



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
WYAS

**Ash House Farm
Arbourthorne, Sheffield
South Yorkshire**

*Archaeological Investigations
Volume 2 (figures, plates and appendices)*

February 2007

Report No. 1653

CLIENT

George Wimpey South Yorkshire Ltd

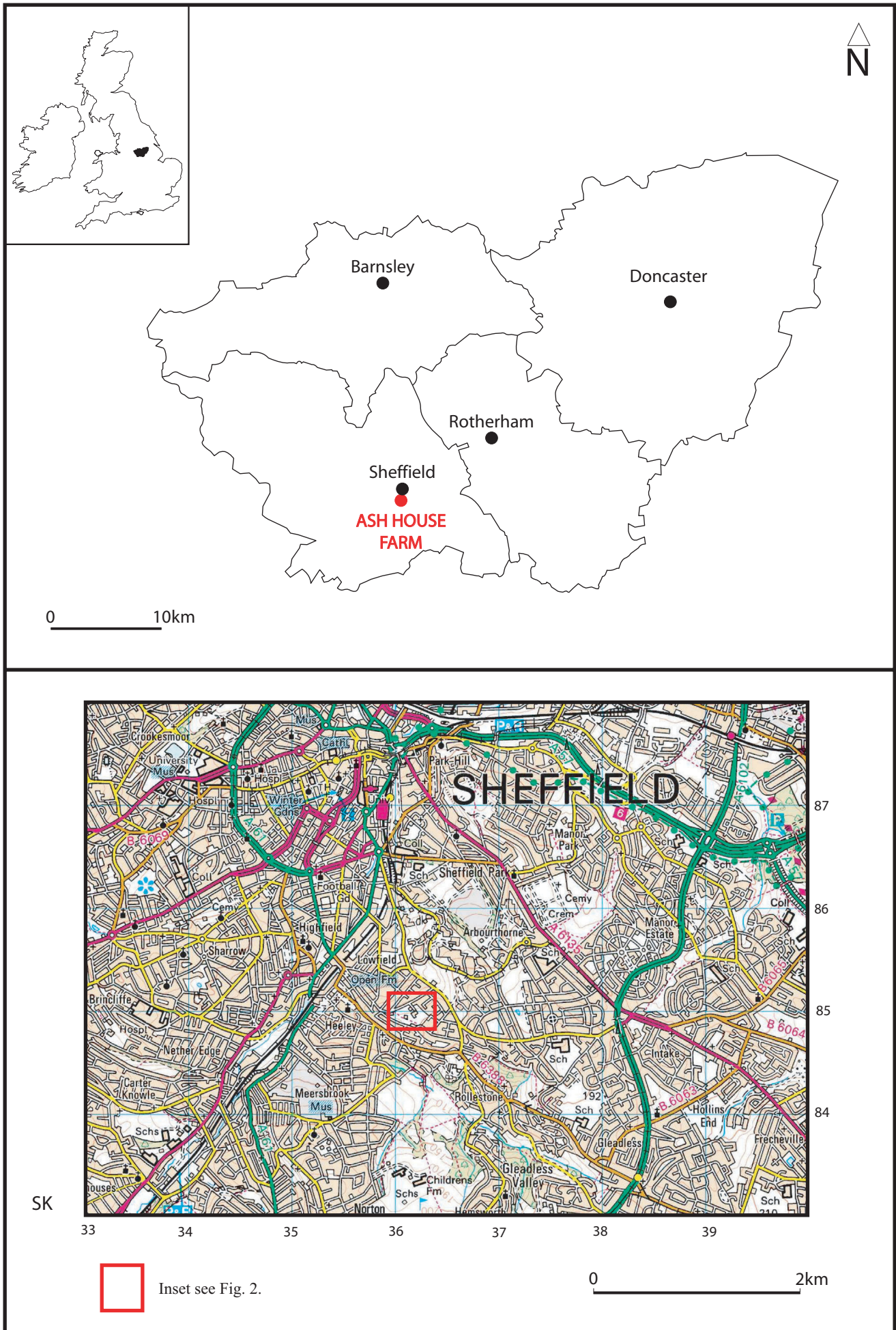
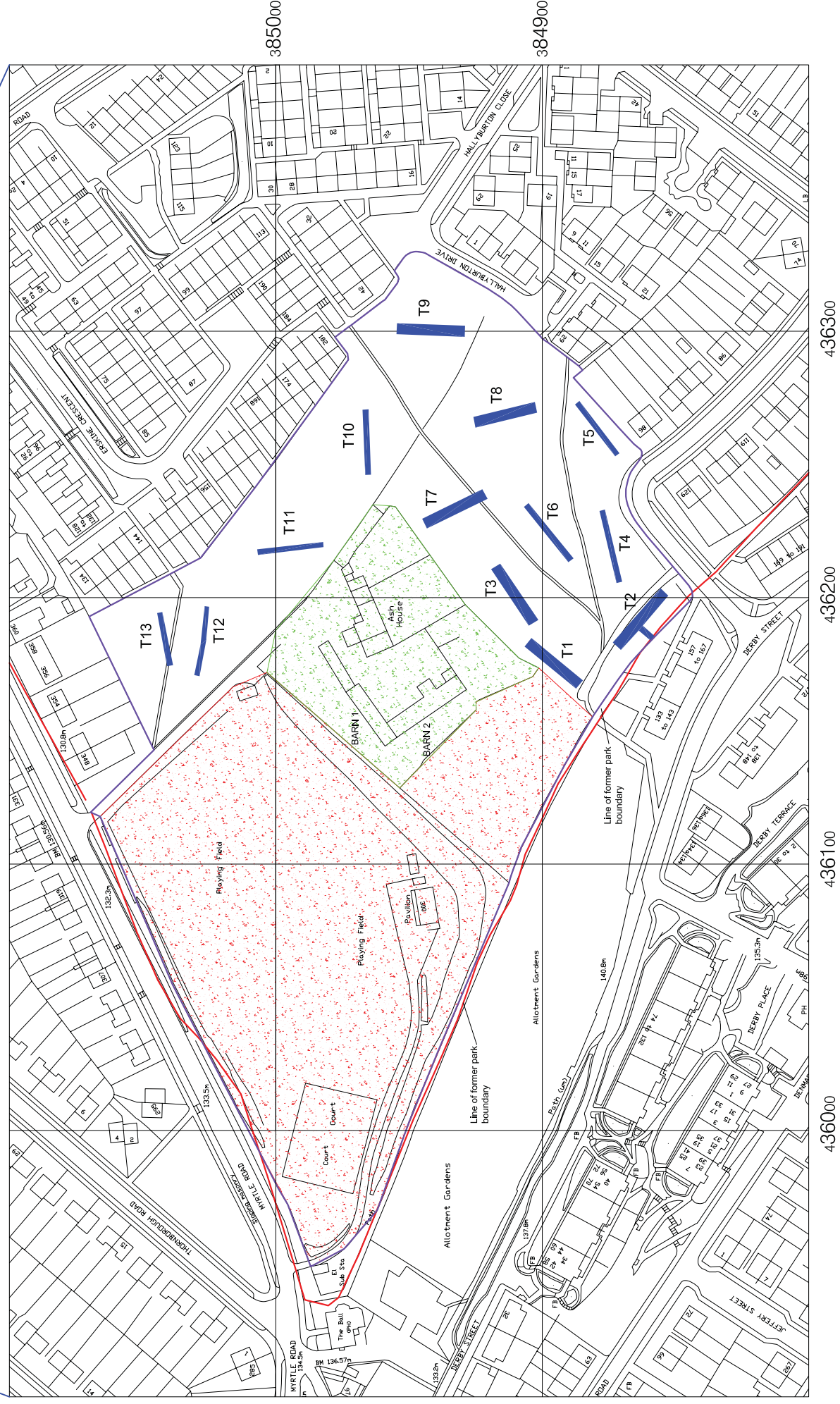
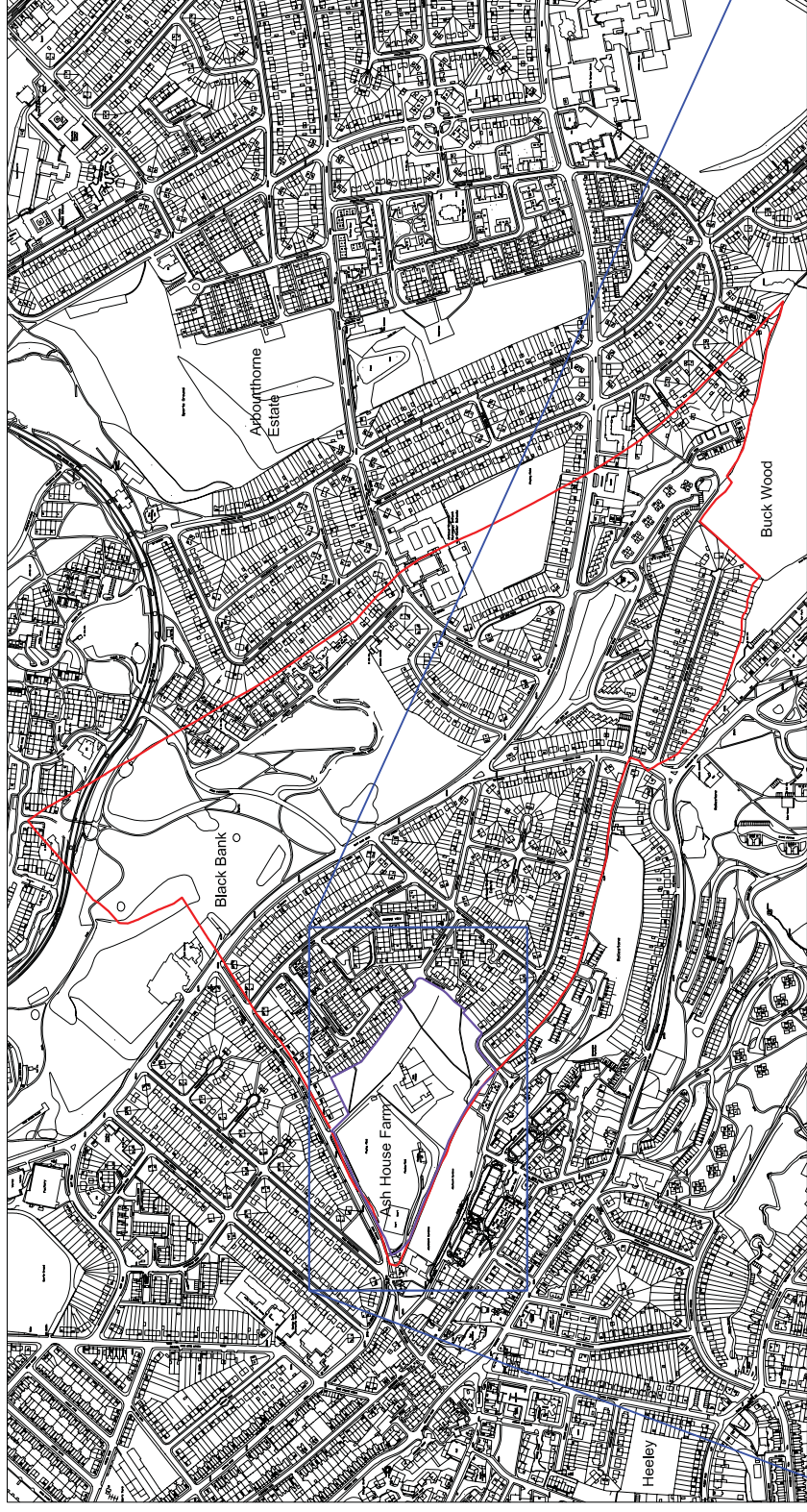


Fig. 1. Site location

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	AREA SUBJECT TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP AND RECORD (Farmhouse Site)
	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH
	AREA OF NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION
	DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY
	ORIGINAL FARM BOUNDARY (LATE 18th C)

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Fig. 2. Site location including the 18th-century farm boundaries and an inset showing the archaeological areas and trial trench positions

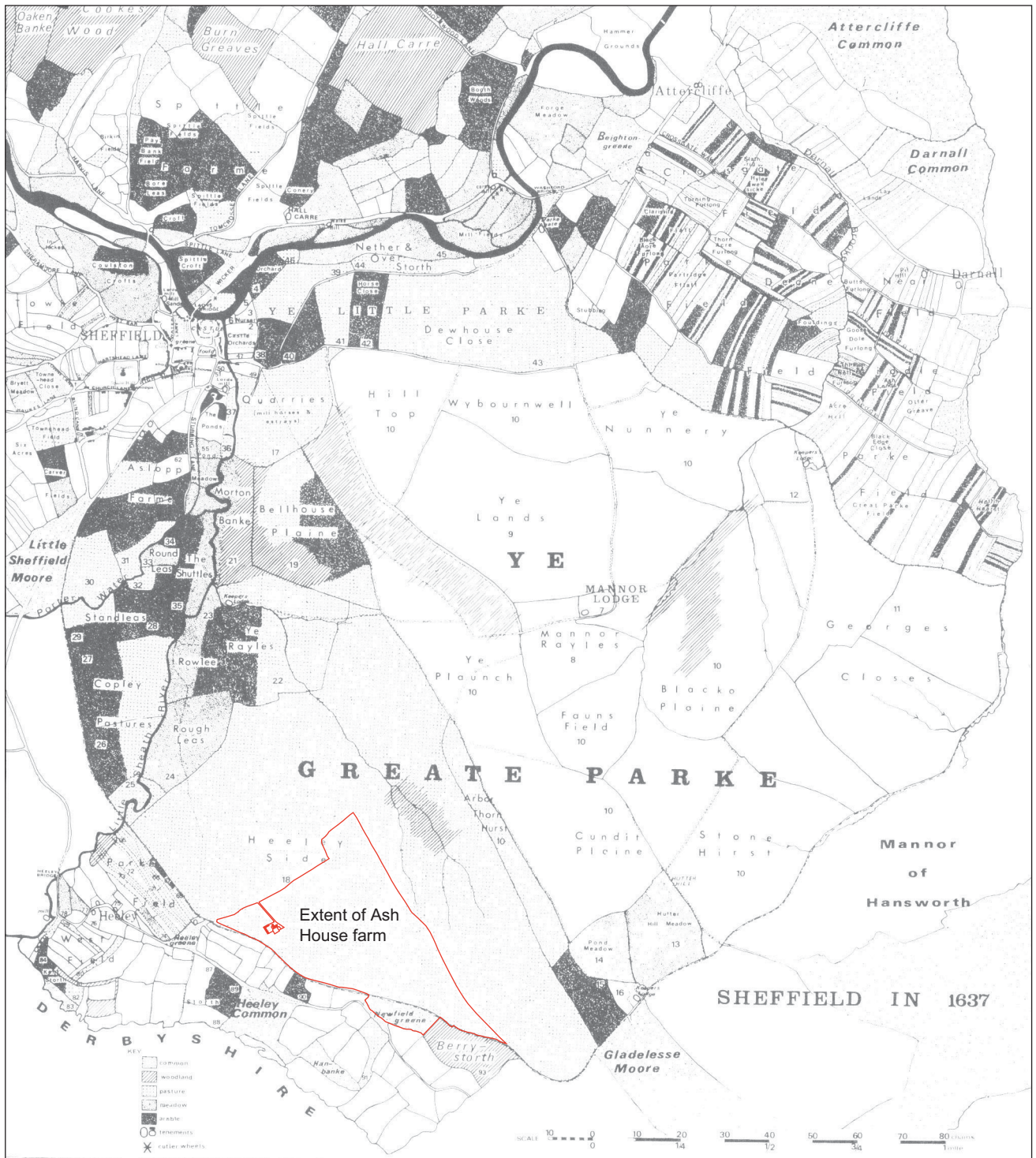


Fig. 3. Map of Sheffield park and town after Scurfield (1986, figure 3), drawn from the 1637 terrier made by the surveyor John Harrison. The later site of Ash House farm falls within a large area named 'Heeley Side' (18) in the south of the park. Berry-storth wood to the south-east of the farm site was later called Paddock Wood. The farm boundary has been transferred from the late 18th-century map shown in Figure 4.

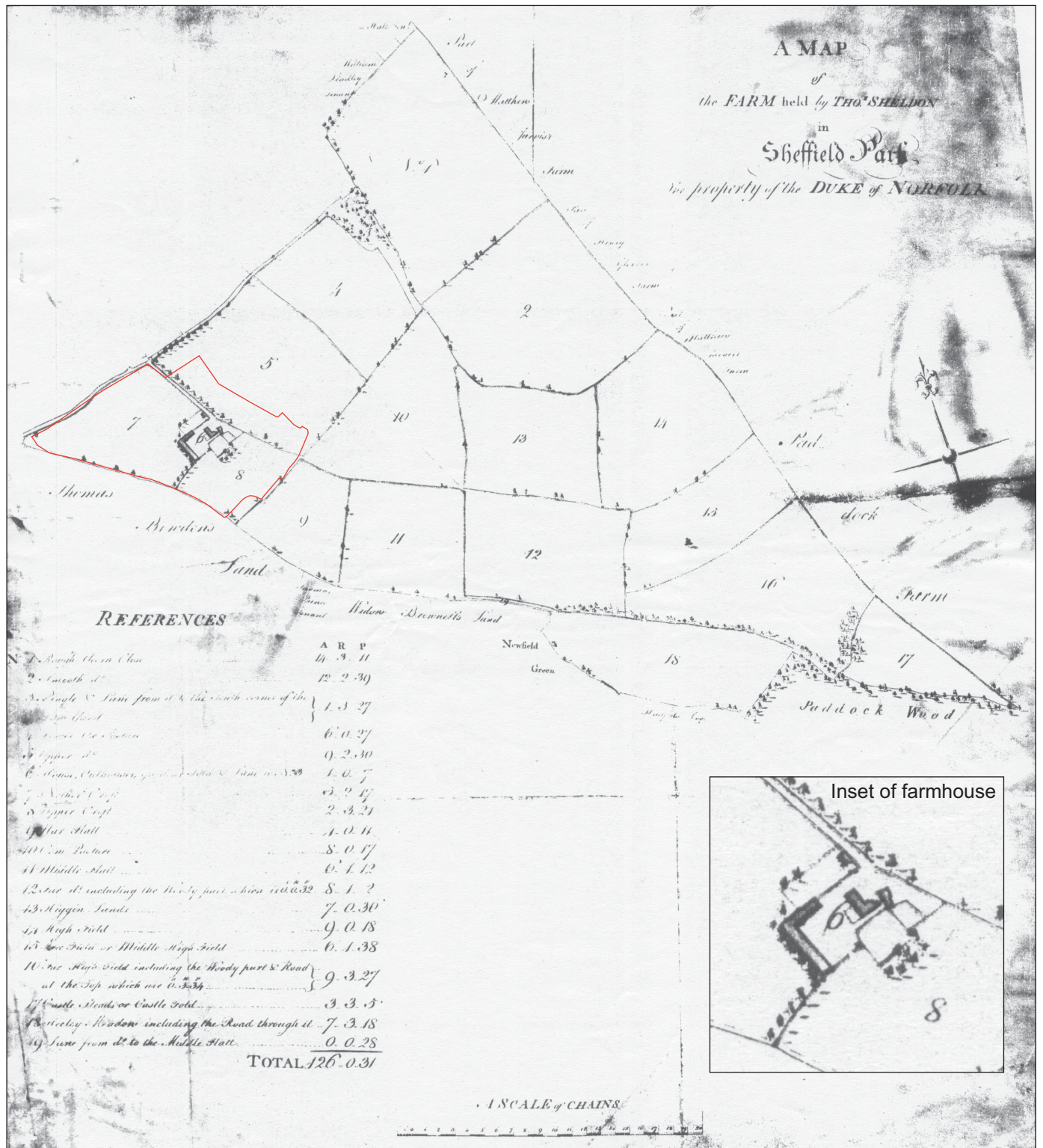


Fig. 4. Map showing 'the farm [later named Ash House] held by Thomas Sheldon in Sheffield Park, the property of the Duke of Norfolk' dating from the late 18th century (possibly 1776). The development site is shown in red. The farm buildings (see inset) are similar in layout to those depicted on 19th-century maps. The field names are shown opposite. (Sheffield Archives She D719)

Map References

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Rough Acron Close | 11. Middle Flatt |
| 2. Smooth Acron Close | 12. Far Flatt |
| 3. Pingle & lane from 7 | 13. Higgin Lands |
| 4. Lower Ox Pasture | 14. High Field |
| 5. Upper Ox Pasture | 15. Middle High Field |
| 6. Homestead & Lane to 2 | 16. Far High Field with the
woody pasture |
| 7. Nether Croft | 17. Castle Steads |
| 8. Upper Croft | 18. Heely Meadow |
| 9. Near Flatt | 19. Lane between 11 & 18 |
| 10. Low Pasture | |

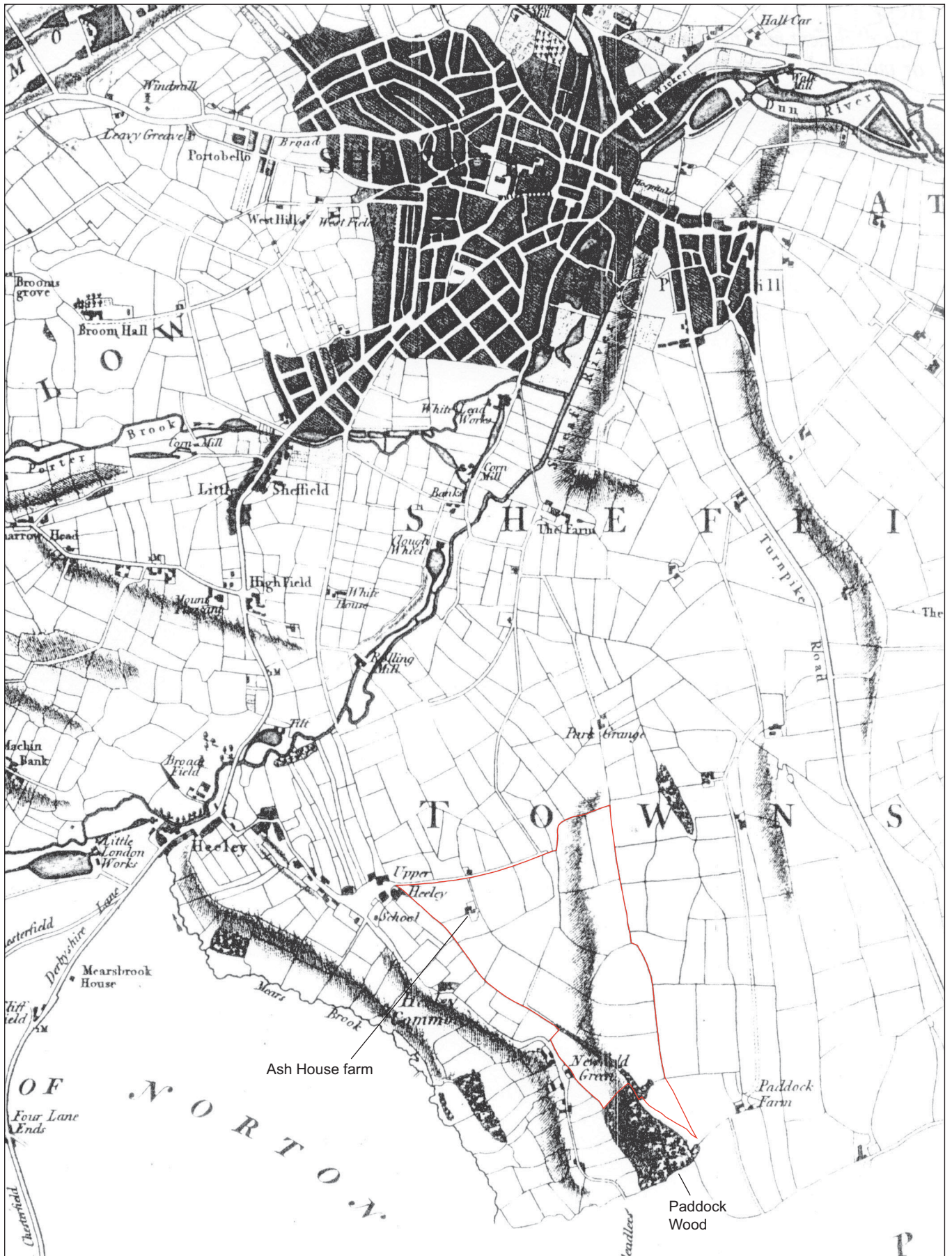
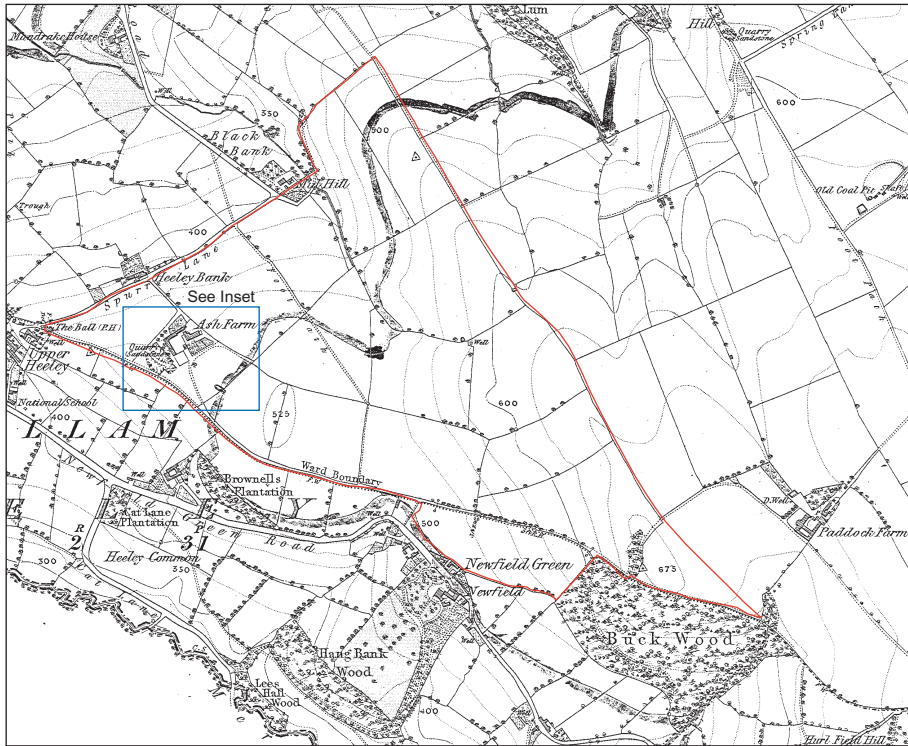


Fig. 5. Fairbank's 1795 map of the Sheffield area showing the patchwork of fields within the former park. The outline of Ash House farm is shown in red. (Sheffield Archives She S14L)



Inset: Farmhouse site

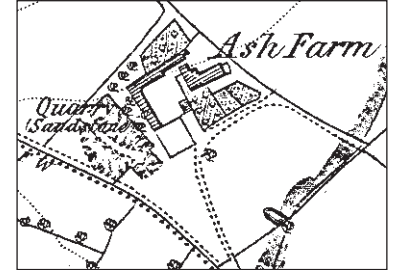


Fig. 6. First edition Ordnance survey map surveyed 1850-1. Original scale 6 inches to 1 mile (reduced to 75%), Sheet 294. The inset shows the detail of the farmhouse site (enlarged to 200%), the layout of which remained virtually unchanged in 1948.

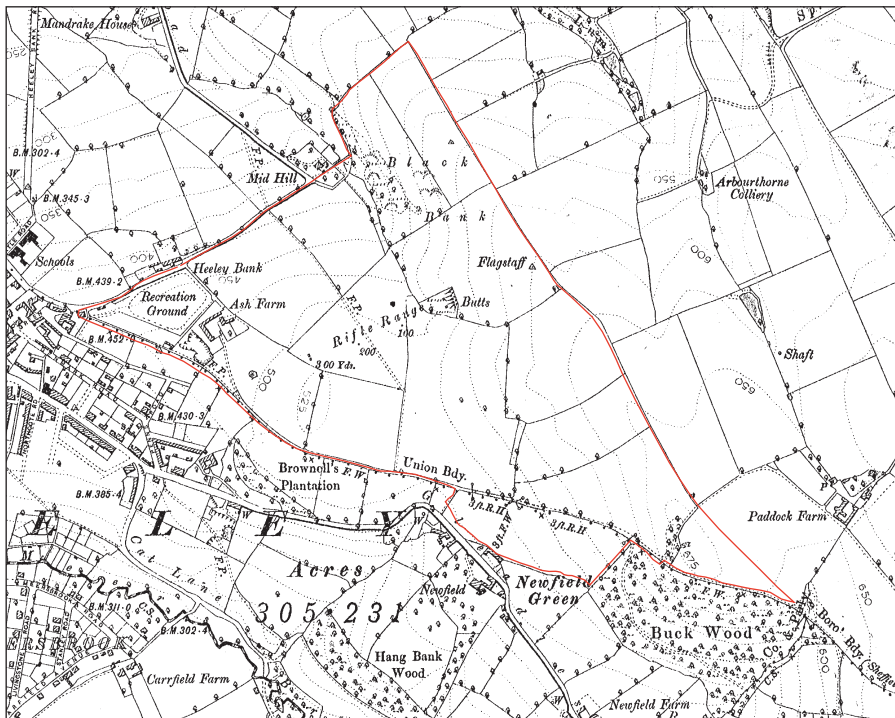


Fig. 7. Second edition Ordnance survey map surveyed 1889-92. Original scale 6 inches to 1 mile (reduced to 75%), Sheet 294.

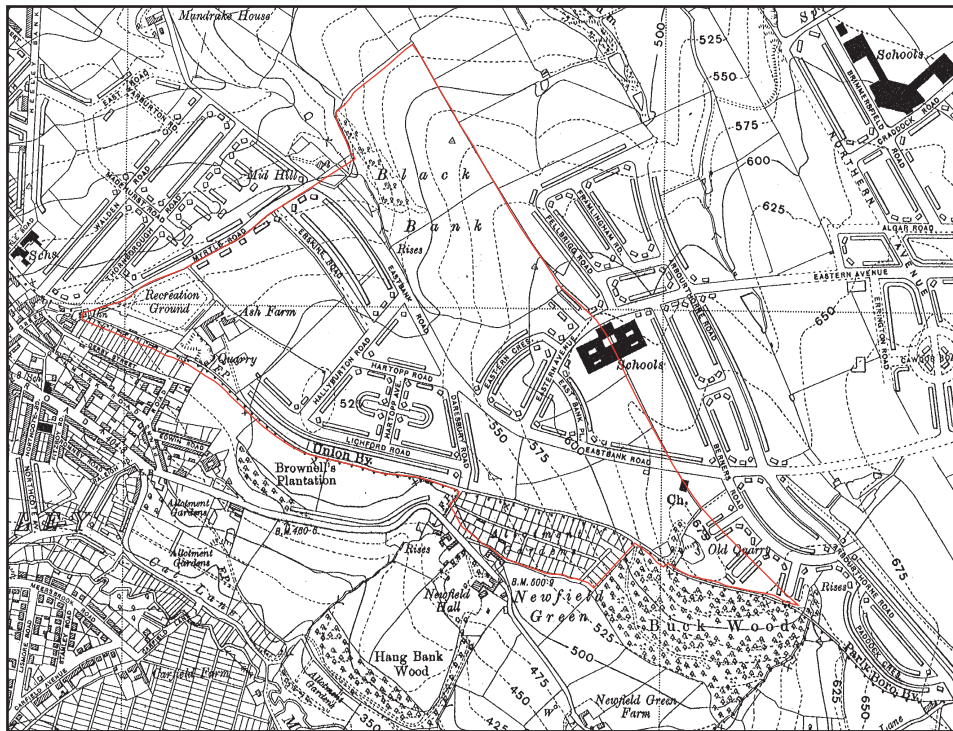


Fig. 8. Ordnance survey map revised in 1921 showing the first major development of the farm. Original scale 6 inches to 1 mile (reduced to 75%), Sheet 294.

