

CABP13



COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT 2013

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

commissioned by Ewyas Harold History and Archaeology Group (EHHAG)

March 2020

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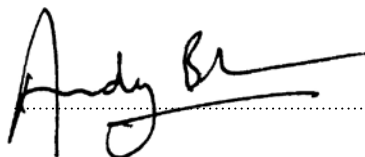
PROJECT INFO:

HA Project Code **CABP13** / HAS No. **1377** / NGR **SO 386 286** / Parish **Ewyas Harold** / Local Authority **Herefordshire Council** / OASIS Ref. **Headland3-387937** / Archive Repository **Hereford Museum and Art Gallery**

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part of the **RSK** Group



PROJECT SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd carried out a programme of archaeological research in 2014, involving the excavation of 27 test pits in and around the settlements of Ewyas Harold and neighbouring Dulas. The research focused on identifying areas of early medieval activity which might indicate the location of the medieval village in relation to the Ewyas Harold Castle.

The work revealed pottery dating from the Norman Conquest onwards. Most of the pottery post-dated 1800, but there was also a large amount of 16th to 18th century pottery and rarer 12th to 15th century sherds. The medieval pottery included wares from Hereford, Worcester and further afield.

Limited archaeological features were observed in the test pits; there was a possible pit identified in Test Pit 9, the remains of a brick wall and tiled floor in Test Pit 10, and an animal burial in Test Pit 25.

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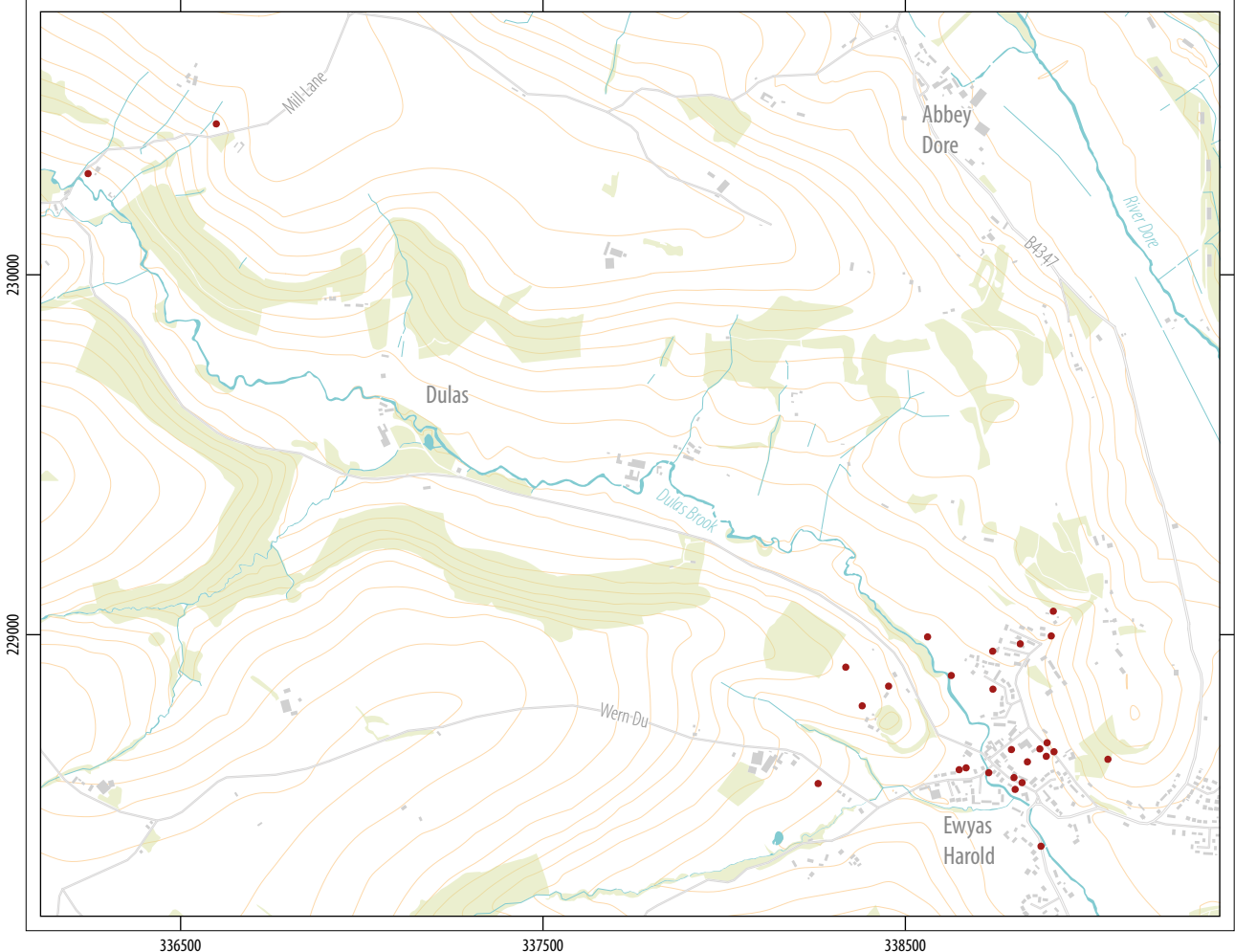
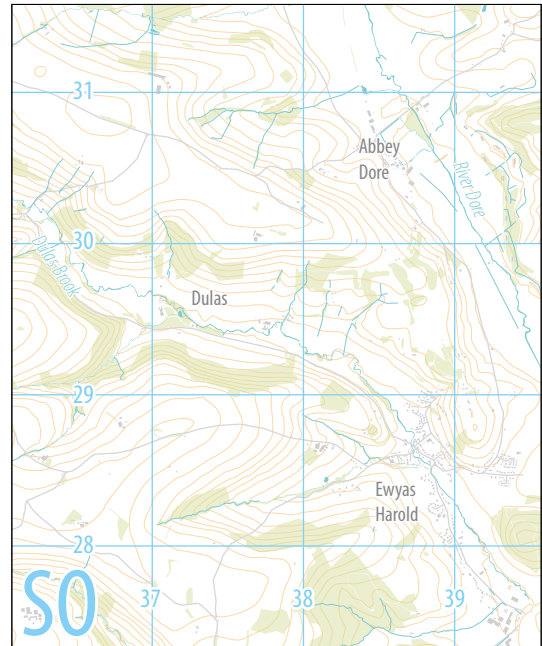
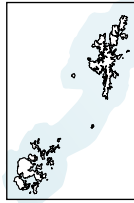
ILLUS 2 BOREHOLE LOCATIONS AND POTTERY DISTRIBUTION

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CABP/03
 Ewyas Harold and Dulas
 Herefordshire

0 200km
 1:10,000,000 @ A4

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0 400m
 1:20,000 @ A4

• test pit location



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ILLUS 1 Site location

COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT 2013

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

1 INTRODUCTION

This project was the third conducted by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd to investigate the history and archaeology of Ewyas Harold and neighbouring Dulas. Like the projects that preceded it, the 2014 project was sponsored by the Ewyas Harold History and Archaeology Group (EHHAG) and supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF).

Previous earthwork and geophysical surveys had been undertaken between April and September 2007 by Headland Archaeology's predecessor Archaeological Investigations Ltd. These were focused on the Early Norman Castle of Ewyas Harold and its immediate surroundings. A further two seasons of excavation were then carried out to locate the medieval priory at Ewyas Harold (14th–25th August 2010) and at Dulas Court (16th–27th July 2011).

Archaeological test pitting conducted by the community between 14th and 24th August 2014, across both Ewyas Harold and Dulas, aimed to help identify the associated medieval village which is believed to be immediately adjacent to the castle bailey. Additional test pits were excavated by the local primary school on the 16th September and again by the community at the local recreation ground on the 25th September.

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Ewyas Harold History and Archaeology Group (EHHAG) is a small community organization. The group took inspiration from a Time Team production on the Castle to set up a project aimed at answering a local archaeological question: '*is Ewyas Harold Castle really the oldest castle in the country?*'. This followed two previously successful projects involving the wider community and interested parties from further afield, which revealed the interior form of the castle and shed light on monastic activity in

the Dulas valley. The group was eager to pinpoint the original location of the medieval village and to better understand its relationship to the castle and priory.

