the north-west, and 0.18m deep (*Illus 7*). Excavation exposed heat-cracked stones at the base, sealed by dark brown





**Illus 8**

*E facing section through pits [132], [134] and [137]*

**Illus 9**

*S facing section through ditch [162]*

**Illus 10**

*N-E facing section through hearth [116]*

clay loam with frequent charcoal (155). Red Gritty ware sherds of 12th century date were retrieved from the fill, while post excavation analysis found abundant burnt mammal bone, charred nutshell and cereal (see Appendix 2). The feature was interpreted as the remains of a hearth. South-west of hearth [154], a further pit [134] was identified. The pit was oval in plan and had dimensions of 1.65m length, 1.6m width and 0.39 m depth (*Illus 8*). It contained a primary fill of grey silty clay (135) sealed by orange brown sandy loam (136). Both deposits contained 12th/13th century pottery.

**Phase 2 (13th / 14th century) (Illus 2)**

**5.8** In fuel tank trench A, linear cut [162] was identified at 11.55m OD in loam (147/167). The feature was aligned north to south and extended outwith the trench boundaries. A hand-dug slot revealed the cut formed the east side of a probable ditch, 0.54m in depth and greater than 3m in width (*Illus 9*). The basal fill (166) consisted of grey clay silt 0.04m deep, sealed by orange grey sandy loam (165) 0.15m deep. This was overlain by a mottled deposit (164) of orange and grey charcoal-rich clay, up

to 0.30m deep. The upper fill (163) comprised orange grey clay loam up to 0.25m deep. Pottery sherds dated to the 13th/14th century were retrieved from both (163) and (164).

**5.9** To the south-east in fuel tank trench B, an oval pit [160] truncated earlier pit [174] and was 1.7m long, 1.6m wide and 0.1m deep. The fill (161) consisted of grey brown clay loam and contained a small number of 13th/14th century pottery sherds (see Appendix 2). Pit [160] was cut by a further pit [157], which was kidney-shaped in plan. Excavation revealed it to have dimensions of 2.3m length, 1.0m width and 0.15m depth. The primary fill (158) was orange clay loam up to 0.1m in depth from which 13th/14th century pottery was recovered. This was sealed by grey brown clay loam (159) 0.08m in depth.

**5.10** Pit [132] truncated earlier pit [134]. The pit cut was oval in plan, 1.6m long, 1.3m wide and 0.24m deep. The fill (133) comprised grey brown sandy loam which contained sherds of Red Gritty ware and Gritty ware Fabrics dated to 13th/14th century

## Headland Archaeology

- 5.11 A partially exposed cut [125] identified at 11.60m OD was also attributed to this phase of activity. 1.4m long and at least 0.64m wide, the feature was a pit 0.14m deep filled by red brown silt (126) containing sherds of 13th/14th century Red Gritty ware and partially reduced Grey ware.



**Illus 11**

S-E facing shot of hearth [116], showing post-holes [168] and [170]

### Phase 3 (14th / 15th century) (Illus 2)

- 5.12 In fuel tank trench B, an oval pit [139] that truncated earlier pit [134] was identified at 11.59m OD. It was 1.5m in length, 1.3m in width and 0.36m in depth. The primary fill (140) was 0.25m deep and consisted of grey brown sand with frequent charcoal flecks. Pottery retrieved from this fill included a sherd of Late Medieval Reduced Grey ware dated to 14th/15th century (see Appendix 2). The secondary fill (141) was grey brown sandy loam 0.06m deep, which was overlain by a deposit of red clay containing mortar fragments, 0.05m deep (142).



**Illus 12**

Working shot of 'fuel tank trench b'

- 5.13 A second oval pit [137] truncated pit [139] and Phase 2 pit [132] ( Illus 8). It had dimensions of 1.6m length, 1.5m width and 0.3m depth. The fill was grey brown sand (138) with charcoal flecks. Pottery retrieved from this deposit included 45 sherds from the upper part of a glazed jug of 14th/15th century date (see Finds Assessment below).

- 5.14 To the south-east of these features, oval cut [116] was identified at 12.55m OD. Hand excavation revealed a pit 1.71m long, 1.16m wide and 0.36m deep. At the base, two circular cuts [168 and 170] were 0.1m diameter and interpreted as post-holes (Illus 10). The primary fill of pit (116) comprised grey clay (124), which displayed heat-affected discolouration at the surface (Illus 11). This was sealed by grey brown clay loam (123) containing abundant quantities of large charcoal fragments and 14th/15th century pottery sherds. Post excavation analysis also identified abundant charred cereal grain (see appendix 3). The upper fill consisted of dark grey clay loam with frequent charcoal and clumps of clay. The pit was interpreted as a hearth or oven, due to the heat-affected primary fill and presence of abundant charcoal and charred cereal.

- 5.15 An oval pit was partially exposed adjacent to hearth [116]. The pit [117] was 1.64m long, 0.87m wide and 0.1m deep. It was filled by grey brown sand (120). No dating evidence was retrieved, however the feature was attributed to this

phase due to its proximity to hearth [116] and occurrence at the same level OD.

### Phase 4 (modern)

- 5.16 At the north corner of the asbestos storage trench, the remains of ditch [101] cut loam deposits at 11.79m OD. Ditch [101] was aligned NNW-SSE and exposed to 7m in length. It was 0.8m wide and varied in depth from 0.1m at the southern end to 0.6m at the northern end. The fill comprised dark brown clay loam (102) and contained pottery and bottle glass of 18th/19th century date (see Appendix 3). The feature may have formed one segment and corner of a more expansive ditch, but this could not be established due to modern truncation to the north-east.

