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Rotherham Westgate Demonstrator Project (Sites 3 and 5), Rotherham, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Excavation

ARCUS report 943e.1(1)

March 2009

Client: Urban Catalyst

and Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council

Archaeological Excavation



Site Name: Rotherham Westgate Demonstrator Project, Rotherham, South Yorkshire

Grid Reference: SK 4278 9280 (centred) – Site 3

SK 42689272 (centred) – Site 5

Archaeological Evaluation

Assessment Report No. 934e.1(1)

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Reporting: Neil Dransfield, Richard O'Neill

Project manager: Richard O'Neill

Project supervisor: Neil Dransfield

Illustrations: Kathy Speight, Joanna Debska, Chris Swales

Client: Urban Catalyst and Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council

Client address: King Court, 2-16 Goodge Street, London, W1T 2QA;

Bailey House, Rawmarsh Road, Rotherham, S60 1TD

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

OASIS SUMMARY FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
OASIS identifier	Arcus2-54879	
Project title	Rotherham - Westgate Demonstrator Project	
Short description of the project	<p>ARCUS were commissioned to carry out a scheme of archaeological evaluation and mitigation fieldwork which consisted of seven trenches over three separate phases and a watching brief during ground remediation to assess the archaeological remains within two sites. In Site 3, a number of badly truncated archaeological structures were uncovered that probably related to buildings and road and pathways which were likely to have been constructed prior to 1774. The construction of the first market hall in 1879 involved demolition of these previous buildings. At least ten brick pillars were constructed to hold the cast iron roof columns of the market roof. Deposits of industrial waste and re-deposited natural were laid to raise the ground level to the top of these pillars. A large sandstone wall at the west of the site was constructed as a revetment and foundation to the western wall of the market. The fire at the market in 1888 left a fairly thick layer of blackened material covering the site. The second market hall built later that year involved cutting through the upper fire and re-deposited natural to locate the 1879 pillars prior to rebuild. In Site 5, archaeological structures, probably relating to a public baths occupying the site from the late 19th - late 20th century, were identified. The structures were sealed by demolition debris and levelling for the modern car park. Severe truncation at the south of the trench probably resulted from the construction of a modern bridge to the north of the site.</p>	
Project dates	05-10-2005 to 27-03-2007	
Previous/future work	Desk-Based Assessment (ARCUS 883.1), Archaeological Assessment (Site 3 – ARCUS 943b.1), Archaeological Assessment (Site 5 – ARCUS 943b.2), Archaeological Assessment (Site 3 Phase 2 – ARCUS 943c.2), Archaeological Assessment (Site 3 Phase 3 – ARCUS 943d.1)	
Monument type and period	Post Medieval Covered Market (Late 19 th Century)	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County/Parish	South Yorkshire, Rotherham	
Site address	Site 3: Ex Car Park at Junction of Domine Lane, Corporation Street and Market Street, Rotherham Site 5: Ex Car Park at the Junction of Main Street and Market Street, Rotherham	
Site co-ordinates	SK 4278 9280 (Site 3) / SK 4268 9272 (Site 5)	
Site area	840m ²	
Height OD	Max: 32.65m AOD / Min: 27.17m AOD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	ARCUS	
Project brief originator	S.Y.A.S.	
Project design originator	ARCUS	
Project supervisor	Neil Dransfield	
Project manager	Richard O'Neill	
Sponsor or funding body	Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
Archive Type	Location/Accession no.	Content (e.g. pottery, metalwork, etc)
Physical	Clifton Park Museum/ROTMG: 2005.2	Clay Pipe, Coins, Glass, Pottery
Paper	Clifton Park Museum/ROTMG: 2005.2 S.Y.A.S.	Report, Context Sheets, Plans, Sections, Registers, Colour Slides, B/W Negatives Report
Digital	Clifton Park Museum/ROTMG: 2005.2	pdf Copy of report, Digital Photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Title	Final Report of Archaeological Excavations at the Rotherham Westgate Demonstrator Project	
Report no	943e.1 (1)	
Authors	Neil Dransfield and Richard O'Neill	
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Archive photographs: Rotherham Archives and Local Studies Service (RALSS)

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

ARCUS were commissioned by Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, to carry out a scheme of archaeological evaluation and mitigation fieldwork on land at the junction of Market Street, Corporation Street and Domine Well Lane (Site 3: SK 4278 9280) and at the junction of Main Street and Market Street, (Site 5: SK 4268 9272). The fieldwork consisted of seven trenches (1-7) undertaken in three separate phases and a watching brief during piling and ground remediation to assess the archaeological remains within the two sites.

In Site 3 a number of archaeological structures were uncovered that probably related to buildings, roads and pathways which were likely to have been constructed prior to 1774.

The earliest feature was a badly truncated north-west to south-east aligned stub of stone wall foundation that does not align with structures that appear on the earliest historic map of the area in 1774.

Several badly truncated features probably relate to the earliest cartographic evidence available. The first of these were evidence of a possible road or pathway fence and rutting that was possibly in yardage to the immediate east of the Nags head public house. Other features such as a stone-lined drainage, cobbled road surface with drainage channel, and brick surfaces and badly truncated walling which probably relate to buildings and roads or pathways to the north of Domine Well Lane. This building phase probably resulted in substantial terracing of the existing batter of the eastern bank of the River Don.

The construction of the first market hall in 1879 involved severe demolition of the previous buildings that occupied the site. At least ten brick pillars were constructed, presumably to hold the cast iron roof columns for the market roof. Deposits of industrial waste and re-deposited natural (presumably created during terracing involved during this building phase) were laid to raise the ground level prior to the construction of the market's internal structures. A large sandstone wall at the west of the site was constructed both as a revetment and as a foundation to the western walling of the market. The fire at the market in 1888 left a fairly thick layer of blackened material covering the site.

The second market hall built later that year involved cutting through the upper fire blackened material and re-deposited natural to locate the 1879 pillars prior to the market's rebuild.

In Site 5 archaeological structures, probably relating to the public baths occupying the site from the late 19th to late 20th centuries, 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 material 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 18th to the mid-19th centuries.

1 INTRODUCTION

ARCUS were commissioned by Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council (RMBC) to undertake archaeological evaluation and mitigation fieldwork as part of the Rotherham Westgate Demonstrator Project. A requirement for archaeological evaluation and mitigation was made by RMBC on the recommendations of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS). This final excavation report combines the results of all previous archaeological works undertaken and the watching brief undertaken during piling and ground remediation. Phase 1 and 2 archaeological evaluations at Sites 3 and 5 (Dransfield 2005; O'Neill 2005; Dransfield and O'Neill 2006) were followed by Phase 3 mitigation relating to a large sandstone wall at the west of Site 3 (Dransfield 2007) and a watching brief undertaken during piling and ground remediation at that site. All works were undertaken under the guidelines of written schemes of investigation (O'Neill 2006a and 2006b). This requirement was in line with government guidance as set out in DOE Planning Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16 1990), and with Rotherham Unitary Development Plan Policy ENV 2.

This final report summarises the results of the evaluation and mitigation works on Sites 3 and 5.

1.1 Site location and land use

Site 3, centred on SK 4278 9280, was located close to the centre of Rotherham on the east bank of the River Don. The site was bounded to the north and west by Market Street, to the east by Market Place and to the south by Domine Lane. Prior the archaeological investigation the site was used as a car park.

Site 5, centred on SK 4268 9272, was a car park located at the junction of Main Street and Market Street, on the eastern bank of the River Don.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The two sites lay within the historic core of Rotherham (**Illustration 1**) and recent work in the vicinity of the High Street has demonstrated that deposits dating from the medieval period survived in the general area. The archaeological background is presented in a desk-based assessment (May 2004) and is summarised below:

2.1 Site 3

The area defined as Site 3 appears to have been used as a market place from the medieval period onwards. Cartographic evidence allows an outline sequence of buildings within the site, from the late 18th century, to be devised:

- § By 1774 a number of buildings and lanes or pathways were located to the north of Domine Well Lane, between the Rotherham Pottery and The Sheep Market location.
- § The Corn Exchange and Butter Market building was constructed in the 1820s.
- § In 1879 the Corn Exchange and many of the buildings to the north of Domine Well lane were 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 19th century. The Rotherham Old Pottery, shown on a map of Rotherham drawn in 1774 for the Earl of Effingham, was located to the west and may have encroached onto the site. The pottery is believed to have ceased production c.1800.

Geotechnical investigations on the site had identified considerable made-ground deposits to a depth of up to 6 metres below the current ground surface, and extensive pottery waste deposits were noted on Site 4, adjacent to Site 3 (Atkins Heritage 2005).

ARCUS undertook the excavation of four trial trenches (Trenches 2-4) on the site during October and November 2005 as part of the Rotherham Westgate Demonstrator Project Phase 1 scheme (Dransfield 2005). A second phase of investigations (Trench 5) followed at Site 3 to further investigate the surviving archaeological deposits (Dransfield and O'Neill 2006). A third phase of mitigation works (Trenches 6 and 7) were undertaken to examine the large stone wall at Site 3's western extent (Dransfield 2007) and a watching brief was undertaken during the piling and remediation works. A number of archaeological features were identified which were interpreted as relating to the 19th-century market halls. In addition, further structures, interpreted as pre-dating the market halls, were also identified during these works.

2.2 Site 5

Site 5 was a car park within the historic core of Rotherham at the time of the excavation. Something is known of the history of the area from documentary and map regression research; however, little intrusive archaeological work had previously been carried out. The site lies adjacent to the course of the river Don, intensively utilised as a water source during the industrial period.

Cartographic evidence suggests that the Rotherham Old Pottery may have encroached onto the northern part of the site by 1765. On a 1774 map two kilns and the pottery works are visible adjacent to, and to the north-west of, Domine Well Lane. The pottery closed in c.1800. A steel and iron foundry may have been constructed on the site of the earlier pottery by 1825, but by 1888 this had been replaced by a public baths and a small library. 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 the site 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 north of Site 5 (Atkins Heritage 2005). ARCUS undertook an evaluation (Trench 1) on the site to examine the surviving archaeology (O'Neill 2005).

3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims

The archaeological work had several aims. Phase 1 was a preliminary investigation of

the archaeological preservation and a preliminary assessment of the surviving remains. Phase 2, which followed, was an evaluation of the material recovered from the Phase 1 at Site 3, to explore the interpretations made after that assessment. 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 areas examined, 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 which may be necessary.

The specific aims of the evaluations were:

- § 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 craft working 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;
- § to investigate the potential of archaeological remains to a depth of around 6m metres from the existing car park level.

The programme of the Phase 3 mitigation fieldwork investigation at Site 3 had a number of general and more specific aims as mentioned above for Phases 1 and 2. More specifically the works were to further determine the position, extent and degree of preservation of archaeological features identified by the Phase 1 and 2 investigation.

The specific aims of the mitigation fieldwork were:

- § to investigate the survival of structures identified in Trench 4 and interpreted as the western side of the market hall, but which may also potentially relate to an earlier revetment or boundary wall;
- § to investigate the relationship of deposits to the east and west of the wall;
- § to investigate the potential for structures at a lower level to the west of the wall.

3.2 Methodology

All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the methodologies outlined in the project designs produced by ARCUS (O'Neill 2006a, 2006b), with guidelines issued by the Institute For Archaeologists (2008a-b) and English Heritage (1991, 2006) and with

current industry best practice.

Phase 1 consisted of five evaluation trenches: Trench 1 in Site 5 (**Illustration 2**) and Trenches 2-4 at Site 3 (**Illustration 2**).

Phase 2 (Trench 5) consisted of a reduction in the level of the surviving ground surface to reveal the pillars of the market measuring at least 22.5m by 17.5m (**Illustration 2**) and an L-shaped trench set within this to assess the deposits in relation to the pillars and to examine any pre-market archaeology that may have survived (**Illustration 4**).

The Phase 3 mitigation work consisted of two trenches (Trenches 6 and 7) to examine the large sandstone wall at the west of Site 3 (**Illustration 2**) and the deposits that related to that wall along with an assessment of any pre-market archaeology that may have survived to the west of that wall.

A watching brief was undertaken during the piling and remediation ground-works.

4 RESULTS

The results from the various archaeological works here have been previously reported on (Dransfield 2005; O'Neill 2005; Dransfield and O'Neill 2006; Dransfield 2007) on a trench/phase basis. This report will concentrate on the chronological developments within the sites and will describe the findings in a more holistic and narrative structure. This will allow the chronological and interpretive developments on site to be understood more clearly.

4.1 Site 3

Site 3 has been broadly phased into five main sections. These broad phases are: the natural geology, pre-market structures, the first 1879 market hall, the second 1888/9 market hall and post-market hall developments. Each section will start with a brief summary simplifying the chronological developments and discussion within each phase. This is then followed by a more comprehensive discussion of the archaeological results. Contexts assigned to these trenches are defined between squared brackets, for example [201, 302].

4.1.1 *Natural Geology, Ground Slope and Landscaping*

Summary

The site was located on the eastern bank of the River Don on the crest of the existing eastern slope some 20m above the river. The underlying geology of the site was a dark pink sandstone bedrock at a height of approximately 28m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). This was overlain by 0.25m thick layer of soft clayey sand probably a result of leaching from the above layer. Above this was a layer of degraded large sandstone fragments in a clayey sand matrix which was some 0.8m thick.

Determination of the natural and anthropological landscaping was difficult and what follows is an interpretation based on the various levels taken on and within the natural during each phase. Levels taken indicated in a slope of some 0.26m from south to north and a slope of some 4.78m from east to west over the site. It was likely that the building works prior to 1774 connected to the public houses, the Rotherham Old Pottery, various unknown buildings and the road and pathways associated with these (**Illustration 3**) had probably altered the scarp of the original slope at that

time. Some terracing of the area may have occurred during the construction of the Corn Exchange and Buttery in 1820 (**Illustration 3**). Some terracing of the area was also likely to have occurred during the construction of the market halls in 1879 and 1888 due to the quantity of re-deposited local natural in the made ground associated with that phase of activity (see market hall phases 4.1.3/4 below).

Results

The natural geology within the footprint of Site 3 [216 and 1056] was a substantial deposit of dark reddish pink weathered sandstone at least 0.8m deep consisting of clay and frequent, medium to large angular inclusions of stone with an average level at around 30.4m AOD. Below the weathered sandstone, at around 28.3m AOD within Trench 5, 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. The lowest level achieved, as per the aims of the excavation, was 27.17m AOD (5.48m below the existing car park level) within the L-shaped sondage in Trench 5 (**Illustration 4**). Although some pottery (**Appendix 10.4**) was located within the upper deposit [216 and 1056], it was uncovered from on, or near the surface and was likely to have been intrusive from the above layers and activities.

Levels were taken on the natural during Phases 1, 2, 3 and 4. A level taken on the top of a rut in the natural in Trench 2 (**Illustration 7**) was at 31.24m AOD at the eastern limit of the site. Throughout Trench 5, a number of levels were taken from plan and section at the base of the L-shaped trench (**Illustration 4**). These recorded a slope down of some 0.26m from south to north. They also recorded a slight slope from west to east (against the natural slope to the River Don) of some 0.23m. This strongly indicates that the area had been terraced at this location, probably to facilitate building works associated with the pre-market hall structures. The difference between the top of the natural of the western end of Trench 5 (30.11m AOD) and a level recorded at the base of wall [709] within Trench 7 (26.46m AOD) (extrapolated from **Illustration 15**) further to the west measured 3.65m. A near drop of over 3.5m over a distance of 10m (a c.1:3/33% gradient) suggests that wall [709] may have acted as a terracing revetment as well as a building foundation wall. Results from the watching brief suggest that this wall was built in a pre-existing void, which possibly housed the tenements associated with the Rotherham Old Pottery and later Iron Foundry (see 4.1.3 below). The total recordable slope from east to west was 4.78m between Trenches 2 and 7 over a distance of c.32.5m (a c.1:7/14% gradient).

The excavations revealed that a large amount of demolition and landscaping had taken place prior to the construction of the market halls. It is possible that the landscaping may have taken place for building works associated with the pre-market buildings shown on the 1774 and 1854 maps of the area (**Illustration 3**). The central portion of the site, which contained the majority of the pre-market structures, was on the whole fairly level and suggested that the area had been levelled to create a relatively flat surface for the construction of the various buildings and highways. Later truncation associated with the construction of the market halls cut through either previously demolished buildings or associated demolition debris. After the structural foundations of the market halls were completed the whole area was raised and landscaped by deposits of degraded and re-deposited natural and industrial and imported domestic (pottery) waste.

The slope of the natural to the west, towards the river, probably reflects the original land surface, with the central portion uncovered within Trench 5 likely to have been

terraced and levelled. Some further terracing may have occurred to the west of the site, probably relating to the tenements associated with the pottery and later iron foundry. The resultant void may have been later retained by a large sandstone wall, which was constructed as foundation of the 1879 market hall. However, it must be noted that the amount of building and demolition works associated with the Old Blue Bell and Nags Head public houses and buildings to the north of Domine Well Lane, together with the buildings to the west, the Rotherham Old Potteries and the later iron and steel works and the Corn Exchange and Buttery (both early 19th century) to the northeast and ground-works associated with the market hall itself, suggest that the natural land in this site is likely to have been substantially altered over time.

4.1.2 *Pre-1879 Market Archaeology*

Several structures associated with pre-market hall phases were uncovered on the site. A possible remnant road/pathway was uncovered in Trench 2. Trench 5 recovered early drainage, badly truncated walling along with brick and cobbled surfaces and intrusive pits. These will be discussed below with reference to their interpretive locations.

Path and roadway between Sheep Market/Corn Exchange and Buttery and building range (A) associated with the public houses

Summary

Within Trench 2 evidence of a gully [223] and post [221] were suggestive of some form of highway edging. This was subsequently reinforced by a line of edging or kerb stones [218] and a gully, indicating possible rutting was uncovered just to the south of this.

From overlaying the 1774 and 1854 historic maps with the excavation data, the 'best fit' suggests that the structures and deposits are located in what appears to be a pathway just to the north of a range of east-west aligned buildings including The Nags Head public house shown on the 1774 and 1854 OS maps (labelled **A** on **Illustrations 5 and 6**). It would appear that the survival of pre-market deposits and structures at this location had been severely truncated by ground-works associated with the construction of the 1879 market hall.

Results

Immediately above the natural layer [216/1056] within Trench 2 was a highly compacted layer of pink clay [222]. Uncovered in a small intervention near the base of the trench, its full extent and orientation were not fully understood. It seems likely to have formed a hard, compacted surface, such as a pathway, road or yard surface.

Cutting through this surface, or impressed within it, was an east to west orientated gully [223] 0.18m wide and 0.13m deep, which was slightly irregular in plan (**Illustration 7, Plate 1**). With steep V-shaped sides and a rounded base, it was thought to represent either a gully within the surface or a drainage channel between the roadway and the path [222]. At the western exposed extent of gully [223] was a post hole [224] which truncated its northern edge. Not visible in plan due to the homogeneity of the overlying material [212], it measured 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 seemed likely to represent a fence post that was re-emphasising the line of the gully and may indicate a later, more structural separation between the road and pathway.

Some 0.5m just to the south of the gully [223] was another similar gully (see “rutting” on **Illustration 7**) which has been interpreted as more rutting associated with usage of the path surface. However, given its ‘best fit’ location along the line of the northern walling of the range of buildings associated with the Nags Head public house this may also be interpreted as the badly truncated remains of a possible wall cut.

Overlying and filling these deposits and features was a thick deposit 0.36m deep of light grey brown clayey sand [212], possibly an occupation layer or trample (**Illustrations 7 and 8c**). 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 18th/early 19th century (**Appendix 10.4**) and a clay pipe bowl showing a velocipede or ‘bone shaker’ bicycle (**Plate 2**), giving a *terminus post quem* of 1863+, were found within this deposit. The date for the pipe bowl is consistent with a pre-market (1879) deposition in this deposit.

Deposit [227], which overlay [212], was a dark blackish-brown silty clay c.0.05m thick, which contained a high proportion of charcoal and clinker inclusions. 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 7 and 8c**). The slabs average size was 0.32m by 0.3m by 0.04m. The stones may represent the insertion of boundary or kerb stones to re-establish the line or boundary of the road and path (Continued in section 4.1.3).

Buildings (B and C) and associated drainage, road and pathway structures to the west of the Sheep Market/Corn Exchange and Buttery

Summary

Within the arms of the L-shaped trench (Trench 5) of Phase 2, various pre-market hall structures were identified. Firstly, a stone lined and capped drain [1110/1049] was uncovered, which was possibly associated with a range of buildings which lay to the north of the building block north of Domine Well Lane (see **B** on **Illustrations 5 and 6**). The drain was subsequently truncated by ground-works associated with the first market hall pillar [1060]. Also uncovered was a heavily truncated wall [1079], which possibly pre-dated any other structure in this location, and appears to have been demolished prior to the ground-works associated with the structures evident on the 1774 and 1854 historic maps of the area. The wall was truncated by the construction cut [1065] or demolition activity associated with the first market hall in 1879. A cobbled surface [1070] and brick surfaces may have indicated the survival of a road and path surface evident on the 1774 and 1854 historic maps of the area (see **C** on **Illustrations 5 and 6**). The brick surfaces were later truncated by a sequence of pits and drainage. A heavily truncated stub of walling [1090] may also have been related to one of the buildings extant by 1774.

Results

Located to the south of, and below the first phase market brick pillar [1060] was a linear cut [1110] measuring at least 2m long x 0.7m wide x 0.74m deep (**Illustrations 4 and 9**). Aligned roughly east to west, the cut had steep concave sides and a flattish base. The fill [1111] was a dark grey sandy silt. This feature represented a continuation of the stone-lined drain cut [1049] (**Plate 3**), which had been truncated at the top by the 1879 market hall ground-works cut [1065]. The cut [1049] extended from the line of [1110], where it had been disturbed by the 1879 market hall ground-works cut [1065], to the east and the limit of excavation (**Illustrations 4 and 10**). The cut [1049]

had a similar vertical sides and flat base, and was lined and capped with roughly shaped sandstone blocks [1050], measuring on average 0.48m by 0.30m by 0.30m. There was no sandstone at the base of the drain which was simply left as the flat natural deposit. The void between the cut and the sandstone blocks was packed with a light grey silty clay [1051] similar to that of [1111]. The subsequent silting within the drain consisted of a light yellowish-green sandy silt [1055] which contained biscuit-fired and slip-banded wares with a date range of mid-18th century to 19th century. These dates are acceptable ranges for a pre-1879 market build. The top of the feature, however, was clearly truncated by cut [1065], suggesting the feature had already partially silted up by the time the market was constructed in 1879. Cut [1049/1110] is likely to be associated with the pre-market structures. From its location within the site it is possible that the drainage was associated with a building (B) shown on the 1774 and 1854 maps (See **illustrations 5 and 6**). No artefacts were recovered from the deposit [1111].

Situated just to the north-east of brick pillar [1060] and sealing the drain [1049/1110] were three deposits. These deposits probably relate to the demolition and landscaping of the site prior to the construction of the first market hall in 1879. Above the natural was a 0.5m (maximum) thick deposit of mid-yellowish-brown silty clay [1057] with common angular fragments of sandstone. Overlaying this was a 0.1m thick layer of mid-brown sandy silt [1058] and a 0.18m layer of fine demolition rubble [1059]. These layers are possibly the result of building demolition and trample, and may be related to the demolition of buildings shown on the 1774 and 1854 maps (see **illustrations 5 and 6**). 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, and some clinker, charcoal and stone inclusions [1066], and probably represents the dumping of building demolition waste (**Illustrations 4, 9 and 10**).

Located 3.5m south of pillar [1060], a small heavily truncated stub of walling [1080] was exposed in the centre of the trench, measuring c.1.72m x 0.49m x 0.12m (within cut [1079] in **Illustration 4**). The wall was aligned northwest-southeast and was made from fairly roughly hewn sandstone blocks. 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 that the wall formed part of a structure unrelated to later features. Its location in relation to the 'best fit' overlays with historic maps of 1774 and 1854 is suggestive that this wall may have been the southern wall of a building (B) depicted on those maps (see **Illustrations 5 and 6**). However, the off-set alignment may indicate that the structure may have been the slabbed base of a drain which may have connected to [1050] (above) or, possibly, walling associated with a building of an earlier date than anything shown on those maps. The fills sealing this structure indicated that the feature was demolished prior to the laying of a later cobbled surface [1070] (see below) which was likely to have related to the road and pathways associated with the 1774 and 1854 historic maps. The overlying fill [1081] contained pottery dating from the early 18th to the mid to late 19th 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 to late 19th 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] (**Illustration 4**). Although heavily truncated, the cobbled surface appeared to be aligned north-south, bowing towards the east and partially edged by larger squared stone blocks, forming a drainage channel aligned north-south (**Plate 4**). The southern extent of the cobbled surface did not continue into the extended trench area and was truncated by drain cut [1092] at its southern extent. Possible disturbance was also created by the construction cut [1045/1065] of the market hall in 1879. From its location the cobbled surface does appear to tie in with the location of a road or wide pathway separating two blocks of buildings which were located to the west of the Corn Exchange and Buttery on the 1854 historic map (see **B** and **C** on **Illustration 6**).

A number of structures were exposed to the west of the cobbled surface [1070] (**Illustration 4**). The first of these were a series of brick surfaces [1084], [1086] and [1106] with a cut [1083]. These structures were likely to be the badly truncated remains of a single brick surface (**Plate 5**). Structure [1084], which consisted of a single course of red brick at least 1m in length with a maximum width of 0.3m, was situated within a heavily truncated or shallow cut [1083]. Laid on top of surface [1084] were two squared rectangular sandstone blocks [1085] on the same alignment. Mortar on top of these blocks suggests at least another course existed on top of them. It is unclear what function these served and they were interpreted as a possible pillar support or low, ornamental wall standing upon the brick surface. However, the structure is on the same alignment as the cobbled surface [1070] and it is suggested that the sandstone blocks [1085] form a boundary between the cobbled surface to the east and the brick surface to the west. Given the 'best fit' location in relation to the 1854 historic map it is possible to suggest that the surface between buildings B and C, the Corn Exchange and Buttery and even to the north of the public houses (A) may have been cobbled (**Illustration 6**) and that the area between buildings B and C may have been a brick surface delineated by a small sandstone wall, kerbing, or the pillar of an archway.

To the west of brick structures [1084] were more substantial flat brick surfaces (**Illustration 4**). The first of these, [1086], measured 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 pits [1087, 1102 and 1104]. To the west was another flat brick surface [1106] consisting of one course of re-used hand-made bricks warped by uneven firing. The upper surface of the bricks indicated no evidence of mortar suggesting only one course was ever laid. The bricks were set upon the natural surface [1056], which had been levelled as a flat flooring or surface.

The brick structures had been truncated by a series of features (**Illustration 4**). 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] which truncated brick structures [1086 and 1106]. Pottery and clay pipe stems found within deposit [1103] consisted of material with a date range between 1640 and 1780 (**Appendix 10.5**). Pit [1102] was further 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]. A larger pit [1087] truncated brick structures [1086 and 1084]. 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

18th and 19th centuries and three clay pipe stems that refine this date range to 1780-1850 (see **Appendix 10.4**).

Also to the west of the cobbled surface [1070] was a 1.1m long remnant of possible walling [1090] within construction cut [1089], cutting into the natural. Wall [1090] consisted of one course of un-frogged, unevenly pressed bricks, two skins thick and orientated north-south. It has to be noted that the alignment of this wall was north-south whilst the alignment of the bricks in the floor surface to the north were oriented slightly NNE-SSW. The northern end of [1090] was truncated by a drain cut [1092] which effectively separated any relationship between this wall and the brick surfaces to the north (**Illustration 4**). Wall [1090] was also truncated at the southern end by a brick pillar [1108 – underlying 1034/5] and the surviving remnant ran underneath this pillar (**Illustration 11, Plate 7**). A deposit of demolition rubble [1091] lay to the west of wall [1090], overlying 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 to late 19th century (**Appendix 10.4**). 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 as other pillars (i.e. [1060]). The 'best fit' location of wall [1090] is highly suggestive that this structure formed part of the eastern walling of building C (**Illustration 6**); however, some caution must be exercised due to the slight misalignment between the brick structures and the margin of error evident in the overlay of our data with the historic maps.

4.1.3 1879 Market Hall

Summary

The first market hall appears to have followed a major re-working and landscaping of the area. The paucity in the level of survival of the pre-market archaeology suggests that the buildings shown on the 1774/1854 historic plans (**Illustration 3**) were heavily demolished and that some of the material from that demolition was spread about to the north (Trench 5) and south-east of the area (Trench 2). Construction cuts were evident in Trench 5 showing that the market's construction cut through the earlier demolition debris. This effective levelling of the site was followed by the construction of a series of at least 15 (probably more – see 4.1.4 below) brick columns which would have formed the support for the roof of the original market.

The ground level was raised up by at least 1.75m at the eastern end of the site and 2.4m to the west by a series of dumps of material from degraded limestone deposits to black imported industrial wastes (clinker), and re-deposited pinkish sandstone natural with a compacted flat pinkish sandy clay of re-deposited natural as a floor layering. The greater depth to the west was presumably due to the result of a combination of the natural gradient and previous terracing, possibly connected to the construction of the tenements associated with the pottery and later iron foundry. A large buttressed sandstone wall, to a maximum depth of some 5.22m, was constructed to retain this material and was used as a foundation of the western market hall wall. The deposits and the upper limits of the large sandstone wall were subsequently cut through for the construction of drainage associated with the first market hall in 1879. The final event associated with the first market hall appeared to be a thin blackened layer which has been interpreted as the fire episode of 1888 prior to the re-construction of the market hall later that year.

Note on the large sandstone wall and associated structures at site west

Over the course of the excavations, the large north-south aligned sandstone wall at the west of the site has proved difficult to interpret. The previous reports (Dransfield 2005, Dransfield and O'Neill 2006, Dransfield 2007) have interpreted the wall as a pre-market hall structure which was utilised as a foundation of the brick walled market hall in 1879. In the light of recent work by the ARCUS Geomatics team and the author to align the archaeological survey data with the 1774, 1854 and 1888 historic maps and to align these maps with current OS data, as well as additional information retrieved from the watching brief, we have reinterpreted the wall's function and date. The geomatic work involved the overlay of the historic maps to the current OS data and tying in the archaeological data to these (archaeological data is based on current OS datum points) as well as the overlaying of archaeological structures to fit structural elements on the historic maps to achieve a 'best fit'. The 1854 and 1888 OS maps tie in almost exactly with the modern OS data, so we can assume that these editions are fairly accurate. The overlaid information presented on (**Illustration 5, 6 (D)** and **12**) is based on this work and the decision to overlay the archaeological data to the maps rather than the structures on the maps was taken due to the accuracy of the map data in relation to current OS material.

Although there is some discrepancy between the wall's location between the 1774 and 1854 OS historic maps (**Illustrations 5 and 6**), it is quite clear that the wall, as it existed, would have laid across the roadway leading down to the pottery and later iron foundry or would have extended into the burgage plots or later slaughter houses to the northwest of the site. The wall's alignment relating to the 1774 map seems to run in the same alignment as the eastern walling associated with the tenements of the pottery and later iron foundry. An attempt to overlay the walls resulted in the rest of the street alignments to skew to such a degree that this interpretation became untenable. Further consideration was given to the possibility that the wall was composed from several of the pre-existing structures and that the gaps between these were effectively blocked up with sandstone walling. However, none of the trenching exposed any obvious connections and the exact match with the western wall of the market hall (**Illustration 12**) was so exact that the following interpretation was deemed to be the most likely.

What follows is a re-interpretation based on this new work with information we have gleaned from the watching brief undertaken during the recent ground remediation and piling.

Overview

At the western limit of excavation, Trenches 4, 6, 7 (**Illustration 2**) and the watching brief uncovered sections of a large north-south aligned sandstone wall [409, 611, 709, 1231, 1235] which was assumed to be a single continuous build. Other brick and sandstone structures associated with that wall were also uncovered (**Plate 8**). The total length of the wall recovered from the excavations measured over 30m. The total width was 1.1m and the wall was 5.22m high.

The watching brief also uncovered an earlier, 1.55m wide, east-west orientated wall [1236] which was first in the sequence. This has been interpreted as the basal elements of a buttress supporting the north-south sandstone wall. The deposits at the base were a black industrial clinker and ash which was among the first layers of material imported to raise the ground level of the first market hall. This was followed by the construction of the north-south wall which was butted against the north [1231]

and south [1235] faces of the lower elements of the buttress. As the wall and buttress increased in height the two separate elements of the north-south wall were keyed together [611, 709] with the buttress as it narrowed [710] towards the top.

As the wall has been re-phased, discussion of the results will be included within the trenching phase to which they belong.

Results

Trench 2

Overlying and sealing the pre-market hall features in Phase 1 were 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. The first of these was a thin layer of large, flat sandstone rocks [218] laid irregularly on their 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 (**Illustration 7**).

Above this layer was a thin deposit of degraded limestone [226], 0.02m thick, similar to deposits [332] and [333] in Trench 3 and [412] in Trench 4, 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 one of the buildings visible near to the inns on the 1854 OS map (**Illustration 3**). 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], varying between 0.02m and 0.2m thick (**Illustration 8**), which included some 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 (**Illustration 8**). This layer was homogeneous in make-up and thought to be similar to deposits [334] and [411] in Trenches 3 and 4 respectively. The deposit appeared to form the major component in the ground make-up at Site 3, probably a major foundation deposit used in the construction of the market of 1879. Pottery found within this deposit suggests a mid to late 19th-century date for the material (**Appendix 10.4**).

Trench 3

The earliest archaeological feature in Trench 3 was one of the substantial brick pillars [327] relating to the first and second market halls, which was uncovered in the west-facing section at the base of the trench (**Illustration 13a**). The structure measured a total of 1.08m in width by 1.5m in height. The structure was left *in-situ* within the section, but it is known from later works that this was in fact squared in plan. A minimum number of 17 courses in a stretcher bond, the upper course being headers, were evident. The bricks themselves varied in size from 23.5cm x 10.5cm x 6cm to 22cm x 10cm x 4.75cm and were bonded by a mortar of dark brown sandy material with occasional small CBM fragments, charcoal and rare lime flecks. A thin skin of pink plaster and paint covered the majority of the wall which must have been applied prior to deposition of the made ground. It is now understood that the lower portion of the brick pillar actually represents brick pillars of the first market hall in 1879, and the upper portion represents the raised second pillar in 1888/9. It is suspected that the cut originally assigned as the 1888/9 market hall construction cut [343] extended further down into the area labelled as "heavily disturbed" on (**Illustration 13a**).

Above this cut is a portion of the brick column which is probably related to the addition of raised piers noted on the original architects drawings (**Plate 6**).

No cut or original ground surface was uncovered at the base of the trench in relation to this feature. This implies that the overall ground surface prior to this phase was lower than that of the later market halls. The deposits seen in section (**Illustration 13a**) abutted this structure indicating that the deposits were laid after the construction of the lower portion of the brick pillar.

The next phase was represented by a number of purposefully layered deposits (see **Illustrations 13a** and **14**) which raised the ground level by at least 2.40m; the excavation was halted at the 3m depth required in the original specification. In sequence these deposits were: a layer of industrial waste [328] containing pottery in the date range 1720 to the mid to late 19th century (**Appendix 10.4**); 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 sandstones similar to layers [205] and [411] in Trenches 2 and 4; a very thin layer 0.05m deep of industrial waste in silt [335]; a levelling layer of sand [336] and sandstone rubble [337], below the 0.10m thick heavily compacted pinkish sand/sandstone layer [338] at the top of this sequence. Layer [338] was interpreted as the floor surface which related to the first 1879 market hall build.

Deposit [338] covered most of the trench, its upper surface was highly compacted and flat, probably forming a hard floor surface onto which wall [312] was laid. Wall [312] (**Illustration 22, Plate 9**) was evident in the northern limit of excavation roughly in the centre of the trench. The wall appeared to have been truncated at the top 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 22**). The wall was quite clearly cement bonded [313] to the 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. A continuation of this wall [1013] was uncovered in Trench 5 further to the south of its location in Trench 3. Wall [1013] continued south for a further 3m where it dog-legged slightly to the south-west for 1m towards sandstone pillar [1116] (**Illustration 23, Plate 10**). The wall may have been truncated by the insertion of pillar [1116] which substantiates its interpretation as a first phase market. A second substantive factor for its first phase interpretation is the fact that the walling heads between the later entrance ([308 and 321] – see below) of the second market hall.

Trench 4

The earliest archaeological structure uncovered within Trench 4 was the large north-south sandstone wall [409] (**Illustration 15, Plate 11**). The wall measured at least 3.2m long by 3.05m in height and was located at the eastern extent of the trench, making further machining in that direction impractical. The wall ran north-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 that a lower contemporary ground surface or terracing and series of made ground deposits associated with the 1879 market hall were overlying and butted against this.

A small sondage c.0.7m deep was placed at the base of the trench against wall [409] to uncover its contemporaneous ground surface. This was not uncovered at this depth, some 3.7m depth from the car park surface. A secondary phase was represented by a series of layers of made ground measuring at least 0.53m in depth (**Illustrations 15**). The first of these encountered was a partially excavated 0.15m thick layer of mid-greenish-brown sandy silt [414] containing 19th-century pottery (**Appendix 10.4**). Above this lay a 0.33m thick layer of industrial waste [413] with a very compact upper 0.20m appearing to form a foundation surface for a stub of heavily truncated walling [410] (**Illustration 16**). The wall, measuring 0.52m by 0.49m by 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 unfortunately not enough of the feature survived to provide any further information regarding its provenance.

Sealing wall [409] within Trench 4, was a 0.17m thick deposit of fine crushed or degraded limestone [412]. Similar deposits [218], [332] and [333] were uncovered in Trenches 2 and 3 respectively. The majority of the made ground in this phase consisted of 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 (lower lens within deposit [411]). The pottery ranged in date from c.1720 to the mid to late 19th century (**Appendix 10.4**). Finally, a 0.24m thick deposit of mixed CBM and stone rubble layer [417] represented levelling of the area.

The upper extent of the sandstone wall [409] was truncated in places by a series of drainage and pipe-trench cuts represented by cut [419], brickwork around pipe [418] and trench backfill [420] (**Illustration 15**). 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.

A brick wall [403] was laid on top of the existing sandstone wall [409]. From Trenches 6 and 7 (see below) we know that this brick walling extends along the top of the entire length of the sandstone wall for some 30m before returning to the east to form the northern boundary wall of the 1879 market hall. Within Trench 4, wall [403], measured 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 24cm x 12cm x 7cm bonded with a dark grey sandy mortar with flecks of lime and charcoal (**Illustration 15**). It must be pointed out here that the relationship between this wall and the sequence of made ground in phase 2 is not fully provable. Any physical relationship between the two was truncated by the later addition of the bricks of 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.

Trench 5

The construction cut for the first market hall in 1879 was uncovered in Trench 5. Truncating pit fill [1066] at the north of the site was a cut [1045/1065] approximately 1.1m deep (**Illustrations 9 and 10**). Cut [1045/1065] also appeared to extend southward, probably beyond pillar [1108], truncating the pre-market drain [1110], wall [1080], cobbles [1070] and possibly also brick surfaces [1090], [1084], [1085], [1086] and [1100] (**Illustration 4**). 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 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 in 1879.

At 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 9 and 11**). Pillar [1060] (**Plate 12**) measured around 1.03m wide by 1.26m high, and consisted of 13 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 24cm by 10cm by 6cm. Pillar [1108] measured 1.08m wide by 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 pillar bases (**Illustrations 9 and 11**). These layers appeared 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].

The deposits were also truncated by drain [1078], filled by [1072], which contained pottery dating from 1780 to the late 19th century, and a pit [1099], which measured approximately 1.3m in diameter and 1m deep. Pit [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 11**) 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 dipped 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 silt [1113] which filled the resultant hollow.

All of these deposits were 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. This was interpreted as flooring connected to the first market hall.

Sealing these deposits over most of the site was a 0.06m to 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.

Trench 6

In Trench 6 (**Illustrations 2 and 17**) the north-south sandstone wall was uncovered and numbered [611]. It was orientated north-south and exposed for a length of approximately 2.3m (**Plate 13**). Wall [611] was constructed from fairly roughly hewn, squared blocks of sandstone with some tool marks visible in the stones of the exposed face. The size of the blocks varied, but had a minimum size of 0.07m x 0.06m to 0.7m x 0.11m. These were laid in five, uneven courses measuring at least 0.55m high (**Illustration 18**). A layer of flat sandstone slabs were laid on top of the sandstone wall. The same inner brick walling uncovered in Trench 4 (numbered [608] here) was found to extend along the length of the site and measured 0.49m wide. It was constructed from red-hand made unfrosted bricks which measured 24.5cm x 11.5cm x 6.5cm on average. The wall was visible in plan, situated between the two outer skins of [607] and [708]. No clear bonding pattern could be ascertained, but the bonding material was a thick, dark grey, fine sandy mortar. Most of the bricks were laid on bed (**Plate 14**).

Trench 7

In Trench 7 (**Illustrations 2 and 17**), the earliest feature was a large dressed sandstone block [711] measuring 1.0m x 0.2m x 0.2m thick, which was exposed at the base of the sondage against the large north-south sandstone wall [709] at the west of the site (**Illustration 19**). This was orientated north-south and extended 0.2m from the west edge of the base of wall [709]. Block [711] appeared to be the offset foundation of wall [709]. Both of these structures were interpreted as representing the earliest phase of activity in this trench.

The west face of wall [709] had an exposed length of 3m (**Plate 15**) and was seen to be 5.22m high and 0.74m wide (**Illustration 19**). Wall [709] was constructed from dressed sandstone blocks with occasional visible tool marks on the exterior faces. The constituent blocks varied in size from 0.06m x 0.06m to 0.5m x 0.3m and were laid in uneven courses, bonded by a soft, red-coloured, friable mortar with charcoal and lime inclusions. This had been re-touched in places by a later blackish-coloured ash mortar. Wall [709] was aligned north-south and was interpreted as a continuation of wall [409/611] exposed in Trenches 4 and 6. There was no evidence of any cessation in the bonding of the wall in the length that was exposed.

Another sandstone wall [710] was orientated east-west and appeared to be keyed into

wall [709]'s western face at its eastern end (**Illustrations 17 and 20, Plate 15**). Wall [710] measured 3.0m long by 0.5m wide by 3.0m long and was constructed from similar dressed sandstone blocks to those seen in wall [709]. Again, these were laid in uneven courses, though in this structure the constituents were bonded by a thickly-laid greyish-brown-coloured mortar which was soft to the touch. Following the watching brief it was quite clear that the wall directly overlaid a substantially wider east-west aligned sandstone wall [1236], which it may have utilized as a foundation (see the watching brief results below). The wall may have had an inclined slope at the western extent. Wall [710] had been truncated at the top. This truncation possibly occurred as a result of the construction works associated with the reconstruction of the market hall after the fire of 1888. The deposits that abutted walls [709 and 710] often appeared to be tipped, indicating a rapid process of in-filling. The date range of the artefacts recovered from these made-ground deposits, mainly pottery and clay pipe, is fairly narrow. The analysis (**Appendices 10.4 and 10.5**) indicates a date of the mid to late 19th century for the deposition of these deposits, which is consistent with the construction of the first market hall in 1879. It is likely that wall [710/1236] formed a supporting buttress to the large north-south revetment/foundation wall at the west of the site.

