



ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES  
WYAS

**Land off Barnsley Road  
Wath-upon-Dearne  
Rotherham  
South Yorkshire**

*Archaeological Evaluation*

*Report No. 1489*

*February 2006*

CLIENT

Scott Wilson

# Land off Barnsley Road

*Wath-upon-Dearne*

*South Yorkshire*

*Archaeological Evaluation*

## Contents

1. Introduction
2. Historical and Archaeological Background
3. Method, Aims and Objectives
4. Results
5. Artefact Record
6. Environmental Record
7. Conclusions

Bibliography

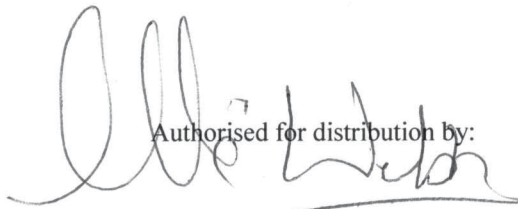
Acknowledgements

Figures

Plates

Appendices

Authorised for distribution by:



---

ISOQAR ISO 9001:2000

Cert. No. 125/93

© Archaeological Services WYAS 2006

Archaeological Services WYAS

PO Box 30, Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 0UG

### *Summary*

*An archaeological evaluation carried out off Barnsley Road, Wath-upon-Deerne, has confirmed the presence of a medieval moat in the western part of the site. Structures within the moated area have also been found, confirming the interpretation of an earlier geophysical survey. Dating evidence for these structures has been limited and it is unclear whether they date from the late 11<sup>th</sup> century medieval manor or the later medieval vicarage of c.1410, or both. No archaeological features or deposits were present in the eastern part of the site.*

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 Archaeological Services WYAS was commissioned by Andy Mayes, Archaeological Consultant at Scott Wilson Ltd on behalf of McInerney Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching prior to the proposed re-development of land off Barnsley Road, Wath-upon-Deerne (see Fig. 1).
- 1.2 The site is centred at SE 4318 0106 and covers an area of approximately 2.9 hectares comprising both currently undeveloped areas of open ground as well as standing buildings situated west and east of Biscay Lane. An old vicarage and grounds and former (now derelict) boys and girls brigade buildings comprise the western part of the site (see Fig. 2 – Area A). More derelict buildings and yard areas and open ground lie to the east of Biscay Lane (Area B). A small central area between Areas A and B does not form part of the current development proposals.
- 1.3 Topographically the site is relatively flat at 27m Above Ordnance Datum. The drift geology of the site comprises alluvium deposits overlying the solid geology of the Middle Coal Measures, principally the Oaks Rock sandstone. The prevailing soils are described as shallow, well drained and calcareous and are classified in the Newmarket 1 soil association.
- 1.4 The archaeological evaluation took place between November 1<sup>st</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> 2005 and was monitored by Andy Mayes from Scott Wilson and Jim McNeil from the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS).

## **2. Historical and Archaeological Background**

- 2.1 The Domesday Book describes two manors related to the area of Wath and it is thought that the manors may have been combined sometime in the late 11<sup>th</sup> century with the moat being a later addition (Carney 1976). Moated sites were constructed as symbols of status and power and were built by all seigniorial sectors of medieval society (Darvill 1988). The construction of moats began in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, with a peak between 1250 and 1350, in response to the decline in need for heavily defended sites such as castles. Spoil from the excavation of the moat was often used to form low banks around the island and the interiors were given over mostly to ecclesiastical or lay dwellings. The moat at Wath is likely to have taken its water from the brook to the south, although local ground water levels are high and the area is still prone to waterlogging.
- 2.2 In the early 12<sup>th</sup> century the manor came into the possession of the Fleming family, and remained so until the mid 14<sup>th</sup> century when in 1325 Sir John Fleming appointed Michael Pigot as Rector of Wath and the manor, given to him for life, subsequently became known as the Rectory of Wath (Martin 2000). In about 1410 a permanent vicarage was constructed on the site, although its precise location is unknown. It is possible that it incorporated the earlier manor within the moated enclosure, although a location near the present vicarage to the north is possible.
- 2.3 A terrier in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century details the buildings located within the moated enclosure and one of these may have been the original 15<sup>th</sup> century vicarage.

This vicarage was replaced in 1793, which was in turn replaced by the present vicarage in 1910. The moat was partly in filled at the time of the terrier, and is visible in part today as a shallow depression in the vicarage lawn.

- 2.4 A desk-based assessment carried out by Scott Wilson (Mayes 2005a) highlighted the potential for archaeological remains to survive in the area of the current vicarage grounds associated with the moat and a geophysical evaluation comprising both magnetic and resistance surveys, undertaken by Archaeological Services WYAS (Webb 2005), confirmed this potential. Although no anomalies of a probable archaeological origin were identified in the eastern part of the site the apparent linearity and alignment of some areas of high resistance identified within the moated enclosure lead to the tentative interpretation of the preservation of sub-surface structural remains.

### **3. Method, Aims and Objectives**

- 3.1 In order to further evaluate the archaeological potential of the site a Specification for Archaeological Evaluation was produced by Scott Wilson (Mayes 2005b). Following consultation with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) a programme of thirteen trenches was agreed, six within the western part of the development (Area A) and seven in the east (Area B, Fig. 2).
- 3.1 The aims of the trial trenching investigations were:
- to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains within the investigated area;
  - to determine the presence and potential of environmental and economic indicators preserved in any archaeological features or deposits;
  - to test the interpretations of anomalies identified by the geophysical survey;
  - to determine the significance of any archaeological remains present;
  - to allow a suitable mitigation strategy to be devised, if appropriate;
- 3.2 The trench locations were set out using a Trimble Geo-explorer GPS system and were re-surveyed using a Geodimeter total station theodolite. The trial trenches were excavated using a JCB excavator fitted with a 1.5m toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil and subsoil were removed in spits and machine excavation stopped at natural deposits or the first archaeological feature or layer. The turf from Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5 was removed by hand. The trenches were then hand cleaned and recorded in accordance with Archaeological Services WYAS site recording manual (ASWYAS 2003). Test sondages were hand excavated to investigate the depth, character and date of layers and structures. Machine sondages within the moat were excavated, after consultation with SYAS, in Trenches 3 and 6 in order to further investigate this deep feature.
- 3.3 A written record was maintained of archaeological features and finds encountered according to industry standards. Measured plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50. Measured feature sections were also drawn at scales of 1:10, 1:20 and 1:50. All sections, plans and elevations included spot-heights were

related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places and survey tie-in information was undertaken during the course of the evaluation and fixed in relation to nearby permanent structures and roads and National Grid (located on the 1:2500 map of the area). A photographic record was also taken.

- 3.4 Sample excavation was employed to establish the form and characteristics of cut features and other archaeological deposits. Ephemeral or unclear features were tested in order to investigate whether they were anthropogenic or natural in origin.
- 3.5 The site archive contains all the information gathered during the works and is quantified in Appendix I. Lists of contexts, artefacts and samples are presented in Appendices II, III and IV.

## **4. Results**

### **4.1 Trench 1 (see Fig. 3)**

- 4.1.1 Trench 1 was located to establish the presence/absence of outbuildings associated with the medieval manor. The size of this trench was reduced to 12.5m in length and 1.5m in width due to limited space and the close proximity of a wall, tree and tarmac area. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.53m revealing a layer of topsoil (1000), overlaying subsoil (1001) that was above the friable silty sand natural. A shallow gully (1012), cutting the subsoil was located towards the north-east end of the trench. This feature was 0.33m wide and 0.13m deep and was filled by a single grey deposit (1013) that contained pieces of fragmented mortar. This gully and the area to the east were sealed by re-deposited natural (1014). This linear feature was interpreted as a relatively recent field drain or boundary ditch.

### **4.2 Trench 2 (see Fig. 3)**

- 4.2.1 The presence of service manholes, trees and a path meant that the size of this trench was reduced to 7.5m by 1.5m. At a maximum depth of 0.8m the trench revealed several layers of modern overburden, including layers of hardcore, building material, made ground and concrete (1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1020), which overlay truncated subsoil (1001). These modern layers overlay the silty clay natural. No archaeological features were observed.

### **4.3 Trench 3 (see Fig. 4)**

#### **Summary**

Orientated from north-west to south-east Trench 3 was 20m in length and 4m in width and was positioned at right angles across the depression caused by the northern edge of the infilled moat in order to characterise the moat and establish the presence of potential outbuildings associated with the former manor house. Due to the depth of the feature the trench had to be stepped for health and safety reasons. Following consultation with the monitoring archaeologist from the SYAS the lower moat fills were judiciously removed in spits by machine under direct archaeological control.

The trench revealed the northern bank of the moat aligned from north-east to south-west, sloping steeply down to the south. The 'bank' appeared to have

been created by modifying the natural slope to form this more accentuated side of the moat. The original slope may have marked the edge of the flood plain for the nearby stream. The edge of the bank may have been steepened and the lower reaches flattened out to form part of the central island. The excavation revealed that the original moat feature had been re-cut on two other occasions.

- 4.3.1 Originally the moat was dug as a large U-shaped ditch (1118), which measured approximately 10m in width and 2.4m in depth. Filling this feature were three deposits. The primary fill (1124) consisted of a dark grey sandy-silt deposit that showed evidence of waterlogging (see Section 6). The secondary fill (1115) consisted of a dark brown silt deposit with frequent sandstone fragments and large sandstone blocks. A large wall (1116), constructed from large un-bonded sandstone squared blocks, was located on the internal (south) side of the moat with a face to the north (Plate 1). This wall survived to a maximum total height of approximately 1.0m, in four courses and measured 1.0m in width. The upper levels of the wall had been previously removed. The upper moat fill (1005) overlay deposit 1115 and was characterised by a large amount of angular sandstone fragments mixed with a brown clay-silt, and containing fragments of late medieval pottery (See Section 5). The first visible re-cut (1125) of the moat cut deposit 1115.
- 4.3.2 Ditch cut 1125 represents a re-cut of the original moat (1118). This second moat ditch also had a U-shaped profile with a flat base and was cut through the original moat infill deposits to the same basal level. At 3.66m in width and 0.78m in depth ditch 1125 was filled with three deposits. The primary fill (1123) consisted of a uniform waterlogged dark grey peaty silt deposit that contained a fragment of medieval pottery, an iron object (nail?) and a wooden object (see Sections 5 and 6). Overlaying this was an orange brown silt deposit (1121) containing a substantial amount of small and medium sandstone fragments, and above this fill 1120 consisted of a light grey silty-clay material with occasional small sandstone fragments.
- 4.3.3 The second re-cut resulted in another U-shaped flat-based ditch (1128), 4.98m in width and 0.90m in depth, filled by four deposits. The primary fill 1114 consisted of a yellow-brown clay-silt deposit with occasional angular sandstone fragments. The upper layers (1003, 1004 and 1119) consisted of sandy silt layers with moderate to frequent sandstone fragments that represent the final infilling of the moat.
- 4.3.4 Cutting the primary fill (1114) were two linear drains, 1077 and 1002, aligned from east to west. Both had vertical edges with a flat base. Feature 1002 was 0.40m in width and 0.50m in depth and was lined with sandstone slabs (1126), whereas drain 1077 (0.60m in width) was filled by a stony deposit (1117) with a brown silty-clay matrix.
- 4.3.5 Layer 1004 overlay layer 1114 and consisted of a mixed layer of small yellow-grey-brown silty-clay deposit with small occasional pebbles. This layer was more prominent towards the southern part of the ditch. A deposit of a dark grey-brown silty-sand (1119) with occasional sandstone fragments overlay 1004 and drain 1077. The upper layer 1003 was characterised by a mid brown clay-silt with occasional sandstone fragments, which also contained animal bones and sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery (see Section 5).

4.3.6 A stone built rectangular structure, located immediately to the south-east of the moat revetment (1116), consisted of three courses of squared sandstone ashlar blocks faced internally (1009, Plate 2). The rectangular structure continued into the trench section and was only partially excavated to a depth of 0.75m due to the unstable rubble fill (1010). The south part of the structure (1009) was butted by a rubble deposit (1011) characterised by a large amount of sandstone fragments mixed with grey-brown silt. This deposit and the structure were overlain by subsoil and topsoil (1001 and 1000).

#### 4.4 Trench 4 (see Fig. 5)

4.4.1 Trench 4 was 10m in length and 3.5m in width and was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.3m. Orientated from east to west this trench was positioned in order to establish the presence of any structures that may have been located inside the moat enclosure. The excavation of Trench 4 revealed a concrete pad (1084) 2.5m in width and 0.20m in depth that crossed the trench from north to south that has been interpreted as the base for a World War II Anderson air raid shelter (Plate 3). The abandonment of this structure was characterised by the internal backfill 1083, which consisted of frequent sandstone fragments within a grey-brown silty-sand matrix, which directly overlay the concrete. The edges of this backfill were defined by a vertical boundary to the north-east and south-west that represented the lines of corrugated iron sheets that appeared to have rusted *in-situ*. These were originally set within a vertical cut 1086. Two similar deposits (1081 and 1082) were observed either side of fill 1083, and consisted of re-deposited mottled yellow silty-clay with occasional small sandstone fragments. These represent the original backfill around the air raid structure. Layer 1080 overlay deposits 1081 and 1082 and consisted of frequent large and small sandstone fragments within a sandy-silt matrix, probably representing later landscaping or disturbance.

4.4.2 The concrete base 1084 had apparently been located in the depression of the medieval moat, cutting a layer of buried topsoil (1089, 1090) at a depth of approximately 1m below ground level. A possible pit (1088) 0.40m in width and 0.30m in depth filled by a yellow-brown silty-clay (1087) with sandstone fragments was located towards the east end of the trench, and was observed cutting the buried topsoil (1089). This buried topsoil layer (1089/1090) overlay the remains of two of the upper layers of the in-filled moat (1095). These consisted of a grey-brown sandy-silt deposit (1092) with occasional fragmented sandstone blocks, and a black sandy silt deposit (1089) with occasional small gravel fragments. These deposits were only partly excavated. The moat ditch (1095) was orientated north-west to south-east and was 5.8m in width and formalised by an internal stone built revetment wall (1096). At 0.6m in width the wall was constructed from un-bonded roughly hewn or unshaped sandstone blocks, and was exposed for a length of 3m. The top of the wall had been historically truncated.

4.4.3 A steep sided and flat-based feature (1099), to the north-east of the wall, was cut into the natural clay and backfilled with rubble (1098) overlain by a yellow-brown silty-clay deposit containing occasional sandstone fragments (1091). Whilst only part of this feature was exposed it may represent a robbed internal moat feature that could have contained a structure.