- 5.17 Ditch [101] was sealed by brown clay loam (098), which was 0.35m deep and contained inclusions of brick,



stone and coal. A series of cement-bonded brick and sandstone walls were cut into this layer and correlated with the layout of buildings on 20th century plans. The construction cut [118] for a modern wall truncated hearth [116] and pit [117] towards the southern extent of the site. Sealing these was demolition rubble of crushed brick, sandstone, mortar and concrete (099).

## 6. PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

by Dr Scott Timpany

### Introduction

6.1 This report is the second palaeoenvironmental assessment report for the site following Mynett (2011). During the course of the watching brief bulk samples were taken for the retrieval of palaeoenvironmental and archaeological materials that may provide dating evidence for these features. A total of 12 bulk samples were taken during investigations of which five were processed for assessment.

6.2 The aims of the assessment were to:

- Assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any palaeoenvironmental materials within the samples.
- Assess the potential of the material for any indications of the use of these features.
- Assess whether a proxy-date for these features can be provided based on any palaeoenvironmental materials present.

### Method

6.3 Samples were processed in laboratory conditions using a standard floatation method (cf. Kenward et al, 1980). All plant macrofossil samples were analysed using a stereo-microscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100 where necessary to aid identification. Identifications were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al (2006).

### Results

6.4 The results of the sample processing are provided in Appendix 2, Tables A2.1 (Retent finds) and A2.2 (Floatation finds). Suitable material for AMS dating is also identified within each table. Plant remains were largely preserved through charring, with a small quantity of non-charred material also surviving.

#### Charred Plant Remains (CPR)

6.5 Charred cereal grains were present in all of the samples assessed with quantities ranging from rare to abundant

(See Appendix 2). The cereals identified were oat (*Avena* sp.), hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), bread/club wheat (*Triticum aestivo-compactum*) and spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*). A small number of indeterminate cereal grains (*Cerealia* indet.) were also recovered from the samples which were too poorly preserved and fragmentary to be identified to species level. On the whole, the preservation of cereal grains was found to be good to medium with most grain possible to identify to species level. Signs of abrasion were recorded on a small number of grains, whilst an equally small number of grains were found to have been almost reduced to cinder. This damage to the grains suggests some taphonomic movement of grain together with exposure to prolonged burning episodes, respectively. Along with the charred grain small quantities of chaff in the form of palea/lemma fragments and straw were also recovered in the assemblage.

6.6 Together with the charred grain a wide range of wild taxa were found in rare to occasional abundances (Table A2.2). The majority of the taxa present are representative of arable weeds and include: wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), pale persicaria (*Persicaria lapithifolia*), corn marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*), nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and docks (*Rumex acetosa*). A single uncharred fig (*Ficus carica*) fruit was recovered from Sample 022 relating to ditch [101], although uncharred this fruit may be of archaeological date given the robustness of these remains to decay. Charred hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments were also identified in all samples, with quantities ranging from rare to abundant (Table A2.1).

6.7 Charcoal fragments were present in common to abundant quantities within all the samples processed (Appendix 2). Maximum fragment size was recorded as ranging from 0.6 to 3.2cm in size. Charcoal fragments were identified visually as representing a mix of oak and non-oak timbers. Roundwood non-oak fragments were recorded within Sample 028 relating to hearth [116]. This sample also included oak fragments, suggested to represent large-sized timbers.

#### Other finds

6.8 Together with the CPR a range of other materials were also recovered from the processed samples (Table A2.1). Pottery sherds of medieval date were retrieved from all samples in rare to common quantities. A single piece of worked flint was present in one sample (027). Iron (Fe) metal objects were recovered in rare quantities in three samples (022, 031 and 033). Industrial waste in the form of magnetic residue (Mag res) was retrieved from four samples (022, 027, 028 and 033). Burnt mammal bone was present in occasional to abundant quantities in four samples (022, 027, 031 and 033); while a rare quantity of unburnt mammal bone was found in one sample (027). All bone fragments were too small to provide species identification.



## Discussion

6.9 The results are discussed in relation to the main activities taking place at the site. A significant quantity of charred cereal grain was recovered from the sampled features, especially from hearths [116], [154] and refuse pit [174]. The grain from these features provides some evidence into the agricultural economy in existence when these features were active. The grain assemblage from these features as a whole is dominated by oats, while hulled barley and bread/club wheat are also present in significant amounts; spelt wheat occurs only in small quantities (Appendix 2). This assemblage with oat, hulled barley and bread/club wheat as the main taxa present is in keeping with the previous assessment report for the site, which found oat as the main cereal present with smaller numbers of hulled barley, bread/club wheat and emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*) within pit and linear ditch features (Mynett, 2011). The dominance of oat, hulled barley and bread/club wheat from the deposits assessed in this phase of works would be consistent with a medieval to post-medieval date for this activity (e.g. Timpany and Masson, 2008).

6.10 The wild taxa assemblage from the site is dominated by plants associated with arable land including: wild radish, ribwort plantain buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.), docks, sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), docks, corn marigold, brome (*Bromus* sp.) and nipplewort (Clapham et al, 1962; Stace, 1997). These arable 'weeds' are likely to have been gathered with the grain during harvesting and then segregated from the grain during processing; thus indicating some small-scale processing of grain was taking place, likely within a domestic setting. Processing of cereals is also indicated from the presence of chaff elements within the assemblage including palea/lemma fragments, probably of oat together with straw fragments. The presence of damp ground indicators such as sedges (*Carex* sp.) and pale persicaria within the assemblage suggest fields may have been prone to waterlogging, while the presence of scrub taxa such as violets (*Viola* sp.) may indicate the presence of hedgerows as field boundaries (Clapham et al, 1962; Stace, 1997). The presence of wild taxa such as wild radish and corn marigold in the assemblage is also suggestive of an earliest medieval date with an increase in these taxa recorded in the arable weed assemblages of this period (Greig, 1988).