At the western side of the sandstone wall a series of made-ground deposits butting against both walls [709] and [710] were identified. These deposits covered the full area Trench 7 and the following sequence (from highest to lowest) was identified (**Illustrations 19 and 20**):

- § a layer of clinker within a mixed greyish/brownish-black-coloured silt matrix [721], 0.25m thick, containing pottery dating from the mid to late 19th century and clay pipe dating from between 1870 and 1920. Overlying;
- § a layer of re-deposited dark reddish-pink natural silty clay [720], 0.95m thick, containing large-sized, sub-angular sandstone fragments. Overlying;
- § a very dark orange-brownish-black industrial clinker [719], 0.3m thick, with rare amounts of pottery, stone fragments and clay lumps. Overlying;
- § a light greenish-yellow coarse-grained gritty silt [718], 0.78m thick, containing flecks of degraded lime and charcoal and large-sized limestone fragments. Overlying;
- § a layer of light greenish-yellow-coloured crushed lime [717], 0.06m thick, with occasional flecks of charcoal and large-sized limestone fragments. Overlying;
- § an interdigitating layer [716], 1.25m thick, of orange-brown silty sand [716], with burnt stone and ceramic building material, a soft, rich, brown sandy silt with lenses of orange-brown coarse-grained sand and degraded yellowish-white limestone and clinker. Overlying;
- § a layer of black clinker [715], 0.3m thick, containing mid and late 19th-century pottery. Overlying;
- § a layer of yellowish-white clayey silt [714], 0.2m thick, with frequent amounts of small-sized, sub-angular lumps of limestone and rare amounts of CBM and stone fragments. Overlying;
- § a layer of dark brown loosely compacted silty sand [713], 0.08m-0.32m thick, with frequent amounts of clinker and containing pottery dating from the mid-late 19th century and clay pipe dating from between 1870 and 1920. Overlying;

- § a layer of mid-yellowish-brown silty sand [712], 0.42m thick, containing frequent amounts of large-sized sandstone fragments and rubble. Pottery recovered from this layer included sherds dating from 18th century vessels and Bone China attributed to the mid to late 19th century.

All of the deposits exposed butted up against both [709] and [710] and no construction cut for either wall was identified. These deposits were interpreted as being associated with the first market hall, with deposit [721] being the residue of its destruction by fire in 1888.

Within Trench 7, the same inner brick wall [707], was built directly on, and bonded to the sandstone wall [709] (**Illustration 19**). The wall [707] was aligned north-south and extended across the length of the site. The wall measured 0.5m wide by 0.66m high (**Plate 14**). The bricks were hand-made, unfroged, measuring 23.5cm x 11.5cm x 6.5cm, bonded in a row of headers and two rows of stretchers (where visible) by a dark grey ashy mortar.

Watching Brief

The data from the watching brief was overlaid with the data from the previous excavations and a very good fit in the data was achieved (**Illustration 21**). The watching brief also revealed an east-west aligned sandstone structure [1236] underlying the major north-west wall (**Plate 16**). The structure measured 6.2m long by 1.55m wide and was faced with dressed blocks externally with a core of sandstone rubble within. The wall was built on an offset foundation of sandstone which extended 0.1m beyond the upper portion of the wall. The wall extended beyond the western limits of the site, where it was truncated by the modern piling. The eastern limit of the walling was faced by dressed blocks, suggesting that this was the wall's terminus. The function of this structure was unclear, but it was clearly substantial. The structure was unlikely to form part of the walling of a building as there was no evidence of a return wall at its eastern extent. It is now understood that the structure probably formed the lower offset part of a buttress below wall [710] uncovered in Trench 7, and that the wall may have a role in the terracing, revetting or landscaping of the area prior to the building of the market hall in 1879. It is important to note that the deposits to the east of the terminus of wall [1236] were a mixture of black industrial clinker and grey ash that extended well beyond the terminus of the wall (**Plate 16**). No cut was visible through these deposits and we know from Trenches 6 and 7 that the deposits related to the first market hall built in 1879. This suggests that both of the walls were constructed within a pre-existing void. From their location with regard to the 1774 and 1854 historic maps (see **D** on **Illustrations 5** and **6**), it is suggested that this area housed the tenements associated with the Rotherham Old Pottery and the later Iron Foundry as well as a block of buildings immediately to the east.

The watching brief also revealed that the initial building programme of the major north-south aligned sandstone wall (here [1231 and 1235]) was begun after the buttress support [1236] and that the lower portion of the large north-south sandstone wall abutted the base of the structure [1236]. Wall [1231] was built to the north of structure [1236] whilst [1235] was built to the south. It is important to note that in this location, the upper portions of the major north-south sandstone wall uncovered in Trenches 6 and 7 [611, 709] were continuous single-phased builds (**Illustrations 18** and **19**) and that this wall was also keyed into wall [710]. This implies that the base of the major north-south sandstone wall [1231 and 1235] had been built butting against the earlier structure [1236] and that the two structures were keyed together [611, 709]

and 710] above the level of the lower offset portion of [1236].

4.1.4 1888/9 Market Hall

Summary

Following the fire episode of 1888 (**Plate 17**) we see a number of activities and structures associated with the construction of the second market hall later that year. We know that a national competition was held to re-design the market after the fire. This competition was won by the architect Archibald Neill of Leeds with the contractor named as Mr. Wortley of Doncaster (Schmiechen and Carls 1999). The archaeology relating to this episode can be divided into three main events. Firstly, the construction cut for raising the height of the old brick piers can be identified cutting through the first market hall burning episode layer (Trenches 3 and 5). This is followed by the addition of further brick columns topped by sandstone blocks built on top of the first market hall brick column supports (Trenches 3 and 5). Secondly, the area was then filled by a predominantly pinkish, degraded re-deposited natural sandstone with other deposits (Trenches 2-7). Thirdly, the upper deposit was truncated by a series of major ground-works associated with drainage for the market. A number of structures, such as the probable internal arched corners of a shop unit at the south-east corner of the market (Trench 2), an entrance way on the north side of the market (Trench 3), the re-facing of the existing wall on the western side (Trenches 4, 6 and 7) and two further shop units, have also been identified. During the watching brief structures were uncovered that may be associated with the main towered eastern entrance facing Market Place, and also walling at the market hall's north eastern corner.

Results

Trench 2

Within Trench 2, sealing the 1888/9 market hall fire debris deposit [210], was a 1m thick layer of dark reddish brown sandy clay [205] with frequent medium and large angular sandstone stones. This layer was homogeneous in make-up and thought to be similar to deposits [318/340] and [411] in Trenches 3 and 4 respectively (**Illustration 8a and b**). The deposit appeared to form a second major component of re-deposited natural in the ground make-up at Site 3, probably a major foundation deposit used in the construction of the market of 1888/9. Pottery found within this deposit suggests a mid to late 19th-century date for the material (**Appendix 10.4**). A 0.08m thick layer of dark greyish black coarse sand [204] sealed deposit [205] forming a levelling layer for the flagstones [219] and subsequent thin layer of concreted floor surface [203] that replaced the flagstones. Cutting this layer 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 and charcoal [209] and [228] appeared to have been poured or dumped into the construction cut [207] prior to the construction of a north-south orientated wall [206] (**Illustrations 7, 8a and b**). 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 23cm x 11cm x 7cm, were industrially pressed with rectangular frogs, similar to those used in wall [229] and the lower courses of walls [308] and [404] in Trench 4. 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 with 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 the subsequent concrete 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 internal arches and walling of a side entrance, visible in photographic and architectural evidence of the external southern wall of the 1888/9 Market Hall (**Plates 18, 19 and 20**), or alternatively could represent the internal corners of a shop unit facing onto Domine Well Lane.

Trench 3

Located some 2.50m to the south of wall [308] was a large cut [343], measuring 2.80m in width by 1.20m in depth, which also cut [318] [339], [340] and [341] in section (**Illustration 13a**). The cut was recorded in section, so its full extent is unknown. Within this cut a large, squared, fairly smoothly hewn block of sandstone [345], measuring 1.10m x 1.00m x 0.58m, was placed 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 sandstone block was clearly one of the "raised" pillars of the second market hall.

Within Trench 3 the structures and deposits associated with the first market hall were overlain by a further four dumped, layered deposits that overlay the entire trench. With an overall thickness of c.0.4m they consisted of: a 0.1m thick layer of industrial waste [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 [334].

Four contemporaneous structures were uncovered within the trench which were all thought to have belonged to the same building, probably the 1888/9 market hall (**Illustration 22**). These have been interpreted as opposing walls of an entrance at the northern side of the market hall facing Market Street (**Plate 21**). Located at the northern edge of Trench 3 was wall [308] and corner walling [317/321] (**Illustration 22**). The cut [319] for wall [317] clearly truncated layer [307], which was associated with the first market hall. Whether the actual truncation existed above from the levelling layer [318] is obscured by later intrusive pipe cuts in the western baulk of the trench and works related to re-paving [302] (**Illustration 13c**). 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 c.0.8m into the trench where it returned to form wall [317]. The three extant courses formed a series of three steps that decreased in width (**Illustration 13c**). The bricks were industrially pressed, shallow frogged and measured 23cm x 10.5cm x 7.5cm, identical to those in the lower courses of [317], [308] and the outer skins of the later walling associated with the market's western wall.

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 (**Illustrations 13c and 22**). The lower two courses formed a gentle arch increasing in height to the north by

some 0.2m. These courses were laid on a stone slab foundation. Above this were four more courses, the bond unclear due to pipe trench damage. The top two courses 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]. A series of sandstone slabs [302] may have butted wall [317], forming a paved area to the east. 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 (Illustration 12).

Located at the north-east corner of the trench, in alignment with wall [321], was the east to west aligned wall [308] (Illustration 13b). The construction cut [310] clearly truncated [318], which was associated with the first market hall, and extended c.1.3m into the trench from the eastern baulk, at which point the wall terminated (Illustrations 13b and 22). The wall was 1.9m wide at the top and 1.06m deep. At the base of this lay a concretion [309] of sandstone and 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 to 6 skins wide, as with [317] and [321]. 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. 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 second market hall. Above this layer is a thin layer 0.015m thick and 2.10m long, of dark reddish asphalt [304] which appeared to be a re-surfacing of [305] at a later stage in the development of the building.

Any structure or flooring above the sandstone block [345] may have been removed at this location by a cut for a cast iron pipe cut [348=316], which ran east to west across the trench terminating just to the east of wall [312] in what appeared to be a cast iron water pump/valve [315] enclosed in a small square brick structure [314] (Illustration 22) and backfilled with a dark yellow-brown sandy silt [349]. A levelling layer [342] of light yellow brown sandy silt was laid below to the flagstones [305].

Trench 4

Probably after the fire of 1888, both the east and west faces of the first western market wall [403] were re-faced with industrially pressed and frogged bricks [404] (Illustrations 15 and 16). The frogging is of the same style as those found in wall [312] in Trench 3. Wall [404] was occasionally keyed in with the bricks of [403] and bonded with a dark brownish-grey mortar. It is likely that this wall represents a re-finishing of the market hall's western wall, probably as part of the new building phase. Abutting the eastern side of wall [404] was a stone flag [405] which was directly below the hardcore [402] that in turn lay below the car park surface. To the western side of wall [404], a 0.08m thick layer of blackish-brown sandy grit [416] formed a bedding layer for the flagstones of [407]. These flags were set at a lower level than the flags [405] to the east of the wall and sloped down gradually to the west, towards the River Don. It is likely that these flags were set externally to the building associated with walls [403] and [404]. At some stage the flagstones were re-surfaced with a thin 0.01m deep layer of modern tarmac [406].

Trench 5

A number of features were cut through the 1888 fire deposit [1022]. Cut [1018/1060/1063] measured 7.53m by 2.8m, with a minimum depth of 0.75m (**Illustrations 9 and 23**), and had steep concave sides and a concave base against the edge of the pre-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 23, Plate 22**) around brick and sandstone features [1014/1024]. A further cut [1114], seen against brick and sandstone features [1035/1034], was 1.9m in diameter by 0.58m deep, with steep convex sides leading to the top of the existing brick pillar [1108] (**Illustration 11**). A corresponding cut [343] was uncovered in Trench 3.

Situated within these cuts, and on top of the existing brick pillars of the 1879 market hall, were further brick pillar extensions. There were at least eight brick extensions identified in total, forming two parallel rows. 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 [1021], [1020], [1017] and [1014] (west to east) and the southern row comprised of structures [1044], [1036], [1035] and [1033], (west to east) (**Illustration 23**). Two of the pillars were examined in more detail. Brick pillar [1017] (**Illustration 9**) 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 22cm x 10.5cm x 6.5cm, 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] (**Illustration 11**) measured 1.02m x 1.1m x 0.62m high and was 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 [1116], [1027], [1026], [1025], [1024], [1107], [1043], [1037], [1034], and [1032] (**Illustration 23, Plate 23**). 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 fitting for cast-iron column roof supports for 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 in 1888, to allow the extension of the existing brick pillars and the location of level sandstone block bases for cast iron roof support columns. This is supported by the original architect's design plans (**Plate 6**).

A number of deposits in Trench 5 were brought in after the erection of the raised pillars. These were a small dump of angular stones in brownish-grey clay [1077], a 0.15m (max) thick 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] and a 0.55m deposit of dark yellowish-brown deposit [1113] which filled the resultant hollow.

Following the erection of the column bases the site was backfilled and levelled with a layer of reddish-pink sandy clay with frequent medium to large angular sandstone fragments [1007]. This layer was truncated by several drainage features (**Illustration 23**). Against each sandstone block was a series of large cast-iron pipes [1117], [1041], [1040], [1118], [1038/9] and [1042], 0.22m in diameter, which were placed vertically against the blocks and ran to the north and south of the pillars respectively. These have been interpreted as drainage downpipes that would have come down from the bayed pitched roof and then run into drains external to the building. A possible soak-away [1008], brick-built and filled with crushed lime, was located between sandstone blocks [1037] and [1034]. Another possible brick soak-away [1009], filled with grey clinker, was placed directly opposite, between sandstone blocks [1026] and [1025]. A drainage cut [1028], running west to east along the southern face of the northern row of column bases contained 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]. 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 23**), overlying a dump of foundation [1030]. This has been interpreted as the support for the ornamental fountain that was situated in the second market hall. Running north from this column base was a ceramic pipe, presumably drawing water from the fountain towards the drainage channel [1011]. These deposits were also truncated by drain [1078] filled by [1072] which contained pottery dating from 1780 to the late 19th century.

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 Trenches 3, 6 and 7 suggests that this was the flooring of the second market hall. 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.

Trench 6

As Trenches 4 and 7 revealed, the original brick walling over the sandstone wall at the west of the site was subsequently re-faced with more modern, shallow-frogged bricks. In Trench 6, the east face of wall [608] was intermittently bonded to a skin of red, industrially pressed brick [607]. The bricks measured 23.7cm x 11.5cm x 8cm and had shallow rectangular frogging with bevelled corners. Eight courses were evident, bonded in the Flemish style by a dark grey mortar (**Illustration 18** and **Plate 13**).

Three main layers of made ground butted against walls [607/608] and [611] (**Illustration 18**). The lowest of these was a layer of dark greyish brown-coloured silty sand [615], with a thickness of 0.5m, containing occasional amounts of CBM and sandstone fragments and rare amounts of mortar inclusions. This deposit covered an area approximately 1.5m by 1.2m at the eastern end of the trench. Overlying this was a layer of pinkish-red sandy clay [609], with a thickness of 1.0m, containing a high

incidence of medium to large-sized sub-angular fragments of degraded natural sandstone. Deposit [609] was identified throughout the trench. Previous evaluation trenches showed that this layer related to the second market hall of 1888/9 when the ground surface was raised using re-deposited natural to facilitate the laying of the interior floor surfaces (Dransfield, 2005; Dransfield and O'Neill, 2006). Sealing [609] was a layer of black, clinker-type material [614], 0.06m thick, visible across the whole trench. This deposit had been previously identified across the remainder of the site to the east, acting as a bedding layer for a surface of dressed York Stone slabs.

Cutting through deposit [609] was a linear cut [612] measuring 2.9m x 1m wide, with a sharp break of slope at the top, vertical sides and a flat base (**Illustration 18**). This was interpreted as a construction cut for wall [602]. This was aligned east-west, preserved to a height of 0.8m and constructed of red brick. The brick constituents measured 22.8cm x 11.0cm x 7.2cm with a shallow, rectangular frog marked "SKIES[?]SPRING – NR BARNESLEY". Wall [602] was built upon a layer of dressed, sandstone slabs [603], each 0.09m thick, overlying a layer of brick-aggregate concrete [610], 0.58m thick. Walls [602] and [603] were bonded together by a light grey-coloured mortar. The wall was interpreted as an internal wall division within the later market hall.

Further similar walls were also uncovered (**Illustration 17**). A red brick-built wall [604] was located 3.8m south of wall [602], orientated east-west, with one course extant and standing upon a partially exposed sandstone slab [605]. Wall [604] was constructed of pressed brick with shallow rectangular frogs on both sides, marked with reversed letters "D a S", and a normal "CLARKE – ROTHERHAM". These bricks were thought to have been produced at Greaseborough Road, Rotherham between 1889 and 1948. The date further confirms the interpretation that these walls were associated with the second market hall. Wall [604] was not seen to butt against wall [607] and a gap of 0.87m (approximately 2 feet and 10 inches) separated the two walls, indicating that there may have been a doorway located at this point.

A further 3.8m southwards of wall [605] was another east-west aligned brick-built wall [613], with identical constituents to those of wall [602].

These three walls appeared to form two separate units, possibly shops, with a wall [602] located at the north, wall [613] at the south, and a dividing wall [604] with a doorway. The walls were 3.8m (approximately 12.5 feet) apart, indicating the consistent width of the shop units.

Trench 7

The walling associated with the second market hall of 1888/9 within Trench 7 was a brick outer skin [708]. This was intermittently keyed into the western face of wall [707] and extended across the full length of the site. The bricks were machine made, measuring 23.7cm x 11.5cm x 7cm. They contained shallow rectangular bevelled edged frogs, bonded in the Flemish style by a thick grey mortar. The wall was painted in bright green on the western face (**Plate 15**).

Directly overlying the burning deposit [721] related to the first market hall fire was a further series of deposits interpreted as made-ground associated with the construction of the second market hall. These deposits covered the full area of the trench and the following sequence (from highest to lowest) was identified:

- a York Stone paved floor surface [706] which abutted wall [708]. The slabs measured 0.63m x 0.66m x 0.07m and were bonded by a dark grey mortar.

The surface inclined downwards to the west and may represent a paved surface designed to slope down from the market hall to the river. Some areas had been repaired or resurfaced using tarmac [705]. Overlying;

- a layer of dark grey-coloured clinker and slag [723], 0.4m thick, containing pottery dating from the 18th to late 19th centuries. This deposit was interpreted as a bedding layer for floor [706]. Overlying;
- a layer of re-deposited mid-brownish-pink-coloured silty clay natural [722], 0.3m thick, containing frequent amounts of small to medium-sized, sub-angular sandstone fragments.

Watching Brief

Several features were uncovered during the ground remediation and piling that related to the second market hall constructed in 1888/9 (**Illustration 21**).

At the western extent of the site two structures were recovered that related to a walled projection at the northwest corner of the second market hall (**Illustrations 12 and 21**). The first of these was a 1m long by 0.5m high stub of sandstone foundation [1233]. To the northeast of this walling was another stub of sandstone wall foundation [1229] which was 0.95m wide and orientated northeast-southwest heading from the northwest corner of the market building towards [1233] at the apex of the building's projection. The probable northern sandstone wall foundations [1230] were uncovered just to the east of wall [1229]. Wall [1230] measured 4m by 0.6m and had a recorded depth of 1.3m. From the overlay it is clear that these structures relate to the market hall.

Two further structures were recovered along the northern wall of the market hall (**Illustrations 12 and 21**). The first of these was a brick pillar measuring 1.1m by 0.99m by at least 0.5m high. This structure was located to the north of the north-south wall exiting Trench 3 [317]. It is entirely possible that [1224] was the base of a brick pier in the northern wall of the market (**Plate 21**) and wall [317] was part of the entrance way. The second feature was a remnant of east-west aligned red brick walling [1227] which is likely to be a continuation of the northern market hall wall.

Several structures were recovered at the eastern end of the site which appeared to relate to the eastern wall of the 1888/9 market hall (**Illustrations 12 and 21**). Two of these, [1221 and 1222], were probably related to the western end of the square brick tower entrance in the centre of the eastern wall (**Plates 18, 24, and 25**). Structure [1222] was constructed from red frogged brick on a sandstone foundation. The wall measured 2.4m long by 0.8m wide, aligned northeast-southwest, where it terminated in a squared brick pillar or support, directly in line with structures [1221, 1220 and 1226]. It has been interpreted as the north western corner and northern entrance wall of the brick tower in the market's eastern side (see **Plate 20**). Structure [1221] was also made from red frogged brick and measured 2.3m by 1.6m. This has been interpreted as the opposing (southwest) corner of the entrance tower. Further to the south were two possible brick and sandstone pillars, similar to those found in the trenching phases of the excavations (see above). Structure [1220] was a 1.6m by 1.5m red brick structure with a sandstone block set on top of this. Structure [1226] was a single block of sandstone measuring 1.12m by 1.1m by 0.61m. Recorded in the top face of the block was a recess measuring roughly 0.47m square with four fixing bolts set into the recess.

The structural remains are in accord with the architects' plans for the second

market, which depicted a towered entrance way, as well as pillared supports in the eastern wall (**Plate 25**). The first market of 1879 does not appear to have had a tower at the eastern entrance (**Plate 26**).

4.1.5 *Modern Car Park*

Pre-car park works

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 in section (**Illustration 8b/c**). Further disturbance to the north of this was visible in plan (**Illustration 7**). 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]. These two features were subsequently truncated by a further two drainage pipe cuts which traversed the north-western corner of the trench.

Car park

The final sequence was a site-wide demolition rubble and levelling layer [202/415/408/606/703] which probably related to the demolition of the market hall in 1971. This was overlain by a levelling layer of dolomite gravel [201/301/402/601/701/1001] of thickness that varied between 0.02m and 0.20m, which in turn was overlain by the existing tarmac surface of the car park [200/300/401/600/702/1000].

4.2 **Site 5**

Site 5 was located at the junction of Main Street and Market Street, to the southwest of Site 3 (**Illustration 2**).

Structures and deposits were assigned individual context numbers according to Trench numbers (e.g. Trench 1, [100-109]). An inventory of the contexts is provided in **Appendix 10.1**.

Trench 1 measured over 15m in length and up to 6m in width (**Illustration 24**). A maximum depth of 3m (from the car park surface) was achieved in the centre of the trench and the trench was stepped in by 1m metre for every metre of depth at the sides.

4.2.1 *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 (**Illustration 24**). The structures and deposits are almost certainly associated with the public baths known to have been constructed on the site in the late 19th 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 23cm x 11cm x 7cm 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 truncated by demolition activity (**Plate 27**).

Contemporary with, and abutting, the northern side of wall [106] was an east to west wall [105] traversing the and continuing into the eastern and western sections. 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.

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 a 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]. The deposit was almost certainly formed by the use of the structures, but was 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.

4.2.2 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. Some of the bricks were similar to those used in the Phase 1 structures but also present were several marked bricks.

4.2.3 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.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Site 3

From the four phases of archaeological investigations at Site 3 much has been learnt regarding the development of the area with regard to the tenements associated with the 1765 Rotherham Old Pottery, and the possible levelling of the area during the construction of the buildings to the east, which included public houses and the later Corn Exchange and Buttery (1820). The construction of the first market hall in 1879 resulted in the almost total destruction of these buildings and was followed by substantial deposits of made ground which raised the ground level considerably within and around the area of the site. The rapidity of the market's reconstruction after the fire of 1888 indicates the importance of the market in the local economy.

Trench 2 revealed a division, possibly originally fenced, between the paving and roadway that separated the range of buildings (containing two inns, the Old Blue Bell and the Nags Head) from the location of the Sheep Market evident on the 1774 historic map. This division was later reinforced by kerbed edging, which was almost totally destroyed by the market hall construction in 1879. Two stubs of this walling were uncovered which may have related to one of the market hall's southern shop units or the southern side entrance.

Trench 3 revealed evidence for the first covered market hall constructed in 1879. Internal walling, which probably related to one of the market's original shop units, and a large brick pillar were uncovered. This pillar was re-used after the fire of 1879 to raise the level of the second market hall in 1888/9. Other walling uncovered probably related to a side entrance into the northern wall of the second market hall

Trench 4 revealed a large stone wall, aligned north to south, which probably functioned as a revetment wall in the void left behind after the demolition of the tenements associated with the Rotherham Old Pottery and later Iron Foundry in 1879. The wall probably stabilized the considerable deposits of made ground associated with the first market hall and also was used as a foundation of the western market hall wall.

Trench 5 revealed a series of pre-market hall features. Drainage and walling was uncovered that probably related to buildings immediately to the west of the Sheep Market and later Corn Exchange and Buttery. A cobbled surface and brick surface were also revealed. The cobbled surface may have extended around the Corn Exchange and Buttery (as historic photographic evidence suggests) and the brick surface may have been laid between two ranges of buildings that lay to the west of this. These features were truncated both by pits and the construction of the first market hall in 1879. 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, post-dated the fire episode of 1888. The area was raised again prior to drainage installation and the laying of a York Stone floor. A further episode of ground raising and levelling occurred prior to the laying of the modern car park surface.

Trench 6 confirmed that the sandstone wall at the west of the site continued as a foundation for the west walls of both the 1879 and 1888/9 market halls. The mitigation fieldwork also confirmed that the series of deposits uncovered within the previous evaluations, to the east of the sandstone wall, continued up to, and abutted, the wall's eastern face. These deposits were interpreted as made-ground associated with the second market hall. The excavation also exposed walling that related to internal divisions or "shop units" within the later market. These divisions appeared to be connected by doorways at the western end of the units, adjacent to the outer walling.

Trench 7 revealed the sandstone wall at the west of the site to be a significantly large structure, measuring 5.44m in height. It is now believed that the wall formed both a revetment wall and foundation wall for the western market hall wall. The trench also revealed a large east-west aligned sandstone wall which was keyed into the western face of the north-south wall. This wall is likely to have formed a supporting buttress. Both structures were followed by a rapid deposit of made-ground layers during the construction of the 1879 market hall whilst the upper portion of the buttress appeared to have been partially disturbed by works associated with the market hall's re-build in 1888/9.

All three trenches (4, 6 and 7) contained some evidence of the upper brick walling that probably related to the market hall's western wall. The earlier market wall appears to have been re-faced by a skin of shallow frogged bricks after the fire of 1888.

The Watching Brief results confirmed that the sandstone walling uncovered in Trench 7 acted as a revetment and buttress. The buttress wall was begun first whilst the lower portions of the north-south revetment were butted against this. As the wall grew in height the two elements of the walling were keyed together to form a stable structure. Other structures were revealed that probably related to the market hall. Walling and brick pillars associated with the northern and eastern walls and tower were identified.

5.2 Site 5

A single trench was excavated at Site 5 which contained structural remains almost certainly associated with a public baths constructed in the site in the late-19th century and demolished in the 1970s. The remains were identified below demolition and later levelling deposits towards the southern extent of the trench. 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.

It was not possible to clarify the potential survival of archaeological remains on the site predating the public baths, due to the restricted width and depth of the trench. However, it seems likely that the late 19th-century and later developments on the site have removed all trace of any earlier activity. 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 18th to the mid-

19th century.

6 ARCHIVE

The archive and finds will be deposited with Clifton Park Museum, Clifton Lane, Rotherham, under the Accession Number ROTMG:2005.2.

Copies of the report will also be deposited with the Sites and Monuments Record maintained by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, and with the clients, Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council.

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9 APPENDICES

9.1 Context Checklist

SITE CODE	SITE SUB-DIVISION	CONTEXT NUMBER	CONTEXT TYPE	DESCRIPTION
943B	5 TR1	100	STR	TARMAC
943B	5 TR1	101	DEP	HARDCORE (BELOW 100)
943B	5 TR1	102	DEP	GREY SILT (N END)
943B	5 TR1	103	DEP	HARDCORE (BELOW 102)
943B	5 TR1	104	DEP	BRICK RUBBLE (DEMOLITION LAYER)
943B	5 TR1	105	STR	E-W BRICK WALL (S END)
943B	5 TR1	106	STR	N-S WALL (WITH TRUNCATED VAULT)
943B	5 TR1	107	STR	CAST-IRON STRUCTURE (SEND)
943B	5 TR1	108	DEP	INSULATION DEPOSIT
943B	5 TR1	109	STR	BRICK FLOOR UNDERLYING [107]
943B	3 TR2	200	STR	MODERN TARMAC OVERLYING TR2
943B	3 TR2	201	LAYER	SANDY MODERN RUBBLE
943B	3 TR2	202	DEP	BLACK CEMENTED RUBBLE
943B	3 TR2	203	DEP	CONCRETE INTACT + RUBBLE
943B	3 TR2	204	DEP	LEVELLING LAYER BENEATH C/C [203]
943B	3 TR2	205	DEP	MADE GROUND - REDDISH S/S
943B	3 TR2	206	STR	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	STR	FOUNDATION OF [206]
943B	3 TR2	210	DEP	BLACK RUBBLE
943B	3 TR2	211	DEP	GREY RUBBLE LAYER
943B	3 TR2	212	DEP	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	DEP	MADE GROUND
943B	3 TR2	217	CUT	CUT FOR DRAIN? SE CORNER OF TR2
943B	3 TR2	218	DEP	LIMESTONE DEPOSIT/TIPPING LAYER
943B	3 TR2	219	STR	FLAGSTONES
943B	3 TR2	220	STR	IRON PIPE
943B	3 TR2	221	STR	UPRIGHT FLAGS STANDING IN [212]
943B	3 TR2	222	DEP	PINK COMPACT CLAY UNDER [212]
943B	3 TR2	223	CUT	GULLEY/RUT CUT INTO [222]
943B	3TR2	224	CUT	POSS POST HOLE CUT INTO [222]

SITE CODE	SITE SUB-DIVISION	CONTEXT NUMBER	CONTEXT TYPE	DESCRIPTION
943B	3 TR2	225	DEP	GREY DEMOLITION LAYER OVERLYING [211]
943B	3 TR2	226	DEP	ASH LAYER PRESENT THROUGH TR2
943B	3 TR2	227	DEP	CHARCOAL DEP. OVERLYING [212]
943B	3 TR2	228	STR	WALL FOUNDATION
943B	3 TR2	229	STR	WALL N/S
943B	3 TR2	230	CUT	PIPE TRENCH CUT
943B	3 TR2	231	FILL	PIPE TRENCH FILL
943B	3 TR3	300	DEP	TARMAC SURFACE
943B	3 TR3	301	DEP	HARDCORE UNDER TARMAC
943B	3 TR3	302	DEP	CONCRETE
943B	3 TR3	303	DEP	CONCRETE RUBBLE
943B	3 TR3	304	DEP	TAR SURFACE OVERLYING [305]
943B	3 TR3	305	STR	FLAGSTONE SURFACE
943B	3 TR3	306	DEP	MADE GROUND LAYER
943B	3 TR3	307	DEP	BLACK CLINKER (?) LAYER
943B	3 TR3	308	STR	WALL - E/W
943B	3 TR3	309	STR	FOUNDATION OF [308]
943B	3 TR3	310	CUT	CUT FOR WALL [308]
943B	3 TR3	311	FILL	BACKFILL OF [310]
943B	3 TR3	312	STR	N/S WALL ON SURFACE [306]
943B	3 TR3	313	CUT	CUT FOR WALL [312]
943B	3 TR3	314	STR	BRICKS AROUND WATER TAP [315]
943B	3 TR3	315	STR	METAL TAP FOR CAST IRON PIPE
943B	3 TR3	316	CUT	CUT FOR [314]
943B	3 TR3	317	STR	N/S WALL BUTTING WALL [321]
943B	3 TR3	318	DEP	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	STR	E/W WALL BUTTING WALL [317]
943B	3 TR3	322	LAYER	NOT USED
943B	3 TR3	323	CUT	NOT USED
943B	3 TR3	324	STR	NOT USED
943B	3 TR3	325	STR	NOT USED
943B	3 TR3	326	STR	S/S FOUNDATION FOR WALL [321]
943B	3 TR3	327	STR	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

SITE CODE	SITE SUB-DIVISION	CONTEXT NUMBER	CONTEXT TYPE	DESCRIPTION
943B	3 TR3	332	LAYER	DEGRADED LIME/STONE LAYER
943B	3 TR3	333	LAYER	DEGRADED LIME/STONE LAYER
943B	3 TR3	334	LAYER	CLAY/SANDSTONE 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	STR	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	STR	TARMAC
943B	3 TR4	402	DEP	HARDCORE UNDER TARMAC
943B	3 TR4	403	STR	N-S R/B WALL E-END OF TR4
943B	3 TR4	404	STR	OUTER SKIN OF [403]
943B	3 TR4	405	STR	FLAGS ABUTTING [404] E SIDE
943B	3 TR4	406	STR	TARMAC COVERING [407]
943B	3 TR4	407	STR	FLAGS ABBUTING [404] W SIDE
943B	3 TR4	408	DEP	R/B RUBBLE BELOW [406] + [402]
943B	3 TR4	409	STR	S/S WALL BELOW [403/404]
943B	3 TR4	410	STR	R/B + S/S WALL ABUTTING [409]
943B	3 TR4	411	DEP	R/B RED RUBBLE, PATCHES OF CLAY
943B	3 TR4	412	DEP	WHITE FLAKEY DEPOSIT W R/B
943B	3 TR4	413	DEP	BLACK HARD SLAG LAYER
943B	3 TR4	414	DEP	GREENISH GREY EARTH LAYER
943B	3 TR4	415	DEP	DARK BROWN LAYER BELOW [402] + [408]
943B	3 TR4	416	DEP	BLACK ASH/GNT BEDDING LAYER FOR FLAGS
943B	3 TR4	417	DEP	MIXED RUBBLE LAYERS BELOW [416] +[411]
	3 TR4	418	STR	BRICK (R/B) WALL SURROUNDING PB PIPE
	3 TR4	419	CUT	CUT FOR [418] UNDER
943B	3 TR4	420	FILL	FILL OF [419]

SITE CODE	SITE SUB-DIVISION	CONTEXT NUMBER	CONTEXT TYPE	DESCRIPTION
943C	TR5	1000	DEP	TARMAC
943C	TR5	1001	DEP	HARDCORE
943C	TR5	1002	DEP	RED, BLACK TAR SURFACE UNDER HARD CORE
943C	TR5	1003	DEP	HARDCORE FILL OF 1004
943C	TR5	1004	CUT	CUT OF EVAL. TR.3 (943.B)
943C	TR5	1005	STR	SANDSTONE FLAG SURFACE
943C	TR5	1006	DEP	BEDDING LAYER FOR 1005
943C	TR5	1007	DEP	VICTORIAN RUBBLE. RED BROWN MIXED DEPOSIT
943C	TR5	1008	STR	SQUARE BRICK SOAKAWAY. CUTS 1007
943C	TR5	1009	STR	SQUARE BRICK SOAKAWAY. CUTS 1007
943C	TR5	1010	STR	PIPE AND BRICK TRENCH. E-W
943C	TR5	1011	STR	BRICK AND S/S DRAIN COVER. CUTS 1007
943C	TR5	1012	STR	CONCRETE AND BRICK ROUND DRAIN
943C	TR5	1013	STR	BRICK WALL. N-S.
943C	TR5	1014	STR	SQUARE BRICK PILLAR. 2ND PHASE
943C	TR5	1015	CUT	RE CUT AROUND BRICK PILLAR 1014
943C	TR5	1016	DEP	FILL OF 1015
943C	TR5	1017	STR	SQUARE BRICK PILLAR. 2ND PHASE
943C	TR5	1018	CUT	CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR 1017
943C	TR5	1019	DEP	FILL OF 1018
943C	TR5	1020	STR	SQUARE BRICK PILLAR. 2ND PHASE
943C	TR5	1021	STR	SQUARE BRICK PILLAR. 2ND PHASE
943C	TR5	1022	DEP	ASH, CHARCOAL LENSE UNDER 1007
943C	TR5	1023	DEP	RED CLAY + S/S UNDER 1022
943C	TR5	1024	STR	S/S BLOCK MORTARED TO 1014
943C	TR5	1025	STR	S/S BLOCK MORTARED TO 1017
943C	TR5	1026	STR	S/S BLOCK MORTARED TO 1020
943C	TR5	1027	STR	S/S BLOCK MORTARED TO 1021
943C	TR5	1028	CUT	CONST. CUT FOR DRAIN 1011
943C	TR5	1029	DEP	BACKFILL OF 1028
943C	TR5	1030	DEP	CONCRETED BLOCK OF MATERIAL. E OF 1012
943C	TR5	1031	STR	BRICK PILLAR IN E FACING SEC OF TR. 2ND PHASE OF PILLAR.
943C	TR5	1032	STR	S/S BLOCK. S OF 1024
943C	TR5	1033	STR	BRICK PILLAR. BENEATH 1032. 2ND PHASE
943C	TR5	1034	STR	S/S BLOCK ON TOP OF 1035
943C	TR5	1035	STR	BRICK PILLAR BENEATH 1034. 2ND PHASE
943C	TR5	1036	STR	S/S BLOCK ON TOP OF 1037
943C	TR5	1037	STR	BRICK PILLAR BENEATH 1036. 2ND PHASE.
943C	TR5	1038	STR	FE PIPE. ASSOC WITH 2ND PHASE OF BRICK PILLARS

SITE CODE	SITE SUB-DIVISION	CONTEXT NUMBER	CONTEXT TYPE	DESCRIPTION
943C	TR5	1039	CUT	CUT FOR 1038
943C	TR5	1040	CUT	CUT FOR PIPE ASSOCIATED WITH 1025
943C	TR5	1041	CUT	CUT FOR PIPE ASSOCIATED WITH 1026
943C	TR5	1042	CUT	CUT FOR PIPE ASSOCIATED WITH 1034
943C	TR5	1043	STR	S/S BLOCK ON TOP OF 1044
943C	TR5	1044	STR	BRICK PILLAR BENEATH 1043. 2ND PHASE
943C	TR5	1045	CUT	CUT FOR FIRST MARKET PHASE
943C	TR5	1046	DEP	MIXED BROWN GRITTY MADE GROUND
943C	TR5	1047	DEP	FILL OF 1045. REDEPOSITED NAT
943C	TR5	1048	DEP	FILL OF 1045. YELLOW CLAY
943C	TR5	1049	CUT	CUT FOR DRAIN
943C	TR5	1050	STR	S/S BLOCK CAPPING DRAIN 1049
943C	TR5	1051	DEP	BACKFILL OF DRAIN 1049
943C	TR5	1052	DEP	BLACK GRIT MADE GROUND. SEALS EVERYTHING BENEATH ACROSS SITE
943C	TR5	1053	DEP	RED CLAY WITH S/S RUBBLE & CLINKER
943C	TR5	1054	DEP	MIXED CLAY LOAM MADE GROUND (SAME AS 1023)
943C	TR5	1055	DEP	SILT FILL OF DRAIN 1050
943C	TR5	1056	DEP	WEATHERED RED SANDSTONE NATUTRAL
943C	TR5	1057	DEP	YELLOW BROWN CLAY LOAM
943C	TR5	1058	DEP	MID BROWN SANDY SILT
943C	TR5	1059	DEP	FINE MORTAR BUILDING RUBBLE
943C	TR5	1060	STR	BRICK PILLAR BENEATH 1017. 1ST PHASE.
943C	TR5	1061	STR	S/S FOUNDATION OF 1060.
943C	TR5	1062	DEP	FILL OF 1063
943C	TR5	1063	CUT	CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR 1017
943C	TR5	1064	DEP	FILL OF 1065
943C	TR5	1065	CUT	CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR 1879 MARKET (SAME AS 1045)
943C	TR5	1066	DEP	FILL OF 1067
943C	TR5	1067	CUT	EARLY DEMOLITION RUBBLE PIT
943C	TR5	1068	DEP	MIXED DARK GREY MADE GROUND
943C	TR5	1069	DEP	MIXED BROWN GRITTY MADE GROUND
943C	TR5	1070	STR	COBBLE SURFACE
943C	TR5	1071	DEP	BLACK CLINKER
943C	TR5	1072	DEP	DRAIN FILL OF 1078
943C	TR5	1073	DEP	WHITE ASH LAYER
943C	TR5	1074	DEP	SANDSTONE SLABS
943C	TR5	1075	DEP	CLINKER DEPOIT
943C	TR5	1076	DEP	PINK SANDSTONE
943C	TR5	1077	DEP	HIGHLY MIXED LAYER OF SILT & S/S

SITE CODE	SITE SUB-DIVISION	CONTEXT NUMBER	CONTEXT TYPE	DESCRIPTION
943C	TR5	1078	CUT	CUT FOR DRAIN
943C	TR5	1079	CUT	CUT FOR WALL
943C	TR5	1080	STR	NW-SE WALL
943C	TR5	1081	DEP	BACKFILL OF WALL CUT
943C	TR5	1082	DEP	MIXED BROWN DEPOSIT ABOVE NATURAL
943C	TR5	1083	CUT	CUT FOR BRICKS 1084
943C	TR5	1084	STR	FLAT BRICK SURFACE
943C	TR5	1085	STR	STONE WALLING
943C	TR5	1086	STR	FLAT BRICK SURFACE
943C	TR5	1087	CUT	CUT FOR OVAL PIT
943C	TR5	1088	DEP	FILL OF 1087. BLACK CLINKER
943C	TR5	1089	CUT	CUT FOR WALL 1090
943C	TR5	1090	STR	BRICK WALL BASE UNDER 1085
943C	TR5	1091	DEP	DEMOLITION. WALL 1090
943C	TR5	1092	CUT	DRAIN CUT
943C	TR5	1093	DEP	FILL OF 1092. PINKISH MORTAR RUBBLE
943C	TR5	1094	DEP	DIRTY SILT ABOVE WEATHERED NATURAL
943C	TR5	1095	DEP	MIXED CLINKER AND SLAG LAYER
943C	TR5	1096	DEP	THIN LAYER OF COARSE COMPACTED SAND
943C	TR5	1097	DEP	MIXED ASH AND SANDSTONE RUBBLE
943C	TR5	1098	DEP	RED CLAY WITH S/S RUBBLE & CLINKER
943C	TR5	1099	CUT	RUBBISH PIT
943C	TR5	1100	DEP	FILL OF PIT 1099
943C	TR5	1101	DEP	FILL OF PIT 1087
943C	TR5	1102	CUT	SMALL OVAL PIT
943C	TR5	1103	DEP	FILL OF PIT 1102
943C	TR5	1104	CUT	POST HOLE. CUTS 1103
943C	TR5	1105	DEP	FILL OF POST HOLE 1104
943C	TR5	1106	STR	TRUNCATED R/B FLOOR WEST OF 1102
943C	TR5	1107	STR	S/S BLOCK. TOP OF RED BRICK PILLAR. 2ND PHASE
943C	TR5	1108	STR	BRICK PILLAR OF 1879 MARKET HALL
943C	TR5	1109	DEP	LAYER OF SOLID SLAG AND WASTE ABOVE BLACK CLINKER 1095
943C	TR5	1110	CUT	DRAIN. EARLIER THAN BRICK COLUMNS OF MARKET
943C	TR5	1111	DEP	FILL OF DRAIN 1110
943C	TR5	1112	DEP	LIGHT BROWN SILTY LAYER
943C	TR5	1113	DEP	DARK BROWN SILTY LAYER
943C	TR5	1114	CUT	CUT FOR PILLAR EXTENSION 1035
943C	TR5	1115	FILL	FILL OF CUT 1114
943C	TR5	1116	STR	SANDSTONE BLOCK AT NW OF SITE