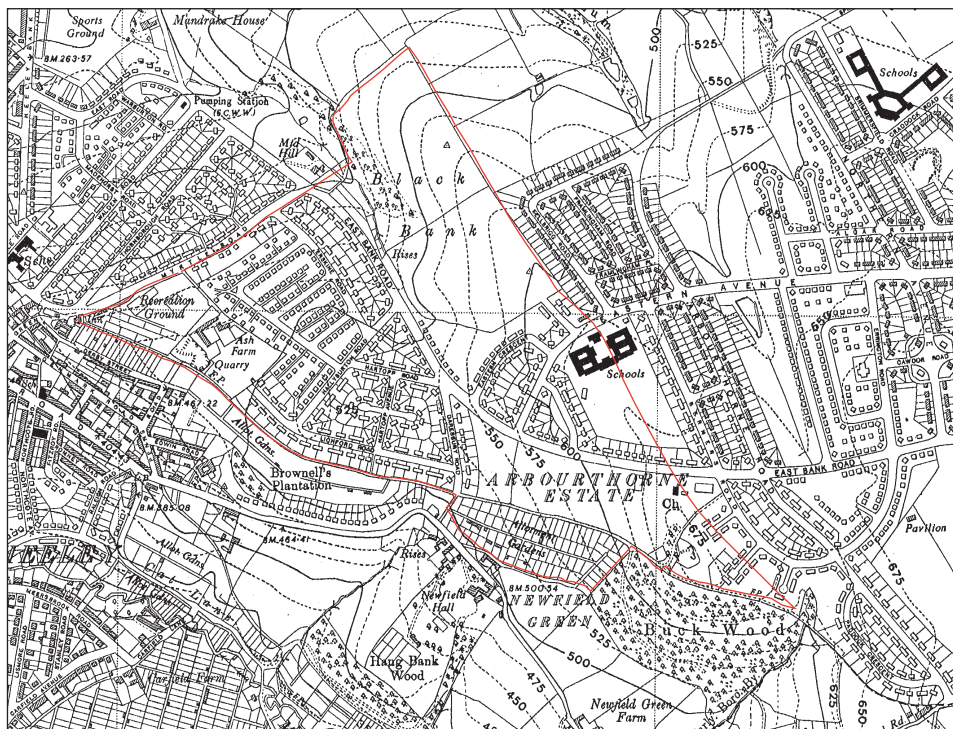


Fig. 9. Ordnance survey map revised 1948 showing the extensive early 20th-century development of the area. The farmhouse site remains the only unchanged area. Original scale 6 inches to 1 mile (reduced to 75%), Sheet 294.

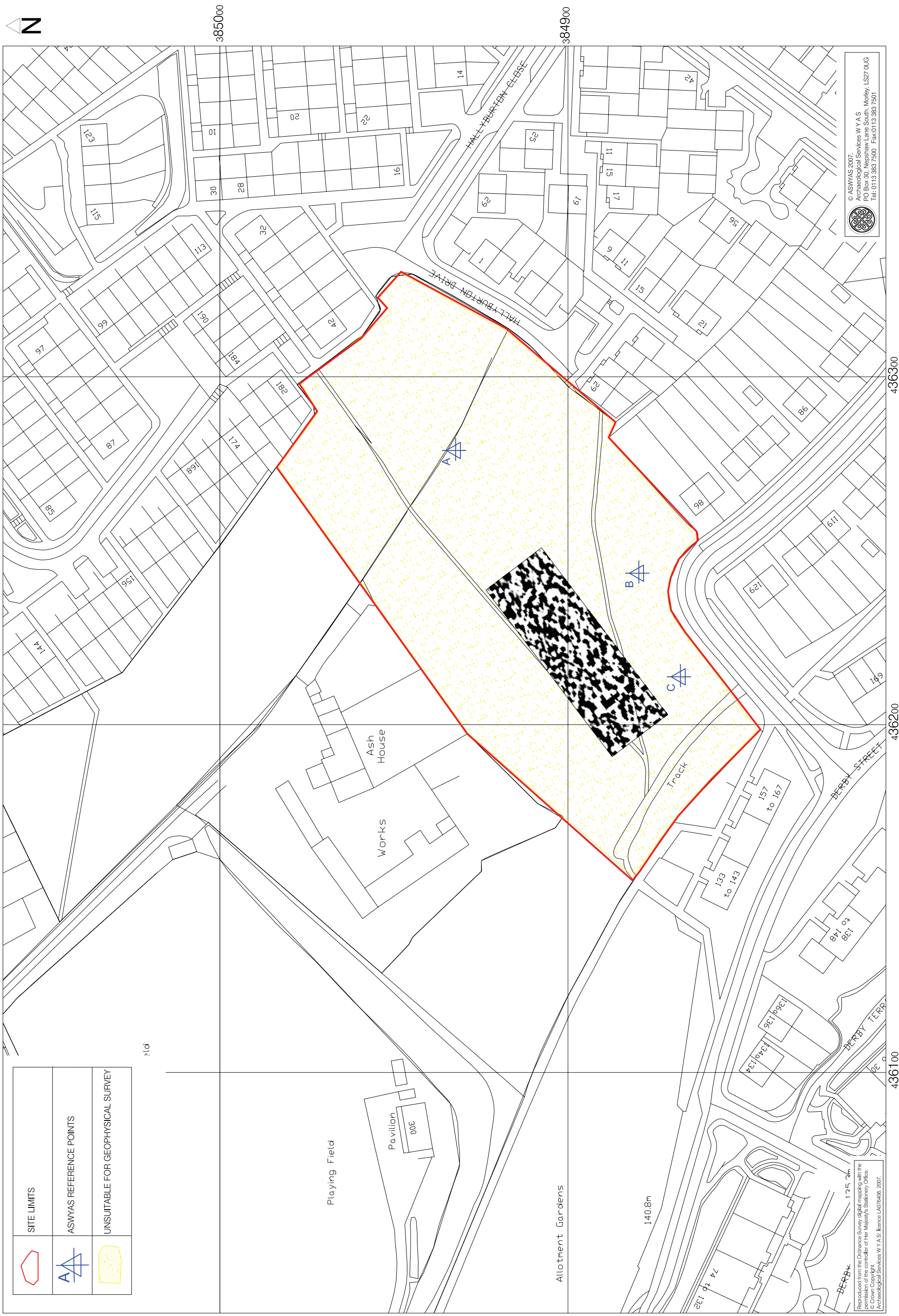


Fig. 10. Geophysics site location

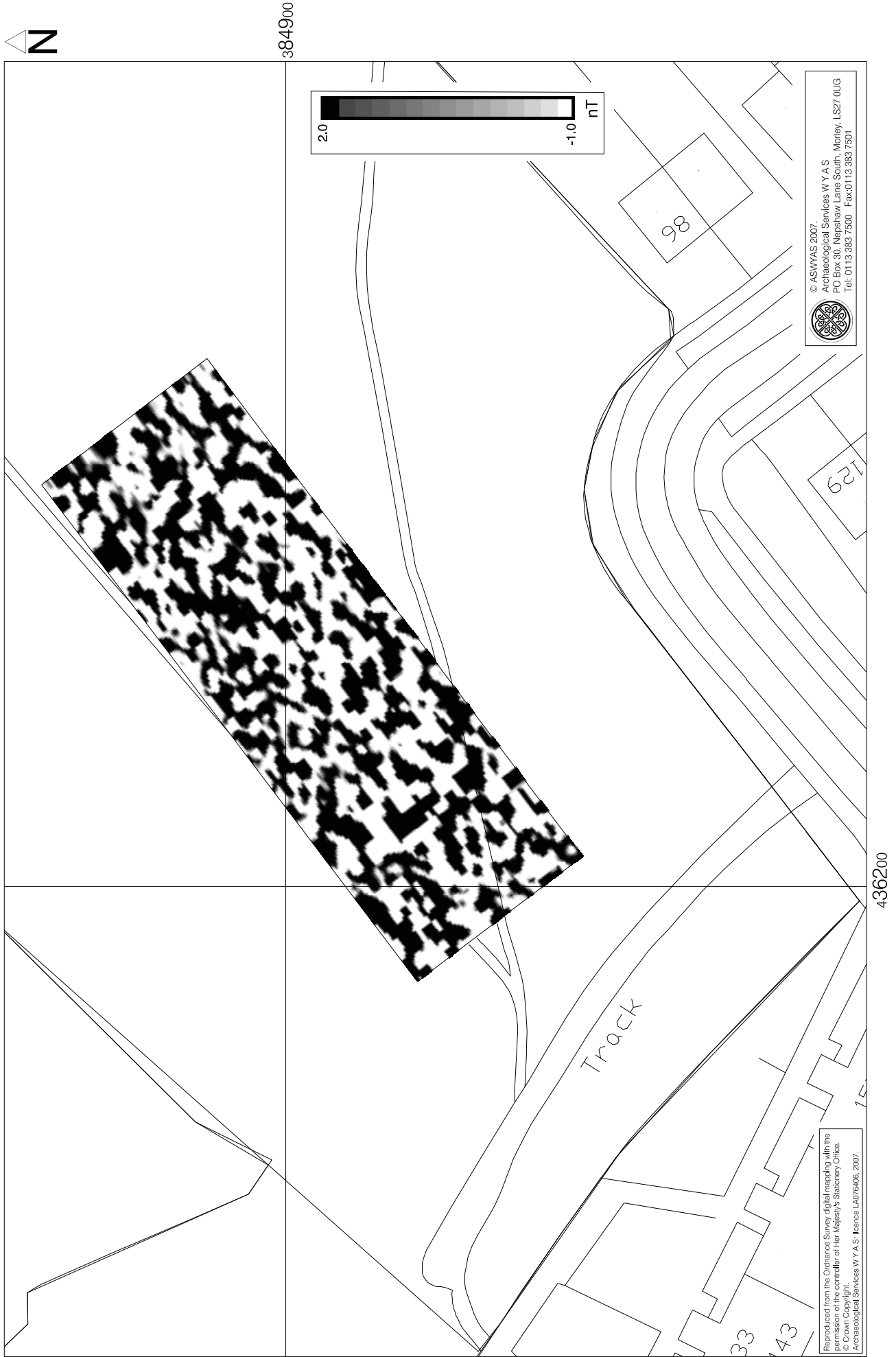


Fig. 11. Processed greyscale magnetometer data (1:1000 @ A4)

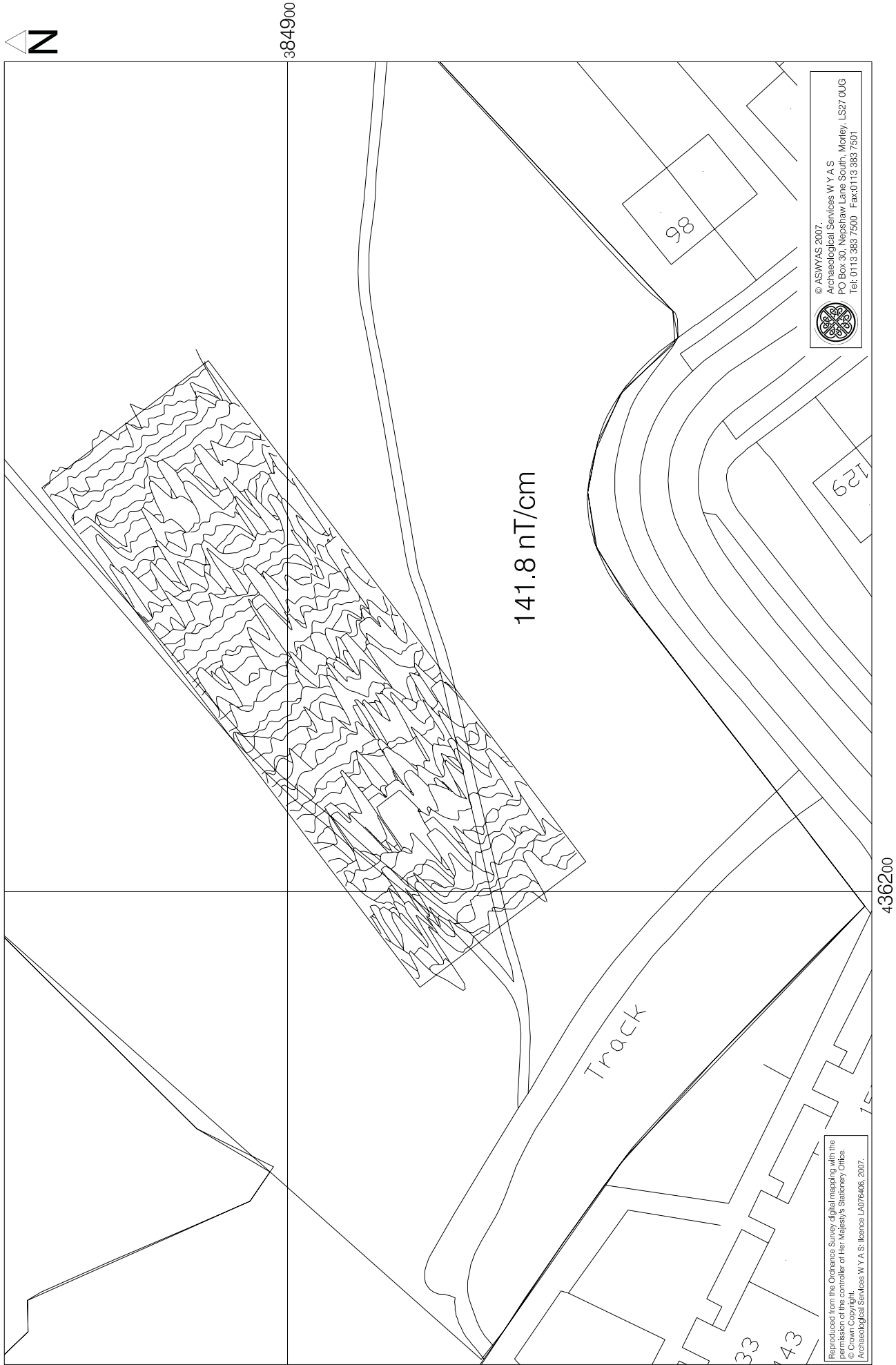


Fig. 12. XY trace plot of unprocessed magnetometer data (1:1000 @ A4)

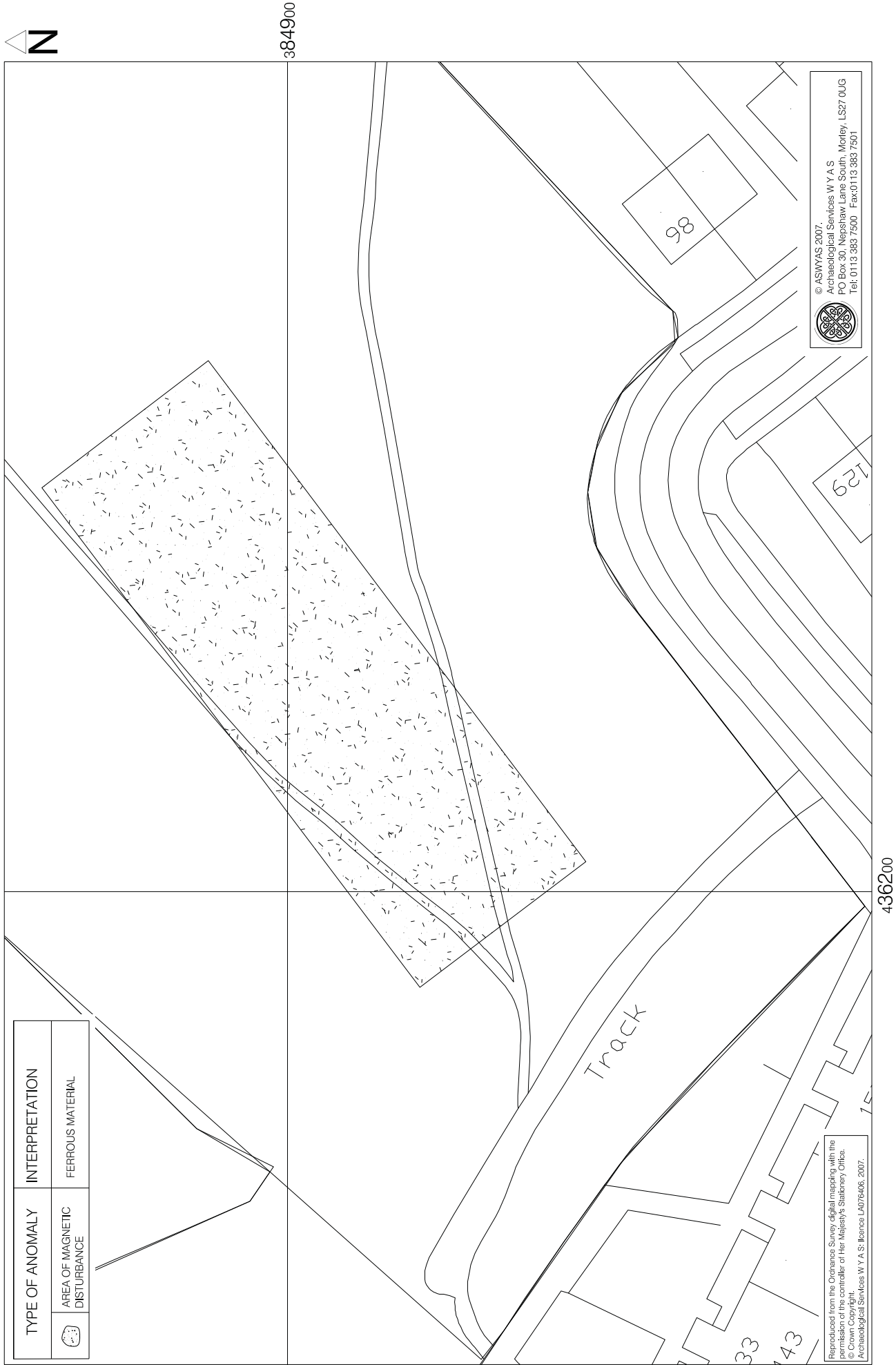


Fig. 13. Interpretation of magnetometer data (1:1000 @ A4)

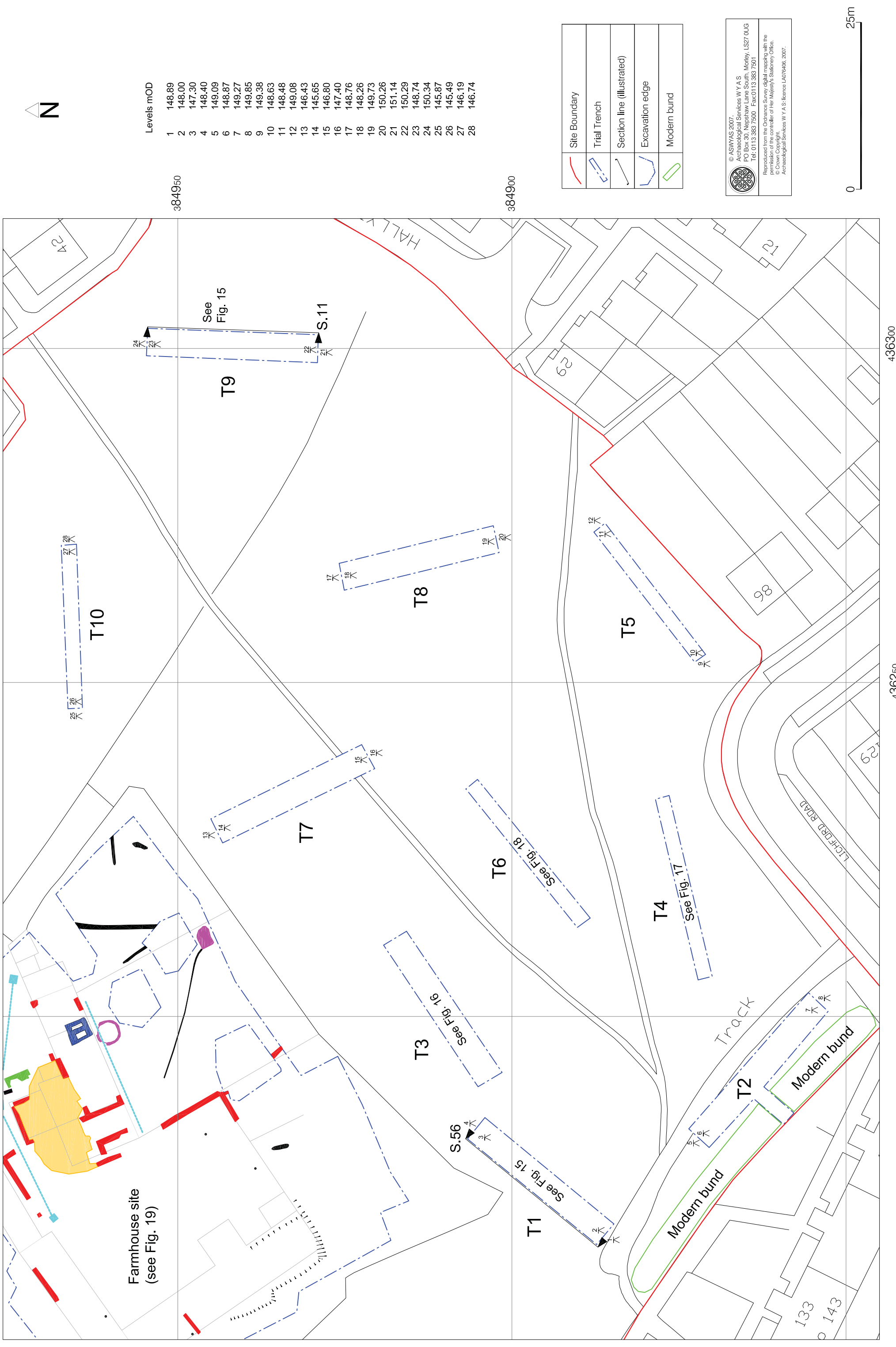


Fig. 14. Site location showing trial trenches 1 to 10, with section detail for Trenches 1 and 9 (see Fig. 2 for Trenches 11-13)

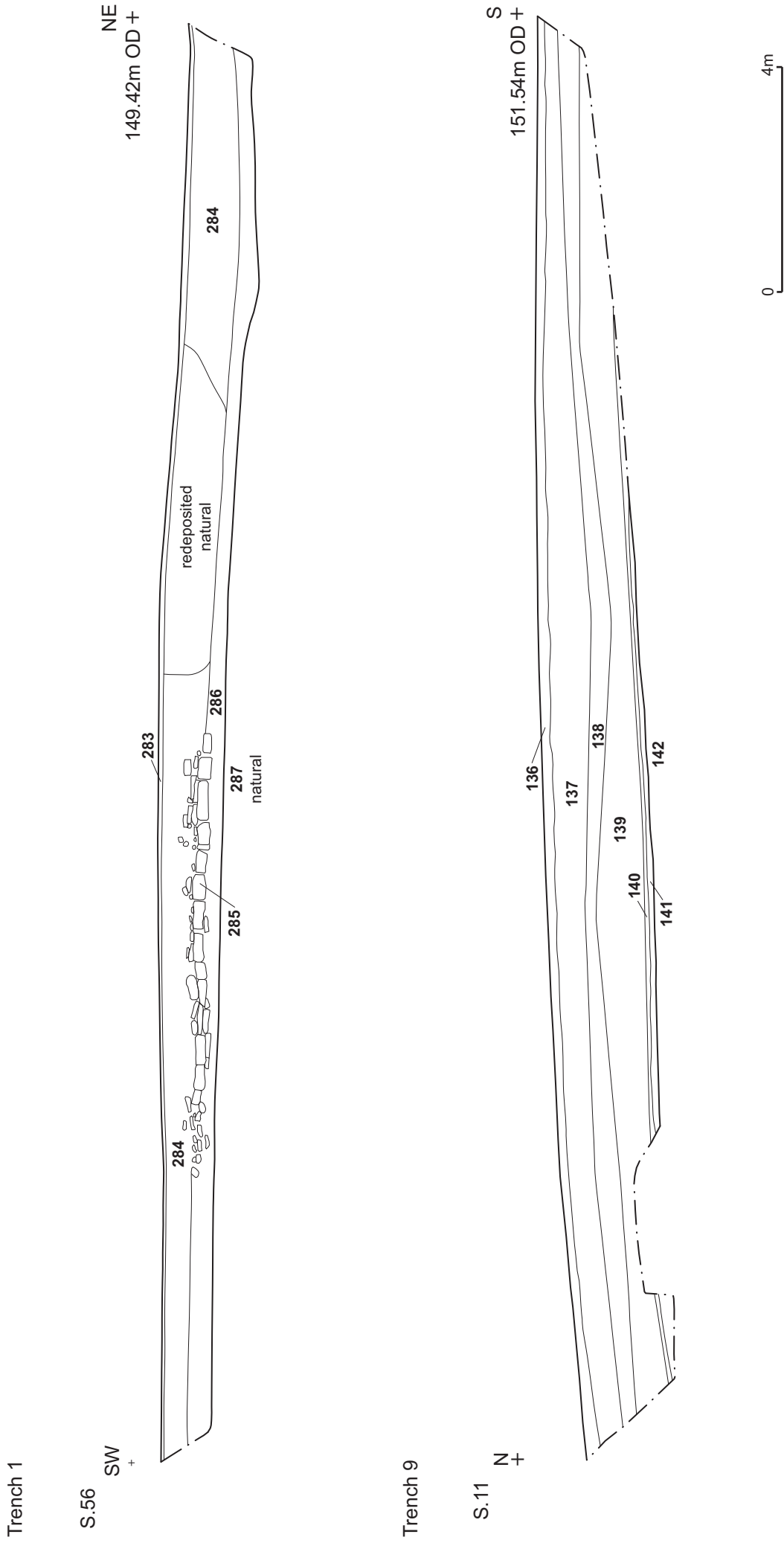


Fig. 15. Trench 1 and Trench 9 sections

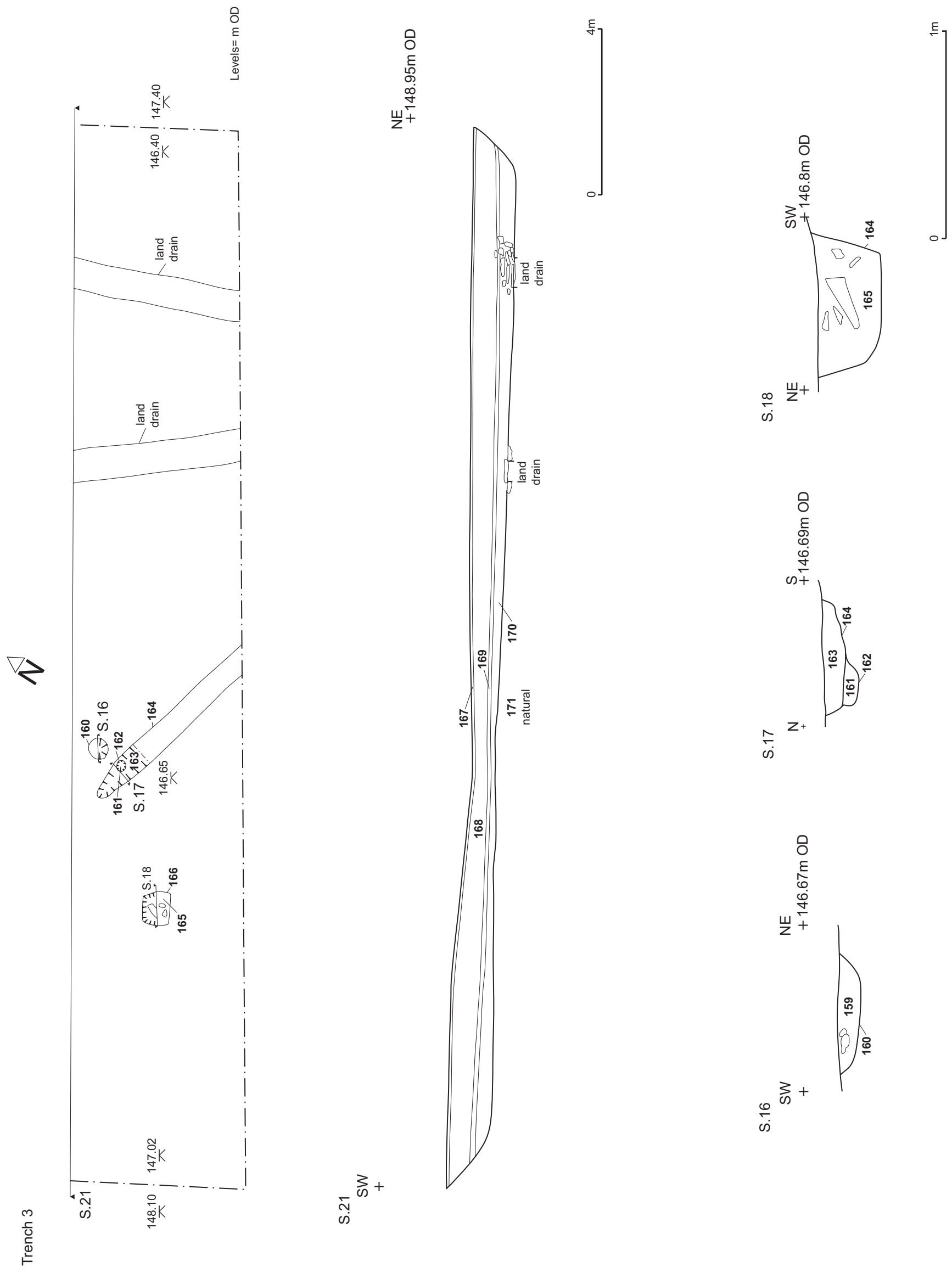


Fig. 16. Trench 3 plan and sections

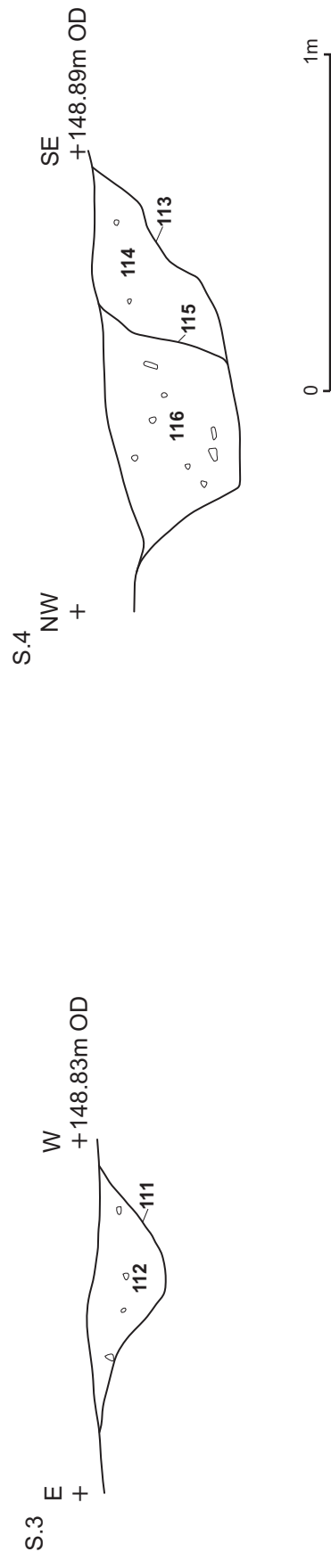
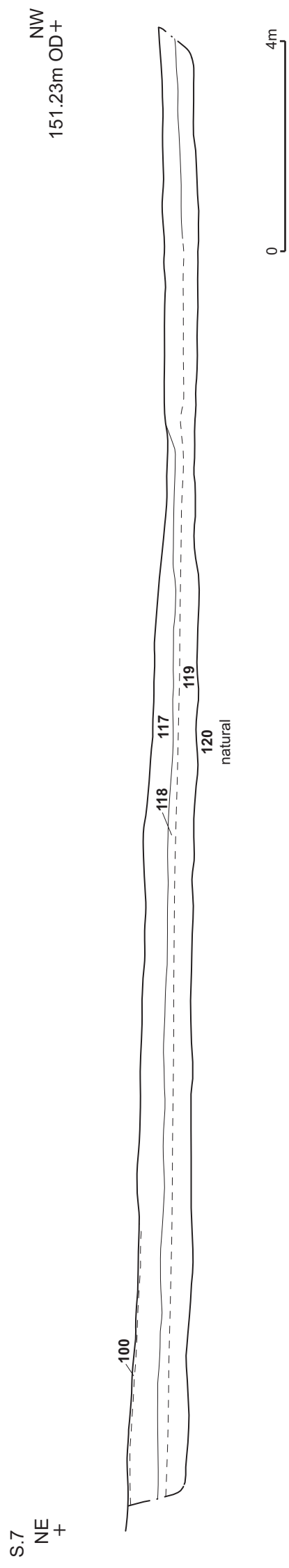
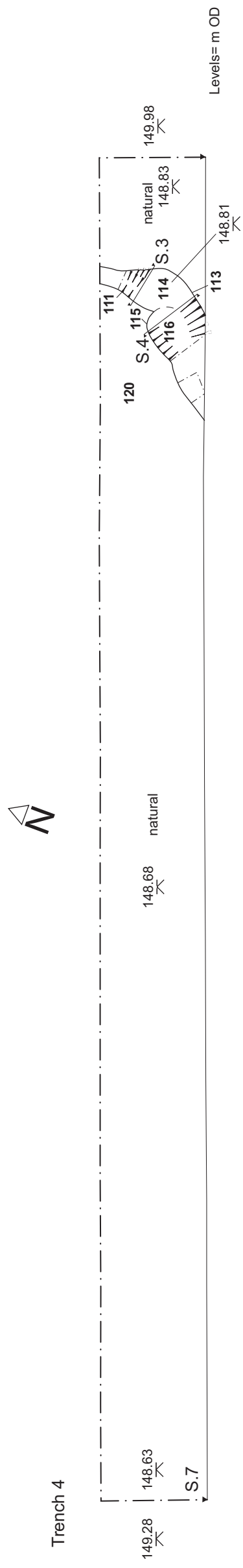
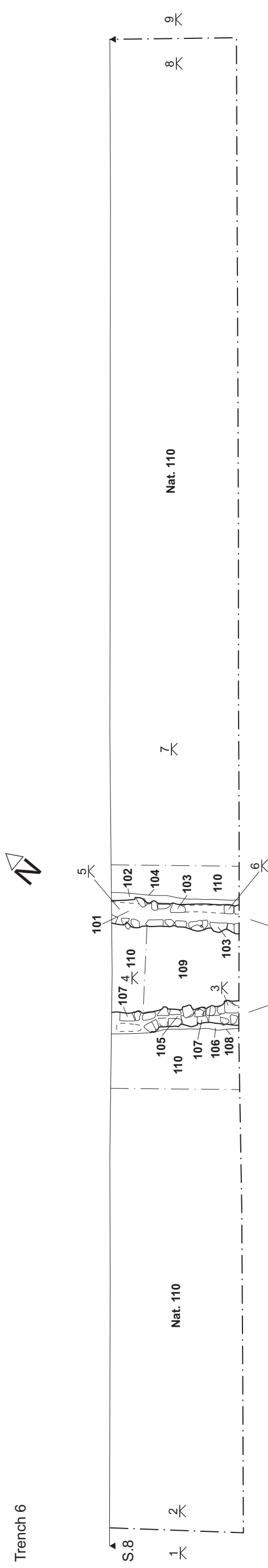