6.11 The identification of hearth [116] during the watching brief is of interest as this feature was found to contain abundant charred cereal grain together with abundant quantities of large-sized charcoal fragments (up to 3.2cm). Amongst the charcoal fragments within the feature were observed large oak charcoal fragments with weakly curved growth rings suggesting they represented former large timbers, together with non-oak roundwood fragments with strongly-curved rings indicative of branch wood or coppiced timbers (Stuijts, 2005; Marguerie and Hunout, 2007). This mixture of large

timbers along with possible coppiced rods suggests part of the charcoal assemblage may relate to structural materials, which had subsequently been subject to a conflagration event. The presence of a large quantity of charred grain, particularly oats and hulled barley within the hearth together with a wide variety of associated wild taxa (arable weeds) suggests that it may also have been used to dry grain prior to storage.

6.12 As discussed above the refuse pit features from within the backlands area were found to contain abundant charred grain and wild taxa indicative of domestic waste including probable cereal processing waste. The samples taken from the two ditch features [101] and [127] contain similar assemblages but on a smaller scale, indicating that the majority of waste was discarded into the pit features rather than the ditches. These refuse areas were also found to contain food waste other than charred cereals in the form of unburnt and burnt mammal bone together with charred hazel nutshell fragments

## Conclusion

- A large quantity of CPR including abundant charred cereal grain was recovered from the processed samples. Grain preservation was observed to be medium to good.
- The grain assemblage indicates a medieval to post medieval date with oat, hulled barley and club/bread wheat the main taxa present.
- A large and diverse wild taxa assemblage is present. The assemblage provides evidence of field and growing conditions for the cereals recovered.
- The assemblage largely comes from refuse deposits of household waste and suggests some domestic processing of grain took place.
- The charcoal from hearth [116] suggests that a possible super-structure was present in this location, while the abundance of grain in the feature indicates it was also used to dry grain prior to storage.

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## Statement of potential

6.13 The abundance and good preservation of the CPR assemblage recovered from the refuse and hearth features at Caldewgate indicates there is good potential to inform on regional research questions set for North West England for the medieval and post-medieval periods. The significant quantities of grain and wild taxa present has good potential to be able to inform on the agricultural economy of this area of urban medieval to post medieval Carlisle. Newman and Newman (2007) write that little is understood of domestic life in such medieval urban areas due to deposits often being compromised by later developments, thus the features at Caldewgate if found to be of comparable date offers good potential and opportunity in developing current knowledge of such areas. McNeil and Newman (2007) also seek similar evidence from post medieval urban



areas in the North West and highlight the need to analyse palaeoenvironmental remains in order to investigate plant varieties of this period.

## 7. FINDS ASSESSMENT

by Catherine Brooks & Julie Franklin

### Introduction

7.1 The finds assemblage was predominantly made up of medieval pottery, with relatively few later finds or other types of finds (see Appendix 3 for catalogues). The pottery was predominantly 12th or early 13th century, comprising locally produced red gritty wares.

### Pottery

7.2 A total of 585 stratified sherds were examined; most were medieval, with a couple of post-medieval sherds. The sherds were identified to fabric, using the medieval fabric type-series established for The Lanes (Brooks 2000) and sites elsewhere in Carlisle such as Blackfriars Street and Annetwell Street, and recorded by context. The results have been tabulated below, giving the approximate latest dating for each context group. The pottery ranges in date from the 12th century to 15th/16th century. The near absence of post-medieval material might suggest that any deposits of this date were truncated by later developments on the site.

7.3 The most common pottery type in the assemblage as a whole (70%) was Red Gritty ware (Fabrics 1 and 2), a coarse, hard red fabric, probably locally made, that is typical of Carlisle deposits dating to the 12th to early 13th centuries. The cooking pot or jar is the most common form in this ware, but flared-neck jugs, bowls, pitchers and other forms are also known. Some of this Red Gritty ware appears to be occurring residually in contexts with later material, which is common in Carlisle where 12th-century deposits are disturbed and 'recycled' by later activities.

7.4 The next most common type was Partially Reduced Grey ware (15%), Fabrics 15/17/19. This lightly gritted ware, typically represented by jugs (sometimes decorated), is very common in Carlisle from the mid-13th to the 14th centuries; again, it is thought to be locally made. Late Medieval Reduced Grey ware was the third most common type, at 9% of the total. This ware, which is usually represented by jugs and bung-hole cisterns, dates from the mid-14th to the 15th or 16th centuries. The remaining wares were only represented in small quantities; these included late 12th/early 13th-century gritty wares Fabrics 3–4, and 13th/14th-century lightly gritted wares (Fabrics 11, 13 and 62).

7.5 No 16th-century Cistercian wares or later blackwares, or imports such as late medieval Rhenish stonewares, were

found. There were two sherds of post-medieval slipware, of 18th/19th-century date.

7.6 Many contexts have produced only a few small sherds, of relatively limited value for dating purposes. A few contexts have, however, yielded bigger assemblages with larger sherds, suggesting relatively undisturbed pits or other cut features. (138) (fill of pit [137]), for example, included 45 sherds from a single vessel, the upper part of a glazed 3-handled jug with a bridge spout in Late Medieval Reduced Grey ware (later 14th–15th century); the shoulder of this jug is decorated with unusual indentations or thumbing.

