



Archaeological Research & Consultancy at the University of Sheffield
Research School of Archaeology
West Court
2 Mappin Street
Sheffield S1 4DT Phone 0114 2225106 Fax 0114 2797158

Assessment Report 943c.2

Assessment Report of Phase 1 and 2 Archaeological Evaluations, Rotherham Westgate Demonstrator Project (Sites 3 and 5), Rotherham, South Yorkshire



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By Neil Dransfield and Richard O'Neill

with additional contributions from Dr C. Cumberpatch, O. Jessop,
Dr R. Mackenzie, Dr P. Marshall, S. Viner, Dr S.D. White and Dr H. Willmott

Prepared For:

Urban Catalyst
Kings Court
2 - 16 Goodge Street
London
W1T 2QA

Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
Bailey House
Rawmarsh Road
Rotherham
S60 1TD

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Non-technical Summary

ARCUS were commissioned by Urban Catalyst, on behalf of Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, to carry out archaeological trial trenching in two car parks, Site 5, located at the junction of Main Street and Market Street (centred on SK 4268 9272), and Site 3 located at the junction of Main Street and Market Street (centred on SK 4278 9280). Site 3 involved two phases of evaluation. Site 5 contained Trench 1. Site 3 contained Trenches 2, 3 and 4 in the first phase and Trench 5 in the second phase. The trenching was required to assess the survival of archaeology on the site and the potential impact of any future development on such remains.

At Site 5 (Trench 1), archaeological structures, probably relating to a public baths occupying the site from the late nineteenth-late twentieth century, were identified at the base of the trench towards its southern extent. The structures were sealed by demolition debris and levelling for the modern car park. A greater depth of levelling was observed towards the northern extent of the trench, implying a greater level of truncation in this part of the site. This probably resulted from the construction of a modern bridge to the immediate north of the site. No structural or artefactual evidence was found that could be associated with the Rotherham Old Pottery, or the steel and iron foundry, which may have existed on part of the site from the late eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century. Any proposed development could impact on archaeological structures at Site 5, although the only features identified appeared to be of later post-medieval/early modern date.

At Site 3 (Trenches 2–5), archaeological structures were identified which predominantly related to two phases of a nineteenth-century Market Hall building constructed on the site in 1879 and rebuilt after a fire in 1888. The later Market Hall continued in use until 1971, when the markets were relocated. The market was then demolished and replaced by a car park. Also identified were isolated structures possibly relating to pre-Market Hall buildings, probably late eighteenth or early nineteenth century in date.

Trench 2 contained evidence of wheel-ruts and paving edges that could relate to a path and roadway separating two inns and other buildings from the 1820 Corn Exchange and Butter Market. What may have been two bases of the archways in the southern wall of the 1888 Market Hall were also uncovered later in the sequence.

In Trench 3 evidence was uncovered for the Market Hall buildings constructed in 1879 and 1888, including a large brick pillar and stone block. Trench 5 (phase 2) resolved initial uncertainties connected to these structures.

In Trench 4, a large stone wall, aligned north to south, could point to evidence of revetment walling. In addition, the two phases of brick walling on top of this suggest the wall was re-used as foundations for the later markets built in the area.

The earliest features uncovered in Trench 5 were flat brick structures, probably flooring, and remnant walls built prior to the construction of the 1879 market. These were later truncated by pits, drainage channels and a construction cut for the first 1879 Market Hall. The area appears to have been levelled, probably after the demolition of the Corn Exchange and Buttery Market and subsequently re-excavated for the construction of several subterranean brick and sandstone pillar bases. These are most likely connected with the first phase of the 1879 Market Hall. The whole area was then back-filled and levelled with material containing late nineteenth century artefacts. Possible evidence of fire was followed by further levelling and drainage features prior to the insertion of flooring and walls of the 1888 market building.

Archaeological remains clearly survive at Site 3 which will be impacted on by the depth of proposed development, thought to extend to around 6m from the existing surface. These structures appear at present, however, to be predominantly nineteenth century in date, but could be assessed, recorded and removed as part of any proposed development programme.

Additional specialist reporting has been recommended for the pottery and clay tobacco pipes from the same site. This reporting could be incorporated into any further archaeological fieldwork and reporting programme carried out on the site. However, if there is no requirement for this, the specialist reports should be finalised and included in any final draft report or publication of Sites 3 and 5.

Checked by Project Archaeologist	Passed for submission to client
Date	Date
Neil Dransfield <i>Project Archaeologist</i>	Richard O'Neill <i>Project Manager</i>

1 INTRODUCTION

ARCUS were commissioned by Urban Catalyst (UC), on behalf of Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council (RMBC) to carry out archaeological investigations at Sites 3 and 5 as part of the Rotherham Westgate Demonstrator Project. Phase 2 was undertaken following the issue of a Specification Document by Atkins Heritage (2006), and draft reporting of work carried out as part of the Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation at the sites (Dransfield 2005; O'Neill 2005).

This report details the methodology for the works and the results of both phases of evaluation on Sites 3 and 5.

1.1 Site Location and Land Use

Both Sites 3 and 5 were formerly car parks located at the junctions of Domine Lane and Market Street (centred on SK 4278 9280) and at the junctions of Main Street and Market Street, on the eastern bank of the River Don (centred on SK 4268 9272) respectively (**Illustration 1**).

1.2 Historical and Archaeological Summary

Sites 3 and 5 were formerly car parks within the historic core of Rotherham. Something is known of the history of the area from documentary and map regression research, however, to date, little intrusive archaeological work has been carried out. Recent work in the vicinity of the High Street demonstrated that medieval evidence survives in the general area.

Site 3 appears to have been used as a market place since at least the medieval period (May 2004). Cartographic evidence suggests that the sequence of buildings on the site from the early nineteenth century is as follows:

- The Corn Exchange and Butter Market building was constructed in the 1820's.
- By 1854 two inns and a number of other buildings were located north of Domine Well Lane
- In 1879 the Corn Exchange was replaced by a covered market hall.
- In 1888 the hall burnt down and was replaced by a new building.
- The new market hall continued in use until 1971 when the markets were relocated and the car park constructed.

The site may have contained St. Dominick's Well, or Domine Well, known for its pure water during the nineteenth century. Buildings of the Rotherham Old Pottery, shown on a map of 1774, and thought to have been in operation to around 1800, may have encroached onto the western extents of the site.

Site 5 may also have contained buildings of the Rotherham Old Pottery at its northern extents (May 2004). A steel and iron foundry may have been constructed on the northern extents of the site of the earlier pottery by 1825, but by 1888 this had been replaced by a public baths and a small library (May 2004). By 1937 the public baths covered the majority of the site and is thought to have survived until demolition in the 1970s (Graham Hague pers. comm.).

Recent boreholes and pits on both sites identified considerable made ground

deposits down to 6 metres in places. Extensive pottery waste deposits were noted in a borehole on Site 4, to the west of Site 3 and to the north of Site 5 (Atkins Heritage 2005).

2 PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The Phase 1 and 2 Investigations had several aims. The general aims of the trial trenching were:

- To determine the position, extent and degree of preservation of the archaeological features identified by desk based research;
- to gather sufficient information to establish the character and date of archaeological deposits within the site, in particular for medieval and post-medieval houses and gardens;
- to provide information for the importance of the remains to be assessed in relation to the non-statutory criteria set out in appendix 4 of PPG 16;
- to provide information for the development of any further mitigation strategy that may be necessary.

The specific aims of the investigations were:

- To investigate the potential of archaeological remains to a depth of around 6m metres from the existing car park level.
- To investigate the development and exploitation of the River Don through time;
- To investigate the potential for survival of medieval and earlier remains in the River Don floodplain;
- To investigate the relationship between domestic, industrial and craftworking spheres;
- To investigate the social context of industrial Rotherham, through the growth and decline of industry and craft skills;
- To broaden the knowledge base and context of previous archaeological work in Rotherham.

3 TRENCH SIZES AND LOCATIONS

3.1 Phase 1

Trench 1 (Site 5) was 15m long and excavated to a depth of 3m. The trench was located to target the potential for structural remains connected to the pottery, iron foundry, baths and library.

Trenches 2, 3 and 4 (Site 3) were approximately 10m long and excavated to a depth of 3m.

- Trench 2 was located at the south east corner of the site to locate any evidence for the Corn Exchange and Buttery, the frontage to the two inns shown on the 1854 OS map, and the eastern wall of the later markets.
- Trench 3 was located near to the north western corner of the site to assess the surviving evidence for the buildings shown on the 1854 OS map and the northern walls of the later markets.
- Trench 4 was located in the south west corner of the site to locate any surviving structural remains in that area and the western wall of the later markets.

The Trenches were to be stepped back to meet health and safety requirements regarding depth. The width at the base of all the trenches was at least 2m.

A certain degree of contingency was allowed within the trenching strategy to take into consideration the nature and survival of the archaeology uncovered, and the physical and logistical constraints of working within the footprint of the car parks.

3.2 Phase 2

Trench 5 consisted of a single “L” shaped trench that was excavated between the previously excavated Trenches 2 and 3 to assess the nature of the archaeology between these two trenches and to assess the depth of archaeological remains. The L-shaped trench was placed within an area measuring 25m x 25m, which was excavated down to 2m from the existing ground surface. The north - south leg of the “L” was 8.5m long at the base. The east – west leg of the “L” was 10m long at the base and both legs were 2.2m wide and were shored to meet Health and Safety requirements. One leg of the trench ran parallel with Domine Lane and the other roughly parallel with Market Place. The trench went down to a depth of approximately 28m AOD (above ordinance datum), where natural geology was encountered, with a width at the base of a minimum of 2m.

4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with English Heritage (1991) guidelines, Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards (1997; 1999) and current best archaeological practice. The works were carried out in accordance with Specification Documents issued by Atkins Heritage (2005, 2006), an ARCUS Written Scheme (O'Neill, 2006) and as described by ARCUS in draft reporting of work carried out as part of the Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation at the site (Dransfield 2005, O'Neill 2005).

A machine with toothed and toothless buckets, under the supervision of a professional archaeologist, was employed to remove the overburden and concrete from the excavation areas. Machining ceased at the top of the first archaeological horizon and the appropriate recording was undertaken before further machining was allowed to continue.

4.1 Finds Collection Policy

All stratified finds were retained for further analysis (**See specialist reports in section 6 below**).

4.2 Recording

All archaeological features encountered were investigated and then recorded using standardised pro forma record sheets. Plans, sections and elevations were drawn as appropriate, and a comprehensive photographic record made.

4.3 Sampling

Where appropriate contextual samples were taken for industrial residue purposes.

4.4 Archive

After agreement with the Council (as landowner), the project archive will be deposited with Clifton Park Museum, Rotherham. Contact was made with Karl Noble at the Clifton Park Museum, Rotherham (01709 823635) prior to commencement of the investigations for deposition of the site archive under Accession Number ROTMG2005.2. The deposition of the archive will be done in accordance with the requirements for such depositions as are currently in use by Clifton Park Museum. The project archive will be prepared by the project staff in accordance with the requirements specified in Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991), and in accordance with the Guideline for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (United Kingdom Institute of Conservation 1990).

4.5 Fieldwork programme

Fieldwork for Phase 1 was undertaken between the 3rd and 10th October at Site 5 by ARCUS Project Archaeologist R. O'Neill and ARCUS Site Assistants T. Roberts and D. Argypopoulou. Site 3 fieldwork was carried out between 20th October and 4th November 2005 by ARCUS Project Archaeologist N. Dransfield and ARCUS Site Assistants J. Enns, S. Bhuta and D. Argypopoulou. Phase 2 was undertaken between the 7th and 28th March 2006 by ARCUS Project Archaeologist N. Dransfield and ARCUS

Site Assistants S. Bhuta and C. Swales and Project Surveyor T. Sparrow. The project was overseen for ARCUS by Project Archaeologist R. O'Neill.

5 RESULTS

For the purposes of clarity the report is set out describing Trenches 1 to 5 individually with a summary provided for each trench. An overall discussion is set out in **section 7** below, tying in the results of each trench together in an overall evaluation.

Structures and deposits were assigned individual context numbers based upon the trench in which they were discovered. The numerical sequences are as follows:

- Trench 1: 100 - 110
- Trench 2: 200 - 231
- Trench 3: 300 - 350
- Trench 4: 401 - 420
- Trench 5: 1000 - 1111

A full listing of contexts is provided in **Appendix 1** (Section 12) below.

5.1 TRENCH 1

Trench 1 measured over 15m in length and up to 6m in width (**Illustration 2**). A maximum depth of 3m (from car park surface) was achieved in the centre of the trench and the trench was stepped up by one metre for every metre of depth at the sides.

5.1.1 Phase 1: Brick and iron structures – late 19th century

The earliest phase was represented by a series of linear brick walls (105), (106) and (109), a cast iron structure (107) and associated deposits (108) and (109), all located towards the southern extent of the trench. The structures and deposits are almost certainly associated with the public baths known to have been constructed on the site in the late nineteenth century and had been severely truncated by later demolition (Phase 2).

Wall (106) ran for a distance of 2m from north to south along the eastern side of the lowest step in the trench, and continued into the southern side of the trench. The wall, measuring 1.3m in height and 0.35m in width, comprised regular courses in alternate rows of headers and stretchers. The bricks (measuring 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m with rectangular frogs) were bonded with a light grey cement mortar. At the base of the wall, was the trace of an arch, probably vaulting, which had been later truncated by demolition (**Plate 1**).

Contemporary with, and abutting, the northern side of wall (106) was an east to west wall (105) traversing the trench from east to west and continuing into the eastern and western sides of the trench. The wall was of identical construction (bricks and bonding) to wall (106), measuring 2m in length, 1.3m in height and 0.35m in width. Like (106), there were also traces of vaulting at the base of the wall (**Plate 1**).

Probably contemporary with, and abutted by the southern side of wall (105), was a further linear brick structure (109), on the same alignment as wall (106). The wall was of similar construction to walls (105) and (106) but had an additional step on its

eastern side, possibly a floor. Only a small section of the wall was visible in the trench, measuring 1m in length and 0.62m in width. The wall survived at a lower level to the parallel wall (106), perhaps accounting for the lack of vaulting on this side.

Within the area formed by walls (105), (106) and (109), at the base of the trench, was a yellowish brown deposit (108) with small gravel and fibrous inclusions, possibly a foundation deposit. This was overlain by further compacted homogenous deposit (110), bluish in colour, which extended up along the inside of the brick vaulting in wall (106) and also overlay the step in wall (109), almost certainly formed by the use of the structures, but of uncertain provenance.

Immediately west of wall (109), was a substantial cast iron structure, only partially revealed on, but continuing into, the western side of the trench. The structure measured 1.04m in length, 0.55m in depth and at least 0.5m in width. The structure had riveted panels and a catch bar along its eastern face. Four rectangular holes were visible in the surface of the structure, extending down the full depth of the feature. The exact function of the structure was not apparent, but it seems likely it was associated with water or silt management, or was part of a boiler or heating mechanism within the baths.

5.1.2 Phase 2: Demolition – late 20th century

The second main phase of activity in the trench comprised a single deposit (104) overlying, and representing the demolition of, the Phase 1 structures. Demolition of the public baths is thought to have taken place on the 1970s. The deposit was observed to continue across the entire length and width of the trench to a maximum depth of 4m, deepest in the central area of the trench. The deposit, a loose mid reddish brown silty sand, contained mostly brick rubble in addition to large sections of bonded brickwork and terrazzo flooring, and the occasional block of decorative sandstone (**See Section 6.10 below**). Some of the bricks were similar to those used in the Phase 1 structures but also present were several marked bricks (**See Section 6.11 below**).

5.1.3 Phase 3: Modern disturbance and car park – late 20th century

The final phase of activity in the trench was represented by the deposition of levelling layers of limestone hardcore (103) and (101), separated by a re-deposited and compacted grey silt (102), and overlain by the modern tarmac car park surface (100).

The initial deposition comprised a layer of limestone hardcore (103), up to 0.8m in depth, over the Phase 2 demolition layer (104). The deposit was deeper, and sloped down sharply, towards the northern section of the trench where it also had layers of terram separating it from the underlying and overlying deposits.

Overlying the initial hardcore deposit (103) was a deep re-deposited homogenous grey silt, observed for a length of 12m south from the northern extent of the trench, and to a maximum depth of 1.7m. Like the underlying deposit (103), the levelling material (102) was deeper at the northern extent of the trench.

Overlying deposit (102) and extending across and width of the trench, was a further layer of limestone hardcore (101), 0.3m in depth, forming a base for the modern car park tarmac surface (100), 0.07m in depth.

The depth of the hardcore and levelling deposits towards the northern extent of the trench implies a greater level of truncation in this part of the site, probably a result of the bridge construction to the north of the site in more recent times.

Summary: The earliest archaeological features uncovered were walls and a cast iron structure, possibly relating to water management, which probably related to the late nineteenth / early twentieth century Public Baths. The area was found to be heavily truncated, particularly to the north, probably by the construction of a modern bridge. Sealing the archaeological features was a layer of demolition debris and levelling deposits prior to the modern car park. It was likely that any archaeology prior to the Public Baths was removed by that construction. No finds were recovered from the trench. Fragments of decorative stonework and several bricks were recorded and discarded on site.

5.2 TRENCH 2

Trench 2 was 10m long and 6m wide. A maximum depth of 3m from the car park surface was achieved in the centre of the trench and the trench was stepped up by one metre for every metre of depth at the sides. The trench was located in the south east corner of the site (**Illustrations 3 and 4; Plate2**) in an area showing two inns and the Corn Exchange and Buttery on the 1854 OS map.

The natural geology within this trench was a substantial deposit of weathered sandstone (216) at least 0.8m deep as not fully excavated, consisting of dark brownish red clay with common medium to large angular sandstone rubble inclusions

5.2.1 Phase 1: Possible road/pathway and gully or rutting - early 19th century

Immediately above the natural layer (216) was a highly compacted layer of pink clay (222). Uncovered in a small intervention near the base of the trench (**Illustrations 5 and 6**) its full extent and orientation were not fully understood. It seems likely to have formed a hard compacted surface such as a pathway or road surface and probably pre-dates the construction of the 1879 Market Hall.

Cutting through this surface, or impressed within it, was an east to west orientated gully (223) 0.18m wide and 0.13m deep (**Illustration 6**) which was slightly irregular in plan. With steep V-shaped sides and a rounded base, it was thought to represent a gully or rutting within the road surface. At the western exposed extent of gully (223) was a post hole (224) which truncates its northern edge. Not visible in plan due to the homogeneity of the overlying material (212), it measures 0.18m in diameter by 0.2m deep with stones at the sides and base forming post packing material. It was impossible to say with any certainty, but given its location in respect to gully (223) it seems likely to represent a fence post that was re-emphasising the line of the gully.

Overlying and filling these deposits and features was a thick 0.36m deep deposit of light grey brown clayey sand (212), possibly an occupation layer (**Illustration 5**) or trample. Towards the upper 0.1m extent of this deposit the level of charcoal inclusions begin to increase. Pottery with a date range from 1720 to the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century (**See 6.1 and Table 1 – Appendix 2 below**) and a clay pipe bowl (**Plate 3**), showing an embossed Velocipede or “bone Shaker” bicycle (invented in 1863: ibike.org), probably dating to the mid – late nineteenth century, were found within this deposit. Together with the potentially early clay pipe stems with a range of styles dating from 1640 – 1900 (**See 6.3 below**), this suggests a possible gradual build up of material which is likely to have preceded the construction of the first Market hall in 1879.

Deposit (227), which overlay (212), was a dark blackish brown silty clay some 0.05m

thick, which contains a high proportion of charcoal and industrial clinker. The possibility that this was debris from the 1879 Market Hall building fire in 1888 now seems unlikely as it is considered that the substantial level of made ground in the area was connected to the construction of the Market Hall in 1879. The deposit most probably associated with the fire was (1022) (**See 5.2.4 below**).

Set on edge within deposits (212) and (227) were five sandstone slabs (221) in an east to west orientated line at the southern edge of gully (223) (**Illustrations 5 & 6**). The slabs average size was 0.32m x 0.3m x 0.04m. With no visible cuts in the deposits, the stones may represent the insertion of boundary or kerb stones, whilst the silting process was occurring, to re-establish the line or boundary of road and path between the two inns and the Corn Exchange shown the 1854 OS map.

5.2.2 Phase 2: Made ground for the 1879 Market Hall construction

Overlying and sealing the features in phase 1 are a series of dumped layers of ground make-up forming a substantial increase of c. 1.75m in the height of the ground level at this location (**Illustration 5**). The first of these was a thin layer of large rounded flat sandstone rocks (218) laid irregularly on sides and present throughout the trench at this level. It seems likely that this material represents an attempt to consolidate the soft ground surface (212)/(227) before the majority of made ground was laid.

Above (218) was a thin 0.02m thick deposit of degraded limestone (226), similar to deposits (332) and (333) in Trench 3, (412) in Trench 4 and (1073) in Trench 5, which was thicker towards the north side of the trench. Above (226) was a layer, at least 0.18m thick, of coarse rubble (211), which on further examination appeared to butt to the south against deposit (212) and possibly represents in-situ demolition of a brick structure, possibly the Corn Exchange and Buttery or one of the inns visible on the 1854 OS map. Above (211) was a 0.2m thick layer of dark brownish grey clayey silt (225) with streaks of whitish mortar, possibly lime, which was overlain by a brick, chalk, stone, coke and ash layer (210) of thickness varying between 0.02m and 0.2m, which included some nineteenth century pottery, glass and oyster shells.

Deposit (210) was in turn, overlain by a 1m thick layer of dark reddish brown sandy clay (205) with frequent medium and large angular sandstone stones and a sherd of obviously residual eighteenth century pottery. This layer was homogeneous in make-up and thought to be similar to deposits (334), (411) and (1007) in Trenches 3, 4 and 5 respectively. The deposit formed the upper component, probably flooring (**see wall (312) in section 5.3.2**), in the ground make-up used in the construction of the first Market Hall. Pottery found within this deposit suggests a mid-late nineteenth century date for the material which would seem to confirm this (**See Table 1, Appendix 2, below**). Trench 5 later demonstrates that these deposits butt up against the first phase of brick pillar supports connected to the first, 1879, Market Hall phase (**See Section 5.5 below**).

5.2.3 Phase 3: Made ground and walling for the 1888 Market Hall

Sealing deposit (205) was a 0.08m thick layer of dark greyish black coarse sand (204), which formed a levelling layer for the flagstones (219) and subsequent thin layer of concreted floor surface (203) that replaced it. Cutting these layers in the south - east corner of the trench was a wall construction cut (207) whose limits were truncated by modern drainage works, represented by drain cut (217) and fill (213).

A concretion of foundation material consisting of mortar, sandstone, CBM (ceramic building material) and charcoal (209) and (228) appeared to have been poured or

dumped into the construction cut (207) prior to the construction of the north to south orientated wall (206), (**Illustrations 5 & 6**). Wall (206) was bonded to the foundation by a blackish mortar and consisted of six surviving brick courses, four skins thick, laid with alternating stretchers and headers. The bricks, measuring 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m, were industrially pressed with rectangular frogs, similar to those used in wall (229) and the lower courses of walls (308) and (404) in trenches 3 and 4 respectively. The wall was visible only in section and any surviving remnants to the north were probably truncated by (217) and other modern drainage cuts.

A corresponding wall (229) situated 4m to the west of wall (206) was of similar build, orientated on the same north to south alignment and truncated the same level (204). This is heavily suggestive that the walls were contemporary to each other, probably from the same structure. Surface (203) also abutted the wall to the east. The backfill (208) of the wall construction cut (207) was clearly overlain by the flagstones (219) and subsequent concreted surface (203), which appeared to have replaced the flagstones. The two walls (206) and (229) may have formed the base or lower brick foundation of arches visible in photographic evidence of the external southern wall of the 1888 Market Hall (**Plate 4**).

5.2.4 Phase 4: Modern drainage and car park - 20th century

At some stage prior to the construction of the modern car park, the area was heavily truncated by drainage disturbance. The eastern extent of the trench was truncated by a large vertical drain/manhole (217) and was visible towards the base of the section (**Illustration 5**). Further disturbance to the north of this was visible in plan (**Illustration 4**). The western extent of the trench was also subject to considerable disturbance from several later drainage works. These were represented by cut (230) and fill (231) and the later cut (215) and its fill (214) (**Illustration 5**). These two features were subsequently truncated by a further two possible drainage pipe cuts (**Illustration 5**), which traversed the north-western corner of the trench. The final sequence was represented by the demolition rubble and levelling (202), probably from the market hall demolition in 1971. This was overlain by a levelling layer of dolomite gravel (201) that varied between 0.02m and 0.20m in thickness, which in turn was overlain by the existing tarmac surface of the car park (200).

Summary: The earliest archaeological remains belonged to Phase 1 and consisted of a possible gully or rutting and a post hole, possibly connected with either a pathway in front of the two inns or fencing between these and the road surface to the south of the Corn Exchange and Buttery. This was followed in Phase 2 by a substantial series of late nineteenth century deposits of made ground in order to level the area, probably for the construction of the first 1879 Market Hall. The area is then raised substantially by levelling deposits. Two, partially intact, north to south aligned walls were uncovered and assigned to Phase 3. These are believed to be archways present in the south wall of the 1888 Market Hall (**Plate 4**). The site was then levelled before the car park was constructed during Phase 4.

5.3 TRENCH 3

Trench 3 was 10m long and 6m wide. A depth of 3m was achieved in the southern half of the trench, which was stepped to meet health and safety requirements. The trench was located at the north - west corner of the site (**Illustrations 3 and 7**) in an area showing buildings and the junction of two roadways on the 1774 and 1854 OS maps.

5.3.1 Phase 1: The 1879 Market Hall

The earliest archaeological feature in this trench was a substantial brick structure (327) uncovered in the west facing section at the base of the trench (**Illustration 8a**). The structure measured 1.08m wide by 1.50m high. The structure was left *in-situ* within the section. A minimum number of seventeen courses in a stretcher bond, the upper course being headers, were evident. The bricks were an average size of 0.23m x 0.1m x 0.055m and were bonded by a mortar of dark brown sandy material with occasional small CBM fragments, charcoal and rare lime flecks. It is now understood that the feature represented here consists of two phases of construction (**See discussion in section 5.5 below**). The lower courses of brick are connected to the 1879 Market Hall. A thin skin of pink plaster and paint, covering the majority of the wall, obscured the bonding between the two phases. It is now understood that the extension to the re-cut for the second Market Hall in 1888 (343) is probably represented by the area outlined as heavily disturbed on **illustration 8a** and that the top of the first phase of bricks connected to the 1879 Market Hall is probably here.

Following the construction of the lower portion of brick pillar were a number of purposefully layered deposits which raised the ground level by at least 2.1m; excavation was halted at the 3m depth required. In sequence these were: a layer of industrial waste (328) containing pottery in the date range 1720 to the mid-late nineteenth century (**Table 1, Appendix 2**); a dumped layer of CBM rubble with leached cess-like material (350); a layer of olive green cess-like material (329) with pottery of a similar date range to (328); a thin layer of industrial waste (330); a dumped layer of CBM rubble (331); two truncated ashy degraded limestone layers (332) and (333), again with a similar date range of pottery to the deposits below these; a thick layer 0.77m deep of mid red silty clay (334) with frequent large angular sandstone stones similar to layers (205), (411) and (1076) in Trenches 2, 4 and 5 respectively; a very thin layer 0.05m deep of industrial waste in silt (335); a levelling layer of sand (336) and sandstone rubble (337) prior to the 0.10m thick heavily compacted pinkish sand and sandstone gravel layer (338) at the top of this sequence.

Deposit (338) covered most of the trench, its upper surface highly compacted and flat, probably forming a hard ground of floor surface onto which wall (312) was laid. Wall (312), (**Plate 5**), was evident in the northern limit of excavation roughly in the centre of the trench. The wall appeared to have been truncated for some 4m to the south of this, possibly due to the works involved in the construction of the later walls (308), (317) and (321), and was extant again throughout the remainder of the trench (**Illustration 7**). The wall was quite clearly cement bonded (313) on top of surface (338). It was two skins thick and used both stretcher and header bonding in its construction. It was made from a diverse range of frogged and unfrogged bricks both hand-made and industrially pressed suggesting the re-use of brick from earlier structures. The frogged brick used also matched the type used in wall (404) in trench 4. Due to the insubstantial build of this wall it was interpreted as an internal non-load bearing wall or spatial division, probably part of the first, 1879, Market Hall.

5.3.2 Phase 2: Post Market fire levelling

The second phase was represented by a further four dumped, layered deposits that overlay the entire trench. With an overall thickness of some 0.4m they consisted of: a 0.1m thick layer of black industrial waste and possible fire debris (307); a 0.1m thick layer of sand, gravel and small stones (339)=(318) acting as a levelling layer; another thin layer 0.05m thick of industrial waste with silt (340) and a layer of reddish silty clay with frequent medium-large angular sandstone blocks (341), of similar make-up

to that of (334). These layers probably represent the levelling of the area after the first market hall burnt down (**See Plate 6**) prior to the construction of the second market hall in 1888.

5.3.3 Phase 3: The 1888 Market Hall

Four contemporaneous structures were uncovered within the trench which were all thought to have belonged to the same building, probably the second 1888 market hall.