The 2014 project was inspired by the Channel 4 programme '*Time Team's Big Dig*', which encouraged the people of Britain to excavate within their own back gardens. Thus, the aim of the 2014 community excavation project was to excavate small test pits (1x1m²) within local gardens, the local school and common spaces across Ewyas Harold and neighbouring Dulas, in order to provide dating evidence attesting to the medieval and later activity of these areas. The eight days of community fieldwork conducted over two consecutive weekends draws together previous research to help shed further light on Ewyas Harold Castle, Priory and the village.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

Ewyas Harold is an historic village lying close to the Welsh border in rural south Herefordshire. It lies at the junction of the northeast-southwest A465 road from Abergavenny to Hereford, and the northwest-southeast B4347 road from Monmouth to Peterchurch. It is composed of a cluster of houses located along Prior Lane, to the southwest of the castle, with local amenities and residential development expanding north towards St Michael's Church and eastwards towards the main road between Hereford and Abergavenny.

The modern village of Ewyas Harold has grown up around the twin focuses of the castle and the church. The castle (centered at NGR SO 384 288) is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (30079) and is the main archaeological feature within Ewyas Harold. It is composed of a motte alongside inner and outer baileys. The location of the original medieval village is believed to have been situated within the inner bailey, located in the 'Priory Field', before being displaced to the current village location by the Priory in around 1100.

The medieval church of St Michael's and All Angels, the only standing medieval building in Ewyas Harold, is located on the east of Dulas brook. It may have been part of the original medieval Priory, although the earliest surviving masonry is the mid-13th century West Tower and the Chancel. The church was restored in the latter half of the 19th century (RCHME 1931).

The topography consists of a spur between stream valleys, on which the castle sits at approximately 72m AOD, with an area of lower ground around the Dulas Brook. The latter is the location of the later medieval to modern village, St Michaels and All Angels Church and the possible location of the medieval priory.

The geology in the region is a mixture of alluvium, Raglan Mudstone, Bishops Frome Limestone, and St Maughans Formation Mudstone (BGS 2016). The overlaying landscape is of mixed agricultural use, predominantly pasture, woodland and public open space.

The study area for the project was defined by the extent of the parishes of Ewyas Harold and Dulas. This geographical scope was chosen to include the immediate hinterland of the castle and modern village extending up the Dulas valley around Dulas village itself. There are two reasons for such a large study area, firstly to help inform the pattern of settlement throughout history, and secondly to include the wider community of Ewyas Harold and Dulas and encourage greater local participation.

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The history of Ewyas as a district can be traced back to the 5th or 6th century AD, when it was recorded as being ruled by a 'holy man', Clydawg, King in Ewyas. At this time Wales was divided from the kingdom of Mercia by the River Severn and Ewyas was in Welsh hands until it was occupied by the English during the 10th century.

The castle at Ewyas Harold is one of only three castles to predate the Norman Conquest. It dates from early incursions by Norman allies of Edward the Confessor, who had become established as lords of a newly formed earldom on the Welsh border by 1046. The original castle was pulled down in 1052 but was rebuilt after the Conquest by William Fitz-Osbern, a highly favoured counsellor of William the Conqueror, during a period of castle-building aimed at subduing the borders.

The village itself was likely to have originally been sited immediately adjacent to the castle's bailey, perhaps in 'Village Field'. It was probably moved to its current location sometime during the early 12th century following the relocation of the priory, which recent investigations have revealed as being originally sited at Dulas Court. It is thought that the priory was moved to the vicinity of the current village by Robert of Ewyas, the founder of Dore Abbey, and subsequently suppressed in 1358 when the monks were recalled to Gloucester. A church was rededicated to St Michael in 1200 and is likely to have been situated within the village to serve the religious needs of the local population. This church may be linked to the church of St James and St Bartholomew, probably built at the monks' precinct in Ewyas Harold and thought to have existed by the time of the priory's suppression. The castle at Ewyas remained

in use until its abandonment during the 15th century, but the village of Ewyas Harold remained.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

There has been a considerable amount of research undertaken in the 20th century in relation to medieval occupation in Ewyas Harold and in the Dulas valley. This has predominantly involved documentary work and survey with very little in the way of formal archaeological excavation projects to back up the results.

Bannister's book *The History of Ewyas Harold* (Bannister 1902), provides the basis of our understanding of the history of the development of the area. This has been further refined through the researches of G. Sprackling (Sprackling 1988) and B. Coplestone-Crow (Coplestone-Crow 1986; 1992; 1993).

A small excavation by Hereford and Worcester Archaeological Unit, at the supposed site of the priory, revealed possible site of early medieval to high medieval settlement associated with Ewyas Harold Castle, suggested by finds of early medieval and medieval pottery (Wills 1983). Other work includes archaeological surveys undertaken in and around the castle site in 2006 (Boucher 2007) and a watching brief (Dalwood & Bryant 2005) within the area of the castle earthworks and at the northwest end of the village. This watching brief identified evidence of occupation dating back to the 12th/13th century AD.

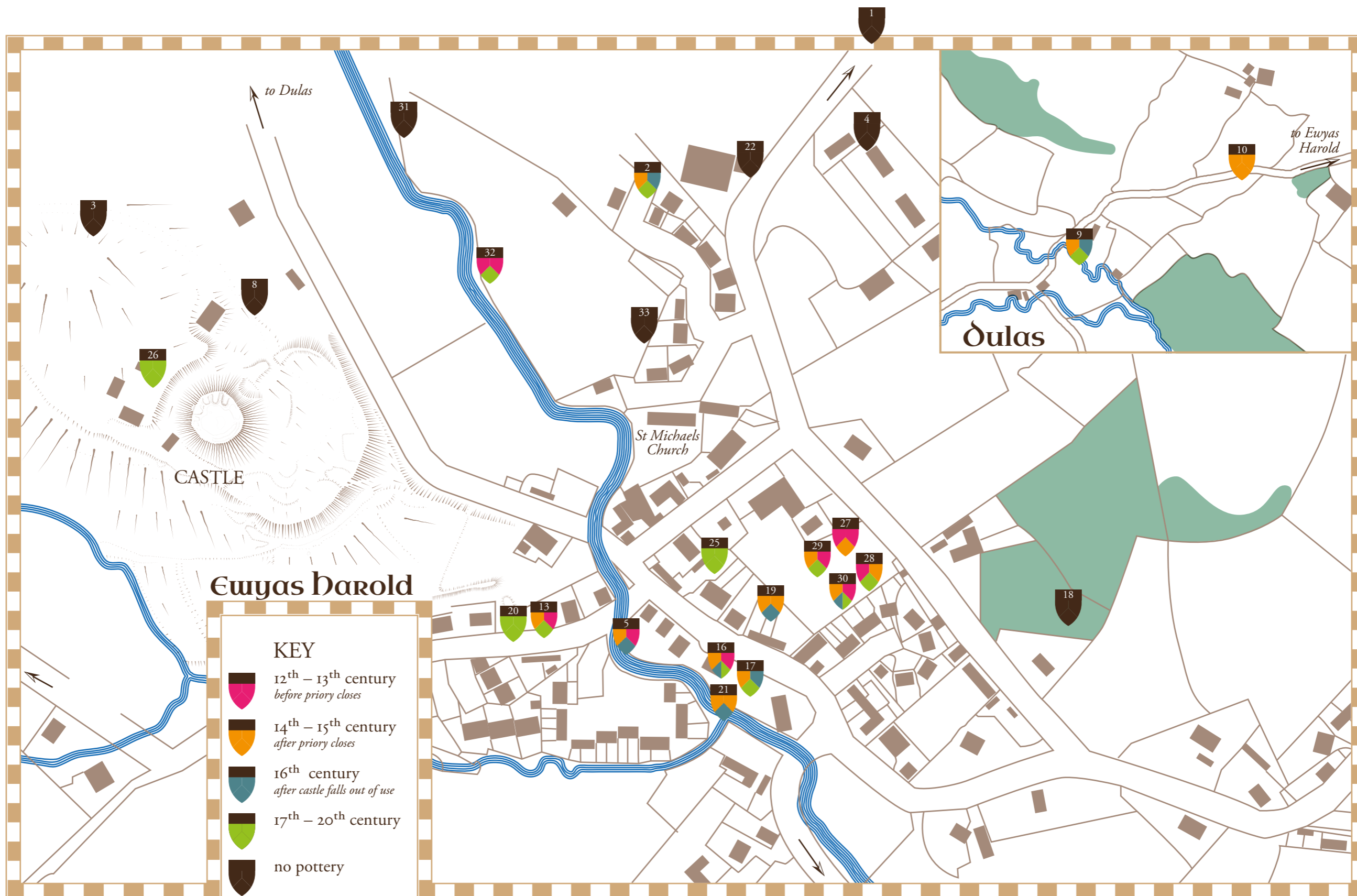
There have also been investigations undertaken around Dulas which revealed that the earliest evidence for occupation within the small parish settlement is a fragment of arch originally from St Michael's Church, now forming the entrance to a garden. This is referred to as being early 12th century or Norman in date (RCHME 1931; Pevsner 1963).