7.7 Earlier cut features producing good groups of larger sherds, including cooking pot rims, in 12th-century Red Gritty ware include (144) (fill of pit [143]), (156) (fill of ditch [129]) and (175) (fill of pit [174]).

### Other finds

7.8 Other finds are few and finds from medieval contexts even fewer with none providing additional dating evidence. Finds securely stratified in 12th or early 13th century contexts include fragments of ceramic building material, and industrial (probably ironworking) waste, iron finds, mostly fragmentary, but including one complete nail, and a residual prehistoric flint tool. Finds from later medieval contexts are much the same. The finds do no more than show general background activity in the area during the medieval period. The finds of ironworking waste are common in urban medieval deposits. They are widely spread and low level and do not show any particular concentrations that are likely to reflect blacksmithing activity in the wider area.

7.9 Finds from modern contexts included a few sherds of clay pipe, green bottle glass and roof tile (contexts (102), (103), (104)). The most distinctive of these was a clay pipe bowl moulded with an armorial design, though the detail is abraded and unclear. This dates to the mid 19th century or later.

### Discussion

7.10 The finds derive from a series of pits and ditches in a backlands area of the town. A stratigraphic sequence was discernible in the south-eastern part of the site and this appears to be largely undisturbed. Pottery dating indicates the lowest layers were of 12th or early 13th century date with deposits of 13th or 14th century date overlain in turn by late 14th or 15th century deposits (see [Table 1](#)). The dearth of later material indicates that the area must have been scarped by later, building works, possibly in the 19th century.

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Date	Contexts	Pottery sherds	Notes
12th/ e.13th C	[128] [131] [135] [136] [144] [148] [155] [175]	295	Almost all Red Gritty Wares, including a number of cooking pot rims.
13th/ 14th C	[126] [130] [153] [158] [161]	34	Mostly Red Gritty Wares, some Partially Reduced Grey Ware.
L.14th/ 15th C	[138] [140]	67	Includes 45 sherds from same Late Medieval Reduced Grey Ware 3-handled jug, some residual red gritty.

**Table 1***Stratigraphic pottery dating***Recommendations for further work**

7.11 The pottery provides the main interest in the finds assemblage. It represents a good assemblage of 12th century wares, with smaller quantities of later medieval pottery, all preserved in a well stratified three phase sequence. It provides evidence for settlement and activity outside the city walls. The size of the sherds and numbers of conjoining sherds indicate these are the results of nearby settlement, rather than redeposited sherds from, for example, the manuring of fields.

7.12 The site and associated pottery would be worthy of a short report in a local journal, concentrating solely on the medieval finds. A selection of pottery sherds should be illustrated: a preliminary estimate is 5 to 10 cooking pot rims, and the late medieval three-handled jug. A brief note should be included of the other associated finds. X-ray analysis should be undertaken of one iron find, the shape of which is obscured by thick corrosion products (found during the evaluation phase Context [005]). If this proves to be of medieval date, it should be reported.

**8. DISCUSSION**

8.1 The programme of monitoring recorded occupational evidence on the development site dating from the 12th century to present day. The most significant archaeological deposits comprised a series of medieval pit, ditch and hearth remains dated, provisionally, by the finds assemblage to the 12th to 15th centuries. No structural remains were identified, which supports the proposal of the previous evaluation report (Robertson 2011) that 'backlands' activity (in areas to the rear of buildings) was represented on the site. Despite the lack of building remains the presence of ditches [129] and [162], from two consecutive phases and on approximately the same alignment, alludes to an established medieval property boundary at this location.

8.2 The pit features contained a mixed assemblage typical of medieval domestic waste; including pottery sherds, charcoal, burnt bone and charred cereal. The large

quantity of plant remains provided evidence for both on-site activity and the wider agricultural economy of the period. Oats dominated the cereals, while the wild taxa indicated small-scale processing of grain that had been harvested from fields prone to waterlogging. The likely use of the hearth features for drying grain prior to storage is further evidence for such processing taking place in the vicinity. Comparable activity was reported in the Maltster's Arms excavations (60m south of the site) where oats were also a dominant cereal.

8.3 The pottery included a significant assemblage of 12th century wares and analysis of the collection as a whole provided further confirmation that the pit fills represented waste from localised domestic activity; due to the sherd size and conjoining examples. Similar material was recovered from the Maltster's Arms excavations as well as from Annetwell Street (McCarthy and Brooks 1992). The finds assemblage also provided the dating evidence to broadly phase the site into three periods of medieval activity (12th-15th century) and a final modern period (18th century onwards). The apparent hiatus between the 15th and 18th centuries may be due to truncation by later modern development and the significant soil deposits sealing many of the medieval features suggest that manuring and cultivation continued during this period. It has however been recorded that Caldewgate was affected by a cataclysmic flood in 1484 and may not have been reoccupied for a lengthy period of time.

8.4 The results of the archaeological programme at Caldewgate have recorded remains of regional importance. They make a significant contribution to both the archaeological record of the area and the wider archaeological research framework for North West England (Brennard 2006) by progressing our knowledge of medieval settlement and domestic life in suburban areas. The palaeoenvironmental and finds assemblages provide further potential to inform on regional research questions and develop current knowledge in these areas.