Located at the north - western corner of the trench were walls (317) and its return (321) (**Illustration 7**). The cut (319) for wall (317) clearly truncated layer (307), although whether the actual truncation existed above this from (318) is obscured by later intrusive pipe cuts in the western baulk of the trench and works related to re-paving (302) (**Illustration 8c**). Beneath wall (321) were at least two large flat sandstone blocks (326) measuring 0.75m x 0.50m, depth unknown as un-excavated, forming a foundation for the wall. Wall (321) was aligned east to west, running from the western baulk, where it was truncated by later intrusive pipe-works, and extending east some 0.8m into the trench where it terminated. The three extant courses form a series of three steps that decreased in width (**Illustration 7**). The bricks were industrially pressed, shallow frogged and measured 0.23m x 0.105m x 0.075m, identical to those in the lower courses of (317) and (308).

Keyed into the upper extant course of (321) was wall (317), which ran north from its terminus some 1.4m into the northern baulk of the trench (**Illustration 7**). The lower two courses formed a gentle arch increasing in height to the north by some 0.2m, which were laid on a stone slab foundation (326). Above this were four more courses, the bond is unclear due to pipe trench damage, the top two of which, had the same light greenish brown glaze as those found in the upper courses of wall (308) and likely formed the above ground section of the wall. The construction cut (319) was backfilled with CBM rubble and silt (320) and a series of sandstone slabs (302) may have butted wall (317) forming a paved area to the east of this wall. The fact that the walls appeared to be late in the stratigraphic sequence and the type of bricks used suggest the structures form part of the later market hall shown on the 1888 OS map.

Located at the northeast corner of the trench, in alignment with wall (321) was the east to west aligned wall (308) (**Illustration 7**). The construction cut (310) clearly truncated layer (307) and extended some 1.3m into the trench from the eastern baulk, at which point the wall terminated (**Illustrations 7 & 8b**). The cut was 1.9m wide at the top and 1.06m in depth. At the base of this lay a concretion (309) of sandstone, mortar (including CBM) forming a foundation for wall (308). The bricks were of similar type to those of (317) and (321) consisting of seven courses of alternating headers and stretchers, three skins wide. The lower two courses widened as with (317) and (321) to six skins wide. The construction trench (310) was backfilled with CBM rubble and silt (311). A concreted rubble pathway (306) with concrete rubble foundations (303) was created on the north side of this wall. Whilst the south side of the wall was butted by a series of sandstone slabs (305) with an average size of 0.56m x 0.75m x 0.1m, which extended across the full length of the trench to the south of this wall. This is likely to represent the internal floor space of the later 1888 Market Hall. Above this layer was a thin layer 0.015m thick and 2.10m long layer of dark reddish asphalt (304) which appeared to be a re-surfacing of (305) at a later stage in the development of the building.

It is probable that walls (308), (317) and (321) represent either an entrance into or an archway in the northern wall of the second 1888 Market Hall.

Located some 2.5m to the south of wall (308) was a large cut (343) measuring 2.8m in width by 1.2m in depth which also cut deposits (307) and (318) (shown as (339), (340) and (341) in section- **Illustration 8a**). It is now thought that the cut extended further down and is probably represented by the heavily disturbed area shown in illustration 8a. This cut was probably to locate the existing brick pillar to allow for the construction of further brick courses (**See Plate 7**) relating to the construction of the second 1888 Market Hall. A large, squared, fairly smoothly hewn block of sandstone (345) measuring 1.10m x 1.00m x 0.58m was placed fairly squarely on top of brick pillar (327) and bonded to it by a cement layer (344). The construction cut was filled by mixed deposits of stone and CBM rubble with clay and silts (346) and (347). The backfill was later truncated by the insertion of a cast iron pipe cut (316/348), which ran east to west across the trench culminating just to the east of wall (312), in what appeared to be a cast iron water pump/valve (315) that was enclosed in a small square brick structure (314). The cut was subsequently backfilled with a dark yellow brown sandy silt (349). Finally, a levelling layer (342) of light yellow brown sandy silt was laid prior to the flagstones of (305) which probably formed the floor of the second 1888 Market Hall.

5.3.4 Phase 4: Modern car park - 20th century

Sealing all deposits in this trench was a 0.32m thick layer of dolomite gravel (301), which served as a levelling foundation for the existing tarmac surface (300) of the car park.

Summary: The earliest archaeological features belonged to Phase 1. A large squared brick pillar underlying a substantial deposition of mid - late nineteenth-century made ground and a levelling layer which probably formed the foundation for both flooring and a thin unsubstantial wall which ran north to south across the centre of the trench. This probably relates to the first Market Hall built in 1879. Phase 2 consists of a series of levelling layers or demolition debris probably associated with the fire of the first Market Hall. In Phase 3, further made ground and levelling were deposited before the construction of two probable external archway / entrance walls, the extension of a brick pillar base and two large sandstone blocks. These may have formed parts of the same structure. Pictorial evidence (**See Plate 7**) suggests that these are associated with the second Market Hall built in 1888. The site was then levelled before construction of the modern car park during Phase 4.

5.4 TRENCH 4

Trench 4 (**Illustrations 3 and 9**) measured 8.5m long, 4m wide and 3m deep, and was located at the southwest corner of site 3 within an area of buildings to the east of the potteries and iron foundry shown on the 1774 & 1854 OS maps. This corresponds with the location of the western market wall shown on the 1888 OS map.

5.4.1 Phase 1: Wall (409) - 19th century

The earliest feature in Trench 4 was a large sandstone wall (409), (**Illustrations 9, 10 and 11; Plate 8**), measuring at least 3.2m long x 3.05m in height located at the eastern extent of the trench, making further machining impractical. The wall ran north to south and was built from fairly roughly hewn sandstone blocks measuring on average approximately 0.3m x 0.16m x 0.17m and bonded with a light brown mortar containing flecks of charcoal and chunks of lime. Later retouching of the bond consisted of a dark brown sandy mortar containing flecks of CBM and charcoal. Eighteen courses

were evident although the full depth of the wall was not uncovered. No cut was visible, implying a lower contemporary ground surface, or terracing with the following deposits (**See phase 2 below**) overlying and butting against this. The function of the wall was not apparent. It may have been a revetment or retaining wall. It may also have corresponded with the location of both the 1879 and 1888 western market hall wall (**See (403) and (404) in 5.4.3 below for further discussion**).

5.4.2 Phase 2: Made ground - mid-late 19th century

A small sondage some 0.7m deep was placed at the base of the trench against wall (409) to uncover any associated ground surface. Material was excavated to a depth of 3.7m below current car park surface and no earlier surface was identified. Phase 2 was represented by a series of layers of made ground measuring at least approximately 2.8m in depth (**Illustrations 11 and 12**). The first was a partially excavated, 0.15m thick layer of mid greenish brown sandy silt (414) containing nineteenth century pottery (**Table 1, Appendix 2, below**). Above this lay a 0.33m thick layer of industrial waste (413) with a very compact upper 0.20m forming a foundation surface for a stub of heavily truncated walling (410). The wall, measuring 0.52m x 0.49m x 0.48m and using a mixture of frogged and unfrogged bricks, was set perpendicular to wall (409), possibly extending to the west of that wall. The two walls were not keyed together and the relationship was unclear due to damage caused by later activity. Covering this was a 0.17m thick deposit of fine crushed or degraded limestone (412). Similar deposits (218), (332), (333) and (1073) were uncovered in Trenches 2, 3 and 5 respectively. The majority of the made ground in phase 2 was made up by a fairly homogeneous series of tips sloping down from west to east of reddish sandy grit with frequent large angular lumps of sandstone (411) within which a considerable dump of pot and pottery wasters was uncovered (**Illustration 12 – lower lens within deposit (411)**). The pottery ranged in date from c. 1720 to the mid – late nineteenth century and has demonstrated that the wasters are unlikely to have come from the Old Rotherham Pottery which appears to have ceased production by 1825 (**See 6.1 below**). Finally, a 0.24m thick deposit of mixed CBM and stone rubble layer (417) represented levelling of the area. The similarity of the deposits here to those uncovered to the east of wall (409) suggest that these deposits may be contemporaneous to the made ground of the first phase, associated with the 1879 Market Hall

5.4.3 Phase 3: Walls (403) and (404) with paving (407) - late 19th century

The upper extent of wall (409) was truncated in places by a series of drainage and pipe trench cuts (**Illustration 11**) represented by cut (419), brickwork around pipe (418) and trench backfill (420). The insertion of drainage may have taken place immediately prior to the construction of wall (403) as this wall was still intact above the drainage cuts at the top of wall (409). Cut (418) clearly truncated layer (411) suggesting that the made ground was fully laid prior to the commencement of drainage works.

Wall (403) was laid on the same orientation and on top of the existing wall (409). Wall (403), measuring at least 2.4m long by 0.73m wide by 0.63m in depth, was four skins thick and made from plain, unfrogged hand-made bricks measuring 0.24m x 0.12m x 0.07m bonded with a dark grey sandy mortar with flecks of lime and charcoal. The relationship between this wall and the sequence of made ground in Phase 2 was unclear as the physical relationship between the two was truncated by the later addition of the bricks to the later outer skin (404). However, the survival of the

brickwork after the insertion of drainage cut (419), would imply that construction of this wall occurred after the made ground phase.

Both the east and west faces of wall (403) were re-faced with industrially pressed and frogged bricks (404). The frogging is of the same style as those found in wall (312) in Trench 3 (**Plate 5**). Wall (404) was partially keyed in with the bricks of (403) and bonded with a mortar of dark brownish grey. It is likely that this wall represents a re-finishing of the wall it encloses, probably as part of a new building phase, associated with the second, 1888, Market Hall's western wall. Abutting the eastern side of wall (404) was a partially revealed stone flag (405) (**Illustration 10**), which directly underlay the hardcore (402). It is probable that these represent the internal stone flagged floor to the 1888 Market Hall as seen in Trenches 3 and 5 (as contexts (305) and (1005) respectively). To the west of wall (404), a 0.08m thick layer of blackish brown sandy grit (416) formed a bedding layer for flagstones (407). These flags were set at a lower level than (405) and sloped down gradually to the west, towards the River Don. It is likely that these flags are set externally to the building associated with walls (403) and (404). The flagstones were re-surfaced with a thin 0.01m layer of modern tarmac (406).

5.4.4 Phase 4: Modern Car Park - 20th century

The final phase was represented by the existing car park construction. This comprised a covering of bricks and worked stone probably from the market demolition (**Illustration 12; Plate 9**) in 1971 within a sandy grit matrix (408), varying in thickness from 0.4m – 0.6m. This represented a demolition and levelling phase. The levelling layer was consolidated by a dark grey brown layer of grit (415), 0.32m thick. This was overlain with crushed dolomite hardcore (402) and sealed with tarmac surfacing (401).

Summary: A large north to south aligned sandstone wall (Phase 1) was sealed by a considerable depth of late nineteenth century made ground (Phase 2). Phase 3 was represented by the construction of drainage and a brick wall using the earlier sandstone wall as a foundation/ building platform, possibly associated with the 1879 Market Hall. Later brick re-facing of this wall could relate to the second 1888 Market Hall. Finally in Phase 4 a sequence of deposits formed the make-up of the later car park.

5.5 TRENCH 5

5.5.1 Phase 1: Natural accretions

The natural deposit (1056) was clearly visible in Trench 5. The exposed surface of the natural was a dark reddish pink weathered sandstone consisting of clay and large angular chunks of stone, at 30.4m AOD, sloping to 28.45m AOD at the northern and western extents of the trench (**See Illustration 15**). The slope of the natural to the west, towards the river was likely to be natural, but, the slope to the north however may be the result of truncation associated with the construction of the 1879 Market Hall (**see 5.5.3 below**).

Below the weathered sandstone, at around 28.3m AOD, was a layer of compacted soft sandstone approximately 0.25m thick which may have resulted by leaching from the layer above. Below this layer was the sandstone bedrock.

5.5.2 Phase 2: Pre Market Hall structures – 18th to early 19th century

Located to the south of brick pillar (1060) was a linear cut (1110) measuring at least 2m long x 0.7m wide x 0.74m deep (**Illustration 14**). Aligned roughly east to west, the cut had steep concave sides and a flattish base. The fill (1111) was a dark grey sandy silt. It is possible that the feature represents some form of silted drainage channel. The feature lies beneath the foundations of the brick pillar (1060) and appeared to be on the same alignment as the rows of pillars (**See Plate 10**). The top of the feature, however, was clearly truncated by cut (1065), suggesting the feature has already silted up. Cut (1110) is likely to be associated with the pre-Market structures, possibly the Corn Exchange and Buttery. No artefacts were recovered from the deposit.

3.5m south of pillar (1060), a small stub of walling (1080), aligned northwest to southeast, made from fairly roughly hewn sandstone blocks, measuring some 1.72m x 0.49m x 0.12m was exposed in the centre of the trench (**Within cut (1079) in Illustration 15**). The wall was truncated at both ends and did not extend beyond the section edges. Only the lower course had survived and the construction cut (1079), which cut the natural (1056), was also badly truncated. Though heavily truncated the alignment indicates the wall formed part of a structure unrelated to later features. The overlying fill (1081) contained pottery dating from the early eighteenth to the mid-late nineteenth century. Overlying the whole trench in this area was a thin layer of black industrial clinker (1071) unrelated to later made ground. The deposit contained pottery with a date range from 1780 to the mid – late nineteenth century. Deposit (1071) was approximately 0.1m thick at the southern end of the trench thinning towards the north. Deposit (1071) appeared to form a bedding layer for a cobbled stone surface (1070). Although heavily truncated, the cobble surface appeared to be aligned north to south, bowing towards the east and partially edged by larger squared stone blocks, forming a drainage channel aligned north to south. The southern extent of the cobbled surface did not continue into the extended trench area and was probably truncated by construction cut (1045/1065) of the Market Hall in 1879.

A number of structures were exposed to the north and west of brick pillar (**1035 and 1034 in Illustration 15**). To the north of (1034/5) was a 1.1m long remnant of possible walling (1090) within a construction cut, (1089) cutting into the natural. (1090) consisted of one course of un-frogged, unevenly pressed bricks, two skins thick and orientated north-south. The northern end of (1090) was truncated by a drain cut (1092) and also at the southern end by brick pillar (1108 – underlying 1034/5). A deposit of demolition rubble (1091) lay to the west of (1090) overlaying a layer of trample (1094). Deposit (1094) may have been formed during the construction of the first Market Hall. This was in turn overlain by deposit (1095) containing pottery with a wide date range, from 1780 to the mid – late nineteenth century (**Table 2, Appendix 2, below**). The foundation for brick pillar (1108) appeared to be within this deposit. It is possible that this deposit was laid as part of the first Market Hall construction, possibly to raise the foundation level of this pillar to the same levels of other pillars (i.e. (1060)).

Located to the north and north-west of wall (1090) were a series of brick surfaces (1084), (1086) and (1106) with a cut, (1083), (**Illustration 15**). Context (1084) consisted of a single course, at least 1m in length with a maximum width of 0.3m. Laid on top of surface (1084) were two squared rectangular sandstone blocks (1085) on the same alignment and probably formed a low, ornamental wall standing upon the brick surface. These structures were truncated to the south by drain (1092) which destroyed any relationship between these and wall (1090). To the west of brick

surface (1084) was a more substantial flat brick surface, (1086), measuring at least 1.6m x 0.7m and one course thick. It is probable that both (1086) and (1084) were part of the same surface subsequently truncated by pit (1087). Pit (1087) measured 0.98m x 0.84m x 0.52m, and was filled by a loose greyish black industrial clinker (1088) containing pottery dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and three clay pipe stems that refine this date range to 1780 – 1850 (**see 6.2 and 6.4 below**). To the west was another flat brick surface (1106) consisting of one course of re-used hand made bricks warped by uneven firing. The bricks were set upon the natural surface which had been levelled as flat flooring. The area to the east, between (1106) and (1086) had been truncated by a series of features. The first of these was a small oval pit (1102) measuring 0.76m x 0.55m x 0.2m deep with a light reddish brown silty clay fill (1103). Pottery and clay pipe stems found within deposit (1103) consist of material with a date range between 1640 – 1780 (**see 6.2 and 6.4 below**). This was truncated by a small post hole (1104) measuring 0.35m in diameter and 0.28m deep which was filled by an archaeologically sterile greyish black industrial clinker (1105). Further truncation by shallow pit (1099), which contained some mortar rubble (1100), appeared to have removed the bricks of both (1086) and (1106) to the south and to truncate the western part of drain (1092). The flat brick structures were probably once part of the same feature, possibly an internal floor surface of the 1820 Corn Exchange and Buttery or earlier building which was subsequently truncated by various pits and the ground excavation connected to the construction of the first Market Hall (**see 5.5.3 below**).

Situated just to the north-east of brick pillar (1060), above the natural, was a 0.5m thick deposit of mid yellowish brown silty clay. Overlaying this was a 0.1m thick layer of mid brown sandy silt (1058) and a 0.18m of layer of fine demolition rubble (1059) extending up to 0.6m to the north of cut (1045). These layers are possibly the result of trample and building demolition, and may be related to the Corn Exchange and Buttery. These layers were subsequently truncated by a large pit (1067) with steep sloping sides and a concave base, measuring approximately 2.2m in diameter and 1.5m deep. Pit (1067) was filled by a greyish coarse sand with frequent brick and mortar rubble with some clinker, charcoal and stone inclusions (1066) and probably represents the dumping of building demolition waste.

5.5.3 Phase 3: The first 1879 Market Hall construction

Truncating pit fill (1066) at the north of the site was a cut, (1045/1065) approximately 1.1m deep (**Illustration 14**). A corresponding cut (343) was identified against pillar (327) in Trench 3, (**Illustration 8a**). Cut (343) may have continued along the entire length of the site, aligned approximately east to west. Cut (1045/1065) also appeared to extend southward (**see 5.5.1 above**), probably beyond pillar (1108), truncating drain (1110), wall (1080), cobbles (1070) and possibly also brick surfaces (1090), (1084), (1085), (1086) and (1100). The backfill to the north of pillar (1060) was a dark brown sandy silt (1064). A dump of mid grey silty clay with frequent brick rubble (1046) was visible to the east of (1064). It is possible that the backfilling occurred once the made ground (see below) was deposited, to fill any voids left after that deposition. It is suggested that this cut represents a construction cut for the first Market Hall.

On the base of cut (1045/1065) two brick pillars (1060) and (1108) were constructed upon foundations consisting of flattish sandstone slabs (1061) varying considerably in dimensions but with an average thickness of 0.1m, (**Illustrations 14 and 16 and Plate 11**). Pillar (1060) measured around 1.03m wide x 1.26m high, and consisted of thirteen

courses in a predominantly stretcher bond with a cemented brownish grey sandy mortar containing shell inclusions. The bricks were hand made, unfrogged and measured on average 0.24m x 0.10m x 0.06m. Pillar (1108) measured 1.08m wide x 0.80m high. It consisted of ten courses of brick with a form and bonding similar to that of (1060). Both pillars were only partially exposed but appeared square in plan. The pillars may have formed the foundation bases or supports for the pillars of the first Market Hall. Pillar (1060) directly underlies sandstone block (1025) in plan. Pillar (1108) directly underlies sandstone block (1034) in plan.

After the construction of the brick pillars the whole area was backfilled with several discreet levelling layers which butted up against the brick pillar bases (**Plate 11 and Illustrations 14 and 16**). These layers appear to have been dumped into the excavated area from the north end. The initial layers petered out towards the south approximately 4m from pillar (1060) and are overlain by a second series of dumped layers. Within the first series of layers the earliest deposit was a light red brown silty clay with frequent small sandstone fragments (1069/1047/1082). Overlying this deposit were;

- a 0.58m (max) thick deposit of blackish brown mixed industrial waste (1068)
- a 0.12m thick layer of light yellow brown silty clay (1048)
- a 0.22m (max) layer of black industrial clinker (1052)
- a 0.30m (max) thick deposit of mottled greyish brown / pink sandy silt with a high proportion of industrial clinker (1053/1098)
- a stone lined drain (1050) with cut (1049) and fill (1051) which contained pottery with a wide date range from 1720 to the nineteenth century.

The deposits were also truncated by drain (1078) filled by (1072) which contained pottery dating from 1780 to the late nineteenth century pottery and a pit (1099), which measured approximately 1.3m in diameter and 1m deep. (1099) was filled by mortar and fragments of brick rubble (1100). The second series of dumped deposits continued south of the first series of layers and butted against pillar (1108). These deposits (**Illustration 16**) consisted of;

- a small dump of angular stones in brownish grey clay (1077)
- a 0.15m (max) layer of dark blackish industrial clinker and ash within a sandy clay matrix (1075)
- a dump of un-worked sandstone slabs in clayey sand (1074)
- a 0.2m thick layer of re-deposited pink degraded sandstone natural (1076)
- a 0.3m thick layer of creamy silty ash which dips down to the west overlain by a 0.14m thick layer of light yellow brown sandy silt (1112)
- a 0.55m deposit of dark yellowish brown (1113) which fills the resultant hollow.

All of these deposits are then overlain by a thick deposit of pinkish red sandy clay with angular sandstone fragments (1023/1054), interpreted as re-deposited natural with an average thickness of 0.64m. The upper portion of this deposit was heavily compacted forming a possible floor surface. A similar deposit, (338), was uncovered in Trench 3 (**see 5.3.1 above, Illustration 8a and Plate 5**). This was interpreted as flooring connected to the first Market Hall on the basis of the probable internal walling (312) identified in Trench 3. A southern continuation of wall (312), uncovered in Trench 3, was identified above this surface (1013) (**Illustration 13**). This wall was two skins wide and consisted of two randomly bonded courses. The wall was aligned

north-south and measured 4.1m long before turning to the southwest and extending a further 1.44m into the edge of excavation.

Sealing these deposits over most of the site was a 0.06m – 0.1m thick deposit of charcoal and ash mixed with black industrial clinker (1022) which is interpreted as the possible debris connected to the 1888 fire (**see plate 12**).

5.5.4 Phase 4: The second 1888 Market Hall construction

A number of features cut through deposit (1022). Cut (1018/1060/1063) measured 7.53m x 2.8m with a minimum depth of 0.75m (**Illustrations 13 and 14; Plates 11 and 12**), and had steep concave sides and a concave base against the edge of the existing brick pillar (1060). The cut was aligned roughly east to west encompassing two brick and sandstone block extensions (1020/1026) and (1017/1025). Cut (1015) was seen in plan (**Illustration 13 and Plate 12**) around brick and sandstone features (1014/1024). A further cut (1114), seen against brick and sandstone features (1035/1034), was 1.9m in diameter x 0.58m deep with steep convex sides leading to the top of the existing brick pillar (1108) (**Illustration 16**). A corresponding cut (343) was uncovered in Trench 3 (**see 5.3.3 above**).

Situated within these cuts, and on top of the existing brick pillars of the 1879 Market Hall, were further brick pillar extensions. There were nine brick extensions identified in total, forming one row of five to the north and one row of four to the south. These were aligned east to west. The pillars in each row were between 3.82m and 4.04m apart and the two rows were approximately 7.90m apart. The northern row comprised of structures (1056), (1021), (1020), (1017) and (1014) (west to east) and the southern row comprised of structures (1044), (1037), (1035) and (1033), (west to east) (**Illustration 13**). Two of the pillars were examined in more detail. Brick pillar (1017) measured 0.85m wide and was 0.6m high. It consisted of seven courses of alternate headers and stretchers with the top course laid on edge. The lower course was mortared to the top of existing brick structure (1060). The bricks measured on average 0.22m x 0.105m x 0.065m, were hand made and pressed with no frogs and appeared to have warped upon firing. The bricks were coarse tempered and bonded by a light grey soft sandy mortar. Brick pillar (1035) measured 1.02m x 1.1m x 0.62m high and bonded to the top of the existing brick structure (1108). It consisted of seven courses and was faced with mortar and paint making the bonding unclear. The bricks were of a similar size and make to those of (1060).

Placed on top of each brick pillar were large squared sandstone blocks (1027), (1026), (1025), (1024), (1116), (1043), (1036), (1034), and (1032) (**Illustrations 13 to 16; Plates 10 to 12**). The blocks varied slightly in size with average dimensions of approximately 1m square by 0.6m high. These were bonded to the top of the brick extensions by a mixture of cemented mortar and CBM. In the exposed upper surface of each block was a worked square indentation, measuring on average 0.5m square and 0.03m deep, which was probably a fixing for cast iron column roof supports connected to the second Market Hall. Block (1116) still contained two large screw threaded bolts which were presumably used to fix the columns to the sandstone block bases. The cuts were filled by deposits (1016), (1019/1062) and (1115) of reddish pink sandy clay with frequent angular sandstone fragments. Deposit (1007) was interpreted as belonging to the same process of ground make-up and levelling.

These cuts, brick features and sandstone blocks are interpreted as the re-excavation of the site, following the Market Hall fire, to allow the extension of the existing brick pillars and the location of level sandstone block bases for cast iron roof support

columns. Pictorial evidence from the original architects design (**Plate 7**) supports the suggestion that the existing brick pillar bases were re-used as foundations for brick and sandstone block extensions forming the foundations for column bases.

Following the erection of the column bases, the whole area was backfilled and levelled with a layer of reddish pink sandy clay with frequent medium to large angular sandstone fragments (1007) (**Illustration 17 and Plate 12**). This layer was truncated by several drainage features (**Illustration 13**). Against each sandstone block was a series of large, 0.22m in diameter, cast iron pipes (1117), (1026), (1040), (1039), (1038), (1118), (1119) and (1042) placed vertically against the blocks. A possible soak-away (1008), brick built and filled with crushed lime was located between sandstone blocks (1036) and (1034). Another possible brick soak-away (1009) filled with grey clinker was placed directly opposite between sandstone blocks (1026) and (1025). Running west to east, along the southern face of the northern row of column bases was a drainage cut (1028) containing a brick lined channel (1011) with a 0.05m diameter cast iron pipe. Cut (1028) was backfilled by a mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional brick rubble (1029) (**Illustration 17 and Plate 12**). A similar brick built drainage channel (1010) was situated along the north face of the southern row of pillar bases. Situated almost equidistantly between the two rows of column bases, between sandstone blocks (1025) and (1034) was a large circular concrete and brick surface (1012) (**Illustration 13**) overlying a dump of rubble and concrete foundation (1030). This was interpreted as a base support for a column, possibly a central roof support. Running north from this column base was a ceramic pipe, presumably drawing water off the roof towards the drainage channel (1011).

Sealing these features and deposit (1007) across the entire site was a 0.24m thick layer of yellowish brown silty sand with patches of rubble and industrial clinker (1006). This formed a levelling and bedding layer for the York Stone flooring (1005). The flooring was made up of flat slabs measuring on average 0.6m x 0.58m x 0.08m. Evidence from Trench 3 suggests that this was the flooring of the second Market Hall (see 5.3.3 above). Patches of red and black ashlar, some 0.04m thick were identified above areas of the York Stone flooring. These were interpreted as areas of repair or re-surfacing.

5.5.5 Phase 5: The modern car park – 20th century

Sealing the whole area was a 0.45m thick layer of yellowish white dolomite gravel (1001) which formed the levelling layer for the tarmac surface (1000) of the modern car park. The previous evaluation, Trench 3, was identified in the north west corner of the Trench.

Summary

A series of brick floors, cobbled surfaces, walling and drains were uncovered in the trench, overlaying the natural. These relate to the pre-Market Hall structures, probably the Corn Exchange and Buttery. These features were truncated by pits and the construction of the first Market Hall. A series of square brick pillars, probably column bases, were constructed and the ground level raised and levelled prior to the compact flooring and internal wall construction. Brick and sandstone block extensions to the existing brick bases, probably to support roofing support columns, were seen to post-date the fire. The area is raised again prior to drainage installation and the laying of a York Stone floor. The area was raised and levelled again prior to the laying of the modern car park surface.

6 ARTEFACT RECORD

Assemblages of animal bone, ceramics, clay tobacco pipes, glass, metal and metallurgical material were recovered from Trenches 2-5, Site 3. No artefactual material was recovered from Site 5.

6.1 Ceramics from Trenches 2-4 (Site 3) by Dr C. Cumberpatch

Introduction

The pottery assemblage from Site 3 (Trenches 2-4) consisted of 483 sherds of pottery weighing 13,259 grams and represented a maximum of 436 vessels. The data are summarised in **Table 1** (Appendix 2, Section 12). The pottery was accompanied by a quantity of kiln furniture, saggar fragments, brick, tile and kiln waste. This totalled 102 items weighing 7279 grams.

The site lies close to that of the Rotherham Old Pottery, founded in 1765 by John Platt and William Fenney although the latter left the partnership in 1766 to join William Malpass at the Swinton (later the Rockingham) Pottery. After a period of a few months Platt was joined by Samuel Walker Jr. the son of the famous Rotherham iron founder and their partnership lasted until 15th June 1772 after which the pair sold their shares to Samuel Walker Sr. The Rotherham Old Pottery is thus one of the earlier of the potteries in the Don Valley for which we have records. Its importance in its own right is enhanced by Walker's later (1777) association with William Hawley of Rawmarsh, a member of one of the major potting families of South Yorkshire (Lawrence 1974:120-122).

On Samuel Walker's death in 1782 his extensive business empire passed to his sons and in 1794 the pottery was sold to Richard and William Stanley and on this occasion an detailed conveyance was drawn up describing parts of the site including a house near Domine Well and a rear plot extending to the River Don. A number of facilities were mentioned including 'dwelling houses, barns, stables, outhouses..., ovens, furnaces, warehouses, drying houses and workshops' all connected with the pottery (Lawrence 1974:121).

