



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
WYAS

**Rectory Farm
Laughton-en-le-Morthen
South Yorkshire**

Archaeological Excavation

Report No. 1641

January 2007

Rectory Farm (Laughton) Limited

Rectory Farm
Laughton-en-le Morthen
South Yorkshire

Archaeological Excavation

Contents

- Summary
- List of tables
- List of figures
- List of plates
- List of appendices
- 1. Introduction
- 2. Archaeological Background
- 3. Method
- 4. Results
- 5. Artefact Record
- 6. Environmental Record
- 7. Scientific Dating
- 8. Discussion
- 9. Conclusions
- Bibliography
- Acknowledgements
- Figures
- Plates
- Appendices

Authorised for distribution by:

.....
ISOQAR ISO 9001:2000

Cert. No. 125/93

© Archaeological Services WYAS 2007

Archaeological Services WYAS

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

Summary

The excavations conducted at Rectory Farm Laughton-en-le-Morthen revealed extensive archaeological remains dating from the Anglo-Saxon period up to the 19th century. The excavated remains took the form of a series of ditches, which may reflect former tenement boundaries and which sub-divided the excavated area. Within the various site sub-divisions were pits, post-holes and the remains of three kilns, one of which was a wattle and daub construction of Anglo-Saxon date, whilst another was a well made stone drying kiln of medieval date. The artefact assemblage contains a significant group of Anglo-Saxon wares from Lincoln, as well as other notable pre-Conquest diagnostic artefacts. Elements of the medieval assemblage are suggestive of high status occupancy in the near vicinity.

List of tables

Table 1	Trial trench results
Table 2	Shell tempered ware pottery types with total quantities by sherd count and vessel count
Table 3	Suggested context dates based on the shell-tempered pottery
Table 4	A summary of the animal bone fragments and marine shells by phase
Table 5	A summary of the animal bone and shell zones by phase
Table 6	Metal-working debris
Table 7	Summary of the archaeomagnetic dating measurements
Table 8	Radiocarbon dating results
Table 9	Pottery data table (Appendix V)
Table 10	Abbreviations used in Table 9 (Appendix V)
Table 11	Plant remains data table (Appendix V)

List of figures

Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	Site location showing position of trial trenches
Figure 3	Extent of open area excavation incorporating Trenches 1 and 8 and showing the extent of Ditch 2
Figure 4	Plan of excavation
Figure 5	Phase plan
Figure 6	Plan and section of Kiln (1036)
Figure 7	Sections of Phase 1 features
Figure 8	Sections of Phase 2 features
Figure 9	Sections of Phase 2 features continued
Figure 10	Sections of Ditches 4 and 5
Figure 11	Kiln (1149) plan and sections
Figure 12	Phase 2 features within Areas C2 and C3
Figure 13	Kiln (1049) plan and sections
Figure 14	Phases 3 and 4 plan and sections
Figure 15	Medieval pottery
Figure 16	Pottery from Phase 1 (Estimated (maximum) number of vessels)

Figure 17 Pottery from Phase 2 (Estimated (maximum) number of vessels)

Figure 18 Pottery from Phase 4 (Estimated (maximum) number of vessels)

Figure 19 Small finds

List of plates

Plate. 1 Kiln 1036

Plate. 2 Kiln 1049

Plate. 3 Rim of a Torksey type ware vessel from context 1118 with rouletted decoration

Plate. 4 Rim of a Torksey type ware vessel from context 1133

Plate. 5 Daub from Kiln 1036 showing wattle impressions

Plate. 6 Daub with preserved leaf prints from Kiln 1036

List of appendices

Appendix I Inventory of primary archive

Appendix II Inventory of contexts

Appendix III Inventory of finds

Appendix IV Inventory of samples

Appendix V Pottery data tables

Appendix VI Plant remains table

Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Rectory Farm (Laughton) Limited to conduct archaeological investigations in advance of a proposed housing development at Rectory Farm, Laughton-en-le-Morthen. The archaeological works included a series of eight evaluation trenches followed by an open-area excavation.
- 1.2 Rectory Farm is situated on the north side of High Street in the village of Laughton-en-le-Morthen at SK 518 882, about 6km south-east of Rotherham (Fig. 1). It occupies an area of 0.67 hectares which is bounded to the south by the Rectory Farm farmhouse and other residential cottages, to the east by 1960s residential housing, to the west by further residences and disused land and to the north by agricultural fields.
- 1.3 The underlying geology of the area consists of Lower Magnesian Limestone of the North Anston formation (British Geological Survey 1979). The soils are mapped as shallow well-drained calcareous loamy soils of the Aberford association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).
- 1.4 The trial trench evaluation took place between the 26th to the 29th September 2005. The open area excavation was conducted between the 27th October and the 16th December 2005 inclusive.

2. Archaeological Background

- 2.1 A Desk-based Assessment produced by ASWYAS (Brown and Thomas 2005) highlighted the historical importance of Laughton-en-le Morthen and the potential of the development site.
- 2.2 The village has pre-Conquest origins and is recorded in the Domesday account as *Lastone*. It is known to have been at the centre of a large Anglo-Saxon estate, which at the time of the Conquest belonged to Earl Edwin of Mercia who, the Domesday book tells us, had a hall there. This estate could have been based upon an earlier Scandinavian territorial unit implied by the place-name affix 'Morthen' thought to mean 'Moorland assembly'. The site of Earl Edwin's hall is unknown, but it is generally assumed to have occupied the site of the subsequent motte and bailey castle constructed by Roger de Busli, who became the lord of the Honour of Tickhill after the Conquest (Hey 2003).
- 2.3 As its castle and church would suggest, Laughton remained an administrative centre for the Honour and is recorded as being the seat of the honorial court in the 13th century. It is thought that the splendour of the church, a Saxon foundation which once stood within the bailey of the castle, may owe something to it falling under the jurisdiction of the Dean and chapter of York Minster in the 14th century, a time when the Poll Tax returns of 1379 record 238 inhabitants over the age of 16 (Hey 2003).
- 2.4 Apart from the castle and church no other known medieval structures are extant in Laughton. There are however a number of old buildings, most Listed, dating from the 17th and 18th centuries. One of the most notable is Old Hall Farmhouse which is situated directly opposite Rectory Farm on the south side of High Street. This manorial farmhouse, dating from 1633, with other

associated 17th century buildings, is believed to be the servants quarters of the Manor House of the Hatfield family and is probably on the site of an earlier hall (Hey 2003).

3. Method

- 3.1 The first stage of intrusive investigations carried out on the development site at Rectory Farm comprised eight trial trenches of varying sizes. These trenches were distributed across the development area to sample the archaeological potential of the site (Fig. 2), their locations being agreed with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS). The results of the trial trenching informed the positioning of an open-area excavation to the south of the development area.
- 3.2 The area of each trench and the subsequent open-area excavation was excavated by a 360 degree mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The top and subsoil horizons were removed in level spits, under direct archaeological supervision, until the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural was reached. The resultant surface of each area was then inspected for archaeological remains with any further cleaning and excavation of features being conducted by hand.
- 3.3 A minimum of 20% by length of linear features was excavated with each section measuring no less than 1m in length and at least one section being excavated against the trench edge.
- 3.4 Intersections between linear features were excavated by an L-shaped section, in the first instance, to determine and record their relationships and then expanded to full width planned and recorded.
- 3.5 Discrete features were half sectioned to determine and record their form with some features being fully excavated after consultation with SYAS.
- 3.6 Each excavation area was planned and recorded in accordance with ASWYAS standard method (ASWYAS 2005) with section of features being drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans of trenches drawn at a scale of 1:50. Where required more detailed plans were made at a scale of 1:20.
- 3.7 A sampling strategy was employed during the excavation where by at least a 10 litre sample was taken of the primary fill of each excavated feature.
- 3.8 The site archive contains all the information gathered during the investigations and is indexed in Appendix I. Inventories of contexts, artefacts and samples are listed in Appendices II, III and IV. A written scheme of investigation for the archaeological works was produced by ASWYAS and is represented in Appendix V.

4. Results

4.1 Trial Trenches

- 4.1.1 Of the eight excavated trial trenches, six were found not to contain any archaeological remains. The two trenches that revealed archaeological features (Trenches 1 and 8) lay in the southern part of the development area and were subsequently incorporated into the open-area excavation (Fig. 3), the results of

which, are included within the following excavation account. The details of the trial trenches results are produced in Table 1, below, their locations being provided on Figures 2 and 3.

Table 1. Trial Trench Results

Trench	Dimensions	Topsoil depth	Subsoil Depth	Results
1	10m by 2m	0.4m	N/A	Two linear features within the south of the trench
2	10m by 2m	N/A	N/A	No archaeological remains, hardcore (0.23m) onto natural
3	5m by 2m	0.15m	N/A	No archaeological remains
4	10m by 2m	0.15m	0.3m	No archaeological remains
5	20m by 2m	0.16m	0.25m	No archaeological remains
6	20m by 2m	0.16m	0.24m	No archaeological remains
7	10m by 2m	0.26m	0.2m	No archaeological remains
8	20m by 2m	0.22m	0.5m	One large N-S linear feature (ditch).

4.2 The Open-Area Excavation (Figs 4 and 5)

Introduction

- 4.2.1 The revealed archaeological features were perceived to fall into three distinct zones (Areas A, B and C). Further sub-divisions within these areas were demarcated by archaeological ditches and extant property boundaries. A notable discontinuity of features existed between the areas of archaeology in Areas B and C. This is possibly a result of truncation by a later farm track.

Area A

- 4.2.2 The easternmost area of the site (A) contained six archaeological features which were isolated from the rest of the excavation area by a large north-south aligned boundary ditch (Ditch 2) that was seen to run almost the entire north-south length of the development site. This ditch was observed run for a distance of 35m beyond the northern edge of the excavation. The features within Area A comprised four pits, one clay-lined kiln and a relatively modern animal burial.

Area B

- 4.2.3 A gap of approximately 10m was identified between Ditch 2 and the easternmost feature of Area B, that was divided into two parts (B1 and B2) by the location of a modern wall. On the northern side of the wall (Area B1) 29 cut features were identified including 17 post-holes, some of which may have been associated with two short linear features forming a possible timber framed building. Two inter-cutting ditches (Ditches 1 and 3) were identified that were cut by two modern linear features in the north of Area B1 and two further inter-cutting gullies were seen to the south. Four pits of varying size and date were also identified including the shallow remains of an animal burial.

- 4.2.4 Area B2, to the south of the wall, did not contain any cut features although the location of a post-medieval cobbled surface surrounding a well was uncovered under a considerable depth of overburden.

Area C

- 4.2.5 Area C contained 40 features that fell within three sub-divisions of the area, created by a number of ditches and gullies. The features within Area C included two kilns, and several pits and post-holes, one of the former being a rectangular stone-lined feature.

Phasing

- 4.2.6 A series of four broad range chronological phases were established for the site (Fig. 5) based on the results of the pottery, archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon dating. The spatial and physical relationships of features were also taken into account. The ranges are as detailed below:

- Phase 1 - 10th-12th centuries
- Phase 2 - 13th-14th centuries
- Phase 3 - 14th-16th centuries
- Phase 4 - 17th-20th centuries

- 4.2.7 Sub-phases are not identified within these ranges although intercutting between similarly dated features was seen on site.

4.3 Phase 1 (10th - 12th centuries)

- 4.3.1 The features attributed to Phase 1 represent relatively small but significant amount of activity. Small-scale processing of crops was represented in Area A by the remains of clay-lined kiln base (1036) and a possibly associated pit (1028). Phase 1 activity in Area B1 was represented by a small pit (1291) that was located to the north of a dog-leg section of ditch (1289) which was cut by a small post-hole (1001). A second lone post-hole (1105) lay to the south of the ditch and a large possible rubbish pit (1135) located to the south of Area B1 was also included in Phase 1. Activity during the earliest identified phase on site within Area C consisted of a north-south alignment of five post-holes.

Area A

Kiln (1036)

- 4.3.2 The construction pit of Kiln 1036 was sub-circular in shape measuring 1.64m in length, 1.4m in width and 0.3m in depth (Fig. 6). The pit sides were cut vertically onto a slightly concave base, except at the southern entrance flue where the edge sloped gradually from the top. Here, the entrance flue was flanked by a pair of post-holes (1277 and 1280). Post-hole 1277 was sub-square in plan with a U-shaped profile and measured 0.36m in length, 0.28m in width and was a maximum of 0.63m in depth. Post-hole 1280 was circular in plan with a U-shaped profile and measured 0.44m in diameter and a maximum of 0.51m in depth. Both contained the same sequence of fills the primary fills being orangey brown silty clays, used to set the posts in place. The secondary fills in each case were loosely compacted brown silts that

included fragments of fired clay and charcoal. The secondary fills were probably formed by the removal of the posts with the resultant void being filled by the demolition remains of the kiln including fragments of fired clay. A slight angle in the profile of the post-holes suggested that they may have leaned slightly inwards, reflecting the profile of the kiln dome. The base of the kiln was fully lined with a mid yellow clay (1034) that had reddened on heating (Plate 1). The focus of the most intense heat source was indicated by heavily blackened limestone pieces that were set into the clay at the base of the slope just inside the entrance flue. The clay was observed to overlie the primary fill of both post-holes and was presumably used to protect the timber posts from the heat whilst they maintained the kiln's structure. A deposit (1035) was also recorded between the clay lining and the cut of the feature. It contained some pieces of charcoal but no structural elements were identified.

- 4.3.3 Immediately above the clay lining was a substantial deposit of charcoal (1037) and carbonised grain, which formed a layer 0.03m in depth (Fig. 6, S.26). The grains present within the base of this feature were identified as oats (see Section 6) and seemed to be the remains wastage during the last use of the kiln. The uppermost fill of the truncated kiln was composed extremely large amounts of fired clay within which the impressions and voids of wattle could be clearly seen. This backfill also contained charcoal in moderate quantities. The fired clay fragments, which formed the majority of the upper fill, are presumed to be the remains of the kiln dome, which either collapsed or was deliberately levelled into the kiln.

Pit 1028

- 4.3.4 Immediately to the south of Kiln 1036 was a pit (1028). It measured 1.9m in length, 1.4m in width and 0.2m in depth. The single orange and brown clayey silt fill (1027) of this feature contained large amounts of charcoal and fragments of burnt clay similar to those within the fill of the kiln. This pit is likely to have been the stoking pit from which the kiln was fired and loaded, and also had rubbish deposited within it after the kiln after raking out after firings.

Pit 1007

- 4.3.5 An ovate pit (1007) was identified to the north of Kiln 1036. This pit measured 2.84m in length, 1.71m in width and 0.32m in depth (Fig. 7, S.15). It contained a single mid orangey brown silty fill (1006) within an irregular cut, from which was recovered medieval pottery and animal bone.

Area B

Pit 1135

- 4.3.6 Pit (1135) was located towards the southern edge of Area B1 and was roughly circular in shape measuring 1.8m in length, 1.1m in width, and 0.58m in depth (Fig. 7, S.63). It contained two fills (1133 and 1134) the upper (1133) of which contained a large amount of pottery. No function other than a possible rubbish pit has been ascribed to this feature.

Ditch 1

- 4.3.7 An angled length of boundary ditch (Ditch 1) to the north of pit 1135 was exposed over a 16m length. This ditch had a distinct terminal at its eastern

extremity and followed a roughly east-west alignment before turning to the north-east and continuing beyond the northern limit of excavation. The sections excavated through this ditch showed it to have possessed a U-shaped profile which was on average 1.1m in width and between 0.36m and 0.63m in depth (Fig. 7, S.34 and S.120). Its fills contained both pottery and animal bone.

Other discrete features

- 4.3.8 A small post-hole (1001), measuring 0.65m in length, 0.48m in width and 0.1m in depth, was cut into the upper fill of this Ditch 1. The single fill (1000) of the post-hole contained no finds.
- 4.3.9 A further small feature was located between the ditch and the northern limit of excavation. This feature (1291) took the form of a small sub-circular pit measuring 0.65m in length, 0.61m in width and 0.15m in depth (Fig. 7, S.122). It contained a single fill of dark orangey brown clay (1290). Two sherds of pottery were recovered from its fill.
- 4.3.10 The final feature identified as belonging to Phase 1 within Area B was a lone post-hole (1105), situated to the south of Ditch 1. Post-hole 1105 was circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base and measured 0.43m in diameter and 0.2m in depth (Fig. 7, S.22). It contained a single fill of mid brown silt (1104) that contained possible packing stones.

Area C

- 4.3.11 Within the northern part of Area C an alignment of five similar post-holes (1156, 1159, 1178 (Fig. 7, S.77), 1246 and 1249) was identified two of which (1246 and 1249) were cut by a later ditch (Ditch 4) (Fig.7, S.101). The function of this line of post-holes could not be determined other than a possible fence line.

4.4 Phase 2 (13th - 14th centuries)

- 4.4.1 The greatest number of features found have been attributed to Phase 2. Within Area A, Phase 2 saw a change from possible crop processing to waste disposal with two large pits that may have been used for rubbish disposal. The large north-south boundary ditch (Ditch 2) to the west of Area A was also probably added in this period. Within Area B1 activity seems to have been centred upon the remains of possible timber structure which was represented by post-holes and two beam slots. North of this building another boundary ditch (Ditch 3) was observed that cut the line of Ditch 1. A large pit was also identified at the eastern end of Ditch 3. Within Area C, the majority of the features are attributed to this phase which seems to reflect more intensified activity. The area was subdivided by three ditches, within which post-holes and pits were contained. A possible hearth area was located to the north of Ditch 4, itself cut by the construction of large stone-built kiln. A second smaller kiln (1149) was located against the southern excavation limit which was seen to cut an earlier post-hole (1142) which in turn cut the possible remains of a pit.