## 4.5 Trench 5 (see Fig. 6)

### Summary

Trench 5 (20m by 4m) was located in the centre of the moated enclosure and was orientated broadly from east to west and excavated to an average depth of 0.60m. This trench was positioned in order to investigate the internal area of the enclosure and to sample across an area of high resistance identified during the geophysical survey. A complex arrangement of walls, accounting for the high resistance anomalies, has been revealed that survived to between one and two courses in height. These walls were constructed of large, roughly hewn or unshaped sandstone blocks bonded with lime mortar in places. The alignment of the walls suggests that the structures they formed part of were aligned squarely within the moated enclosure. At least two tentative phases of construction have been suggested from the excavation.

- 4.5.1 The earliest phase of construction comprised a wall (1030) aligned from south-south-west to north-north-east located towards the south side of the trench. The wall was constructed from large sandstone blocks, only one course high, and was exposed for approximately 5m within the trench.
- 4.5.2 Perpendicular to 1030 was a second wall, 1034, 0.75m in width. This feature was also constructed from roughly hewn sandstone blocks and crossed the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment.
- 4.5.3 A third wall, 1024, was exposed for a distance of approximately 8.0m running parallel with wall 1030 (see Plates 4 and 5). At 1.0m in width it was constructed from smaller sandstone blocks than those utilised for 1030 and survived to two courses in height. The relationship between walls 1024, 1030 and 1034 was lost as the point at which they may have intersected had been truncated by a post-medieval brick field drain (1026). Sample bricks taken from the drain have been dated to the late 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century, although they may have been reused (see Section 5).
- 4.5.4 The corner of another substantial wall (1044), 1.25m in width, was present at the eastern end of the trench. This wall was of similar construction to wall 1024, and they are interpreted as the foundations of the external walls to a former building.
- 4.5.5 Wall 1041 was 0.75m in width and 1.50m in length and was aligned north-west to south-east. It was observed abutting Wall 1044, and appeared to form an internal partition to the former building. Wall 1041 appeared to form a later addition to the north-west of Wall 1044, although upon excavation this relationship was unclear and both walls may have formed the same phase. Immediately west of 1041, a small area of possible cobbled floor (1038) was identified. This consisted of a fragmentary layer of apparently deliberately laid sandstone fragments, although little survived to advance interpretation.
- 4.5.6 The excavation of a 1m by 1m sondage towards the eastern end of the trench was carried out to determine the depth of wall 1044 and any possible occupation layer. It revealed the presence of a small sub-circular gully (1048) approximately 0.40m in width and 0.10m in depth filled with a single grey sandy-silt deposit with occasional small sandstone pebbles (Fig. 6, S.10). This ephemeral gully/pit was not seen in plan. Several iron objects were retrieved

from the fill (see Section 5). No occupation layers were observed within this sondage.

- 4.5.7 Artefactual material associated with the features in this trench was limited, thus hindering dating, and the majority of dateable finds derived from unstratified deposits or were recovered during cleaning. The wall foundation structures survive at a depth of between 0.25m and 0.4m below ground level largely directly below the topsoil.

#### **4.6 Trench 6 (Fig. 7)**

##### **Summary**

Orientated from north-west to south-east Trench 6 was approximately 18m in length and 3m in width, the length being reduced due to trees. The trench was located in an area previously used as a small industrial compound, and was positioned in order to determine the presence of potential structures inside the moat enclosure. The corner of the moat formalised by the remains of a large internal, stone built, revetment wall, as well as other stone structures interpreted as possible walls were revealed.

- 4.6.1 The revetment wall, 1071 (see Plate 6) was 0.80m in width and was exposed for a distance of 6.0m. It was constructed from various sized large un-bonded, squared, sandstone blocks and measured approximately 1.25m in height, in eight courses. The corner of the wall was just to the south-west of the trench edge so the wall profile was not seen in section.
- 4.6.2 Other stone features were identified in the north-west end of the trench that may represent wall structures, perhaps from a gateway or crossing point of the moat (1068, 1069, 1100, 1101 and 1103), although they may derive from wall demolition material. These features were cleaned and only recorded in plan. The wall structures were located at a depth of 0.35m below current ground level.
- 4.6.3 Eight modern rubble deposits overlay the upper fills of the moat. The upper most of these recent layers consisted of an orange sandy deposit (1066) and a dark-brown sandy-clay layer (1067). These overlay a layer of rubble (1065) that contained a substantial quantity of broken bricks, sandstone fragments mixed with a loose yellow-brown sandy mortar. Layer 1065 overlay a very dark brown sandy-clay deposit (1063) with a substantial amount of rubble and fragmented bricks that was present along the full length of the trench. Interpreted as made ground this deposit was observed overlaying three thin layers of dark brown sandy-clay mixed with occasional sandstone fragments (1054, 1055 and 1056) in the south of the trench. Layer 1063 also overlay a further thin deposit (1060) of brown sandy-clay towards the north-west end of the trench.
- 4.6.4 A small pit (1061) 0.75m in width and 0.50m in depth filled by a light grey-yellow sandy-clay (1062) was cut into deposit 1056 in the south end of the trench, and was considered to be of relatively recent origin.
- 4.6.5 A post-medieval field drain (1078, 1079) and small brick culvert (1057, 1058) cut the upper backfill layers of the moat. The latter were revealed at a depth of approximately 0.8m below ground level in the south-east area of the trench,

and consisted of a thin layer of light brown sandy deposit (1059), and a grey-yellow clay-sandy fill (1053).

- 4.6.6 Following consultation with SYAS a sondage was excavated alongside the eastern trench edge using a mechanical excavator fitted with a tooth-less bucket. This revealed the moat wall (1071) surviving at 1.25m in height. The moat ditch (1131) had an enlarged U-shaped profile, and was orientated east to west, measuring 5.3m in width and 1.25m in depth. The southern edge of the moat cut the natural at about 45°, whereas the opposite edge appeared to cut the natural at a vertical angle in order to accommodate the elevation of the revetment wall 1071. The primary fill 1130, consisted of dark grey sandy silt material containing occasional sandstone pebbles, and was 0.47m in depth. The secondary fill (1129) was 0.70m thick and consisted of several mixed re-deposited layers of silty sand material mixed with rubble and building debris of a relatively recent date.

#### **4.7 Trench 7**

- 4.7.1 Orientated north-east to south-west Trench 7 measured 20m by 2m, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.70m. The stratigraphy in this trench consisted of 0.30m thick layer of topsoil overlying a 0.30m deep layer of brown silty-clay subsoil with occasional gravel, which in turn overlay natural clay. No archaeological features or finds were identified.

#### **4.8 Trench 8**

- 4.8.1 Trench 8 was aligned from north-north-west to south-south-east and was 20m in length and 2m in width, and was excavated to an average depth of 0.40m to the top of the natural clay. A 0.3m thick layer of topsoil was observed overlying a 0.15m thick layer of brown silty-clay subsoil, which in turn overlay natural clay. No archaeological finds or remains were located.

#### **4.9 Trench 9**

- 4.9.1 Excavated to a depth of 0.30m, Trench 9 measured 20m by 2m and was orientated on a north-west to south-east alignment. The topsoil was an average depth of 0.25m overlying an alluvial silty-clay natural. No archaeology was identified during the excavation of this trench.

#### **4.10 Trench 10**

- 4.10.1 Orientated north-west to south-east this 30m by 2m trench was excavated to a depth of 0.50m. The topsoil was 0.25m deep and overlay a brown silty-clay subsoil layer that was 0.10m thick. A stone field drain, 0.40m in width and cutting the subsoil, crossed the trench from east to west. The drain is thought to be relatively modern although no dating evidence was found. The natural consisted of alluvial silty clay. No other features or finds were noted in this trench.

#### **4.11 Trench 11 (Fig. 8)**

- 4.11.1 Trench 11 was orientated broadly north-west to south-east and measured 10m by 2m. Excavated to an average depth of 0.80m the trench revealed two 20<sup>th</sup> century brick walls (1110 and 1111). These were overlain and abutted by made ground comprising three layers (1104, 1105 and 1106) of modern rubble and

discarded building material. The cement bonded brick walls, which were 0.25m and 0.35m in width, were aligned north-east to south-west (1110) and north to south (1111). They are likely to be associated with the present early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings in this part of the site. No archaeological features were present.

#### **4.12 Trench 12**

4.12.1 At 10m by 2m Trench 12 was orientated north-west to south-east was excavated to an average depth of 0.60m. The topsoil was 0.30m thick that overlay brown silty-clay subsoil that was 0.25m thick with occasional pebbles. This overlay an alluvial clay silt natural. No archaeological remains were found during the excavation of this trench.

#### **4.13 Trench 13**

4.13.1 Excavated to a depth of 0.70m, Trench 13 measured 15m by 2m and was orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment. The topsoil had an average depth of 0.30m and overlay a brown silty-clay subsoil with a depth of 0.30m. The subsoil in turn overlay alluvial silty-clay natural. No archaeological features or finds were observed during the excavation of this trench.

### **5. *Artefact Record***

#### **5.1 Pottery by Chris Cumberpatch**

5.1.1 The pottery assemblage, examined by the author on January 9<sup>th</sup> 2006, consisted of 205 sherds of pottery weighing 6932 grams and represented a maximum of 177 vessels. The data are summarised in Table 1 (Appendix III). Ceramic building material and other objects included with the pottery are listed in Table 2 (Appendix III).

##### **Trench 1**

5.1.2 Only one sherd of pottery was recovered from Trench 1, a fragment of an unidentified Unglazed Red Earthenware vessel from context 1013. This dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century, but little else can be said about it.

##### **Trench 3**

5.1.3 Seven contexts in Trench 3 produced pottery; 1003, 1005, 1110, 1114, 1115, 1117 and 1123 and of these the largest groups were from contexts 1003 and 1114.

5.1.4 Context 1003 produced the largest single group from the whole site. This was diverse in character although the greater part of it appeared to date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century with the two sherds of local medieval Coal Measures Whiteware being best explained as residual in a later context. The presence of a significant quantity of 18<sup>th</sup> century formal tableware (Tin Glazed Earthenware, White Salt Glazed Stoneware, Creamware, Pearlware, Black Basalt ware) alongside the vernacular tablewares (Mottled ware, Late Blackware and Yellow ware) suggests that such wares, which appear to have been used in very different social situations, were in fact in use within the same households, albeit probably at different times and in different contexts. To date a great deal of work has been focussed on the appearance and significance of the formal tablewares, but relatively little on the inter-relationships between the various

classes of tableware, formal and vernacular. This is a subject that will be investigated in greater detail elsewhere. The pottery from the remainder of the contexts was also of 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century date, but it should be noted that much of the material was of utilitarian ware type (Brown and Yellow Glazed Coarseware, Redware, Purple Glazed ware) that does not lend itself to close or accurate dating. The sherds of Creamware and Mottled ware from context 1114 suggest an 18<sup>th</sup> century date, as do the single sherds of Slipware from contexts 1005 and 1117. Creamwares continued in production into the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, but it seems probable that the example from context 1114 is of the earlier, 18<sup>th</sup> century type. In this respect these contexts reflect the situation seen in context 1003 and the overall conclusion must be that they date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Context 1123 was distinctive by virtue of the fact that it produced a single sherd of Humberware type dating to the 14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> century. The presence of residual medieval sherds in context 1003 means that the significance of this single sherd must be treated with caution.

#### **Trench 4**

- 5.1.5 Only three sherds of pottery were recovered from context 1089 but the date range for these sherds spanned at least a century. A sherd of Slipware was of 18<sup>th</sup> century date but the remaining two sherds dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Some care has to be employed in interpreting the results from this trench as one of the sherds was a biscuit fired fragment of Slip Banded ware almost certainly representing waste material from a pottery. Such material was used as rubble or hardcore in building operations but is also found dumped in the vicinity of most 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century potteries. Whether other components of the pottery assemblage from the site were also imported is difficult to establish, but must be considered as a possibility.

#### **Trench 5**

- 5.1.6 All of the pottery from Trench 5 was recovered from unstratified deposits but the group included a substantial quantity of medieval material. This included local Coal Measures ware types (Coal Measures White and Purple wares) manufactured in the Don valley (Cumberpatch 2004a) and sherds of unidentified Whitewares that are not of local origin but may come from the York area. Such material is relatively rare in South Yorkshire and the sherds are of interest as a result. Later types include Brown Glazed Coarse and Fine wares and Cane Coloured ware similar to examples from elsewhere on the site.

#### **Trench 6**

- 5.1.7 All of the pottery from Trench 6 was recovered from unstratified contexts. The range of material was relatively wide, and included a sherd of later medieval Coal Measures Purple ware. Post-medieval and early modern wares consisted of a sherd of 17<sup>th</sup> century Blackware and 18<sup>th</sup> century Late Blackwares and Slipwares. Some of the utilitarian wares were probably of a similar date (as indicated in Table 1), but the remainder of the material was of mid to later 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The group was also notable for the presence of a group of sherds from flowerpots.

### ***Conclusion***

- 5.1.8 The pottery assemblage from the excavations included a wide range of medieval, post-medieval and early modern pottery with smaller quantities of mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century material. The medieval material was predominantly of local type with Coal Measures wares predominating (Cumberpatch 2004a). Both the earlier Coal Measures Whitewares and the later Coal Measures Purple wares were both present, the latter alongside contemporary Midlands Purple type wares. One sherd (context 1123) appeared to be of Humberware type although it is not typical of a Humberware, being oxidised throughout. This was the only sherd from this context and would appear to indicate a later medieval date for it, although basing such a judgement on a single sherd is inevitably hazardous. Regional imports appear to be represented by the sherds of medieval Whiteware from Trench 5.
- 5.1.9 Post-medieval and early modern utilitarian wares consisted largely of pancheons and jars. Brown Glazed Coarsewares were the commonest type with smaller quantities of Yellow Glazed Coarseware and Redware. These types are difficult to date with any accuracy, but the impression was that the examples from this site were of an earlier type, the fabrics and finish contrasting with examples from later 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century contexts in Sheffield. Vernacular tablewares of a similar date included Slipwares, late Blackware and Mottled ware. It is likely that at least some of these wares were manufactured at the nearby pottery at Silkstone (Cumberpatch 2004b).
- 5.1.10 White Salt Glazed Stonewares and Tin Glazed Earthenwares most probably date to the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century and represent the first of successive types of tableware associated with the rise of the culture of civility, a major feature of 18<sup>th</sup> century society. Mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century wares included tablewares (Creamware and Pearlware) which overlap chronologically with the earlier tablewares but continue into the 19<sup>th</sup> century with the latest, Pearlware, giving way to Whitewares in the 1830s. Although it is difficult to be certain, the general impression is that the examples from Wath date to the 18<sup>th</sup> rather than the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## **5.2 Ceramic Building Material by John Tibbles**

- 5.2.1 The ceramic building material assemblage recorded a total of ten fragments of brick and tile fragments weighing 6353 grams. It should be noted that the diversity of size and colour within brick and tile caused during the manufacturing process must be taken into consideration when comparing examples within collected assemblages and local typologies. The varying sizes and colours can be attributed to the variation in the clays used, shrinkage during drying, firing within the kiln or clamp and the location of the brick/tile within the kiln. The dating of ceramic building material can be highly contentious due to its re-usable nature and therefore the date range given is that of the known dates where such bricks have been recorded.
- 5.2.2 Assessment of the assemblage was based upon rapid scanning of the retained material with a more detailed examination of the diagnostic fragments. The resulting information was then compared with the HAP typologies and any correlation recorded.