Fig. 17. Trench 4 plan and sections

Trench 6



Levels m OD

- 1 = 148.38
- 2 = 148.05
- 3 = 147.88
- 4 = 147.56
- 5 = 147.63
- 6 = 147.78
- 7 = 147.93
- 8 = 147.28
- 9 = 147.98

Section 8

SW
+

NE
151.23m OD +

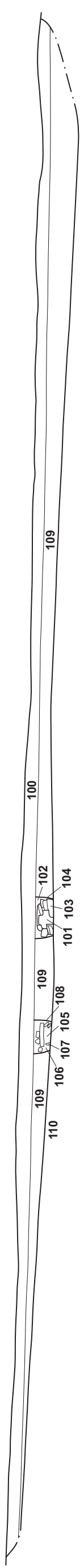


Fig. 18. Trench 6 plan and section

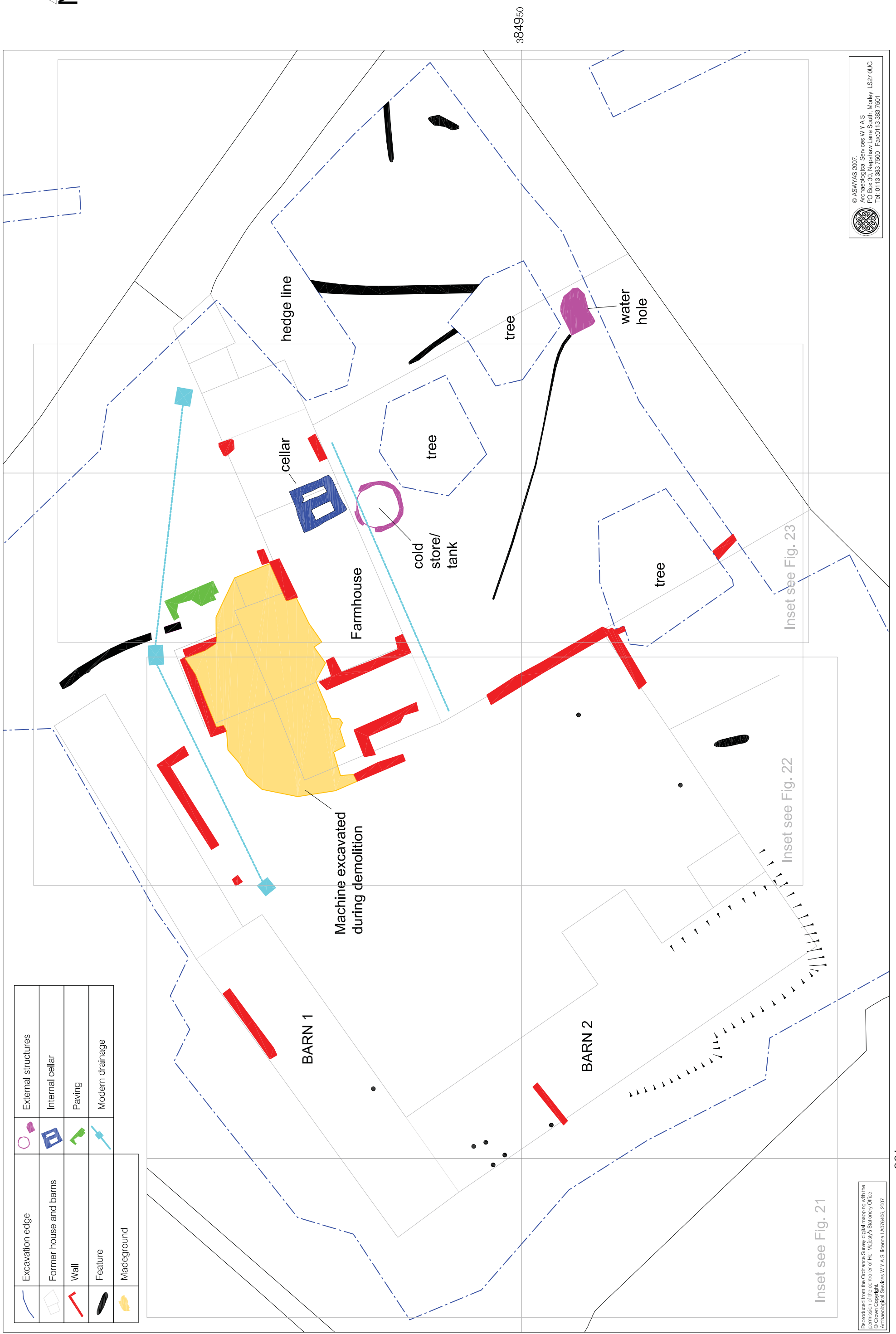





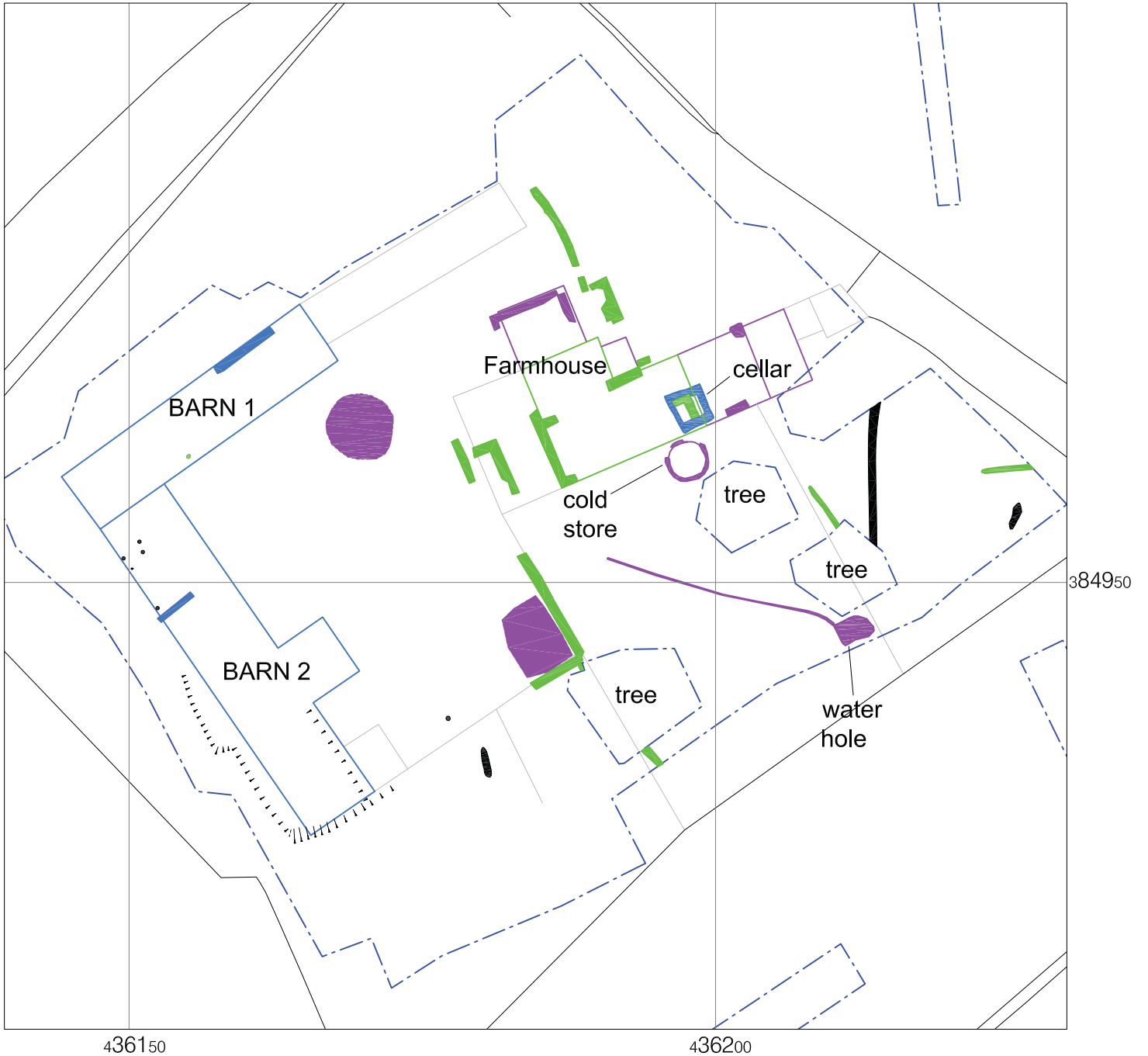



Fig. 19. Site location showing features of the farmhouse site

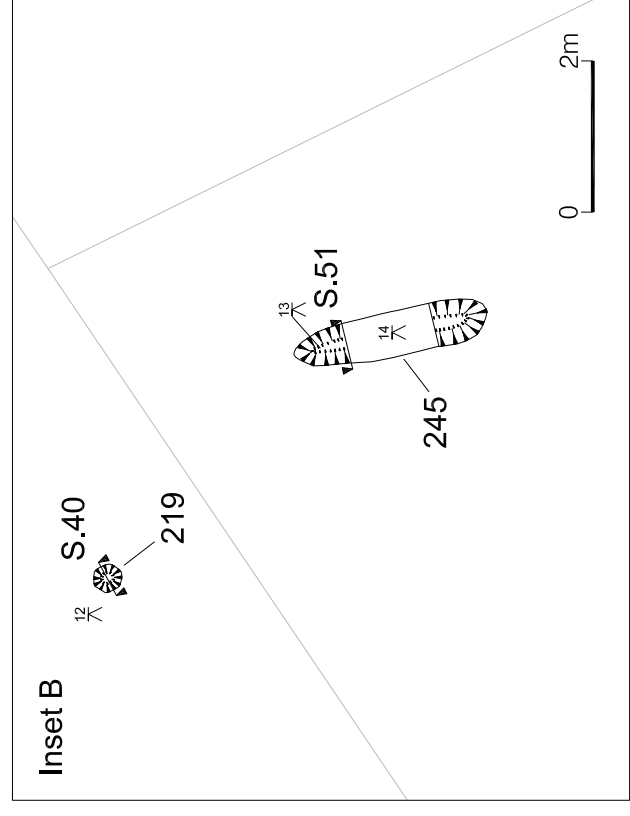
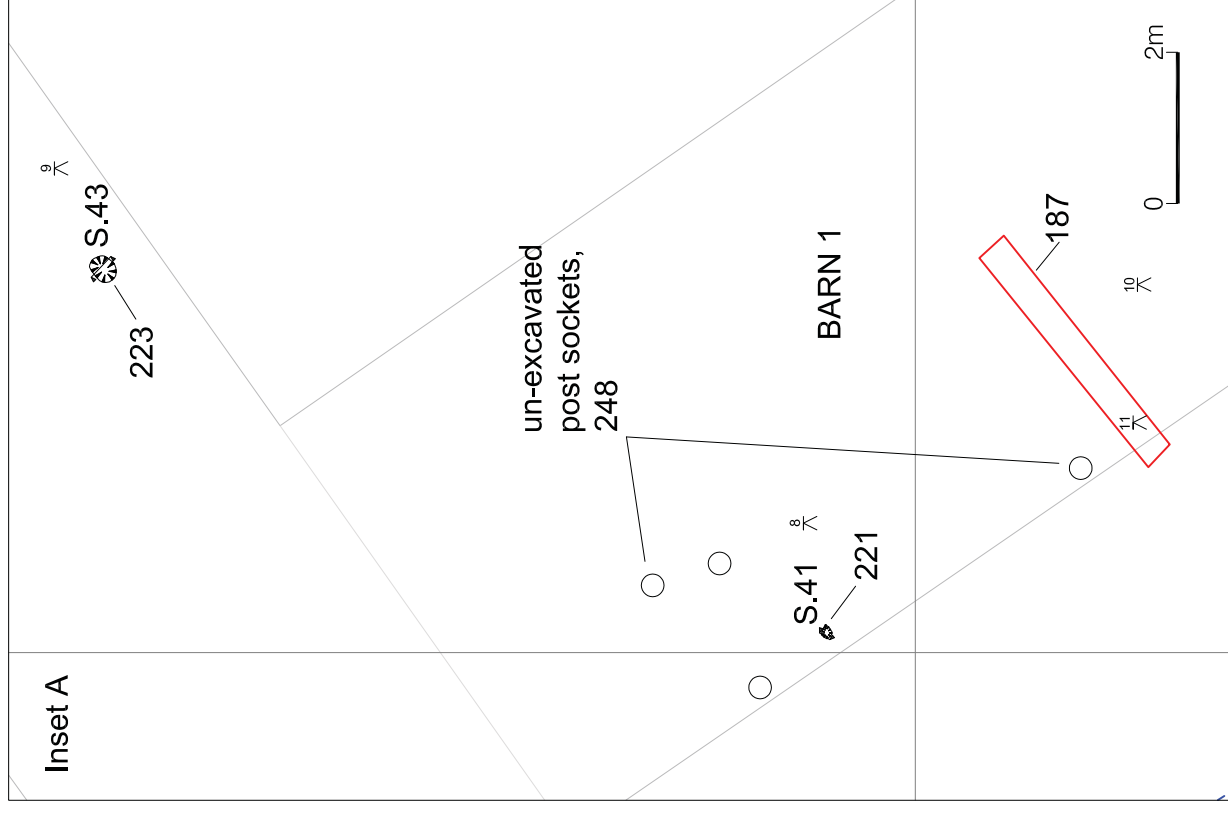
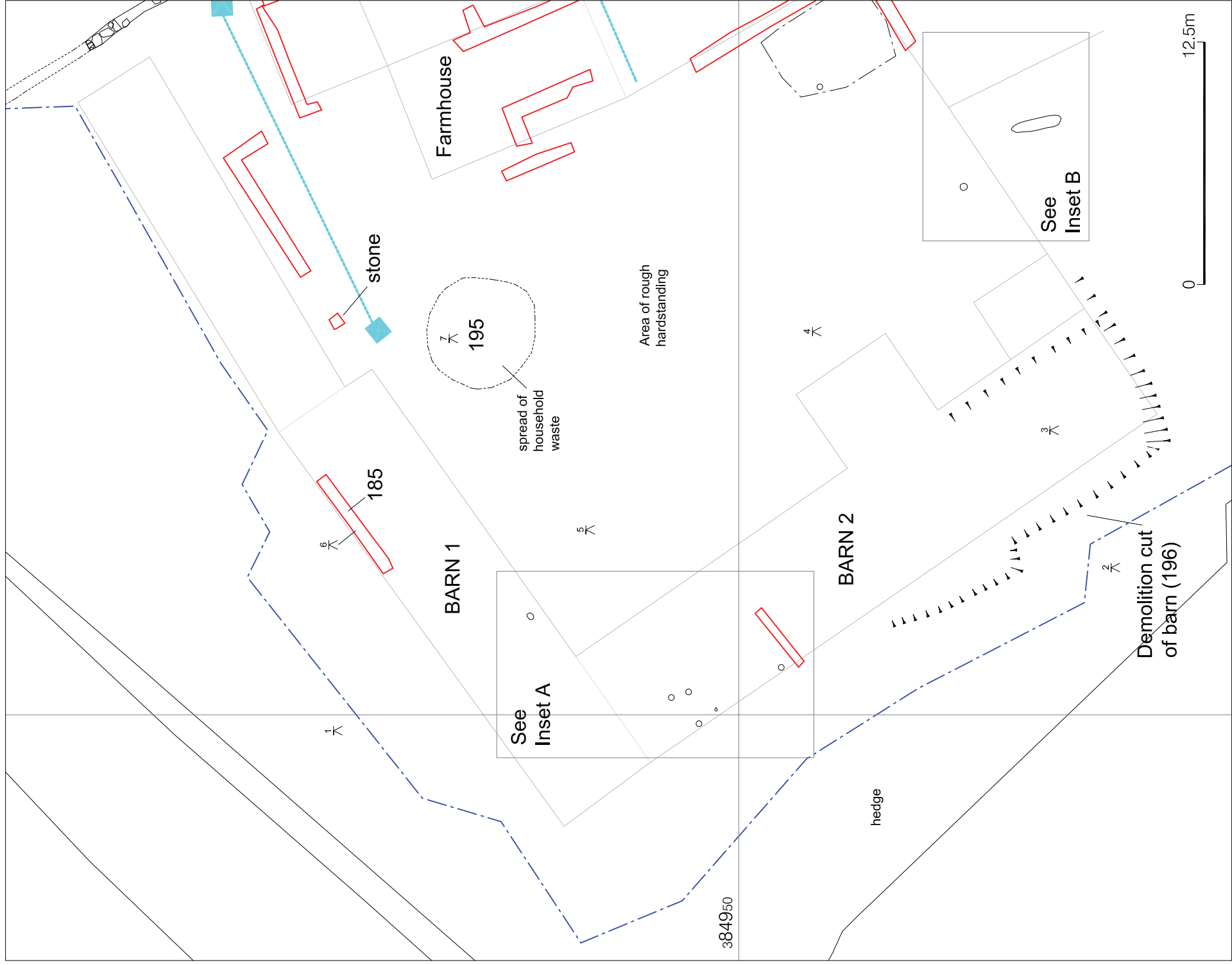
	Excavation edge
	Phase 1 (Late 17th century)
	Phase 2 (18th century)
	Phase 3 (19th century+)
	Unphased features




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Fig. 20. Phase plan of the farmhouse site (see Figs 21 and 22 for details)



Levels mOD

- 1 143.20
- 2 145.93
- 3 144.86
- 4 144.24
- 5 143.11
- 6 142.64
- 7 142.28
- 8 143.64
- 9 142.86
- 10 144.27
- 11 144.07
- 12 144.80
- 13 144.72
- 14 145.09

	Excavation edge
	Former house, barns and walls
	Wall
	Feature
	Modern drainage



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Fig. 21. Features in the western area of the farmhouse site associated with the former barns, with detailed insets

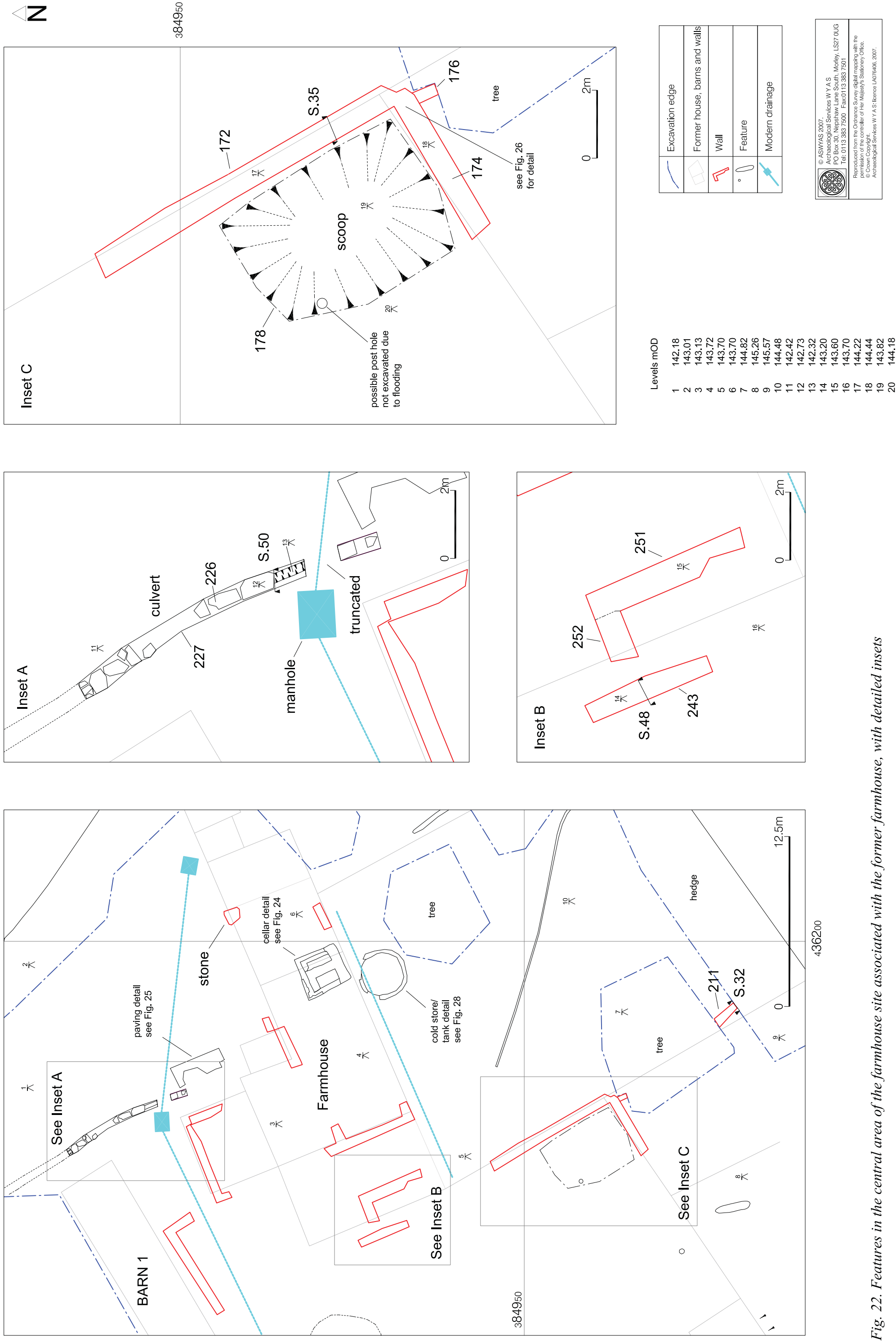
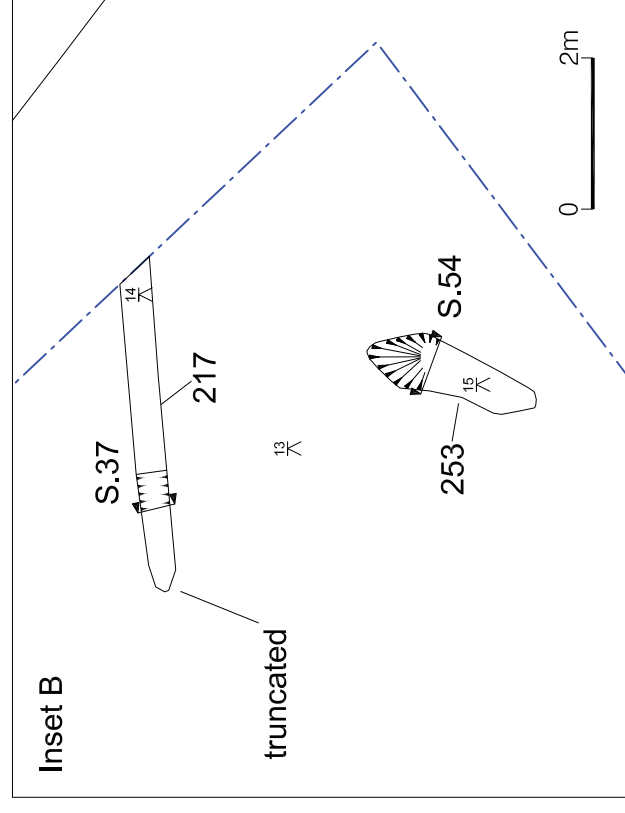
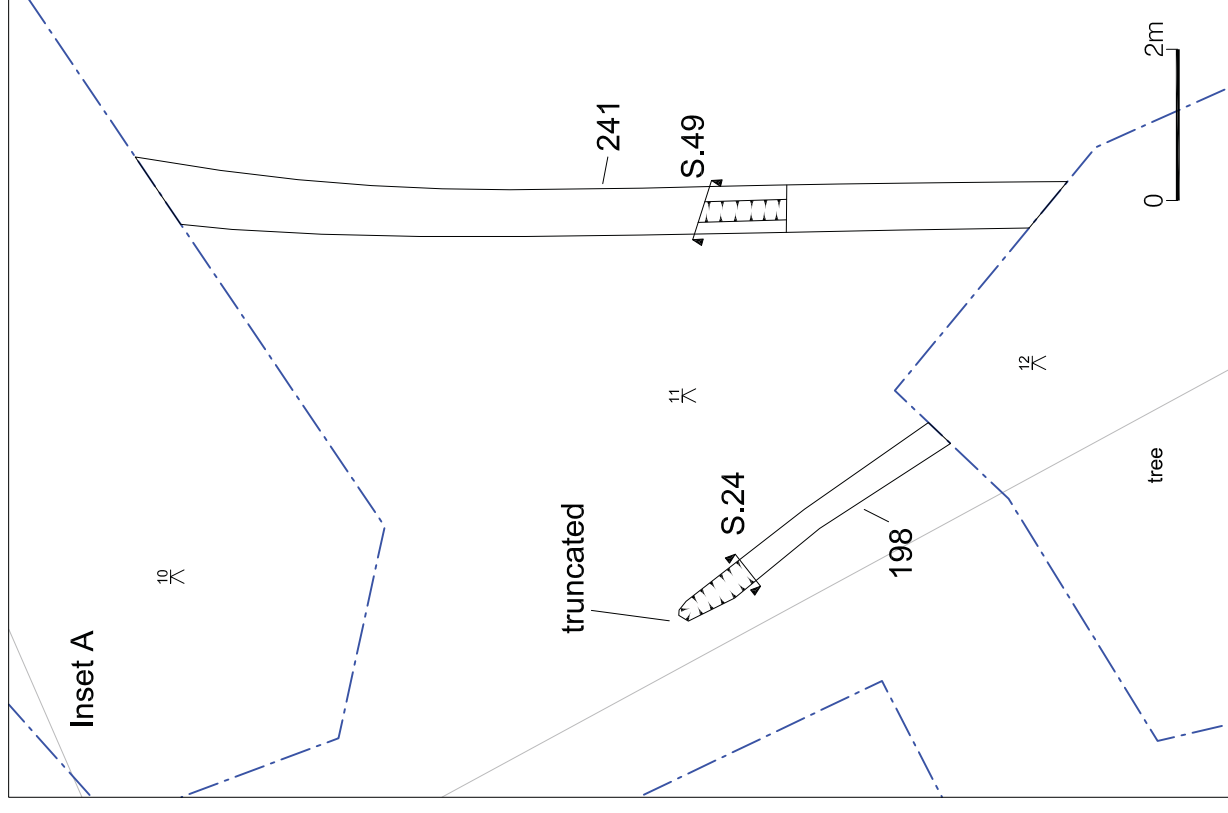
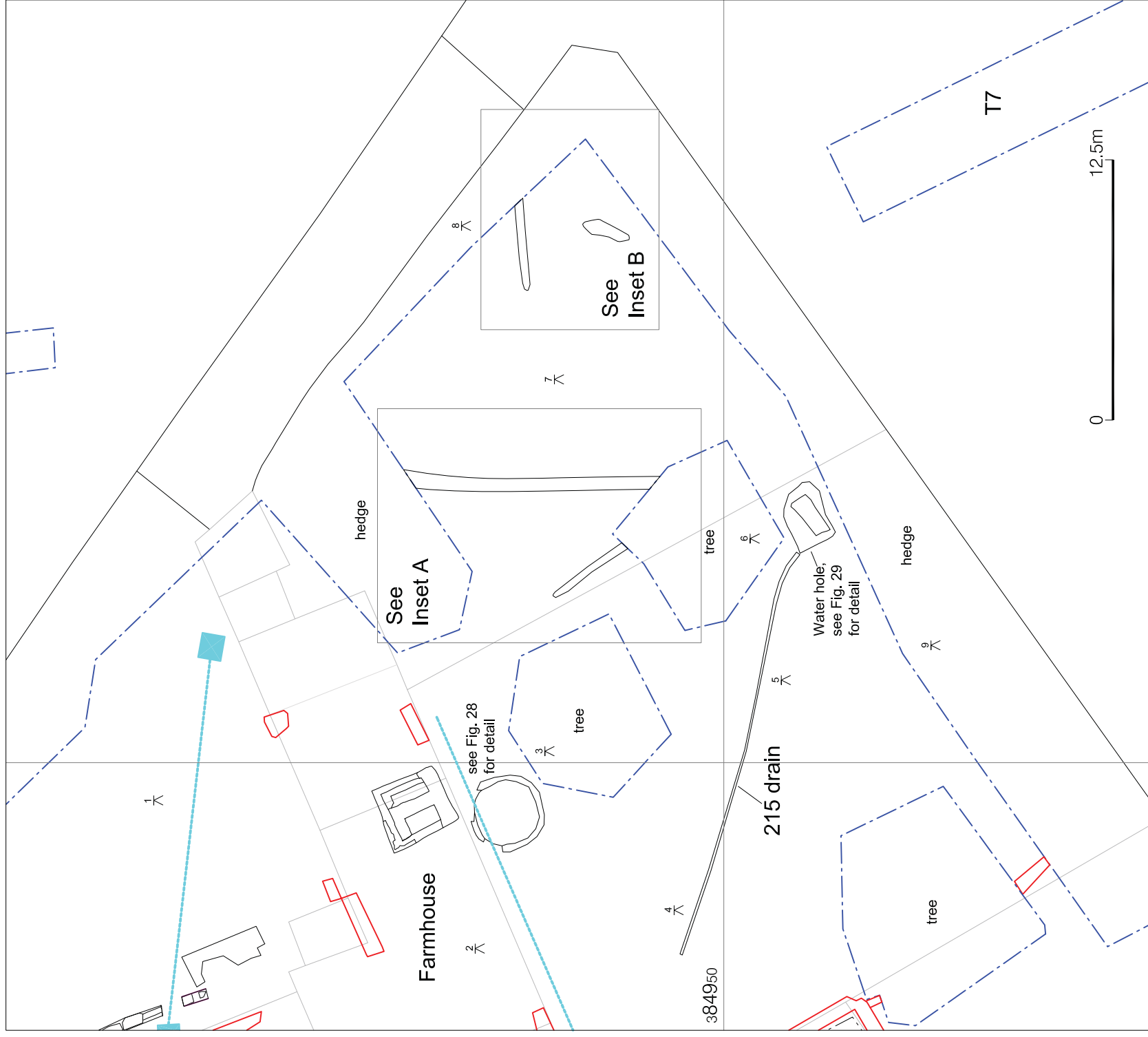