In 1806 the property was transferred to Samuel Lucas and was sold again in 1825. At this date the documentary evidence implies that it had ceased to function as a pottery and Lawrence has concluded that production ceased around 1800 (1974:122).

Type series

The pottery assemblage includes a high proportion of manufacturing waste in the form of biscuit-fired sherds, many of them with unfired transfer prints in place. Such sherds have been described as 'biscuit-fired ware' in **Table 1** as it is impossible to determine definitely whether they belong to the Pearlware (c.1780 – 1830) or Whiteware (c.1830 – early twentieth century) groups. Other material includes sherds damaged in the second (glost) firing during which the colours of the printed designs emerged and the glaze was vitrified. Some of these examples are severely damaged with the designs reduced to little more than patches of blue beneath the glaze.

Finished sherds belong to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, including examples of the major types of tableware produced during this period. The presence of such a variety of wares has implications for the dating of the production waste, an issue which will be examined below. The majority of ware types have been the subject of detailed description elsewhere and in view of this the type series which follows

makes reference to the principle sources and is not intended to be an exhaustive discussion of the individual histories of the wares concerned.

White Salt Glazed Stoneware

White Salt Glazed Stoneware (WSGSW) was the first ceramic body to challenge effectively the dominance of imported Chinese porcelain and to bring fine, hard whitewares within the financial reach of consumers of the middle and aspirant middle classes. Developed in Staffordshire in the early eighteenth century, this ware was the most significant home produced refined ware between c. 1730 and 1770 (Ford 1999). It was produced at a number of potteries in the Don Valley, the most famous being Rockingham where production appears to have continued until at least 1775 (Cox and Cox 2001:31-33). No definite production waste was identified amongst the Market Street assemblage, although it is possible that the saggar fragments from Trench 3, context (329) were related to its manufacture. This suggestion requires further investigation before it can be verified. White Salt Glazed Stoneware is known to have been manufactured at the Rotherham Old Pottery and a vessel bearing John Platt's name and the date 1767 is held in the Victoria and Albert Museum (Lawrence 1974:122).

White Salt Glazed Stoneware was recovered from Trenches 2, 3 and 4, with contexts (328), (329) and (332) producing the largest number of sherds. Only two sherds were identified in context (411) which produced the largest group of pottery from the site including the bulk of the production waste.

Creamware

The general date range for Creamwares, the first of the refined lead-glazed earthenwares, is given as c.1740 – c.1820, based on the evidence from Staffordshire (Barker and Ford 1999). Documentary references indicate that production at the Swinton Pottery was underway in June 1770 and the earliest marked piece dates to 1771 (Cox and Cox 2001:34). Creamware appears to have been a major element in the earlier phases of manufacture at the Don Pottery (established in 1801) where production continued until well into the 1820s (Griffin 2001:104) and at the Leeds Pottery from its establishment in 1770 (Griffin 2001, 2005). Barker and Ford have suggested that the popularity of the ware began to decline after c.1780 but the continuation of production at the Don Pottery into the nineteenth century suggests that such changes in fashion took place at different times and perhaps at different rates in different places throughout the country. In his discussion of the relative dating of Creamware at the Leeds pottery, Griffin has noted that creamware continued to be made, alongside pearlware, well into the third decade of the nineteenth century (2005:193)

It should not, therefore, be assumed that the Creamwares necessarily predate the Pearlwares, as production of the latter appears to have begun, at the Don Pottery at least, in the first decade of the nineteenth century (Griffin 2001:104). Lawrence cites a trade card issued by Platt and Walker (1766 – 1772) which includes a reference to 'Cream Colour' ware which may well be identified with Creamware although there are some discrepancies between names used in the eighteenth century and those common today amongst archaeologists and collectors.

Evidence for the manufacture of Creamware amongst the present assemblage is equivocal as in the biscuit fired state sherds of Creamware may resemble Pearlwares, particularly where plain vessels are concerned. Only three sherds of biscuit fired ware were tentatively ascribed to the Creamware category (Contexts 211, 411 and Trench 4, unstratified) although in the majority of cases (undiagnostic body sherds) it

is simply impossible to ascribe the sherds to any specific ware type with any degree of certainty and so this number may be an underestimate of the actual numbers involved.

Pearlware

A general date range of c.1780 – c.1830 has been ascribed to the Pearlwares on the basis of Barker's dating of the industry in Staffordshire. While this gives a useful broad indication of the longevity of the type, the evidence from the documented South and West Yorkshire potteries allows a little more precision. It should be noted that Pearlwares are somewhat more difficult to identify precisely than are either White Salt Glazed Stonewares or Creamwares. The chief characteristic, a blue-white tint to the glaze, obtained by including small quantities of cobalt and copper in the glaze (Barker and Ford, 1999), is not one which is particularly distinctive because later whitewares occasionally appear to have been subject to slight 'bluing' as the colour from the transfer printed designs leached into the surrounding glaze.

The first reference to transfer printed wares at Swinton dates to 14th July 1788 and early printed wares from the pottery appear to have been in both black and blue (Cox and Cox, 2001:70-2). Production of Pearlwares continued after the pottery was taken over by the Bramelds in 1806 with transfer printed patterns in blue, brown and black.

After 1820 a wider range of printed designs were manufactured and individual pieces continue to be described as Pearlware by Cox and Cox up until c.1830, although production of transfer printed wares continued up until the closure of the pottery in 1842, presumably with a progressive whitening of the glaze, as seen elsewhere.

Production at the Don Pottery began in 1801 and transfer printed Pearlwares were one of the staple products of the factory. In terms of the identification of these wares, Griffin has noted that:

"Don Pearlware ranges from a very obvious addition of cobalt, one may at times be tempted to say 'over generous' to a glaze where it is hardly discernible at all (Griffin, 2001:104)."

This characteristic was also noted amongst the finished wares from Market Street with a number of sherds showing evidence of 'bluing' even on pieces with later 19th century designs such as 'Asiatic Pheasants'. Such wares have been labelled as 'Transfer Printed (TP) Whiteware' in **Table 1** but it is possible that a small number of them should belong to the Pearlware category. The positive identification of Pearlwares amongst the biscuit fired group is even more difficult than in the case of the Creamwares and further work would be necessary to investigate more closely the character of the ambiguous biscuit fired sherds.

Edged ware

Edged wares form a distinctive group within the wider Pearlware category. The distinctive characteristics of the group is the moulded 'grass' pattern edge emphasised with blue paint. Barker has suggested that the type, which was easy and cheap to manufacture, was popular from c.1810 to the early 1830s. It was manufactured widely and as vessels are rarely marked is virtually impossible to ascribe to particular potteries. Edged wares were widely manufactured in the Don Valley potteries but no biscuit fired examples were identified amongst the assemblage under consideration. Finished examples were noted in Trench 4 (unstratified and context 411).

Whitewares

Whitewares fall into a number of discrete groups with those from the Market Street assemblage being plain, transfer printed, slip decorated and sponge decorated. As noted above the distinction between the transfer printed Pearlwares and Whitewares can be difficult to determine and this should be borne in mind when considering the data in Table 2.

Transfer printed Whitewares were the largest group identified amongst the Market Street material and included a number of the commoner nineteenth century designs. Willow, Asiatic Pheasants and Albion were the commonest with smaller numbers of sherds bearing other designs. These include examples of the Gem pattern normally associated with the Don Pottery and the Barker period (1839 – 1893) and also the Denaby Pottery (1864 – 1868) (Griffin 2001, Cumberpatch 2004a). In all cases these sherds were recovered from context (411) and two examples were certainly production waste. A second minor design, also present in finished and biscuit fired forms, was the Fibre pattern, a distinctive dendritic design executed in grey on a white body. The date range of this design is uncertain.

The principal designs identified are either not chronologically diagnostic or appear rather later in date. The Willow design appears to have been developed by Spode during the 1790s and rapidly became established as the most popular transfer printed design during the nineteenth century. It remains in production today and in spite of some claims to the contrary, individual examples cannot be ascribed to manufacturers or periods unless a maker's mark is present. Both finished and unfinished examples were noted in the Market Street assemblage.

Asiatic Pheasants is a somewhat later design which rivalled Willow for popularity in the second half of the nineteenth century and was also manufactured extremely widely. As with Willow both finished and unfinished examples were present amongst the Market Street assemblage.

The Albion pattern has been described by Coysh and Henrywood as 'a common pattern name used by several different potters' (1997:18) although no definite date range has been suggested for the design.

A number of other unidentified patterns were also noted and these have been briefly described in **Table 1**. The majority are not complete designs but rather geometric or stylised curvilinear friezes around the rims of cups/bowls or the edges of plates. Further work is required to adequately characterise and identify these designs.

Blue Banded ware

Slip Banded wares were a common and popular ware type manufactured widely from the later eighteenth century and throughout the nineteenth century. The examples from Trench 4, context (411) include both finished and biscuit fired examples and appear to be of the rounded form rather than the earlier nineteenth century carinated form.

Other tablewares

A small number of other wares were identified amongst the Market Street assemblage. Eighteenth century types, including Slipware, Late Blackware and Mottled ware were all present in small quantities (less than five sherds) and Tin Glazed Earthenware (TGE) was represented by a two sherds from contexts 211 and 212. Such small quantities of these wares are a normal find on urban sites in South Yorkshire and the first three mentioned were certainly manufactured locally (Cumberpatch 2004b). Tin Glazed Earthenware was not, as far as is understood at

present, manufactured in South Yorkshire but both English and Dutch wares are a regular find on sites in the county, particularly those with connections to inland or coastal ports.

Cane Coloured wares are a regular and common find on sites of all types in South Yorkshire. The type was manufactured from the 1830s/1840s onwards in both slip banded and plain varieties. It was made very widely but is often associated particularly with Sharpe's pottery at Swadlincote and other Derbyshire potteries, although excavations on sites in the Don Valley have produced numerous examples of wares manufactured locally (e.g. Cumberpatch in prep, Griffin 2001:212, Plate 300).

Sponged wares and Sponge printed wares were present in small quantities, all but one sherd being from finished vessels. Sponge decoration appears during the 1830s with sponge printed wares slightly later, post 1840. Of particular note is a sherd of sponge printed ware from (411) which is biscuit fired but with an unfired printed motif. This has implications for the dating of the production waste, as outlined below.

Vessels with moulded or turned decoration (including Relief Banded ware) were also noted in small numbers. Details of these and other types represented by one or two sherds are given in **Table 1**.

A single vessel, a teapot, in the distinctive later nineteenth century Jackfield ware was identified in (411). This adds to the evidence, discussed below, which suggests that the bulk of the production waste post-dates the period of the Rotherham Old Pottery.

Utilitarian wares

Utilitarian wares were unusually rare and the two commonest categories, Brown Glazed Coarseware (BGCW) and Yellow Glazed Coarseware (YGCW) were represented by no more than a handful of sherds. Brown Salt Glazed Stonewares (BSGSW) were somewhat commoner than the earthenwares and both eighteenth and nineteenth century types were present although the latter were commoner than the former. The later vessel types identified were all typical domestic cooking wares but the earlier types appeared to include drinking vessels.

Production waste

The production waste appears to fall into two principal groups. The material from Trench 4, associated with the wasters and misfired sherds constitutes one group while a smaller quantity from Trench 3 constitutes the second.

The first group of material appears to date to the same period as the biscuit fired wares. The group includes saggar fragments, stilt legs and fragments of red and white fired clay rods, the latter used for sealing saggars and similar purposes prior to firing. The saggar fabrics are coarse and friable with glaze internally. In contrast those from Trench 3 are much harder, denser and have a white to pale grey glaze internally and externally as well as over broken edges. They also seem to have been perforated which may be consistent with their use in the manufacture of Salt Glazed Stonewares, although further work will be required to verify this.

A small group of biscuit fired sherds from Trench 4 are of particular interest in that they have pencilled words, numbers and what appear to be tallies on them. It was not possible in the time available to decipher the words, but this should be a priority in future work. It is suggested that these sherds were used as 'note pads' in the pottery for recording matters such as numbers of vessels in kiln loads. One sherd, the base of a biscuit fired dish bore what appeared to be traces of printing ink transferred from a piece of newspaper. The sherd requires scanning and the image reversing before any words will be legible. A similar process might be of assistance in clarifying the

meaning of the pencilled notes.

A small shallow jar of a type often used for the retail of cosmetics (notably hair grease) was recovered from (411). It contained a bright blue residue which appears to be the pigment used in the transfer printing process. A number of recipes for pigments are known (Copeland 1999: Appendices 2 and 3) and analysis of the residue might be informative in indicating the precise composition of this example.

Dating

The characteristics of the assemblage as a whole are only partially consistent with the identification of the assemblage as related to the Rotherham Old Pottery during the period of its life as identified by Lawrence (1974). The following factors suggest a later date for the material from Trench 4, particularly (411).

Decorative motifs and designs identified amongst the biscuit fired wares, where diagnostic, date to the mid to late nineteenth century (notably Gem, Asiatic Pheasants and probably Albion);

Ware types identified amongst the biscuit fired wares, where identifiable, appear to be Whitewares rather than Pearlwares or Creamwares and are accompanied by smaller quantities of other nineteenth century types, including the biscuit fired sherd of Sponge Printed ware;

Ware types represented by finished vessels and associated with the production waste date to the mid to later nineteenth century (Jackfield ware, Slip Banded ware, Whiteware)

Conclusions

On the basis of this evidence it seems likely that the material from (411) was dumped on the site some considerable time after the closure of the Rotherham Old Pottery, although the presence of smaller quantities of eighteenth century pottery (Creamware, White Salt Glazed Stoneware and Late Blackware) does suggest some activity during the eighteenth century either in the immediate area or close to the source of the production waste.

The exception to this conclusion would seem to be the material from Trench 3 which includes White Salt Glazed stoneware and saggar fragments which may be associated with the production of this ware. Wares of undoubted eighteenth century date also occur in Trench 2 and, as noted above, Trench 4, but in neither case are these definitely related to the manufacture of pottery and they may be related to other types of activity on the site. Further work on the site is to be hoped for and two principle questions might be asked in relationship to the pottery assemblages. These are:

- Is there evidence for eighteenth century pottery production in the immediate vicinity?
- What was the source of the middle to later nineteenth century pottery found in Trench 4?

Answering these questions would make a significant contribution to our knowledge of the pottery industry of the Don Valley and of the wider region.

6.2 Ceramics from Trench 5 (Site 3) by Dr C. Cumberpatch

Introduction

The pottery assemblage from excavations in Market Street, Rotherham was examined by the author on 6th April 2006. This followed the examination of the pottery from the first stage of excavation on the site which was the subject of an earlier report (Cumberpatch 2005). This report should be read in conjunction with the present one in order to gain an overview of the material from the site. The pottery from trench 5 is presented in **Table 2** (Appendix 2, Section 12).

The assemblage consisted of 492 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material representing a maximum of 430 vessels and objects. The assemblage included a small amount of later seventeenth century Blackware (1082) but was principally composed of wares of eighteenth and nineteenth century date. A very small number of sherds were of later nineteenth or early twentieth century date (1023).

Discussion

The range of wares identified within the assemblage resembles that from the first stage of the excavation and a summary of the details of the individual wares can be found in the earlier report. For the sake of brevity, this information has not been repeated here.

The following points should be noted in relation to this assemblage:

- Quantities of biscuit fired wares and fragments of kiln furniture, saggars etc were considerably lower in this assemblage than in the first one, presumably a result of the pattern of deposition of material across the site as a whole;
- The majority of transfer printed (TP) designs identified were similar to those noted in the assemblage from the first stage of the excavation and their significance is discussed in the earlier report (Cumberpatch 2005). One additional transfer printed design, Wild Rose, was added to these. The Wild Rose pattern was used by a number of potteries between c. 1830 and c.1850. These included the local manufacturers Samuel Barker (Don Pottery) and Joseph Twigg & Co (Kilnhurst Old Pottery);
- Other significant objects, designs and motifs included the following:

1. Context (1007); amongst the pottery was what appeared to be a component, possibly from an electrical device (although this remains to be verified) with the following words and letters on the upper surface;

S. Maw Son & Thompson

7 to12

Aldersgate Street

London

The firm of Maw, Son and Thompson was a manufacturer of scientific instruments including surgeon's tools and microscopes in the later part of the nineteenth century. The question of what sort of instrument include components of the type recovered from context (1007) will be addressed at a later stage;

2. Context (1095); a mug bearing a design featuring an early steam engine named *Deakin* pulling carriages. It is believed that this is a commemorative mug and investigations are continuing into the significance of the *Deakin*;

3. Context (1095); a child's plate with a picture in the centre and a (partially preserved) text around the edge reading '...minding what Grandpapa said. . . .noughty young Ned';

4. Context (1100); A personalised mug or jug bearing the name 'Fowlson' and the date 1870. Such vessels were not uncommon (a number of earlier nineteenth century example are discussed by Griffin (2001) in connection with the Don Pottery). Unless parallels for this vessel exist in collections or the name can be traced through street directories, it may prove difficult to establish the significance of this vessel.

More generally, the assemblage appeared to be a mixed one with a number of the larger contexts producing groups of pottery with a wide date range, consistent with the evidence from the earlier excavation of the dumping of material on the site during the nineteenth century. A more detailed breakdown of the contexts involved and the possible nature of the dumping will be investigated in the full report. In addition to being of significance in relation to the creation of the later nineteenth and twentieth century townscape of Rotherham, this data will also be of value in allowing comparison between the processes responsible for site formation in Sheffield and Rotherham.

Recommendations

The following work is required to produce a satisfactory artefactual archive and archive report on the material from Market Street. This should be carried out following any further archaeological work on the site, however, if no further fieldwork is to be carried out this work should be completed as part of any final client reporting of this phase of works or publication of same.

- The assemblage requires sorting and re-bagging with the reintegration of bags containing material from the same context so that ware types and fragments of the same vessel can be bagged together and, in the later case, significant vessels can be reconstructed for illustration;
- Full quantification of the assemblage will involve the weighing of the pottery, in addition to the presentation of the numbers of sherds and estimated (maximum) number of vessels included in Table 2;
- Positive identification of a number of transfer printed designs is required;
- Discussion of the dating with reference to the known history of pottery production in the area and the practices of deposition with reference to the history of building on the site;
- The integration of the two pottery reports and discussion of the two assemblages as a single unit is highly desirable in order to obtain a comprehensive overview of the pottery assemblage from the site as a whole.

6.3 Clay tobacco pipes (Trenches 2 - 4, Site 3) by Dr. S.D. White

Background

This report deals with the clay tobacco pipes recovered by ARCUS during excavations at Site 3, Westgate, Rotherham. The site code used for this work was 943b. The excavations produced a total of 15 clay tobacco pipe fragments comprising two bowls, 12 stems and a single mouthpiece. These were recovered from a total of five different pipe-bearing contexts.

Methodology and Treatment of the Material

A context summary has been prepared and is presented below (**Table 3, Appendix 2**).

For each individual context/bag the number of bowls (B), stems (S) and mouthpieces (M) are given. This is followed by the overall date range for each context/bag, together with the most likely date of deposition for that group. A count is then given of the number of marked (Mkd) and decorated (Dec) fragments followed by general comments about the group.

All of the pipes were recorded and dated before any context descriptions or site notes were examined. This methodology avoids any pre-conceptions being formed as to the possible date or nature of the various pipe groups while they are being catalogued.

A plaster cast has been made of the stamped stem mark, which has been entered into the National Clay Tobacco Pipe Stamp Catalogue. This is held by the National Clay Tobacco Pipe Archive within the Department of Archaeology at the University of Liverpool.

The Clay Tobacco Pipes

Although this is only a small group of clay tobacco pipes, it is interesting in that it includes fragments from the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries including a marked stem fragment that can be attributed to a known Rotherham pipemaker.

The earliest fragment is a bowl from Context 420, which can be dated to the Civil War period, c1640-1660 (Figure 1). The only other seventeenth-century fragment to be recovered from the excavations is a small plain stem from Context 212 (Bag 17). Although very fragmentary and abraded the nature of the fabric and the size of the stem bore suggests a seventeenth century date for this fragment.

The majority of the remaining stems from the site are most likely to be eighteenth century. This includes one stamped with a roll-stamp mark from Context 212 (Bag 16), which would have read WILL^M WILD although only the ILL of the Christian name and the LD of the surname survives (Figure 2). The fragment is well burnished, as are a further six fragments from the site, although the mark itself has been poorly impressed and is only partially legible. A more complete example from the same die, and on a fragment found in Doncaster, has been recorded for the National Clay Tobacco Pipe Stamp Catalogue and has been allocated die number 1925. At least five other William Wild marks have been recorded in Yorkshire and at least two separate dies have been identified. William Wild is known to have been working in Rotherham c1764-1774 and appears to have been a member of a successful pipe making family that was operating in Rotherham from at least 1716 through to 1774 (White 2004, 185).

No eighteenth-century bowls, to go with the stems, were recovered from the excavations. This may in part be due to the nature of pipe bowls of this period. The walls of pipe bowls from the eighteenth century were much thinner than had previously been the case, which meant that they were more fragile. As a result they often break into tiny fragments, which are difficult to recover and with the result that they are often under represented in the archaeological record.

At least one bowl fragment and two stems from the site date from the nineteenth century, although it is possible that some of the un-burnished plain stem fragments may also date from the early part of the nineteenth century. One of the stem fragments has traces of dark glaze indicating that it was from the mouthpiece end of the stem. Glazed tips first appear c1800 and continued in use until c1910. The other nineteenth century stem fragment is covered in an iron-rich concretion but has the incuse moulded number 49 on the side of the stem within a relief moulded beaded border. This is most likely to be the product of one of the Manchester pipe

manufacturers, Thomas Holland, who took out diamond registrations between 1873 and 1877 (Hammond 1988, 126).

The nineteenth century pipe bowl of c1863-1900, was recovered from Context 212 and is rather unusual in that it has a mould bicycle and rider on both sides of the bowl (Figure 3 and plate 3). The bicycle appears to be a "bone shaker" or Velocipede type in that it has the pedals in the centre of the front wheel. This is not a particularly common design, but there is another example that is known from Dorking in Surrey, which bears a striking similarity to the find from Rotherham and has been dated to c1880-1910 (Higgins 1985, 408). The example from Surrey is marked with the maker's name J. VINING and the place of manufacture KINGSTON along the side of the stem. James Vining Jnr. is known to have been working in Kingston from c1870-1915. It is very unlikely that Vining made the example from Rotherham and it is much more likely to have been made locally, showing that these types of design were occasionally used right across England.

Conclusions

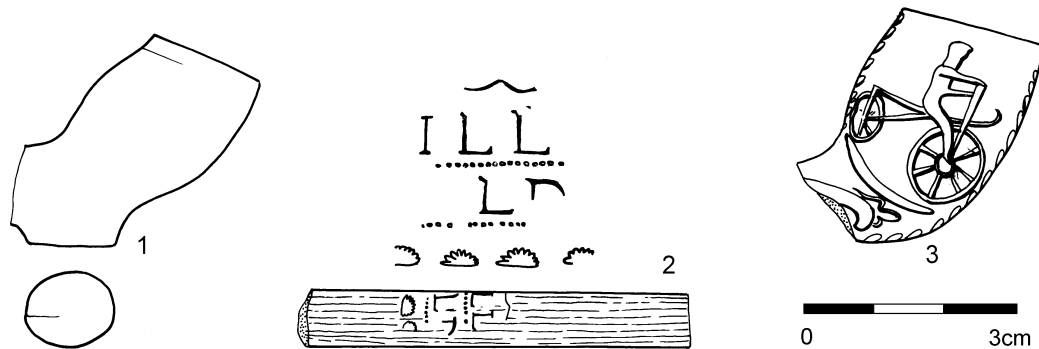
The group of clay tobacco pipe fragments from Site 3, Westgate, Rotherham is rather small but has some interesting elements within it including the marked stem from a local maker, William Wild, and the bowl decorated with the rather unusual bicycle motif.

Four out of the five contexts only produced a single bowl fragment and therefore dating of these individual deposits based on the pipe evidence alone is difficult. Context 212 (Bag Nos. 16, 17 and 19) is the largest group with a total of 11 fragments, all of which are stems. One of these could be seventeenth century in date, but the majority are certainly of eighteenth century date with seven of the stems being burnished and one of them stamped with a William Wild stamp. From the pipe evidence, it would seem most likely that this context was laid down during the mid to late eighteenth century.

Figures:

All illustrations are by the author at life size with the stamp detail at 2:1.

1. Heel type bowl dating c1640-1660; no burnish; no internal bowl cross; rim internally trimmed and bottered but not milled; stem bore 6/64" (Context 420; Bag No. 20).
2. Stem fragment dating c1760-1780; good burnish; stem bore 5/64". Marked with a roll-stamp mark reading WILL WILD. William Wild is known to have been working in Rotherham c1764-1784 (Context 212; Bag No. 16).
3. Bowl fragment dating c1863-1900; no burnish; no internal bowl cross; rim cut; leaf decorated seams; stem bore 5/64". A bicycle motif appears on both sides of the bowl (Context 212; Bag No. 19).



6.4 Clay tobacco pipes (Trench 5, Site 3) by Dr. S.D. White

Background

This assessment considers the clay tobacco pipes recovered by ARCUS from Site 3 (Trench 5) at the junction of Domine Lane and Market Street, Rotherham.

In their Research Priority for Post-Medieval Archaeology, the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology have identified the systematic collection of clay tobacco pipes as an area of particular importance where more work is needed (Anon 1988, 6).

For many years the North-east of England, and in particularly Yorkshire, had been little studied so far as pipe research was concerned. In more recent years this has been partly remedied by the author's PhD research focussing on certain aspects of the clay tobacco pipe industry in Yorkshire during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (White 2004). Material from the nineteenth century, however, remains poorly represented in the published sources. Pipemakers from Rotherham are known from documentary sources from the mid seventeenth century through to the last quarter of the nineteenth century, but to date nothing has been published on the pipe making industry from the town.

Description of the finds

The excavations of Trench 5, Site 3, Market Street produced a total of 29 clay tobacco pipe fragments consisting of 7 bowls, 20 stems and two mouthpiece fragments (**Table 4, Appendix 2**). These fragments were recovered from ten different pipe-bearing contexts.

Two-thirds of the assemblage comprises plain stem fragments. One group of stems from (1103) stands out from the rest as they all date from the second half of the seventeenth century. The remaining stems from the site all date from the nineteenth century including one stem from (1075) with a varnished surface. This particular fragment is also marked with the moulded pattern number 41 within a distinctive beaded border and is one of two stems from the assemblage with such a border. Both fragments are possibly the products of Thomas Holland of Manchester, who is known to have used a pattern numbering system within a beaded border on his pipes.

The most diagnostic fragments from Market Street are the bowls, which have an overall date range of c1860-1890. Five out of the seven bowl fragments are decorated. These include a finely executed depiction of the Prince of Wales Feathers within a floral wreath; a bowl with a thistle motif on the smokers left and an unusual Shamrock motif on the smokers right; a spurless bowl decorated with a hatched shield on both sides of the bowl; a rather crudely made acorn bowl and a finely

produced French bowl with a dog's head for a spur. Locally found parallels for the thistle / shamrock bowl and the hatched shield can be found in Rotherham Museum. The acorn, Prince of Wales Feathers and the thistle / shamrock design are also closely paralleled with a very closely dated domestic rubbish dump from Halifax, dating to the mid 1870s, where almost identical examples have been recovered. The dog's head bowl can be paralleled with products made by the French pipe manufacturer Gambier, who illustrated a similar bowl in their catalogue of 1868. The pattern number on this particular design would have been in production by the firm from c1860. It is a design that was popular and copied by a number of nineteenth century manufacturers in both France and England through to c1910.

Table 4 gives a context summary showing the number of bowls (B), stems (S) and mouthpieces (M) from each context together with the number of marked and decorated fragments. In some instances there are a number of groups (bags) for each context. Details of each bag are given separately. In addition, a broad date range is given for each context together with the most likely date of deposition based on the more diagnostic fragments from each group. This is followed by a series of general comments about each group.

Assessment of the pipes

Clay tobacco pipe fragments offer one of the most accurate and reliable classes of artefact for the dating of deposits from the post-medieval period. The excavated pipes from Market Street should be able to provide a valuable contribution to the identification and phasing of the contexts in which they occur.

Clay tobacco pipes also have two other significant attributes; their regional diversity allows them to be used to study trade and marketing contacts, while differing qualities allow for an examination of social status. Although only a small number of marked pipes are present in this assemblage they should be able to go some way towards assessing the catchment area from which services and supplies were drawn.

The majority of the bowl fragments recovered are highly decorated and represent a range of decorative motifs that were almost certainly produced locally. Most of the plain stem fragments are likely to be contemporary with the bowl fragments, although there is clearly a small element of residual material on the site.

One of the most interesting features of this assemblage is that many of the decorative motifs can be closely paralleled with a group of mid 1870s pipes from Halifax. It is unusual to be able to date any pipe assemblage so closely, particularly with nineteenth century material. This is a small but important assemblage from a little studied part of Yorkshire that may merit further analysis and publication.

6.5 Archaeometallurgical Material (Trenches 3 and 5, Site 3) by Dr. R. Mackenzie

The industrial process residues and crucible fragment recovered from the site have been examined to assess their archaeometallurgical significance and potential to provide further information about the site. **Table 5** (Appendix 2) below summarises the material assessed.