Two seasons of work were undertaken by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd in the summers of 2010 and 2011 investigating two other possible locations for the former priory outside of the scheduled area. The first is a field to the east of the scheduled monument, the second the site of St Michaels Church in Ewyas Harold (Doyle 2011). The earliest pottery date from these was a single sherd dating to the 11th–12th century, comprising of an unusual rim form attributed to the mid-11th century in Worcester. The majority of pottery spans the 12th–15th centuries with later pieces representing periods through to the 18th century. In addition, a radiocarbon age of BP 975 ± 30 was recovered from a charcoal layer in the scheduled area of the priory.

The archaeological evidence so far paints a picture of medieval domestic occupation with animal and plant husbandry taking place. The main focus of activity appears to be concentrated within the outer bailey, with related activities taking place in the surrounding environs (Doyle 2011).

1.5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary aims of the work were to identify the pattern of settlement from the early medieval period through to later history using the local community.



The identified objectives are:

- › to acquire dating of pottery recovered from the test pits;
- › to identify concentrations of dating material attesting to period specific activity areas; and
- › to involve local people in local history and archaeology, giving them ownership of the project and its results.

2 METHOD

The project was undertaken within a flexible timescale and available resources were tailored to meet these requirements. The number of test pits varied throughout the project with participants pulling out or joining the project throughout its duration. The flexibility of resources and timescale allowed the number of test pits to increase from around 15 at the start to 27 being excavated in total. It is worth noting here that the trenches were originally numbered 1–33, but changes in the location of some of the trenches during the project resulted in numbers 11, 12, 14, 15, 24 and 24 being dropped.

Eight days of supervised fieldwork were allotted to take place between the 14th and 24th August 2014 in order to maximise public participation. Some participants were also able to excavate test pits in their own time. Such flexibility allowed the reallocation of one scheduled Saturday excavation to a following weekend, in order to maximise productivity and allow for the investigation of a previously un-accessed location on the local playing field.

A full day of excavation was also conducted by the local school supervised by Headland Archaeology staff, members of the community and school staff. Four classes were involved in four test pits throughout the school day.

2.1 EXCAVATION

The majority of test pits were 1x1m in size and were excavated by hand up to a depth of 1m. There were two exceptions; Test Pit 1 exceeded this size (1x1.5m) to investigate an earthwork and Test Pit 21 which exceeded the depth (1.27m) to investigate an alluvial deposit. The deposits were separated and sieved in almost all cases to ensure finds recovery. All turf and spoil was retained on tarpaulin and reinstated after recording.

The excavation team comprised of a project supervisor and a community archaeologist trainee (Council for British Archaeology Community Archaeology Bursaries Project) from Headland Archaeology (UK) along with a number of volunteers from The Ewyas Harold History and Archaeology Group (EHHAG) and the local community.

2.2 RECORDING

All recording followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards and Guidance. All contexts, small finds and environmental samples were given unique numbers. All recording was undertaken on Headland pro forma record cards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded. Colour transparencies and monochrome print photographs were taken to record archaeological contexts and to illustrate the progress of the project. A graduated metric scale was clearly visible in all record photographs of contexts. All photographs were recorded by individual print number and included information on the context and direction taken.

Archaeological features were recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20. A test pit plan was produced at 1:100. Selected sections of test pits were drawn at 1:20 and archaeological features at 1:10 or 1:20.

Finds retrieved during the excavation were bagged and labelled by context (see Appendix 3). Finds were processed and stored appropriately, according to established archaeological guidelines.

Pottery specialist assessments were carried out by local expert Stephanie Ratkai and all other specialist assessments were carried out by Headland Archaeology staff.

2.3 THE ROLE OF VOLUNTEERS

The volunteers were organised by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd and core members were inducted and trained on site by the project supervisor from Headland Archaeology on the first day. Additional volunteers were then inducted and instructed on a day by day basis. The volunteers were involved in all aspects of the archaeology under the supervision and guidance of Headland Archaeology staff. They were responsible for the de-turfing and opening of test pits, excavation and finds recovery, the recording of deposits and features and reinstatement.

At appropriate times small workshops were given on site. These involved taking small groups and explaining the procedures involved in various aspects such as recognising archaeology, recording, photographing and excavating deposits and features, and how to fill in site paperwork.

This allowed volunteers not only to work under archaeological supervision, but to have confidence in their new abilities and develop these skills as the excavation progressed. There was also an opportunity for all the volunteers, particularly those less suited to the physically demanding excavation work, to be involved in working with the finds, identifying and washing pottery and using the riddle table and sieves.

3 RESULTS

A summary of results is included in Appendix 1. A full description of all deposits is included in the Test Pit Tables, Appendix 2.

3.1 GENERAL SITE STRATIGRAPHY

Test pits containing alluvial deposits - 5, 16, 17, 21, 25

The topsoil was consistent across the site and was composed of dark pink brown, silty clay, with a friable/loose consistency (eg 2101), varying in depth between 0.05m and 0.2m. Test Pit 25 contained hardcore with no topsoil. Alluvial deposits consisted of mid reddish-brown, silty clay with occasional degraded sandstone, which varied in depth between 0.19m and 0.36m. However, deposits disturbed by modern services in Test pit 21 and by a Post-medieval animal burial in Test Pit 25, may represent alluvial deposits varying between 0.69m and 0.74m+. None of these test pits reached natural geology.

Test pits containing no alluvial deposits - 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 20, 22, 26, 32, 33

Topsoil was variable across the site. Test pits 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13 and 20 consist of a greyish-brown sandy silt/clay, with occasional stone inclusions, varying in depth between 0.09m–0.3m. In test pits 1, 3, 26, 32 and 33, the topsoil was a reddish/pinkish-brown sandy silt/clay with occasional stone inclusions, varying in depth between 0.05m and 0.3m. Subsoil was consistent across the site comprising reddish-brown sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions, varying in depth between 0.1m and 0.24m. Test pits 1, 3, 4 and 6 were bottomed to a pinkish red clay natural at a depth between 0.1m and 0.6m.

Test pits containing colluvium - 7, 18, 19, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31

The topsoil was consistent across the site and was composed of light greyish-brown, sandy silt with occasional small stones, except for Test Pit 7, which consisted of dark reddish-brown, silty clay. The depth varied between 0.1m and 0.22m. Colluvium deposits were relatively consistent across the site comprising mid orangey/pink-brown, sandy silt/clay, with occasional small-medium stones, although it varied in depth from 0.23m–0.9m+. Only Test Pit 7 was bottomed to the light reddish-brown, sandy clay natural at a depth of 0.36m.

The Pottery

A total of 413 sherds of pottery, ceramic building material and clay pipe, weighing 2513g, was recovered from the Ewyas Harold test pits. Pottery was recorded from 19 of the 27 Test Pits. All the pottery recovered has been catalogued (Appendix 3).

The pottery dates from the post-conquest period to the 20th century. Most of the pottery post-dates c 1800, with comparatively rare medieval pottery (12th–15th century) and rather more early Post-medieval pottery (16th–18th century). The pottery pre-dating c 1800 was almost without exception made up of very small sherds, often weighing no more than one or two grams. This clearly makes

analysis of vessel function virtually impossible and in many cases prevents anything but a broad date being given.

Five 'local' medieval fabrics were recorded. These have also been found in Hereford where they are classified as Fabric A2, A7b, B1 (Malvernian), B4 (Malvernian), C1 (Worcester-type cooking pot). These fabrics are discussed in detail by Vince (1985). In addition, there was a Reduced Deritend Ware sherd, a ware made in Birmingham, and a Surrey whiteware sherd (Hereford fabric E5). Both of the latter sherds have also been recorded in Hereford. Thus, ceramic goods probably came to Hereford as the main market and then were redistributed into the surrounding rural settlements.

The earlier post-medieval pottery is of the sort that is often encountered in the West Midlands. Many of these wares were probably made in Staffordshire but Bristol is also another possible source for some of them. Basic utilitarian ware, such as mixing bowls and storage jars dating from the 17th and 18th centuries, are akin to Hereford fabric A7e (Newent and Whitney wares). They have a very fine, clean, red micaceous fabric, typical of the Welsh Marches and several kiln sites are shown by Vince (1985, Fig 36).

