



Moxy Hotel, Chester Cheshire

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design



Planning Ref: 17/05197/FUL
Ref: 210330.04
July 2020



© Wessex Archaeology Ltd 2020, all rights reserved.

Unit R6
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield
S2 3EN

www.wessexarch.co.uk

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Charity no. 287786 (England & Wales) and SC042630 (Scotland)


Disclaimer

The material contained in this report was designed as an integral part of a report to an individual client and was prepared solely for the benefit of that client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and is not intended to nor should it be relied upon by any third party. To the fullest extent permitted by law Wessex Archaeology will not be liable by reason of breach of contract negligence or otherwise for any loss or damage (whether direct indirect or consequential) occasioned to any person acting or omitting to act or refraining from acting in reliance upon the material contained in this report arising from or connected with any error or omission in the material contained in the report. Loss or damage as referred to above shall be deemed to include, but is not limited to, any loss of profits or anticipated profits damage to reputation or goodwill loss of business or anticipated business damages costs expenses incurred or payable to any third party (in all cases whether direct indirect or consequential) or any other direct indirect or consequential loss or damage.

Document Information

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Document title | Moxy Hotel, Chester, Cheshire |
| Document subtitle | Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design |
| Document reference | 210330.04 |
| Client name | Robertson Construction England |
| Address | 3 The Parks Haydock Newton le Willows Merseyside WA12 0JQ |
| Site location | Land off Boughton Road, Chester, CH3 5AJ |
| County | Cheshire |
| National grid reference (NGR) | 341400, 366600 (SJ 41400 66600) |
| Statutory designations | |
| Planning authority | Cheshire West and Chester |
| Planning reference | 17/05197/FUL |
| Museum name | Grosvenor Museum, Chester |
| Museum accession code | TBC |
| WA project code | 210330 |
| Date of fieldwork | 3 December 2018 to 11 March 2020 |
| Fieldwork directed by | Paula Whittaker |
| Project management by | Milica Rajic |
| Document compiled by | Ashley Tuck and Paula Whittaker |
| Contributions from | Chris Cumberpatch (pottery), Lorraine Mephram (other finds), Lorrain Higbee (animal bone), Fiona Eaglesham and Inés López-Dóriga (environmental) |
| Graphics by | Ian Atkins |

Quality Assurance

| Issue & issue date | Status | Author | Approved by |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------|---|
| 1 July 2020 | Draft submitted to client | AWT |  |



Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Summary..... | iv |
| Acknowledgements..... | v |
| 1 INTRODUCTION..... | 6 |
| 1.1 Project and planning background..... | 6 |
| 1.2 Scope of the report..... | 6 |
| 1.3 Location, topography and geology..... | 6 |
| 1.4 Archaeological and historical background..... | 7 |
| 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES..... | 9 |
| 2.1 Summary..... | 9 |
| 3 METHODS..... | 10 |
| 3.1 Introduction..... | 10 |
| 3.2 Fieldwork methods..... | 10 |
| 3.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies..... | 11 |
| 3.4 Environmental sampling..... | 11 |
| 3.5 Monitoring..... | 11 |
| 4 STRATIGRAPHIC RESULTS..... | 11 |
| 4.1 Introduction..... | 11 |
| 4.2 Natural..... | 13 |
| 4.4 Post-medieval gardens..... | 17 |
| 4.5 Late-19th century terraced housing..... | 19 |
| 5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE..... | 27 |
| 5.1 Introduction..... | 27 |
| 5.2 Pottery..... | 28 |
| 5.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)..... | 31 |
| 5.4 Clay tobacco pipe..... | 32 |
| 5.5 Glass..... | 35 |
| 5.6 Metalwork..... | 37 |
| 5.7 Organics..... | 37 |
| 5.8 Worked bone..... | 37 |
| 5.9 Animal bone..... | 37 |
| 5.10 Other finds..... | 39 |
| 6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE..... | 39 |
| 6.1 Introduction..... | 39 |
| 6.2 Aims and methods..... | 39 |
| 6.3 Results..... | 40 |
| 6.4 Discussion..... | 40 |
| 7 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL..... | 41 |
| 7.1 Overview..... | 41 |
| 7.2 Stratigraphic potential..... | 41 |
| 7.3 Finds potential..... | 42 |
| 7.4 Environmental potential..... | 43 |
| 7.5 Documentary records..... | 43 |
| 7.6 Summary of potential..... | 43 |
| 8 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN..... | 43 |
| 8.1 Introduction..... | 43 |
| 8.2 Updated project aims..... | 43 |
| 8.3 Research questions..... | 44 |



| | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|
| 8.4 | Proposals for publication | 45 |
| 8.5 | Personnel and resources | 45 |
| 8.6 | Management structure | 46 |
| 9 | STORAGE AND CURATION | 47 |
| 9.1 | Museum..... | 47 |
| 9.2 | Preparation of the archive | 47 |
| 9.3 | Selection policy | 47 |
| 9.4 | Security copy..... | 48 |
| 9.5 | OASIS | 48 |
| 10 | COPYRIGHT | 49 |
| 10.1 | Archive and report copyright | 49 |
| 10.2 | Third party data copyright..... | 49 |
| | REFERENCES | 50 |
| | APPENDICES..... | 53 |
| | Appendix 1: Context descriptions | 53 |
| | Appendix 2: Pottery by context..... | 67 |
| | Appendix 3: Environmental data..... | 105 |
| | Appendix 4: OASIS form..... | 107 |

Figures

- Fig. 1** Site location and strip, map and sample area
- Fig. 2** Plan of Romano-British features
- Fig. 3** Plan of post-medieval features pre-dating development of terraces
- Fig. 4** Plan of terraces and modern disturbance
- Fig. 5** Overview of terraces overlaid on Ordnance Survey map of 1874
- Fig. 6** Group numbers 1001–1030 assigned to houses and to Victor Street (1030)
- Fig. 7** Sections:
- Section 1** Pits 439, 447, 572
 - Section 2** Oblique section showing gully 1051 (here 342) cut by ditch 1052 (here 342), overlain by buried soil 1065 (here 12), and structure 344
 - Section 3** Ditch 429 cut by ditches 427 and 1056 (here 432)
- Fig. 8** Sections:
- Section 4** Ditch 1053 (here 365) cut by ditch 1056 (here 369)
 - Section 5** Ditch 1054 (here 355) terminates in west
 - Section 6** Curvilinear ditch 1059 (here 313) cut by linear ditch 1058 (here 315)
 - Section 7** Gully 309 cut by ditch 1057 (here 311)
 - Section 8** Ditch 1061 (here 272) and stakehole 277 cut by re-cut 264; all truncated by construction cut 281 for wall 48; also later drain 479 inserted under wall
- Fig. 9** Sections:
- Section 9** Composite section showing gully 1063 (here 392) cut by linear feature 1062 (here 397 = 390)
 - Section 10** Romano-British ditch 1061 (here 371) and post-medieval ditch 376 re-cut as ditch 1067 (here 373) then as gully 1068 (here 378)
 - Section 11** Pit 465 cut by cut 462 and construction cut 476 for wall 1099 (here 472) and surface 1100 (here 474). Also wall 1069 (here 460) re-used as foundation for wall 1098 (here 206)



List of Plates

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Cover | Working shot |
| PI. 1 | Gully 1051 (intervention 343) from south |
| PI. 2 | Ditch 1057 (intervention 399) cuts ditch 1053 (intervention 401). View from north |
| PI. 3 | Gully 551 recorded under watching brief conditions from south |
| PI. 4 | Pre-excavation shot showing relationship of ditch 1058 (foreground) and ditch 309 (in front of scale) truncated by modern disturbance. Ditch 1057 also visible on right. View from south |
| PI. 5 | Intersection of ditches 1057 (intervention 311) and 309 from south |
| PI. 6 | Ditch 1056 (intervention 358) showing irregular profile caused by bioturbation. Also pit 361 in left of shot. View from south |
| PI. 7 | Ditch 1061 (intervention 272), re-cut as 264, passing below stone wall 48 and brick wall 1073 (here 116). General view from south-east |
| PI. 8 | Gully 1063 (intervention 402, left), truncated by gully 1064 (intervention 405) and by modern disturbance (dark deposit, right). View from south-west |
| PI. 9 | Possible route way 1062 (intervention 397) from south |
| PI. 10 | Ditch 1067 (intervention 376) re-cut as 378 from west |
| PI. 11 | Cut 162 containing sandstone wall foundation 154 from south |
| PI. 12 | Sandstone wall 1068 carrying later brick wall 1098 from south |
| PI. 13 | Gully 1070 (intervention 323) from west |
| PI. 14 | Terraced housing in north-east of site. Wall 25 dividing outhouses runs approximately down the centre of the shot, with Fosbrook Street yards to the left and Albert Terrace yards to the right. View from north |
| PI. 15 | Brick wall 101 built on sandstone foundation 146 within construction cut 130. View from east |
| PI. 16 | Fireplace foundation 118 built directly on buried soil 1066. View from west |
| PI. 17 | Cobble surface of Victor Road 1103 (constituent 126) with gutter 127, kerb 125 and pavement 124. View from north-west |
| PI. 18 | Semi-sub-hexagonal foundation for bay window 187 from east |
| PI. 19 | Tile surface 269 from east |
| PI. 20 | Rebuilt outhouses including concrete floor 29 (under scale). View from north |
| PI. 21 | Late modifications to Victoria Street yard including cobble surface 209 (towards left) and boundary brick wall 1098 (constituent 206, foreground). View from west |

List of Tables

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Table 1 | Quantification of excavation records |
| Table 2 | Albert Terrace west-to-east-aligned dividing walls |
| Table 3 | Finds totals by material type |
| Table 4 | CBM by context |
| Table 5 | Clay pipes by context |
| Table 6 | Glass by context |
| Table 7 | Animal bone: number of identified bones present (or NISP) |
| Table 8 | Task list |



Summary

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Robertson North West ('the client') to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation, monitoring and reporting on land located off Boughton Lane, Chester, CH3 5AJ, centred on NGR 341400, 366600 (SJ 41400 66600).

A series of Romano-British boundary ditches and gullies were aligned perpendicularly and parallel to the Roman road situated to the south of the site leading east from the fort of *Deva* (Chester). These boundaries probably represent a continuation of features on the adjacent 'Boughton Centre' site (Wessex Archaeology 2015; Powell 2017). The boundaries probably represent agricultural enclosures accompanied by a possible routeway (1062). Environmental samples contained cereal grains, suggesting arable cultivation. Hammerscale was retrieved from ditch 1056 although this was the only evidence for industrial activity from the site and the context was also contaminated with intrusive medieval pottery.

Although residual medieval pottery was recovered (around 1% of the pottery assemblage), no features of medieval date were identified. In the medieval period the site probably formed part of the agricultural hinterland of Chester. No evidence of Civil War defences was identified.

The Romano-British features were sealed by layers of buried soil (primarily 1065 and 1066), one of which (1065) could be readily identified by a distinctive olive green colour. These soils contained artefacts of a variety of dates, including Romano-British, medieval and 17th-, 18th- and 19th-century. It is probable that these buried soils are analogous to those identified on the adjacent Boughton Centre site, where they were identified as Romano-British. It is suggested that Romano-British pottery recovered from buried soil on the Boughton Centre site was residual and that the buried soils on both sites are post-medieval. Historic maps show the site used as gardens during this period.

Ditches (eg, 1067) and sandstone walls (eg, 1068) contemporary with the post-medieval gardens were aligned north to south on the same axis as earlier Romano-British features, although (with one perhaps coincidental exception: 154 and 1058) the post-medieval boundaries did not have direct Romano-British antecedents. These boundaries divided the site into strips with a width of approximately 13 m (2.5 perches) leading back from the Boughton road frontage to the south.

In the late-19th century, cartographic evidence indicates that the site was developed as a series of terraces of dwellings. The arrangement of these terraces was influenced by existing boundaries, such as the slightly curvilinear boundary defined by wall 1068. The terraces were built in a single phase with identical building techniques and materials (handmade red brick and lime mortar). Victoria Terrace comprised slightly higher-status dwellings with bay windows and greater length. The other terraces were of uniform design. Outhouses were arranged in pairs in small yards at the rear of the dwellings. Preservation was typically limited to a few courses of brick foundation, however in some locales the ground floor surface survived. The surfaces of Victor Street were also intermittently preserved. The terraces continued to be maintained and modified until their demolition in the 1970s.

Archaeological preservation was variable and had been impacted by the development of the 19th-century terraces and primarily by the construction of a school in the 1970s.

The pottery assemblage is of local and regional significance and requires further work to realize its potential. A programme of analysis has been proposed to culminate in publication in a local journal.

The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code 210330. In due course, the archive will be deposited with the Grosvenor Museum under an accession number to be determined. An OASIS form, wessexar1-334073 has been completed for this project and will be finalized at the time of deposition.



Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Robertson North West for commissioning the archaeological mitigation works, in particular Alex Moore and Dimitrios Pantazis. Wessex Archaeology is grateful for the advice of Mark Leah and Rob Edwards, who monitored the project for Cheshire West and Chester Council and also to the groundworker contractor Will Nixon for their assistance.

The fieldwork was directed by Paula Whittaker, with the assistance of Amy Derrick, Sam Birchall, Ged Callaghan, Alistair Cooper, Chris Oakes, Sarah Pedziwiatr and Will Sumner. This report was written by Ashley Tuck and Paula Whittaker and edited by Milica Rajic. Chris Cumberpatch contributed the pottery assessment, Lorrain Higbee assessed the animal bone and Lorraine Mepham assessed the other finds. The samples were processed by Samantha Rogerson and Fiona Eaglesham. The flots were sorted by Fiona Eaglesham and assessed by Inés López-Dóriga. The environmental report was written by Fiona Eaglesham and Inés López-Dóriga. The illustrations are by Ian Atkins. The project was managed by Milica Rajic on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Moxy Hotel, Chester, Cheshire

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Robertson North West ('the client') to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation, monitoring and reporting on land located off Boughton Lane, Chester, CH3 5AJ ('the site'), centred on NGR 341400, 366600 (SJ 41400 66600; **Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.2 The work was carried out as a condition of planning permission (17/05197/FUL) granted for the development of a hotel and car park.
- 1.1.3 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) and which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed, for both the fieldwork and the post-excavation work (BWB 2018). Mark Leah of Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service (CAPAS) approved the WSI, on behalf of Cheshire West and Chester Council, prior to fieldwork commencing. The WSI was supplemented by a Method Statement further detailing the methodology to be used (Wessex Archaeology 2018).
- 1.1.4 The works comprised strip, map and record (SMR) mitigation excavation and archaeological monitoring also known as a watching brief. The SMR excavation was undertaken between the 3 December 2018 and 5 February 2019. The watching brief was carried out in three phases between 25 February 2019 and 11 March 2019, 28 March 2019 and 5 April 2019, and 8 January 2020 and 11 March 2020.
- 1.1.5 The adjacent Boughton Retail Centre (now occupied by Waitrose) was previously subject to excavation and led to a post-excavation assessment report (Wessex Archaeology 2015) and journal publication (Powell 2017).

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the provisional results of the archaeological works and to assess the potential of the results to address the research aims outlined in the WSI. The report recommends a programme of further analysis work, and outlines the resources needed to achieve the aims (including the revised research aims arising from this assessment), leading to dissemination of the archaeological results via publication and the curation of the archive.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The excavation area was located on an area comprising waste ground and a disused car park. It is located off Boughton Road, Chester, to the west of the Waitrose superstore and immediately south of the Shropshire Canal at NGR 341400, 366599 (SJ 41400 66600). An old leadworks shot tower is located directly to the north of site on the other side of the canal.
- 1.3.2 The site was level and is at between 20.6 m above Ordnance Datum (OD) and 20.8 m OD.

- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Chester Formation Sandstone, pebbly (gravelly) with superficial deposits of Devensian Diamicton Till (British Geological Survey online viewer).

1.4 Archaeological and historical background

Introduction

- 1.4.1 The archaeological and historical background is derived from the WSI (BWB 2018), and the assessment report (Wessex Archaeology 2015) and publication (Powell 2017) of the adjacent Boughton Centre site.

Previous investigations related to the proposed development

- 1.4.2 The adjacent Boughton Centre site immediately to the east of the present site was investigated by a series of archaeological works including a watching brief (L-P Archaeology 2013) and trial trenching, strip, map and record and watching brief (Wessex Archaeology 2015; Powell 2017). The results of these works comprise the remains of a 19th-century tannery, a phase of late-19th-century back-to-back housing and a Roman-British boundary ditch and buried soil horizons.

Prehistoric

- 1.4.3 There is no evidence for prehistoric activity on the site.

Romano-British

- 1.4.4 Roman soil horizons and linear features were found at the adjacent Boughton Centre site (Wessex Archaeology 2015; Powell 2017) and may continue onto the Moxy Hotel site.

- 1.4.5 The site is located on the outskirts of the Roman fort and settlement of Chester (*Deva*) and lies close to the line of the former Roman road heading eastwards from the fort. Nearby, ditches and gullies together with tile, brick and pottery suggestive of widely-spaced houses set in individual enclosures have been found (Carrington 2012, 304–5, 334–5). The Roman town was supplied with water piped from wells and springs in Boughton, where an altar dedicated to the Nymphs and Fountains was discovered in 1821 (Collingwood and Wright 1965, 460). The main water supply line is believed to have lain south of the Roman road, entering the fortress near the Eastgate (Mason 2005, 110–18).

Medieval

- 1.4.6 Boughton continued to supply water to the town, the Dominican friars being licensed in 1276 to pipe water thence through the city wall (Barrow *et al.* 2005, 35). In 1583 a conduit running along the riverside to the Bridgegate was realigned along Foregate Street and Eastgate Street (*ibid.* 35–49).

- 1.4.7 The site is located beyond the limits of medieval Chester and the adjacent extramural settlement which does not appear to have extended east of the Bars. It is possible, however, that agricultural activities were undertaken on the site during the medieval period, along with small-scale settlement.

16th century

- 1.4.8 The post-medieval period saw piecemeal development of the Boughton area, initially focused on the Boughton road frontage.

- 1.4.9 The earliest cartographic depictions of the site are on Braun and Hogenberg's 1581 map and William Smith's 1585 map. Both show suburban settlement extending east along

Foregate Street and beyond the outer gateway at the Bars; indeed, Smith's map shows it extending on the north side of Boughton road almost as far as its junction with Hoole Lane.

- 1.4.10 On both maps there appears to be open farmland to the north of the road frontage, although they also show what appear to be two rows of structures. On Braun and Hogenberg's map these are shown as raised up on legs and therefore were probably tenter frames used for stretching cloth from fulling mills. These tenter frames are probably an antecedent to the 19th-century tannery recorded at the adjacent Boughton Centre site.

Civil War

- 1.4.11 The site may have straddled the line of the Royalist outworks built in 1643–4 during the Civil War and later captured by the Parliamentary forces. The outworks would have comprised an earthen rampart with a ditch, dug in straight lengths with salients and flanks, mounts for cannon, pitfalls and heavy gates (Lewis and Thacker eds 2003, 115–25). Hemingway's 1836 depiction of the defences shows them crossing Boughton road east of the former Horn Lane (later Steam Mill Street), and therefore possibly lying within the site. As suggested by Ward (1987, 6–11), however, the defences may have been situated further east near Hoole Lane.
- 1.4.12 The siege of Chester in 1644–6 saw considerable destruction, with large parts of the eastern suburbs burnt along Foregate Street and at Boughton. Among the demolitions reported by Randle Holme 'were all the houses, barns, and buildings near to The Barrs, with Great Boughton, and Christleton' (quoted in Hanshall 1817, 162). Hollar's map of 1653, dating from just after the war, shows the housing along the street frontage, but now with garden plots laid out to the rear.

18th century

- 1.4.13 Almost a century later, De Lavaux's map of 1745 shows the area to the rear of the houses still laid out as garden plots, with a patchwork of small irregular fields to their north. In the 1770s the southern ends of these fields were cut across by the building of the Chester Canal, which followed a straight line between Hoole Lane and Frodsham Street. The development of the canal stimulated industrial development in the area including Walker, Parker & Co.'s Chester Leadworks and shot tower (built 1799) directly to the north of the site, and the Steam Flour Mill and warehouse (built 1785) to the west along with Seaville Street.

19th century

- 1.4.14 Wood's map of 1833 shows the entire area between the houses and the canal infilled with a grid of garden plots, albeit with the earlier field boundaries still evident. However, by then a new street, Steven Street, had been laid out, with terraced housing along both sides, and the area between it and Steam Mill Street was largely infilled with further housing.
- 1.4.15 The tithe map of 1848 showed plots of enclosed agricultural land and pasture to the north and east with smaller plots of land to the west relating to the Boughton street frontage.
- 1.4.16 By the time of the 1874 Ordnance Survey map, these buildings and the plots had been replaced by terraced housing along Victor Street and Fosbrook Street.

20th and 21st centuries

- 1.4.17 By 1973 the terraced housing on Steven Street, Victor Street and Fosbrook Street, along with some of the properties on the Boughton road frontage, had been demolished. These



were replaced by Boughton St Pauls Nursery and Infant School which closed in 2008. The adjacent Boughton Retail Centre and associated car park were completed in 2016.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Summary

2.1.1 The general aims of the excavation, as stated in the Method Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2018) and derived from ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014a), were:

- to provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and,
- to carry out a mitigation and management strategy in order to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

2.1.2 The Method Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2018) further defined the following objectives:

- to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- to establish, within the constraints of the strip, map, record and watching brief, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- to place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and,
- to make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the strip, map, record and watching brief.

2.1.3 The WSI (BWB 2018) contained a similar list of objectives:

- to determine the nature, depth, extent, significance and date of any archaeological features;
- to determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present;
- to investigate, sample and record archaeological features, structures and deposits, according to the methodology detailed in the WSI;
- to preserve by record the archaeological remains that will be impacted by the proposed development;
- to confirm and enhance the results of the previous trial trenching; and archaeological monitoring; and,
- to recover all artefacts.



3 METHODS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (BWB 2018) and Method Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2018), and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarized below.

3.2 Fieldwork methods

General

3.2.1 The excavation area was set out using a GNSS survey system in the same position as proposed in the WSI (**Fig.1**). The topsoil and overburden was removed in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of an archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits until the archaeological horizon was exposed. A 2 m easement was left along the east perimeter of the site for safety reasons.

3.2.2 Where necessary, the surface of archaeological deposits was cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. A sufficient sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand excavated to address the aims of the excavation. Features were surveyed using a GNSS system and by aerial photogrammetry.

3.2.3 The initial archaeological strip exposed a series of post-medieval structures. Once these had been recorded to the satisfaction of Mark Leah and Rob Edwards from CAPAS, a second machine strip was undertaken to the level of an earlier archaeological horizon, with the natural geology exposed in places.

3.2.4 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand excavation of archaeological features was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. A metal detector was also used. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained.

Watching brief

3.2.5 Following the conclusion of the strip, map and sample excavation, a watching brief was maintained on groundworks undertaken by the developer. These groundworks included the installation of drains following construction of the main hotel building.

Recording

3.2.6 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.

3.2.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

3.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control

and curation processes to ensure long term accessibility of the image set. Black and white photography using film no faster than ISO400 and orthodox monochrome chemical development was used.

3.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

General

- 3.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (BWB 2018). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3.4 Environmental sampling

- 3.4.1 All sampling was undertaken following Wessex Archaeology's in-house guidance, which adheres to the principles outlined in Historic England's guidance (Campbell *et al.* 2011).
- 3.4.2 Bulk environmental soil samples, for the recovery of plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, small animal bones and other small artefacts, were taken as appropriate from well-sealed and dateable contexts or features. All samples taken were of an appropriate size – typically 40 litres for the recovery of environmental evidence from dry contexts, or 100% of small features such as postholes.

3.5 Monitoring

- 3.5.1 Mark Leah and Rob Edwards monitored the excavations on behalf of the CAPAS.

4 STRATIGRAPHIC RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

Summary of archaeological features and deposits

- 4.1.1 A series of boundary ditches and gullies, accompanied by some pits, cut the natural and were sealed by a series of buried soils. The fills of these features were generally uniform, comprising grey brown clay silt. Some of the early features could be dated by the presence of Romano-British artefacts; others did not contain dating evidence but are probably contemporary with the dated examples. These early features were best preserved in the east, although truncation by later activity had impacted preservation across the site and early features, where these survived, were shallow. Romano-British features were primarily aligned roughly north to south and west to east, perpendicular and parallel to the Roman road situated to the south of the site leading east from the fort of *Deva* (Chester). The same orientation of land use appears to have survived until the late 20th century and survives across Boughton in general though not on the site itself. The Romano-British features represent a continuation of the Romano-British arrangement of land use evidenced on the adjacent 'Boughton Centre' site (now occupied by a Waitrose supermarket; Wessex Archaeology 2015; Powell 2017).
- 4.1.2 Layers of buried soil (primarily 1065 and 1066) overlay the Romano-British features. The lower layer (1065) could be readily identified by a distinctive olive green colour. These soils contained artefacts of a variety of dates, the latest of which originated in the 19th century. Although some residual medieval pottery was recovered from these layers and elsewhere on the site, no features of medieval date were identified. It is probable that these buried soils are analogous to those identified on the adjacent Boughton Centre site, where they were identified as Romano-British on the basis of the presence of pottery. It is suggested

that this pottery was residual. The buried soil layers of the present Moxy Hotel site also contained residual Romano-British material. These buried soil layers probably relate to use of the site as gardens as depicted on historic maps.

- 4.1.3 Boundaries contemporary with the post-medieval gardens were identified, comprising ditches (eg, 1067) and sandstone walls (eg, 1068). The boundaries followed the same north to south and west to east grid as the earlier Romano-British features, although (with one exception: 154 and 1056) the post-medieval boundaries were not direct redefinitions of Romano-British enclosures. In the post-medieval period, the site was divided into north-to-south-aligned strips leading back from Boughton road to the south. These strips were around 13 m wide, approximately 2.5 perches. The origin of these plots is unknown. Evidence for these boundaries was best-preserved in the north of the site and had been impacted by later development.
- 4.1.4 No evidence was identified to suggest that the 19th-century tanneries recorded on the adjacent Boughton Centre site (Wessex Archaeology 2015; Powell 2017) continued onto the Moxy Hotel site.
- 4.1.5 In the late-19th century, cartographic evidence indicates that the site was developed as a series of north-to-south-aligned terraces of dwellings. The arrangement of these terraces was influenced by existing boundaries, particularly in the case of the retained, slightly curvilinear boundary defined by wall 1069. The terraces were built in a single phase of development with identical building techniques and materials (handmade red brick and lime mortar) and building techniques. Victoria Terrace was distinguished with bay windows and offshot developments at the rear indicating slightly higher status dwellings. The other terraces shared identical layouts. Outhouses were arranged in pairs within the small yards at the rear of the dwellings. Preservation was typically limited to a few courses of brick foundation, however in some locales the ground floor surface also survived. The surface of Victor Street and its attendant pavements were also intermittently preserved.
- 4.1.6 The boundary wall (1098) built on earlier sandstone foundation 1069 was rebuilt using ash mortar and other structures modified and constructed in this area. Some of the toilets at the rear of properties fronting Fosbrook Street were rebuilt to a different plan. Other maintenance was also evidenced, such as the replacement of the pavements on Victor Street with pre-cast concrete.
- 4.1.7 In the 1970s the terraces were demolished and a school constructed. Drains and foundations associated with the school had intermittently truncated the archaeological remains. The remains of a 21st-century site compound associated with the Boughton Centre project were also present.

Methods of stratigraphic assessment and quantity of data

- 4.1.8 **Table 1** (below) provides a quantification of the records from the excavation.

Table 1 Quantification of excavation records

| Type | Quantity |
|----------------------|----------|
| Context records | 594 |
| Context registers | 22 |
| Graphics (A4 and A3) | 79 |
| Graphics registers | 5 |
| Object registers | 2 |
| Digital photographs | 1703 |

4.1.9 All handwritten and drawn records from the excavation have been collated, checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships. Key data has been transcribed into an Access database for assessment, which can be updated during any further analysis. The excavation has been preliminary phased using stratigraphic relationships and the spot dating from artefacts, particularly pottery.

4.2 Natural

4.2.1 The undisturbed natural geological substrate (group 1050 comprising 302, 304, 576 and 610) was yellow/orange brown silt clay and was encountered at 19.7m OD.

4.3 Romano-British

Introduction

4.3.1 A series of Romano-British linear and discrete features were recorded (**Fig. 2**). These features were seen to cut the natural (1050) and were sealed by post-medieval buried soils such as 1065 and 1066 (see below). The fills of Romano-British features typically comprised grey brown silt clays; fills have only been described below where they differ from this trend.

North-to-south-aligned gullies 454 and 1051 and pits 439, 447 and 527

4.3.2 Near the centre of the site were two roughly north-to-south-aligned gullies (454 and 1051). These gullies probably represent the stratigraphically earliest features on site. Gully 1051 (constituents 342 and 558; **PI. 1**) contained Romano-British pottery in its fill (343, 557) and was 0.25 m wide and 0.15 m deep. Gully 454 was 0.25 m wide and only 0.03 m deep and did not contain dateable artefacts.

4.3.3 The relationship between gully 454 and a series of pits (439, 447 and 527) was lost due to modern truncation. Pit 527 (**Fig. 7, Section 1**) was the eldest of the three pits and was identified under watching brief conditions. It was around a maximum of 0.7 m in diameter and 0.55 m deep, with four similar fills of bright orange and grey clay silt (528–531). Pit 527 was cut by large pit 439, 2.8 m in diameter and 0.8 m deep, with fills of black silt and gravel (438), red grey silt clay (437 and 436), and blue grey clay (434) containing Romano-British pottery. A smaller pit (447) truncated the fills of pit 439 and was a maximum of 1.1 m in diameter and 0.2 m deep with a fill of blue grey clay (435).

4.3.4 Both gully 1051 (**Fig. 7, Section 2**) and pit 439 were cut by ditch 1052. The relationship of ditch 1052 and gully 454 was lost to modern truncation. Both gullies (454 and 1051) were cut by ditch 1053. Gully 1051 was not seen to continue north of ditch 1053, although this may have been due to later truncation; the south end extended beyond the area of excavation. Both ends of gully 454 were lost in plan due to truncation.

West-to-east-aligned ditches 429, 1052, 1053, 1054 and 1055

4.3.5 A series of five west-to-east-aligned similar Romano-British ditches (from north to south, 429, 1053, 1052, 1054 and 1055) formed the next sub-phase of activity.

4.3.6 Ditch 429 was truncated by ditch 1056 in the west (**Fig. 7, Section 3**) and terminated in the east. Ditch 429 was 0.81 m wide and 0.07 m deep; the fill (430) contained Romano-British pottery.

4.3.7 Ditch 1053 (constituents 365 and 401) was truncated in the west by ditch 1056 (**Fig. 8, Section 4**) and in the east by ditch 1057 (**PI. 2**). It cut both gullies 454 and 1051. Ditch 1053

- was 1 m wide and 0.4 m deep with one or two fills (366, 367 and 402), one of which (402) contained Romano-British pottery.
- 4.3.8 The west end of ditch 1052 (constituents 340 and 559) truncated pit 439 and was itself truncated by modern disturbance. The ditch truncated gully 1051 (**Fig. 7, Section 2**) but its relationship with ditch 1057 lay outside the area of excavation. Ditch 1052 was a maximum of 1.1 m wide and 0.2 m deep with Romano-British pottery in its fill (448). A pit (562, not illustrated) 0.8 m in diameter and 0.24 m deep was recorded by the watching brief and was cut by ditch 1052.
- 4.3.9 Ditch 1054 (constituents 355 and 407) appeared to terminate in the west (intervention 355; **Fig. 8, Section 5**), although it is possible that this was truncation rather than a genuine termination; ditch 1056 had also been removed by truncation in this vicinity. Ditch 1054 was 0.44 m wide and 0.1 m deep with Romano-British pottery in the fill (356, 408).
- 4.3.10 A minimum of 0.5 m to the south of ditch 1054 was another ditch (1055, constituents 363 and 423), 0.51 m wide and 0.31 m deep and also containing Romano-British pottery. Again, this ditch appeared to terminate in the west (intervention 363). A tiny fragment (0.25 m long) of a ditch was preserved to the west (412) and may have represented a continuation of ditch 1055; the fill contained Romano-British pottery. Ditch 1055 was truncated by post-medieval ditch 1072 which, although it was on a slightly different alignment, might represent a late reiteration of the same boundary.
- Gully 1060*
- 4.3.11 Under watching brief conditions, three fragments of a north-to-south-aligned gully (385, 537, and 551; **PI. 3**) were identified in section to the south of ditch 1055. The north-to-south-aligned gullies may represent a single feature (1060). Gully 1060 was a maximum of 1 m wide and 0.27 m deep containing one or two fills (538, 550, 552, 586 and 587). Romano-British pottery was recovered from fills 550 and 552.
- Features 309, 321, 1058 and 1059*
- 4.3.12 Moving north, a cluster of Romano-British features was present (**PI. 4**). A curvilinear ditch (1059; constituents 313 and 319) terminated in the south-east and curved around to the north-east where it was truncated by a linear ditch (1058; constituents 307 and 315; **Fig. 8, Section 6**). Curvilinear ditch 1059 was 4.2 m long, and a maximum of 0.8 m wide and 0.15 m deep. Linear ditch 1058 was a maximum of 0.8 m wide and 0.13 m deep and aligned north-west to south-east. Although ditches 1058 and 1059 were perpendicular at the point they intersected, ditch 1059 did not carry on north-east of the intersection.
- 4.3.13 Immediately west of ditches 1058 and 1059 was the east terminal of a ditch (321) that had been truncated by modern disturbance to the west. Ditch 321 may have been another west-to-east-aligned ditch in the same sequence as 429, 1052, 1053, 1054 and 1055 described above. Ditch 321 was 0.72 m wide from north to south and 0.4 m deep with an orange and grey clay fill (322).
- 4.3.14 A west-to-east-aligned gully (309) was 0.25 m wide and 0.22 m deep. In the east, gully 309 was truncated by ditch 1057 (here 311; **Fig. 8, Section 6; PI. 5**) and terminated slightly east of the ditch. In the west, the relationship between gully 309 and ditch 1058 had been truncated by late-20th-century structure 318.
- 4.3.15 No finds were recovered from the fills of any of these features (309, 321, 1058 and 1059), however their stratigraphic position, generally supported by the appearance of the fills (grey brown silt clay except where noted), suggests a Romano-British chronology.

North-to-south-aligned ditches 1056 and 1057 (and pit 361)

- 4.3.16 Ditch 1056 formed a major boundary running roughly north to south across the site. The same alignment was later used for post-medieval wall 154. This may have been coincidence as ditch 1056 was obscured by soils 1065 and 1066 prior to the construction of wall 154. The same alignment was subsequently for the front of Albert Terrace (see below).
- 4.3.17 Ditch 1057 was the eastern counterpart to ditch 1056. The two features were not quite parallel, with ditch 1057 curving west closer to ditch 1056 in the north. Ditches 1056 and 1057 cut other Romano-British features wherever they intersected, suggesting that their definition (or, more properly, redefinition) was late in the Romano-British occupation of the site. Earlier definitions of ditches 1056 and 1057 were probably associated with gullies 454 and 1051, which ran parallel to them but were stratigraphically distant. In one location (intervention 432), an earlier definition of ditch 1056 was evidenced by cut 427, 1.6 m wide and 0.19 m deep and containing Romano-British pottery in its fill (**Fig. 7, Section 3**). Ditch 1056 cut ditch 429 (**Fig. 7, Section 3**) and ditch 1053 (**Fig. 8, Section 4**); ditch 1057 cut gully 309 (**Fig. 8, Section 7; Pl. 5**) and ditch 1053 (**Pl. 2**).
- 4.3.18 Ditch 1056 (constituents 358, 369, and 432; **Fig. 7, Section 3; Pl. 6**) was not well-preserved and had been truncated for much of its length, including between each of the three interventions dug into it. The ditch was a maximum of 1.12 m wide and 0.25 m deep and contained Romano-British pottery (359, 368) alongside a single sherd (although 59 g) of presumably intrusive medieval pot. Hammerscale was recovered from an environmental sample indicating industrial activity. The ditch had an irregular base and sides indicating root disturbance and suggesting that the boundary may have been marked by a hedgerow.
- 4.3.19 A small pit (361; **Pl. 6**) accompanied ditch 1056 and was located immediately west of intervention 358. Pit 361 was 0.42 m in diameter and 0.05 m deep and contained Romano-British pottery (362).
- 4.3.20 Ditch 1057 had suffered the same poor level of preservation as ditch 1056 and was examined with only two interventions (311 and 399; **Pl. 5**). Ditch 1057 was a maximum of 0.9 m wide and 0.4 m deep and contained fills of grey red silt sand (411) and blue grey or grey brown silt clay containing Romano-British pottery (400, 312).

Ditch 1061, pit 275 and related features

- 4.3.21 West-to-east-aligned ditch 1061 (constituents 272 and 371; **Pl. 7**) was a maximum of 4.13 m wide and 0.9 m deep with one or two fills (273, 274, 372). A post-medieval brick fragment recovered from fill 273 was probably intrusive. A contemporary ditch terminal (348) extended south-west from ditch 272 and was 3 m long, 1.7 m wide and 0.31 m deep with a dark brown organic clay silt fill (349) containing Romano-British CBM. Ditch 272 was re-cut as gully 264 (**Fig. 8, Section 8**), 0.39 m wide and 0.21 m deep. Ditch terminal 348 was also re-cut as 275, 1.56 m wide and 0.28 m deep. The fills of each feature (265 and 276) contained Romano-British pottery and fragments of lead, the lead spread across both fills suggesting the fills were contemporary. Some slumping of grey brown sand clay (350) was also present.
- 4.3.22 A stakehole (277, **Fig. 8, Section 8**) cut natural 1050 and was a maximum of 0.23 m in diameter and 0.14 m deep with a grey brown loam fill. The stakehole was truncated by ditch re-cut 264 described above.
- 4.3.23 The intersection of north-to-south-aligned ditch 1057 with these features was not preserved. However, the shape of ditch terminal 348 may reflect the alignment of ditch 1057 (see plan **Fig. 2**) and it is probable that these features were broadly contemporary.

Pit 445

- 4.3.24 At the northern limit of excavation, part of a large pit (445) was over 5 m in diameter and 0.25 m deep. The fill contained Romano-British pottery, and glass that was not chronologically distinctive, but which is probably Romano-British on the basis of stratigraphy.