### Statement of potential

- 5.2.3 Ceramic building material can provide valuable information on construction methods and the fabric and form of buildings. It can also inform on the techniques used in the construction of hearths, ovens and chimneys and their possible uses, particularly in local industries. Brick was also used for the construction of kilns, well linings, floors and culverts.
- 5.2.4 Bricks and tiles alone cannot provide a firm date because of their re-usable nature but it is possible to date types of brick and roof tile by their earliest occurrence within dated contexts. The identification of new brick or tile types would supplement the existing regional typology and there is potential for comparison with CBM assemblages from manufacturing sites, including Beverley.

### Catalogue

- 5.2.5 The catalogue has been compiled from the diagnostic element within the ceramic building material assemblage. A Munsell colour code has been incorporated where appropriate to help define the fabrics.

#### *The Brick/Tile*

**Context 1003                      Moat fill                      5 fragments                      51g**

Three fragments of non-diagnostic hand-made brick. Moulding sand. Fabrics Light Red 2.5YR/6/6 – Red 7.5R/5/6. White render on one fragment.

Provisional date: Post-Medieval

**Context 1026                      Drain                      2 bricks                      6100g**

Two complete hand-made brick. Pressed? Dimensions 240mm x 112mm x 70mm and 235mm x 109mm x 65mm. Fabrics Reddish Brown 5YR/4/3-Light Red 10R/6/8.

Provisional date: Late 17th-18<sup>th</sup> century

**Context 1049                      Gully fill                      3 fragments                      202g**

Incomplete flat roof tile 15mm thick. Hard fired Light Reddish brown 6YR/6/4 fabric. Fragment of flat roof tile/land drain sole plate 12mm thick. Light Red 10R/6/6 fabric.

Fragment of non-diagnostic CBM

Date: Residual Medieval/post-medieval

### Discussion

- 5.2.6 Only two bricks from the assemblage (drain culvert 1026) were complete, the remaining fragments from the moat fill 1003 were non-diagnostic but of a post-medieval fabric. One fragment displayed remnants of a white lime-wash. The complete bricks displayed dimensions of 240mm x 112mm x 70mm and

235mm x 109mm x 65mm and are of probable late 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century date of manufacture.

- 5.2.7 The small assemblage from gully fill 1049 was rather mixed with a possibly residual flat roof tile of medieval date. A second fragment although of similar appearance, based upon the fabric, is likely to represent a land drain sole plate of late 18<sup>th</sup> century date. The non-diagnostic fragments of building material are of probable medieval date.

### Recommendations

- 5.2.8 With the exception of the complete bricks the small assemblage contains little information that would enhance our knowledge of the uses of ceramic building material within the area. It is recommended that upon completion of work on the material the complete bricks are retained and deposited within the local museum, the remainder of the assemblage should be discarded.

## 5.3 Metalwork by Hillary Cool

- 5.3.1 The metalwork from the excavation produced two items of copper alloy and seven of iron as summarised in Table 3. Catalogue entries for the items are given in the Appendix.

Material	Trench 3	Trench 5	Trench 6	Total
Copper alloy	1	-	1	2
Iron	2	5	-	7
<i>Total</i>	3	5	1	9

Table 3: The metalwork from Wath upon Dearne

- 5.3.2 The only closely dateable item in the stratified assemblage is the buckle no. 1 from context 1124 in Trench 3. This is an example of a form sometimes called a 'rose buckle' because the shape of the frame is thought to resemble the Tudor rose. It was a type in use during the late 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries (Whitehead 1996, 46 nos. 272-4), and thus it provides useful confirmation of the dating of the re-cut of the moat. These often have grooved decoration and a lacquer coating. The surface on this example is in very poor condition and it is not possible to say if it was originally decorated, though a copper alloy coating appears to have been applied to a base of a different alloy. The other items from Trench 3 were an iron spike and part of the head of a claw hammer (no. 3). Given the latter came from the upper fill of the moat, it seems likely to be of relatively recent date.
- 5.3.3 Trench 5 produced mainly iron nail fragments (Nos. 5-8) that are not inherently dateable. The other item from the trench (No. 4) may well be part of a lock mechanism but investigative conservation would be needed to clarify this.



- 5.3.4 The only item from Trench 6 was a furniture handle (No. 9) most likely to be of 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

#### **Condition**

- 5.3.5 With the exception of No. 9 the items tend to be coated with a thick corrosion crust and are in poor condition. It would probably be beneficial for No. 1 to be re-packaged with an insert of jiffy foam in the bag to provide support. As a whole the metalwork should be provided with some silica gel to control humidity.

#### **Potential**

- 5.3.6 The potential of this material is limited if what is of interest is the medieval manor and the late medieval vicarage. No. 1 provides useful dating evidence and No. 4 may be of interest if it was subject to investigative conservation. The rest of the material is either relatively undiagnostic or of more recent date.

#### **Recommendations**

- 5.3.7 The buckle (No. 1) should be published. There is sufficient information about it to achieve this and no more specialist information will be required. Given its corroded state, the best way to illustrate it would be to use the X-radiograph image. If context 1049 is thought to be of interest, then No. 4 will need investigative conservation before a secure identification can be made.

#### ***Catalogue***

- 1 Buckle. Vesicular white metal (possibly a lead alloy) with a copper alloy coating. Annular frame formed of five concave elements separated by notches on outer edge; stump of central bar on either side. Diameter 35mm, thickness 4mm. Trench 3 : sample 3 : 1124.
- 2 Spike. Iron. Curved square-sectioned bar tapering at one end to narrow point. Present length 240mm, maximum width c. 15mm. Trench 3 : sf 6 : 1123.
- 3 Hammer head. Iron. Retaining claw end and broken across perforation for handle. Present length 90mm. Trench 3 : sf 5 : 1003.
- 4 Lock mechanism? Iron. X-radiograph reveals two bars with disc terminal and L-shaped element positioned between bars. Length 35mm. Trench 5: sf 4:1049.
- 5 Nail. Iron. Head and shank in two fragments. Trench 5 : sf 3 : 1049.
- 6 Nail. Iron. Head and shank fragment. Trench 5 : sample 1 : 1049.
- 7 Nail. Iron. Shank fragment, bent. Trench 5 : sf 1 : 1049.
- 8 Nail. Iron. Shank fragments (3). Trench 5 : sample 1 : 1049.
- 9 Furniture handle. Copper alloy. Cast drop handle with wreath decoration and spherical terminals with cavities for screw thread attachments. Width 98mm. Trench 6 U/S.

## **5.4 Animal bone and shell by David Berg**

### ***Introduction***

5.4.1 A total of fifty-six animal bone fragments were recovered during excavations. Unfortunately the small size of the assemblage offered little interpretative potential.

### ***Method***

5.4.2 As the animal bone assemblage was so small, all bone fragments were examined and identified where possible to species, or species group (such as sheep/goat) (Table 4). Fusion and dental wear data were noted, although the assemblage was too small to warrant the recording of metrical data.

### ***Results***

5.4.3 Of the fifty-six animal bone fragments retrieved, ten came from unstratified deposits. The remaining contexts are most likely to represent post-medieval activity, of late 17th or 18th-century date (Cumberpatch, this volume). Cattle, sheep, pig and horse were identified as well as five unidentified bird fragments recovered from wet sieving and thirteen oyster shell fragments.

5.4.4 The condition of the assemblage was generally poor with much erosion and surface weathering of the bone. Two large fragments, a cattle radius fragment from 1114 and a horse metacarpal fragment from 1010, were dark red/brown in colour and exhibited longitudinal splits indicating deposition in waterlogged conditions.

5.4.5 Age data were limited within the assemblage. Most of the fragments do not retain any evidence of epiphyseal fusion (Silver 1969) and no complete tooth rows were present. One cattle distal radius was unfused indicating an age at death before 3.5-4 years. A cattle lower third molar was at a wear stage indicating an animal of approximately 4.5-7 years of age. A fused distal sheep/goat tibia suggests an individual greater than 1.5-2 years. No neonatal or juvenile bones were identified.

5.4.6 The animal bones represent domestic food waste, with the probable exception of the single horse bone from 1010. There is little in this small assemblage to suggest primary quality meat joints, the majority of the bone deriving from the head, feet and vertebrae of the individuals. Disjointing knife marks were recorded on a cattle astragalus (hock). A single bone from the unstratified cleaning level of Trench 5 had clear marks of carnivore damage.

Table 4. Animal bone fragments by context (dental wear stages after Grant 1982)

Trench	Context	Species	Count	Description
5	U/s cleaning	cattle	1	femur barrel, carnivore damage
		cattle	1	mandible fragment, LM3 in wear, stage g
		cattle	1	astragalus, proximal knife marks
		cattle	3	mandible fragments
		cattle	1	phalange II
		large mammal	2	rib fragments
		large mammal	1	vertebrae fragments
		oyster shell	3	
3	1003	cattle	1	mandible fragment
		cattle	1	phalange I
		cattle	1	tibia fragment
		cattle	1	radius distal epiphysis unfused
		cattle	2	femur fragments proximal
		cattle	1	metapodials shaft fragment
		sheep/goat	1	tibia distal fused, fresh breaks
		sheep/goat	1	tibia shaft, fresh breaks
		sheep/goat	2	femur shaft, fresh breaks
		pig	1	atlas vertebra
		pig	1	maxilla, 1st & 2nd molars in wear
		pig	1	radius shaft fragment
		pig	1	tibia shaft fragment
		large mammal	2	undiagnostic fragment
		large mammal	3	vertebrae fragments
		large mammal	1	rib fragment
		small mammal	3	undiagnostic fragment
		oyster shell	9	shell fragments
3	1010	cattle	1	femur shaft, burnt, fresh breaks
		horse	1	metacarpal shaft, waterlogged
	1036	oyster	1	near complete upper shell
5	1049	bird	5	small fragments from wet sieving
3	1114	cattle	1	radius proximal, waterlogged
3	1124	cattle	1	pelvis fragment
		cattle	1	loose tooth, molar
		large mammal	12	undiagnostic fragment

### ***Recommendations***

- 5.4.7 An assemblage of fifty six bone fragments is too small to be statistically valid and the observations made here are very tentative and may change should additional faunal material be excavated.
- 5.4.8 The assemblage is likely to represent redeposited material and from its general condition and small size is unlikely to provide further information from a more detailed study.

## **5.5 Wood by Steve Allen**

- 5.5.1 A single waterlogged timber was delivered to the Wet Wood Laboratory on 15<sup>th</sup> December 2005 for assessment.

### ***Aims and objectives***

- 5.5.2 This report aims to meet the requirements of MAP2 Phase 3 Assessment of Potential for Analysis, (English Heritage, 1991). The work carried out has been the cleaning and examination of the object submitted and an assessment of its condition. An evaluation of the potential for further investigation is included, with recommendations for long-term stabilisation.

### ***Procedures***

- 5.5.3 The timber was delivered to the Wet Wood Laboratory wet packed, wrapped in a pair of self-seal finds bags secured with drafting tape. The timber was removed from its packaging, washed under cold running water to remove adhering burial deposits and returned to its packaging after examination and species identification.

### ***Condition***

- 5.5.4 This timber has been preserved through burial in a waterlogged anoxic environment and it appears that these conditions were maintained in all contexts in which the material survived up to the time of excavation. Some surface abrasion and erosion had taken place and part of one surface had rotted. This suggests that the timber lay at or just below the current mean height of the local water table. Apart from the loss of original surfaces during burial the wood was well preserved.

### ***Listing***

Species identifications follows Schweingruber (1982)

Structural timbers

<b>Identification</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Species identification</b>
Trench 3, Context 1123	Boxed heart timber. Cut from large straight branch or smaller trunk wood, fairly straight grained but with one large side branch cut away. Both ends broken and eroded. All faces and edges eroded, with some rotting to one (?upper as laid in ground) face. 1.009m l, 99 w, 93 th.	<i>Quercus spp.</i> c. 4-5 rings per 10mm

### ***Discussion***

- 5.5.5 This timber is clearly a worked timber. Although the faces and edges are now eroded, they were originally squared. Unfortunately it cannot now be determined whether it was sawn or hewn to shape. There are no surviving joints or other working marks that might suggest its original use, and nothing to suggest why it was discarded. The damage that the artefact has suffered is essentially a result of being buried near the limit of permanent waterlogging in the ground.
- 5.5.6 Both ends are eroded, but the damage here appears to have been inflicted before burial. Although it cannot be proved, the timber is probably part of a framed structure that has been broken up nearby, and this timber may be the only archaeological survivor of that process.

### ***Recommendations and Further Work***

- 5.5.7 Although the boxed heart conversion is somewhat off centre to the timber there are insufficient rings to justify sampling and submission for dendrochronological dating. There is in any case no surviving sapwood that would allow an estimated felling date to be obtained.
- 5.5.8 A record drawing of the timber should be prepared for incorporation into the site archive and any future publication project. Conservation of the timber is possible, but unless required for retention as part of the archive, it is recommended that the timber be discarded after drawing.