Two biscuit-fired foot-ring bowl sherds were wasters from the production of moulded earthenware. The sherds were from (802). The design on one bowl represents a country cottage with thatched roof and chimney. After the biscuit firing, they would have been coloured with slips before the glost firing. The sherds are likely to belong to the middle years of the 20th century and were probably made in Staffordshire. The wasters presumably once formed part of a consignment of hard core; it is certainly the case that saggars and wasters from the production of porcelain in Worcester find their way to remote rural locations in Worcestershire for this purpose.

Other finds

Other finds included clay tobacco smoking pipes, animal bone, iron (Fe) fragments, glass, ceramic building material (CBM), mortar and glass.

4 DISCUSSION

St Michaels Church itself is thought to be the site of the church of St James and St Bartholomew, probably built at the monks' precinct in Ewyas Harold. The church, or at least part of the church, was rededicated to St Michael in 1195 to serve the religious needs of the local population following the abandonment of St Michaels Church in Dulas.

The pottery assemblage collected provides evidence for medieval occupation to the south of what is now St Michaels Church to the east of the Dulas Brook and Ewyas Harold Castle. The test pits located further from the church generally contained a higher frequency of sherds with later dates, with Test Pits 17 and 21, the most southern test pits, containing a mixture of 14th–20th century wares. This would suggest an expanding area of occupation starting in the vicinity of the Church in the 12th–13th century before the priory closed.

5 CONCLUSION

The programme of test pitting undertaken at Ewyas Harold and Dulas revealed a pottery assemblage dating from the Norman Conquest onwards. The dating and distribution of the pottery appears to suggest an expanding area of occupation around what is thought to be the location of the medieval priory, with a slight reduction in the amount of 12th–13th century pottery further away from the priory itself. The exception to this is the inclusion of possible early medieval pottery in Test Pit 7, to the south of Ewyas Harold, though this could be explained by its location near to the river and road.

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7 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

TEST PIT	NAME	DISCOVERIES
1	Spring View	A mixed demolition deposit containing glass, china and building rubble
2	Down House	Oxidised glazed wares of 14th–16th century date as well as 17th–18th century pottery from Newent
3	Park Piece/Little Castle Field	Natural red clay
4	The Coach House	Very shallow to natural
5	Stone House	A 12th–13th century cooking pot rim, 13th–15th century jug and 14th–16th glazed wares
6	Old King Street Farm	Some 17th–18th century slip coated ware, as well as 19th century pottery
7	9 Old Shoppe Lands	A 12th–13th century bit of cooking pot reused as a counter and 17th–18th century slip wares
8	Castle House	A pottery waster of unknown date
9	Little Cum	14th–16th century glazed wares and a 17th–18th century mug
10	Little Cum	A fragment of red, medieval roof tile
13	Hillside, Castle View	A piece of 13th–15th century pottery, some 17th–18th century wares and an early 20th century Majolica with a tree bark and wild roses pattern on a maroon glaze
16	Catholic church	Late 12th early 13th Herefordshire ware as well as 14th–16th century glazed ware and reasonable quantities of 17th–18th century pottery
17	Catholic church	A fragment of 14th–16th century glazed bowl amongst 17th–18th century slip and blue transfer printed pottery
18	Cedars	Some post-medieval residual finds in hill wash
19	3 Temple Terrace	A jug and some cooking pot of 13th–15th century date amongst 19th–20th century pottery
20	Prill Lane	18th–19th century pearl ware and transfer printed ware
21	Catholic Church	A fragment of glazed jug dating to the 14th–16th century as well as some 16th century black glazed Cistercian ware
22	Down House	Looking for a possible chapel but didn't find it
25	Temple Inn	17th and 18th century pottery from Newent as well as cream ware
26	Castle Lands	17th and 18th century slip coated and Newent ware
27	School field	13th–15th century cooking pots and jugs, quite a quantity of medieval pottery from here
28	School field	A fragment of 13th–15th century pottery alongside 17th–18th century slip coated and Newent ware

TEST PIT	NAME	DISCOVERIES
29	School field	A piece of Roman pottery, 13th century cooking pot, 13th–15th century jugs and 17th–18th slip coated and other wares
30	School field	Quantities of 12th–13th century cooking pot, 15th–16th Tudor green glazed ware and some 17th–18th century pottery
31	Recreation ground	Near mill leat but found nothing
32	Recreation ground near Dulas Brook	12th century cooking pot alongside 17th and 18th century tea pot and mug
33	Recreation ground	Investigation of bank which was made up of reddish clay and stones.

APPENDIX 2 TEST PIT TABLES

TP1	GRID REF.	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	338995,229542	1.5	1	0.61

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)
100	Topsoil – mid reddish brown silty clay	0.0–0.05
101	Layer – redeposited natural	0.05–0.6
102	Natural – red clay	0.6–0.65

Summary: Located in Spring View, field next to Drover's Road. No archaeological features. Mixed demolition deposit from structure present nearby. Post-medieval glass (abundant), pottery and china (frequent), metal (occasional), CBM, slate and stone.

TP2	GRID REF.	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	338777,228909	1	1	0.78

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)
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200	Topsoil – dark greyish brown, mixed charcoal	0.0–0.17
201	Gravelly layer – charcoal, limestone flakes, small stones	0.17–0.41
202	Clay lumps, charcoal, limestone flakes, more compacted than 201	0.41–0.55 +

Summary: Located in the back garden of Down House. No archaeological features. An old iron fence post was present. Finds of pottery, clay pipe, glass and animal bone.

TP3	GRID REF.	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	338408,228894	1	1	0.45

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)
300	Topsoil – reddish brown	0.0–0.12
301	Subsoil – Reddish brown, stone and charcoal	0.12–0.36
302	Natural – red clay	0.36–0.45+

Summary: Situated at the park piece boundary within little castle field. No archaeological features and no finds.

TP4	GRID REF.	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	338859,228946	1	1	0.1

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)
400	Topsoil – under grass, silty clay loam	0.0–0.09
401	Subsoil – mixed lens between 400 and 402	0.09–0.10

402	Natural – pink red silty clay. Flecks of degraded sandstone	0.10+
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Summary: Situated on the slope of a hill in a back garden. No archaeological features and no finds.

TP5	GRID REF.	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	338735,228606	1	1	0.2

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)
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500	Topsoil	0.0–0.05
501	Levelling – mid reddish brown, silty clay, dry and friable, moderately stony, contained post-medieval debris, pottery, animal bone, glass and an iron object. Heavy tree rooting	0.05–0.36
502	Alluvium – dry and compact, frequent stones and charcoal, heavy rooting. Flood plain of nearby river, contained possible early medieval pottery	0.36–0.72 +

Summary: Situated at the back garden of stone house. No archaeological features. Levelling and alluvium identified. Contained Post-medieval pottery, animal bone, glass, metal objects, alongside possible medieval pottery.

TP6	GRID REF.	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	338100,228615	1	1	0.31

CONTEXT.	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)
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600	Topsoil – dark blackish grey, sandy silt, friable, little-no inclusions; very small stone	0.0–0.13
601	Subsoil – dark brownish grey, clayey silt, fairly friable, frequent charcoal flecks and a moderate amount of unidentified white flecks	0.13–0.29
602	Natural – mid reddish orange with yellowish patches. Compacted silty clay. No inclusions	0.29–0.36+

Summary: Located in the old orchard on SW side of house. Top of slope running SE. No archaeological features. Rooting and worm action. Post-medieval finds; pottery, porcelain, glass, Iron objects.

TP7	GRID REF.	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	338870,228196	1	1	0.21

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)
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700	Topsoil – dark reddish brown, silty clay, slightly stony, moist but friable, clear interface	0.0–0.12
701	Levelling deposit – dark reddish brown, loamy sand, friable, clear interface	0.12–0.13

702	Hill wash layer – mid reddish brown, loamy sand, friable, clear interface	0.13–0.36
703	Natural – light reddish brown, sandy clay, firm	0.36+

Summary : Situated in a back garden on the lawn. No archaeological features. Some clay tobacco pipe recorded. Two possible pieces of early medieval pottery from 702.