Linear feature 1062, gully 1063, ditch 1064 and nearby pits

- 4.3.25 Gully 1063 was a maximum of 0.38 m wide and 0.37 m deep with a fill containing Romano-British pottery and CBM (393, 404, 548). The gully was truncated by north-to-south-aligned linear feature 1062 (**Fig. 9, Section 9**) and gully 1064 (**PI. 8**), and by 19th century structures including Victoria Terrace wall 271 (see below).
- 4.3.26 Linear feature 1062 (constituents 390, 397 and 419) was much wider at 3 m to 4 m, yet was only a maximum of 0.15 m deep (**Fig. 9, Section 9; PI. 9**). The fill (391, 398, 420) contained Romano-British pottery and CBM. The function of this linear feature is unclear; it does not appear to be a boundary or a drain. It is possible that feature 1062 represents a trackway or similar route. The feature correlates with the 19th-century Victor Street and it is tempting to suggest continuity, however garden soils 1065 and 1066 buried linear feature 1062 prior to the construction of Victor Street there is no archaeological or cartographic evidence to support the existence of a trackway in the intervening centuries. Both routes probably lead perpendicularly from Boughton road and its Roman antecedent to the south.
- 4.3.27 The full profile of ditch 1064 (constituents 405 and 540) had been truncated by later development (**PI. 8**) but was at least 1 m wide and 0.5 m deep; the fills (406, 541 and 542) contained Romano-British pottery and CBM alongside an intrusive fragment of clay tobacco pipe. If linear feature 1062 represented a trackway, ditch 1064 may be a wayside drain.
- 4.3.28 Pit 442 was located near ditch 1064 and was 0.46 m deep and a maximum of 1.65 m in diameter, although it was not fully exposed in plan. A yellowish primary fill (444) was overlain by a typical grey brown silt clay fill containing Romano-British pottery (443). There were no relationships with other features.
- 4.3.29 The watching brief recorded the edge of a re-cut feature (513 and 517) to the north of linear feature 1062. The continuation of these features in plan were not observed. Feature 513 was 0.3 m deep with three fills (514–6), one of which (514) contained a sherd of Romano-British pottery. The second feature (517) was at least 0.7 m in diameter and 0.7 m deep with a single unremarkable fill (518). Pit 513 was sealed by three layers of orange brown sandy material (519–521) which did not contain dating information.

Watching brief results in the west of site

- 4.3.30 In the west of the site, a possible pit seen only in section (607, not on plan) cut the natural (1050) and was 0.2 m deep with two fills (608 and 602), although the full profile was not observed. The pit was sealed by buried soil 1065 and may therefore be Romano-British in date.
- 4.3.31 Gully 611 was identified during the watching brief in the west of the site, beyond the limit of the strip, map and record excavation. The gully was over 0.6 m wide and 0.28 m deep. It did not produce dating evidence, but its stratigraphic position cut into the natural below buried soils suggests a Romano-British date.
- 4.3.32 Nearby layers 615, 619, 632 and 634 may also represent Romano-British features fills. Layers 619 and 634 contained Romano-British pottery. All four layers resembled the fills of Romano-British features seen elsewhere on site (they were similar to grey brown silt clay).

Their stratigraphic position near the base of the watching brief trench was consistent with an early date.

- 4.3.33 The watching brief recorded a pit in the south-west (553) 1.1 m in diameter and 0.32 m deep and sealed by garden soil 1066. Some 0.9 m to the east, a feature 1.25 m wide and 0.42 m deep, probably a ditch (522), was seen in a north-facing section and contained Romano-British pottery in its fill (523). The feature was sealed by an orange brown deposit (524) that was in turn cut by another feature (525) seen in a west-facing section. Feature 525 may have been a ditch 0.78 m wide and 0.5 m deep, and did not contain dating evidence. The relationship of these features to features recorded during the strip, map and record is uncertain. They appear to be in the area of possible routeway 1062 and may represent parts of that feature. The continuation of ditches 412, 1045 and 1055 situated to the east may also be represented amongst them.

4.4 Post-medieval gardens

Garden soils

- 4.4.1 In one location in the east of the site, layer 327 was identified in a single intervention. Layer 327 comprised dark brown silt clay with charcoal and contained 17th-century clay tobacco pipe and pottery and 18th- to 19th-century pottery alongside residual Romano-British sherds. Layer 327 was overlain by layer 1065.
- 4.4.2 Layer 1065 (constituent deposits 12, 79, 347, 455, 470, 534 and 609; **Fig. 7, Section 2**) comprised a distinctive greenish brown silt clay with stones and charcoal. Pottery of 19th-century date was recovered alongside residual Romano-British and early post-medieval sherds. Clay tobacco pipe from the 18th century was also recovered. It is possible that layers 467, 575 and 631 represented localized variations of layer 1065, comprising grey silt clay, brown sand silt and brown clay silt respectively.
- 4.4.3 A second major layer (1066, constituents 40, 58, 69, 77, 142, 289, 301, 303, 346, 352, 452, 468, 491, 543, 549, 574, 577, 588, 597 and 630) overlay layer 1065. Layer 1066 typically comprised dark grey silt clay with stone cobbles and gravel, charcoal and crushed brick. An assemblage of 247 sherds (8.084 kg) of pottery was recovered from context 77 alone; clay tobacco pipe and glass were also recovered. The finds were chiefly of 19th-century date but also with a significant 18th-century component and some 17th-century and Romano-British material. The latest were mid- to late-19th-century sherds; the earlier material was residual.
- 4.4.4 Layers 327, 467, 575, 631, 1065 and 1066 probably represent the soil of gardens recorded on historic maps throughout the 18th century until they were last attested on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848. These layers stratigraphically succeeded the Romano-British features described above and preceded the development of terraced housing described below. It is likely that these soils developed throughout the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries (and perhaps earlier), before being sealed and buried in the late-19th century.
- 4.4.5 At the end of the watching brief, five layers (613, 614, 617, 626 and 629) were recorded, at least some of which are likely to represent post-medieval buried garden soils. Alternatively they may represent late-20th century demolition (see below). The stratigraphic sequence of these layers was unclear. Layer 613 (orange brown silt) contained medieval pottery. In the absence of a significant medieval phase elsewhere on site it is assumed that this pottery was residual in a post-medieval context. The other four layers (614, 617, 626 and 629) comprised variations of grey and brown silts; 614 contained 18th-century pottery and 626 contained 19th-century sherds.

Garden boundaries

- 4.4.6 A series of north-to-south-aligned boundaries set at intervals of around 13 m (2.5 poles) divided the post-medieval garden plots (**Fig. 3**)
- 4.4.7 In the east of the site beneath the later yards of properties fronting Fosbrook Street, a roughly north-to-south-aligned post-medieval boundary was defined by a 4 m-wide ditch (**Fig. 9, Section 10**). The earliest cut was 376, although this iteration of the boundary had been almost completely removed by re-cut 1067 (constituents 373, 496 and 499; **Pl. 10**). Cut 376 contained a primary fill of red silt sand (381) and a secondary fill of yellow brown silt clay (377, 382), neither of which produced dating evidence. Ditch 1067 truncated cut 376 and also Romano-British ditch 1061 (**Fig. 9, Section 10**) and was a maximum of 1 m deep. The fills of ditch 1067 comprised mainly grey brown silt clay with 17th/18th-century clay tobacco pipe, 18th/19th-century pottery and glass, residual medieval pottery and residual Romano-British pottery and CBM (374, 497, 498, 500, 501, 502, 539), but also overlain by a small amount of brown silt clay (375). Ditch 1067 was re-cut as a gully (1068, constituents 378 and 503; **Fig. 9, Section 10**) 0.76 m wide and a maximum of 0.6 m deep with two or three fills (378, 379 and 504–506), one (379) containing 17th/18th-century clay pipe and 18th/19th-century pottery. Two further small cuts may represent re-cuts of the boundary or pits (509 and 507).
- 4.4.8 Around 13 m to the west (centre to centre), buried soil 1066 was also cut by a 6.63 m long, 0.44 m wide and 0.05 m deep construction cut (162; **Pl. 11**) containing the remains of an unmortared sandstone wall (154) and a primary fill of red brown decayed sandstone (163). The primary fill (163) contained four sherds of 17th- and 18th-century pottery and post-medieval CBM. Wall 154 was on roughly the same alignment as Romano-British boundary 1057 and also on roughly the same alignment as the late-19th-century frontage of Albert Terrace. Romano-British boundary 1057 had been completely buried by soils 1065 and 1066 prior to the construction of wall 154. The apparent correlation between 1057, 162 and the frontage of Albert Terrace may be either continuity or coincidence.
- 4.4.9 To the north of wall 154, a pit or possibly a west-to-east-aligned linear feature (478) was identified in section under watching brief conditions. Feature 478 cut natural 1050 and was 0.84 m wide and 0.3 m deep with a square profile and fills of black, wet gritty silt (479), and brown and grey clays and silts (480, 481 and 488), none of which contained dating evidence. The square profile and the soil description of the basal fill (479) suggest a post-medieval rather than a Romano-British date. Two other pits one perhaps a metre wide and 0.7 m deep (493), the other not possible to measure (494) were located nearby but could not be investigated further due to the watching brief methodology. The first pit (478) was truncated by a levelling cut (482) over 15 m long and 5.4 m wide. Cut 482 also cut garden soil 1066. A basal fill of brown grey silt clay (483) bedded a single course of a sandstone wall in a matrix of brown clay containing 18th-century pottery (485). This was probably a continuation of wall 154 described above. Wall 485 had been repaired with a cut (486) containing brown silt bedding with 19th/20th-century glass (487) for sandstone wall repair 484.
- 4.4.10 Around 13 m to the west, the watching brief recorded another possible wall (598) comprising jumbled red sandstone pieces and lime mortar some 0.5 m wide and 0.3 m high. The stones were of similar appearance to walls 154 and 1069. Wall 598 sat on top of garden soil 1066 and may represent another post-medieval boundary.
- 4.4.11 Moving another 13 m west to the far west end of the site, the boundary that later came to divide Victoria Terrace from Steven Street was defined on historic maps dating back at least as far as 1833 (not reproduced). A construction cut (461) through garden soil 1066

contained 18th- and 19th-century pottery, clay tobacco pipe and glass in its fills (458, 459). Additionally, three sherds of late-19th/early-20th-century pottery (from amongst a total of 15 sherds) may have been intrusive, perhaps introduced during later repair (see below). The cut contained an unmortared red sandstone wall (1069, constituents 460 and 625; **Fig. 9, Section 11; Pl. 12**) that had later been re-used as a foundation (see below).

Other post-medieval features

- 4.4.12 Scattered features were contemporary with the use of the site as gardens in the post-medieval period (**Fig. 3**).
- 4.4.13 In the north of the excavation area, a shallow pit (325) 1 m in diameter and 0.04 m deep was truncated by a west-to-east-aligned gully (1070, constituents 305 and 323; **Pl. 13**) a maximum of 0.45 m wide and 0.24 m deep and with a grey brown sand silt fill (292, 324) containing 18th- to 19th-century pottery alongside 17th-century clay tobacco pipe, 18th-century glass and two residual Romano-British pottery sherds. Gully 1070 was coincidentally on the same alignment as later wall 115 forming the boundary between houses 1004 and 1005, and was truncated by the construction cut (290) for wall 115 (see below). Pit 295 and stakeholes 295 and 297 were also located in this area, but probably represent later activity (see below).
- 4.4.14 To the west, a lone 0.36 m-square and 0.21 m-deep stakehole (353) was present below later road surface 175 (see below); the fill contained 19th-century pottery. Stakehole 353 was contained within an 'L'-shaped feature (388) located to the north and east of the stakehole. Feature 388 was around 0.4 m wide and 0.12 m deep and extended for 1.6 m along both arms of the 'L'. It was filled with brick crush. The function of these features is obscure.
- 4.4.15 South of 353 and 388, an irregular pit (1071, constituents 451 and 595) below the later Victor Road surface was cut through garden soil 1066 and was around 3 m maximum diameter. The orangey fill contained post-medieval brick fragments (450).
- 4.4.16 A small pit or posthole (425) 0.6 m in diameter and 0.18 m deep cut natural 1050 and contained 19th-century pottery.
- 4.4.17 Towards the south-east of the site, ditch 1072 (constituents 386, 409 and 511) was unusually aligned west-north-west to east-south-east, and truncated west-to-east-aligned Romano-British ditch 1055. Ditch 1072 was a maximum of 0.79 m wide and 0.6 m deep and contained an orange brown clay fill. Although datable finds recovered from ditch 1072 comprise only Romano-British pottery (364, 410, 512), the ditch was cut through post-medieval buried soil 1065, indicating that the pottery was residual.
- 4.4.18 In the south-east, an isolated small pit or posthole (535) cut through soil 1065 was 0.31 m diameter and 0.18 m deep. Another lone, 0.5 m-square and 0.12 m-deep stakehole (456) truncated garden soil 1065 and contained 18th/19th-century and residual medieval pottery in its fill (457).

4.5 Late-19th century terraced housing

Historic maps

- 4.5.1 The remains of parts of three terraces of 19th-century housing were contained within the excavation area (**Fig. 4**). These terraces were not depicted on a tithe map of 1848 (not reproduced) but are first shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1874 (**Fig. 5**), indicating that they were built between 1848 and 1874. The three main terraces recorded are to the

west of Fosbrook Street, Albert Terrace, and Victoria Terrace. Albert and Victoria terraces lined the east and west sides of the same road respectively. This road appears to have had no overarching name in 1874 but later came to be known as Victor Road. On the basis of historic maps, Victoria Terrace appears to have comprised longer, more architecturally detailed, and therefore slightly higher-status houses than Albert Terrace, or indeed the housing of any of the other nearby parallel roads.

Fosbrook Street

- 4.5.2 Remains relating to the rear of seven properties fronting Fosbrook Street were uncovered in the north-east corner of the site (**Pl. 14**). The seven properties were assigned group numbers comprising, from north to south, 1015–1021 (**Fig. 4**). The houses themselves were excavated in only two instances (groups 1015 and 1016). Evidence for the other five properties comprised outhouses and yards. The internal width of the Fosbrook Street houses could not be determined on the basis of the archaeological results but were probably the same as the Albert Terrace houses (3.3 m to 3.4 m, roughly 11 feet).

Houses

- 4.5.3 Houses 1015 and 1016 were divided by a two-skin handmade red brick wall bonded with pale brown lime mortar (7). The rear (west) walls of the houses (1077, constituents 6 and 17) were of identical construction to wall 7. Wall 3 was aligned roughly west to east and was probably an interior division within house 1015 as it comprised only a single skin (it was otherwise identical to the other walls in the area). It could be that wall 3 enclosed a staircase or storeroom rather than the north wall of house 1015.

Yards

- 4.5.4 Immediately east of the rear wall of house 1016 was a brick drain pan (9) constructed in the same materials as the houses and 0.55 m by 0.5 m in plan and filled with dark brown silt clay (36). Nearby was a curvilinear brick-lined drain (10) 0.16 m wide and a single course high (0.08 m). Drains 9 and 10 do not align with each other and may not have been directly connected; it is possible that one represents a later modification or replacement.
- 4.5.5 Four similar short fragments of wall (from north to south, 13, 16, 18 and 250) extended west to east within the yards at the rear of Fosbrook Street. Walls 13, 16 and 18 were 1 m to 1.3 m long and 0.23 m to 0.28 m wide (two skins); wall 250 was less well preserved. All four walls were truncated in the west by later drainage. The spacing of the walls suggests that there may have been another wall between 13 and 16, however this was absent.
- 4.5.6 A north-to-south-aligned wall (1078, constituents 8, 14 and 23) ran parallel to Fosbrook Street and Albert Terrace through the centre of the Fosbrook Street yards. It was situated roughly 2 m from the rear of the Fosbrook Street properties and may have been intended to divide areas of activity or to screen off the outhouses described below. Wall 1078 was truncated twice by later drainage and comprised two skins of handmade red brick and lime mortar identical to the materials used in the Fosbrook Street houses, as well as some occasional stone. The wall extended diagonally across the corner of the area of excavation for some 16 m.
- 4.5.7 Between wall 8, 14, 23 and the outhouses to the west, two grey green flagstones (20 and 21) roughly 0.5 m square and 0.09 m deep survived indicating that the yards had been paved with flags. One of these flagstones (21) sat above a brick-lined drain bonded with lime mortar (22).



Outhouses

- 4.5.8 The foundations of three pairs of the original outhouses (toilets) survived (5, 15 and 35). The southern half of outhouse pair 5 was associated with house 1015, outhouse pair 15 with houses 1016 and 1017, and outhouse pair 35 with houses 1018 and 1019. The outhouses comprised two skins of handmade red brick and lime mortar identical to the main houses. The interior dimensions of the outhouses were roughly 2 m north to south and 1 m west to east, although this decreased towards the south and was just over 0.8 m wide in the south of outhouse pair 35. A brick drain pan was located immediately east of outhouse 5.

Wall dividing Fosbrook Street and Albert Terrace

- 4.5.9 Wall 25 (also recorded as 26) was two skins thick and built of the same handmade brick and lime mortar used in both sets of housing. Wall 25 was constructed in a construction cut (32) backfilled with brown clay with brick fragments. The wall extended for some 25 m within the area of excavation and formed the rear wall of all of the outhouses and toilets associated with both terraces of houses.

Albert Terrace

- 4.5.10 The foundations of nineteen houses forming part of Albert Terrace were uncovered. Each house was assigned a group number comprising from north to south groups 1004–1015, 1022, 1003, 1002, 1001, and 1023–1026 (**Fig. 4**). Yard features including outhouses were uncovered in the north but lay outside of the excavation area in the south. The internal width of the Albert Terrace houses was around 3.3 m to 3.4 m (about 11 feet).

Pre-construction

- 4.5.11 Layer 4, comprising yellow brown silt sand, had been used to level the area of the north end of Albert Terrace and its associated yards prior to development. No dateable artefacts were recovered. The layer is assumed to have been introduced at the start of the construction process.
- 4.5.12 A localized layer of levelling material (286) had also been introduced in the area of house 2023 prior to construction. Layer 286 comprised mid-brown grey silt sand with gravel, mid- to late-19th century pottery and 19th/20th-century glass.

Outhouses

- 4.5.13 The foundations of outhouses associated with Albert Terrace houses 1005–7 were not present, however an intermittently-preserved handmade red brick surface (2) did survive. The surface was also present under the walls of outhouse 44, and probably under the other outhouses. The foundations of outhouses associated with houses 1008–13, survived and were identical in form to those found adjacently in the yards of properties on Fosbrook Road. They were evidenced by two-skin handmade red brick and lime mortar foundations forming pairs of outhouses each around 2 m long north to south and 0.8 m to 0.9 m wide east to west (24, 44, 168).

Yards

- 4.5.14 Apart from the outhouses outlined above, few features survived in the yards of Albert Terrace due to truncation by demolition and later development. Although preservation was poor, there is no reason to think that the form of these yards substantially differed from those on Fosbrook Street.
- 4.5.15 The base of a brick plinth (156) at the rear of house 1011 comprising the same handmade red bricks and lime mortar as the houses was 0.6 m by 0.56 m in plan.

- 4.5.16 A pit (295) truncated construction cut 290 for wall 115. Pit 295 was 0.6 m in diameter and 0.18 m deep with a grey brown sandy clay fill with residual medieval and Romano-British pottery (296). Stakehole 297 truncated fill 295 and a second similar stakehole (299) was located nearby. These stakeholes were 0.25 m and 0.1 m in diameter and 0.5 m and 0.2 m deep respectively, with grey brown sand silt fills (298 and 300).
- 4.5.17 In the yard of house 1022, or perhaps on the boundary between 1022 and 1014, was a handmade red brick and lime mortar structure (344) seen only in section (**Fig. 7, Section 2**). Structure 344 occupied a construction cut (415) cut through layer 1065 and backfilled with 416. Structure 344 was 0.6 m wide and around 0.3 m high and was filled with black ash 357. The purpose of structure 344 is uncertain.

Houses

- 4.5.18 The houses of Albert Terrace were much the same as those on Fosbrook Street. Preservation of the wall foundations was variable, with survival impacted by demolition and by the insertion of later drains and concrete foundations. Preservation was particularly poor in the centre of the terrace around houses 1014, 1022 and 1003.
- 4.5.19 Constructions cuts (50, 73, 75, 82, 85, 129, 130, 143, 172, 174, 251, 256, 258, 260, 262 = 331, 290 and 293) for structures were recorded sporadically across Albert Terrace, but were most common in the west, perhaps reflecting the pre-construction topography of the site, and also in the area of house 1023 where pre-construction made ground 286 had been imported. Fills of Albert Terrace construction cuts comprised red, greenish, brown, black and/or grey silty deposits with stones and brick rubble (53, 74, 74, 88, 144, 147, 172, 257, 263, 290, 294 and 332), pink red sand clay (49), orange red building sand (89, 90), or greenish brown sand clay (132). Mid- to late-19th century pottery was recovered from construction cut fills 90 and 147, late-19th century to early-20th century pottery was recovered from 144 alongside residual 18th-century clay tobacco pipe and glass, and post-medieval glass was present in fill 294. Residual Romano-British pottery was present in fill 291. Where construction cuts were absent, the foundations were built directly on the existing garden soil (1066) described in the previous section.
- 4.5.20 The rear (east) wall of the terrace was constructed in a construction cut (50, 281) and comprised a 0.36 m-wide sandstone and lime mortar foundation (48; **Fig. 8, Section 8; PI. 7**) overlaid by three skins of handmade brick and lime mortar (1073, constituents 116 and 158; **PI. 7**). Walls 48 and 1073 were truncated in the centre of the site (in the area of houses 1010–12).
- 4.5.21 Similarly, the front (west) wall of the terrace was constructed in a construction cut (variously recorded as 130, 143 and 256) and comprised a sandstone and lime mortar foundation (1074, constituents 131 and 146) carrying two skins of handmade brick and lime mortar (1075, constituents 86 and 101; **PI. 15**). Again, this wall was truncated in the centre of the site in the area of houses 1014, 1022 and 1003.
- 4.5.22 Survival of the spinal wall running north to south through the centre of the terrace was intermittent (group 1076, constituents 57, 60, 71 = 589, 83, 103, 107, 111, 139 and 242). In the north, part of the spinal wall (here 83) was constructed in a construction cut (82). The spinal wall generally comprised two skins of handmade red brick and lime mortar. However, in the centre of the site (houses 1010–14) the spinal wall was recorded as one skin (here 103 and 139). In the south (houses 1001 and 1023), the spinal wall was in a poor state of preservation and was encountered as a rough collection of bricks 0.4 m wide (here 60 and 242).

- 4.5.23 The front rooms of each terrace contained the foundations of a fireplace extending south from the north wall. This arrangement suggests that there was a chimney between each terrace, at odds with the more economical arrangement of a chimney between every other house with the position of the fireplace alternated from one side of the room to the other. These fireplaces were evidenced by a pair of typically 0.48 m long foundations defining the sides of the fireplace (63, 72, 95, 96, 97, 98, 102, 104, 117, 118, 119, 120, 122, 123, 133, 135, 157, 240, 241, 244, 245, 247 and 249; **PI. 16**). These fireplace foundations were typically two skins wide but sometimes comprised three skins (eg, 104, 119). In some houses, one or both of the fireplace foundations was absent due to truncation.
- 4.5.24 Dividing walls between houses (tabulated below) generally abutted the north to south exterior and spinal walls and as such were given separate context numbers in the front and rear of the properties. Further context numbers were assigned where walls were truncated. These walls were again of two skin and comprised the same handmade red bricks and lime mortar as the rest of the terrace.

Table 2 Albert Terrace west-to-east-aligned dividing walls

| Group | Constituents | Divides houses |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1079 | 84, 93, 115 | 1004 and 1005 |
| 94 | | 1005 and 1006 |
| 1080 | 106, 109 | 1006 and 1007 |
| 1081 | 108, 110 | 1007 and 1008 |
| 1082 | 112, 121 | 1008 and 1009 |
| 1083 | 102, 104, 105 | 1009 and 1010 |
| 1084 | 122, 123, 136 | 1010 and 1011 |
| 134 | 134 | 1011 and 1012 |
| 1085 | 138, 140 | 1012 and 1013 |
| 160 | | 1013 and 1014 |
| Wall did not survive | | 1014 and 1022 |
| 1086 | 55, 56 | 1022 and 1003 |
| 70 | | 1003 and 1002 |
| 1087 | 62, 421, 584 | 1002 and 1001 |
| 1088 | 61, 583 | 1001 and 1023 |
| 1089 | 243, 582 | 1023 and 1024 |
| 1090 | 246, 345, 581 | 1024 and 1025 |
| 1091 | 248, 580 | 1025 and 1026 |

Victor Street

- 4.5.25 The remains of the surface of Victor Street itself were recorded (group 1030). The road was seen in the south of the excavation area and again in the north (**Fig. 4**). Survival had been impacted by demolition and by subsequent development, such as by service cut 236.
- 4.5.26 A sandstone kerb (125; **PI. 17**) defined the edge of the east pavement, and the east gutter of the street surface was defined with stone setts (127). The main road surface comprised round river cobbles (1103, constituents 126, 175 and 593; **PI. 17**). The west side of the street was the same as the east, with stone gutter setts (176) and stone kerb (1104, constituents 177, 178, 179 and 594). An iron drain pan (197 and 198) was built into gutter setts 176 and into kerb 178. The road was 6.28 m wide from kerb to kerb and a maximum of 9.7 m wide from terrace to terrace.

Victoria Terrace houses

- 4.5.27 The foundations of Victoria Terrace were not as well-preserved as the other terraces. In the north-west of the site, elements of two houses were recorded (groups 1028 and 1029), although a third house would have been present between houses 1028 and 1029 but generally did not survive (the spacing between the same elements of houses 1028 and 1029 is around 7.15 m, slightly more than two house's width (around 6.85 m to 7.05 m based on measurements from Albert Terrace and from the south end of Victoria Terrace). In the south-west, the remains of Victoria Terrace were recorded under group number 1027 comprising two dwellings (**Fig. 4**).
- 4.5.28 There was a difference in the architectural style of Victoria Terrace compared to the other housing on the site. Victoria Terrace represented slightly longer, slightly more ornate and slightly higher-status dwellings. The width of the Victoria Terrace dwellings was 3.55 m based on the distance between the southern bay windows (group 1027). Taking into account the width of walls (0.24 m), this gives an internal width consistent with Albert Terrace of around 3.3 m. However, the Victoria Terrace houses are depicted on historic maps (eg, **Fig. 5**) as longer, with offshots (probably kitchens) at the rear. This arrangement could not be securely confirmed by the archaeological results.

Houses

- 4.5.29 The front (east) wall of Victoria Terrace comprised two skins of handmade red brick and lime mortar (1092, constituents 184, 185, 186, 187, 268, 271 and 544). Unlike Albert Terrace, the front wall of each house contained the foundation of a semi-sub-hexagonal bay window (185 and 187; parts of 268 and 271 = 544; **Pl. 18**) as depicted on historic maps (**Fig. 5**). Wall 271 = 544 was built in a construction cut (440) cutting garden soils 1065 and 1066 and backfilled with dark brown silt clay (441).
- 4.5.30 The central spinal wall of Victoria Terrace (1093, constituents 190 and 601) survived in only one location in house 1029 and comprised a single skin of handmade brick and lime mortar.
- 4.5.31 The rear (east) wall of Victoria Terrace was represented by wall 193, although preservation was poor. Again, this comprised two skins of the same handmade red brick and lime mortar. The stub of a contemporary wall (195) lead west from wall 193.
- 4.5.32 Walls 194 and 192 probably represented the division between house 1028 in the north and its southern neighbour. Two short stubs extending south from walls 194 and 192 may represent the foundations of fireplaces in both the front (east) and rear (west) rooms of the terrace.
- 4.5.33 The wall dividing house 1029 from its southern neighbour may have been identified during the watching brief (603, not illustrated). Wall 603 was aligned west to east near the southern limit of house 1029. Associated structures (604–6 not illustrated) probably represented other elements of house 1029 or its southern neighbour.
- 4.5.34 A floor surface of square 0.23 m (9 inch) grey tiles set in lime mortar (1094, constituents 269, 545 and 546; **Pl. 19**) survived in the front (east) room of the southern house of group 1027 at a level of around 20.57 m OD. Similarly, fragments of floor surface survived in the north of Victoria Terrace where the 0.23 m square tiles were yellow orange (1095, constituents 188, 189, 191 and 592). Floor surface 191 spanned both the front and rear rooms of house 1029 demonstrating that the rooms had identical floorings, at least in this house. These northern surfaces were at around 20.52 m OD.

Yards

- 4.5.35 The boundary dividing the yards of Victoria Terrace from those of Steven Street to the west was established prior to the construction of the terraces and can be seen on maps of 1833 and 1848 (not reproduced) as well as in 1874 (**Fig. 5**). This slightly curvilinear existing boundary evidenced by wall 1068 influenced the alignment of structures in the yards of the north of Victoria Terrace, which were aligned perpendicularly with the boundary rather than with the houses. The 1874 map shows an offshot room (probably a kitchen) at the rear of each Victoria Terrace house, with every other offshot accompanied by a block of two toilets serving the house and the neighbour to the south. Some remains of these structures were recorded, however preservation was poor.
- 4.5.36 In the north, wall 218 may represent a fragment of a boundary wall between yards and comprised 1.2 m length of two skins of handmade red brick and lime mortar.
- 4.5.37 Walls 216, 214 and 213 appear to enclose a block of two toilets. The north of the two toilets had a floor of poorly-fired examples of the same bricks used to construct the houses, with some bricks overfired to a purple hue (217). The south toilet had been refloored with concrete (215). These structures comprised handmade red brick and lime mortar and had been truncated by service trenches. A square brick drain pan (622) and a brick and tile surface (623) was identified during the watching brief in the vicinity of these toilets.

Steven Street

- 4.5.38 Historic maps (eg, **Fig. 5**) show that Steven Street was laid out to the west of, and parallel to Victor Street. A few fragmentary structures associated with the yards of properties fronting Steven Street were recorded by the watching brief to the west of the strip, map and record area. Red brick and lime mortar walls 616 (not illustrated) and 618 (not illustrated) comprised identical materials to the other terraces (handmade red brick and lime mortar).

4.6 Late-19th-/early-20th-century repairs, rebuilds and modifications

Introduction

- 4.6.1 The terraced housing was repaired and modified throughout its life between construction in the late-19th century and demolition in the late-20th century.

Fosbrook Street

Yards

- 4.6.2 In the yard of house 1016, immediately adjacent to drain 9 was a small surviving fragment of a surface (1096, constituents 11 and 19). Surface 1096 was constructed of firebricks and probably represents a later modification to the yard, perhaps at the same time drain 10 was constructed.

Outhouses

- 4.6.3 A block of four toilets in the yard of house 1020 may represent a rebuild or replacement of the original outhouses (**PI. 20**). Five west-to-east-aligned walls (27, 31, 29, 150 and 151) enclosed four toilets and four ancillary areas immediately east of the toilets. A north-to-south-aligned wall (29) separated the toilets in the west from ancillary areas to the east. The building may have continued south beyond the limit of excavation. The walls (27, 29, 31, 29, 150 and 151) comprised handmade red bricks and lime mortar indistinguishable from the original build of the houses. In some of these areas, floor surfaces were preserved. There was no surviving floor in the northern toilet, however the associated ancillary area had a floor of red tile (28). A concrete floor, likely a later modification (29) was present in the next toilet moving south and contained the clear outline of a toilet bowl bedded into the

concrete. The ancillary area associated with the concrete floor had been floored with blue engineering bricks (30) and had a threshold of 0.15 m square red quarry tiles set in lime mortar (266). The southern two toilets contained surfaces of firebrick and lime mortar (152 and 153); their associated ancillary areas lay outside the area of excavation.

Victor Street

- 4.6.4 The pavements of Victor Street had been replaced with pre-cast concrete slabs. Outside Albert Terrace (on the east side of Victor Street), the concrete slabs (124; **PI. 17**) were set on two bedding layers (287, white grey silty gravel, and 288, brown silt clay with stones and brick crush). On the west side outside Victoria Terrace, the concrete-slab paving (1097, constituents 180–3 and 267) laid on a bedding layer of dark brown silt sand (238).

Victoria Terrace yards and boundary between Victoria Terrace and Steven Street

- 4.6.5 The boundary between the Victoria Terrace yards and the yards of Steven Street to the west had been rebuilt using part of sandstone wall 1069 as a foundation to bed a handmade red brick and black ash mortar wall (1098, constituents 206, 207, 621 and 624; **Fig. 9, Section 11; PI. 12 and 21**). The use of ash mortar suggests that the repair may have taken place in the late 19th century or early 20th century, perhaps some time after the development of the terraces. The bricks were indistinguishable from the other handmade red bricks used in the terraces and may have been reused from an earlier wall. Wall 1098 re-used the base of existing unmortared sandstone wall 1068 (see above) as a foundation.
- 4.6.6 Garden soil 1065 was cut by a pit seen only in section (465; **Fig. 9, Section 11**) around 0.5 m wide and 0.2 m deep. The fills of pit 465 (466, 471) contained 18th-/19th-century pottery. Pit 465 was then truncated by a construction or ground preparation cut (462; **Fig. 9 Section 11**) seen in section only and 1.9 m wide and 0.6 m deep. The cut was then partly backfilled (458 459, 463, 464 and 477) with finds recovered from the fills including 18th- and 19th-century pottery and clay tobacco pipe, residual Romano-British pottery, 19th/20th-century glass and leather. Wall 1099 (constituents 203 and 472; **Fig. 9, Section 11**) and surface 1100 (constituents 202 and 474; **Fig. 9, Section 11**) were definitely seen to occupy construction cut 462, however it is likely that a series of structures (200, 201, 204, 209, 210, 1099 and 1100) were constructed at around the same time.
- 4.6.7 Walls 200, 201, 205 and 1099 (**PI. 21**) all ran perpendicular to the property boundary (ie, roughly west to east) although their function cannot be determined from either their form or by comparison with historic maps. To the south of walls 200, 201 and 205 was a concrete surface containing an iron drain pan (196). North-to-south-aligned, lime-mortared wall 204 appeared to be bedded on concrete 200, suggesting late use of lime mortar perhaps in the early 20th century. Walls 200, 201, 203 and 205 were accompanied by floors 1100 (handmade brick and lime mortar), 209 (cobbles) and 210 (glazed tiles and lime mortar; **PI. 21**). Grit and clinker layer 473 containing mid- to late-19th-century pottery and 19th/20th-century glass was laid down after the construction of wall 1099 and acted as a bedding layer for surface 1100.
- 4.6.8 Wall 1101 (constituents 208 and 620) formed a truncated stub extending roughly east from boundary wall 1098 was also built of handmade brick and ash mortar. A layer of black ash with brick crush, gravel and mortar inclusions (306) had been laid down to prepare the ground prior to construction of boundary wall 1098. A small surviving patch of concrete surface (211) adjacent to boundary wall 1098 also likely represents a later modification.



4.7 Late 20th century

- 4.7.1 By 1973 the terraced housing had been demolished. Pockets of demolition deposits associated with the removal of the terraced housing were recorded across the site (37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 46, 51, 59, 78, 87, 91, 92, 99, 100, 161, 164, 165, 166, 167, 239, 252, 253, 254, 285, 417, 422, 431, 469, 475, 570–573, 627, 628 and 633) and comprised brown, grey and sometimes yellow or blue silt clay, or sometimes sand, frequently with inclusions of brick rubble or crushed brick, and with ash, stone and mortar inclusions. Demolition material 91 contained a high charcoal content and may represent the debris of a fire held during demolition.
- 4.7.2 Pit 383 in the north-east corner of house 1005 was dug through layer 4 and may relate to demolition of the houses. Pit 383 was 0.47 m in diameter and 0.2 m deep and contained residual 19th-century pottery in its second fill (385).
- 4.7.3 Another pit (1102, constituents 329 and 532) with straight sides may have been dug by a mechanical excavator at the time of demolition or afterwards. Pit 1102 was a maximum of 3 m long, 1.3 m wide and 0.9 m deep and was backfilled with dark brown silt containing residual 18th- to 19th-century and Romano-British pottery (330, 533).
- 4.7.4 A network of ceramic drains (66, 67, 68, 80 = 328 = 590, 317, 360 = 578, 394, 414, 489 and 599), inspection chambers (55, 170, 229, and 318), service trenches (64, 169, 219, 221, 225, 227, 230, 234, 236 and 279), concrete foundations (45, 128, 148, 159, 228 and 232) and a rectangular pit (223, 5 m by 2.5 m in plan) had been superimposed over the remains of the terraces. These drains, services and foundations probably formed part of the late-20th-century Boughton St Pauls Nursery and Infant School.

4.8 21st century

- 4.8.1 In the south-east of the excavation area, the 21st-century compound used by workers during construction of the Boughton Centre (now Waitrose) was also recorded, comprising levelling cut 333, bedding material (351 and 334), white gravel surface (335), a levelling deposit burying the compound (336) and a cut (337) containing two drains (339 = 555, and 338). The site was sealed by with red brown clay silt and brick rubble (layer 1).

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section discusses the finds recovered from the site. An assemblage of moderate size was recovered, ranging in date from Romano-British to modern. To some extent the assemblage echoes that recovered from the adjacent site at the Boughton Centre (Wessex Archaeology 2015), but the assemblage from the current site is larger and more varied. There is no suggestion, however, that the assemblage represents anything other than domestic refuse, as opposed to the material associated with the Boughton tannery.
- 5.1.2 Condition is fair to good; Romano-British material has suffered higher levels of abrasion, although the majority of the Romano-British assemblage (81% by sherd count) was derived from contexts phased as Romano-British. There is some survival of organic material in the form of waterlogged leather.
- 5.1.3 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context. Finds totals by material type are given in Table 3, and the finds are discussed (and tabulated where appropriate) by material type below.

Table 3 Finds totals by material type

| Material | No | Wt |
|---------------------------|-----|--------|
| Pottery | 857 | 22,034 |
| Ceramic Building Material | 60 | 11,597 |
| Clay Tobacco Pipe | 128 | 392 |
| Glass | 59 | 6298 |
| Stone | 4 | 62 |
| Slag | 3 | 382 |
| Metal | 68 | - |
| <i>Coins</i> | 1 | - |
| <i>Copper alloy</i> | 3 | - |
| <i>Lead</i> | 33 | - |
| <i>Iron</i> | 31 | - |
| Leather | 96 | - |
| Fibre | 1 | - |
| Worked Bone | 2 | - |
| Animal Bone | 118 | 2216 |
| Marine Shell | 4 | 39 |

5.2 Pottery

Introduction

5.2.1 The pottery assemblage consisted of a total of 857 sherds of pottery weighing 22034 grammes and representing a maximum of 782 vessels. The data are summarized in **Appendix 2**.

5.2.2 This report represents only a basic assessment of the assemblage. The author's area of competence does not encompass Roman pottery (a significant component of the assemblage), medieval pottery from the Chester area or the later utilitarian wares which constituted a major proportion of the late post-medieval, early modern and recent segment of the assemblage. Reference was made to the recent synthesis of work on the Buckley potteries (Jones 2019) but the time available for the assessment precluded any wider literature review. The assessment was carried out during the COVID-19 'lockdown' which meant that it was impossible to visit any of the relevant museum collections in order to view material from Chester, Buckley or any other site in the region. As a result, this report does not necessarily conform to current guidelines covering the reporting of pottery from archaeological sites (Barclay et al 2016; ClfA 2014b).

The assemblage

5.2.3 The pottery assemblage consisted of a number of discrete components. The earliest element, 21.8% of the total (177 sherds; 1396 g; 171 ENV [Estimated Number of Vessels]), consisted of Roman pottery (including Samian ware, greyware and oxidized wares), all of which were abraded to a much more significant degree than were the later wares. Its poor condition would seem to indicate that it had been subject to a very specific range of impacts and context formation processes which did not operate in later periods. Nevertheless, a high proportion of the Roman sherds (81% by sherd count) came from deposits phased as Roman rather than appearing as residual sherds in later contexts.