Discussion

The industrial process residues recovered from contexts (329) and (1109) are fragments of fuel ash slag (clinker). This is a common waste by-product of coal and coke fired furnaces, boilers, reheating hearths and grates. Fuel ash slags, such as clinker and cinders are a common component of made ground on urban sites and

they are generally of limited archaeometallurgical value unless found in specific contexts.

The crucible fragment from (1095) is from a used steelmaking crucible. Crucibles used in the Huntsman steelmaking process had a very limited life and were usually disposed of after one days use. Used crucibles were often broken up and used as backfill or hardcore for levelling land and they are a very common find on archaeological excavations within Sheffield and Rotherham.

When recovered from specific contexts within, for example, former steelworks, used crucibles are of archaeometallurgical value. However, given the nature of the site and the specific archaeological contexts, the crucible fragment in this assemblage is of limited significance and archaeometallurgical potential.

Recommendations

No further archaeometallurgical work is recommended on the material covered by this assessment.

6.6 The Shell (Trench 5, Site 3) by Dr P. Marshall

Shells were recovered from two stratified contexts, summarised in **Table 6** (Appendix 2). A total of eight shell fragments are present in the assemblage.

Recommendations

The quantity of shell is relatively small and is little archaeological or contextual value. Consequently it is recommended that no further study or reporting of the shell is undertaken.

6.7 The Shell (Trenches 2 - 4, Site 3) by Dr P. Marshall

Shells were recovered from three stratified contexts, summarised in **Table 7** below. A total of twenty six shell fragments are present in the assemblage.

Recommendations

The quantity of shell is relatively small and is little archaeological or contextual value. Consequently it is recommended that no further study or reporting of the shell is undertaken.

6.8 Animal Bone (Trenches 2–4, Site 3) by S. Viner

Introduction and methods.

A small faunal assemblage recovered from Site 3 has been investigated in order to assess its potential. The assessment was carried out following a modified version of the method established by Davis (1992), and with the aid of the reference collection held at the University of Sheffield.

Results

In total 26 fragments were recovered from the site. However, only two of these were countable under the system employed. These are summarised in **Table 8** (Appendix 2). One was identified as sheep (*Ovis aries*). The bone showed signs of gnawing that was probably caused by dogs. The other countable specimen came from (411) and was identified as chicken (*Gallus gallus*). A second non-countable bone belonging to a juvenile chicken was also found within the same (411). Evidence of sawing was observed on one specimen. This bone was from a large animal of cattle size but was not identified further.

Potential and Recommendations

This assemblage is limited in its potential to provide further archaeological information by its small size. No further work is recommended for these animal bones.

6.9 Animal Bone (Trench 5, Site 3) by S. Viner

Introduction

A small collection of animal bones recovered from Trench 5 were assessed to determine the archaeological potential of the assemblage and in order to make recommendations for further work.

Method

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of the method established by Davis (1992), and with the aid of the reference collection held at the University of Sheffield.

Results

Faunal remains from the site were in good condition with little variation between contexts. **Table 9** (Appendix 2) contains the number of countable specimens for each taxa by context. The numbers given in brackets identify the number of specimens from which measurements could be taken.

Chicken (*Gallus*) was the most common taxa, and cattle (*Bos*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), pig (*Sus*) and rabbit (*Oryctolagus*) were also present. The sheep/goat remains included a mandible with a number of teeth in place, that could allow it to be aged by tooth wear and eruption stages.

Evidence of butchery came from a single example of sawing on a *Sus* bone. No indication of gnawing was observed.

Potential and Recommendations

This assemblage is limited in its potential to provide further archaeological information by its small size. No further work is recommended for these animal bones.

6.10 Dressed stone (Trench 1, Site 5) by O. Jessop

A single fragment of architectural stonework was noted in the demolition deposit (104). The stone measured 0.5m by 0.23m by 0.15m and is a typical late nineteenth century moulding probably from the façade of a building.

6.11 Ceramic Building Material (Trench 1, Site 5) by R. O'Neill

A number of maker's marks were noted on bricks, particularly within the demolition deposit (104). The marks and available information on the firms are listed in **Table 10** (Appendix 2). Information is derived from the Coal Mining History Resource Centre List of UK Mines, which includes several lists from 1869-1945 (<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~cmhrc/lomindex.htm>) and from Graham Hague of the South Yorkshire Industrial History Society.

6.12 The Coins (Trench 4, Site 3) by Dr Peter Marshall

Three coins were recovered from one stratified context which is summarised below in **Table 11** below.

Recommendations

The quantity of coins is relatively small and is little archaeological or contextual value. Consequently it is recommended that no further study or reporting of the coins is undertaken.

6.13 An Assessment of the Glass (Trenches 2 – 5) by Dr. Hugh Willmott

Introduction

A reasonable sized assemblage of glass was recovered from the excavations at Rotherham Westgate (**summarised in Table 12 below**). All is in good condition and requires no further specialist treatment. With very few exceptions the glass is mid to late nineteenth century in date and is typical of an urban assemblage from the region.

Character of the assemblage

A minimum of two vessels, forty-five bottles and two windows were recovered from the excavations. The vessel glass consisted of just an ordinary lead glass tumbler base from (1022), an oil lamp chimney from (1095) and the edge of a uranium glass tray, most probably part of a dressing table set from (1075).

Bottles form the majority of the assemblage. Whilst many are plain, there are a number of embossed examples. These include examples of relish bottles, soda and spa waters as well as more ordinary wine, beer and plain bottles.

The remaining glass consists of a surprisingly few fragments of window glass and some vitreous slag, most probably from iron or steel working.

Recommendations for further work and resource requirements

The assemblage is not a particularly diverse one and reflects the 19th-century contexts from which it is derived. It seems to represent ordinary domestic activity, and there is little that further study or recording could reveal. Given this no further work or reporting is recommended, the glass can be discarded, and only a copy of this assessment need be included in the site archive.

7 DISCUSSION

Archaeological features were uncovered in all six trenches of Sites 3 and 5.

In Trench 1, Considerable modern truncation was evident within the upper levels of the site, however, archaeological structures were located towards the base of the

trench. These surviving structures are likely to be late nineteenth / early twentieth century in date and are likely to be impacted upon by the proposed development.

In Trench 2, the probable natural geology had above it evidence of a roadway that could relate to a path and roadway separating two inns (Old Blue Bell and Nags Head) and a number of other buildings from the Sheep Market or Buttery and Corn Exchange, visible on the 1774 and 1854 OS maps.

Trench 3 may contain evidence for internal walling and a brick pillar, probably used as a column base, of the first covered market hall constructed in 1879. Evidence of a further brick extension and sandstone block column base support relating to the second Market Hall was identified directly above this.

In Trench 4, a large stone wall, aligned north to south, could point to evidence of revetment walling, although most likely relates to the position of the western market hall wall, dating to either 1879 or 1888.

In Trench 5, several drainage structures, ephemeral walling and brick surfaces were uncovered which relate to the pre Market Hall phase of the site. These features are possibly late eighteenth / early nineteenth century in date and may relate to the Corn Exchange and Buttery. Evidence that the site was excavated for the construction of subterranean brick pillars, probable roof column supports connected to the first Market Hall. Further evidence of considerable levelling, floor surfaces and walling connected to this Market were also uncovered. Brick pillar and sandstone block re-extensions to these pillars and probable external walling were uncovered that probably relate to the second Market hall construction.

All four trenches of Site 3, contained some evidence of walling that probably relate to one or both phases of The Market Halls. The earliest archaeological remains in all three trenches were covered in a considerable depth of made ground which was built up in the late nineteenth century. These deposits of made-ground appear, almost certainly, to form the make-up and levelling for the Market Halls, probably that of the 1879 and 1888 Market Halls.

The exact dating of the structures in Trenches 2 -4 was re-evaluated on the basis of the Trench 5 investigations and a more secure chronology was ascertained. It is possible that earlier remains survive below the late nineteenth century deposits at the extreme west of the site, beyond wall (409), however, it is also possible that terracing for construction of these structures may have removed any trace of earlier activity in that location. No definitively eighteenth century or earlier deposits were identified in the trenches. Other post-Medieval but pre-Market Hall remains, are likely to be encountered just above the natural weathered natural within the footprint of the site.

The potential survival of *in-situ* archaeological remains within the impact level of the proposed developments are good. At Site 5 (Trench 1), surviving structures are likely to be uncovered outside the limits of the previous excavation, however, these remains are likely to be nineteenth or early twentieth century in date. At Site 3 (Trenches 2 -5) structures pre dating 1879 are likely to be uncovered immediately above the natural weathered bedrock and possibly to the extreme limits of the site which are located outside the walls proposed as outer walling of the Market Hall structures. Any archaeological remains within this impact level, however, could be assessed, recorded and removed as part of any proposed development programme.

Additional specialist reporting has also been recommended for the pottery and clay tobacco pipes from the same site. This reporting could be incorporated into any further archaeological fieldwork and reporting programme carried out on the site.

However, if there is no requirement for this, the specialist reports should be finalised and incorporated into any final draft reporting or publication of Sites 3 and 5.

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10 ILLUSTRATIONS

11 PLATES



Plate 1: Brick vaulting in Walls (105) and (106), Trench 1 looking south east.



Plate 2: North facing section of sondage within Trench 2 showing possible rutting (222)



Plate 3: Mid - Late nineteenth century clay pipe from (212) with embossed Bone Shaker bicycle (c. 1863 +).



Plate 4: Photograph, facing northwest, showing the southern and eastern wall of the 1888 Market Hall. Note the arches set within the southern wall. (Courtesy of Rotherham Archives)



Plate 5: Ephemeral wall (312), looking northeast before removal.



Plate 6: The first Market Hall after the fire of 1888. Note the surviving columns, possibly placed on the first phase brick pillars and the intact western façade (rear left). (Courtesy Rotherham Archives)



Plate 7: Showing original architects drawing of the second 1888 Market Hall design with instruction to “raise *old* peers as requested” relating to the brick pillars (my emphasis). Note also the blocks supporting cast iron roof support columns.
(Courtesy of Rotherham Archives)



Plate 8: West facing section of Trench 4 showing stone wall (409) with walls (403 & 404) directly overlying



Plate 9 Photograph, facing east towards the Imperial Arcade, showing the interior demolition of the second, 1888, market Hall in 1971. (Courtesy of Rotherham Archives)



Plate 10: General view of the two rows of upper brick pillar extensions and sandstone blocks relating to the 1888 Market Hall, probably situated on top of the brick pillars of the 1879 Market Hall.



Plate 11: View looking west showing pillar (1060) with extension (1017) and sandstone block (1025) above. Note the deposits butting against the pillar to the left of the picture and the cut (1065) to the right.



Plate 12: View looking south, showing (left – right) the top of brick extensions (1014) and (1017) below sandstone blocks (1024) & (1025). Note the cuts (1015) and (1018/1063) through the black possible fire debris (1022) and the thick overlying pink re-deposited sandstone layer (1007).

12 APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - List of Contexts

Site code	Site sub-division	Context number	Context type	Description
943b	5 TR1	101	DEPOSIT	HARDCORE (below 100)
943b	5 TR1	102	DEPOSIT	GREY SILT (N end)
943b	5 TR1	103	DEPOSIT	HARDCORE (below 102)
943b	5 TR1	104	DEPOSIT	BRICK RUBBLE (demolition layer)
943b	5 TR1	105	STRUCTURE	E-W BRICK WALL (S end)
943b	5 TR1	106	STRUCTURE	N-S WALL (with truncated vault)
943b	5 TR1	107	STRUCTURE	CAST-IRON STRUCTURE (send)
943b	5 TR1	108	DEPOSIT	INSULATION DEPOSIT
943b	5 TR1	109	STRUCTURE	BRICK FLOOR UNDERLYING (107)
943b	3 TR2	200	STRUCTURE	MODERN TARMAC OVERLYING TR2
943b	3 TR2	201	LAYER	SANDY MODERN RUBBLE
943b	3 TR2	202	DEPOSIT	BLACK CEMENTED RUBBLE
943b	3 TR2	203	DEPOSIT	CONCRETE INTACT + RUBBLE
943b	3 TR2	204	DEPOSIT	LEVELLING LAYER BENEATH C/C (203)
943b	3 TR2	205	DEPOSIT	MADE GROUND - REDDISH S/S
943b	3 TR2	206	STRUCTURE	BRICK BUILT WALL N-S
943b	3 TR2	207	CUT	CUT FOR (206)
943b	3 TR2	208	FILL	FILL OF (207)
943b	3 TR2	209	STRUCTURE	FOUNDATION OF (206)
943b	3 TR2	210	DEPOSIT	BLACK RUBBLE
943b	3 TR2	211	DEPOSIT	GREY RUBBLE LAYER
943b	3 TR2	212	DEPOSIT	GREY CLAY PAD
943b	3 TR2	213	FILL	FILL OF (217)
943b	3 TR2	214	FILL	FILL OF (215)
943b	3 TR2	215	CUT	CUT FOR CAST IRON PIPE
943b	3 TR2	216	DEPOSIT	MADE GROUND
943b	3 TR2	217	CUT	CUT FOR DRAIN? SE CORNER OF TR2
943b	3 TR2	218	DEPOSIT	LIMESTONE DEPOSIT/TIPPING LAYER
943b	3 TR2	219	STRUCTURE	FLAGSTONES
943b	3 TR2	220	STRUCTURE	IRON PIPE
943b	3 TR2	221	STRUCTURE	UPRIGHT FLAGS STANDING IN (212)
943b	3 TR2	222	DEPOSIT	PINK COMPACT CLAY UNDER (212)
943b	3 TR2	223	CUT	GULLEY/RUT CUT INTO (222)

Site code	Site sub-division	Context number	Context type	Description
943b	3TR2	224	CUT	POSS POST HOLE CUT INTO (222)
943b	3 TR2	225	DEPOSIT	GREY DEMOLITION LAYER OVERLYING (211)
943b	3 TR2	226	DEPOSIT	ASH LAYER PRESENT THROUGH TR2
943b	3 TR2	227	DEPOSIT	CHARCOAL DEP. OVERLYING (212)
943b	3 TR2	228	STRUCTURE	WALL FOUNDATION
943b	3 TR2	229	STRUCTURE	WALL N/S
943b	3 TR2	230	CUT	PIPE TRENCH CUT
943b	3 TR2	231	FILL	PIPR TRENCH FILL
943b	3 TR3	300	DEPOSIT	TARMAC SURFACE
943b	3 TR3	301	DEPOSIT	HARDCORE UNDER TARMAC
943b	3 TR3	302	DEPOSIT	CONCRETE
943b	3 TR3	303	DEPOSIT	CONCRETE RUBBLE
943b	3 TR3	304	DEPOSIT	TAR SURFACE OVERLYING (305)
943b	3 TR3	305	STRUCTURE	FLAGSTONE SURFACE
943b	3 TR3	306	DEPOSIT	MADE GROUND LAYER
943b	3 TR3	307	DEPOSIT	BLACK CLINKER (?) LAYER
943b	3 TR3	308	STRUCTURE	WALL - E/W
943b	3 TR3	309	STRUCTURE	FOUNDATION OF (308)
943b	3 TR3	310	CUT	CUT FOR WALL (308)
943b	3 TR3	311	FILL	BACKFILL OF (310)
943b	3 TR3	312	STRUCTURE	N/S WALL ON SURFACE (306)
943b	3 TR3	313	CUT	CUT FOR WALL (312)
943b	3 TR3	314	STRUCTURE	BRICKS AROUND WATER TAP (315)
943b	3 TR3	315	STRUCTURE	METAL TAP FOR CAST IRON PIPE
943b	3 TR3	316	CUT	CUT FOR (314)
943b	3 TR3	317	STRUCTURE	N/S WALL BUTTING WALL (321)
943b	3 TR3	318	DEPOSIT	SILT & RUBBLE OVERLYING (307)
943b	3 TR3	319	CUT	CUT FOR WALL (317)
943b	3 TR3	320	FILL	BACKFILL OF (319)
943b	3 TR3	321	STRUCTURE	E/W WALL BUTTING WALL (317)
943b	3 TR3	322	LAYER	NOT USED
943b	3 TR3	323	CUT	NOT USED
943b	3 TR3	324	STRUCTURE	NOT USED
943b	3 TR3	325	STRUCTURE	NOT USED
943b	3 TR3	326	STRUCTURE	S/S FOUNDATION FOR WALL (321)

Site code	Site sub-division	Context number	Context type	Description
943b	3 TR3	327	STRUCTURE	BRICK PILLAR(?) BASE/ WALL
943b	3 TR3	328	LAYER	BLACK CLINKER & SLAG LAYER
943b	3 TR3	329	LAYER	CESS LIKE MATERIAL
943b	3 TR3	330	LAYER	BLACK CLINKER LAYER
943b	3 TR3	331	LAYER	MIXED CBM & SANDSTONE RUBBLE
943b	3 TR3	332	LAYER	DEGRADED LIME/STONE LAYER
943b	3 TR3	333	LAYER	DEGRADED LIME/STONE LAYER
943b	3 TR3	334	LAYER	CLAY/SANSTONE LEVELLING LAYER
943b	3 TR3	335	LAYER	IND. WASTE & SILT
943b	3 TR3	336	LAYER	STONES & YELLOWISH SAND
943b	3 TR3	337	LAYER	MIXED LEVELLING LAYER
943b	3 TR3	338	LAYER	COMPACTED SANDSTONE SURFACE
943b	3 TR3	339	LAYER	MIXED SAND/GRAVEL LAYER
943b	3 TR3	340	LAYER	CLINKER & SILT LAYER
943b	3 TR3	341	LAYER	CLAY & SANDSTONE RUBBLE
943b	3 TR3	342	LAYER	SANDY SILT & STONEY LAYER
943b	3 TR3	343	CUT	CUT FOR SANDSTONE BLOCK (345)
943b	3 TR3	344	LAYER	CEMENT WITH TILE
943b	3 TR3	345	STRUCTURE	LARGE SANDSTONE BLOCK
943b	3 TR3	346	FILL	BACKFILL OF (343)
943b	3 TR3	347	FILL	BACKFILL OF (343)
943b	3 TR3	348	CUT	CUT FOR CAST IRON PIPE (SEE 315)
943b	3 TR3	349	FILL	BACKFILL OF (348)
943b	3 TR3	350	LAYER	CESS & SILTY STONE LAYER
943b	3 TR4	401	STRUCTURE	TARMAC
943b	3 TR4	402	DEPOSIT	HARDCORE UNDER TARMAC
943b	3 TR4	403	STRUCTURE	N-S R/B WALL E-END OF TR4
943b	3 TR4	404	STRUCTURE	OUTER SKIN OF (403)
943b	3 TR4	405	STRUCTURE	FLAGS ABUTTING (404) E SIDE
943b	3 TR4	406	STRUCTURE	TARMAC COVERING (407)
943b	3 TR4	407	STRUCTURE	FLAGS ABBUTING (404) W SIDE
943b	3 TR4	408	DEPOSIT	R/B RUBBLE BELOW (406) + (402)
943b	3 TR4	409	STRUCTURE	S/S WALL BELOW (403/404)
943b	3 TR4	410	STRUCTURE	R/B + S/S WALL ABUTTING (409)
943b	3 TR4	411	DEPOSIT	R/B RED RUBBLE, PATCHES OF CLAY
943b	3 TR4	412	DEPOSIT	WHITE FLAKEY DEPOSIT W R/B

Site code	Site sub-division	Context number	Context type	Description
943b	3 TR4	413	DEPOSIT	BLACK HARD SLAG LAYER
943b	3 TR4	414	DEPOSIT	GREENISH GREY EARTH LAYER
943b	3 TR4	415	DEPOSIT	DARK BROWN LAYER BELOW (402) + (408)
943b	3 TR4	416	DEPOSIT	BLACK ASH/GNT BEDDING LAYER FOR FLAGS
943b	3 TR4	417	DEPOSIT	MIXED RUBBLE LAYERS BELOW (416) +(411)
943b	3 TR4	418	STRUCTURE	BRICK (R/B) WALL SURROUNDING PB PIPE
943b	3 TR4	419	CUT	CUT FOR (418) UNDER
943b	3 TR4	420	FILL	FILL OF (419)
943c	5 TR5	1000	DEPOSIT	TARMAC
943c	5 TR5	1001	DEPOSIT	HARDCORE
943c	5 TR5	1002	DEPOSIT	RED,BLACK TAR SURFACE UNDER HARD CORE
943c	5 TR5	1003	DEPOSIT	HARDCORE FILL OF 1004
943c	5 TR5	1004	CUT	CUT OF EVAL. TR.3 (943.b)
943c	5 TR5	1005	STRUCTURE	SANDSTONE FLAG SURFACE
943c	5 TR5	1006	DEPOSIT	BEDDING LAYER FOR 1005
943c	5 TR5	1007	DEPOSIT	VICTORIAN RUBBLE. RED BROWN MIXED DEPOSIT
943c	5 TR5	1008	STRUCTURE	SQUARE BRICK SOAKAWAY. CUTS 1007
943c	5 TR5	1009	STRUCTURE	SQUARE BRICK SOAKAWAY. CUTS 1007
943c	5 TR5	1010	STRUCTURE	PIPE AND BRICK TRENCH. E-W
943c	5 TR5	1011	STRUCTURE	BRICK AND S/S DRAIN COVER. CUTS 1007
943c	5 TR5	1012	STRUCTURE	CONCRETE AND BRICK ROUND DRAIN
943c	5 TR5	1013	STRUCTURE	BRICK WALL. N-S.
943c	5 TR5	1014	STRUCTURE	SQUARE BRICK PILLAR. 2nd PHASE
943c	5 TR5	1015	CUT	RE CUT AROUND BRICK PILLAR 1014
943c	5 TR5	1016	DEPOSIT	FILL OF 1015
943c	5 TR5	1017	STRUCTURE	SQUARE BRICK PILLAR. 2nd PHASE
943c	5 TR5	1018	CUT	CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR 1017
943c	5 TR5	1019	DEPOSIT	FILL OF 1018
943c	5 TR5	1020	STRUCTURE	SQUARE BRICK PILLAR. 2nd PHASE
943c	5 TR5	1021	STRUCTURE	SQUARE BRICK PILLAR. 2nd PHASE
943c	5 TR5	1022	DEPOSIT	ASH,CHARCOAL LENSE UNDER 1007

Site code	Site sub-division	Context number	Context type	Description
943c	5 TR5	1023	DEPOSIT	RED CLAY + S/S UNDER 1022
943c	5 TR5	1024	STRUCTURE	S/S BLOCK MORTARED TO 1014
943c	5 TR5	1025	STRUCTURE	S/S BLOCK MORTARED TO 1017
943c	5 TR5	1026	STRUCTURE	S/S BLOCK MORTARED TO 1020
943c	5 TR5	1027	STRUCTURE	S/S BLOCK MORTARED TO 1021
943c	5 TR5	1028	CUT	CONST. CUT FOR DRAIN 1011
943c	5 TR5	1029	DEPOSIT	BACKFILL OF 1028
943c	5 TR5	1030	DEPOSIT	CONCRETED BLOCK OF MATERIAL. E OF 1012
943c	5 TR5	1031	STRUCTURE	BRICK PILLAR IN E FACING SEC OF TR. 2nd PHASE OF PILLAR.
943c	5 TR5	1032	STRUCTURE	S/S BLOCK. S OF 1024
943c	5 TR5	1033	STRUCTURE	BRICK PILLAR. BENEATH 1032. 2nd PHASE
943c	5 TR5	1034	STRUCTURE	S/S BLOCK ON TOP OF 1035
943c	5 TR5	1035	STRUCTURE	BRICK PILLAR BENEATH 1034. 2nd PHASE
943c	5 TR5	1036	STRUCTURE	S/S BLOCK ON TOP OF 1037
943c	5 TR5	1037	STRUCTURE	BRICK PILLAR BENEATH 1036. 2nd PHASE.
943c	5 TR5	1038	STRUCTURE	Fe PIPE. ASSOC WITH 2nd PHASE OF BRICK PILLARS
943c	5 TR5	1039	CUT	CUT FOR 1038
943c	5 TR5	1040	CUT	CUT FOR PIPE ASSOCIATED WITH 1025
943c	5 TR5	1041	CUT	CUT FOR PIPE ASSOCIATED WITH 1026
943c	5 TR5	1042	CUT	CUT FOR PIPE ASSOCIATED WITH 1034
943c	5 TR5	1043	STRUCTURE	S/S BLOCK ON TOP OF 1044
943c	5 TR5	1044	STRUCTURE	BRICK PILLAR BENEATH 1043. 2nd PHASE
943c	5 TR5	1045	CUT	CUT FOR FIRST MARKET PHASE
943c	5 TR5	1046	DEPOSIT	FILL OF 1045. GREY SILT
943c	5 TR5	1047	DEPOSIT	FILL OF 1045. REDEPOSITED NAT
943c	5 TR5	1048	DEPOSIT	FILL OF 1045. YELLOW CLAY
943c	5 TR5	1049	CUT	CUT FOR DRAIN
943c	5 TR5	1050	STRUCTURE	S/S BLOCK CAPPING DRAIN 1049
943c	5 TR5	1051	DEPOSIT	BACKFILL OF DRAIN 1049
943c	5 TR5	1052	DEPOSIT	BLACK GRIT MADE GROUND. SEALS EVERYTHING BENEATH ACROSS SITE

Site code	Site sub-division	Context number	Context type	Description
943c	5 TR5	1053	DEPOSIT	MOTTLED BLACK GRIT
943c	5 TR5	1054	DEPOSIT	MIXED CLAY LOAM MADE GROUND (SAME AS 1023)
943c	5 TR5	1055	DEPOSIT	SILT FILL OF DRAIN 1050
943c	5 TR5	1056	DEPOSIT	WEATHERED RED SANDSTONE NATUTRAL
943c	5 TR5	1057	DEPOSIT	YELLOW BROWN CLAY LOAM
943c	5 TR5	1058	DEPOSIT	MID GREY BROWN MADE GROUND
943c	5 TR5	1059	DEPOSIT	GREY SILT MADE GROUND
943c	5 TR5	1060	STRUCTURE	BRICK PILLAR BENEATH 1017. 1st PHASE.
943c	5 TR5	1061	STRUCTURE	S/S FOUNDATION OF 1060.
943c	5 TR5	1062	DEPOSIT	FILL OF 1063
943c	5 TR5	1063	CUT	CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR 1017
943c	5 TR5	1064	DEPOSIT	FILL OF 1065
943c	5 TR5	1065	CUT	CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR 1879 MARKET (SAME AS 1045)
943c	5 TR5	1066	DEPOSIT	FILL OF 1067
943c	5 TR5	1067	CUT	EARLY DEMOLITION RUBBLE PIT
943c	5 TR5	1068	DEPOSIT	MIXED DARK GREY MAGE GROUND
943c	5 TR5	1069	DEPOSIT	MIXED BROWN GRITTY MADE GROUND
943c	5 TR5	1070	STRUCTURE	COBBLE SURFACE
943c	5 TR5	1071	DEPOSIT	BLACK CLINKER
943c	5 TR5	1072	DEPOSIT	DRAIN FILL OF 1078
943c	5 TR5	1073	DEPOSIT	WHITE ASH LAYER
943c	5 TR5	1074	DEPOSIT	SANDSTONE SLABS
943c	5 TR5	1075	DEPOSIT	CLINKER DEPOIT
943c	5 TR5	1076	DEPOSIT	PINK SANDSTONE
943c	5 TR5	1077	DEPOSIT	HIGHLY MIXED LAYER OF SILT & S/S
943c	5 TR5	1078	CUT	CUT FOR DRAIN
943c	5 TR5	1079	CUT	CUT FOR WALL
943c	5 TR5	1080	STRUCTURE	NW-SE WALL
943c	5 TR5	1081	DEPOSIT	BACKFILL OF WALL CUT
943c	5 TR5	1082	DEPOSIT	MIXED BROWN DEPOSIT ABOVE NATURAL
943c	5 TR5	1083	CUT	CUT FOR BRICKS 1084
943c	5 TR5	1084	STRUCTURE	FLAT BRICK SURFACE
943c	5 TR5	1085	STRUCTURE	STONE WALLING