SITE CODE	SITE SUB-DIVISION	CONTEXT NUMBER	CONTEXT TYPE	DESCRIPTION
943C	TR5	1116	STR	SANDSTONE BLOCK AT NW OF SITE
943C	TR5	1117	STR	CAST IRON PIPE NEXT TO [1027]
943C	TR5	1118	STR	CAST IRON PIPE NEXT TO [1043]
943C	TR5	1119	STR	DUPLICATE
943D	TR6	600	DEP	TARMAC
943D	TR6	601	DEP	LIMESTONE HARDCORE
943D	TR6	602	STR	WALL ABOVE [603]
943D	TR6	603	STR	SANDSTONE SLABS, FOUNDATION FOR [602]
943D	TR6	604	STR	WALL SOUTH OF [602]
943D	TR6	605	STR	SANDSTONE UNDER [604]
943D	TR6	606	DEP	OVERBURDEN UNDER [601]
943D	TR6	607	STR	FACING ON WALL [608]
943D	TR6	608	STR	INSIDE SKINS OF [607]
943D	TR6	609	DEP	PINK SANDSTONE LEVELLING DEPOSIT
943D	TR6	610	DEP	CONCRETE RUBBLE UNDER [603]
943D	TR6	611	STR	SANDSTONE WALL UNDER [607/608]
943D	TR6	612	CUT	CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR WALL [602]
943D	TR6	613	STR	INTERNAL MARKET WALLING
943D	TR6	614	DEP	BLACK INDUSTRIAL CLINKER
943D	TR6	615	DEP	MADE GROUND
943D	TR7	700	DEP	TARMAC CARPARK SURFACE
943D	TR7	701	DEP	LIMESTONE HARDCORE
943D	TR7	702	DEP	TARMAC SURFACE
943D	TR7	703	DEP	BRICK RUBBLE MADE GROUND
943D	TR7	704	VOID	VOIDED - NOT USED
943D	TR7	705	DEP	BITUMEN SURFACE
943D	TR7	706	STR	YORK STONE FLOOR SURFACE
943D	TR7	707	STR	INNER BRICK WALL (1879 MARKET)
943D	TR7	708	STR	OUTER BRICK SKIN (1888 MARKET)
943D	TR7	709	STR	STONE WALL RUNNING N-S
943D	TR7	710	STR	STONE WALL RUNNING E-W FROM [709]
943D	TR7	711	STR	FOUNDATIONS OF WALL [709]
943D	TR7	712	DEP	BRICK AND STONE RUBBLE AT BASE OF WALL [709]
943D	TR7	713	DEP	SILT AND CLINKER LAYER
943D	TR7	714	DEP	DEGRADED LIME LAYER
943D	TR7	715	DEP	INDUSTRIAL WASTE LAYER
943D	TR7	716	DEP	MIXED DEPOSIT BENEATH MORTAR FLOOR
943D	TR7	717	DEP	DEGRADED LIME LAYER
943D	TR7	718	DEP	DEGRADED LIME DEPOSIT
943D	TR7	719	DEP	THIN BAND OF HARD CLINKER

SITE CODE	SITE SUB-DIVISION	CONTEXT NUMBER	CONTEXT TYPE	DESCRIPTION
943D	TR7	720	DEP	THICK LAYER OF PINK RE-DEPOSITED NATURAL
943D	TR7	721	DEP	THIN LAYER OF INDUSTRIAL CLINKER
943D	TR7	722	DEP	THIN LAYER OF PINK RE-DEPOSITED NATURAL
943D	TR7	723	DEP	LAYER OF CLINKER
943E	WB	1200	STR	CONCRETE SURFACE AT EAST END OF SITE
943E	WB	1201	STR	NORTHWEST-SOUTHEAST LINEAR WALL WITH GLAZED BRICK.
943E	WB	1202	STR	NORTHWEST-SOUTHEAST LINEAR WALL WITH HANDMADE BRICK.
943E	WB	1203	DEP	BACKFILL OF CONSTRUCTION CUT [1204]
943E	WB	1204	CUT	CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR STRUCTURE [1202]
943E	WB	1205	DEP	EXTENSIVE LAYER OF RE-DEPOSITED PINK SANDSTONE
943E	WB	1206	STR	NORTHEAST-SOUTHWEST LINEAR WALL
943E	WB	1207	CUT	CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR STRUCTURE [1206]
943E	WB	1208	DEP	BACKFILL OF CONSTRUCTION CUT [1207]
943E	WB	1209	STR	EAST-WEST RED BRICK WALL
943E	WB	1210	STR	NORTH-SOUTH RED BRICK WALL ATTACHED TO [1209]
943E	WB	1211	DEP	MADE GROUND BUTTING WALLS [1209]/[1210]
943E	WB	1212	DEP	MADE GROUND BUTTING WALLS [1209]/[1210]
943E	WB	1213	CUT	CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR STRUCTURES [1209]/[1210]
943E	WB	1214	FILL	BACKFILL OF [1213]
943E	WB	1215	STR	EAST-WEST SANDSTONE WALL
943E	WB	1216	STR	POSSIBLE SANDSTONE SURFACE TO SOUTH OF [1215]
943E	WB	1217	DEP	FILL BENEATH FLOOR
943E	WB	1218	DEP	MADE GROUND BELOW [1217]
943E	WB	1219	STR	BRICK DRAIN
943E	WB	1220	STR	BRICK BASE/FLOOR
943E	WB	1221	STR	SMALL RED BRICK SURFACE
943E	WB	1222	STR	SANDSTONE FOUNDATION FOR [1223]
943E	WB	1223	STR	RED BRICK WALL
943E	WB	1224	STR	RED BRICK WALL ORIENTATED NORTHEAST-SOUTHWEST
943E	WB	1225	STR	RED BRICK WALL ORIENTATED EAST-WEST
943E	WB	1226	STR	SANDSTONE FOUNDATION STONE
943E	WB	1227	STR	RED BRICK WALL ORIENTATED NORTH-SOUTH
943E	WB	1228	DEP	CINDER DEPOSIT CONTAINING 19TH CENTURY POTTERY AND GLASS
943E	WB	1229	STR	SANDSTONE WALL ALIGNED NORTHEAST-SOUTHWEST
943E	WB	1230	STR	SANDSTONE WALL ALIGNED NORTH-SOUTH
943E	WB	1231	STR	SANDSTONE WALL ALIGNED NORTH-SOUTH
943E	WB	1232	STR	SANDSTONE WALL ALIGNED NORTH-SOUTH
943E	WB	1233	STR	SANDSTONE WALL ALIGNED NORTHEAST-SOUTHWEST

SITE CODE	SITE SUB-DIVISION	CONTEXT NUMBER	CONTEXT TYPE	DESCRIPTION
943E	WB	1234	DEP	FRAGMENT OF SANDSTONE MASONRY
943E	WB	1235	STR	SOUTHERN CONTINUATION OF [1231], INTERRUPTED BY [1236]
943E	WB	1236	STR	EAST-WEST SANDSTONE WALL, BUTTED BY [1231] AND [1235]
943E	WB	1237	DEP	LOOSE MADE GROUND EAST OF [1231] ETC.
943E	WB	1238	DEP	MADE GROUND OVERLYING [1237]
943E	WB	1239	DEP	CLEANING LAYER OVER [1231]-[1235]-[1236]
943E	WB	1240	STR	PARTIALLY DEMOLISHED REMAINS OF A NORTH-SOUTH SANDSTONE WALL
943E	WB	1241	STR	CRUDE NORTH-SOUTH SANDSTONE WALL WITH ASSOCIATED SLABS.
943E	WB	1242	STR	RED BRICK CELLAR WALL.
943E	WB	1243	DEP	RED RUBBLE INFILL, BACKFILLED INTO 1244
943E	WB	1244	CUT	TRUNCATION OF 1238, FILLED BY 1243.

9.2 Specialists Summary (Linzi Harvey)

All finds from the latest watching brief phase of work at Rotherham Westgate (943e) have been reported on in **Section 10.3** below. Finds reports which have been included in previous reports have been summarised and referenced below.

943b.1 Dransfield 2005

943b.2 O'Neill, 2005

943c.1 Dransfield and O'Neill 2006

943d.1 Dransfield 2007

9.2.1 *Animal bone*

In total, 69 fragments of animal bone were recovered during the Rotherham Westgate excavations. Of these, 26 fragments from 943b and 35 fragments from 943c were assessed by Sarah Viner (Dransfield 2005, 20; Dransfield and O'Neill, 2006, 32 respectively). Six fragments from 943d were assessed by Peter Marshall (Dransfield 2007, 8). Two fragments from 943e were assessed by Linzi Harvey in **Section 10.3** of this report. No further work has been recommended for this material.

9.2.2 *Ceramic*

In total, 1171 sherds of ceramic were recovered during the Rotherham Westgate excavations. Of these, 491 were recovered from 943b, 520 from 943c, 80 from 943d and 80 from 943e. These phases have been previously separately assessed by Chris Cumberpatch (Dransfield 2005, 15; Dransfield and O'Neill 2006, 20; Dransfield 2007, 7). The ceramic from all phases has been combined into a final report, which can be seen in **Section 10.4** of this report.

9.2.3 *Ceramic Building Material (CBM)*

A small quantity of CBM was recovered during the Rotherham Westgate excavations. Six complete or near complete bricks were recovered from 943b (site 5) and assessed by Richard O'Neill (O'Neill 2005:8). Two fragments were recovered from 943c and three fragments from 943d, all of which were assessed by Pete Marshall (Dransfield 2007, 8). No further work has been recommended for this material.

9.2.4 *Clay pipe*

In total, 55 fragments of clay pipe were recovered during the Rotherham Westgate excavations. Of these, 15 fragments were recovered from 943b, 29 from 943c and three from 943d. These assemblages have been separately assessed by Susie White (Dransfield and O'Neill 2006, 27-31; Dransfield 2007, 8). Eight fragments of clay pipe were recovered from 943e. The clay pipe from phases 943c and 943e has been combined into a final report, which can be seen in **Section 10.5** of this report. No further work has been recommended for this material.

9.2.5 *Coins*

A total of four coins were recovered during the Rotherham Westgate excavations. Of these, three were retrieved from 943b and assessed by Pete Marshall (Dransfield and O'Neill 2006, 34) and one from 943e, which has been assessed by Linzi Harvey in **Section 10.3** of this report. No further work has been recommended on this

assemblage.

9.2.6 Glass

A total of 108 fragments of glass were recovered during the Rotherham Westgate excavations. Of these, 19 fragments from 943b and 52 fragments from 943c were assessed by Hugh Willmott (Dransfield and O'Neill 2006, 34). Twelve fragments from 943d were assessed by Peter Marshall (Dransfield 2007, 9). Twenty-five fragments from 943e were assessed by Claire Coulter and Linzi Harvey in **Section 10.3** of this report. No further work has been recommended on any of this material.

9.2.7 Shell

A total of 39 fragments were recovered during the Rotherham Westgate excavations. Of these, 26 fragments from 943b, eight fragments from 943c and two fragments from 943d were assessed by Pete Marshall (Dransfield and O'Neill 2006, 32; Dransfield 2007, 9). Three fragments from 943e have been assessed by Linzi Harvey in **Section 10.3** of this report. The shell assemblages from Rotherham Westgate are small and fragmentary and no further work has been recommended.

9.2.8 Worked stone

A single fragment of dressed stone was recovered during excavations at 943b (site 5) and assessed by Oliver Jessop (O'Neill, 2005,8). No further work has been recommended on this item.

9.3 943e Watching Brief Specialist Reports

9.3.1 Faunal Remains

Two fragments of bone were recovered during the archaeological fieldwork. These were rapidly identified and assessed to consider the assemblage's potential.

Both fragments were recovered from context [1239] and were Avian in origin. One was an almost complete metatarsus, the other was a large fragment of lumbosacrale from the pelvis.

Given the extremely small size of the assemblage, no further analysis is recommended.

9.3.2 Glass (C. Coulter and L. Harvey)

The glass assemblage from the watching brief (943e) was examined on 14 January 2008. This assemblage consisted of 25 fragments, from five stratified contexts. Details are summarised in the table below.

Description

Of the 25 fragments of glass recovered from Westgate, 92% (number [n]=23) were bottle fragments. Table ware and 'other' fragments combined, accounted for under 8% (n=2). There was no window glass in the assemblage.

There were 20 complete or near complete bottles comprising 80% of the assemblage. Several different kinds of bottle were represented, including wine, beer, sauce, medicine, poison bottles and ink wells.

The majority of the diagnostic fragments were press moulded, turn moulded or dip moulded bottles which date them to the 19th to early 20th century. All the glass came from five contexts – [1237], [1238], [1228], [1239] and [1220].

Bottles

Included in the assemblage were seven medicine bottles, a perfume bottle, two ink wells, five soda bottles and three sauce bottles. The majority of the bottles were press moulded but one was made using a turn mould and another three were made using dip moulds. All these types of mould date to the 19th to early 20th century.

Context [1228] contained 20% of the glass (n=5) and is a cinder deposit dated to the 19th to early 20th century. Five complete or near complete bottles were recovered. A hexagonal aqua green, press moulded bottle with an applied deep lip was embossed with 'J.C. ENO'S/EFFERVESCENT/FRUIT SALT'. Also recovered was a torpedo shaped soda bottle embossed 'OXFORD STREET/GENUINE SUPERIOR/AERATED WATER/SCHWEPPE/BERNERS'. An aqua green sauce bottle was embossed on the shoulder with 'WORCHESTERSHIRE SAUCE' and vertically with 'LEA & PERRINS'.

Forty percent of the glass (n=10) came from context [1238] which was a made ground deposit overlaying [1237]. One clear bottle was unusual with a dip moulded body, press-moulded shoulder and applied neck with spout. The neck with spout appeared to be free blown with circular striations. This was possibly made to order for use in a chemist for pouring and measuring liquids.

Three aqua green soda bottles were also recovered from [1238], all of which were embossed. All three were press moulded with applied blob lips. One Codd bottle was

embossed on one side with 'CODD'S/PATENT/4/ LONDON/S.E.' and on the other side with 'C. KIMBER/ROTHERHAM'. The second was an Hamilton bottle with a rounded base and was embossed 'R.T.TAYLOR/QUEENS COURT/MARKET PLACE/SHEFFIELD'. The third was embossed at the base horizontally with 'SUTCLIFFE'S PATENT BARNESLEY'. It still contained a three bobbed marble.

A sauce bottle had a red and blue paper label with '...SHIRE RE..' still visible. It probably read 'Yorkshire Relish'. The bottle was vertically embossed with 'GOODALL BACKHOUSE & CO' and horizontally at the neck with 'YORKSHIRE RELISH'.

A perfume bottle from [1238] was press moulded with horizontal ribbing on the side. It had an applied round band lip and had a flattened circular shape with projecting oval base.

There were two ink wells in the site assemblage. One came from context [1238] and was bell shaped and of aqua blue glass. It was unevenly finished at the lip and was of low quality glass.

Context [1239] was a layer overlying wall [1231]-[1235]-[1236]. Context [1239] contained 8% of the glass (n=2) dated to the 20th century. It contained the second ink bottle which was of aqua green glass with ribs on the side for balancing a pen. It was unevenly finished at the lip.

Context [1220] was a brick base or floor. It contained a cobalt blue hexagonal bottle with ridges down the side. The design is typical of Victorian poison bottles, with the ridges and the colour serving as a warning to prevent people taking poisonous substances (Wills 1974, 59). A near complete clear glass medicine bottle was recovered from the same context. The latter appeared to be made from a dip mould dating it to the 19th century.

Twenty percent (n=5) of the glass came from context [1237], a made ground deposit. Four bottles were recovered. They included a Codd bottle, sauce bottle, medicine bottle and aqua blue phial. The Codd bottle was embossed on one side with 'C.KIMBER/ROTHERHAM' and on the other side with 'CODD'S PATENT/4/RYLANDS & CODD/MAKERS/STAIRFOOT/BARNESLEY'. The sauce bottle was vertically embossed 'MELLOR & Co'. It was press moulded with an applied double collar lip dating it to the late 19th to early 20th century.

The proportion of complete bottles in this assemblage is unusually high. This may reflect the on-site collection policy. The nature of the deposits suggest the assemblage is from domestic refuse. The high number of complete bottles suggests that it has not been disturbed much since it was first discarded.

Tableware and other fragments

A flat clear base of a stemmed vessel or lid for a small bowl was recovered from [1239]. It is the only example of table ware in the assemblage.

A circular hollow glass piece with a hole in the base was recovered from [1237]. It was of poor quality glass and had lots of bubbles. It is probably the base of a Victorian oil lamp. The hole in the base has rough uneven edges as if added to the original. It may be where an electric cable was fitted to convert the lamp to an electric one.

Discussion

Medical treatment in 19th century Sheffield

The Westgate assemblage included seven identifiable medicine bottles making up

28% of the assemblage.

The high presence of medicine bottles reflected the state of healthcare in Britain in the 19th century. Increasing urbanisation and rises in population caused disease epidemics and in a society where access to doctors was sparse, a massive market in patent medicines developed. Only one manufacturer can be identified in the assemblage. This is 'J.C.ENO'S/ EFFERVESCING/FRUIT SALT'. Eno's fruit salts were first available from 1880 and were sold as a remedy for infectious diseases, upset stomach and blood poisons (Fike 1987, 161; Wilson and Wilson, 1971). It is likely that the other bottles had paper labels showing manufacturers of the various medicines.

Food consumption in 19th century Sheffield

There were three sauce bottles. The presence of sauce bottles in 19th-century assemblages reflects how the availability of relatively cheap glass bottles allowed the development of new products, such as sauces. Sauces were particularly popular as they added flavour to bland food. Recipes for the latter were influenced by Britain's connection with the wider world through its spreading empires. One of the sauce bottles was from Lea and Perrins, established by two chemists John Lea and William Perrins, who first produced their relish in 1837. The bottle has a unique shape which is still in use today. This shape with its long neck allowed the bottle to be filled to the shoulder and shaken which was recommended before consumption (Baren 1998, 37).

A second sauce bottle from context [1237] was embossed 'Mellor & Co'. This was a rival Worcester company to Lea and Perrins. The success of Lea and Perrins encouraged other rival companies to set up. In 1906, Lea and Perrins took legal action against one such rival, Holbrooks, to stop use of the 'Worcestershire Sauce' name but lost.

A third sauce bottle reflected more local production of sauce. It was embossed "GOODALL BACKHOUSE & CO' and 'YORKSHIRE RELISH' (label was fragmentary bit). Goodall Backhouse was established in 1837, the same year as Lea and Perrins, in Leeds. Goodalls also took Holbrooks to court for use of the label 'Yorkshire Relish' in the 1890s. The court ruled that only Goodall Backhouse could use the term (Stockton 1981, 64). These legal battles reflect how the battles for market share in a growing capitalist world were being played out in the courts.

Beverages

One of the most popular drinks of the 19th century was 'aerated water'. This was a popular solution to the more expensive pursuit of 'taking the waters' at places such as Bath (Frank 1982, 137). This is reflected in the assemblage from Westgate by the presence of five Hamilton and Codd bottles. The Hamilton bottle with round or torpedo base emerged in the early 19th century. The shape meant the bottle had to be stored on its side and kept the cork in contact with the liquid. There are two examples in the assemblage. One is from context [1228] and is a torpedo soda bottle embossed 'OXFORD STREET/GENUINE SUPERIOR/ AERATED WATER/SCHWEPPE/ BERNERS'. Schwappe was founded in London in 1789 by Jacob Schwappe and was one of the first bottled mineral water specialists. They were located at 51 Berners Street, London. The torpedo bottle was produced from 1790.

The second has a rounded bottom and is embossed 'R.T.TAYLOR/QUEENS COURT/MARKET PLACE/SHEFFIELD' [1238]. Richard Thomas Taylor was a druggist and soda water manufacturer on South Road, Sheffield in 1833 (White 1833). By 1849 he had moved to 4 High Street (White 1849). From 1868 to 1890 his aerated water

works were located at Queen's Court, Market Place but by 1895 he had moved to 8 George Street (White 1849; White 1868; Kelly 1890; White 1895). This dates this bottle to between 1868 and 1890.

Two of the Codd bottles are embossed 'C. Kimber, Rotherham' [1238]. One is embossed 'CODD'S PATENT/4/RYLANDS & CODD/MAKERS/ STAIRFOOT/BARNSLEY'. Hiram Codd developed the Codd bottle in London but by 1874 they were being made by Ben Rylands in Stairfoot (Ashurst 1993, 89). In 1877 Codd and Rylands went into partnership. However, after Ben died and his brother Dan Rylands took over, the partnership with Codd ended in 1885, dating this bottle between 1877 and 1885 (Ashurst 1993, 90).

A soda bottle from [1238] was embossed at the base horizontally with 'SUTCLIFFE'S PATENT BARNSLEY'. Sutcliffe's were a rival Codd bottle making works which set up only 2 miles from Rylands at Barnsley in 1875. Their use of the Codd patent went unchallenged but this is perhaps why the marble in this bottle was an unusually shaped, having three bobbles (Ashurst 1993, 90).

Recommendations

It is recommended that some of the assemblage be retained. The following items should be retained as near complete examples: ink well from [1238], dip moulded bottle from [1238], turn moulded green bottle [1228] torpedo soda bottle [1228], blue poison bottle [1220] and any bottles which are embossed (see table below). No further work is recommended on the assemblage.

Cxt	Bottles				Window		Vessel	Other	U/D	Etching, embossing, labels	Complete bottle dimensions			Notes
	# complete/hr complete bottles	# base fragments	# body fragments	# neck	# fragments > 5mm	# fragments < 5mm	# table ware fragments	# other fragments	# undiagnostic fragments		Height (MM)	Width/circumference of base (mm)	Date	
1228	1									J.C. ENO'S/ EFFERVESCING/ FRUIT SALT	160	38X65	19th- early 20th C	Hexagonal aqua green, press moulded; 2 vertical seams; applied deep lip; probable English Ring finish; Blake variable 2 base profile (The Bottle Book)
1228	1									OXFORD STREET/GENUINE SUPERIOR/AERATED WATER/SCHWEPPE/ BERNERS	220	75 diameter		Near complete torpedo soda bottle, missing neck, heavily patinated, 2 vertical seams; aqua green
1228	1									on shoulder: WORCHESTERSHIRE SAUCE' and vertically: 'LEA & PERRINS'; on base: 'ACBC'	210	diameter:65	19th - early 20th century	Lea & Perrins Worcester sauce bottle; press moulded; 2 vertical mould seams; applied double collar; aqua green
1228	1										195	55 diameter	19th century	Turn mould green bottle; circular striations and lengthened bubbles; very deep kick up of 40mm
1228	1										125	28 diameter	19th	Probably medicine bottle; clear glass; dip mould with no seams; separate mould for shoulder showing 2 vertical seams and flared lip
1238	1										155	45	19th	Probable medicine bottle - made to order; dip moulded body with no seams; shoulder horizontal and 2 vertical seams; applied neck with spout - free blown with circular striations; clear glass; patination on interior
1238	1									on one side: 'CODD'S/PATENT/4/ LONDON/S.E.' on other side: 'C. KIMBER/ ROTHERHAM'	220	62	19th	Codd bottle; 2 vertical seams, applied lip - appears to be mix between blob and double collar; indented on neck for marble; indentations on base and one side at back and front; aqua green; heavily patinated
1238	1									on side vertically: 'R.T.TAYLOR/ QUEENS COURT/MARKET PLACE/SHEFFIELD'	235	60	19th	Soda bottle with rounded bottom; press moulded with 2 vertical seams; applied blob lip; patinated; Aqua green
1238	1									embossing at base horizontally: 'SUTCLIFFE'S PATENT BARNESLEY'	182	40	19th	Soda bottle; press moulded; applied blob lip; heavily patinated; 3 bobbled marble still inside bottle
1238	1										170	62x40	19th	Probable medicinal bottle; aqua blue; press moulded with applied flared lip; striations on neck; plain oval base profile

Cxt	Bottles				Window		Vessel	Other	U/D	Etching, embossing, labels	Complete bottle dimensions			Notes
	# complete/nr complete bottles	# base fragments	# body fragments	# neck	# fragments > 5mm	# fragments < 5mm	# table ware fragments	# other fragments	# undiagnostic fragments		Height (MM)	Width/circumference of base (mm)	Date	
1238	1										130	50x35	19th	Looks almost identical to one above but with smaller dimensions; Press moulded; impossible to tell if lip is applied; patinated
1238	1										240	55	19th	Dip mould on body, horizontal and 2 vertical seams on shoulder; applied double collar; heavily patinated; aqua green
1238	1									On label: '..SHIRERE..' probably from Yorkshire Relish; vertically embossed: 'GOODALL BACKHOUSE & CO'; and horizontally on neck: 'YORKSHIRE RELISH'	120	48		Near complete; missing neck; still with red and blue paper label; aqua green
1238	1										60	45		Possible ink well; bell shaped aqua blue bottle; vertical seams continue to top; no applied lip; unevenly finished at lip; variations in glass thickness; large bubble obvious; not symmetrical
1238	1										90	35x15		Probable perfume bottle; press moulded with horizontal ribbing on side; applied round band lip; flattened circular bottle with projecting oval base
1239				1									19th-20th	Probably ink well; with ribs on side for balancing pen; aqua green; probably press moulded with no applied lip; rough edges around lip; different body to shoulder mould; seams on neck do not carry through body.
1239							1						20th	Flat clear base of stemmed vessel or lid for small dish; modern; thick glass
1220		1	1										?	Cobalt blue hexagonal bottle with vertical ribbing suggestive of poison bottle; no seams obvious
1220	1										72	45	19th	Near complete clear glass possible medicine bottle with broken neck. Dip mould with 2 vertical seams carrying through to top of bottle
1237	1									on one side: 'C.KIMBER/ ROTHERHAM'; on other side: 'CODD'S PATENT/4/RYLANDS & CODD/MAKERS/ STAIRFOOT /BARNSELY'	180	55	19th	Aqua green round codd bottle; 2 vertical seams; missing neck and marble; patinated

Cxt	Bottles				Window		Vessel	Other	U/D	Etching, embossing, labels	Complete bottle dimensions			Notes
	# complete/nr complete bottles	# base fragments	# body fragments	# neck	# fragments > 5mm	# fragments < 5mm	# table ware fragments	# other fragments	# undiagnostic fragments		Height (MM)	Width/circumference of base (mm)	Date	
1237	1									vertical embossing: 'MELLOR & Co'	185	45	19th-20th	Sauce bottle; press moulded with applied double collar lip; aqua green; patinated;
1237	1										155	55x35	19th-20th	Hexagonal aqua blue medicine bottle with horizontal measures on front; Blake variant 1 base profile; press moulded with 2 vertical seams and applied bead neck finish
1237	1										127	28	19th-20th	Aqua blue phial; dip mould with 2 horizontal seams on shoulder and neck; applied flared lip; slight patination
1237								1				100	19th-20th	Circular, hollow, with flat base; not tableware; lots of bubbles; possible lamp/fitting or industrial item. Poorly made, mass manufactured; hole in base possibly for conversion to electric lamp.

Table 1: Glass Analysis (943e)

9.3.3 *Archaeometallurgical Assessment of Crucible Fragments (Dr Rod Mackenzie)*

Two crucible fragments recovered from the above site (943e) have been examined to assess their archaeometallurgical significance and potential to provide further information about the site. Table 2 below summarises the findings of this assessment.

Context no.	Description
Unstrat.	Two fragments from base of used steelmaking crucible, originally one piece. Diameter of base suggests late 19 th to mid-20 th -century date.

Table 2: Crucible Fragments Analysis (943e)

Discussion

The fragments in this assemblage were recovered from an unstratified context. Based upon the nature of the context and likely age of the fragments, it is not possible to justify further analysis.

Recommendations

No further archaeometallurgical work is recommended on the two fragments and they can be disposed of in the usual manner.

9.3.4 *Coin (Linzi Harvey)*

A corroded bronze coin was recovered during watching brief observations (943e). It was retrieved from [1220], a brick base or floor structure, and was the only coin recovered from this phase of the site.

After preliminary cleaning, it became clear that this coin was a bronze issue Victoria halfpenny. These bronze issue coins were produced in the latter part of Queen Victoria's long reign (1837-1901), between 1860 and 1901. Although the date on the reverse of the coin is partially obscured by corrosion, the date appears to read '1873' or '1875', both of which are valid issue years for this type of coin. The portrait on the obverse of this coin is the 'young head' of the Queen.

The likely deposition date for this coin is obviously after 1873 and possibly several years after this date, indicating it was deposited in the late 19th century or very early 20th century.

Recommendations

No further work is recommended on this coin.

9.3.5 *Shell (Linzi Harvey)*

Several fragments of shell were recovered from the site (943e) during archaeological works in 2007. This assemblage consists of three fragments, from one context [1239]. This information is summarised below in Table 3.

Site no.	Context	No. frags	Date range	Notes
943e	1239	3	-	1 oyster shell upper, 2 mussel fragments.

Table 3 – Shell Analysis (943e)

These fragments represent two kinds of edible mollusc, the common oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and the common mussel (*Mytilus edulis*). It is not possible to use this material for dating.

Recommendations

No further work is recommended for this assemblage.

9.4 Full Ceramics Report (943b-e) (Dr C. G. Cumberpatch)

Introduction

The pottery assemblage from the site (Phases 943b, 943c, 943d and 943e) was examined by the author between the 1st and 10th October 2007. The data from the four phases of investigation are summarised in Tables 4 - 14. Separate tables have been provided listing the pottery, kiln furniture and related items and ceramic building material. As the site was investigated in four phases, the discussion of the pottery assemblage is split into four parts with a single type series covering the entire site.

Type Series

Taken as a whole, the four phases of activity on the site produced assemblages consisting of a range of known wares dating to the early modern and recent periods, broadly covering the 18th and 19th centuries with a very small number of sherds of earlier date all of which appear to be residual in later contexts.

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, most notably from site 943b (Trench 4, context [411]). Such sherds have been described as 'biscuit-fired ware' in Table 4 as it is impossible to determine definitely whether they belong to the Pearlware (c.1780 – 1830) or Whiteware (c.1830 – early 20th century) groups. A very small number may even be biscuit fired Creamwares. 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. These sherds suggest that the production waste is of later Pearlware or Whiteware type and overall there is no definite evidence that that the production waste belongs to the pottery once located close to the site (Rotherham Old Pottery) and it seems more likely that the material was brought from another pottery as building material some time after the closure of the Rotherham Old Pottery c.1800.

Finished sherds belong to the later 18th and 19th 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 published sources and is not intended to be an exhaustive discussion of the individual histories of the wares concerned.

Post-Medieval Wares

A very small number of sherds date to the period between c.1530 and 1700. These include examples of 17th-century *Blackware* from site 943c (contexts [1082] and [1088]) and may include the small sherds of *Tin Glazed Earthenware* from site 943b

(contexts [211] and [212]). While the dating of the Blackware is relatively secure (Moorhouse and Roberts 1992), Tin Glazed Earthenware manufacture continued into the 18th century but, in the absence of identifiable painted designs it is difficult to determine the exact date or even the origin of such pottery.

18th Century Vernacular Tablewares

While the greater part of the assemblages from the four sites consisted of formal tablewares, 18th-century vernacular tablewares were also present, albeit in relatively small quantities, on sites 943b and 943c. In contrast such wares were virtually absent from sites 943d and 943e with only on small and rather ambiguous sherd from context [1220] seeming to represent this class of pottery.

In contrast with sites in Sheffield (Cumberpatch in prep.) the range of vernacular tablewares from 943b and 943c was extremely restricted. Of the types forming this class (Mottled ware, Slipware, Late Blackware, Slip Coated ware etc) only *Mottled ware* and *Late Blackware* were represented at Westgate and it is unclear which of the two possible explanations for the scarcity of this type of pottery is responsible for the situation. Chronological factors, essentially a late 18th- or early 19th-century date for the assemblage, rather than one in the middle or latter half of the 18th century, could account for the lack of these wares. Alternatively, a form of differential disposal of types of pottery used in different social contexts might account for the situation. On balance, the chronological explanation is perhaps the more plausible given the 19th-century date of the majority of classes of formal tableware and other types of pottery. This would also be consistent with the apparently late date of the production waste from context [411], a matter discussed in greater detail below.

Utilitarian Wares

Utilitarian wares were unusually rare amongst the Westgate assemblages and the two commonest categories, *Brown Glazed Coarseware* (BGCW) and *Yellow Glazed Coarseware* (YG CW) were represented by a relatively small number of sherds.

Brown glazed utilitarian wares form a major part of pottery assemblages dating to between the 17th and early 20th centuries but remain the least investigated of any major class of domestic pottery within this period. For this reason, and in spite of clear differences in both the details of vessel form and fabric, it is exceptionally difficult to provide adequate date ranges for particular sub-types or individual vessels. The suggested range (normally 18th to 19th century) should be considered as the maximum possible and where more closely datable material is identified, this should be used as the indicator of the possible date of the group or assemblage. Two groups of wares have been identified within the larger utilitarian ware group.

The origin of the *Brown Glazed Coarsewares* can be traced back to the 16th and early 17th centuries (Cumberpatch 2003a) and similar wares remained in production throughout the 19th century and probably into the early years of the 20th century. The commonest vessel form is the pancheon, a narrow-based wide-mouthed bowl, typically glazed internally. The numbers of these vessels excavated in Sheffield is vast and it seems that they must have fulfilled a variety of domestic functions (attested uses include the preserving of eggs and the preparation of fruit vinegars). Production is poorly understood and documented but must have played a significant part in the economy of the county throughout the period of their use. A smaller number of large jars usually glazed internally and externally, has been noted on a variety of sites.

The suggested general date range for individual vessels and groups of vessels covers

the 18th and 19th centuries, with narrower ranges proposed where the technical characteristics of the sherds suggest that this is appropriate. The numbers of sherds on the Westgate sites was considerably lower than expected and is an indication of the slightly unusual nature of this assemblage when compared to sites in Sheffield, although in the absence of a larger body of comparative data, it is difficult to be sure how far the Sheffield assemblages can be said to be typical of the more general situation.

Yellow Glazed Coarseware is normally rare on urban sites and Westgate is no exception to this with sherds from only three contexts (943b: [212]; 943c: [1075, 1081]).

Brown Glazed Finewares form a distinctive group within the utilitarian ware tradition and consist mainly of smaller hollow wares (jars, jugs etc). They appear generally to be of later 17th and 18th century date and to occur in 19th-century contexts principally as a residual element. A small number of sherds of this type were noted in contexts [1023, 1051, 1081, 1082 and 1094] (Site 943c).

Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware and Other Stonewares

Brown Salt Glazed Stonewares are ubiquitous on 18th- and 19th-century sites in South Yorkshire and beyond. The class as a whole can be divided into three sub-groups; tablewares, cooking/storage wares and retail or transport vessels (bottles, flagons etc). Tablewares are typically of 18th century date and include mugs and tankards, jugs and bowls (e.g. Jennings 1981: Fig 100). Such vessels were rare on the Westgate sites, most probably a result of the date range represented by the pottery. Amongst the few examples identified are a bowl from 943b (context [212]). Such vessels become rarer in the later 18th and 19th centuries and production appears to have shifted towards the manufacture of utilitarian wares including bottles and flasks, cooking vessels (loaf pots, stew pots, souse pots) and storage jars (Walter 1999). In part this appears to be connected with the rise of the coal fired domestic cooking range incorporating an oven which allowed families to more easily prepare food in their own homes and so created a demand for a range of durable cooking vessels suitable for oven use. These vessels were often decorated with bands of rouletting around the body, often combined with repeated stamped patterns consisting of stars, wheel patterns and short curved or angular lines. The presence or absence of such designs is indicated in the data tables as is the date range of individual vessels. Examples of such vessels were present on all four of the Westgate sites with notable examples including pie dishes from 943c (contexts [1007 and 1075]) with the typical 'French style' grey interior and brown exterior, a large bowl from 943e (context [1237]) bearing typical stamped star motifs between rouletted bands, a small bowl from 943d (context [716]) and a series of storage and preserving jars from 943c (context [1075]) showing the typical range of lid seated rims and stamped decoration.

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 18th century, this was the most significant home produced refined tableware manufactured between c.1720 and c.1780 (Edwards and Hampson 2005). 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). White Salt Glazed Stoneware is known to have been manufactured at the Rotherham Old Pottery during the 18th

century 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 on site 943b, with Trench 3 (contexts [328, 329 and 332]) producing the largest number of sherds. In the cases of contexts [328] and [329], the sherds were most probably residual in a later context while the single vessel from context [332] was accompanied only by a small sherd of Creamware.

A single sherd was recovered from context [212] in Trench 2, part of a group which was of generally 18th century date with only a small number of Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware sherds of later 18th- or early 19th-century type.

Only two sherds were identified in Trench 4 (context [411]) which produced the largest group of pottery from the site including the bulk of the later production waste.

White Salt Glazed Stoneware was also present on Site 943c (contexts [1023, 1051, 1081, 1082, 1088 and 1103]). Of these, only contexts [1051 and 1103] appeared to be of exclusively 18th century date while the remainder included residual 18th-century material alongside later wares.

No definite salt glazed production waste was identified amongst the Westgate assemblage, although it is perhaps possible that the saggar fragments from Trench 3, context [329] were related to its manufacture, as discussed below.

Creamware

The general date range for Creamwares, the first of the lead-glazed refined earthenwares, has been taken as c.1740-c.1820, based on the evidence from Staffordshire (Barker and Ford 1999) together with that from South Yorkshire. 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 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 19th 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 19th century" (2005, 193).

It should not, therefore, be assumed that the Creamwares necessarily predate the Pearlwares (discussed below), as production of the latter appears to have begun, at the Don Pottery at least, in the first decade of the 19th century (Griffin 2001, 104). Lawrence (1974) cites a trade card issued by Platt and Walker, owners of the Rotherham Old Pottery between 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 18th century and those common today amongst archaeologists and collectors.

Creamware was present on sites 943b and 943c both as a residual element in later

context groups and also in context groups containing exclusively later 18th- to early 19th-century material (as detailed in Tables 4 and 7).

Evidence for the manufacture of Creamware was equivocal as the biscuit fired state sherds of Creamware can closely resemble Pearlwares, particularly where plain vessels are concerned. Only three sherds of biscuit fired ware were tentatively ascribed to the Creamware category (Site 943b: contexts [211, 411] and Trench 4, unstratified), although in the majority of cases (un-diagnostic body sherds) it was 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. Alternatively, and perhaps more plausibly, these may be sherds of biscuit fired Pearlware.

Pearlware

A general date range of c.1780-c.1840 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 Whitewares occasionally appear to have been subject to slight 'bluing' as the colour from the transfer printed designs leached into the surrounding glaze. Examples of this are noted in the data tables.

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 discernable at all" (2001, 104).

This characteristic was also noted amongst the finished wares from Westgate 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 the data tables 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 individual sherds 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.

Whitewares

Whitewares fall into a number of discrete groups with those from the Westgate sites 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 presented in the tables.

Transfer printed Whitewares were the largest group identified amongst the Westgate material and included a number of the commoner 19th-century designs both on finished vessels, on vessels damaged during the glaze firing and at the biscuit-fired, printing stage (site 943b). *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* or *Sea Grass* pattern, a distinctive dendritic design executed in grey on a white body. The date range of this design is uncertain.

The principle designs identified are either not closely chronologically diagnostic or appear rather late 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 19th 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 Westgate assemblages.

Asiatic Pheasants is a somewhat later design which rivalled Willow for popularity in the second half of the 19th century and was also manufactured extremely widely. As with Willow both finished and unfinished examples were present amongst the Westgate assemblages

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. As with Willow and Asiatic Pheasants, both finished and unfinished examples were present in the assemblages

The *Wild Rose* pattern (Griffin 2001, 206, Plate 276) was noted on site 943c only (Table 7). The pattern was used by a number of potteries between c.1830 and c.1850. These included the Don Pottery and the Kilnhurst Old Pottery (Joseph Twigg and Co.).

A number of other unidentified patterns were also noted and these have been briefly

described in the data tables. The majority are not complete designs but rather parts of floral designs or stylised geometric or curvilinear friezes around the rims of cups/bowls or the edges of plates.

Slip Banded Wares

Slip Banded wares were a common and popular type of pottery manufactured widely from the end of the 18th century and throughout the 19th century. The examples from site 943b (Trench 4, context [411]) include both finished and biscuit fired examples, primarily of blue banded ware bowls but also including a small number of sherds with slip bands of other colours. The sherds appeared mainly to be from bowls, most probably the mid- to late 19th-century rounded form rather than the earlier 19th-century carinated form (although in many cases it was difficult to be certain of the precise vessel form). Blue Banded wares were also present in the groups from site 943c, 943d and 943e although in relatively small quantities. Other varieties of slip banded wares were also present in small quantities and are recorded as such in the data tables.

Bone China

Bone china is a type of soft paste porcelain which became the standard type of Staffordshire body by c.1810 (Barker and Ford 1999). It consisted of china clay, china stone and up to 50% calcined bone and was normally lead glazed. The result was a distinctive white body with a 'crystalline' appearance in cross-section. Bone china was in widespread production by 1810 and a variety of decorative techniques were employed.

Other Tablewares

Cane Coloured wares are a regular and common find on sites of all types in South Yorkshire. The type was manufactured from the 1830s 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. 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 context [411] which is biscuit fired but with an unfired sponge printed motif. This has implications for the dating of the production waste, suggesting that it post-dates the closure of the Rotherham Old Pottery.

Colour Glazed wares, particularly those bearing the dark brown shiny 'Rockingham' style glaze were a regular part of the assemblage and were particularly common on site 943c (contexts [1007 and 1023]) and site 943e (contexts [1237 and 1238]). Teapots were the commonest type of vessel but other hollow wares and pie dishes were also present. Although the original 'Rockingham' glaze seems to have originated around 1770 and to have become common after 1806, the examples from Westgate are almost certainly not Rockingham products as the shapes differ entirely from the distinctive Rockingham form (Cox and Cox 2001, 116-120, Figure 79) and the general quality of the pieces is not equal to that of the Rockingham Pottery. The popularity of shiny brown teapots was established by the Brameld family through their connection with Marchioness of Rockingham, the Prince of Wales (later George IV) and the

London retailer John Mortlock, but the finish, if not the style of pot, was rapidly copied by other potters and remains the classic finish for traditional teapots to the present day.

A single vessel, a teapot, in the distinctive later 19th-century *Jackfield ware* was identified in context [411].