5.2.4 Medieval pottery formed only a very small proportion of the total (1.1%; 11 sherds; 256 g; 10 ENV) and consisted of a heterogeneous group of sherds which included the spout of an imported Saintonge ware jug (context 613) alongside wares of probable local or regional

- origin which remain unidentified (contexts 77, 40, 457, 327, 368, 296, 498). These sherds were assigned generic names and very broad date ranges, pending a full report on the assemblage as a whole (as discussed below). None of the medieval pottery can be regarded as *in situ* deposits; all was apparently residual in later contexts.
- 5.2.5 The greater part of the assemblage (669 sherds; 20382 g; 601 ENV) consisted of pottery dating to the later post-medieval period (17th century), the early modern period (c.1720–c.1840) and the recent period (c.1740 to the mid-20th century).
- 5.2.6 The post-medieval wares consisted primarily of Blackware and Blackware type dating to the 17th century, Midlands Purple-type wares (contexts 77, 327, 379, 497) and one possible sherd of Yellow ware type (context 163), although an early 18th-century date cannot be ruled out in the latter two cases. It is possible that some of the Brown Glazed Coarsewares were also of 17th century date but it was not possible to establish this with any degree of certainty from the information available at the time of writing.
- 5.2.7 The largest component of the assemblage consisted of early modern and recent wares within which were utilitarian wares, vernacular and formal tablewares.
- 5.2.8 The utilitarian wares consisted primarily of Brown Glazed Coarsewares, Brown Glazed Finewares and coarse Slipwares; medium sized and larger vessels which included jars, pancheons, bowls and similar types. In some cases, specific rim forms and patterns of slip decoration can be compared with examples from Buckley. In the case of the Brown Glazed Coarsewares parallels included an elaborate rim from context 77 (see Watson 2019, fig. 28, 79–82; fig. 34, 179) and it is probable that further parallels will be identified as part of the full report.
- 5.2.9 The Slipware group included both typical press-moulded slipware dishes as well as larger bowls in coarser fabrics with trailed slip decoration. Specific parallels for vessels from context 77 included examples illustrated by Watson (2019, figs 31 and 32). While such parallels are persuasive, the post-medieval and early modern vernacular pottery industries are characterized by widely shared designs and decorative motifs and in the absence of details of the fabrics (largely omitted from the Buckley publication), a Buckley connection can be suggested but not fully substantiated.
- 5.2.10 In general terms, the fabrics were characterized by both distinct similarities and differences. A similar range of inclusions was noted amongst the Brown Glazed Coarsewares and related types with fabrics typically containing red and white non-crystalline rock fragments alongside moderate quantities of quartz grains. The size and density of the inclusions varied considerably between sherds (as summarized in the data tables) but the red and white rock fragments were typically rounded or flat in shape, resembling small pebbles while the quartz grains were sub-angular to sub-rounded in shape. The principle variation was between sherds with evenly coloured orange to red fabrics and those with red and white streaky fabrics. How far this variation relates to the natural properties of clays from different sources and how far it results from the processing of the clay is unclear. Nor is it clear whether it relates to different potteries or to changes in the patterns of clay procurement over time.
- 5.2.11 While most of the utilitarian wares bore brown or black glaze, a group with clear (red) glaze was also present. These were termed ‘Redware type’ and some may be sherds of coarse Slipware from undecorated areas of specific vessels (Watson 2019, 63). The fabrics showed some clear characteristics which set them apart from the Brown Glazed Coarsewares but the significance of these is unclear.

- 5.2.12 A small number of sherds of Unglazed Red Earthenware represented horticultural wares, a common find on 19th-century sites.
- 5.2.13 Stonewares, both salt-glazed and lead-glazed, included a typical array of vessel types, notably bottles, jars, flagons and dishes. The base of a bottle from context 77 bore a stamped label reading WARRANTED NOT TO ABSORB / BOURNES / IMPROVED VITREOUS STONE BOTTLE. Askey (1998, 72) suggests a date of between 1817 and 1834 for this particular wording and configuration.
- 5.2.14 Early modern vernacular tablewares (as defined elsewhere; Cumberpatch 2014) included Mottled ware (contexts 77, 87, 163, 174, 426, 543, 631 and unstratified), Late Blackware (and -type; contexts listed in **Appendix 2**) and Slip-coated ware (contexts 91, 78 and 385). These may well have been of local manufacture (Watson 2019) but similar wares are known from potteries in South Yorkshire and Staffordshire and similar wares were probably made even more widely. Closer attention to the fabrics may be required to distinguish the products of different potteries although in many cases visual inspection may be insufficient to characterize individual fabric types (White 2012).
- 5.2.15 A small quantity of Tin Glazed Earthenware (contexts 12, 164 and unstratified) may date to the later post-medieval or early modern periods (the general date range for the type spans the mid-16th to mid-18th centuries) but the sherds lacked the type of chronologically sensitive decorative motifs which would be required for a definite date to be assigned to them.
- 5.2.16 Formal tablewares included both early modern types (White Salt Glazed Stoneware; contexts 77, 79, 352 and 379: Creamware; contexts 69, 77, 87, 164, 457: Pearlware; contexts 69, 77, 347, 457, 633 and 897: Edged ware; contexts 77, 543, 633) and recent types (Bone China and Porcelain, Whiteware, Banded wares, Sponged ware, industrial Slipware, Colour Glazed ware, Jackfield type ware, Relief Banded ware; see **Appendix 2**) alongside kitchen wares, notably Cane Coloured ware.
- 5.2.17 The range of vessel types was wide but not unusually so for an urban site and included teapots in Colour Glazed ware and black Jackfield-type ware, bowls in Banded ware and a variety of tablewares in Bone China and Whiteware. The presence of these wares might be of importance in the dating of the associated utilitarian wares, including the Buckley-type wares.
- 5.2.18 Notable individual vessels and objects included a plate from context 39 bearing a maker's mark identifying the pattern as 'Primrose'. The initials 'F & Co' may relate to Thomas Fell & Co, a company based in Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Godden 1991) although the mark differed somewhat from published examples and further investigation is required to substantiate the identification and proposed date range (c.1830–c.1890). Other transfer-printed designs included Willow, Two Temples, Fibre/Sea Grass and Asiatic Pheasants although many sherds were too small for the design to be positively identified. A small number of sherds bore 'Flow Blue' decoration, a technique used extensively after c.1840 and particularly popular in the American export market.
- 5.2.19 Context 46 contained a small porcelain figure lacking a head and feet. It was most probably a toy and seems unlikely to have been an ornament. Two vessels (contexts 38 and 39) were certainly of a decorative nature, as indicated by the elaborate applied stylized floral elements which would have precluded any strictly utilitarian function.

5.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)

5.3.1 The assemblage of CBM recovered was relatively small (60 fragments). This includes roof tile, floor tile, brick and drainpipe of medieval and post-medieval/modern date. The assemblage is fragmentary: no complete items were recovered, and a number of brick fragments, not particularly chronologically distinctive, have been more tentatively dated. The assemblage has been quantified by type, and details of the fragments by context are given in **Table 4**.

Romano-British

5.3.2 Twenty-six fragments have been dated as Romano-British. The group includes identifiable pieces of *imbrex* roof tile (four examples). The remainder is less diagnostic and has been divided into 'flat fragments' (with thicknesses ranging from 20–27 mm and deriving from tiles of unspecified type), and completely undiagnostic fragments that could belong to either tile or brick. Apart from thicknesses, no other measurable dimensions survived, and in general these fragments were quite badly abraded.

Post-medieval/modern

5.3.3 The remaining 34 fragments are dated as post-medieval/modern. The most diagnostic are a decorated encaustic floor tile, a glazed drainpipe and an airbrick, all of 19th-/20th-century date. There is also one plain glazed floor tile. The remainder comprises brick fragments. None of these are complete, although a group from made ground 452 includes three for which both widths and thicknesses are measurable (widths ranging from 110–115 mm, thicknesses 45–50 mm). These are consistent with a date range of 18th century or later and are in a coarse sandy fabric. Of the other fragments, some have measurable thicknesses (45–55 mm) and most are in similar coarse sandy fabrics; on their own, these fragments are not particularly chronologically distinctive and could even have been considered as Romano-British, but are dated here based on fabric similarity to more complete examples.

Table 4 CBM by context

| Context | CBM type | No. | Wt. (g) | Additional Comments | Date |
|---------|--------------|-----|---------|--|---------|
| 78 | floor tile | 1 | 691 | Victorian encaustic floor tile in cement (border tile) | C19/C20 |
| 163 | Brick | 1 | 836 | brick fragment, very coarse fabric, crudely made (th 55mm) | pmed |
| 324 | Undiagnostic | 1 | 28 | undiagnostic fragment | RB |
| 347 | roof tile | 1 | 96 | Imbrex | RB |
| 347 | Brick | 2 | 23 | brick frags | pmed |
| 349 | Undiagnostic | 1 | 66 | undiagnostic fragment | RB |
| 364 | Undiagnostic | 3 | 105 | undiagnostic fragments | RB |
| 372 | Brick | 1 | 1561 | brick fragment (th 45mm); sandy fabric | pmed |
| 374 | Undiagnostic | 1 | 79 | undiagnostic fragment | RB |
| 374 | Brick | 8 | 677 | brick frags (1 air brick) | pmed |
| 393 | Undiagnostic | 2 | 122 | undiagnostic fragments | RB |
| 398 | brick frags | 4 | 1295 | brick frags (th 50mm); sandy fabric | pmed |
| 398 | Undiagnostic | 4 | 150 | undiagnostic fragments | RB |
| 398 | roof tile | 1 | 40 | Imbrex | RB |
| 420 | Undiagnostic | 1 | 15 | undiagnostic fragment | RB |
| 420 | Brick | 1 | 18 | brick fragment (corner) | pmed |
| 426 | Brick | 1 | 57 | brick fragment | pmed |

| Context | CBM type | No. | Wt. (g) | Additional Comments | Date |
|---------|--------------|-----|---------|---|---------|
| 450 | Brick | 5 | 1077 | brick fragments (3 x th 50mm); sandy fabric | pmed |
| 452 | Brick | 6 | 2735 | brick fragments: ? X 110 x 45mm; ? X 115 x 50mm; ? X 115 x 45mm; sandy fabric | pmed |
| 452 | roof tile | 1 | 350 | Imbrex | RB |
| 455 | tile unspec | 1 | 153 | flat frag (th 27mm) | RB |
| 464 | roof tile | 1 | 114 | Imbrex | RB |
| 471 | Undiagnostic | 1 | 67 | completely undiagnostic but hardness suggests post-med brick | ?pmed |
| 495 | Brick | 1 | 169 | brick fragment (th 50mm) | pmed |
| 532 | Drainpipe | 1 | 191 | drainpipe, glazed | C19/C20 |
| 534 | tile unspec | 1 | 54 | flat frag (th 22mm) | RB |
| 534 | Undiagnostic | 4 | 210 | undiagnostic fragments | RB |
| 539 | tile unspec | 1 | 221 | flat frag (th 20mm) | RB |
| 541 | tile unspec | 1 | 46 | flat frag (th 23mm), burnt/overfired | RB |
| 550 | Undiagnostic | 1 | 19 | undiagnostic fragment | RB |
| u/s | floor tile | 1 | 332 | plain glazed floor tile | pmed |

5.4 Clay tobacco pipe

- 5.4.1 The assemblage of clay pipes totals 128 fragments, and this includes both stems (some with mouthpieces) and bowls. There are several examples of stem marks, one incorporating maker's initials, but only one other maker's mark in the form of relief-moulded initials on a pipe spur. Most of the bowl types and marks can be paralleled in the range already recorded for Chester (Rutter and Davey 1980).
- 5.4.2 The numbers of stems and bowls have been recorded for each context, together with details of bowl types (following the Chester bowl typology as far as possible: Rutter and Davey 1980, figs 76–83), stem marks and any other makers' marks, and the date ranges associated with these where known. This information is summarized in **Table 5**.

Bowls

- 5.4.3 Of the 21 bowls/bowl fragments recovered, ten complete or near complete bowls could be attributed to specific types, and these range in date from early/mid-17th century through to 19th century. Most of these match types in the Chester type series, although two are more easily accommodated in the London type series (Atkinson and Oswald 1969), as is often the case for late 18th–19th-century pipes. Other fragments are too small to assign to specific types, but have been dated broadly (mostly as 18th century or later).
- 5.4.4 Two bowls are decorated, one (from buried soil 77) with moulded wheat-eat motifs down the bowl seams while the second (from demolition material 38 in Victorian terraced house 1015) comprises a fluted bowl.

Stems

- 5.4.5 Two mouthpieces are present, of which one is green-glazed; there is one other glazed stem fragment from close to the mouthpiece. A few stem fragments from buried soil 77 are burnt.



Table 5 Clay pipes by context

| Context | Total frags | No stems | Stem marks | Stem mark dates | No bowls | Bowl types* | Bowl date | Maker's marks | Comments |
|---------|-------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---|
| 37 | 5 | 4 | T&T ?68; oval 'Chester' | 1720-60; 1710-90 | 1 | 105 | 1750- 1840 | | partial stem marks only |
| 38 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 102 | 1750- 1840 | | fluted bowl |
| 39 | 5 | 3 | | | 2 | 101/London 27; London 33 | 1780- 1820; 1840+ | spur mark B/W | 1 stem with mouthpiece (unglazed); |
| 40 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 58 | 5 | 5 | T&T 68 | 1720-60 | | | | | |
| 69 | 2 | | | | 2 | | C18 | | bowl fragments only |
| 77 | 52 | 50 | lozenge 2 | 1690- 1710 | 2 | 6, 103 | 1630-50; 1750- 1840 | | 2 stems with spur; few stem frags burnt; type 6 bowl incomplete; type 103 bowl has moulded dec (wheat-ear) on seams |
| 81 | 3 | 1 | | | 2 | | C18+ | | bowl fragments only |
| 87 | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | 1 green-glazed mouthpiece |
| 91 | 8 | 7 | | | 1 | 57 | 1640-80 | | polished, part-milled rim |
| 144 | 4 | 3 | P&D 7 | 1690- 1715 | 1 | | C18+ | | bowl fragment only |
| 163 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| 164 | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | 87/88 | | | spur missing from bowl |
| 292 | 1 | | | | 1 | | C17 | | bowl fragment only |
| 327 | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | | C17 | | bowl fragment, heeled |
| 330 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 347 | 1 | | | | 1 | 74 | 1710-20 | | damage to rim |
| 354 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| 374 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 379 | 5 | 4 | | | 1 | 72 | 1690- 1715 | | polished, damage to rim |
| 406 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 72 | 1690- 1715 | | |
| 428 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |



| Context | Total frags | No stems | Stem marks | Stem mark dates | No bowls | Bowl types* | Bowl date | Maker's marks | Comments |
|---------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 431 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 455 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | bowl fragment only |
| 457 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 458 | 1 | | | | 1 | | C18+ | | bowl fragment only |
| 466 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 473 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 487 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 532 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 543 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 stem glazed (near mouthpiece) |
| u/s | 1 | | | | 1 | 42 | 1660-80 | | polished, milled rim |
| TOTALS | 128 | 107 | | | 21 | | | | |

* bowl types follow the Chester type series (Rutter and Davey 1980, figs 76-83) unless otherwise stated; P&D = pinnacle and dot; T&T = tulip and tendril

- 5.4.6 Stem marks in various forms are a characteristic feature of late 17th–early 18th-century pipes from Chester. Five stem marks were recorded here, two of which were found on the same stem. All can be paralleled in the Chester type series. They comprise one lozenge (Rutter and Davey 1980, fig. 52, type 2); one partial oval stamp, rather worn but almost certainly identifiable as a ‘Chester’ stamp featuring the arms of the county of Cheshire, though whether this is an ‘early’ or ‘late’ design is impossible to tell (*ibid.*, fig. 56); and three stem borders, including one ‘pinnacle and dot’ (*ibid.*, fig. 169, type 7) and one, possibly two ‘tulip and tendril’ (*ibid.*, fig. 60, type 68) – one of the latter stamps is only partial.

Makers’ marks

- 5.4.7 The lozenge stem stamp incorporates the initials TO, which could belong to either one of the Thomas Ormes or to Timothy Ormes, all of whom were working in the last decade of the 17th century and early part of the 18th century (Rutter and Davey 143, 252).
- 5.4.8 One late 18th-/early 19th-century bowl (backfill layer 39 in Victorian terraced house 1015) carries a mark in the form of relief-moulded initials B/W on the sides of the spur. No maker has been identified with these initials.

5.5 Glass

- 5.5.1 Fifty-nine pieces of glass were recovered, including both complete and fragmentary vessels, and also some window glass. The assemblage is almost entirely of post-medieval date; one small undiagnostic fragment (probably vessel glass) is undated on stylistic grounds but came from a Romano-British context (feature 445).
- 5.5.2 The glass has been quantified by type (vessel or window), with details of the form, any marks, and the date range (see **Table 6**).

Vessels

- 5.5.3 The vessel glass appears to consist largely of bottles, with two fragments from drinking vessels. A few small fragments could not be assigned to vessel type. This includes one small fragment in pale blue glass from Romano-British pit 445.

Bottles

- 5.5.4 The earliest pieces belong to free-blown or mould-blown green wine bottles of late 17th- to early 19th-century date. There is one base from an ‘onion’ form, dating c.1680–1730 (Dumbrell 1983, 56–72), while other fragments appear to belong mostly to ‘cylindrical’ forms of the later 18th and early 19th centuries (*ibid.*, 100–14). There are also two more free-blown vessel fragments: one from a phial base (profile unknown) and one from a sub-rectangular vessel. Some of these fragments were clearly residual finds in 19th-/20th-century contexts, but some may provide dating evidence for the contexts in which they were found (occupation layer 69, pit 496).
- 5.5.5 The majority of the bottles, however, are machine-made 19th-/20th-century types. These include beverage, foodstuffs and pharmaceutical containers. This range is illustrated in a group of 19 complete or near complete bottles recovered from context 39, which also includes a possible ink bottle. Three of the beverage bottles (soda or mineral waters) have a (contents) maker’s mark of Laycocks of Chester. One of two Hamilton (torpedo or ‘egg’) bottles from backfill layer 41 (terraced house 1016) has the mark of Elis & Son of Ruthin and contained ‘Superior Aerated Waters’. Ellis produced various bottled water products from 1825 in Ruthin (Denbighshire) (<https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/403820/details/ellis-aerated-water-works-mwrog-street-ruthin>).

Drinking vessels

- 5.5.6 Two fragments are from drinking vessels, both in colourless glass, one tumbler and one wine glass. Both are of 19th-/20th-century date.

Window

- 5.5.7 There are five fragments of window glass, all of 18th-century date or later. One fragment has a flame-rounded edge.

Table 6 Glass by context

| Context | Type | No. | Additional Comments | Date |
|---------|--------|-----|--|-----------|
| 39 | Vessel | 10 | 9 complete aqua oval bottles (cork closures) + 1 base | C19/C20 |
| 39 | Vessel | 2 | small octagonal aqua bottles, cork closures (pharma?) | C19/C20 |
| 39 | Vessel | 3 | small aqua beverage bottles (cylindrical, blob top), 1 complete, 2 with necks broken, marked LAYCOCKS / (trademark) / CHESTER | C19/C20 |
| 39 | Vessel | 1 | large octagonal aqua bottle; | C19/C20 |
| 39 | Vessel | 3 | 2 condiment bottles (1 small, 1 medium), complete, cracked-off rims, aqua, + 1 other neck; | C19/C20 |
| 39 | Vessel | 1 | clear pink bottle, oval, short neck; | C19/C20 |
| 39 | Vessel | 2 | clear vessel frags | C19/C20 |
| 39 | Vessel | 1 | modern: octagonal aqua chemist's bottle (cork closure), '2 tablespoons' gradations | C19/C20 |
| 41 | Vessel | 2 | Hamilton bottles: (a) marked ELLIS & SON / RUTHIN / MANUFACTURERS OF / SUPERIOR AERATED WATERS / TO THE / ROYAL FAMILY (neck broken); (b) blob top, no marks | C19/C20 |
| 69 | Vessel | 1 | pale blue/green phial base, kicked | C18+ |
| 69 | Vessel | 1 | pale blue vessel (undiagnostic, post-med) | C19/C20 |
| 77 | Vessel | 1 | green wine bottle, body fragment | LC17+ |
| 77 | Vessel | 4 | green wine bottle, 2 bases, cylindrical (LC18/EC19) | LC18/EC19 |
| 77 | | 1 | clear body fragment | C19/C20 |
| 77 | Vessel | 2 | clear bottle base; green bottle neck | C19/C20 |
| 78 | Vessel | 1 | free-blown sub-rectangular base | C18+ |
| 81 | Vessel | 1 | free-blown green wine bottle LC17/C18 | LC17/C18 |
| 81 | Window | 1 | Fragment | C19/C20 |
| 91 | Vessel | 1 | green wine bottle, kicked base | C19/C20 |
| 91 | Vessel | 1 | clear vessel, distorted? | C19/C20 |
| 144 | Vessel | 4 | free-blown green wine bottle, base & body fragments | LC18/EC19 |
| 286 | Window | 1 | flame-rounded edge | C19/C20 |
| 292 | Window | 1 | Fragment | C18+ |
| 294 | Vessel | 1 | free-blown green wine bottle, body | LC17+ |
| 374 | Vessel | 1 | free-blown green wine bottle: 'onion' base (1680-1730) | 1680-1730 |
| 431 | Vessel | 3 | free-blown green wine bottle, cylindrical (LC18/EC19); | LC18/EC19 |
| 431 | Vessel | 1 | complete oval-sectioned aqua bottle (rim broken) | C19/C20 |
| 431 | Window | 1 | Fragment | C19/C20 |
| 446 | Vessel | 1 | pale blue vessel frag, undiagnostic | ? Roman |
| 459 | Vessel | 1 | clear octagonal bottle | C19/C20 |
| 473 | Vessel | 1 | tumbler rim | C19/C20 |
| 487 | Window | 1 | Fragment | C19/C20 |
| 497 | Vessel | 1 | free-blown green wine bottle, cylindrical | LC18/EC19 |
| 543 | Vessel | 1 | wine glass rim | C19/C20 |

5.6 Metalwork

- 5.6.1 The metalwork includes one coin, as well as objects of copper alloy, lead and iron. Condition is poor; the objects are almost without exception badly corroded, and in some cases unidentifiable. X-radiographs have been used to aid identifications where possible.

Coin

- 5.6.2 The single coin is badly worn, and no detail is visible, even on the X-radiograph, but it can be identified as a Romano-British issue.

Copper alloy

- 5.6.3 Three copper alloy objects comprise a pin (length 65 mm, with a flat head), a four-hole button and a small fitting in the form of a sub-rectangular convex plate with a small central slot. All three are post-medieval/modern objects.

Lead

- 5.6.4 The lead consists entirely of waste material (scraps and offcuts), including a group of 11 larger offcuts from pit 348. The date of these objects is unknown.

Iron

- 5.6.5 Identifiable items amongst the 31 iron objects include the base of a smoothing iron and 15 nails. An object with tapering shank and a flat perforated head is probably a peg fixture of some kind. Small sheet fragments from context 458 were associated with a leather shoe and presumably formed an iron-shod sole for a worker's clog. Two other objects are unidentifiable.

5.7 Organics

- 5.7.1 Organics comprise leather and fibre. The latter is represented by a single object, a short length of twisted rope, found in a dry condition in 18th/19th-century ditch 465.

- 5.7.2 The leather comprises 96 fragments, but this probably represents perhaps four items of footwear, all found in a waterlogged condition in pit 462 (from fills 458, 459 and 463). Parts of soles and uppers survive; at least one is a lace-up shoe or boot. The shoe/boot from fill 458 appears to have been iron-shod (see above, Metalwork) and may therefore have been a clog.

5.8 Worked bone

- 5.8.1 Two objects of worked bone were found. One comprises the broken shaft (with pointed end but missing the head) of an object of uncertain form, perhaps a pin (surviving length 51 mm, diameter 5 mm). This came from layer 475. The other, from made ground 92, comprises two joining fragments from a cylindrical object with lathe-turned decoration, probably a bobbin of some kind (eg, MacGregor 1985, fig. 100). Both objects are assumed to be post-medieval.

5.9 Animal bone

Introduction

- 5.9.1 A total of 118 fragments (2216 grammes) of animal bone came from deposits of Romano-British (phase 1) and modern date (phases 2 to 4). Once refits are accounted for, the total count falls to 97 fragments (**Table 7**).

Table 7 Animal bone: number of identified bones present (or NISP)

| Species | Phase 1 Romano- British | Phase 2 early/middle 19th-century | Phase 3 late 19th- /early 20th- century | Phase 4 late 20th- century | Unstrat. | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Cattle | 4 | 3 | - | - | - | 7 |
| Sheep/goat | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| Pig | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Horse | - | 3 | - | - | - | 3 |
| Dog | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Cat | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Roe deer | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Rabbit | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Domestic fowl | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Total identified | 5 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 26 |
| Total unidentifiable | 43 | 15 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 71 |
| Overall total | 48 | 23 | 7 | 15 | 4 | 97 |

Methods

- 5.9.2 The assemblage was rapidly scanned in accordance with current guidelines for best practice (Baker and Worley 2019) and the following information quantified where applicable: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion and tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information.

Results

- 5.9.3 Bone preservation is generally good, but the material is highly fragmented, consequently only 26 fragments are identifiable to species. Gnaw marks are evident on four bones indicating that the assemblage has not been significantly biased by the bone-chewing habit of scavenging carnivores.
- 5.9.4 A total of 48 fragments came from features of Romano-British date, including ditches (348, 355 and 513), pits (442, 445 and 551) and a gully (392). Five fragments are identifiable to species, most are from cattle, they include a loose upper tooth, mandible, humerus and ulna. Butchery marks are evident on the humerus from pit 442. In addition, a pig incisor tooth came from gully 392 and a concentration of unidentifiable fragments from ditch 513.
- 5.9.5 A small number of bone fragments came from early to middle 19th-century deposits including garden soil 327 and the fills of ditches (371, 496 and 503), gullies (371 and 509) and a construction cut (461). Most of the identified bones came from 327, they include three cattle bones, a horn core, femur and pelvis, and a horse femur. Two further horse bones, a radius and second femur, came from ditches 373 and 503. The radius is complete and provided an estimated shoulder height of 13.2 hands, indicating a pony-sized animal.
- 5.9.6 Seven bone fragments came from late 19th-/early 20th-century deposits including made ground 286 and the fills of gully 465, pit 462 and construction cut 143. The identified bones include a sheep/goat calcaneus and phalange, a cat humerus and two domestic fowl bones.
- 5.9.7 A total of 15 fragments came from late 20th-century demolition deposits (37, 39, 78, 87, 91 and 431), drain 80 and construction cut 162. The identified fragments include three sheep/goat bones, a humerus, radius and femur, two dog bones, a radius and canine tooth,



a rabbit bone and a piece of sawn roe deer antler from 431. Off-cuts of antler from urban domestic setting generally indicate small-scale craft activities such as the manufacture of knife handles.

- 5.9.8 Two bones, a sheep/goat axis vertebra and pig mandible came from overburden deposits.

5.10 Other finds

- 5.10.1 Other finds comprise a very few fragments of roofing slate, metalworking slag (small undiagnostic fragments) and marine shell (oyster and cockle). These do not warrant any further comment.

5.11 Conservation

- 5.11.1 Objects in potentially unstable condition, and therefore possibly in need of conservation treatment, comprise the metalwork, leather and fibre. The ironwork in particular is in poor condition and heavily corroded. Metal objects other than lead have been X-radiographed in order to aid identification, and to provide a basic record (given possible further deterioration, and the proposed selection policy: see below, **Storage and Curation**).
- 5.11.2 The metalwork is currently packed in as stable a condition as possible, in airtight polythene tubs with drying agent (silica gel). The leather is packed waterlogged, in airtight plastic tubs, and kept in dark conditions. The single object of fibre has dried out and is relatively stable; it has been packed in an airtight container with buffering silica gel.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Twenty-two bulk sediment samples were taken from a range of features such as pits, gullies, ditches layers and fills and were processed for the recovery and assessment of the environmental evidence.

6.2 Aims and methods

- 6.2.1 The purpose of this assessment is to determine the potential of the environmental remains preserved at the site to address project aims and to provide data valuable for wider research frameworks. The nature of this assessment follows recommendations set up by Historic England (Campbell *et al.* 2011).
- 6.2.2 The size of the bulk sediment samples varied between 4 and 35 litres, and on average was around 23 litres. The samples were processed by standard flotation methods on a Siraf-type flotation tank and bucket flotation; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm and 1 mm fractions. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted by eye and discarded. The environmental material extracted from the residues was added to the flots. The flots were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy (Leica MS5 microscope) at magnifications of up to x40 for the identification of environmental remains. Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (eg, *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains, such as burrowing snails (*Cecilioidea acicula*), or earthworm eggs and insects, which would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions prevailed on site. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence of other environmental remains such as terrestrial and aquatic molluscs, and animal bone was recorded. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997)

for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000), for cereals. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa.

6.3 Results

- 6.3.1 The flots from the bulk sediment samples vary in size from 12 ml to 896 ml (**Appendix 2**). There are variable numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of some stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements.
- 6.3.2 Charred material has varying degrees of preservation and wood charcoal was noted in generally small quantities, all of which are mature examples. Remains of terrestrial molluscs and small animal bones were also present. No other environmental evidence was preserved in the bulk sediment samples but there is evidence of human activity represented by the presence of coal and clinker in most of the samples and hammerscale in one (ditch 358, group 1056 which has been phased as Romano-British but contained intrusive medieval pottery).
- 6.3.3 Of the 22 samples, four (all Romano-British) contain charred plant remains. Ditch 429 and gully 551 both contain Triticeae (cereals). Ditch 358 (group 1056) has the taxa *Hordeum vulgare* (barley) and a charred seed of indeterminate taxa present. Pit 348 contains *Triticum* sp. (wheat), *Hordeum vulgare* and, stalks and a culm node of indeterminate taxa.
- 6.3.4 A sample taken from post-medieval buried garden soil 327 contained environmental remains preserved by waterlogging. These were dominated by vegetative plant parts (leaves, stems, stalks, wood and thorns) of indeterminate taxa, among which a grass (Poaceae) culm was identified. The fruiting parts of a number of plants were also recovered, including elder (*Sambucus* sp.), bramble (*Rubus* spp.), buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.), orache (*Atriplex* sp.), the mint family (Lamiaceae), fool's parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*), composites (Asteraceae), petty spurge (*Euphorbia peplus*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), and docks/sedges (Polygonaceae/Cyperaceae). A small amount of remains of insects was also present.

6.4 Discussion

- 6.4.1 The paucity of charred plant remains from the samples taken limits the information that can be gained about the environment surrounding the site and how it may have been exploited. The limited available information about exploited plant resources obtained from charred plant remains indicates that wheat and barley were consumed at the site. The absence of charred chaff could suggest only the last stages of food preparation took place, which is consistent with an urban context. However, chaff is more fragile than grains (Boardman and Jones 1990) and since grains are poorly preserved, the absence of chaff could merely reflect differential preservation patterns.
- 6.4.2 On some of the charcoal fragments from ditch 496 (group 1067) there is blue staining from the mineral vivianite, which is evidence of waterlogging occurring after deposition, even though it was a non-waterlogged feature when excavated. There is also vivianite in the sample taken from pit 348 which implies the pit was also waterlogged for a period after deposition.
- 6.4.3 The waterlogged plant remains are generally indicative of vegetation from hedges, scrub, waste places, arable fields and other cultivated ground. Whilst many are non-demanding in terms of habitat, one of them, petty spurge, is an archaeophyte (a non-native, but long ago



introduced plant) which favours well-drained and nutrient-rich soils in sun-warmed situations.

7 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

7.1 Overview

7.1.1 Investigations of the Moxy Hotel site have identified three main phases of occupation:

1. Romano-British enclosures;
2. Post-medieval garden plots with activity culminating in the early- to mid-19th century; and,
3. Late-19th-century terraced housing.

7.1.2 All three phases of occupation were also represented on the adjacent Boughton Centre site (Wessex Archaeology 2015, Powell 2017) and should be considered alongside the parallel results from that site during the analysis work proposed below. Unlike at the Boughton Centre, there was no evidence for 19th-century tanning on the Moxy Hotel site. The Moxy Hotel site was also been occupied by a late-20th-century school and by an early-21st-century construction compound. Evidence for medieval occupation was limited to a small assemblage of residual pottery, suggesting that the site lay within the agricultural hinterlands of Chester during this period.

7.2 Stratigraphic potential

7.2.1 The archaeological sequences exposed within the strip, map and sample areas were moderately complex and represent a palimpsest of chronologically-diverse superimposed features. However, interpretation was simplified by the presence of the post-medieval buried soils (chiefly 1065 and 1066) which provide a stratigraphic *terminus ante quem* for the Romano-British features, and by the character of the late-19th-century occupation, comprising brick terraced housing.

7.2.2 Synthesizing the results of the strip, map and record with the watching brief has proved challenging. In some instances it has not been possible to relate the results of the watching brief (which were mainly recorded in section) to the results of the strip, map and record (where features were recorded in plan as well as in section). A unified narrative has been produced where possible; there is little potential to enhance the existing narrative.

7.2.3 The archive has been subjected to a high level of stratigraphic interpretation and the potential of the stratigraphic results has largely been realized. However, the stratigraphic narrative should be reappraised in light of specialist finds analyses recommended below.

7.2.4 In particular, an attempt should be made to further phase the Romano-British features following analysis of the pottery by a suitable expert specializing in the Romano-British period. On the basis of the bare stratigraphic information presented above, it is likely that the Romano-British occupation of the site was sustained and that the features represent a developing landscape that may have varied throughout the Romano-British period. It is thought that the Roman fort of *Deva* did not continue to be occupied into the 4th century (Brennand 2007; Beckley and Campbell 2013, 17). At present, understanding of the chronology of the Romano-British remains from the Moxy Hotel site does not extend beyond assigning them to the broad Romano-British period.



- 7.2.5 Reappraisal of the stratigraphic narrative should take into account all available specialist analyses and not be limited to purely the Romano-British component of the results.

7.3 Finds potential

- 7.3.1 The pottery assemblage is of considerable local and regional importance as well as contributing to the understanding of the site itself, although the potential of the Romano-British element is perhaps limited by its poor condition, and the medieval component is negligible. The assemblage warrants further analysis to bring it to the required recording standard (Barclay *et al.* 2016) and to set the assemblage in its local and regional context. In particular the distinction of possible Buckley wares from the products of other local and regional production centres should be attempted, as this will usefully contribute to an understanding of pottery production and distribution in the region. The dating of the pottery may also be further refined through analysis within the stratigraphic framework of the site.
- 7.3.2 Apart from the pottery, however, the assemblage is limited in size and correspondingly in potential to inform our understanding of the site. Romano-British items (ceramic building material, one fragment of vessel glass, one coin) attest to sporadic activity but some appear to be residual finds and (particularly in the case of the building material) could have been introduced to the site from elsewhere.
- 7.3.3 Post-medieval artefacts appear to be representative of domestic activity, and comprise domestic refuse (pottery, clay pipe, vessel glass, metal objects, animal bone, marine shell, leather footwear) as well as a little structural material (ceramic and stone building material, window glass, iron nails).
- 7.3.4 The animal bone assemblage is small and includes few bones suitable for further analysis. It has been fully recorded to complete the site archive and no further analytical work is required.

Pottery

- 7.3.5 The whole pottery assemblage should be subjected to full fabric and form analysis, corresponding to a 'detailed record' (Barclay *et al.* 2016, section 2.4.6); fabrics and vessel forms should be correlated with local type series as far as possible. The assemblage will be described and discussed within its local and regional context, drawing out any chronological and socio-economic implications. The discussion will also include a consideration of the intra-site distribution of pottery, and the ceramic sequence as it is represented by the stratigraphic sequence. The report will be supported by tabulated data and will be accompanied by illustration (combination of line drawing and photography) of selected vessels (maximum 25 vessels).

Leather

- 7.3.6 The leather footwear should be submitted for specialist cataloguing and brief comment on the styles represented.

Other finds

- 7.3.7 No further work is proposed for any of the other finds categories. It is recommended that a summary of the information as presented in this report is included in the publication report, accompanied by tabulated data.

Conservation

- 7.3.8 On the basis of the condition of the metal objects, their nature, date range and provenance, no conservation work in terms of cleaning and/or stabilization is proposed. The X-

radiographs will act as a basic record for the metalwork, for which selective retention is proposed: see below, **Storage and Curation**).

- 7.3.9 No further conservation treatment is proposed for the leather or fibre objects, and these items are not recommended for retention (see below, **Storage and Curation**); the catalogue will form the archive record, together with archive photography of the leather footwear.

7.4 Environmental potential

- 7.4.1 The assemblages have little potential and require no further analysis but the results from this assessment should be included in prospective reports and publications. The environmental materials are recommended for discard once this report has been accepted.

7.5 Documentary records

- 7.5.1 A review of the relevant archaeological literature should be undertaken to better place the site in its local, regional and national context. This review should seek to address the updated aims of the project and the research questions posed below.

7.6 Summary of potential

- 7.6.1 The results of the project are primarily of local importance and contribute to our understanding of the Roman occupation and post-medieval development of the district of Boughton on the outskirts of the city of Chester (*Deva*). The results parallel those obtained on the adjacent Boughton Centre site (Wessex Archaeology 2015, Powell 2017). The pottery assemblage is of local and regional significance and is the chief element of the results with unrealized potential.
- 7.6.2 To fully meet the aims of the project and to meet recording standards (Barclay *et al.* 2016), analysis of the pottery assemblage (especially the Romano-British component) is required. The leather should also be submitted for comment by a specialist. These analyses should be used to update the existing stratigraphic narrative.
- 7.6.3 A literature review should be undertaken to meet the aims of the investigation and to address the identified research questions. To meet the aim to disseminate the results, the assessment and analysis should be briefly summarized and published in a suitable local journal such as the *Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society*.

8 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 Further work is required to better place the archaeology of the development area within its local, regional and national context. A stage of analysis and publication will allow the results of the fieldwork to contribute to the relevant established research aims and questions outlined below.

8.2 Updated project aims

- 8.2.1 The archaeological work has fulfilled some of the aims and objectives of the project, as stated in the Method Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2018) and WSI (BWB 2018) and derived from ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014a). The aims are repeated in full in the **Aims and Objectives** section above. Some aims remain unfulfilled, and these have been reformulated below. The updated project aims are:

- to establish through analysis of the pottery assemblage recovered from the strip, map, record and watching brief (particularly the Romano-British component), the date and range of the recorded archaeological remains;
- to fully place the identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and,
- to make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by publishing the results of the strip, map, record, watching brief, assessment and analysis in a suitable local journal such as the *Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society*.

8.3 Research questions

8.3.1 The Moxy Hotel project has generated data relevant to the following research questions published in local (Beckley and Campbell 2013) regional (Brennand 2007) and national (English Heritage 2006) research agenda:

Romano-British

- What was the character of the civilian settlement in terms of overall plan and layout? (Beckley and Campbell 2013, aim 17.1)
- What was the character of the civilian settlement in terms of function? (Beckley and Campbell 2013, aim 17.4)
- Can we better establish chronologies of settlement in the suburbs around the fortress? (Beckley and Campbell 2013, aim 17.5)
- Investigation into rural landscapes surrounding Chester through... development-led initiatives... in order to better understand the connections between urban and rural activity (Beckley and Campbell 2013, aim 18.1; English Heritage 2006)
- What sort of spatial patterning of different settlement types can we discern? (Beckley and Campbell 2013, aim 18.3)
- How did settlements relate to the major road network? (Beckley and Campbell 2013, aim 27.3)

8.3.2 In addition, it is possible that analysis of the Romano-British pottery assemblage may reveal potential to contribute to such research questions as 'Can artefact analysis inform us about exchanges between different centres of Roman authority in the Roman Empire' or 'Is it possible the distinguish between material culture from the fortress and the civil settlement?' (Beckley and Campbell 2013, aims 11.8 and 11.9).