Site code	Site sub-division	Context number	Context type	Description
943c	5 TR5	1086	STRUCTURE	FLAT BRICK SURFACE
943c	5 TR5	1087	CUT	CUT FOR OVAL PIT
943c	5 TR5	1088	DEPOSIT	FILL OF 1087. BLACK CLINKER
943c	5 TR5	1089	CUT	CUT FOR WALL 1090
943c	5 TR5	1090	STRUCTURE	BRICK WALL BASE UNDER 1085
943c	5 TR5	1091	DEPOSIT	DEMOLITION. WALL 1090
943c	5 TR5	1092	CUT	DRAIN CUT
943c	5 TR5	1093	DEPOSIT	FILL OF 1092. PINKISH MORTAR RUBBLE
943c	5 TR5	1094	DEPOSIT	DIRTY SILT ABOVE WEATHERED NATURAL
943c	5 TR5	1095	DEPOSIT	MIXED CLINKER AND SLAG LAYER
943c	5 TR5	1096	DEPOSIT	THIN LAYER OF COARSE COMPACTED SAND
943c	5 TR5	1097	DEPOSIT	MIXED ASH AND SANDSTONE RUBBLE
943c	5 TR5	1098	DEPOSIT	RED CLAY WITH S/S RUBBLE
943c	5 TR5	1099	CUT	RUBBISH PIT
943c	5 TR5	1100	DEPOSIT	FILL OF PIT 1099
943c	5 TR5	1101	DEPOSIT	FILL OF PIT 1087
943c	5 TR5	1102	CUT	SMALL OVAL PIT
943c	5 TR5	1103	DEPOSIT	FILL OF PIT 1102
943c	5 TR5	1104	CUT	POST HOLE. CUTS 1103
943c	5 TR5	1105	DEPOSIT	FILL OF POST HOLE 1104
943c	5 TR5	1106	STRUCTURE	TRUNCATED R/B FLOOR WEST OF 1102
943c	5 TR5	1107	STRUCTURE	S/S BLOCK. TOP OF RED BRICK PILLAR. 2nd PHASE
943c	5 TR5	1108	STRUCTURE	FOUNDATION OF 1035. BRICK COLUMN
943c	5 TR5	1109	DEPOSIT	LAYER OF SOLID SLAG AND WASTE ABOVE BLACK CLINKER 1095
943c	5 TR5	1110	CUT	DRAIN. EARLIER THAN BRICK COLUMNS OF MARKET
943c	5 TR5	1111	DEPOSIT	FILL OF DRAIN 1110
943c	5 TR5	1112	DEPOSIT	LIGHT BROWN SILTY LAYER
943c	5 TR5	1113	DEPOSIT	DARK BROWN SILTY LAYER
943c	5 TR5	1114	CUT	CUT FOR PILLAR EXTENSION 1035
943c	5 TR5	1115	FILL	FILL OF CUT 1114
943c	5 TR5	1116	STRUCTURE	SANDSTONE BLOCK AT NW OF SITE
943c	5 TR5	1117	STRUCTURE	CAST IRON PIPE NEXT TO (1027)

Site code	Site sub-division	Context number	Context type	Description
943c	5 TR5	1118	STRUCTURE	CAST IRON PIPE NEXT TO (1043)
943c	5 TR5	1119	STRUCTURE	CAST IRON PIPE NEXT TO (1036)

Appendix 2 - Tables

Table 1 – Pottery from Trenches 2 – 4

Tr	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2	205	Late Blackware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
2	210	Cane Coloured ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
2	211	Biscuit fired ware	1	15	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	LC18th - EC19th	Form resembles both WSGSW and Creamware
2	211	Biscuit fired ware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	LC18th - EC19th	
2	211	Late Blackware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze on a white body	C18th	
2	211	TGE	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	White int and ext	LC17th - C18th	
2	211	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	Flatware	Willow	C19th	
2	212	Brown Glazed Fineware	2	26	2	Rim	Hollow ware	Simple rim, rilled profile, brown glaze int and ext	C18th	
2	212	BSGSW	1	7	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Rouletted band on body below slightly everted rim	C18th	Thin walled BSGSW vessel
2	212	BSGSW	1	7	1	Rim	Bowl	Small clubbed rim, stamped designs ext	LC18th - C19th	
2	212	BSGSW	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped designs ext	C19th	
2	212	BSGSW	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
2	212	Creamware	1	1	1	Rim	Plate	Relief moulded leaf and dot pattern around rim	c.1740 - c.1820	
2	212	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
2	212	Fine Redware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	Very fine body, clear glaze int and ext
2	212	Late Blackware	1	24	1	Base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int., unglazed ext.	C18th	
2	212	Late Blackware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int and ext	C18th	
2	212	Mottled ware	2	5	2	BS	U/ID	Rilled band above base	C18th	
2	212	Mottled ware type	1	20	1	Rim	Jar	Brown glaze on a fine buff body; no mottling	C18th	Folded rim, slightly angled body

Tr	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
										angled body
2	212	Mottled ware type	2	3	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze on a fine red to buff body	C18th	
2	212	Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue decoration externally	c.1780 - c.1830	
2	212	Slipware	1	3	1	BS	Dish	Tri-coloured feathered slip internally	C18th	Press-moulded dish
2	212	TGE	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Dark blue on white	LC17th - C18th	
2	212	WSGSW	1	1	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
2	212	WSGSW	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
2	212	WSGSW	1	1	1	Rim	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
2	212	YGCW	1	2	1	BS	Open vessel	White slip int under clear glaze	C18th - C19th	
3	311	Creamware	1	13	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	
3	328	Creamware	1	6	1	Ring foot base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Angular ring foot base, resembles WSGSW profile
3	328	Relief Banded ware	2	156	1	Recessed base	Jug/Jar	Relief bands	M - LC19th	
3	328	Sponged ware	1	10	1	Rim	Mug/Jug	Dark blue sponging ext	1830+	
3	328	TP Whiteware	3	33	2	Rim	Cup/bowl	Geometric frieze around rim, int and ext, sepia print	C19th	See biscuit fired sherds for similar decoration
3	328	TP Whiteware	1	8	1	Rim	Saucer	Fibre design	M - LC19th	Grey print on white body
3	328	White Ironstone	1	51	1	Profile	Saucer	Moulded fluting int	M - LC19th	Part of maker's mark on underside; local?
3	328	White Ironstone	1	22	1	Rim	Plate	Stylised floral/geometric frieze around rim	M - LC19th	
3	328	Whiteware	1	13	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Clubbed rim
3	328	Whiteware	2	10	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
3	328	WSGSW	1	13	1	Ring foot base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	Discoloured sherd; angular ring foot base
3	328	WSGSW	1	20	1	Rim	Plate	Rim has flat facets ; octagonal or greater	c.1720 - c.1780	
3	329	Creamware	1	9	1	Ring foot base	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Angular ring foot base, resembles WSGSW profile

Tr	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3	329	Creamware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Part of moulded plaque	c.1740 - c.1820	
3	329	White Ironstone	1	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
3	329	WSGSW	1	5	1	Base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
3	329	WSGSW	1	2	1	Rim	Small bowl	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	Small round bowl with small everted rim
3	329	WSGSW	1	5	1	Base	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
3	329	WSGSW	1	1	1	Rim	Flatware	Bead and reel pattern	c.1720 - c.1780	
3	332	BGCW	2	112	2	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
3	332	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
3	332	WSGSW	1	10	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
3	332	WSGSW	2	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	107	1	Rim	Server	U/Dec	C19th	Pencil notes on surface; 'x' and 'o'
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	104	1	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	Pencil notes on surface; numbers & words
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	16	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	Pencil notes; words
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	19	1	Recessed base	Flatware	U/Dec	C19th	Pencil notes; words
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	10	1	Base	Flatware	U/Dec	C19th	Pencil notes; words
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	93	1	Rim	LidP	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	11	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Chalky white, slip-like material on surface
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	26	1	Rim	Cup	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	3	22	3	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	27	430	27	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	2	33	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Chalky white, slip-like material on surface
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	5	206	4	Rim	Bowl/dish	Profiled rim	C19th	large bowls with thickened everted rims
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	105	1	Rim	Bowl	Broad everted rim	C19th	Jug and bowl set type of bowl

Tr	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	87	1	Rim	Dish/server	U/Dec	C19th	Wide rim
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	73	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	Narrow pie dish style vessel
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	28	1	Rim	LidP	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	13	425	13	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	Flat pie-dish type bases
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	2	23	2	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	Narrow pie dish style rims
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	12	1	Rim	LidP	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	94	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	44	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	39	1	Base	Mug	Splayed base, profiled, mould handle terminal	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	51	1	Base	Mug	Profiled base	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	30	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Chalky white, slip-like material on surface
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	2	51	2	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Facetted body
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	62	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	49	1	Knob	Tureen/server	Moulded knob	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	28	1	Spout	Jug	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	3	22	3	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	18	440	18	Rim&Base	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	4	110	4	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	3	127	3	Rim	Plate/server	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	2	31	2	Handle	Jug	Moulded handle	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	2	4	2	Handle	Cup	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	3	1	Handle	Cup	Moulded handle	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	6	1	Handle	Cup/jug	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	6	131	6	Rim & profile	Plate	Willow	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	2	4	2	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded 'wickerwork' effect	C19th	

Tr	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	10	1	Rim	Cup	Trace of a TP design, u/id	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Floral TP design	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief moulded pattern; u/id	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	9	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Curvilinear TP frieze int	C19th	Chalky white, slip-like material on surface
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	15	1	Rim	Plate	U/ID TP design int	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	6	1	Footring base	Plate	U/ID TP design int	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	12	1	BS	Cup	Fibre design	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Leaf design ext	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	47	1	Flat base	Dish	Sponge printed leaf design internally	1840 +	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	101	1	Handle	Jug	Stylised geometric design down the spine of the handle	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	111	1	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	Trace of printing int, probably from a newspaper
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	3	1	Rim	Cup/mug	U/ID design ext	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	17	1	Rim	Cup/mug	Geometric frieze around rim	C19th	Chalky white, slip-like material on surface
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	10	350	10	Rim & profile	Plate	Albion design	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	160	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	Text '...UT TURN ME ROUND AN A...'	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	6	139	6	Rim & base	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	LC18th - C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	2	48	2	Base	Plate	U/ID design resembling Sicilian/Italian scenes	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	21	1	Base	Plate	U/ID floral design int	LC18th - C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Part of an unidentified TP design	LC18th - C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	7	230	6	Profile	Plate	Albion border, U/ID central design	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	2	84	1	Profile	Plate	Barker's Gem pattern	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	41	1	Profile	Plate	Willow	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	2	123	1	Profile	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	C19th	

Tr	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	4	107	4	Profile	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	159	1	Profile	Bowl	Geometric frieze around rim, int&ext, centre of base, int	C19th	U/ID design
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	38	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Geometric design in centre, int.	C19th	U/ID design
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	147	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Geometric design in centre, int.	C19th	U/ID design
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	2	64	2	Rim	Bowl	Geometric frieze around rim, int & ext	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	14	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID design internally	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	25	1	Flat base	Dish	Floral pattern int	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	141	1	Profile	Server	U/Dec	C19th	Pencil marks; to be scanned
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	57	1	Profile	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	Pencil marks; to be scanned
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	97	1	Profile	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	35	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Angular ring foot
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	74	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Rounded ring foot
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	2	65	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	72	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Rounded ring foot
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	195	1	Rim	Server/carver	U/Dec	C19th	Flat base, wide shallow rim
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	4	226	4	Profile	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	47	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	30	1	BS	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	37	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	40	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	41	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Splayed ring foot base
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	69	1	Profile	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	8	329	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	3	77	3	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	38	1	Rim/spout	Jug	U/Dec	C19th	Gravy or sauce boat

Tr	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	26	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	37	1	Splayed base	Mug	Profiled base	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	17	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	3	55	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	8	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	Overfired
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	38	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	33	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Blue Banded ware	1	266	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Blue slip lines externally	C19th	Round bowl; biscuit fired
4	411	Blue Banded ware	3	170	3	Rim & BS	Bowl	Blue slip and below rim, blue slip lines below band	C19th	Biscuit fired
4	411	Blue Banded ware	2	34	2	Rim	Bowl	Blue slip band below rim, wide lines below band	C19th	Biscuit fired
4	411	Blue Banded ware	1	41	1	Base	Mug	Footed profiled base, thin red slip line above base	C19th	Biscuit fired
4	411	Blue Banded ware	3	55	3	Rim & body	Bowl	Blue band below rim and blue lines on body	C19th	Probably the same vessel; biscuit fired
4	411	Blue Banded ware	2	7	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue band below rim	C19th	Biscuit fired
4	411	Blue Banded ware	2	10	2	BS	Bowl	Blue slip lines on body	C19th	Biscuit fired
4	411	Blue Banded ware	2	10	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue band below rim, red-brown line below band	C19th	Biscuit fired
4	411	Blue Banded ware	2	13	2	Rim	Bowl	Blue band below rim	C19th	Biscuit fired
4	411	Blue Banded ware	1	15	1	BS	Bowl	Blue lines and bands ext	C19th	Misfired glaze and int and ext
4	411	Blue Banded ware	2	11	2	Rim	Bowl	Blue band below rim	C19th	Misfired glaze
4	411	Blue Banded ware	2	10	2	Rim	Bowl	Blue band below rim	C19th	
4	411	Blue Banded ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Broad blue band ext	C19th	
4	411	BSGSW	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	
4	411	BSGSW	1	104	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	
4	411	Creamware	4	24	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Angular ring foot

Tr	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4	411	Creamware	2	20	1	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
4	411	Creamware	1	4	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded rim; leaf and berry design	c.1740 - c.1820	
4	411	Creamware	1	2	1	Rim	Bowl	Moulded line below rim	c.1740 - c.1820	
4	411	Creamware	1	11	1	Ring foot base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Angular ring foot
4	411	Creamware	1	5	1	Ring foot base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Angular ring foot
4	411	Creamware	1	7	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
4	411	Creamware	2	14	2	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
4	411	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
4	411	Creamware	1	2	1	BS	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
4	411	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Diffuse green and brown ext	c.1740 - c.1820	
4	411	Edged ware	1	7	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded rim with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	Thick rim
4	411	Grey bodied ware	3	22	3	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded 'wickerwork' design	M - LC19th	Grey body throughout, glaze gives shiny grey finish
4	411	Jackfield ware	22	408	1	Profile	Teapot	Engine turned design ext; shiny black glaze	M - LC19th	
4	411	Late Blackware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
4	411	Pearlware	1	10	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1830	
4	411	Relief Banded ware	3	103	3	BS	Hollow ware	Relief bands ext	M - LC19th	
4	411	Slip Banded ware	1	20	1	Rim	Cup	Blue slip band flanked by thinner red lines above and below	C19th	Biscuit fired
4	411	Sponge Printed ware	1	10	1	Rim	Mug	Crude printed 'S' frieze around rim	c.1840 +	Blue-purple design
4	411	Sponged ware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue sponged pattern externally	1830+	
4	411	Sponged ware	1	60	1	Pedestal base	Hollow ware	Blue sponging on foot of base	M - LC19th	
4	411	Sponged ware	1	3	1	Rim	Cup	Purple sponging	1830 +	
4	411	Sponged ware	1	10	1	Rim	Cup	Red sponged	1830 +	
4	411	Sponged ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue sponged pattern externally	c.1830+	
4	411	TP Pearlware	1	4	1	Footring base	Flatware	Barker's Gem pattern	c.1780 - c.1830	
4	411	TP Whiteware	17	438	17	Profile	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th	Footring bases, stilt scars, some faded

Tr	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
										prints
4	411	TP Whiteware	3	44	3	Rim	Plate	Albion border	M - LC19th	
4	411	TP Whiteware	2	77	2	Profile	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Probably the same vessel
4	411	TP Whiteware	12	280	12	Profile	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Sherds with production damage
4	411	TP Whiteware	5	298	1	Profile	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Faint and slightly blurred print; production damage
4	411	TP Whiteware	3	201	1	Rim & Base	Dish	Albion border	M - LC19th	
4	411	TP Whiteware	2	52	1	Footring base	Plate	Albion style border with design in centre	M - LC19th	
4	411	TP Whiteware	1	26	1	Rim	Server	Albion border	M - LC19th	
4	411	TP Whiteware	4	109	4	Rim	Plate	Design obliterated in production	M - LC19th	Design reduced to blue blobs
4	411	TP Whiteware	1	37	1	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Misfired glaze and a very faded TP pattern
4	411	TP Whiteware	2	18	2	Rim & BS	Cup/mug	Grey 'Fibre' pattern	M - LC19th	
4	411	TP Whiteware	1	11	1	Spout	Jug	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Grey TP design int and ext
4	411	TP Whiteware	2	18	2	Footring base	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Green printed design; probably the same vessel
4	411	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Base	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Red printed design
4	411	TP Whiteware	2	26	1	Base	Flatware	Barker's Gem pattern	M - LC19th	Misfired glaze internally
4	411	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/IF design int	M - LC19th	
4	411	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue TP 'cellular' design	M - LC19th	
4	411	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Red printed floral design internally	M - LC19th	
4	411	TP Whiteware	3	32	3	BS	Plate	TP dec reduced to blue blobs	M - LC19th	Misfired
4	411	TP Whiteware	1	26	1	Rim	Plate	Very faded Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Misfired
4	411	TP Whiteware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Part of design; 'A LEARNE ... / BU...	M - LC19th	
4	411	Whiteware	13	524	13	Profile	Plate	U/Dec, glazed	C19th	Glaze misfired internally

Tr	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4	411	Whiteware	5	110	4	Rim	Plate	Red and black lines painted inside rim	C19th	Underglaze hand painted design; one vessel
4	411	Whiteware	1	41	1	Spout	Jug	Plain spout	M - LC19th	
4	411	Whiteware	1	69	1	Handle	Jug	Handle with moulded handle terminals	M - LC19th	
4	411	Whiteware	1	31	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Slightly splayed base
4	411	Whiteware	2	65	2	Footring base	Dish	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
4	411	Whiteware	3	102	3	Rim & Base	Plate	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Rim and footring base; deep plate
4	411	Whiteware	3	53	1	Rim	Chamber pot	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Plain white bowl with sharply everted rim
4	411	Whiteware	3	7	3	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Whiteware	1	7	1	Base	Hollow ware	All over blue colour internally	C19th	
4	411	Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	All over blue colour internally	C19th	
4	411	Whiteware	2	128	1	Profile	Shallow jar	U/Dec	C19th	Contains dried remains of blue pigment for printing
4	411	WSGSW	2	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
4	411	WSGSW	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
4	414	Whiteware	1	19	1	Rim	Cup	Blue lines around rim int and ext	C19th	
4	414	YGCW type	2	15	2	BS	U/ID	Yellow int, brown (Psalt) glaze ext	C19th	Odd sherds
4	U/S	Biscuit fired ware	1	5	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded rim resembling WSGSW/Creamware	C18th - C19th	
4	U/S	Cane Coloured ware	1	6	1	Rim	?Jug	Relief moulded vine pattern with dark brown glaze on rim	C19th	
4	U/S	Cane Coloured ware	1	9	1	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	
4	U/S	Creamware	1	6	1	Base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
4	U/S	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	
4	U/S	Edged ware	1	6	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded edge with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	
4	U/S	TP Pearlware	1	7	1	Footring base	Plate	Willow	c.1780 - c.1830	Could be whiteware

Tr	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4	U/S	TP Whiteware	1	23	1	Profile	Plate	Two Temples	M - LC19th	Small diameter, deep plate
4	U/S	TP Whiteware	2	6	1	Base	Flatware	Chinese landscape	M - LC19th	
4	U/S	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID design (too small)	M - LC19th	
4	U/S	Whiteware	1	26	1	Rim	Chamberpot	U/Dec	C19th	Sharply everted rim
4	U/S	YGCW type	1	29	1	BS	Pancheon	White slip int on a yellow body with clear glaze	C18th - C19th	
Pit	U/S	Biscuit fired ware	1	5	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	Flake of biscuit fired pot
Pit	U/S	BSGSW	1	18	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Sharply everted rim
Pit	U/S	BSGSW	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	
Pit	U/S	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Diffuse brown mottling under glaze on cream body	c.1740 - c.1820	
Pit	U/S	Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	
	U/S	Green stoneware	1	851	1	Complete	Bottle	U/Dec	C19th - EC20th	
		Total	483	13259	436					

Table 2 – Pottery from Trench 5

Context	Type	No	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1007	Banded ware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue-green band and lines ext	M - LC19th	
1007	BGCW	2	1	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
1007	BGCW	4	4	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
1007	Bone china	2	1	Base & body	Figurine	Moulded figurine	Recent	Marked on underside; may be datable
1007	Bone china	1	1	Profile	Saucer	Gold line int	Recent	
1007	BSGSW	1	1	Base	Pie dish	Grey int, brown ext	C19th	
1007	BSGSW	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rouletted and stamped designs	C19th	
1007	Cane Coloured ware	1	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1007	Component	1	1	Profile	Component	See notes	C19th	See notes
1007	Creamware	1	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1007	Creamware	1	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1007	Edged ware	4	2	Profile	Small tray	Blue painted edge	c.1810 - c.1830	
1007	Glass	2	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Undated	White glass
1007	Mottled stoneware	2	2	Base & BS	Hollow ware	Lobed base	M - LC19th	Odd coarse stoneware body, yellow with black mottling
1007	Rockingham type	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded wood grain effect	C19th	
1007	Rockingham type	2	2	Profile	Pie dish	Brown shiny glaze on buff body	C19th	
1007	Rockingham type	1	1	Handle	Hollow ware	Brown shiny glaze on buff body	C19th	
1007	Rockingham type	1	1	Rim	Teapot	Brown shiny glaze on buff body	C19th	
1007	Rockingham type	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown shiny glaze on buff body	C19th	Some mottling unlike normal Rockingham type
1007	Saggur/crucible	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Undated	Very heavily fired; possibly crucible rather than saggur
1007	Sewer pipe	1	1	Fragment	Pipe	U/Dec	1850+	
1007	Sponge Printed ware	1	1	Rim	Pie dish	Sponge printed 'Christmas trees'	1840+	
1007	Stoneware	2	2	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Stippled background bamboo & tendril	C19th	White stoneware
1007	Stoneware	1	1	Base	Hollow ware	Moulded fluting externally	C19th	

Context	Type	No	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1007	Stoneware	1	1	Base	Bottle	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1007	Stoneware	1	1	Handle	Flagon	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1007	Stoneware	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	One green, one brown	M - LC19th	
1007	Stoneware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1007	TP Pearlware	3	1	Rim	Plate	Wild Rose	c.1780 - c.1840	Could be whiteware
1007	TP Pearlware	1	1	Profile	Pie dish	Barker's Gem; black print	1839 - 1893	
1007	TP Pearlware	1	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	Dish and floral design internally	c.1780 - c.1840	
1007	TP Pearlware	1	1	Recessed base	Plate	Eton College	c.1780 - c.1840	
1007	TP Pearlware	2	1	Base	Tankard/jug	Green printed floral design	c.1780 - c.1840	
1007	TP Pearlware	1	1	Rim	Plate	Barker's Gem	1839 - 1893	
1007	TP Whiteware	2	1	Profile	Carver/server	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1007	TP Whiteware	1	1	Profile	Carver/server	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1007	TP Whiteware	1	1	Profile	Carver/server	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1007	TP Whiteware	5	5	Rim & BS	Carver/server	Willow	M - LC19th	
1007	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Bowl	Willow	M - LC19th	
1007	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Willow	M - LC19th	Bowl rim could be Pearlware
1007	TP Whiteware	1	1	Base	Hollow ware	Grey printed tendril design	M - LC19th	See context 1095 for parts of a very similar vessel
1007	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Dish	TP 'Greek key' red overglaze tint	M - LC19th	
1007	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Green floral design on top	M - LC19th	
1007	TP Whiteware	1	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	Red line on ext of foot	M - LC19th	
1007	TP Whiteware	1	1	Profile	Cup	Two Temples	M - LC19th	
1007	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1007	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Plate	TP design with overglaze detailing	M - LC19th	Could be early C20th
1007	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	U/ID	Leopard and antelope design	M - LC19th	
1007	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	U/ID	Stylised purple design	M - LC19th	
1007	White granite	1	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dc	M - LC19th	
1007	Whiteware	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	

Context	Type	No	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1007	Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Cane coloured ext	M - LC19th	
1007	Whiteware	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1023	BGCW	3	3	Base & BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	Very large jar/pancheon
1023	BGCW	1	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
1023	BGFW	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th - C19th	
1023	Blue Banded ware	1	1	Rim	Bowl	Hollow ware	C19th	
1023	Bone china	3	1	Rim & BS	Bottle	Blue band with thin gold lines	M - LC19th	
1023	Bone china	1	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1023	Bone china	1	1	Rim	Cup	Red and gold bands around rim	LC19th - EC20th	
1023	Bone china	1	1	Rim	Saucer	Pink band around rim	LC19th - EC20th	
1023	Bone china	1	1	Rim	Saucer	Gold lines around rim	LC19th - EC20th	
1023	BSGSW	2	2	Rim	Jar	Rouletted and stamped designs	C19th	Lid seated rim
1023	BSGSW	1	1	Lid	Jar	Impressed lines around knob	C19th	
1023	BSGSW	1	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1023	BSGSW	3	2	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped and rouletted designs ext	C19th	
1023	BSGSW	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1023	Cane Coloured ware	1	1	Rim	BS	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1023	CBM	1	1	Fragment	Tile	N/A	Undated	
1023	Creamware	1	1	Base	Candlestick	Green, yellow and brown mottled finish	c.1740 - c.1820	
1023	Mottled ware type	2	2	Base & BS	Hollow ware	Mottled honey coloured glaze int and ext	M - LC19th	Not C18th Mottled ware
1023	Pearlware	2	2	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	
1023	Rockingham type	1	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	Brown shiny glaze on buff body	C19th	
1023	Rockingham type	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown shiny glaze on buff body	C19th	
1023	Sponged ware	1	1	Rim	Pie dish	Blue sponged pattern	1830+	
1023	Sponged ware	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Sponge printed pattern	1840+	
1023	Sponged ware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue sponged pattern	1830+	
1023	Stoneware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Fluted body	M - LC19th	Fine white stoneware; cf other examples

Context	Type	No	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1023	Stoneware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green stoneware	M - LC19th	
1023	TP Pearlware	1	1	Rim	Plate	Floral border; Wild Rose?	c.1780 - c.1840	
1023	TP Pearlware	1	1	Rim	Plate	Barker's Gem	1839 - 1893	
1023	TP Pearlware	4	1	Profile	Mug	Two Temples	c.1780 - c.1840	
1023	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Plate	Fibre pattern	M - LC19th	
1023	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1023	TP Whiteware	2	1	Base	Tankard/jug	Black printed floral design ext	M - LC19th	
1023	TP Whiteware	2	1	Profile	Pie dish	Black printed 'Eton College'	M - LC19th	Discoloured; could be Pearlware
1023	TP Whiteware	1	1	Flat base	Pie dish	Barker's Gem pattern int & ext	1839 - 1893	Black printed design
1023	TP Whiteware	1	1	Profile	Pie dish	TP geometric with over-glaze colour	M - LC19th	Design to be identified
1023	TP Whiteware	1	1	Ring foot base	U/ID	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1023	TP Whiteware	2	2	Base & BS	Carver/server	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1023	TP Whiteware	2	2	Rim	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th	
1023	TP Whiteware	1	1	Base	Carver/server	Willow	M - LC19th	
1023	TP Whiteware	3	3	Rim & BS	Saucer	Two Temples	M - LC19th	
1023	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Jug	Flow blue with moulded grape pattern	1840+	
1023	TP Whiteware	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Green rose pattern ext	M - LC19th	Heavy rim
1023	TP Whiteware	3	3	Base & BS	Flatware	U/ID TP designs	M - LC19th	
1023	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID design	M - LC19th	
1023	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID design	M - LC19th	
1023	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID design	M - LC19th	
1023	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Green vegetation design ext	M - LC19th	Heavy rim
1023	White granite	1	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1023	Whiteware	1	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1023	Whiteware	3	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1023	WSGSW	1	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded 'feather' edge	c.1720 - c.1780	
1051	BGCW	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
1051	BGFW	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	

Context	Type	No	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1051	Creamware	1	1	Spout	Teapot	Moulded spout	c.1740 - c.1820	
1051	Creamware	3	3	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1051	Creamware	3	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1051	Creamware	1	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Rilled band around body
1051	Creamware	1	1	Handle	Hollow ware	Decorative handle	c.1740 - c.1820	
1051	Late Blackware	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
1051	Late Blackware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
1051	Pearlware	1	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	
1051	Pearlware	2	2	BS	U/ID	One with small traces of blue design	c.1780 - c.1840	
1051	Redware type	1	1	Rim	Dish/bowl	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	Not standard Redware
1051	TP Pearlware	1	1	BS	Flatware	Eton College	c.1780 - c.1840	
1051	URE	1	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	
1051	WSGSW	1	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
1051	WSGSW	1	1	Handle	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
1051	WSGSW	1	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
1055	Biscuit fired ware	1	1	Perforated base	U/ID	U/Dec	MC18th - C19th	
1055	Slip Banded ware	1	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue and brown slip lines and bands	C19th	
1071	TP Pearlware	1	1	Rim	Plate	Wild Rose	c.1780 - c.1840	
1071	TP Pearlware	1	1	BS	Plate	Willow border	c.1780 - c.1840	
1071	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Flatware	Chinese landscape	C19th	
1071	Whiteware	1	1	BS	Plate	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1072	Pearlware	1	1	Footring base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	
1072	Pearlware	1	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	
1072	Stoneware	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th - EC19th	Hard, red stoneware; unusual
1072	TP Whiteware	3	2	Profile	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th	
1072	TP Whiteware	1	1	Handle	Hollow ware	Geometric design on spine	M - LC19th	
1072	Whiteware	2	2	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1072	Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	