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## 10. APPENDICES

## Appendix 1 Site registers

## Appendix 1.1 Context register

Context	Description
001–095	Previous evaluation phase
096	Modern cobbled surface
097	Modern machine base
098	Dark brown clay loam with frequent charcoal inclusions. 0.35m deep. Former "garden soil"
099	Demolition deposits of crushed brick and stone. 0.85m deep
100	Modern brick wall aligned N-S. Correlates with 20th C. plans
101	Ditch cut aligned NNW-SSE. Exposed to 7m in length. It was 0.8m wide and varied in depth from 0.1m at the southern end to 0.6m at the northern end.
102	Fill of ditch [101] (Slot A). Dark brown clay loam containing frequent coal, cinder and charcoal inclusions.
103	Orange brown clay loam with frequent coal, cinder and charcoal inclusions. "Garden soil"
104	Fill of ditch [101] (Slot B). Dark brown clay loam containing frequent coal, cinder and charcoal inclusions.
105	Fill of ditch [101] (Slot C). Dark brown clay loam containing frequent coal, cinder and charcoal inclusions.
106	same as (102/ 104/ 105)
107	Light brown clay loam recorded throughout asbestos trench. "Garden soil"
108	Alluvial sand and gravel at base of asbestos trench
109	Ditch cut aligned E-W. 1m wide by 0.3m deep. Extended beyond LOE. Filled by (110/ 111/113)
110	Grey brown silt and gravel. Fill of ditch 109 (Slot A). Pottery retrieved on-site.
111	Grey brown silt and gravel. Fill of ditch 109 (Slot B). Pottery retrieved on-site.
112	Red brown alluvial silt deposit
113	Grey brown silt and gravel. Fill of ditch 109 (Slot C). Pottery retrieved on-site.
114	Circular pit cut. 0.65m diameter, 0.13m deep. Filled by (115).
115	Orange brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal. Fill of pit (114).
116	Oval cut for possible furnace/oven. 1.71m long, 1.16m wide, 0.36m deep. Filled by (119, 123).
117	Oval cut for pit. 1.64m long, 0.87m wide, 0.1m deep. Filled by (120).
118	Construction cut for modern wall. 3.5m long, 0.5m wide.
119	Tertiary Fill of cut [116]. Dark grey clay loam with freq charcoal and occasional clay lumps. 0.07m deep.
120	Fill of pit [120]. Grey brown sand with gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks.
121	Oval cut for pit. 0.42m long, 0.34m wide, 0.08m deep. Underlies pit [117]
122	Fill of pit [121]. Grey clay with gravel inclusions.

Context	Description
123	Secondary fill of cut [116]. Dark grey brown clay loam with frequent charcoal inclusions. 0.08m deep.
124	Primary fill of cut [116]. Grey clay 0.25m deep. Heat affected discolouration.
125	Oval cut of pit. 1.4m long, 0.64m wide, 0.14m deep. Filled by (126).
126	Red brown silt. Fill of pit [125]. Pottery retrieved on site.
127	Cut of linear ditch aligned E-W. Exposed to 3.5m length. 1.1m wide and 0.35m deep.
128	Fill of ditch [127]. Orange grey silty clay. Pottery sherds retrieved on site.
129	Cut of linear ditch, aligned NNW-SSE. Exposed to 10m length. 1.1m wide and 0.32m deep. Filled by (130 and 131).
130	Secondary fill of cut [129]. Orange grey clay loam with freq charcoal, cinder and coal inclusions. 0.21m deep. Pottery retrieved from deposit.
131	Primary fill of cut [129]. Dark grey clay silt with rare charcoal, 0.1m deep.
132	oval cut of pit. 1.6m long, 1.3m wide, 0.24m deep. Filled by (133). Cut by pit [137]
133	Fill of pit [132]. Grey brown sandy loam. Pottery retrieved from deposit.
134	Oval cut of pit. 1.65m long, 1.6m wide, 0.39m deep. Filled by (135 and 136)
135	Primary fill of pit [134]. Dark grey silty clay. 0.09 deep.
136	Secondary fill of pit [134]. Orange brown sandy loam. 0.15m deep.
137	Oval cut of pit. 1.6m long, 1.5m wide and 0.28m deep. Filled by (138).
138	Fill of cut [137]. Grey brown sand with charcoal flecks.
139	Oval cut of pit cut into sand (147). 1.5m long, 1.3m wide and 0.35m deep. Filled by (140, 141 and 142).
140	Primary fill of pit [139]. Grey brown sand with gravel and charcoal inclusions. 0.25m deep.
141	Secondary fill of pit [139]. Dark grey brown sandy loam. 0.05m deep.
142	Tertiary fill of pit [139]. Red clay with mortar-like inclusions. 0.05m deep.
143	Cut of pit, truncated by ditch [129]. 1.54m in length, 0.83m wide and 0.32m deep. Filled by (144).
144	Fill of pit [143]. Dark orange grey clay loam. Pottery retrieved from deposit.
145	Demolition deposit of crushed brick, sandstone, mortar. 0.6m deep.
146	Dark brown clay loam with frequent charcoal inclusions. 0.7m deep. Former "garden soil"
147	Light brown sandy loam "garden soil." Cut by pit features.
148	Sub-circular cut of pit. 1.95m diameter, 0.23m deep. Cuts sandy loam (147). Filled by (149). Cut by pits [150 and 152].
149	Fill of cut [148]. Red brown clay loam with frequent charcoal, coal, cinder inclusions. Pottery retrieved from deposit.
150	Sub-circular cut of pit. 0.72m diameter, 0.18m deep. Filled by (151). Cuts pit [148].
151	Fill of pit [150]. Dark grey brown clay loam with moderate charcoal, cinder coal inclusions.
152	Sub-oval cut of pit. 0.98m long, 0.67m wide and 0.1m deep. Filled by (153).
153	Fill of pit [152]. Dark brown clay loam.