Fig. 22. Features in the central area of the farmhouse site associated with the former farmhouse, with detailed insets



Levels mOD

- 1 142.97
- 2 143.72
- 3 144.52
- 4 144.11
- 5 144.48
- 6 145.17
- 7 144.53
- 8 145.19
- 9 145.30
- 10 144.57
- 11 144.50
- 12 145.17
- 13 144.74
- 14 144.88
- 15 144.78

	Excavation edge
	Former house, barns and walls
	Wall
	Feature
	Modern drainage



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Fig. 23. Features in the eastern area of the farmhouse site in the garden area of the house, with detailed insets

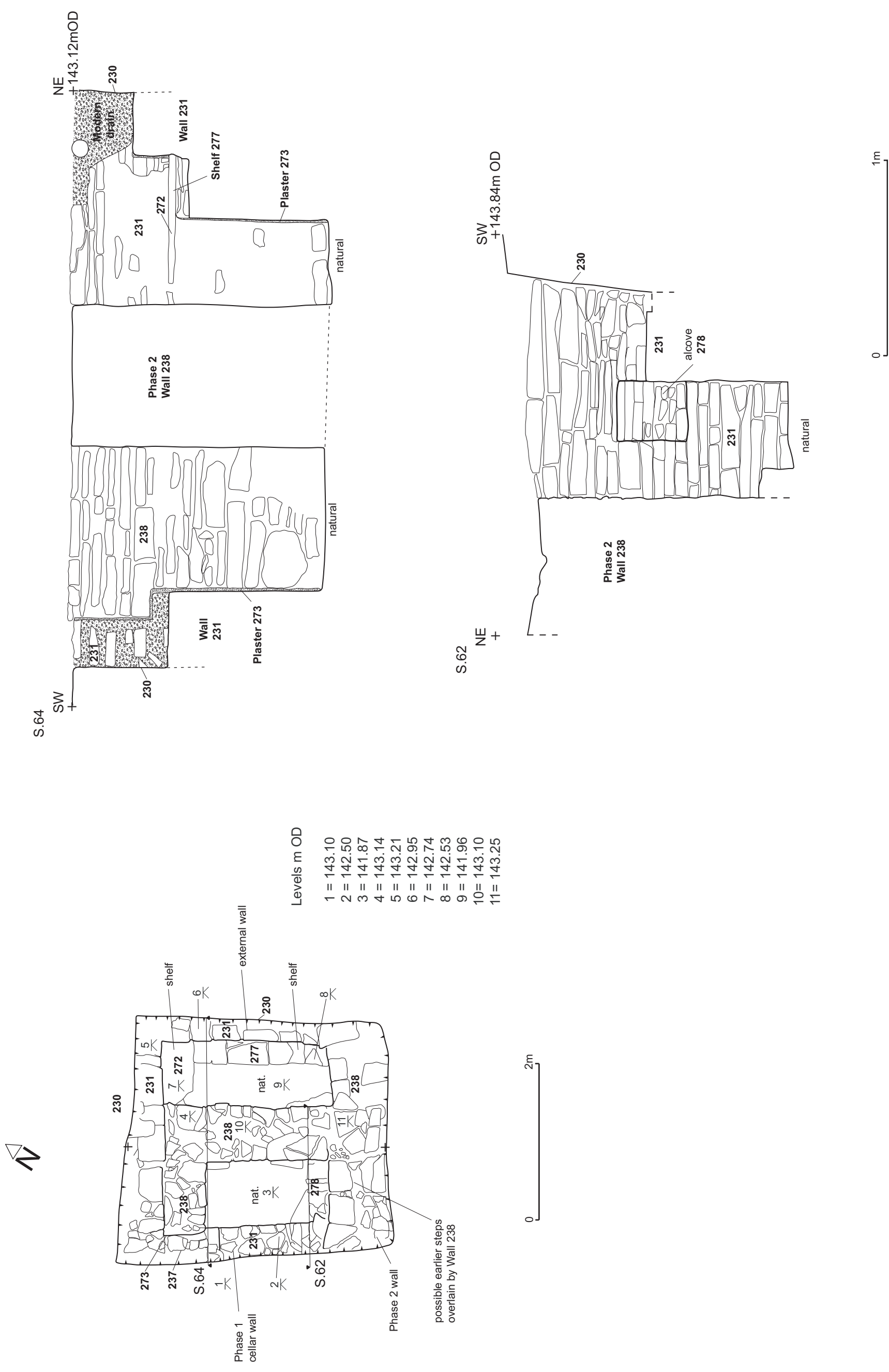


Fig. 24. Phase 1 farmhouse cellar plan and sections

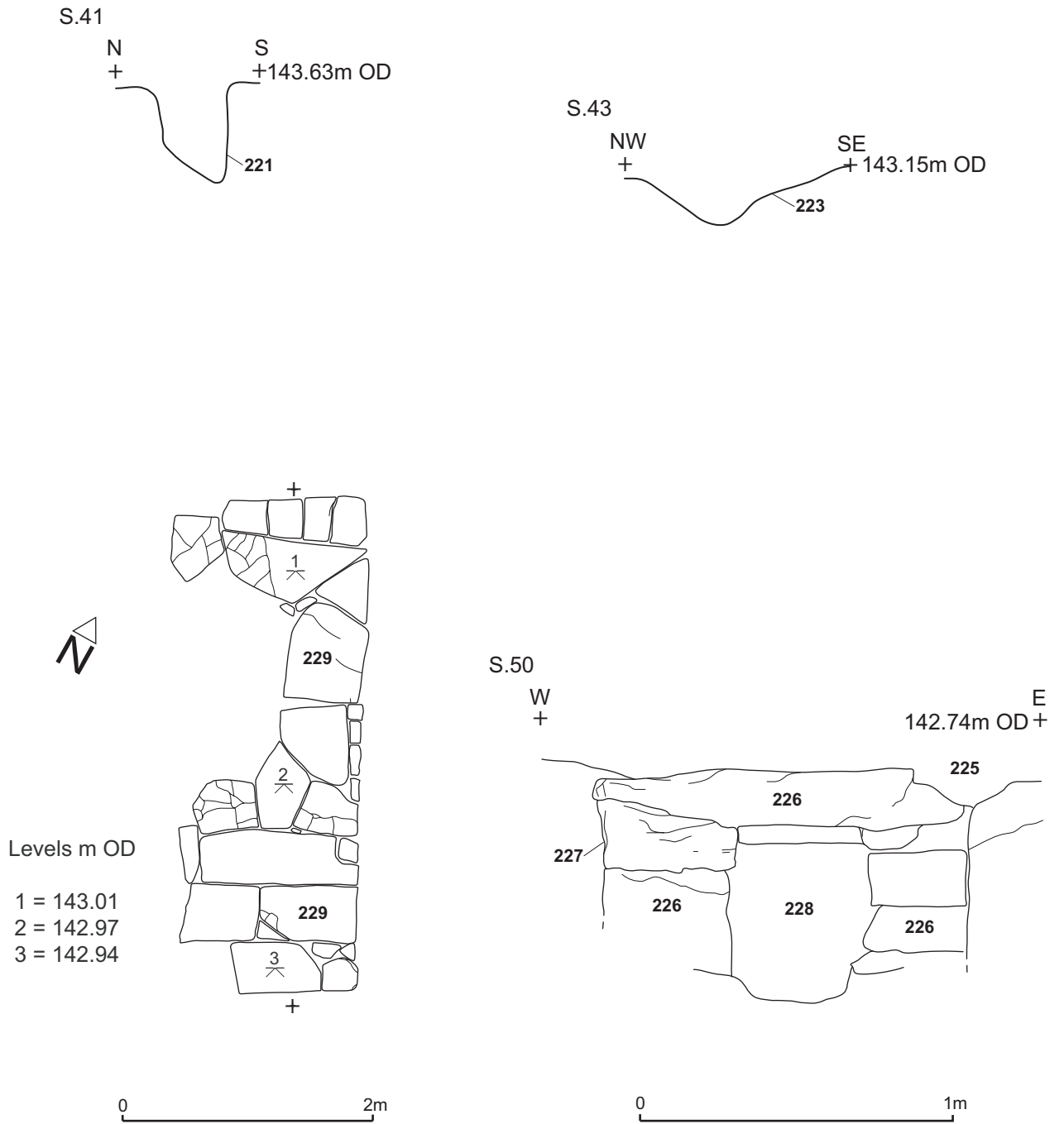
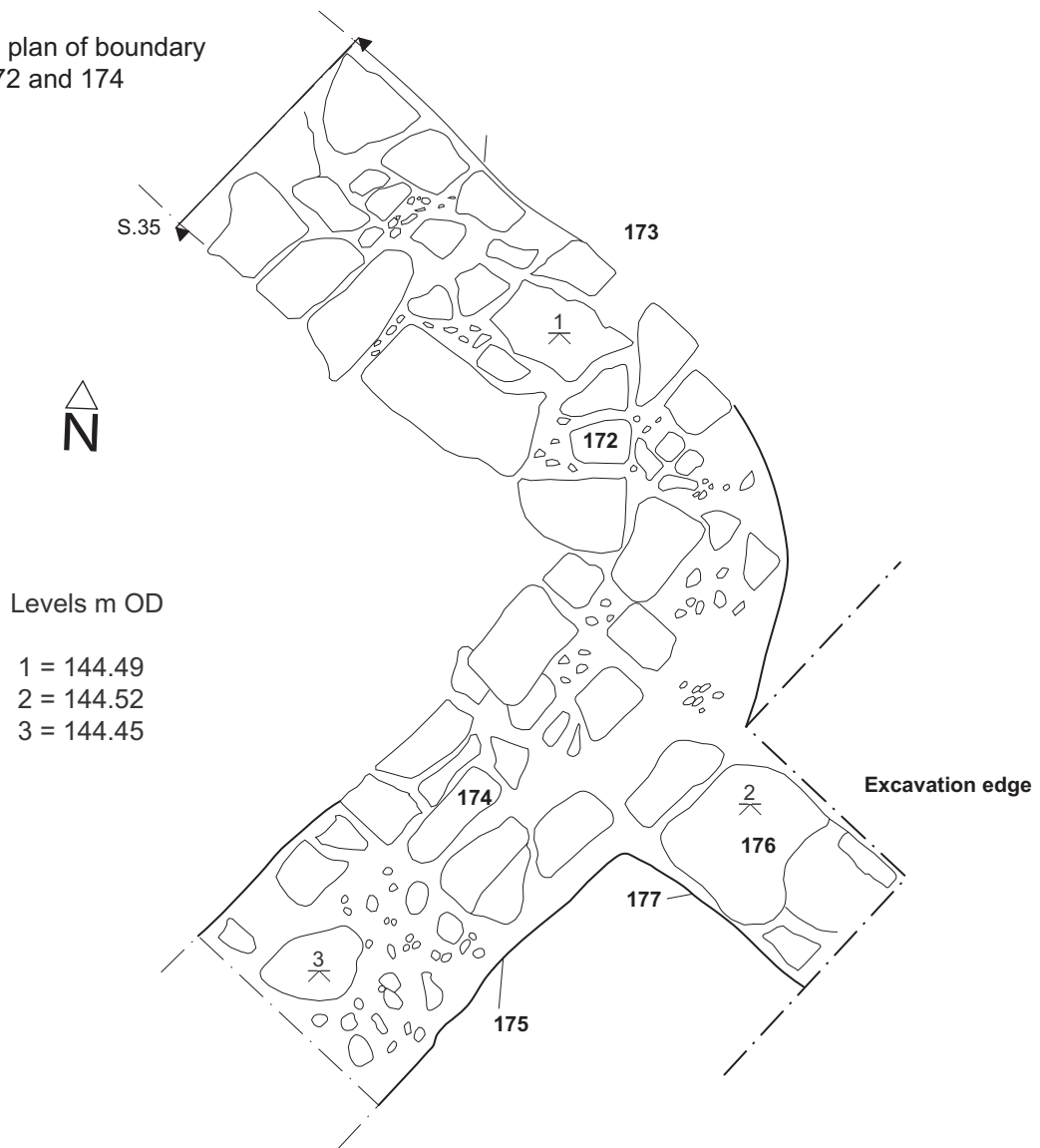
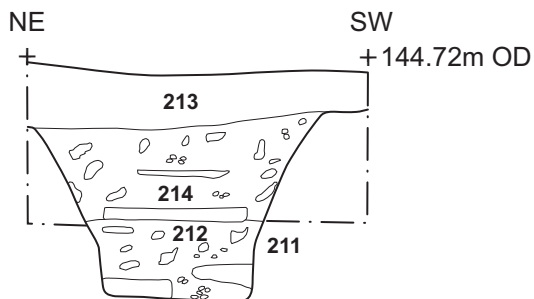


Fig. 25. Profiles, plan and section

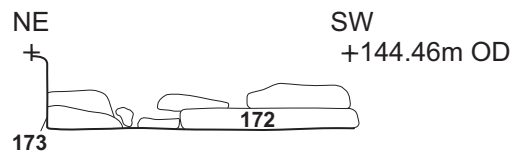
Sample plan of boundary walls 172 and 174



S.32



S.35



0 1m

Fig. 26. Walls 172 and 174 and sections

Sample plan of Wall 244

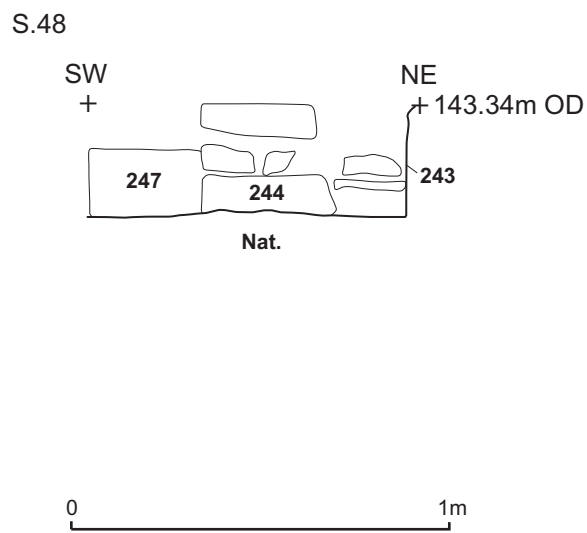
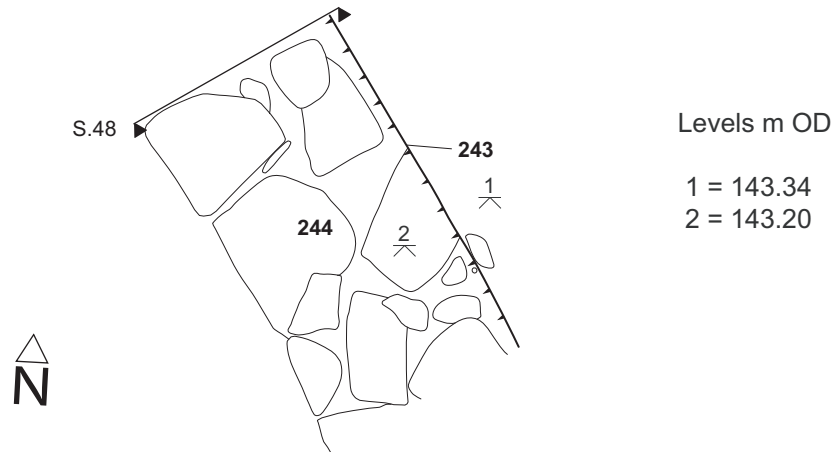


Fig. 27. Sample plan of Wall 244 and section

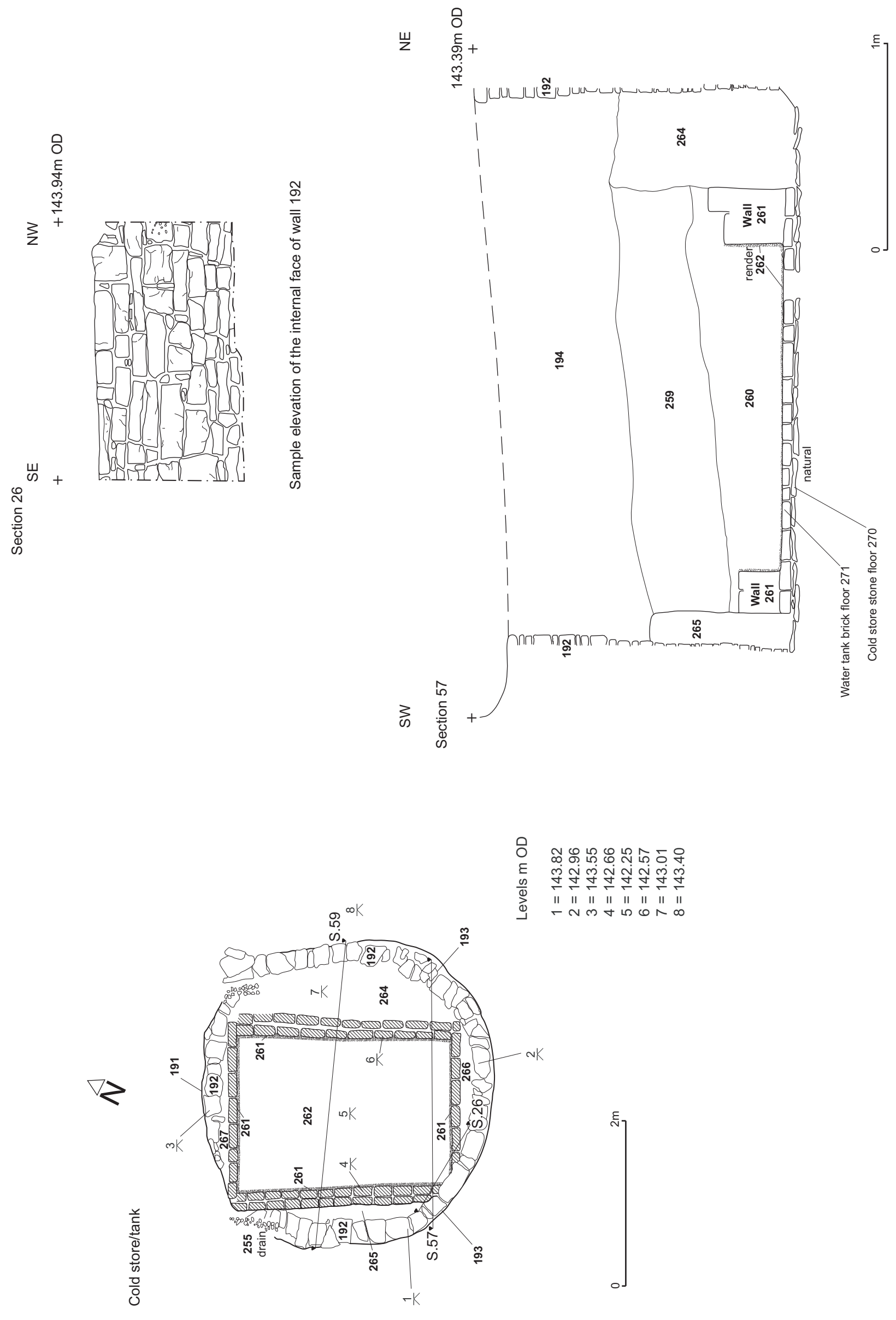


Fig. 28. The cold store and water tank with sections

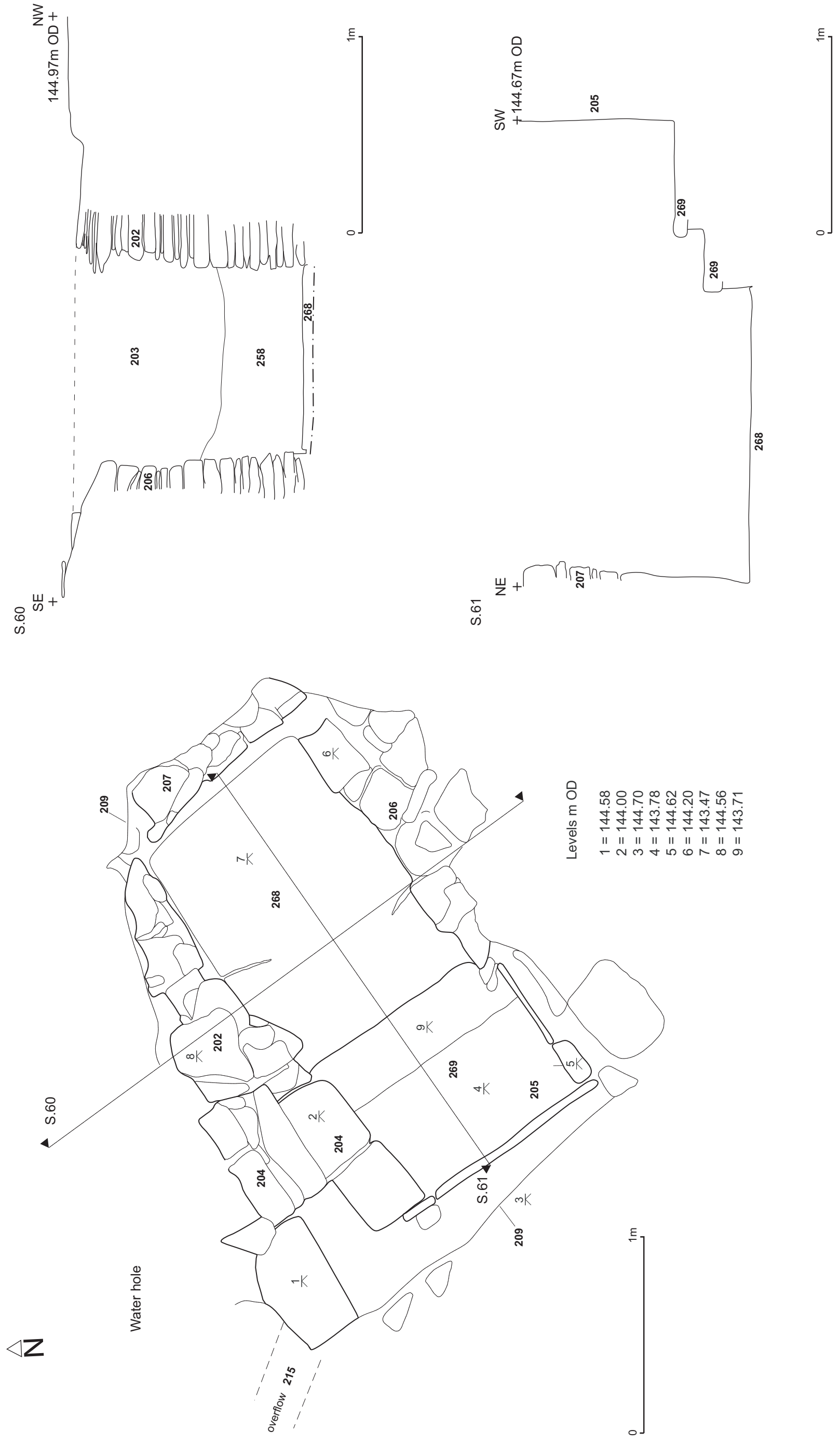


Fig. 29. Waterhole and sections

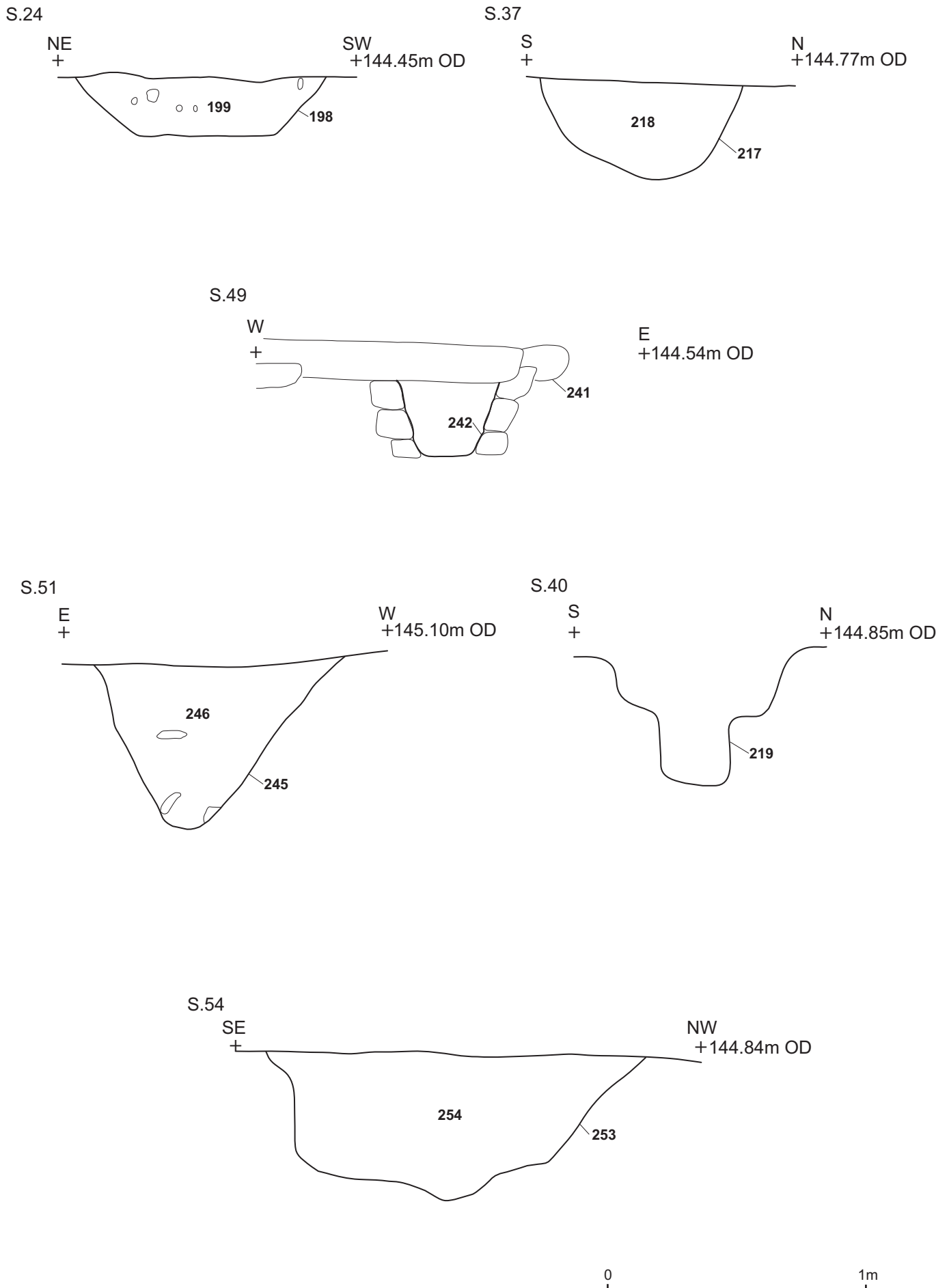


Fig. 30. Sections

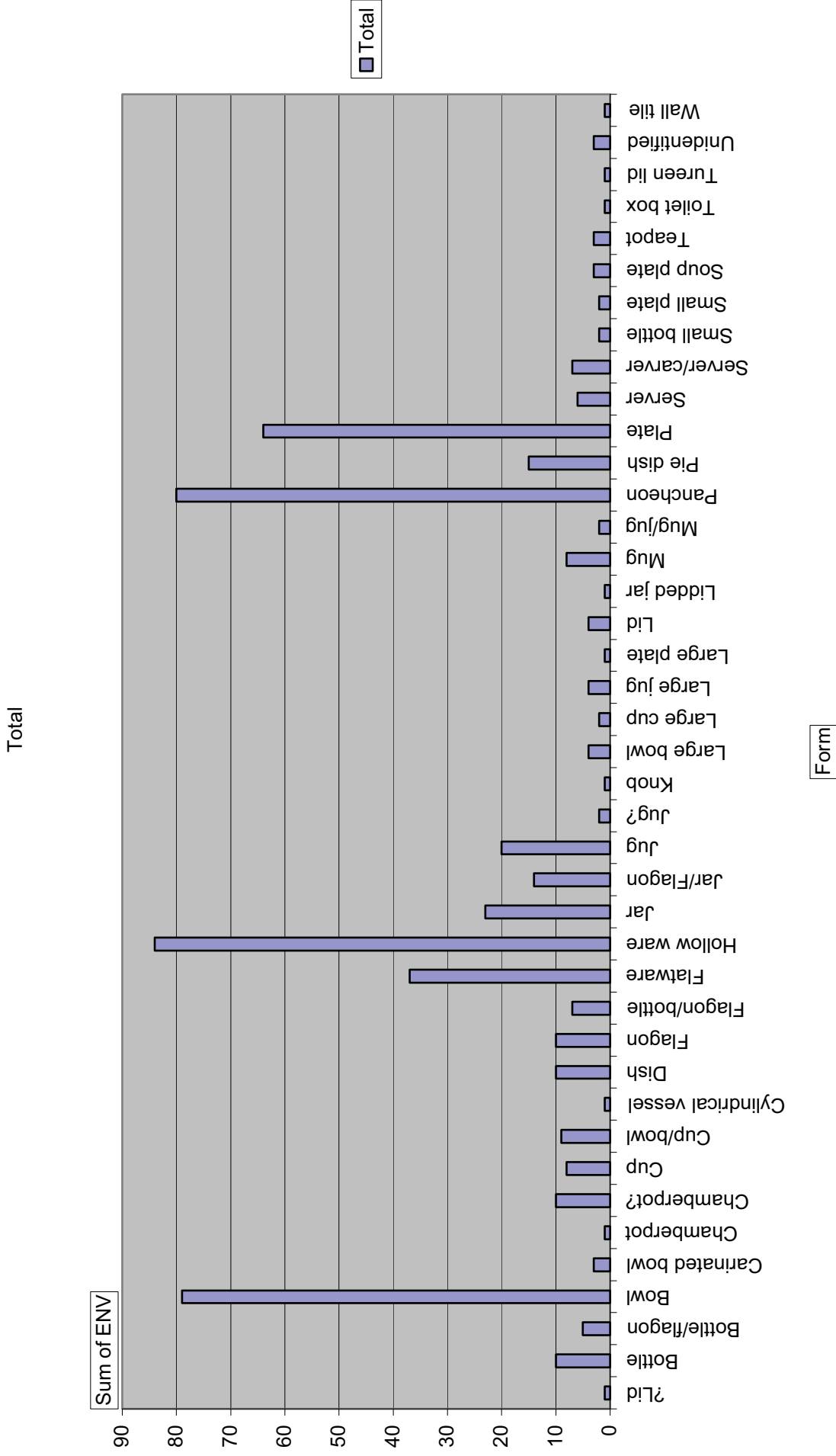


Fig. 31. Vessel types represented in the cold store deposit (sum of estimated (maximum) number of vessels)