Context	Type	No	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1073	BGCW	1	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	LC18th - C19th	
1073	Sponged ware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue sponged	1830+	
1073	TP Whiteware	1	1	Ringfoot base	Bowl	Floral design int and ext	M - LC19th	
1073	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1073	Whiteware	1	1	Ringfoot base	Bowl	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1075	BGCW	3	3	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
1075	BGCW	4	4	Rim & Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
1075	Biscuit fired ware	1	1	Rim	Plate	Wavy edge	MC18th - C19th	
1075	Biscuit fired ware	1	1	Footring base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC18th - C19th	May be Creamware; angular ring foot
1075	Biscuit fired ware	1	1	Ringfoot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	Angular ring foot; could be Creamware
1075	Blue Banded ware	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Moulded handle stump, blue band ext	M - LC19th	
1075	Bone china	2	1	Profile	Cup	Gold line ext	M - LC19th	
1075	Bone china	1	1	Profile	Eggcup	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1075	Bone china	1	1	Base	Hollow ware	Moulded splayed foot	M - LC19th	
1075	BSGSW	2	1	Profile	Pie dish	Grey int, brown ext	M - LC19th	Small oval pie dish
1075	BSGSW	1	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1075	BSGSW	1	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C19th	Lid seated rim
1075	BSGSW	10	10	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped and rouletted designs ext	C19th	
1075	BSGSW	4	1	Base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
1075	BSGSW	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1075	BSGSW	2	1	Rim	Jar	Rouletted and stamped ext	C19th	Lid seated rim
1075	Creamware	1	1	Rim	Flatware	Lobed form	c.1740 - c.1820	Good condition
1075	Creamware	1	1	Rim	Plate	Wavy edge with moulded 'feather' pattern	c.1740 - c.1820	Good condition
1075	Creamware	1	1	Rim	Teapot	Mottled purple finish ext	c.1740 - c.1820	Good condition
1075	Glass	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded glass; relief diamond pattern	Undated	
1075	Jackfield type ware	1	1	Spout	Teapot	Black glaze on dark red body	LC19th	
1075	Kiln furniture	1	1	Fragment	Rod	N/A	C18th - C19th	Red rod
1075	Rockingham type	4	2	Rim & handle	Teapot	Buff body, brown glaze, moulded handle	C19th	

Context	Type	No	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1075	TP Pearlware	2	1	Profile	Shallow bowl	Two Temples	c.1780 - c.1840	
1075	TP Pearlware	1	1	Base	Flatware	Barker's Gem int	1839 - 1893	
1075	TP Whiteware	1	1	Profile	Plate	Square design around rim	M - LC19th	Printed 'DIAPER' on underside with stamps
1075	TP Whiteware	2	1	Rim	Carver/server	Barker's Gem border	1839 - 1893	See also cxt 1095; same vessel?
1075	TP Whiteware	5	4	Rim	Carver/server	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1075	TP Whiteware	2	2	Profile	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1075	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Carver/server	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1075	TP Whiteware	2	2	Base	Flatware	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1075	TP Whiteware	2	2	Rim	Flatware	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1075	TP Whiteware	1	1	Profile	Plate	Tendrill design int	M - LC19th	Crazed and discoloured
1075	TP Whiteware	1	1	Profile	Dish	Willow panels	M - LC19th	Crazed and discoloured
1075	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Flatware	Frieze of joined rectangles int	M - LC19th	
1075	TP Whiteware	3	3	Profile	Carver/server	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Crazed & discoloured; stamped 16 on underside
1075	TP Whiteware	2	1	Profile	Carver/server	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Crazed & discoloured; stamped 12 on underside
1075	TP Whiteware	4	2	Profile	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Crazed & discoloured
1075	TP Whiteware	3	3	Rim	Carver/server	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1075	TP Whiteware	5	5	Flat base	Carver/server	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Crazed & discoloured
1075	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1075	TP Whiteware	1	1	Flat base	Pie dish	TP design int	M - LC19th	
1075	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Plate	Tendrill design with sea shells	M - LC19th	Design to be identified
1075	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Geometric on rim; country house ext	M - LC19th	Large vessel
1075	White granite	1	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1075	White granite	1	1	Rim	Lid (P)	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1075	White granite	1	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1075	Whiteware	2	1	Profile	Jar	Keiller's marmalade label	Post 1862	
1075	Whiteware	1	1	Profile	Shallow jar	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Meat paste or similar

Context	Type	No	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1075	Whiteware	2	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1075	Whiteware	2	2	Profile	Jar	Fluted body	M - LC19th	
1075	Whiteware	2	2	Rim	Bowl	Blue lines in rim int & ext	M - LC19th	Crazed and discoloured
1075	Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Bowl	Dark lie on top of rim	M - LC19th	Crazed and discoloured
1075	Whiteware	1	1	Ringfoot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Crazed & discoloured
1075	YGCW	1	1	Rim	Pancheon	White slip int	C18th - C19th	
1081	BGCW	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int and ext	C18th - C19th	
1081	Cane Coloured ware	2	2	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	
1081	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Saucer	Geometric frieze with floral elements	M - LC19th	
1081	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Floral design int and ext	M - LC19th	
1081	Whiteware	1	1	Recessed base	Jar	U/Dec	C19th	
1081	WSGSW	1	1	Profile	Plate	Moulded barley corn design on rim	c.1720 - c.1780	Very well preserved
1081	YGCW	1	1	Rim	Pancheon	White slip int., brown line around rim	C18th - C19th	
1082	BGCW	2	2	Base	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
1082	BGCW	3	3	BS	pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
1082	Biscuit fired ware	1	1	Base	Flatware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
1082	Blackware	1	1	Rim/spout	Jug	U/Dec	C17th	Blackware rather than Late Blackware
1082	Blackware	3	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C17th	Blackware rather than Late Blackware
1082	BSGSW	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1082	CBM	1	1	Fragment	Pipe	N/A	Undated	
1082	CBM	1	1	Fragment	Tile	N/A	Undated	
1082	Creamware	5	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1082	Creamware	1	1	BS & handle stump	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1082	Creamware	2	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1082	Creamware	1	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1082	Creamware	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1082	Creamware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	

Context	Type	No	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1082	Creamware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled purple finish on Creamware body	c.1740 - c.1820	
1082	Edged ware	1	1	Rim	Flatware	Moulded and painted edge	c.1810 - c.1830	
1082	Mottled ware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled band	C18th	
1082	Porcelain	1	1	Rim	Bowl	Hollow ware	C18th	Hand painted int
1082	Slip Banded ware	1	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue band and black slip 'step' design	C19th	
1082	Stoneware	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	Green stoneware	C19th	
1082	TP Pearlware	1	1	Rim & BS	Mug	Two Temples	c.1780 - c.1840	Se context 1023; may be same vessel
1082	TP Pearlware	2	2	Rim & Base	Plate	Fine blue printed design, U/ID	c.1780 - c.1840	
1082	TP Whiteware	1	1	Footring base	Flatware	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1082	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Flatware	Black printed gothic mansion	LC18th - EC19th	Discoloured; printed 'LING...' on underside
1082	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Flatware	Flow blue	1840+	
1082	WSGSW	1	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
1082	WSGSW	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
1088	BGCW	3	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
1088	BSGSW	2	1	Rim	Bowl	Impressed lines ext	C19th	
1088	BSGSW	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1088	CBM	2	2	Fragment	Tile	N/A	Undated	
1088	Creamware	1	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1088	Creamware	1	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1088	Kiln furniture	1	1	Rod	Rod	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
1088	Late Blackware	6	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
1088	Redware	1	1	Rim	Dish	Clubbed rim	C18th	
1088	Stoneware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1088	WSGSW	1	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded 'feather' edge	c.1720 - c.1780	
1094	BGCW	1	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
1094	BGCW	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th - C19th	
1094	Blue bodied ware	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Under & overglaze leaf design ext	M - LC19th	Dark blue, gold and red designs ext

Context	Type	No	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1094	BSGSW	1	1	Base	Bottle	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1094	BSGSW	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped design ext	M - LC19th	
1094	Colour glazed ware	1	1	Handle	Cup	Green glazed all over	LC18th - C19th	Could be Creamware
1094	Stoneware	1	1	Base	U/ID	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1094	Stoneware	1	1	Base	U/ID	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	Green glaze int, brown glaze ext
1094	Stoneware	1	1	Handle	Flagon	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1094	TP Whiteware	1	1	Flat base	Plate	Geometric/floral border int	M - LC19th	Partially glazed ext
1094	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue tendril and flower design ext	M - LC19th	
1094	Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Lid (P)	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Crazed
1094	Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Black printed design ext	M - LC19th	
1095	BGCW	1	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
1095	Biscuit fired ware	1	1	Footring base	Bowl	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	Angular ring foot base
1095	Blue Banded ware	3	1	Rim & BS	Carinated bowl	Blue slip bands and lines ext	c.1830 - LC19th	Vessel is split between bags
1095	Blue Banded ware	5	4	Rim & BS	Bowl	Blue lines and bands ext	c.1830 - LC19th	Carinated bowl
1095	Bone china	1	1	Footring base	Plate	Fluted int with green lines	M - LC19th	
1095	Bone china	1	1	Rim	Plate	Over laze painted frieze int	M - LC19th	
1095	Bone china	1	1	Profile	Saucer	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1095	Bone china	1	1	Ring foot base	Cup	Gold flower int	M - LC19th	
1095	BSGSW	1	1	Base	Hollow ware	Brown int and ext	C19th	
1095	BSGSW	1	1	Rim	Pie dish	Grey int, brown ext	C19th	
1095	BSGSW	1	1	Rim	Jar	Impressed lines around BS	C19th	
1095	BSGSW	1	1	Rim	Jar	Impressed band, handle	C19th	
1095	BSGSW	2	1	Rim & BS	Bowl	Rouletted and stamped designs	M - LC19th	
1095	Cane Coloured ware	3	1	Profile	Kitchen bowl	Moulded panels ext, plaque on base	M - LC19th	White slip int
1095	Cane Coloured ware	1	1	BS	Kitchen bowl	Moulded plaques ext	M - LC19th	White int, cane coloured ext
1095	Pearlware	2	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	Small jar, usually Whiteware but this is Pearlware

Context	Type	No	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1095	Pearlware	2	1	Recessed base	Jar	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	Jar, usually a whiteware form, but thus is Pearlware
1095	Rockingham type	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown shiny glaze on buff body	C19th	
1095	Rockingham type	1	1	Profile	Pie dish	Shiny brown glaze int and ext	C19th	
1095	Saggar	1	1	Fragment	Lid (P)	N/A	C18th - C19th	Lid or part of s shelf
1095	Sewer pipe	1	1	Fragment	Pipe	U/Dec	1850+	
1095	Stoneware	1	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Stamped '(MALI)NG' on underside
1095	TP Pearlware	2	2	Profile	Plate	Willow	c.1780 - c.1840	
1095	TP Pearlware	2	1	Profile	Pie dish	Willow	c.1780 - c.1840	
1095	TP Pearlware	1	1	Profile	Carver/server	Barker's Gem	1839 - 1893	
1095	TP Pearlware	2	1	Profile	Plate	Wild Rose	c.1780 - c.1840	Very dark blue design
1095	TP Pearlware	1	1	Loop handle	U/ID	Blue TP design on spine of handle	c.1780 - c.1840	Discoloured
1095	TP Whiteware	4	1	Rim & BS	Large jar	Black tendril design ext	M - LC19th	A very large vase-like vessel
1095	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Flatware	Ribbon and floral design int	M - LC19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	6	1	Base & BS	Tankard/jug	TP and overglaze commemorative design	Check date	Depicts an early steam train with nameplate 'Deakin
1095	TP Whiteware	1	1	Profile	Plate	TP design it & sponge printed design	c1830+	Childs plate with slogan; to be illustrated
1095	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Plate	Ribbon design int	M - LC19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	1	1	Flat base	Carver/server	Willow int	M - LC19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Bowl	Brown vine leaf design int	M - LC19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	1	1	Flat base	Pie dish	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Carver/server	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	1	1	Footring base	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	2	1	Rim	Cup/Bowl	Fibre	M - LC19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	1	1	Base	jar	Blue floral design ext	M - LC19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Large bowl	Brown printed ribbon and thistle design ext	M - LC19th	

Context	Type	No	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1095	Whiteware	1	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Crazed and discoloured
1095	Whiteware	1	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Crazed and discoloured
1095	Whiteware	1	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1095	Whiteware	1	1	Profile	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	
1095	Whiteware	1	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1095	Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1095	Whiteware	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	One with gold line ext	M - LC19th	
1095	Whiteware	1	1	Base	Jar	Stamped 'M...' on base	M - LC19th	
1095	Whiteware	1	1	Flat base	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	Heavily stained and discoloured
1095	Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Gold line ext	M - LC19th	
1095	Whiteware	1	1	Base	Hollow ware	Gold detailing ext	M - LC19th	Splayed base
1095	Whiteware	1	1	Profile	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	Crazed and discoloured
1095	Whiteware	2	2	Rim	Bowl	Gold lines on rim and around body	M - LC19th	
1095	Whiteware	1	1	Base	Hollow ware	Gold line on ext of splayed base	M - LC19th	
1095	Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1095	Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1100	BGCW	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
1100	Blue Banded ware	1	1	Rim	Tankard/jug	Wide blue band, moulded handle stump	C19th	
1100	Blue banded ware	1	1	Rim	BS	Flatware	M - LC19th	Blue band flanked by dark lines
1100	Blue bodied ware	1	1	Base	Hollow ware	Overglaze painted floral/fruit design	M - LC19th	Diamond plaque on underside with anchor motif; datable
1100	CBM	1	1	Fragment	Tile	U/Dec	Undated	
1100	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Tankard/jug	TP floral design; 'Fowlson 1870'	1870+	Personalised design; to be followed up
1100	TP Whiteware	3	1	Footring base	Hollow ware	Vegetation scroll design	M - LC19th	
1100	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Carver/server	Willow	M - LC19th	
1100	TP Whiteware	2	2	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1103	BSGSW	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
1103	Late Blackware	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int and partial ext	C18th	

Context	Type	No	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1103	WSGSW	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
U/S	Blue Banded ware	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Blue slip bands ext	C19th	
U/S	Creamware	1	1	Spout	Teapot	Moulded spout	c.1740 - c.1820	
U/S	Pearlware	1	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	
U/S	Pearlware	2	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	
U/S	Sponged ware	1	1	Rim	Pie dish	Blue sponging	1830 +	
U/S	TP Pearlware	1	1	Footring base	Plate	Two Temples	c.1780 - c.1840	
U/S	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID landscape	M - LC19th	
U/S	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Flatware	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
	Total	492	430					

Table 3 – Clay tobacco pipes from Trenches 2 - 4

Cxt	Bag	B	S	M	date	Deposition	Mkd	Dec	Comments
211	26		1		1800-1910	1800-1910			Single stem fragment with traces of glaze. Glazed mouthpieces first appear c1800 and were used right through to c1910.
212	16		7		1740-1900	1760-1800	1-WILL WILD		Small group of plain stems some of which are rather small and scrappy. Four of the fragments are burnished suggesting an 18th century date. One is stamped with an incuse roll-stamp mark, which reads WILL WILD. William Wild is known to have been working in Rotherham c1764-1774 (White 2004, 185).
212	17		3	1	1640-1800	1740-1800			Small group of plain stems and a single mouthpiece. The earliest stem fragment appears to be seventeenth century based on the size of the stem bore and the coarseness of the fabric. The other two stems are nicely burnished and are almost certainly date from the early to mid-eighteenth century. The mouthpiece is from a long-stemmed pipe, possibly eighteenth or early nineteenth century.
212	19	1			1880-1900	1880-1900		1-bicycle	Mould decorated bowl with a Velocipede "bone shaker" type bicycle on either side of the bowl.
328	98		1		1870-1890	1870-1890	1-patttern number 49		Stem fragment with iron encrustation. On the smokers left is a beaded cartouche containing the incuse pattern number 49. Most likely to be a Thomas Holland product from Manchester.
420	20	1			1640-1660	1640-1660			Single Civil War period bowl.
Totals:		2	12	1	= 15		2	1	

Table 4 – Clay tobacco pipes from Trench 5

Cxt	Bag	B	S	M	Date	Deposition	Marks	Decoration	Comments
1007	45	2			1860-1890	1870s	1- pattern number 34	1 - Prince of Wales Feathers; 1 hatched shield	Two spurless mould decorated bowls one with elaborate Prince of Wales feathers within a floral wreath. The other has moulded milling and a hatched shield on either side of the bowl. An almost identical example of the Prince of Wales feathers bowl is known from a very closely dated domestic rubbish dump in Halifax, which was deposited in the mid 1870s.
1051	53		1		1780-1880	1780-1880			Single plain stem fragment.
1055	25		3		1800-1910	1800-1910			Three plain stem fragments, two have traces of glaze surviving. Glazed tips come in around the 1800 and go out of fashion c1910.
1072	57	1			1860-1890	1860-1890			Small fragment of a spurless pipe bowl.
1075	17	1	6	1	1800-1910	1860-1890	1-pattern number 41	1-dog's head spur (French)	Interesting group comprising a number of plain stem fragments, all of which appear to be from long stemmed pipes. The single bowl fragment is a finely produced French bowl with a dog's head spur. This design was introduced c1860 and remained popular through to c1910. The mouthpiece is green glazed, a fashion that goes out c1910. The marked fragment is a stem with the pattern number 41 within a beaded border. This stem is varnished and may be the product of Thomas Holland of Manchester.
1082	7	1	2		1640-1900	1820-1860	1-ring & dot		Group of small scrappy fragments. The earliest fragment is a plain stem that is almost certainly mid-late seventeenth century. The second plain stem could be eighteenth century although there is no reason why it could not date from the nineteenth century either. The most diagnostic piece is the heel fragment with a moulded ring and dot motif on either side of the heel. This is most likely to date from c1820-1860.
1088	19		3		1780-1850	1780-1850			Three plain stem fragments
1094	30	1			1860-1890	1870s		Acorn	Very crudely made bowl in the form of an acorn. Almost identical examples known from a closely dated domestic rubbish dump in Halifax, which was deposited in the mid 1870s.
1095	33	1	1	1	1860-1890	1870s		Shamrock & Thistle	An almost identical bowl is known from a very closely dated domestic rubbish dump in Halifax, which was deposited in the mid 1870s. The nipple mouthpiece has traces of a beaded lozenge this almost certainly contained the name of the maker, and possibly also the place of manufacture. The single plain stem fragment is nineteenth century in date and most likely to be contemporary with the bowl and mouthpiece.
1103	63		4		1640-1700	1640-1700			Four plain seventeenth century stems in a local fabric
Totals:		7	20	2			3	4	

Table 5: Summary of the archaeometallurgical material from Trenches 3 and 5

Context	Sample	Description	No. of items
329	1	Fuel ash slag (clinker)	1 bulk sample
1095	1	Base of crucible with pedestal attached	1
1109	1	Fuel ash slag (clinker), 2 pieces have coke inclusions	1 bulk sample

Table 6. Summary of the shell from Trench 5

Context	Shell
1094	2 oyster fragments
2023	2 oyster fragments, 3 mussel fragments, 1 limpet

Table 7. Summary of shell from trenches 2 - 4

Context	Shell
210	24 mussel fragments
411	1 oyster fragments
414	1 oyster fragments

Table 8. Summary of the animal bones from Trenches 2-4

Context	Sheep	Chicken	Measurable bones
212	1		1
411		1	1

Table 9. Summary of the animal bones from Trench 5.

Context	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Chicken	Rabbit
1082	2				
1075		1	1(1)	5(5)	
1051		1(1)			
1072					1
1071				1(1)	
Total	2	2(1)	1(1)	6(6)	1

Table 10. Bricks from Trench 1, Site 5

Mark	Brick type	Size	Notes
Attercliffe Brick Co Ltd	Red fabric; rectangular frog	23x11x8cm	The company had two brickworks in Sheffield at Staniforth Road and Darnall Road 1901-1914.
Brookes Huddersfield	Red fabric; rectangular frog	23x11.5x8cm	Brookes was a very common name in Huddersfield. Lists of 1908 and 1938 include a Brooke Bros, Greenhouse Colliery Shelley, Huddersfield working the Greenhouse and High Wood Mines at Shelley.
D S Clarke Rotherham	Red fabric; rectangular frog	23x11x8cm	Located at the Sanitary Works, near Greaseborough Road from 1889-1948.
Halifax (Firebrick)	Yellow fabric; rectangular frog	23x11x8cm	Possibly refers to Allen's of Halifax who appear on lists of 1918 and 1945 and operated the Sunny Vale fireclay and coal mine in Southowram.
G Robinson Masbro	Red fabric; rectangular frog	23x11x8cm	Located off Wortley Rd, Rotherham, from 1865-1948.
Shaws Glazed Brick Co Ltd Blackburn (White glazed frogged brick)	White glaze; rectangular frog	23x11.5x8cm	Lists of 1918, 1938 and 1945 include Shaws Glazed Brick Co. Ltd., Whitebirk Blackburn and Waterside Darwen working the Red Earth Drift and Waterside Belthorn mines (fireclay and coal).

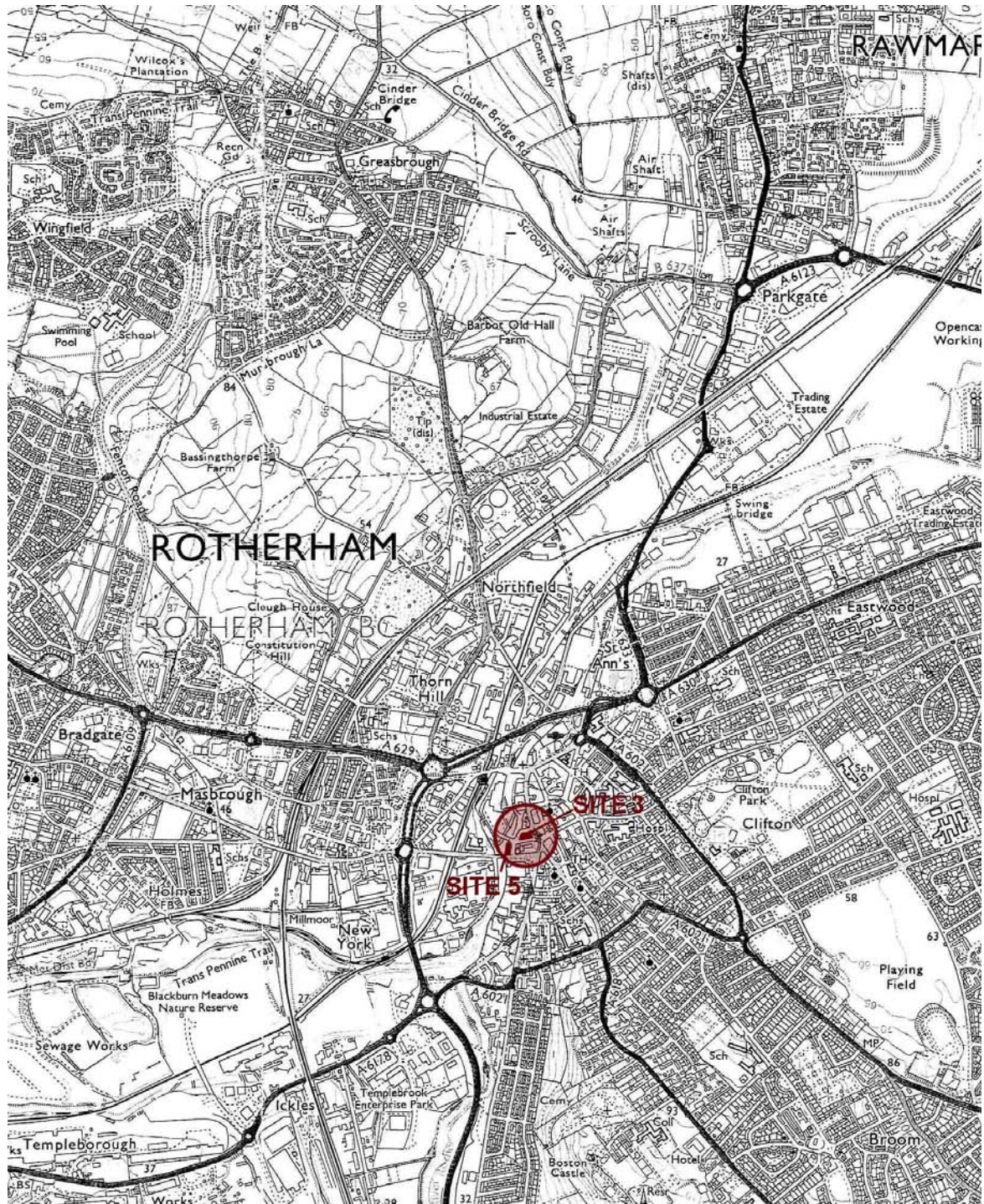
Table 11. Coins from Trench 4, Site 3

Context	Coin
420	Sixpence (1961), one shilling (1957), two shilling (1957)

Table 12. An Assessment of the Glass, Trenches 2 – 5

Context	Range of forms	Date
U/S	4 Safety window glass 2 Wine bottles Vitreous slag, iron working ^p	Late 19th-early 20th century Late 19th-early 20th century Uncertain
205	Vitreous slag, iron working ^p	Uncertain
210	2 Soda bottles	Late 19th-early 20th century
212	1 Wine bottle 3 Window glass	Late 19th-early 20th century Late 19th-early 20th century

	1 Molten glass	Uncertain
311	1 Soda bottle	Late 19th-early 20th century
411	1 Wine bottle Vitreous slag, iron working ^p	Late 19th-early 20th century Uncertain
1007	1 Goodall Backhouse relish bottle 1 Whybrow's relish bottle 1 Plain cylindrical bottle	Late 19th century Late 19th century Late 19th century
1022	2 Codd bottles 1 Cut tumbler base	Late 19th century 19th century
1023	1 Goodall Backhouse relish bottle 1 Plain cylindrical bottle	Late 19th century Late 19th century
1055	1 Window glass	19th-20th century
1075	1 Uranium glass tray edge 1 Hooper's German spa water bottle 1 Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup bottle 1 Octagonal ink bottle 1 Wine bottle 3 Schweppes torpedo bottles 1 Codd bottle 1 Rectangular bottle 7 Cylindrical bottles	Late 19th century Mid-late 19th century 1849-1906 Mid-late 19th century Mid-late 19th century Mid-late 19th century Mid-late 19th century Mid-late 19th century Mid-late 19th century
1082	1 Window glass	19th-20th century
1095	1 Schweppes torpedo bottle 1 Beer bottle 1 Octagonal medicine bottle 5 Cylindrical bottles 1 Clear jar 1 Measuring cylinder base 1 Oil lamp chimney	Late 19th century Late 19th century Late 19th century Late 19th century Late 19th century Late 19th century Late 19th century



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Project:
Westgate, Rotherham

Title:
Sites 3 and 5, Location Map

Scale:
1:25000

Date:
September 2006

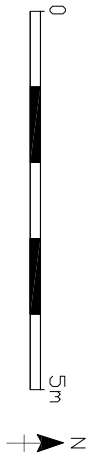
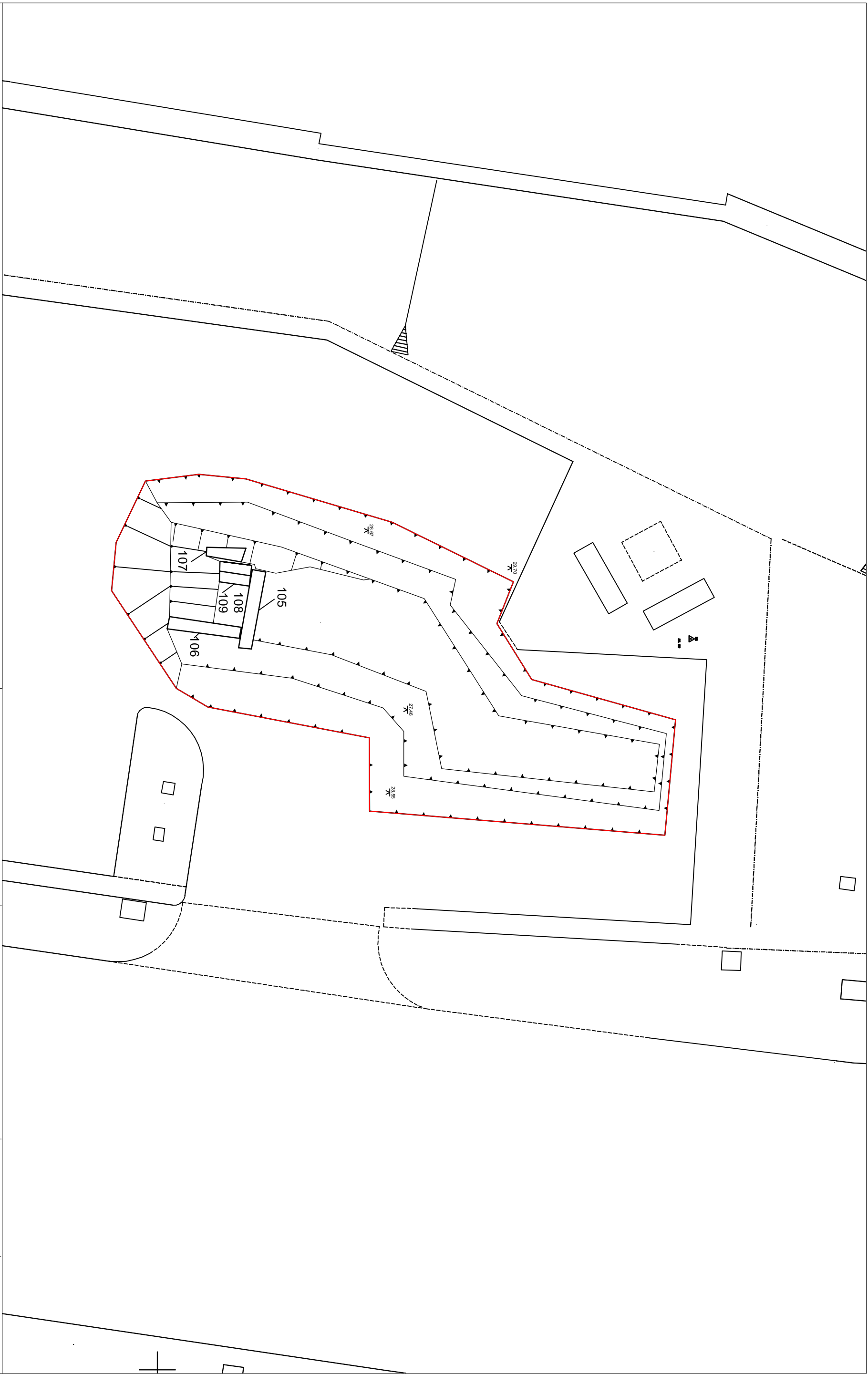
NGR:
SK 4278 928