Medieval

- Need to examine the relationship between the urban centre and the rural-urban fringe surrounding it (Beckley and Campbell 2013, aim 53.8; Brennand 2007, 102)

Post-medieval

- Is it possible to reconstruct patterns of social status based on built forms and finds assemblages? (Beckley and Campbell 2013, aim 87.3)

- Examine and map pre-18th-century enclosure across the Chester area using the HLC and UAD characterization as a starting point (Beckley and Campbell 2013, aim 97.1)
 - What, if any, was the character and extent of private and market gardening with the town and suburbs? (Beckley and Campbell 2013, aim 94.2)
 - Further investigation into coherent blocks of Victorian domestic housing and their wider infrastructure (Beckley and Campbell 2013, aim 125.2)
 - To what extent did the canal affect suburban development to the east of the city centre? (Beckley and Campbell 2013, aim 144.1)
- 8.3.3 In addition, the origin of the 2.5-metre wide post-medieval enclosures should be investigated through analogy with medieval and post-medieval enclosure in Boughton and elsewhere in the city.

8.4 Proposals for publication

Provisional synopsis of journal publication

Working title: *Moxy Hotel, Boughton: Romano-British and post-medieval land divisions and 19th-century terraced housing*

by Ashley Tuck, with specialist contributions from TBC (pottery), Lorraine Mephram (finds), Fiona Eaglesham and Inés López-Dóriga (environmental)

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Introduction | 500 words |
| Results | 1500 words |
| Finds and environmental reports | 3000 words |
| Discussion | 1500 words |
| Bibliography | 500 words |

Total: approximately 7000 words, 3 figures, 5 plates, 3 tables

8.5 Personnel and resources

- 8.5.1 The following Wessex Archaeology core staff are scheduled to undertake the work as outlined in the task list for post-excavation analysis and publication (**Table 8**).

Table 8 Task list

| Task no. | Task description | Days | Staff |
|---|--|------|-----------|
| <i>Management and support</i> | | | |
| 01 | Project management | 5 | M Rajic |
| 02 | Project monitor and QA | 5 | M Rajic |
| 03 | Finds management | 3 | L Mephram |
| 04 | Publications management | 1 | P Bradley |
| <i>Pre-analysis</i> | | | |
| 05 | Check phasing and grouping, update site database | 2 | A Tuck |
| 06 | Background research | 10 | A Tuck |
| <i>Analysis and specialist reporting</i> | | | |



| <i>Stratigraphic</i> | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------|
| 07 | Stratigraphic report | 2 | A Tuck |
| <i>Finds</i> | | | |
| 08 | Pottery: analysis & report | 7 | TBC |
| 09 | Pottery illustration | 2.5 | GO |
| 10 | Summary report for other finds | 0.5 | LNМ |
| 11 | Archive catalogue of leather | 1.5 | Q Mould |
| 12 | Archive photography: metalwork and leather | 1 | J Crangle |
| <i>Report compilation (journal article)</i> | | | |
| 13 | Introduction and background | 2 | A Tuck |
| 14 | Compile and integrate report | 3 | A Tuck |
| 15 | Discussion | 5 | A Tuck |
| 16 | Bibliography | 1 | A Tuck |
| 17 | Captions (figures, plates and tables) | 1 | A Tuck |
| 18 | Brief finds and figure illustrations | 1 | A Tuck |
| 19 | Illustrations | 3 | I Atkins |
| 20 | Edit report | 3 | P Daniel |
| 20 | Review report | 2 | P Bradley |
| 21 | Revise report following journal review | 2 | A Tuck GO |
| 22 | Check proofs | 3 | All |
| 23 | Journal publication cost | Estimated 22 pages @ £21 per page | £462 |
| <i>Archiving</i> | | | |
| 24 | Physical archive preparation | 3 | J Crangle |
| 25 | Digital archive preparation | 3 | Technician |
| 26 | Finds selection policy finalization and implementation | 1 | J Crangle |
| 27 | ADS deposition costs | £500 | J Crangle |
| 28 | Archive deposition | 1 | J Crangle |
| 29 | Museum box storage grant | £200 x 16 boxes | |

8.6 Management structure

- 8.6.1 The team will be headed by a Project Manager, who will assume ultimate responsibility for the execution of the project as outlined in the Updated Project Design. The Project manager will ensure performance targets, be they academic or budgetary, are met within the agreed timetable.
- 8.6.2 The Project Manager may delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff, who will supervise others and have a direct input into the compilation of the report. They may also liaise with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the publication, and the recipient museum of the project archive.
- 8.6.3 The Project Manager will be assisted by the Senior Research Manager and the Senior Publications Manager, who will help to ensure that the report meets internal quality standards as defined in Wessex Archaeology's guidelines.



9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the excavation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. The Grosvenor Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be determined. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

9.2.1 The complete physical site archive, which will include paper records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by The Grosvenor Museum, Chester, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Brown 2011; ClfA 2014b).

9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 15 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
- 1 file/document case of paper records and A3/A4 graphics

9.2.3 The archive quantities, particularly for finds, could reduce significantly if the proposed selection policy is implemented (see below); the likely total after selection is estimated at 8 boxes.

Digital archive

9.2.4 The digital archive generated by the project, which will include born-digital data (survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by full metadata.

9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4), with the aim of retaining only those finds which are considered to have further research potential beyond the immediate remit of the current project, or which fulfil other criteria within the Museum's collecting policy.

9.3.2 In this instance, the following selection policy is proposed, which is influenced by the size of the assemblage, the nature and date range of much of it (commonly occurring and well documented types of relatively recent date) and the absence of items of intrinsic interest:

- *Pottery*: assemblage of moderate size, multi-period though mostly post-medieval/modern, primarily utilitarian, but some further research potential as a supplement to the existing dataset for Chester, and as including range of local post-medieval coarsewares. Retain all.

- Clay tobacco pipes: relatively small assemblage, with few datable bowls and stem marks (all paralleled in established typologies); limited further research potential. Retain bowls and marked stems only.
 - Ceramic Building Material: small assemblage in very limited range, few Romano-British items are residual; little or no further research potential. Retain none.
 - Glass: small assemblage, mostly fragmentary but with some complete bottles; all well documented types; little or no further research potential, although Museum may wish to acquire complete bottles with manufacturers' marks (of local interest); retain these items only (maximum 2).
 - Stone: only four fragments of roofing slate; no further research potential. Retain none.
 - Metalworking residues: only three pieces, undiagnostic of specific processes; no further research potential. Retain none.
 - Metalwork: small assemblage; ferrous objects in poor, corroded condition, vulnerable to further deterioration; lead objects consist entirely of waste material. Few identifiable objects, none of intrinsic interest with the possible exception of the Roman coin (in poor condition and illegible). Little or no further research potential. Retain none.
 - Leather: small assemblage, waterlogged (and therefore unstable); several items of footwear, all of relatively recent date; little further research potential. Retain none.
 - Worked Bone: two objects, of some small interest. Retain all.
 - Animal Bone: small assemblage; no further research potential; retain none.
 - Marine Shell: four shells only; no further research potential; retain none.
 - Environmental material: the assemblages have little potential and require no further analysis. The environmental materials are recommended for discard once this report has been accepted.
- 9.3.3 The selection policy will be agreed with the museum and will be fully documented in the project archive. All finds already have been, or will be, recorded to an appropriate archive level before any selection procedure is implemented.
- 9.4 Security copy**
- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardized version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.
- 9.5 OASIS**
- 9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.



10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of *the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material



REFERENCES

- ADS 2013 *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service and Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
- Askey, D 1998 *Stoneware bottles from Bellarmine to Ginger Beers 1500–1949*. BBR Publishing
- Atkinson, D and Oswald, A 1969 London clay tobacco pipes, *J Brit Archaeol Assoc* (3rd series) 32, 171–227
- Baker, P and Worley, F 2019 *Animal Bones and Archaeology: recovery to archive*. Historic England Handbooks for Archaeology
- Barclay, A, Knight, D, Booth, P, Evans, J, Brown, D H and Wood, I 2016 *A standard for pottery studies in archaeology*. Historic England
- Barrow, J S, Herson, J D, Lawes A H, Riden, P J and Seaborne, M V J 2005 Local government and public services: public utilities. In Lewis and Thacker (eds) 2005, 35–49
- Beckley, R, and Campbell, D 2013 *An Archaeological Research Framework for Chester* (Version 2). Chester, Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service.
<http://www.cheshirearchaeology.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/UAD-Chester-Research-Frameworks.pdf> (Accessed 19 June 2020)
- Boardman, S and Jones, G 1990 Experiments on the effects of charring on cereal plant components. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 17, 1–11
- Brennand, M ed 2007 *Research and Archaeology in North West England. An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England: Volume 2, Research Agenda and Strategy*. Loughborough, CBA North West.
- British Geological Survey online viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 1 June 2020)
- Brown, D H 2011 *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (revised edition). Archaeological Archives Forum
- BWB 2018 *Vastint Hospitality, Moxy Hotel, Chester: Written Scheme of Investigation*. Unpublished client report
- Campbell, G, Moffett, L and Straker, V 2011 *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (second edition). Portsmouth, English Heritage
- Carrington, P 2012 The extramural settlements: an overview. In Ward, S W *et al. Excavations at Chester, the Western and Southern Extramural Settlements: A Roman Community on the Edge of the World*. Chester Archaeol Excav Surv Rep 15; BAR 553. Oxford, Archaeopress, 301–37
- CIfA 2014a *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

- CIfA 2014c *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- Collingwood, R G and Wright, R P 1965 *The Roman Inscriptions of Britain 1: Inscriptions on Stone*. Oxford, Clarendon Press
- Cumberpatch, C G 2014 Tradition and Change: the production and consumption of early modern pottery in South and West Yorkshire, in P Blinkhorn and C Cumberpatch (eds), *The Chiming of Crack'd Bells: Recent approaches to the study of artefacts in archaeology*. Oxford, BAR Int Ser 2677, 73–97
- Dumbrell, R 1983 *Understanding Antique Wine Bottles*, Woodbridge, Antique Collectors' Club
- English Heritage 2006 *Research Strategy for Roman Archaeology*. London, English Heritage
- Godden, G 1991 *Encyclopaedia of British pottery and porcelain marks*. London, Barrie and Jenkins
- Hanshall, J H 1817 *The History of the County Palatine of Chester*. Chester, Fletcher
- Jones, N W 2019 *The Buckley Potteries: Recent research and excavation*. Oxford, Archaeopress Archaeology
- L-P Archaeology 2013 *Archaeological Watching Brief for Land at Boughton Centre, Chester*. Unpublished client report LP1475C-AWB-v1.2
- Lewis, P and Thacker, A T (eds) 2003 *A History of the County of Chester 5 (1): the City of Chester: General History and Topography*. Victoria History of the Counties of England. Woodbridge: Boydell & Brewer for Institute of Historical Research. <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/ches/vol5/pt1> (Accessed 18 May 2016)
- Lewis, P and Thacker, A T (eds) 2005 *A History of the County of Chester 5 (2): the City of Chester: Culture, Buildings, Institutions*. Victoria History of the Counties of England. Woodbridge: Boydell & Brewer for Institute of Historical Research. <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/ches/vol5/pt2> (Accessed 18 May 2016)
- MacGregor, A 1985 *Bone, Antler, Ivory and Horn: the technology of skeletal materials since the Roman period*. London, Croom Helm
- Mason, D J P 2005 *Excavations at Chester, the Roman Fortress Baths: Excavation and Recording 1732–1998*. Archaeol Serv Excav Surv Rep 13. Chester, Chester City Council
- Powell, A 2017 Boughton Retail Centre, Chester, 2012–2013: A Nineteenth-Century Tannery and Other Discoveries. *Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society* 87, 61–92
- Rutter, J and Davey, P 1980 Clay pipes from Chester, in P Davey (ed), *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe III Britain: the North and West*. Oxford, BAR 78, 1–272
- SMA 1993 *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- SMA 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- Stace, C 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles* (2nd edition). Cambridge, Cambridge University Press



- Ward, S 1987 *Excavations at Chester, the Civil War Siegeworks 1642–6*. Grosvenor Mus Archaeol Excav Surv Rep 4. Chester, Chester City Council
- Watson, S 2019 Price's Pottery (Site 11), 2014–15 , in Jones 2019, 43–71
- Wessex Archaeology 2015 *The Boughton Centre, Chester, Cheshire: Assessment Report and Updated Project Design*. Unpublished client report 100901.3
- Wessex Archaeology 2018 *Moxy Hotel, Chester, Cheshire: Method Statement for Archaeological Strip, Map and Record and Watching Brief*. Unpublished report 210330.02
- White, H 2012 The problem of provenancing English post-medieval slipwares: a chemical and petrographic approach, *Post-Medieval Archaeol* 46, 56–69
- Zohary, D and Hopf, M 2000 *Domestication of Plants in the Old World: the Origin and Spread of Cultivated Plants in West Asia, Europe, and the Nile Valley* (3rd edition). Oxford, Clarendon Press



APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context descriptions

| Context | Type | Fill of | Description | Interpretation |
|---------|---------------------|---------|---|------------------------------|
| 1 | Levelling layer | | Reddish brown clay silt with brick | Overburden |
| 2 | Surface | | Red brick with sand | Path |
| 3 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 4 | Levelling layer | | Yellowish brown silty sand | |
| 5 | Structure | | Red brick with lime mortar | Outhouse |
| 6 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 7 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 8 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 9 | Drain | | Red brick with lime mortar | Drain pan |
| 10 | Drain | | Red brick | |
| 11 | Surface | | Fire bricks | |
| 12 | Buried soil | | Greenish brown silty clay | |
| 13 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 14 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 15 | Structure | | Red brick with lime mortar | Outhouses |
| 16 | Structure | | Red brick with lime mortar | Outbuilding |
| 17 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 18 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 19 | Surface | | Red brick and fire brick | Fireplace |
| 20 | Surface | | Stone | |
| 21 | Surface | | Stone | |
| 22 | Drain | | Red brick | |
| 23 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 24 | Structure | | Red brick with lime mortar | Outhouse |
| 25 | Wall | 32 | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 26 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 27 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 28 | Surface | | Red ceramic tile with black clay | |
| 29 | Surface | | Concrete slab | |
| 30 | Surface | | Red brick | |
| 31 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 32 | Construction cut | | | Cut for wall 25 |
| 33 | Primary fill | 32 | Brown clay with brick fragments | |
| 34 | Structure | | Red brick | Unknown structure |
| 35 | Structure | | Red brick with lime mortar | Outhouse |
| 36 | Primary fill | | Brown silty clay | Drain 10 fill |
| 37 | Demolition material | | Brown silty clay with red brick | |
| 38 | Primary fill | | Brown silty clay with brick and stone | |
| 39 | Demolition material | | Brown silty clay with brick and stone | |
| 40 | Buried soil | | Brown silty clay with brick and stone | |
| 41 | Demolition material | | Brown silty clay with clinker and stone | |
| 42 | Demolition material | | Brick crush | |
| 43 | Demolition material | | Grey brown silt with brick and stone | |
| 44 | Structure | | Red brick with lime mortar | Outhouse |
| 45 | Surface | | Modern concrete | |
| 46 | Demolition material | | Brown clay silt with stone | |
| 48 | Wall | 281 | Sandstone and lime mortar | |
| 49 | Primary fill | 50 | Red sandy clay with cobbles and brick | |
| 50 | Construction cut | | | Construction cut for wall 48 |



| Context | Type | Fill of | Description | Interpretation |
|---------|---------------------|---------|--|-------------------------|
| 51 | Demolition material | | Grey brown silt with gravel | |
| 52 | Primary fill | 68 | Brown silty loam | |
| 53 | Primary fill | 50 | Brown silty clay | Bedding/packing for 48 |
| 54 | Primary fill | 68 | Orange grey sandy clay with cobbles | |
| 55 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 56 | Wall | | Sandstone and red brick with lime mortar | |
| 57 | Wall | | Sandstone and red brick with lime mortar | |
| 58 | Buried soil | | Brown loam with charcoal and stone | |
| 59 | Demolition material | | Grey blue clay with charcoal | |
| 60 | Wall | | Sandstone and red brick with lime mortar | |
| 61 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 62 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 63 | Pier | | Red brick with lime mortar | Fireplace pillar |
| 64 | Service cut | | | Cable trench |
| 65 | Fill | 64 | | |
| 66 | Primary fill | 67 | | |
| 67 | Drain | | | |
| 68 | Drain | | | |
| 69 | Buried soil | | Grey brown silty sand with charcoal and gravel | |
| 70 | Wall | 73 | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 71 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 72 | Wall | 75 | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 73 | Construction cut | | | Construction cut for 70 |
| 74 | Primary fill | 73 | Red brown silty clay with stone and brick | |
| 75 | Construction cut | | | Construction cut for 72 |
| 76 | Primary fill | 75 | Brown grey silty sand with gravel | |
| 77 | Buried soil | | Grey silty clay with cobbles and gravel | |
| 78 | Demolition material | | Brown clay silt with brick | |
| 79 | Buried soil | | Green brown silt with stone | |
| 80 | Drain | | | |
| 81 | Primary fill | 80 | Orange brown sandy silt with cobbles | |
| 82 | Construction cut | | | Construction cut for 83 |
| 83 | Wall | 82 | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 84 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 85 | Construction cut | | | Construction cut for 86 |
| 86 | Wall | 85 | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 87 | Demolition material | | Brown silty sand with charcoal | |
| 88 | Primary fill | | Brown silty sand with charcoal | |
| 89 | Primary fill | | Orange red sand with brick and stone | |
| 90 | Primary fill | | Orange red sand with bricks and stones | |
| 91 | Demolition material | | Grey ash and charcoal | |
| 92 | Demolition material | | Brown clay silt with gravel and brick | |
| 93 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 94 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 95 | Pier | | Red brick with lime mortar | Pillar of fireplace |
| 96 | Pier | | Red brick with lime mortar | Pillar of fireplace |
| 97 | Pier | | Red brick with lime mortar | Pillar of fireplace |
| 98 | Structure | | Red brick with lime mortar | Fireplace |
| 99 | Demolition material | | Orange brown sandy clay with brick and stone | |
| 100 | Demolition material | | Grey brown silty clay with gravel and brick | |
| 101 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |



| Context | Type | Fill of | Description | Interpretation |
|---------|--------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 102 | Wall | 129 | Red brick with lime mortar | Chimney wall |
| 103 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 104 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | Same as 102 |
| 105 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 106 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 107 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 108 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 109 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 110 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 111 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 112 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 114 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 115 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 116 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 117 | Structure | | Red brick with lime mortar | Fireplace |
| 118 | Structure | | Red brick with lime mortar | Fireplace |
| 119 | Structure | | Red brick with lime mortar | Fireplace |
| 120 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 121 | Wall | 172 | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 122 | Wall | | Red brick with sand | |
| 123 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 124 | Surface | | Concrete | |
| 125 | Structure | | Sandstone masonry | Kerb |
| 126 | Surface | | Cobbles with ash | Victor street road surface |
| 127 | Surface | | Stone setts with ash | |
| 128 | Foundation | | Concrete | |
| 129 | Construction cut | | | Construction cut for 102 |
| 130 | Construction cut | | | Cut for 131 |
| 131 | Foundation | 130 | | Foundation of 086 |
| 132 | Primary fill | 130 | Greenish brown sandy clay | |
| 133 | Structure | | Red brick with lime mortar | Fireplace |
| 134 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 135 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 136 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 137 | Drain | | Red brick with cement | Modern manhole |
| 138 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 139 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 140 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 142 | Buried soil | | Brown sandy silt with brick and stone | |
| 143 | Construction cut | | | |
| 144 | Primary fill | 143 | Green brown silty clay with cobbles | |
| 145 | Primary fill | 169 | Modern sewer | |
| 146 | Foundation | | Sandstone | Foundation for 086/101 |
| 147 | Primary fill | 101 | Greyish brown sandy silt with stones | Bedding for 146 |
| 148 | Wall | | | Modern wall associated with school |
| 149 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 150 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 151 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 152 | Surface | | Fire brick with lime mortar | |
| 153 | Surface | | Fire brick with lime mortar | |
| 154 | Wall | 162 | Sandstone | |
| 155 | Inspection chamber | | Brown bricks with concrete | |
| 156 | Pier | | Red brick with lime mortar | Plinth |
| 157 | Structure | | Red brick with lime mortar | Fireplace |
| 158 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 159 | Surface | | Precast concrete with sand | |
| 160 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |



| Context | Type | Fill of | Description | Interpretation |
|---------|---------------------|---------|--|--|
| 161 | Demolition material | | Red silty sand with brick | |
| 162 | Construction cut | | | |
| 163 | Fill | 162 | Degraded sandstone | Possible wall rubble |
| 164 | Demolition material | | | |
| 165 | Demolition material | | Grey brown sandy clay | Abandonment phase |
| 166 | Demolition material | | Grey sandy clay with brick | |
| 167 | Demolition material | | Grey brown silty clay with brick | |
| 168 | Structure | | Red brick with lime mortar | Outbuilding |
| 169 | Service cut | | | |
| 170 | Drain | | Red brick with lime mortar | Manhole |
| 171 | Primary fill | 172 | Black silt with gravel and coal | |
| 172 | Construction cut | | | Cut for 121 |
| 173 | Primary fill | 143 | Red brown sandy silt with brick | |
| 174 | Construction cut | | | Construction cut for 83, 94, 97 and 98 |
| 175 | Surface | | Cobbles with ash | Victor street road surface |
| 176 | Drain | | Stone setts with ash | |
| 177 | Structure | | Sandstone masonry | Kerb |
| 178 | Structure | | Sandstone masonry | Kerb |
| 179 | Structure | | Sandstone masonry | Kerb |
| 180 | Surface | | Concrete slab and ash mortar | |
| 181 | Surface | | Concrete slab with cement | |
| 182 | Surface | | Concrete slab with cement | Footpath |
| 183 | Surface | | Concrete slab with cement | Footpath |
| 184 | Wall | | Red brick with pink ash mortar | |
| 185 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | Bay window |
| 186 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 187 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | Bay window |
| 188 | Surface | | Yellow orange tiles with lime mortar | |
| 189 | Surface | | Yellow orange glazed tile with lime mortar | |
| 190 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 191 | Surface | | Yellow orange tile with lime mortar | |
| 192 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 193 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 194 | Wall | | Red brick with pink grey mortar | |
| 195 | Wall | | Red brick with pink grey mortar | |
| 196 | Surface | | Concrete | |
| 197 | Drain | | Iron | |
| 198 | Drain | | Iron | Gutter |
| 199 | Drain | | Iron with cement | |
| 200 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 201 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 202 | Surface | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 203 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 204 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 205 | Wall | | Red brick with ash mortar | |
| 206 | Wall | | Red brick with ash mortar | |
| 207 | Wall | | Red brick with ash mortar | |
| 208 | Wall | | Red brick with ash mortar | |
| 209 | Surface | | Cobbles with ash | |
| 210 | Surface | | Glazed brick with lime mortar | |
| 211 | Surface | | Concrete slab with lime mortar | |
| 212 | Surface | | Brown black silt with ash and cobbles | Possible disturbed cobbled floor |
| 213 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 214 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |



| Context | Type | Fill of | Description | Interpretation |
|---------|---------------------|---------|---|--|
| 215 | Surface | | Concrete slab with lime mortar | |
| 216 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 217 | Surface | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 218 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 219 | Cut | | | Cut for services |
| 220 | Fill | 219 | Brown black ash with brick | |
| 221 | Cut | | | Cut for services |
| 222 | Fill | 221 | Yellow brown rubble | |
| 223 | Service cut | | | Cut for services |
| 224 | Primary fill | 223 | Brown black rubble | |
| 225 | Cut | | | Cut for services |
| 226 | Fill | 225 | | |
| 227 | Cut | | | Cut for gas pipe |
| 228 | Pipe | 227 | Concrete and plastic | Gas pipe |
| 229 | Structure | | Concrete | Manhole for 221, 227, and 234 |
| 230 | Foundation | | Concrete and rebar | 20th-century piles |
| 231 | Foundation | | Concrete and rebar | 20th-century pile |
| 232 | Cut | | | Cut for piles |
| 233 | Fill | 232 | Yellow brown brick crush and cement | |
| 234 | Cut | | | Cut for gas pipe |
| 235 | Fill | 234 | Yellow brown silty sand | |
| 236 | Cut | | | Cut for services |
| 237 | Fill | 236 | Grey silt with gravel and cement | |
| 238 | Made ground | | Brown black silty sand with gravel | |
| 239 | Demolition material | | Yellow orange sand | |
| 240 | Structure | 258 | Red brick with lime mortar | Fireplace |
| 241 | Structure | 260 | Red brick with lime mortar | Fireplace |
| 242 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 243 | Wall | 293 | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 244 | Structure | | Red brick with lime mortar | Fireplace |
| 245 | Structure | | Red brick with lime mortar | Fireplace |
| 246 | Wall | 262 | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 247 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 248 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 249 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 250 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 251 | Construction cut | | | Construction cut for wall 121, same as cut 172 |
| 252 | Demolition material | | Greyish brown sandy silt with brick and pebbles | |
| 253 | Demolition material | | Brown grey sandy silt with brick and mortar | |
| 254 | Demolition material | | Greyish brown sandy silt | |
| 255 | Primary fill | 251 | | |
| 256 | Cut | | | Same as 130 and 143 |
| 257 | Primary fill | 256 | Orange brown silty clay with brick and gravel | |
| 258 | Construction cut | | | Construction cut for 240 |
| 259 | Primary fill | 258 | | |
| 260 | Construction cut | | | Construction cut for 241 |
| 261 | Primary fill | 260 | | |
| 262 | Construction cut | | | Construction cut for 246 |
| 263 | Primary fill | 262 | Brownish grey silty clay with gravel | |
| 264 | Ditch | | | |
| 265 | Primary fill | 264 | Grey brown silty clay with gravel | |
| 266 | Threshold | | Red tile with lime mortar | |
| 267 | Surface | | Concrete slab with lime mortar | |
| 268 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |



| Context | Type | Fill of | Description | Interpretation |
|---------|---------------------|---------|---|---------------------------|
| 269 | Surface | | Grey tiles with lime mortar | |
| 270 | Cut | | | |
| 271 | Wall | 440 | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 272 | Ditch | | | |
| 273 | Primary fill | 272 | Grey brown sandy clay | |
| 274 | Secondary fill | 272 | Grey brown silty clay | |
| 275 | Ditch | | | |
| 276 | Fill | 275 | Grey sandy clay with cobbles and gravel | |
| 277 | Stakehole | | | |
| 278 | Secondary fill | 277 | Grey brown loam with gravel | |
| 279 | Drain | | | |
| 280 | Primary fill | 279 | Brown silty clay | |
| 281 | Construction cut | | | |
| 285 | Demolition material | | Grey brown silty clay with brick | |
| 286 | Made ground | | Brownish grey silty sand with gravel and brick | |
| 287 | Bedding layer | | White grey silt with gravel, brick and mortar | |
| 288 | Bedding layer | | Brown black silty clay with stone and brick | |
| 289 | Buried soil | | Brown black silty clay with brick and mortar | |
| 290 | Construction cut | | Cut for wall 115 | |
| 291 | Fill | 290 | Brown black sandy silt with cobbles | |
| 292 | Secondary fill | 305 | Greyish brown sandy silt with gravel | |
| 293 | Construction cut | | | |
| 294 | Primary fill | 293 | Greyish brown silty clay | |
| 295 | Pit | | | |
| 296 | Fill | 295 | Greyish brown sandy silt | |
| 297 | Stakehole | | | |
| 298 | Fill | 297 | Greyish brown sandy silt with gravel | |
| 299 | Stakehole | | | |
| 300 | Fill | 299 | Greyish brown sandy silt with gravel | |
| 301 | Made ground | | Blue black clay with charcoal | |
| 302 | Natural | | Yellow brown clay | |
| 303 | Buried soil | | Grey brown clay with charcoal | |
| 304 | Natural | | Orange brown sandy clay with cobbles and gravel | |
| 305 | Gully | | | |
| 306 | Made ground | | Brown black ash with brick, gravel and mortar | |
| 307 | Gully | | | |
| 308 | Secondary fill | 307 | Brown grey silt clay with gravel | |
| 309 | Gully | | | |
| 310 | Secondary fill | 309 | Grey brown silty clay with charcoal | |
| 311 | Ditch | | | |
| 312 | Secondary fill | 311 | Grey brown clay with charcoal | |
| 313 | Ditch | | | |
| 314 | Secondary fill | 313 | Brown grey silt clay with gravel | |
| 315 | Ditch | | | |
| 316 | Secondary fill | 315 | Brown grey silt clay | |
| 317 | Drain | | | Drain cut |
| 318 | Surface | 317 | Red brick | Associated with drain 317 |
| 319 | Ditch | | | |
| 320 | Secondary fill | 319 | Grey silt clay | |
| 321 | Ditch | | Ditch terminal | |
| 322 | Fill | 321 | Orange brown clay | |
| 323 | Ditch | | Same as 305 | |
| 324 | Fill | 323 | Greyish brown clay silt with gravel | |
| 325 | Pit | | | |
| 326 | Fill | 325 | Greyish brown sandy silt | |



| Context | Type | Fill of | Description | Interpretation |
|---------|------------------|---------|--|--|
| 327 | Buried soil | | Black brown silty clay with charcoal | |
| 328 | Service cut | | Brown sand | Modern service trench. Same as 80 |
| 329 | Cut | | | Pit dug by mechanical excavator |
| 330 | Fill | 329 | Black brown silt with charcoal | |
| 331 | Construction cut | | | Construction cut for 345 |
| 332 | Fill | 331 | Blackish grey sandy silt with brick | |
| 333 | Construction cut | | | Levelling cut for Boughton Centre compound |
| 334 | Made ground | 333 | Grey soil with gravel | |
| 335 | Made ground | | White gravel | |
| 336 | Levelling layer | | Greyish brown sandy silt with gravel | Topsoil-like overburden recently imported |
| 337 | Service cut | | | Cut for pipe |
| 338 | Fill | 337 | White gravel | |
| 339 | Fill | 337 | Greyish brown gravel | |
| 340 | Ditch | | | |
| 341 | Secondary fill | 340 | Green brown silt clay with gravel | |
| 342 | Gully | | | |
| 343 | Secondary fill | 342 | Grey brown silt clay with stone | |
| 344 | Wall | 415 | Red brick with grey pink mortar | |
| 345 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 346 | Made ground | | Brownish black clay silt with gravel | |
| 347 | Buried soil | | Greenish brown sandy silt with stone. Same as 12 | |
| 348 | Ditch | | Terminal | |
| 349 | Fill | 348 | Brown clay silt with cobbles and gravel | |
| 350 | Fill | 275 | Grey brown sandy clay with cobbles and gravel | |
| 351 | Levelling layer | | Greyish brown sandy silt with rubble | |
| 352 | Buried soil | | Greyish brown sandy silt with gravel | |
| 353 | Stakehole | | | |
| 354 | Fill | 353 | Greyish brown clay silt with gravel | |
| 355 | Ditch | | | |
| 356 | Fill | 355 | Grey brown silty clay | |
| 357 | Made ground | | Brown black ash with rubble | Wall core of 344 |
| 358 | Ditch | | | Linear feature disturbed by bioturbation |
| 359 | Secondary fill | 358 | Grey brown silt with gravel and charcoal | |
| 360 | Drain | | Brown silty clay | |
| 361 | Pit | | | |
| 362 | Secondary fill | 361 | Grey brown silty clay with charcoal | |
| 363 | Ditch | | | |
| 364 | Fill | 363 | Greyish brown silty clay | |
| 365 | Ditch | | | |
| 366 | Secondary fill | 365 | Orange brown silty clay | |
| 367 | Secondary fill | 365 | Grey silty clay | |
| 368 | Fill | 369 | Blue grey silty clay with charcoal | |
| 369 | Ditch | | | Possible hedgerow |
| 370 | Secondary fill | 369 | Grey silty clay | |
| 371 | Gully | | | |
| 372 | Secondary fill | 371 | Yellowish brown silty clay with gravel | |
| 373 | Ditch | | | |
| 374 | Secondary fill | 373 | Greyish brown silty clay with brick and stone | |
| 375 | Secondary fill | 373 | Brown silty clay | |
| 376 | Ditch | | | |
| 377 | Secondary fill | 376 | Yellowish brown silty clay | |
| 378 | Ditch | | | |
| 379 | Secondary fill | 378 | Brownish grey silty clay | |



| Context | Type | Fill of | Description | Interpretation |
|---------|---------------------|---------|---|--------------------------|
| 380 | Secondary fill | 378 | Yellowish brown silty clay | |
| 381 | Primary fill | 376 | Red silty sand | |
| 382 | Secondary fill | 376 | Yellowish brown silty clay with gravel | |
| 383 | Pit | | | |
| 384 | Primary fill | 383 | Brownish grey silty sand | |
| 385 | Secondary fill | 383 | Blackish brown sandy silt | |
| 386 | Ditch | | | |
| 387 | Fill | 386 | Orangey brown clay | |
| 388 | Cut | | Construction cut for 389 | |
| 389 | Fill | 388 | Reddish brown silty clay with bricks | |
| 390 | Ditch | | | |
| 391 | Secondary fill | 390 | Grey brown silty clay with stone | |
| 392 | Gully | | | |
| 393 | Secondary fill | 392 | Grey brown silty clay with stone and charcoal | |
| 394 | Service cut | | | Cut of service |
| 395 | Primary fill | 394 | Orange grey sand silt | |
| 396 | Fill | 369 | Blue grey silt clay | |
| 397 | Ditch | | | |
| 398 | Secondary fill | 397 | Grey brown sandy clay with stone | |
| 399 | Ditch | | | |
| 400 | Secondary fill | 399 | Blue grey silt clay | |
| 401 | Ditch | | | |
| 402 | Secondary fill | 401 | Brown grey silty clay | |
| 403 | Gully | | | |
| 404 | Secondary fill | 403 | Grey brown silty clay with stone and charcoal | |
| 405 | Gully | | | |
| 406 | Primary fill | 405 | Grey brown silt with charcoal | |
| 407 | Ditch | | | |
| 408 | Fill | 407 | Grey silty clay | |
| 409 | Ditch | | | |
| 410 | Fill | 409 | Orangey brown clay | |
| 411 | Fill | 399 | Grey red silty sand | |
| 412 | Ditch | | | |
| 413 | Fill | 412 | Grey brown sandy silt with stone | |
| 414 | Service cut | | | |
| 415 | Construction cut | | | Construction cut for 344 |
| 416 | Primary fill | 415 | Brown grey silty clay with cobbles and gravel | |
| 417 | Demolition material | | Brown silty sand with brick | |
| 419 | Ditch | | | |
| 420 | Secondary fill | 419 | Brown grey sandy clay with cobbles and gravel | |
| 421 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 422 | Demolition material | | Black brown silt with charcoal and stone | |
| 423 | Gully | | | |
| 424 | Secondary fill | 423 | Grey brown silty clay | |
| 425 | Pit | | | |
| 426 | Fill | 425 | Greyish brown clay silt with stone | |
| 427 | Ditch | | | |
| 428 | Secondary fill | 427 | Greyish brown silty clay with gravel | |
| 429 | Ditch | | | |
| 430 | Secondary fill | 429 | Orange brown silty clay | |
| 431 | Demolition material | | Black brown clay silt | |
| 432 | Ditch | | | |
| 433 | Secondary fill | 432 | Blackish brown silty clay | |



| Context | Type | Fill of | Description | Interpretation |
|---------|---------------------|---------|--|------------------------------|
| 434 | Tertiary fill | 439 | Blue grey clay with charcoal | |
| 435 | Tertiary fill | 439 | Yellow brown silty clay with charcoal | |
| 436 | Tertiary fill | 439 | Red grey clay | |
| 437 | Secondary fill | 439 | Red grey silty clay | |
| 438 | Secondary fill | 439 | Black silt with gravel | |
| 439 | Pit | | | |
| 440 | Construction cut | | | Cut for 271 |
| 441 | Primary fill | 440 | Dark brown silt clay | |
| 442 | Pit | | | |
| 443 | Secondary fill | 442 | Black brown silty clay with charcoal and stone | |
| 444 | Primary fill | 442 | Grey yellow silt with stone | |
| 445 | Pit | | | |
| 446 | Fill | 445 | Blackish grey clay silt with charcoal | |
| 447 | Cut | | | |
| 448 | Tertiary fill | 449 | Yellow brown clay | |
| 449 | Ditch | | | |
| 450 | Fill | 451 | Grey brown silty clay | |
| 451 | Pit | | | |
| 452 | Made ground | | Orangey brown layer with stone | |
| 453 | Fill | 454 | Grey brown clay silt | |
| 454 | Gully | | | |
| 455 | Buried soil | | Olive brown clay silt with stone | |
| 456 | Posthole | | | |
| 457 | Fill | 456 | Black silt with stone | |
| 458 | Primary fill | 461 | Grey black silty clay with stone and brick | |
| 459 | Fill | 461 | Brown orange clay silt with stone and brick | |
| 460 | Wall | 461 | Sandstone and red brick | Same as 206 |
| 461 | Construction cut | | | Construction pit cut for 460 |
| 462 | Pit | | | Rubbish pit |
| 463 | Fill | 462 | Grey black silty clay with stone | |
| 464 | Fill | 462 | Grey brown silty clay with stone | |
| 465 | Gully | | | |
| 466 | Fill | 465 | Grey black clay silt | |
| 467 | Buried soil | | Grey silty clay with brick | |
| 468 | Buried soil | | Brown clay silt with brick fragment | |
| 469 | Demolition material | | Brown clay silt with stone and brick | |
| 470 | Buried soil | | Olive brown silty clay with stones | |
| 471 | Levelling layer | | Grey silty clay with stone | |
| 472 | Wall | 476 | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 473 | Bedding layer | | Black brown silt and clinker | |
| 474 | Surface | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 475 | Demolition material | | Grey brown silt | |
| 476 | Construction cut | | | Construction cut 472 |
| 477 | Made ground | 476 | Orangey brown silt with brick | |
| 478 | Pit | | | |
| 479 | Primary fill | 478 | Black silt with gravel | |
| 480 | Primary fill | 478 | Brown clay silt with brick and stone | |
| 481 | Tertiary fill | 478 | Grey silty clay | |
| 482 | Construction cut | | | Construction cut for 484 |
| 483 | Bedding layer | 482 | Brown grey silty clay with gravel | |
| 484 | Wall | 482 | Sandstone | Base of wall |
| 485 | Wall | 482 | Sandstone wall in matrix of brown clay | |
| 486 | Drain | | | |
| 487 | Fill | 486 | Brown silt with stone and brick | |
| 488 | Bedding layer | 478 | Grey brown silty clay | |
| 489 | Drain | | | Victorian sewer |