Context	Description
154	Sub circular cut. 1.3m diameter and 0.18m deep. Possible flue extending NW suggesting hearth/oven
155	Fill of [154]. Dark brown clay loam with frequent charcoal inclusions.
156	Fill of ditch [129]. Slot B.
157	Oval cut of pit. 2.3m long, 1m wide, 0.1m deep. Filled by (157 and 158).
158	Primary fill of pit [157]. Orange clay loam 0.1m deep.
159	Secondary fill of pit [157]. Grey brown clay loam.
160	Oval cut of pit. 1.7m long, 1.6m wide and 0.1m deep. Filled by (161)
161	Fill of pit [160]. Grey brown clay loam.
162	Linear cut of probable ditch, aligned NNW-SSE. Exposed to 3.1m width. 0.54m deep. Filled by (163-166).
163	Upper fill of ditch [162]. Orange grey clay loam 0.25m deep.
164	Fill of ditch [162]. Mottled orange charcoal rich clay 0.26m deep. Sealed by (163).
165	Fill of ditch [162]. Orange grey sandy loam with occasional charcoal 0.15m deep. Sealed by (164).
166	Primary fill of ditch [162]. Grey clay silt 0.09m deep. Sealed by (164).
167	Brown sandy loam "garden soil."
168	Circular cut 0.1m diameter. Possible post setting within furnace [116]
169	Brown decayed timber and silt. Fill of cut [168].
170	Circular cut 0.1m diameter. Possible post setting within furnace [116]
171	Pale grey sandy silt. Fill of [170].
172	Oval cut 0.74m long, 0.47m wide, 0.05m deep. Filled by (173).
173	Fill of cut [172]. Pale grey gravel loam.
174	Cut of oval pit. 4.5m long, 3.5m wide, 0.22m deep. Filled by (175).
175	Fill of cut [174]. Grey brown clay loam. Pottery retrieved from deposit.
176	Demolition deposits of crushed brick and stone.
177	Grey brown clay loam deposit. "Garden soil."
178	Alluvial gravel
179	Grey brown clay loam and gravel deposit. Cut by [116-118].

### Appendix 1.2 Photographic register

Photo	Facing	Description
198	—	ID shot
199	E	West facing section of sump north of drain A
200	S	Drain A
201	S	General view of site
202	SW	General view of site
203	NE	General view of site
204	S	General view of site

Photo	Facing	Description
205	W	General view of site
206	NW	General view of site
207	SE	General view of site
208	SW	General view of site
209	N	General view of site
210	—	ID shot
211	N	Cobble surface [096] and machine base 097
212	E	Ditch [101] north terminal/ Slot A.
213	S	Ditch [101] slot A
214	SE	Ditch [101] slot A
215	S	Ditch [101]. Mid excavation
216	N	Ditch [101] slot C
217	N	Ditch [101] slot B
218	E	Ditch [101] slot A extended
219	E	Ditch [101] slot D
220	SE	Ditch [101] slot B
221	SE	Ditch [109] slot A
222	NW	Pit [114]
223	NW	Ditch [109] slot C
224	W	Ditch [109] Post excavation shot
225	NW	Asbestos storage trench fully excavated
226	NE	Asbestos storage trench fully excavated
227	SE	Asbestos storage trench fully excavated
228	SW	Asbestos storage trench fully excavated
229	NW	Asbestos removal trench
230	NW	Asbestos removal trench
231	N	Asbestos removal trench
232	—	ID shot
233	N	Pre excavation shot of [117-119]
234	NW	Mid excavation shot of [116]
235	NE	Mid excavation shot of [116]
236	SE	Mid excavation shot of [116]
237	SW	Mid excavation shot of [116]
238	SW	Mid excavation shot of [116]
239	SE	Mid excavation shot of [116]
240	N	Section of [117 and 127]
241	—	ID shot
242	NW	Shot of SE quadrant of [117]

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Photo	Facing	Description
243	SE	Shot of NW quadrant of [117]
244	E	Section through pit [125]
245	W	Section through ditch [127]
246	NW	Section through pits [132,137,134]
247	NE	Section through pits [137,139]
248	N	Section through [129, 143]
249	W	Section of [150]
250	W	Section through [127]
251	S	NE and NW facing sections through [147]
252	N	SE and SW facing sections through [147]
253	SW	Working shot
254	SW	Working shot
255	N	Working shot
256	S	Working shot
257	N	Section through [137]
258	E	Section through [154]
259	E	Post excavation shot of [154]
260	S	Post excavation shot of [154]
261	SW	View of NE quadrant of [157]
262	NE	View of SW quadrant of [157]
263	E	View of slot through [160]
264	N	Section through [162]
265	SE	Mid excavation shot of [116]
266	SW	Mid excavation shot of [116]
267	S	N facing section through pit [174]
268	S	N quadrant section of [116]
269	N	S quadrant section of [116]
270	E	Petrol tank trench- post excavation
271	S	Petrol tank trench- post excavation
272	N	Petrol tank trench- post excavation
273	NW	Petrol tank trench- post excavation
274	NE	Petrol tank trench- post excavation
275	SE	Petrol tank trench- post excavation
276	NE	Pre excavation shot of attenuation tank trench
277	SE	Pre excavation shot of attenuation tank trench
278	W	Post excavation shot of attenuation tank trench
279	–	ID shot
280	SW	Work shot of petrol station trench