Area A

Pit 1015

- 4.4.2 A large sub rectangular pit (1015) was located at the eastern edge of the site. It measured 3.5m in length, up to 2m in width, 0.8m in depth and contained five fills with possible re-cuts (Fig. 8, S.16). The fills of this feature were noticeably soft and relatively stone-free and it was thought that they may have derived from organic deposits. In general this feature was regular in shape with a flat base except on the southern side where an irregular base may have been the result of a fault in the limestone bedrock. The western edge of this feature was shown to cut through the earlier pit 1028.

Pit 1030

- 4.4.3 A second large irregular pit was located to the west of 1015. This pit (1030) was a sub-oval in shape, measuring 3.1m in length, 1.75m in width and 0.37m in depth. The single dark brown clayey silt fill (1029) contained a large amount of bone and some pottery sherds. The volume of bone recovered from the fill of this feature suggests that it may have been used for the disposal of butchery waste.

Ditch 2

- 4.4.4 The western limit of Area A was defined by a large north south aligned ditch (Ditch 2) which was proven, by monitoring of building foundations, to continue over 35m to the north, beyond the development area (Fig. 3). It was not, however, encountered in Trial Trench 5 and it is presumed that it either terminated or changed direction at the point occupied by a current boundary wall. Ditch 2 was exposed for 21m within the excavation area. Ditch 2 measured on average 2m in width, 0.8m in depth with a V-shaped profile throughout (Fig. 8, S.24 and S.32). It contained three fills, the primary and secondary ones containing large amounts of limestone fragments. Animal bone was recovered from all the excavated sections of this feature but no dateable artefacts were recovered.

Area B

Possible structure

- 4.4.5 A collection of seven possible post-holes and two associated shallow linear features were located close to the southern boundary of Area B1. The eastern-most features within this group were three post-holes (1129, 1080 and 1082) which formed a north-south alignment. Post-holes 1080 and 1082 measured on average 0.52m in length, 0.3m in width and were 0.16m in depth (Fig. 8, S.43 and S.44), they each only contained a single fill. Post-hole 1129 measured 0.3m in diameter and was considerably deeper at 0.28m in depth and contained two fills (Fig. 8, S.61). The distance between these post-holes was about 2m. To the west of the post-holes, and at right angles to the line created by them, were two parallel linear gullies (1086 and 1117). The northern example, Slot 1, measured 4.2m in length, 0.5m in width, about 0.1m in depth and contained a single mid brown clay-silt fill (1087) (Fig. 8, S.47) from which was recovered fragments of bone. Slot 1 was seen to cut post-holes 1090 (Fig. 9, S.48) and 1096. Post-hole 1090 measured 0.7m in diameter and 0.36m in depth and contained a single fill from which animal bone was

recovered. Post-hole 1096 measured 0.6m in diameter, 0.23m in depth and also contained a single fill from which animal bone was recovered.

- 4.4.6 The remains of Slot 2, located 4m to the south of Slot 1, measured 3.6m in length, 0.35m in width, was a maximum of 0.07m in depth and had a single fill (1117) (Fig. 9, S.58). Two post-holes seem to have been closely related to this slot (1119 and 1121) although there was no direct relationship between them. Post-hole 1119 measured 0.7m in length, 0.47m in width and 0.16m in depth (Fig. 9, S.57). Post-hole 1121 measured 0.5m in length, 0.47m in width and 0.15m in depth (Fig. 9, S.59). Both post-holes contained a single fill and pottery was recovered from each.
- 4.4.7 This spatial arrangement of what are almost certainly beam slots and post-holes formed what is believed to have been the outline of a timber building, possibly representing two phases of construction. The area enclosed by the surviving structural remains measured 5.5m in length and 4.2m in width, there being no firm evidence for anything that might represent a western gable end of the structure, possibly due to heavy truncation by farm machinery in this area.

Ditch 3

- 4.4.8 To the north of this possible building was a right angled section of ditch (Ditch 3) whose eastern terminal seemed to correspond with that of Ditch 1 (Phase 1). Ditch 3 then followed a south-east to north-west alignment for 12m before turning almost 90 degrees to the north. The ditch continued beyond the northern edge of excavation, having been recut by liner feature 1103, at the point where it cut Ditch 1. Ditch 3 measured on average 0.9m in width and 0.5m in depth with a single mid brown silt fill (Fig. 9, S.38).

Pit 1065

- 4.4.9 A pit (1065) was identified at the eastern end of Ditch 3. The pit measured 2.6m in length, 1.9m in width and 0.3m in depth (Fig. 9, S.36). Animal bone and pottery sherds were recovered from its single mid orangey brown clayey silt fill (1064). Although this pit and Ditch 3 were found in close proximity, excavation of the interface between them could not ascertain their stratigraphic relationship.

Area C

- 4.4.10 The linear features that are seen to sub-divide Area C into three distinct zones (C1-C3) are all attributed to this phase. To the north of Ditch 4, within area C1, the remains of three unenclosed discrete features were also identified.

Feature 1137

- 4.4.11 Feature 1137 was a shallow, greatly truncated area of burning measuring 1.45m in length, 0.8m in width and 0.09m in depth. The excavated section through this feature (Fig. 9, S.65) revealed it to be a shallow scoop which had been filled by a single dark brown silt fill (1136) which yielded large amounts of charcoal. Five sherds of pottery were also recovered from the fill. The limestone natural at the base of this feature was heavily heat affected and was a dark purplish colour. The nature of this feature suggests that it was the remains of a hearth although, apart from one possible post-hole (1139), immediately to the east, there seemed to be no other features associated with

it. Post-hole 1139 was 0.52m in diameter, 0.11m in depth and contained a similar fill (1138) to that of the hearth.

Pit 1132

- 4.4.12 The shallow remains another pit (1132) was also located to the north of Ditch 4. This feature measured 1.46m in length, 1.27m in width, 0.14m in depth and contained a single fill of brown clayey silt (1131) (Fig. 9, S.62) from which was recovered animal bone and pottery.

Ditch 4

- 4.4.13 Ditch 4 was the northern-most subdivision within Area C. It measured 17.6m in length and ran on an east-west alignment. The eastern end of this ditch was truncated, possibly by later farm activity, and the western end had been cut by Kiln 1049. The excavated sections across Ditch 4 revealed a U-shaped profile, measuring a maximum of 0.45m in depth, with two or three fills. The section of ditch that contained three fills showed the additional deposit to be lying between the primary and upper fill of the ditch (Fig. 10, S.2). The location of this section was also in close proximity to the possible hearth area 1137, suggesting that the ditch may have been a convenient location to dispose of waste from the hearth.
- 4.4.14 Ditch 4 was seen to cut pits 1246 and 1249 (Phase 1) whilst three post-holes were positioned along its length. To the east two large post-holes (1196 and 1203) were cut through both fills of the ditch. Post-hole 1196 measured 0.52m in diameter and 0.46m in depth. It contained a single fill of dark brown silt (1195) within which was a large limestone fragment which could have been a packing stone. Post-hole 1203 measured 0.31m in diameter and 0.3m in depth with a similar single fill (1202) to post-hole 1196, again with large possible packing stones incorporated into the fill.
- 4.4.15 The third identified post-hole in Ditch 4 was located at the western end, close to Kiln 1049, and may have been related to that kiln. It measured 0.3m in diameter, 0.15m in depth and contained a single fill of greyish brown silt (1213).
- 4.4.16 The area to the south of Ditch 4 was sub-divided into two areas by the north-south Ditch 5, the western area of which was further divided by an east-west gully (1253). Ditch 5 terminated immediately to the south of Ditch 4. Although these two ditches were in very close proximity the relationship between them could not be determined by excavation, but their apparent respect for one another implies contemporaneity. Ditch 5 was exposed within the excavation area for 10m in length within which three sample sections were excavated. These revealed a ditch with a V-shaped profile measuring on average 1.3m in width and 0.58m in depth containing three fills from which pottery was recovered (Fig. 10, S.3).

Kiln (1149)

- 4.4.17 The area to the east of Ditch 5 (Area C2) contained seven features that are attributed to Phase 2, the principal one being a kiln. Kiln 1149 was located against the southern limit of excavation within Area C2 and measured 1.95m in length and 1.02m in width. The remains of this feature were fairly truncated, surviving only to a maximum depth of 0.3m. The bowl end of the

kiln was lined by a single course of un-bonded limestone (1148) (Fig. 11) which was pinkish red on its internal face due to heating. The line of the wall did not seem to extend down the sides of the flue although such walls may have been removed by later truncation. Due to the location of the kiln against the southern baulk it was difficult to establish its true form and its association with an adjacent pit and post-hole (Fig. 11, S.66). The adjacent pit (1149) measured 0.55m in length, 0.55m in width and was 0.23m in depth and was filled by two similar deposits (1144 and 1143). These were then shown to be cut by a post-hole (1142), which measured 0.39m in length, 0.55m in depth and was excavated to a width of 0.24m. The fills of the pit were subsequently sealed by a charcoal deposit (1145) seemed to emanate from the flue of the kiln. A similar deposit (1147) was located within the base of the bowl of the kiln. Deposit 1145 has been radiocarbon dated to AD 1180-1280 (see Table 8).

- 4.4.18 Above deposit 1147 within the kiln were three further layers that seemed to be derived from the abandonment and subsequent silting up of the kiln (Fig. 11, S.67). The first of these (1146) measured 0.85m in length, 0.04m in depth and was excavated for a width of 0.4m. This deposit of ashy material contained pottery and animal bone. Deposit 1152 lay above 1146 but was only located within the stoke-hole end of the kiln. This deposit was only excavated for a length of 0.5m with the rest of the deposit beyond the limits of excavation. It measured 1.54m in width and 0.07m in depth. The final fill of this kiln (1140) sealed all of the previous layers and was a greyish brown clayey silt that contained large amounts of limestone and occasional charcoal. This final fill could have represented the concluding collapse and infilling of the remaining structure.

Pit 1163

- 4.4.19 A large sub-square pit (1163) measuring 1.66m in length 1.35m width and 0.2m in depth was excavated (Fig. 12, S.75). The locations of two possible post settings were found within the limits of the pit. The first of which was formed from three stone arranged to form a pad, measuring 0.4m in length and 0.3m in width, positioned against the southern edge of the feature (1166). The second was a post-hole (1165) excavated against the western section of pit 1163 measuring 0.6m in length, 0.52m in width and 0.34m in depth. The excavated section through this ditch indicated that the post-hole may have been excavated through the fill of the pit although this was not conclusive. It contained a single fill (1164), which contained a large amount of possible packing stones.

Pit 1234

- 4.4.20 A further pit was located to the north-east of pit 1163. Pit 1234 measured 1.67m in length, 1.14m in width, 0.37m in depth and contained two fills (Fig. 12, S.98) the primary of which (1233) was derived from redeposited natural. The secondary fill (1232) was a dark brown clayey silt from which was recovered fragments of animal bone and pottery and a copper alloy object.

Linear features 1192 and 1207 and other features

- 4.4.21 Two linear features were identified within the southern part of Area C2 (1192 and 1207). Feature 1192 was a shallow, narrow feature that entered the excavation area from the south. It then continued to the north for 5m turning

slightly to the north-west at its northern extent. Linear 1192 measured 4.8m in length, 0.35m in width, 0.13m in depth and contained a single of greyish brown clay (Fig. 12, S.84). An additional small pit (1194) (Fig. 12, S.85) was located at the northern end of this feature and may have been the continuation of the original gully that has been truncated by later activity.

- 4.4.22 A small post-hole (1186) was located within the line of gully 1192 close the northern extent of excavation. This feature was not identified until the gully had been excavated although it was thought that the post-hole was the later feature. Post-hole 1186 measured 0.3m in length, 0.2m in width, 0.3m in depth and contained a single fill (1185) of reddish brown clayey silt.
- 4.4.23 A short section of a linear feature (1184) was seen to cut through the southern part of gully 1192. This feature was exposed for a length of 1.4m and measured 0.27m in width and 0.1m in depth. It was partially lined with stone and filled with a single reddish brown clayey silt. This feature was thought to be the partial remains of a drain.
- 4.4.24 The second short linear (1207) consisted of a 2.6m length of gully aligned north-west to south-east. It measured approximately 0.3m in width and 0.07m in depth and contained a single fill (1206) (Fig. 12, S.90) of greyish brown clayey silt from which was recovered a single sherd of pottery. Due to its relatively short length it was thought that this gully could be the remains of a beam slot for part of a wooden structure. However, there were no other features that could be directly associated with it. Linear feature 1207 and 1192 may well have defined part of the working enclave for Kiln 1149.

Linear feature 1238

- 4.4.25 To the western side of Ditch 5 the remaining part of Area C3 was divided by an irregular linear feature (1238). This gully, highly truncated and very shallow in places, measured 2.4m in length, up to 0.4m in width and 0.19m in depth (Fig. 12, S.99). This feature could possibly have been the continuation of gully 1192 although there was no conclusive evidence for this. The relationship of 1238 to Ditch 5 was unobtainable due to a later feature (1251) having been excavated at their intersection. A small also very shallow post-hole (1236) was positioned on the north side of 1238, no relationship between the two features was identified.

Pit 1229

- 4.4.26 A large shallow pit (1229) was located on the northern side of gully 1238. It measured 1.95m in length, 1.14m in width, 0.14m in depth and contained a single fill of brown clayey silt (Fig. 12, S.96). There was no definable use for this feature.

Pit 1208

- 4.4.27 To the south of gully 1238, within the south-western corner of the site a rectangular stone lined pit (1208) was identified. This feature measured 2.05m in length, 1.02m in width and 0.34m in depth (Fig. 12, S.91). The inside was lined by limestone (1209) which survived to between 2 and 5 courses in height. The pit was filled by a mid brown clayey silt (1210) from which was recovered 17 sherds of the same pottery vessel, window glass and animal bone. The function for this feature is unknown with the artefacts recovered

from the fill probably being deposited after the primary function of the feature was over. It may, however, have had a use associated with the large stone lined kiln to the north.

Kiln (1049)

- 4.4.28 Kiln 1049 was the largest kiln on the site was located at the far western edge of excavation and was seen to cut through Ditch 4. It was key-hole shaped in plan measuring 5.m in length and 3.1m across its widest point (Fig. 13 and Plate 2). The excavated section along the length of the kiln (Fig. 13, S.35) showed a gradual slope down from the stoke-hole leading to a flat base within the flue area through to the main kiln base with a steep side to the kiln area. The bowl of the kiln and the flanks of the flue were stone-lined (Fig. 13, S.109) with masonry work of exceptional quality, using the local limestone with no bonding material present. Within the interior of the kiln six deposits were recorded, which were probably derived from the natural silting of the open kiln followed by the collapse and/or the deliberate demolition of the above ground structure. None of the deposits excavated from within the kiln were directly related to its use, although moderate staining of the base of the kiln around the flue demonstrated that it had seen use at some point. The lack of material within the kiln relating to its use may suggest that it had been cleaned out in preparation of another firing prior.
- 4.4.29 The earliest deposit (1057) was located at the flue end and consisted of mid reddish brown clayey silt that may have been a former ground surface formed during the life of the kiln. This fill measured 1.75m in length, 1.6m in depth and 0.12m in depth. Fill 1057 was overlain by a deposit (1056) of greyish brown silt measuring 1.1m in length, 1.3m in width and 0.12m in depth.
- 4.4.30 Deposit 1055 was seen to form a tip from the stoke-hole down into the flue area and overlaid deposits 1056 and 1057. This fill was a greyish brown clayey silt that contained large amounts of limestone and measured 1.2m in length, 1.3m in width and 0.4m in depth. This deposit seemed to represent an initial phase of demolition or collapse of the southern end of the structure.
- 4.4.31 Within the main bowl area of the kiln two further fills were recorded. The first of these (1047) was a reddish brown clayey silt measuring 3.05m length and 0.35m in depth. This deposit was excavated to a width of 1.1m and contained occasional limestone fragments and charcoal flecks. Above this was the final backfill (1046) of the kiln was a substantial deposit measuring 3.37m in length, 2.25m in width and 0.58m in depth. This fill contained large amounts of limestone and possibly represents the final demolition of the upper body of the kiln.
- 4.4.32 The specific purpose of this kiln was difficult to determine from the excavated deposits. Small amounts of pottery were recovered from backfill deposits 1046, 1047, 1055 and 1057 with larger amounts of animal bone being recovered from the same contexts. A series of eight iron objects were also from fills 1047 and 1057. Although cereal grains were present within the primary fill of the kiln, the large quantities usually associated with grain drying or malting was not present. Neither was there any substantial deposits of lime nor burnt limestone to suggest that its primary function was a lime kiln; also the fact that the main construction of the kiln was of limestone would

mean that its use as a limekiln was not entirely practical. It seems that the kiln was thoroughly cleaned out after its last firing leaving little remaining evidence. A radiocarbon determination on charcoal from deposit 1057 gave a date range of AD 410-570 (see Table 8), suggesting that the material samples was almost certainly residual.

4.5 Phase 3 (14th-16th centuries)

- 4.5.1 Phase 3 was the least well represent period of activity on the site with only three features definitively associated with it. At the southern edge of Area B the intersection of two shallow linear features was identified. Area C only contained a small irregular pit (1251) which cut through the intersection of Ditch 5 and gully 1238 and a possible post-hole (1201) located to the east of 1208.