Blue bodied ware, as the name implies, has a body coloured throughout with clear glaze giving a bright shiny blue finish. Examples include a hollow ware vessel with a relief moulded maker's mark showing a crown and anchor design (943c context [1100]) datable to sometime after 1814 (Godden 1991, 534, No. 3266). Although the mark was in use for a considerable period of time, it seems likely that the vessel in question is of mid- to later 19th century date, given its style and appearance.

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 the data tables.

Production Waste

The production waste recovered from the Westgate sites came mainly from site 943b (principally Trench 4, context [411]) with smaller quantities from sites 943c and 943e. This waste took the form of biscuit fired sherds, some of them with unfired transfer printed designs still visible, vessels damaged during the second firing, saggar fragments, tripod stilt fragments and sealing rods and strips. The details are summarised in the data tables.

As discussed above (and described in the data tables), the biscuit fired and glost-fired damaged vessels (mainly but not exclusively flatwares) are largely of Pearlware or Whiteware type and feature a range of common transfer printed designs.

A small group of biscuit fired sherds from Site 943b, context [411] are of particular interest in that they have pencilled words, numbers and what appear to be tallies on them. Although very little of the text is legible, the majority of marks being symbols and tally marks, it is suggested that these sherds were used as temporary 'note pads' in the pottery for recording matters such as the numbers of vessels in kiln loads.

Two sherds bore what appeared to be 'negative' prints resulting from contact between the sherds and pieces of newspaper. In spite of efforts to read the text after reversing and enlarging the digital images this proved to be impossible. A further attempt with more sophisticated scanning equipment might prove successful.

A small shallow jar of a type often used for the retail of cosmetics (notably hair grease) was recovered from context [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.

In addition to the misfired and damaged vessels, the sites also produced a quantity of items related to the manufacture of pottery including saggar fragments, tripod stilts, sealing strips and rod fragments. The details are summarised in Tables 5, 8, 11 and 14. The largest group of material was recovered from Site 943b (Table 5) and appears to date to the same period as the biscuit fired wares. The group from context [411] 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 mainly on the internal surfaces.

In contrast to the material from context [411], the smaller number of items from Trench 3 (contexts [331 and 332]) are harder, have denser bodies and have a white to pale grey glaze internally and externally as well as over broken edges. The saggars also have large 'cut-outs' through the walls. The significance of this variation is unclear. It could relate to different manufacturing processes (at least two firings were required for the production of transfer printed wares) but there is no evidence that salt glazed ware production was amongst these.

Sites 943c, d and e produced only small quantities of production waste and this did not differ significantly from the material from 943b.

Rotherham Old Pottery

The Westgate site lies close to the location of the Rotherham Old Pottery and the question of whether any or all of the production waste relates to this pottery is one that must be addressed here.

The Rotherham Old Pottery was founded in 1765 by John Platt and William Fenney. Fenney 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. On this occasion a 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).

The characteristics of the assemblage as a whole and of the production waste in particular are only partially consistent with the identification of the assemblage as related to the Rotherham Old Pottery. The following factors suggest a later (mid-19th century) date for the material from Trench 4, particularly context [411]:

- the decorative motifs and designs identified amongst the biscuit fired wares, where diagnostic, date to the mid- to late 19th century (notably Gem, Asiatic Pheasants and probably Albion);
- ware types identified amongst the biscuit fired wares, where diagnostic, appear to be Whitewares or Pearlwares rather than Creamwares and are accompanied by smaller quantities of other mid- to later 19th-century types, including a 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 19th century (Jackfield ware, Slip

Banded ware, Whiteware) and although some 18th-century wares are present, only a very small number of wasters might arguably be of 18th century type;

- although the variation in the character of the saggars fragments suggests that they represent different production processes, there is no evidence that this was connected with the historically attested manufacture of salt glazed stonewares at the Rotherham Old Pottery.

On the basis of this evidence it seems likely that the material from context [411] was dumped on the site some considerable time after the closure of the Rotherham Old Pottery, although the presence of smaller quantities of 18th-century pottery on the sites (Creamware, White Salt Glazed Stoneware and Late Blackware) does suggest some activity during the 18th century either in the immediate area of the sites or close to the source of the production waste.

While it is not possible to postulate a source for the production waste with any certainty, the presence of the Barker's Gem pattern sherds both biscuit fired and finished might suggest that the Don Pottery is a possible source. This would date the waste to between 1839 and 1893, and a date in the earlier part of this period would be entirely consistent with the slightly ambiguous nature of some of the sherds which are difficult to attribute definitely to either the Pearlware or Whiteware category. It is known that pottery waste had a financial value as a raw material for road construction and the preparation of ground for building and that it was regularly sold for these purposes. The fact that pottery waste from one factory was dumped on the site of another may be considered to be unusual (and archaeologically somewhat unfortunate), but it is entirely within the bounds of possibility and certainly fits best with the known history of the two potteries involved. The Barker's Gem pattern has also been found to be associated with the Denaby Pottery which was in production for only a short time between 1864 and 1868 (Cumberpatch 2004). This pottery must also be considered as a possible source of the waste material although the later date might not fit so well with the character of the semi-finished pieces.

Discussion

While the preceding sections and the accompanying data tables are intended to give an overall account of the pottery assemblages, this section is intended to highlight individual aspects of each.

Westgate Site 943b

The details of the pottery assemblage from site 943b, the largest from any of the four sites are given in Tables 4-6 and have been discussed above.

Westgate Site 943c

The details of the pottery assemblage from site 943c are summarised in Tables 7-9.

The quantities of biscuit fired wares and fragments of kiln furniture, saggars and other production waste was considerably lower in this group than in 943b, presumably a result of variation in the pattern of deposition of material across the site as a whole. The range of wares represented is summarised in the data tables but a number of individual items require comment.

Amongst the pottery from context [1007] was what appeared to be part of a component, possibly from an electrical device with the following words and letters on the upper surface:

S. Maw Son & Thompson

7 to 12

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 19th century.

Context 1095 produced two items of particular interest. The first was a child's plate, probably part of a nursery set with a picture in the centre and a (partially preserved) text around the edge reading:

'...minding what Grandpapa said. ...noughty young Ned'

The sponge printed design around the rim suggests a date sometime after c.1840 when this form of decoration became common.

The second piece from this context is a mug bearing a design featuring an early steam engine named 'Deakin' pulling a number of carriages (Plates 28 and 29). It is believed that this is a commemorative mug but to date it has proved impossible to identify either the engine or the event commemorated. Two individuals named Deakin have been traced with links to the railway industry, but in each case the character of the engine and carriages shown on the mug appear to predate the working lives of the individuals concerned.

William Henry Deakin was born in London on 10th September 1848 and later worked as a signalling engineer, joining the firm of Stevens and Sons in 1865, moving to McKrenzie and Holland in 1874. He is principally remembered as the inventor of a number of safety appliances and died in the mid 1930s (<http://www.steamindex.com/people/signal.htm#deakpap>). An even less likely candidate is Joseph Thomas Deakin (1858–1937) a railway worker and socialist whose life is described in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

An example of an identical mug, for sale at the time of writing, was traced through an on-line antiques dealer (<http://www.bathantiquesonline.com/antique-collectible/porcelain-ceramic-china/antique-steam-train-cider-mug-collectible-30839.html>) but no additional information on the piece was available from this source.

Context [1100] included a sherd from a personalised mug or jug bearing the name 'Fowlson' and the date 1870. Such vessels were not uncommon (a number of 19th-century examples 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 local street directories, it may prove difficult to establish the significance of this vessel.

Westgate Site 943d

Site 943d produced a small group of pottery and related items, details of which are summarised in Tables 10-12. The date range of the material lay in the mid to later 19th century and a number of individually interesting pieces were included.

Amongst the pottery from context [716] was the base and partial body of a vessel bearing a crest with part of a caption; SO ***** ASYLUM. This would appear to refer to the South Yorkshire Asylum which was opened in 1872 and known by that

name until 1890 when it became the West Riding Asylum. The asylum was located to the north of Sheffield off Middlewood Road from which it took the name Middlewood Hospital by which it was known from 1948 until its closure in 1999. How the vessel reached Westgate in Rotherham is unclear but its presence indicates that the context in which it was found must post-date 1872. A second, somewhat earlier vessel from the same context is similar in style to the mug from 943c bearing the picture of the train although the two are clearly different. Only an insignificant part of a caption survives 'STE ...' and it is impossible to infer the remainder of the caption from these three letters.

Context [717] included two joining sherds bearing a maker's mark on the underside reading 'T&R Boote/Royal Premium/Ironstone'. This relates to the firm of T and R Boote Ltd of Burslem, Staffordshire and dates to between 1842 and 1906. The appearance of the sherd is consistent with a date in the later part of this range and it may well be contemporary with the 'asylum sherd' described above.

Context [719] produced two items of interest. The first was the spout of a teapot identical in terms of its rather unusual striped decoration with lustre detail, to one from site 943e context [1239]. The second was a transfer printed Whiteware plate which carried a narrative design showing a bearded man drinking from a water pump above the caption 'A lesson from the pump'. The nature of the lesson is unclear. A series of repeated relief moulded floral sprays occurred around the rim of the plate. The exact significance of the design is unclear but a plate (described as a 'nursery plate') carrying the same design but with a pattern of relief moulded daises around the rim was sold by Bearnies Ltd of Exeter in June 2007. This was stamped 'London' on the underside and the fact that it featured the same design suggests that the picture relates to a particular story, poem or nursery rhyme which was widely known.

Westgate Site 943e

The details of the assemblage from site 943e are summarised in Tables 13 and 14. A mid- to later 19th century date seems appropriate for this group in spite of the presence of occasional sherds of Pearlware and a possible sherd of Late Blackware type.

Notable items amongst this group included the body of a large (three gallon) flagon with an applied plaque linking it with a retailer in Hull (R.W. Freshney). This vessel was too large to weigh and so is not included in the figures for the site in Table 13 but appears separately.

A small jar from context [1238] carried a black printed label describing the contents as an 'anti-pelliculaire' (hair removal) treatment. Stamped marks on the underside read 'BE & Co', '2oz' with a pair of numbers (a figure 5 over an illegible number) to one side. BE & Co appears to refer to Bates Elliott and Co of the Dale Hall Works, Burslem, Staffordshire and to date to the period between 1870 and 1875 (Godden 1991, 59). Such a date is consistent with the date range of the remainder of the assemblage. A stoneware bottle from the same context carried the name of J.V. Bellamy, a Sheffield-based retailer of alcoholic beverages whose bottles are a regular find on sites in the city.

Conclusion

Although of modest size, the assemblages from the four phases in Westgate were not without interest both because of the range of unusual and individual vessels included within them and because of the presence of the collection of pottery production

waste. While it seems unlikely that this relates to the Rotherham Old Pottery, it is of interest in its own right as illustrating the common practice of using industrial waste products to improve or prepare sites for building work. The presence of the distinctive Barker's Gem pattern might suggest that the material originated at the Don or Denaby Potteries but until it is known definitively that this pattern was unique to these potteries, this must remain a suggestion, albeit a reliable one. The absence of stamped sherds is to be regretted but only further work on the site and the recovery of a larger body of material would resolve this matter.

Tr	Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2	205	Late Blackware	1	2	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 int & ext on a brick-red body	C18th	
2	211	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	3	1	BS	Flatware	White int and ext	LC17th - C18th	
2	211	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	Flatware	Willow	M - LC19th	
2	212	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	25	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Simple rim, rilled profile, brown glaze int and ext	C18th	
2	212	Brown Glazed Fineware	3	4	3	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th	
2	212	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	21	1	Rim	Bowl	Brown glaze int & ext on a buff body	C18th	Folded clubbed rim
2	212	BSGSW	2	11	1	Rim	Bowl	Rouletted and stamped band on body below clubbed rim	LC18th - C19th	
2	212	BSGSW	1	7	1	Rim	Bowl	Everted rim with rouletted band	C18th	Thin walled BSGSW vessel
2	212	BSGSW	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
2	212	Creamware	1	1	1	Rim	Plate	Relief moulded leaf and dot pattern around rim	c.1740 - c.1820	
2	212	Fine Redware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	Very fine red body, clear glaze int and ext
2	212	Late Blackware	1	24	1	Base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int., unglazed ext.	C18th	Footed base
2	212	Late Blackware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int and ext	C18th	
2	212	Mottled ware	1	2	1	BS	Mug	Rilled band above base	C18th	Mottled glaze int & ext
2	212	Mottled ware	2	6	2	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	
2	212	Mottled ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled band ext, mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	
2	212	Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue hand painted 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	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Dark blue on white	LC17th - C18th	Too small to determine design
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	

Tr	Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2	212	WSGSW	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	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	2	12	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	
3	328	Bone china	1	8	1	Rim	Saucer	Fibre design	M - LC19th	Grey print on white body
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 ext	C19th	Crazed and discoloured
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	White Ironstone	1	50	1	Profile	Saucer	Moulded fluting int	M - LC19th	Maker's mark; royal coat of arms but name is missing
3	328	White Ironstone	1	22	1	Rim	Plate	Stylised blue-grey floral/geometric frieze around rim	M - LC19th	
3	328	Whiteware	1	14	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Clubbed rim, folded
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	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Angular ring foot base, resembles WSGSW profile
3	329	Creamware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Part of moulded sprig ext	c.1740 - c.1820	
3	329	White Ironstone	1	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
3	329	WSGSW	3	11	3	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
3	329	WSGSW	1	3	1	Rim	Small bowl	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	Small round bowl with small everted rim
3	329	WSGSW	1	1	1	Rim	Flatware	Moulded rim; Bead and reel pattern	c.1720 - c.1780	
3	331	Biscuit fired ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
3	331	BSGSW	1	103	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Unusual ring foot base
3	331	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Diffuse green and purple colouring ext	c.1740 - c.1820	
3	331	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
3	331	Creamware	1	2	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Moulded groove below rim with raised dots	c.1740 - c.1820	

Tr	Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3	331	Creamware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
3	331	Creamware	1	8	1	Base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
3	331	Creamware	1	5	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded leaf and flower design around edge of rim	c.1740 - c.1820	
3	331	Creamware	1	7	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
3	331	Creamware	1	5	1	Ring foot base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Angular ring foot base
3	331	Creamware	4	24	1	Ring foot base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Angular ring foot base
3	331	Creamware	3	22	1	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
3	331	Creamware	1	12	1	Ring foot base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Angular ring foot base
3	331	Late Blackware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Shiny black glaze int & ext	C18th	Fine finish than normal
3	331	Pearlware	2	3	2	Rim	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1830	
3	331	WSGSW	2	6	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
3	332	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
3	332	WSGSW	3	13	1	Flat base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	Egg-shaped bowl with flat base
4	411	BGCW	2	109	2	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	29	1	BS	?Lid	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	92	1	Rim	?Lid	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	39	1	BS	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	29	1	BS	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	158	1	Profile	Bowl	Geometric frieze around rim, int&ext, centre of base, int	C19th	U/ID design
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	23	1	Rim	Bowl	Geometric frieze int & ext below rim	C19th	U/ID design
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	41	1	Rim	Bowl	Geometric frieze int & ext below rim	C19th	U/ID design
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	105	1	Rim	Bowl	Broad everted rim	C19th	Jug and bowl set type of bowl
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	1	72	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Rounded ring foot
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	11	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Chalky white, slip-like material on surface

Tr	Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	74	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Rounded ring foot
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	33	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	2	141	2	BS	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	6	232	5	Rim	Bowl/dish	Profiled rim with groove int	C19th	Large bowls with thickened everted rims
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	12	1	BS	Cup	Fibre design	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	2	5	2	Handle	Cup	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	26	1	Rim	Cup	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	9	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Running frieze of ovals int	C19th	Chalky white, slip-like material on surface
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	10	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Green leaf motif ext	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	1	35	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Angular ring foot
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	4	1	Handle	Cup/jug	Profiled handle	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	3	1	Rim	Cup/mug	U/ID design ext	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	25	1	Flat base	Dish	Floral pattern int	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	47	1	Flat base	Dish	Sponge printed leaf design internally	1840 +	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	87	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	Wide everted rim
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	28	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	72	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	Narrow pie dish style rim
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	12	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	21	1	Base	Flatware	Floral design int	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	75	1	Base	Flatware	Asiatic Pheasants	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	24	1	Base	Flatware	U/ID river scene	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	14	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID design internally	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	38	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	26	1	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	3	54	3	Base	Flatware	U/Dec	C19th	

Tr	Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	8	1	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	C19th	Overfired
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	11	1	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	C19th	Overfired with metallic material adhering
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	4	64	4	Base	Flatware/dish	U/Dec	C19th	Flat base sherds
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	2	4	2	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded 'wickerwork' effect	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Floral TP design on a dark background	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief moulded pattern; u/id	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Leaf design ext	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	25	1	BS	Hollow ware	Appears to have a cane coloured finish ext	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Leaf pattern on a dark background	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	94	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Pencil marks ext
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	160	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	Text '!...UT TURN ME ROUND AN A...!' above base	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	44	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	17	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Geometric frieze around rim	C19th	Thick white chalky deposit ext
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	62	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Thick ring foot base
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	8	110	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	28	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Chalky white, slip-like material on surface
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	11	74	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	3	23	3	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	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	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Chalky white, slip-like material on surface
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	10	329	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Chalky white, slip-like material on surface
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	

Tr	Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
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	38	1	Rim/spout	Jug	U/Dec	C19th	Gravy or sauce boat
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	21	1	Handle	Jug	Profiled handle	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	28	1	Spout	Jug	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	141	1	Rim	Large plate	U/Dec	C19th	Pencil notes on surface; 'x' and 'o'
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	2	51	2	Rim & BS	Lid	U/Dec	C19th	Lobate form rim; small vessel lid
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	12	1	Rim	Lid?	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	Splayed footed base	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	40	1	Base	Mug	Footed base with thin red line above the base	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	37	1	Splayed base	Mug	Profiled base	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	10	1	Handle	Mug/jug	Profiled handle	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	6	1	Handle	Mug/jug	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	2	34	2	Flat base	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	3	89	3	Flat base	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	111	1	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	Includes a trace of newsprint inside the vessel
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	3	209	3	Flat base	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	11	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	96	1	Profile	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	21	1	Base	Plate	U/ID floral design int	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	12	1	Base	Plate	U/ID design internally	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	7	1	Base	Plate	Willow	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	3	1	BS	Plate	?Barker's Gem border	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	3	1	BS	Plate	Willow	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	2	65	2	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	2	94	2	Footring base	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	10	1	Footring base	Plate	U/ID design internally	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	5	1	Footring	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	

Tr	Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
						base				
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	48	1	Profile	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	Thick flat base
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	55	1	Profile	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	Chalky white, slip-like material on surface
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	57	1	Profile	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	Figures and words in pencil on int surface
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	41	1	Profile	Plate	Willow	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	2	64	1	Profile	Plate	Albion	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	3	128	1	Profile	Plate	Barker's Gem pattern	C19th	Don Pottery design
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	42	1	Profile	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	49	1	Profile	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	7	302	5	Profile	Plate	Albion	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	33	1	Profile	Plate	U/ID design internally	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	80	1	Profile	Plate	Willow	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	5	1	Rim	Plate	Barker's Gem pattern	C19th	Don Pottery design
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	2	73	1	Rim	Plate	Albion	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	9	1	Rim	Plate	U/ID design internally	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	3	40	3	Rim	Plate	Willow	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	14	1	Rim	Plate	U/ID design	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	4	118	4	Rim & profile	Plate	Albion	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	104	1	Profile	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	69	1	Profile	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	17	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	34	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	17	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	Pencil notes; words
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	4	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	Green and red discolouration on surface
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	20	1	BS	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	9	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	4	110	4	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	10	1	Footring base	Plate	Willow	C19th	Chalky white, slip-like material on surface

Tr	Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	20	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	Chalky white, slip-like material on surface
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	5	290	5	Profile	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	8	102	8	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	3	127	3	Rim	Plate/server	U/Dec	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	141	1	Profile	Server	U/Dec	C19th	Pencil marks
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	193	1	Rim	Server/carver	U/Dec	C19th	Flat base, wide shallow rim with trace of newspaper print on rim
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	49	1	Knob	Tureen/server	Moulded knob	C19th	
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	107	1	Rim	Carver/server	U/Dec	C19th	Pencil notes: X O X O repeated and crossed out
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	58	1	Profile	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	Pencilled numbers and words
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	141	1	Profile	Carver/server	U/Dec	C19th	Pencil marks; X O X O repeated
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	19	1	Recessed base	Flatware	U/Dec	C19th	Pencil marks int
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	10	1	Flat base	Flatware	U/Dec	C19th	Pencilled words int
4	411	Biscuit fired ware	1	16	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	Pencilled words int
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	12	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	Blue Banded ware	1	6	1	BS	Bowl	Blue bands around body	C19th	Biscuit fired
4	411	Blue Banded ware	1	12	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue band below rim and thinner blue lines on body	C19th	Biscuit fired
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	185	3	Rim & BS	Bowl	Blue slip and below rim, blue slip lines below band	C19th	Biscuit fired
4	411	Blue Banded ware	2	48	2	Rim	Bowl	Blue slip band below rim, wide lines below band	C19th	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

Tr	Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4	411	Blue Banded ware	2	11	2	Rim	Bowl	Blue band below rim	C19th	Biscuit fired
4	411	Blue Banded ware	1	9	1	Rim	Bowl	Very wide blue band below rim	C19th	Biscuit fired
4	411	Blue Banded ware	1	3	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue band below rim	C19th	Biscuit fired
4	411	BSGSW	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown ext, grey int	LC18th - C19th	
4	411	Edged ware	1	7	1	Rim	Pie dish	Moulded rim with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	
4	411	Jackfield ware	23	408	1	Profile	Teapot	Engine turned design ext; shiny black glaze int & ext	M - LC19th	
4	411	Pearlware	1	9	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1830	
4	411	Pearlware	1	31	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Slightly splayed base
4	411	Pearlware	3	53	1	Rim	Chamber pot	Plain blue-white bowl with sharply everted rim	c.1780 - c.1830	Slight bluing; pearlware or whiteware?
4	411	Pearlware	3	7	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Slight bluing; ambiguous Pearlware
4	411	Relief Banded ware	3	103	3	BS	Hollow ware	Relief bands ext	M - LC19th	Probably the same vessel
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	Crudely 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	59	1	Pedestal base	Hollow ware	Blue sponging on foot of base	M - LC19th	
4	411	Sponged ware	1	3	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Purple sponging ext and int of rim	1830 +	
4	411	Sponged ware	1	10	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Red sponging ext	1830 +	
4	411	Sponged ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark blue sponging ext	c.1830+	
4	411	Stoneware	3	23	3	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded 'wickerwork' design ext	M - LC19th	Grey body throughout, glaze gives shiny grey finish
4	411	TP Pearlware	1	4	1	Footring base	Plate	Barker's Gem pattern	c.1780 - c.1830	
4	411	TP Pearlware	3	18	1	Rim	Plate	Barker's Gem pattern	c.1780 - c.1830	Fresh breaks
4	411	TP Whiteware	1	11	1	Spout	Jug	Asiatic Pheasants in grey	M - LC19th	
4	411	TP Whiteware	18	437	17	Profile	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th	Footring bases, stilt scars, some faded prints
4	411	TP Whiteware	3	44	3	Rim	Plate	Albion	M - LC19th	
4	411	TP Whiteware	6	131	1	Profile	Plate	?Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Design reduced to blue blobs; damaged during production
4	411	TP Whiteware	5	214	3	Profile	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Very pale, slightly blurred TP design int

Tr	Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4	411	TP Whiteware	2	75	2	Profile	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Damaged during firing; blemished surfaces
4	411	TP Whiteware	1	87	1	Profile	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Tripod still scars; very sharp and un-abraded; probably never used
4	411	TP Whiteware	3	41	3	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
4	411	TP Whiteware	3	76	3	Footring base	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
4	411	TP Whiteware	4	167	3	Profile	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
4	411	TP Whiteware	3	201	1	Profile	Pie dish	Albion	M - LC19th	
4	411	TP Whiteware	2	52	1	Footring base	Plate	Albion	M - LC19th	
4	411	TP Whiteware	1	25	1	Rim	Server	Albion	M - LC19th	Some bluing; ?Pearlware
4	411	TP Whiteware	4	130	3	Rim	Plate	Probably Asiatic Pheasants but badly damaged during firing	M - LC19th	Design reduced to blue blobs; scars on rim
4	411	TP Whiteware	2	18	2	Rim & BS	Cup/mug	Grey 'Fibre' pattern ext & below rim int	M - LC19th	
4	411	TP Whiteware	2	26	1	Base	Flatware	Barker's Gem pattern; blue-green print	M - LC19th	Misfired glaze internally
4	411	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/ID design internally	M - LC19th	
4	411	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue TP 'cellular' design	M - LC19th	
4	411	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	Red printed floral design internally	M - LC19th	
4	411	TP Whiteware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Part of design; 'A LEARNE ... / BU...' ext	M - LC19th	
4	411	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	Very finely printed design int; possibly Asiatic Pheasants in red	M - LC19th	
4	411	TP Whiteware	2	18	2	Footring base	Flatware	Finely printed green design; probably Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
4	411	TP Whiteware (?)	1	38	1	Profile	Plate	Badly misfired; floral design ?Asiatic Pheasants	C19th	Damaged during production
4	411	Whiteware	5	109	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 terminals	M - LC19th	
4	411	Whiteware	2	55	2	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
4	411	Whiteware	3	110	3	Profile	Soup bowl	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Rim and footring base; deep plate

Tr	Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4	411	Whiteware	1	7	1	Base	Hollow ware	All over blue colour internally	C19th	Unglazed externally
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	Whiteware ?	13	524	13	Profile	Plate	U/Dec, glazed, cream finish but possibly due to misfiring	LC18th - C19th	Glaze misfired internally
4	414	BSGSW	2	15	2	BS	U/ID	Brown salt glaze ext, clear glaze int	C19th	Odd sherds
4	414	Whiteware	1	18	1	Rim	Cup	Blue lines around rim int and ext	C19th	
	U/S	Biscuit fired ware	1	5	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded rim resembling WSGSW/Creamware	C18th - C19th	
	U/S	Biscuit fired ware	1	5	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	Flake of biscuit fired pot
	U/S	Bone China	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Diffuse brown mottling under glaze on cream body	c.1740 - c.1820	
	U/S	BSGSW	1	18	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Sharply everted rim
	U/S	BSGSW	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	
	U/S	Cane Coloured ware	1	6	1	Rim	?Jug	Relief moulded vine pattern with dark brown glaze on rim	C19th	
	U/S	Cane Coloured ware	1	9	1	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	
	U/S	Creamware	1	7	1	Base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
	U/S	Edged ware	1	5	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded edge with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	
	U/S	Green stoneware	1	851	1	Profile	Bottle	Green finish	C19th - EC20th	
	U/S	TP Pearlware	1	7	1	Footring base	Plate	Willow	c.1780 - c.1830	Could be whiteware
	U/S	TP Whiteware	1	23	1	Profile	Plate	Two Temples	M - LC19th	Small diameter, deep plate
	U/S	TP Whiteware	2	6	1	Base	Flatware	Chinese landscape	M - LC19th	
	U/S	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID design (too small)	M - LC19th	
	U/S	Whiteware	1	26	1	Rim	Chamber pot	U/Dec	C19th	Sharply everted rim
	U/S	Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	
		Total	491	13567	428					

Table 4: Ceramic Analysis (943b – Trenches 2 – 4)

Tr	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
2	211	Red rod	4	65	4	Fragment	Rod	C18th - C19th	
2	211	Red rod	4	62	4	Fragment	Rod	C18th - C19th	
2	212	Rectangular rod	1	13	1	Fragment	Strip	C18th - C19th	Rectangular section biscuit fired strip
2	212	Tripod stilt	2	1	1	Triangular leg	Stilt	C18th - C19th	Triangular section leg
3	329	Saggar	1	200	1	Base	Saggar	C18th - C19th	Flat base, perforated wall, glaze over broken edge; hard, dense grey glaze on body
3	329	Saggar	1	151	1	Rim	Saggar	C18th - C19th	Rim of perforated saggar with cut-out; hard, dense body with all-over grey glaze
3	329	Saggar	1	152	1	BS	Saggar	C18th - C19th	Wall of perforated saggar; hard, dense body with all-over grey glaze
3	331	Rod	1	31	1	Fragment	Rod	C18th - C19th	Square sectioned rod with bitstone ext
3	331	Saggar	1	90	1	Base	Saggar	C18th - C19th	Some glaze int
3	331	Saggar	1	41	1	Base	Saggar	C18th - C19th	Overfired saggar; vitrified body
3	331	Tripod stilt	1	6	1	Leg	Stilt	C18th - C19th	Glazed with bitstone adhering
3	332	Red rod	1	12	1	Fragment	Rod	C18th - C19th	Double lobed rod
3	332	Saggar	1	2	1	Fragment	Saggar	C18th - C19th	
3	332	Tripod stilt	1	7	1	Leg & centre	Stilt	C18th - C19th	Triangular section leg, finger impressed centre
4	411	Red Rod	22	248	22	Fragment	Rod	C18th - C19th	Assorted fragments of flattened red rod and sealing strips
4	411	Red rod	15	148	15	Fragments	Red rod	C18th - C19th	Flattened red rod fragments
4	411	Red rod	1	3	1	Fragment	Rod	C18th - C19th	Overfired and cracked
4	411	Saggar	1	1006	1	Base	Saggar	C18th - C19th	Flat base with clear glaze internally; no bitstone
4	411	Saggar	2	740	2	Base	Saggar	C18th - C19th	Flat saggar base, glazed int
4	411	Saggar	1	317	1	Rim	Saggar	C18th - C19th	Clear glaze int
4	411	Saggar	1	966	1	Base	Saggar	C18th - C19th	White bitstone int, frags of flattened red rod on underside
4	411	Saggar	1	188	1	Base	Saggar	C18th - C19th	White bitstone int, glaze over one broken edge
4	411	Saggar	2	145	2	Base	Saggar	C18th - C19th	Bitstone internally
4	411	Saggar	1	21	1	Base	Saggar	C18th - C19th	Finer fabric than normal (resembles BGCW) with rim of whiteware vessel attached
4	411	Saggar	3	1247	3	Rim	Saggar	C18th - C19th	Unglazed saggar
4	411	Saggar?	1	206	1	Base	Saggar	C18th - C19th	
4	411	Tripod stilt	1	4	1	Centre	Stilt	C18th - C19th	Hand made with extruded leg
4	411	Tripod stilt	1	6	1	Leg	Stilt	C18th - C19th	Hand made stilt with sliced end
4	411	Tripod stilt	1	12	1	Leg	Stilt	C18th - C19th	Diamond section leg with biconical foot; large
4	411	Tripod stilt	2	15	2	Leg	Stilt	C18th - C19th	Diamond section legs with bi-conical feet; medium
4	411	Tripod stilt	1	1	1	Leg	Stilt	C18th - C19th	Diamond section leg with bi-conical feet; small
4	411	White pad	3	24	3	N/A	Pad	C18th - C19th	White sub-circular flattened lumps

Tr	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
4	411	White rod	1	10	1	Fragment	Rod	C18th - C19th	
4	411	White rod	2	24	2	Fragment	Rod	C18th - C19th	Irregular squeezed rod
4	U/S	Saggar	1	261	1	Rim	Saggar	C18th - C19th	Clear glaze int & ext
		Total	85	6425	84				

Table 5.: Kiln Waste and Related Material Analysis (943b)

Tr	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
2	205	CBM	3	368	3	Fragments	Brick	Undated	
2	208	CBM	3	133	3	Fragments	Brick	Undated	Brown salt glazed brick
2	208	CBM	4	49	4	Fragments	Brick	Undated	
2	212	CBM	1	1	1	Fragment	Brick/tile	Undated	
3	331	Plaster	5	17	5	Fragment	U/ID	Undated	
4	414	CBM	1	17	1	Fragment	Brick	N/A	Undated; coarse brick fabric
4	U/S	CBM	1	53	1	Fragment	Brick	Undated	
		Total	18	638	18				

Table 6: Ceramic Building Material and Other Item Analysis (943b)

Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1007	Banded ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue-green band and lines ext	M - LC19th	
1007	BGCW	2	340	1	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
1007	BGCW	3	684	3	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	Sharply everted angular rim; probably the same vessel
1007	BGCW	1	187	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	Rounded rolled rim
1007	Bone china	2	116	1	Base & body	Figurine	Moulded figurine with gold detailing	Recent	Marked on underside
1007	Bone china	1	20	1	Profile	Saucer	Gold line int	Recent	
1007	Bone china	1	30	1	Base	Hollow ware	Moulded fluting externally	C19th	Matte finish
1007	BSGSW	1	77	1	Base	Pie dish	Grey int, brown ext	C19th	
1007	BSGSW	1	120	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rouletted and stamped designs ext	C19th	
1007	Cane Coloured ware	1	22	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1007	Component	1	27	1	Profile	Component	See notes	C19th	See notes
1007	Creamware	1	142	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1007	Creamware	1	43	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1007	Edged ware	4	59	1	Profile	Small rectangular dish	Blue painted edge but not moulded	E - MC19th	
1007	Mottled stoneware	2	246	2	Base & BS	Hollow ware	Lobed base with perforated lobe	M - LC19th	Odd coarse stoneware body, yellow with black mottling
1007	Colour Glazed ware	2	149	2	Base & BS	Teapot ?	Moulded wood grain effect, brown Rockingham glaze	C19th	
1007	Colour Glazed ware	2	374	1	Profile	Pie dish	Brown shiny 'Rockingham' glaze on buff body	C19th	
1007	Colour Glazed ware	1	33	1	Handle	Teapot	Mottled dark brown glaze on buff body	C19th	
1007	Colour Glazed ware	1	16	1	Lid seated rim	Teapot	Mottled dark brown glaze on buff body	C19th	
1007	Colour Glazed ware	1	56	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled dark brown glaze on buff body	C19th	
1007	Sponge Printed ware	1	30	1	Rim	Pie dish	Sponge printed 'Christmas trees' on narrow everted rim	1840+	
1007	Stoneware	2	136	2	Rim & BS	Coffee pot?	Stippled background with relief moulded bamboo & tendril pattern	C19th	White stoneware with repair holes on rim
1007	Stoneware	1	352	1	Base	Bottle	Green finish int & ext	M - LC19th	
1007	Stoneware	1	48	1	Handle	Flagon	Green stoneware	M - LC19th	
1007	Stoneware	2	15	2	BS	Hollow ware	Green stoneware	M - LC19th	
1007	Stoneware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown ext, green int	M - LC19th	
1007	TP Pearlware	1	54	1	Ring foot	Hollow ware	Dish and floral design internally	c.1780 - c.1840	

Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
					base				
1007	TP Pearlware	2	314	1	Base	Tankard/jug	Green printed floral design ext	c.1780 - c.1840	
1007	TP Pearlware	1	26	1	Rim	Plate	Barker's Gem	1839 - 1893	Discoloured
1007	TP Whiteware	5	67	1	Rim	Plate	Wild Rose	c.1780 - c.1840	
1007	TP Whiteware	2	103	1	Profile	Carver/server	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1007	TP Whiteware	1	136	1	Profile	Carver/server	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1007	TP Whiteware	1	89	1	Profile	Carver/server	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1007	TP Whiteware	1	111	1	Rim	Carver/server	Willow	M - LC19th	
1007	TP Whiteware	4	68	3	Base	Carver/server	Willow	M - LC19th	
1007	TP Whiteware	1	47	1	Rim	Bowl	Willow; raised blobs on rim	M - LC19th	
1007	TP Whiteware	1	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	Willow	M - LC19th	Could be Pearlware
1007	TP Whiteware	1	172	1	Base	Hollow ware	Unusual grey printed tendril design	M - LC19th	See context 1095 for parts of a very similar vessel
1007	TP Whiteware	1	17	1	Rim	Dish	TP sepia 'Greek key' with red and lustre overglaze tint	M - LC19th	
1007	TP Whiteware	1	50	1	Rim	Large hollow ware	Green floral design on top of everted rim	M - LC19th	
1007	TP Whiteware	1	101	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	Red line on ext of foot	M - LC19th	
1007	TP Whiteware	1	151	1	Profile	Cup	Two Temples	M - LC19th	Pale blue print
1007	TP Whiteware	1	21	1	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1007	TP Whiteware	1	63	1	Profile	Plate	TP Floral design around rim with garlands; overglaze painted detail	M - LC19th	Could be early C20th
1007	TP Whiteware	1	5	1	BS	Flatware	Leopard and antelope design in purple	M - LC19th	
1007	TP Whiteware	1	8	1	Rim	Flatware	Stylised purple design int & ext	M - LC19th	
1007	TP Whiteware	1	78	1	Profile	Plate	Printed design in centre with sponge printed rim	c.1840+	See illustration and text for details of design
1007	White granite	1	72	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1007	Whiteware	2	47	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1007	Whiteware	1	34	1	BS	Hollow ware	Cane coloured ext, white int	M - LC19th	
1007	Whiteware	2	12	1	Rim	Dish/bowl	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1022	Banded ware	1	24	1	BS	Carinated bowl	Grey band and three thin blue slip lines ext	C19th	
1022	Bone china	1	91	1	Profile	Large cup	Blurred Two Temples print ext	C19th	
1022	Bone china	1	30	1	Rim	?Teapot	Trace of gold overglaze decoration ext	LC19th - EC20th	Very thin walled vessel
1022	Bone china	1	11	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	M - LC19th	

Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1022	Bone china	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Gold line around rim	M - LC19th	
1022	Bone china	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1022	BSGSW	1	136	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown ext, green int	C19th	
1022	Cane Coloured ware	2	113	1	Profile	Pie dish	Darker colour than normal	C19th	
1022	Sponged ware	1	140	1	Rim	Pie dish	Blue sponging on rim and patches on ext of body	c.1830+	
1022	Sponged ware	1	37	1	Spout	Jug	Blue sponging ext	c.1830+	
1022	Sponged ware	1	30	1	Handle	Jug	Purple sponging on handle	c.1830+	
1022	TP Pearlware	2	96	1	Rim & spout	Jug	Blue wriggly line and dot frieze around rim	c.1780 - c.1840	
1022	TP Pearlware	3	143	1	Rim	Plate	Wild Rose	c.1780 - c.1830	Limited bluing
1022	TP Pearlware	2	103	1	Footring base	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	c.1780 - c.1840	Could be Whiteware
1022	TP Whiteware	1	118	1	Flat base	Dish	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Stamped '01' on underside
1022	TP Whiteware	1	35	1	Profile	Shallow bowl	Fibre or Sea Grass: grey print	M - LC19th	
1022	TP Whiteware	1	54	1	Lid-seated rim	Tureen/server	Albion	M - LC19th	
1022	TP Whiteware	1	12	1	Rim	Plate	Willow	C19th	
1022	Whiteware	1	75	1	Recessed base	Mug/jar	U/Dec	C19th	Crazed and discoloured
1022	Whiteware	1	35	1	Footed base	Mug	Footed base	M - LC19th	
1022	Whiteware	1	12	1	Handle	Cup	Moulded handle	M - LC19th	
1023	BGCW	1	74	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
1023	BGCW	1	636	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C18th - C19th	
1023	BGCW	1	3050	1	Base	Large jar	Brown glaze int only	C18th - C19th	Very large jar/pancheon
1023	BGCW	1	670	1	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
1023	BGFW	2	35	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & partially ext	C18th - C19th	Thin walled vessels
1023	Blue Banded ware	1	5	1	Rim	Bowl	Hollow ware	C19th	
1023	Bone china	3	35	1	Rim & BS	Bottle	Broad blue band around cup with thin gold line above & below	M - LC19th	
1023	Bone china	1	99	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1023	Bone china	1	15	1	Rim	Cup	Red and gold bands around rim	LC19th - EC20th	
1023	Bone china	1	4	1	Rim	Saucer	Pink band around rim	LC19th - EC20th	
1023	Bone china	1	8	1	Rim	Saucer	Gold lines around rim	LC19th - EC20th	
1023	BSGSW	1	271	1	Lid seated rim	Jar	Stamped 'star' designs between rouletted lines; brown ext, green int	C19th	Stump of a lateral handle
1023	BSGSW	1	70	1	Lid seated rim	Jar	Wavy rouletted lines between impressed lines ext	C19th	Brown ext, green int

Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1023	BSGSW	1	134	1	Lid	Jar	Impressed lines around knob	C19th	Small lid (diam 9.5mm)
1023	BSGSW	1	96	1	Base	Hollow ware	Brown ext, grey int	C19th	
1023	BSGSW	3	32	2	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped and rouletted designs ext	C19th	
1023	BSGSW	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown ext, unglazed buff int	M - LC19th	
1023	Cane Coloured ware	1	16	1	Rim	U/ID	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1023	Colour Glazed ware	1	16	1	Base	Hollow ware	Mottled honey coloured glaze int and ext	C19th	
1023	Colour Glazed ware	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled honey coloured glaze int and ext	C19th	
1023	Colour Glazed ware	1	53	1	Ring foot base	Teapot?	Brown shiny 'Rockingham' glaze on buff body	C19th	
1023	Colour Glazed ware	2	53	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown shiny 'Rockingham' glaze on buff body	C19th	
1023	Creamware	1	186	1	Base	Candlestick	Green, yellow and brown mottled finish	c.1740 - c.1820	
1023	Sponged ware	1	4	1	Rim	Pie dish	Blue sponged pattern on top of rim	1830+	
1023	Sponged ware	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Sponge printed leaf pattern	1840+	
1023	Sponged ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue sponged pattern ext	1830+	
1023	Stoneware	1	47	1	BS	Hollow ware	Fluted body	M - LC19th	Fine white stoneware; cf other examples
1023	Stoneware	1	51	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green stoneware with rilled lines ext	M - LC19th	
1023	TP Pearlware	1	19	1	Rim	Plate	Floral border; Wild Rose?	c.1780 - c.1840	
1023	TP Pearlware	1	5	1	Rim	Plate	Barker's Gem	1839 - 1893	
1023	TP Pearlware	4	105	1	Profile	Mug	Two Temples	c.1780 - c.1840	Crazed and discoloured
1023	TP Pearlware	2	64	2	Ring foot base	U/ID	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Slight bluing on underside
1023	TP Whiteware	1	33	1	Rim	Plate	Fibre or Sea Grass pattern in grey	M - LC19th	Some bluing on underside
1023	TP Whiteware	1	68	1	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1023	TP Whiteware	2	145	1	Base	Tankard/jug	Black printed floral design ext	M - LC19th	Similar design to a large mug from context 1007
1023	TP Whiteware	2	142	1	Profile	Pie dish	Black printed 'Eton College'	M - LC19th	Discoloured; could be Pearlware
1023	TP Whiteware	1	211	1	Profile	Pie dish	Greek Key design with floral design in cartouches int & ext; pink lustre band over TP design on rim	M - LC19th	
1023	TP Whiteware	2	70	2	Base & BS	Carver/server	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1023	TP Whiteware	2	16	2	Rim	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th	
1023	TP Whiteware	1	10	1	Base	Carver/server	Willow	M - LC19th	

Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1023	TP Whiteware	3	17	3	Rim & BS	Saucer	Two Temples	M - LC19th	
1023	TP Whiteware	1	22	1	BS	Jug	Flow blue with relief moulded grape pattern	1840+	
1023	TP Whiteware	2	169	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Green rose pattern ext	M - LC19th	Large hollow ware vessel with everted rim; cf cxt 1022 but a different design
1023	TP Whiteware	2	12	2	Footring base & BS	Flatware	Faint floral TP designs	M - LC19th	
1023	TP Whiteware	1	9	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	Mottled stripy pattern	M - LC19th	
1023	TP Whiteware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID design ext	M - LC19th	
1023	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID design int	M - LC19th	
1023	TP Whiteware	1	39	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Green vegetation design ext	M - LC19th	Cf. cxt. 1022 and above with green rose pattern
1023	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID blue design int	M - LC19th	
1023	TP Whiteware	1	8	1	Ring foot base	Flatware	Blue design int	M - LC19th	Substantial footring base
1023	Whiteware	1	101	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Some bluing on underside
1023	Whiteware	3	23	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1023	Whiteware	1	6	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1023	WSGSW	1	16	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded 'feather' edge	c.1720 - c.1780	
1051	BGCW	1	24	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
1051	BGFW	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
1051	Creamware	1	16	1	Spout	Teapot	Moulded spout with leaf pattern	c.1740 - c.1820	Cf. Unstrat example
1051	Creamware	3	5	3	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1051	Creamware	3	4	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1051	Creamware	1	1	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Rilled band around body
1051	Creamware	1	5	1	Handle	Hollow ware	Decorative handle; two crossing strips	c.1740 - c.1820	
1051	Creamware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled band ext	c.1740 - c.1820	
1051	Late Blackware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
1051	Late Blackware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
1051	Pearlware	1	6	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	
1051	Pearlware	2	4	2	BS	U/ID	One with small traces of blue design	c.1780 - c.1840	
1051	Redware type	1	18	1	Rim	Dish/bowl	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	Not standard Redware

Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1051	TP Pearlware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	Eton College	c.1780 - c.1840	
1051	URE	1	*	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	?C18th	Possibly Redware or Slipware type 1
1051	WSGSW	1	2	1	Base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
1051	WSGSW	1	2	1	Handle	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
1051	WSGSW	1	7	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
1055	Biscuit fired ware	1	8	1	Perforated base	U/ID	U/Dec	MC18th - C19th	
1055	Slip Banded ware	1	2	1	Rim	Bowl	Diffuse blue band with brown slip lines above & below	C19th	
1071	TP Pearlware	1	39	1	Rim	Plate	Wild Rose	c.1780 - c.1840	
1071	TP Pearlware	1	4	1	BS	Plate	Willow border	c.1780 - c.1840	
1071	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Chinese landscape	C19th	
1071	Whiteware	1	11	1	BS	Plate	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1072	Pearlware	1	21	1	Footring base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	
1072	Pearlware	1	5	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	
1072	Stoneware	1	6	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th - EC19th	Hard, red stoneware; unusual
1072	TP Whiteware	3	261	2	Profile	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th	One sherd with part of an unidentifiable maker's mark 'STAFFOR...'
1072	TP Whiteware	1	10	1	Handle	Hollow ware	Geometric printed design on spine	M - LC19th	
1072	Whiteware	2	35	2	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1072	Whiteware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1073	BGCW	1	24	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	LC18th - C19th	
1073	Sponged ware	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue sponged	1830+	
1073	TP Whiteware	2	326	1	Ringfoot base	Bowl	Floral design int and ext	M - LC19th	
1073	TP Whiteware	1	53	1	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1073	Whiteware	1	25	1	Ringfoot base	Bowl	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1075	BGCW	3	795	3	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	Rounded clubbed rim
1075	BGCW	2	744	2	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
1075	BGCW	4	169	4	Rim & Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
1075	BGCW	1	78	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	Sharply everted rim

Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1075	Biscuit fired ware	1	20	1	Rim	Plate	Wavy edge	MC18th - C19th	Resembles a Creamware form rather than Whiteware
1075	Biscuit fired ware	2	52	2	Ringfoot base	Flatware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	Angular ring foot; could be Creamware
1075	Blue Banded ware	2	11	1	Rim	Mug/jug	Moulded handle stump, blue band ext	M - LC19th	
1075	Bone china	2	77	1	Profile	Cup	Gold line ext	M - LC19th	
1075	Bone china	1	37	1	Profile	Eggcup	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1075	Bone china	1	143	1	Base	Hollow ware	Moulded splayed foot	LC19th - EC20th	
1075	BSGSW	2	182	1	Profile	Pie dish	Grey int, brown ext	M - LC19th	Small oval pie dish
1075	BSGSW	8	1605	1	Base	Hollow ware	Brown ext, green int	M - LC19th	Large vessel
1075	BSGSW	2	316	1	Lid seated rim	Jar	Three bands of stamped stars between rouletted lines	M - LC19th	Lid seated rim; brown ext, green int.
1075	BSGSW	8	667	7	BS	Hollow ware	Two with rouletted lines; brown ext, green int.	M - LC19th	
1075	BSGSW	1	16	1	Rim	Jar	Groove below rim	C19th	Lid seated rim
1075	Colour Glazed ware	1		1	Spout	Teapot	Brown 'Rockingham' glaze on dark red body	LC19th	Very fine dark red body
1075	Colour Glazed ware	4	123	2	Rim & handle	Teapot	White body, brown 'Rockingham' glaze, moulded handle	C19th	
1075	Creamware	1	19	1	Rim	Flatware	Lobed form	c.1740 - c.1820	Good condition
1075	Creamware	1	19	1	Rim	Plate	Wavy edge with moulded 'feather' pattern	c.1740 - c.1820	Good condition
1075	Creamware	1	20	1	Rim	Teapot	Mottled purple finish ext	c.1740 - c.1820	Good condition
1075	TP Pearlware	3	48	1	Profile	Saucer	Two Temples	c.1780 - c.1840	
1075	TP Pearlware	1	90	1	Base	Flatware	Barker's Gem int	1839 - 1893	Stamped 10 on underside
1075	TP Whiteware	1	123	1	Profile	Plate	Square design around rim	M - LC19th	Printed 'DIAPER' (pattern name) on underside with stamped 1/72
1075	TP Whiteware	2	122	1	Rim	Carver/server	Barker's Gem border	1839 - 1893	See also cxt 1095; same vessel?
1075	TP Whiteware	5	447	4	Rim	Carver/server	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Various rim profiles; all carvers/servers
1075	TP Whiteware	2	277	2	Profile	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1075	TP Whiteware	1	251	1	Rim	Carver/server	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1075	TP Whiteware	3	23	3	Base	Flatware	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1075	TP Whiteware	4	88	3	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	All have the same dished rim profile but only two join
1075	TP Whiteware	1	79	1	Profile	Deep bowl	Willow panels ext and Willow border	M - LC19th	Crazed and discoloured

Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
							internally		
1075	TP Whiteware	1	18	1	Rim	Small plate	Frieze of small brown rectangles containing dots	M - LC19th	
1075	TP Whiteware	3	1153	3	Profile	Carver/server	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Crazed & discoloured; stamped 16 on underside
1075	TP Whiteware	2	314	1	Profile	Carver/server	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Crazed & discoloured; stamped 12 on underside
1075	TP Whiteware	1	21	1	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Crazed & discoloured
1075	TP Whiteware	3	85	1	Profile	Small server	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1075	TP Whiteware	6	376	5	Flat base	Carver/server	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Various flat bases; carver/server, one may be a dish
1075	TP Whiteware	1	13	1	Flat base	Pie dish	TP design int; ?Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Crazed and discoloured
1075	TP Whiteware	2	146	1	Profile	Plate	Dendritic tendril design with sea shells	M - LC19th	
1075	TP Whiteware	2	12	2	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1075	TP Whiteware	1	116	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Geometric design on rim; country house ext	M - LC19th	Large hollow ware vessel with everted rim
1075	White granite	1	44	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1075	White granite	1	298	1	Rim	Flat disc	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Plain flat white disc
1075	White granite	1	218	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1075	Whiteware	2	389	1	Profile	Marmalade jar	Keiller's marmalade label	Post 1862	Printed label ext
1075	Whiteware	1	41	1	Profile	Shallow jar	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Meat paste or similar
1075	Whiteware	2	34	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Small white jar
1075	Whiteware	2	73	2	Profile	Jar	Fluted body	M - LC19th	
1075	Whiteware	2	55	2	Rim	Bowl	Blue lines in rim int & ext	M - LC19th	Crazed and discoloured
1075	Whiteware	2	37	2	Rim & BS	Bowl	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Crazed and discoloured
1075	Whiteware	1	124	1	Ringfoot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Crazed & discoloured
1075	YGCW	1	564	1	Rim	Pancheon	White slip int; red brown band on rim	C18th - C19th	
1081	BGFW	1	112	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int and ext	C18th - C19th	
1081	Cane Coloured ware	2	46	2	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	Discoloured
1081	TP Whiteware	1	17	1	Rim	Saucer	Geometric frieze with floral elements int	M - LC19th	
1081	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Floral design int and ext	M - LC19th	
1081	Whiteware	1	44	1	Recessed base	Jar	U/Dec	C19th	

Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1081	WSGSW	1	41	1	Profile	Plate	Moulded barley corn design on rim	c.1720 - c.1780	Very well preserved
1081	YGCW	1	91	1	Rim	Pancheon	White slip int., brown line around rim	C18th - C19th	
1082	BGCW	2	106	2	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
1082	BGFW	1	5	1	Base	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th - C19th	
1082	Biscuit fired ware	1	6	1	Base	Flatware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
1082	Blackware	3	19	3	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C17th	
1082	Blackware	1	4	1	Rim/spout	Jug	U/Dec	C17th	
1082	BSGSW	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1082	Creamware	4	24	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1082	Creamware	1	16	1	BS & handle stump	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1082	Creamware	3	8	3	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1082	Creamware	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1082	Creamware	2	11	2	Base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1082	Creamware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled purple and green finish on Creamware body	c.1740 - c.1820	
1082	Edged ware	1	7	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded and painted edge	c.1810 - c.1830	
1082	Late Blackware	2	133	2	Base	Bowl/porringer	Brown glaze int & partially ext	C18th	
1082	Mottled ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled band above base	C18th	
1082	Porcelain	1	2	1	Rim	Bowl	Hand painted dark red & orange design	C18th	
1082	Slip Banded ware	1	6	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue band and black slip 'step' design	C19th	
1082	Stoneware	2	9	2	BS	Hollow ware	Green stoneware	C19th	
1082	TP Pearlware	1	22	1	Rim & BS	Mug	Two Temples	c.1780 - c.1840	See context 1023; may be same vessel
1082	TP Pearlware	2	26	2	Rim & Base	Plate	Fine unidentified blue printed design	c.1780 - c.1840	
1082	TP Whiteware	1	10	1	Footring base	Flatware	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1082	TP Whiteware	1	14	1	BS	Flatware	Black printed gothic mansion	LC18th - EC19th	Discoloured; printed 'LING...' on underside
1082	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Flow Blue design int	1840+	
1082	WSGSW	1	5	1	BS	Plate	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
1082	WSGSW	2	3	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
1088	BGCW	3	16	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
1088	Blackware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C17th	
1088	Blackware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C17th	

Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1088	BSGSW	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1088	BSGSW	4	93	1	Rim	Bowl	Impressed lines ext	C19th	Lid seated rim
1088	Creamware	1	10	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1088	Creamware	1	3	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1088	Late Blackware	4	41	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
1088	Redware	1	21	1	Rim	Dish	Clubbed rim	C18th	
1088	WSGSW	1	6	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded 'feather' edge	c.1720 - c.1780	
1094	BGCW	1	192	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
1094	BGFW	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th - C19th	
1094	Blue bodied ware	2	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Under & overglaze leaf design ext	M - LC19th	Dark blue, gold and red designs ext
1094	BSGSW	1	43	1	Base	Bottle	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1094	BSGSW	1	91	1	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped designs ext	M - LC19th	
1094	BSGSW	1	61	1	Base	Bowl	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1094	Colour Glazed ware	1	1	1	Handle	Cup	Green glazed all over	LC18th - C19th	Could be Creamware
1094	Stoneware	1	38	1	Base	U/ID	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	Green glaze int, brown glaze ext
1094	Stoneware	1	19	1	Handle	Flagon	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1094	TP Whiteware	1	42	1	Flat base	Plate	Geometric/floral border int in a bright blue colour	M - LC19th	Partially glazed ext; probable waster
1094	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue tendril and flower design ext	M - LC19th	
1094	Whiteware	1	7	1	Rim	Lid (?)	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Crazed
1094	Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Black printed geometric design ext	M - LC19th	
1095	BGCW	1	85	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
1095	Biscuit fired ware	1	21	1	Ringfoot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	Angular ring foot base
1095	Blue Banded ware	10	422	1	Profile	Carinated bowl	Blue slip bands and lines ext	c.1830 - LC19th	Carinated bowl with ring foot base
1095	Bone china	1	59	1	Profile	Plate	Moulded fluting int with overglaze painted green lines	M - LC19th	
1095	Bone china	1	35	1	Rim	Plate	Overglaze painted green, yellow & red stylised frieze int	M - LC19th	
1095	Bone china	2	72	1	Profile	Saucer	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1095	Bone china	3	21	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	Gold flower painted int	M - LC19th	
1095	BSGSW	1	58	1	Base	Hollow ware	Brown int and ext	C19th	
1095	BSGSW	1	71	1	Rim	Pie dish	Grey int, brown ext	C19th	
1095	BSGSW	1	121	1	Rim	Bowl	Incised lines ext; brown ext, green int	C19th	

Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1095	BSGSW	1	122	1	Lid seated rim	Handled jar	Impressed band ext	C19th	Lateral handle
1095	BSGSW	2	231	1	Rim & BS	Bowl	Rouletted and stamped designs	M - LC19th	Folded clubbed rim; green int, brown ext
1095	Cane Coloured ware	3	255	1	Profile	Kitchen bowl	Moulded panels ext	M - LC19th	White slip int
1095	Cane Coloured ware	1	409	1	BS	Kitchen bowl	Moulded plaques ext; sun-burst plaque on underside of base	M - LC19th	White int, cane coloured ext
1095	Colour Glazed ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown shiny glaze on buff body	C19th	
1095	Colour Glazed ware	1	111	1	Profile	Pie dish	Shiny brown glaze int and ext	C19th	
1095	TP Pearlware	2	233	2	Profile	Plate	Willow	c.1780 - c.1840	
1095	TP Pearlware	2	201	1	Profile	Pie dish	Willow	c.1780 - c.1840	
1095	TP Pearlware	2	78	1	Profile	Plate	Wild Rose	c.1780 - c.1840	Very dark blue design
1095	TP Pearlware	1	21	1	Loop handle	U/ID	Blue TP design on spine of handle	c.1780 - c.1840	Discoloured
1095	TP Whiteware	1	181	1	Profile	Server/carver	Barker's Gem	1839 - 1893	Use wear on underside
1095	TP Whiteware	1	48	1	Flat base	Carver/server	Willow	M - LC19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	6	330	1	Base & BS	Tankard/jug	TP and overglaze commemorative design showing a steam train	E - MC19th	Depicts an early steam train with nameplate 'Deakin' see text for discussion
1095	TP Whiteware	1	7	1	Rim	Plate	Ribbon and wreath design int	M - LC19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	1	108	1	Flat base	Carver/server	Ribbon motif around rim	M - LC19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	1	36	1	Flat base	Pie dish	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	1	83	1	Rim	Carver/server	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	2	51	2	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	One sherd shows signs of firing damage
1095	TP Whiteware	1	35	1	Footring base	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	2	100	1	Rim	Cup/Bowl	Grey 'Fibre' or 'Sea Grass' pattern	M - LC19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	1	29	1	Base	Mug/jar	Blue floral design ext	M - LC19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	2	110	2	Rim	Large bowl	Brown printed ribbon and thistle design int, geometric frieze ext	M - LC19th	See also base
1095	TP Whiteware	1	76	1	Base	Large bowl	Geometric frieze ext	M - LC19th	See also two rim sherds
1095	Whiteware	1	60	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Stamped '[MALI]NG' on underside
1095	Whiteware	1	49	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Crazed and discoloured
1095	Whiteware	1	91	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Stamped 'M[ALING] on underside
1095	Whiteware	5		1	Rim & BS	Handled bowl	Gold lines on the thick everted rim and single lines on body	M - LC19th	Could be a chamber pot

Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1095	Whiteware	4	187	1	Base	Jar	Plain with slight bluing	M - LC19th	Groove below rim
1095	Whiteware	2	162	1	Base	Hollow ware	Gold line on ext of base	M - LC19th	Splayed base, crazed and discoloured
1095	Whiteware	3	173	1	Profile	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	Crazed and discoloured
1095	Whiteware	3	56	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1095	Whiteware	1	9	1	Footring base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1095	Whiteware	1	27	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Clubbed rim
1095	Whiteware	5	789	1	Rim & body	Hollow ware	Grey-purple random tendril decoration; cf. 1007	M - LC19th	
1100	BGCW	2	197	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
1100	Blue Banded ware	1	64	1	Rim & handle	Tankard/jug	Wide blue band, moulded handle stump	C19th	
1100	Blue Banded ware	1	4	1	Rim	Flatware	Blue band flanked by dark lines	M - LC19th	
1100	Blue bodied ware	1	65	1	Base	Hollow ware	Overglaze painted floral/fruit design on blue body	1814+	Relief moulded maker's mark; Godden 1991:534; No. 3266
1100	TP Whiteware	1	63	1	BS	Tankard/jug	Black TP floral design ext around and painted 'Fowls on 1870'	1870+	Personalised design
1100	TP Whiteware	3	41	1	Footring base	Hollow ware	Vegetation scroll design	M - LC19th	
1100	TP Whiteware	1	44	1	Rim	Carver/server	Willow	M - LC19th	
1100	TP Whiteware	2	17	2	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1103	BSGSW	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
1103	Late Midlands Purple	2	60	2	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int and partial ext	C18th	
1103	WSGSW	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
1007&1023	TP Whiteware	2	175	1	Profile	Pie dish	Barker's Gem; black print	1839 - 1893	Discoloured
U/S	Blue Banded ware	2	6	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Blue slip bands ext	C19th	
U/S	Creamware	1	22	1	Spout	Teapot	Moulded spout with leaf pattern	c.1740 - c.1820	Cf. Example - context 1051
U/S	Pearlware	1	15	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	
U/S	Pearlware	2	147	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	
U/S	Sponged ware	1	8	1	Rim	Pie dish	Blue sponging	1830 +	
U/S	TP Pearlware	1	5	1	Footring base	Plate	Two Temples	c.1780 - c.1840	
U/S	TP Whiteware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID landscape; dark blue	M - LC19th	
U/S	TP Whiteware	1	9	1	BS	Flatware	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
	Total	520	33210	417					

Table 7: Ceramic Analysis (943c – Trench 5)

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1075	Red rod	1	23	1	Fragment	Rod	N/A	C18th - C19th	Red rod
1088	Kiln furniture	1	20	1	Fragment	Red rod	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
1095	Saggar lid	1	265	1	Fragment	Lid	N/A	C18th - C19th	Glazed all over, inc some on broken edges
	Total	3	308	3					

Table 8: Kiln Waste and Related Material Analysis (943c)

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1007	Glass	2	24	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Undated	White glass
1007	Sewer pipe	1	123	1	Fragment	Pipe	U/Dec	1850+	
1023	CBM	1	48	1	Fragment	Tile	N/A	Undated	
1075	Glass	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded glass; relief diamond pattern	Undated	
1082	CBM	1	331	1	Fragment	Pipe	N/A	Undated	
1082	CBM	1	61	1	Fragment	Tile	N/A	Undated	Abraded tile fragment
1088	CBM	2	282	2	Fragment	Tile	N/A	Undated	
1095	Sewer pipe	1	135	1	Fragment	Pipe	U/Dec	1850+	
1100	CBM	1	152	1	Fragment	Tile	U/Dec	Undated	
	Total	11	1176	10					

Table 9: Ceramic Building Material and Other Item Analysis (943c)

Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
712	Bone china	1	7	1	Base	U/ID	Trace of green overglaze paint ext	C19th	Unidentified object or vessel
712	Sponged ware	2	8	2	BS	Hollow ware	Blue sponging ext	c.1830	
712	Whiteware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
712	Whiteware	1	9	1	BS	Flatware	Trace of blue decoration; sponged or painted	M - LC19th	
713	TP Whiteware	1	23	1	Rim	Plate	Barker's Gem	1839 - 1893	
713	Whiteware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
715	Stoneware	1	1092	1	Complete	Jar	Green jar with incised lines around body	C19th	
715	Stoneware	1	14	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	C19th	
715	TP Whiteware	2	27	1	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
715	Whiteware	2	15	1	Spout	Teapot	Relief moulded ridge around spout	M - LC19th	
715	Whiteware	1	12	1	Rim	Plate	Blue band and black lines around the rim	M - LC19th	
716	BGCW	1	209	1	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	Abrasion on base
716	Blue Banded ware	1	119	1	Rim & BS	Bowl	Thin blue lines ext; folded rim	C19th	
716	Blue Banded ware	2	61	1	Rim & BS	Jug	Broad blue bands ext; matte finish	C19th	
716	Bone china	3	143	1	Profile	Cup	Gold line ext, gold floral motif int	LC19th - EC20th	
716	BSGSW	1	409	1	Profile	Small bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Clubbed rim
716	Cane Coloured ware	3	97	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief moulded body; yellow finish ext, white int	C19th	?Teapot
716	Edged ware	2	154	1	Profile	Pie dish	Moulded edge with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	Discoloured, crazed and abraded; clearly different from everything else in the context
716	Pearlware	1	19	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	Could be whiteware; some bluing on base
716	Stoneware	1	250	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze ext	C19th	Very large vessel
716	TP Pearlware	1	52	1	Footed base	Mug	Blue printed rose design ext	c.1780 - c.1840	
716	TP Pearlware	1	114	1	Profile	Mug	Brown printed rural scene with figures in an agricultural landscape	c.1780 - c.1840	Brown print with red, green and blue overglaze painted detail; 'STE...'
716	TP Whiteware	1	93	1	Rim	Pie dish	Barker's Gem	1839 - 1893	
716	TP Whiteware	1	145	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Black printed institutional design; 'SO[UTH YORKSHIRE] ASYLUM'	1872+	Some bluing on base but the rest of the vessel appears to be Whiteware

Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
716	Whiteware	1	27	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
717	Whiteware	2	40	2	Base	Flatware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
717	Whiteware	2	56	1	Base	Flatware	U/Dec	1890 - 1906	T&R Boote Ltd, Waterloo Pottery, Burslem
718	Colour Glazed ware	1	10	1	Handle	Teapot/jug	Moulded handle with honey coloured glaze	C19th	
718	URE	1	18	1	Rim	Flowerpot	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	Plain rim
719	Bone china	2	23	1	Spout	Teapot	Unusual striped finish with lustre finish	M - LC19th	See also 943e cxt 1239 for sherds from the same or an identical teapot
719	Sponge Printed ware	5	89	1	Rim & body	Cup	Diamond sponge printed motifs around upper body with black lines	c.1840+	
719	TP Whiteware	1	11	1	Rim	Bowl	Pale blue blurred TP design; u/id	M - LC19th	
719	TP Whiteware	3	97	1	Profile	Plate	Relief moulded floral motifs around rim; picture in centre	M - LC19th	Narrative design; 'A LESSON FROM THE PUMP'
721	BGCW	1	213	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
721	BGCW	1	66	1	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
721	Biscuit fired ware	1	26	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	
721	Blue Banded ware	2	110	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Thin blue lines ext	C19th	
721	Blue Banded ware	1	16	1	Rim	Bowl	Diffuse lines and bands ext	C19th	Folded rim
721	Blue Banded ware	1	7	1	BS	Bowl	Blue lines and bands ext	C19th	
721	Blue Banded ware	3	123	1	Rim & BS	Bowl	Dark Flow Blue bands ext	c.1840+	Unusual Flow Blue variant of Blue Banded ware
721	Bone china	2	45	1	Rim	Plate	Gold overglaze lines around rim	LC19th - C20th	
721	BSGSW	1	159	1	Rim	Pie dish	Brown ext, grey int	C19th	
721	BSGSW	1	80	1	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped decoration ext, green int	C19th	
721	Sponge Printed ware	1	231	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Printed leaf-like design in centre of base int	c.1840+	
721	Sponge Printed ware	1	6	1	Rim	Saucer	Green leaf and pink flower pattern around rim	c.1840+	
721	TP Pearlware	1	37	1	Profile	Cup	Two Temples	c.1780 - c.1840	Crazed and discoloured
721	TP Whiteware	1	20	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Very faint blue TP design int	M - LC19th	
721	TP Whiteware	2	79	1	Profile	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
721	TP Whiteware	1	74	1	Profile	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Crazed and discoloured

Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
721	TP Whiteware	1	16	1	Rim	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th	
721	TP Whiteware	2	7	1	BS	Plate	Floral design: grey print	M - LC19th	
721	TP Whiteware	1	7	1	BS	Flatware	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
721	Whiteware	1	75	1	Profile	Jar	U/Dec	C19th	Shallow jar
721	Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
721	Whiteware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
723	TP Whiteware	1	44	1	Handle	Teapot/Jug	Green floral design on spine of handle	M - LC19th	
	Total	80	4920	58					

Table 10: Ceramic Analysis (943d – Trenches 6 and 7)

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
721	Sealing strip	1	10	1	Fragment	Red rod	N/A	C18th - C19th	
723	Sealing strip	1	11	1	Fragment	Strip	N/A	C18th - C19th	Squashed sealing strip
723	Sealing strip	1	73	1	Fragment	Strip	N/A	C18th - C19th	A bundle of red sealing strips squashed together and fired
723	Tripod stilt	5	31	5	Leg	Tripod stilt	N/A	C18th - C19th	Sliced feet
723	Tripod stilt	1	6	1	Footed base	Tripod stilt	N/A	C19th	Biconical foot
723	Tripod stilt	1	4	1	Leg	Tripod stilt	N/A	C18th - C19th	Leg only
	Total	10	135	10					

Table 11: Kiln Waste and Related Material Analysis (943d)

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
712	Roof tile	2	261	2	Fragment	Roof tile	N/A	Undated	
716	Glass	1	22	1	Fragment	U/ID	Moulded decorative object in opaque glass	LC19th - EC20th	
721	Door plate	1	98	1	Fragment	Door plate	U/Dec	LC19th - C20th	White door plate
	Total	4	381	4					

Table 12: Ceramic Building Material and Other Item Analysis (943d)

Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1212	TP Whiteware	3	45	2	Rim & BS	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th	
1217	Blue Banded ware	1	7	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue band below rim	C19th	Biscuit fired ware
1217	Whiteware	1	74	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Biscuit fired ware
1220	BSGSW	1	605	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	C19th	Large jar
1220	BSGSW	1	51	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	
1220	Late Blackware type	1	66	1	Rim	Jar	Black glaze int & ext	LC18th - C19th	Lid seated rim; cf C18th type in a much later context
1220	Pearlware	1	146	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	Appears to be wheel thrown; very faint bluing
1220	TP Whiteware	1	15	1	Rim	Plate	Purple floral motif int	M - LC19th	
1237	Bone China	1	17	1	Rim	Mug	Green band with flower motifs below rim	M - LC19th	
1237	BSGSW	1	190	1	Base	Bowl	Five lines of stamped star motifs between rouletted bands	LC18th - C19th	Unglazed base and interior
1237	Colour Glazed ware	1	41	1	Base	Teapot	Rockingham style glaze	C19th	
1237	Colour Glazed ware	1	90	1	Rim	Pie dish	Mottled brown glaze int & ext; cf Griffin 2001:166, Plate 228	C19th	Sharply everted rim
1237	Colour Glazed ware	1	107	1	Rim	Loaf pot	Mottled brown glaze int & ext; cf Griffin 2001:166, Plate 228	C19th	Slightly everted rim
1237	Sponged ware	1	310	1	Profile	Jug	Blue sponging externally	c.1830+	Distinctive shape; cf. 1239
1237	Sponged ware	1	197	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Blue sponging externally	c.1830+	
1237	Stoneware	1	191	1	Handle & BS	Flagon	Brown finish on shoulder	C19th	Part of the flagon which is found in contexts 1237 & 1239
1237	Stoneware	1	315	1	Profile	Bottle	Grey finish	C19th	11.5mm high
1237	TP Whiteware	2	53	1	Profile	Mug	Printed scene with overglaze detailing: two Chinese men cooking	M - LC19th	
1237	TP Whiteware	1	30	1	Rim	Cup	Fibre or Sea Grass pattern	M - LC19th	
1237	TP Whiteware	1	108	1	Pedestal base	Jar/bowl	Blue rose and briar pattern ext	M - LC19th	
1237	TP Whiteware	1	152	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	TP geometric motif in centre of base internally	M - LC19th	
1237	TP Whiteware	1	28	1	Rim	Bowl	Flow Blue Chinese landscape int & ext	c.1835+	
1237	TP Whiteware	1	183	1	Rim	Server/carver	Barker's Gem pattern	1839 - 1893	Large flatware vessel
1237	TP Whiteware	1	236	1	Profile	Platter	Eton College	M - LC19th	Ring foot base - taller than normal
1237	TP Whiteware	1	457	1	Pedestal base	Cheese platter	Mooresque; pattern name printed on underside	M - LC19th	Printed figure 2 and stamped letter B on underside
1237	TP Whiteware	1	571	1	Complete	Marmalade jar	Printed label; Keiller & Sons Marmalade	1862+	Date on printed label

Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1237	Whiteware	1	91	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Some bluing on underside, resembling Pearlware
1238	Colour Glazed ware	1	532	1	Profile	Teapot	Sprigged pineapple-like motifs ext; Rockingham style glaze	C19th	
1238	Colour Glazed ware	1	36	1	Ring foot base	Teapot	Brown Rockingham style glaze	C19th	
1238	Pearlware ?	1	53	1	Profile	Cup	Black printed Gothic scene ext	LC18th - C19th	Typical river scene with a group of figures and two buildings
1238	Stoneware	1	203	1	Base	Bottle	Green finish	M - LC19th	Stamped J.V. BELLAMY above base
1238	TP Pearlware	1	75	1	Base	Mug	Black printed rural scene ext	c.1780 - c.1840	
1238	Whiteware	1	206	1	Profile	Jar	Printed label 'MAZET & Co'	1870 - 1875	Hair removal product 'BE & Co' stamped on underside; see text for details
1238	Whiteware	1	155	1	Profile	Jar	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Stamped '14' on underside
1239	Blue Banded ware	1	16	1	BS	Bowl	Broad blue band and blue lines ext	C19th	
1239	Bone China	1	7	1	Base	Hollow ware	Brown 'wood grain' finish ext	M - LC19th	
1239	Bone China	1	7	1	Rim & handle	Cup	Gold flash on handle and gold line on rim	LC19th - EC20th	
1239	Bone China	1	6	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Overglaze stylised floral frieze ext	LC19th - EC20th	
1239	Bone China	2	2	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Dendritic design ext	LC19th	
1239	Bone China	9	146	1	Handle, spout, body	Teapot	Unusual striped design with lustre finish	M - LC19th	See 943d context 719 for sherds from the same or a similar teapot
1239	Bone China	1	28	1	Fragment	Figurine	Moulded body with gold detailing	C19th	Form not clear
1239	Knurr ball	1	17	1	Complete	Ball	N/A	LC18th - C19th	
1239	Pearlware	1	42	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	
1239	Sponged ware	1	77	1	BS	Jug	Blue sponging externally	c.1830+	One of three jugs with similar profiles
1239	Sponged ware	1	32	1	BS	Jug	Blue sponging externally	c.1830+	One of three jugs with similar profiles
1239	Sponged ware	1	68	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Blue sponging int & ext	c.1830+	
1239	Sponged ware	1	5	1	BS	Jug	U/Dec	c.1830+	One of three jugs with similar profiles
1239	Stoneware	1	59	1	Handle	Flagon	Brown finish	M - LC19th	
1239	TP Pearlware	1	8	1	Handle & BS	Cup/jug	Red geometric TP design on handle	c.1780 - c.1840	

Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1239	TP Whiteware	3	77	3	Rim & BS	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1239	TP Whiteware	2	25	2	Rim	Tureen	Willow	M - LC19th	Lid seated rim
1239	TP Whiteware	1	37	1	Rim	Carver/server	Willow	M - LC19th	
1239	TP Whiteware	1	34	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	Fibre or Sea Grass int & ext	M - LC19th	
1239	TP Whiteware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black leaf and flower motif with overglaze detailing	M - LC19th	
1239	TP Whiteware	1	24	1	Rim	Saucer	Green printed snowdrop design	M - LC19th	
1239	TP Whiteware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black printed rural scene	M - LC19th	
1239	Whiteware	2	122	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1239	Whiteware	1	20	1	Rim	Plate	Hand painted red lines around rim	LC19th - EC20th	
1239	Whiteware	1	38	1	Recessed base	Jar	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1239	Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1247	Stoneware	1	785	1	Profile	Jar	Moulded band below rim	C19th	Jam or preserve jar in buff stoneware; unusual decoration
1237&1239	Stoneware	3	352	1	BS	Flagon	Brown shoulder	M - LC19th	
	Total	80	7689	66					
1238	Stoneware	1	N/A	1	Body	Flagon	Green stoneware	M - LC19th	Plaque: R.W. Freshney / Hull / 5 Gall on shoulder; incised A307

Table 13: Ceramic Analysis (943e – Watching Brief)

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1217	Tripod stilt	1	9	1	Leg	Tripod stilt	N/A	C19th	
1237	Tripod stilt	1	8	1	Leg	Tripod stilt	N/A	C19th	Biconical foot
1238	Tripod stilt	1	9	1	Leg	Tripod stilt	N/A	LC18th - C19th	Sliced foot
1239	Tripod stilt	1	1	1	Leg	Tripod stilt	N/A	C19th	
1247	Tripod stilt	2	7	1	Fragment	Tripod stilt	N/A	C19th	Sliced foot
	Total	6	34	5					

Table 14: Kiln Waste and Related Material Analysis (943e)

9.5 Final Clay Pipe Report (Dr S. D. White)

Introduction

The clay tobacco pipes discussed in this report were recovered during two different phases of work, 943c and 943e.

The excavations produced a total of 32 clay tobacco pipe fragments, consisting of 11 bowls, 23 stems and three mouthpieces from a total of 13 different contexts (10 contexts from 934c and three contexts from 934e). A range of different periods of pipe production and consumption are represented although the majority of the material appears to have been deposited in the late 19th or early 20th century.

Methodology and Treatment of the Material

The pipe fragments from Westgate have been individually examined and details of each fragment logged into Tables 16 and 17 below. The layout of the spreadsheet has been based on the draft pipe recording system that has been developed at the University of Liverpool (Higgins and Davey, 1994). Stem bores have been measured to the nearest 64th of an inch using a ruler.

An assessment of the likely date of the plain stem fragments has been given in broad date ranges. Stem dates should be used with caution since they are much more general and less reliable than the dates that can be determined from bowl fragments or stems marked by known makers.

Where more than one bowl fragment occurs in the same context group they have been allocated a simple reference number in the form of a letter (for example, A, B, C, etc), which has been pencilled onto the inside of the bowl. This is to enable individual bowl fragments to be linked back to the Excel spreadsheet.

The Pipes in Context

Details of the pipes from each context are provided as a context summary in Table 15. This table gives a summary of the pipe finds in context (Cxt) order. For each context the individual bag number is given (bag) followed by the total number of bowl (B), stem (S) and mouthpiece (M) fragments that it contains. A note has also been made of any decorated or marked fragments and the overall date range for these fragments is then given, followed by the most likely deposition date, based on the latest closely datable pieces of pipe present. Finally, there is a column containing any general comments about the context group.

All of the context groups from this site contain less than ten pipe fragments and so no more information other than that already presented in the table above can be given for the majority of the context groups. These groups do, however, include a number of interesting bowl forms and decorative motifs. Nine of the 11 bowl fragments in this assemblage are decorated and these are discussed in more detail below.

Site	Cxt	Bag	B	S	M	Tot	Date Range	Dep. Date	Decorated	Marked	Comments
943c	1007	45	2			2	1870-1910	1870-1910	Prince of Wales Feathers x1; hatched shield x1	pattern number 34 x1	Two mould decorated bowls, both c1870-1910 and both most likely to have been from short stemmed "cutty" pipes. The Prince of Wales Feathers has a pattern number 34 moulded on to the side of the stem. This particular number may well refer to a number of different, but "popular" designs rather than relating to one specific design.
943c	1051	53		1		1	1800-1900	1800-1900			Plain C19th stem.
943c	1055	25		3		3	1800-1910	1800-1910			Plain C19th stems, one with traces of brown glaze, one with traces of a pale green glaze.
943c	1072	57	1			1	1860-1920	1860-1920			Part of a spurless bowl, possibly from a short-stemmed "cutty" pipe.
943c	1075	17	1	6	1	8	1790-1920	1870-1920	dogs head spur x1; leaf x1	pattern number 41 x1	Small group of mostly C19th date. The single bowl fragment is almost certainly French and likely to be a Fiolet or Gambier product. A number of the plain stems join (freshly broken) and two of the stems are clearly from short-stemmed 'cutty' pipes. The single mouthpiece is covered with green glaze. This is likely to be quite a late C19th group.
943c	1082	7	1	2		3	1660-1860	1790-1860		Ring & dot	Small spur fragment with a moulded ring and dot motif, most likely late C18th or C19th. There are two plain stems, one clearly C17th and the other possibly C18th or early C19th.
943c	1088	19		3		3	1800-1900	1800-1900			Plain C19th stems.
943c	1094	30	1			1	1860-1920	1860-1920	acorn		
943c	1095	33	1	1	1	3	1750-1920	1860-1920	shamrock & thistle x1	Unident x1	Small group comprising a single plain stem fragment from a long stemmed pipe, possibly late C18th or early C19th, and a bowl and mouthpiece fragment that would appear to be contemporary and date from. c1860-1920.
943c	1103	63		4		4	1660-1750	1700-1750			Group of plain stems, one of which is likely to be late C17th and the other three possibly late C17th or from the first half of the C18th.
943e	1237	9	2	3	1	6	1760-1920	1870-1920	armorial shamrock & thistle x1		Small group with two mould decorated bowls - one an Armorial from the mid C19th and one with shamrocks and a thistle from the late C19th or early C20th. The stem fragments are all plain but two (join at a fresh break) are almost certainly from a long stemmed pipe. The mouthpiece is C19th and is covered with green glaze.
943e	1238		1			1	1880-1920	1880-1920	shamrocks x1	shamrocks x1	Heavy Irish style bowl with shamrocks on the sides of the bowl and on the sides of the spur.
943e	1239	15	1			1	1870-1910	1870-1910	thistle x1		Single bowl fragment with a thistle motif on the smoker's left and almost certainly a shamrock on the smoker's right, but this is now missing.
Totals :			11	23	3	37					

Table 15: Clay Pipe Context Summary

The Pipes Themselves – The Bowls

The most noticeable feature of this particular assemblage of pipes is that nine of the eleven bowl fragments are mould-decorated. There are six decorative schemes represented in this group, represented by four examples of shamrock and thistle motifs (Figures 3, 4 and 7); one armorial design (Figure 1); one Prince of Wales Feathers (Figure 2); one hatched shield (Figure 6); one acorn (Figure 5) and a plain burnished bowl with a dogs-head spur that is almost certainly French (Figure 8). The two remaining bowls both appear to be plain, although one has a ring and dot motif moulded onto the sides of its spur.

In the following sections each of the different decorative schemes are discussed in more detail, in alphabetical order.

Acorn (Figure 5). A single bowl in the form of an acorn was recovered from the excavations, Context [1094], c.1860-1920. This particular example has a large oak leaf on the seam away from the smoker with the spur itself in the form of another small acorn. This particular example has been very crudely moulded and finished and some of the detail has been lost or smudged during the manufacturing process. This was an extremely popular design from the middle of the 19th century onwards, especially in this part of England.

Dogs Head Spur (Figure 8) A single bowl of c.1870-1920 decorated with a small dogs head spur was recovered from Context [1075]. The main body of the bowl has been well burnished and the rim itself smoothed or wiped. The figure of the dog is very finely executed with a lot of texturing detail to imitate the dog's coat and a collar with buckle. This was another very popular late 19th-century design but this example is a French import that would almost certainly have been produced by one of the big manufacturing firms of Fiolet or Gambier.

Hatched Shield (Figure 6). A single bowl of c.1870-1910 decorated with a hatched shield on both sides of the bowl was recovered from Context [1007]. This is spurless bowl form with moulded milling around the rim. Unlike most milling where the row of squares or rectangles is sunk into the main surface of the pipe, these project above the surface, so that the milling is in relief rather than incuse. The design, which comprises a hatched shield shape, is repeated on both sides of the bowl. Hatched shields and hearts were a popular motif in the 19th century with many of the pipe manufacturers of the period producing designs of this type. Rotherham Archaeology Society's collections at Rotherham Museum include an almost identical bowl found in the town in the mid 1990s (Acc. No. RAS/1995.125).

Prince of Wales Feathers (Figure 2). A single spurless bowl of c.1870-1910 decorated with the Prince of Wales Feathers surrounded by a laurel wreath was recovered from Context [1007]. The design is very well executed and repeats on the other side of the bowl. This particular example also has a moulded pattern number in incuse lettering on the stem, on the smoker's left, reading 34. This particular number may well refer to a number of different, but 'popular' designs rather than relating to one specific design. The Manchester manufacturer Joseph Holland, for example, had at least 35 different designs of short stemmed 'cutty' pipes, all with the pattern number 34, 16 of which are illustrated in their catalogue of c.1915 (Jung 2003). It is possible that this is another Holland example but one that was not illustrated in their catalogue.

Armoial (Figure 1). A single spur bowl of c.1850-1870 decorated with what is probably a debased version of the Royal Coat of Arms was recovered from Context [1237]. The seam away from the smoker is decorated with leaves. On the smoker's

right is a unicorn and on the smoker's left a lion. Below the supports is a banner with only part of the *DIEU ET MON DROIT* motto legible. The oval shield itself simply has a cross within it without any attempt to depict the different emblems that should appear in the four quarters. There is a faint line around the top of the bowl just below the rim. This suggests that the mould has been repaired at some point during its lifetime. During the manufacturing process a knife was pushed across the top of the pipe, whilst it was still in the mould, in a slot specially designed for this purpose. This process gave the pipe its clean-cut rim, but the continual action of the knife in the slot itself eventually caused the mould to become slightly dished at this point. This wear was repaired by inserting a new piece of metal into the mould, but the new insert left a tell-tale line around the top of any pipes that were subsequently produced from it. Metal inserts in this position could also be used to alter the height of the bowl. Either way, the presence of the mould line suggests that this pipe came from an older mould that had been altered at some point during its life.