TP8	GRID REF.	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	338486,228844	1	1	0.55

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)
800	Topsoil, dark brown silty sand, friable, occasional small stone	0.0–0.15
801	Subsoil – Mid brown, Loamy sand, moderately stony; sub-rounded medium stone	0.15–0.3
802	Natural – red clay, occasional large stone. Charcoal flecks	0.3–0.55+

Summary: Located at Castle House, near boundary of castle. No archaeological features. Animal bone, a button and an Iron object recorded.

TP9	GRID REF.	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	336253,230270	1	1	0.42

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)
900	Topsoil – mid greyish brown, sandy clay with orangey red flecks, friable. Moderate small stone inclusions and charcoal/coal	0.0–0.2
901	Mid reddish brown, sandy clay, fairly firm, moderately sorted small stone/chalk inclusions with charcoal/coal	0.2–0.32
902	Mid brownish red, silty clay, firm, small-medium stones, mudstone and charcoal/coal inclusions	0.32–0.52
903	Fill (and cut) of pit – light brownish red, silty clay, firm, very occasional mudstone and charcoal/coal	0.56+

Summary : Located in Dulas. Possible pit identified in South corner, not enough in section or plan to properly investigate. Contained worked stone same as house. Along with CBM, metal objects, clay tobacco pipe, glass and animal bone.

TP10	GRID REF.	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	336507,230396	1	1	0.57

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)
1000	Topsoil – dark greyish brown, silty clay, loose and wet consistency, clear deposit interface. Woodland humous material	0.0–0.17

1001	Demolition rubble – dark greyish brown, silty clay, loose/wet consistency, sharp deposit interface, large flat stone inclusions from the nearby outcrop	0.17–0.47
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1002	Layer – ash spread/possible floor? – grey/white and black, sandy clay, sharp deposit interface with compacted consistency	0.47–0.57
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Summary: Inside a 19th century forge with 3 upstanding walls cut within a stone outcrop (probably used in the construction of the forge). A stream runs through the centre of the building and was probably used in the blacksmithing. No archaeological features. Finds include brick and Iron objects.

TP13	GRID REF.	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	338681,228613	1	1	0.65

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)
1300	Topsoil – dark brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional building rubble/brick fragments	0.0–0.15
1301	Subsoil – Dark brown, friable	0.15–0.31
1302	Rubble layer – Red clay with compacted rubble	0.31–0.65+

Summary: Located within a vegetable patch on west side of Prill Lane. Probably in the footings of an old house indicated on an old photograph. No archaeological features. Finds included CBM, glass, slag, shell, Iron objects, animal bone and pottery.

TP16	GRID REF.	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	338795,228592	1	1	0.6

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)
1600	Topsoil – possibly imported levelling material – dark brown, loose, clear interface, occasional gravel inclusions	0.0–0.2
1601	Subsoil – possibly buried topsoil if 1600 is imported – dark brown silty clay, clear deposit interface, and firm/moist consistency with frequent gravel inclusions	0.2–0.3
1602	Layer – buried soil horizon/alluvial? – dark pink brown, silty clay, clear deposit interface, firm consistency, rare large stones, occasional small-medium angular stones	0.3–0.5+

Summary: Situated in front of the catholic church. No archaeological features. Possibly artificially raised overlying original topsoil layer (1602). Finds of pottery and animal bone.

TP17	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	338820,228577	1	1	0.52

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)
1700	Topsoil – Dark pink brown, silty clay, clear/wavy deposit interface, friable/loose consistency	0.0–0.13

1701	Subsoil – Alluvial deposit – dark pink silty clay, firm	0.13–0.33
1702	Layer – Alluvial deposit – mid pink brown, silty clay, clear smooth deposit interface, moist friable consistency.	0.33–0.51+

Summary: Located at the catholic church; SE at front towards stream. No archaeological features. Post-medieval domestic rubbish in upper layers. One possible piece of late medieval green glazed pottery recovered from (1702).

TP18	GRID REF.	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	339009,228653	1	1	0.3

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)
1800		0.0–0.03
1801	Subsoil – hill wash - mid reddish brown, silty clay, firm, no inclusions	0.03–0.28
1802	Natural – mid reddish brown, clay, compact, frequent degraded blue/white stones	0.28–0.3+

Summary: Situated on top of the hill, next to The Common, Cedars. No archaeological features. Occasional post-medieval residual finds in subsoil/hill wash.

TP19	GRID REF.	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	338822,228614	1	1	0.5

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)
1900		0.0–0.1
1901	Levelling deposit - dark greyish brown, sandy clay, clear deposit interface, friable/damp consistency, occasional gravel inclusions	0.1–0.43
1902	Buried Subsoil/hill wash – mid pink brown, silty clay, clear smooth deposit interface, compacted dry consistency	0.43–0.53+

Summary: Test pit 19 was located in a garden in the village. No archaeological features were recorded, but hill wash/ subsoil contained pottery, glass shards, a glass bottle, clay pipe fragments, Iron objects, animal bone and shell.

TP20	GRID REF.	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	338668,228619	1	1	0.92

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)
2000	Topsoil – dark brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional building rubble/brick fragments. Moderate rooting	0.0–0.3
2001	Subsoil – Dark brown, friable. Moderate rooting	0.3–0.49

2002	Made up ground – mid pink brown, clayey sand, very firm composition, frequent (50/50) medium sized mudstone inclusions. Very large slab of stone at depth 0.62m	0.49–1.33
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Summary: Located in a vegetable patch west of Prill Lane. No archaeological features. Augured 0.92–1.33m. Finds included an iron object, CBM and pottery.

TP21	GRID REF.	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	338806,228565	1	1	0.89

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)
2100	Topsoil – Dark pink brown, silty clay, clear/wavy deposit interface, friable/loose consistency	0.0–0.2
2101	Subsoil – Alluvial deposit – dark pink silty clay, firm	0.2–0.39
2102	Service backfill – redeposited alluvial – mid pink brown, fine silt, friable, moderate charcoal inclusions	0.39–0.89
2103	River gravels – light-mid pink brown, sand with fine grit/gravel, very friable consistency	0.89–1.27
2104	River gravels/bed - light-mid pink brown, sand with grit/gravel and pebble (of larger size than 2103), very firm consistency (almost compacted)	1.27+

Summary: Located south east of catholic church on the grass, a few meters north east of current river course. An auger was used from 0.89m–1.27m, then a sondage was excavated through roughly a third of the test pit from 0.89m–0.27m depth. Avoiding services running E-W 0.6m depth. Finds included pottery, CBM, Iron objects, animal bone, clay pipe fragments and a bead.

TP22	GRID REF.	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	338819,228927	1	1	0.41

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)
2200	Hard standing – bluish grey/black, gravel/tarmac and hardcore, compacted	0.0–0.1
2201	Modern burning layer – white/grey, black, ash and charcoal, loose, sharp deposit interface	0.1–0.23
2202	Demolition layer – light pink brown, sandy clay, clear interface, frequent brick, slate, stone inclusions	0.23–42
2203	Interface – reddish brown, clay, compacted, brick/stone and charcoal inclusions	0.42–0.47
2204	Natural – Red/pink clay	0.47+

Summary: Proposed site of a small 'Chapel' behind down house – No archaeological features. The only find was an unidentifiable Iron object.

TP25	GRID REF.	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	338796,228667	1	1	0.98
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION		DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)	
2500	Hard core – grey compacted stone		0.0–0.24	
2501	Fill of Pit - Mid reddish brown, silty clay, smooth interface, firm/moist consistency, and occasional small stone		0.24–0.36	
2502	Skeleton – Sheep or goat within (2501)		/	
2503	Alluvial/subsoil - Mid reddish brown, silty sand, clear/smooth interface, loose/moist consistency, occasional degraded sandstone		0.6–0.98+	
2504	Cut of pit - Sub circular plan, steep sides, rounded base, sharp break of slope		0.24–0.6	
2505	Alluvial – reddish brown silty clay		0.24–0.6	

Summary: Temple Inn car park. Contained a complete sheep skeleton. Other finds included pottery and clay pipe fragments.

TP26	GRID REF.	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	338430,228801	1	1	0.24
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION		DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)	
2600	Topsoil – reddish brown		0.0–0.16	
2601	Rubble Layer – dark reddish brown, clay, moderate medium angular stone, heavy tree rooting		0.16–0.30	
2603	Dark reddish-brown clay, no rubble but some charcoal		0.30–0.56	

Summary: On the lawn of a garden at the edge of the castle moat (North of the castle). Heavy rooting and solid ground meant that the test pit was not bottomed onto natural. No archaeological features were identified. Finds included Pottery, animal bone and glass.