## **5.6 Miscellaneous artefacts by Daniel Lee**

- 5.6.1 The assemblage of sixteen miscellaneous artefacts includes the clay pipe, stone, glass and slag material that was analysed on January 6<sup>th</sup> 2006. The catalogue of miscellaneous finds is presented in Table 5.
- 5.6.2 The assemblage of clay pipes consists of seven plain stem fragments. Whilst it is unwise to draw too many conclusions from such a small sample, and with the lack of bowls that are more accurately datable, the stem fragments from Context 1003 are thought to date to the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century, whilst the single fragment from Context 1114 probably dates to the early to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. All of the fragments originate from the upper fills of the moat. Accurate dating from clay pipe stems alone is problematic and these dates should be viewed as tentative.
- 5.6.3 A single possible fragment of stone roof tile was recovered from Context 1098, suggested by a right-angled corner, although it is incomplete and lacks a diagnostic peg hole.
- 5.6.4 The seven glass artefacts include two complete bottle marbles that date to between 1875 and 1930 (Contexts 1003 and 1089, Hedges 2002). These were used to seal the tops of distinctive Codd mineral water bottles. The four bottle fragments from Context 1003 were un-diagnostic, although the heavy patination may suggest some antiquity. The single ridged window-pane fragment from Context 1089 appears 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century in date.

Type	Cxt	Trench	No.	Weight (g)	Description	Date
<b>Clay pipe</b>	1003	3	6	11	Plain stem frags, bore 4/64	mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> C
	1114	3	1	5	Plain stem frag, offset bore 5/64	Early to mid 18 <sup>th</sup> C
		Tt	7			
<b>Stone</b>	1098	4	1	188	?tile frag. With right angled corner, but no peg hole, 10mm thick	-
<b>Glass</b>	1003	3	1	8	Codd bottle marble	1875- 1930
	1003	3	4	34	Bottle frags, heavily patinated	-
	1089	4	1	17	Pane glass, clear ridges on one surface, 5mm thick	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> C
	1089	4	1	8	Codd bottle marble	1875- 1930
		Tt	7			
<b>Slag</b>	1003	3	1	14	Ferrous metal slag fused to burnt coal fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> C

Table 5. Catalogue of miscellaneous artefacts (clay pipe, stone, glass, slag)

- 5.6.5 The single fragment of ferrous slag retrieved from Context 1003 is likely to have been imported onto the site, originating from the iron and steel industries in the Sheffield/Rotherham area in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 5.6.6 The assemblage of miscellaneous finds from the site represents later post medieval activity, largely from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Domestic waste, whilst small in number, is represented by glass and tobacco pipes, and there is evidence that small quantities of industrial residues in the form of slag had been imported onto the site, perhaps within made ground.
- 5.6.7 Due to the limited size of the assemblages of clay tobacco pipe, stone, glass and slag, and their limited use in dating in this case, no further analysis is recommended.

## 6. Environmental Record

### 6.1 Assessment of sample flots, retents and charcoal by Dianne Alldritt

- 6.1.1 Three flots together with sorted retent material were delivered to the author for assessment and identification of carbonised plant macrofossils including charcoal.
- 6.1.2 Bulk environmental samples were processed by ASWYAS using an Ankara style water flotation system (French 1971), and the resultant flots were subsequently dried and forwarded to the author for assessment. The samples produced large amounts of modern / non-carbonised plant material, with often up to 70mls of dry roots and seeds. Carbonised plant remains, almost exclusively wood charcoal, were concentrated in the retents, with two samples producing up to 20mls of charred fragments the majority being indeterminate. Identifiable material was counted, weighed and bagged separately by type.
- 6.1.3 All charcoal suitable for identification was examined using a high-powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) were consulted for charcoal identification. Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants.

#### **Results**

- 6.1.4 All results are presented in Table 6 and discussed below.

	<b>Sample</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>Context</b>	<b>1049</b>	<b>1123</b>	<b>1124</b>
	<b>Total CV</b>	20mls	20mls	0
	<b>Modern</b>	10mls	55mls	70mls
<b>Charcoal</b>	<b>Common Name</b>			
<i>Quercus</i>	oak	11 (0.97g)		
Indeterminate			2 (0.48g)	
<b>Non-carbonised material</b>				
Buds and bud scales (W)				7
Various seeds (W)			100+	50+
Wood Fragments (W)				20+
Earthworm capsules			1	

Table 6. Environmental remains from the bulk samples (W = Waterlogged)

#### **Discussion**

- 6.1.5 Overall the three flots from Wath Upon Dearne produced little or no carbonised plant remains. A large quantity of non-carbonised seeds were present in Samples 2 (1123) and 3 (1124), the primary moat fills, and these were probably originally preserved by waterlogging. Sample 3 (1124) contained the remains of buds and fragments of bud scales, and also produced a small bag of plant material from the retent, which contained fragments of wood. Processing via a flotation tank is not a suitable recovery method for waterlogged plant material, and the remains present here will not be

representative of the original assemblage present in the soil sample. From a brief scanning of the flots the author noted a large number of bramble/blackberry/raspberry type fruits (*Rubus* sp.) and occasional *Rumex* sp. (docks). This is fairly indicative of the most resilient hard-coated seeds being the only survivors of processing by flotation. The *Rubus* sp. in particular probably represented wild plants growing at the moat edges, but they could have been gathered and eaten prior to deposition in the moat deposits. The non-carbonised material will not be considered further here as 50% of the original soil samples were retained and sent for processing by laboratory methods by other specialists, and this will provide a more complete picture than can be gained here.

- 6.1.6 Occasional fragments of wood charcoal could be identified, mostly from Sample 1 (1049), taken from a gully fill, and these were found to be almost exclusively oak (*Quercus*), with other fragments too iron-panned or degraded to identify. Oak was most likely burnt as a fuel source, particularly for industrial purposes, but may also have had some constructional use prior to burning.

### ***Conclusions and Further Work***

- 6.1.7 The samples from Wath Upon Dearne could be considered to have low potential for the recovery of carbonised plant remains based upon the evidence examined from this brief assessment. However the large recovery of dry non-carbonised plant material, including seeds, wood fragments and bud scales indicated that retrieval of waterlogged plant material should prove fruitful when processed by appropriate laboratory methods. Further identification work could be carried out on the dry material recovered from the flots, but this would probably under-represent the original waterlogged assemblage. Samples derived from other, non-waterlogged, deposits on the site have the potential to preserve charred material, but the assessment has suggested this may only be in small amounts.

## **6.2 Biological Remains by John Carrott, Örne Akeret and Stewart Gardner**

### ***Summary***

- 6.2.1 Two sediment samples, recovered from deposits retrieved during excavations at Wath upon Dearne, South Yorkshire, were submitted for an evaluation of the bioarchaeological potential. The samples were taken from the primary fill of the moat and one of its re-cuts of unknown date.
- 6.2.2 Both deposits gave reasonably large assemblages of rather well preserved plant remains and smaller assemblages of variably preserved invertebrates. The plant assemblages indicated that each of the features contained standing water, with species of damp ground growing at the margins and that the surrounding area was overgrown with woody shrubs. Remains of weeds of agricultural fields or waste places were scarce, suggesting that human impact on the vegetation was low, and it would seem that no domestic activity was taking place at the site during the times of formation of these deposits. The invertebrate remains were of less interpretative value but accord with the evidence from the plants, provided no indication of human activity.



- 6.2.3 A more detailed study of the recovered remains (particularly the plant remains) would permit a more precise reconstruction of the environment within and around the moat cuts at the times of deposition of these fills.

#### **Introduction**

- 6.2.4 Thirteen evaluation trenches were excavated and two sediment samples ('GBA'/'BS' *sensu* Dobney *et al.* 1992), both from organic fills of the moat encountered in Trench 3 (and also by Trenches 4 and 6), were submitted to Palaeoecology Research Services Limited (PRS), County Durham, for an assessment of their bioarchaeological potential.

#### **Methods**

- 6.2.5 The sediment samples were inspected in the laboratory and their lithologies recorded, using a standard *pro forma*, prior to the processing of subsamples, broadly following the procedures of Kenward *et al.* (1980; 1986), for the recovery of plant and invertebrate macrofossils. The sub-samples were disaggregated in water before processing and their volumes recorded in a waterlogged state.
- 6.2.6 Plant and invertebrate remains in the processed sub-sample fractions (residues and flots) were recorded briefly by 'scanning' using a low-power microscope (where necessary), identifiable taxa and other components being listed on paper. The residues were largely of organic material and were examined wet. The flots were stored in alcohol. Nomenclature for plant taxa follows Stace (1997).

#### **Results**

- 6.2.7 The results are presented in context number order. A brief summary of the processing method and an estimate of the remaining volume of unprocessed sediment follows (in round brackets) after the sample numbers.

#### **Context 1123 [primary fill of moat re-cut 1125; undated]**

Sample 2/T (3 kg/4 litres sieved to 300 microns with washover; approximately 1 litre of unprocessed sediment remains)

Just moist, light grey-brown to mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated, slightly sandy slightly clay silt, with some humic patches. Appreciable quantities of ?modern roots and rootlets were noted.

The organic fraction of the sediment (most of the ~0.5 litre residue and the 40 ml flot) consisted mainly of very small fragments of wood, root/rootlet epidermis, plant fibres, buds/bud scales and charcoal. There was also a little coal/cinder and sand. Some of the rootlets may be modern. The sample gave a fairly large amount of reasonably well preserved seeds and fruits representing the following taxa: water-plantain (*Alisma*), orache (*Atriplex*), muskgrass (*Chara*), hemlock (*Conium maculatum* L.), perforate St John's-wort (*Hypericum perforatum* L.), rush (*Juncus*), three-nerved sandwort (*Moehringia trinervia* (L.) Clairv.), grass family (Poaceae), crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subg. *Batrachium*), rose (*Rosa*), blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* L. agg.), dock (*Rumex*), elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.), figwort (*Scrophularia*), campion (*Silene*), woundwort (*Stachys*), common nettle (*Urtica dioica* L.) and violet (*Viola*).

Many cladoceran (water fleas including *Daphnia*) ephippia (resting eggs) and generally well-preserved mites (Acari) formed the vast majority of the invertebrate assemblage in the flot. Beetle remains were relatively few and very variably preserved – some sclerites were very well preserved whereas others were reduced to heavily eroded ('filmy') fragments. Identifiable (at least partially) remains included a few of dung beetle(s) (legs), weevil (Curculionidae spp. – a pronotum and head of different species) and Staphylinidae sp. (head).

**Context 1124** [primary fill of the first phase of the moat cut 1118, cut by re-cut 1125; undated]

Sample 3/T (3 kg/4 litres sieved to 300 microns with washover; approximately 1 litre of unprocessed sediment remains)

Moist, light grey to light to mid grey-brown, brittle to crumbly (working soft), clay silt, with occasional mid brown humic patches (to 10 mm). Stones (20 to over 60 mm), ?modern rootlets and some insect fragments were present.

The organic fraction of the sediment (all of the ~0.5 litre residue and the 40 ml flot) was composed of small fragments of wood, 'straw', plant fibres, root/rootlet epidermis, buds/bud scales, charcoal and (?modern) rootlets. Seeds and fruits were fairly frequent and represented orache, silver/downy birch (*Betula pendula/pubescens*), cabbage/mustard (*Brassica/Sinapis*), muskgrass, corn marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum* L.), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna* Jacq.), hemp-nettle (*Galeopsis*), rush, hawkbit (*Leontodon*), blinks (*Montia fontana* L. ssp. *fontana*), grass family, pondweed (*Potamogeton*), crowfoot, blackberry, dock, elder, campion, dandelion (*Taraxacum*), common nettle and violet.

The invertebrate assemblage was dominated by large numbers of mites (generally well-preserved), ants (Formicidae – heads) and bryozoan statoblasts. Beetle remains were, again, relatively few, though (subjectively) present in greater numbers than in Sample 2, and very variably preserved (as noted for the previous sample). Identifiable sclerites included a few weevil elytra, Staphylinidae sp. (elytra and underside), a small *Cercyon* sp. (elytron and ?head), a dung beetle leg and ?*Monotoma* sp. (elytron and head). There were also a few fly heads and eye fragments.

### ***Discussion and potential***

- 6.2.8 Both contexts yielded reasonably large amounts of rather well preserved waterlogged plant remains, though much of the material, other than the seeds and fruits, was present as very small fragments—the reason for this is unclear.
- 6.2.9 The plant species found in the two deposits reflect the vegetation in the moat and the re-cut (1125) and the immediate surroundings. Aquatic plants such as muskgrass (*Chara*) and pondweed (*Potamogeton*) grew in the standing water, and water-plantain (*Alisma*) and rush species (*Juncus*) would have thrived along the banks. The numerous remains of shrubs – hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna* Jacq.), rose (*Rosa*), blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* L. agg.) and elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.) – indicated that, at the time of deposition of both fills, the environs of the moat, were overgrown with woody vegetation such as hedge or copse, providing a suitable environment for shade-tolerant species (such as the three-nerved sandwort (*Moehringia trinervia* (L.) Clairv.) from Context 1123). Remains of weeds of agricultural fields or waste places were scarce, suggesting that human impact on the vegetation was low, and it would seem that no domestic activity was taking place at the site during the times of the formation of these deposits, as may be concluded from the absence of crop plants.
- 6.2.10 Large sub-samples (of 15 kg or more) would need to be processed to recover interpretatively valuable assemblages of beetle remains from these deposits, but it can be stated that, in line with the results from the plant remains, no synanthropic species were recorded. Similarly, although an occasional dung beetle sclerite was recovered from each deposit, these were insufficient to suggest large numbers of grazing animals. The presence of numerous cladoceran ephippia in Context 1123 strongly suggests that the water within Cut 1125 was subject to periodic drying out (as suggested by the excavator), though probably not so far as to become completely dry. The many statoblasts

in Context 1124 also indicate that at some point conditions within the moat became intolerable to the parent organism(s), perhaps as a result of eventual drying out (or infilling) or a reduction in water quality.

- 6.2.11 The deposit immediately overlying Context 1124 (Context 1115) contained rubble, apparently from the adjacent revetment wall (1116), and it has been suggested by the excavator that this may relate to the abandonment of the site. The marked lack of biological remains associated with human activity from Context 1124 would suggest that this deposit accumulated after the abandonment/cessation of use of the site (thought to have occurred sometime between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries), with the partial collapse of the revetment wall occurring sometime later as the structure fell into disrepair.
- 6.2.12 In summary, the biological remains recovered from these two deposits offer no information regarding human activities associated with the moat, but have significant potential for reconstruction of the local environment.

### ***Recommendations***

- 6.2.13 A more detailed study of the remains considered here (particularly the plant remains) would permit a more precise reconstruction of the environment within and around the moat at the times of formation of these deposits.