Drawn:
K. Speight

Project No.:
943b & 943c

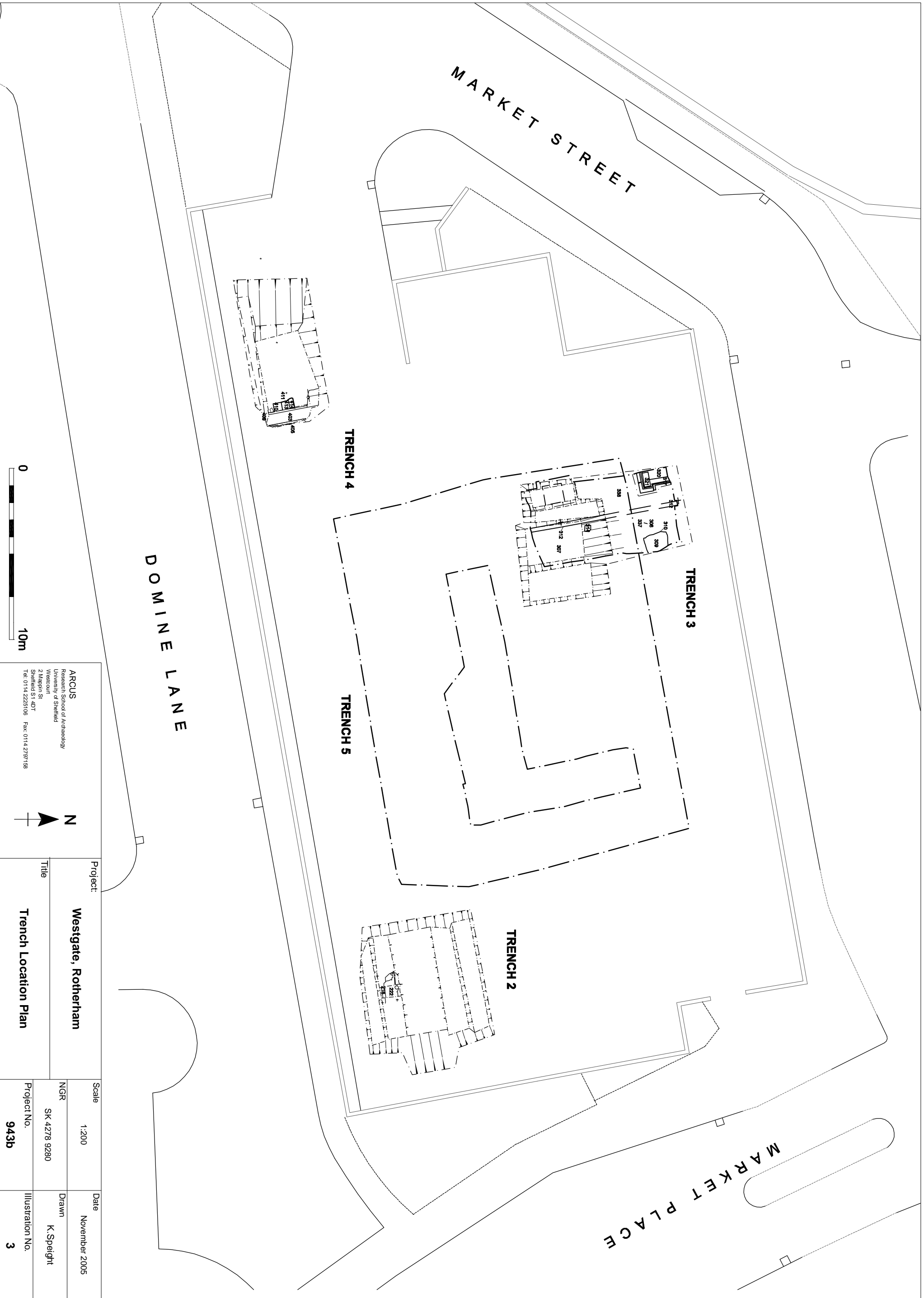
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Research School of Archaeology
Westcourt
2 Mappin St
Sheffield UK S1 4DT
Tel 0114 2225106 Fax 0114 2797158



ARCUS
 Research School of Archaeology
 University of Sheffield
 2 Mapleton St
 Sheffield S1 4DT
 TEL: 0114 2228108 FAX: 0114 2297198

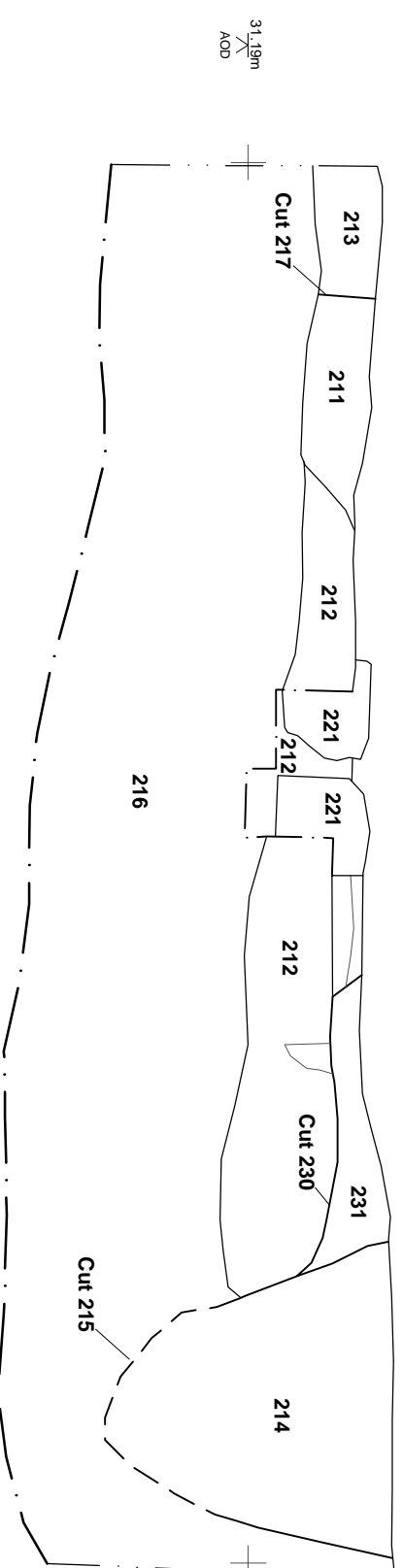
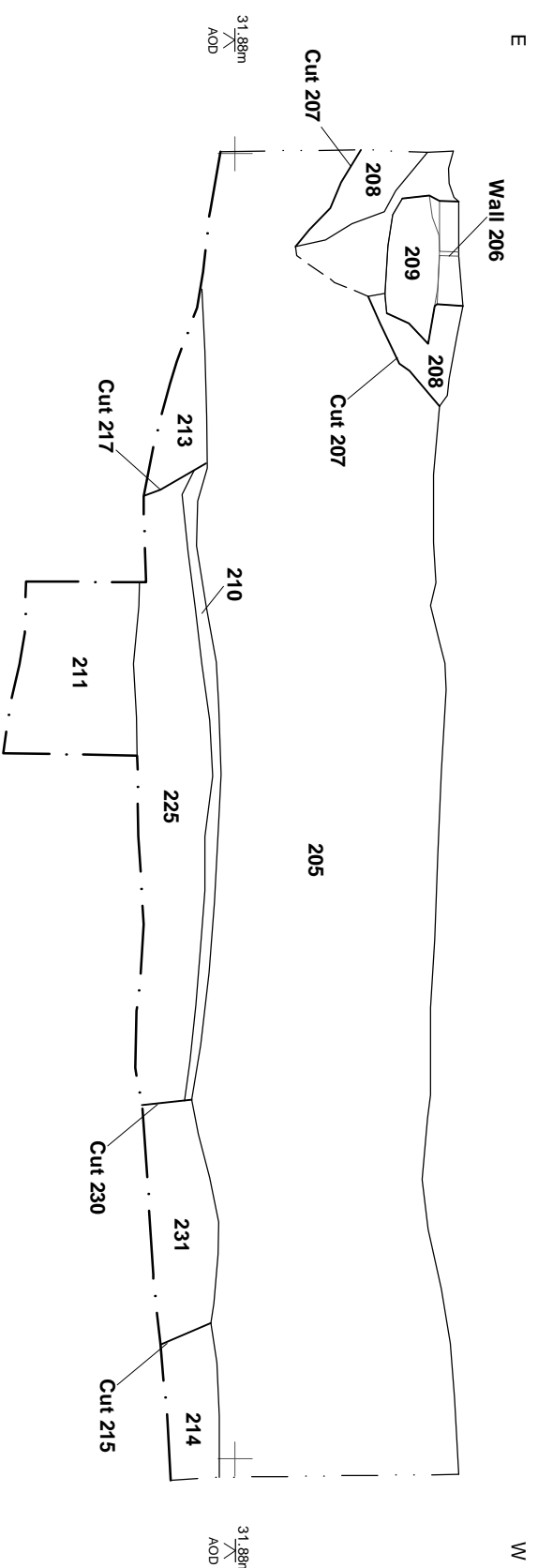
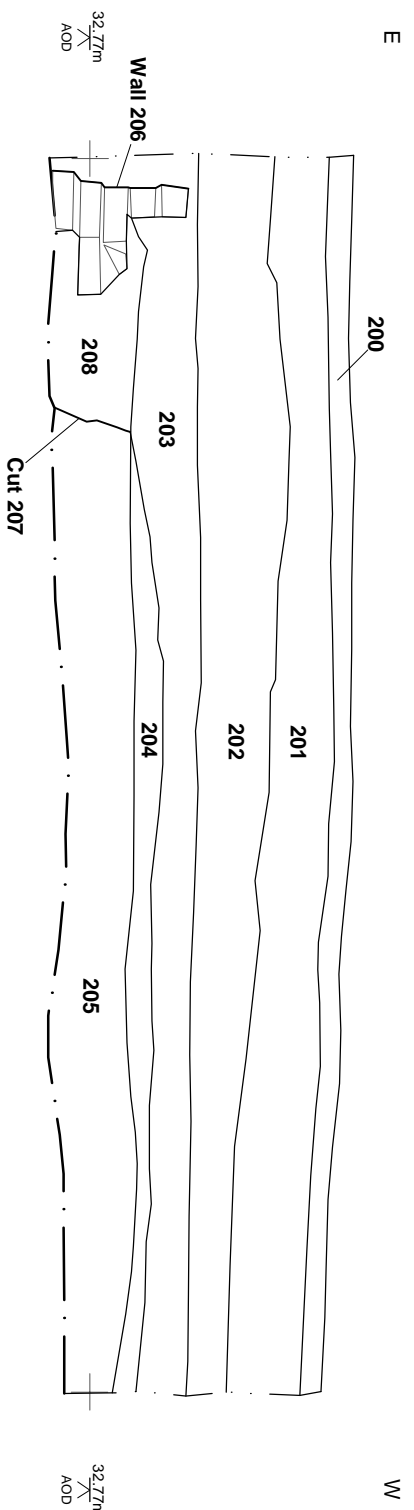
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Phase 1 Trench Location Plan		SK 4278 9280		T. Sparrow	
		Project No.		Illustration No.	
		943b		2	



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		Project No.: 943b		



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		<p>Project No.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">943b</p>	<p>Illustration. No.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4</p>



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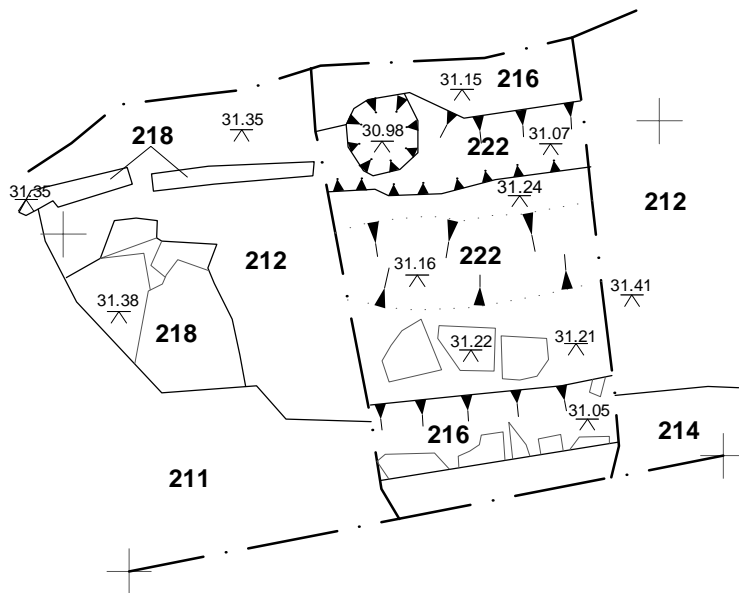
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Title
**Trench 2
 North Facing Sections**

Scale	Date
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NGR	Drawn
SK 4278 9280	K. Speight

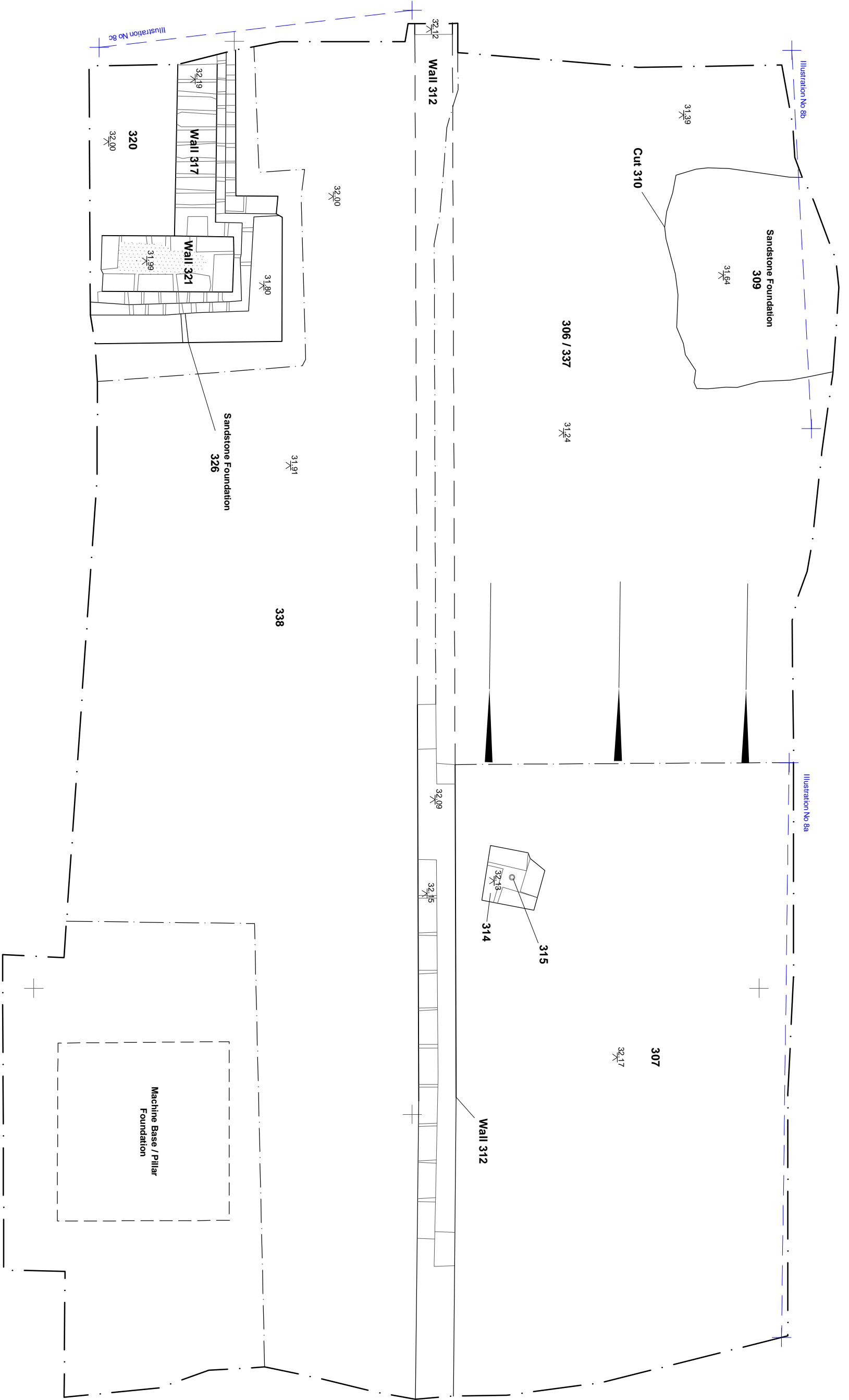
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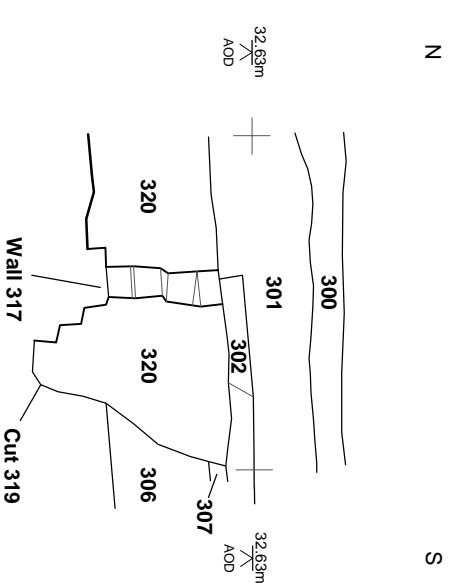
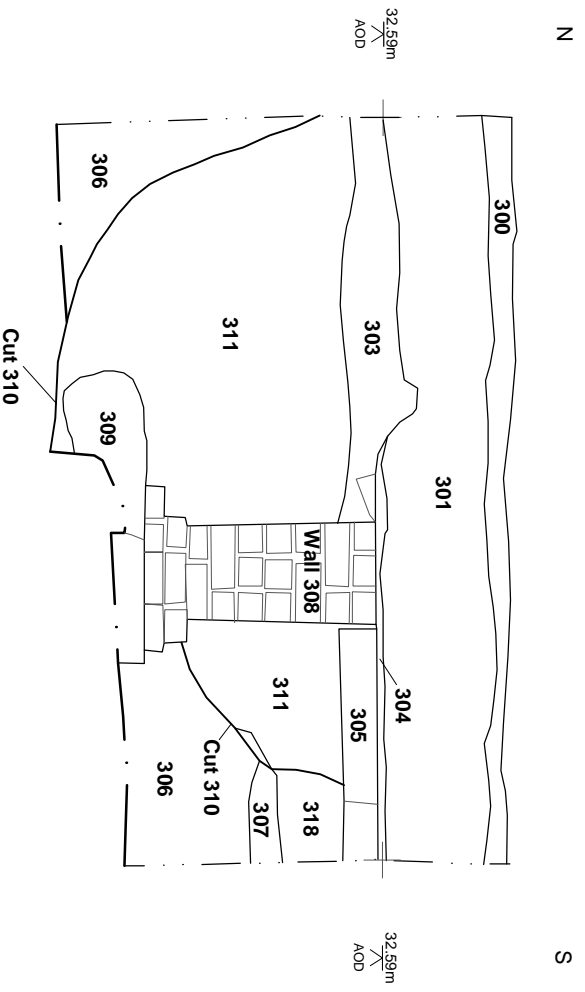
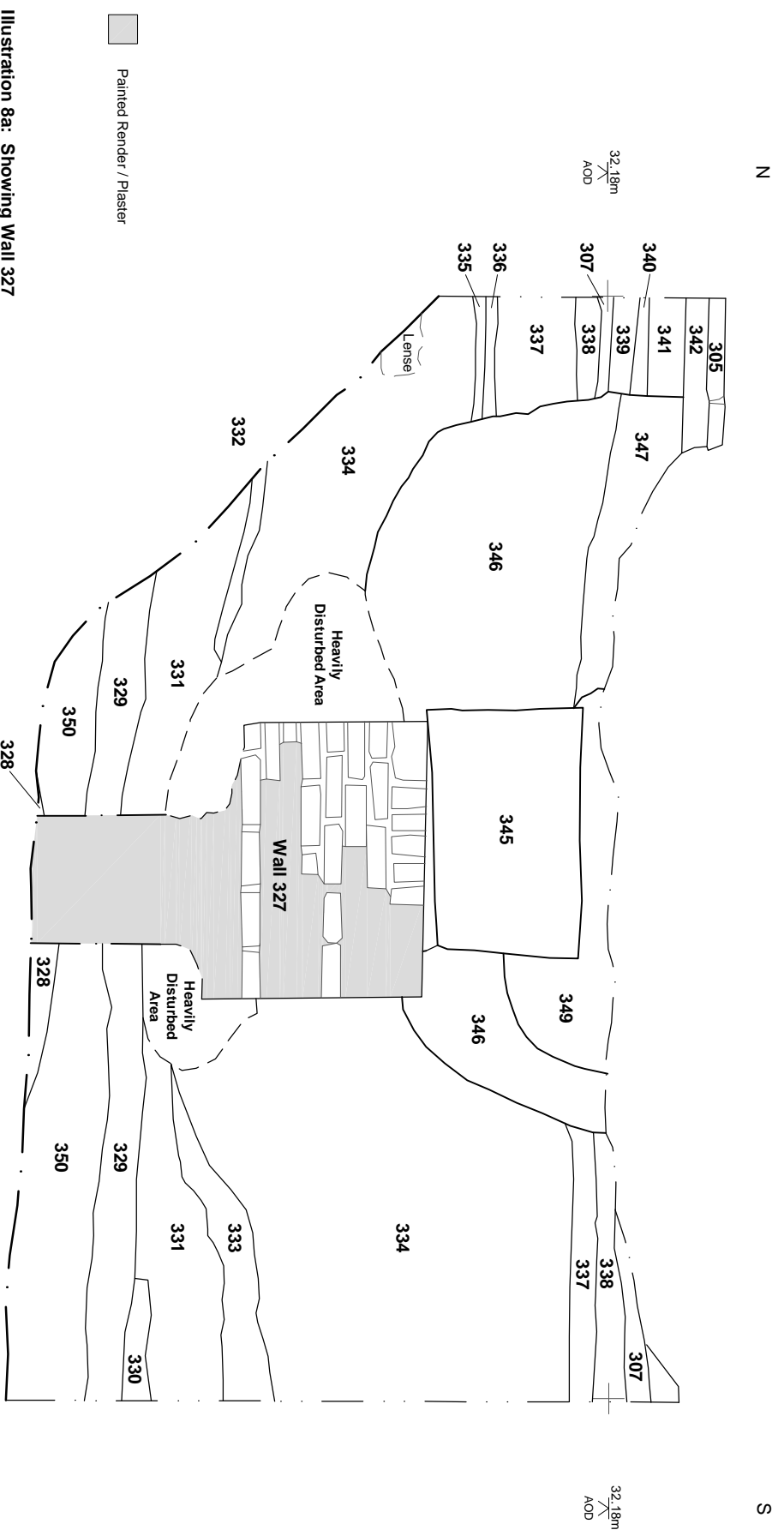
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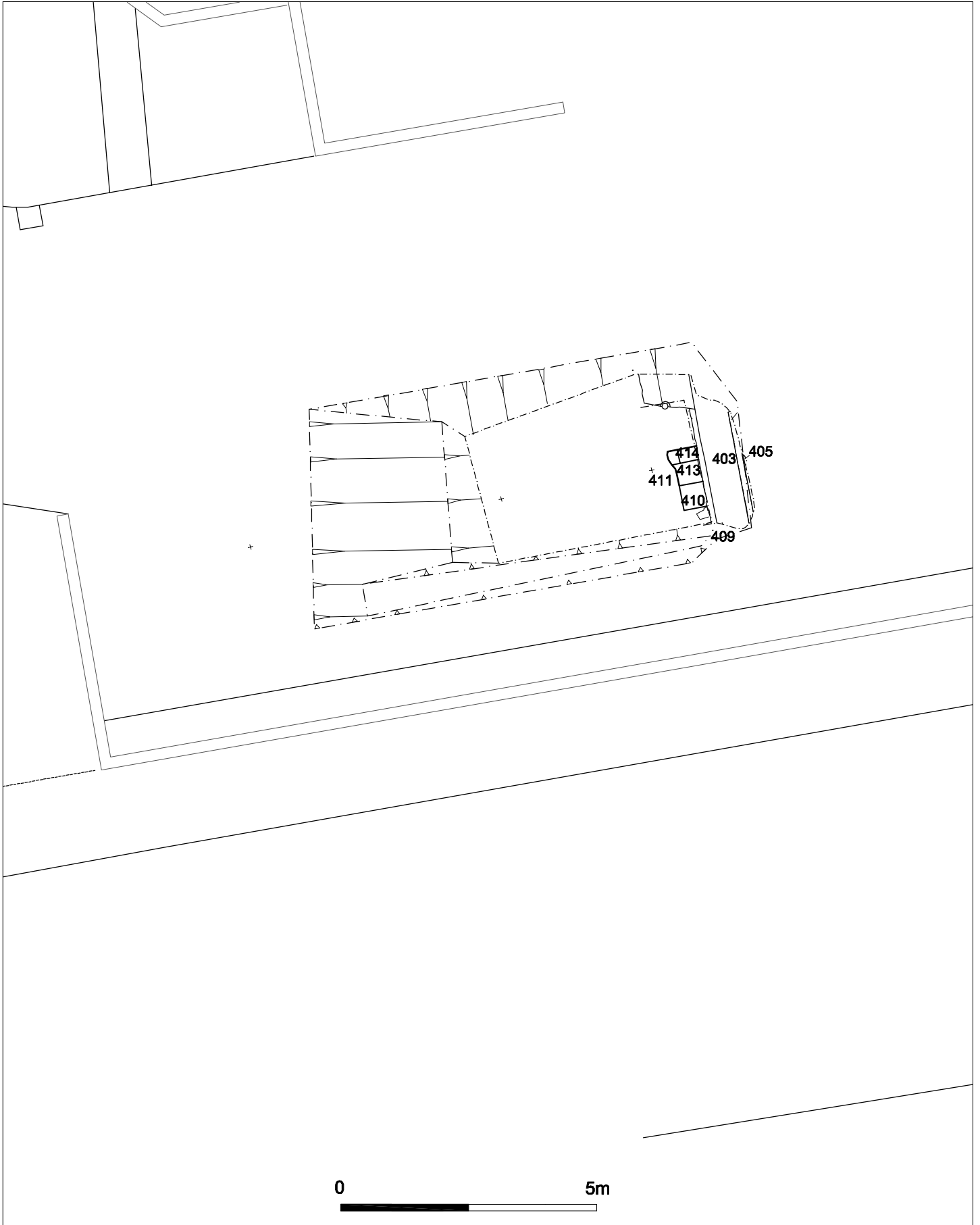
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	Project No. 943b	Illustration No. 6
Title Trench 2 Possible Rutting / Road Edge 223		



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Project: Westgate, Rotherham		Scale: 1:25	
Title: Trench 3 Plan Showing Walls 309, 312, 317, 321		NGR: SK 4278 9280	
Project No.: 943b		Date: November 2005	
		Drawn: K. Speight	
		Illustration No.: 7	