Shamrock and/or Thistle (Figures 3, 4 and 7). A total of four pipes with the shamrock and/or thistle motif were recovered from the excavations, one each from Contexts [1095, 1237, 1238 and 1239]. Three different designs are represented. The first (Figure 3) is fragmentary but appears to be part of a spurless bowl with a beaded rib on the seam away from the smoker. The rim has been cut and has moulded milling. On the smoker's left is a thistle motif, but the motif on the smoker's right is missing. At the base of the bowl there are traces of a moulded floral design that may well have extended partway on to the stem. This particular example is likely to date from c.1870-1920. There are two similar examples in the Rotherham Archaeology Society's collections at Rotherham Museum. The first (Acc. No. RAS/1995.5) was recovered from a sewer trench in Allan Street, Clifton, Rotherham in 1962 and appears to have a shamrock design on both sides of the bowl. The second (Acc. No. RAS/1995/68) was found in Spa Lane, Treeton, and has a shamrock on the smoker's right and a thistle on the smoker's right. This second example looks very similar to the new example from Westgate and may well have been produced in the same mould.

The second shamrock/thistle design to come from Westgate is represented by two examples of c.1860-1910 that almost certainly came from the same mould, one from Context [1095] (Figure 4) and the other from Context [1237] (not illustrated). This second design has a similar thistle motif on the smokers left and a rather stylised shamrock on the smoker's right. The rim has been cut and has moulded milling. On the sides of the spur are relief moulded shamrock motifs.

The third and final shamrock/thistle design dates from c.1880-1920 and is represented by a single bowl from Context [1238] (Figure 7). This particular example is on a much heavier 'Irish' style bowl form and has the same stylised shamrock motif on both sides of the bowl. This rim is also cut with moulded milling and there is a shamrock motif moulded on to the sides of the spur, although most of the one on the smoker's right is now missing.

This combination of shamrocks and/or thistles would appear to be a common local form. The collections of the Rotherham Archaeology Society at Rotherham Museum have a number of examples with this type of decorative scheme that have been recovered from in and around the town since the 1960s. At least two of these bowls also have the moulded initials JM on the sides of the spur and so can be attributed to Joseph Mansell, who is known to have been working in Rotherham from at least 1854-1862. This suggests that the thistle and shamrock motif may well have been popular in this area from the 1850s onwards.

The Pipes Themselves – The Stems

A total of 23 stem fragments were recovered from the excavations. The majority of these fragments are either late 18th or 19th century in date, but there are two residual fragments (one each from Contexts [1082] and [1103]) that appear to date from the second half of the 17th century.

Twenty-two of the stems are plain. The single marked stem was recovered from Context [1075] and has an incuse moulded pattern number 41, within a beaded border, on the left hand side of the stem (not illustrated). The nature and style of the mark dates this piece to c.1870-1920. This particular fragment appears to have had a brown varnished surface originally and there are traces of moulded decoration at one end, which would have extended onto the bowl, but not enough survives to identify the full decorative scheme.

The Pipes Themselves – The Mouthpieces

Three mouthpiece fragments were recovered from the site. Two of these (one each from Contexts [1075 and 1237]) have simple cut ends and are covered with green glaze. These are most likely to have come from long-stemmed pipes.

The third mouthpiece, from Context [1095], is a nipple type and is clearly from a short-stemmed 'cutty' style of pipe. There are traces of a beaded border on both sides of the fragment that would have originally contained either a maker's or pattern name.

Summary and Conclusions

The tobacco pipe assemblage from Westgate, Rotherham, is a very small but interesting one because of the range of late 19th-century decorated bowls that are represented – a period that is often poorly represented in the archaeological record. It is unfortunate that none of the pieces are marked with a maker's name or initials, particularly since there has been so little study of these later pipes from Rotherham. However, the fact that a number of the decorative schemes are known from other sites in and around the town would point to them being popular local forms that may well have been produced in Rotherham itself.

The other interesting piece in this assemblage is the French import (Figure 8), that will almost certainly have been made by either Fiolet or Gambier. Both firms were prominent French manufacturers and exported large numbers of pipes to England from the mid-19th century right through until their closure in about 1920.

Very little work has been done on the clay tobacco pipes from Rotherham and this assemblage provides an interesting glimpse at the pipe designs that were popular in the town during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

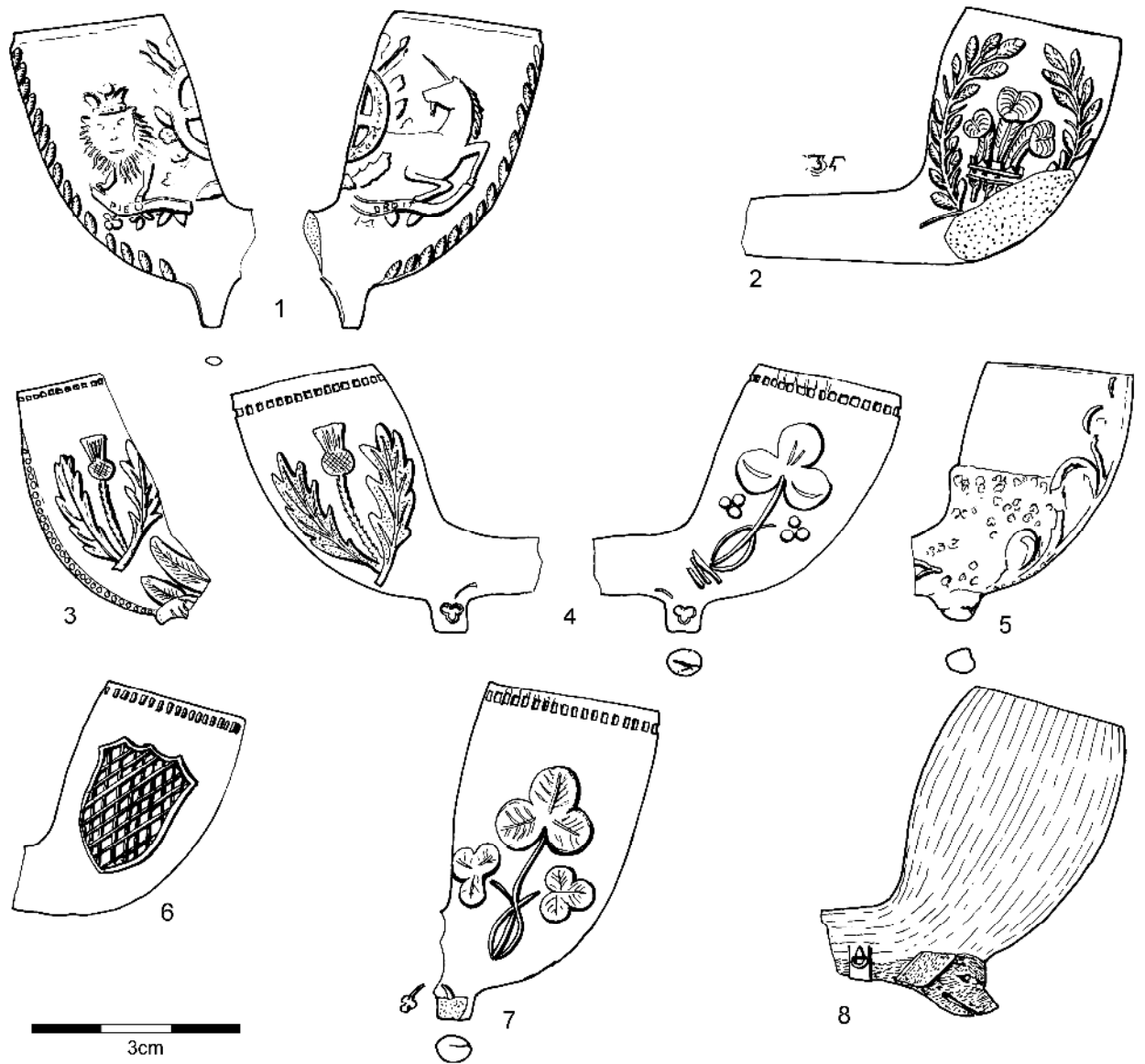
Figures

All of the illustrations are at life size (1:1) and are by the author.

1. Spur bowl (c.1850-1870). Not burnished; no internal bowl cross; rim cut but not milled; stem bore 4/64". Mould decorated with the Royal Coat of Arms with leaves decorating the seam away from the smoker. This is a rather crudely moulded Royal Arms. There is a mould line around the rim suggesting that the mould has been repaired or altered during its lifetime. (Context [1237]).
2. Spurless bowl (c.1870-1910). Not burnished; no internal bowl cross; rim cut but not milled; stem bore 5/64". Mould decorated on both sides of the bowl with the Prince of Wales Feathers surrounded by a laurel wreath. There is an incuse

pattern number moulded on the left hand side of the stem reading 34. It is possible that this particular example may have been produced by Joseph Holland of Manchester, who appears to have used the pattern number 34 to identify a wide range of popular styles. (Context [1007]).

3. Bowl fragment (c.1870-1920). Not burnished; no internal bowl cross; rim cut and with moulded milling; stem bore is un-measurable. Only one half of the bowl survives (that on the smokers left), which is decorated with a thistle motif. The fragment has a beaded rib on the seam away from the smoker and traces of some form of foliage decorating the bowl/stem junction. Similar examples are known from other sites in Rotherham. (Context [1239]).
4. Spur bowl (c.1860-1910). Not burnished; no internal bowl cross; rim cut and with moulded milling; stem bore 5/64". One of two bowls recovered from the site that came from the same mould. On the smoker's right is a stylised shamrock motif and on the smoker's left a thistle. There is a simple shamrock motif moulded on the sides of the spur. Similar examples are known from other sites in Rotherham. (Context [1095]).
5. Spur bowl (c.1860-1920). Not burnished; no internal bowl cross; rim cut but not milled; stem bore 5/64". This bowl is moulded in the form of an acorn with a second smaller acorn for a spur. The seam away from the smoker is decorated with a large oak leaf. The whole bowl is very crudely moulded and finished and much of the design has been "smudged" prior to firing. (Context [1094]).
6. Spurless bowl (c.1870-1910). Not burnished; no internal bowl cross; rim cut and with moulded milling that is in relief rather than the more usual incuse form; stem bore 4/64". This bowl has a hatched shield moulded on both sides of the bowl. Similar examples have been found elsewhere in Rotherham. (Context [1007]).
7. Spur bowl (c.1880-1920). Not burnished; no internal bowl cross; rim cut and with moulded milling; stem bore 4/64". This is a heavy 'Irish' style bowl with a stylised shamrock motif on both sides of the bowl. A simple shamrock motif has also been moulded on both sides of the spur. (Context [1238]).
8. French bowl with a dog-head spur (c.1870-1920). Good burnish; no internal bowl cross; rim bottered and possibly wiped; stem bore 4/64". This is a very nicely moulded bowl with the spur in the form of a dog's head. It is French and almost certainly the product of either Fiolet or Gambier, the two biggest exporters of pipes to this country. (Context [1075]).



Figures 1 – 8: Clay Pipes From (943c-e)

Note on Table 16 below:

The table below is arranged in context number order. The individual bag numbers from each context have also been noted. A unique letter reference (Ref.) is given where there is more than one bowl fragment in the group. The count of bowls (B) stems (S) and mouthpieces (M) is then given. This is followed by the date range for the particular fragment(s). With pipe bowls the presence of a heel (H) or spur (S) is noted. The size of the stem bore, recorded in 64^{ths} of an inch is given in the column headed 64. Any burnishing (Bur) is noted and graded (F = Fine, G = Good, A = Average, P = Poor, O = not burnished) together with the presence or absence of an internal bowl cross (X), any milling (M4, where the numbers 1-4 represent between 1 and 4 quarters of the rim circumference having been milled) and the rim finish (C = Cut, B = Bottered, W = Wiped). In the case of mouthpieces the type of tip (TT; C = Cut, N = Nipple) and the tip finish (TF; GG = Green Glaze) is recorded. The next six columns record any marks and notes the Christian name (CN) and surname (SN) or initials, or any other mark type (other). The position of that mark (P) the type of mark, i.e., whether it is incuse or relief (T) and the method of application (M) is then noted (M = Moulded, S = Stamped). Finally any decoration or modification is recorded followed by any comments. For a full explanation of the codes used see Higgins and Davey 1994.

Site	Cxt	Bag	Ref	B	S	M	Date	Heel	64	Bur	X	M4	Rim	TT	TF	Cname	Sname	Other	P	T	M	Dec/Mod	Fig	Comments	
943C	1007	45	A	1			1870-1910	0	5	0	0	0	C	-	-			34	SL	I	M	Prince of Wales Feathers	2	Pattern number 34 incuse moulded on the side of the stem (smokers left).	
943C	1007	45	B	1			1870-1910	0	4	0	0	0	MM	-	-								hatched shield	6	
943c	1051	53			1		1800-1900			0															
943c	1055	25			3		1800-1910			0															Plain C19th stems, one with traces of brown glaze, one with traces of a pale green glaze.
943c	1072	57		1			1860-1920	0	4	0	0	-	-	-	-										Part of a spurless bowl, possibly a short stemmed "cutty" pipe.
943c	1075	17		1			1870-1920	*	4	G	0	0	B	-	-								Dogs head spur	8	Almost certainly French and probably made by one of the big firms such as Fiolet or Gambier.
943c	1075	17			1		1870-1920		5	0								41	SL	R	M	Leaf?		Stem with a pattern number 41 in a beaded border on the left side of the stem. Appears to have a brown varnished surface. Only traces of moulded decoration survive.	
943c	1075	17			4		1790-1850			0															Plain stems; three of which join (fresh breaks).
943c	1075	17			1		1850-1920			0															Plain stem almost certainly from a short-stemmed 'cutty' pipe.
943c	1075	17				1	1800-1910							C	GG										Green glazed mouthpiece.
943c	1082	7		1			1790-1860	S	5	0	-	-	-	-	-			Ring & dot	SS	R	M				Spur fragment with a moulded ring and dot mark.
943c	1082	7			1		1660-1700			0															
943c	1082	7			1		1760-1860			0															
943c	1088	19			3		1800-1900			0															
943c	1094	30		1			1860-1920	*	5	0	0	0	C	-	-								acorn	5	Very crude acorn design, most likely from a short-stemmed pipe.
943c	1095	33		1			1860-1910	S	5	0	0	MM	C	-	-			shamrocks	SS	R	M	shamrock & thistle	4	From the same mould as the bowl from 943e, Context 1237.	

Site	Cxt	Bag	Ref	B	S	M	Date	Heel	64	Bur	X	M4	Rim	TT	TF	Cname	Sname	Other	P	T	M	Dec/Mod	Fig	Comments	
943c	1095	33				1	1860-1920							N	0			?	SL	R	M			Nipple type mouthpiece from a short stemmed "cutty" pipe with traces of a beaded boarder moulded in relief on the sides of the stem that would have contained either a maker's or pattern name.	
943c	1095	33			1		1750-1850			0														Plain stem fragment from a long stemmed pipe either late C18th or early C19th.	
943c	1103	63			1		1660-1700			0															
943c	1103	63			3		1680-1750			0															
943e	1237	9	A	1			1860-1910	S	5	0	0	MM	C	-	-			shamrocks	SS	R	M	shamrock & thistle		Same mould as the bowl from 943c, context 1095.	
943e	1237	9	B	1			1850-1870	S	4	0	0	0	C	-	-							Armorial + leaf decorated seam	1	Rather crudely moulded Royal Arms. There is a mould line around the rim suggesting the mould has been repaired or altered during its life.	
943e	1237	9			2		1760-1860			0														Two joining stem fragments (fresh break) from a long stemmed pipe.	
943e	1237	9			1		1840-1910			0														Plain stem fragment most likely from a short stemmed "cutty" pipe.	
943e	1237	9				1	1800-1910							C	GG									Mouthpiece coated with green glaze.	
943e	1238			1			1880-1920	S	4	0	0	MM	C	-	-			shamrock	SS	R	M	shamrocks	7	Heavy Irish style pipe bowl.	
943e	1239	15		1			1870-1920	-	-	0	0	MM	C	-	-								thistle	3	

Table 16: Clay Pipe Catalogue (943c-e)

Site	Cxt	Bag	B	S	M	Tot	Date Range	Dep. Date	Decorated	Marked	Comments
943c	1007	45	2			2	1870-1910	1870-1910	Prince of Wales Feathers x1; hatched shield x1	pattern number 34 x1	Two mould decorated bowls, both c1870-1910 and both most likely to have been from short stemmed "cutty" pipes. The Prince of Wales Feathers has a pattern number 34 moulded on to the side of the stem. This particular number may well refer to a number of different, but "popular" designs rather than relating to one specific design.
943c	1051	53		1		1	1800-1900	1800-1900			Plain C19th stem.
943c	1055	25		3		3	1800-1910	1800-1910			Plain C19th stems, one with traces of brown glaze, one with traces of a pale green glaze.
943c	1072	57	1			1	1860-1920	1860-1920			Part of a spurless bowl, possibly from a short-stemmed "cutty" pipe.
943c	1075	17	1	6	1	8	1790-1920	1870-1920	dogs head spur x1; leaf x1	pattern number 41 x1	Small group of mostly C19th date. The single bowl fragment is almost certainly French and likely to be a Fiolet or Gambier product. A number of the plain stems join (freshly broken) and two of the stems are clearly from short-stemmed 'cutty' pipes. The single mouthpiece is covered with green glaze. This is likely to be quite a late C19th group.
943c	1082	7	1	2		3	1660-1860	1790-1860		Ring & dot	Small spur fragment with a moulded ring and dot motif, most likely late C18th or C19th. There are two plain stems, one clearly C17th and the other possibly C18th or early C19th.
943c	1088	19		3		3	1800-1900	1800-1900			Plain C19th stems.
943c	1094	30	1			1	1860-1920	1860-1920	acorn		
943c	1095	33	1	1	1	3	1750-1920	1860-1920	shamrock & thistle x1	Unident x1	Small group comprising a single plain stem fragment from a long stemmed pipe, possibly late C18th or early C19th, and a bowl and mouthpiece fragment that would appear to be contemporary and date from. c1860-1920.
943c	1103	63		4		4	1660-1750	1700-1750			Group of plain stems, one of which is likely to be late C17th and the other three possibly late C17th or from the first half of the C18th.
943e	1237	9	2	3	1	6	1760-1920	1870-1920	armorial x1; shamrock & thistle x1		Small group with two mould decorated bowls - one an Armorial from the mid C19th and one with shamrocks and a thistle from the late C19th or early C20th. The stem fragments are all plain but two (join at a fresh break) are almost certainly from a long stemmed pipe. The mouthpiece is C19th and is covered with green glaze.
943e	1238		1			1	1880-1920	1880-1920	shamrocks x1	shamrocks x1	Heavy Irish style bowl with shamrocks on the sides of the bowl and on the sides of the spur.
943e	1239	15	1			1	1870-1910	1870-1910	thistle x1		Single bowl fragment with a thistle motif on the smoker's left and almost certainly a shamrock on the smoker's right, but this is now missing.
Totals:			11	23	3	37					

Table 18: Clay Pipe Summary (943c-e)

10 ILLUSTRATIONS



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Unit R6, Riverside Block
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield S2 3EN
Tel: 0114 2225106
Fax: 0114 2797158



Project:
**Westgate Demonstrator Project,
Rotherham**

Title
Site locations

Scale
1:7500

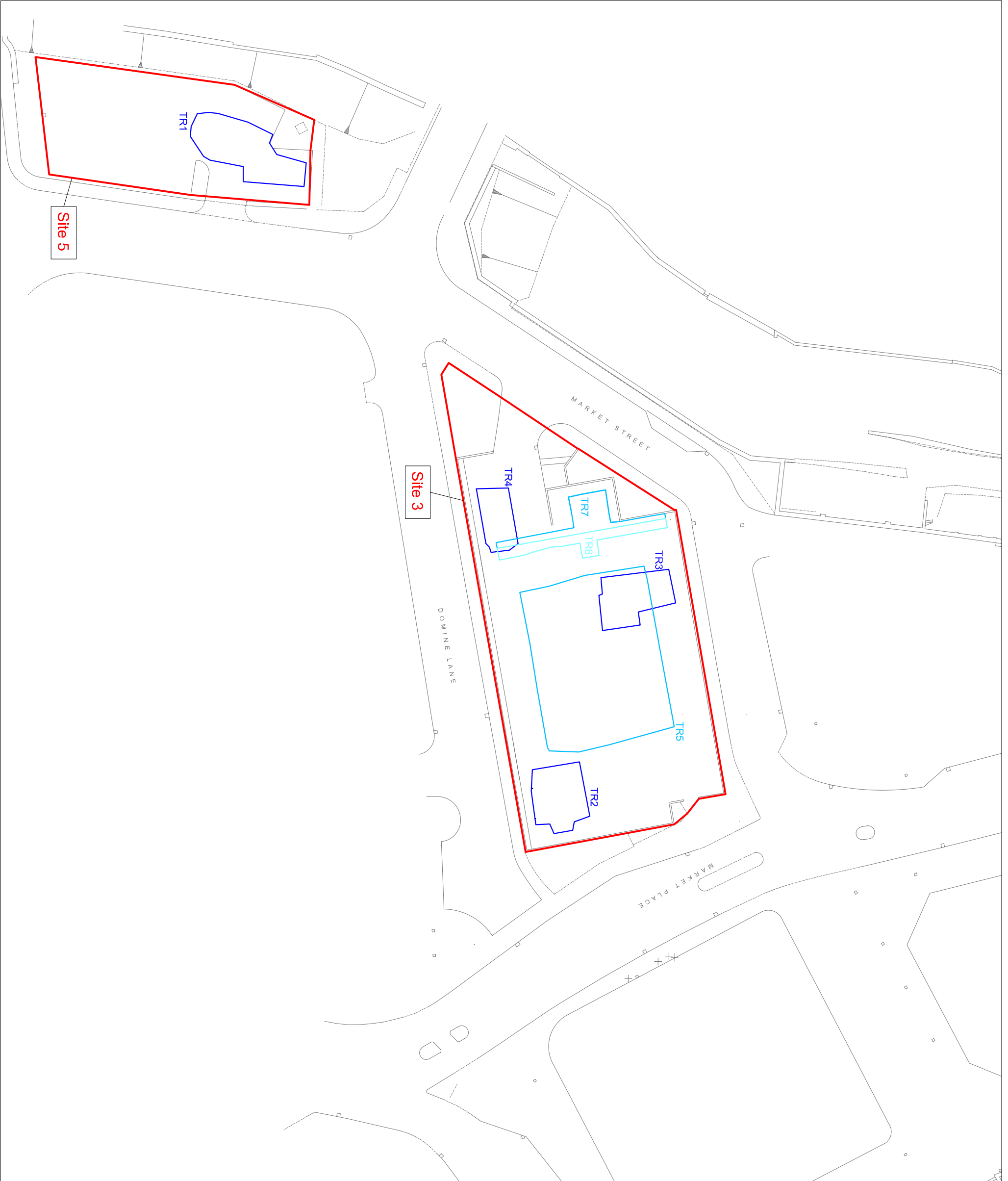
NGR
Site 3: SK 4278 9280
Site 5: SK 4268 9272

Project No.
943e.1(1)

Date
March 2009


Drawn
CS

Illustration No.
1

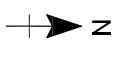


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UNIT 10, Riverside Block
Shear Bank Business Park
Shearwater Lane
Shearwater, Rotherham
S66 7JN
Tel: 0114 2223100
Fax: 0114 2797158



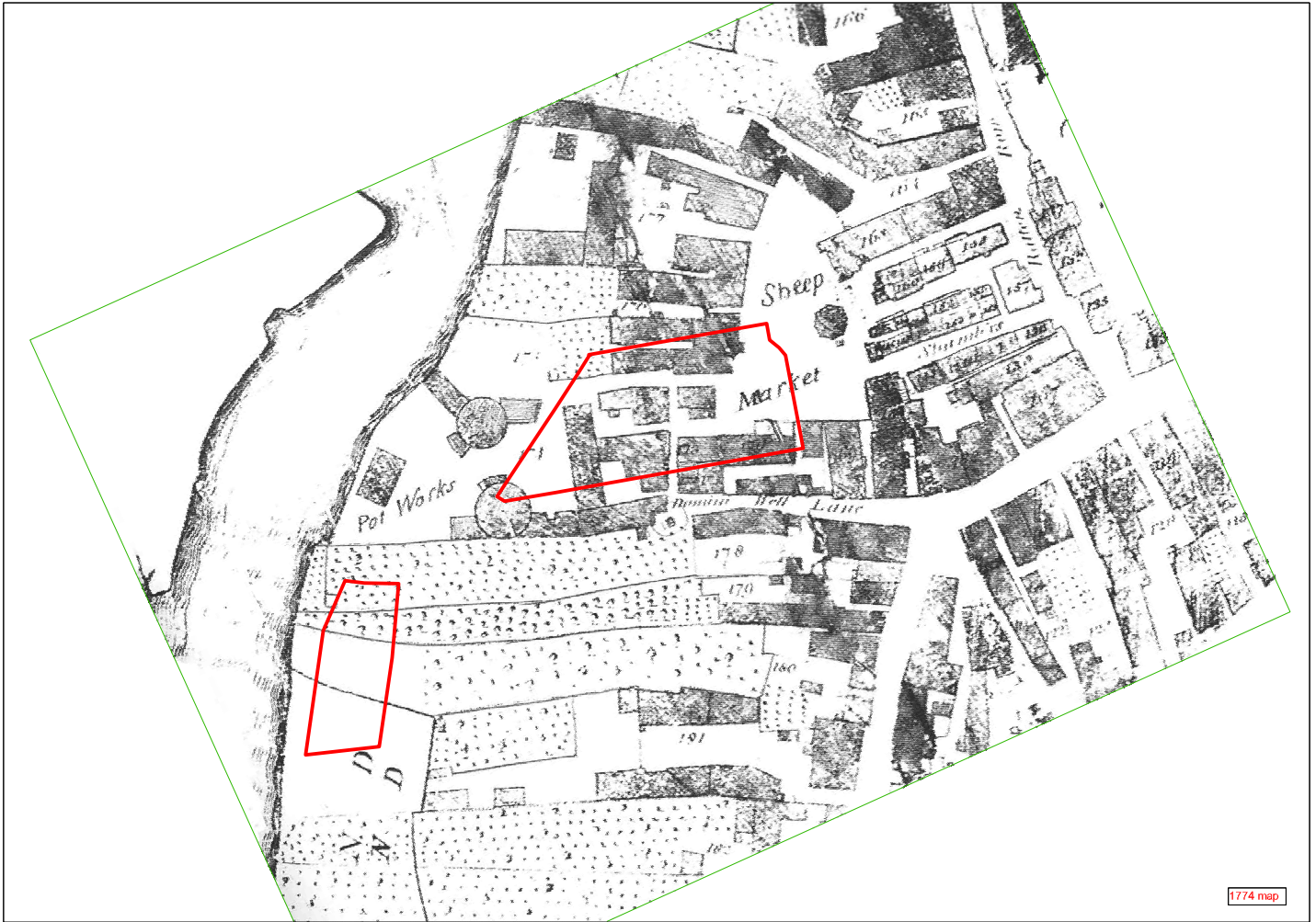
Project:
**Westgate Demonstrator Project,
Rotherham**

Title
Site and trench locations

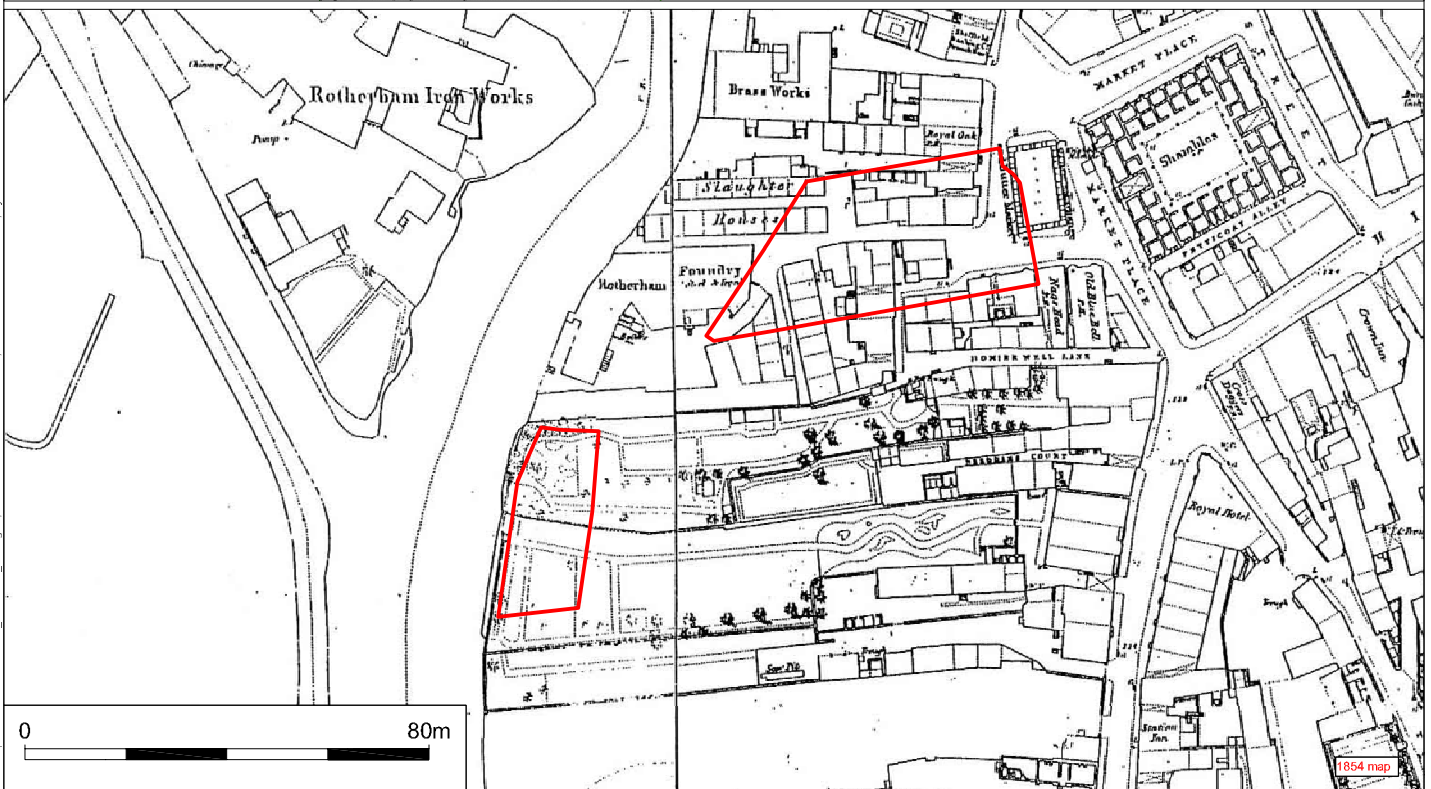
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NGR	Drawn
Site 3: SK 4278 9280 Site 5: SK 4268 9272	CS

Project No.	Ill. No.
943e.1(1)	2



1774 map



1854 map

0 80m



Unit R6, Riverside Block
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield S2 3EN
Tel: 0114 2225106
Fax: 0114 2797158



Project:
**Westgate Demonstrator Project,
Rotherham**

Title
**Site locations on 1774 & 1854
historic maps**

Scale
1:1500

NGR
Site 3: SK 4278 9280
Site 5: SK 4268 9272

Project No.
943e.1(1)

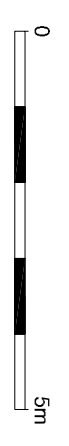
Date
March 2009

Drawn
CS

Illustration No.
3



- Key Building Materials**
- Red Brick wall
 - Red Brick other
 - Stone wall
 - Stone other
 - Metal
 - Concrete



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Shearwater Road
Sutton Coldfield
B67 1JL
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Fax: 0121 2787195



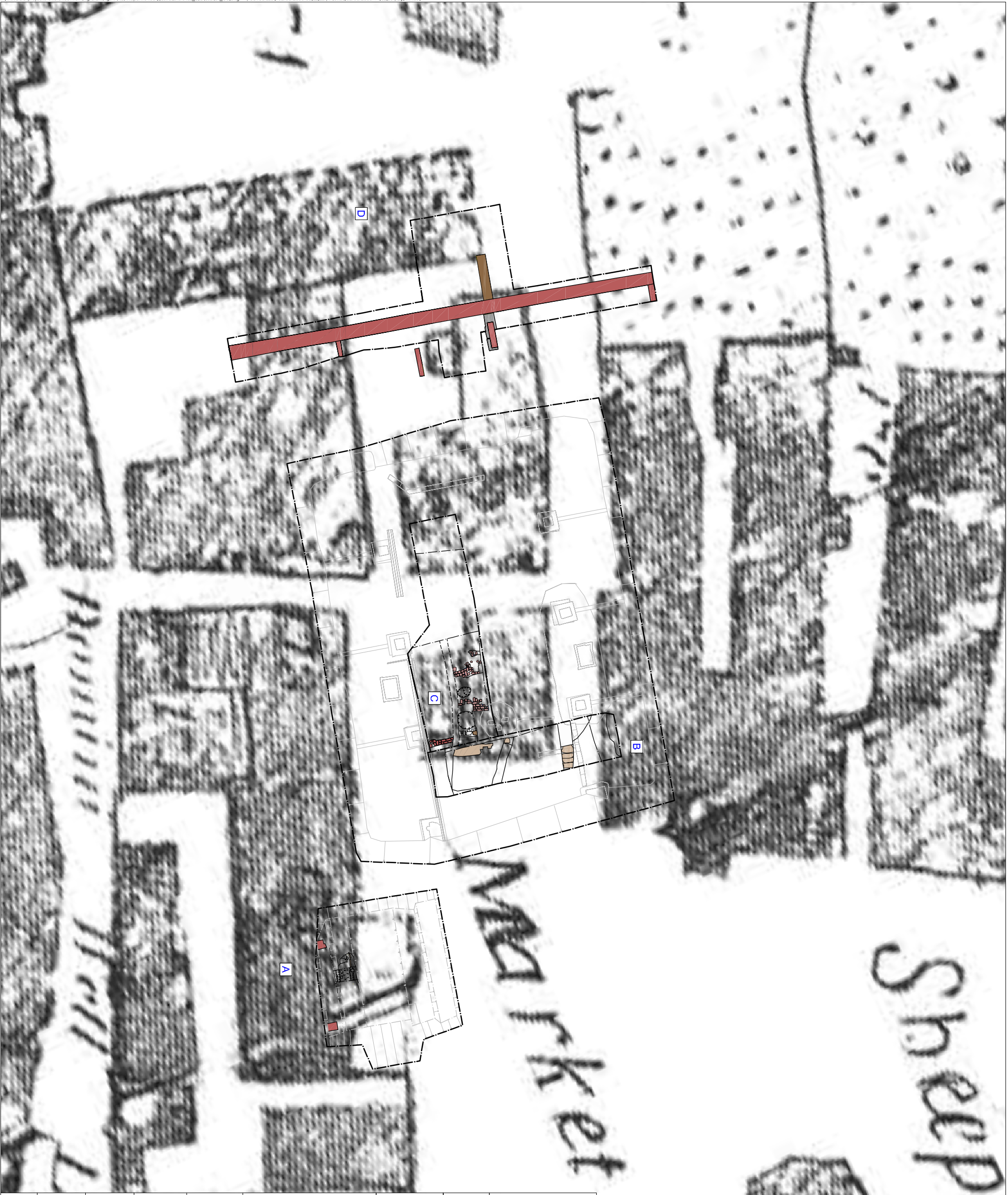
Project:
Westgate Demonstrator Project,
Rotherham

Title
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(Site 3)

Scale	Date
1:100	March 2009

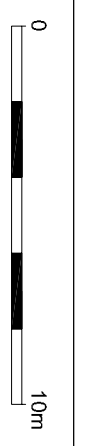
NGR	Drawn
Site 3: SK 4278 9280 Site 5: SK 4268 9272	CS

Project No.	Ill. No.
943e.1(1)	4



Key Building Materials

	Red Brick wall		Stone other
	Red Brick other		Metal
	Stone wall		Concrete



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Rotham Road
Sheep Bank, Rotherham
S60 2JL
Tel: 0114 2222103
Fax: 0114 2221195

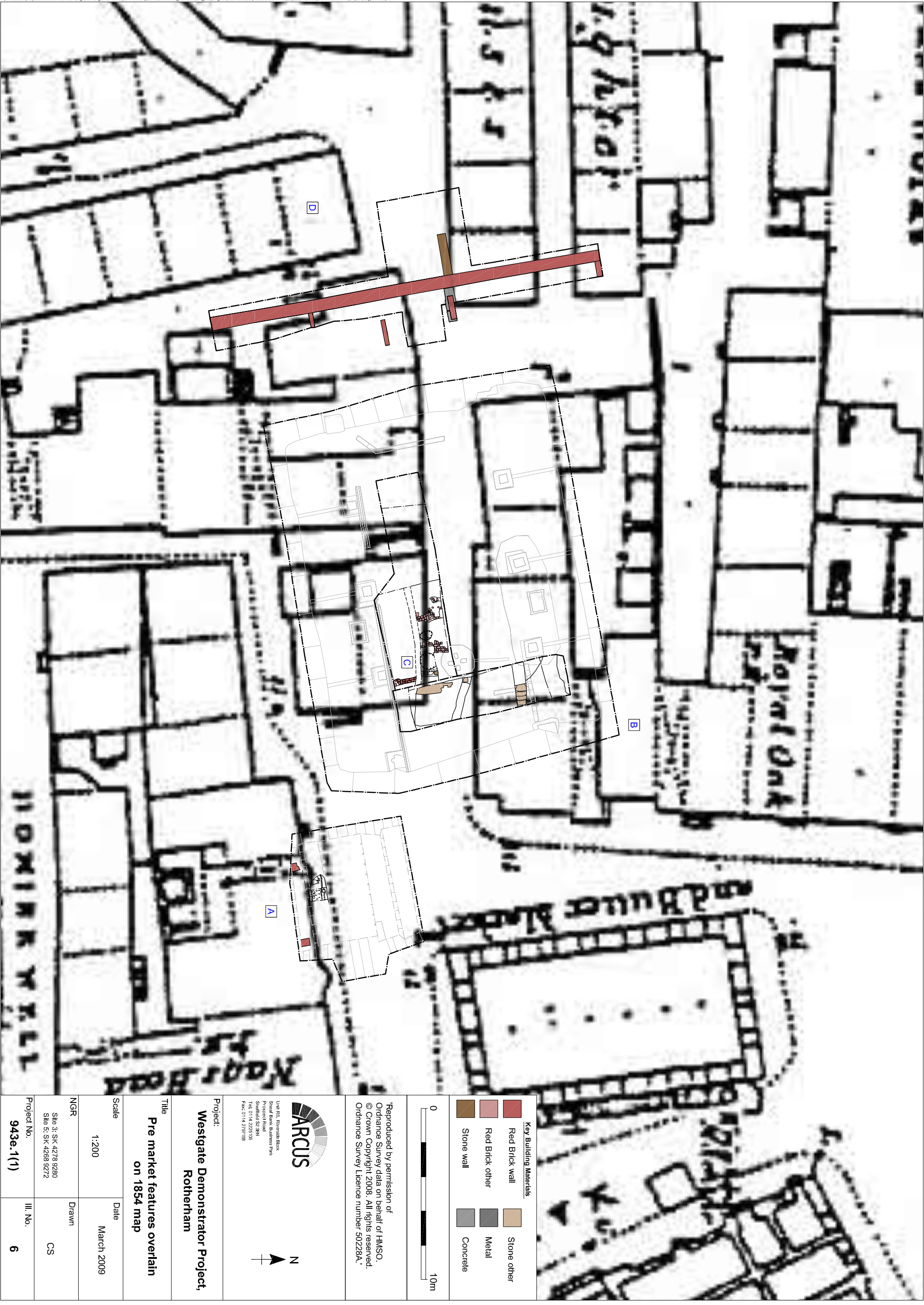
Project:
Westgate Demonstrator Project,
Rotherham

Title
Pre market features overlain
on 1774 map

Scale	Date
1:200	March 2009

NGR	Drawn
Site 3: SK 4278 9280 Site 5: SK 4268 9272	CS

Project No.	Ill. No.
943e.1(1)	5



Key Building Materials

	Red Brick wall		Stone other
	Red Brick other		Metal
	Stone wall		Concrete



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Unit 105, Riverside Block
Shear Bank Business Park
Rotherham Road
Shearwater
Rotherham
S64 7JG
TMC 0114 2222103
Fax: 0114 2207195

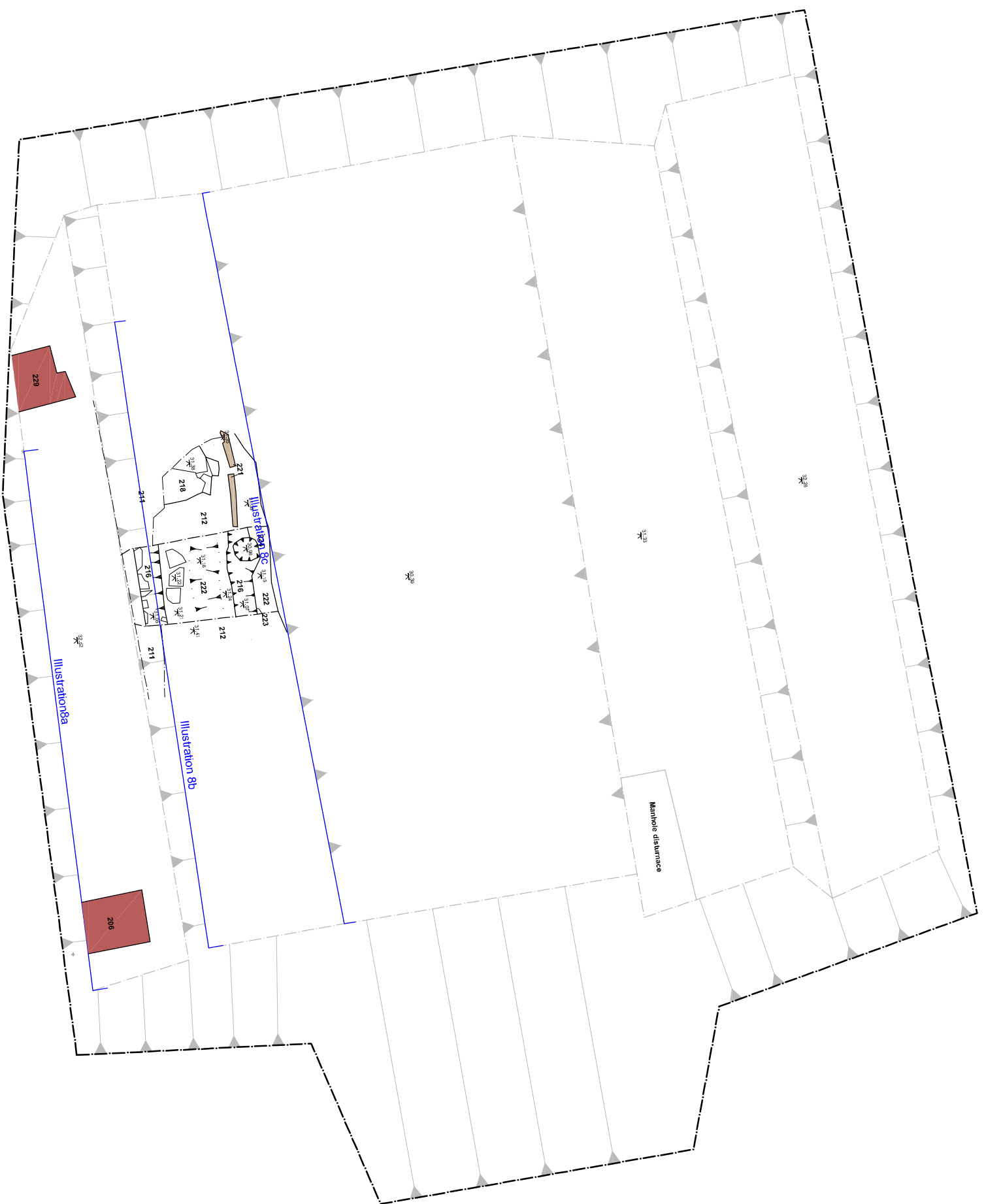
Project:
Westgate Demonstrator Project,
Rotherham