| Context | Type | Fill of | Description | Interpretation |
|---------|---------------|---------|--|----------------|
| 490 | Fill | 489 | Brown clay silt | |
| 491 | Buried soil | | Black brown clay silt | |
| 492 | Fill | 493 | Brown grey silty clay with stone | |
| 493 | Pit | | | |
| 494 | Pit | | | |
| 495 | Fill | 494 | Brown grey silty clay with stone | |
| 496 | Ditch | | Same as 373 | |
| 497 | Primary fill | 496 | Grey brown layer with stone | |
| 498 | Fill | 496 | Brown grey silty clay with charcoal | |
| 499 | Ditch | | | |
| 500 | Primary fill | 499 | Grey brown silty clay | |
| 501 | Fill | 499 | Brown clay silt with stone | |
| 502 | Fill | | Brown grey clay silt with stone | |
| 503 | Ditch | | | Recut of 499 |
| 504 | Fill | 503 | Brown black layer | |
| 505 | Fill | 503 | Orange brown silty clay with stone | |
| 506 | Fill | 503 | Brown silt | |
| 507 | Pit | | | |
| 508 | Fill | 507 | Brown silt with stone | |
| 509 | Gully | | | |
| 510 | Fill | 509 | Orangey brown silty clay | |
| 511 | Ditch | | | |
| 512 | Fill | 511 | Grey brown clay with stone | |
| 513 | Ditch | | | |
| 514 | Fill | 513 | Grey silty clay | |
| 515 | Fill | 513 | | |
| 516 | Primary fill | 513 | Yellow silty clay with stone | |
| 517 | Feature | | | |
| 518 | Fill | 517 | Brown silt with gravel | |
| 519 | Layer | | Orange sand | |
| 520 | Layer | | Orange brown sandy silt | |
| 521 | Layer | | Orange brown clay silt | |
| 522 | Ditch | | | |
| 523 | Fill | 522 | Brown grey clay silt with stone | |
| 524 | Layer | | Orange brown layer | |
| 525 | Cut | | | Pit/ ditch |
| 526 | Fill | 525 | Brown grey clay silt | |
| 527 | Pit | | | |
| 528 | Primary fill | 527 | Orange clay silt with stone | |
| 529 | Fill | 527 | Grey orange clay silt with charcoal | |
| 530 | Fill | 527 | Orange loam | |
| 531 | Fill | 527 | Orange yellow silty clay | |
| 532 | Pit | | | |
| 533 | Fill | 532 | Brown clay silt with stone | |
| 534 | Buried soil | | Olive brown silt with gravel | |
| 535 | Pit | | | |
| 536 | Fill | 535 | Brown clay silt | |
| 537 | Gully | | | |
| 538 | Fill | 537 | Grey brown silt with stone | |
| 539 | Fill | 496 | Brown grey silty clay with stone | |
| 540 | Ditch | | | |
| 541 | Fill | 540 | Grey brown clay silt with stone | |
| 542 | Fill | 540 | Grey silty clay with stone | |
| 543 | Buried soil | | Blackish brown clay silt with stone and charcoal | |
| 544 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 545 | Bedding layer | | White mortar | |
| 546 | Surface | | Tile with lime mortar | |
| 547 | Pit | | | |
| 548 | Fill | 547 | Grey loam with charcoal | |



| Context | Type | Fill of | Description | Interpretation |
|---------|---------------------|---------|--|----------------------------|
| 549 | Layer | | Grey clay silt | |
| 550 | Fill | 551 | Brown grey loam with stone | |
| 551 | Pit | | | |
| 552 | Primary fill | 551 | Grey silty clay with stone | |
| 553 | Pit | | | |
| 554 | Fill | 553 | Grey loam | |
| 555 | Drain | | | |
| 556 | Fill | 555 | Grey clay silt with stone | |
| 557 | Fill | 555 | Blueish grey clay silt with stone | |
| 558 | Cut | | | |
| 559 | Ditch | | | |
| 560 | Fill | 559 | Brown clay silt with stone | |
| 561 | Fill | 562 | Brown grey clay silt with stone | |
| 562 | Cut | | | Pit/linear |
| 570 | Demolition material | | Modern construction layer | |
| 571 | Demolition material | | Mixed layer of square floor tiles and red brick fragments | |
| 572 | Demolition material | | Dark brown clay silt | |
| 573 | Demolition material | | | |
| 574 | Buried soil | | Mid brown sandy silt | |
| 575 | Buried soil | | Light brown with orange hue sandy silt | |
| 576 | Natural | | Light orange silty sandy clay | |
| 577 | Buried soil | | Mid brown sandy silt | |
| 578 | Pit | | Partially exposed pit | |
| 579 | Fill | 578 | Light brown silt with mixed gravel and stone | |
| 580 | Wall | | Red brick | |
| 581 | Wall | | Red brick | |
| 582 | Wall | | Red brick | |
| 583 | Wall | | Red brick | |
| 584 | Wall | | Red brick | |
| 585 | Gully | | Partially exposed gully orientated n-s | |
| 586 | Secondary fill | 585 | Pale beige-grey sandy silty with pebbles | |
| 587 | Layer | | Light grey silt similar to (586) | |
| 588 | Buried soil | | Mid grey brown with orange hue silt with iron panning | |
| 589 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 590 | Drain | | Drain, same as 80 | |
| 591 | Primary fill | 590 | Dark grey with blue hue silt | |
| 592 | Surface | | Square ceramic tiles | |
| 593 | Surface | | Cobbled road surface | Victor street road surface |
| 594 | Surface | | Stone kerbstone edging | Victor street road surface |
| 595 | Pit | | | Large pit |
| 596 | Primary fill | 595 | Mid grey clay silt | |
| 597 | Buried soil | | Blackish grey silty clay | |
| 598 | Wall | | Red sandstone | |
| 599 | Construction cut | | Sewer for 1980s school | |
| 600 | Primary Fill | 599 | 0.3m ceramic pipe and backfill | |
| 601 | Wall | | Red brick with lime mortar | |
| 602 | Fill | 607 | Mid grey brown with blue hue clay silt with worked stone fragments | |
| 603 | Wall | | Red brick wall and floor | |
| 604 | Wall | | Red brick wall and floor | |
| 605 | Surface | | Red brick wall and floor | |
| 606 | Wall | | Red brick wall and floor | |
| 607 | Pit | | | |
| 608 | Secondary fill | 607 | Mid greyish brown silt | |



| Context | Type | Fill of | Description | Interpretation |
|---------|---------------------|---------|--|--|
| 609 | Buried soil | | Mid grey with green hue silt | |
| 610 | Natural | | Mid orangish brown clay silt | |
| 611 | Gully | | NW-SE gully | |
| 612 | Secondary fill | 611 | Mid grey brown gritty silt | |
| 613 | Buried soil | | Mid orange brown silt | |
| 614 | Buried soil | | Mid grey brown with orange hue clay silt with iron panning | |
| 615 | Layer | | Grey silt | |
| 616 | Wall | | Red brick | |
| 617 | Buried soil | | Light grey sandy silt | |
| 618 | Wall | | Red brick | |
| 619 | Layer | | Mid brown grey sandy silt | |
| 620 | Wall | | Red brick | |
| 621 | Wall | | Red brick | |
| 622 | Drain | | Square drain with central ceramic pipe and associated bricks | |
| 623 | Surface | | Square floor tiles and bricks. Adjoins 624. | |
| 624 | Wall | | Red brick | |
| 625 | Foundation | | Sandstone foundation for wall 624 | |
| 626 | Buried soil | | Black-brown clayey silt | |
| 627 | Demolition material | | Rubble | |
| 628 | Demolition material | | Cream mortar-based lens | |
| 629 | Buried soil | | Brown clay | |
| 630 | Buried soil | | Black clayey silt | |
| 631 | Buried soil | | Mid brown clayey silt | |
| 632 | Fill | | Blueish grey pit fill? | |
| 633 | Demolition material | | Mid brown silt | |
| 634 | Layer | | Mid brown clay silt | |
| 1001 | Property | | | Part of Albert Terrace |
| 1002 | Property | | | Part of Albert Terrace |
| 1003 | Property | | | Part of Albert Terrace |
| 1004 | Property | | | Part of Albert Terrace |
| 1005 | Property | | | Part of Albert Terrace |
| 1006 | Property | | | Part of Albert Terrace |
| 1007 | Property | | | Part of Albert Terrace |
| 1008 | Property | | | Part of Albert Terrace |
| 1009 | Property | | | Part of Albert Terrace |
| 1010 | Property | | | Part of Albert Terrace |
| 1011 | Property | | | Part of Albert Terrace |
| 1012 | Property | | | Part of Albert Terrace |
| 1013 | Property | | | Part of Albert Terrace |
| 1014 | Property | | | Part of Albert Terrace |
| 1015 | Property | | | Part of terrace fronting Fosbrook Street |
| 1016 | Property | | | Part of terrace fronting Fosbrook Street |
| 1017 | Property | | | Part of terrace fronting Fosbrook Street |
| 1018 | Property | | | Part of terrace fronting Fosbrook Street |
| 1019 | Property | | | Part of terrace fronting Fosbrook Street |
| 1020 | Property | | | Part of terrace fronting Fosbrook Street |
| 1021 | Property | | | Part of terrace fronting Fosbrook Street |
| 1022 | Property | | | Part of Albert Terrace |



| Context | Type | Fill of | Description | Interpretation |
|---------|----------------|---------|--|--------------------------|
| 1023 | Property | | | Part of Albert Terrace |
| 1024 | Property | | | Part of Albert Terrace |
| 1025 | Property | | | Part of Albert Terrace |
| 1026 | Property | | | Part of Albert Terrace |
| 1027 | Properties | | | Part of Victoria Terrace |
| 1028 | Property | | | Part of Victoria Terrace |
| 1029 | Property | | | Part of Victoria Terrace |
| 1030 | Road | | | Victor Street |
| 1050 | Natural | | | |
| 1051 | Gully | | Early RB feature similar to 454 | |
| 1052 | Ditch | | West-to-east-aligned ditch | |
| 1053 | Ditch | | West-to-east-aligned ditch | |
| 1054 | Ditch | | West-to-east-aligned ditch | |
| 1055 | Ditch | | West-to-east-aligned ditch, may continue as 412 | |
| 1056 | Ditch | | North-to-south-aligned ditch | |
| 1057 | Ditch | | North-to-south-aligned ditch | |
| 1058 | Ditch | | North-west to south-east aligned ditch | |
| 1059 | Ditch | | Curvilinear | |
| 1060 | Gully | | North-to-south-aligned gully | |
| 1061 | Ditch | | West-to-east-aligned ditch | |
| 1062 | Linear feature | | Broad, shallow north-to-south-aligned feature | |
| 1063 | Gully | | West-to-east-aligned gully | |
| 1064 | Ditch | | North-to-south-aligned ditch | |
| 1065 | Buried soil | | Olive green garden soil | |
| 1066 | Buried soil | | Dark grey silt clay garden soil | |
| 1067 | Ditch | | North-to-south-aligned ditch | |
| 1068 | Gully | | North-to-south-aligned gully | |
| 1069 | Wall | | Slightly curvilinear sandstone wall | |
| 1070 | Gully | | West-to-east-aligned gully | |
| 1071 | Pit | | Irregular pit | |
| 1072 | Ditch | | West-north-west to east-south-east aligned ditch | |
| 1073 | Wall | | North-to-south-aligned red brick wall | |
| 1074 | Wall | | North-to-south-aligned sandstone wall | |
| 1075 | Wall | | North-to-south-aligned red brick wall | |
| 1076 | Wall | | North-to-south-aligned red brick wall | |
| 1077 | Wall | | North-to-south-aligned red brick wall | |
| 1078 | Wall | | North-to-south-aligned red brick wall | |
| 1079 | Wall | | West-to-east-aligned red brick wall | |
| 1080 | Wall | | West-to-east-aligned red brick wall | |
| 1081 | Wall | | West-to-east-aligned red brick wall | |
| 1082 | Wall | | West-to-east-aligned red brick wall | |
| 1083 | Wall | | West-to-east-aligned red brick wall | |
| 1084 | Wall | | West-to-east-aligned red brick wall | |
| 1085 | Wall | | West-to-east-aligned red brick wall | |
| 1086 | Wall | | West-to-east-aligned red brick wall | |
| 1087 | Wall | | West-to-east-aligned red brick wall | |
| 1088 | Wall | | West-to-east-aligned red brick wall | |
| 1089 | Wall | | West-to-east-aligned red brick wall | |
| 1090 | Wall | | West-to-east-aligned red brick wall | |
| 1091 | Wall | | West-to-east-aligned red brick wall | |
| 1092 | Wall | | North to south red brick wall with bay windows | |
| 1093 | Wall | | North to south red brick wall | |
| 1094 | Surface | | Tile floor and lime mortar bedding | |
| 1095 | Surface | | Tile floor and lime mortar bedding | |
| 1096 | Surface | | Firebrick surface | |
| 1097 | Surface | | Pre-cast concrete slabs | |



| Context | Type | Fill of | Description | Interpretation |
|---------|---------|---------|--|----------------|
| 1098 | Wall | | Slightly curvilinear red brick and black ash mortar wall | |
| 1099 | Wall | | West-to-east-aligned red brick wall | |
| 1100 | Surface | | Brick surface | |
| 1101 | Wall | | West-to-east-aligned red brick wall | |
| 1102 | Pit | | Late-20th-century pit associated with demolition | |
| 1103 | Surface | | Cobble surface of Victor Street | |
| 1104 | Kerb | | Stone kerb west side of Victor Street | |