Area B

Linear features 1041 and 1045

- 4.5.2 The intersection of two linear features was located at the southern edge of Area B. Linear feature 1041 was exposed for a length of 5.5m and measured 0.55m in width and 0.26m in depth. It ran from the southern edge of excavation on a north-west to south-east alignment, its north-western terminal having been cut by feature 1045. This second linear feature was exposed for 2.2m in length and measured 0.9m in width and 0.13m in depth. No finds were recovered from 1041, however, two sherds of pottery and some animal bone were recovered from its single fill.

Area C

Pit 1251 and post-hole 1201

- 4.5.3 Pit 1251 cut through the intersection between gully 1238 and Ditch 5. It measured 1.5m in length, 1.3m in width and 0.21m in depth (Fig. 14, S.30) and contained a single fill (1250) of mid brown silt. Only fragments of animal bone were recovered from the fill of this feature. The other feature in this area belonging to Phase 3 was a post-hole (1201) measuring 0.49m in diameter and 0.23m in depth. One sherd of pottery was recovered from the single mid brown sandy fill (1200).

4.6 Phase 4 (17th-20th Centuries)

- 4.6.1 The features associated with the final chronological phase on the site were all related to activity once the site was an established part of Rectory House Farm. Area A contained only an animal burial, whilst Area B contained the remains of two short linear features and a further animal burial. To the south of Area B the northern extent of a stone surface was revealed that surrounded a well. Area C contained the remains of eight post-holes and a large irregular pit. The southern excavation section of Area C also showed that the deposit below the topsoil in that area also dated to this later phase.

Area A

Animal burial 1017

- 4.6.2 A sub-rectangular pit (1017) measuring 1.3m in width, 0.75m in width and 0.2m in depth was located to the north of all the previous features in Area A. This pit contained the skeletal remains of a young cattle. The remains of the animal were tightly packed into the grave with the legs and neck folded back in towards the body. Artefacts of probable post-medieval date were recovered from the backfill of the grave.

Area B1

Linear features 1103 and 1282

- 4.6.3 To the north of Area B two parallel linear features were identified, one of which partially recut the earlier ditch (3). Linear feature 1103 measured approximately 9m in length, 0.5m in width and 0.4m in depth (Fig. 14, S.50). It contained two fills (1102 and 1101) from which was recovered 18th and 19th century pottery. This feature was seen to recut the north-south aligned section of Ditch 3 the intersection of which showed that liner 1103 did not fully remove all deposits of earlier ditch with an additional section excavated across this feature showing three fills (Fig. 14, S.56).
- 4.6.4 The second linear (1282) was located to the east of (1103) and was seen in plan to cut the upper fill of Ditch 1. Linear 1282 measured 6.2m in length, 1.13m in width and 0.11m in depth with a shallow scoop profile (Fig. 14, S.117). The single dark brown clayey fill contained 18th and 19th century pottery.

Animal burial 1092

- 4.6.5 The remains of another animal burial were observed to cut the northern side of the timber framed building. The remaining portion of this feature was very slight, measuring 1m in length, 0.55m in width and 0.14m in depth. The single fill of this feature (1092) contained semi-articulated bones of an adult sheep which did not constitute a full skeleton.

Area B2

Cobbled surface

- 4.6.6 Within Area B2, on the southern side of a dry stone wall, was the northern extent of a stone surface was revealed. This surface was seen to surround a well that was identified prior to any onsite works by the location of a degraded iron hand pump. The area around the well was shown to be massively built up with about 1m of deposits on top on the natural limestone.
- 4.6.7 The original head of the well was shown in section to only be 0.25m above the level of the cobbles. However successive dumping of material around the well had raised the ground level height to 0.8m above the level of the cobbles with the well head being kept open by additions of stone and reused timbers. Limestone slabs which formed the latest solid well head were seen 0.2m below the present ground surface (Fig. 14 S.108).
- 4.6.8 The cobbled surface seems to have undergone alterations either whilst still under construction or as needs dictated. The primary stage of which seemed to be a straight path measuring approximately 1.6m in width leading north-

eastwards to the well. The position of large edging stones within the surface suggests that an increasingly larger area around the well was paved. The paving was seen to abut the wall to the north of the well. The area in which the well and the paving was present was the main access to the farm prior to commencement of the development.

Area C

Pit 1168 and post-holes

- 4.6.9 The majority of Area C is known to have been the rear walled garden of Rectory House Farm and the majority of the latest features in this area seem to have derived from domestic cultivation of the area and consisted of eight post-holes and a large irregular pit. Pit 1168 was located in the north of Area C3 and seemed to be an amalgamation of three inter-cutting features (Fig. 14, S.72) including a possible earlier post-hole (1170) and pit (1172). The pit was very irregular in form measuring 3.3m in length and 2.3m in width the fill of which contained large amounts of stone and sherds of post-medieval pottery. The northern extent of this pit was seen to cut earlier post-hole 1246.
- 4.6.10 Of the eight post-medieval post-holes identified in Area C seven were positioned to the north of Ditch 4 within sub-area C1. Post-holes 1070 and 1072 were located the west of the area and were similar in size and shape measuring on average 0.47m in length, 0.41m in depth and 0.2m in depth. They both contained a dark greyish brown clayey silt fill. To the east a scatter of five post-holes of varying shape and size were excavated. Two of which (1174 and 1176) contained the remains of small pigs.
- 4.6.11 On the southern side of Ditch 4 a large sub-circular post-hole (1190) measuring 0.66m in length, 0.52m in width and 0.19m in depth was positioned to the west of pit 1168. Post-hole 1190 contained a single fill (1189) of light brown clayey silt from which was recovered a single sherd of post medieval pottery.

Later deposits

- 4.6.12 The deposits recorded within the southern trench edge within Area C showed a build up of successive deposits below the dark topsoil of the former garden. The latest deposit of which (1151) contained material dating to the 17th and 18th centuries (Fig. 11, S.66).

4.7 Unphased features

- 4.7.1 A total of 14 features could not be reliably placed within any of the phases established for the site. All of these features were small pits or post-holes whose fills did not yield any dating evidence and could not be conclusively associated with other dated features.
- 4.7.2 Area B1 contained seven un-phased post-holes four of which (1074, 1107, 1109 and 1111) may have been associated with the timber framed building, however, with the deepest post-hole only existing to a depth of 0.15m no conclusive evidence could be gained.
- 4.7.3 The remaining seven un-phased features were located in Area C within subdivisions C2 and C3. Area C3 contained three inter-cutting pits (1218, 1220

and 1224). The section through these features shows pit 1224 cut by pit 1220. The upper fills of both features were cut by a shallower pit 1218.

- 4.7.4 Within Area C3 three un-phased features were identified. Pit 1257 was located to the south of Kiln 1049. It measured 1.09m in diameter and 0.71m in depth. It contained a single fill (1258) of brown clayey silt within which was a lens of lime. The function of this feature could not be determined although its close proximity to the kiln may indicate that it had a function related to the kiln.
- 4.7.5 A second circular pit (1230) was located to the south-east of pit 1258. Only a portion of this feature was visible within the excavated area, the rest was under a current boundary wall that remained *in situ* to form part of the development. The excavated section of pit 1230 measured 0.3m in length, 1.15m in width and 0.143m in depth. It contained two heavily root disturbed fills which did not contain any finds. Also in this area was a small post-hole located on the eastern side of stone lined pit 1208. A relationship could not be established between the features due to the shallowness of the post-hole and extensive root disturbance of the upper fill of the pit.

5. **Artefact Record**

5.1 **Late Saxon and Medieval Pottery** by C.G. Cumberpatch with Jane Young *Introduction*

- 5.1.1 The pottery assemblage consists of 359 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material weighing 5635g representing a maximum of 264 vessels and objects. The data are summarised in Table 9 with abbreviations explained in Table 10 (see Appendix V). Additional information pertaining to the shell tempered wares is given in Tables 2 and 3 below.

Type series

- 5.1.2 The majority of types of pottery from Rectory Farm have been fully described elsewhere. For this reason, where adequate publications exist, the description of the individual wares has been limited to issues of direct relevance to the assemblage itself with publications discussing the wares more generally cited as appropriate and listed in the bibliography.

Late Saxon wares

- 5.1.3 The site was unusual in South Yorkshire in producing a small quantity of late Saxon material. It thus joins Sprotborough Gardens (Vince and Steane 2003), Station Road, Arksey (Didsbury pers comm.), Doncaster (Vince 2003) and Church Street, Bawtry (Cumberpatch 1996) as one of a handful of unusual and important sites producing pre-Conquest pottery in the county.
- 5.1.4 The sherds of Torksey type ware and Local Late Saxon type wares were all severely abraded (as can be seen in Plates 3 and 4) and their stratigraphic position in relation to later pottery is discussed further below. The sherds were identified with reference to the regional type series (Cumberpatch 2004a) which includes examples of both local wares and Torksey type wares.
- 5.1.5 The rim sherd from context 1118 is distinguished by the presence of a pattern of square rouletting on the top of the rim (Fig. 15 and Plate 3). This form of

decoration is seen on a variety of later Saxon wares from the mid 9th century onwards (Young, Vince and Naylor 2005) and this sherd appears to be within this tradition. The shape of the rim appears to be slightly unusual, being square in section and with thin walls (Fig. 15) rather than having an everted rim, as seen, for example on the vessels from York (Mainman 1990: fig. 172). The fabric of the sherd is black throughout with abundant clear and white quartz grains varying between *c.*0.2mm and *c.*0.8mm in size.

- 5.1.6 A second vessel (context 1029) also seems somewhat unusual, being represented by a small rounded clubbed rim (Fig. 15). No definite parallel has been found for this sherd. The fabric broadly resembles that of the decorated rim sherd but is slightly browner in colour and the inclusions are somewhat less dense in their distribution. Two small sherds, seemingly from sagging based jars, (contexts 1290 and 1055) have a very similar fabric and all three sherds have black, sandy textured surfaces. All have been described as Local Late Saxon type wares in Table 9.
- 5.1.7 The third rim sherd from context 1133 (Fig. 15 and Plate 4) is sharply everted with a slightly dished top. In shape, this sherd seems to resemble the Torksey type ware flanged bowls from York (Mainman 1990, fig. 179; 2097, 2099). In cross-section the body has a mid-grey core and dull orange margins with grey surface inside and out. The texture is slightly coarser than that of the sherds from contexts 1118 and 1029 with occasional quartz grains of up to 0.5mm amidst dense finer quartz grit.
- 5.1.8 Two sherds remain unidentified and may be of pre-Conquest type. These are both body sherds from contexts 1290 and 1008 and have been classified as Early Medieval Sandy ware in Table 9. In the former case the sherd is associated with one of the Torksey type ware bases and in the latter with three sherds of Stamford ware (described below) which may support a pre-Conquest date for these sherds. The sherd from context 1008 has a brown fabric containing moderate to abundant quantities of rounded white quartz around 0.2mm in size with occasional grains up to 0.8mm. These inclusions give a texture that is similar to the Torksey type wares, but the sherd somewhat softer. The sherd from context 1290 is much finer in texture and lacks the prominent dense quartz grit that characterises the other sherds, although under a microscope fine quartz grains (less than 0.1mm in size) are visible. It has a thin, dark grey core and dull orange margins and surfaces and appears to be susceptible to flaking.

Stamford ware

- 5.1.9 Three sherds of Stamford ware were identified in context 1008. Of these, two were unglazed and were buff to grey throughout with black surfaces externally, presumably a result of secondary burning. One sherd was from the lower wall and base of a vessel with a slightly sagging base, but no other typological features were present to assist in identification or dating. The third sherd was buff to white throughout with yellow-green glaze externally. This did not conform precisely to the descriptions of any of the glazes discussed by Kilmurry (1980, 11-12, 133-4). The fabric of the three sherds was closest in type to Kilmurry's fabric A, which is unfortunately one of the least chronologically diagnostic of those which she has described (Kilmurry 1980,

131-133, Fig 38) with a date range lying between the early 10th century and the later 11th century.

Doncaster Hallgate wares

- 5.1.10 The medieval pottery industry of Doncaster has been the subject of a number of publications (in addition to reports in the 'grey literature'), including those of Buckland *et al.* (1979) and Cumberpatch *et al.* (1998–1999). Three of the Hallgate fabrics were present but it is notable (and somewhat puzzling) that the earliest so far identified (Hallgate C) was not amongst them. Sherds of *Hallgate A1 ware*, believed to date from the later 11th century to the early to mid 12th century ware were identified in context 1057. These examples were slightly coarser in texture than those illustrated in the regional type series (Cumberpatch 2004a) but nevertheless contained the typical quartz grit and fine red non-crystalline grit seen in other Hallgate wares. A full description of the earlier phase of medieval activity in Hallgate together with details of the wares can be found in Cumberpatch *et al.* (1998-1999). A sherd of *Hallgate A ware*, the rim of a jar, was identified in context 1099. Hallgate A wares are the latest of the Hallgate types and are believed to date from the 13th or early 14th century. Full details of the type can be found in Buckland *et al.* (1979). Sherds of *Hallgate B ware* were identified in contexts 1047 and 1064. Hallgate B dates from the 12th century and is distinguished from other Hallgate wares by its pale grey body with dense fine quartz grit. A full description of the ware can be found in Buckland *et al.* (1979).

Gritty ware

- 5.1.11 Three sherds of pottery were classified as Gritty wares (contexts 1014, 1133 and 1153). They could not be identified to a specific source and showed some degree of variation in the density of the quartz inclusions and the finish, although two of them (contexts 1133 and 1153) were similar enough to be considered as belonging to the same fabric group. The date ranges have been ascribed on the basis of the characteristics of the individual sherds and all resembled the earlier medieval type of gritty ware, with thin walls and evenly distributed quartz temper.

Coal Measures wares

- 5.1.12 Coal Measures wares were manufactured in the Don Valley between the 14th and 16th centuries. The potteries are believed to have been established after land values in medieval towns rose to a level at which potters could no longer afford to maintain establishments within towns, forcing them out into the countryside. To date, only two potteries have been positively identified at Firsby Hall Farm and Green Lane Rawmarsh. A full review of the evidence from these sites has been published elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2004b) and the results of earlier work at Firsby Hall Farm have been published by Hayfield and Buckland (1989).
- 5.1.13 Coal Measures Whiteware is generally assumed to have been the earlier of the two principal types of Coal Measures ware. Distinguished by a white to buff or pale grey fabric with abundant quartz and non-crystalline grit temper, it appears in a variety of forms, notably jugs, jars and cisterns with rare examples of more elaborate vessels including chafing dishes (Cumberpatch 2004b: figs 6–8). There is a considerable range of variation within the Coal Measures Whiteware group and it appears that this is a characteristic of

individual potteries and does not necessarily represent the output of different potteries. Such variation was notable even amongst the small group of Coal Measures Whitewares from Rectory Farm, as indicated in Table 9.

- 5.1.14 No individual vessel types were identifiable amongst the Rectory Farm assemblage, most appearing to be hollow wares (most probably jars and jugs). Three sherds were notable within the group. These sherds, from contexts 1150 and 1131, appeared to be fragments of flat objects, possibly tiles, but are somewhat thinner than might be expected for such objects. One of them (context 1131) appears to have been decorated with square impressions on one edge (Fig. 15).
- 5.1.15 Only one sherd of Coal Measures Purple ware was identified in the assemblage from Rectory Farm. This is perhaps not surprising, given the generally early date of the assemblage as a whole and the fact that Coal Measures Purple ware dates to the later medieval period and may extend into the early post-medieval period, depending upon the precise date chosen to define the transition. The sherd, from context 1269, was a handle and attached body sherd from a jug or handled jar, similar to those described from both Firsby Hall Farm and Rawmarsh (Cumberpatch 2004b). That it is a residual element within a later 17th to 18th century group is consistent with the other evidence from the site.
- 5.1.16 The most notable feature of the Rectory Farm assemblage in terms of the Coal Measures ware, was the presence of a significant quantity of the distinctive but poorly understood Coal Measures Fineware. This type, a finer variant of the Coal Measures whiteware described above, has hitherto been identified in assemblages from Conisbrough Parks Farm, Barnburgh Hall and Upper Haugh (Cumberpatch 2004b). Visual inspection and petrological analysis suggest that there were other potteries in existence in the Don Valley at around the same time as Firsby Hall Farm and Rawmarsh and it is probable that these potteries were producing finer wares than either of the two known sites. The assemblage from Rectory Farm is one of the best yet produced from a formal excavation.
- 5.1.17 The vessels in question were noted in contexts 009, 1057, 1210 and possibly 008. Those from contexts 1057 and 1210 were similar; globular jars with everted rims and rilled bodies (Fig. 15). The vessel from context 1210 bore spots of splashed glaze, also seen on vessels from Upper Haugh (Splash Glazed Coal Measures Whiteware; Cumberpatch 2004b) which raises the possibility of production between the mid 11th and early 13th centuries, contemporary with that at Hallgate. The vessel from context 009 has a conventional suspension glaze and so is presumably somewhat later in date. It also has a rod handle, a shape generally rare at Firsby Hall Farm and Rawmarsh, although known from a small assemblage from Canklow Woods (Cumberpatch 2004b).
- 5.1.18 Future work on earlier medieval pottery assemblages from South Yorkshire and neighbouring areas should address the possibility of rural production contemporary with Hallgate, but the possibility that production was located within another medieval town in the Don Valley should be considered. Rotherham is the obvious candidate but to date very little excavation has taken

place within the area of the medieval town and no evidence of pottery manufacture has yet been identified.