## **7. Discussion**

- 7.1 The archaeological features located in Trenches 3, 4, 5 and 6 within the old vicarage grounds confirmed the presence of a large moat (1118, 1125 and 1128). This moat encompassed an area, the moat island, which was investigated by Trench 5 and revealed the presence of structural remains. These consisted of the remains of stone built walls that formed part of a former building. Two phases of construction for the building have been suggested although the remains had been historically truncated to the foundation level.
- 7.2 The structures revealed in Trench 5 were only sample excavated and recorded in plan. The cleaning of the masonry produced sherds of 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Whilst not dating the structures themselves, this date range indicates medieval activity on site that probably relates to the building. Documentary evidence in the form of the 1793 terrier indicates that the structural remains identified in Trench 5 relate to the 11<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> century manor or vicarage. Although two phases of the walls were identified during excavation, it has not been possible to suggest which walls date to the earlier or later historical evidence. It is also possible that the earlier manor had timber foundations (Le Patourel 1973). A probable internal wall was identified within the building, although the majority appear to represent external wall foundations. It is likely that the earlier walls from the medieval manor were incorporated into the later medieval vicarage, and the phases in construction observed in Trench 5 may represent this progression. The high resistance anomalies identified during the previous geophysical survey in the area surrounding Trench 5 (Webb 2005) are very likely to represent further structural remains.
- 7.3 The moat was formalised by a substantial stone retaining wall that was identified on the internal side in Trenches 3, 4 and 6. This wall is also clearly visible as the narrow linear band of high resistance identified in the

geophysical (resistance) survey. Whilst the wall appears to form part of the first phase of moat construction in Trench 3 (Fig. 4), it is likely that the wall was a later formalisation of an earlier earth banked moat. The subsequent two re-cuts of the partially back filled moat suggest that the boundary was cleared out and maintained for sometime, and perhaps into the 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century. This also suggests the continued use of the internal buildings on the moat island during this time.

- 7.4 The analysis of the waterlogged biological remains from the primary fills (1123 and 1124) has suggested that the moat, and its first re-cut, held standing water, with the banks overgrown with woody shrubs. The area around the moat was not grazed and it appears that between the modification of the moat with the internal revetment wall and later re-cutting the moat was allowed to return to a relatively natural state without much human intervention. This apparent lack of clearing of the moat may also relate to periods when the central buildings were not in use, although there is no evidence to support this. The biological remains also indicated that both of the earlier phases of the moat were subject to periodical drying out, perhaps during the summer months, although never completely drying out. In broader terms this may indicate that the local water table, whilst fluctuating on a seasonal basis, was relatively stable during the lifetime of the moat. Fill 1124 was eventually subject to complete drying out when the moat was filled in and abandoned in the mid post-medieval period.
- 7.5 A late 15<sup>th</sup> century to 16<sup>th</sup> century rose buckle was recovered from the primary fill (1124) of the first moat cut. The primary fill (1123) of the first re-cut (1125) yielded a single sherd of 14<sup>th</sup> –15<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Whilst it is dangerous to date the first infilling of this re-cut from such a small sample, it is tempting to suggest that this may have occurred during the early lifetime of the 15<sup>th</sup> century vicarage, and that the formalisation of the moat with walls is also attributable to this time. The conflict in dates from these finds suggests that some mixing of the moat fills may have occurred, and perhaps that the pottery was residual and the construction of the moat wall and later re-cuts was in the early post-medieval period. The lack of other dateable finds material from these contexts limits meaningful discussion and dating. Unfortunately the large oak timber recovered from waterlogged fill 1123 was not suitable for dendrochronology.
- 7.6 The moat wall located in Trench 6 suggests that the internal wall had distinct corners, although the course of the moat beyond the trench is less clear in this area due to apparent later disturbance and landscaping. The previous geophysical survey (Webb 2005) indicates that the moat wall in Trench 3 continues to the north-east and south-west, although its presence elsewhere was not identified. The moat shape appears to be a type A1, after Le Patourel (1973), consisting of a single sub-rectangular moat ditch with a single island.
- 7.7 The lack of high status or domestic finds from the moat and building area may suggest that the area has been historically truncated and the material removed along with occupation levels, although higher status sites such as these were often kept clean even in the earlier medieval period (Le Patourel 1973). This would greatly reduce the quantity of domestic waste disposed of on the site.

- 7.8 The upper fills of the moat (1003 and 1089) produced ferrous metal slag and biscuit fired pot that appear to have been imported on to the site (Section 5). This suggests that made ground material was brought onto the site in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries to fill in the upper parts of the moat.

## **8. Conclusion**

- 8.1 Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at land off Barnsley Road, Wath-upon-Deerne has revealed the probable remains of the medieval manor of Wath. This consisted of a square shaped moat, the northern flank of which survives as an earthwork in the north of the present vicarage lawn and was investigated in Trench 3. This section of the moat consisted of the modification of a natural slope forming the edge of the flood plain of the nearby brook to form the boundary of the moat. The remains were less clear, however, around the rest of the moat circumference. The backfilled remains of the western flank of the moat and south-east corner were located in Trenches 4 and 6 respectively. Trenches 3, 4 and 6 revealed the remains of a stone revetment wall that formalised the moat on the inner side. This continued into the trench sections suggesting survival elsewhere on the site. The previously water filled moat had relatively little human intervention in between re-cutting, with periods of seasonal drying out, and its banks were relatively overgrown.
- 8.2 The internal moat revetment is likely to represent a later formalisation of the moat in the later medieval period, perhaps relating to the 15<sup>th</sup> century vicarage, and the moat was maintained and re-cut a further two times before final infilling. The first re-cut has been tentatively dated to the 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century, although conflicting later finds from within the main lower cut may indicate an early post-medieval date. It is also possible that the whole moat was a later addition to the site. The upper fills appear to be of 18<sup>th</sup> century origin. The remains of a rectangular possible stone well or tank have been located adjacent to the moat in Trench 3, and the two may be contemporary, although its date remains unclear.
- 8.3 The foundation stonewalls revealed in Trench 5 probably formed part of the former medieval manor or vicarage. Two possible phases have been suggested, although the precise chronology remains unclear, and the lack of finds material from sound contexts has not aided interpretation. The wall foundations are most likely to represent part of the 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> century manor buildings with later, probably 14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> century, additions. The building foundation remains within Trench 5 continued beyond the limits of the trench to the north-west and south-east suggesting the high potential for similar remains to survive elsewhere on the moat island. This notion is also supported by a concentration of geophysical anomalies in this area (Webb 2005) that are likely to represent the remains of similar building foundations.
- 8.4 No archaeological features were found in any of the trenches in the eastern part of the proposed development area.

## **Bibliography**

- ASWYAS, 2003. 'West Yorkshire Archaeology Service site recording manual', West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, unpubl.
- British Geological Survey, 1976. England and Wales Sheet 87. Solid and drift Edition. 1:50,000 Series
- Carney, D., 1976. *A Topographical Study of the Village of Wath-upon-Deerne*
- Cumberpatch, C.G., 2004a. Medieval and post-medieval pottery production in the Rotherham area [http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/specColl/ceramics\\_eh\\_2003/](http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/specColl/ceramics_eh_2003/)
- Cumberpatch, C.G., 2004b. Pottery from excavations at Silkstone, Barnsley, South Yorkshire. English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Report number 50/2004.
- Dainton, M., 1992. A quick, semi-quantitative method for recording nematode gut parasite eggs from archaeological deposits. *Circaea, the Journal of the Association for Environmental Archaeology* 9, 58-63.
- Darvil, T.C. 1988. *Moats*, English Heritage, Monument Class Description
- Dobney, K., Hall, A. R., Kenward, H. K. and Milles, A., 1992. A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology. *Circaea, the Journal of the Association for Environmental Archaeology* 9 (for 1991), 24-6.
- French, D. H., 1971, 'An Experiment in Water Sieving'. *Anatolian Studies* 21, 59-64
- Grant, A., 1982. 'The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates' in B. Wilson, C. Grigson and S. Payne (eds.), *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites* (British Archaeological Report British Series 109): 91-108
- Hedges, A.A.C., 2002. *Bottles and bottle collecting*
- Kenward, H. K., Hall, A. R. and Jones, A. K. G., 1980. A tested set of techniques for the extraction of plant and animal microfossils from waterlogged archaeological deposits. *Science and Archaeology* 22, 3-15.
- Kenward, H. K., Engleman, C., Robertson, A. and Large, F., 1986. Rapid scanning of urban archaeological deposits for insect remains. *Circaea* 3, 163-172.
- Le Patourel, H.E.J., 1973. *The Moated Sites of Yorkshire*, The Society for Medieval Archaeology, Monograph Series No. 5
- Martin, K., 2000. *A History of the Ancient Parish of Wath-upon-Deerne*
- Mayes, A., 2005a. 'Archaeological Desk-based Study, Land off Barnsley Road, Wath-upon-Deerne', unpub. Scott Wilson report, Job no. D109042
- Mayes, A., 2005b. 'Specification for Archaeological Evaluation, Land off Barnsley Road, Wath-upon-Deerne', unpub. Scott Wilson report, Job no. D109042
- Schweingruber, F. H., 1990, *Anatomy of European Woods*.
- Schweingruber, F.W., 1982. *Microscopic Wood Anatomy*

Silver, I.A., 1969, 'The ageing of domestic animals' in Brothwell, D. and Higgs, E., *Science in Archaeology*, 283-302

Stace, C., 1997, *New Flora of the British Isles: 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition*

Webb, A., 2005. 'Land off Barnsley Road, Wath-upon-Dearne, South Yorkshire, Geophysical Survey', unpub. ASWYAS report no. 1379