Appendix 2: Pottery by context

| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|-------------------------|----|-----|-----|----------------|-------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| 12 | Relief-banded ware | 2 | 16 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Wide raised bands ext | C19th | |
| 12 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 5 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | |
| 12 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 15 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | |
| 12 | Roman Oxidized ware | 2 | 15 | 2 | BS | U/ID | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | |
| 12 | Samian ware | 1 | 3 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | |
| 12 | Tin Glazed Earthenware | 1 | 26 | 1 | Base | Plate | Plain white tin glaze int & ext | MC16th – MC18th | Undecorated plate w/ a flat base |
| 38 | Bone China | 1 | 39 | 1 | Ring foot base | Cup/bowl | U/Dec | MC19th – EC20th | Deep ring foot |
| 38 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 31 | 1 | BS | Pancheon | Black glaze int; red slip ext; rilled int & ext | C18th – C19th | Fine, hard red fabric w/ fine white streaks; fine red grit & quartz <0.5 mm |
| 38 | Colour Glazed ware | 1 | 49 | 1 | Spout | Teapot | Black glazed teapot | C19th | |
| 38 | Colour Glazed ware | 1 | 59 | 1 | Lid | Teapot | Mottled brown glaze on a buff body | C19th | Odd pattern of breakage |
| 38 | Porcelain | 1 | 12 | 1 | Neck | Vase | Elaborate stylized moulded decoration; grapes? | C19th | Flamboyant decoration |
| 38 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 25 | 1 | Profile | Plate | Willow | M – LC19th | Double footring |
| 39 | Bone China | 1 | 79 | 1 | Base & body | Decorative bottle | Applied spray of leaves & flowers | MC19th – EC20th | Decorative bottle or small vase |
| 39 | Colour Glazed ware | 1 | 95 | 1 | Lid | Teapot | Black glaze all over | C19th | |
| 39 | Slipware (coarse) | 1 | 22 | 2 | Rim | Bowl | Horizontal white slip lines int under clear glaze | C18th – C19th | Small clubbed overhanging rim in a fine red fabric |
| 39 | Stoneware | 2 | 151 | 1 | Rim & handle | Jar | Brown glaze ext, green glaze int | C19th | Lid-seated rim w/ a lateral looped handle |
| 39 | Stoneware | 1 | 41 | 1 | BS | Jar | Brown glaze ext, green glaze int | C19th | |
| 39 | Stoneware | 1 | 198 | 1 | Base | Jar | Brown glaze ext, green glaze int | C19th | |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|----------------------------|----|-----|-----|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|
| 39 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 96 | 1 | Profile | Plate | Red printed 'Primrose' pattern int (crazed & discoloured) | c.1830 – c.1890 | Maker's mark 'F & Co'; probably Thomas Fell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Godden 1991) |
| 39 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 50 | 1 | Footring base | Plate | Pale blue printed design (U/ID – crazed & discoloured) | M – LC19th | |
| 39 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 120 | 1 | Profile | Jar | Dark blue Chinese landscape ext; poor quality print | M – LC19th | Wide, shallow jar with a lid-seated rim & thin, recessed base |
| 39 | Whiteware | 1 | 67 | 1 | Complete | Small jar | U/Dec (crazed & discoloured) | C19th | Diam 43.5 mm, 47.4 mm base to rim; traces of a sealant around the rim |
| 39 | Whiteware | 1 | 16 | 1 | Knob | Knob | U/Dec | MC19th – EC20th | Ceramic knob or handle |
| 40 | Oxidized Coarse Sandy ware | 1 | 19 | 1 | Rim | Jar | U/Dec | Late Medieval | Wide everted dished rim; very hard fabric w/ abundant quartz & red grit up to 0.5mm, occ larger |
| 41 | TP Bone China | 1 | 58 | 1 | Ring foot base | Bowl | Green printed stylized floral design ext | MC19th – E20th | |
| 41 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 53 | 1 | Footring base | Plate | Willow | M – LC19th | Double footring |
| 41 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 26 | 1 | Rim | Jug | Blue printed stylized floral design ext | M – LC19th | |
| 46 | Figurine / toy | 1 | 21 | 1 | Body | Figurine or toy | Moulded porcelain figurine w/ overglaze painted detail | C19th | Headless figure of an C18th soldier or similar character |
| 58 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 8 | 1 | BS | Dish | Brown glaze int, red slip ext | C18th – C19th | Orange fabric w/ sparse fine red & white grit |
| 58 | Slipware | 1 | 18 | 1 | BS | Dish | White on red banded slip decoration | C18th | Orange fabric w/ white streaks; common red & white inclusions; resembles coarseware fabrics |
| 58 | Whiteware | 2 | 9 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | M – LC19th | |
| 58 | Whiteware | 1 | 10 | 1 | Rim | Jar | Hand-painted blue curvilinear design ext | M – LC19th | Lid-seated rim; globular jar |
| 69 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 33 | 1 | Base | Pancheon? | Black glaze int; red slip ext | C18th – C19th | Red & white marbled fabric w/ fine red & white grit |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|-------------------------|----|----|-----|---------------|-------------|--|------------------|---|
| 69 | Creamware | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | Plate | U/Dec | c.1740 – c.1820 | |
| 69 | Creamware | 1 | 8 | 1 | Footring base | Plate | U/Dec | c.1740 – c.1820 | |
| 69 | Creamware | 2 | 3 | 1 | BS | Flatware | U/Dec | c.1740 – c.1820 | |
| 69 | Creamware? | 1 | 3 | 1 | Rim | Plate | U/Dec | c.1740 – c.1820? | Burnt & discoloured |
| 69 | Late Blackware | 1 | 6 | 1 | Handle | Mug | Partial black glaze on handle | C18th | |
| 69 | Late Blackware type | 1 | 27 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | Dark brown glaze int only | C18th | Fine, even dark red fabric; concentric lines on underside |
| 69 | Late Blackware type | 1 | 34 | 1 | Strap handle | Jug/jar | Black glaze all over an unusually large handle | C18th | Hard, dark red fabric w/ moderate, poorly sorted white grit up to 1 mm+, mainly finer |
| 69 | Pearlware | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | c.1780 – c.1840 | Thin-walled vessel |
| 69 | Relief-banded Creamware | 1 | 2 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Pale orange bands; turned ext surface | c.1740 – c.1820 | |
| 69 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 7 | 1 | Rim | Plate | Willow border | M – LC19th | Pitted & flaked int |
| 77 | Banded ware | 2 | 4 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | Shallow rilled bands w/ pale blue paint | C19th | |
| 77 | Banded ware | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Pale blue painted line ext | C19th | |
| 77 | Banded ware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Blue band above engine-turned band w/ grid pattern | C19th | |
| 77 | Banded ware | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS/Flake | Hollow ware | Dark brown dark bands ext | C19th | |
| 77 | Blackware | 1 | 6 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext | C17th | |
| 77 | Blackware type | 1 | 23 | 1 | BS & handle | Mug/jug | Black glaze int & ext | C17th | Dark red fabric w/ fine white inclusions |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 19 | 1 | BS | Bowl? | Black glaze int; glaze fuming ext | C18th – C19th | Red fabric w/ common quartz, red & white grit up to 1 mm, occ larger |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 3 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext | C18th – C19th | Very hard, dense red fabric w/ common, poorly sorted red & white rock frags |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|-------------------------|----|-----|-----|----------------|-------------|---|-----------------|---|
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 43 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | Black glaze int; thin black glaze on underside | C18th – C19th | Red fabric w/ moderate red & white grit; fine white streaks |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 2 | 195 | 1 | Rim | Jar | Red slip int & ext under black glaze | C18th – C19th | Elaborate rim; See Watson 2019: Fig. 28; 79-82; Fig. 34; 179 |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 2 | 41 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | Black glaze int w/ splashes on underside | C18th – C19th | Hard red fabric w/ common quartz, red & white grit; sparse white streaks |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 17 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext; rilled ext | C18th – C19th | Hard orange fabric w/ quartz, red & white grit |
| 77 | Creamware | 1 | 3 | 1 | Footring base | Plate | U/Dec | c.1740 - c.1820 | |
| 77 | Creamware | 2 | 3 | 2 | BS | Flatware | U/Dec | c.1740 - c.1820 | |
| 77 | Edged ware | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | Rim | Hollow ware | Moulded edge w/ dark blue paint | E – MC19th | Flake |
| 77 | Late Blackware | 1 | 12 | 1 | Footed base | Mug/jug | Thin red slip under dark glaze int & ext | C18th | |
| 77 | Midlands Purple type | 2 | 25 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext | LC16th – EC18th | Very hard, dense dark red to grey w/ quartz & red grit |
| 77 | Mottled ware | 1 | 14 | 1 | BS & handle | Mug/jug | Mottled glaze int & ext | C18th | Fine buff fabric |
| 77 | Pearlware | 1 | 3 | 1 | Recessed base | Plate | U/Dec | c.1780 – c.1840 | |
| 77 | Pearlware | 1 | 3 | 1 | Ring foot base | Hollow ware | U/Dec | c.1780 – c.1840 | Angular ring foot |
| 77 | Pearlware | 2 | 1 | 2 | Rim | U/ID | U/Dec | c.1780 – c.1840 | |
| 77 | Pearlware | 2 | 2 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | c.1780 – c.1840 | |
| 77 | Slip Banded CC ware | 1 | 2 | 1 | Rim | Hollow ware | Brown slip line below rim | C19th | Pale cane coloured body |
| 77 | Slip Banded CC ware | 1 | 5 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Brown slip lines above & below a pale blue line ext | C19th | Pale cane coloured body |
| 77 | Slipware | 1 | 3 | 1 | BS | Dish | Feathered & swirled red slip int | C18th | Hard, dense white fabric w/ red & white rock frags up to 1 mm, occ larger |
| 77 | TP Bone China | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Pale blue Chinese landscape ext; Two Temples? | C19th | |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|-----------------------------|----|-----|-----|----------------|-------------|--|-----------------|---|
| 77 | TP Pearlware | 1 | 1 | 1 | Rim | Cup/bowl? | Pale blue Chinese style border int | c.1780 – c.1840 | |
| 77 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 42 | 1 | Footring base | Plate | Willow | M – LC19th | |
| 77 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 6 | 1 | BS | Plate | Willow border | M – LC19th | |
| 77 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 4 | 1 | Rim | Plate | Two Temples border | M – LC19th | |
| 77 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 2 | 1 | BS | Flatware | Fibre / Sea Grass design int & ext | M – LC19th | |
| 77 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 6 | 1 | BS | Flatware | U/ID TP design on one side | M – LC19th | |
| 77 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 1 | 1 | Rim | Flatware | U/ID border | M – LC19th | Fresh break |
| 77 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 3 | 1 | BS | Flatware | Willow (red print) | M – LC19th | |
| 77 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 2 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/ID TP design ext | M – LC19th | |
| 77 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 3 | 1 | Rim | Flatware> | Scroll border over horizontal lines int | M – LC19th | |
| 77 | TP Whiteware | 3 | 2 | 3 | BS | Hollow ware | U/ID TP designs ext | M – LC19th | |
| 77 | White Salt Glazed Stoneware | 1 | 14 | 1 | Rim | Plate | Wavy rim w/ Seed/Barley pattern | c.1720 – c.1780 | |
| 77 | White Salt Glazed Stoneware | 1 | 17 | 1 | Ring foot base | Bowl | U/Dec | c.1720 – c.1780 | Angular footring |
| 77 | Whiteware | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Relief moulded ext green; blue int surface | C19th | |
| 77 | Banded ware | 1 | 19 | 1 | Ring foot base | Bowl | Brown slip line & part of brown band above | C19th | |
| 77 | Blackware | 1 | 11 | 1 | Rim & handle | Mug/tyg | Hard, thin brown glaze int & ext | C17th | Hard fine red fabric |
| 77 | Blackware type | 2 | 76 | 2 | BS & handle | Hollow ware | Shiny brown glaze ext; odd finish int | C17th | A hard, fine dark grey fabric; handle stump w/ finger impression |
| 77 | Blackware type | 1 | 22 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Purple-black glaze int & ext | C17th | Hard, dense red fabric w/ poorly sorted fine white grit |
| 77 | Blue Banded ware | 2 | 5 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | Blue slip lines ext | C19th | |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 2 | 187 | 2 | Rim | Jar | Brown glaze int only | C18th | Red fabrics w/ common, prominent red & white grit up to 2 mm, mainly finer; |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|------------------------------|----|-----|-----|------|-------------|---|---------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | flat-topped sharply everted rims |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 229 | 1 | Rim | Jar | Brown glaze int & ext; traces of lateral handle | C18th – C19th | Flat-topped, sharply everted rim; hard orange fabric w/ fine red grit & round white rock 'pebbles' up to 3 mm |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 71 | 1 | Rim | Jar | Brown glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Bright orange fabric w/ common quartz up to 0.5mm w/ sparse white grit up to 2 mm; flat-topped thick everted rim |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 139 | 1 | Base | Pancheon | Brown glaze int w/ red slip ext | C18th – C19th | Red fabric w/ white marbling & streaking; common red grit & white rock grains up to 0.8 mm; use-wear on underside |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 87 | 1 | Base | Jar | Brown glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Hard orange fabric w/ red & white grit up to 1 mm, occ larger |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 5 | 108 | 5 | BS | Pancheon | Brown glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Various fabrics within the normal range of variation |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 36 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext | C18th – C19th | Orange fabric w/ white streaks & common quartz & red grit up to 0.5 mm w/ sparser white grit |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 12 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze ext | C18th – C19th | Hard orange fabric w/ fine quartz & red grit up to 0.5 mm |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 35 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | Black glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Hard red fabric w/ fine quartz & red grit |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 6 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | Black glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Orange fabric w/ white streaks & normal range of inclusions |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware type | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & partially ext | C18th – C19th | Bright orange sandy fabric; pattern of glaze resembles Late Blackware but fabric is BGCW |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|-----------------------|----|-----|-----|---------------|-------------|---|----------------|---|
| 77 | Brown Glazed Fineware | 1 | 8 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext; double ridge ext | C18th – C19th | Dark orange fabric w/ white streaks & fine round red grit |
| 77 | Cane Coloured ware | 2 | 12 | 2 | BS/Base? | Pie dish? | U/Dec | C19th | |
| 77 | Edged ware | 3 | 54 | 1 | Rim | Plate | Low relief moulded rim w/ blue paint | EC19th | Large plate |
| 77 | Edged ware | 1 | 14 | 1 | Rim | Plate | Elaborate moulded rim w/ leaf & flower motif | E – MC19th | Very distinctive rim |
| 77 | Late Blackware type | 2 | 80 | 2 | Rim | Dish | Black glaze int only | C18th | Wide, thick everted rim; hard red fabric w/ fine quartz |
| 77 | Late Blackware type | 3 | 40 | 3 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext | C18th | Fine red fabric w/ fine quartz & red grit |
| 77 | Late Blackware type | 1 | 10 | 1 | BS & handle | Mug/jug | Black glaze int & ext | C18th | Fine dark red fabric w/ fine quartz & round red grit <0.3 mm, rarely larger |
| 77 | Mottled ware | 1 | 3 | 1 | BS | Mug | Mottled glaze int & ext w/ part of rilled band | C18th | Hard, fine buff fabric w/ sparse fine black grit |
| 77 | Redware type | 3 | 49 | 3 | Base | Dish/bowl? | Clear (red) glaze int only | LC17th – C18th | Hard, fine red sandy fabric w/ fine quartz & fine round red grit |
| 77 | Redware type | 1 | 29 | 1 | BS | Dish/bowl | Clear (red) glaze int & partially ext | LC17th – C18th | Hard, fine red sandy fabric w/ a distinct pale orange stripe; fine quartz & sparse red grit |
| 77 | Redware type | 1 | 22 | 1 | Rim | Bowl | Thin red slip int & ext under clear glaze int only | C18th | Fine red sandy fabric w/ fine white streaks; small, rounded rim |
| 77 | Redware type | 1 | 35 | 1 | BS | Bowl | Thin red slip int & ext under clear glaze int only | C18th | Fine red sandy fabric w/ common quartz & round red grit up to 0.5 mm |
| 77 | Redware type | 1 | 218 | 1 | Footed base | Jar | Clear (dark red) glaze int only | C18th | Hard, fine red fabric w/ fine quartz & round red grit; occ larger red grit; use-wear on underside of base |
| 77 | Sponged ware | 2 | 16 | 1 | Footring base | Plate | Fine blue mottling int | c.1830+ | Fresh break |
| 77 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 6 | 1 | BS | Jug/vase | U/ID TP design ext & part of border int | M – LC19th | |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|--------------------------|----|-----|-----|--------------|----------------------|---|---------------|---|
| 77 | Unglazed Red Earthenware | 1 | 30 | 1 | Base | Horticultural vessel | U/Dec | C19th | |
| 77 | Whiteware | 4 | 121 | 1 | Rim & body | Carinated bowl | U/Dec | M – LC19th | Form is more usually decorated with slip bands |
| 77 | Whiteware | 2 | 10 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | M – LC19th | |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 115 | 1 | Rim | Pancheon | Black glaze int w/ odd spots ext | C18th – C19th | Sharply everted rim w/ overhanging lip; common quartz & red grit up to 1mm but mainly finer |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 146 | 1 | Base | Pancheon | Black glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Orange body w/ dense white streaks; common red & white grit up to 2 mm, mainly <1 mm |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 221 | 1 | BS & handle | Handled jar | Black glaze int & ext | C18th – C19th | Orange fabric w/ dense white streaks; moderate quartz & red grit up to 1 mm, occ larger |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 173 | 1 | Rim & handle | Handled jar | Black glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Hard, dense red fabric w/ quartz & red grit up to 1 mm, occ up to 6 mm; lateral handle |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 248 | 1 | Rim & handle | Handled jar | Black glaze int & ext | C18th – C19th | A very hard, dense red fabric w/ common white grit up to 1 mm; intumed hammerhead rim |
| 77 | Late Blackware | 1 | 235 | 1 | Footed base | Jar | Black glaze int & partially ext; glaze fumed lower body | C18th | Hard red fabric w/ sparse red & white inclusions; typical Late Blackware finish |
| 77 | Mottled Coarseware | 1 | 165 | 1 | Footed base | Jar | Mottled glaze ext; dark glaze int | C18th | A very hard, semi-vitrified buff fabric w/ sparse black & white incs; use-wear on underside |
| 77 | Slipware (coarse) | 1 | 162 | 1 | Base | Bowl | Clear (red) glaze over trailed white slip lines | C18th – C19th | See Watson 2019: Figs 31 & 32; hard orange fabric w/ moderate red & white grit up to 3 mm |
| 77 | Slipware (coarse) | 1 | 161 | 1 | Base | Bowl | Clear (red) glaze over trailed white slip lines | C18th – C19th | See Watson 2019: Figs 31 & 32; hard orange fabric w/ |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|-------------------------|----|-----|-----|------|----------|----------------------------------|---------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | moderate red & white grit up to 2 mm |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 88 | 1 | Rim | Pancheon | Brown glaze int only; rilled ext | C18th – C19th | Pale orange fabric w/ common red & white grit up to 1 mm, occ larger |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 120 | 1 | Rim | Pancheon | Brown glaze int over red slip | C18th – C19th | Pale orange fabric w/ fine white streaks; common red & white rock frags up to 1 mm, occ larger; overhanging rim |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 80 | 1 | BS | Pancheon | Brown glaze int; red slip ext | C18th – C19th | Hard red fabric w/ white streaks; common, poorly sorted red & white grit up to 1 mm, occ larger |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 155 | 1 | Base | Pancheon | Brown glaze int; glaze fumed ext | C18th – C19th | Orange fabric w/ white streaks; moderate red & white grit up to 0.5 mm, occ up to 1 mm |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 61 | 1 | Base | Pancheon | Brown glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Orange sandy fabric w/ moderate red & white grit up to 0.5mm, occ white grit up to 1 mm |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 50 | 1 | Base | Jar? | Brown glaze int; red slip ext | C18th – C19th | Pale orange fabric w/ common white streaks; common red, white & quartz up to 0.5 mm |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 74 | 1 | Base | Pancheon | Brown glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Hard, dense red fabric w/ red & white rock frags up to 2 mm but mainly 0.5 – 1 mm |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 55 | 1 | Base | Pancheon | Brown glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Hard, dense red fabric w/ normal range of red, white & quartz grit |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 137 | 1 | BS | Pancheon | Brown glaze int only; rilled ext | C18th – C19th | Hard red fabric w/ abundant red, white & quartz inclusions, manly around 0.5 mm, often up to 1 mm, occ larger |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|-----------------------------|----|-----|-----|---------|-------------|---|-----------------|---|
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 55 | 1 | BS | Pancheon | Brown glaze int w/ red slip ext | C18th – C19th | Red fabric w/ sparse white streaks; normal range of red, white & quartz up to 1 mm but size varies |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 75 | 1 | BS | Jar | Brown glaze int & ext; rilled body | C18th – C19th | Hard red fabric w/ sparse, poorly sorted red & white grit of varying sizes |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 89 | 1 | BS | Pancheon | Brown glaze int w/ red slip ext | C18th – C19th | Hard red fabric w/ abundant fine red, white & quartz grit up to 0.5 mm, regularly larger |
| 77 | Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware | 1 | 41 | 1 | BS | Bottle | Brown salt glaze ext | C19th | |
| 77 | Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware | 1 | 188 | 1 | Base | Bottle | Brown salt glaze ext | 1817 – 1834 | Stamped label; see text |
| 77 | Redware type | 1 | 57 | 1 | BS | Bowl | Clear glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Hard red fabric w/ the usual range of red & white grit |
| 77 | Slipware | 1 | 54 | 1 | Rim | Dish | White slip lines on red slip int; plain rim | C18th – MC19th | Black deposit ext & on rim; hard red fabric w/ abundant white rock fragments up to 1 mm, occ 2 mm, cf BGCW |
| 77 | Slipware (coarse) | 1 | 99 | 1 | Base | Bowl | Short white slip line int under clear glaze int | C18th – C19th | See Watson 2019: Fig. 32; quartz, red & white grit of varying sizes up to 2 mm, mainly finer |
| 77 | Unglazed Red Earthenware | 1 | 20 | 1 | Profile | Dish/tray | Thin red slip ext | C18th – C19th | Shallow dish or tray; horticultural vessel?; pale orange fabric w/ moderate red & white grit up to 1.5 mm, mainly finer |
| 77 | Banded ware? | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | U/ID | Dark blue ext | C19th | |
| 77 | Blackware type | 1 | 11 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext; streaky ext | C17th | Hard, fine dark red fabric w/ fine quartz up to 0.4 mm |
| 77 | Bone China | 1 | 22 | 1 | Rim | Saucer | Moulded rib internally | MC19th – EC20th | |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 2 | 31 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext over rilling | C18th – C19th | Hard red fabric w/ abundant fine white streaks; quartz & red grit up to 1 mm, occ larger |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|-------------------------|----|----|-----|---------------|---------------|---|---------------|--|
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 2 | 22 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int only; rilled int & ext | C18th – C19th | Hard red fabric w/ abundant, poorly sorted inclusions of all sizes |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 16 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | Red slip int & ext w/ black glaze ext | C18th – C19th | Orange and white marbled fabric w/ common fine red & white inclusions; stacking scar |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 32 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | Black glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Hard orange fabric w/ limited streaking; common, poorly sorted red, white & quartz incs up to 1 mm |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 45 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Dark brown glaze int & ext; rilled body | C18th – C19th | Hard orange fabric w/ moderate, poorly sorted quartz, red & white inclusions of varying sizes |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 47 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int w/ accidental patches ext | C18th – C19th | Orange and white streaky fabric w/ common quartz, red & white inclusions up to 1 mm |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 2 | 16 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext | C18th – C19th | Hard red fabrics w/ occ quartz & red grit |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 15 | 1 | BS | Bowl/pancheon | Black glaze int only; rilled ext | C18th – C19th | Bright orange fabric w/ white streaks; white grit & round red grit 0.5 – 1 mm; fresh break |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 10 | 1 | BS | Bowl/pancheon | Black glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Bright orange fabric w/ common quartz & white rock frags up to 1 mm, occ 2 mm |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 14 | 1 | BS | Bowl/pancheon | Black glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Hard dark red fabric w/ common red & white grit 0.5 mm to 2 mm |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 3 | 1 | BS | Bowl/pancheon | Black glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Dark red fabric w/ fine white streaks; sparse white grit up to 2 mm |
| 77 | Cane Coloured ware | 1 | 26 | 1 | Recessed base | Bowl | U/Dec | C19th | |
| 77 | Cane Coloured ware | 1 | 25 | 1 | Flat base | Pie dish | U/Dec | C19th | Use-war on underside |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|---------------------|----|----|-----|----------------|---------------|---|-----------------|---|
| 77 | Cane Coloured ware | 1 | 11 | 1 | Base | Beaker? | U/Dec | C19th | Small sub-conical vessel |
| 77 | Creamware | 3 | 41 | 1 | Footring base | Bowl | U/Dec | c.1740 – c.1820 | Round ring foot |
| 77 | Creamware | 1 | 3 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | c.1740 – c.1820 | |
| 77 | Grey Sandy ware | 1 | 34 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | Medieval | A very hard, pale grey fabric w/ abundant round quartz up to 0.4 mm |
| 77 | Jackfield type ware | 3 | 33 | 1 | Ring foot base | Teapot? | Moulded/rouletted band ext | M – LC19th | Black glaze on a dark reddish-grey refined earthenware body |
| 77 | Late Blackware type | 1 | 18 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext | C18th | Hard, dense red fabric w/ fine red & white inclusions up to 0.6 mm, occ larger |
| 77 | Late Blackware type | 1 | 31 | 1 | BS & handle | Mug/jug | Black glaze int & ext | C18th | Hard, dense red fabric w/ fine red & white inclusions up to 0.6 mm, occ larger |
| 77 | Late Redware type | 2 | 26 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Clear glaze int & ext | C18th – C19th | Hard orange fabric w/ fine quartz inclusions; fresh break |
| 77 | Mottled ware | 1 | 5 | 1 | BS | Mug | Wide rilled band ext; mottled glaze int & ext | C18th | A fine buff fabric |
| 77 | Pearlware | 1 | 7 | 1 | Rim & body | Carinated cup | Hand-painted green & red leaf motif w/ black line int | c.1780 – c.1840 | A small carinated cup; overglaze painted design |
| 77 | Pearlware? | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | c.1780 – c.1840 | Chipped, flaked & discoloured |
| 77 | Redware type | 1 | 22 | 1 | BS | Bowl? | Clear glaze int | C18th | Common, poorly sorted quartz, red & white grit up to 1 mm, occ larger, mainly finer |
| 77 | Redware type | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Dish/bowl | Red slip ext; clear glaze int only | C18th | Hard, dense red fabric w/ fine inclusions |
| 77 | Stoneware | 2 | 11 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Part of a red slip band ext | C19th? | Unusual stoneware; fresh break |
| 77 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 15 | 1 | Rim & BS | Dish | Willow border; moulded rim | M – LC19th | |
| 77 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 7 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Two Temples? | M – LC19th | |
| 77 | Blackware | 1 | 51 | 1 | BS & handle | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext | C17th | Hard, fine dark red fabric |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|-----------------------------|----|-----|-----|------|-------------|--|----------------|---|
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 2 | 268 | 2 | Rim | Pancheon | Brown glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Thick, sharply everted, flat-topped rim; red fabric w/ fine quartz & red grit w/ occ larger round 'pebbles' |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 66 | 1 | Rim | Pancheon | Brown glaze int w/ splashes on ext surface | C18th – C19th | Orange fabric w/ white streaks; common round red grit up to 0.5 mm, occ larger w/ sparse quartz; flat everted rim |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 3 | 125 | 3 | BS | Pancheon | Brown glaze int; rilled body ext | C18th – C19th | Hard, fine red fabric; common round quartz & white grit up to 2 mm, mainly finer |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 58 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int; red slip ext | C18th – C19th | Orange fabric w/ dense fine white streaks; common red & white grit up to 1 mm, often larger |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 5 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Brown glaze int & ext | C18th – C19th | Orange fabric w/ common fine white streaks; common red & white grit up to 1 mm |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 30 | 1 | BS | Pancheon | Brown glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Thick sherd; hard fine red fabric w/ sparse rock frags up to 4mm & fine quartz; one large rock 11 mm |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 22 | 1 | Base | Pancheon | Brown glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Hard orange fabric w/ common fine quartz, red & white grit up to 0.5 mm |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 6 | 1 | BS | Bowl | Brown glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Fine orange fabric w/ sparse quartz up to 0.5 mm |
| 77 | Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware | 2 | 55 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | Brown salt glaze ext | C19th | Pale grey stoneware |
| 77 | Blackware type | 1 | 5 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext | C17th – EC18th | Hard, fine dark red fabric |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 4 | 87 | 4 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext; rilled ext | C18th – C19th | Hard orange fabric w/ white streaks; quartz & red grit |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 6 | 110 | 6 | BS | Pancheon | Black glaze int only; rilled ext | C18th – C19th | Hard orange fabric w/ common quartz, red & white grit |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|------------------------------|----|-----|-----|-----------|---------------|---|---------------|--|
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 10 | 192 | 10 | Base & BS | Pancheon? | Brown glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Distinctive orange fabric w/ dense white streaks & red & white inclusions |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 2 | 119 | 2 | Base | Pancheon | Brown glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Hard orange fabric w/ quartz, red & white rock frags |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 2 | 11 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Brown glaze int; thin glaze ext | C18th – C19th | Hard, fine red fabric w/ sparse quartz & red grit |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 52 | 1 | Rim | Jar | Black glaze int & ext over red slip; unglazed rim | C18th – C19th | Orange fabric w/ dense white streaks; moderate quartz & red grit |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 9 | 137 | 9 | BS | Hollow ware | Brown glaze int | C18th – C19th | Some degree of variation in orange fabrics w/ varying red & white grit |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware type | 1 | 189 | 1 | Rim | U/ID | Red slip ext under brown glaze; plain rim | C18th – C19th | Conventional finish but an unusually coarse fabric w/ inclusions up to 10 mm |
| 77 | Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware | 2 | 26 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | Brown salt glaze ext | C19th | |
| 77 | Late Redware type | 1 | 14 | 1 | Rim | Hollow ware | Clear (red) glaze int w/ white mottling int | C18th – C19th | D-shaped rim; fine orange fabric |
| 77 | Slipware (coarse) | 2 | 35 | 2 | BS | Dish/bowl | Trailed white slip lines ext | C18th – C19th | Hard, fine dark fabric w/ fine quartz & red grit; See Watson 2019: Fig. 31 |
| 77 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 6 | 1 | Rim | Dish/Bowl | Floral/geometric TP design on rim | M – LC19th | Wide, sharply everted rim |
| 77 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 2 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/ID floral design ext | M – LC19th | |
| 77 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | U/ID | U/ID TP design on one side | M – LC19th | |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 116 | 1 | Base | Bowl/pancheon | Dark brown glaze int w/ red slip ext | C18th – C19th | Hard orange fabric w/ white streaks; moderate white rock & quartz up to 0.5 mm, sparse large grit up to 5 mm |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 27 | 1 | Base | Bowl | Brown glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Orange fabric w white streaks; common quartz & red grit up to 1 mm, occ larger |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|-------------------------------|----|-----|-----|----------------|---------------|--|---------------|--|
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 21 | 1 | BS | Bowl/pancheon | Brown glaze int; red slip ext on a rilled surface | C18th – C19th | Orange fabric w/ fine white streaks; quartz & red grit up to 1 mm |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 2 | 1 | Rim | Bowl? | Brown glaze int; red slip ext | C18th – C19th | Orange fabric w/ thin white streaks; red & white grit up to 0.5 mm |
| 77 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 3 | 31 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Brown glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Hard orange fabric w/ common quartz, red & white grit up to 1 mm, occ larger platey rock frags |
| 77 | Slipware | 1 | 72 | 1 | Base | Bowl | Trailed white slip lines int; single line overlain on double | C18th – C19th | Very hard, semi-vitrified red fabric w/ fine white streaks; sparse quartz up to 0.5 mm, occ 2 mm |
| 77 | Sponged ware | 1 | 1 | 1 | Rim | Cup/bowl | Blue sponging int & ext | c.1830+ | |
| 77 | Sponged ware | 1 | 3 | 1 | Rim | Saucer? | Blue sponging int & ext but heavily burnt | c.1830+ | Burnt & discoloured |
| 77 | TP Whiteware | 2 | 4 | 2 | BS | Flatware | Willow | M – LC19th | |
| 77 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 1 | 1 | Rim | Cup/bowl | Flow-blue TP design int | c.1840+ | |
| 77 | Unglazed Red Earthenware type | 1 | 42 | 1 | Rim | Hollow ware | U/Dec | C19th | Hard red fabric w/ common white grit 0.5 – 1 mm; occ red grit, rare large grains; as BGCW but unglazed |
| 77 | Whiteware | 1 | 8 | 1 | Ring foot base | Hollow ware | U/Dec | M – LC19th | Recessed base |
| 77 | Whiteware | 1 | 3 | 1 | Rim | Cup/mug | Brown hand-painted line inside rim | M – LC19th | |
| 77 | Whiteware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS/Foot | Ornament? | U/Dec | M – LC19th | Square-sectioned fragment; possibly the foot of an ornamental item |
| 77 | Whiteware | 1 | 3 | 1 | Rim | Flatware | U/Dec | M – LC19th | |
| 8 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 4 | 214 | 4 | BS | Hollow ware | Dark brown glaze int & ext; rilled int & ext | C18th – C19th | Hard dark orange fabric w/ common red & white grit up to 0.5 mm, occ larger |
| 78 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 3 | 116 | 3 | BS | Pancheon | Rilled ext; black glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Hard orange fabric w/ common, poorly sorted |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|-------------------------|----|-----|-----|------|-------------|--|---------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | white grit up to 3 mm but mainly finer |
| 78 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 8 | 259 | 8 | BS | Hollow ware | Brown glaze int & partially ext | C18th – C19th | Orange fabric w/ common white streaks; red & white rock frags up to 1 mm, mainly finer |
| 78 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 3 | 148 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | Brown glaze int | C18th – C19th | Hard red fabric w/ white streaks & patches; normal range of red & white grit of varying sizes |
| 78 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 59 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | Brown glaze int | C18th – C19th | Hard orange fabric w/ white streaks w/ abundant red & white grit up to 0.5 mm, occ larger |
| 78 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 41 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | Brown glaze int | C18th – C19th | Hard red fabric w/ moderate red & white grit up to 0.5 mm occ larger |
| 78 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 10 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Brown glaze int; red slip ext | C18th – C19th | Hard orange fabric w/ common white & sparse red poorly sorted grit up to 1 mm, rarely larger |
| 78 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 10 | 1 | BS | Bowl? | Brown glaze int & partially ext | C18th – C19th | Red fabric w/ fine white streaks & red & white grit up to 0.8 mm, occ larger |
| 78 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 7 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext | C18th – C19th | Dark red fabric w/ the usual range of red & white inclusions |
| 78 | Redware type | 1 | 27 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Dull red-brown glaze int & ext | C18th – C19th | A hard, very fine red fabric, quite different from the majority of BGCW wares from the site |
| 78 | Slip Coated ware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Thin red slip int & ext; black glaze int & partially ext | C18th | Fine red fabric |
| 78 | Slipware | 1 | 48 | 1 | Rim | Dish | Pie-crust rim w/ red, white & pale orange slip pattern int | C18th | Hard, dense orange fabric w/ white streaks; common red & white grit up to 0.5 mm, sparsely up to 1 mm |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|-----------------------------|----|-----|-----|----------------|-------------|--|-----------------|---|
| 78 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 3 | 1 | Rim | Plate | Blue printed cell or honeycomb design forming border | M – LC19th | Could be a pale Pearlware |
| 78 | Unglazed Red Earthenware | 1 | 16 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | C19th – EC20th | Red fabric w/ sparse fine quartz |
| 78 | Whiteware | 1 | 11 | 1 | Ring foot base | Bowl? | U/Dec | M – LC19th | Base missing; chipped & flaked |
| 79 | White Salt Glazed Stoneware | 1 | 5 | 1 | BS | Plate | U/Dec | c.1720 – c.1780 | Slightly discoloured |
| 81 | Colour Glazed ware | 1 | 3 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Shiny black glaze int & ext | C19th | A very thin sherd in a fine dark red fabric |
| 81 | Late Blackware type | 1 | 3 | 1 | Rim? | Hollow ware | Brown glaze int & ext | C18th | Fine red fabric w/ red & white grit of varying sizes |
| 81 | Porcelain | 1 | 1 | 1 | Rim | Hollow ware | U/Dec | MC19th – EC20th | Slightly wavy rim |
| 87 | Banded ware | 1 | 5 | 1 | Rim | Bowl | Two brown slip lines below rim above a blue band | C19th | Plain rim |
| 87 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 134 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | Black glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Hard orange fabric w/ moderate red & white grit of varying sizes up to 1 mm+ |
| 87 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 67 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Brown glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Thick sherd in a fine even red fabric w/ occ quartz grains |
| 87 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 35 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | Brown glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Hard, dense orange fabric w/ common, well-sorted round red grit & fine quartz up to 0.5 mm, rarely larger |
| 87 | Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Two thin incised lines ext | C19th | |
| 87 | Cane Coloured ware | 1 | 25 | 1 | Base | Pie dish | Illegible maker's mark (stamped) | C19th | |
| 87 | Cane Coloured ware | 1 | 5 | 1 | Handle | Jug? | U/Dec | C19th | |
| 87 | Creamware | 1 | 5 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | c.1740 – c.1820 | |
| 87 | Mottled ware | 1 | 5 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Dark brown mottled glaze int & ext | C18th | Hard dark red fabric w/ sparse red & white grit up to 0.5 mm |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|----------------------------|----|----|-----|------------------|---------------|---|-----------------|--|
| 87 | Slipware (coarse) | 2 | 15 | 1 | BS | Dish/bowl | Trailed white slip lines ext | C18th – C19th | Pale orange fabric w/ occasional white grit up to 2 mm |
| 87 | Slipware (coarse) | 1 | 22 | 1 | Rim | Dish/bowl | Trailed white vertical wavy slip line ext | C18th – C19th | Round clubbed everted rim; fine orange sandy fabric w/ sparse red grit up to 1 mm, occ larger |
| 87 | Stoneware | 1 | 18 | 1 | BS | Bottle/flagon | Buff stoneware | MC19th – EC20th | |
| 87 | Stoneware | 1 | 26 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Single rilled band ext; brown ext, green lead glaze int | M – LC19th | Fresh breaks |
| 87 | TP Whiteware | 5 | 22 | 4 | Rim & BS | Plate | Willow | M – LC19th | |
| 87 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 2 | 1 | Base | Flatware | Dendritic 'Flow Blue' design int | c.1840+ | |
| 87 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 3 | 1 | BS | Dish? | U/ID 'Flow Blue' design int | c.1840+ | |
| 87 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 7 | 1 | Rim | Hollow ware | Green-printed brickwork pattern int & ext | M – LC19th | |
| 87 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 7 | 1 | BS | Dish | Fine, black-printed grit & stylized floral frieze | M – LC19th | |
| 87 | Whiteware | 1 | 22 | 1 | Flat base | Dish? | Heavy use-wear on underside of base | M – LC19th | |
| 87 | Whiteware | 3 | 9 | 3 | BS | U/ID | U/Dec | M – LC19th | |
| 90 | TP Whiteware | 2 | 11 | 1 | BS | Plate | Willow border | M – LC19th | |
| 90 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Plate | Willow border | M – LC19th | |
| 90 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 12 | 1 | BS | Plate | Curvilinear flow blue floral design ext | c.1840+ | |
| 90 | Whiteware | 1 | 5 | 1 | Footring base | Plate | U/Dec | M – LC19th | |
| 91 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 11 | 1 | BS | Pancheon | Black glaze int; red slip ext | C18th – C19th | Common red & white rock frags up to 1 mm, occ larger |
| 91 | Slip Coated ware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS & handle | Mug/jug | Thin red slip int & ext under black glaze | C18th | Round quartz & white grit in a fine pale buff fabric |
| 91 | Slipware | 1 | 26 | 1 | Base | Bowl | Trailed white slip line int under clear glaze; red slip ext | C18th – C19th | Pale orange fabric w/ lighter & darker streaks w/ red & white grit up to 1 mm |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|-------------------------|----|-----|-----|----------------|-------------|---|-----------------|---|
| 91 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 2 | 156 | 2 | Base | Hollow ware | Brown glaze int | C18th – C19th | Thick base w/ use-wear on underside; moderate quartz, red & white grit up to 1 mm, occ larger |
| 91 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 2 | 152 | 1 | Rim | Jar | Brown glaze int only; fired everted; drip on rim | C18th – C19th | Flat-topped wedge-shaped rim w/ folded lip; red fabric w/ quartz, red & white grit up to 1 mm |
| 92 | TP Pearlware | 1 | 25 | 1 | Spout | Teapot | Dutch landscape w/ windmill on ext of spout | c.1780 – c.1840 | |
| 92 | TP Whiteware | 3 | 9 | 1 | Rim & body | Cup/eggcup | Pale blue TP Chinese landscape ext & border int; Two Temples? | M – LC19th | Fresh breaks; small eggcup-sized vessel w/ unusual dished rim |
| 58&69 | Whiteware | 2 | 11 | 1 | Rim | Jar? | Edged ware style rim | EC19th | A very distinctive rim |
| 144 | Banded ware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Mug/jug | Black slip line ext above a ridge | C19th – EC20th | |
| 144 | Bone China | 2 | 9 | 1 | Ring foot base | Cup/bowl | U/Dec | MC19th – EC20th | Splayed ring foot base |
| 144 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 11 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext; rilled surfaces | C18th – C19th | Hard, dark red fabric w/ white grit up to 0.5 mm |
| 144 | Redware type | 1 | 6 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Clear (red) glaze int | C18th – C19th | Even red fabric w/ fine red & white grit <0.5 mm |
| 144 | Redware type | 1 | 10 | 1 | Recessed base | U/ID | Clear glaze int & ext | C18th – C19th | A fine, even sandy fabric in two red tones |
| 144 | Slipware | 1 | 9 | 1 | BS | Dish | White on red slip; thin red lines int | C18th | Press-moulded dish; fine, hard buff fabric w/ occ red grit up to 0.8 mm |
| 144 | Stoneware | 1 | 3 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Green lead glaze int & ext | MC19th – EC20th | |
| 144 | TP Bone China | 2 | 29 | 2 | BS | Dish/tureen | Willow border int | M – LC19th | |
| 144 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | U/ID | Traces of U/ID TP design ext | MC19th – EC20th | |
| 144 | Whiteware | 1 | 2 | 1 | Base? | U/ID | U/Dec | M – LC19th | |
| 144 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 80 | 1 | Handle | Handled jar | Black glaze int & ext | C18th – C19th | Common quartz, red & white grit up to 0.5 mm, mainly finer; lateral handle |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|------------------------------|----|-----|-----|----------------|---------------|---|-----------------|---|
| 147 | Banded ware | 2 | 56 | 1 | Rim & body | Bowl | Broad blue band on body w/ two black slip lines above & below | C19th | Round bodied bowl |
| 147 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 53 | 1 | Rim | Jar | Dark brown glaze int & ext | C18th – C19th | Folded clubbed rim; pale orange fabric w/ common, quartz, red & white rock frags |
| 147 | Brown Glazed Coarseware type | 1 | 198 | 1 | Rim | Pancheon | Black glaze int & ext; unglazed rim | C18th – C19th | Heavy hammerhead rim; very hard, dense, semi-vitrified purple body w/ abundant white grit |
| 147 | Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware | 1 | 13 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Mottled shiny brown salt glaze ext | LC18th – C19th | Dark buff stoneware |
| 147 | Colour Glazed ware | 1 | 2 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | White slip int, blue slip ext w/ overglaze gold line | LC19th – EC20th | Fine red fabric |
| 147 | Redware type | 1 | 10 | 1 | Rim | Dish | Clear glaze int & ext | C18th – C19th | A fine orange fabric w/ lighter streaks; sparse fine red grit; sharply everted flat rim |
| 147 | Slipware | 1 | 37 | 1 | BS | Dish | White slip bands int | C18th – C19th | Very hard, dense dark purple fabric w/ fine white streaks; fine red, white & quartz incs |
| 147 | Slipware (coarse) | 2 | 136 | 1 | Base & BS | Bowl | Short curvilinear trailed slip lines int; red slip ext | C18th – C19th | Red fabric w/ common fine white streaks; common quartz, white & red grit up to 1 mm, occ larger |
| 147 | TP Pearlware | 1 | 29 | 1 | Ring foot base | Tureen/server | Willow int | c.1780 – c.1840 | Rectangular ring foot base |
| 147 | TP Pearlware | 1 | 30 | 1 | Rim & handle | Jug | Grey-green floral frieze around vertical rim | c.1780 – c.1840 | Vertical rim on a globular body w/ handle springing from rim |
| 147 | TP Pearlware | 3 | 39 | 1 | Profile | Plate | Relief-moulded floral rim w/ painted detail; sepia-printed design int | c.1780 – c.1840 | Recessed base; unusually fine decoration |
| 147 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 14 | 1 | Rim | Plate | Willow border | M – LC19th | |
| 147 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 6 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Purple printed stylized floral design int & ext | M – LC19th | |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|-------------------------|----|-----|-----|----------|---------------|---|-----------------|--|
| 163 | Blackware type | 1 | 10 | 1 | Handle | Mug/jug | Very heavily overfired blistered glaze | C17th? | Could be Late Blackware; very heavily burnt |
| 163 | Mottled ware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Mottled glaze int & ext | C18th | Fine buff fabric |
| 163 | Slipware | 1 | 20 | 1 | Rim | Dish | Pie-crust rim; thick white slip w/ red lines int | C18th | Press-moulded dish |
| 163 | Yellow ware type | 1 | 6 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Thick flaky yellow glaze int & ext | C17th – C18th | Abundant quartz & white grit up to 0.5 mm in a buff body |
| 164 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 3 | 94 | 1 | BS | Jar | Black glaze int & ext; rilled surfaces | C18th – C19th | Hard orange fabric w/ the usual range of red, white & quartz inclusions |
| 164 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 5 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Brown glaze int & ext | C18th – C19th | Hard, dense red fabric w/ fine white streaks; sparse, poorly sorted red & white grit <0.5 mm |
| 164 | Creamware | 1 | 2 | 1 | Rim | Dish | U/Dec | c.1740 – c.1820 | Very thin-walled bowl; plain rim |
| 164 | Slipware | 1 | 12 | 1 | BS | Dish | White on red slip int; banded pattern int | C18th | Press-moulded dish; round quartz, red & white rock frags up to 0.5 mm, occ larger |
| 164 | Tin Glazed Earthenware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Hand-painted blue pattern ext; abraded | MC16th – MC18th | More abraded than the rest of the group |
| 164 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 20 | 1 | Base | Carver/server | Willow int; ridges & grooves on underside of base | M – LC19th | |
| 265 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 114 | 1 | Fragment | U/ID | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | Could be CBM |
| 276 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 58 | 1 | Base | Dish | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | |
| 276 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 106 | 1 | Fragment | U/ID | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | Could be CBM |
| 286 | TP Whiteware | 2 | 22 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/ID curvilinear TP design ext | M – LC19th | |
| 291 | Greyware | 1 | 25 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|---------------------------|----|-----|-----|-------------|-------------|---|-----------------|---|
| 292 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 6 | 1 | BS | U/ID | Partial brown glaze on one surface | C18th – C19th | Hard red fabric w/ white streaks; red & white grit up to 1 mm |
| 296 | Late Medieval Sandy ware | 1 | 46 | 1 | Rim | Bowl | Thin, hard, patchy green glaze int & ext | LC14th – C16th? | A buff sandy fabric w/ common round red & white grit up to 0.5 mm, occ larger |
| 296 | Samian ware | 1 | 19 | 1 | Rim | Bowl | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | |
| 312 | Roman Oxidized ware | 2 | 8 | 2 | BS | U/ID | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | |
| 324 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 11 | 1 | BS | Bowl | Brown glaze int; red slip ext | C18th – C19th | Orange fabric w/ fine white streaks; fine red & white grit |
| 324 | Roman Oxidized ware | 2 | 8 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | |
| 324 | Samian ware? | 1 | 1 | 1 | Flake | U/ID | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | |
| 327 | Blackware | 1 | 13 | 1 | Loop handle | Cup/tyg | Black glaze int & ext; multiple loop handle | C17th | Fine dark red fabric; typical multiple loop handle |
| 327 | Blackware type | 1 | 12 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext | C17th – EC18th | Very hard, dense semi-vitrified fabric w/ common quartz up to 0.6 mm, sparse larger red grit |
| 327 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 292 | 1 | Base | Jar | Black glaze int & partially ext | C18th – C19th | Hard, dense red body w/ fine white streaks; common, poorly sorted red & white grit 0.5 – 1 mm |
| 327 | Late Blackware type | 1 | 19 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Thin, hard purple glaze int & ext | C18th | Red fabric w/ quartz & red grit <0.5 mm |
| 327 | Medieval Whiteware | 1 | 13 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | Green glaze int only | Medieval | A fine white to pale grey fabric with no visible inclusions |
| 327 | Midlands Purple type ware | 1 | 183 | 1 | Base | Jar | Purple glaze int & ext | C17th – C18th | Hard, dense red fabric w/ white streaks; moderate, fine quartz & red grit up to 0.3 mm |
| 327 | Oxidized Sandy ware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | Late Medieval? | A fine orange sandy fabric w/ abundant fine quartz <0.5 mm |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|------------------------------|----|-----|-----|----------------|-------------|---|-----------------|--|
| 327 | Redware type | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Clear (red) slip ext | C18th | Fine red fabric |
| 327 | Slipware | 1 | 13 | 1 | Rim | Dish | Pie-crust rim w/ part of a white slip pattern | LC17th – C18th | Hard, dense red fabric w/ common, poorly sorted red & white rock frags up to 0.5 mm, occ larger |
| 327 | Slipware | 1 | 5 | 1 | Rim | Dish | Trailed white slip line inside rim over thin red slip | C18th – EC19th | Pale orange fabric w/ fine quartz, red & white grit <0.5 mm |
| 330 | Brown Glazed Coarseware type | 1 | 5 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Brown glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Very heavily abraded sherd |
| 330 | Brown Glazed Fineware | 1 | 2 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Brown glaze int & ext | C18th – C19th | Thin-walled vessel in a red fabric; fine dark red fabric |
| 343 | Roman Oxidized ware | 2 | 14 | 2 | BS | U/ID | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | |
| 347 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 3 | 47 | 2 | BS | Pancheon | Black glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Hard, fine orange fabric w/ fine quartz & red grit <0.5 mm |
| 347 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 2 | 28 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext; rilled surfaces | C18th – C19th | Dark red fabric w/ common fine white streaks w/ fine red & quartz grit <0.5 mm |
| 347 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 32 | 1 | BS | Pancheon | Black glaze int; rilled ext | C18th – C19th | Orange fabric w/ white streaks; common, poorly sorted fine red & white grit <0.5 mm |
| 347 | Brown Glazed Coarseware type | 1 | 16 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Hard black glaze int; glaze fuming ext | C18th – EC19th | Hard red fabric w/ thin white streaks; fine red & white incs; possible irregular pot disc 37 mm |
| 347 | Pearlware | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS/Flake | Flatware | U/Dec | c.1780 – c.1840 | |
| 347 | Samian ware? | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | U/ID | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | Fine red fabric |
| 347 | Slipware (coarse) | 2 | 197 | 1 | Profile | Bowl | Double vertical zig-zag slip line int; red slip ext | C18th – C19th | Small clubbed rim; fine pale orange fabric w/ thin white streaks, fine quartz & red grit <0.5 mm |
| 347 | TP Whiteware | 2 | 95 | 2 | Ring foot base | Bowl | Pale blue printed castle & landscape design int | M – LC19th | Both sherds probably from the same vessel |
| 347 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 6 | 1 | Rim | Plate | Willow | M – LC19th | |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|--------------------------------|----|----|-----|----------|-------------|---|-----------------|--|
| 347 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 5 | 1 | Rim | Flatware | Floral border | M – LC19th | |
| 347 | Unglazed Coarseware | 1 | 12 | 1 | BS | Bowl? | Thin red slip ext | C18th – C19th | Pale buff-orange fabric w/ fine white streaks w/ poorly spotted red, white & quartz inclusions |
| 347 | Whiteware | 1 | 2 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | M – LC19th | |
| 354 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | U/ID | Very pale blue transfer print | M – LC19th | |
| 354 | White Salt Glazed Stoneware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Flatware | U/Dec | c.1720 – c.1780 | |
| 356 | Greyware | 2 | 4 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | Sample 13 |
| 356 | Roman Oxidized ware | 4 | 9 | 4 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | Sample 13 |
| 356 | Samian ware? | 1 | 1 | 1 | Fragment | U/ID | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | Sample 13 |
| 359 | Roman Oxidized ware | 10 | 55 | 10 | BS | U/ID | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | |
| 362 | Roman Oxidized ware | 5 | 4 | 5 | BS | U/ID | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | Sample 10 |
| 364 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 20 | 1 | Rim | Jar | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | |
| 364 | Roman Oxidized ware | 11 | 60 | 11 | BS | U/ID | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | Several different fabrics |
| 364 | Samian ware | 1 | 26 | 1 | BS | Bowl | Moulded decoration ext (heavily abraded) | Roman | SFN 20 |
| 367 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 3 | 1 | Flake | U/ID | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | |
| 367 | Samian ware | 2 | 9 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | |
| 368 | Oxidized Sandy ware | 1 | 1 | 1 | Fragment | U/ID | U/Dec (heavily abraded fragment) | ?Roman/Medieval | Abraded orange fabric w/ fine quartz grains |
| 368 | Reduced Sandy ware | 1 | 59 | 1 | Base | Jug/jar | Pinched feet around base/body angle | Medieval | Pale grey throughout w/ thin orange margins; common, poorly sorted sub-angular quartz 0.2 – 0.5 mm |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|------------------------------|----|-----|-----|-------------|-------------|---|----------------|---|
| 374 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 263 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | Red slip int under brown glaze | C18th – C19th | Pale orange fabric w/ white streaks; abundant white grit up to 1 mm, sparser, finer red grit |
| 374 | Brown Glazed Coarseware type | 1 | 77 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext; rilled ext | C18th | Hard, dense, dull reddish-brown fabric w/ fine white streaks; moderate white grit up to 1 mm, occ larger, rare large red grit |
| 374 | Brown Glazed Fineware | 1 | 7 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Brown glaze int & ext | C18th – C19th | Fine, even, dark orange fabric |
| 374 | Late Blackware | 3 | 193 | 1 | Footed base | Jar | Dark brown glaze int & ext above base | C18th | Very hard, dense purple fabric w/ common white grit; larger vessel than typical of the type |
| 374 | Mottled ware | 1 | 43 | 1 | Footed base | Hollow ware | Mottled glaze int & ext | C18th | Very hard buff fabric w/ fine black grit |
| 379 | Blackware type | 1 | 33 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Purple glaze int & partially ext | LC17th – C18th | Hard, fine purple fabric but the pattern of glazing resembles Late Blackware |
| 379 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 189 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | Brown glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Hard, dense orange fabric w/ common sub-angular white grit up to 1 mm, mainly finer |
| 379 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 8 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Brown glaze int & ext | C18th – C19th | Orange fabric w/ white streaks; abundant white grit & moderate red grit; widely varying sizes up to 1 mm |
| 379 | Late Blackware | 4 | 34 | 1 | Rim | Ovoid jar | Shiny brown glaze int & ext; curved everted rim | C18th | Orange fabric w/ fine white streaks; red & white grit up to 0.5 mm, rarely up to 1 mm |
| 379 | Late Blackware type | 1 | 88 | 1 | Footed base | Hollow ware | Brown glaze int & partially ext | C18th – C19th | Sparse, fine red & white grit in a fine red fabric; larger Late Blackware style vessel |
| 379 | Midlands Purple type ware | 1 | 44 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Hard dark brown glaze int & ext | LC17th – C18th | Hard, dense, semi-vitrified fabric w/ common quartz & white grit up to 0.5 mm, rarely larger |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|-----------------------------|----|----|-----|-----------|-------------|--|-----------------|---|
| 379 | White Salt Glazed Stoneware | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | c.1720 – c.1780 | |
| 385 | Late Blackware | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext | C18th | Fine red fabric |
| 385 | Slip Coated ware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Thin red slip int & ext under dark glaze | C18th | Red fabric w/ common red & white grit up to 0.5 mm, occ up to 1 mm, rarely larger |
| 385 | TP Whiteware | 2 | 1 | 2 | BS/Flake | Hollow ware | Chinese-style border int | M – LC19th | |
| 387 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | U/ID | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | |
| 391 | Roman Oxidized ware | 2 | 17 | 1 | Fragments | U/ID | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | Could be CBM |
| 391 | Samian ware | 1 | 1 | 1 | Flake | Hollow ware | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | |
| 398 | Greyware | 1 | 36 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | |
| 398 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 19 | 1 | Base | Dish | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | |
| 398 | Roman Oxidized ware | 18 | 87 | 18 | Fragments | U/ID | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | Several different fabrics |
| 400 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 2 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | |
| 404 | Roman Oxidized ware | 8 | 28 | 8 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | Abraded fragments |
| 404 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 7 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | Thick fragment |
| 404 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 2 | 1 | Fragment | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | Could be CBM? |
| 406 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 3 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | |
| 406 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 4 | 1 | Rim | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | |
| 406 | Samian ware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Relief moulded ext (abraded) | Roman | |
| 413 | Greyware | 3 | 2 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | Roman | Fresh breaks |
| 413 | Roman Oxidized ware | 2 | 2 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | |
| 420 | Roman Oxidized ware | 11 | 33 | 11 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | Heavily abraded fragments in various bright orange fabrics |
| 420 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 19 | 1 | Base? | U/ID | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | Dull orange margins; grey core |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|-----------------------------|----|----|-----|----------------|-------------|---|-----------------|--|
| 426 | Mottled ware | 1 | 2 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | Dark mottled glaze int only | C18th | Finer buff fabric |
| 426 | TP Pearlware | 1 | 6 | 1 | Footring base | Plate | Two Temples? (flaked int) | c.1740 – c.1840 | |
| 426 | TP Pearlware | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | Flatware | Chinese landscape int; dark blueprint | c.1780 – c.1840 | |
| 426 | Whiteware | 2 | 1 | 2 | BS | U/ID | U/Dec | M – LC19th | Could be late Pearlware |
| 430 | Roman Oxidized ware | 3 | 3 | 3 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | |
| 431 | Banded ware | 1 | 16 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Thin blue slip line & broad pale green glaze ext | C19th | |
| 431 | Bone China | 1 | 10 | 1 | Footring base | Cup | U/Dec | MC19th – EC20th | Partially discoloured |
| 431 | Bone China | 1 | 4 | 1 | Ring foot base | Cup | Part of a hand-painted overglaze design in centre of base int | MC19th – EC20th | Very thin-walled cup |
| 431 | Bone China | 2 | 21 | 1 | Profile | Saucer | Thin overglaze gold line int | LC19th – EC20th | Discoloured |
| 431 | Bone China | 1 | 18 | 1 | Profile | Saucer | Thin overglaze gold line int | LC19th – EC20th | |
| 431 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 38 | 1 | BS | Pancheon | Red slip ext; dark brown glaze int | C19th | Streaky red & white fabric w/ sparse fine white grit |
| 431 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 69 | 1 | BS | Pancheon | Red slip int & ext w/ brown glaze int; rilled surfaces | C19th | Pale orange fabric w/ occ white streaks; common, poorly sorted round white grit or pellets |
| 431 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 6 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Brown glaze int & ext | C 18th – C19th | A fine orange fabric w/ sparse red grit |
| 431 | Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware | 2 | 33 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | U/Dec | C19th – EC20th | Small footed base |
| 431 | Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware | 1 | 55 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | U/Dec | C19th – EC20th | Small footed base |
| 431 | Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware | 1 | 10 | 1 | Rim | Bottle/jar | U/Dec | C19th – EC20th | Flat topped rim; tall rim |
| 431 | Sponged ware | 1 | 11 | 1 | Rim | Dish | Blue sponging int only | c.1830+ | |
| 431 | TP Bone China | 1 | 8 | 1 | BS & handle | Cup | Part of a Chinese landscape (?Two Temples) | LC19th – EC20th | |
| 431 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 14 | 1 | Rim & flange | Lid | Willow border on top | M – LC19th | |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|-------------------------|----|----|-----|----------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 431 | TP Whiteware | 2 | 44 | 2 | Rim | Plate | Asiatic Pheasants | LC19th - EC20th | |
| 431 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 2 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Stylized floral design ext | MC19th – EC20th | |
| 431 | Whiteware | 1 | 37 | 1 | Ring foot base | Bowl | U/Dec | MC19th – EC20th | Chipped & discoloured |
| 431 | Whiteware | 1 | 11 | 1 | Rim | Dish/saucer | Moulded rib internally | MC19th – EC20th | Thick vessel |
| 431 | Whiteware | 1 | 28 | 1 | Rim | Saucer | U/Dec | MC19th – EC20th | |
| 431 | Whiteware | 1 | 8 | 1 | Rim | Mug/jug | Three thin red lines around rim | LC19th – EC20th | Crazed & discoloured |
| 431 | Whiteware | 1 | 15 | 1 | BS | Mug/jug | U/Dec | LC19th – EC20th | Crazed & discoloured |
| 434 | Roman Oxidized ware | 3 | 16 | 3 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | |
| 443 | Roman Oxidized ware | 2 | 18 | 2 | Fragments | U/ID | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | Thick oxidized fragments |
| 443 | Roman Oxidized ware | 3 | 15 | 3 | BS | Handled jar | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | Very fine fabrics; heavily abraded |
| 443 | Roman Oxidized ware | 3 | 17 | 3 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | Pale orange fabric |
| 446 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 2 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | |
| 448 | Roman Oxidized ware | 5 | 45 | 5 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | |
| 448 | Roman Oxidized ware | 2 | 44 | 1 | Pedestal base | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | Distinctive footed or pedestal base |
| 455 | Brown Glazed Fineware | 2 | 23 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | Hard dark brown glaze int & ext | C18th | A hard, dark red fabric w/ moderate red & white inclusions |
| 457 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 8 | 1 | Base | Dish/bowl? | Brown glaze int only | C18th – C19th | An orange fabric w/ common bright orange & white streaks; common round red & sub-round white grit <0.5 mm |
| 457 | Creamware | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | Flatware | Flaky pale cream glaze int & ext | c.1740 – c.1820 | |
| 457 | Late Blackware | 1 | 24 | 1 | Footed base | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext | LC17th – C18th | A distinctive hard, dense buff-white fabric w/ common white rock frags <0.5 mm |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|------------------------------|----|-----|-----|----------|-----------------|--|-----------------|---|
| 457 | Oxidized Gritty ware | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | U/ID | U/Dec | Medieval | A very hard, dense orange fabric w/ common/abundant round quartz up to 0.5 mm |
| 457 | Pearlware | 1 | 2 | 1 | BS | Flatware | U/Dec | c.1780 – c.1840 | |
| 457 | TP Pearlware | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | Flatware | U/ID TP design int | c.1780 – c.1840 | |
| 458 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 414 | 1 | Rim | Handled jar | Brown glaze int only; rilled body ext; sharply everted rim | C18th – C19th | Hard orange body w/ common, well-sorted quartz & round red grit; occ large rock frags; lateral handle ext |
| 458 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 435 | 1 | Rim | Pancheon | Brown glaze int; red slip on a rilled surface ext w/ glaze patches | C18th – C19th | A hard orange fabric w/ common, well-sorted quartz & red grit; sharply everted, flat-topped rim; chipped ext rim; use-wear? |
| 458 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 272 | 1 | Base | Pancheon? | Thick brown glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Hard red fabric w/ common, well-sorted quartz & round red grit |
| 458 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 54 | 1 | Base | Jar | Brown glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Hard orange fabric w/ common large red & white grit up to 1 mm, occ larger |
| 458 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 158 | 1 | BS | Pancheon | Dark brown glaze int; prominent rilling int & ext | C18th – C19th | Hard dark orange fabric w/ common quartz & red grit up to 1 mm |
| 458 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 14 | 1 | BS | Pancheon | Dark brown glaze int only; rilled ext | C18th – C19th | Hard orange body w/ moderate quartz & red grit up to 0.6 mm, occ larger |
| 458 | Brown Glazed Coarseware type | 1 | 23 | 1 | BS | U/ID | Thin orange slip int & ext w/ flaky brown glaze on one side | C18th – C19th | A fine orange fabric w/ an open, fine sandy texture containing quartz, white grit & red rock frags up to 0.5 mm, rare larger red grit |
| 458 | Jackfield type ware | 3 | 82 | 2 | Rim & BS | Tea/coffee pot? | Black body & glaze w/ low-relief rouletted bands ext | M – LC19th | Glaze gives a shiny finish unlike Black Basalt ware |
| 458 | Late Redware type | 1 | 15 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Clear glaze int & ext over thin red slip | C19th | A fine sandy orange fabric w/ fine quartz grains |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|-------------------------------|----|-----|-----|-----------------|-------------|---|-----------------|---|
| 458 | Porcelain | 3 | 15 | 2 | Rim & BS | Plate | Overglaze green border w/ black grid & scroll design int | LC19th – EC20th | |
| 458 | Redware type | 1 | 16 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Clear glaze int & partially ext | C18th – EC19th | Common, well-sorted quartz & moderate red grit <0.5 mm in a bright orange body; fresh break |
| 458 | Slip Banded CC ware | 2 | 61 | 1 | Splayed base | Jug? | White slip band w/ blue lines; single above, double below | C19th | A recessed base w/ a splayed foot & banded decoration on body |
| 458 | Sponged ware | 3 | 15 | 2 | Rim | Hollow ware | Blue mottling ext & inside rim | c.1830+ | |
| 458 | Sponged ware | 1 | 3 | 1 | Profile | Cup | Blue sponging ext & inside rim | c.1830+ | Deep cup w/ ring foot base; crazed & discoloured |
| 459 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 168 | 1 | BS | Pancheon | Dark brown glaze int | C18th – C19th | Dark red fabric w/ red & prominent white inclusions |
| 463 | Bone China | 1 | 1 | 1 | Flake | U/ID | U/Dec | C19th | Burnt & discoloured |
| 463 | Slipware | 1 | 3 | 1 | BS | Dish | White on red slip; banded pattern int only | LC17th – C18th | Press-moulded dish; prominent white inclusions |
| 463 | Slipware (coarse) | 4 | 805 | 1 | Profile | Bowl | Double trailed wavy slip lines int under clear glaze | C18th – EC19th | |
| 463 | Sponged ware | 1 | 18 | 1 | Footring base | Cup | Blue sponging on upper ext body | c.1830+ | A small cup w/ a wide, splayed form; includes a handle stump |
| 463 | Unglazed Red Earthenware type | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | Chip | U/ID | U/Dec | Undated | Small red earthenware chip |
| 464 | Brown Glazed Fineware | 1 | 6 | 1 | Rim | Dish | Red slip int & ext w/ dark brown glaze int | C18th – C19th | A fine buff fabric w/ common red grit |
| 464 | Colour Glazed ware | 1 | 5 | 1 | Spout | Teapot | Black glaze int & ext | C19th | Refined earthenware red fabric |
| 464 | Late Blackware type | 1 | 7 | 1 | Rim | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext | C18th | Plain rim; fine red fabric; no visible inclusions |
| 466 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 43 | 1 | Rim | Bowl | Traces of brown glaze on rim | C18th – C19th | Clubbed, rounded everted rim; pale orange fabric w/ red & white grit |
| 473 | Colour Glazed ware | 1 | 30 | 1 | Neck & shoulder | Hollow ware | Brown glaze w/ faint streaking int & ext | C19th | |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|-------------------------------|----|----|-----|--------|-------------|--|----------------|--|
| 473 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 18 | 1 | Handle | Jug | Blue floral pattern on spine of handle | M – LC19th | Crazed & discoloured |
| 485 | Late Blackware? | 1 | 2 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Dark glaze int & ext | C18th | Could be Mottled ware |
| 497 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 48 | 1 | BS | Bowl? | Hard, thick brown glaze int & ext | C18th – C19th | A very hard red-brown fabric w/ white streaks; common fine red & white inclusions <0.5 mm |
| 497 | Midlands Purple type ware | 1 | 29 | 1 | Handle | Jug/jar | Hard dark brown glaze all over sub-ovoid handle | C17th – C18th | A very hard, dense dark red fabric w/ common quartz & white incs up to 0.5 mm |
| 497 | Unglazed Red Earthenware type | 3 | 88 | 1 | BS | U/ID | U/Dec (heavily flaked ext); odd smoothed int surface | C18th – C19th? | An odd dense sandy fabric with few visible inclusions |
| 498 | Coal Measures type ware | 1 | 52 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | U/Dec | Medieval | Odd hard, dense grey fabric w/ a thin orange int surface; abundant black vesicular grains 0.4 – 1 mm, w/ quartz up to 0.5 mm |
| 501 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 9 | 1 | BS | U/ID | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | Bright orange sandy fabric |
| 512 | Samian ware | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | |
| 516 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | Very thin sherd |
| 523 | Greyware | 1 | 8 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | Dark grey to black sandy fabric |
| 523 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 3 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | |
| 532 | Blackware type | 1 | 6 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Shiny brown glaze over rilled surfaces int & ext | C17th – EC18th | A hard, dense red fabric w/ white streaks & prominent white inclusions |
| 532 | Brown Glazed Fineware | 1 | 17 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Hard, thin brown glaze int & ext | C18th – C19th | A hard, red fabric w/ common fine quartz & red grit; could be late C17th? |
| 532 | Roman Oxidized ware | 2 | 9 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | |
| 532 | Samian ware | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | |
| 534 | Greyware | 1 | 14 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | |
| 534 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 12 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | Dark orange sandy fabric |
| 534 | Roman Oxidized ware | 4 | 14 | 4 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|-----------------------------|----|----|-----|-------------|----------------|--|---------------|--|
| 534 | Samian ware | 2 | 6 | 2 | BS | U/ID | U/Dec | Roman | |
| 541 | Greyware type | 1 | 2 | 1 | Rim | Jar | U/Dec | Roman | Dark grey sandy fabric |
| 541 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 2 | 1 | BS/Flake | U/ID | U/Dec (heavily abraded) | Roman | |
| 541 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 3 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | |
| 542 | Amphora? | 4 | 93 | 4 | BS | Amphora? | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | |
| 542 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 3 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | |
| 542 | Roman? | 1 | 4 | 1 | Fragment | U/ID | Thin incised lines on one side | Roman? | Odd fragment |
| 543 | Banded ware | 1 | 13 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Groups of three thin brown lines w/ pale blue & pale green between | C19th | Flaked & chipped |
| 543 | Banded ware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Pale blue line ext | C19th | |
| 543 | Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware | 1 | 57 | 1 | Handle | Jar | Mottled brown salt glaze all over | C18th – C19th | |
| 543 | Edged ware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Plate | Blue painted rim | EC19th | Internal flake |
| 543 | Late Redware | 1 | 23 | 1 | Rim | Dish/bowl | Clear (red) glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Wide, sharply everted rim; orange, sandy-textured fabric w/ common red & white grit up to 0.5 mm |
| 543 | Late Redware | 1 | 74 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Clear glaze int & ext w/ sparse, irregular white slip ext | C18th – C19th | A hard, fine, dark red fabric w/ sparse fine red & white grains |
| 543 | Mottled ware | 1 | 12 | 1 | BS & handle | Handled vessel | Mottled brown glaze int & ext | C18th | Moderate red grit & occ white grit up to 0.5mm in a hard, fine buff fabric |
| 548 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | |
| 548 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 19 | 1 | Fragment | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | |
| 550 | Greyware type | 1 | 9 | 1 | Rim | Jar | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | Curved everted rim in a dark grey sandy fabric |
| 550 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 11 | 1 | BS | U/ID | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | Thick, heavily abraded fragment |
| 552 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 5 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | |
| 557 | Greyware | 3 | 17 | 1 | Rim | Jar | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | |
| 561 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 7 | 1 | Base? | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|-----------------------------|----|-----|-----|----------------|----------------|--|-----------------|--|
| 572 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 159 | 1 | Rim | Jar | Red slip int & ext; brown glaze ext | C18th – C19th | Elaborate everted rim; orange fabric w/ common red & white inclusions |
| 574 | Brown Glazed Fineware | 1 | 6 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Brown glaze int & ext | C18th – EC19th | Even orange sandy fabric |
| 574 | Late Blackware | 1 | 6 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Dark brown glaze int & ext | C18th | Could be C17th Blackware but the fabric varies |
| 574 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 50 | 1 | Fragment | U/ID | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | Could be CBM? |
| 577 | Black Burnished ware? | 1 | 5 | 1 | Rim | Jar | Smoothed surfaces | Roman | Dark grey sandy fabric |
| 577 | Roman Oxidized ware | 4 | 15 | 4 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | |
| 613 | Saintonge Whiteware | 2 | 27 | 1 | Bridge spout | Jug | Mottled green glaze ext | LC13th – LC14th | Fine white to pale grey fabric w/ moderate quartz up to 1 mm & rare red grit |
| 614 | Mottled Coarseware | 1 | 5 | 1 | BS | Dish/bowl | Mottled glaze int only | C18th | Pale orange fabric w/ fine red & white inclusions |
| 619 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 20 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | |
| 626 | Banded ware | 1 | 20 | 1 | BS | Carinated bowl | Blue band & two narrow black lines ext | C19th | |
| 626 | Banded ware | 1 | 11 | 1 | Rim | Bowl | Blue line w/ two dark brown slip lines above & below | C19th | |
| 626 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 66 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & partially ext | C18th | Rilled int; hard, dense fabric |
| 626 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 42 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | Black glaze int only | C18th | Hard, dense red fabric w/ white streaks |
| 626 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 2 | 132 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int only | C18th | |
| 626 | Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware | 1 | 193 | 1 | Base & BS | Bottle | Brown salt glaze ext | C19th | |
| 626 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 8 | 1 | BS | Plate | Green-printed geometric design int | M – LC19th | |
| 626 | Whiteware | 1 | 42 | 1 | Ring foot base | Cup/bowl | U/Dec | M – LC19th | Rounded ring foot |
| 626 | Whiteware | 1 | 5 | 1 | BS | Flatware | U/Dec | M – LC19th | Burnt & discoloured |
| 630 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 75 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & partially ext | C18th | Rilled interior |
| 630 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 3 | 4 | 3 | BS | Pancheon | Black glaze int & ext | C18th – C19th | Rilled int & ext |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|-------------------------|----|-----|-----|----------------|-------------|--|-----------------|--|
| 630 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 4 | 127 | 4 | BS | Pancheon | Black glaze int only | C18th – C19th | Rilled int surface |
| 630 | Cane Coloured ware | 3 | 156 | 2 | Base & BS | Pie dish | U/Dec | C19th | |
| 630 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 9 | 1 | BS | Flatware | Geometric border int | M – LC19th | |
| 631 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 1 | 1 | Flake | U/ID | Brown glaze on surviving surface | C18th – EC19th | Red fabric w/ white streaks |
| 631 | Mottled ware | 1 | 7 | 1 | Base | Mug | Mottled glaze int & ext above base | C18th | Footed base |
| 633 | Banded ware | 1 | 4 | 1 | Rim | Mug/bowl | Black slip band ext | C19th | |
| 633 | Banded ware | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Part of a black band ext | C19th | |
| 633 | Banded ware | 1 | 3 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Blue band w/ thin black lines above & below | C19th | |
| 633 | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 13 | 1 | BS | Bowl | Red slip int & ext w/ dark brown glaze int | C18th – C19th | Pale buff-orange fabric w/ white & sparse red inclusions |
| 633 | Cabled Slipware | 1 | 9 | 1 | Rim & handle | Mug/jug | Two thin slip lines ext above a buff band w/ cabled slip pattern | C19th | |
| 633 | Edged ware | 2 | 17 | 2 | Rim | Plate | Moulded wavy rim w/ blue paint | LC18th – EC19th | |
| 633 | Pearlware | 2 | 5 | 1 | Ring foot base | Cup/bowl | Hand-painted green leaf design int | c.1780 – c.1840 | |
| 633 | Pearlware | 2 | 5 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | c.1780 – c.1840 | |
| 633 | Roman Oxidized ware | 1 | 24 | 1 | Base? | Handled jar | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | Dull orange sandy fabric |
| 633 | Slipware | 1 | 14 | 1 | Rim | Bowl | Trailed white slip lines on rim | LC18th – C19th | Not typical C18th Slipware |
| 633 | Sponged ware | 2 | 7 | 2 | Rim & BS | Flatware | Blue sponging int only | c.1830+ | |
| 633 | TP Bone China | 1 | 2 | 1 | Rim & handle | Cup | Blue printed geometric band inside rim | C19th | |
| 633 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 7 | 1 | BS | Flatware | Willow int | M – LC19th | |
| 633 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 12 | 1 | Rim | Plate | Brown printed floral border int; wavy rim | M – LC19th | |
| 633 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 9 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/ID TP design int & ext | M – LC19th | |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|-------------------------|----|----|-----|----------------|-------------|---|-----------------|---|
| 633 | TP Whiteware? | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | Flatware? | U/ID Chinese landscape int | C19th | Could be pale Pearlware |
| 633 | Whiteware | 1 | 3 | 1 | Rim | Dish? | Thin blue lines int only | MC19th – EC20th | |
| 634 | Greyware | 1 | 5 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | Roman | |
| U/S | Blackware | 1 | 6 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext | C17th | Hard, fine, dense dark red fabric |
| U/S | Blackware | 1 | 21 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | Back glaze int; glaze fumed ext | C17th | Hard, fine dense red fabric |
| U/S | Bone China | 2 | 28 | 1 | Ring foot base | Cup/bowl | U/Dec | C19th | Discoloured |
| U/S | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 2 | 39 | 1 | BS | Pancheon? | Black glaze int; buff slip ext | C18th – C19th | A distinctive buff-white fabric |
| U/S | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 50 | 1 | BS | Pancheon | Black glaze int, red slip ext | C18th – C19th | Hard red fabric w/ white streaks & common red inclusions |
| U/S | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 13 | 1 | BS | Bowl | Black glaze int; patchy thin glaze ext | C18th – C19th | Hard red fabric |
| U/S | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 28 | 1 | BS | Pancheon | Flaky brown glaze int over buff slip | C18th – C19th | Buff fabric w/ white streaks w/ common red & white inclusions |
| U/S | Pearlware | 1 | 46 | 1 | Spout | Teapot | Hand-painted red & green spots & flashes ext | c.1780 – c.1840 | |
| U/S | Redware type | 1 | 90 | 1 | Base | Bowl | Clear glaze int w/ fine mottling; glaze fumed ext | C18th – EC19th | Hard red fabric w/ prominent lighter streaks |
| U/S | Redware type | 1 | 14 | 1 | BS | Bowl | Clear glaze int w/ fine mottling | C18th – EC19th | |
| U/S | Sponged ware | 1 | 24 | 1 | Rim | Dish | Blue sponging int only | c.1830+ | |
| U/S | TP Pearlware | 1 | 19 | 1 | Profile | Cup | Purple printed oriental scene; geometric border int | c.1780 – c.1840 | Design to be identified |
| U/S | Whiteware | 1 | 4 | 1 | Rim | Cup/bowl | U/Dec | M – LC19th | Crazed & discoloured |
| U/S | Whiteware | 1 | 5 | 1 | Ring foot base | Bowl? | U/Dec | M – LC19th | |
| U/S | Whiteware | 1 | 2 | 1 | BS/Flake | Jug? | U/Dec | M – LC19th | Probably part of a spout |
| U/S | Banded ware | 1 | 2 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Grey-green band w/ dark line above | C19th | |
| U/S | Banded ware | 1 | 11 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | White slip ext; white slip bands ext | C19th | Red body |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|-----------------------------|----|-----|-----|----------------|---------------|--|-----------------|--|
| U/S | Banded ware | 2 | 31 | 1 | Recessed base | Jug/jar | Two blue slip lines ext | C19th | Recessed base |
| U/S | Banded ware | 1 | 21 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | White slip int, thin white slip lines ext | C19th | Fine red fabric |
| U/S | Blackware | 1 | 3 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext | C17th | Hard, dark red fabric |
| U/S | Blue Banded ware | 1 | 5 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Thin blue slip lines ext | C19th | |
| U/S | Bone China | 1 | 14 | 1 | Handle | U/ID | Moulded loop handle | C19th | Ornamental element |
| U/S | Bone china | 1 | 2 | 1 | Handle | Cup | Moulded handle | M – LC19th | |
| U/S | Bone china | 1 | 8 | 1 | Ring foot base | Cup/bowl | Part of a blue TP line | MC19th – EC20th | Deep ring foot |
| U/S | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 4 | 115 | 4 | BS | Pancheon | Black glaze int; rilled ext surface | C19th | Hard orange fabric w/ sparse/moderate red & white inclusions up to 0.5 mm |
| U/S | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 7 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext | C18th – EC19th | Hard orange fabric w/ occasional fine red grit & quartz |
| U/S | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 14 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Brown glaze int & ext | C18th – C19th | Orange fabric w/ sparse white grit up to 1.5mm, mainly finer & sparse red grit |
| U/S | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 3 | 107 | 2 | BS | Bowl/pancheon | Brown glaze int; rilled ext | C18th – C19th | Orange fabric w/ sparse red grit up to 2 mm |
| U/S | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 2 | 30 | 2 | BS | Bowl/pancheon | Brown glaze int | C18th – C19th | Fine red fabric |
| U/S | Brown Glazed Fineware type | 1 | 3 | 1 | BS/Flake | Hollow ware | Shiny black glaze ext; int surface missing | C18th – C19th | Hard red fabric w/ sparse red & white grit |
| U/S | Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware | 1 | 12 | 1 | Rim | Dish | U/Dec | C19th | Wide flat rim |
| U/S | Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware | 1 | 3 | 1 | Rim | Hollow ware | Brown salt glaze int & ext | C19th | |
| U/S | Colour Glazed ware | 1 | 14 | 1 | Rim | Jug | Mottled brown glaze; relief moulded vine pattern ext | C19th | Tall neck w/ a clubbed rim; late copy of a stoneware type |
| U/S | Colour Glazed ware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Shiny black glaze int & ext | C19th | Buff body |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|--------------------------|----|----|-----|---------------|-------------|--|-----------------|---|
| U/S | Greyware | 1 | 10 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (very heavily abraded) | Roman | |
| U/S | Mottled ware | 1 | 13 | 1 | Handle | Mug/jug | Mottled glaze int & ext | C18th | Hard buff fabric w/ sparse fine quartz up to 0.5 mm & slightly larger white grit |
| U/S | Redware type | 1 | 4 | 1 | Rim | Hollow ware | Clear glaze int, sparse clear glaze ext | C18th | Fine orange fabric |
| U/S | Slip Banded CC ware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Impressed lines w/ blue slip | C19th | |
| U/S | Slip Banded CC ware | 1 | 31 | 1 | Rim | Bowl | Three pairs of diffuse blue lines around ext of body | C19th | Plain rim |
| U/S | Slipware | 1 | 30 | 1 | Base | Dish/bowl | Red slip ext w/ trailed white slip | C18th – C19th | Hard orange fabric w/ fine white streaks; moderate, well-sorted red & white grit up to 0.5 mm |
| U/S | Slipware (coarse) | 1 | 15 | 1 | BS | Dish? | Wavy white slip lines int under clear glaze; glaze fumed ext | C18th – C19th | Hard dark red fabric w/ sparse/moderate red & white grit of varying sizes |
| U/S | Slipware (coarse) | 1 | 85 | 1 | Base | Bowl | Trailed white slip lines int; glaze fuming ext | C18th – C19th | Hard, fine, even red fabric w/ sparse fine round red grit & quartz |
| U/S | Tin Glazed Earthenware | 1 | 8 | 1 | Rim | Bowl | White tin glaze int & ext | MC16th – MC18th | |
| U/S | TP Whiteware | 4 | 51 | 1 | Footring base | Plate | Willow | M – LC19th | |
| U/S | TP Whiteware | 1 | 4 | 1 | Footring base | Plate | Willow | M – LC19th | Double footring base |
| U/S | TP Whiteware | 2 | 7 | 1 | Base | Plate | Willow | M – LC19th | Fresh break |
| U/S | TP Whiteware | 1 | 7 | 1 | BS | Dish/bowl | Rhine border? | M – LC19th | |
| U/S | TP Whiteware | 4 | 62 | 1 | Profile | Plate | Willow | M – LC19th | Single footring base |
| U/S | TP Whiteware | 1 | 5 | 1 | Footring base | Plate | Willow | M – LC19th | Double footring base |
| U/S | Unglazed Red Earthenware | 1 | 14 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Green paint ext | C19th | Orange fabric |
| U/S | Whiteware | 2 | 12 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | M – LC19th | |
| U/S | Whiteware | 1 | 14 | 1 | Rim | Jug/vase | U/Dec | MC19th – EC20th | Everted rim |