Sandy wares

- 5.1.19 Three types of unidentified sandy wares were present in the assemblage; Buff Sandy ware (contexts 1029, 1046 and 1131), Oxidised Sandy ware (contexts 8, 1055, 1091 and 1140) and Reduced Sandy ware (contexts 1046, 1120, 1187, 1195, 1215 and 1232). A Fine Reduced Sandy ware was present in context 1029. These are all of medieval date with closer date ranges, based upon the characteristics of the individual sherds, indicated in Table 9

The Shell Tempered wares by Jane Young

- 5.1.20 A total of one hundred and twenty-two sherds of shell-tempered pottery representing fifty-seven vessels were submitted for examination. The pottery has been identified to ware type and sub-fabric levels where possible. The presence of a number of chronologically diagnostic rim types has enabled fairly precise dating for some of the vessels. The identifiable pottery ranges in date from the Late Saxon to medieval periods (Table 2) with one unidentified vessel possibly being of Iron Age, Roman or medieval date.
- 5.1.21 The pottery was recorded using the fabric codenames (CNAME) of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit and those developed during the East Midlands Anglo-Saxon Pottery Project (Young, Vince, Nailor 2005). Fabric identification was undertaken with a x20 binocular microscope and the assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, vessel count and weight. The resulting archive was entered onto an Access database which forms part of the site archive. The data have been included in Table 9 with additional information in Tables 2 and 3, below. Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001).

Condition

- 5.1.22 The assemblage mainly consists of small to medium sized sherds with most vessels represented by a single sherd, although several sherds are in a fairly fresh condition suggesting that at least some of the material may represent primary deposition. In total thirteen vessels are represented by more than one sherd and there was one possible cross-context join (contexts 1115 and 1133). Twenty-seven vessels have external soot residues showing that they have been used over an open fire and eight vessels also have internal soot or carbonised deposits suggesting that the contents of the vessel have burnt.

The Pottery

- 5.1.23 A limited range of four ware types, all of which appear to be Lincolnshire products, and one unidentifiable miscellaneous sherd were recovered. The identifiable vessels are of Late Saxon, Saxo-Norman and medieval date. Most of the vessels are small to medium-sized jars, although some larger jars and a few bowls are also present.

Table 2. Shell Tempered ware pottery types with total quantities by sherds count and vessel count

Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	No. sherds	No. vessels
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200	114	51
LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	850	1000	1	1
LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	850	1000	1	1
MISC	Unidentified types	400	1900	1	1
NLST	North Lincolnshire Shell-tempered	1180	1450	5	3

Late Saxon pottery

5.1.24 Two vessels of late Saxon date (late 9th to late 10th century) were recovered from the site. Both sherds appear under x20 microscopic examination to be of Lincoln manufacture. One sherd is a Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware small Type 4 bowl or dish (Miles 1989, 211) with square roller-stamped decoration on the rim top. The vessel is high fired and has more quartz grains present than is usual for the pottery from the Silver Street site (Miles 1989), perhaps suggesting it is the product of another kiln in the city. A second production area north of Silver Street and east of the 1972 Flaxengate site (Adams Gilmour 1988) has recently been identified (Young forthcoming). Products of this site (LDG03) are visually and chemically indistinguishable from the Silver Street material with the exception that some of the LDG03 sherds have a slightly higher quartz content, possibly explained by the production of a quartz-tempered ware (SNLS) on the same site (Vince forthcoming). This vessel can be dated to the period between the late 9th and mid 10th centuries. The second Late Saxon vessel is the only sherd in the assemblage to be very abraded. The probable jar sherd can be identified as a Lincoln Shelly ware Fabric A product, possibly produced in the Butwerk suburb to the east of the city. Unfortunately the sherd is undiagnostic and can only be dated to between the late 9th and late 10th centuries.

Saxo-Norman pottery

5.1.25 All 51 Saxo-Norman vessels are in Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware (LFS) and this is the largest assemblage of this ware to be recovered from outside of Lincolnshire and one of the largest to come from outside of the city of Lincoln. The ware evolves from Middle Saxon Early Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware (ELFS) during the 10th century and is in use in Lincolnshire from the late 10th to late 12th centuries. The long period of use with little change in form, fabric or manufacture makes close dating of undiagnostic sherds difficult. Most of the vessels from this site can be identified as small to medium-sized shouldered jars, although there are also five medium and two large-sized bowls. The large-sized bowls are uncommon outside of Lincoln and must have been difficult to transport far from the production site. The ware is almost entirely a coarse domestic industry mainly producing undecorated jars and bowls for cooking and storage, although other forms including lamps, possible mortars, oval dishes and bottles also seem to have been made. Most of the vessels from the site have external (and often also

internal) soot residue suggesting their use with an open flame. Many vessels in this ware have soot only on one side suggesting that they have been pushed up against a fire and the patchy soot on some of the RFL05 sherds may reflect this practise. Another common sooting pattern found on many handmade shell-tempered vessels of middle Saxon to early medieval date was also found on two vessels from this site. Soot residue only occurs on the external walls of the vessel from c.1-2mm above the basal angle and not on the base or basal angle with a reverse pattern on the inner vessel surface of a soot or carbonised deposit on the base and lower walls, and none further up. It is possible that the vessel sat in hot earth that conducted enough heat through to the contents to burn them. One sherd from context 1064 has a worn internal surface from use. A number of the jar and bowl rims recovered are chronologically significant. Two of the rims could date as early as the mid 11th century although the types continue through into the 12th century, whilst the other six vessels are of definite post-conquest date. Two of the bowl rims are rarely found before the 12th century and three ridge-shouldered jars are of mid to late 12th century date. One jar of fresh appearance is slightly unusual as there is a slightly restricted band above the basal angle, a feature not previously noted. Sherds with this feature come from two contexts (1115 and 1133) and are probably from a single vessel.

Medieval pottery

- 5.1.26 Three vessels, only one of which is definitely a jar, are in a coarse shell-tempered fabric belonging to the group of fabrics presently termed North Lincolnshire Shell-tempered ware (NLST). This ware is commonly found in the north of Lincolnshire and sporadically on sites in Yorkshire as far north as York. There has been no detailed fabric analysis of the ware and it is probable that several different production sites are represented. Vessels are mainly handmade, although there is some evidence for wheel throwing or turntable finishing of some forms. Unlike the main medieval coarse shell-tempered ware, Potterhanworth ware, there is no evidence that NLST continues in use beyond the 14th century and current thought places the origins of the type in the late 12th century.

Miscellaneous pottery

- 5.1.27 A single sherd of unknown type came from context 1140. The sherd is from a large handmade jar with a very mixed fine to coarse fossil shell fabric that includes abundant fine sub-round to round quartz including some polished greensand quartz. Alan Vince comments that it is not a Trent Valley or local sand and that it is possibly similar to similar to some Iron Age pottery from Ferrybridge. The sherd has an internal soot residue. The vessel may be of Iron Age, Roman or medieval date.

Site chronology

- 5.1.28 Shell-tempered pottery was recovered from twenty-six contexts across the site. Only context 012, the secondary fill of Ditch 014 produced more than a few vessels. This group is of post-conquest date and contains a range of jars and bowls, most of which have soot residues. The upper fill of pit 1135 (context 1133) produced a group of 41 sherds, thirty-nine of which come from a single vessel, a jar. This vessel has no soot residue and appears to have further sherds from ditch fill context 1115.

Table 3. Suggested context dates based on the shell-tempered pottery

Context	<i>Date range</i>	Comments
012	Late 11th to 12th century	Largish group
1002	Mid 11th to mid/late 12th century	
1003	Late 10th to late 12th century	
1006	Mid 11th to 12th century	
1008	Late 10th to late 12th century	
1014	Late 9th to late 10th century	Single sherd
1027	Early/mid to late 12th century	Single sherd
1029	Late 11th to 12th century	Single sherd
1064	Mid 12th to late 12th century	
1089	Late 10th to late 12th century	Single sherd
1095	Late 10th to late 12th century	Single sherd
1097	Late 10th to late 12th century	
1104	Late 10th to late 12th century	Single sherd
1115	Mid 12th to late 12th century	Single sherd
1116	12th century	Single sherd
1126	Late 10th century to late 12th century	
1131	Late 10th to late 12th century	Single sherd
1133	Mid to late 12th century	
1140	Iron Age / Roman or medieval	Single odd sherd
1153	Mid 11th to early 12th century	Single sherd
1162	Late 12th to 13th century	
1187	Late 9th to mid 10th century	Single sherd
1204	Late 12th to 14th century	Single sherd
1232	Late 10th to late 12th century	Single sherd
1241	Mid 11th to 12th century	Single sherd
1284	Late 10th to late 12th century	Single sherd

Discussion

5.1.29 This is an important group of shell-tempered pottery, not only is it the most westward occurrence of Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware but also one of the largest assemblages to occur outside of Lincoln. The shell-tempered pottery suggests that the area was inhabited during the late Saxon period, between the late 9th and mid 10th centuries and more intensely following the Norman

Conquest. Further fabric work should be carried out on the miscellaneous sherd to narrow down a source and possible date for the vessel. The inclusion of the Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware sherds in future chemical analysis would provide valuable information allowing comparison with vessels found in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

Other medieval and post-medieval wares

- 5.1.30 Small numbers of later medieval wares were noted throughout the assemblage; Humberware (context 1167), Purple Glazed ware (context 1047) and Cistercian ware (context 1200) as well as the sherd of Coal Measures Purple ware mentioned above. All of these wares have been described fully in the regional type series and more recently Cistercian wares have been the subject of a major piece of research (Boyle, unpublished) which has raised the possibility that they originate somewhat earlier (c.1460) than has previously been realised.

Early modern and recent wares

- 5.1.31 In addition to the medieval wares described above, the assemblage included a small but diverse group of later 17th, 18th and 19th century wares. The group included vernacular tablewares, utilitarian wares and later 18th and 19th century tablewares, the normal combination of wares found on sites of 18th and 19th century date in South Yorkshire. Vernacular tablewares were represented by Late Blackware (context 1269) characterised by its fine red fabric containing fine non crystalline black and white inclusions, press moulded Slipwares (context 1269) and Slipware type 1 (Redwares with trailed slip decoration; contexts 1101 and 1269). Mottled wares were present in contexts 1115 and 1269. A single sherd of Slip Coated ware was present in context 1071. The latter type often resembles Late Blackware with a layer of dark red slip applied to a buff or white body in order to produce a dark finish. Such wares were manufactured at Silkstone and probably at Barwick-in-Elmet near Leeds. It seems likely that they were also made more widely, part of the local pottery industry that seems to have thrived in South and West Yorkshire throughout the post-medieval and early modern periods. It seems probable that the remaining types were also made locally, as discussed in greater detail elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2004c, 2006), but in the absence of a comprehensive programme of analysis and given the high degree of visual similarity in the clay bodies, it is impossible to ascribe individual sherds to specific potteries.
- 5.1.32 A wide range of early modern and recent utilitarian wares were present in the assemblage including Brown Glazed Coarsewares, Brown Glazed Finewares, Yellow Glazed Coarsewares, Mottled Yellow ware, Mottled Coarseware, Redware, Unglazed Red Earthenwares and Brown Salt Glazed Stonewares. Other stonewares included sherds from a hollow ware vessel of later 18th or 19th century type and a single sherd of Rhenish stoneware, both from context 1269. All of these vessels have been described in Table 1 and date ranges ascribed to individual sherds and vessels on the basis of their individual characteristics. One of the sherds of Unglazed Red Earthenware bore the stamp 'BULWELL' below the rim. This relates to the firm of Sankey and Sons based in Bulwell in Nottinghamshire, a significant manufacturer of flowerpots and other horticultural ceramics throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

5.1.33 Formal tablewares included transfer printed Pearlwares (c.1780 – c.1840) and Whitewares (mid to later 19th century) from contexts 1269 and 1281 and a sherd of Creamware (c.1740 – c.1820) from context 1115. Of the transfer printed wares, two sherds bore the Willow design and one an unidentified Chinese landscape. The sherd of Creamware was undecorated. Full details of these wares and their history have been discussed in detail elsewhere (e.g. Cumberpatch 2005b).

Discussion by phase

Phase 1

5.1.34 The earliest phase on the site produced a relatively small group of pottery consisting of a maximum of twenty-three vessels (Fig. 16), the number of individual sherds being swelled by thirty-nine sherds from a single Lincoln Fine-shelled ware jar from context 1133. With the exception of context 1140 which exhibited a number of unusual features, the phase was dominated by pottery of late Saxon and early medieval date, including a large quantity of Lincoln Fine-shelled ware and smaller amounts of Torksey type ware and local late Saxon wares, suggesting activity on the site in the period before and immediately after the Conquest.

5.1.35 Context 1140 produced a sherd of an ambiguous shell tempered ware, discussed above. This was accompanied by a sherd of Coal Measures Whiteware and an unidentified Sandy ware of medieval date. Whether this indicates that the context was disturbed to a significant degree or that the shell tempered ware sherd was in fact of medieval date (a possibility, as outlined above) is unclear. Whichever is the case, the pottery from this context is anomalous when compared with that from the remaining contexts in phase 1.

5.1.36 Three independent dates were available for Phase 1; two of these were radiocarbon dates obtained from material in contexts 1037 (AD980 – 1160) and 1145 (AD1180 – 1280) and the third was an archaeomagnetic date from context 1036 (AD1050 – 1180) (see Section 7 below). These generally conform to the date ranges of the pottery and would seem to confirm that activity on the site spanned the later Saxon and earlier medieval periods. It is perhaps notable that the latest date, from context 1145 is from a context associated with a structure described as a kiln (although not, it would seem, a pottery kiln) which also produced the ambiguous (and possibly later) group of sherds from context 1140, discussed above.

Phase 2

5.1.37 Phase 2 produced a substantial pottery assemblage from a variety of contexts which may have some important implications for the dating of medieval pottery in the area more widely. The pottery from contexts 008 and 009 was principally of Coal Measures Fineware type. The date range ascribed to this type in Table 1 reflects the general opinion that Coal Measures Whitewares (of which the Fineware type is a sub-group) are a later medieval (later 13th to 14th century) type (Hayfield and Buckland 1989). The Coal Measures Finewares are, however, significantly different in terms of the quality of the workmanship and in their fabrics, from the typical Coal Measures Whitewares and might be seen as sharing some affinities with the equally well-made but coarser buff and white gritty wares of Hillam type and Thorner type which are

commonly found in West Yorkshire and the northern part of South Yorkshire. Unless there is evidence of disturbance within these contexts of a type which would explain the presence of significant quantities of unabraded later material in earlier contexts, or of significant residuality within later contexts, then the conclusion must be that an earlier dating of some types of Coal Measures Whitewares, particularly of the Fineware sub-group, is possible and, indeed, probable. A number of other contexts produced similar apparently anomalous results, although in most cases the quantities of pottery were so low that it may be considered hazardous to bases definite assertions on them. This would be consistent with observations made on other sites, of patches of splashed glaze on Coal Measures Fineware sherds. The evidence from a single site cannot be regarded as conclusive, but the observation is sufficient to raise questions which require detailed consideration with reference to other assemblages from the area, notably from Doncaster. It is unfortunate that individual contexts produced very small groups of pottery and in some cases, single sherds. Contexts 1057, 1131, 1162 and 1187 all produced small groups of sherds and in each case supposedly Coal Measures Whitewares and Fineware were associated with reliably dated earlier medieval types (Lincoln Fine-shelled ware, Lincoln Kiln-type ware and Hallgate A1 ware). In context 1029 sherds of unreliably dated Fine Reduced Sandy ware and Buff Sandy ware were associated with sherds of Lincoln Fine-shelled and Local Late Saxon wares. Other contexts produced only individual sherds, either Coal Measures Whiteware types or Reduced Sandy wares of unidentified (but probably local) origin.

- 5.1.38 With the exception of these possibly ambiguous context groups the date range for Phase 2 is broadly similar to that for Phase 1 although the restricted range of wares found in Phase 1 contexts makes direct comparison between the two difficult. What is clear is that the role of Lincolnshire wares clearly remained significant with Lincoln Fine-shelled ware the single most numerous ware type in each phase (Figs 16 and 17).
- 5.1.39 The radiocarbon date obtained from material in context 1057 (AD 410 – 570) is incompatible with the nature of the pottery from the phase generally and from the context specifically. The Hallgate A1 wares are believed to be somewhat earlier than the Hallgate A wares, for reasons discussed at length elsewhere (Cumberpatch *et al.* 1998-9), but under no circumstances can they be seen as of 5th to 6th century AD date. Their association in this context with part of a Coal Measures Fineware jar may be a further indication of an earlier medieval date for this ware and the fact that the vessel has a distinctive rilled profile may be additional evidence of an earlier rather than a later date (based on the apparent preference for rilled bodies seen on Gritty wares dating to the mid 11th to 13th century).

Phase 3

- 5.1.40 Only two contexts were associated with Phase 3 (1044 and 1200). Each produced a single sherd of pottery, Purple Glazed ware and Cistercian ware respectively. This, admittedly sparse, evidence suggests that the phase dates to the very late medieval or post-medieval period, c.1460 – c.1600.