Title
Pre market features overlain
on 1854 map

Scale	1:200	Date	March 2009
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NGR	Site 3: SK 4278 9280 Site 5: SK 4268 9272	Drawn	CS
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Project No.	943e.1(1)	Ill. No.	6
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Key Building Materials

	Red Brick wall		Stone other
	Red Brick other		Metal
	Stone wall		Concrete



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UNIT 105, Riverdale Beck
 Small Bank Business Park
 Rotherham Road
 Rotherham, S60 2JH
 Tels: 0114 2222103
 Fax: 0114 2222105

Project:
Westgate Demonstrator Project,
Rotherham

Title
Plan of trench 2

Scale	Date
1:40	March 2009

NGR	Drawn
Site 3: SK 4278 9280 Site 5: SK 4268 9272	CS

Project No.	Ill. No.
943e.1(1)	7

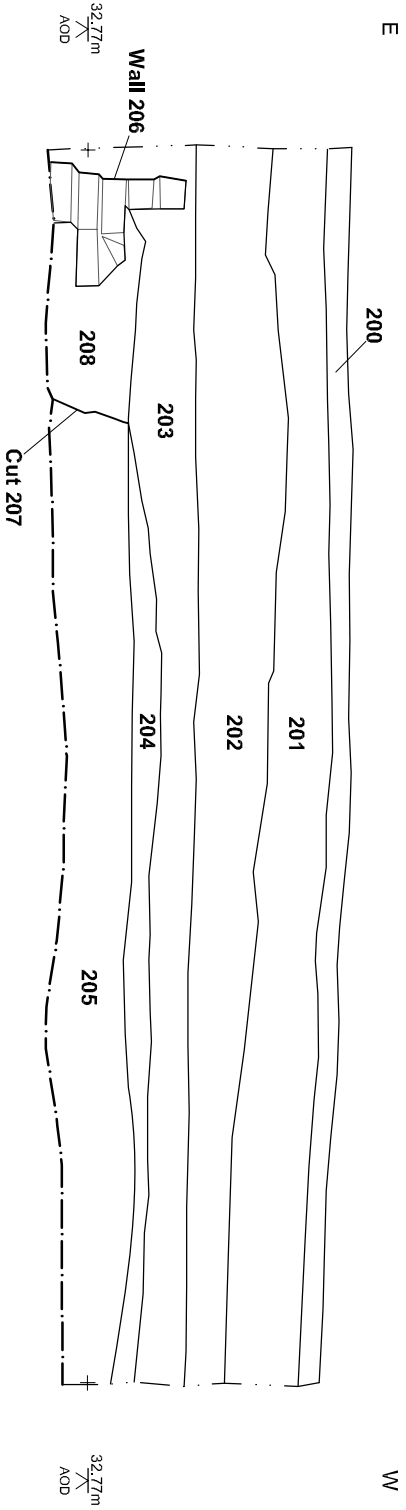


Illustration 8a

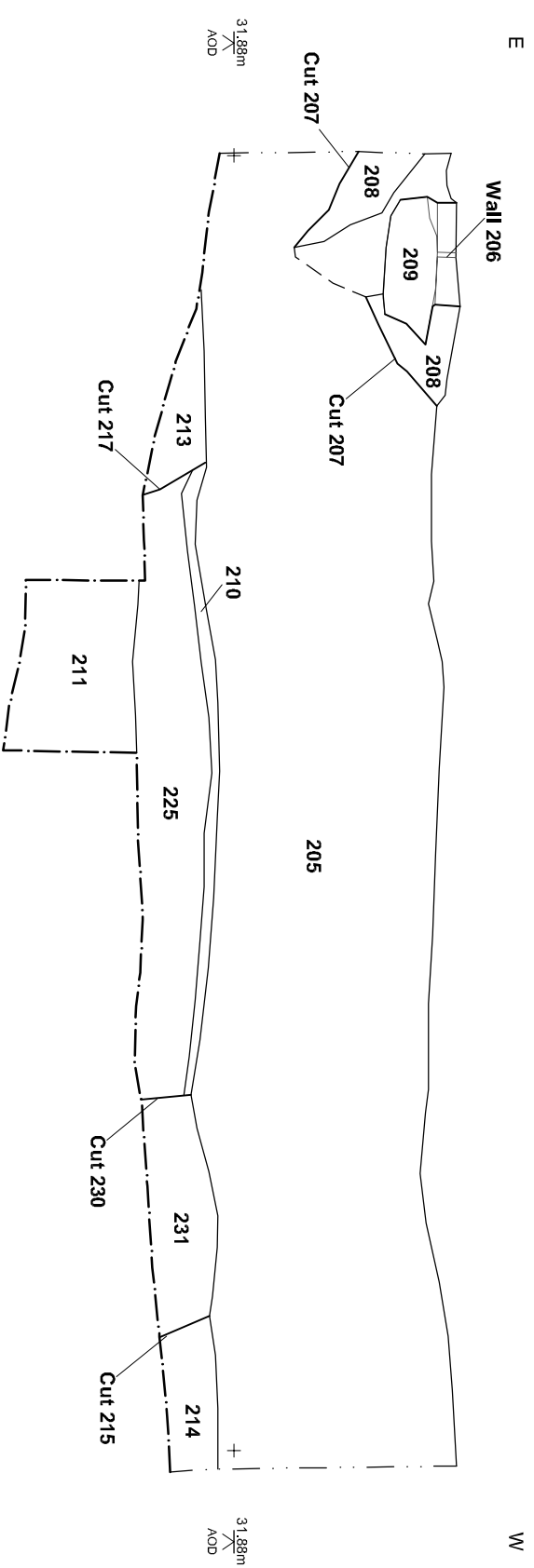


Illustration 8b

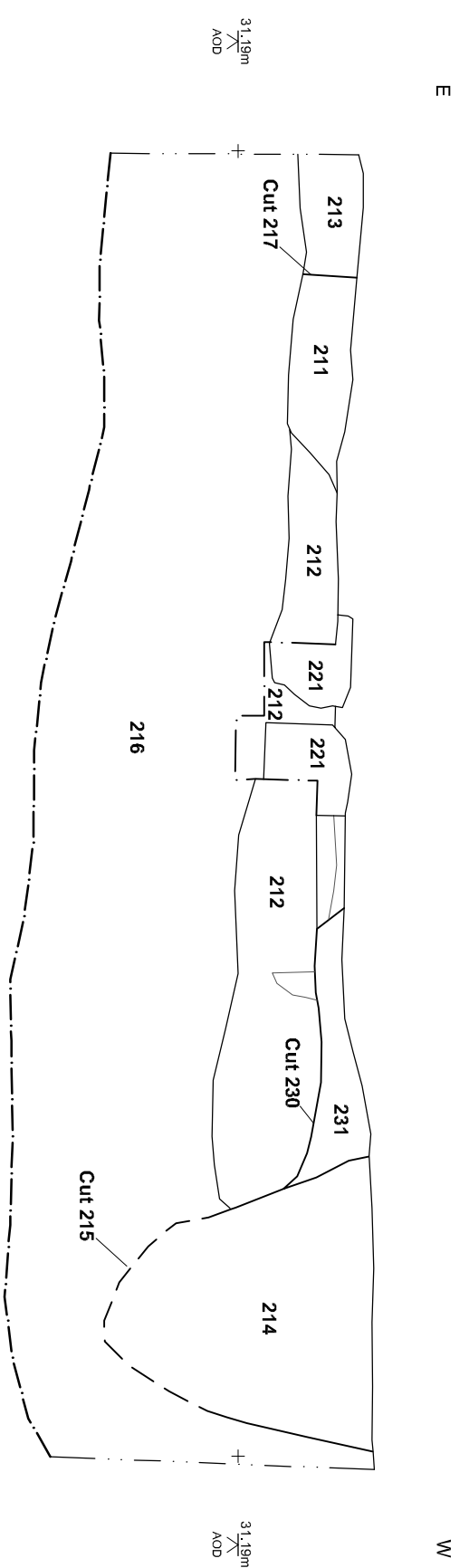



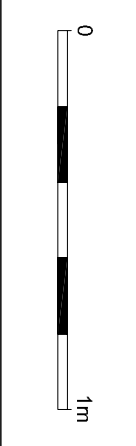
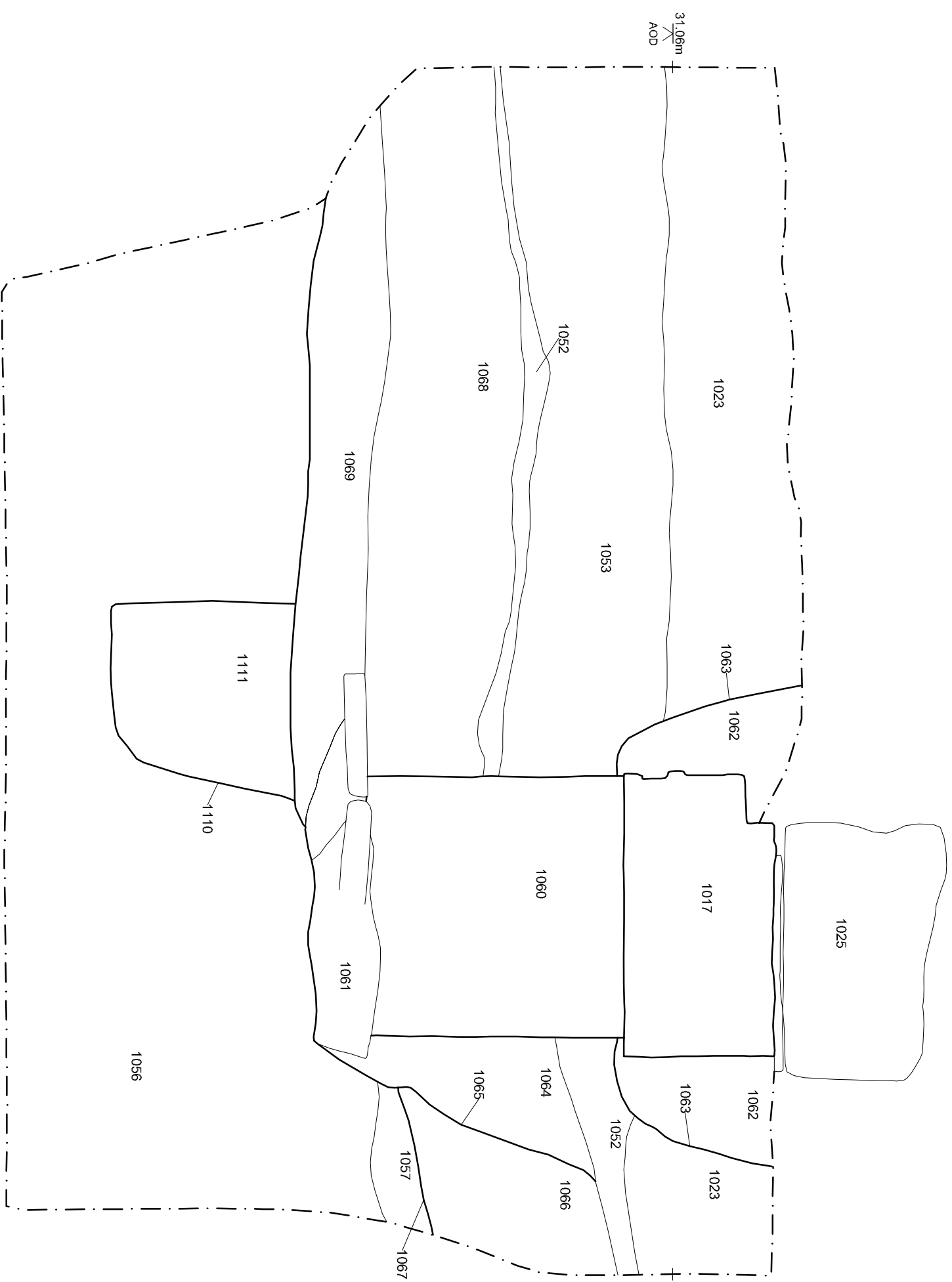
Illustration 8c

 <p>UNIT 105, Riverlands Block Shear Bank Business Park Rotherham Road Shearwater Rotherham, S60 2JN Tel: 0114 2225103 Fax: 0114 2227195</p>	
<p>Project: Westgate Demonstrator Project, Rotherham</p>	
<p>Title Trench 2. North facing sections</p>	
<p>Scale 1:25</p>	<p>Date March 2009</p>
<p>NGR Site 3: SK 4278 9280 Site 5: SK 4268 9272</p>	<p>Drawn CS</p>
<p>Project No. 943e.1(1)</p>	<p>Ill. No. 8</p>



S

N



Unit 10, Riverside Block
 Shell Bank Business Park
 Rotherham
 S60 2JL
 Tel: 0114 2222103
 Fax: 0114 2222198

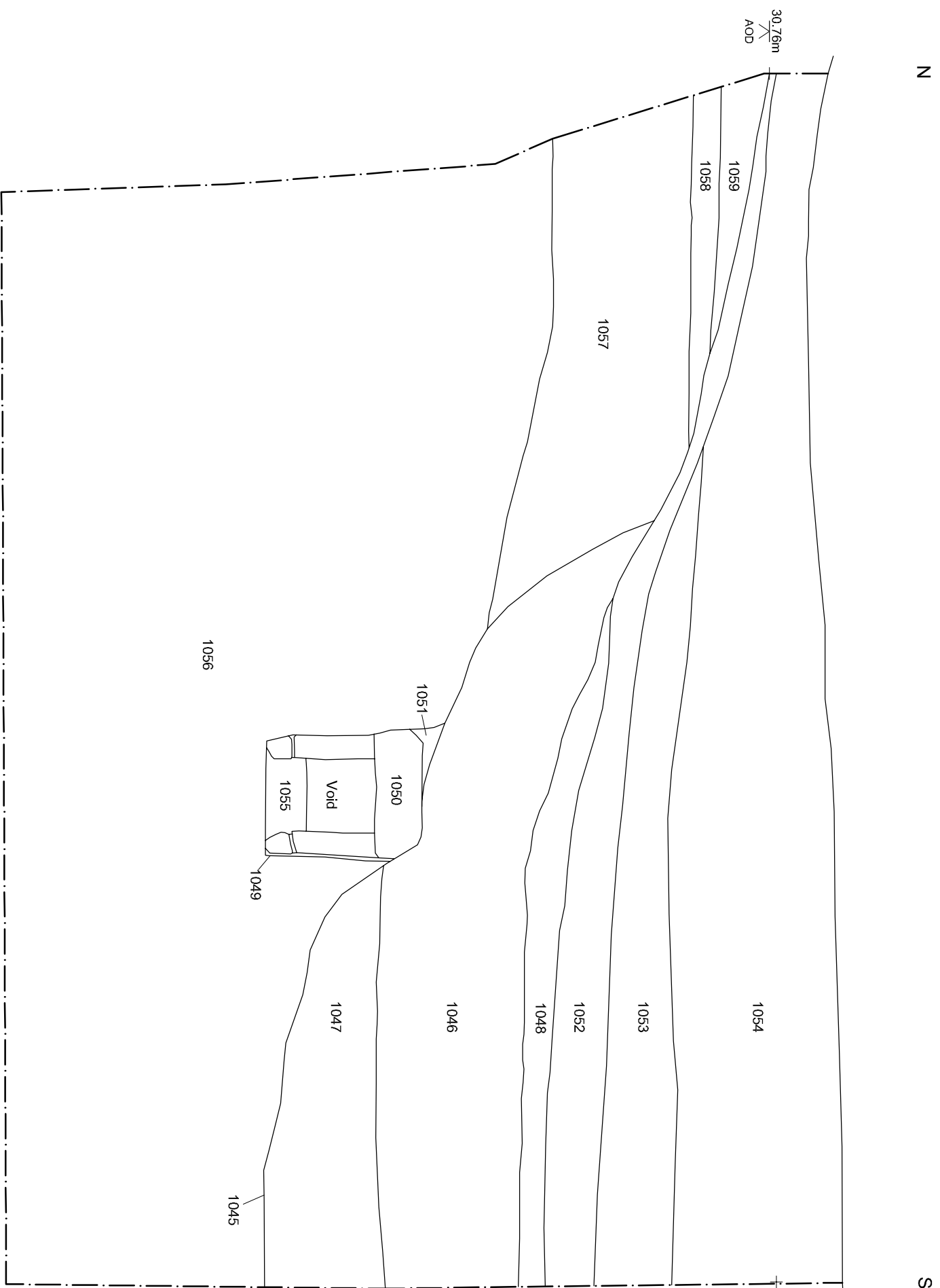
Project:
Westgate Demonstrator Project,
Rotherham

Title
Trench 5. East facing section showing
brick pillar [1060], [1017] and [1025]

Scale	Date
1:20	March 2009

NGR	Drawn
Site 3: SK 4278 9280 Site 5: SK 4268 9272	CS

Project No.	Ill. No.
943e.1(1)	9



Unit 105, Riverlands Block
 Shell Bank Business Park
 Rotherham Road
 Rotherham, S60 2JN
 Tel: 0114 2222103
 Fax: 0114 2222198

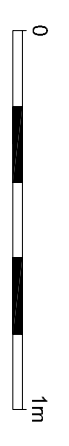
Project:
Westgate Demonstrator Project,
Rotherham

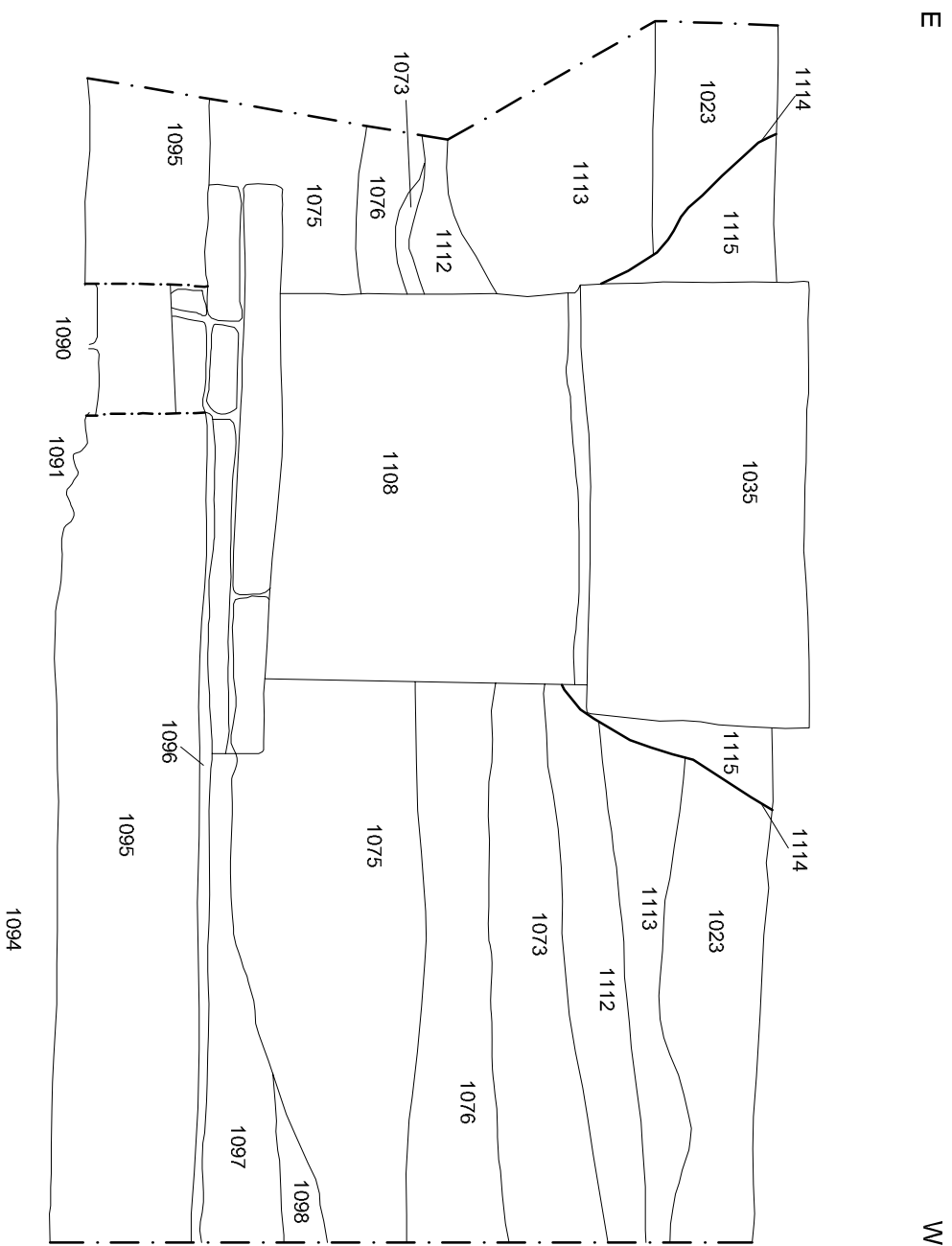
Title
Trench 5. West facing section showing drain
[1049], [1050] & surrounding deposits

Scale	Date
1:20	March 2009

NGR	Drawn
Site 3: SK 4278 9280 Site 5: SK 4268 9272	CS

Project No.	Ill. No.
943e.1(1)	10





Unit 10, Riverside Block
 Shell Bank Business Park
 Rotherham Road
 Sheffield S6 4LN
 Tel: 0114 222103
 Fax: 0114 222105

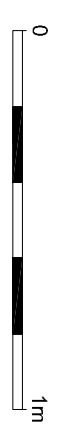
Project:
Westgate Demonstrator Project,
Rotherham

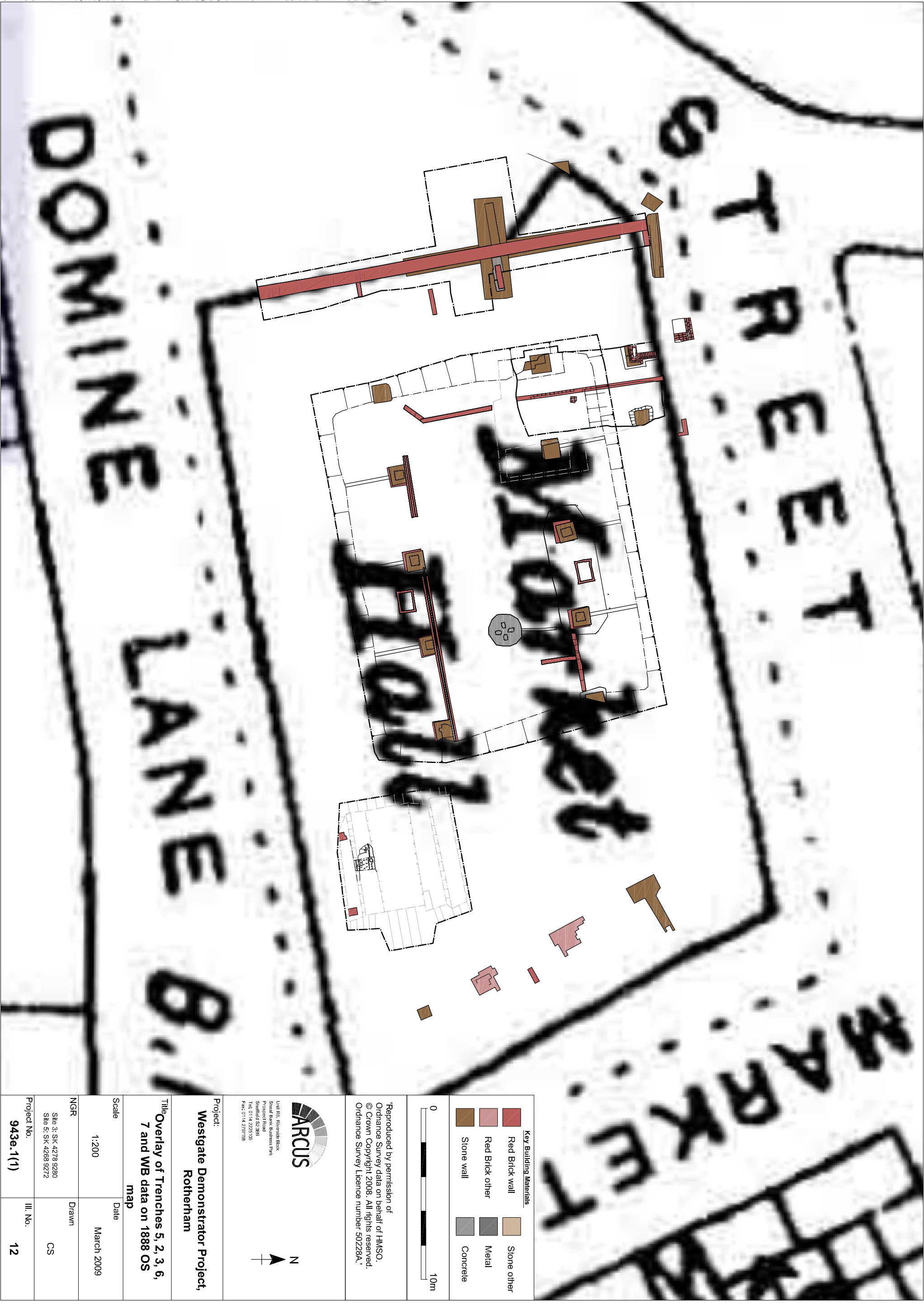
Title
Trench 5. North facing section showing
brick pillar [1108] and [1035]

Scale **Date**
 1:20 March 2009

NGR **Drawn**
 Site 3: SK 4278 9280
 Site 5: SK 4268 9272 CS

Project No. **Ill. No.**
943e.1(1) **11**





- Key Building Materials**
- Red Brick wall
 - Red Brick other
 - Stone wall
 - Stone other
 - Metal
 - Concrete



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ARCUS
 Unit 10, Riverside Block
 Shell Bank Business Park
 Rotherham, South Yorkshire
 S60 2JL
 T: 0114 2225105
 F: 0114 2207195

N

Project: Westgate Demonstrator Project, Rotherham	
Title: Overlay of Trenches 5, 2, 3, 6, 7 and WB data on 1888 OS map	
Scale	Date
1:200	March 2009
NGR	Drawn
Site 3: SK 4278 9280 Site 5: SK 4268 9272	CS
Project No.	Ill. No.
943e.1(1)	12

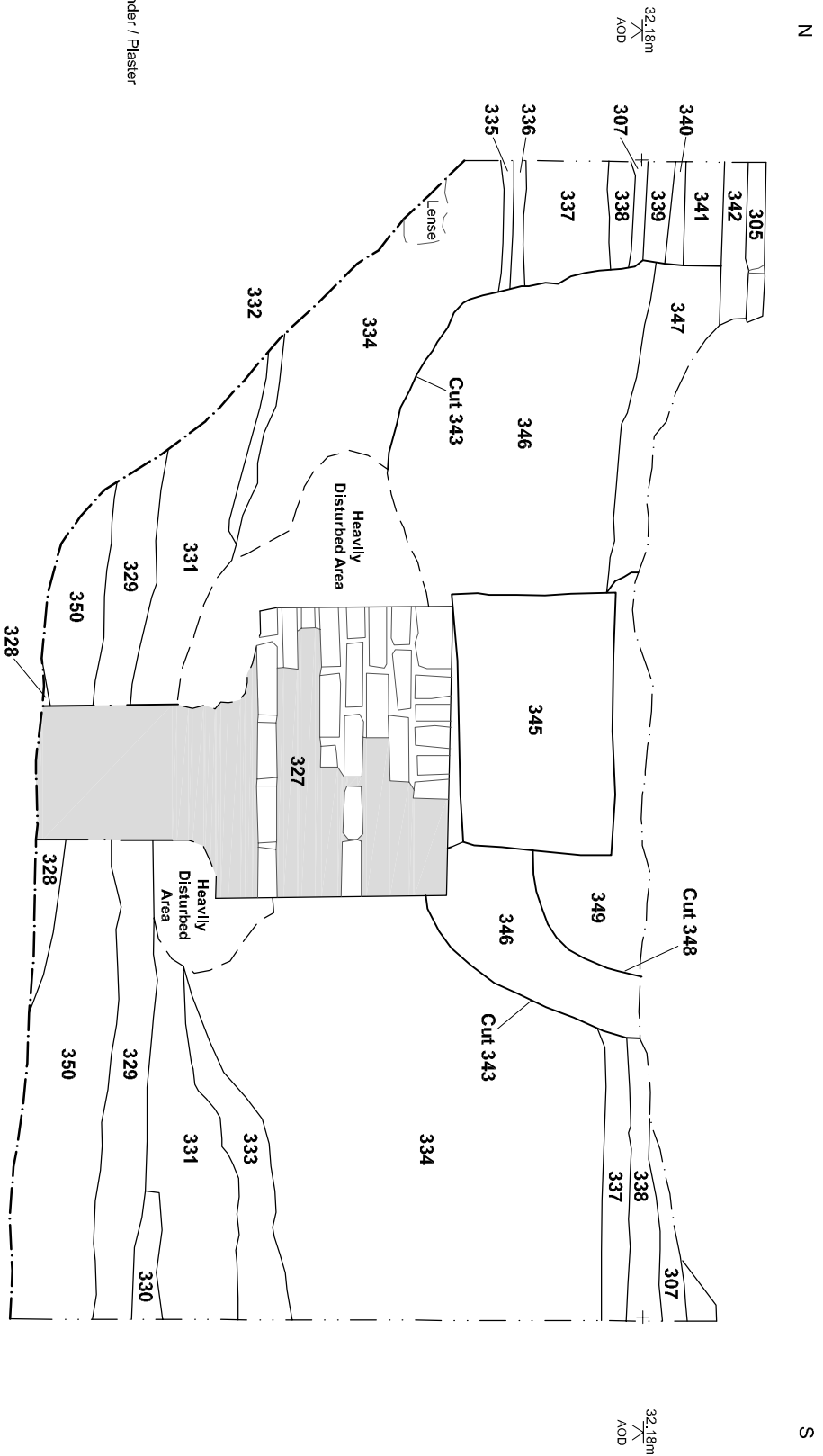


Illustration 13a

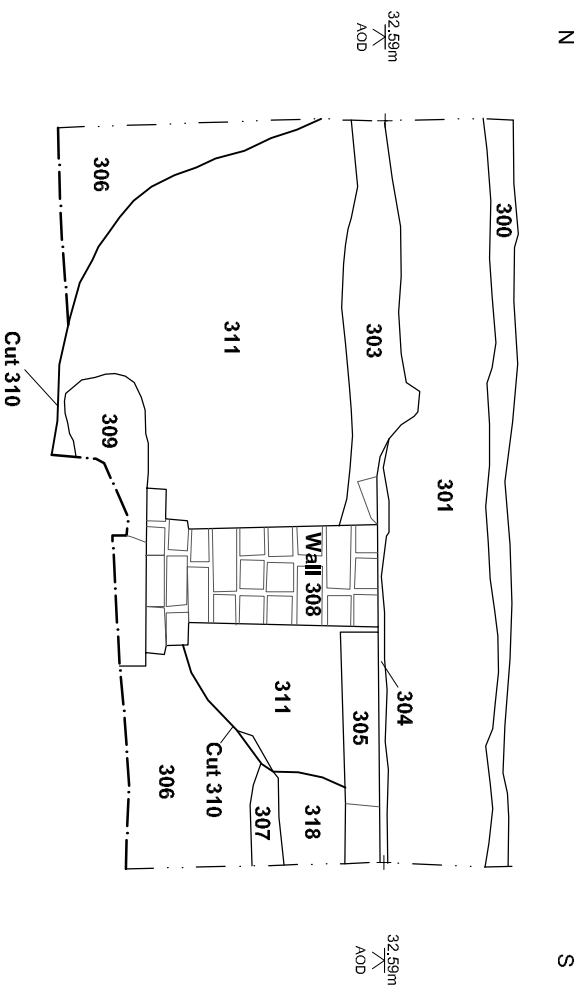


Illustration 13b

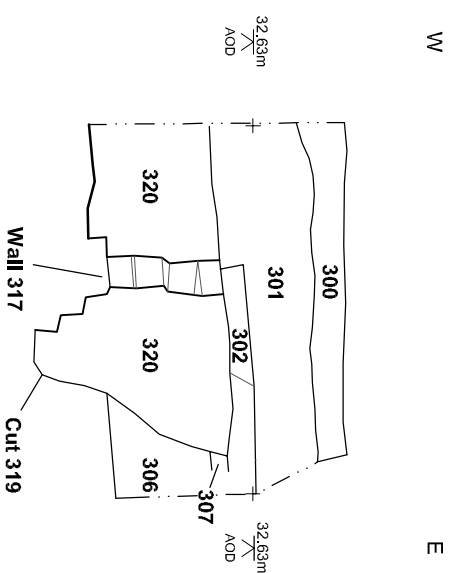


Illustration 13c



UNIT 105, Riverdale Block
 Shell Bank Business Park
 Riverbank Road
 Slough, Berkshire
 UK. 0149 2222103
 Fax: 0149 2707195

Project:
Westgate Demonstrator Project,
Rotherham

Title

Trench 3 sections

Scale

1:25

Date

March 2009

NGR

Site 3: SK 4278 9280
 Site 5: SK 4268 9272

Drawn

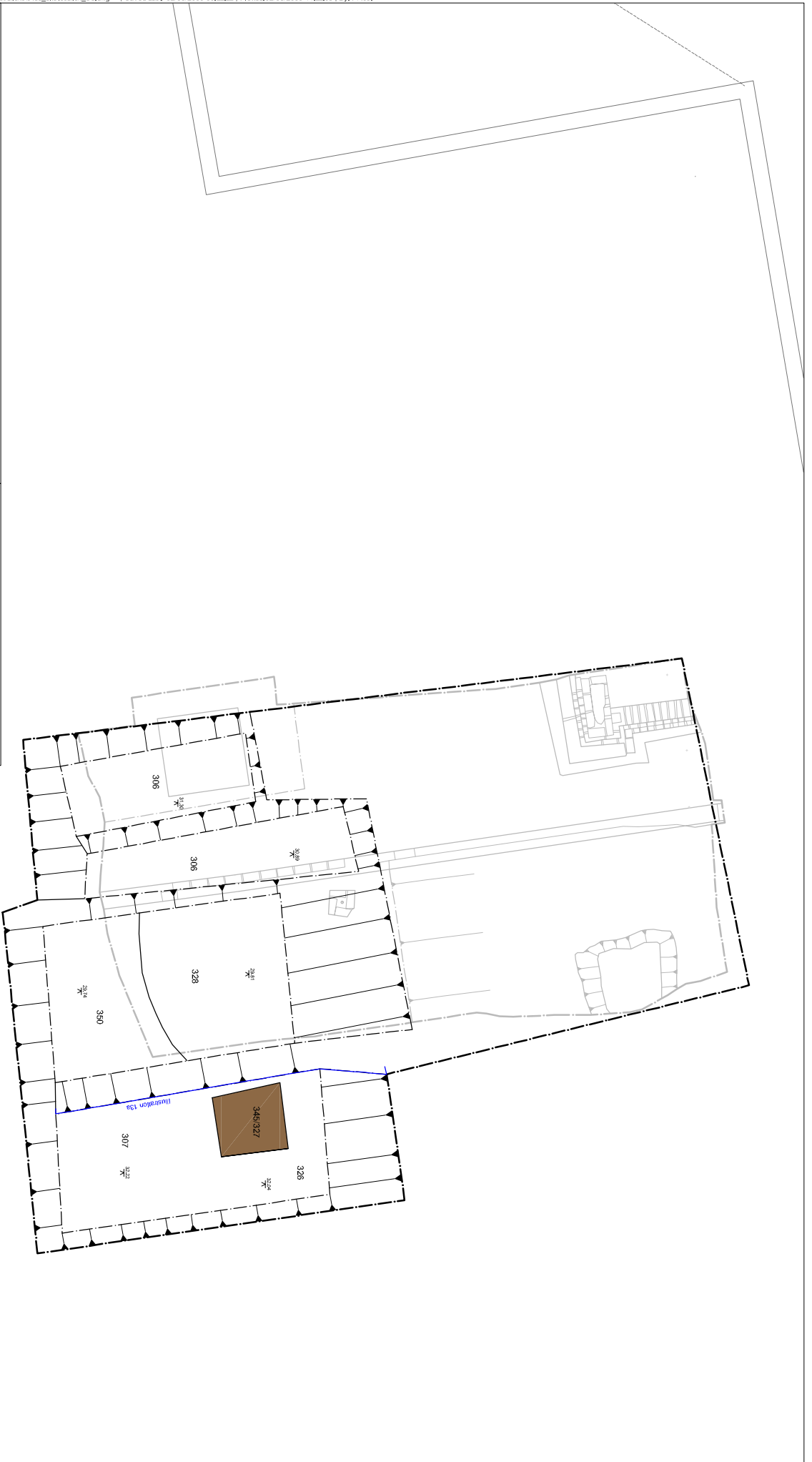
CS

Project No.

943e.1(1)

Ill. No.

13



Key Building Materials

- Red Brick wall
- Red Brick other
- Stone wall
- Stone other
- Metal
- Concrete

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Unit 8B, Riverside Block
Sharf Bank, Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield S2 3BN
Tel: 0114 2225105
Fax: 0114 2797158

Project:

**Westgate Demonstrator Project,
Rotherham**

Title

**Plan of lower levels of Trench 3
(Site 3)**

Scale

1:75

NGR

Site 3: SK 4278 9280
Site 5: SK 4268 9272

Date

March 2009

Drawn

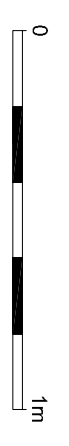
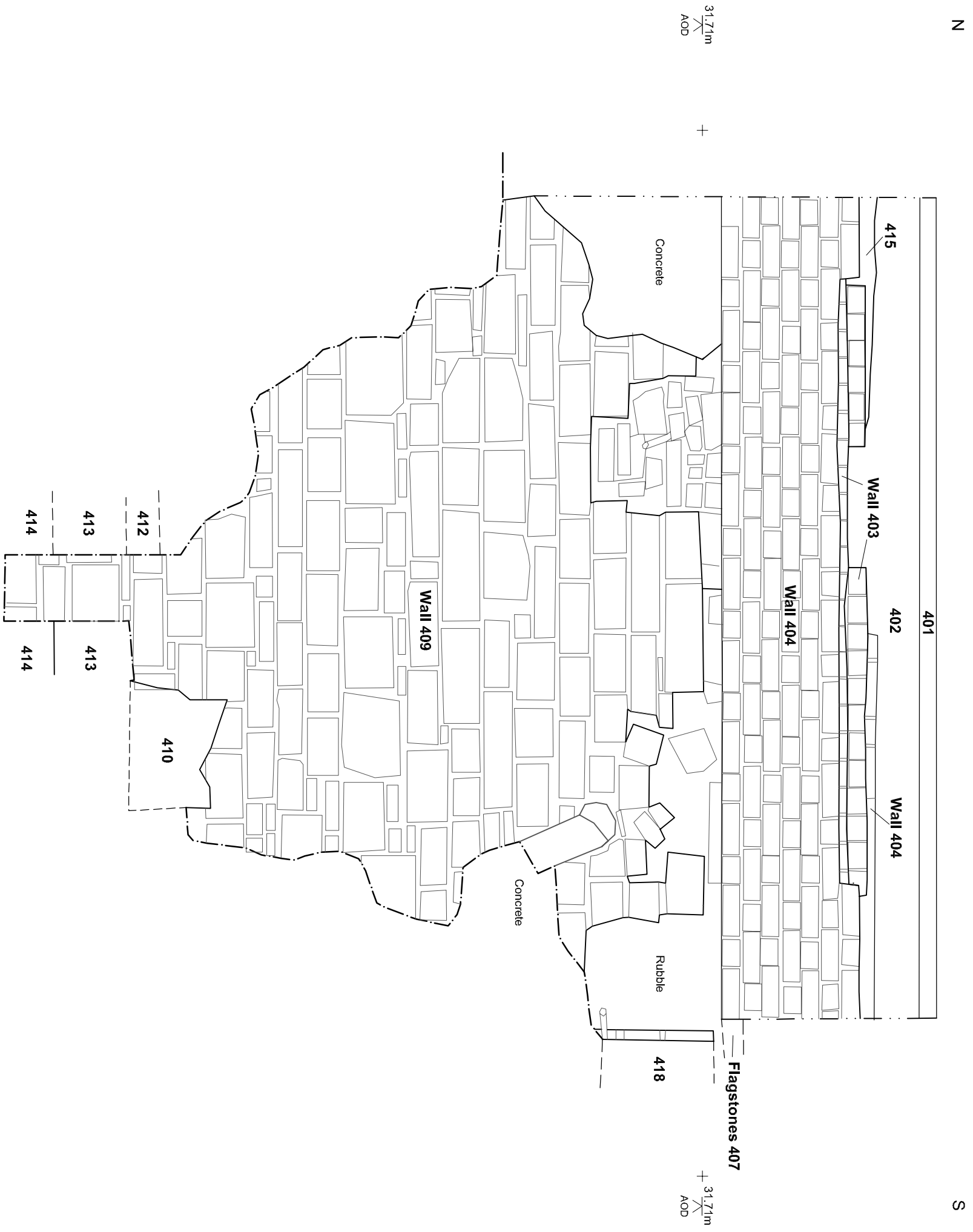
CS

Project No.

943e.1(1)

Illustration No.

14



Project:
Westgate Demonstrator Project,
Rotherham

Title
Trench 4. West facing section

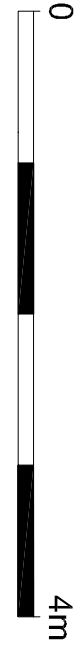
Scale	Date
1:20	March 2009

NGR	Drawn
Site 3: SK 4278 9280 Site 5: SK 4268 9272	CS

Project No.	Ill. No.
943e.1(1)	15



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- Key Building Materials**
- Red Brick wall
 - Red Brick other
 - Stone wall
 - Stone other
 - Metal
 - Concrete



Unit 10, Riverside Block
Sharf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield S2 3BN
Tel: 0114 2225105
Fax: 0114 2797158

Project:
Westgate Demonstrator Project,
Rotherham

Title
Plan of Trench 4 (Site 3)

Scale
1:50

NGR
Site 3: SK 4278 9280
Site 5: SK 4268 9272

Drawn

March 2009

CS

Project No.

943e.1(1)

Illustration No.