| Context | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|--------------|------------|----------------|------------|------|-------------|------------|-----------------|-------|
| U/S | Whiteware | 1 | 8 | 1 | Rim | Plate | U/Dec | MC19th – EC20th | |
| U/S | Whiteware | 1 | 29 | 1 | Rim | Plate | U/Dec | MC19th – EC20th | |
| U/S | Whiteware | 1 | 5 | 1 | BS | Plate | U/Dec | MC19th – EC20th | |
| U/S | Whiteware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | M – LC19th | |
| U/S | Whiteware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LC19th – EC20th | |
| | Total | 857 | 22033.5 | 782 | | | | | |



Appendix 3: Environmental data

Table 1: Assessment of the environmental evidence

| Feature | Context | Sample | Vol (l) | Flot (ml) | Sub-sample | Bioturbation proxies | Grain | Chaff | Cereal Notes | Charred Other | Charred Other Notes | Charcoal >2mm | Charcoal | Other | Comments (Preservation) | Vegetative parts | Uncharred Other | Invertebrates |
|---------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|------------|----------------------|-------|-------|--|---------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------|
| 307 | 308 | 1 | 5 | 28 | - | <1%, A | - | - | - | - | - | 7 ml | Mature | Bone (C), coal (A*), clinker (A) | - | | | |
| 305 | 292 | 2 | 15 | 16 | - | A, E | - | - | - | - | - | 7 ml | Mature | - | - | | | |
| 309 | 310 | 3 | 33 | 48 | - | <1% | - | - | - | - | - | 10.5 ml | Mature | - | - | | | |
| 264 | 265 | 4 | 34 | 108 | - | <1%, C | - | - | - | - | - | 37 ml | Mature | SAB (charred) (C) | - | | | |
| 478 | 479 | 5 | 13 | 896 | 25% | C | - | - | - | - | - | 93 ml | Mature | Coal (A) | - | | | |
| 323 | 324 | 6 | 28 | 72 | - | <1%, A | - | - | - | - | - | 5 ml | Mature | Coal (A**) | - | | | |
| - | 327 | 7 | 29 | 783 | 12.80% | 5% | - | - | - | - | - | A | Mature | Coal (C) | - | A* - <i>Sambucus</i> sp., <i>Rubus</i> spp., <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., <i>Atriplex</i> sp., Lamiaceae, <i>Aethusa cynapium</i> , Asteraceae, <i>Euphorbia peplus</i> , <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> , Polygonaceae/Cyperaceae | | C (I, E) |
| 329 | 330 | 8 | 35 | 641 | 50% | 70%, A*, E | - | - | - | - | - | 6.5 ml | Mature | Coal (A) | - | | | |
| 358 | 359 | 9 | 33 | 83 | - | 40%, B | C | - | <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> | C | Indet. | 4.5 ml | Mature | Coal (A*), hammerscale (C) | Poor | | | |
| 361 | 362 | 10 | 5 | 20 | - | 15% | - | - | - | - | - | 4 ml | Mature and roundwood | Coal (A), bone (C) | - | | | |
| 348 | 349 | 11 | 35 | 182 | - | <1%, C | C | - | <i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> | C | Indet. stalks and | 40 ml | Mature | Bone frag (A), coal (A*), | Poor | | | |



| Feature | Context | Sample | Vol (l) | Flot (ml) | Sub-sample | Bioturbation proxies | Grain | Chaff | Cereal Notes | Charred Other | Charred Other Notes | Charcoal >2mm | Charcoal | Other | Comments (Preservation) | Vegetative parts | Uncharred | Other | Invertebrates |
|---------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|------------|----------------------|-------|-------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | | | <i>vulgar</i> | | culm node | | | vivianite minerals | | | | | |
| 365 | 367 | 12 | 23 | 134 | - | 70%, C | - | - | - | - | - | 7 ml | Mature | Coal (A*), bone frag (C) | - | | | | |
| 355 | 356 | 13 | 4 | 18 | - | 20%, C, E | - | - | - | - | - | 1.5 ml | Mature | Coal (A) | - | | | | |
| 363 | 364 | 14 | 15 | 52 | - | 30%, C | - | - | - | - | - | 3 ml | Mature | moll-t (C), coal (A) | - | | | | |
| 392 | 393 | 15 | 35 | 61 | - | 20%, C, E | - | - | - | - | - | 6 ml | Mature | Bone frag (A), coal (A**) | - | | | | |
| 397 | 398 | 16 | 32 | 42 | - | 60%, B | C | - | Triticeae | - | - | 3 ml | Mature | Bone frag (C) | Poor | | | | |
| 429 | 430 | 17 | 10 | 12 | - | B | - | - | - | - | - | 2 ml | Mature | Coal (A*), clinker (A) | - | | | | |
| 442 | 443 | 18 | 30 | 41 | - | 10%, C | - | - | - | - | - | 12 ml | Mature | Coal (A) | - | | | | |
| 445 | 446 | 19 | 30 | 60 | - | 10%, A* | - | - | - | - | - | 5 ml | Mature, some iron coating | Coal/clinker (A**), Vivianite | - | | | | |
| 439 | 438 | 20 | 32 | 202 | - | <1%, C | - | - | - | - | - | 64 ml | Mature | Coal (A*), bone frag (B) | - | | | | |
| 496 | 539 | 21 | 16 | 17 | - | 1%, C | - | - | - | - | - | 1 ml | Mature (with blue staining) | - | - | | | | |
| 551 | 552 | 22 | 8 | 20 | - | 1%, E | C | - | Triticeae | - | - | 6 ml | Mature | Coal (B), bone frag (C) | Poor | | | | |

Key: Scale of abundance: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = 30-10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, I = insects; Sab = small animal bones.



Appendix 4: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-334073

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | Moxy Hotel, Chester, Cheshire |
| Short description of the project | Romano-British boundary ditches were aligned perpendicularly and parallel to the Roman road situated to the south of the site leading east from the fort of <i>Deva</i> (Chester). These probably represent a continuation of agricultural enclosures on the adjacent 'Boughton Centre' site. Environmental samples contained cereal grains. The Romano-British features were sealed by layers of buried soil containing artefacts with a variety of dates, including Romano-British, medieval and 17th-, 18th- and 19th-century. It is probable that these buried soils are analogous to those identified on the adjacent Boughton Centre site, where they were identified as Romano-British. The buried soils probably relate to use of the site as gardens as depicted on historic maps. Ditches and sandstone walls contemporary with the post-medieval gardens were aligned north to south on the same axis as earlier Romano-British features, although (with one perhaps coincidental exception) the post-medieval boundaries did not have direct Romano-British antecedents. These boundaries divided the site into strips with a width of approximately 13 m (2.5 perches) leading back from the Boughton road frontage to the south. In the late-19th century, the layout of terraced housing was influenced by existing boundaries. The terraces were built in a single phase with identical building techniques and materials (handmade red brick and lime mortar). Victoria Terrace comprised slightly higher-status dwellings with bay windows and greater length. The other terraces were of uniform design. Outhouses were arranged in pairs in small yards at the rear of the dwellings. |
| Project dates | Start: 03-12-2018 End: 11-03-2020 |
| Previous/future work | Not known / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | 210330 - Contracting Unit No. |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed |
| Monument type | GARDENS Post Medieval |
| Monument type | FIELD BOUNDARIES Roman |
| Monument type | TERRACE HOUSING FOUNDATIONS Post Medieval |
| Monument type | TOILET Post Medieval |
| Monument type | TRACKWAY Roman |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Roman |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | LEATHER Post Medieval |
| Investigation type | ""Full excavation"" , ""Watching Brief"" |



Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England
Site location CHESHIRE CHESTER Moxy Hotel
Postcode CH3 5AP
Site coordinates 341400 366599 341400 00 00 N 366599 00 00 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 20.6m Max: 20.8m

Project creators

Name of Organisation WSP Environment and Energy
Project brief originator Wessex Archaeology
Project design originator BWB
Project director/manager Milica Rajic
Project supervisor Paula Whittaker
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Robertson North West Ltd

Project archives

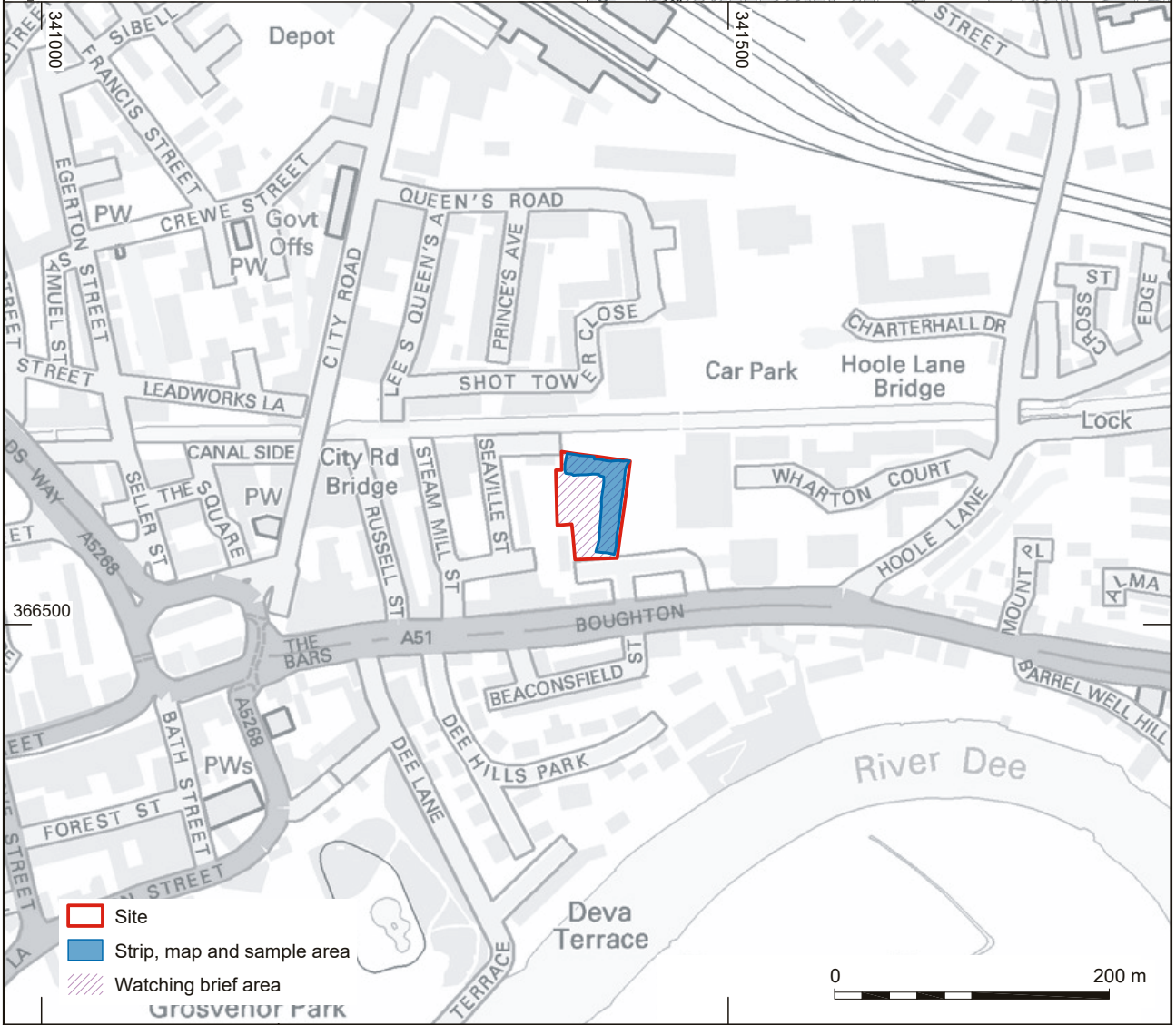
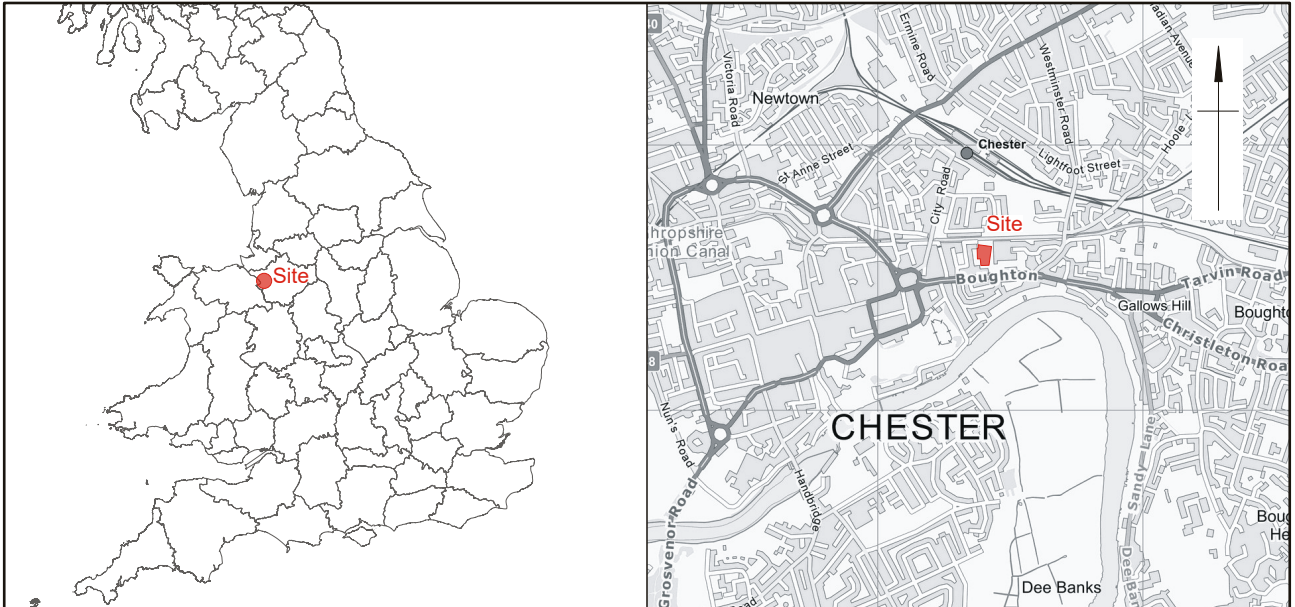
Physical Archive recipient Grosvenor Museum
Physical Contents "Worked bone", "Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient Grosvenor Museum
Digital Contents "none"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient Grosvenor Museum
Paper Contents "Animal Bones", "Glass", "Leather", "Metal", "none"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General Notes', "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"


Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)



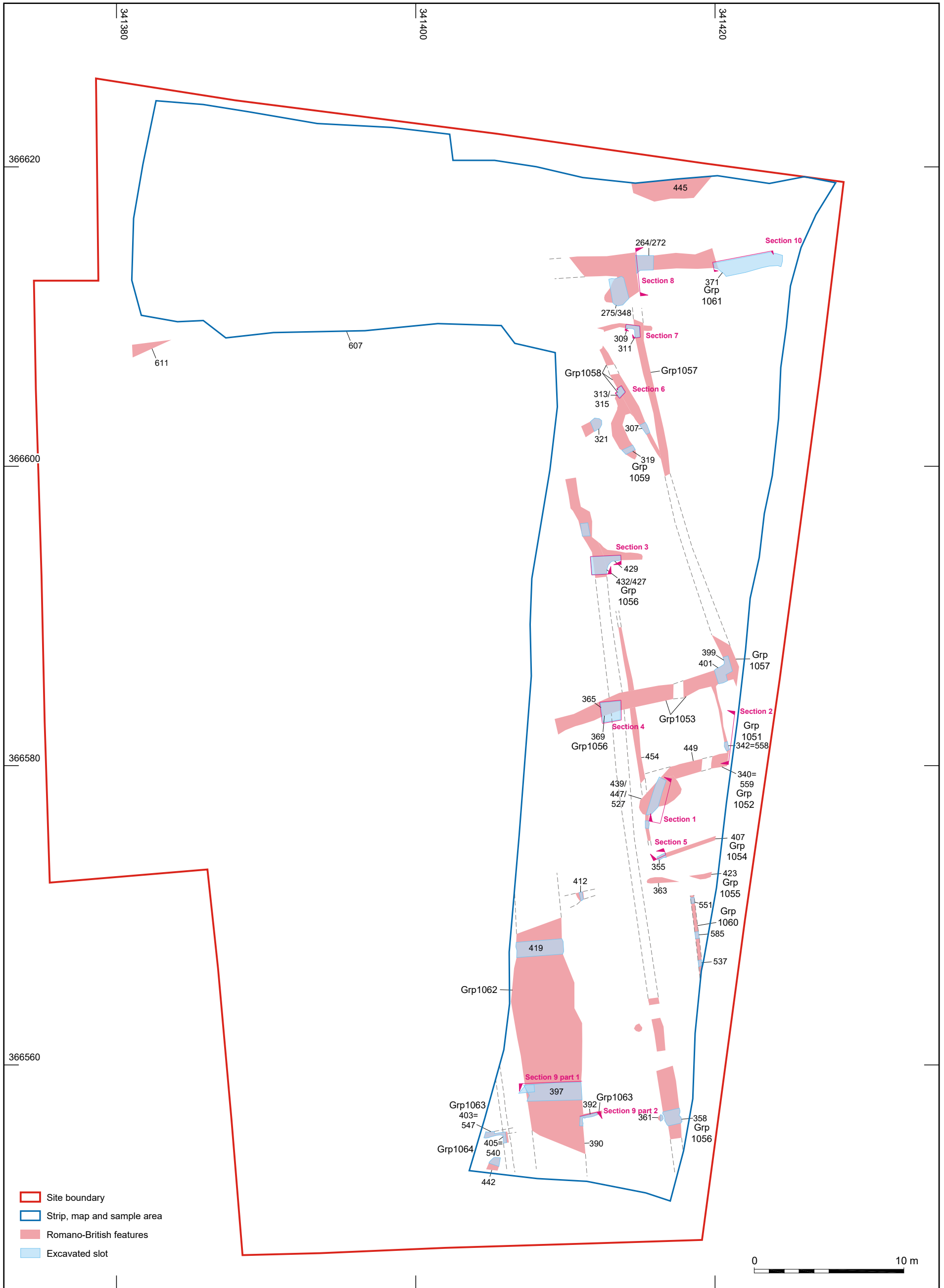
| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Title | Moxy Hotel, Chester, Cheshire: Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Tuck, A. |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Whittaker, P |
| Other bibliographic details | 210330.04 |
| Date | 2020 |
| Issuer or publisher | Wessex Archaeology |
| Place of issue or publication | Sheffield |
| Description | A4 laser printed report |
| Entered by | Ashley Tuck (a.tuck@wessexarch.co.uk) |
| Entered on | 19 June 2020 |



| | | | | |
|---|---|--|------------------|-------|
|  | Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction. | | | |
| | Date: | 17/08/2020 | Revision Number: | 1 |
| | Scale: | 1:5000 at A4 | Illustrator: | JD/IA |
| | Path: | S:\PROJECTS\210330\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2020_06_30 | | |

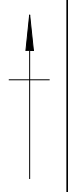
Site location and strip, map and sample area

Figure 1



- ▬ Site boundary
- ▬ Strip, map and sample area
- Romano-British features
- Excavated slot