Phase 4

- 5.1.41 The final phase of activity on the site was represented by contexts 1071, 1091, 1101, 1115, 1151, 1167, 1189, 1269 and 1281. Although small quantities of medieval pottery were present in some of these contexts, this was most probably largely or wholly residual in character and the phase was dominated by pottery of early modern and recent date. Taken together with the relatively late date of Phase 3, this suggests that activity on the site falls into two principal periods; the earlier medieval period (including the later pre-Conquest period) and the early modern period. Quite how long the gap between the two phases was depends to some extent upon the date range of the Coal Measures Whitewares. If these are seen as early in the sequence of such wares, then a considerable hiatus in activity is possible. If they are later (14th century) then the hiatus was presumably relatively short. With the present lack of precision in dating the Coal Measures wares, it is impossible to determine which of these is the more likely, although for the reasons indicated above, the author favours a redating of the finer Coal Measures Whitewares and Coal Measures Finewares to bring them into line with the Hallgate A wares and perhaps even Hallgate B.
- 5.1.42 The pottery assemblage from Phase 4 has a number of individual features which are illustrated in Figure 18. The graph shows that the commonest types of pottery are utilitarian wares (Brown and Yellow Glazed coarsewares, Redware, Brown Glazed Fineware and Brown Glazed Fineware) with vernacular tablewares (Late Blackware, Mottled ware and Slipware) also present in significant quantities. Later 18th and 19th century formal tablewares (Transfer Printed Pearlware and Whiteware) are present in very small quantities and the contemporary tablewares (White Salt Glazed Stoneware and Creamware) are either absent or represented by a single sherd. It is possible that this reflects the relative poverty of the inhabitants of Rectory Farm during the 18th century and their consequent limited ability to obtain the types of fashionable tablewares that were in vogue during the middle and later years of the 18th century. This would explain the greater use of cheaper vernacular products and the absence of White Salt Glazed stonewares. Either the lower price of transfer printed Pearlwares and Whitewares during the early and mid 19th century, or an upturn in the fortunes of the inhabitants might explain their increased ability to obtain such tablewares, in contrast to the situation in an earlier generation.
- 5.1.43 The range of utilitarian ware vessel types appears to reflect the agricultural nature of the site. While Brown Glazed Coarsewares are ubiquitous on both urban and rural sites in South Yorkshire and appear to have had an extremely wide range of uses, Yellow Glazed Coarsewares are rare on urban sites and commoner in villages and on farms and this situation appears to be reflected here, as shown in Table 8. These wares, together with the Redwares and Unglazed Red Earthenwares, would seem to reflect both the normal range of domestic activities and probably also the processing of dairy products and other agricultural produce.

The movement and use of the pottery

- 5.1.44 The presence of a significant assemblage of shell tempered wares from Lincolnshire on the site raises a question which has received only sporadic

attention in the recent past. This is the question as to why the inhabitants of South Yorkshire should seek to obtain pottery from Lincolnshire when there is abundant evidence of both excellent quality potting clays and a thriving local pottery industry. Even if, as seems likely, there was a full or partial local hiatus in pottery manufacture between the end of the Roman period and the mid 11th century, this does not fully explain the general scarcity of other types of Saxon pottery (notably the later Saxon greywares and late Saxon Stamford wares) which were manufactured and used widely in surrounding areas. Although small quantities of these wares have been recovered from a small number of sites (as mentioned above) and shell tempered wares are slightly commoner, there can be no doubt that earlier medieval (pre-Conquest) society in South Yorkshire was largely aceramic, in contrast to the situation seen, for example, in Lincoln, York, Nottingham or Derby. In this there would seem to be an analogy with the situation in the later prehistoric period although whether there is any connection between the two periods (separated by a period of some 400 years) is currently a matter for conjecture. While the wider question of the apparent earlier medieval hiatus in pottery manufacture and use is beyond the scope of this report, the question of the apparent preference for shell tempered wares over greywares and, perhaps more significantly, the persistence in the import of these wares well into the later medieval period requires some attention. It is possible that the vessels (mainly jars) were the containers for some product of Lincolnshire which was in demand outside the county. It is difficult to imagine that this was the case, given the lack of any real evidence for specialisation in the production of items which could have been packed and transported in the types of vessels normally recovered from sites in South Yorkshire. It is even more unlikely given the types of vessels identified in the assemblage and discussed by Young, above.

- 5.1.45 It is perhaps more likely that the shell tempered wares had, or were believed to have, some physical property which made them particularly suitable for certain purposes. Such beliefs are known from ethnographic situations in relation to food preparation and cooking with certain types of pots believed to impart additional or distinctive flavours to certain dishes or even water. Barley notes this in his discussion of African pottery
- 5.1.46 A neglected aspect of pottery is its ability to affect the taste of food by absorbing and retaining flavour. In Morocco, water kept in pots and cups decorated with aromatic *thuya* or mineral tar is highly appreciated since it imparts a special taste to the water that is nostalgically compared to that of village water kept in a goatskin. It may even be credited with curative and aphrodisiac powers ... In the Republic of Benin metal pans are used for frying but traditional pot-roasting requires clay vessels so the continued use of pottery may well involve a conservative approach to diet as a whole (Barley 1994:76)
- 5.1.47 It might well be that shell tempered ware vessels were credited with some analogous properties and so were preferred to either locally manufactured vessels or to the greywares which were popular elsewhere. The preference seems to have survived the development of the local pottery industry in the 11th and 12th centuries and shell tempered wares remain a (generally) small but significant part of pottery assemblages on sites of all types well into the High Medieval period.

- 5.1.48 In his survey of pottery use in the later medieval period, Moorhouse has noted that there was some concern with the character of the pottery used for cooking and other purposes (1978). A variety of terms are used to describe the pots used for cooking, the preparation of medicines and other purposes. Many of these (including *stene*, *vrynall*) have fallen from use and it is now all but impossible to determine exactly what type of pot was meant with the many possible nuances which such names may have carried being even more obscure. There are indications that the condition of the pot was of significance. A 15th century medical recipe, for example, recommends that the ingredients should be put into *a new stene of erthe* (Moorhouse 1978, 5). As unglazed earthenware pots absorb relatively large quantities of any liquid put into them, it is evident that this will have an effect on the taste and perhaps even the character of anything put into them subsequently, hence, perhaps, the recognition of the importance of a 'new' pot.
- 5.1.49 It is suggested that factors such as these were, at least in part, responsible for the long standing trade in pottery between Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. That pots were transported over medium and long distances is not in doubt; the evidence from Pontefract Castle (Cumberpatch 2002, 217-9) attests to the patronage of potters working some considerable distance from the castle and Moorhouse has assembled a considerable body of information pertaining to the movement of pottery (1978, 1983). As Moorhouse acknowledges, many of the examples that he has collected are derived from documentary references and thus pertain to aristocratic, ecclesiastical and royal households;
- 5.1.50 Most of the influences [on the movement of pottery] discussed are likely to generate the movement of no more than a few vessels, often a single example used as a container (1978:79)
- 5.1.51 This is not the case with the shell tempered wares. Although the numbers of pots involved on a single rural site do not approach the numbers ordered for a large castle such as Pontefract, where hundreds of pots were ordered at one time (Roberts 1990, 36), the pattern, when viewed at the regional level is of a steady but continuous supply of Lincolnshire pots to South Yorkshire (and probably elsewhere). No research has yet been undertaken on this phenomenon (although abundant evidence is available) but the impression is that the numbers of pots involved could be accounted for by the activities of itinerant peddlers or hawkers whose activities have been documented in the later medieval and early post-medieval period in connection with the manufacture of Cistercian and Blackwares at Ticknall (Spavold and Brown 205, chapter 9).
- 5.1.52 The issues discussed here in relation to the shell tempered wares may also apply to the Stamford and Stamford type wares which are found in South Yorkshire. While the quantities are smaller than those of the shell tempered wares (as exemplified at Rectory Farm where Stamford type wares are limited in their occurrence to context 1008), the regional distribution is broadly similar and the chronological span, although shorter than that of the shell tempered wares is also similar. That these issues have yet to be tackled, in spite of the abundant evidence available from excavations on a wide variety of types of sites, is an indictment of a system which ascribes significantly greater importance to the accumulation of raw data than to its interpretation.

Conclusion

5.1.53 Although small in size, the pottery assemblage from Rectory Farm, Laughton-en-le-Morthen is one of the more important ones to have been excavated in South Yorkshire in recent years. The presence of late Saxon wares sets it apart from other earlier medieval assemblages such as Barnburgh Hall and Westgate Conisbrough and, even if the late Saxon sherds are residual within slightly later (post-Conquest) contexts, their presence attests to activity on the site or in its immediate vicinity in the pre-Conquest period. The significance of the shell tempered ware assemblage has been set out by Young, above and the significance of an earlier medieval date for the Coal Measures Finewares for the dating of other sites in South Yorkshire is considerable. It is to be hoped (although not expected) that results such as this will stimulate interest in earlier medieval society in the region and its distinctive, largely aceramic, character. In view of its significance, the author is of the opinion that the pottery assemblage should be deposited in the appropriate local museum to be available for future study, including the physical and chemical analysis of the late Saxon Greywares, the shell tempered wares and the Coal Measures Finewares, the latter to extend the preliminary work undertaken as part of the regional reference collection project (Cumberpatch 2004a, 2004b).

5.2 Small Finds by H. Cool

5.2.1 Three items were recovered from Phase 1 contexts, two of which are types which would have been commonest in the late Saxon period. The bone spindle whorl (Cat. no. 1) (Fig. 19) is a common type at that time. The distribution of the stratified examples at the Coppergate site in York shows a distinct diminution in their use after the 11th century. This decline is not seen in stone whorls over the same period which suggests that the pattern is chronologically related and not the result of a change of use of the site. (Walton Rogers 1997, table 146). The whorl has clearly been burnt in Kiln 1036 and its presence might suggest that this kiln was in action during the earlier rather than later part of the period suggested by the archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon dating (Section 7).

5.2.2 It seems most likely that item 2 is a late Saxon dress pin (Fig. 19). Though most of the examples of these to have been published have been made of copper alloy, examples in iron are not uncommon when X-radiography has been used (e.g. Rogers 1993, 1361-7). This example has a slight swelling seen on the lower parts of many copper alloy examples and the copper alloy wire decoration (or inlay) also suggests that this was not a utilitarian item. From the X-radiograph it seems possible that the upper part of the loop has worn thin and this might suggest that originally this pin had another element attached. Ring-headed pins where a separate ring passes through the looped head were in use in the ninth and tenth centuries, and Ottaway has suggested that an iron pin similar to this example (though without the copper alloy decoration) was an example of one of those (Ottaway 1992, 693-5 see especially no. 3806).

5.2.3 In the twelfth to fifteenth centuries it was common to decorate girdles and other straps with decorative mounts, and at London it has been noted that stamped copper alloy sheet mounts were commonest in the later fourteen to

earlier fifteenth centuries (Egan and Pritchard 2002). The cruciform mount (Cat. no. 4) (Fig. 19) probably belongs to this class of item. It does not retain any evidence of ever having had a shank and so would probably have been sewn to cloth rather than decorated a leather strap. The two studs (Cat. nos 5 and 6) (Fig. 19) possibly retain traces of a lead alloy backing which would suggest these were intended to decorate more substantial items than clothing. Similar examples have been recovered in some numbers in London in late twelfth to late fourteenth century contexts (*ibid* 174-6). It is likely that the two slender fragments of iron shank (Cat. no. 7) also came from some form of stud or mount.

- 5.2.4 The small knife (Cat. no. 8) (Fig. 19) is likely to have been a personal item but the Phase 2 assemblage does contain one tool (Cat. no. 9) which is most likely to have been a wedge for splitting timber (Fig. 19) (see, for example, Ottaway 1992, 529). A fragment of a horseshoe was also recovered (Cat. no. 10). The fact that the holes for the nails are countersunk but the outer edge appears to be smooth would suggest was in use early in the phase, or was possibly residual from Phase 1 (Goodall 1990, 1055).
- 5.2.5 One most curious find from context 1210 is a rim fragment made from green potash glass (Cat. no. 10). It has a cut-out flattened fold below the rim edge. It seems most likely that it came from a piece of distilling apparatus (see Tyson 2000, 168-78), as cut out folds such as these are not a normal feature of glass vessels used on the table or for medicinal purposes at this period. It has to be noted though that the archaeological, as opposed to documentary, evidence for glass distilling vessels tends to be of fifteenth century date.
- 5.2.6 The same context (1210) produced a small quantity of window glass, also in much decayed potash glass. One fragment comes from a narrow rectangular quarry, but two other fragments with broken rather than grozed edges indicate the window the fragments came from had quarries of a larger size as well. None of the fragments showed any signs of painting so the window was likely to have been plain. The presence of window glass at this site in a Phase 2 context is noteworthy as secular glazing at this period would be indicative of a high status establishment.
- 5.2.7 The presence of the window glass and the possible presence of distilling equipment, another item that was the preserve of aristocratic or monastic establishments, suggests that at least some of the inhabitants of Laughton-en-le-Morthen during the thirteenth and fourteen centuries were of some significance.

Catalogue

Phase 1

1. Spindle whorl. Bone. Cattle femur head with central cylindrical perforation. Burnt black. Diameter 38mm, depth 17mm, perforation diameter 10mm. *Context 1037*
2. Dress pin. Iron. Shank with slight central thickening tapering to point at one end and bent to form oval loop at other. X-radiograph indicates a spiral of copper alloy wire most probably wrapped around the shank/head junction (though it might possibly have been inlaid). One

side of loop head very faint on X-radiograph which may indicate wear. Length 65mm, depth head 13mm, maximum width of shank 3.5mm. *Context 1141*

Phase 2

3. Nail. Iron. Complete, bent. Length c. 45mm. *Context 1145*
4. Mount or appliqué. Copper alloy. Equal-armed cruciform sheet mount with crossbars at the end of each arm and repoussé raised rib along each arm. End of one arm bent under. Dimensions 18 by 18mm, thickness 1mm. *Context 1232, SF2*
5. Stud. Copper alloy. Hemispherical domed head; short shank probably made separately and inserted into head. Head diameter 11.5mm, length 8mm. *Context 1162, SF1*
6. Stud. Copper alloy. Fragmentary hemispherical domed head; shank missing. Head diameter 13mm. *Context 1162, SF1*
7. Shank, in 2 fragments. Iron. Length 18mm, section 1.5mm. *Context 1089*
8. Knife. Iron. short triangular blade with central tang. Blade edge and tang probably broken. Present length 74mm, maximum blade width c. 15mm. *Context 1008*
9. Wedge? Iron. Slightly concave sides flaring out to blade. Length 150mm, maximum width c. 65mm. *Context 1029*
10. Horseshoe. Iron. Fragment of arm with two counter-sunk holes. Present length c. 75mm, width 20mm. *Context 1067.*
11. Distilling apparatus? Green glass. Asymmetrical outbent fire-rounded rim with flattened cut-out fold on exterior. Dimensions 23mm by 17mm. *Context 1210.*
12. Spike. Iron. Length 103mm. *Context 012.*
13. Bar. Iron. Length 40mm. *Context 012.*
14. Nail. Iron. Flat semi-circular head; square-sectioned shank tapering to point. Length 42mm, width of head 14mm, depth of head 11mm, maximum shank section 4.5mm. *Context 1057.*
15. Nail. Iron. Complete with some mineralised wood around head. Length 40mm. *Context 1210.*
16. Nail. Iron. Two complete and one head and shank fragment. Complete lengths 50mm and 45m. *Context 1029.*
17. Nail. Iron. Head and shank fragment. *Context 1195.*
18. Four Nail shank fragments. *Context 1047, SFs 3 and 4; Context 1047, SF5 and Context 1057*

19. Window glass. Decayed green. One fragment from a rectangular quarry with three grozed edges (width 30mm, present length 31mm) two large fragments with broken edges (maximum dimensions 64mm by 63mm, 54mm by 49mm) also several small fragments and chips. Maximum area of all fragments c. 65cm². *Context 1210*.

5.3 Miscellaneous Building Material by H. Cool and I. Roberts

(See also Section 5.6 for report on the daub from Kiln 1036)

Catalogue

Phase 1

20. Five small orange-brown fragments of daub, one with slight evidence of wattle void. Wt. 19g. *Context 1027*.

Phase 2

21. Three orange-brown fragments of daub displaying flat outer surfaces and wattle voids. Wt. 197g. *Context 1029*.
22. Tile. Stone. Flake from one face retaining part of perforation. Dimensions 33 by 28mm. *Context 1195*.
23. A single fragment of coarse grey-white wall backing plaster containing aggregate and with a remnant of creamy painted slip and a flat edge where it had abutted the wall stud. Wt. 65g. *Context 1014*.
24. A single degraded fragment of grey-white wall plaster with a flat face covered with a creamy white slip or paint. Wt. 6g. *Context 1210, SF 73*.

Phase 4

25. Four fragments of backing plaster displaying reverse mouldings of the timber fixtures to which it had been applied. Most notable in one fragment is the moulding and impressions from where the plaster had keyed to the laths of a timber-framed partition wall. This same fragment retains part of the face covered with a white painted slip, with no evidence for a finer quality finishing plaster. Wt. 319g. *Context 1266*.

5.4 Miscellaneous Finds from Phase 4 by H. Cool and I. Roberts

Catalogue

26. Post medieval wine bottle body fragment. *Context 1016*.
27. Post medieval wine bottle body fragments including a base from a cylindrical bottle, mid 18th–early 19th-century, and a large fragment convex-curved from onion bottle of later 17th-18th century date. *Context 1269*.
28. Blue/green shoulder fragment from an 18th-century apothecaries bottle. *Context 1269*.

29. Two fragments of tobacco pipe stem from two different pipes. Non-diagnostic. L. 29mm and 22mm; Diams 8.85mm (hole 2.23mm) and 7.25mm (hole 2.24mm) respectively. *Context 1269*.