Plate 1. Trench 2, half excavated due to public footpath. The weathered sandstone natural was consistent throughout the trench, looking north-west



Plate 2. Trench 4, general trench shot with tree bole 113 in foreground, looking south-west



Plate 3. Trench 6, stone-constructed field drain 106, looking north-west



Plate 4. Trench 9, general trench shot showing modern disturbance and field drains, looking north



Plate 5. Phase 1 farmhouse cellar. The outer wall of the cellar (231) is visible in the foreground, with the later Phase 2 farmhouse wall (238) below the scale, looking north-east



Plate 6. Phase 1 farmhouse cellar. Detail of alcove 278 in the south-east wall. This may have formed the base for the cellar steps, the remains of which were obscured by the later farmhouse wall (238), looking north-east



Plate 7. Phase 1 cellar. Detail of later Phase 2 farmhouse wall (238) overlaying the robbed remains of the Phase 1 cellar wall (231), looking north-west



Plate 8. Farmyard boundary walls 172 and 174, with scoop 178, looking east



Plate 9. Culvert 226, looking north



Plate 10. Gulley 217, looking north



Plate 11. Stone-built below ground cold store (193), with re-use in the later 19th century with the addition of a brick constructed water tank (261), looking north-west



Plate 12. Detail of brick constructed water tank (261) with cement rendered base (262), looking north-east



Plate 13. Waterhole 209, with access steps in the foreground and main collection area to the top. The feature may represent a privy, but no evidence of cess was found in the soil samples, looking north-east



Plate 14. Detail of south-east wall (206, 205) of waterhole 209, with dry stone and inverted slab construction, looking south-east



Plate 15. Transfer printed whiteware plate (Asiatic Pheasants), Scale 1:0.75 (A), with transfer printed maker's mark (B), Scale 1:1, Context 194



Plate 16. Transfer printed border; Italian Scenes, Scale 1:1, Context 194



Plate 17. Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware bottle neck in three conjoining pieces, Context 194



Plate 18. Base of large porcelain vessel, Context 179



Plate 19. Stem fragment stamped with the maker's mark THO WILD. This example dates from c.1720-1780 and can be attributed to Thomas Wild of Rotherham (White 2005, 185). The fragment has a good burnish and a stem bore is 5/64", unstratified

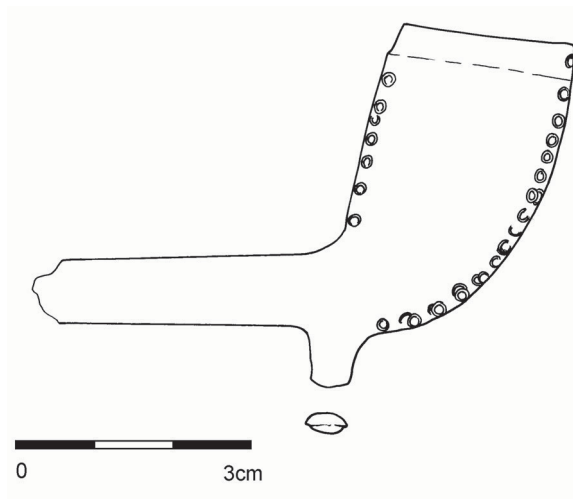


Plate 20. Spur type bowl dating from c.1830-1880; not burnished; with no internal bowl cross; rim cut and not milled; stem bore 4/64". Either side of both seams are crudely executed ring motifs. There is a mould line clearly visible around the rim suggesting the mould has been altered or repaired, Context 194



Plate 21. Up-turned galvanised bucket base showing kick up around side, Cat. no. 44, Context 194



Plate 22. Club-shaped handle fixing plate, damaged, Cat. no. 44, Context 194



Plate 23. Spade-shaped handle fixing plate, Cat. no. 43, Context 194



Plate 24. Oval galvanised bucket, side view showing side handles with tear drop fixing plates, Cat. no. 45, Context 194



Plate 25. Lobe-shaped handle fixing plate, Cat. no. 46, Context 194



Plate 26. Square-sided handle fixing plate with a loop attached handle, Cat. no. 47, Context 194



Plate 27. Side handle from large galvanised oval bucket with tear-drop fixing plates and banded riveted join, Cat no. 50, Context 194



Plate 28. Side handle with riveted lobe-shaped fixing plates, Cat. no. 13, Context 194

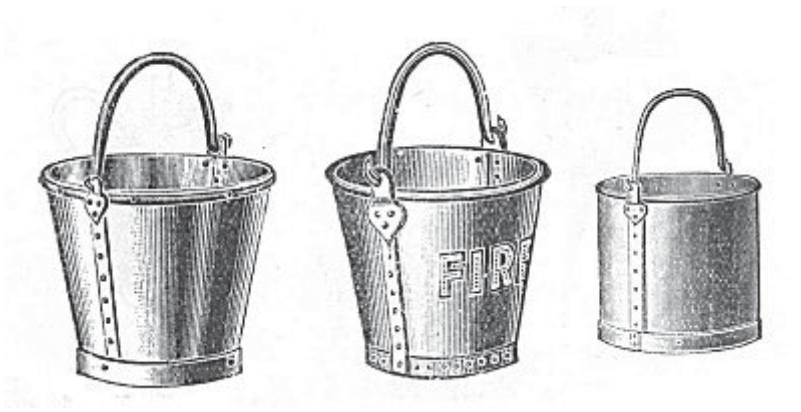


Plate 29. Tapered and straight-sided galvanised buckets (Davies 1910)

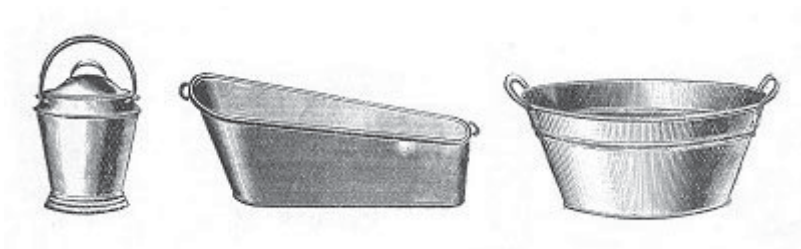


Plate 30. Galvanised washing tubs (Davies 1910)



Plate 31. Horse shoe, Cat. no. 27, Context 194



Plate 32. Latch door handle, Cat. no. 3, Context 182



Plate 33. Domed fixing plate, probably for agricultural use, Cat. no. 26, Context 194



Plate 34. Large tapered bracket or hook, Cat. no. 30, Context 282

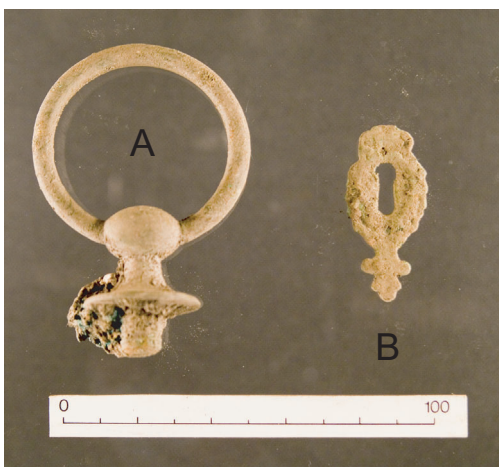


Plate 35. Copper alloy circular furniture handle with fixing plate (A), Cat. no. 1, Context 194 and copper alloy escutcheon plate, perhaps from an item of furniture (B), Cat. no. 2, Context 264



Plate 36. Knife one, scale tang handle, probably bone, Context 194



Plate 37. Knife two, chequered pattern bone handle ('forbuck') for scale tang knife, Context 232



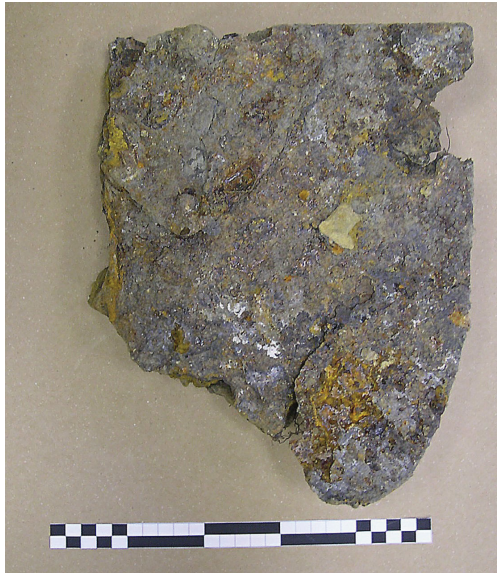
Plate 38. Knife three, bone handle for a table knife, Context 194



Plate 39. Illustrations of table knives from the late 19th-century catalogue of Lockwood Brothers, Sheffield, showing styles of 'forbuck' and plain bone handles. (Hawley Collection; C.CUT142)



Plate 40. Knife and fork with forbuck handles, made by George Butler and marked 'VR' i.e. during the reign of Queen Victoria. (Hawley Collection)



Plates 41. Shovel blade one, Context 194

29

CORPORATE AND TRADE MARKS. | 1st Quality GOAT'S HEAD - S - C. T. SKELTON & Co., SHEFFIELD. | 2nd Quality EDGAR SIMMONDS, SHEFFIELD. | 3rd Quality W. & S. HEELEY, SHEFFIELD.

RIVETTED STEEL COAL SHOVELS.

"SKELTON" Brand.	Wide	11½	12	12½	13½	14 ins.
	Long	12½	13	13½	14	14½ "
No. 2		3	4	5	6	
Patn. 1491	26/-	27/6	29/-	30/6	32/- doz.	
28 in. Handles.						
"	1491A	28/-	29/6	31/-	32/6	34/- "

HAMMERED STEEL SOLID FRONT STRAP COAL SHOVELS.

"SKELTON" Brand.	Patn. 1494	32/-	34/-	36/-	38/-	40/- doz.
	28 in. Handles.					
"	1494A	34/-	36/-	38/-	40/-	42/- "

Plates 42. A page from CT Skelton's 1890s trade catalogue (Hawley Collection; C.2065)

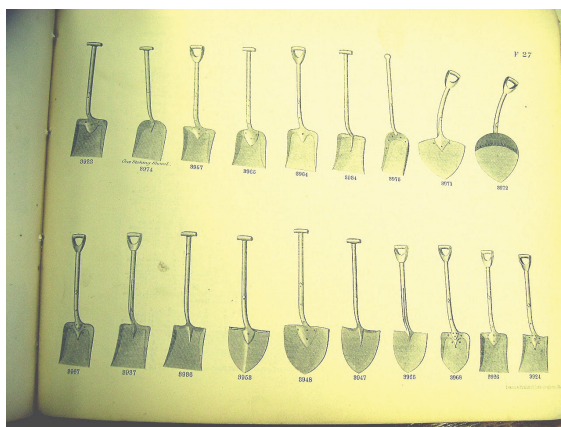


Plate 43. Page from the 1870 Illustrated Sheffield List showing a similar shovel, fourth from the left, bottom row. (Hawley Collection; ILL.05)



Plate 44. Spade one (probable). Squared ferrous sheet, possible spade blade 4 ³/₄ inch by 9 inch, Context 194



Plate 45. Spade two. Spade blade in two pieces showing the straps for attaching the shaft, Context 194



Plate 46. Spade three. Part of a spade blade made of two sheets of wrought iron showing the coffer for attaching the shaft, Context 194



Plate 47. Spade four. Possibly a piece from a spade, Context 194

Appendix I

Project design for archaeological evaluation, Phase 2

***Ash House Farm
Sheffield
South Yorkshire***

Archaeological Project Design

Contents

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8. Copyright and Confidentiality
9. General Considerations
10. Health and Safety
11. Insurance
12. Monitoring
13. Resources
14. Timetable

Bibliography

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching and strip and record has been requested in advance of the proposed residential development at Ash House Farm, Sheffield, South Yorkshire. An archaeological planning condition has been placed upon the development. The development work is to be carried out by George Wimpey South Yorkshire and the acting archaeological consultant is Ian Rowe of Signet Planning, Harrogate. Archaeological Services WYAS has been requested to produce this project design by Dinah Saich of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS), and forms part of the continued archaeological mitigation process for the site.
- 1.2 The site comprises an area of land measuring approximately 4.5 hectares and is centred on SK 3615 8495 (Fig. 1), and is located *c.*1.5km to the south-east of Sheffield City Centre. The site lies at between approximately 130m and 150m above Ordnance Datum with a general interrupted slope on the site down towards the north-west. The site at present consists of three broad areas: the central farm site known as 'Ash House' which forms a cleared area *c.*0.5 hectares where former farm buildings were situated; an area of open space to the north, east and south of the farm site that consists of an overgrown *c.*2 hectare area open to the public; and a playing field area to the north-west. The buildings on the farm site have recently been demolished and the area consists of a levelled surface of stone and made ground with some undergrowth towards the periphery. The open areas to the east of the farm site comprise areas of long grass, undergrowth, thickets and dumped building and household waste. The playing field area is a flat levelled area covered with tufty grass with some undergrowth and small trees. The area has been stepped during construction into the natural slope and is retained by large stone walls fronting on to Myrtle Road and the farm access road to the north. Given its unrestricted access, the site is used as a popular dog-walking area and a public footpath follows the southern boundary. The soils of the area are unclassified within an urban area (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983) and the solid geology is Lower Coal Measures (Institute of Geological Sciences 1974).
- 1.3 A varied strategy of archaeological investigation is to be adopted for the site. Previous geotechnical work on the site (JPA 2004, JPA 2005) combined with a site visit has indicated the reduced archaeological potential for the playing field area due to previous cut and fill landscaping (Fig. 2). A previous map regression exercise (Swan 2005) has highlighted a backfilled quarry to the south-west of the farm house site that is also to be considered of low archaeological potential. After consultation with Dinah Saich of SYAS these areas have been excluded from the present investigations. Trial trench excavations of the open area to the east of the farm site will form part of a staged strategy for assessing the archaeological implications of the proposed residential development and landscaping of the area. The results of the trial excavations will be combined with the results of earlier phases of work, including geophysical survey (Harrison 2005) to help to determine the scope and scale of any further stages of archaeological work that may be carried out in advance of and during construction. Similarly, the results of the strip and record exercise will be used to mitigate for potential further works and more detailed excavation on the farm house site should significant remains be encountered. In short;

- **Phase 1:** Geophysical survey of open area to the south-east of the farmhouse site and earthwork survey of the former park boundary.
- **Phase 2:** Evaluation by trial trenching of the corridor to the north and the open area to the south-east of the farm site. Monitored strip and record exercise on the farmhouse site, followed by rapid site survey of exposed archaeological features and deposits and, depending on the complexity of the discoveries, the selected sample excavation of archaeological features and the sample investigation of building foundations if remains are not extensive. In the event that substantial or more stratigraphically complex and/or significant features are exposed then a further stage of work will be invoked (Phase 3).
- **Phase 3:** Further evaluation or excavation resulting from Phase 1 and 2. For example if building remains or features require detailed excavation and recording by SYAS on the farmhouse site and/or significant remains are located within the trial trenches that require further investigation. Should this be the case then another project design and costing will be required.

1.4 The geophysical element of Phase 1 of the archaeological works has already been completed (the earthwork survey will now form part of Phase 2, see Section 2.6). This document details the required methodology for a limited field evaluation via trial trenching and strip and record for Phase 2 of archaeological investigation. Phase 3 will comprise any further work deemed necessary by SYAS from the results of Phases 1 and 2.

2. Historical and Archaeological Background

2.1 The site lies within the bounds of the former late medieval Sheffield deer park that was situated to the south-east of the town. The park was nearly 10km² in area with documentary sources suggesting at least part of the boundary consisted of an oak paling fence some 13km in circumference (Jones 2004). Centred on the Manor Lodge, a 16th-century house where Mary Queen of Scots was periodically imprisoned, the park began to be broken up in the early 17th century. The boundary of the park still remains evident today in places formalised as roads or boundaries, although little is known of its original character. Indeed, the southern boundary of the site follows the course of the park boundary and remains of its construction may survive. A recent site visit by the author identified a possible bank within an overgrown hedge on the south-east section of the site boundary. This may relate to the former medieval park boundary.

2.2 The buildings on the farm site have been subject to a building recording survey and archaeological assessment by Archaeological Services WYAS (Swann 2005). The buildings were to be demolished as part of the present development. The study also included a map regression exercise using the available historical cartographic information and an archaeological watching brief whilst the structures were demolished. The investigation identified two 17th-century timber framed barns (Barn 1 and Barn 2, Fig. 1) that were dated by dendrochronology to 1665-70 based on the felling dates for the timbers. The timber parts of the barns were in a poor state of decay and had later structural additions including stone cladding dating to the mid 19th-century. A series of low 19th-century stone constructed sheds abutted Barn 1 to the north-east. The three storey farmhouse, known as 'Ash House' (Fig. 1), located to the east of Barn 1 dated to the 18th-century and had a later cottage added to the north and a range of two storey utility

rooms to the east. Constructed from stone the main house also had a stone vaulted cellar. Stone wall foundations from these structures were not removed during demolition and it is possible that further stonework and timbers survive. The survey highlighted the possibility that other timber-framed structures may have occupied the site, for example a house to accompany the early barns, the remains of which may survive.

- 2.3 The map regression element of the ASWYAS investigation indicated the presence of a well in the garden area to the south-east of the farmhouse (Swann 2005; Fig. 1). The present location or date of the well is not known. A former trackway to the south-east of the farmhouse was also noted.
- 2.4 The map regression exercise also indicated the land use history of certain areas of the site. A sandstone quarry was in operation in 1855 to the south-west of the farmhouse site and was backfilled in the late 20th century (Swann 2005; fig. 7). The playing field area in the west of the site was constructed prior to 1894 (Swan 2005; fig. 8) and the area was cut into the natural slope to the south-east and made up towards Myrtle Road in the north and retained with a large stone wall. These areas are likely to have been heavily disturbed. The linear corridor of the site to the north of the farmhouse remained undeveloped until post-war housing was constructed prior to 1951 (Swann 2005; fig. 10). These are likely to have comprised prefabricated dwellings that were common in that period fulfilling the immediate need for housing and were demolished by 1973. The ephemeral nature of these structures means that the area may not have received much ground disturbance (D. Saich pers comm.). The area to the south-east of the farmhouse site remains undeveloped to the present (Swan 2005; figs 7-10).
- 2.5 Recent geotechnical investigations on the site (JPA 2004, 2005) have provided useful indicators for archaeological mitigation. Trial pit results from the playing field area revealed large depths of made ground in the north-west part which was in excess of 4m in one instance (JPA 2005). The area to the south towards the site of the old pavilion recorded very shallow made ground, mostly topsoil, overlaying solid bedrock. The reports indicate that the area has been subject to a cut and fill technique and a wedge of made ground has been used to level the area (JPA 2004). Investigation of the farmhouse site generally revealed thin layers (c.0.1m average) of topsoil or hardcore that overlay sandstone (JPA 2004). Some made ground was encountered but the well remained elusive (JPA 2004, 2005). The former quarry area to the south-west of the farmhouse site was found to be backfilled with made ground up to 4.3m deep (JPA 2004). Various made ground or topsoil deposits were located for the remainder of the site that in places overlay orange/blue clay and was between 0.25m and 1.10m deep (JPA 2004).
- 2.6 Part of Phase 1 of the current mitigation programme has been undertaken prior to the writing of this project design. This entailed the geophysical survey of the area of open space to the south-east of the farmhouse site and the earthwork survey of the possible former park boundary along the southern boundary. This was undertaken with agreement from George Wimpey South Yorkshire and Dinah Saich (SYAS) as the results would provide informed mitigation for further phases of trial trenching and this project design. This was undertaken on July 5th 2005 by ASWYAS but ground conditions were not favourable for both surveys. The results from the limited area suitable for geophysical survey (1200m²) in the centre of the south-east open area of the site were negative due to the high ferrous

concentrations in the ground (Harrison 2005). It was noted that the ferrous rich deposits may mask other potential features. The earthwork survey had to be abandoned due to dense vegetation and will be included in the Phase 2 investigations.

- 2.7 On the basis of the results of Phase 1 and the geotechnical data, the playing field area and former quarry area will not be investigated further within Phase 2 due to low archaeological potential. Dinah Saich (SYAS) recommended investigation by trial trenching for the remainder of the site with a strip and record exercise implemented for the farmhouse site, which was to include the investigation of the former building foundations.

3. Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 The aims and objectives of the Phase 2 archaeological evaluation and strip and record exercise are:

- to investigate the results of the previous geophysical, and to test for the presence of any archaeological deposits or features associated or masked by the geophysical anomalies;
- to investigate the foundations and surrounding area of the former timber and stone farm buildings and to confirm the presence or absence of earlier structures within a monitored strip and record exercise;
- to determine, if possible, the location of the farmhouse well
- to carry out the earthwork survey of the former park boundary attempted in Phase 1;
- to identify, as far as possible given the constraints of the trenching proposals, any archaeological deposits or features within the site not identified by any previous stages of investigation;
- to determine the date, nature, depth and stratigraphic complexity of any archaeological features and deposits within the site;
- to provide an assessment of the potential and significance of any identified archaeological deposits and features in a local, regional and (if necessary) national context, and to contribute towards an assessment of the likely scope, cost and duration of any further evaluation and/or excavation works (Phase 3) that might be required to mitigate against the proposed development scheme.

4. Method

- 4.1 The excavation strategy for Phase 2 has been devised by Archaeological Services WYAS and approved by SYAS and consists of two elements (Fig. 1). The farmhouse site of *c.*0.5 hectares is to be subject to a strip and record exercise. SYAS has requested a 5% sample of the eastern area of the site (1.76 hectares) that is to be investigated by 13 evaluation trenches with a total area of 880m². The proposed trench locations and rationale are detailed in Table 1 below and shown in Fig. 1.

Table 1. Trial trench dimensions and rationale

Trench	Dimensions	Area	Rationale
1	25m by 4m	100m ²	To evaluate potential elements of the former park boundary
2	25m by 4m	100m ²	To evaluate potential elements of the former park boundary
3	25m by 4m	100m ²	To evaluate a linear trackway located on the historical maps
4	25m by 2m	50m ²	To evaluate a linear trackway located on the historical maps
5	25m by 2m	50m ²	Random sample
6	25m by 2m	50m ²	To evaluate the area of geophysical anomalies
7	25m by 4m	100m ²	To evaluate the area close to the farm site
8	25m by 4m	100m ²	Random sample
9	25m by 2m	50m ²	Random sample
10	25m by 2m	50m ²	Random sample
11	25m by 2m	50m ²	Random sample
12	25m by 2m	50m ²	Random sample
13	15m by 2m	30m ²	Random sample
	Total	880m²	

- 4.2 Archaeological Services WYAS will establish and set out all trench locations using electronic survey equipment (either total station theodolite or differential GPS) based upon digital data outlined in Fig. 1. The final location of trenches on the ground may be subject to slight adjustment due to the presence of large trees, services, or Japanese Knotweed. Any dramatic changes will be agreed beforehand with SYAS. Potential areas of Knotweed will be avoided and given a 10m easement. Each trench and stripped area will be scanned with a 'Cat Scan'-type scanner to locate the presence of live below ground services. The coverage of the stripped area of the farmhouse site will be subject to services and trees.
- 4.3 Firstly, the area around Trenches 1 and 2 adjacent to the former park boundary will be carefully cleared of vegetation and undergrowth to facilitate the survey of the bank that was unsuccessfully attempted in Phase 1. Only when this survey is completed will excavation of Trenches 1 and 2 commence. The excavation of the other trial trenches will proceed at the same time. Upon completion the trenched areas are to backfilled carefully and tidily and left in a safe manner, although there is no requirement for returfing or reseeding. The stripping of the farmhouse site will commence with one member of the archaeological team whilst the remaining trial trenches are completed. Investigations will then focus on the farmhouse site.
- 4.4 If no archaeological features are found within a trial trench, it will be left open for a short period to allow the basic recording and then backfilled for health and safety reasons. If features are located, the SYAS officer will be informed and afforded the opportunity to observe.

- 4.5 Dinah Saich of SYAS will monitor the work. Provision will be made to contact interested local groups when the works have commenced, with the invitation for a guided site visit if requested. Provision for a temporary notice board informing the public of the archaeological investigations will be made.
- 4.6 All trenches and areas are to be machine excavated using an appropriate mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision, in level spits to either the top of the first archaeological horizon or to undisturbed natural, depending on whichever is encountered first. The resulting surface is to be inspected for archaeological remains. Where archaeological remains require clarification, the relevant area will be cleaned by hand. In some cases it may be appropriate to use a mechanical excavator to remove deep intrusions (e.g. modern brick or other debris), or for putting sections through major features after partial excavation (e.g. large ditches) but any decision to do so should only be made in consultation with SYAS. The careful removal of foundation structures is also permissible by machine to clarify form and structure. Limited sondages can be mechanically excavated through a part of the base of each trench to ensure that the identification of natural deposits is confirmed if necessary. Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits, unless this is agreed in advance with the SYAS.
- 4.7 In all areas the spoil will be carefully stockpiled and topsoil and subsoil will be separated for reinstatement. Spoil from the farmhouse site will have to be removed from the immediate stripped area by use of a dumper vehicle and stockpiled in tidy spoil heaps in the playing field area of the site for later reinstatement. It is not anticipated that Archaeological Service WYAS will reinstate the farmhouse site. For Health and Safety reasons, regardless of depth, all trenches will be fenced with Herras-type fencing to safeguard the excavation area of the trench during digging, and secure any trenches left open over night. In the latter case the spoil does not require fencing, although any hazards from excavation, such as metal objects or glass should be placed inside the fencing to safeguard the public.
- 4.8 Archaeological Services WYAS will hand excavate all identified archaeological features in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to meet the aims and objectives outlined above. A sufficient sample of features will be investigated in each trench in order to understand the complete stratigraphic sequence, down to the naturally occurring deposits. Where necessary the SYAS officer will be consulted regarding the selection of features/deposits for hand excavation.
- Linear features: up to 10% along their length (each sample section to be not less than 1m) for features up to 5m in length, or a minimum of 10% along their length for features over 5m in length, of the deposits within linear features such as boundary or drainage ditches associated with domestic, agricultural, industrial, enclosures, or fields, or trackways, will be excavated to their full depth. If linear features can be demonstrated to be modern in date, for example drains or services, then excavation and recording will be minimal. Where possible one section will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge.

- Intersections of linear features: The deposits at the junctions of or interruptions in linear features will be totally removed over a sufficient length to determine the nature of the relationship between the components. Excavation of an 'L'-shaped section will be undertaken in the first instance to demonstrate and record relationships and then expanded to the full widths if necessary, planned and recorded.
- Discrete features: Pits, post-holes and other isolated features of less than 1.5m diameter will normally be half-sectioned to determine and record their form with a minimum sample of 50% of discrete features in each trench or area. If features can be demonstrated to be modern in date then excavation and recording will be minimal. Features of greater than 1.5m diameter will subject to a minimum sample of 25%. Stake-holes will be 100% excavated. The exceptions will be potential sunken-floored buildings, wall-settings, working hollows, floor levels, hearths, kilns, storage pits or other identifiable domestic, agricultural, industrial, funerary or ritual structures or buildings. These will be excavated to a degree whereby their extent, and location are defined and if possible the nature, form, date, function and relationship to other features and deposits may also be established. If the complete excavation and recording of such features is required by SYAS this would form part of Phase 3 of the project and would require a new project design and costing.
- Built structures, such as walls or timbers, will be examined and sampled to a degree whereby their extent, nature, form, date, function and relationship to other features and deposits can be established. This will be achieved by recording in plan in the first instance and a sample strategy to ascertain their form and structure will be employed. This would typically be achieved by sample sections where possible, although this may be limited by potential surviving structures. Should full excavation and investigation of structures be required by SYAS, such as the barn footings, walls or an unsuspected building, this will form part further excavation in Phase 3 and a new project design and costing will be required.
- If the farmhouse well is located the upper levels will be probed to ensure it has not been capped and is safe to investigate. The upper levels will be investigated as outlined for structural features above. Hand auguring will be attempted to ascertain the approximate depth of the feature. Further hand excavation to depths below 1m within the well will be subject to further mitigation within Phase 3 works should it be required by SYAS.
- If a trial trench has no archaeology present then minimal recording will be undertaken. This would include the completion of trench record sheets, sketch sections and descriptions of the overburden deposits encountered, a photographic record and location in plan by survey.
- Where archaeology is encountered Archaeological Services WYAS shall make a full written, drawn and photographic record of all material revealed in each trench and area during the course of the evaluation. The trench limits will be surveyed using electronic survey equipment with larger scale hand-drawn or electronic survey plans of each trench and area illustrating archaeological features at 1:50 or 1:20 scale, as appropriate. Sections of linear and discrete features will be drawn at 1:10 scale, and structural

elevations drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 scale where appropriate. All sections, plans and elevations will include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places. Survey tie-in information will be undertaken during the course of the evaluation and will be fixed in relation to nearby permanent structures and roads and to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

- 4.9 Small finds will be recorded three dimensionally. Bulk finds will be collected by context. All non-modern artefacts recovered will be retained and removed from the site for processing and analysis. Non-modern artefacts will be collected from the excavated topsoil and subsoil. Finds material will be stored in controlled environments, where appropriate at the Archaeological Services WYAS offices in Morley. All artefacts recovered will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines laid out in the IFA Guidelines for Finds Work. Conservation, if required, will be undertaken by approved conservators. UKIC guidelines will apply (UKIC 1990).
- 4.10 Archaeological Services WYAS will fully record all excavated archaeological contexts by detailed written records giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, and cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts, in accordance with best industry practice and in accordance with the Archaeological Services WYAS recording guidelines (Boucher 1995). All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them, will be given unique identifying numbers. Colour transparency and monochrome negative photographs will be taken at a minimum format of 35mm.
- 4.11 A soil-sampling programme will be undertaken during the course of the evaluation for the recovery of carbonised and waterlogged remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material. An environmental specialist will be consulted prior to the commencement of works the excavation in order that a suitable sampling programme is devised.
- 4.12 Environmental material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments at the Archaeological Services WYAS offices. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with Archaeological Services WYAS standard guidelines which are based upon those set out in the Association for Environmental Archaeology's (1995) Working Paper No. 2, *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations - Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England* and English Heritage's (2002) guidelines, *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the theory and practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*.
- 4.13 In the event of human remains being discovered during the evaluation these will be left *in situ* by the on site archaeologists, covered and protected, in the first instance. If human remains are identified, Archaeological Services WYAS will inform the SYAS officer. The removal of human remains will only take place under appropriate Home Office and Environmental Health regulations, and in compliance with the Burial Act 1857.
- 4.14 Archaeological Services WYAS will make provision for the recovery of samples suitable for scientific dating.