0 10 m

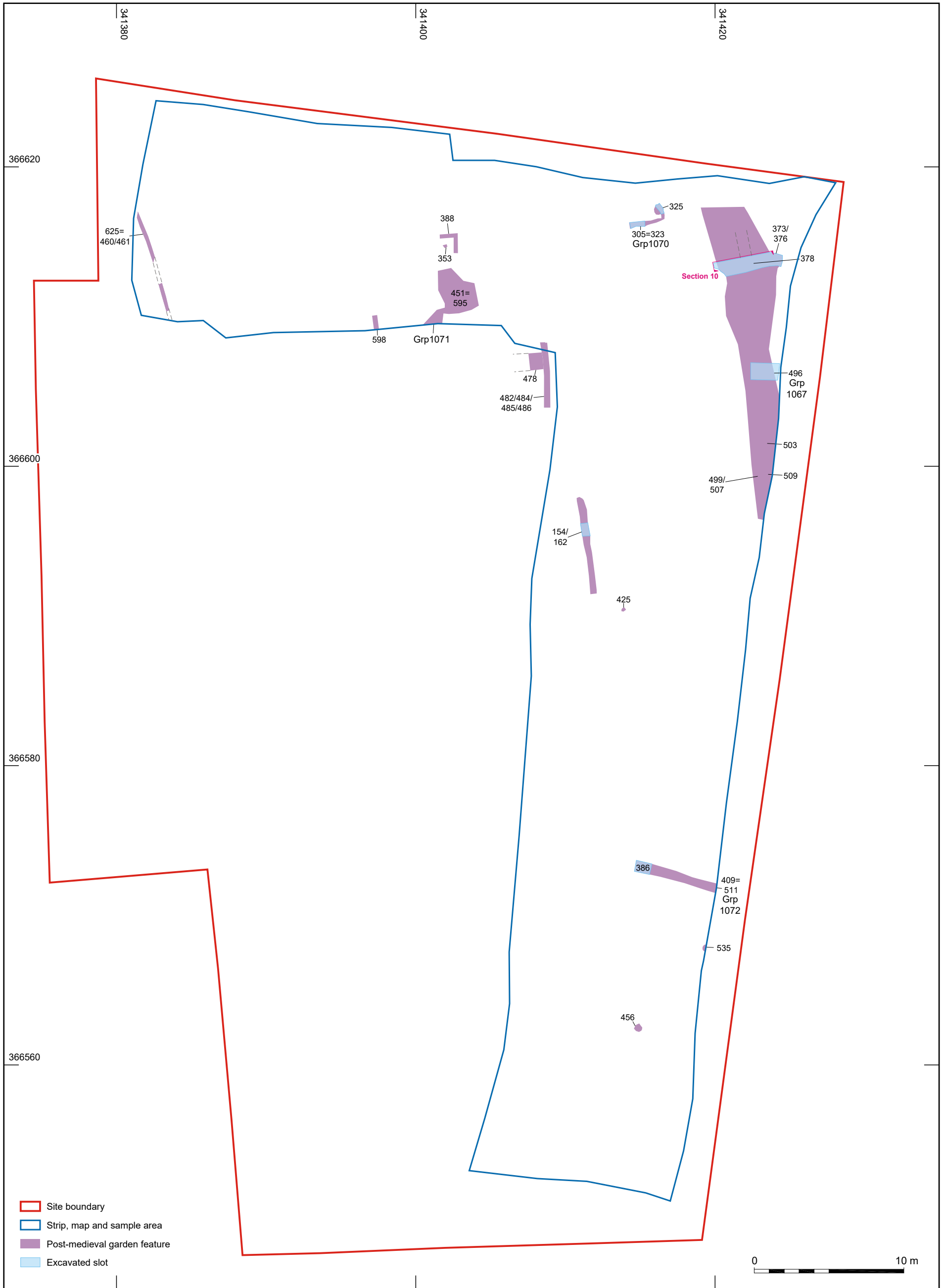


This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

| | | | |
|--------|--|------------------|----|
| Date: | 06/07/2020 | Revision Number: | 0 |
| Scale: | 1:250 at A3 | Illustrator: | JD |
| Path: | S:\PROJECTS\210330\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2020_06_30 | | |

Plan of Romano-British features

Figure 2



- ▬ Site boundary
- ▬ Strip, map and sample area
- Post-medieval garden feature
- Excavated slot

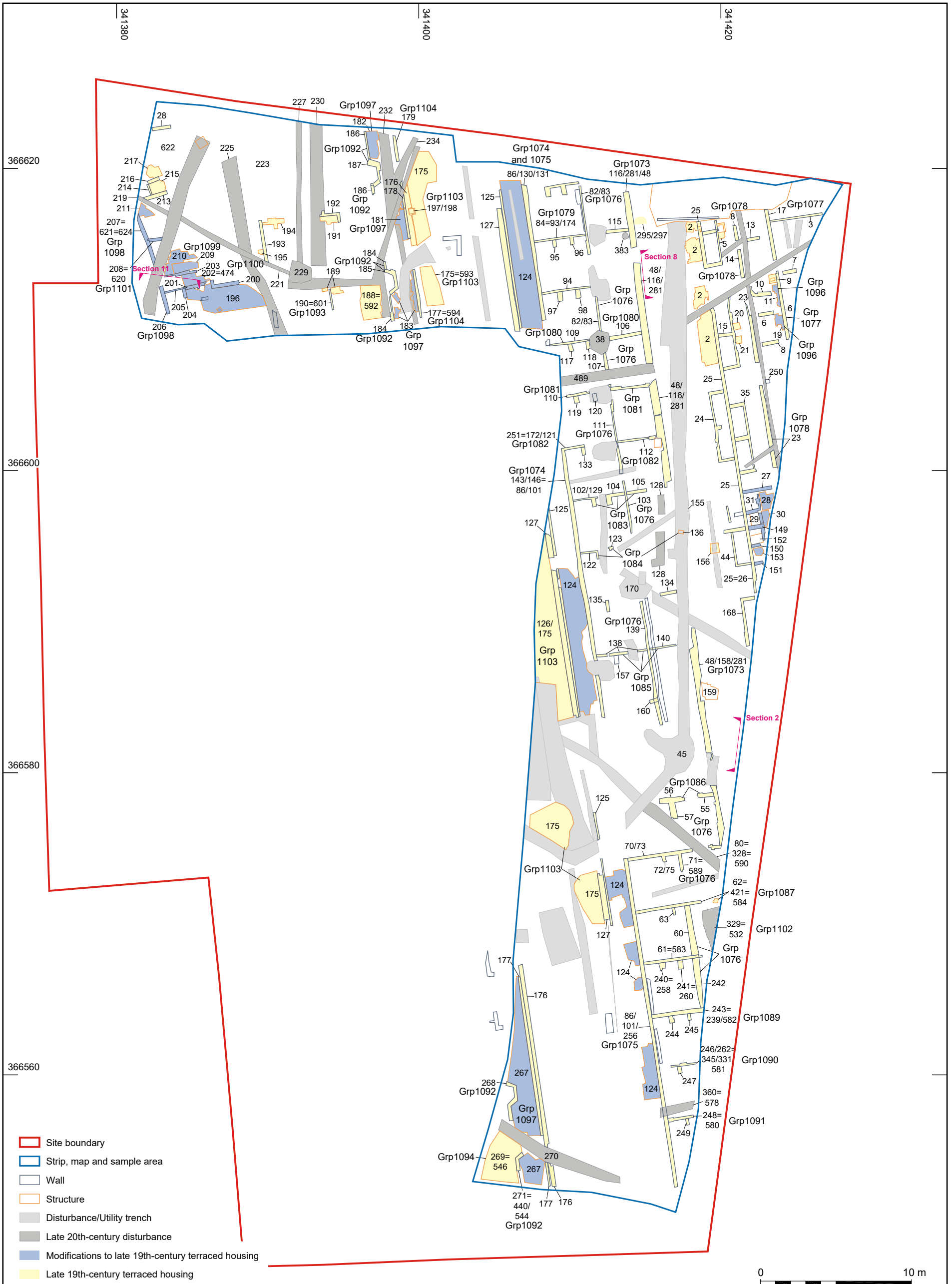



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

| | | | |
|--------|--|------------------|----|
| Date: | 06/07/2020 | Revision Number: | 0 |
| Scale: | 1:250 at A3 | Illustrator: | JD |
| Path: | S:\PROJECTS\210330\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2020_06_30 | | |

Plan of post-medieval features pre-dating development of terraces

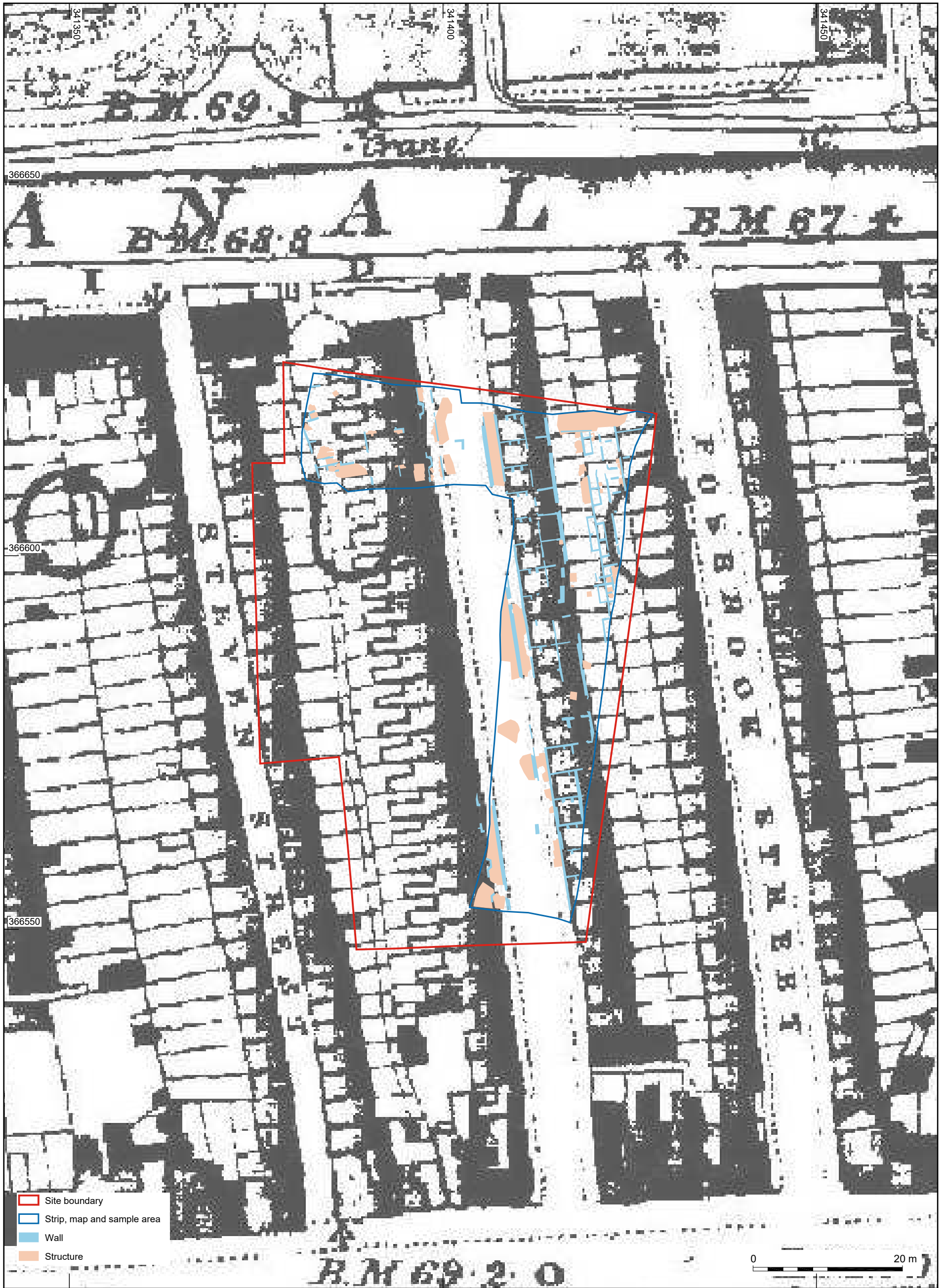
Figure 3




| | | | | |
|---|---|--|------------------|----|
|  | This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction. | | | |
| | Date: | 06/07/2020 | Revision Number: | 0 |
| | Scale: | 1:250 at A3 | Illustrator: | JD |
| | Path: | S:\PROJECTS\210330\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2020_06_30 | | |

Plan of terraces and modern disturbance

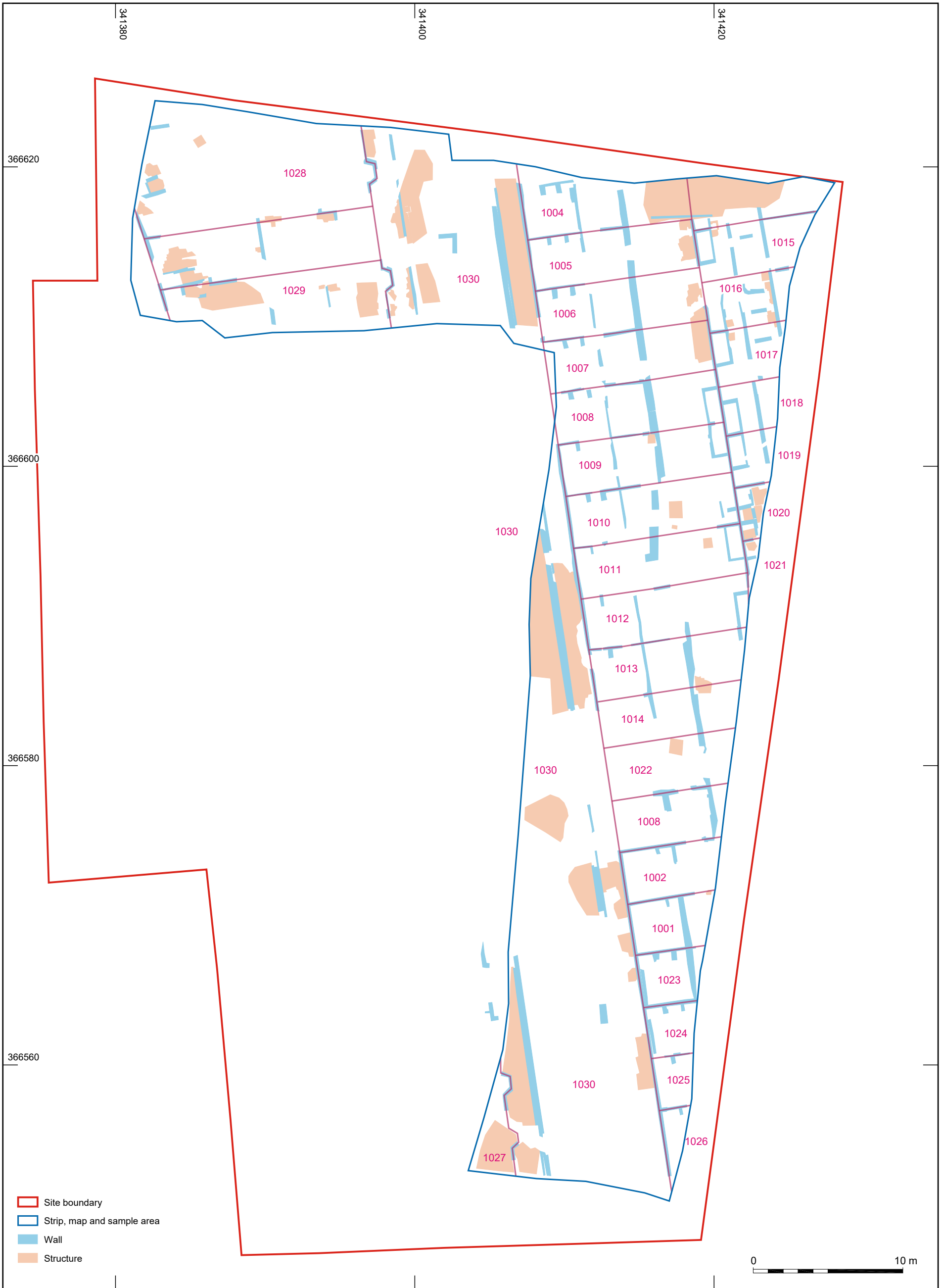
Figure 4



| | | | | |
|---|---|--|------------------|----|
|  | Historic mapping reproduced from 1874 Ordnance Survey map. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction. | | | |
| | Date: | 06/07/2020 | Revision Number: | 0 |
| | Scale: | 1:500 at A3 | Illustrator: | JD |
| Path: | | S:\PROJECTS\210330\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2020_06_30 | | |

Overview of terraces overlaid on Ordnance Survey map of 1874

Figure 5



- Site boundary
- Strip, map and sample area
- Wall
- Structure

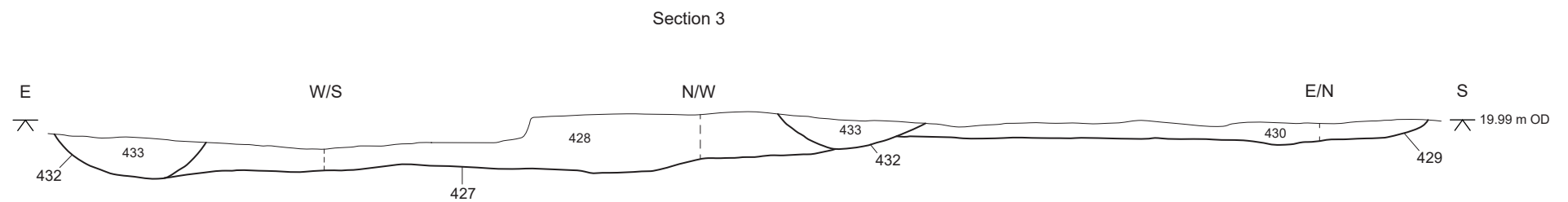
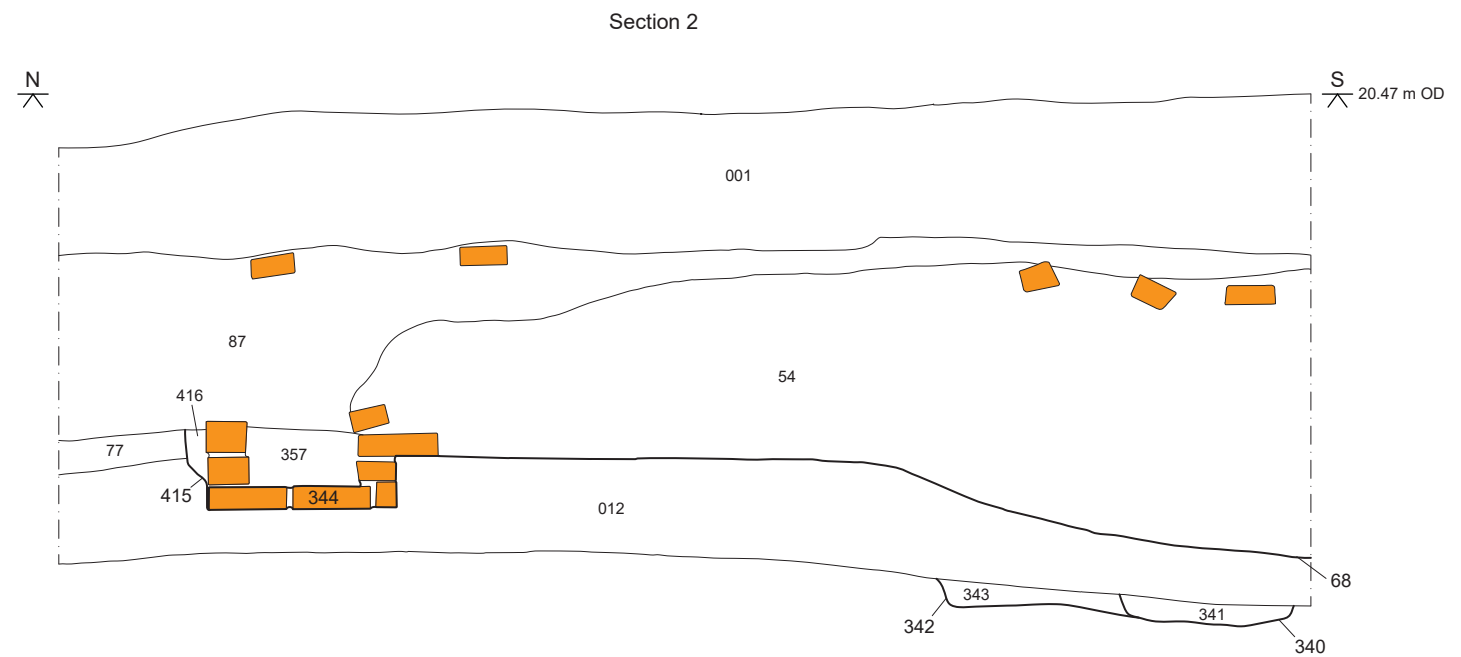
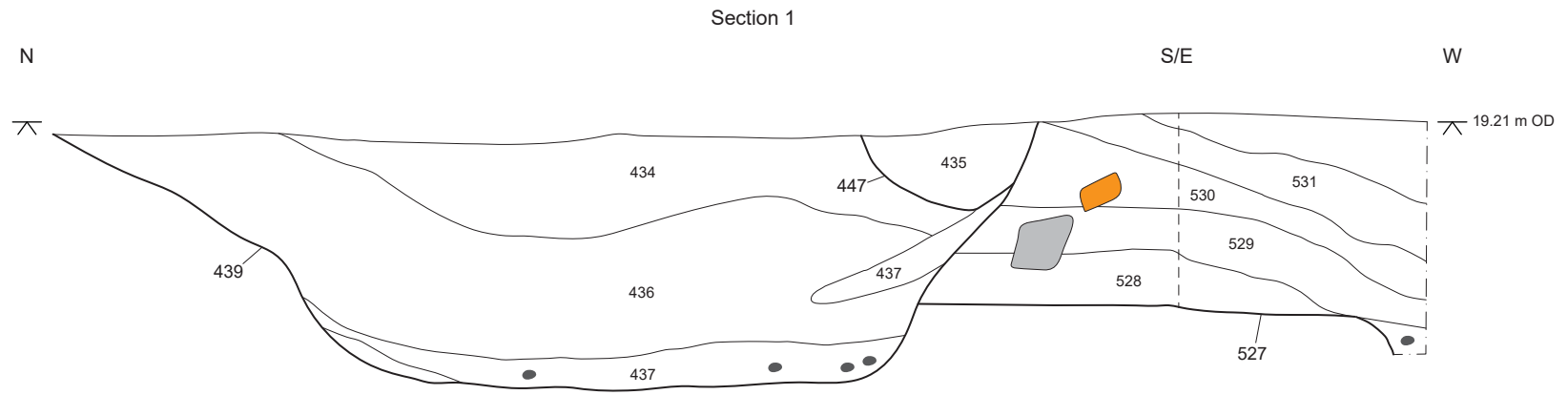





This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

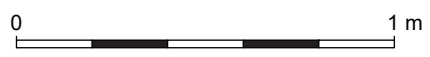
| | | | |
|--------|--|------------------|----|
| Date: | 06/07/2020 | Revision Number: | 0 |
| Scale: | 1:250 at A3 | Illustrator: | JD |
| Path: | S:\PROJECTS\210330\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2020_06_30 | | |

Group numbers 1001–1030 assigned to houses and to Victor Street (1030)

Figure 6

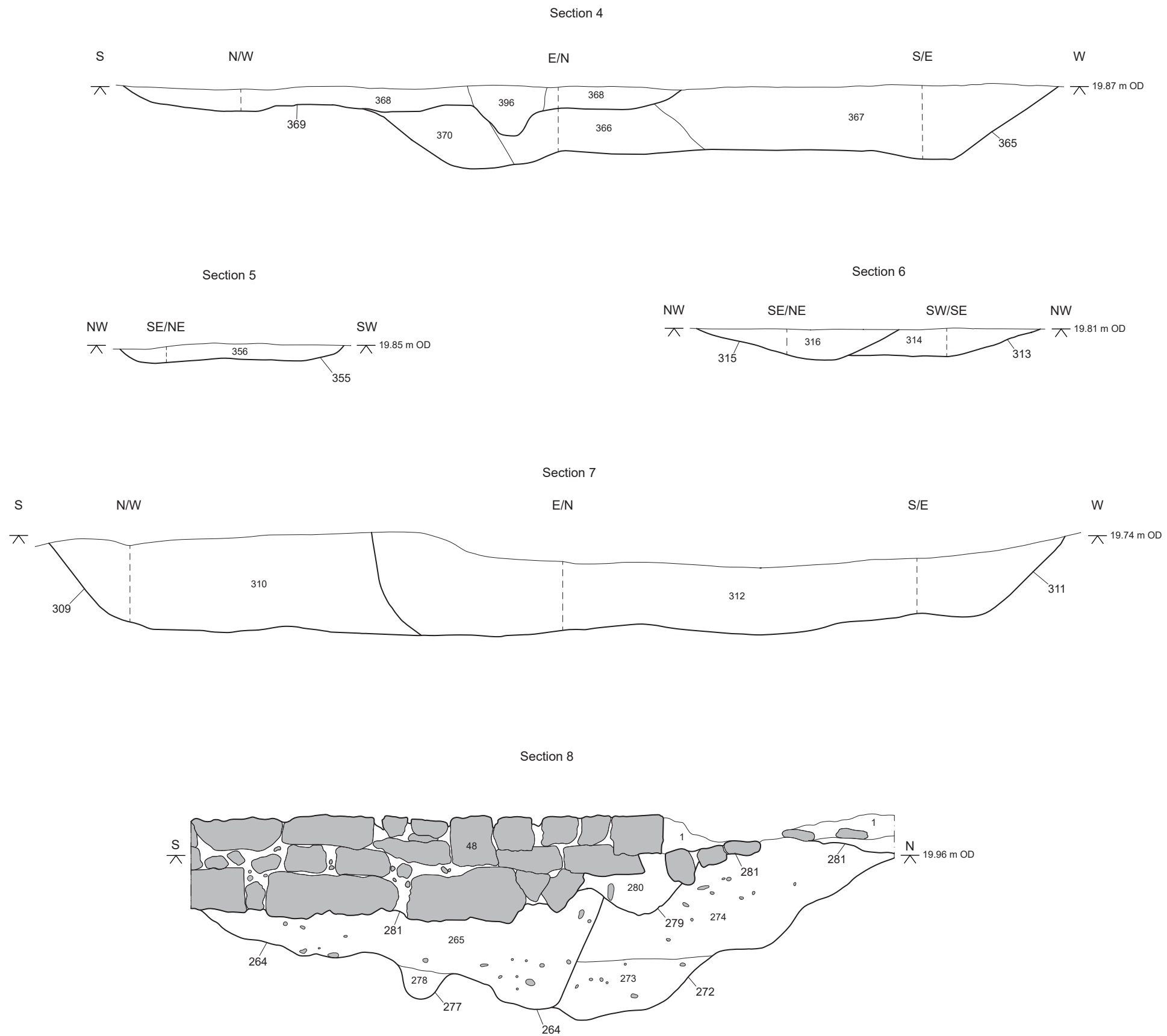


-  Sandstone
-  Brick
-  Charcoal

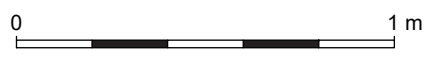


This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

| | | | |
|--------|---|------------------|----|
| Date: | 27/07/2020 | Revision Number: | 0 |
| Scale: | 1:20 at A3 | Illustrator: | JD |
| Path: | S:\PROJECTS\210330\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXAI\2020_06_30 | | |

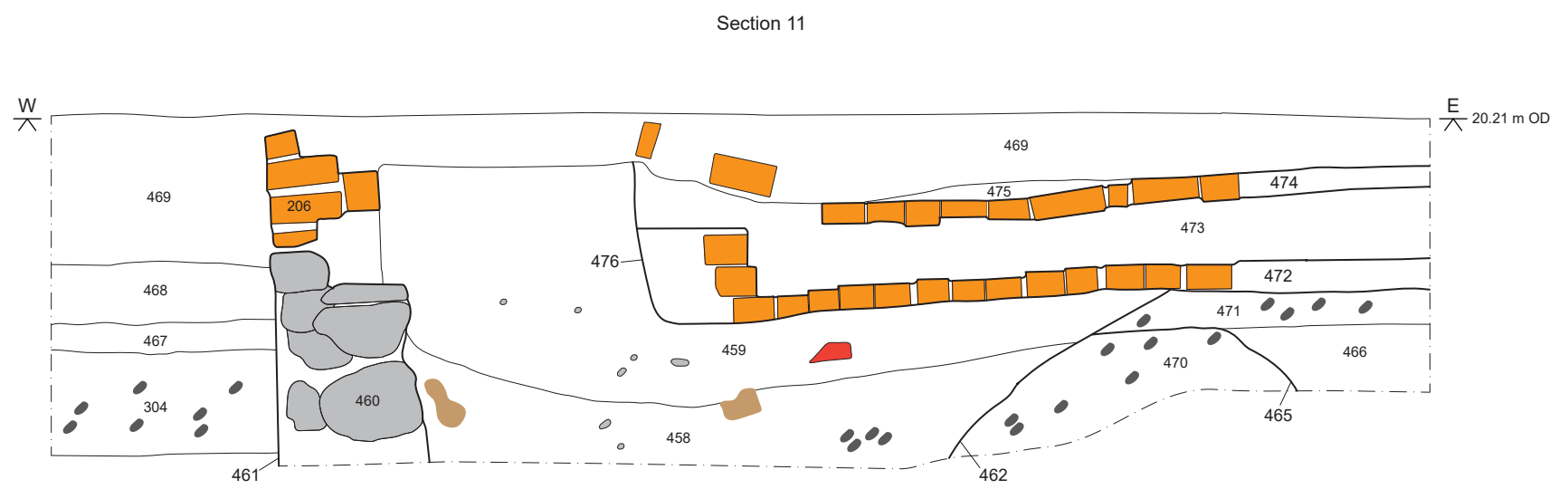
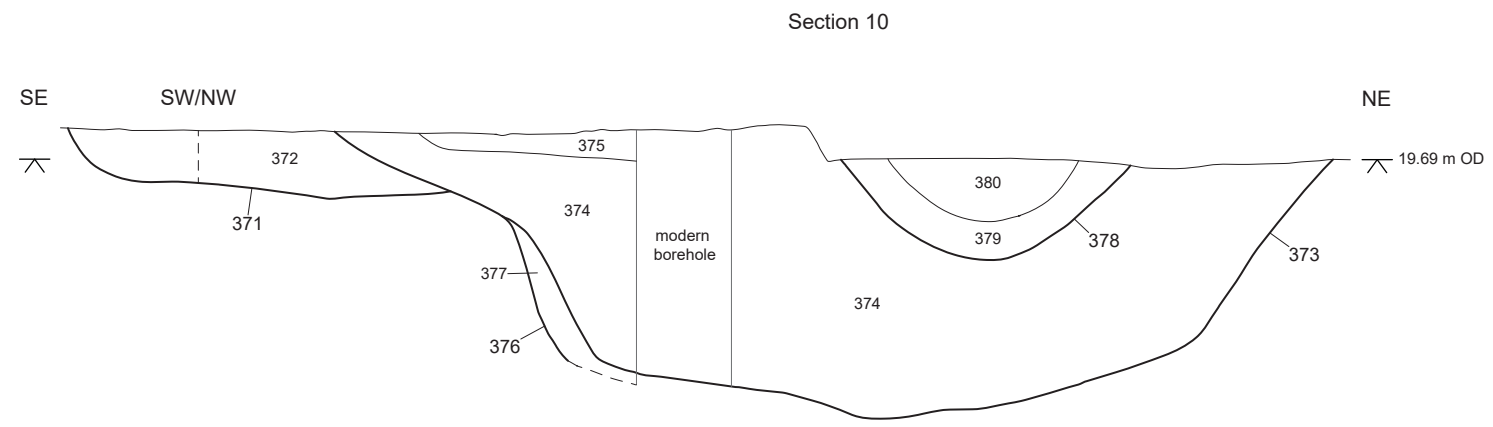
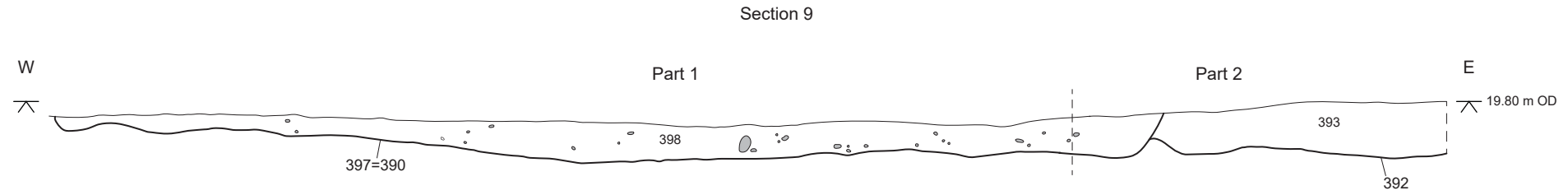


■ Sandstone

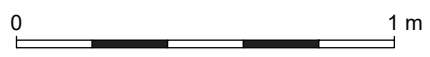


This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

| | | | |
|--------|---|------------------|----|
| Date: | 27/07/2020 | Revision Number: | 0 |
| Scale: | 1:20 at A3 | Illustrator: | JD |
| Path: | S:\PROJECTS\210330\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PX\2020_06_30 | | |



- Sandstone
- Brick
- Charcoal
- Leather shoe
- Pottery



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

| | | | |
|--------|--|------------------|----|
| Date: | 27/07/2020 | Revision Number: | 0 |
| Scale: | 1:20 at A3 | Illustrator: | JD |
| Path: | S:\PROJECTS\210330\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXAI2020_06_30 | | |



Plate 1: Gully 1051 (intervention 343) from south



Plate 2: Ditch 1057 (intervention 399) cuts ditch 1053 (intervention 401). View from north


| | | | |
|---|---|--|--------------------|
|  | This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction. | | |
| | Date: | 29/07/2020 | Revision Number: 0 |
| | Scale: | Not to scale | Illustrator: JD |
| | Path: | S:\PROJECTS\210330\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2020_06_30 | |



Plate 3: Gully 551 recorded under watching brief conditions from south

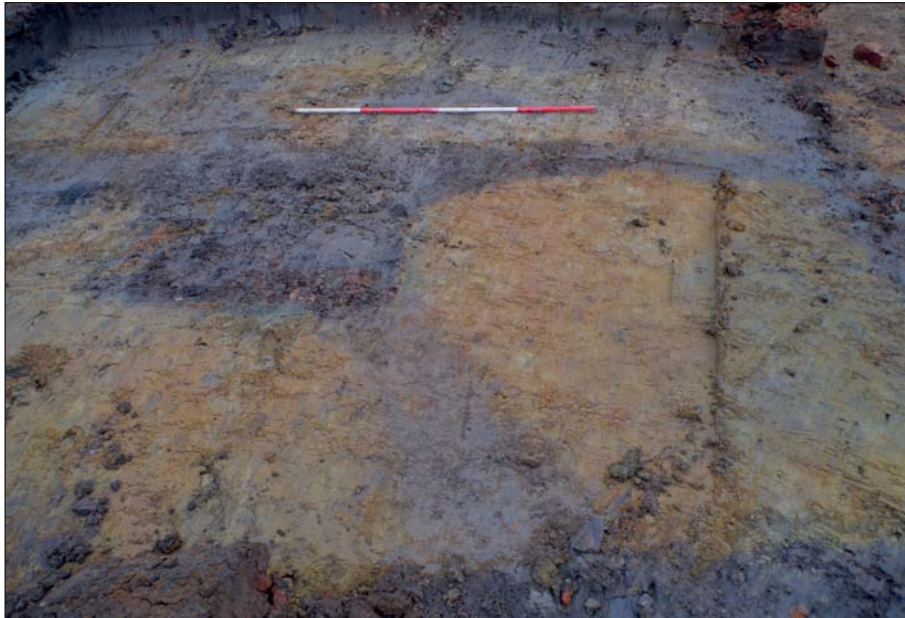


Plate 4: Pre-excavation shot showing relationship of ditch 1058 (foreground) and ditch 309 (in front of scale) truncated by modern disturbance. Ditch 1057 also visible on right. View from south


| | | | | |
|---|---|--|------------------|----|
|  | This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction. | | | |
| | Date: | 29/07/2020 | Revision Number: | 0 |
| | Scale: | Not to scale | Illustrator: | JD |
| | Path: | S:\PROJECTS\210330\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2020_06_30 | | |



Plate 5: Intersection of ditches 1057 (intervention 311) and 309 from south



Plate 6: Ditch 1056 (intervention 358) showing irregular profile caused by bioturbation. Also pit 361 in left of shot. View from south


| | | | | |
|---|---|--|------------------|----|
|  | This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction. | | | |
| | Date: | 29/07/2020 | Revision Number: | 0 |
| | Scale: | Not to scale | Illustrator: | JD |
| | Path: | S:\PROJECTS\210330\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2020_06_30 | | |



Plate 7: Ditch 1061 (intervention 272), re-cut as 264, passing below stone wall 48 and brick wall 1073 (here 116). General view from south-east



Plate 8: Gully 1063 (intervention 402, left), truncated by gully 1064 (intervention 405) and by modern disturbance (dark deposit, right). View from south-west


| | | | | |
|---|---|--|------------------|----|
|  | This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction. | | | |
| | Date: | 29/07/2020 | Revision Number: | 0 |
| | Scale: | Not to scale | Illustrator: | JD |
| | Path: | S:\PROJECTS\210330\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2020_06_30 | | |



Plate 9: Possible route way 1062 (intervention 397) from south



Plate 10: Ditch 1067 (intervention 376) re-cut as 378 from west


| | | | |
|---|---|--|--------------------|
|  | This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction. | | |
| | Date: | 29/07/2020 | Revision Number: 0 |
| | Scale: | Not to scale | Illustrator: JD |
| | Path: | S:\PROJECTS\210330\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2020_06_30 | |



Plate 11: Cut 162 containing sandstone wall foundation 154 from south



Plate 12: Sandstone wall 1068 carrying later brick wall 1098 from south


| | | | |
|---|---|--|--------------------|
|  | This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction. | | |
| | Date: | 29/07/2020 | Revision Number: 0 |
| | Scale: | Not to scale | Illustrator: JD |
| | Path: | S:\PROJECTS\210330\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2020_06_30 | |



Plate 13: Gully 1070 (intervention 323) from west



Plate 14: Terraced housing in north-east of site. Wall 25 dividing outhouses runs approximately down the centre of the shot, with Fosbrook Street yards to the left and Albert Terrace yards to the right. View from north


| | | | | |
|---|---|--|------------------|----|
|  | This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction. | | | |
| | Date: | 29/07/2020 | Revision Number: | 0 |
| | Scale: | Not to scale | Illustrator: | JD |
| | Path: | S:\PROJECTS\210330\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2020_06_30 | | |



Plate 15: Brick wall 101 built on sandstone foundation 146 within construction cut 130. View from east



Plate 16: Fireplace foundation 118 built directly on buried soil 1066. View from west


| | | | | |
|---|---|--|------------------|----|
|  | This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction. | | | |
| | Date: | 29/07/2020 | Revision Number: | 0 |
| | Scale: | Not to scale | Illustrator: | JD |
| | Path: | S:\PROJECTS\210330\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2020_06_30 | | |



Plate 17: Cobble surface of Victor Road 1103 (constituent 126) with gutter 127, kerb 125 and pavement 124. View from north-west



Plate 18: Semi-sub-hexagonal foundation for bay window 187 from east


| | | | | |
|---|---|--|------------------|----|
|  | This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction. | | | |
| | Date: | 29/07/2020 | Revision Number: | 0 |
| | Scale: | Not to scale | Illustrator: | JD |
| | Path: | S:\PROJECTS\210330\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2020_06_30 | | |



Plate 19: Tile surface 269 from east



Plate 20: Rebuilt outhouses including concrete floor 29 (under scale). View from north



| | | | | |
|---|---|--|------------------|----|
|  | This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction. | | | |
| | Date: | 29/07/2020 | Revision Number: | 0 |
| | Scale: | Not to scale | Illustrator: | JD |
| | Path: | S:\PROJECTS\210330\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2020_06_30 | | |



Plate 21: Late modifications to Victoria Street yard including cobble surface 209 (towards left) and boundary brick wall 1098 (constituent 206, foreground. View from west

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|------------------|----|
|  | This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction. | | | |
| | Date: | 29/07/2020 | Revision Number: | 0 |
| | Scale: | Not to scale | Illustrator: | JD |
| | Path: | S:\PROJECTS\210330\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2020_06_30 | | |



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