5.5 Flint by M. Lightfoot

- 5.5.1 Three pieces of flint weighing in total 12 grams were recovered from deposits attributed to Phase 2. The only piece which is potentially datable is an arrowhead tip (1047) which may date from the Mesolithic to Bronze Age. Due to the small size of the collection, their disparate typology and residuality, no meaningful statements may be made.

Catalogue

30. Small un-worked burnt flint. Wt. 9g. *Context 1029*.
31. Small grey flake, possibly utilised. Wt. 3g. *Context 1046*.
32. Grey-brown flint, possible arrowhead tip. Wt. 1g. *Context 1047*.

5.6 The Daub from Kiln 1036 by A.M.Slowikowski

- 5.6.1 A sample of the fired clay from the kiln comprised 26 fragments with a total weight of 5.571kg, averaging 0.215kg per fragment. The sample was recorded for fabric; weight; presence of surfaces; surface treatment; impressions and wattle diameter.

Fabric Descriptions

- 5.6.2 All the fragments are generally well fired, hard and fairly smooth. The majority of fragments are oxidised to an orange-brown colour, but some have reduced areas, when they are brown-grey in colour. Oxidised areas tend to be slightly softer with inclusions surviving to a greater degree than in the reduced areas. The fabric is fine and micaceous with few other visible inclusions. There are, however, patches of differing fabrics. All the different variations have been described below (Fabrics 1-4).
- 5.6.3 Fabric 1: This is the basic fabric type from which most fragments are made. Very fine and smooth, highly micaceous, with dense mica clearly visible in breaks and on surfaces. Other inclusions include rare rounded or sub-rounded quartz, approximately 0.5mm, large, rounded, red iron ore, 0.5-1.0mm, but occasionally may be up to 6.0mm. Organic matter appears to have been deliberately added to the clay, although unevenly mixed, visible in some areas but not in others. Elongated voids with striations may be either chopped grass or straw. If straw, this was likely to have been added in the form of dung. Some oval voids, approximately 2.5mm, may be seed impressions but these are very rare and unclear. Chaff impressions are absent. Organic matter would have been added to the raw clay not only to open up the texture to prevent cracking during heating and cooling, but also to lighten the load.
- 5.6.4 Fabric 2: As Fabric 1 but with the addition of small rounded, creamy-white calcareous inclusions, possibly limestone, 0.2-0.5mm, but rarely up to 1.5mm.

Many show signs of deterioration or dissolution, leaving voids with a white coating.

- 5.6.5 Fabric 3: As Fabric 1 but with the addition of rare but large lumps of crumbly, powdery white calcareous matter, possibly limestone, up to 10.0mm.
- 5.6.6 Fabric 4: As Fabric 1 but with signs of poor mixing of clays in the form of white and orange patches, sometimes occurring as swirls. Frequent, evenly sized red iron ore, 0.1-0.3mm, occurs both in the white and the orange patches.

Discussion

- 5.6.7 The fabric variations were recorded to determine the possibility of repairs or patching having occurred during the life of the corn dryer. The variation in the fabric, however, is slight and the different clays occur in small quantities. This variation is therefore likely to be natural, with different pockets of raw clays occurring within the same source. The raw clay was probably acquired locally.
- 5.6.8 The wattle impressions (Plate 5) suggest that most branches were used in the round, without splitting, although there are instances where crossing branches suggest that some at least were split vertically in half. Diameters varied from 10-30mm. Most fragments had impressions of wattle with more than one diameter, usually all in one direction, but in at least three instances, branches of one diameter, usually approx. 15mm, lay across branches of larger diameter, approximately 20mm. The wattle impressions were so good that in two instances some of the leaves that remained attached to the wattle branches have left an imprint in the fired clay (Plate 6). A firm identification of species could only be possible if the leaf edge profile had been preserved, but provisionally the leaves are identified as either hazel or perhaps alder (A. Hall pers. comm.).
- 5.6.9 The surfaces of the daub generally are well compacted and smoothed, with signs of deliberate tooling, leaving random striations, some of which are quite deep scratches. Either a bristle brush or, more likely, a wooden paddle or strake was used. At least eight fragments show a slight concave curvature to the surface, of which three of the sample are sooted on the curved surface, suggesting that they came from the vicinity of the flue. It also suggests that the flue was constructed in sections to allow smoothing on the interior. At least one fragment had adjacent surfaces, and may be from a corner. There appear to be very few fragments with convex surfaces representing the outer face of the kiln dome.

6. Environmental Record

6.1 Animal Bone by J. Richardson

Introduction

- 6.1.1 In total, 1628 animal bone fragments and six marine shells were recovered from 10th to 12th-century (Phase 1), 13th to 14th-century (Phase 2), 14th to 16th-century (Phase 3) and 17th to 20th-century deposits (Phase 4). Further bones and shells from unphased features were also recorded. Unfortunately less than 30% of the bone fragments were identified as diagnostic, non-

reproducible zones (cf. Tables 4 and 5) and this low proportion limits the usefulness of the assemblage in terms of assessing husbandry practices and dietary status. The dearth of zones may be a reflection of the fragmented nature of many of the bones, although the fragments were typically well preserved with few eroded surfaces. Gnawing of bones by dogs was rarely seen (3% of bones from Phase 2 and 1% of bones from Phase 4) and burning of bones was all but nonexistent. The few bones and shells from Phase 3 and unphased deposits are not considered further.

Methodology

- 6.1.2 Bones were identified to taxon wherever possible, although lower-order categories were also used (e.g. large mammal). The separation of sheep and goat bones was routinely attempted, using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Payne (1969, 1985), but as no goat bones were identified, sheep/goat bones are assumed to be of sheep. Fallow and red deer bones were differentiated using the criteria of Lister (1996). For age-at-death data, epiphyseal fusion (after Silver 1969) and the eruption and wear of deciduous and permanent cheek teeth were considered. Age stages based on dental eruption were calculated using Halstead (1985) for cattle, Payne (1973) for sheep and a similar wear progression was assumed for pig. Bone condition, erosion and fragment size were recorded in order to assess bone preservation, while gnawing, burning and butchery marks were noted to determine bone treatment. Only limited biometrical data were recorded due to fragmented nature of the assemblage and its small size, but some withers heights were calculated.

Results

- 6.1.3 Phase 1 deposits produced only a small assemblage of limited value. Cattle and pig bones were predominant and these indicated the presence of sub-adult pigs, presumably killed for their meat, and adult cattle. None of the bones from Phase 1 displayed butchery marks but as they were disarticulated and nearly all of them came from domestic 'meat' animals, the presence of food debris is likely.
- 6.1.4 Phase 2 features provided the largest quantity of bones recovered from the site and the widest range of taxa. Along with the main domestic mammals, chicken and goose were also utilised and fish and oysters, though rare, were probably present in the medieval diet. In addition, game in the form of fallow and roe deer was very occasionally available. The presence of deer is unusual in that its hunting was the preserve of the nobility and aristocracy at this time and severe penalties were in place to discourage poaching (MacGregor 1989, 180). Nevertheless low-level quantities of deer bones do still appear on urban and rural sites throughout the medieval period (Richardson 2002, table 62). Butchery marks were recorded on cattle, sheep, pig and goose bones and attest to their dismemberment and likely consumption in the main, although cut marks across the parietal bone of a sheep skull is probably indicative of skinning.
- 6.1.5 Age data are relatively scarce but they do indicate the presence of sub-adult and adult cattle and sheep, as well as neonatal and sub-adult pigs. The sub-adult animals are likely to have been slaughtered specifically for their meat, while older animals suggest the presence of a breeding population and/or the

importance of secondary products such as milk, traction and wool. The presence of neonatal pigs indicates that this animal was raised locally.

- 6.1.6 In addition to the disarticulated and butchered bones that are indicative of meat consumption in the main, four partial skeletons were noted. These were an adult sheep from pit 1065, a neonatal pig within kiln 1049, an adult dog from pit 1030 and an aged dog from the fill of a construction cut (1208) for a stone structure. Withers/shoulder heights were reconstructed for the sheep from pit 1065 and the dog from pit 1030. The sheep stood between 665 and 674mm tall and the dog between 261 and 284mm. While the sheep is typical for a medieval animal, the dog is a particularly small and may represent a lap dog.
- 6.1.7 Of the 694 bones recovered from Phase 4 deposits, only 60 were disarticulated and, with the identification of a butchered cattle and sheep bone, may represent food waste from cattle, sheep and pigs. The majority of bones, therefore, came from a number of articulated skeletons. An adult sheep was deposited in pit 1092, while a cattle carcass (1016) and at least four neonatal pigs (1173 and 1175) were placed in features apparently cut specifically for their disposal. As these animals were probably buried whole and no butchery marks were seen, the disposal of carcasses deemed unfit for human consumption is assumed.

Conclusions

- 6.1.8 Unfortunately too few bones and shells were recovered to facilitate detailed analysis and changes in diet and/or husbandry practices over time were not identified. In summary, it was only possible to identify limited domestic food waste, the presence of local pig rearing and the disposal of cattle, sheep, pig and dog carcasses.

Table 4. A summary of the animal bone fragments and marine shells by phase

	1	2	3	4	unphased
Cattle	28	84	7	452	4
Horse	1	15		1	1
Sheep	5	65	1	80	7
Pig	19	96	3	141	3
Dog		147			10
Fallow deer		1			
Roe deer		6			
Fox		1			
Rabbit	1				
Mouse-size		1			
Frog/toad		10			
Domestic fowl		5			
Domestic/wild goose		11			
Bird spp.	2	7			1

	1	2	3	4	unphased
Fish spp.		9			
Large mammal	30	203		15	20
Medium mammal		1			
Small mammal	30	144	1	5	15
Bone total	116	806	12	694	61
Oyster (C)	1	1		4	1

Table 5. A summary of the animal bone and shell zones by phase

	1	2	4	unphased
Cattle	7	35	93	2
Horse	1	7	1	
Sheep	2	20	29	4
Pig	10	44	55	1
Dog		100		3
Fallow deer		1		
Roe deer		2		
Fox		1		
Rabbit	1			
Mouse-size		1		
Frog/toad		10		
Domestic fowl		5		
Domestic/wild goose		11		
Bird spp.	1	2		
Fish spp.		7		
Large mammal	1	5		1
Small mammal		10		
Bone total	23	261	178	11
Oyster (C)	1		3	1

6.2 Plant Material by D. Alldritt

Introduction

- 6.2.1 From the original 51 sample flots available, a total of 12 were selected for further analysis based upon abundance of charred material and archaeological significance. In addition a single bag of hand excavated charcoal taken as a 'spot' sample was also examined. A further 5 samples from Rectory Farm had previously been identified for radiocarbon dating purposes and these are referred to briefly below, although they are not included in the table of results. All samples analysed were derived from Saxon and later features including a

kiln, a number of postholes and pits, and a series of gullies, with most being divided into Phase 1 (10th–12th century) or Phase 2 (13th–14th century).

Methodology

- 6.2.2 Bulk environmental samples were processed by ASWYAS using an Ankara style water flotation system (French 1971). The flots were subsequently dried and forwarded to the author, where they were sorted with the aid of a low powered binocular microscope at magnifications of x4-45. Flot sizes varied from between <2.5ml to 50ml of charred remains and modern root fragments, with the exception of sample 18/91 from Kiln 1036 (1037) which produced approximately 1000ml of almost pure oat cereal grain. Charcoal spot sample (1033) arrived hand excavated so was washed to >250um to remove adherent soil, and dried prior to examination.
- 6.2.3 All charcoal suitable for identification was examined using a high-powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) were consulted for charcoal identification. Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000).

Results

- 6.2.4 All results are presented in Table 11 (Appendix VI) and discussed below.

Discussion

- 6.2.5 The samples selected for analysis from various features at Rectory Farm produced a wide range of carbonised cereal grain, together with occasional weeds of arable and disturbed ground. Charcoal fragments were also recovered and in some cases were quite substantial, such as that collected from (1033).
- 6.2.6 Three types of cereal were in use at the site, namely oat, bread wheat and hulled barley, with oat recovery far outweighing that of the other types of cereal. This was due mainly to the huge amounts of oat grain present in kiln base sample 18/91 (1037) from the Phase 1 kiln (1036). However, relatively large amounts of oats were also present in the Phase 1 posthole sample 92 (1275), and Phase 2 gully sample 80 (1240). The latter is also interesting from an archaeobotanical viewpoint in that it produced the only specimen of *Avena sativa* (cultivated or common oat), identified by the presence of the floret base. This provides strong proof, if needed, that oat cereals were being cultivated as a crop in their own right, and not present as a weed of other cereal crops. Bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) and hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare*) were also recovered from both Phase 1 and 2 samples, with bread wheat most abundant in sample 80 (1240). Barley seemed to be the least prevalent cereal at the site and was recovered mostly in trace amounts. The high recovery of oats throughout may suggest an economy concerned with the production of large amounts of fodder material for animals, with bread wheat reserved for human consumption.
- 6.2.7 Weeds of cultivated and disturbed ground were relatively sparse in the samples, and tended to be the larger sized arable field weed indicators such as *Chenopodium album* (fat hen) and *Galium aparine* (cleavers) which would probably be retained with the cereal throughout its processing and drying. Arable weeds were most notable in samples 48 (1136), a shallow burnt area, and 93 (1278) a Phase 1 posthole. The *Lithospermum arvense* (field gromwell)

in sample 48 (1136) is a fairly common weed of arable fields and open grassy places, which together with the *Rumex* sp. (docks) and *Ranunculus* sp. (buttercups) in the same sample, may suggest rough grassy arable fields, or indeed the presence of grazing land. The vetches (*Vicia* sp.) in (1136) also includes types growing in grassy fields, although the specimens present here are most likely to be the cultivated broad bean (*Vicia faba*), which could have been grown in small garden plots.

6.2.8 Interestingly, a single *Linum* sp. (flax) was present in 93 (1278), whilst this is a rare and unusual seed to find carbonised, it may have been present as a casual weed of cultivated land, particularly on dry grassy land or calcareous soils. The specimen was fairly well preserved, although its outer coat was almost gone, and had the correct circular cell pattern and size range of cultivated flax (*Linum usitatissimum*), so it is possible that flax may have had some role at the site. It has a number of uses, including for linen, oil and for the seeds themselves (linseed). The archaeobotanical record has produced a number of examples of waterlogged flax, most notably perhaps the Anglo-Scandinavian deposits from York (Kenward and Hall 1995), but carbonised examples are scarcer and suggest the direct use of the linseed for food or perhaps as a poultice (Dickson and Dickson 2000).

6.2.9 Charcoal pieces identified for radiocarbon dating showed the presence of hazel (*Corylus*) and cherry types (Prunoideae). Further analysis of selected charcoal for this report has widened this list to include oak (*Quercus*) and birch (*Betula*) and to show the presence of hazel roundwood. Identifiable charcoal was recovered from 6 of the 13 samples selected, with hazel the most commonly identified type, largely as a result of the contents of the charcoal spot sample. Oak was present in small amounts in samples 2 (12), 12 (1014), 16 (1008) and 50 (1133), birch in 16 (1008) only, and hazel in 16 (1008), 45 (1124) and spot sample (1033). Birch and hazel indicate open woodland or woodland edges / scrub areas, whilst oak suggests the presence of more substantial mature woodland areas. Of the 10 pieces of roundwood taken from (1033), 9 were found to be hazel, with pieces varying from 3 to 4cm in length and from 1.0 to 1.8cm in diameter. This represented a mix of small to largish branch wood, typically with 4 to 6 growth rings, so it was cut at a reasonably young age and may have been coppiced, although hazel is effectively 'self-coppicing' if its branches are broken off or are debarked by animals (Mabey 1996). In this kiln context hazel most likely had a fuel use although roundwood branches would have been useful in a wide range of construction purposes.

Summary and Conclusions

6.2.10 The samples from Rectory Farm produced a large and interesting range of archaeobotanical material, in the main consisting of cereal grain and charcoal, although also including a small number of weed seeds and traces of possible cultivated broad bean and flax. Cereal grain suggested the cultivation of oats possibly as a source of fodder for animal husbandry, with grassy indicator weeds suggesting the presence of pasture or grassy / marginal arable fields. Bread wheat and barley were also grown, probably for human consumption. The occurrence of cereals does not appear to change between Phase 1 and Phase 2 and the types recovered are fairly uniform showing continuity throughout. Woodland resources were cut for fuel and construction purposes, with the possibility that hazel was also managed by coppicing.

6.3 Metal-working Debris by J. Cowgill

6.3.1 A very small assemblage of eight pieces of metalworking debris were recovered, comprising a mixed group of material that cannot aid the interpretation of the site. The two pieces of iron-smithing slags, both plano-convex slag accumulations (commonly known as hearth bottoms) are probably by-products of two different smithies because different fuels are inclusions within the slag and smiths tend to consistently use only one fuel type. The piece from context 1046 is also very abraded.

Table 6. Metal-working debris

Phase	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	Comments
2	0012	Hearth Bottom	1	91g	Coal fuel; dense not cindery.
2	1046	Hearth Bottom	1	194g	Charcoal fuel; abraded; some very glassy.
2	1046	Slag	1	13g	Cinder; disintegrating
2	1136	Fired clay	1	36g	Reduced fired; coal inclusions; no true surfaces.
2	1167	Brick	1	103g	Or furnace lining; some vitrified; no true surfaces; Post Medieval in date.
Un-phased	1219	Slag	3	2g	Fuel-ash slag?