16



- Key Building Materials**
- Red Brick wall
 - Red Brick other
 - Stone wall
 - Stone other
 - Metal
 - Concrete



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UNIT 105, Riverside Block
 Shell Bank Business Park
 Rotherham Road
 S60 2JN
 TEL: 0114 2225103
 FAX: 0114 2207195

N

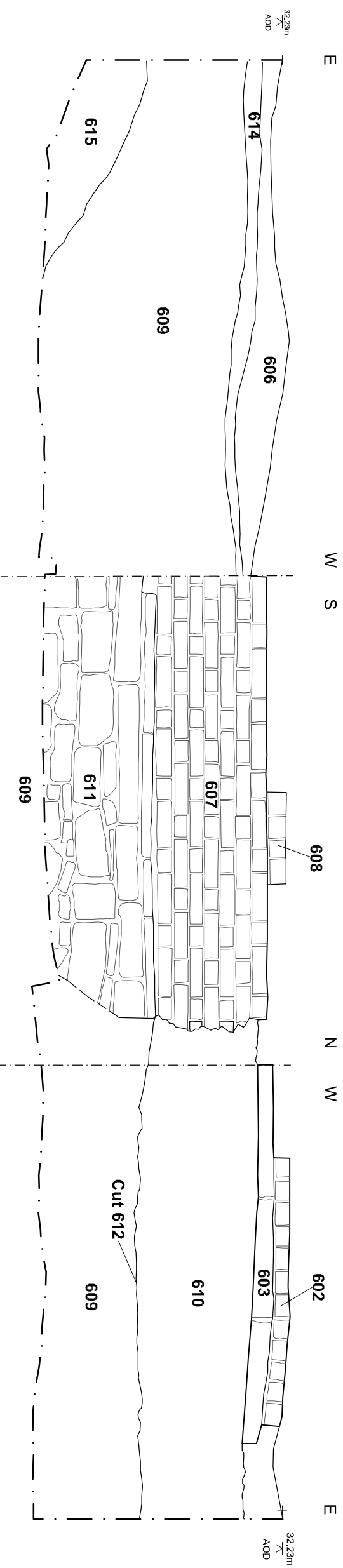
Project:
Westgate Demonstrator Project,
Rotherham

Title
Plan of Trenches 6 and 7
(Site 3)

Scale	Date
1:100	March 2009

NGR	Drawn
Site 3: SK 4278 9280 Site 5: SK 4268 9272	CS

Project No.	Ill. No.
943e.1(1)	17



NORTH FACING

WEST FACING

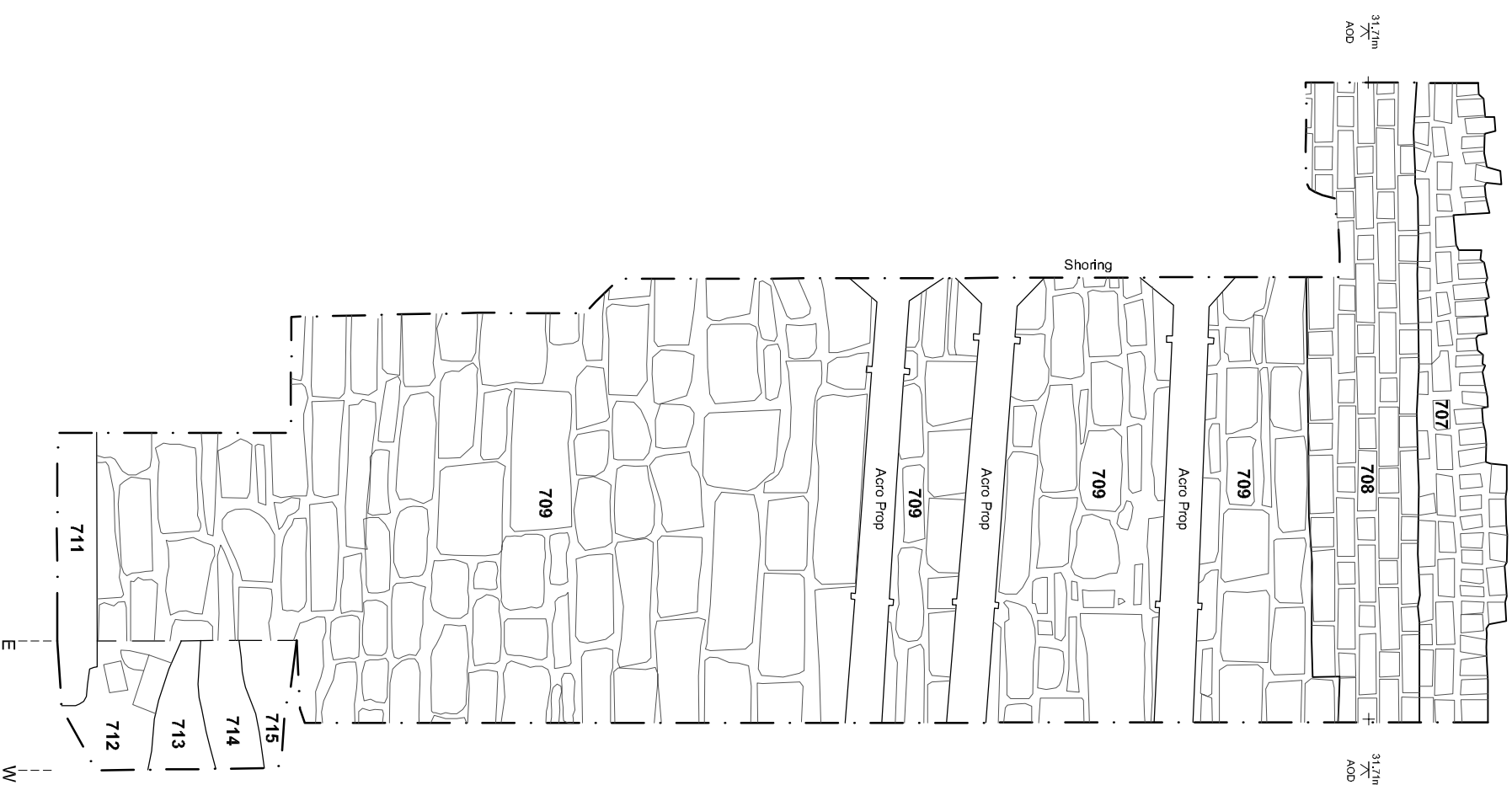
SOUTH FACING



Project:
**Westgate Demonstrator Project,
 Rotherham**

Title
**Trench 6. Section of sondage to
 the east of wall [607]**

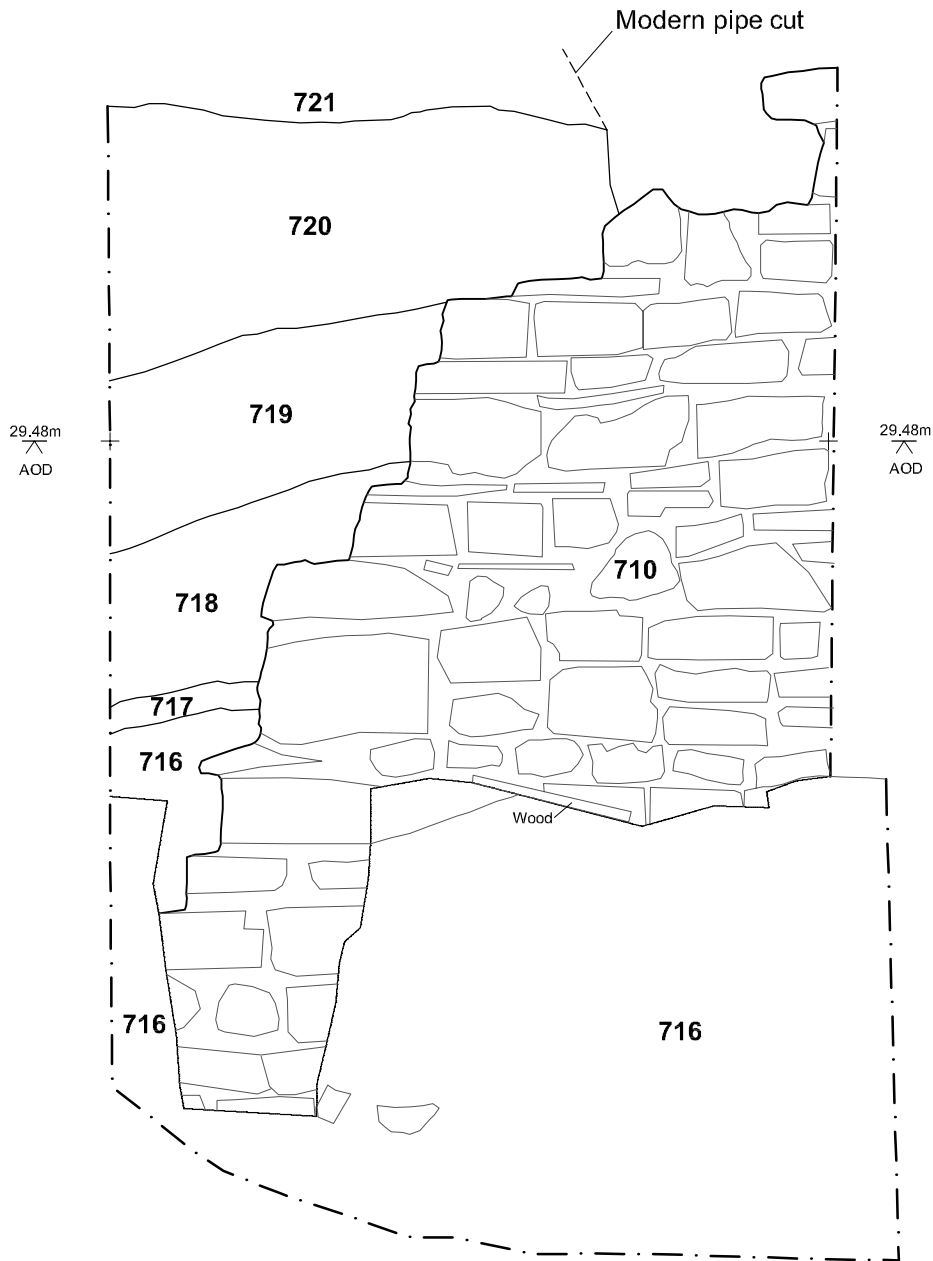
Scale	1:25	Date	March 2009
NGR	Site 3: SK 4278 9280 Site 5: SK 4268 9272	Drawn	CS
Project No.	943e.1(1)	Illustration No.	18



Project:		Scale		Date	
Westgate Demonstrator Project, Rotherham		1:25		March 2009	
Title		NGR		Drawn	
Trench 7. West facing section of wall [711], [709], [708] & [707]		Site 3: SK 4278 9280 Site 5: SK 4268 9272		CS	
Project No.		943e.1(1)		Illustration No.	
				19	

W

E



Unit R6, Riverside Block
 Sheaf Bank Business Park
 Prospect Road
 Sheffield S2 3EN
 Tel: 0114 2225106
 Fax: 0114 2797158

Project:
**Westgate Demonstrator Project,
 Rotherham**

Title
**Trench 7. South facing section of
 wall [710] & surrounding deposits**

Scale
 1:20

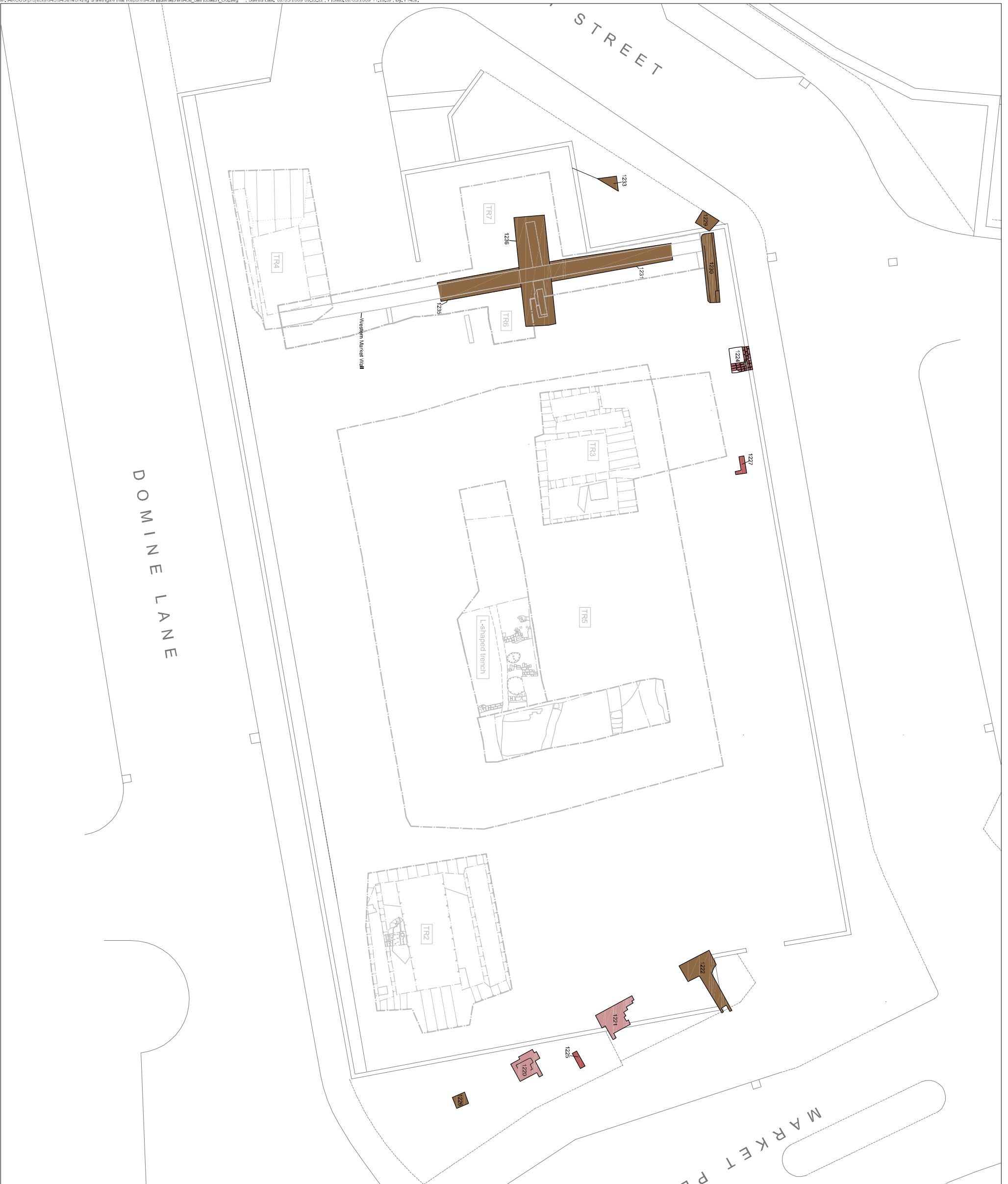
NGR
 Site 3: SK 4278 9280
 Site 5: SK 4268 9272

Project No.
943e.1(1)

Date
 March 2009

Drawn
 CS

Illustration No.
20



Key Building Materials

	Red Brick wall		Stone other
	Red Brick other		Metal
	Stone wall		Concrete

0 10m

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UNIT 105, Riverside Block
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Rotherham Road
Rotherham
S60 2JH
Tels: 0114 2222100
Fax: 0114 2222105

ARCUS

Project:
Westgate Demonstrator Project,
Rotherham

Title
Plan of features recorded
during WB (Site 3), Overlain
on trench data

Scale
1:200

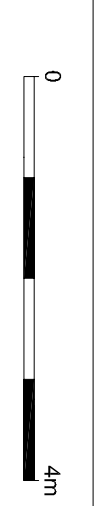
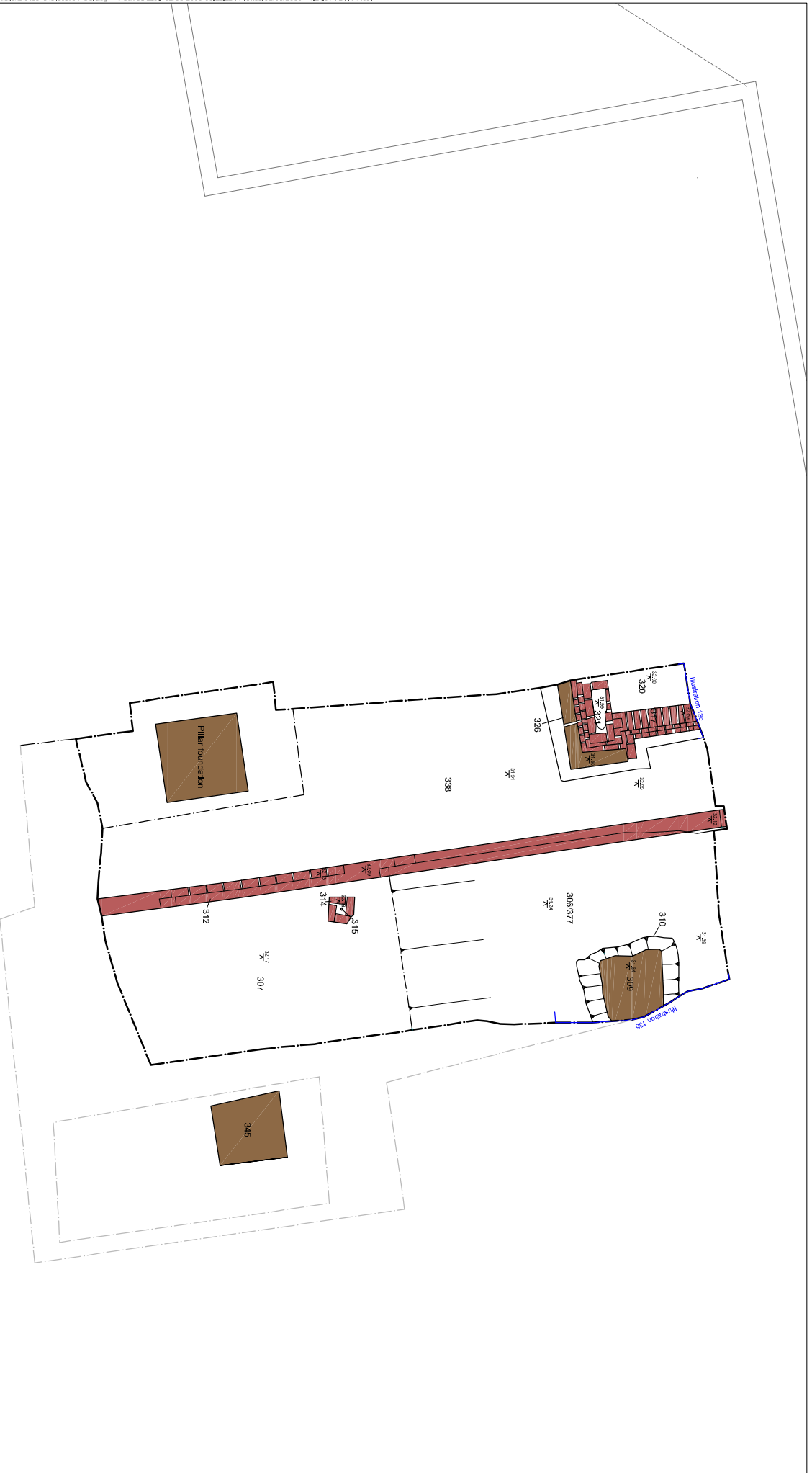
Date
March 2009

NGR
Site 3: SK 4278 9280
Site 5: SK 4268 9272

Drawn
CS

Project No.
943e.1(1)

Ill. No.
21









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Project:
**Westgate Demonstrator Project,
Rotherham**

Scale: 1:75
Date: March 2009

Key Building Materials

-  Red Brick wall
-  Red Brick other
-  Stone wall
-  Stone other
-  Metal
-  Concrete



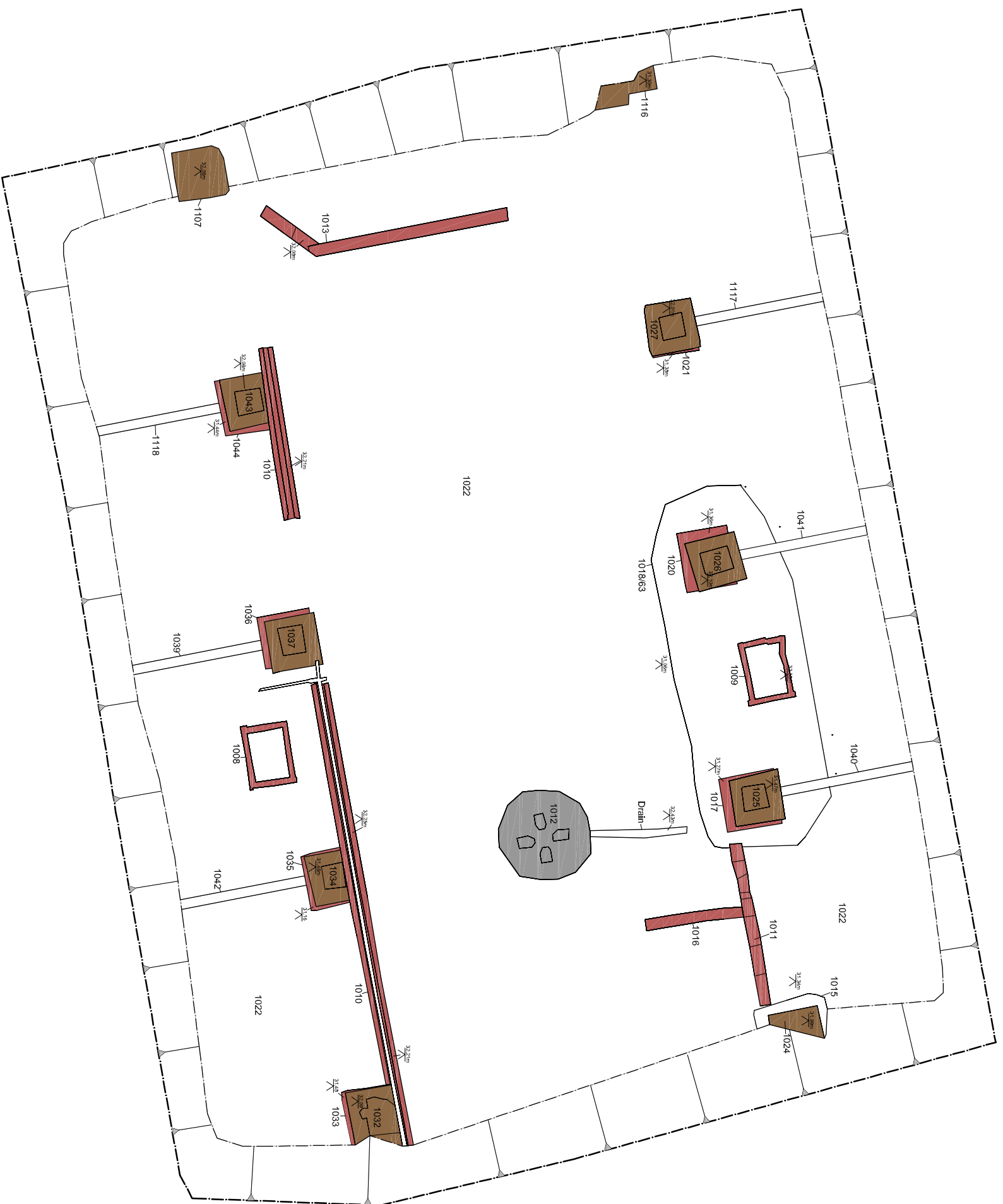
Unit 8B, Riverside Block
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield S2 3BN
Tel: 0114 2225105
Fax: 0114 2797158



Title:
**Plan of upper levels of trench 3
(Site 3)**

NGR
Site 3: SK 4278 9280
Site 5: SK 4268 9272
Project No.
943e.1(1)

Drawn: CS
Illustration No.: **22**



- Key Building Materials**
- Red Brick wall
 - Red Brick other
 - Stone wall
 - Stone other
 - Metal
 - Concrete



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Project:
Westgate Demonstrator Project,
Rotherham

Title
Plan of upper levels of Trench 5
(Site 3)







Scale	1:100	Date	March 2009
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NGR	Site 3: SK 4278 9280 Site 5: SK 4268 9272	Drawn	CS
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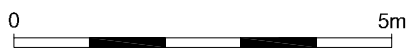
Project No.	943e.1(1)	Ill. No.	23
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Key Building Materials

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|-------------|
|  | Red Brick wall |  | Stone other |
|  | Red Brick other |  | Metal |
|  | Stone wall |  | Concrete |

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Unit R6, Riverside Block
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield S2 3EN
Tel: 0114 2225106
Fax: 0114 2797158



Project:
**Westgate Demonstrator Project,
Rotherham**

Title
Plan of Trench 1 (Site 5)

Scale
1:100

NGR
Site 3: SK 4278 9280
Site 5: SK 4268 9272

Project No.
943e.1(1)

Date
March 2009

Drawn
CS

Illustration No.
24

11 PLATES



Plate 1: Facing SE. showing the sondage in the base of Trench 2 showing the gully [223]. Note also the upright slab of [221] to the right of the sondage.



Plate 2: Showing the clay pipe bowl found in deposit [212]. The embossed image is that of a velocipede dating to 1863+.



Plate 3: Facing E showing cut [1049] for stone lined drain [1050] uncovered in the L-shaped sondage in Trench 5.



Plate 4: Facing W showing cobbled surface [1070] uncovered within the L-shaped sondage in Trench 5.



Plate 5: Facing N showing the brick surfaces [1086] (upper left) and [1084] (right) truncated by pit [1087].

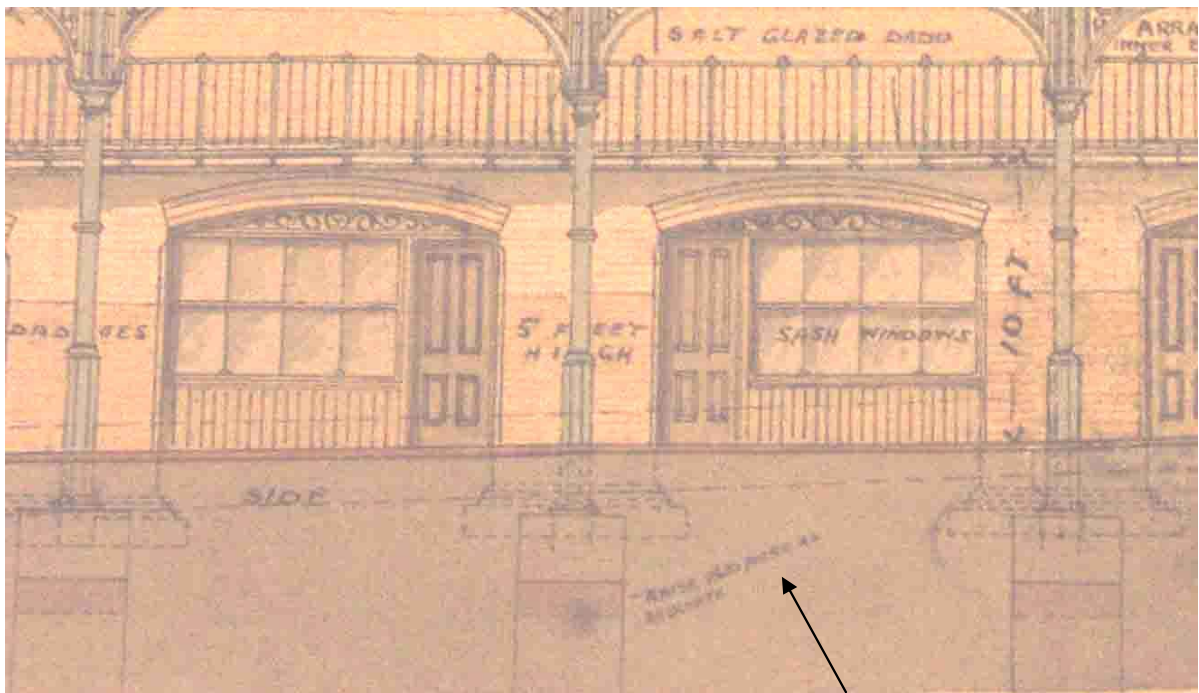


Plate 6: Showing one of the original architect's (Archibald Neill of Leeds) drawings relating to the market hall's rebuild after the fire of 1888. Note the text "raise old piers as requested" at the bottom of the picture.



Plate 7: Facing S showing wall [1090] truncated by and underlying brick pillar [1108] associated with the first market hall built in 1879. Note also the truncation at the bottom of the picture due to drain [1092].



Plate 8: Facing N showing the western market hall brick walling that was built on the large sandstone revetment foundation. This photograph shows the archaeological strip to locate this wall prior to the excavation of Trenches 6 and 7.



Plate 9: Facing NNE showing the internal market hall wall [312] in Trench 3.



Plate 10: Facing NE showing wall [1013] in Trench 5. This walling was the probable continuation of wall [312] uncovered in Trench 3.



Plate 11: Facing ESE showing the western market hall walling as uncovered in Trench 4 [409].



Plate 12: Facing W showing the first phase market hall pillar [1060] within cut [1065]. Note that above this are brick pillar [1017] and sandstone block [1025] which relate to the raised piers of the market's rebuild after the fire of 1888. Note also the deposits of made ground which abut the pillars.



Plate 13: Facing WNW showing several features within the Trench 6 section.

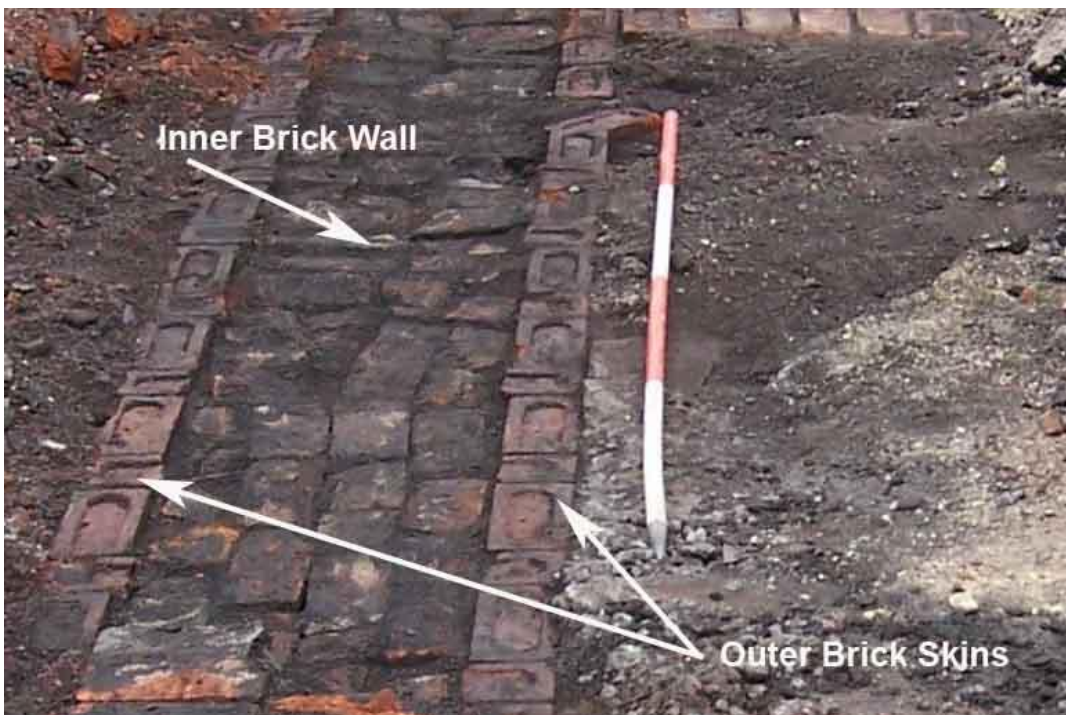


Plate 14: Facing N showing a close up of the inner and outer brickwork of the market hall's western wall.



Plate 15: Facing E showing the western market hall wall [707, 708 and 709] with buttress [710] uncovered within Trench 7.



Plate 16: Facing N showing the east-west buttress foundation [1236] which lay beneath wall [710] in Trench 7. Note walls [1231] to the north and [1235] to the south which form the base of the market hall's western wall. These structures were recovered on the watching brief during ground remediation and piling.



Plate 17: Historic archive photograph, facing NW, showing the destruction after the fire of 1888. Note that the triple gable ended western market hall wall (centre left) and the northern wall are still standing.



Plate 18: Historic archive photograph, facing NW, showing the rebuilt market (RALSS, photo no. 02977). Note the arched (shop?) bays in the southern market wall which may relate to structures [206] and [229] uncovered in Trench 2. Note also the four turreted tower of the market's eastern entrance.



Plate 19: Showing the architect's drawing of the market's south-western corner depicting the southern side entrance and one of the probable shop units to the left of this.

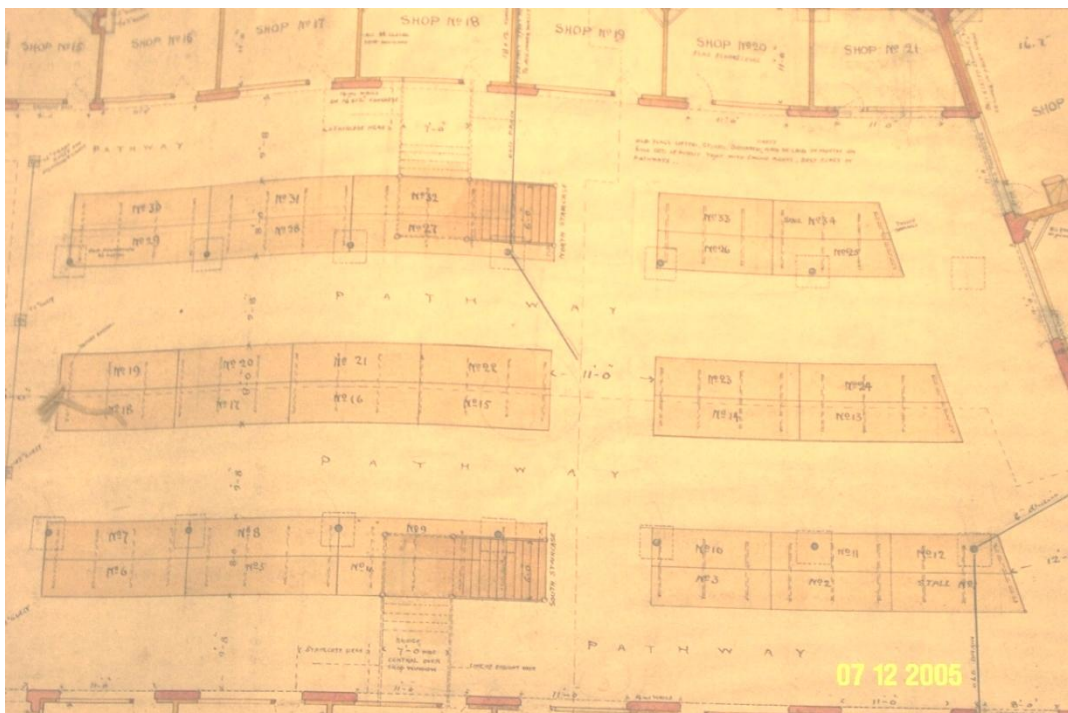


Plate 20: Showing the original architect's plan of the interior of the second market hall. Note the more substantial structures relating to the exterior shop units. Note also the possible pillar and wall (above centre right) which may relate to structure [1222] recovered during the watching brief.



Plate 21: Historic archive photograph, facing ESE, showing the northern market wall (right) (RALSS, photo no. 02988). Note the brick arches that may have been supported on substantial brick pillars.



Plate 22: Facing S showing cuts [1015] and [1018/1063] through the blackened burning deposit of [1022]. Note the second market hall sandstone blocks [1024] and [1025] within these cuts and the made ground deposit abutting these. Note also the drainage channel [1011] at the top of the section.



Plate 23: Facing E showing Trench 5 prior to the excavation of the L-shaped sondage. Note the sandstone blocks which would have probably supported the cast roof support columns. Note also the 'Imperial Buildings', built in 1907 to replace 'The Shambles' (top).



Plate 24: Historic archive photograph showing the date plaque in the tower of the 2nd market hall (RALSS, photo no. 03006). Work was begun after the fire in 1888 and completed by 1889.

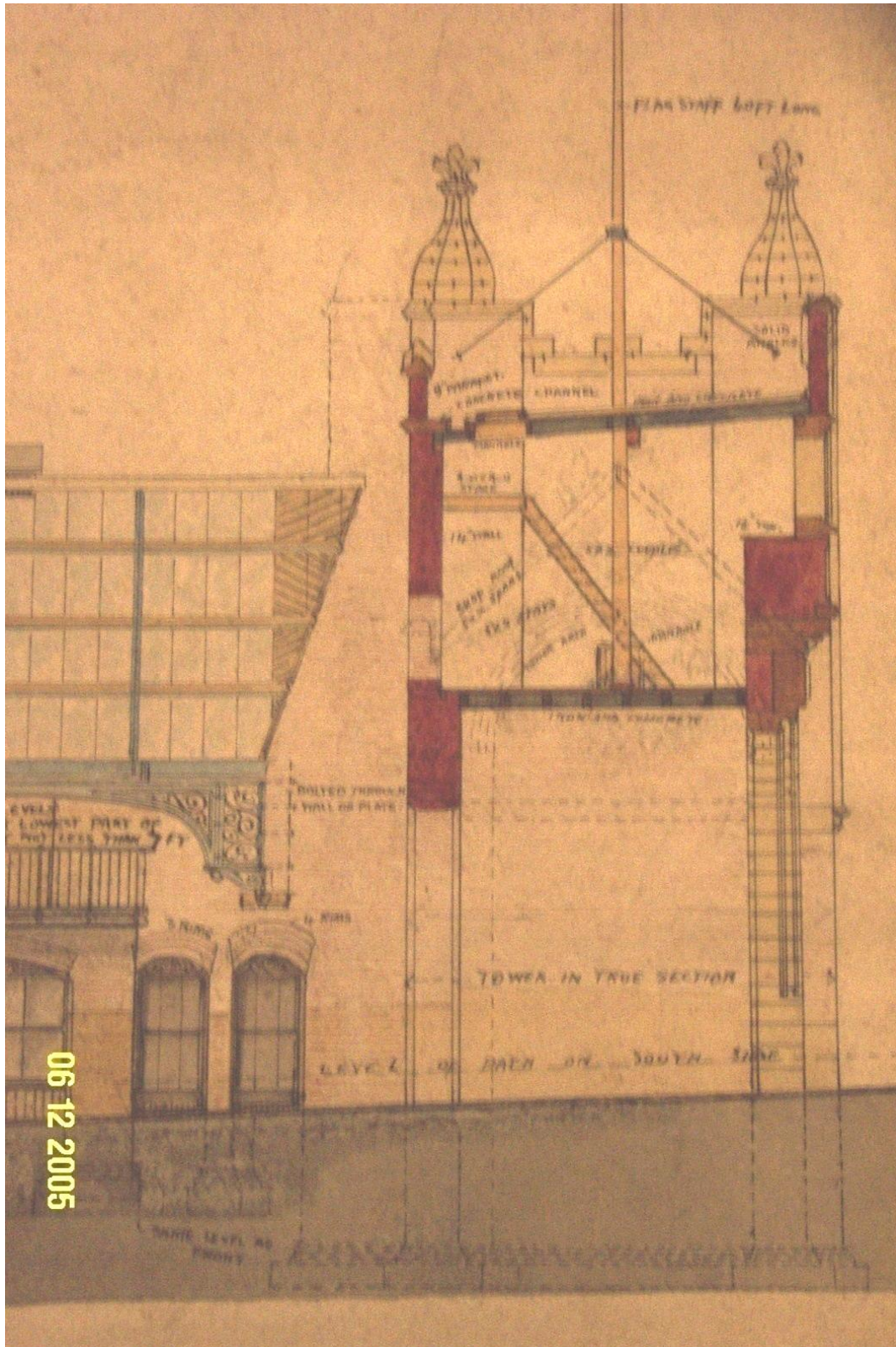


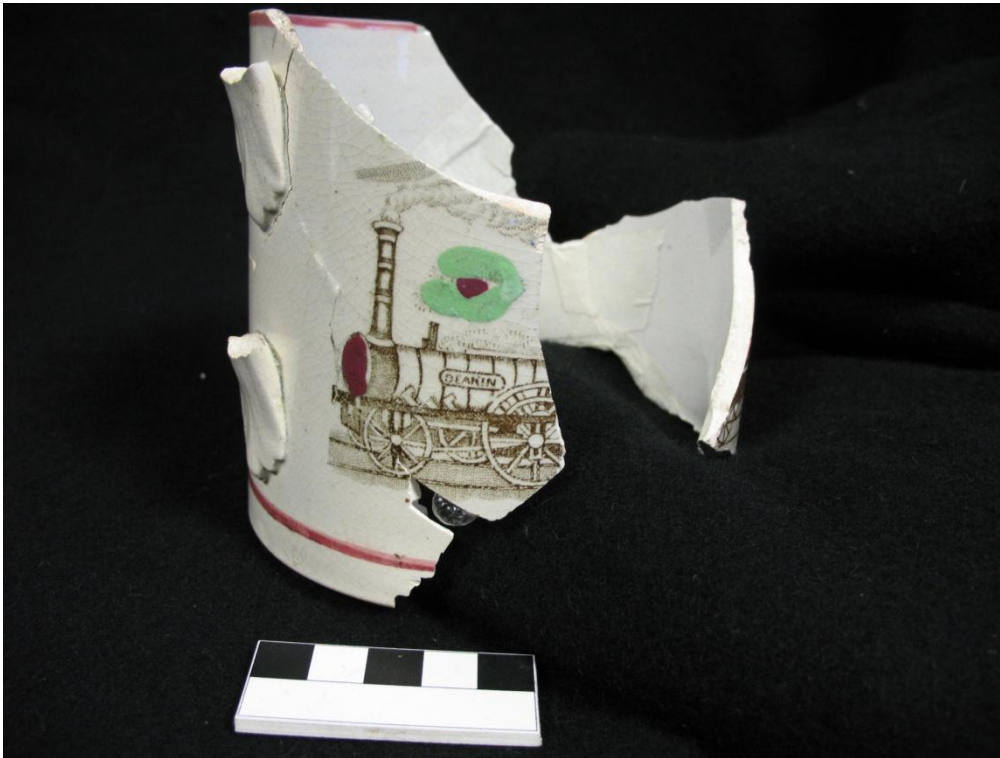
Plate 25: Original architects south facing elevation of the tower to be constructed in the eastern market wall. Note that the tower was to be constructed on piers similar to those found throughout the site. Structures [1221] and [1222] recovered during the watching brief may have related to the interior supports.



Plate 26: Historic archive etching, facing E, showing the first market hall (RALSS, photo no. 01324). Note that there is no large square turreted tower visible behind the western market hall walling.



Plate 27: Facing SSE showing the vaulting and walling probably associated with the late 19th-century public baths



Plates 28/29: Showing the mug depicting the early steam engine named 'Deakin' pulling carriages uncovered from context [1095] in Trench 5.

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

Tel: 0114 2225106
email: arcus@sheffield.ac.uk

Fax: 0114 2224346
www.arcus.group.shef.ac.uk