Photo	Facing	Description
281	NW	Trench section with modern brickwork visible
282	NW	Trench base of petrol station, showing alluvial sand and gravel
283	NE	Trench section
284	SW	Petrol station trench base
285	SE	NW facing trench section- petrol station trench
286	SE	Trench showing alluvial sand and gravel at base
287	SW	Trench section showing loam deposits in petrol station trench
288	NE	Trench base of petrol station
289	SW	Brick founds in pipe trench
290	NW	Working shot of pipe trench
291	NE	Section of pipe trench showing modern overburden over loam
292	SW	Chimney remains in pipe trench section

## Appendix 1.3 Drawing register

Drawing	Plan	Section	Description
1-2			Previous evaluation phase
3	1:50		Plan of cobbles [046] and machine base [047]
4		1:10	Ditch [109] Slot A. NW facing section
5		1:10	SE facing section through furnace/oven [116]
6		1:10	NE facing section through furnace/oven [116]
7		1:10	S facing section through [117,121]
8		1:10	SE facing section through pits [132,134,137]
9		1:10	SW facing section through pits [137,139]
10		1:10	SW facing section through pit [143] and ditch [129]
11		1:10	SE facing section through pits [148,152]
12		1:10	W facing section through [154]
13		1:10	E facing section through [137]
14		1:10	W facing section through [157]
15		1:10	S facing section through [157]
16		1:10	S facing section through [162]
17	1:20		Mid excavation of [116]
18		1:10	E facing section of fuel tank trench B
19	1:20		Post excavation plan of [154]

## Appendix 1.4 Sample register

Sample	Context	Description
1-21		Previous evaluation phase
22	104	Fill of ditch [101]
23	111	Fill of ditch [109]



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<b>Sample</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>
24	115	Fill of pit [114]
25	123	Fill of furnace/oven [116]
26	144	Fill of pit [143]
27	128	Fill of ditch [127]
28	123	Fill of furnace/oven [116]
29	151	Fill of pit [150]
30	149	Fill of pit [148]
31	155	Fill of hearth [154]
32	164	Fill of ditch [162]
33	175	Fill of pit [174]



## Headland Archaeology

### Appendix 2 Palaeoenvironmental sample results

**Table A2.1**

*Retent sample results*

Context	Sample	Sample Vol (l)	Ceramic		Stone	Metal	Industrial waste	Burnt bone	Unburnt bone	Charred cereal grain	Charred Corylus nutshell	Charcoal		Material available for AMS Dating	Cinders	Coal	Comments
			Pottery	Medi-PM								Qty	Max size (cm)				
104	22	40	+++		+		++++	+++			+	+++	1.0	Charcoal +	++++	++++	Cinger and coal not retained
128	27	40	+++				+++	++	+		+	++++	1.9	Charcoal ++, Unburnt Bone +	+++	+++	Charcoal is non-oak. Cinder and coal not retained
123	28	10	+				+			++++	+	+++	1.5	Charcoal +, Charred cereal grain +++++	++++	++++	Avena sp. +++, Hordeum vulgare +++ Charcoal is non-oak. Cinder and coal not retained
155	31	40	+++		+			++++	+		++++	+++	1.1	Charcoal ++, Nutshell ++	+++	+++	Avena sp. +, Hordeum vulgare +, Triticum spelta + Charcoal is non-oak. Cinder and coal not retained
175	33	40	+++		+	+	++	++++		++	+++	+++	1.7	Nutshell +, Burnt Bone +, Charcoal ++, Charred cereal grain ++	++++		Avena sp. ++ Charcoal is non-oak. Cinder and coal not retained

Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and +++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

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**Table A2.2**

*Flotation Sample Results*

Context	Sample	Total flot Vol (ml)	Cereal grain					Other plant remains	Charcoal		Comments	
			Avena sp.	Hordeum vulgare	Triticum aestivo-compactum	Triticum spelta	Cerealia indet.		Qty	Max size (cm)		
104	22	40		+				Poaceae sp. +, Ficus carica +	++++	0.6	-	Charcoal is oak and non-oak. Coal +++ , Cinder +++
128	27	40	+		+				++++	0.7	-	Charcoal is oak and non-oak. Coal +++ , Cinder +++++, Burnt bone +
123	28	200	++++	+++		+		Rumex sp. +, Raphanus raphanistrum +, Persicaria lapithifolia +, Brassica/Sinapis +, Plantago lanceolata +, Bromus sp. +, Poaceae sp. +, Ranunculus sp. +, Carex sp. +, Rumex acetosella +, Palea/Lemma fragments +, Straw fragments +	++++	3.2	Charcoal +++, Charred cereal grain ++++	Charcoal is oak and non-oak, includes large timbers and roundwood fragments. Unburnt bone +, Cinder ++



Context	Sample	Total flot Vol (ml)	Cereal grain					Other plant remains	Charcoal			Comments
			Avena sp.	Hordeum vulgare	Triticum aestivo-compactum	Triticum speita	Cerealia indet.		Qty	Max size (cm)	Material available for AMS	
155	31	40	++	++	+			Carex sp. +, Rahnus raphinistrum +, Rumex acetosa +, Galeopsis sp. +, Brassica/Sinapis +, Chrysanthemum segetum +, Palea/Lemma fragments +	++++	1.0	Charcoal +, Charred cereal grain +++	Charcoal is oak and non-oak. Coal +, Cinder +
175	33	70	++++	++	++++	+	+	Rumex acetosa ++, Chenopodium sp. +, Persicaria lapithifolia +, Viola sp. +, Chrysanthemum segetum +, Lapsana communis ++, Carex sp. +, Palea/Lemma fragments ++	++++	1.7	Charcoal ++, Charred cereal grain ++++	Charcoal is oak and non-oak and includes twig fragments. Burnt bone +

Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

## Headland Archaeology

## Appendix 3 Finds catalogues

## Appendix 3.1 Pottery catalogue

Job	Trench	Context	Sherds	Red Gritty Ware	Gritty Ware Fabrics 3+4	Sandy Ware Fabric 11	Sandy Ware Fabric 13	Partially reduced Grey Ware	Lightly Gritted Ware Fabric 62	Late medieval reduced Grey Ware	Modern	Spot Date
003	1	005	13	7	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	13th/14th
003	2	019	19	3	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	13th/14th
003	2	020	4	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	13th/14th
003	2	030	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	17th/18th
003	3	040	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	13th/14th
003	3	043	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12th
003	2	044	7	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	13th/14th
003	4	056	8	2	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	13th/14th
003	4	059	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	18th/19th
003	4	060	12	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	13th/14th
003	4	067	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12th
003	1	073	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12th
003	1	081	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12th
005	—	102	18	14	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	latest 18/19th
005	—	103	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	19th
005	—	104	14	6	1	1	—	6	—	—	—	18th/20th
005	—	105	9	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	15th/(16th) C
005	—	107	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	13th/14th
005	—	110	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12th/early 13th
005	—	111	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12th
005	—	113	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12th/early 13th
005	—	119	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	13th/14th
005	—	123	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	14th/15th
005	—	126	8	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	13th/14th
005	—	128	31	26	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	12th/early 13th
005	—	130	16	9	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	13th/14th
005	—	131	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12th
005	—	133	5	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	13th/14th
005	—	135	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12th/early 13th
005	—	136	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12th
005	—	138	61	12	1	—	—	3	—	45	—	later 14th/15th
005	—	140	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	14th/15th
005	—	144	42	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12th



Job	Trench	Context	Sherds	Red Gritty Ware	Gritty Ware Fabrics 3+4	Sandy Ware Fabric 11	Sandy Ware Fabric 13	Partially reduced Grey Ware	Lightly Gritted Ware Fabric 62	Late medieval reduced Grey Ware	Modern	Spot Date
005	—	148	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12th
005	—	155	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12th
005	—	156	39	36	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	12th/early 13th
005	—	158	5	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	13th/14th
005	—	161	5	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	13th/14th
005	—	163	7	4	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	13th/14th
005	—	164	6	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	13th
005	—	175	188	184	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	12th/early 13th
005	—	177	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	13th/14th

### Appendix 3.2 Finds catalogue

Job	Trench	Context	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot date
003	1	5	1	11	15	CBM	Fired Clay	fragments	—
003	1	5	1	2	0	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	—	—
003	1	5	1	2	—	Iron	Objects	unidentified due to thick corrosion products, possibly nails shaft, and larger lump	—
003	2	19	6	7	1	Building Material	Mortar	fragments	—
003	2	19	6	6	2	CBM	Fired Clay	fragments	—
20 003	2	19	6	2	—	Iron	Objects	shaft fragment and small strip	—
003	2	19	6	1	—	Glass	Bottle	fragment	—
003	2	30	—	1	—	Glass	Bottle	green bottle sherd, poor condition, rounded profile	17th/18th
003	3	36	—	1	—	Clay Pipe	Stem	narrow bore	18th/19th
003	4	56	12	3	—	Lithics	Core	flint, exhausted platform core and chip	PH
003	4	59	—	1	—	Clay Pipe	Stem	wide bore	17th/18th
003	1	73	14	12	3	Building Material	Mortar	fragments	—
003	1	73	14	1	1	CBM	Fragment	—	—
005	—	102	—	1	—	CBM	Roof Tile	fragment, red sandy, part of nib but form otherwise unclear	Med/PM
005	—	102	—	1	—	Glass	Bottle	green sherd, good condition	18th/20th
005	—	102	—	1	—	Clay Pipe	Stem	wide bore stem	L.16th/18th
005	—	103	—	1	—	Clay Pipe	Bowl	moulded bowl featuring armourial design, detail unclear	m.19th/e.20th
005	—	104	22	94	—	Glass	Bottle	green fragments, probably all same bottle	—
005	—	104	22	1	—	Iron	Nail	shaft	—
005	—	104	22	—	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	—	—
005	—	104	22	—	2	Industrial Waste	Metalworking fragments	Waste?	—
005	—	123	28	1	—	CBM	Brick?	fragment	—
005	—	123	28	—	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	—	—

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Job	Trench	Context	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot date
005	–	128	–	1	–	Iron	Nail	complete unused nail, good condition, flat round head, diam 16mm, square sectioned shank 70mm	–
005	–	128	27	3	–	CBM	Brick/Tile	fragments	–
005	–	128	27	–	0	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	–	–
005	–	128	27	–	0	Industrial Waste	Metalworking fragments	Waste?	–
005	–	155	31	2	–	Glass	Window?	fragments	–
005	–	155	31	1	–	CBM	Brick?	fragment	–
005	–	155	31	3	–	Iron	Nail	shafts	–
005	–	155	31	–	0	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	–	–
005	–	155	31	–	0	Industrial Waste	Metalworking fragments	Waste?	–
005	–	175	–	1	–	Lithics	Tool	flint, edge retouched piece	PH
005	–	175	33	2	–	Lithics	Chips	flint	–
005	–	175	33	1	–	Iron	Fragment	–	–
005	–	175	33	–	0	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	–	–
005	–	175	33	–	5	Industrial Waste	Metalworking fragments	Waste?	–







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