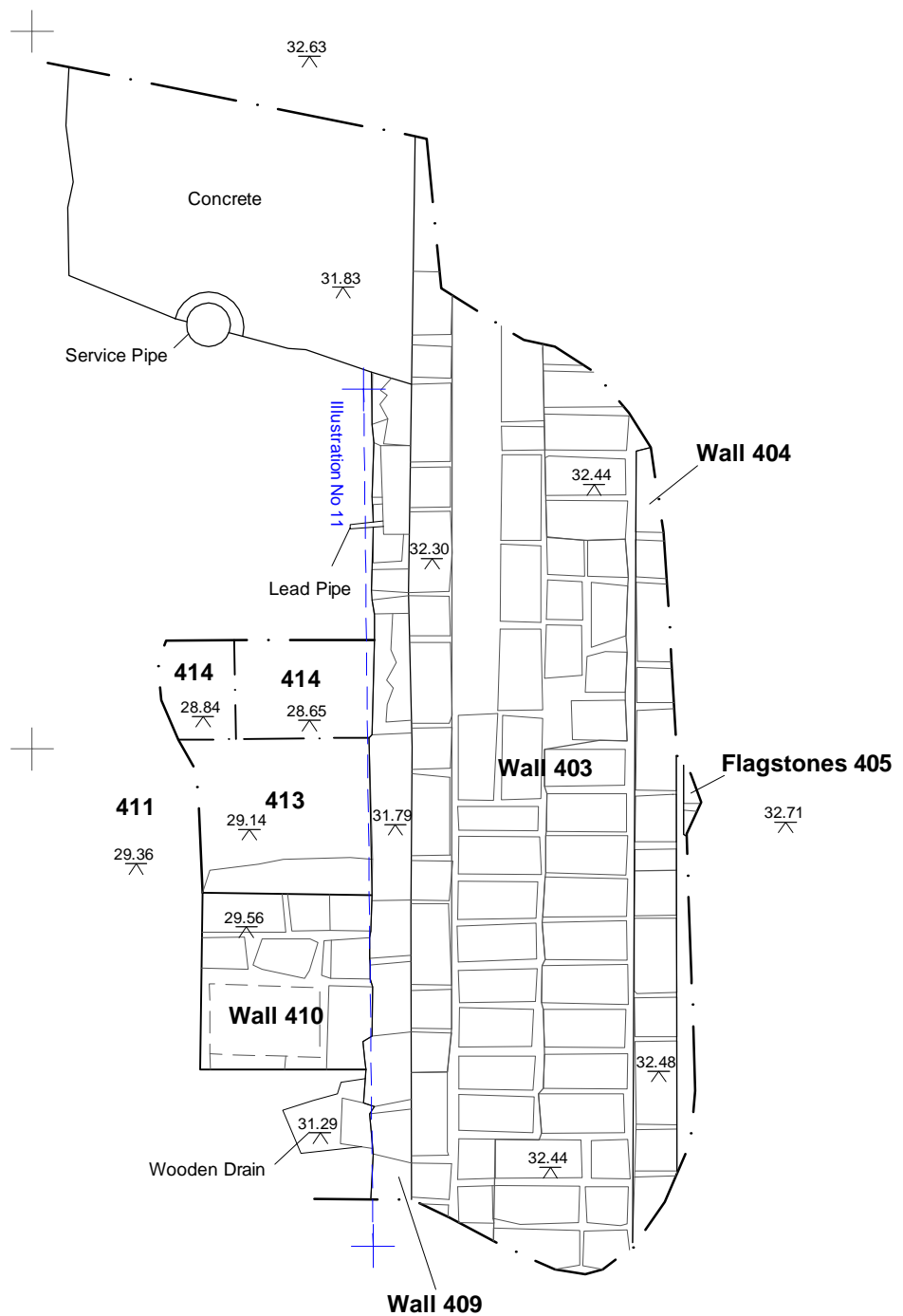
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Title Trench 3 West Facing Sections		NGR SK 4278 9280		Drawn K. Speight		Project No. 943b	
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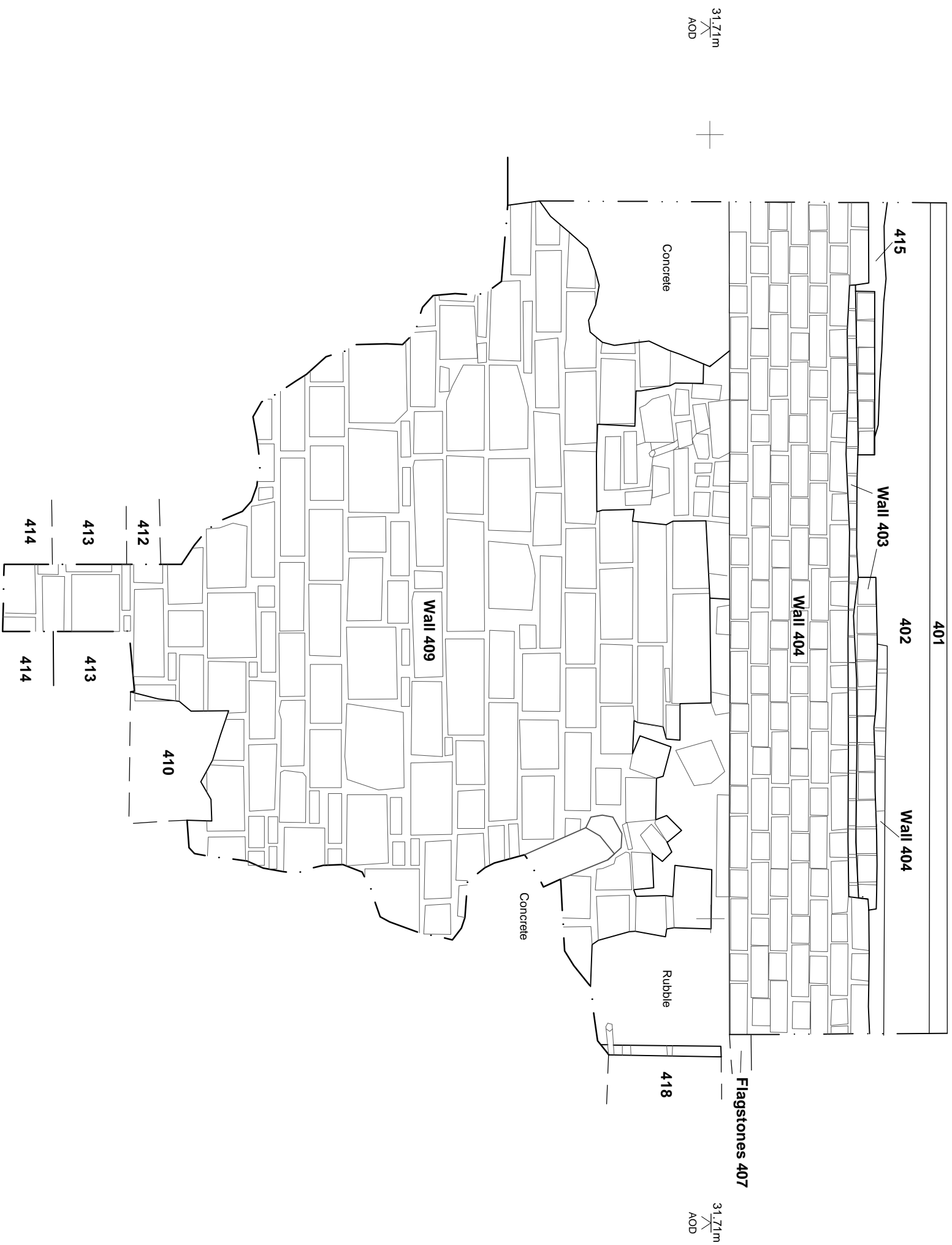
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Project: Westgate, Rotherham	Scale 1:20	Date November 2005
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	Project No. 943b	Illustration No. 10
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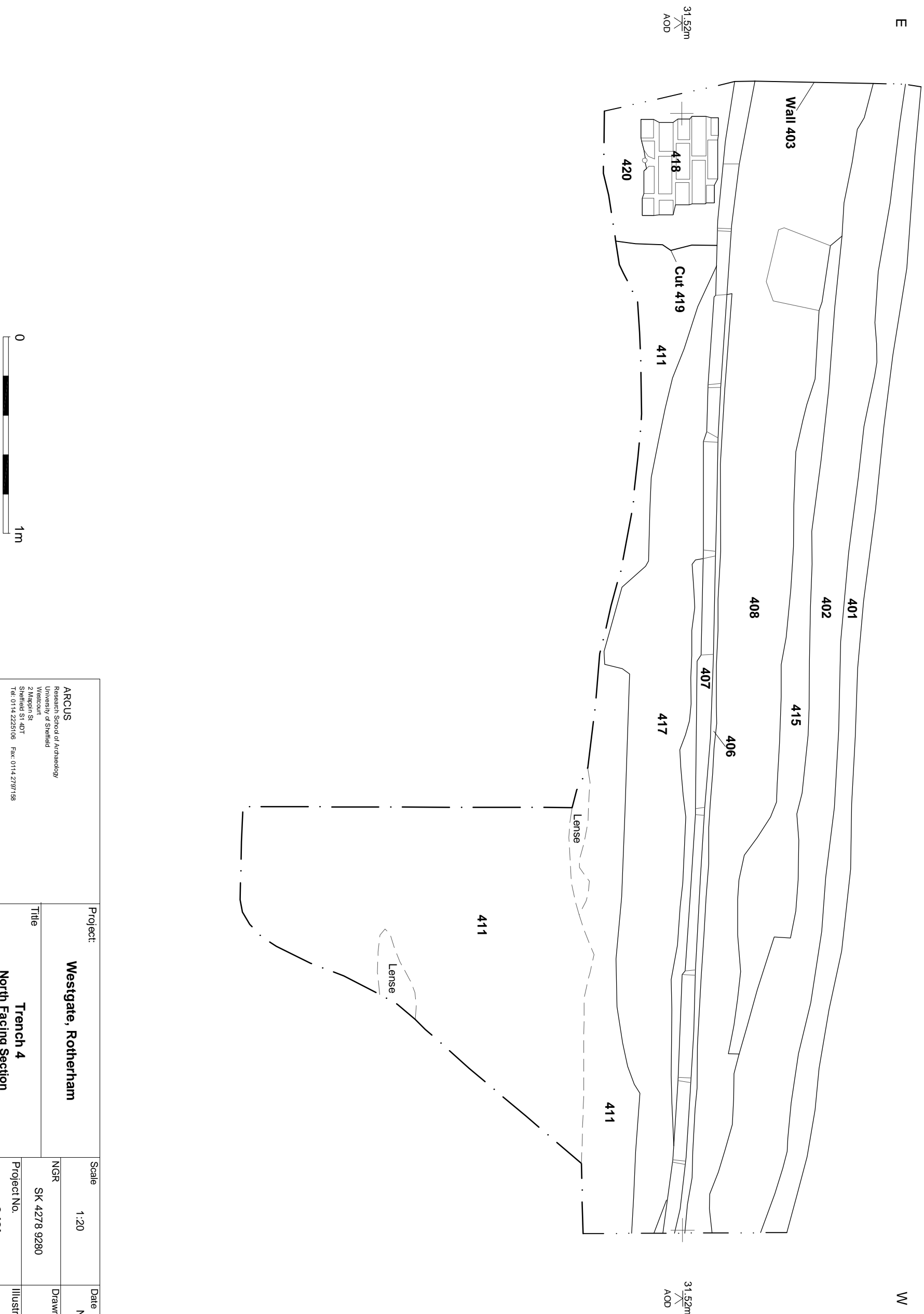
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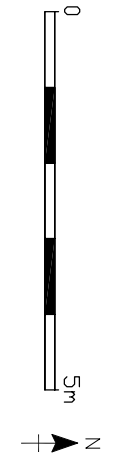
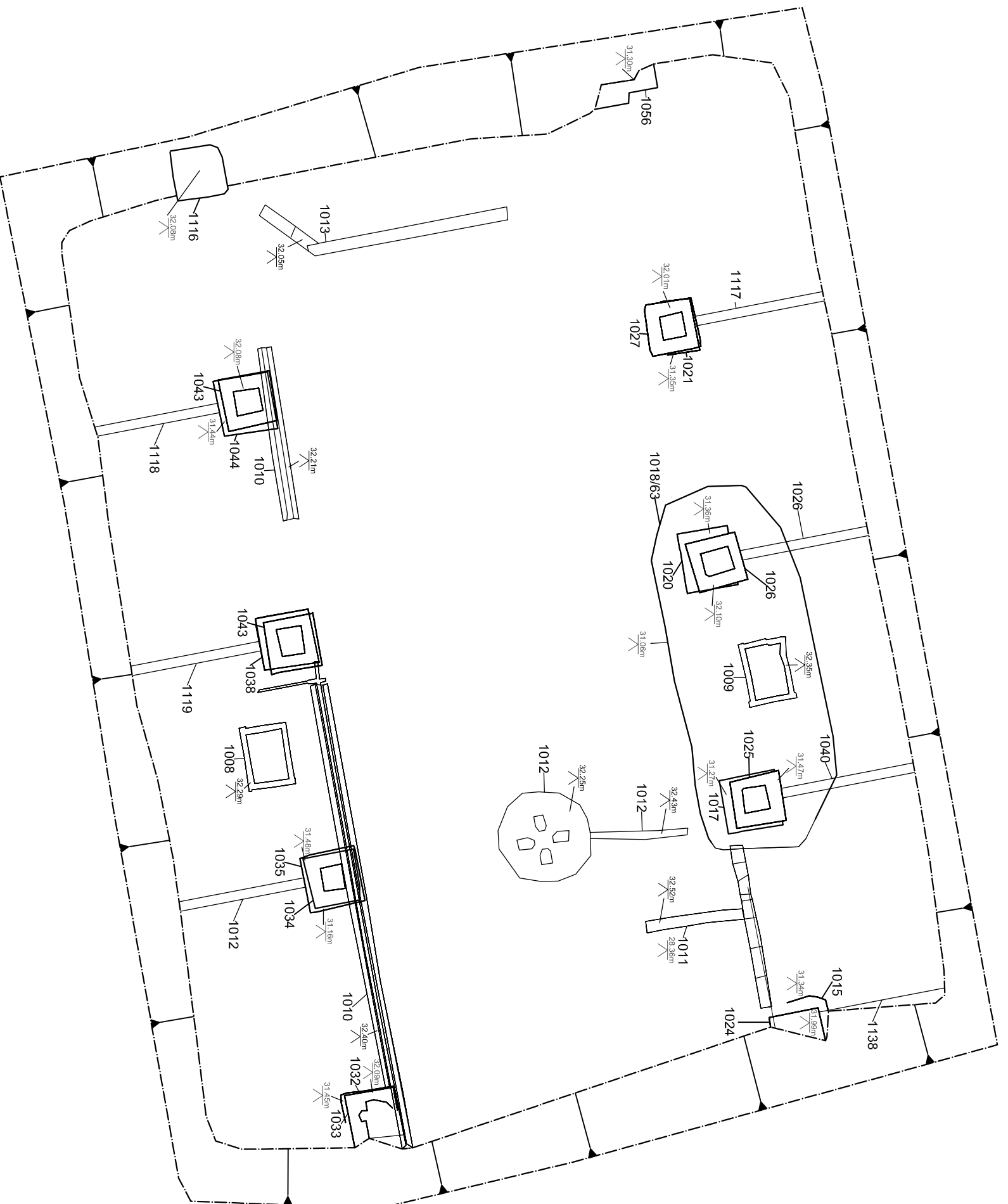


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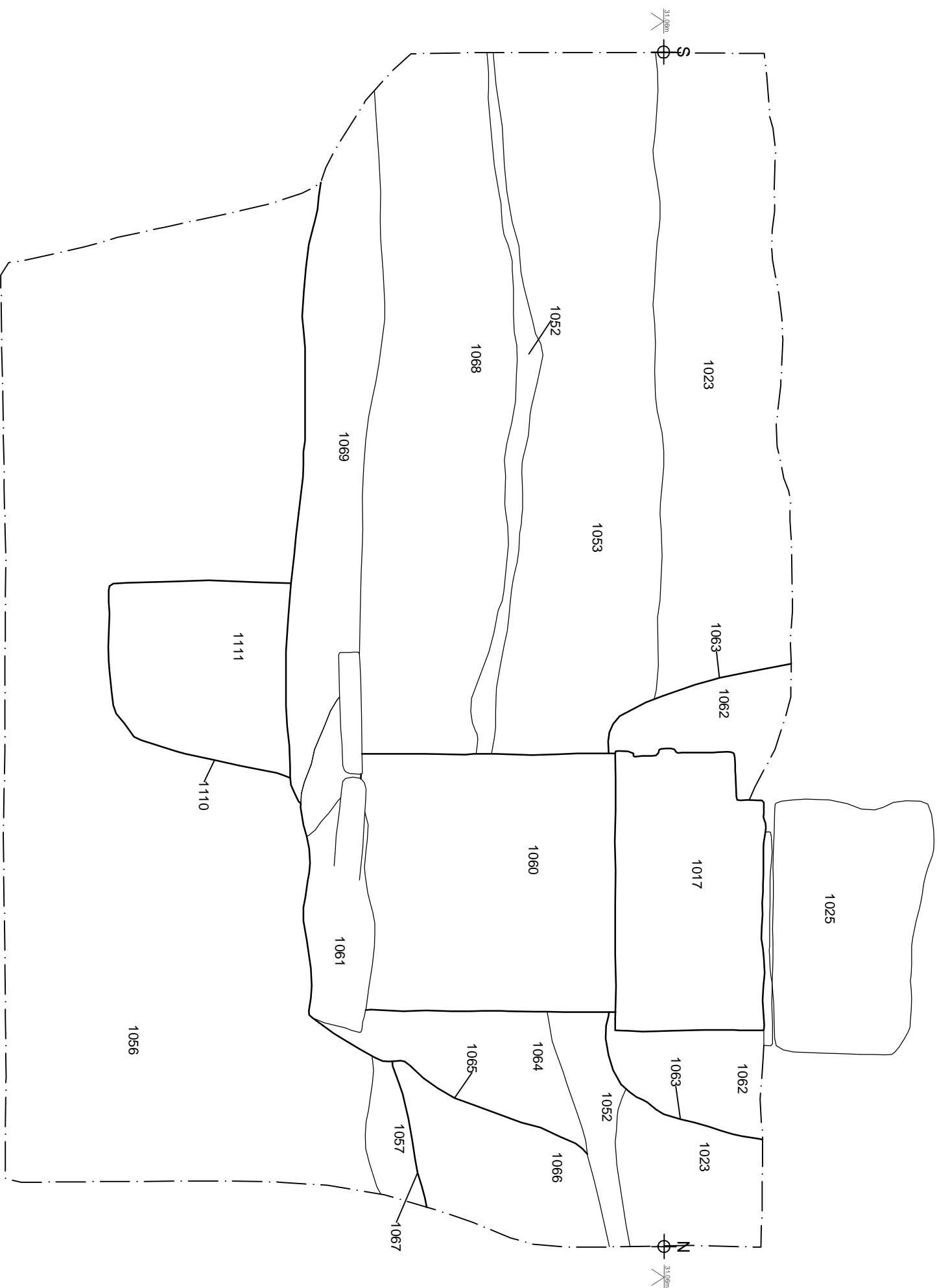
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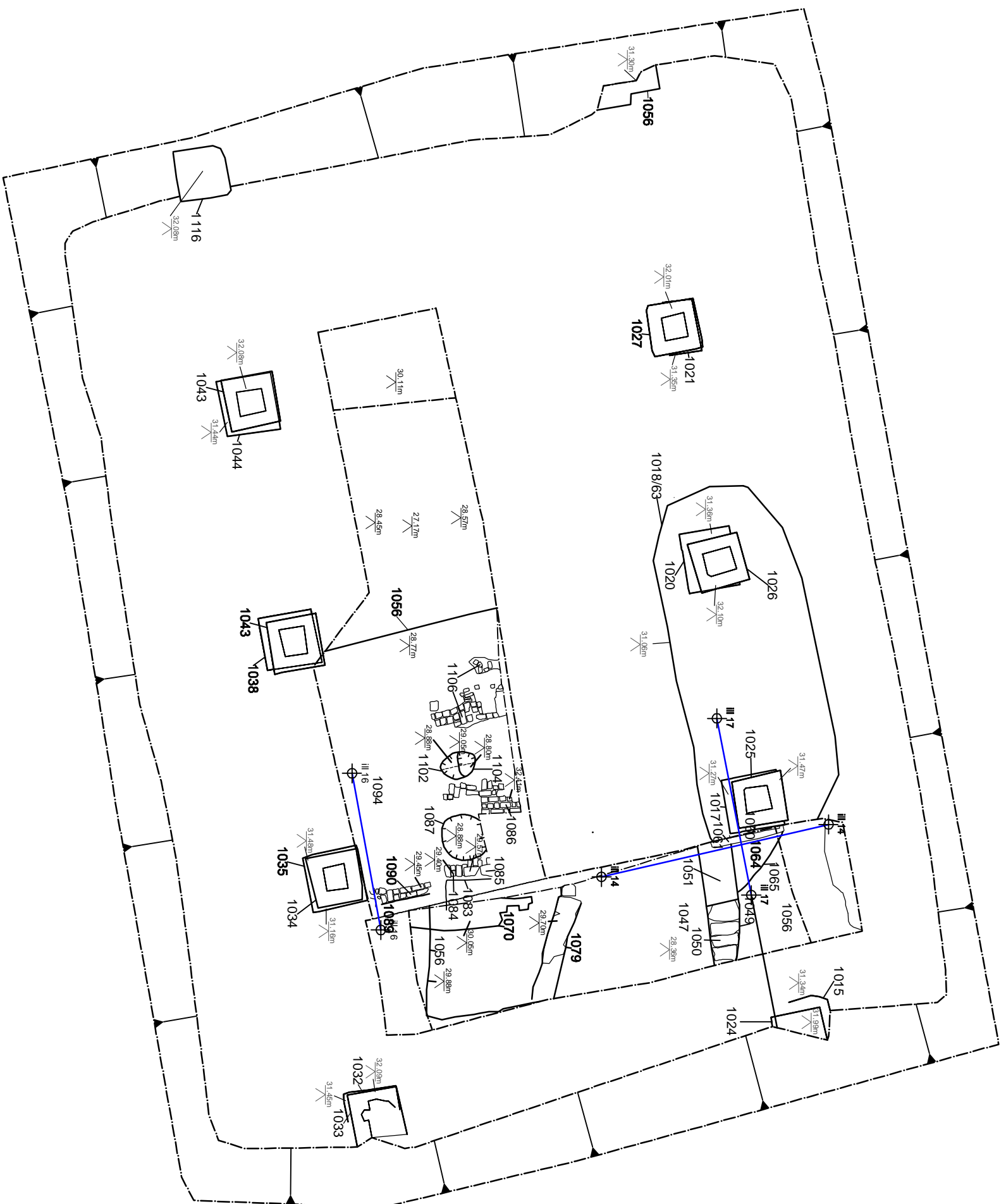
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Drawn K. Speight		Illustration No. 12	



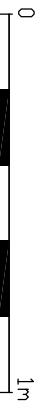
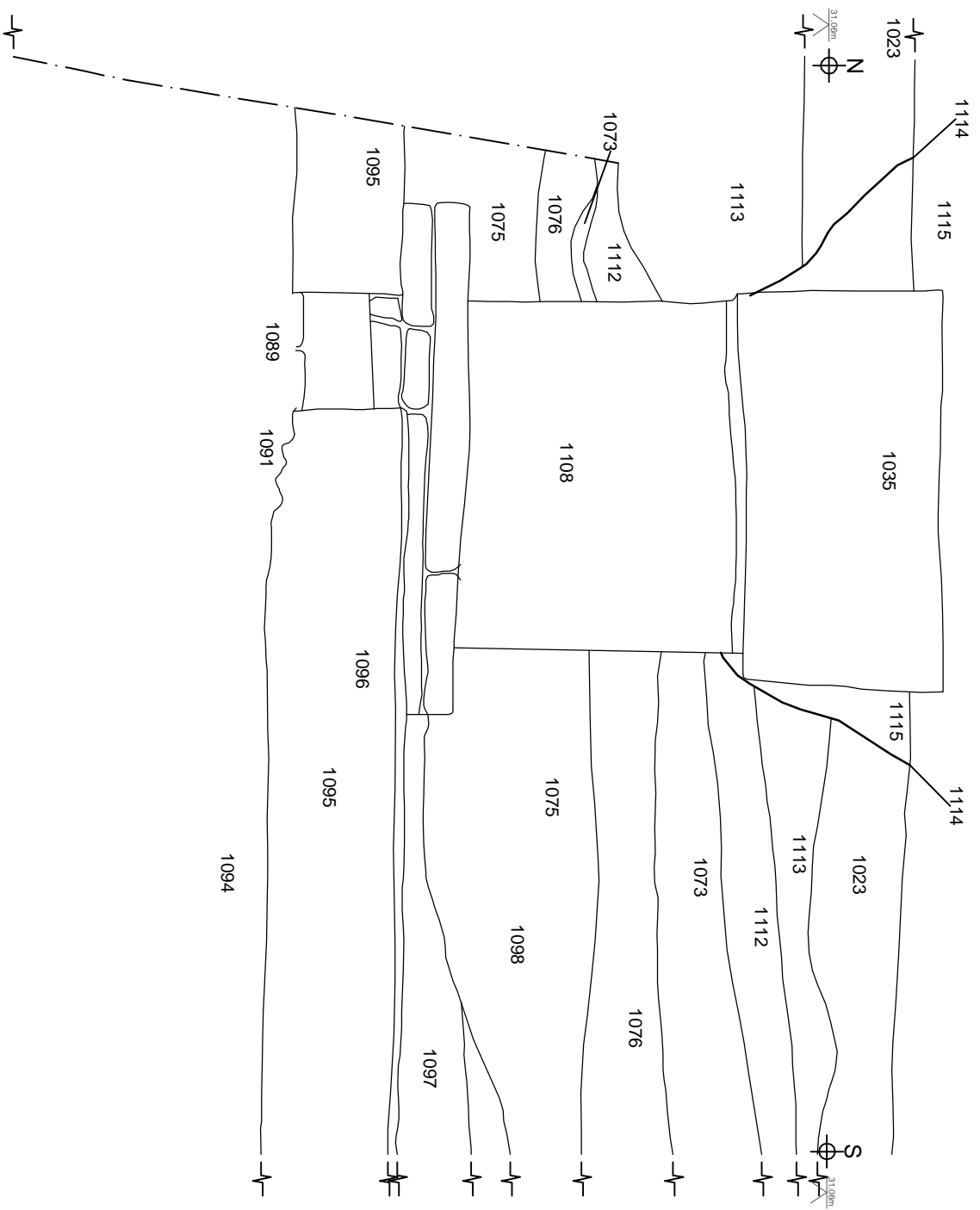
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<p>Title Trench 5 - General Plan</p>		<p>NGR SK 4278 9280</p>	<p>Drawn T. Sparrow</p>	
<p>Project No. 943c</p>		<p>Illustration No. 13</p>		



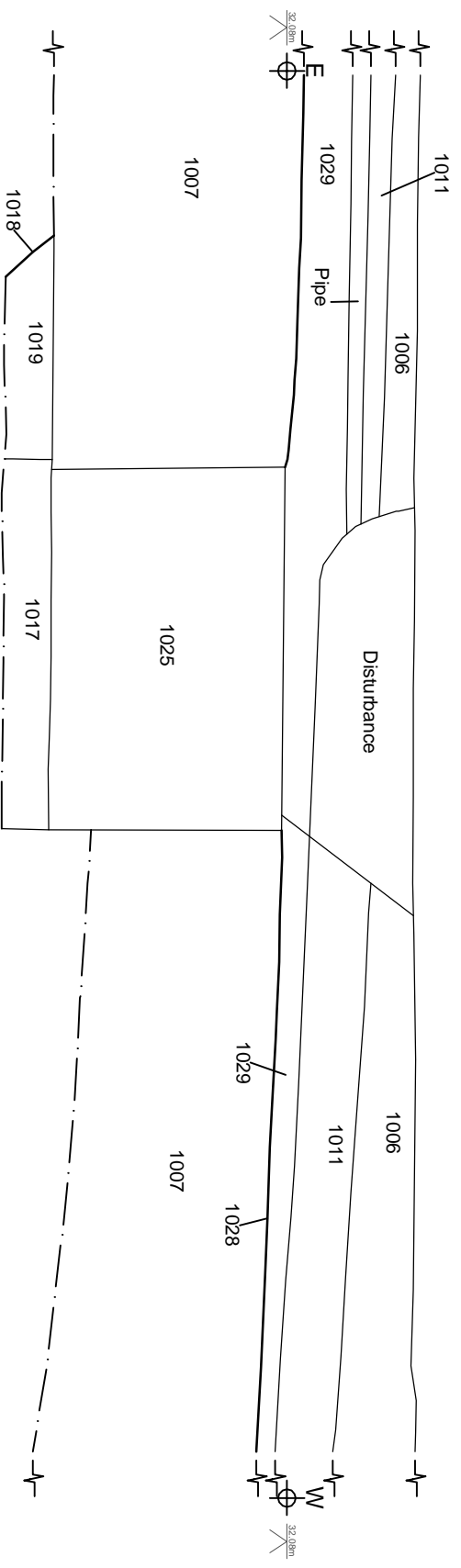
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<p>ARCUS Research School of Archaeology University of Sheffield Wendy House 2 Manor St Sheffield S1 4DT Tel: 0114 228108 Fax: 0114 2287198</p>		Project No.	943c	Illustration No.	14



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<p>ARCUS Research School of Architecture University of Sheffield V Mappin St Sheffield S1 4DT Tel: 0114 228108 Fax: 0114 2787198</p>	
<p>Project: Westgate Demonstrator Project, Rotherham</p>	<p>Scale 1:100</p>
<p>Title Trench 5 - Plan of Pre-Market Structures</p>	<p>Date 04.06</p>
<p>NGR SK 4278 9280</p>	<p>Drawn T. Sparrow</p>
<p>Project No. 943c</p>	<p>Illustration No. 15</p>



<p>ARCUS Research School of Architecture University of Sheffield Wincoburgh 2 Mapleton St Sheffield S1 4DT TEL: 0114 2228108 FAX: 0114 2297198</p>		<p>Project: Westgate Demonstrator Project, Rotherham</p>		<p>Scale 1:20</p>		<p>Date 04.06</p>	
<p>Title Trench 5 - North facing section, showing brick pillar [1108 & 1035]</p>		<p>NGR SK 4278 9280</p>		<p>Drawn T. Sparrow</p>		<p>Project No. 943c</p>	
		<p>Illustration No. 16</p>					



<p>Project: Westgate Demonstrator Project, Rotherham</p>		Scale	Date
<p>Title: North facing section showing made ground (1007) and 1888 Market Hall drainage [1011]</p>		1:20	04.08
<p>ARCUS <small>ARCUS Engineering Unit 10, The Warehouse, 101-103, The Gateway, Sheffield, S11 5TJ</small> Tel: 0114 2229188 Fax: 0114 2777188</p>		NGR	Drawn
<p>Project No. 943c</p>		SK 4278 9290	T. Sparrow
		Illustration No.	17