- 4.15 All finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported by to H.M. Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the Supervising Officer.

5. Archive Preparation and Deposition

- 5.1 The site archive will contain all the data collected during the exploratory work, including records, finds and environmental samples. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. Adequate resources will be provided to ensure that all records are checked and internally consistent. Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork:
- the site record will be checked, cross-referenced and indexed as necessary;
 - all retained finds will be cleaned, conserved, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum;
 - all retained finds will be assessed and recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Initial artefact dating will be integrated with the site matrix;
 - all retained environmental samples will be processed by suitably experienced and qualified staff and recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, to identify at this stage presence or absence of environmental remains.
- 5.2 The archive will be assembled in accordance with the specification set out in English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991). In addition to the site records, data and reports produced during excavation, post-excavation, finds processing, conservation and analysis, and the artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the final archive shall contain:
- a project summary;
 - the specification and the approved project design;
 - an archive guide (an introduction to the archive stating its principle and layout);
 - an index to the contents of the archive;
 - interim and post-excavation assessment reports.
- 5.3 Provision will be made for the deposition of the archive, artefacts and environmental material, subject to the permission of the relevant landowner, in the Sheffield City Museum. Archaeological Services WYAS will be responsible for the deposition of the site archive a formal agreement will deal will be entered into with the landowner in respect of the legal ownership of any finds, and their transference to the museum. The site archive will not be deposited until these transference of title matters have been resolved.
- 5.4 The museum curator will be advised of the timetable of the proposed investigation prior to the evaluation commencing and Archaeological Services WYAS will adhere to any reasonable requirements the museum may have regarding conservation and storage of the excavated material and the resulting archive. The archive will be prepared in accordance with the *requirements of Sheffield City Museum and the published Guidelines for the preparation of*

Excavation Archives for long-term storage (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1990) and *Standards in the Museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994).

6. Report Preparation, Contents and Distribution

6.1 Upon completion of the evaluation, the artefacts, ecofacts and stratigraphic information shall be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis.

6.2 An illustrated final report, incorporating a post-excavation assessment, will then be produced and will conform to the requirements as defined in English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991). It will include the following:

- a non-technical summary of the entire report;
- a summary of the project's background (including reference to planning application numbers, site codes, the archaeological background and the dates when fieldwork took place);
- a detailed site description;
- an account of the methodology and techniques used and the objectives of the evaluation;
- the results of the evaluation, including phasing and interpretation of the site sequence;
- a post-excavation assessment of the stratigraphic and other written, drawn and photographic records;
- a catalogue and post-excavation assessment of each category of artefact recovered during excavation, including spot-dating, each undertaken by a relevant archaeological specialist and detailing the potential for any further analytical work and recommendations for selection of material to be deposited for long-term storage with the site archive;
- a catalogue and post-excavation assessment of any faunal remains recovered during the excavation, each undertaken by an archaeological specialist and detailing the potential for any further analytical work and recommendations for selection of material to be deposited for long-term storage with the site archive;
- a catalogue of soil samples collected and a post-excavation assessment of the results of the soil sampling programme, undertaken by a relevant archaeological specialist and detailing the potential for any further analytical work and recommendations for selection of material to be deposited for long-term storage with the site archive;
- catalogues and post-excavation assessments and/or summary reports of all scientific dating procedures or other analyses carried out and detailing the potential for any further analytical work and recommendations for selection of material to be deposited for long-term storage with the site archive;
- individual specialist reports to contain non-technical summaries and tabulation of data in relation to site phasing contexts, and presented as unedited appendices to the main report;

- a statement of potential for all categories of evidence, including stratigraphic, artefactual and ecofactual data, a deposit model indicating the likely nature and state of preservation of any archaeological strata, within the limits imposed by the scale of the evaluation;
 - recommendations regarding storage and curation requirements;
 - an appendix containing a list and summary descriptions of all contexts recorded;
 - a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location;
 - if further post-excavation work is recommended an outline research design will be prepared, although the implementation of any such work will depend on whether further work is required, and will be the subject of a separate contract and specification;
 - a copy of the approved project design to be included an appendix to the main report;
 - a full list of acknowledgments, references and bibliography of all sources used.
- 6.3 The report will be supported by an overall plan of the site at 1:500 scale, accurately identifying the location of trenches on Ordnance Survey mapping, plus individual trench plans as excavated (irrespective of results), indicating the location of archaeological features with supporting section drawings and photographs (including those of finds), where appropriate. Overall site phase plans will also be included, where necessary, to visually aid in the interpretation of the sequence of events across the evaluated area.
- 6.4 Five copies of the final report will be produced. Two copies will be forwarded to George Wimpey South Yorkshire, one to South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, and WYAS will retain the remaining copy for its records. The final report will also be provided in digital form in Microsoft Word format. Digital copies of images and figures will be provided in a format convenient to the SYAS officer.
- 6.5 Archaeological Services WYAS will be responsible for the distribution of the final reports to the interested parties.
- 7. Publication and Dissemination**
- 7.1 The information contained within the assessment report will enable decisions to be taken regarding the future treatment of the archaeology at the site and any material recovered during the evaluation.
- 7.2 If the results of the evaluation do not lead to a further stage of work, it may be possible that the results warrant publication. Where no further work is envisaged, Archaeological Services WYAS will make an allowance for the preparation and publication of a brief note in a local journal outlining the results of the evaluation.
- 7.3 Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally (e.g. as a press release), by presenting a paper at South Yorkshire Archaeology Day, talking to local societies and providing a summary of the results for SYAS's annual review.
- 7.4 If further work is proposed, the publication of the results of the evaluation will be covered by and included in the requirements for the further work.

- 7.5 SYAS is taking part in the pilot study for the Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. Archaeological Services WYAS will complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> for the project.

8. Copyright and Confidentiality

- 8.1 At the end of the project, Archaeological Services WYAS will assign copyright of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 to the Employer upon written request. However, Archaeological Services WYAS and/or their subcontractors shall retain the right to be identified as the author(s) of the report and/or its component parts and to be duly referenced as such.
- 8.2 George Wimpey South Yorkshire will also retain absolute control over the use and dissemination of any project documentation or reports, although Archaeological Services WYAS may apply in writing for permission to use or disseminate any of the material themselves. Such permission will not be unreasonably withheld.

9. General Considerations

- 9.1 Although situated on private land the archaeological investigations on the site are likely to attract interest (both positive and negative) from members of the general public who are used to using the area. Therefore, all excavated areas will be appropriately fenced and made secure, and site huts and welfare facilities will be made secure when not in use.
- 9.2 Any media interest in the evaluation will be discouraged and the on-site supervising archaeologist will refer such interest to the Senior Manager who will then inform the SYAS officer and George Wimpey South Yorkshire on how to proceed. George Wimpey South Yorkshire will make the decision on whether statements and comments can be made.
- 9.3 The supervising archaeologist will be equipped with a mobile phone that will be switched on at all times during fieldwork operations to enable contact to be made between the site and the Senior Manager, the Supervising Officer and his client. The mobile phone number will be provided to the Supervising Officer prior to work commencing on-site.

10. Health and Safety

- 10.1 Archaeological Services WYAS has its own Health and Safety policies compiled using national guidelines and which conform to all relevant Health and Safety legislation (submitted as a separately bound document).
- 10.2 In addition, Archaeological Services WYAS will undertake a Risk Assessment detailing project-specific Health and Safety requirements which all members of staff are made aware of prior to on-site work commencing. This will take into account the location of the nearest Accident and Emergency Unit Department to the site, overhead and below-ground services, dangers to/from the public and the identification of potential dangers and risks to the archaeologists and approved visitors to the site during fieldwork and when the site is not in operation (e.g. evenings and weekends).

- 10.3 The Archaeological Services WYAS will ensure that Health and Safety takes priority over archaeological matters. All necessary precautions will be taken to locate and avoid disturbance to underground services and overhead lines at the outset of the project.

11. Insurance

- 11.1 Archaeological Services WYAS is covered by the insurance and indemnities of the City of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council. Insurance has been effected with: Zurich Municipal Insurance, Park House, 57–59 Well Street, Bradford, BD1 5SN (policy number RMP 03GO39–0143). Any further enquiries should be directed to : The Chief Financial Officer, Insurance Section, Wakefield MDC, PO Box 55, Newton Bar, Wakefield WF1 2TT. A statement of insurances can be provided on request.

12. Monitoring

- 12.1 The work will be monitored by Dinah Saich of SYAS. Dinah, and any other visitors authorised by George Wimpey South Yorkshire, will be afforded the opportunity to inspect the site and the records during any stage of the fieldwork and post-excavation processes.
- 12.2 During the on-site work weekly verbal progress reports will be made to George Wimpey South Yorkshire and SYAS who will be immediately informed of any significant findings, incidents or problems.

13. Resources

- 13.1 Archaeological Services WYAS is an accredited ISO9001:2000 organisation operating to set guidelines, processes and procedures. These are set within a framework that endeavours to carry out the required work and submit the final report in a manner that meets with our client's specific needs providing quality assurance throughout the project and for the end product. These guidelines, processes and procedures are contained within a Quality Manual and all staff work in accordance with this manual.
- 13.2 Archaeological Services WYAS will ensure that the relevant archaeological personnel involved in the evaluation are professionals and are competent to undertake the work required.

13.3 Project personnel :

Senior Management:	Paul Wheelhouse BA
Project Officer:	Daniel Lee BSc
Project Supervisor:	Anthony Brown BA
Site Assistant	Vicky Brown BA
Artefact/ecofact co-ordinator:	Alison Morgan BSc
Illustrator/CAD operator:	Andy Swann MAAIS
Photographer:	Paul Gwilliam BA (Hons)

Paul Wheelhouse BA – Senior Manager

Over ten years experience including excavation, post-excavation analysis and project management. Graduate of the University of Manchester with a BA in Ancient History and Archaeology. Directed and managed a wide range of archaeological projects of all periods, including the Iron Age/Roman landscapes at Leadenham in Lincolnshire, Catterick Racecourse in North Yorkshire and the Ferrybridge landscape in West Yorkshire. Also has experience of the investigation of battlefields. Member of CBA Yorkshire and the Yorkshire Archaeology Society and has recently been asked to sit on the Liaison Committee for the National Mapping Programme project for Lower Wharfedale. Membership to the IFA at MIFA level.

Daniel Lee BSc- Project Officer

Graduate of The University of Sheffield with first class honours, has five years of experience in excavation and post-excavation, and experience in project supervision and management. Supervised a wide range of archaeological projects including 19th-century parks and gardens, industrial sites, Romano-British landscapes and woodland surveys. Wide experience in surveying (GPS and EDM) and production of desk-based assessments and client reports.

13.4 Post-excavation specialists :

Clay tobacco pipe specialist:	Suzie White PhD
Medieval pottery specialist:	Chris Cumberpatch PhD
Post-med pottery specialist:	Chris Cumberpatch PhD
Ceramic building materials:	John Tibbles BA AIFA
Soils and environmental:	Ruth Young PhD
Faunal analyst:	David Berg BSc*
Human bone specialist:	Malin Holst MSc
Non-ceramic artefact specialist:	Holly Duncan MIFA Hilary Cool PhD
Artefact conservator:	Karen Barker

* Archaeological Services WYAS staff

13.5 The list of Archaeological Services WYAS project personnel may be subject to change. A finalised list will be available at the outset to the project if this differs from the above.

13.6 Where possible the external specialists have been contacted and notified of the projected timetable.

14. Timetable

14.1 The on-site works will commence as soon as possible after project design submission, review, quotation and commission. It is assumed that full, unrestricted access will be available from the agreed start date. The current broad programming is for the Phase 2 works to be completed by the end of August 2005. A site specific 'Risk Assessment' and 'Environmental Sampling Strategy' will be prepared in advance of fieldwork commencing, in agreement with George Wimpey South Yorkshire and SYAS.

- 14.2 It is anticipated that a supervisor and 2+ assistants (as required) will complete the on-site work in four weeks. Additional staff will be made available if required to complete within the required timescale.
- 14.3 This time frame does not take into account Phase 3 of the project, should this be invoked, which would be additional.
- 14.4 It is anticipated that the final report will be submitted within six to eight weeks of the completion of the on-site works. The timetable of the final report may however depend upon external specialists; any variation from the contract will be discussed with George Wimpey South Yorkshire. The finalised report will be submitted within two weeks of the receipt of comments on the first draft.
- 14.5 The archive will be deposited with the Sheffield City Museum no later than three months after the submission of the finalised report.

Prepared by Daniel Lee, July 2005

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Appendix II

Statement of intent for archaeological excavation, Phase 3

Ash House Farm

Sheffield

South Yorkshire

Statement of intent

Archaeological Excavation Phase 3

Contents

1. Introduction
 2. Aims and objectives
 3. Method
 4. General Considerations
- Figure

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Archaeological Services WYAS

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

1. Introduction

- 1.1 An archaeological planning condition was placed on the proposed residential development by George Wimpey South Yorkshire at Ash House Farm, Arbourthorne, Sheffield (SK 36158495). This required archaeological investigation of the site prior to development and this was split into several phases of work. South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) requested geophysical survey, an earthwork survey, excavation by trial trenching and a strip and record exercise to be undertaken. A project design was produced (Lee 2005) which outlined the method of excavation, and should be referred to along with this statement of intent.
- 1.2 Phase 1 comprised geophysical survey of the southeast area of the site, the results which were limited and negative. Phase 2 consisted of the excavation of 13 trial trenches over the northeast and southeast area of the site, which mostly revealed field drains and modern activity. The farmhouse site was subject to a strip and record exercise in Phase 2 which revealed the remains of the farmhouse and barns and associated features which were excavated and recorded in accordance with the project design (Lee 2005). The earthwork survey of the bank was not completed after its modern origin became apparent following the excavation of a machine sondage through the feature.
- 1.3 Following a site visit on 13th October 2005 Dinah Saich of SYAS requested the further investigation of three features on the farmhouse site. These consist of a privy structure, an ice well or cold store, and an internal wall setting within the farmhouse all likely to date to the 18th/19th century (Fig. 1).
- 1.4 The remainder of the site, apart from these three discrete areas, has been released for the remedial works for the housing development. A 5m easement around the three structures is to be observed so as to protect them from undue damage and safeguard the archaeological work team.
- 1.5 This document outlines the method for the continued excavation of the three features as part of Phase 3 archaeological works. The project design (Lee 2005) provides further details that will be referred to from this text and this document is in addition to the criteria outlined there.

2. Aims and objectives

- 2.1 The aims and objectives of the Phase 3 archaeological excavation are:
 - to fully excavate the stone constructed privy, sample the internal deposits for environmental and palaeo-environmental analysis, and fully record the structure;
 - to fully excavate the deposits around the internal wall structure within the farmhouse, sample the deposits, and record the structure;
 - to further investigate the ice well feature, and if possible locate its base, sample the internal deposits for environmental and palaeo-environmental analysis if appropriate, and record the structure.

3. Method

3.1 The features will be excavated in accordance with Sections 4.8- 4.15 outlined in the project design (Lee 2005). Specific details for the further excavation of the three features outlined above are shown below.

3.2 *The Privy*

3.2.1 The privy consists of a stone lined pit with dry stone side walls and step access and has been partly excavated and recorded within Phase 2 of the strip and record exercise. A scale plan, two side elevations and a profile as well as context information have been completed. The lower silts of the structure remain *in-situ* and are estimated by probing to be in the region of 0.5m in depth.

3.2.2 Further excavation within Phase 3 will consist of the full excavation by hand and recording of the lower privy silts. The high environmental potential of these deposits has been highlighted by SYAS and environmental and palaeo-environmental samples will be taken during excavation. This will assess the plant, insect, and parasite remains within the deposits. The samples will consist of a 20L bulk sample and a separate 10L palaeo-environmental sub-sample to be placed in a white plastic sample tub lined with a black bin liner. Unless distinct layers are identified within the silt deposits, a minimum of 8 samples in total (4 bulk environmental and 4 palaeo-environmental) will be taken from the top and base of the deposit at each end of the feature. Samples should be stored in the cold store once off site. Additional internal profiles will be drawn where necessary, and a full written and photographic record completed.

3.3 *The internal farmhouse wall structure*

3.3.1 The internal wall structure of the farmhouse consists of the remains a large stone wall in an 'L' shape, possibly set within a vertically sided square cut. Part of the wall may be associated with the main external wall of the farmhouse, and the feature as a whole may be related to the ice well that is located outside the building to the southeast. Two phases of wall have been identified with other walls probably having been robbed out. The internal space between the walls has been partly excavated, and revealed mixed backfill and a darker charcoal rich layer. The structure is previously unknown from plans and surveys of the house, and may relate to an earlier phase or feature. The feature has been scale drawn in plan, recorded in section and photographic and context records completed as part of Phase 2.

3.3.2 Further excavation within Phase 3 will consist of the excavation and recording of the internal deposits associated with the wall structure and the drawing of relevant sections. The feature cut will also be defined and recorded in plan. A full written and photographic record will be made, and bulk environmental soil samples taken where appropriate.

3.4 *The ice well*

3.4.1 The ice well or cold store feature consists of a stone lined circular 'shaft' c.3m in diameter that has been backfilled with various mass deposits. The upper fill has been excavated during Phase 2 to define the internal walls. No entrance or steps were located, although the walls slope slightly inwards perhaps relating

to a former roof structure. The feature has been excavated to a depth of 0.85m, and auguring has confirmed at least another 0.85m, suggesting the structure is at least 2m deep. A scale plan, section and written and photographic records have been made.

- 3.4.2 Ice well structures are common on large estates in the 18th and 19th centuries and varied greatly in form from complex chambers with a series of doors within mounds to simple circular shafts that were loaded from the top (Dennison 1989). They often had domed or conical roofs and were used for the cold storage of ice, meats and produce throughout the year. The circular type are typically 3m in diameter and between 4.5 to 6m in depth (Dennison 1989), although other structures such as below ground cold stores and vegetable clamps can be similar, but all would have had a drain, flagstone floor and a loading chute (D. Saich pers comm.).
- 3.4.3 Further excavation within Phase 3 of the ice well would consist of the initial careful excavation by machine under archaeological supervision of a *c.*0.5m to 1m wide sondage of the internal deposits to a further depth of 1m. This would help clarify the nature of the upper backfill deposits and allow the safe recording of a section. This would be undertaken within the walled structure of the ice well shaft being careful not to disturb the walls. The internal space of the structure could then be excavated by hand and machine to this level (*c.*1.5m below ground level within the walled structure). **No staff should enter excavations if they are below a depth of 1m within the structure.** The base of this excavation could be further tested by machine if the base of the feature was not located and auguring could be attempted. **These excavations must not exceed 2m below ground level within the structure.** Constant monitoring of the stability of the feature, especially the walls, will be maintained and excavation will cease if the structure is deemed unstable.
- 3.4.4 In the event that the base of the structure is not located or its instability hinders investigation with this method additional machine excavation may be employed to remove one side of the structure and test the depth of the internal deposits. **No staff should enter excavations if they reach a depth of 1m below the adjacent external surface.** Recording of the structure should be done from the side at a safe distance from the edge. Should the excavations exceed 3m consultations will be made with George Wimpey and SYAS and different methods may have to be employed. A larger machine could be used to excavate to depth in a series of spits and samples retrieved from the machine buckets at intervals. If hand excavation was required at depth shoring may be required. Contingencies for these eventualities will have to be agreed.
- 3.4.5 In short:
- A machine excavated sondage will be excavated in the well backfill (a further 1m below the present level) and recorded
 - If the structure is stable, further deposits could be removed to this depth, if unstable, boxing out of the structure could be considered. No staff to enter excavations. Recording the feature at depth should be done from the sides of the excavation and samples taken at set intervals. The machine should slowly remove deposits in spits and finds and samples retrieved from the resulting spoil and machine bucket.

- Further test the depth of the internal deposits if the structure is stable with another machine sondage to no greater than 2.5m below ground level. No staff to enter excavations. Consider stability of structure.
 - If the base is not located the structure could be machine excavated or boxed out (removing half of the structure from the side) to 3m below ground level. No staff to enter excavations.
 - If further depth is required, the health and safety issues of the excavations must be considered and the client and SYAS consulted. A deep excavation could be recorded quickly from a safe distance from the side and backfilled quickly to a safe level.
- 3.4.6 **All excavation must be undertaken in a manner that allows recording to be undertaken safely.**
- 3.4.7 There is potential that deposits suitable for environmental and palaeo-environmental analysis will be located. Bulk environmental and palaeo-environmental samples will be taken from suitable deposits. This is probably more likely towards the base of the feature where semi-waterlogged or waterlogged deposits may survive. General bulk sampling of the upper deposits should be undertaken where appropriate. Samples should be retrieved from the machine bucket if taken from depth and efforts should be made to minimise cross contamination. Samples should be stored in the cold store once off site.
- 3.4.8 A full drawn record will be completed where health and safety precautions allow. A full written and photographic record will be made. The area will be fenced with secure 'Herras' fencing during and after excavation until the feature has been backfilled to ground level when the work is complete.

4. General Considerations

- 4.1 **Costing.** On site costs are to be agreed.
- 4.2 **Risk assessment.** The site risk assessment will be updated with specific detail and consideration of the excavation methods.
- 4.3 **Reporting.** Further reporting costs and contingencies will have to be agreed to accommodate a post-excavation assessment of the excavation, and full reporting costs, in addition to the basic reporting costs agreed for Phases 1 and 2.
- 4.4 **Bulk environmental analysis.** Contingencies for the processing and analysis of bulk soil samples have previously been agreed.
- 4.5 **Palaeo-environmental analysis.** SYAS has requested that provision be made for the palaeo-environmental analysis of soil samples. The details of recovering samples on site for the privy and ice well are detailed above. Costings will have to be agreed for the analysis.
- 4.6 **Finds.** Additional contingencies for finds will have to be agreed due to the likely increase in artefactual material recovery during Phase 3.
- 4.7 **Publication.** SYAS have requested that provision be agreed for the publication of the site.

- 4.8 Archive preparation and deposition is outlined in Section 5 in the project design (Lee 2005). Report preparation, Contents and distribution are outlined in Section 6, and Publication and dissemination is outlined in Section 7. Sections 8 to 10 outline issues of copyright and confidentiality, General considerations, health and safety, insurance, monitoring and resources (Lee 2005).
- 4.9 Our site cabin and fencing remain onsite to enable us to undertake Phase 3 as soon as the details are agreed. The hire of these remains with us on good will until costings are finalised. At this stage we are able to provide staff for a start date of Monday 31st October 2005 pending instruction.

Prepared by Daniel Lee, October 2005

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Appendix III

Magnetic survey: technical information

Magnetic Susceptibility and Soil Magnetism

Iron makes up about 6% of the Earth's crust and is mostly present in soils and rocks as minerals such as maghaemite and haemetite. These minerals have a weak, measurable magnetic property termed magnetic susceptibility. Human activities can redistribute these minerals and change (enhance) others into more magnetic forms so that by measuring the magnetic susceptibility of the topsoil, areas where human occupation or settlement has occurred can be identified by virtue of the attendant increase (enhancement) in magnetic susceptibility. If the enhanced material subsequently comes to fill features, such as ditches or pits, localised isolated and linear magnetic anomalies can result whose presence can be detected by a magnetometer (fluxgate gradiometer).

In general, it is the contrast between the magnetic susceptibility of deposits filling cut features, such as ditches or pits, and the magnetic susceptibility of topsoils, subsoils and rocks into which these features have been cut, which causes the most recognisable responses. This is primarily because there is a tendency for magnetic ferrous compounds to become concentrated in the topsoil, thereby making it more magnetic than the subsoil or the bedrock. Linear features cut into the subsoil or geology, such as ditches, that have been silted up or have been backfilled with topsoil will therefore usually produce a positive magnetic response relative to the background soil levels. Discrete feature, such as pits, can also be detected. Less magnetic material such as masonry or plastic service pipes that intrude into the topsoil may give a negative magnetic response relative to the background level.

The magnetic susceptibility of a soil can also be enhanced by the application of heat. This effect can lead to the detection of features such as hearths, kilns or areas of burning.

Types of Magnetic Anomaly

In the majority of instances anomalies are termed '*positive*'. This means that they have a positive magnetic value relative to the magnetic background on any given site. However some features can manifest themselves as '*negative*' anomalies that, conversely, means that the response is negative relative to the mean magnetic background. Such negative anomalies are often very faint and are commonly caused by modern, non-ferrous, features such as plastic water pipes. Infilled natural features may also appear as negative anomalies on some geological substrates.

Where it is not possible to give a probable cause of an observed anomaly a '?' is appended.

It should be noted that anomalies interpreted as modern in origin might be caused by features that are present in the topsoil or upper layers of the subsoil. Removal of soil

to an archaeological or natural layer can therefore remove the feature causing the anomaly.

The types of response mentioned above can be divided into five main categories that are used in the graphical interpretation of the magnetic data:

Isolated dipolar anomalies (iron spikes)

These responses are typically caused by ferrous material either on the surface or in the topsoil. They cause a rapid variation in the magnetic response giving a characteristic 'spiky' trace. Although ferrous archaeological artefacts could produce this type of response, unless there is supporting evidence for an archaeological interpretation, little emphasis is normally given to such anomalies, as modern ferrous objects are common on rural sites, often being present as a consequence of manuring.

Areas of magnetic disturbance

These responses can have several causes often being associated with burnt material, such as slag waste or brick rubble or other strongly magnetised/fired material. Ferrous structures such as pylons, mesh or barbed wire fencing and buried pipes can also cause the same disturbed response. A modern origin is usually assumed unless there is other supporting information.

Linear trend

This is usually a weak or broad linear anomaly of unknown cause or date. An agricultural origin, either ploughing or land drains is a common cause.

Areas of magnetic enhancement/positive isolated anomalies

Areas of enhanced response are characterised by a general increase in the magnetic background over a localised area whilst discrete anomalies are manifest by an increased response (sometimes only visible on an XY trace plot) on two or three successive traverses. In neither instance is there the intense dipolar response characteristic exhibited by an area of magnetic disturbance or of an 'iron spike' anomaly (see above). These anomalies can be caused by infilled discrete archaeological features such as pits or post-holes or by kilns. They can also be caused by pedological variations or by natural infilled features on certain geologies. Ferrous material in the subsoil can also give a similar response. It can often therefore be very difficult to establish an anthropogenic origin without intrusive investigation or other supporting information.

Linear and curvilinear anomalies

Such anomalies have a variety of origins. They may be caused by agricultural practice (recent ploughing trends, earlier ridge and furrow regimes or land drains), natural geomorphological features such as palaeochannels or by infilled archaeological ditches.

Methodology: Magnetic Susceptibility Survey

There are two methods of measuring the magnetic susceptibility of a soil sample. The first involves the measurement of a given volume of soil, which will include any air and moisture that lies within the sample, and is termed volume specific susceptibility. This method results in a bulk value that is not necessarily fully representative of the constituent components of the sample. The second technique overcomes this potential problem by taking into account both the volume and mass of a sample and is termed mass specific susceptibility. However, mass specific readings cannot be taken in the field where the bulk properties of a soil are usually unknown and so volume specific readings must be taken. Whilst these values are not fully representative they do allow general comparisons across a site and give a broad indication of susceptibility changes. This is usually enough to assess the susceptibility of a site and evaluate whether enhancement has occurred.

Methodology: Gradiometer Survey

There are two main methods of using the fluxgate gradiometer for commercial evaluations. The first of these is referred to as *magnetic scanning* and requires the operator to visually identify anomalous responses on the instrument display panel whilst covering the site in widely spaced traverses, typically 10m apart. The instrument logger is not used and there is therefore no data collection. Once anomalous responses are identified they are marked in the field with bamboo canes and approximately located on a base plan. This method is usually employed as a means of selecting areas for detailed survey when only a percentage sample of the whole site is to be subject to detailed survey.

The disadvantages of magnetic scanning are that features that produce weak anomalies (less than 2nT) are unlikely to stand out from the magnetic background and so will be difficult to detect. The coarse sampling interval means that discrete features or linear features that are parallel or broadly oblique to the direction of traverse may not be detected. If linear features are suspected in a site then the traverse direction should be perpendicular (or as close as is possible within the physical constraints of the site) to the orientation of the suspected features. The possible drawbacks mentioned above mean that negative results from magnetic scanning should be checked with at least a sample detailed magnetic survey (see below).

The second method is referred to as *detailed survey* and employs the use of a sample trigger to automatically take readings at predetermined points, typically at 0.5m or 0.25m intervals, on zig-zag traverses 1m apart. These readings are stored in the memory of the instrument and are later dumped to computer for processing and interpretation. Detailed survey allows the visualisation of weaker anomalies that may not have been detected by magnetic scanning.

During this survey a Bartington Grad601 magnetic field gradiometer was used. Readings were taken, on the 0.1nT range, at 0.25m intervals on zig-zag traverses 1m apart within 20m by 20m square grids. The instrument was checked for electronic and mechanical drift at a common point and calibrated as necessary. The drift from zero was not logged.

Data Processing and Presentation

The detailed gradiometer data has been presented in this report in XY trace and greyscale formats. In the former format the data shown is 'raw' with no processing other than grid biasing having been done. The data in the greyscale images has been selectively filtered.

An XY plot presents the data logged on each traverse as a single line with each successive traverse incremented on the Y-axis to produce a 'stacked' plot. A hidden line algorithm has been employed to block out lines behind major 'spikes'. The main advantage of this display option is that the full range of data can be viewed, dependent on the clip, so that the 'shape' of individual anomalies can be discerned and potentially archaeological anomalies differentiated from 'iron spikes'. Geoplot 3 software was used to create the XY trace plots.

Geoplot 3 software was used to interpolate the data so that 1600 readings were obtained for each 20m by 20m grid. The same program was used to produce the greyscale images. All greyscale plots are displayed using a linear incremental scale.