Whitehead, R., 1996. *Buckles 1250-1800*

## **Acknowledgements**

### **Project Management**

Daniel Lee BSc

Alistair Webb BA MIFA

### **Report**

Daniel Lee

Luigi Signorelli HND BA MA

### **Graphics/illustrations**

Mark Chisnall BA

Daniel Lee

Luigi Signorelli

### **Fieldwork**

Luigi Signorelli

Jenny Wylie BA MA

Vicky Brown BA

Paul Major MA

Andy Walsh BSc

### **Consulting Specialists**

Pottery

Dr Chris Cumberpatch

Ceramic Building Material

John Tibbles, Humber Archaeology Partnership

Metalwork x-ray

Karen Barker, Antiquities Conservation Service

Metalwork

Dr Hillary Cool

Animal Bone and Shell

Dave Berg BA, Archaeological Services WYAS

Wood

Steve Allen, York Archaeological Trust

Palaeo-environmental

John Carrott, Örne Akeret and Stewart Gardner  
Palaeoecology Research Services

Flots and retents

Dr Dianne Alldritt

Miscellaneous finds

Daniel Lee BSc, Archaeological Services WYAS



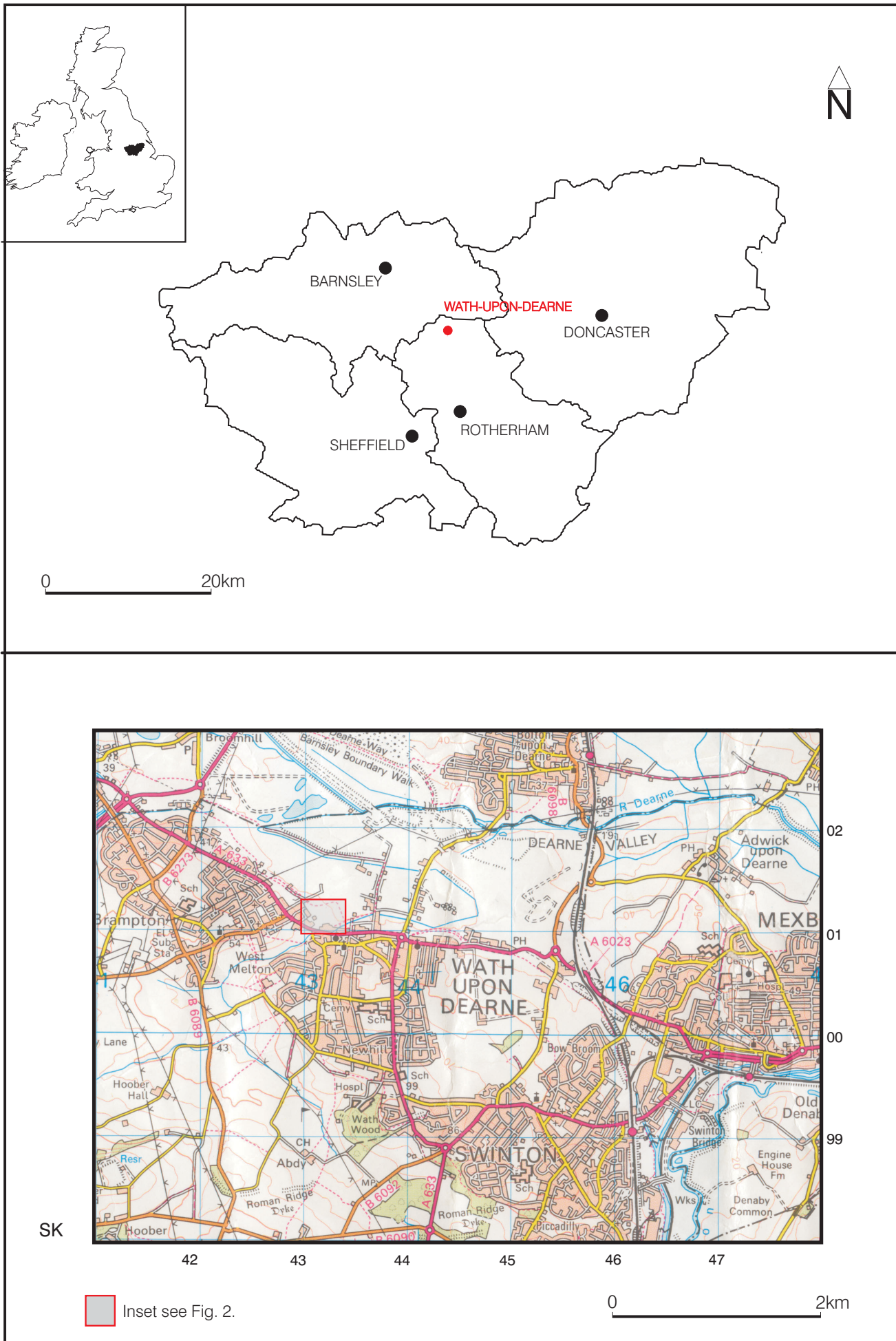


Fig. 1. Site location

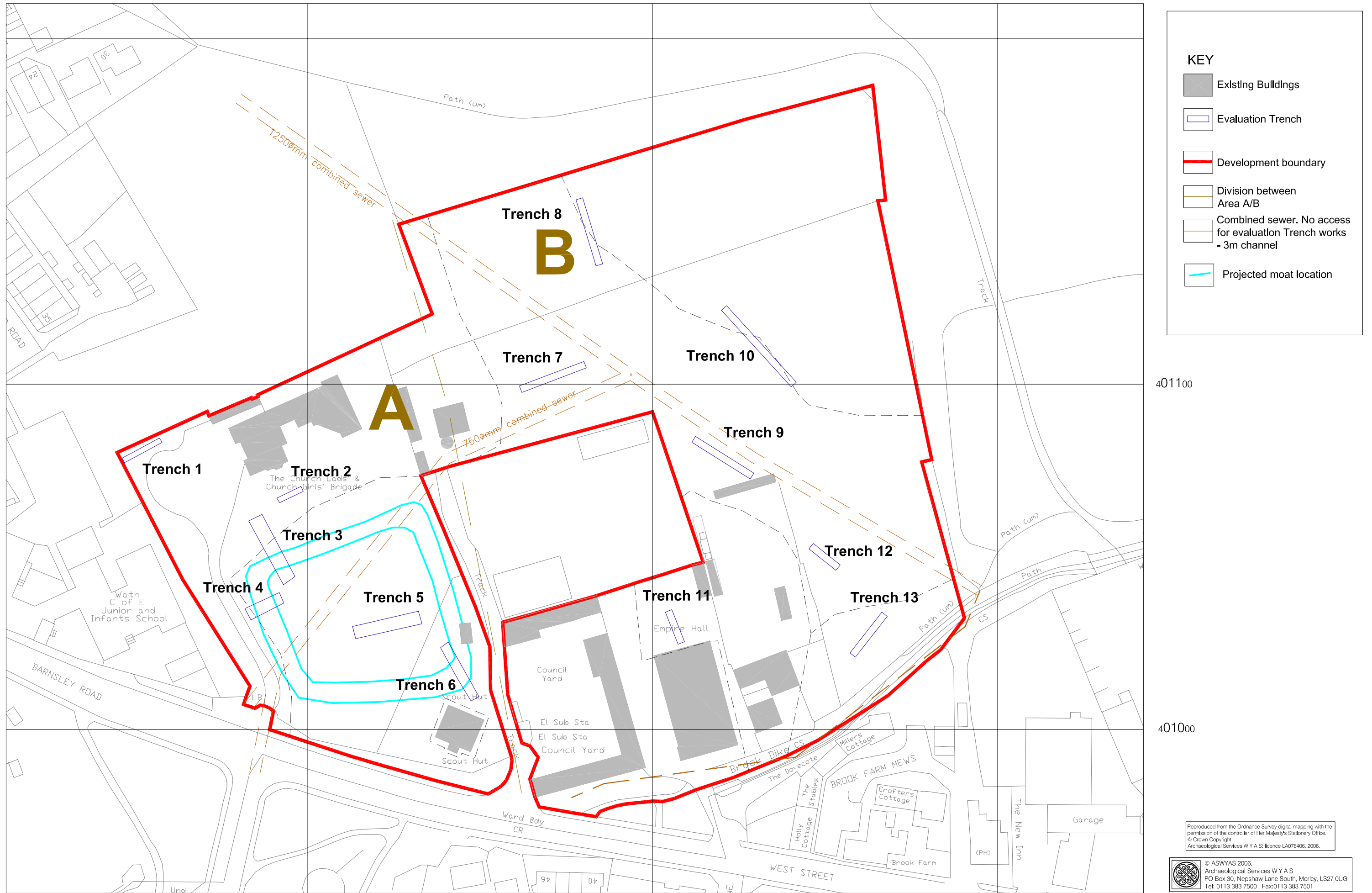
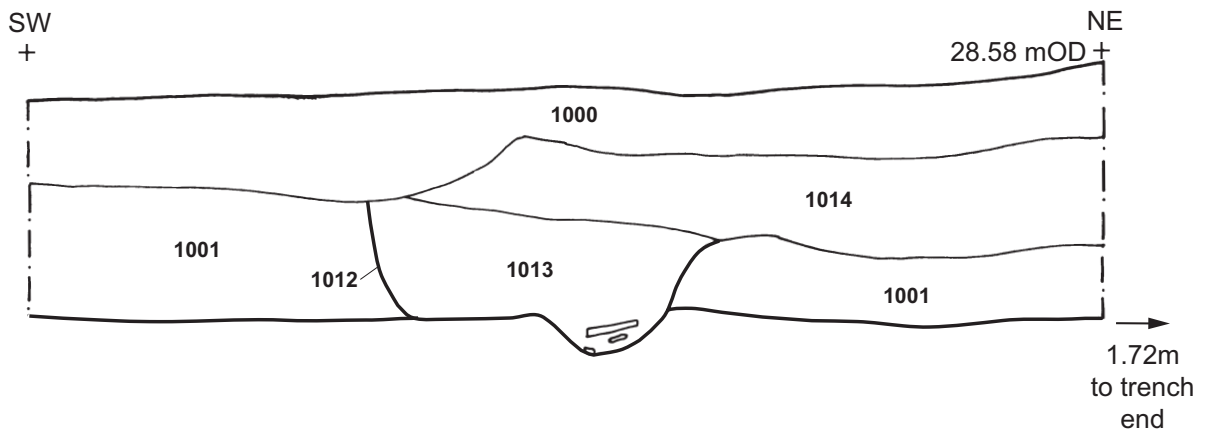


Fig. 2. Site location showing the evaluation trenches

Trench 1

S.3



Trench 2

S.4

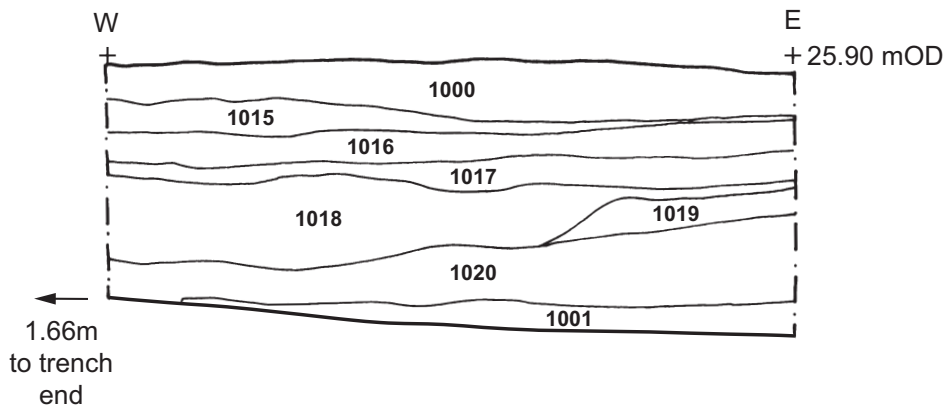
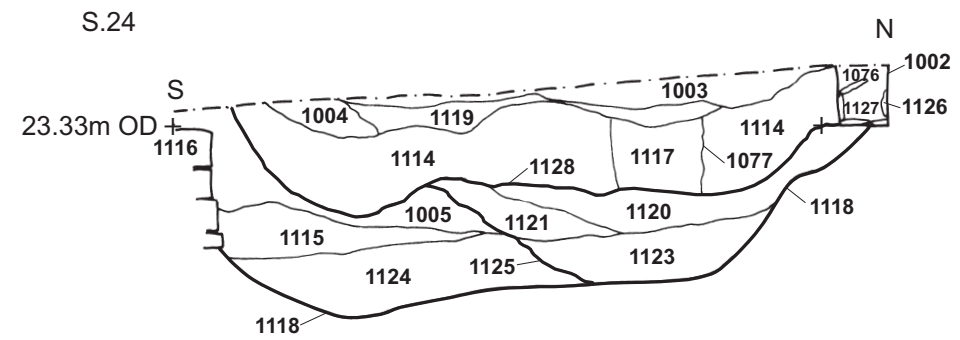
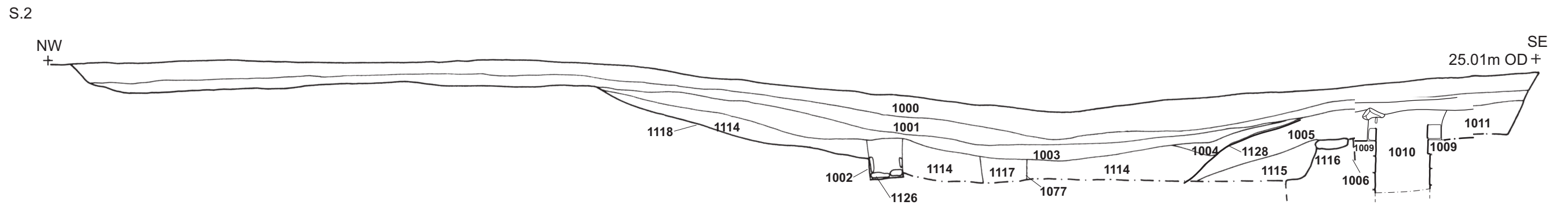
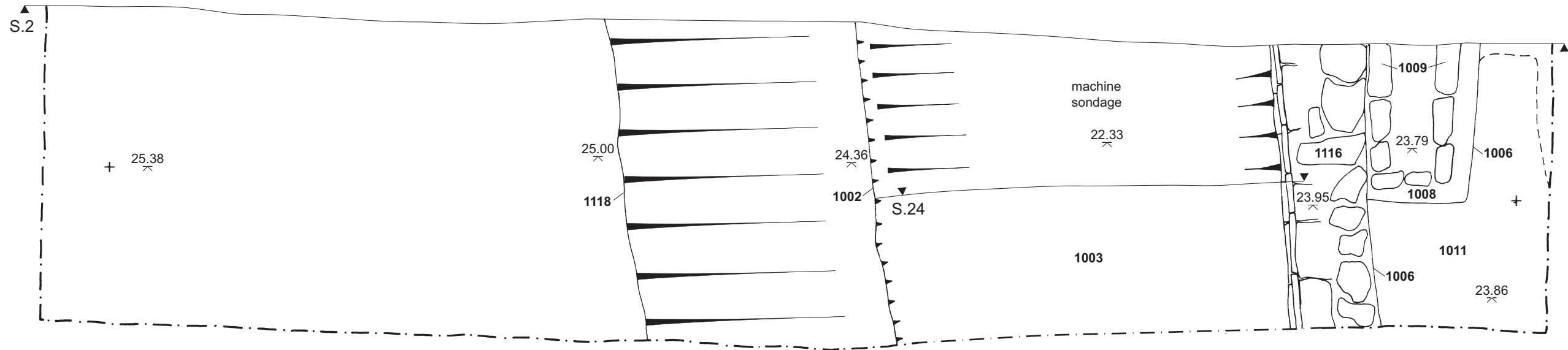