7. Scientific Dating

7.1 Archaeomagnetic Dating

- 7.1.1 Samples for archaeomagnetic dating were taken by the Department of Archaeological Sciences, University of Bradford, whilst the excavation was in progress. Each of the four potential locations was assessed for the likelihood of producing a viable date. The large kiln and the possible hearth area were not thought suitable for dating as they did not exhibit evidence of having reached a suitable temperature. Samples were taken from the smaller of the stone lined kilns (1157) and the clay lined oat drying kiln (1036).
- 7.1.2 During laboratory testing the samples taken from the stone lined kiln were shown to not be suitable for dating. The results are presented in Table 7. The full report is deposited with the site archive (Trapanese and Batt 2006).

Table 7. Summary of the archaeomagnetic dating measurements, corrected to Meriden (after Trapanese and Batt 2006)

Context	Initial measurements (mean in degrees)				After pilot demagnetisation (mean in degrees)				Date range 95% confidence
	<i>N</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Inc</i>	α_{95}	<i>N</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Inc</i>	α_{95}	
LM1: 1157	19	-39.4	35.5	44.9	-	-	-	-	Not datable
LM2: 1036	15	10.5	65.4	9.9	11	19.6	64.1	4.7	1050-1180 AD

7.2 Radiocarbon dating

7.2.1 Three samples of carbonised material were submitted for dating following species identification by Diane Alldritt. The results are shown below in Table 8 below.

Table 8. Radiocarbon dating results

Lab. Code	Context	Material	Radiocarbon Age BP	Calibrated Age Range 1 σ	Calibrated Age Range 2 σ	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ rel. VPDB ‰
SUERC-11428 GU-14428	1037 Kiln 1036	<i>Corylus</i> Charcoal	985 \pm 35	AD 1010-1050	AD 980-1160	-24.2
SUERC-11429 GU14429	1057 Kiln 1049	<i>Corylus</i> Charcoal	1575 \pm 35	AD 430-540	AD 410-570	-24.7
SUERC-11430 GU-14430	1145 Kiln 1149	<i>Corylus</i> Charcoal	790 \pm 35	AD 1220-1270	AD 1180-1280	-24.9

8. Discussion

8.1 Four main phases of activity have been identified based on a combination of pottery and finds dating, scientific dating and stratigraphic relationships. Perhaps most significant is the dating evidence to support an Anglo-Saxon element in Phase 1. On the basis of the scientific dating of Kiln 1036 it could only be argued that the activity was of Saxo-Norman date. However, from the diagnostic artefact, particularly the pottery, we have a clear indication of pre-Conquest occupation, possibly as early as the 9th century AD. Laughton is now just one of a handful of sites in South Yorkshire to have produced significant quantities of Anglo-Saxon artefacts. The majority of features are attributed, mainly on the basis of pottery dating, to the 13th and 14th centuries, whilst the later medieval period is not well represented. The post-medieval evidence is largely derived from a series seemingly random features and dump deposits relating to the farming activity of the 19th century.

8.2 The Phase 2 features in particular suggest that the excavation site covers an area that was once occupied by the rear parts of properties fronting onto High Street within the medieval village core – perhaps three tenements as reflected

in the site sub-division. There were certainly no domestic dwellings within the area and the form and location of the proposed beam slot structure in the central part of the site is consistent with an open-sided agricultural building.

- 8.3 The sub-divided western part of the site in the medieval period, with its discrete working areas and kilns typifies the sort of activities that would have been carried out at the ends of tenements, away from the domestic quarters. Some of the finds (notably the window glass, possible distilling vessel and some of the metalwork) are indicative of high status occupation, if not on this site, then close to it. Given the likely close proximity of the former Manor House and Laughton-en-le-Morthen's continued importance in the Honour of Tickhill after the Conquest, this is perhaps not surprising.
- 8.4 Kiln 1037 is a most unusual find for the region, both in terms of its form and date. Anglo-Saxon wattle and daub corn drying kilns are known from elsewhere in the country, for example Hereford (Vince 1984), but have not featured in the archaeological record of South Yorkshire before now. The final use of Kiln 1037 seems to have been for drying or roasting oat grain, but this was probably one of several uses it was put to, including drying or roasting cereals or drying foods generally. Certainly the lack of evidence for intense heating within the later stone-built kiln (1049) might suggest that this was only used for drying crops or other foods, rather than baking.

9. Conclusions

- 9.1 The excavations conducted at Rectory Farm Laughton-en-le-Morthen revealed extensive archaeological remains dating from the Anglo-Saxon period up to the 19th century. The excavated remains took the form of a series of ditches, which may reflect the rear portions of properties that once fronted onto the main street of the medieval village core.
- 9.2 Within the various site sub-divisions were pits, post-holes and the remains of three kilns, one of which was a wattle and daub construction of Anglo-Saxon date, whilst another was a well made stone drying kiln of medieval date.
- 9.3 The artefact assemblage contains a significant group of Anglo-Saxon wares from Lincoln, as well as other notable pre-Conquest diagnostic artefacts. Elements of the medieval assemblage are suggestive of high status occupancy in the near vicinity.
- 9.4 Although relatively small in scope, the excavation is important in that it was the first to have taken place within the historic core of Laughton-en-le-Morthen. Moreover, the results have confirmed the settlement's pre-Conquest pedigree and its continued importance in the post-Conquest medieval period.

Bibliography

- Adams Gilmour, L., 1988, 'Early Medieval Pottery from Flaxengate', *The Archaeology of Lincoln 17/2*, City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit/Council for British Archaeology
- ASWYAS, 2005, 'West Yorkshire Archaeology Service site recording manual', ASWYAS, unpubl.
- Barley, N., 1994, *Smashing pots: Feats of clay from Africa*, British Museum Press
- Boessneck, J., 1969, 'Osteological difference between sheep (*Ovis aries* Linne) and goats (*Capra hircus* Linne)' in D. Brothwell and E. Higgs eds, *Science in Archaeology*, 331-358
- Boyle, A., unpublished, 'Cistercian ware pottery in Yorkshire and the East Midlands'. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Nottingham
- British Geological Survey, 1969, Geological Map of the British Isles (South)
- Brown, V. and Thomas, A., 2005, 'Rectory Farm, Laughton-en-le-Morthen, South Yorkshire. Desk Based Assessment', ASWYAS unpubl. (ASWYAS R1364)
- Buckland, P., Dolby, M., Hayfield, C. and Magilton, J., 1979, *The medieval pottery industry in Hallgate, Doncaster*, Doncaster Museums and Arts Service
- Cumberpatch, C.G., 1996, 'The pottery', In J.A. Dunkley and C.G. Cumberpatch (eds.), *Excavations at 16 - 20 Church Street, Bawtry, South Yorkshire*, Tempus Reparatum/B.A.R. British Series 248
- Cumberpatch, C.G., 2002, 'The Pottery', in I. Roberts, *Pontefract Castle. Archaeological Excavations 1982-86*, Yorkshire Archaeology 8
- Cumberpatch, C.G., 2004a, South Yorkshire and north Derbyshire medieval ceramics reference collection, http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/specColl/ceramics_eh_2003/
- Cumberpatch, C.G., 2004b, Medieval and post-medieval pottery production in the Rotherham area http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/specColl/ceramics_eh_2003/
- Cumberpatch, C.G. 2004c, 'Pottery from excavations at Silkstone, Barnsley, South Yorkshire', English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Report number 50/2004.
- Cumberpatch, C.G., 2005a, 'Medieval pottery from Rectory Farm, Laughton-en-le-Morthen, South Yorkshire: Assessment and spot dating', Unpublished archive report for Archaeological Services WYAS.
- Cumberpatch, C.G., 2005b, 'Pottery from the T.C. Harrison site, London Road, Sheffield (Site 760a – d)', Unpublished archive report for ARCUS (University of Sheffield)
- Cumberpatch, C.G., 2006, 'Pottery from excavations at 36, The Boyle, Barwick-in-Elmet (BOY2006)', Unpublished archive report for the Barwick-in-Elmet Historical Society

- Cumberpatch C.G, Chadwick, A.M and Atkinson, S. 1998 – 1999, ‘A medieval pottery kiln and associated pottery from Hallgate, Doncaster’, *Medieval Ceramics* 22/23
- Dickson, C. and Dickson, J. H., 2000, *Plants and People in Ancient Scotland*, Tempus Publishing Ltd., Gloucester
- Egan, G. and Pritchard, F. 2002. Dress accessories c. 1150 – c.1450, *Medieval Finds from Excavations in London: 3* (2nd Edition Woodbridge and Rochester NY).
- French, D.H., 1971, ‘An Experiment in Water Sieving’, *Anatolian Studies* 21, 59-64.
- Goodall, I.H. 1990. ‘Horseshoes’ in Biddle, M. *Object and Economy in Medieval Winchester*, *Winchester Studies* 7.ii, (Oxford), 1054-67.
- Halstead, P., 1985, ‘A study of mandibular teeth from Romano-British contexts at
- Hayfield, C. and Buckland, P., 1989, ‘Late medieval pottery wasters from Firsby, South Yorkshire’, *Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society* 15, 8–24.
- Hey, D., 2003, *Medieval South Yorkshire*
- Kenward, H. K. and Hall, A. R., 1995, ‘Biological Evidence from 16-22 Coppergate’, *Volume 14: The Past Environment of York CBA*
- Kilmurry, K., 1980, *The pottery industry of Stamford, Lincolnshire c.AD850 – 1250*, British Archaeological Reports British Series 84
- Lister, A. M., 1996, ‘The morphological distinction between bones and teeth of fallow deer (*Dama dama*) and red deer (*Cervus elephus*)’ *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 6,119-143
- Mabey, R., 1996, *Flora Britannica*, Sinclair-Stevenson London
- MacGregor, A., 1989, ‘Bone, antler and horn industries in the urban context’, in Serjeantson, D. and Waldron T. eds, *Diet and Crafts in Towns. The Evidence of Animal Remains from the Roman to the Post-Medieval Periods*, BAR British Series 199, 107-128
- Mainman, A., 1990, ‘Anglo-Scandinavian pottery from Coppergate’, *The Archaeology of York* 16/5, *The Pottery*, Council for British Archaeology/York Archaeological Trust
- Miles, P., Young, J. and Wachter, J., 1989, ‘A late Saxon Kiln Site at Silver Street, Lincoln’, *The Archaeology of Lincoln* 17/3, City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit/Council for British Archaeology
- Moorhouse, S., 1978, ‘Documentary evidence for the uses of medieval pottery: an interim statement’, *Medieval Ceramics* 2, 3–21.
- Moorhouse, S., 1983, ‘Documentary evidence and its potential for understanding the inland movement of medieval pottery’, *Medieval Ceramics* 7, 45–87
- Ottaway, P. 1992. *Anglo-Scandinavian Ironwork from Coppergate*. The Archaeology of York 17/6 (London)

- Payne, S., 1969, 'A metrical distinction between sheep and goat metacarpals' in P. J. Ucko and D. W. Dibleby eds., *The Domestication and Exploitation of Plants and Animals*, 295-305
- Payne, S., 1973, 'Kill-off patterns in sheep and goats: the mandibles from Asvan Kale' *Anatolian Studies* 23: 281-283
- Payne, S., 1985, 'Morphological distinctions between the mandibular teeth of young sheep, *Ovis* and goats, *Capra*' *Journal of Archaeological Sciences* 12, 139-147
- Richardson, J., 2002, 'The mammal bones' in I. Roberts ed., *Pontefract Castle. Archaeological Excavations 1982-86*, 363-385
- Roberts, I., 1990, *Pontefract Castle*, West Yorkshire Archaeology Service
- Rogers, N.S.H. 1993. *Anglian and Other Finds from Fishergate*. The Archaeology of York 17/9 (London)
- Schweingruber, F. H., 1990, *Anatomy of European Woods*, Paul Haupt Publishers Berne and Stuttgart.
- Silver, I. A., 1969, 'The ageing of domestic animals' in D. Brothwell and E. Higgs eds., *Science in Archaeology*, 283-302
- Slowikowski, A.M., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of post-Roman ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2.
- Soil Survey of England and Wales., 1983, Soils of Northern England Sheet 1 1:250,000
- Spavold, J. and Brown, S., 2005, *Ticknall pots and potteries*, Landmark Collectors Library Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983, Soils of Northern England 1:250,000
- Stace, C., 1997, *New Flora of the British Isles*, 2nd Edition Cambridge University Press
- Trapanese, A. and Batt, C.M., 2006, 'Archaeomagnetic Dating of Two Features from the Excavations at Rectory Farm, Laughton en el Morthen, South Yorkshire', Dept Arch. Sciences, Univ. Bradford, rep. TA/2-06
- Tyson, R. 2000. *Medieval Glass vessels found in England c. AD 1200-1500*. CBARR 21 (York)
- Vince, A., 1984, *The Medieval Ceramic Industry of the Severn Valley*
- Vince, A., 2003, 'Anglo-Saxon Pottery in South Yorkshire: Characterisation studies', Unpublished report (AVAC 2003/137)
- Vince, A.G., Forthcoming, Petrological and Chemical Analysis of Shell and Quartz tempered Late Saxon pottery from Danesgate, Lincoln
- Vince, A., and Steane, K., 2003, 'The pottery from Sprotborough Gardens, Sprotborough (OSA01 WB15 and OSA01 EX03)', Unpublished report (AVAC 2003/95)

Walton Rogers, P. 1997. *Textile production at 16-22 Coppergate*. The Archaeology of York 17/11 (York)

Young, J., forthcoming, *The Post-Roman Pottery from Danesgate, Lincoln*

Young, J. and Vince, A. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies No. 7, Oxbow Books

Zohary, D. and Hopf, M., 2000, *Domestication of Plants in the Old World*, 3rd Edition
Oxford University Press

Acknowledgements

Project management

I. Roberts BSc FSA MIFA

Report

Marina Rose BSc

I. Roberts

Graphics/illustrations

Mark Chisnall

Fieldwork

Alison Morgan BSc

Andy Walsh BSc

Bernard McCluskey BSc

Jenny Wylie MA

Karen Bolchover BSc

Marina Rose

Richard Szymanski BSc

Specialists

Diane Alldritt (Plant remains)

Dr Hilary Cool (Small finds)

Jane Cowgill (Metal-working debris)

Dr Christopher Cumberpatch (Pottery)

Martin Lightfoot (Flint)

Dr Jane Richardson (Animal bone)

Anna Slowikowski (Daub)

University of Bradford (Archaeomagnetic dating)

University of Glasgow (Radiocarbon dating)

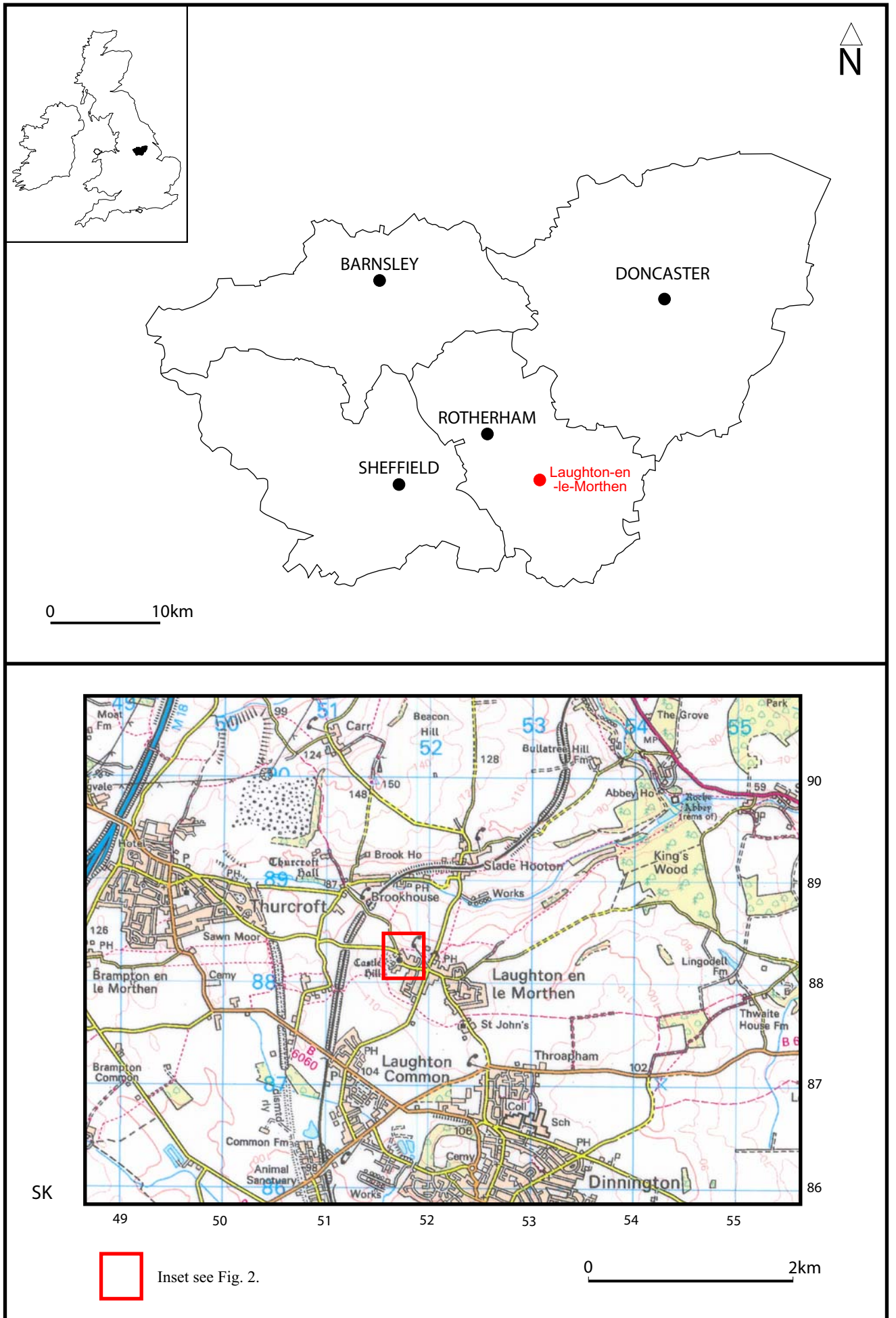


Fig. 1. Site location

Reproduced with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Archaeological Services WYAS: licence LA076406, 2007.