TP27	GRID REF.	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	338880,228669	1	1	0.72
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION		DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)	
2700	Topsoil - Light greyish brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional small stone and some charcoal flecks		0.0–0.20	
2701	Subsoil/hill wash – mid orangey brown, sandy silt, firm, and occasional small-medium stone		0.20–0.72	

Summary : Located on the Primary School field. No archaeological features, but finds included pottery, glass and animal bone.

TP28	GRID REF.	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	338892,228653	1	1	0.71
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION		DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)	
2800	Topsoil - Light greyish brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional small stone and some charcoal flecks		0.0–0.21	
2801	Subsoil/hill wash – mid orangey brown, sandy silt, firm, and occasional small-medium stone		0.21–0.61	
2802	Subsoil/hill wash - mid orangey brown, sandy clay, firm, and occasional small-medium stone		0.61–0.71	

Summary: Primary school field. No archaeological features, but finds included pottery, clay pipe fragments, animal bone, glass, stone, flint, an Iron object and shell.

TP29	GRID REF.	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	338861,228662	1	1	0.63
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION		DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)	
2900	Topsoil - Light greyish brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional small stone and some charcoal flecks		0.0–0.2	
2901	Subsoil/hill wash – mid orangey brown, sandy silt, firm, and occasional small-medium stone		0.2–0.63	

Summary: Primary school field. No archaeological features, but finds included pottery, flint, shell, animal bone, clay pipe fragments and iron objects.

TP30	GRID REF.	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	338878,228641	1	1	0.6
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION		DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)	
3000	Topsoil - Light greyish brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional small stone and some charcoal flecks		0.0–0.22	
3001	Subsoil/hill wash – mid orangey brown, sandy silt, firm, and occasional small-medium stone		0.22–0.58	
3002	Subsoil/hill wash - mid orangey brown, sandy clay, firm, and occasional small-medium stone		0.58–0.6+	

Summary: Primary school field. No archaeological features identified but finds included pottery, animal bone, CBM, clay pipe fragments, metal objects and lithics.

TP31	GRID REF.	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	338596,229011	1	1	0.8
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)
3100	Hill wash – Vegetation layer with a single uniform deposit – mid reddish brown, silty clay, firm, moist, no inclusions			0.0–0.90
Summary: North West corner of recreation ground, near leat for millrace. No Archaeological features or finds recorded.				

TP32	GRID REF.	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	338633,228845	1	1	1.01
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)
3200	Topsoil – mid reddish brown, silty clay, moist, firm			0.0–0.2
3201	Layer – light reddish brown, clay, compact, dry, abundant stones and occasional brick, tile and other modern demolition/building rubble			0.2–0.36
3202	Layer (possibly buried topsoil) – dark reddish brown, silty clay, moist, firm			0.36–1.01
Summary: Recreation ground near river. No archaeological features identified but finds included pottery and glass.				

TP33	GRID REF.	L (M)	W (M)	AV. DEPTH (M)
	338746,228796	1	1	0.49
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			DEPTH OF DEPOSIT (MBGL)
3300	Topsoil – medium clay, very few inclusions, organic, possibly charcoal			0.0–0.16
3301	Layer – heavier, reddish/pinkish clay, scattered inclusions of stones			0.16–0.49
Summary: West hedge line of recreation ground on earthwork. No archaeological features or finds recorded.				

APPENDIX 3 FINDS LOG

TEST PIT	CONTEXT	NOTES (MATERIALS, OBJECT, SPECIAL PROCESSING INSTRUCTIONS, INCLUDE LOCATION IF DIFFERENT)
1	100	animal bone
1	100	clay pipe
1	100	Fe object
1	100	glass
1	100	metal object
1	101	glass
2	200	animal bone
2	200	glass
2	201	animal bone
2	201	clay pipe
2	201	glass
2	201	glass
2	201	glass
2	201	glass
5	500	animal bone
5	500	metal object
5	501	animal bone
5	501	CBM
5	501	glass
5	501	mortar
6	600	CBM
6	600	Fe nails
6	600	Fe object
6	600	glass
6	601	glass
6	601	metal object
6	601	plastic button
6	Test Pit 6	glass bottle
7	700	animal bone
7	700	charcoal
7	700	clay pipe
7	700	clay pipe with bowl
7	702	clay pipe
8	800	animal bone
8	800	button
8	801	Fe object
9	900	CBM

TEST PIT	CONTEXT	NOTES (MATERIALS, OBJECT, SPECIAL PROCESSING INSTRUCTIONS, INCLUDE LOCATION IF DIFFERENT)
9	900	metal object
9	901	animal bone
9	901	animal bone
9	901	clay pipe
9	901	clay pipe
9	901	Fe object
9	901	Fe object
9	901	glass
9	902	animal bone
9	902	glass
9	902	metal object
9	902	metal object
9	902	metal object
9	902	roof tile
10	1001	Fe Nails
13	1300	CBM
13	1300	CBM
13	1300	Fe object
13	1301	animal bone
13	1301	CBM
13	1301	glass
13	1301	Shell
13	1302	CBM
13	1302	Fe object
13	1302	glass
13	TR 13	slag
13	Test Pit 13	animal bone
16	1601	animal bone
16	1601	CBM
16	1601	glass
16	1601	metal object
16	1602	animal bone
16	1602	CBM
16	1602	clay pipe
16	1602	Fe Nails
16	1602	glass

TEST PIT	CONTEXT	NOTES (MATERIALS, OBJECT, SPECIAL PROCESSING INSTRUCTIONS, INCLUDE LOCATION IF DIFFERENT)
16	1602	slag
17	1701	CBM
17	1701	coin (1890 halfpenny)
17	1701	glass
17	1702	animal bone
17	1702	metal object
18	1801	Fe object
19	1901	animal bone
19	1901	animal bone
19	1901	clay pipe
19	1901	Fe object
19	1901	glass
19	1901	glass
19	1901	glass bottle
19	1902	glass
19	1902	shell
20	2001	Fe object
20	2002	CBM
21	2101	Animal bone
21	2101	CBM
21	2101	clay pipe
21	2101	Fe Nails
21	2101	Fe object
21	2102	animal bone
21	2103	animal bone
21	2104	animal bone
21	2104	bead
21	2104	clay pipe
22	2202	Fe object
25	2501	bone
25	2501	clay pipe
25	2502	animal bone
25	2502	animal bone
25	2502	animal bone
25	2502	animal bone
25	2502	animal bone
25	2502	animal bone

TEST PIT	CONTEXT	NOTES (MATERIALS, OBJECT, SPECIAL PROCESSING INSTRUCTIONS, INCLUDE LOCATION IF DIFFERENT)
25	2502	animal bone
26	2600	animal bone
26	2601	glass
27	2701	glass
27	2701	glass
27	2702	animal bone
28	2801	clay pipe
28	2801	glass
28	2802	animal bone
28	2802	Fe object
28	2802	lithic
28	2803	flint
29	2901	shell
29	2902	animal bone
29	2902	clay pipe
29	2902	glass
29	2902	metal object
29	2902	metal object
29	2903	clay pipe
30	3001	animal bone
30	3001	CBM
30	3001	clay pipe
30	3001	metal object
30	3002	clay pipe
30	3002	clay pipe
30	3002	Fe object
30	3002	Fe object
30	3002	lithic
32	3202	glass
–	topsoil	animal bone
–	topsoil	glass