Fig. 3. Sample sections from Trenches 1 and 2

Trench 3



0 2m

Fig. 4. Features in Trench 3

Trench 4

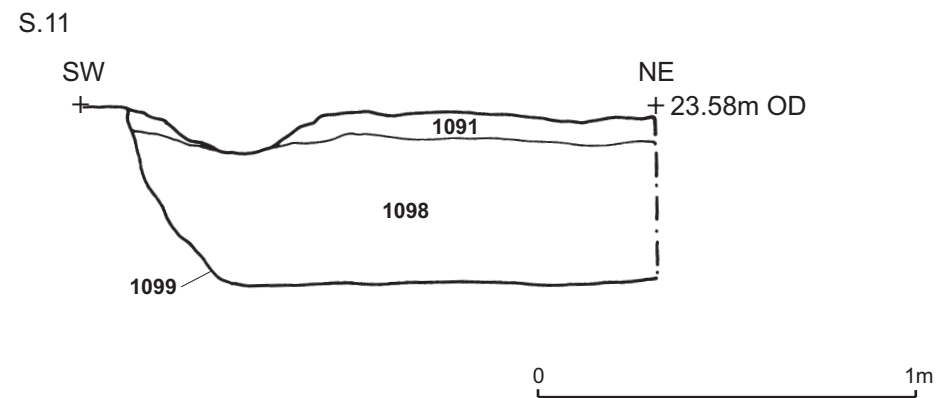
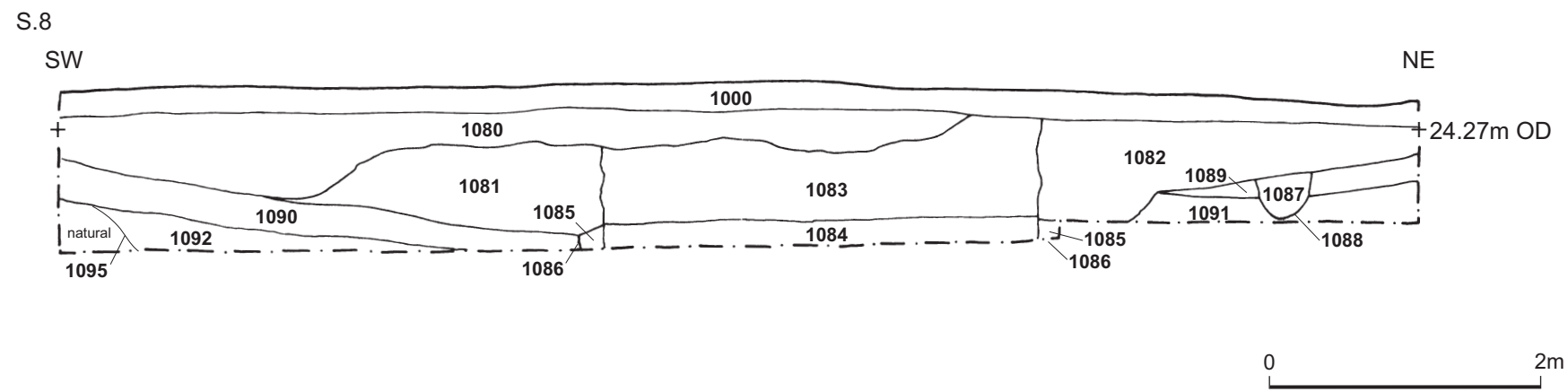
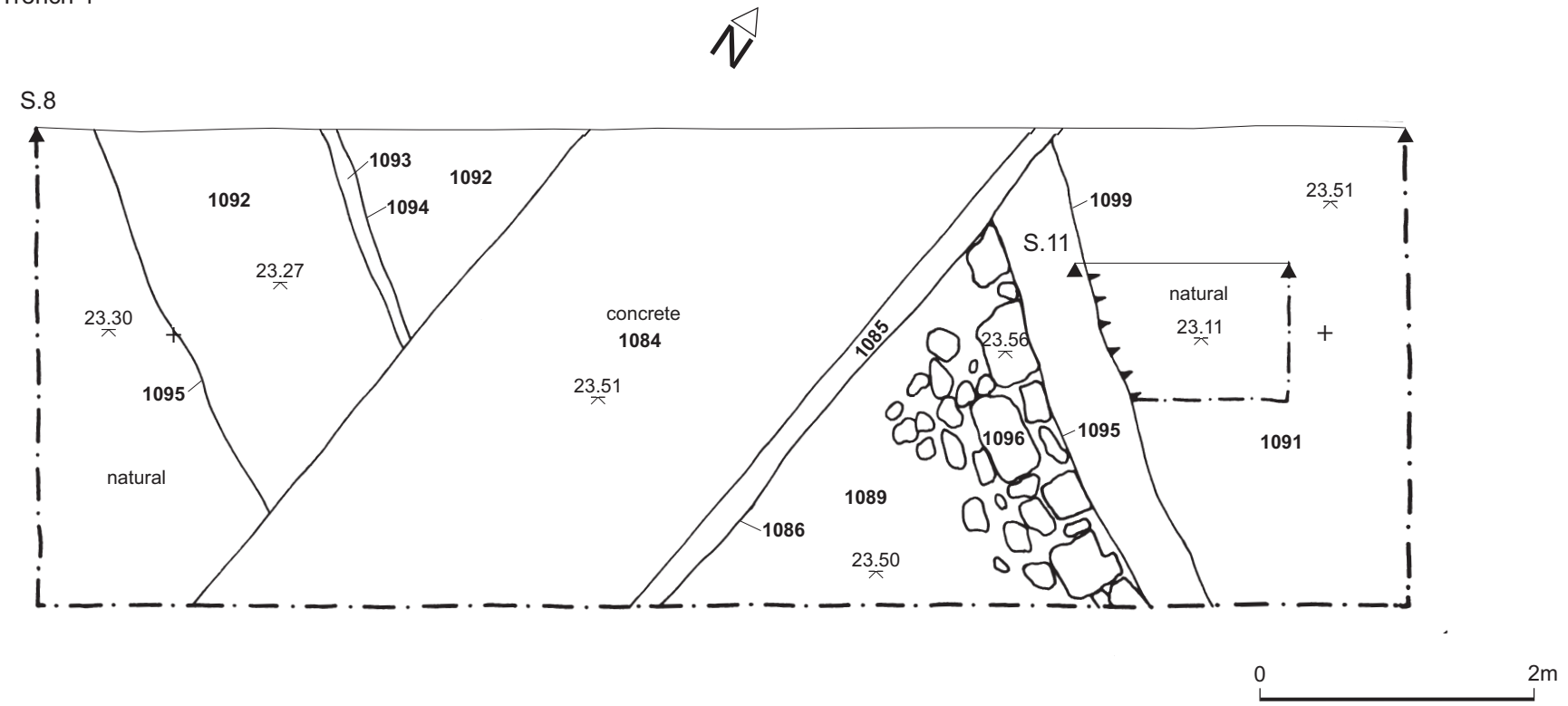
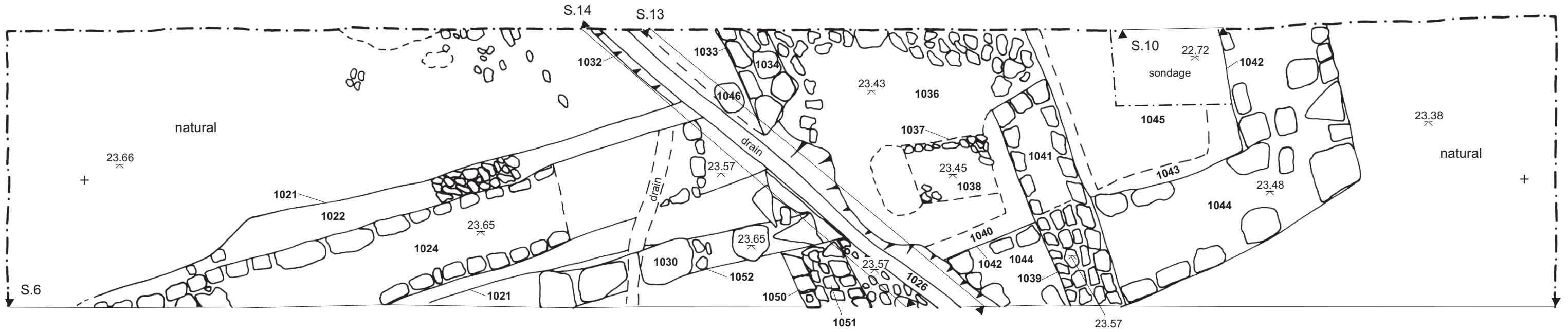


Fig. 5. Features in Trench 4



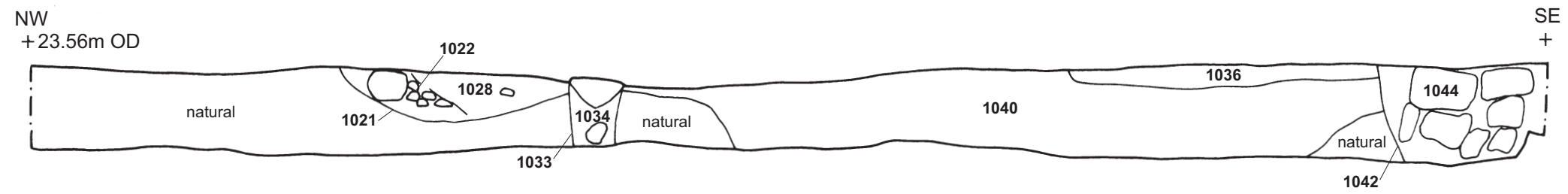
Trench 5



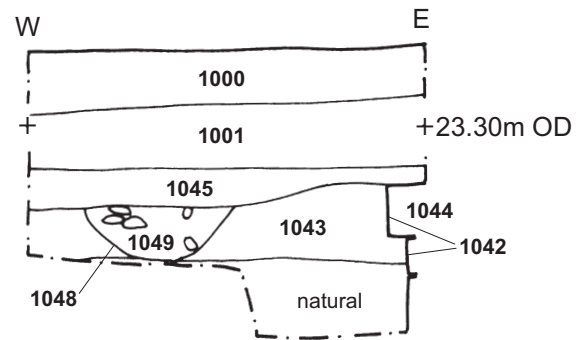
S.6  
E  
+24.22m OD



S.13



S.10



S.14

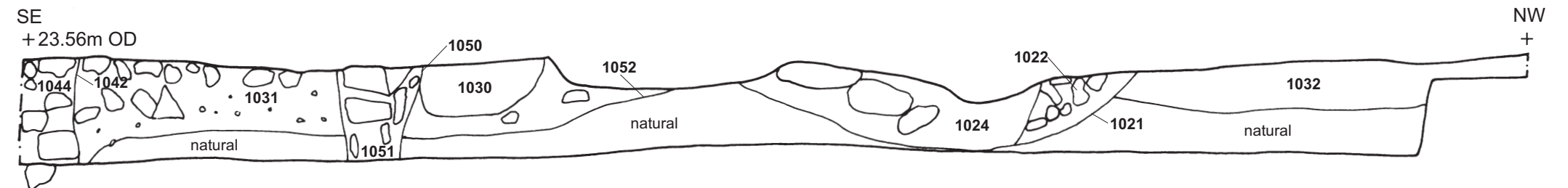
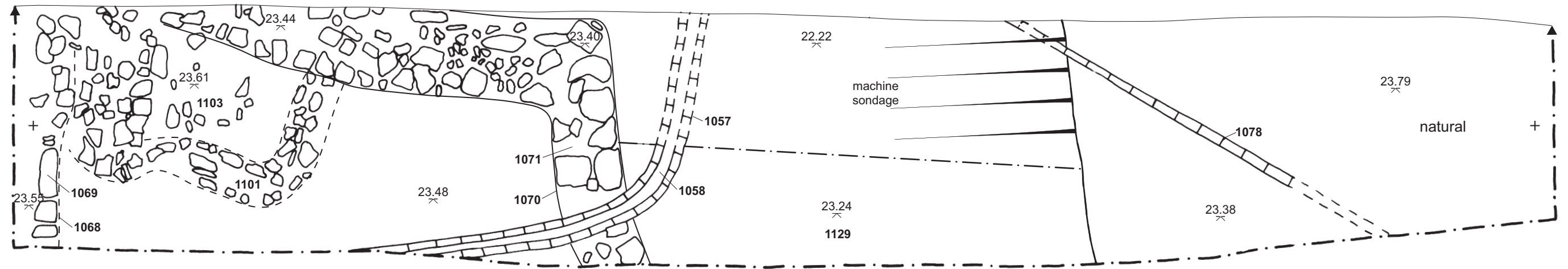


Fig. 6. Features in Trench 5

Trench 6

S.12



S.12

NW  
+ 24.42 mOD

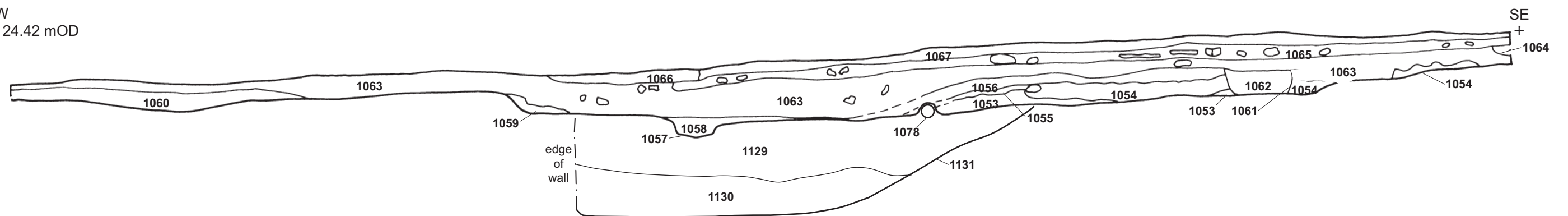
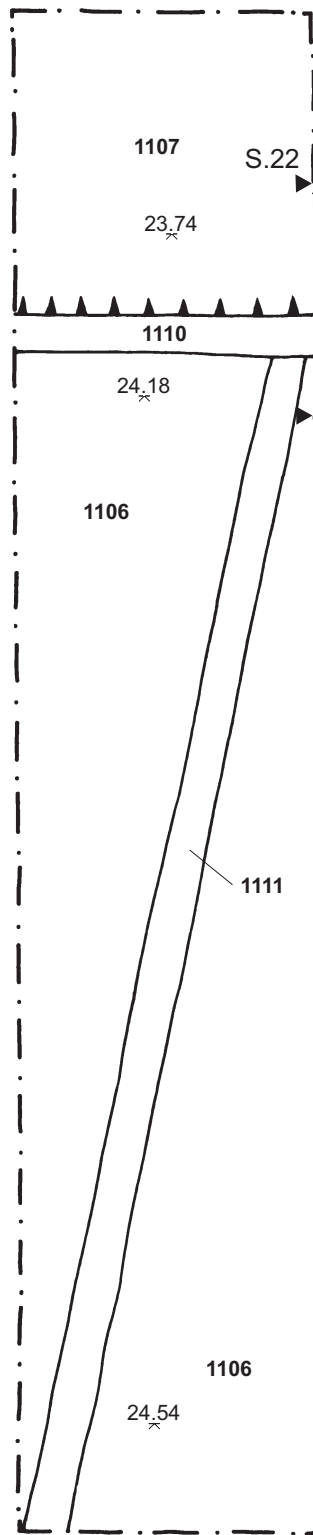


Fig. 7. Features in Trench 6



Trench 11



S.22

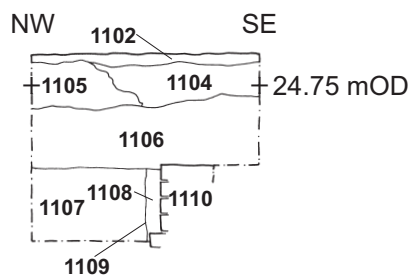


Fig 8. Features of Trench 11





*Plate 1. Trench 3, view of moat retaining wall (1116) in machine excavated sondage, looking south-east*



*Plate 2. Trench 3, squared stone structure (1009), looking north-east*



*Plate 3. Trench 4, moat retaining wall (1096) visible in the foreground, and the concrete base (1084), looking south-west*



*Plate 4. Trench 5, general view building wall (1024), looking north-east*





*Plate 4. Trench 5, General view of trench towards Wall 1024 and 1030 with Drain 1026 in foreground before excavation, looking south-west*



*Plate 5. Trench 6, view of moat retaining wall (1071) in machine excavated sondage with the corner visible to the right, looking north-west*

## ***Appendix I***

### ***Inventory of primary archive***

<b>File no.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
1	Context register	6
1	Context cards	128
1	Group sheets	0
1	Trench sheet	13
1	Environmental samples register	1
1	Environmental sample forms	3
1	Small finds register	1
1	Drawing register	2
2	Drawings	24
1	Photographic record sheet (colour)	3
1	Photographic record sheet (B&W)	3
Loose	Large drawing sheets	4

## **Appendix II**

### **Inventory of contexts**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Description</b>
1000	All	A	Top soil
1001	All	A	Sub soil
1002	3	A	Cut of field drain
1003	3	A	Fill of moat
1004	3	A	Fill of moat
1005	3	A	Fill of moat
1006	3	A	Cut of revetment wall
1007	3	A	Cut of stone tank?
1008	3	A	Fill of 1007
1009	3	A	Stone structure in 1007
1010	3	A	Rubble infill of 1009
1011	3	A	Rubble deposit
1012	1	A	Cut of field drain
1013	1	A	Primary fill of 1012
1014	1	A	Secondary fill 1012
1015	2	A	Modern deposit above 1016
1016	2	A	Dark brown modern deposit
1017	2	A	Hardcore deposit
1018	2	A	Redeposit layer of top soil
1019	2	A	Hardcore deposit
1020	2	A	Loose deposit of concrete
1021	5	A	Cut of wall 1023
1022	5	A	Fill of 1021
1023	5	A	Wall in 1021
1024	5	A	Rubble possible related to 1023
1025	5	A	Rubble
1026	5	A	Brick field drain
1027	5	A	Brown gravel layer
1028	5	A	Brown gravel layer
1029	5	A	Brown gravel layer
1030	5	A	Stone built wall
1031	5	A	Rubble deposit
1032	5	A	Cut of drain 1026
1033	5	A	Cut of wall 1034
1034	5	A	Stone built wall
1035	5	A	Stone deposit / surface?
1036	5	A	Deposit
1037	5	A	Cut of square pad?
1038	5	A	Fill of 1037
1039	5	A	Cut of wall 1041
1040	5	A	Deposit under 1036
1041	5	A	Stone built wall in 1039