Appendix IV
Inventory of primary archive

File no.	Description	Quantity
1	Context register	8
1	Context cards	184
2	Small find register	1
2	Trench record sheets	14
2	Environmental sample register	1
2	Environmental sample forms	9
2	Photographic register Black and white film negative sheets Black and white film contact sheets	
2	Site diary sheets	23
3	Drawing sheet register	1
3	Drawing register	4
3	Drawings (small sheets)	25
Loose	Large drawing sheets	7

Context	Trench	Description	Finds							
			P	CP	CBM	M	G	WL	T	ABS
138	9	Buried topsoil								
139	9	Made ground								
140	9	Buried topsoil								
141	9	Subsoil								
142	9	Natural								
143	10	Topsoil								
144	10	Made ground/demolition layer								
145	10	Subsoil								
146	10	Natural								
147	11	Topsoil								
148	11	Subsoil								
149	11	Natural								
150	12	Topsoil								
151	12	Subsoil								
152	12	Natural								
153	13	Hardcore								
154	13	Topsoil								
155	13	Made ground/disturbance								
156	13	Subsoil								
157	13	Natural								
158	13	Sewer								
159	3	Fill of [160]								
160	3	Cut of post hole								
161	3	Fill of [162]								
162	3	Cut of modern post hole								
163	3	Fill of [164]								
164	3	Cut of gully								
165	3	Fill of [166]								
166	3	Cut of modern pit								
167	3	Topsoil								
168	3	Made ground								
169	3	Buried topsoil								
170	3	Subsoil								
171	3	Natural								
172	Area A	Boundary wall								
173	Area A	Cut for 172								
174	Area A	Boundary Wall								
175	Area A	Cut for 174								
176	Area A	Boundary wall								
177	Area A	Cut for 176								
178	Area A	Cut of scoop								
179	Area A	Fill of 178	Y							
180	Area A	Layer above 172/174								
181	Area A	Capping stones of privy [209]	Y							
182	Area A	Same as 203	Y			Y		Y		

Appendix VI

Inventory of artefacts

Fabric	Trench	Context	SF no.	Quantity	Details
<i>Pottery</i>	6	100		1	See specialist report
	7	100		2	
	A	179		12	
	A	181		7	Cleaning
	A	182		4	
	A	189		3	
	A	194		566	
	A	194		1	Ceramic furniture handle
	A	195		38	
	A	218		19	
	A	224		9	
	A	225		3	
	A	228		1	
	A	232		1	Crucible pot
	A	232		88	
	A	239		58	
	A	247		4	
	A	258		6	
	A	258		1	Sample 17
	A	258		1	Sample 18
	A	259		24	
	A	260		5	
	A	265		63	
	A	U/S		11	
	A	U/S		7	cleaning
	3	U/S		1	
A	U/S		15		
<i>Total</i>				<i>951</i>	
<i>Animal bone & Shell</i>	A	194		13	
	A	194		1	Worked bone knife handle
	A	218		2	
	A	224		1	
	A	232		3	
	A	239		1	Shell
	A	258		1	Sample 18
<i>Total</i>				<i>21</i>	
<i>Clay pipe</i>	A	189		1	Cleaning, Stem
<i>Clay pipe cont.</i>	A	194		8	7 Stems, 1 complete bowl
	A	218		1	Stem

Fabric	Trench	Context	SF no.	Quantity	Details
	A	232		7	Stems
	A	239		2	Stems
	A	259		1	Stem
	A	260		2	Stems
	A	264		2	Stems
	A	265		1	Stem
	A	U/S		8	2 partial bowls, 6 stems
	<i>Total</i>			33	
CBM	-	100		1	Tile
	A	224		1	Brick
	A	259		1	Land drain
	A	261		1	Whole brick
	<i>Total</i>			4	
Metal work (Fe)	A	182		2	Handles
	A	194		2	Bucket frags
	A	194		3	Bucket frags
	A	194		1	Bucket (part)
	A	194		2	Bucket frags
	A	194		1	Bucket (part)
	A	194		5	Bucket frags
	A	194		134	Fe flat bucket frags, >1cm ² , 2-4mm thick, 2542g, discarded
	A	194		2	Spade Blade frags
	A	194		2	Spade Blade frags
	A	194		2	Spade Blade frags
	A	194		4	Rods
	A	194		2	Fitting
	A	194		8	Banding frags
	A	194		1	Lid/disc
	A	194		1	Knife handle (Fe & bone)
	A	194		14	Misc objects
	A	194		1	Object
	A	194		1	Horse shoe
	A	232		1	Knife handle (Fe & bone)
	A	259		1	Spring
	A	260		1	Object
	<i>Total</i>			191	
Metal work (Cu Alloy)	A	180	1	1	Coin, ?19 th Century old penny
	A	232	3	1	Coin, ?19 th Century old penny
	A	200		1	Coin, 1961 shilling
	A	264	2	1	Escutcheon (key hole plate)
	<i>Total</i>			4	

Fabric	Trench	Context	SF no.	Quantity	Details
<i>Glass</i>		194		27	
	A	195		1	Codd bottle
	A	224		2	
	A	232		6	
	A	258		1	Sample 17
	A	258		1	Sample 18
	A	259		1	
	A	260		3	
	A	264		1	
	<i>Total</i>			41	
<i>Slag</i>	A	179		1	
	A	194		1	
	A	260		1	
	<i>Total</i>			3	
<i>Leather</i> <i>(waterlogged)</i>	A	182		4	One frag with Fe rivets
	A	194		1	
	A	258		1	
	<i>Total</i>			6	
<i>Wood</i> <i>(waterlogged)</i>	A	258		1	Fruit stone
	A	258		6	
	<i>Total</i>			7	
<i>Textile</i>	A	258		4	Textile fragments
	A	258		1	Sample 17, cloth wad
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	A	194		1	Slate
	A	U/S		1	Grinding stone
	<i>Total</i>			2	

Appendix VII

Inventory of samples

Sample	Trench	Context	Type	Description	Processed
1	4	116	GBA	Fill of tree bole [115]	Y
2	A	222	WOOD	Degraded wood fill of posthole [221]	N
3	A	224	WOOD	Degraded wood fill of posthole [223]	N
4	A	218	GBA	Fill of gulley [217]	Y
5	A	228	GBA	Fill of drain [227]	Y
6	A	246	GBA	Fill of gulley [245]	Y
7	A	258	GBA	Lower fill of privy [209]	Y
8	A	258	GBA	Lower fill of privy [209]	Y
9	A	258	GBA	Lower fill of privy [209]	N
10	A	258	GBA	Lower fill of privy [209]	N
11	A	258	PALAEO	Lower fill of privy [209]	Y
12	A	258	PALAEO	Lower fill of privy [209]	Y
13	A	258	PALAEO	Lower fill of privy [209]	N
14	A	258	PALAEO	Lower fill of privy [209]	N
15	A	258	GBA	Lower fill of privy [209]	N
16	A	258	GBA	Lower fill of privy [209]	N
17	A	258	GBA	Lower fill of privy [209]	Y
18	A	258	GBA	Lower fill of privy [209]	Y
19	A	258	PALAEO	Lower fill of privy [209]	N
20	A	258	PALAEO	Lower fill of privy [209]	N
21	A	258	PALAEO	Lower fill of privy [209]	Y
22	A	258	PALAEO	Lower fill of privy [209]	Y
23	A	279	GBA	Lower fill of cellar [231]	Y
24	A	273	PLASTER	Lime plaster on [277]	Inspected

GBA = sample for general baulk analysis (ASWYAS, wet sieving)

PALAEO = Palaeo-environmental sample (PRS, external specialist processing)

PLASTER = Plaster sample

Samples 2 and 3 were inspected and not processed as they comprise heavily degraded wood. Samples 9, 10 13-16, 19 and 20 were not processed as they are duplicates of the other samples from Context 258. Sample 24 was inspected to confirm that 273 comprised lime plaster.

Appendix VIII

Pottery from the cold store/tank

Abbreviations used: BSGSW Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware, BS Body sherd, TP Transfer Printed, int Internally, ext Externally, U/Dec Undecorated

Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Pl.
194	Black Glazed ware	5	172	5	Rim	Jar	Shiny black glaze int and ext	LC18th - C19th	Everted rim; three probably from the same vessel	
194	Blue Banded ware	2	63	1	Handle & BS	Jug	Broad blue band on body, moulded handle terminals	C19th		
194	Blue Banded ware	3	218	1	Profile	Bowl	Blue band and two blue lines below rim	C19th	Bluish tint to the white glaze, particularly where glaze is thick	
194	Blue Banded ware	2	50	1	Rim & Body	Bowl	Two lines, one band and two lines, all blue, on body	C19th		
194	Blue Banded ware	1	68	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Blue slip lines on body	C19th		
194	Blue Banded ware	3	74	3	Rim	Bowl	Blue band below rim, two blue lines below band	C19th		
194	Blue Banded ware	2	33	2	Recessed base	Mug/jug	Broad blue band above base	C19th		
194	Blue Banded ware	1	12	1	BS	Mug	Blue line above raised ridges around vessel	C19th		
194	Blue Banded ware	4	154	2	Rim	Bowl	Broad blue band below rim with blue lines on body	C19th	Three sherds join, one is very similar	
194	Blue Banded ware	6	122	6	Rim	Bowl	Broad blue band below rim with two lines below band	C19th		
194	Blue Banded ware	3	67	3	Rim	Bowl	Two blue slip bands below rim above a narrow blue band	C19th		
194	Blue Banded ware	3	205	3	BS	Large bowl	Broad blue band with narrow blue lines above and below	C19th		
194	Blue Banded ware	15	280	15	BS	Bowl	Combination of blue lines and bands on body	C19th		
194	Blue Banded ware	5	35	5	Rim	Bowl	Broad blue band below the rim	C19th		
194	Blue Banded ware	1	22	1	Rim	Mug	Broad blue band below rim	C19th		
194	Blue Banded ware	1	6	1	BS	Carinated bowl	Thin blue line above carination	C19th		
194	Blue Banded ware	2	8	2	Rim	Bowl	Broad blue band below rim	C19th		
194	Blue Banded ware	1	3	1	Rim	Bowl	Two thin blue lines below rim above a broad band	C19th		
194	Blue Banded ware	2	7	2	Rim	Bowl	Blue band below rim	C19th	Flaked externally	
194	Blue Banded ware	7	344	4	Rim	Bowl	Two thin blue lines above a blue band	C19th	Clubbed rim, folded with aperture; bluish tint to white glaze	
194	Bone China	3	23	2	Rim & handle	Cup	Overglaze; red 'Greek key' between gold lines	M - LC19th		
194	Bone China	2	19	2	Ring foot base	Cup	Overglaze gold line around foot	M - LC19th		
194	Bone China	2	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Overglaze gold linear decoration ext	M - LC19th		
194	Bone China	6	96	1	Profile	Small plate	Gold/purple lustre design int; stylised floral design	M - LC19th		
194	Bone China	1	7	1	Rim	Mug	Three thin gold overglaze lines around rim	M - LC19th		
194	Bone China	2	30	1	Profile	Plate	Thin overglaze concentric gold lines around rim	M - LC19th		
194	Bone China	2	67	2	Rim & BS	Large cup	Thin red hand painted lines (3) around rim	M - LC19th	Probably the same vessel	
194	Bone China	1	30	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	M - LC19th		

Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Pl.
194	Bone China	2	33	2	Profile	Plate	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
194	Bone China	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
194	Bone China	1	7	1	BS & handle	Cup	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
194	Brown Glazed Coarseware	31	880	31	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze internally	LC18th - C19th		
194	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	810	1	Profile	Pancheon	Brown glaze internally	LC18th - C19th	Typical pancheon profile	
194	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	480	2	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze internally	LC18th - C19th	Very thick base, worn on underside	
194	Brown Glazed Coarseware	7	1382	7	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze internally	LC18th - C19th		
194	Brown Glazed Coarseware	15	1198	15	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze internally only	LC18th - C19th		
194	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	1140	2	Rim & handle	Jar	Red-brown glaze internally	LC18th - C19th	Lateral lug-like handles; probably all from the same vessel	
194	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	436	3	Rim	Pancheon	Red-brown glaze internally	LC18th - C19th		
194	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	632	2	Rim & handle	Jar	Black glaze int and on upper surface externally	LC18th - C19th	Lateral lug-like handle	
194	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	79	3	Rim	Jar	Matte brown glaze int and ext	LC18th - C19th		
194	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	222	1	Base	Jar	Brown glaze internally	LC18th - C19th	White deposit internally	
194	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	424	1	BS	Jar	Brown glaze internally	LC18th - C19th	Thick white lime-like deposit internally	
194	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	113	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze internally	LC18th - C19th		
194	Brown stoneware	1	19	1	BS	Bottle/flagon	U/Dec	C19th		
194	BSGSW	1	34	1	Base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th		
194	BSGSW	3	194	1	Rim	Cylindrical vessel	U/Dec	C19th	Unusual vessel	17
194	BSGSW	3	152	2	Rim & BS	Bowl	Double band of rouletting around body	C19th		
194	BSGSW	3	352	1	Profile	Lid	Concentric rings around central knob	C19th		
194	BSGSW	1	362	1	Knob	Lid	Concentric rings around central knob	C19th		
194	BSGSW	9	817	1	Rim & BS	Lidded jar	Band of stamped designs between two rouletted lines; lateral handle	C19th	Lidded globular jar; souce pot of pickling jar	
194	BSGSW	2	94	2	Handle & BS	Jar	Band of stamped designs between two rouletted lines; lateral handle	C19th		
194	BSGSW	5	206	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th		
194	BSGSW	3	132	3	BS	Hollow ware	Green internally, stamped and rouletted bands externally	C19th		
194	BSGSW	5	114	5	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped and rouletted designs ext	C19th		
194	BSGSW	1	127	1	Rim	Lid	Concentric ring of rouletted lines	C19th		
194	BSGSW	1	100	1	Rim	Lid	Two parallel concentric rouletted lines with wheel stamps between them	C19th		
194	BSGSW	3	372	1	Base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Small footed base	
194	BSGSW	2	33	2	Rim	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	Thin walled vessel with everted rim	
194	BSGSW	5	689	1	Profile	Pie dish	Grey-green internally, brown externally	C19th	Stamped figure '6' on underside of base	
194	BSGSW	1	198	1	Profile	Pie dish	Grey-green internally, brown externally	C19th		
194	BSGSW	1	60	1	Rim & BS	Small bottle	U/Dec	C19th	Small cylindrical bottle	

Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Pl.
194	BSGSW	2	37	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th		
194	BSGSW	3	31	3	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	Sharply everted rim	
194	BSGSW	2	20	2	Lid seated rim	Jar	U/Dec	C19th	Lid seated rim	
194	BSGSW	2	20	2	BS	Hollow ware	Line of moulded / impressed circles ext	C19th		
194	BSGSW	1	19	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Folded, clubbed rim	
194	BSGSW	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	Raised line and groove around body	C19th		
194	BSGSW	1	122	1	BS	Unidentified	U/Dec	C19th	Unidentified vessel/object	
194	BSGSW	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th		
194	BSGSW	1	34	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th		
194	Buff stoneware	2	320	1	Base	Jar	Buff to brown finish	C19th		
194	Cane Coloured ware	2	7	1	BS	Carinated bowl	U/Dec	C19th		
194	Cane Coloured ware	1	14	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Rounded ring foot base	
194	Cane Coloured ware	2	10	2	Handle	Jug?	U/Dec	C19th		
194	Cane Coloured ware	9	88	1	Profile	Jug	Rilled band above base, white sprigged vine leaf and grapes design	C19th	Pale cane coloured ware; ring foot base	
194	Cane Coloured ware	9	398	1	Profile	Bowl	Relief moulded ext, pale grey finish int	C19th	Kitchen bowl	
194	Edged ware	1	27	1	Rim	Large plate	Moulded 'grass' pattern with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	Thick rim sherd from a large plate or server	
194	Furniture fitting	1	43	1	Profile	Knob	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Ceramic cupboard / drawer handle	
194	Green stoneware	6	667	1	Rim, shoulder & handle	Flagon	Brown iron wash upper surface with applied plaque (see text; number 1)	C19th		
194	Green stoneware	3	431	1	Base	Bottle	U/Dec	C19th		
194	Green stoneware	1	613	1	Lid	Jar	U/Dec	C19th	Disc-like lid with round knob in the centre	
194	Green stoneware	2	63	2	Base & BS	Bottle	Shiny green finish	C19th		
194	Green stoneware	2	128	1	Base	Bottle	U/Dec	C19th	Recessed base	
194	Green stoneware	2	272	2	Base	Bottle/flagon	Green with some brown iron wash mottling around edge of base	C19th		
194	Green stoneware	1	133	1	BS & plaque	Flagon	Applied plaque; text, see text; number 2	C19th		
194	Green stoneware	7	323	7	BS	Flagon/bottle	U/Dec	C19th		
194	Green stoneware	1	109	1	Rim & neck	Flagon	U/Dec	C19th		
194	Green stoneware	1	39	1	Handle	Flagon	Ridges on handle	C19th		
194	Green stoneware	3	100	1	Rim & neck	Bottle	Stamped '...extra Stout' on shoulder	C19th		
194	Green stoneware	1	13	1	BS	Bottle	Part of stamp on shoulder '...OUT'	C19th		
194	Green stoneware	2	246	1	Base	Bottle	U/Dec	C19th		
194	Green stoneware	1	129	1	Base & body	Small bottle	U/Dec	C19th	6.5cm from base to shoulder	
194	Green stoneware	1	54	1	Shoulder	Jar	Two impressed grooves around body	C19th		
194	Green stoneware	13	724	13	BS	Jar/Flagon	U/Dec	C19th		
194	Green stoneware	1	41	1	Base	Bottle	U/Dec	C19th		
194	Green stoneware	1	482	1	Base	Bottle	U/Dec	C19th		

Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Pl.
194	Green stoneware	1	208	1	Base	Bottle/flagon	U/Dec	C19th		
194	Green stoneware	1	21	1	Shoulder	Bottle	U/Dec	C19th		
194	Grey stoneware	1	35	1	BS	Bottle/flagon	U/Dec	C19th		
194	Late Blackware type	12	192	12	BS	Hollow ware	Dark brown to black glaze int and ext, partial externally in some cases	LC18th - C19th		
194	Late Blackware type	1	16	1	Base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int	LC18th - C19th		
194	Mocha ware	1	10	1	Rim	Bowl	Green mocha swirl on a cream slip band	c.1795 - c.1895		
194	Mottled ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int and ext	C18th		
194	Pearlware	2	49	1	Ring foot base	Plate	U/Dec	LC18th - EC19th		
194	Pearlware (?)	3	11	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	Bluish tint where the glaze is thick	EC19th?		
194	Pearlware (?)	1	208	1	Ring foot base	Large bowl	Bluish tint where the glaze is thick	EC19th?	Rounded ring foot base	
194	Pearlware (?)	5	263	5	Ring foot base	Bowl	Bluish tint where the glaze is thick	EC19th?	Rounded ring foot base	
194	Pearlware (?)	1	19	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Bluish tint where the glaze is thick	EC19th?	Angular ring foot base	
194	Relief Banded ware	6	118	3	Profile	Jug	Relief banded body with moulded handle terminal	M - LC19th	Cylindrical body	
194	Relief Banded ware	8	180	7	Rim & BS	Jug	Relief banded body	M - LC19th	Globular body	
194	Rockingham type ware	2	71	1	Spout	Teapot	Brown shiny glaze int and ext on a buff body	M - LC19th		
194	Rockingham type ware	2	94	1	Recessed base	Teapot	Brown shiny glaze int and ext on a red body	M - LC19th		
194	Rockingham type ware	1	141	1	Lid	Teapot	Black shiny glaze on a dark red body	M - LC19th		
194	Slip Banded ware	1	6	1	BS	Bowl	Three dark brown slip lines, broad blue band	C19th		
194	Slip Banded ware	1	13	1	BS	Bowl	Small part of dark brown slip lines ext	C19th		
194	Slip Banded ware	2	18	1	Rim	Bowl	Broad blue band below rim, dark brown slip lines on body	C19th		
194	Slip Banded ware	3	57	1	Rim	Bowl	Broad blue band below rim, two dark brown slip lines on body	C19th		
194	Slipware	1	22	1	Rim	Dish	Brown and yellow slip bands, pie crust rim	C18th	Press moulded dish	
194	Sponged ware	2	5	2	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Blue sponged decoration	c.1830+		
194	Stoneware	5	175	1	Base & BS	Jug	Relief moulded bindweed design	C19th	See also context 265	
194	TP Pearlware	6	199	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Green TP; floral / garden design; tall ring foot base	LC18th - EC19th	Appears to be earlier than other sherds in this context	
194	TP Pearlware	1	20	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	Island pattern in centre of base internally	LC18th - EC19th		
194	TP Pearlware	1	16	1	Footring base	Plate	Eton College or Albion	EC19th		
194	TP Whiteware	1	164	1	Profile	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	1883 - 1891	TF & S; Thomas Forester & Sons, Phoenix Works, Longton, Staffs	15
194	TP Whiteware	4	28	4	Rim	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th	Large, thick serving or carving plates	
194	TP Whiteware	7	458	6	Rim	Server/carver	Willow	M - LC19th	Sub-rectangular serving plate/dish	
194	TP Whiteware	1	165	1	Rim	Server	Willow	M - LC19th	Thick server/carver bases	
194	TP Whiteware	6	219	5	Base	Server	Willow	M - LC19th	Miniature plate with willow	
194	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Small plate	Willow	M - LC19th		

Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Pl.
194	TP Whiteware	2	12	2	Rim	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th	border	
194	TP Whiteware	3	15	3	Base	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th		
194	TP Whiteware	3	16	3	Footring base	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th		
194	TP Whiteware	1	8	1	Rim	Flatware	Willow	M - LC19th	Rim curves more than a typical plate rim	
194	TP Whiteware	1	9	1	Rim	?Lid	Willow	M - LC19th	Could be a lid or tureen cover	
194	TP Whiteware	1	159	1	Rim	Server/carver	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Large flat vessel with a wavy border	
194	TP Whiteware	26	765	24	Rim & profile	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Plates, including large, thick plates, footring bases	
194	TP Whiteware	5	176	5	Ring foot base	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th		
194	TP Whiteware	8	106	8	Base	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th		
194	TP Whiteware	2	58	2	Rim	Plate	Brown TP; flower, leaf and tendril design around rim	M - LC19th		
194	TP Whiteware	1	26	1	BS	Bowl	Green TP; floral / garden design	LC18th - EC19th	Appears to be earlier than other sherds in this context	
194	TP Whiteware	1	118	1	Rim	Bowl	Green TP; floral / garden design	LC18th - EC19th	Appears to be earlier than other sherds in this context	
194	TP Whiteware	2	19	1	Rim & BS	Cup/bowl	Two Temples	M - LC19th		
194	TP Whiteware	1	14	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Two Temples	M - LC19th		
194	TP Whiteware	1	58	1	Rim	Bowl	Two Temples	M - LC19th		
194	TP Whiteware	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Two Temples	M - LC19th		
194	TP Whiteware	2	50	1	Rim	Tureen lid	Willow	M - LC19th	Rather a poor quality print	
194	TP Whiteware	4	23	3	Rim & BS	Cup/bowl	Two Temples	M - LC19th	Dark blue print, but slightly smudged and blurred in parts	
194	TP Whiteware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Two Temples	M - LC19th		
194	TP Whiteware	2	20	2	Rim	Plate	Italian Scenes with distinctive border	M - LC19th	Don Pottery to 1834, Denaby pottery 1864-68	16
194	TP Whiteware	4	54	2	Rim & BS	Cup	Rose and briar pattern externally	M - LC19th	Dark blue print	
194	TP Whiteware	2	40	1	Base	Mug	Unidentified TP design above profiled footed base	M - LC19th		
194	TP Whiteware	1	14	1	Rim	Toilet box	Floral spray design ext, profiled body	M - LC19th		
194	TP Whiteware	3	15	3	Rim & BS	Flatware	Unidentified designs	M - LC19th		
194	TP Whiteware	1	8	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Floral design ext	M - LC19th	Rectangular or sub-rectangular vessel	
194	TP Whiteware	1	21	1	Rim	Mug	Fibre pattern in blue	M - LC19th		
194	TP Whiteware	11	458	10	Rim & ring foot base	Chamberpot?	Large floral/leaf pattern ext, entwined ribbon on rim, moulded handle terminals	M - LC19th	Most probably the same vessel, but few joins	
194	TP Whiteware	1	33	1	Rim	Bowl	Geometric and ribbon design on top of everted rim	C19th		
194	White Granite type	1	25	1	Rim	Plate	Thin concentric lines around rim	M - LC19th		
194	White Granite type	9	445	4	Rim, base & handle	Large jug	Moulded handle with overglaze green painted detail	M - LC19th	Probably the same vessel; part of a jug and bowl washing set	
194	White Granite type	3	244	2	Profile	Pie dish	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Narrow rim	
194	White Granite type	1	67	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	M - LC19th		

Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Pl.
194	White slipped earthenware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Red body with white glaze ext	C19th		
194	White stoneware	3	106	2	BS	Jug	Relief moulded oak leaf motif on a stippled background	M - LC19th		
194	Whiteware	3	15	2	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Thin red line below rim and on body	LC19th		
194	Whiteware	1	20	1	Recessed base	Mug	Thin gold line on body externally	M - LC19th		
194	Whiteware	4	138	4	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Rounded ring foot base	
194	Whiteware	3	80	3	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Vertical rim on a bulging or globular body	
194	Whiteware	5	70	5	Base	Flatware	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
194	Whiteware	14	133	14	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
194	Whiteware	1	21	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Folded rim with thin internal cavity	
194	Whiteware	4	202	1	Profile	Mug	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Wide, cylindrical mug with footed base and clubbed rim	
194	Whiteware	1	206	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
194	Whiteware	1	78	1	Recessed base	Bowl	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
194	Whiteware	2	34	2	Handle	Jug	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
194	Whiteware	1	10	1	Handle stump & BS	Jug	Moulded handle terminal	M - LC19th		
194	Whiteware	1	5	1	Rim	Jug	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
194	Whiteware	1	21	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
194	Whiteware	3	115	2	Rim & Base	Pie dish	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Crazed and discoloured	
194	Whiteware	1	57	1	Base	Pie dish	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
194	Whiteware	3	92	3	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
194	Whiteware	1	27	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
194	Whiteware	1	5	1	Base	Pie dish	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
194	Whiteware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green finish ext	C19th		
194	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	14	2055	12	Rim, Base & BS	Pancheon	White slip int under clear glaze on red body	C19th	Probably the same vessel	
194	Yellow ware type	1	12	1	Base	Dish	Yellow glaze internally	C18th	Buff body	
259	Blue Banded ware	1	8	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Blue bands and lines below rim	c.1830 - LC19th		
259	Blue Banded ware	1	7	1	BS	Carinated bowl	Blue lines on body	c.1830 - LC19th	London form bowl	
259	Bone China	1	2	1	Base	Flatware	U/Dec	C19th		
259	Bone China	1	4	1	Rim	Cup	Two Temples	C19th		
259	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	55	1	Rim & handle	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int and ext	LC17th - C18th	lateral handle	
259	BSGSW	1	366	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th - EC20th		
259	Cane Coloured ware	1	19	1	Rim	Bowl	White slip lines below clubbed rim	C19th		
259	Cane Coloured ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip lines on body	C19th		
259	Cane Coloured ware	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th		
259	Edged ware	1	7	1	Rim	Flatware	Moulded grass pattern with blue paint	c.1820 - c.1830	Large plate or similar flatware	
259	Green stoneware	1	780	1	Base	Flagon	Rouletted band around base	LC19th - EC20th		

Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Pl.
259	Lustre ware	1	2	1	Rim	Flatware	Traces of overglaze lustre decoration	C19th	Lustre decoration on a bone china body	
259	Mocha ware	1	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Blue Mocha tree on white slip band, below rim	c.1795 - c.1895		
259	TP Whiteware	3	10	3	BS	Flatware	Willow	M - LC19th		
259	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	Flat base	Dish	Willow	M - LC19th		
259	TP Whiteware	1	12	1	Rim	Soup plate	Willow	M - LC19th		
259	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	Rim	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th		
259	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Footring base	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th		
259	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	Rim	Plate	Vine and tendrill pattern in a blue-grey colour	M - LC19th		
259	Wall tile	1	10	1	Fragment	Wall tile	Dark green surface	LC19th - C20th		
259	Whiteware	2	6	2	BS	Unidentified	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
260	Green stoneware	1	111	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
260	Green stoneware	1	170	1	BS	Jar/flagon	Rouletted and stamped decoration ext	M - LC19th		
260	TP Whiteware	1	5	1	Footring base	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th		
260	TP Whiteware	2	24	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green TP; winged cherubs holding painting with books etc	M - LC19th	Unidentified design	
260	Whiteware	2	25	1	Splayed base	Mug	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Crazed and discoloured	
265	Blue Banded ware	1	4	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue lines on white body	C19th		
265	Blue Banded ware	1	3	1	BS	Bowl	Blue lines on white body	C19th		
265	Bone China	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Overglaze metallic line int	M - LC19th		
265	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	130	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th		
265	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	70	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th		
265	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	104	3	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th		
265	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	38	3	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int and ext	C18th - C19th		
265	BSGSW	3	36	3	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	Sharply everted rims	
265	BSGSW	2	13	2	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped and rouletted designs ext	LC18th - C19th		
265	BSGSW	2	24	2	BS	Hollow ware	Incised lines ext	LC18th - C19th		
265	BSGSW	2	25	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th		
265	BSGSW	1	25	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief moulded circles in a recessed band	LC18th - C19th		
265	Cane Coloured ware	1	17	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th		
265	Cane Coloured ware	1	18	1	Flat base	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th		
265	Creamware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown painted lines and bands around the body	c.1740 - c.1820		
265	Edged ware	1	4	1	Rim	Flatware	Moulded grass pattern with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830		
265	Edged ware	1	5	1	Rim	Dish	Raised blobs on rim with blue 'feathered' paint	c.1810 - c.1830	Later type of Edged ware	
265	Green stoneware	2	205	1	BS	Flagon	Green glaze int and ext	C19th		
265	Green stoneware	4	359	4	BS	Flagon	Rouletted and stamped decoration ext	C19th		
265	Mocha ware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue mocha tree on white slip band	c.1795 - c.1895		
265	Mottled ware	1	6	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int and ext	C18th	Everted overhanging rim	
265	Mottled ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Late Blackware type glaze ext, mottled int	C18th		
265	Pearlware (?)	2	8	2	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	EC19th	Faint bluish tint to glaze	

Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Pl.
265	Relief banded ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Raised bands around body	C19th		
265	Sponged ware	1	2	1	Rim	Flatware	Blue sponged pattern int	EC19th - LC19th		
265	Stoneware	1	25	1	BS	Jug	Relief moulded floral and curvilinear designs ext	C19th	Sherds also on context 194	
265	TP Pearlware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	Willow	EC19th	Faint bluish tint to glaze	
265	TP Whiteware	10	29	10	BS	Flatware	Willow	M - LC19th		
265	TP Whiteware	1	9	1	Footring base	Flatware	Willow	M - LC19th		
265	TP Whiteware	2	12	2	Rim	Soup plate	Willow	M - LC19th	Deeper than a plate but not a dish	
265	TP Whiteware	1	10	1	BS	Pie dish	Willow	M - LC19th		
265	TP Whiteware	1	8	1	Rim	Chamberpot	Floral frieze on rim	M - LC19th		
265	TP Whiteware	2	6	2	BS	Flatware	Unidentified TP designs	M - LC19th		
265	White Granite type	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Moulded faceted body	M - LC19th	Thick walled vessel; jug or vase	
265	Whiteware	2	2	2	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
265	Whiteware	1	2	1	Handle	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
	Total	667	32619	549						

Appendix IX

Pottery from all contexts excluding the cold store

Abbreviations used: BSGSW Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware, BS Body sherd, TP Transfer Printed, int Internally, ext Externally, U/Dec Undecorated