APPENDIX 4 POTTERY CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	FABRIC	QTY	WGT	COMMENT	DATE
100	–	Blue transfer-printed	9	45	–	19th c (or later)
100	–	Coarseware	2	375	large, thick-walled wide-mouthed bowl	18th–19th c
100	–	Flow blue	1	<1	–	1840s+
100	–	flowerpot	2	37	–	19th c (or later)
100	–	micaceous red sandstone (1)	x	–	–	–
100	–	Mottled ware	1	2	–	later 17th–18th c
100	–	Pearlware?	1	7	saucer	late 18th early 19th c
100	–	Slip-coated ware	1	1	–	later 17th–18th c
100	–	Trailed slipware (light-on-dark)	1	1	–	late 17th–mid 18th c
100	–	Utilitarian whiteware	3	11	–	19th c (or later)
200	–	B4	1	1	–	mid/late 14th–16th c
200	–	Blackware	2	4	–	17th–18th c
200	–	Blue transfer-printed	3	23	–	19th c (or later)
200	–	bone (1)	x	–	–	–
200	–	CBM?	1	3	red earthenware, abraded	post-medieval?
200	–	Creamware	4	8	–	late 18th c
200	–	glass	1	–	–	19th/20th c
200	–	MGW	1	<1	–	20th c?
200	–	plastic (1)	x	–	–	–
200	–	stone (1)	x	–	–	–
200	–	Utilitarian whiteware	2	2	–	19th c (or later)
201	–	B4	1	10	–	mid/late 14th–16th c
201	–	Blue transfer-printed	3	1	–	19th c (or later)
201	–	Brown salt-glazed stoneware	1	10	–	19th c?
201	–	CBM	11	33	very fragmentary, totally undiagnostic	post-medieval
201	–	Coarseware	1	12	–	18th c?
201	–	Creamware	4	7	–	late 18th c
201	–	flowerpot	7	32	–	19th c (or later)
201	–	glass	1	–	–	19th/20th c
201	–	Grey stoneware	1	2	–	late 19th–early 20th c?
201	–	Newent-type	2	4	–	17th–18th c
201	–	Pearlware	1	2	–	late 18th early 19th c
201	–	Porcelain	1	1	Under-glaze painted decoration	18th c
201	–	Porcelain?	1	2	–	??
201	–	Sponged ware	1	2	–	early 19th c
201	–	stone (2)	x	–	–	–

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	FABRIC	QTY	WGT	COMMENT	DATE
201	–	Transfer-printed earthenware	1	<1	–	20th c?
201	–	Transfer-printed earthenware	2	2	–	late 19th–20th c
201	–	Utilitarian whiteware	4	14	–	19th c (or later)
501	–	A7b	1	4	jug	mid 13th–15th c
501	–	A7b	1	5	burnt, unglazed	mid 13th–15th c
501	–	A7b	1	3	–	mid 13th–15th c
501	–	B4	1	7	–	mid/late 14th–16th c
501	–	B4	1	3	–	mid/late 14th–16th c
501	–	Blue transfer-printed	3	3	–	19th c
501	–	C1	1	7	cooking pot rim	12th–13th c
501	–	Creamware	2	2	–	late 18th c
501	–	flowerpot	3	21	–	19th c (or later)
501	–	glass	1	–	–	19th/20th c
501	–	Painted ware	1	3	–	19th c (or later)
501	–	plastic/resin (1)	x	–	–	–
600	–	Brown salt-glazed stoneware	1	3	–	19th c?
600	–	Cane Ware	1	1	–	19th c
600	–	Mottled ware	1	1	–	later 17th–18th c
600	–	Porcelain (Chinese)	1	1	tea bowl rim, red painted dec on int	18th c
600	–	Slip-coated ware	1	2	–	later 17th–18th c
600	–	Utilitarian whiteware	2	3	–	19th c (or later)
601	–	Creamware	1	<1	–	c1800
601	–	Creamware	1	1	–	late 18th c
601	–	Glazed wall tile	3	2	–	20th c
700	Topsoil Grayam	Blue transfer-printed (pearlware)	2	2	–	19th c
700	Topsoil Grayam	Brown salt-glazed stoneware	1	6	?inkwell?	late 19th c early 20th c
700	Topsoil Grayam	Creamware	1	2	–	late 18th c
700	Topsoil Grayam	Industrial slipware	1	<1	like Readers House teapot	early 19th c
700	Topsoil Grayam	Slip-coated ware	1	1	–	later 17th–18th c
702	–	B1	1	4	cooking pot	13th c
702	–	C1	1	4	shaped into a counter	12th–13th c
702	–	Feathered slipware	1	10	–	later 17th–mid 18th c
702	–	Fine micaceous greyware	1	<1	abraded, possibly Roman, possibly reduced Fabric A7b	??
702	–	Industrial slipware (Mocha ware)	1	2	–	late 18th–early 19th c
802	–	white earthenware (biscuit fired)	2	14	footring bowl – wasters, discarded after biscuit firing, moulded decoration	??
900	–	Creamware	2	2	–	late 18th c
900	–	flowerpot?	1	3	–	19th c (or later)

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	FABRIC	QTY	WGT	COMMENT	DATE
900	–	Porcelain	2	5	–	19th–20th c
900	–	Utilitarian whiteware	2	3	–	19th–20th c
901	–	B4	1	19	–	mid/late 14th–16th c
901	–	B4	1	2	–	mid/late 14th–16th c
901	–	B4?	1	<1	–	mid/late 14th–16th c
901	–	Blackware	3	3	–	17th–18th c
901	–	Blackware	1	<1	–	17th c
901	–	Blue transfer-printed	2	3	–	19th c (or later)
901	–	CBM	1	<1	–	??
901	–	clay pipe	1	–	bowl fragment	post-medieval
901	–	Coarseware	2	5	–	18th c?
901	–	Modern yellow ware	1	2	mixing bowl	19th c
901	–	Mottled ware	4	10	–	later 17th–18th c
901	–	Newent-type	3	23	–	17th–18th c
901	–	plaster /mortar (1)	x	–	–	–
901	–	Slip-coated ware	2	3	–	later 17th–18th c
901	–	stone (1)	x	–	–	–
901	–	stone (1)	x	–	–	–
901	–	Utilitarian whiteware	8	12	–	19th c (or later)
901	–	White salt-glazed stoneware	1	1	–	1720s–1760s/1770s
902	–	Blackware	1	1	–	17th–18th c
902	–	Blue transfer-printed	1	7	wash basin?	19th c (or later)
902	–	Blue transfer-printed	3	2	–	19th c (or later)
902	–	CBM	1	2	tile	modern?
902	–	Coarseware	1	<1	–	18th c?
902	–	crucible?	1	3	rim, burnt and cratered surface, cu staining	??
902	–	Feathered slipware	1	<1	–	later 17th–mid 18th c
902	–	Industrial slipware	1	1	–	early 19th c
902	–	Mottled ware	1	<1	–	later 17th–18th c
902	–	Newent-type	1	25	–	17th–18th c
902	–	Slip-coated ware	1	1	–	later 17th–18th c
902	–	Trailed slipware (light-on-dark)	1	4	–	mid 18th–19th c
902	–	Trailed slipware (light-on-dark)	1	1	mug?	late 17th–mid 18th c
902	–	Utilitarian whiteware	4	8	–	19th c (or later)
1000	–	A7b-type	1	28	flat rooftile	medieval
1300	–	Blue transfer-printed	1	<1	–	19th c (or later)
1300	–	CBM (B4)	1	29	strange 'dished' form	medieval /post-medieval
1300	–	Slip-coated ware	1	2	–	later 17th–18th c

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	FABRIC	QTY	WGT	COMMENT	DATE
1300	–	white earthenware	1	<1	–	??
1300	–	White salt-glazed stoneware	1	5	jug/mug handle	1720s–1760s/1770s
1301	–	A7b	1	5	–	mid 13th–15th c
1301	–	B4?	2	3	–	17th c
1301	–	Majolica	1	4	ie maroon glaze, tree bark and wild roses pattern	early 20th c
1301	–	Mottled ware	1	1	–	later 17th–18th c
1301	–	Newent-type	3	8	–	17th–18th c
1301	–	Pearlware	1	1	blue painted dec, probably a tea ware	late 18th early 19th c
1301	–	Pearlware (blue-transfer-printed)	4	4	–	late 18th early 19th c
1301	–	Porcelain	3	14	–	19th c?
1301	–	Slipware (dark-on-light)	1	2	brown dots on yellow ground	later 17th–mid 18th c
1301	–	stone (1)	x	–	–	–
1301	–	Utilitarian whiteware	5	11	one sherd burnt	19th c (or later)
1302	–	bone (1)	x	–	–	19th c
1302	–	flowerpot?	1	1	–	19th c (or later)
1302	–	Pearlware	1	<1	–	late 18th early 19th c
1302	–	Pearlware (blue shell edge)	1	<1	plate	late 18th early 19th c
1302	–	Slip-coated ware	1	3	–	later 17th–18th c
1302	–	stone (1)	x	–	–	–
1600	Topsoil RC Church	Coarseware	1	2	jar?	17th–possibly 18th c
1601	–	Blue transfer-printed	1	<1	–	19th c
1601	–	Mottled ware	1	8	Thick-walled, poor glaze	18th possibly even 19th c
1601	–	Utilitarian whiteware	2	14	–	19th–20th c
1602	–	A2	1	2	–	late 12th–early 13th c
1602	–	A7b	1	1	–	mid 13th–15th c
1602	–	B4	1	2	–	mid/late 14th–16th c
1602	–	Blackware	2	3	–	17th–18th c
1602	–	Blue transfer-printed	2	<1	–	19th c (or later)
1602	–	CBM	1	2	–	post-medieval
1602	–	Creamware	6	9	–	1790–1810
1602	–	Industrial slipware	1	2	mug/jug rim	early 19th c
1602	–	MGW	1	<1	–	19th c?
1602	–	Mottled ware	1	2	–	later 17th–18th c
1602	–	Newent-type	4	21	–	17th–18th c
1602	–	Slip-coated ware	1	1	–	later 17th–18th c
1602	–	Tin-glazed earthenware	1	3	bowl, int blue painted design	–
1700	–	Blue transfer-printed	1	44	–	19th c (or later)