---

<b>Context</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Description</b>
1042	5	A	Cut of wall 1044
1043	5	A	Deposit under 1045
1044	5	A	Stone built wall in 1042
1045	5	A	Deposit
1046	5	A	Cut of post hole
1047	5	A	Fill of 1046
1048	5	A	Cut of gully
1049	5	A	Fill of gully 1048
1050	5	A	Cut of wall 1051
1051	5	A	Stone built wall
1052	5	A	Cut of wall 1030
1053	6	A	Deposit
1054	6	A	Deposit
1055	6	A	Deposit
1056	6	A	Deposit
1057	6	A	Cut of field drain 1058
1058	6	A	Brick built field drain
1059	6	A	Deposit
1060	6	A	Deposit
1061	6	A	Cut of pit
1062	6	A	Fill of pit 1061
1063	6	A	Deposit
1064	6	A	Deposit
1065	6	A	Deposit
1066	6	A	Deposit
1067	6	A	Deposit
1068	6	A	Cut of wall 1069
1069	6	A	Stone built wall
1070	6	A	Cut of wall 1071
1071	6	A	Stone built wall
1072	6	A	Cut of possible wall structure?
1073	6	A	Deposit in 1072
1074	6	A	Cut of field drain 1075
1075	6	A	Field drain
1076	3	A	Deposit above stone field drain 1126
1077	3	A	Cut of stone field drain 1117
1078	6	A	Cut of field drain 1079
1079	6	A	Clay pipe field drain
1080	4	A	Rubble deposit
1081	4	A	Redeposit natural and rubble
1082	4	A	Redeposit natural and rubble same as 1081
1083	4	A	Rubble deposit
1084	4	A	Concrete floor
1085	4	A	Fill of 1086
1086	4	A	Foundation trench for floor 1084
1087	4	A	Fill of pit 1088
1088	4	A	Cut of pit

---

<b>Context</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Description</b>
1089	4	A	Black deposit of moat
1090	4	A	Same as 1089
1091	4	A	Rubble deposit
1092	4	A	Same as 1091
1093	4	A	Fill of field drain 1094
1094	4	A	Cut of field drain
1095	4	A	Cut of moat
1096	4	A	Internal revetment wall of moat 1095
1097	4	A	Rubble deposit related to 1096
1098	4	A	Fill of cut 1099
1099	4	A	Cut of linear feature?
1100	6	A	Cut of wall 1101
1101	6	A	Wall structure
1102	11	A	Top soil in trench 11
1103	6	A	Deposit
1104	11	A	Rubble deposit
1105	11	A	Rubble deposit
1106	11	A	Rubble deposit
1107	11	A	Sandy deposit
1108	11	A	Fill of foundation cut of wall 1110
1109	11	A	Cut of wall 1110
1110	11	A	Brick wall
1111	11	A	Brick wall
1112	All	B	Top soil in Area B
1113	All	B	Sub soil in Area B
1114	3	A	Fill of moat
1115	3	A	Fill of moat
1116	3	A	Revetment wall in moat 1118
1117	3	A	Fill of field drain 1077
1118	3	A	Cut of moat
1119	3	A	Fill of moat
1120	3	A	Fill of moat
1121	3	A	Fill of moat
1122	-	-	Void
1123	3	A	Fill of moat
1124	3	A	Primary fill of moat
1125	3	A	Re-cut of moat 1118
1126	3	A	Stone built drain in 1002
1127	3	A	Fill of drain 1126
1128	3	A	2 <sup>nd</sup> re-cut of moat

### **Appendix III**

#### **Inventory of artefacts**

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Details</b>
<b>Pottery</b>	u/s		18	See specialist report & below
	u/s		11	
	u/s		2	
	1003	3	114	
	1005	3	28	
	1010	3	1	
	1013	1	2	
	1089	4	3	
	1114	3	25	
	1115	3	7	
	1117	3	1	
1123	3	1		
Total			213	
<b>CBM</b>	1003	3	5	See specialist report
	1049	5	4	Tile
	1026	5	2	Complete Bricks (samples)
Total			11	
<b>Stone</b>	1098	4	1	Tile, see specialist report
	Total		2	
<b>Clay Pipe</b>	1003	3	6	Plain stems, see specialist report
	1114	3	1	Plain stems
Total			7	
<b>Animal Bone</b>	u/s		10	See specialist report
	1003	3	24	
	1010	3	2	
	1114	3	1	
Total			37	
<b>Oyster Shell</b>	u/s		3	See specialist report
	1003	3	9	
	1036	5	1	
Total			13	
<b>Glass</b>	1003	3	1	Codd bottle marble, see specialist report
	1003	3	4	
	1089	4	1	Codd bottle marble
	1089	4	1	Pane glass
	Total		7	



<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Details</b>
<b><i>Fe</i></b>	1003	3	1	Sf 5, see specialist report
	1049	5	1	Sf 1
	1049	5	1	Sf 2
	1049	5	2	Sf 3
	1049	5	2	Sf 4
	1123	3	1	Sf 6
Total			8	
<b><i>Cu Alloy</i></b>	u/s		1	Handle, see specialist report
	1124		1	Sample <4>, object
Total			2	
<b><i>Slag</i></b>	1003	3	1	See specialist report
Total			1	
<b><i>Timber</i></b>	1123		1	See specialist report
Total			1	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	1013	URE	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
3	1003	BGCW	16	142	16	BS	Pancheon	U/Dec	LC17th - C18th	
3	1003	BGCW	6	219	6	Rim	Pancheon	U/Dec	LC17th - C18th	Brown glaze int
3	1003	BGCW	2	43	2	Base	Pancheon	U/Dec	LC17th - C18th	Worn on underside of base
3	1003	BGCW type	2	11	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	Harder fabric than normal
3	1003	Black Basalt ware	1	2	1	Rim	Lid	U/Dec	C18th	Teapot lid
3	1003	BSGSW	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
3	1003	BSGSW	3	10	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - EC19th	
3	1003	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	32	1	Rim	Dish	Mottled glaze int and ext	EC14th - C15th	
3	1003	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	EC14th - C15th	
3	1003	Creamware	7	9	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
3	1003	Creamware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
3	1003	Creamware	1	3	1	BS	Lid	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
3	1003	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Faint purple mottling ext	c.1740 - c.1820	
3	1003	Late Blackware	2	18	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	Dark glaze on white fabric
3	1003	Late Blackware	11	32	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	Dark glaze on white fabric
3	1003	Late Blackware	9	35	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	Dark glaze on a dark red fabric
3	1003	Late Blackware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	Dark glaze on a dark red fabric
3	1003	Late Blackware	1	27	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	Footed base, unglazed above base
3	1003	Mottled ware	1	6	1	BS & handle	Mug	Mottled glaze int and ext	C18th	cf. Silkstone
3	1003	Mottled ware type	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	Thicker and harder than conventional Mottled ware
3	1003	Pearlware	2	4	2	BS	Hollow ware	Stylised blue floral design ext	c.1780 - 1830	Probably C18th
3	1003	Pearlware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Hand painted Chinese landscape	c.1780 - 1830	Probably C18th
3	1003	Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Blue int and ext	c.1780 - 1830	
3	1003	Purple Glazed ware	1	23	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C17th - C18th	Hard, dense fabric with purple glaze int and ext
3	1003	Redware	1	12	1	BS	Pancheon	U/Dec	LC17th - C18th	
3	1003	Slipware	4	57	4	Rim	Dish	Trailed and combed slip decoration internally; pie crust rim	C18th	Glaze and slip flaked and largely removed
3	1003	Slipware	1	7	1	BS	Dish	Brown slip lines on yellow slip background	C18th	Probably a pot disc
3	1003	Slipware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	White slip on a red body	C18th	
3	1003	Tin Glazed Earthenware	2	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	Blue painted line on one sherd	LC17th - C18th	
3	1003	TP Pearlware	1	1	1	Rim	Flatware	U/ID blue design	c.1780 - 1830	
3	1003	URE	3	17	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
3	1003	WSGSW	3	26	3	Ring foot base	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
3	1003	WSGSW	3	7	2	BS	Hollow ware	Incised line around body	c.1720 - c.1780	
3	1003	WSGSW	1	5	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
3	1003	WSGSW	5	15	5	Base	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	
3	1003	WSGSW	5	5	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3	1003	WSGSW	1	1	1	BS	Plate	Seed or barley design around rim	c.1720 - c.1780	
3	1003	WSGSW	1	1	1	Rim	Saucer	Incised 'scratch blue' decoration	c.1720 - c.1780	
3	1003	Yellow ware	2	35	1	Base	Hollow ware	Yellow glaze int, unglazed above footed base ext	C18th	
3	1003	Yellow ware	1	4	1	Handle	Hollow ware	Yellow glazed all over	C18th	
3	1003	YGCW	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip internally under clear glaze (flaked)	LC17th - C18th	
3	1005	BGCW	1	92	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	C17th - C18th	
3	1005	BGCW	2	112	1	Rim	Jar	Thumb impressed band around neck	C17th - C18th	
3	1005	BGCW	1	174	1	Rim	U/ID	Finger marks on part of rim	C17th - EC18th	Shallow, thick walled dish?
3	1005	BGCW	20	1570	1	Profile	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	LC17th - C18th	
3	1005	BGFW	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
3	1005	Redware type	1	68	1	BS	Pancheon	Clear glaze int, some mottling, no slip	C17th - C18th	Pale orange body
3	1005	Slipware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown slip lines on yellow background	C18th	Unusual fine white body
3	1005	YGCW	1	68	1	Rim	Pancheon	White slip internally under clear glaze	C17th - C18th	
3	1005	YGCW	1	48	1	BS	Pancheon	White slip internally under clear glaze	C17th - C18th	
3	1010	BGCW	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
3	1114	BGCW	1	79	1	Base	Jar	Brown glaze int and ext, patchy	LC17th - C18th	
3	1114	BGCW	2	96	1	Rim	Pancheon	Patchy brown glaze int	LC17th - C18th	Internal lip
3	1114	BGCW	3	141	3	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	LC17th - C18th	
3	1114	BGCW	7	265	6	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	LC17th - C18th	
3	1114	BGCW type	1	3	1	Flake	U/ID	N/A	LC17th - C18th	
3	1114	BGCW type	5	30	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC17th - C18th	Harder fabrics than normal
3	1114	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
3	1114	Mottled ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark glaze with faint mottling int	C18th	
3	1114	Purple Glazed ware	1	33	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C17th - EC18th	Hard, grey reduced body with brown glaze int and ext
3	1114	Redware	1	30	1	Rim	Jar	Incised lines below rim, ext	LC17th - C18th	
3	1114	Redware	1	13	1	BS	Jar	Brown glaze int and ext	LC17th - C18th	
3	1114	YGCW	1	8	1	BS	Pancheon	White slip internally	LC17th - C18th	
3	1115	BGCW	4	1186	1	Rim & BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	LC17th - C18th	
3	1115	BGCW	1	495	1	Rim & BS	Pancheon	Clear glaze int on a red body	LC17th - C18th	
3	1115	Redware	2	655	2	Base	Jar	Brown glaze int and ext	LC17th - C18th	
3	1117	Slipware	1	11	1	Rim	Dish	Pie crust rim; trailed brown and yellow slip internally	C18th	
3	1123	Humberware type	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C14th - C15th	Unglazed, oxidised throughout
4	1089	Slip Banded ware	1	3	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue and brown slip lines externally	C19th	Biscuit fired ware
4	1089	Slipware	1	8	1	BS	Dish	Trailed slip under clear glaze	C18th	
4	1089	Whiteware	1	84	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
5	Cleaning	BGCW	2	20	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC17th - C18th	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
5	Cleaning	BGFW	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	Brown glaze int
5	Cleaning	Cane Coloured ware	1	16	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
5	Cleaning	Coal Measures Purple ware	1	72	1	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC15th - C16th	
5	Cleaning	Whiteware (medieval)	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Vertical and angled incised lines ext, under green glaze	C13th - C15th	White to pale buff heavily quartz tempered fabric
5	Cleaning	Whiteware (medieval)	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th - C15th	White fabric with moderate quartz grit and sparse non-crystalline red grit
5	U/S	Coal Measure Purple ware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC15th - C16th	
5	U/S	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	38	1	Handle & BS	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze ext	EC14th - C15th	
6	U/S	BGCW	1	123	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	C17th - EC18th	
6	U/S	BGCW	2	51	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C17th - C18th	
6	U/S	Blackware	1	12	1	BS/handle	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C17th	Pitted black glaze int and ext
6	U/S	Coal Measures Purple ware	1	43	1	Rod handle	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC15th - C16th	
6	U/S	Late Blackware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
6	U/S	Slipware	1	36	1	Rim	Dish	Trailed white slip on brown under clear glaze; pie crust rim	C18th	cf. Silkstone
6	U/S	TP Whiteware	1	42	1	Rim	Large plate	Black printed floral design with cable	M - LC19th	
6	U/S	TP Whiteware	1	43	1	Rim	Chamberpot?	Pale purple design on top of rim	M - LC19th	
6	U/S	TP Whiteware	1	18	1	Rim	Saucer	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
6	U/S	URE	3	131	3	Base	Flowerpot	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
6	U/S	URE	2	31	2	Rim	Flowerpot	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
6	U/S	URE	2	21	2	BS	Flowerpot	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
6	U/S	URE	1	33	1	Rim	Lid?	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	Part of a flat disc with a groove around the edge and a small pierced hole
		<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>6932</b>	<b>177</b>					

**Table 1.** Pottery catalogue

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range
1	1013	Stone	1	1	1	N/A	N/A	U/Dec	Undated
3	1003	CBM	2	8	2	Fragments	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated
5	Cleaning	CBM	3	197	3	Fragments	Tile	U/Dec	Undated
		<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>6</b>				

**Table 2.** Ceramic building material and other items

**Abbreviation**

BGCW	Brown Glazed Coarseware
BGFW	Brown Glazed Fineware
BSGSW	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware
TGE	Tin Glazed Earthenware
TP	Transfer printed
URE	Unglazed Red Earthenware
WSGSW	White Salt Glazed Stoneware
YGCW	Yellow Glazed Coarseware
U/ID	Unidentified
N/A	Not applicable
int	Internal
ext	External

Abbreviations used in Tables 1 and 2

**Appendix IV****Inventory of samples**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	5	1049	GBA	Deposit filling gully 1048
2	3	1123	GBA	Primary fill of re-cut 1125
3	3	1124	GBA	Primary fill of moat ditch 1118