Tr.	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	PL.
3	U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	38	1	Rim	Jar	Rilled band below everted rim	LC18th - C19th		
6	100	Bone China	1	1	1	BS	Cup	Chinese landscape; Two Temples?	C19th		
7	100	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	53	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th		
7	100	Wall tile	1	14	1	Fragment	Wall tile	White glazed tile	C20th		
A	179	Brown Glazed Fineware	2	29	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int and ext	C18th - EC19th		
A	179	Drain pipe	1	95	1	Fragment	Pipe	U/Dec	Undated		
A	179	Plastic	1	1	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	C20th	White plastic	
A	179	Porcelain	1	97	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	Blue wavy lines around base with red decoration above	C18th - C19th	An extremely unusual sherd, very thick base and walls	18
A	179	Relief Banded ware	2	23	2	BS & handle	Hollow ware	Raised bands around body	C19th	Handle stump on one sherd	
A	179	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	60	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	Thick walled sherd, flat topped rim	
A	179	White Granite type	3	47	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	LC19th - C20th	Hard, dense white earthenware	
A	179	Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th		
A	181	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	16	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th		
A	181	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int and ext	C18th - EC19th		
A	181	Mottled Coarseware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int and ext	C18th		
A	181	Mottled ware	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int., red slip ext	C18th	Externally the red slip resembles that seen on Late Blackware	
A	181	TP Whiteware	1	43	1	BS	Server	Willow	M - LC19th		
A	181	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	24	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Recent		
A	181	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	12	1	Fragment	?Roof tile	U/Dec	Undated		
A	182	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	293	1	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int and ext	C18th - C19th		
A	182	BSGSW	1	29	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - EC19th		
A	182	Stoneware	1	14	1	Rim	Jar	Fluted body, iron wash band around rim	M - LC19th		
A	182	TP Whiteware	1	44	1	Rim	Flatware	Willow	M - LC19th	Large plate or serving dish; crazed and discoloured	
A	189	Late Blackware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze	C18th		
A	189	Mottled ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze	C18th		
A	189	Redware type	1	23	1	Rim	Dish/bowl	Glazed int	C18th	Odd flat everted rim, flaked on underside	
A	195	Blue Banded ware	1	14	1	BS	Bowl	Blue band and lines ext	C19th		
A	195	Blue Banded ware	1	6	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue bands and lines ext	C19th		
A	195	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze ext	C19th		
A	195	BSGSW	2	72	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Lid seated rim	

Tr.	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	PL.
A	195	BSGSW	1	35	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
A	195	BSGSW	3	156	1	Base	Bottle	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
A	195	BSGSW	2	44	1	BS	Bottle	Incised line ext	M - LC19th		
A	195	BSGSW	1	30	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
A	195	Green stoneware	1	498	1	Base	Flagon	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
A	195	Green stoneware	2	176	2	BS	Flagon	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
A	195	Green stoneware	1	153	1	Shoulder	Flagon	Brown iron wash effect on shoulder	M - LC19th		
A	195	TP Whiteware	2	19	2	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th		
A	195	TP Whiteware	2	116	1	Splayed base	Hollow ware	Geometric frieze above moulded cable effect on foot	M - LC19th		
A	195	TP Whiteware	2	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	Unidentifiable TP designs ext	M - LC19th		
A	195	TP Whiteware	1	8	1	Footring base	Plate	Fibre pattern int	C19th		
A	195	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Base	Plate	Fibre pattern and part of a maker's cartouche	C19th		
A	195	TP Whiteware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green floral / arboreal designs ext	M - LC19th	Probably part of a jug and bowl set	
A	195	White Granite type	1	98	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC19th		
A	195	White Granite type	6	121	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC19th		
A	195	White stoneware	1	118	1	Rim & BS	Bottle	White glaze ext	M - LC19th		
A	195	Whiteware	1	141	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Rounded ring foot base	
A	195	Whiteware	1	5	1	Rim	Jar	Fluted body	LC19th		
A	195	Whiteware	1	12	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	LC19th		
A	195	Whiteware	1	6	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC19th		
A	195	Whiteware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Trace of blue band	LC19th		
A	218	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	95	1	Rim	Pancheon	Bifid style rim; brown glaze int	C18th - C19th		
A	218	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	34	2	BS	Hollow ware	Glazed int and ext	C18th - EC19th		
A	218	Late Blackware	1	34	1	Base	Hollow ware	Dark glaze int	C18th	Flat base with small foot; buff fabric	
A	218	Late Blackware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark glaze int and ext	C18th		
A	218	Late Blackware	1	22	1	Base	Hollow ware	Dark glaze int and ext, but u/g above foot	C18th	Typical late Blackware footed base and bulbous body	
A	218	Late Blackware type	1	11	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Dark greenish glaze int and ext	C18th	Slightly everted rim	
A	218	Mottled ware	1	25	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Dark mottled glaze	C18th	Everted overhanging rim	
A	218	Mottled ware	2	15	2	BS	Hollow ware	Dark mottled glaze int, lighter glaze int	C18th		
A	218	Mottled ware	2	53	2	BS	Hollow ware	Dark mottled glaze ext, matte brown glaze ext	C18th		
A	218	Mottled ware	1	26	1	Base	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int, unglazed on underside	C18th		
A	218	Redware	1	47	1	Rim	Pancheon	Red slip ext	LC17th - C18th	Could be slipware	
A	218	Redware	1	5	1	BS	Dish	Glazed int, red slip ext	LC17th - C18th	Knife trimmed ext	
A	218	Slipware	1	12	1	BS	Dish	White slip int with trailed wavy brown slip lines	C18th	Press moulded dish; cf. Silkstone	
A	218	Slipware	1	26	1	BS	Dish	Single wavy line of trailed yellow slip around rim	C18th	Wheel thrown plate	
A	218	Type 1 slipware	2	15	2	BS	Dish	Yellow trailed slip decoration int, thin red slip ext	LC17th - C18th	Cf. Redware	

Tr.	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	PL.
A	224	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	80	3	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int and ext	C18th - EC19th		
A	224	BSGSW	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Shiny brown salt glaze ext	C18th - C19th		
A	224	BSGSW	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown ext, green int	C19th		
A	224	Late Redware type	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int and ext on a redware body	C18th		
A	224	Mottled Coarseware	1	36	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int, black glaze ext	C18th		
A	224	TP Pearlware	1	3	1	BS	Flatware	Fluted internally with dark blue stylised floral decoration	c.1780 - c.1830		
A	225	Late Blackware	2	10	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th		
A	225	Mottled ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled int, black ext	C18th		
A	228	Late Blackware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Metallic black glaze int and ext	C18th		
A	232	Blackware	1	17	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C17th		
A	232	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	54	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int, rilled externally	C18th	cf. sherds from context 239	
A	232	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	55	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th	Glaze extends over rim on onto ext of body	
A	232	Brown Glazed Coarseware	4	112	4	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int and ext	C18th		
A	232	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	26	3	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th		
A	232	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	282	1	Rim	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	Square sectioned rim	
A	232	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	18	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Black glaze int	C18th		
A	232	BSGSW	3	19	3	BS	Hollow ware	One with incised lines ext	C18th	Thin walled, fine BSGSW	
A	232	BSGSW	1	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Incised lines ext	C18th	Thin walled, fine BSGSW	
A	232	BSGSW	1	13	1	Rim	Bowl	Incised lines ext	C18th	Thin walled, fine BSGSW	
A	232	Creamware	1	10	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820		
A	232	Creamware	3	15	3	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820		
A	232	Crucible	1	31	1	BS	Crucible	N/A	Undated		
A	232	Late Blackware	2	138	2	Base	Jar	Dark glaze int, plain above footed base, red slip and glaze on body	C18th		
A	232	Late Blackware	3	16	3	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	Slightly everted rims, dark glaze on white body	
A	232	Late Blackware	2	38	2	Base	Hollow ware	Dark glaze int, red slip on upper body ext	C18th	Footed base, buff body	
A	232	Late Blackware	5	24	5	BS	Hollow ware	Dark glaze int and ext	C18th		
A	232	Late Blackware	3	17	3	BS	Hollow ware	Dark glaze int, unglazed lower body with red slip and glaze on upper body	C18th		
A	232	Late Blackware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int, red slip and glaze ext above plain band	C18th		
A	232	Mottled Coarseware	1	42	1	Base	Pancheon	Mottled glaze int	C18th	Thick base	
A	232	Mottled Coarseware	1	13	1	Base	U/ID	Dark glaze int	C18th		
A	232	Mottled ware	1	19	1	Rim & neck	Bottle	Glazed int and ext	C18th		
A	232	Mottled ware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze ext, mottled ware int	C18th		
A	232	Mottled ware	4	124	1	Base	Jar	Mottled glaze int	C18th	Buff body, unglazed ext	
A	232	Mottled ware	20	183	20	BS	Hollow ware	Combination of dark and mottled glaze int and ext	C18th	All with buff fabric	
A	232	Mottled ware	1	14	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Everted rim, raised ridge on neck, mottled	C18th	Buff fabric	

Tr.	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	PL.
A	232	Mottled ware	2	36	1	Handle & BS	Hollow ware	glaze Two impressed lines around body	C18th		
A	232	Mottled ware	7	70	7	BS	Hollow ware	Colours externally vary, thin matte finish int	C18th		
A	232	Mottled ware	1	12	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Dark glaze with some mottling int	C18th		
A	232	Mottled ware	1	18	1	Base	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int, unglazed ext	C18th		
A	232	Mottled ware	1	6	1	Base	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int	C18th		
A	232	Mottled ware type	2	20	2	BS	Flatware	Blistered green glaze int	C18th	Possibly overfired	
A	232	Purple Glazed ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Hard purple glaze int and ext	C17th - C18th		
A	232	Redware	1	14	1	BS	Pancheon	U/Dec	LC17th - C18th		
A	232	Slipware	1	13	1	BS	Dish	Yellow slip with wavy brown lines on top	C18th	cf. contexts 239, 218; press moulded dish	
A	232	Slipware	1	22	1	BS	Dish	Brown, yellow and red-brown feathered slip decoration	C18th	Press moulded dish	
A	232	Slipware type 1	1	26	1	Rim	Pancheon	White trailed slip decoration on rim	LC17th - C18th		
A	232	Tin Glazed Earthenware	2	6	2	BS	Hollow ware	White glaze int and ext	LC17th - C18th		
A	232	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	42	1	Base	Pancheon	Yellow glaze int	C18th	White body	
A	239	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	68	2	BS	Pancheon	Rilled externally, brown glaze int	C18th - C19th		
A	239	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	60	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th		
A	239	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	139	2	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th		
A	239	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	111	1	Rim	Jar	Brown glaze int and ext	C18th - C19th	Lug-style handle	
A	239	Brown Glazed Coarseware	6	222	6	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int and ext	C18th - C19th		
A	239	Brown Glazed Fineware	2	35	2	Rim	Dish	Brown glaze int, unglazed ext	C18th	Orange body, glazed internally only	
A	239	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	19	1	BS	Dish	Brown glaze int	C18th	Thin walled, knife trimmed ext	
A	239	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext on a red sandy body	C18th		
A	239	BSGCW	3	15	3	BS	Hollow ware	Two sherds with incised lines ext	C18th - C19th		
A	239	BSGSW	1	5	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	Sharply everted rim	
A	239	Creamware	1	8	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded 'feather' decoration around rim	c.1740 - c.1820	Recessed base	
A	239	Late Blackware	1	10	1	Handle	Hollow ware	Glaze on a dark red slip on a buff body	C18th		
A	239	Late Blackware	2	5	2	BS	Hollow ware	Dark glaze on a dark red body	C18th		
A	239	Late Blackware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark glaze ext	C18th		
A	239	Late Blackware	1	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	Partial glaze ext, mottled glaze int	C18th		
A	239	Mottled Coarseware	3	94	3	BS	Hollow ware	Dark mottled glaze ext, light glaze int	C18th	Light buff body	
A	239	Mottled ware	3	15	3	Rim	Hollow ware	Dark mottled glaze int and ext	C18th	Slightly everted rims	
A	239	Mottled ware	3	71	1	Handle & BS	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int and partially ext on buff body	C18th		
A	239	Mottled ware	7	65	7	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int on ext, dark ext, light int	C18th		
A	239	Mottled ware	1	13	1	Handle & BS	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int and partially ext on buff body	C18th		
A	239	Mottled ware	1	35	1	Neck	Bottle	Dark mottled glaze ext, lighter with mottling int	C18th		
A	239	Mottled ware	1	19	1	Base	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int, unglazed ext	C18th	Buff body, footed base	

Tr.	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	PL.
A	239	Mottled ware	1	17	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int and ext	C18th	Overhanging everted rim	
A	239	Mottled ware	1	10	1	BS	Dish	Mottled glaze int, unglazed ext	C18th	Press moulded dish	
A	239	Mottled ware	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int and ext	C18th		
A	239	Mottled ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int and ext	C18th	Odd trailed slip stripe ext	
A	239	Mottled ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int, unglazed ext	C18th		
A	239	Redware	3	144	3	Base & BS	Pancheon	Clear glaze int	LC17th - C18th	Press moulded dish; cf. Silkstone; streaky fabric	
A	239	Slipware	1	15	1	Rim	Dish	White slip int with brown stripes	C18th		
A	239	Slipware	2	15	2	BS	Dish	Brown and white banded decoration	C18th	Press moulded dish	
A	239	Slipware	2	17	1	BS	Dish	Brown wavy lines on yellow slip int	C18th	Press moulded dish; decoration cf. Context 218	
A	247	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int and ext	C18th - C19th	Distinctive streaky glaze	
A	247	TP Whiteware	2	3	2	BS	Flatware	U/ID TP designs	M - LC19th	Small, heavily abraded sherds	
A	247	Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Flatware	Red bands and lines around the rim	M - LC19th		
A	258	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	54	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th		
A	258	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	26	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th		
A	258	Mottled ware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int and ext	C18th	Slightly everted rim	
A	258	Mottled ware type	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Glazed int and ext	C18th	Very small sherd; Sample No. 17	
A	258	Redware	1	14	1	BS	Pancheon	Clear glaze on red body	LC17th - C18th		
A	258	Redware	1	35	1	BS	Pancheon	Dark honey coloured glaze int	C18th	Probable pot disc; Sample No. 18	
A	258	Redware type	1	2	1	BS	Open vessel	Dull red glaze on a buff fabric	C18th		
A	258	TP Whiteware	1	8	1	BS	Server	Willow	M - LC19th	Crazed and discoloured	
GA	U/S	Black Glazed ware	1	47	1	Rim	Jar	Shiny black glaze int and ext	LC18th - C19th	cf. sherds from context 194	
GA	U/S	Bone China	1	3	1	Rim	Flatware	Chinese landscape border	C19th		
GA	U/S	Bone China	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	Overglaze red painted line int	C19th		
GA	U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	91	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	LC18th - C19th		
GA	U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	47	1	Base	Jar	Brown glaze int and ext	LC18th - C19th		
GA	U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	43	1	BS	Jar	Brown glaze int and ext	LC18th - C19th		
GA	U/S	BSGSW	1	37	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rouletted band and stamped star/wheel motifs	C19th		
GA	U/S	BSGSW	1	25	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th		
GA	U/S	Green stoneware	1	15	1	Handle	Flagon	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
GA	U/S	Mottled ware	1	34	1	Base	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int only	C18th	Abraded	
GA	U/S	Mottled ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th		
GA	U/S	Slipware (C19th)	1	6	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Marbled style slip decoration externally	C19th		
GA	U/S	TP Whiteware	1	7	1	Footring base	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th		
GA	U/S	TP Whiteware	1	16	1	Footring base	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	C19th		
GA	U/S	Wall tile	1	8	1	Fragment	Wall tile	Abstract green glaze externally	LC19th - C20th		
	U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	8	1972	1	Base	Cistern	Patchy brown glaze int and ext	C17th - C18th	Coal Measures type fabric, partially reduced	
	U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	73	1	Handle	Cistern/jug	Brown glaze on top of handle	C18th		

Tr.	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	PL.
	U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	34	2	BS	Hollow ware	Glazed int and ext	C18th		
	U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	87	1	Rim & handle	Jar	Everted rim, cordon below rim, brown glaze int and ext	C18th	Flaked	
	U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	41	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int and ext	C18th	Flaked	
	U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	38	2	BS	Hollow ware	Hard brown glaze int and ext	C17th - C18th	Hard purple/brown glaze on a reduced body	
	U/S	Slipware	3	15	1	Rim	Dish	Pie crust rim with yellow, red brown and dark brown striped slip int	C18th	Press moulded dish	
		Total	292	9183	269						

Appendix XI

The iron artefacts including a glossary for galvanised bucket and tub parts

Length and width are from the largest fragment when several form a single catalogue number

Cat. No.	Context	Length (mm) Max	Width (mm) Max	Av. Thickness (mm) Max	Weight (g)	Description	X-Ray	Plate
1	100	27	4	7	4	Small iron split pin	Y	
2	182	147	21	15	105	Curved flat piece, with heavily corroded hook at one end, possible implement handle	Y	
3	182	150	23	20	240	Latch door handle, curved handle with fixing plate at one end, x-ray shows rounded headed bolt still protruding through the fixing plate (15mm wide head)	Y	32
4	194	212	35	15	560	7x fragments of iron bar, very heavily corroded, x-ray indicates one piece may have been an edging bar due to a channel with possible nail or screw holes, two other pieces are slightly curved, unclear function	Y	
5	194	55	/	6	71	Circular ring		
6	194	90	40	47	120	Handle fixing, perhaps form a hand tool, two curved plates riveted around the burnt remains of wood, poor condition		
7	194	105	29	7	32	Possible handle fragment, curved and tapered strip pressed from sheet metal with beaded edges		
8	194	130	71	2	85	Pole fixing plate, 40mm diameter aperture to connect pole to object at c.45 degree angle, formed from thin sheet iron		
9	194	120	36	7	151	Tapered flat iron strip, rounded end, one rivet		
10	194	57	/	3.5	61	Large circular washer with 6mm central aperture		
11	194	52	46	8	47	Large rectangular buckle from belt/strap (made from rounded iron), circular roller on one side with part of attachment adhered to other	Y	
12	194	70	28	23	58	Tapered iron piece with one flat end the other rounded, possible hammer head, x-ray undiagnostic and probably represents a tapered piece	Y	
13	194	105	70	9	92	Bucket side handle, small lobe fixing plate beaten flat from handle rod, rectangular shape, formerly galvanised, fixed by two rivets to bucket body		28
14	194	92	26	5	90	Bracket, sheet iron stamped and bent into curved L at one end, oval and circular fixing holes		
15	194	32	24	1	4	Strap end clamp, stamped sheet iron to form lips and one counter sunk screw hole		
16	194	62	/	3	3	Piece of wire		
17	194	54	12	7	7	Possible linear tube/rim, heavily corroded		

Cat. No.	Context	Length (mm) Max	Width (mm) Max	Av. Thickness (mm) Max	Weight (g)	Description	X-Ray	Plate
18	194	68	/	6	9	Round wire nail fragment, head missing, tapered point		
19	194	97	11	6	34	Rod, square section		
20	194	120	20	3	89	Tapered tube with possible fixing, possible hand tool part for attaching shaft, heavily corroded		
21	194	55	37	4	80	2x shaped sheet iron/strips, heavily corroded		
22	194	>45	5	3	14	Nail, square shaft, heavily corroded, x-ray undiagnostic	Y	
23	194	139	43	4	80	Iron strip, curved flat and tapered, bucket fragment		
24	194	143	125	7	434	Rectangular fixing plate, 25mm square central aperture, attached by four bolts (3 surviving)		
25	194	130	/	7	343	Circular disc, possible lid		
26	194	150	138	15	1498	Circular domed fixing plate, 'T' shaped location hole in apex of dome, three bolt holes to attach object on back lip (2 visible), agricultural usage?		33
27	194	161	149	14	660	Large horse shoe, heavy wear to right side, toe clip at front, x-ray shows right side to have four rectangular nail holes (6mm x 4mm), left side with three, may indicate a right footed rear shoe	Y	31
28	194	432	25	8	447	Iron strip		
29	194	343	/	16	365	Large coach bolt, square head		
30	194	282	115	14	459	Bracket, large tapered rod fixed vertically with screw, curved length to side, possible hook		34
31	194	184	10	7	56	Tapered rod, square section		
32	194	218	/	8	138	Rod, round section, bent, heavily corroded		
33	194	432	18	17	571	Rod, square section, slightly curved, notch at one end		
34	194	440	40	4	580	2x Bucket strengthening hoops, iron strips		
35	194	138	32	2	131	6x Bucket strengthening hoops, iron strips		
36	194	119	35	10	93	Galvanised bucket part, body section with strengthening rib		
37	194	127	110	1.5	128	Galvanised bucket rim fragment, with vertical fold join		
38	194	164	50	2	195	Galvanised bucket base fragment, >63mm deep, base kick up 15mm deep, strengthening hoop around base, c.6.5 inch diameter at base		

Cat. No.	Context	Length (mm) Max	Width (mm) Max	Av. Thickness (mm) Max	Weight (g)	Description	X-Ray	Plate
39	194	160	90	2	198	Galvanised bucket base fragment, 40mm strengthening hoop, kick up, bent, c.6.5 inch diameter at base		
40	194	205	55	3	148	Galvanised bucket base fragment, strengthening hoop around base, c.12 inch diameter at base		
41	194	190	33	2	74	Galvanised bucket strengthening hoop, curved strip		
42	194	255	95	1	124	Folded galvanised bucket wired rim with 7mm diameter wire core		
43	194	245	156	1	245	Galvanised bucket side fragment, spade shaped top handle fixing plate secured by three rivets		23
44	194	>230	/	2	1345	Galvanised bucket, small round pale in 4 pieces (probably 10 inches high), base intact (9 inches diameter) and strengthened with 31mm wide hoop and fold, kick up 12mm deep, wired rim, club shaped top handle fixing plate secured with two rivets		21 & 22
45	194	390	130	1.5	1007	Galvanised bucket, small, oval and in three pieces, part of base, side handles with tear drop shaped attaching plates, deep kick up (50mm/2 inches), wired base, overall height probably 10 inches		24
46	194	350	280	2	957	Galvanised bucket in two pieces: body and rim, top handle remains intact, handle fixing plate lobe shaped, riveted handle join, wired rim, handle rod circular in section (10mm diameter)		25
47	194	440	247	1	753	Galvanised bucket, circular, side and handle, side formed from two fold joined sheets, square side handle fixing plate fixed with two rivets, handle loop attached, handle rod concave in section, wired rim, base deliberately removed and squashed flat prior to disposal		26
48	194	350	220	1	1035	Galvanised bucket, circular, sides and base, base 9 inches in diameter and strengthened with 33mm wide hoops (riveted at end) and 17mm deep kick up, wired rim, sides from two fold joined sheets, approx 9 inches deep internally		
49	194	630	280	1	1158	Large oval galvanised bucket, wired rim, no kick up in base, under hooped base riveted to side for strength, side handles with tear drop fixing plates (handles missing), horizontal ribbing on sides, washing tub		
50	194	690	500	1	2600	Large oval galvanised bucket, wired rim, four riveted vertical side strengthening strips, under hooped base, rounded side handle with large tear drop fixing plates attached with two rivets each, 8 inches deep internally, washing tub		27
51	259	100	90	70	185	Iron bed/furniture spring, conical shape		
52	260	160	28	8	248	Iron object, tapered flat piece, heavily corroded, possible round file or rasp (only discernable from x-ray), surface detail not clear	Y	

Term	Type	Sub-type	Description
Rim	Wired		Rim made from rolling the rim around a length of round wire for added strength
Base	Folded		Base joins between metal sheets are folded together
	Hooped	Side	Base of smaller buckets strengthened with galvanised hoops or iron on the side
		Under	Base of larger tubs strengthened underneath with galvanised iron hoops/bands

Term	Type	Sub-type	Description
	Kick-up		Rim of base extends below base of bucket to act as a stand and increase strength
Join	Folded		Edges of the sheet metal used to form the body and base of the bucket is folded together at the edges to form a joint
Handle	Side	Round	Rounded handle attached to the side with tear drop fixing plate
		Square	Squared handle attached to the side with fixing plate formed from hammer flat end
	Top	looped	Handle fixed to top of bucket with square fixing plate, handle attached by loops
		Riveted	Handle fixed to top of bucket with spade fixing plate, handle attached by rivets
		Riveted	Handle fixed to top of bucket with club fixing plate, handle attached by rivets
		Riveted	Handle fixed to top of bucket with lobe fixing plate, handle attached by rivets
	Tear drop	Handle fixed to top of bucket with tear drop fixing plate, handle attached by rivets	

Appendix XII

The glass artefacts

Abbreviations used: B Bottle, J Jar, W Window, O Other, G Green, B Brown, C Clear, P Pale, C Clear

Cat. No.	Context	Type	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width/Diam. (mm)	Average Metal Thickness (mm)	Metal Colour	Mould seams	Description	Date
1	194	B	49	65	29	3	PG	1	Small syrup bottle base embossed '...syrup' and 'Perkins'	L 19th C
2	194	B	249	75	76	8	B	0	Beer bottle base, deep kick up	19th C
3	194	B	335	103	89	5.5	G	0	Wine bottle base, deep kick up, wear to base	19th C
4	194	B	119	81	>40	5	G	0	Wine bottle base, deep kick up, wear to base	19th C
5	194	B	87	76	34.5	5	G	0	Wine bottle neck and applied lip, teared	19th C
6	194	B	36	33	>66	6	PG	0	Codd bottle base fragment, wear to base	L 19th C
7	194	B	69	36	71 X 48	8	C	1	Oval bottle base, heavy patination	19th C
8	194	B	102	101	>85	9.5	PG	0	Ovoid bottle body sherd, possibly gin	19th C
9	194	B	36	87	>59	6	B	0	Beer bottle body sherd (same vessel as Cat. 2)	19th C
10	194	J	9	51	>63	3	C	1	Jar body sherd	19th C
11	194	J	33	/	84	10	C	0	Applied lip of jar	L 19th C
12	194	O	14	40	>65	2.5	C	0	Ornamental vase rim and body sherd	19th C
13	194	B	37	62	29	3	PG	1	Small syrup bottle base (same as Cat. 1)	L 19th C
14	194	B	88	60	60 X 35	4	BG	0	Ovoid eight sided medicine bottle base	L 19th C
15	194	B	19	34	>40	5	BG	0	Part of ovoid eight sided medicine bottle base, with side (tablespoon?) measure lines	L 19th C
16	194	B	23	36	>44	6	PG	0	Mineral water bottle base fragment, worn	19th C
17	194	B	198	/	>115	5	PG	0	Large bottle base (13.5mm thick), slight kick up, embossed 'RCB 085' on base	L 19th C
18	194	B	105	82	>120	7	PG	0	Large bottle body sherd	19th C

Cat. No.	Context	Type	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width/Diam. (mm)	Av. Metal Thickness (mm)	Metal Colour	Mould seams	Description	Date
19	194	B	33	74	>65	6	PG	0	Large bottle body sherd, embossed (illegible)	L 19th C
20	194	B	51	110	>60	6	G	0	Wine bottle body sherd	19th C
21	194	B	82	98	>93	6	PG	0	Large bottle body sherd	19th C
22	194	O	118	78	58	4.5	C	0	Drinking glass (tumbler) base, press moulded, fluting decoration extending to base, ground base	L 19th C
23	194	O	47	34	51	4	C	1	Drinking glass (tumbler) base (same as Cat. 22), press moulded with grooved fluting 'cut' glass effect towards base, widens towards top	L 19th C
24	194	O	18	65	>45	4	C	0	Body sherd of vessel Cat. 23, press moulded with fluted 'cut glass' decoration	L 19th C
25	194	O	22	63	>50	4	C	0	Body sherd of vessel Cat. 23 press moulded with fluted 'cut glass' decoration	L 19th C
26	194	O	89	31	>70 X 45	6.5	C	0	Press moulded decorative oval pot, fluting to base, possible cream pot or ornament	L 19th C
27	194	O	6	30	34	1.5	C	0	Medical vial/flask rim fragment	L 19th C
28	195	B	536	214	63	6	PG	1	Codd bottle body, neck missing, embossed 'C. GILLOTT & SON, 23, EARLDOM STREET, SHEFFIELD', mineral water/ ginger beer	L 19th C
29	224	O	58	98	55	8	C	/	Decorative pane fragment with ground curved edge, probably from furniture	20th C
30	224	B	11	48	22	9	PG	0	Bottle body sherd	19th C
31	232	B	34	51	>80	6	B	0	Bottle base fragment, rounded cross section suggesting hand blown vessel, heavily abraded	18th C
32	232	B	2	26	20	2	B	0	Bottle body fragment, abraded (same vessel as Cat. 31?)	18th C
33	232	B	6	50	30	2.5	B	0	Bottle body fragment, abraded (same vessel as Cat. 31?)	18th C
34	232	B	23	73	>35	5	GB	0	Bottle neck fragment	19th C
35	232	W	<1	39	18	1.3	C	/	Window pane fragment	18th-19th C
36	232	W	<1	18	13	1.3	C	/	Window pane fragment	18th-19th C
37	258	B	4	20	>43	3.5	G	0	Bottle body fragment, Sample 17	19th C
38	258	B	<1	23	9	1.1	C	/	Bottle body fragment, Sample 18	19th C
39	258	W	<1	8	6	0.8	C	/	Window glass fragment, Sample 18	19th C

40	259	B	8	41	32	3.5	G	0	Bottle body sherd	19th C
41	260	B	37	52	47	9	B	0	Possible bottle base fragment, very abraded	18th-19th C
42	260	B	11	45	20	8	B	0	Possible bottle fragment, very abraded	18th-19th C
43	260	B	6	21	>25	8	B	0	Possible bottle fragment, very abraded	18th-19th C
44	264	W	3	42	29	1.7	C	/	Window glass fragment	19th C
Total			2817							

Appendix XIII

Summary of waterlogged (w) plant remains

Context			258	258	258	258
Sample			11/T	12/T	21/T	22/T
Weight (kg)			3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Volume (litres)			3.1	3.4	3.0	3.0
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i> L.	fool's parsley	mericarps	w	w	w	w
<i>Atriplex</i>	orache	seeds	w	w	w	w
Brassicaceae	cabbage family	seeds			w	
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> (L.) Medik.	shepherd's-purses	seeds			w	w
<i>Carex</i>	sedge	caryopsis	w		w	
<i>Centaurea</i>	knapweed	achenes				w
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	fat-hen	seeds	w	w	w	w
<i>Elytrigia</i>	couches	caryopsis			w	
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i> L.	petty spurge	seeds	w	w	w	w
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A. Löve	black-bindweed	achenes	w	w	w	w
<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	fig	fruit stones		w		
<i>Juncus</i>	rush	seeds		w	w	
<i>Lamium</i> Sect. <i>Lamiopsis</i>	dead-nettle	nutlets	w	w	w	w
<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i> Lam.	lesser hawkbit	achenes			w	
<i>Plantago major</i> L. ssp. <i>major</i>	greater plantain	seeds		w		
<i>Poa</i>	meadow-grass	caryopsis		w		
<i>Poa pratensis</i> L./ <i>P. trivialis</i> L.	smooth/rough meadow-grass	caryopsis		w	w	w
Polygonaceae	knotweed family	achenes	w	w		
<i>Polygonum</i>	knotgrass	achenes			w	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	knotgrass	achenes	w	w	w	
<i>Prunus avium</i> (L.) L./ <i>P.</i>	cherry/dwarf cherry	fruit stones				w

Context	Sample	258		258		258	
		11/T	12/T	21/T	22/T	11/T	12/T
		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
		3.1	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
<i>cerasus</i> L.							
<i>Ranunculus acris</i> L./ <i>P. repens</i> L.	meadow/creeping buttercup					w	
<i>Rosa</i>	rose						w
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> L. agg.	blackberry					w	w
<i>Rumex</i>	dock					w	
<i>Rumex acetosella</i> L.	sheep's sorrel					w	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	elder					w	
<i>Silene vulgaris</i> Garcke	bladder campion					w	
<i>Stachys</i>	woundwort					w	w
<i>Stachys recta</i> L.	perennial yellow-woundwort					w	
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.	chickweed					w	w
<i>Taxus baccata</i> L.	yew					w	
<i>Taxus baccata</i> L.	yew					w	w
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	common nettle					w	w
<i>Urtica urens</i> L.	small nettle						w