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	FABRIC	QTY	WGT	COMMENT	DATE
1700	–	Joggled slipware	1	42	–	later 17th–mid 18th c
1700	–	Slip-coated ware	1	<1	–	later 17th–18th c
1701	–	Coarseware	2	13	–	18th c?
1702	–	B4	1	33	bowl	mid/late 14th–16th c
1901	–	A7b	1	5	jug, ?trace of applied decoration	mid 13th–15th c
1901	–	B1	1	2	cooking pot	13th c
1901	–	Creamware	1	7	William IV commemorative coronation mug	1820s
1901	–	drain pipe	x	–	–	–
1901	–	flowerpot	4	73	–	late 19th–early 20th c
1901	–	Grey stoneware	2	12	preserve pot	late 19th–early 20th c
1901	–	Grey stoneware	6	186	Hartleys jam/marmalade pot, lighthouse backstamp	late 19th–early 20th c
1901	–	Utilitarian whiteware	1	1	–	19th–20th c
1901	–	Utilitarian whiteware	1	42	Ointment pot	late 19th–early 20th c
1901	–	White ironstone	1	1	–	19th–20th c
1901	–	White ironstone china	7	167	plate, Alfred Meakin, painted mark, 1914+	e 20th c
1901	–	White ironstone china	11	167	plate, no marks	e 20th c
1901	–	White ironstone china	11	109	probably further sherds from the two plates	e 20th c
1902	–	Blackware	1	2	–	17th c
2002	–	Blue transfer-printed	4	21	–	19th c
2002	–	Pearlware	1	3	–	late 18th early 19th c
2101	–	A7b	2	13	–	mid 13th–15th c
2101	–	A7b	1	5	–	mid 13th–15th c
2101	–	B4?	1	3	–	mid/late 14th–16th c
2101	–	Blackware	1	4	–	17th c
2101	–	Blue transfer-printed	2	4	–	19th c
2101	–	Brown transfer-printed	1	4	–	19th c
2101	–	CBM	1	2	very abraded, could be anything	??
2101	–	Coarseware	1	12	cream fabric, bowl base	17th–18th c
2101	–	Creamware	2	6	–	late 18th c
2101	–	Joggled slipware	1	9	Platter	later 17th–mid 18th c
2101	–	Pearlware	1	3	–	late 18th early 19th c
2101	–	Utilitarian whiteware	2	15	one plate	19th–20th c
2101	–	Westerwald stoneware	1	3	cobalt chequerboard pattern	Mid-late 18th c
2101	–	Yellow ware (reduced)	1	2	very abraded	17th–early 18th c
2102	–	Blackware	1	7	mug	17th c (possibly 18th c)
2102	–	Coarseware	1	24	Flange-rim bowl	17th–18th c
2102	–	Creamware	1	<1	hollow ware rim	late 18th c

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	FABRIC	QTY	WGT	COMMENT	DATE
2102	–	Newent-type	1	9	–	17th–18th c
2103	–	B4	1	5	jug probably	mid/late 14th–16th c
2103	–	Blackware	1	2	–	17thc
2103	–	Newent-type	1	3	–	17th–18th c
2104	–	Cistercian/Blackware	1	<1	cup/mug rim	16th c
2104	–	Newent-type	2	8	–	17th–18th c
2501	–	Creamware	1	4	–	late 18th c
2501	–	earthenware	1	2	–	20th c?
2501	–	Industrial slipware	1	9	–	late 19th–20th c
2501	–	Newent-type	3	44	–	17th–18th c
2601	–	Newent-type	1	5	bowl	17th–18th c
2601	–	Slip-coated ware	1	<1	–	later 17th–18th c
2701	–	A7b	1	3	burnt, ext glaze spots	mid 13th–15th c
2701	–	A7b	2	2	jugs	mid 13th–15th c
2701	–	Blue transfer-printed	1	<1	–	19th c
2701	–	coal (1)	x	–	–	–
2701	–	Newent-type	3	17	horizontal handle scar on one sherd	17th–18th c
2701	–	sandstone (1)	x	–	–	–
2702	–	A2	1	7	plain everted rim	late 12th–early 13th c
2702	–	A7b	1	3	jug	mid 13th–15th c
2702	–	B1	1	6	cooking pot	13th c
2702	–	Reduced Deritend?	1	1	–	13th–early 14th c
2801	–	Blackware	1	<1	rim of mug	17th c
2801	–	mudstone (1)	x	–	–	–
2802	–	clay pipe	1	–	bowl fragment	post-medieval
2802	–	Newent-type	1	4	–	17th–18th c
2802	–	Newent-type	1	1	–	17th–18th c
2803	–	A7b	1	<1	–	mid 13th–15th c
2803	–	Slip-coated ware	1	1	–	later 17th–18th c
2803	–	white earthenware	1	<1	too small to ID	??
2901	–	CBM (A7b type)	1	7	–	medieval
2901	–	Coarseware	1	10	–	18th c?
2901	–	micaceous red earthenware	1	<1	possibly Seven Valley, possibly A7b	??
2901	–	Mottled ware	1	2	–	later 17th–18th c
2902	–	A7b	2	3	–	mid 13th–15th c
2902	–	B1	1	<1	cooking pot	13th c
2902	–	B1	1	3	cooking pot	13th c
2902	–	B4	1	<1	–	mid/late 14th–16th c

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	FABRIC	QTY	WGT	COMMENT	DATE
2902	–	B4	2	4	–	mid/late 14th–16th c
2902	–	B4	3	11	cup/mug, sherds join	16th c
2902	–	micaceous sandstone (1)	x	–	–	–
2902	–	Newent-type	1	2	–	17th–18th c
2902	–	Severn Valley ware?	1	3	rim from small diameter jar	Roman
2902	–	Slip-coated ware	1	2	–	later 17th–18th c
2902	–	white earthenware	1	2	rim, bubbled/cratered glaze+adhesions, possibly waste	19th c?
3001	–	A7b	1	4	jug	mid 13th–15th c
3001	–	Blackware	2	1	mugs	17th c
3002	–	A2	1	11	classic' cooking pot rim	late 12th–early 13th c
3002	–	A2	2	5	–	late 12th–early 13th c
3002	–	A7b	3	2	–	mid 13th–15th c
3002	–	B1	7	28	cooking pot	13th c
3002	–	C1	1	2	cooking pot	12th–13th c
3002	–	coal (1)	x	–	–	–
3002	–	Newent-type	2	27	–	17th–18th c
3002	–	Tudor Green ware	1	2	Base of cup/mug	15th–16th c
3202	–	B1	1	2	cooking pot	12th c
3202	–	Black basalt ware	1	5	teapot lid?	late 18th c
3202	–	Blackware	1	3	mug rim	17th c
/	Topsoil	Blackware	2	9	–	17th c
/	Topsoil	Blue transfer-printed	4	8	–	19th c (or later)
/	Topsoil	Brick fragment	1	2	–	post-medieval
/	Topsoil	Coarseware	1	20	–	17th–18th c
/	Topsoil	Creamware	1	1	–	late 18th c
/	Spoil heap 21 ?or Z1	flowerpot	1	10	–	19th c (or later)
/	Topsoil	Industrial slipware	1	1	bowl	early 19th c
/	Topsoil	Newent-type	1	9	–	17th–18th c
/	Topsoil	Pearlware (blue shell edge)	1	<1	plate	late 18th early 19th c
/	Topsoil	Slip-coated ware	2	5	–	later 17th–18th c
/	Topsoil	Tin-glazed earthenware	1	1	–	mid 17th–18th c
/	Topsoil	Utilitarian whiteware	4	4	–	19th c (or later)
/	Topsoil	Yellow ware	1	7	–	17th–early 18th c



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