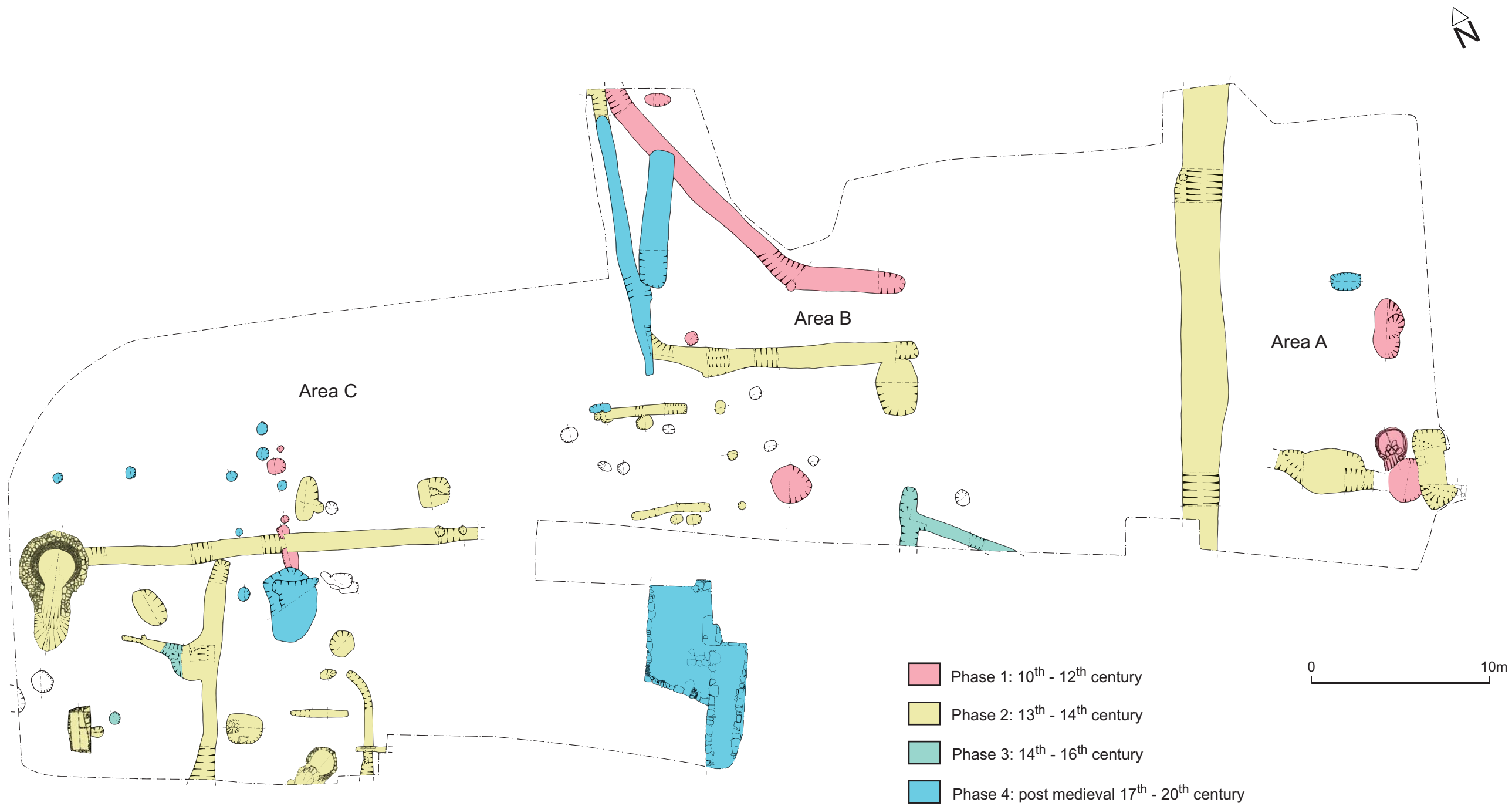


Fig. 5. Phase plan

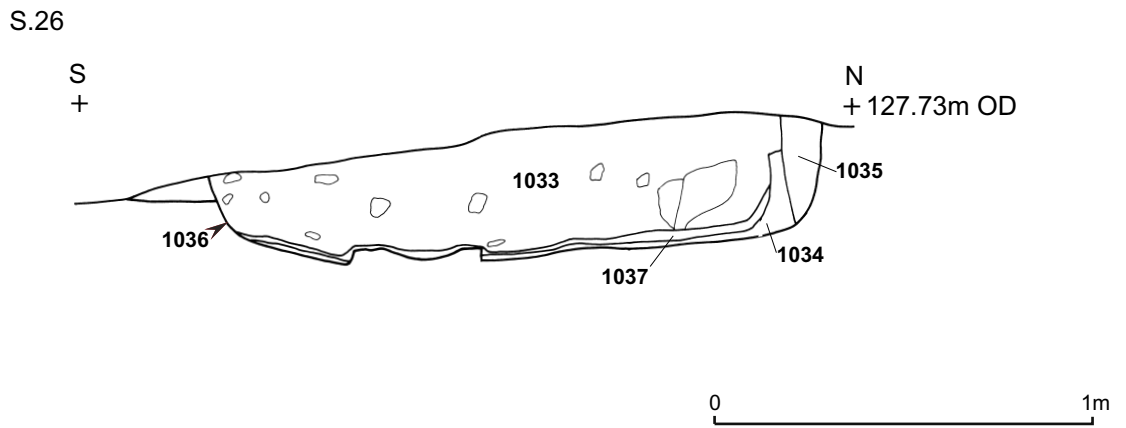
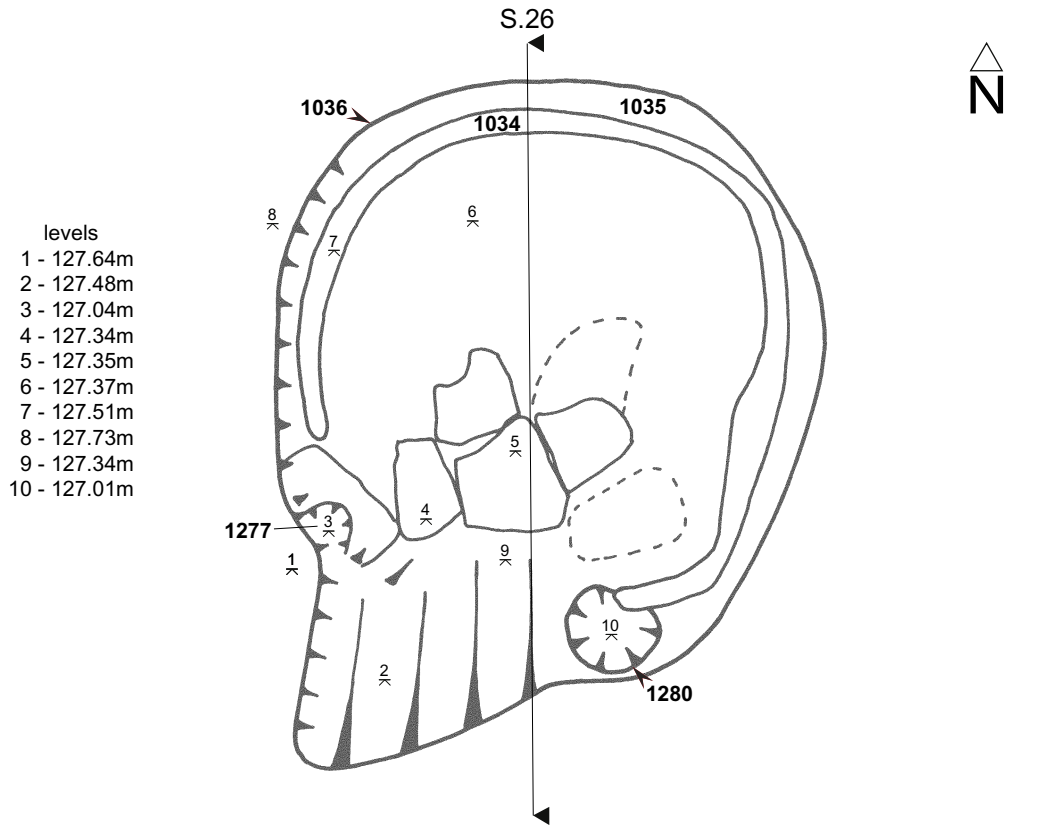


Fig. 6. Plan and section of Kiln 1036

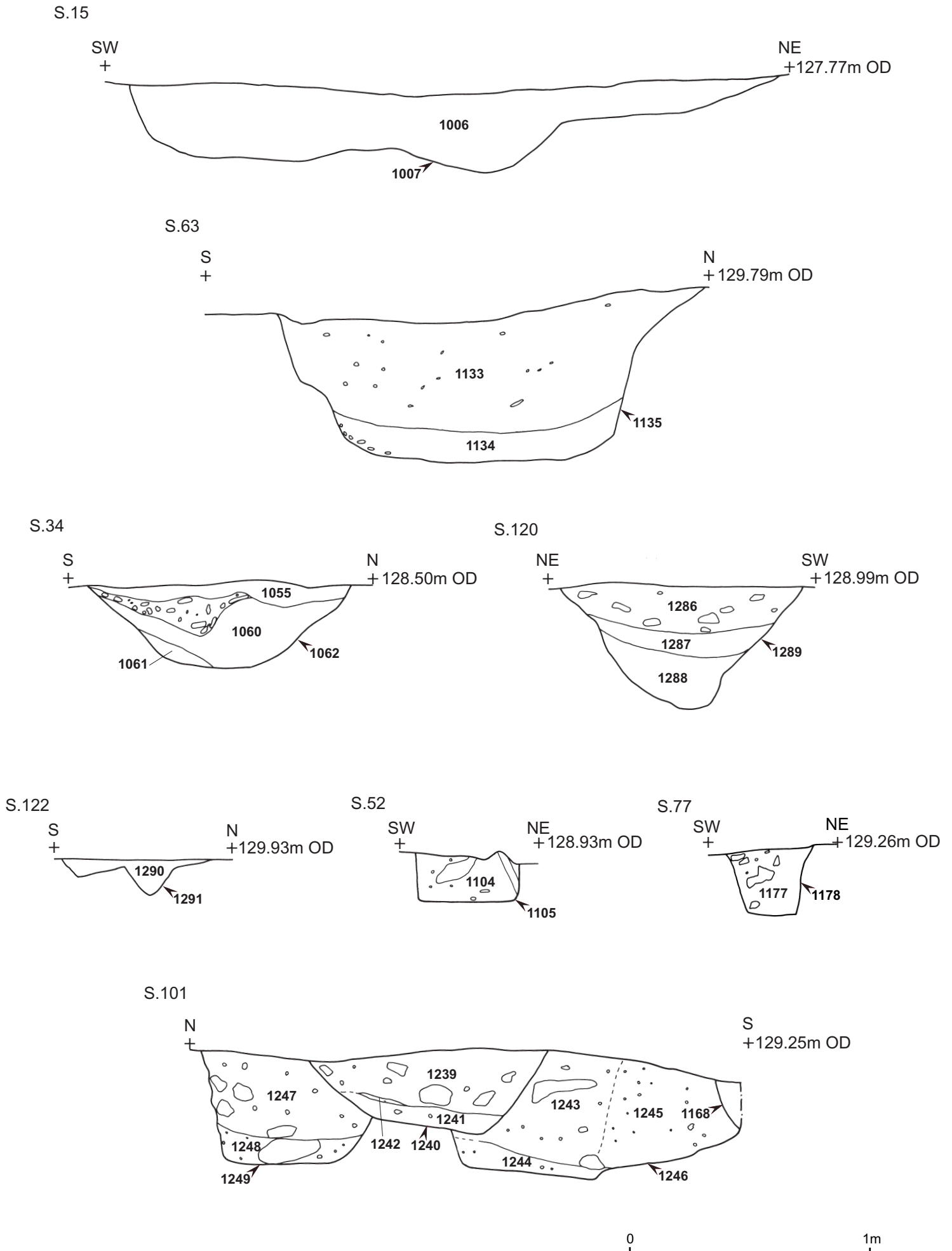


Fig. 7. Sections of Phase I features

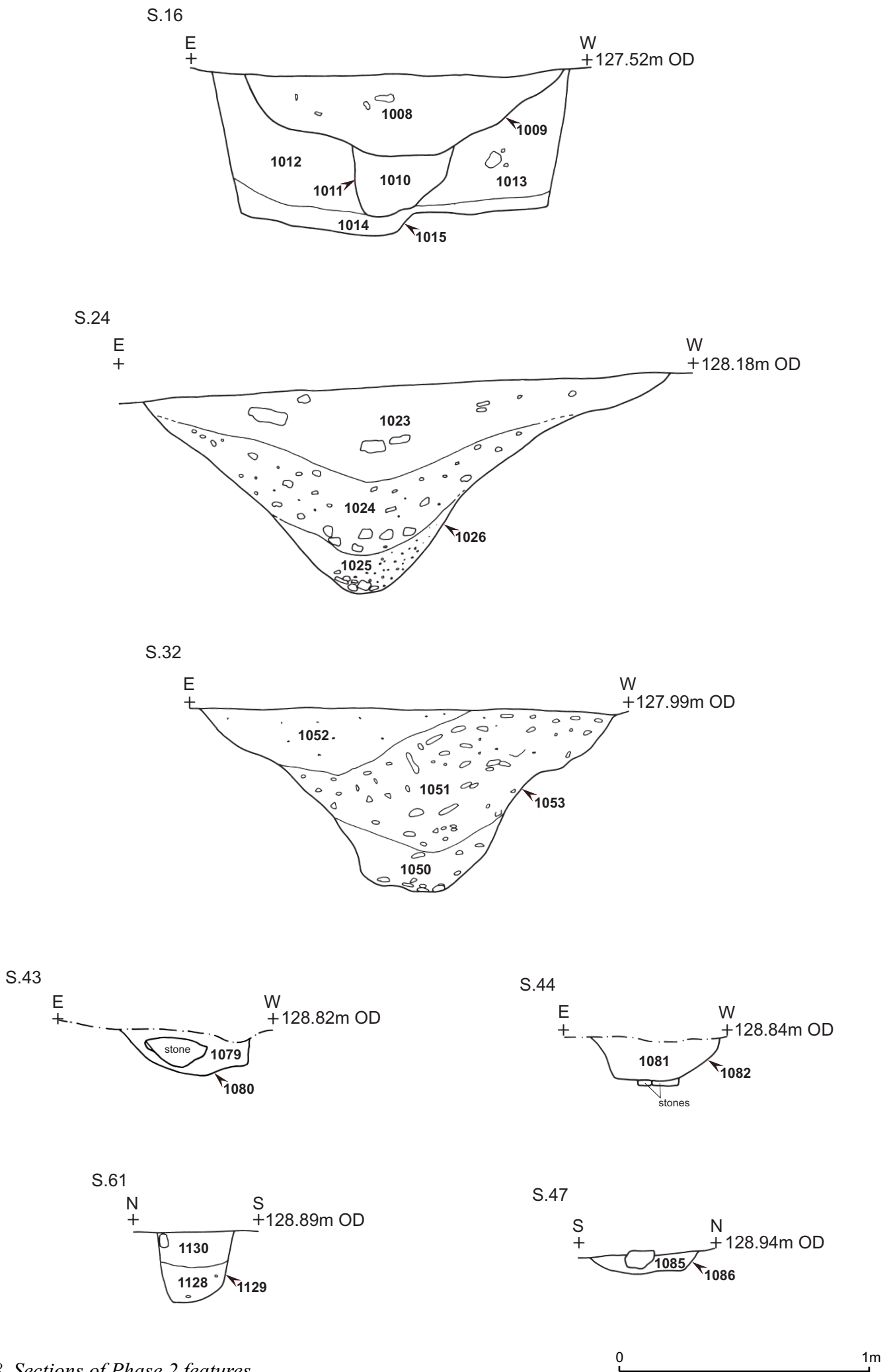
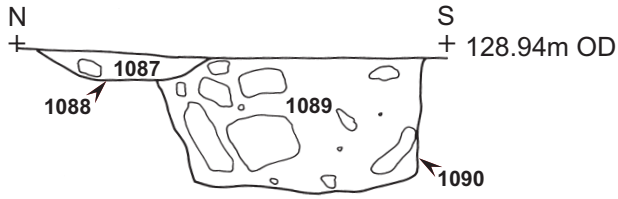
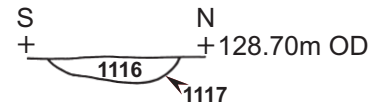


Fig. 8. Sections of Phase 2 features

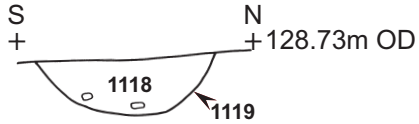
S.48



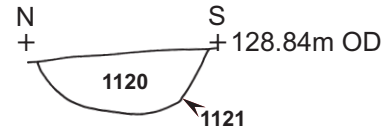
S.58



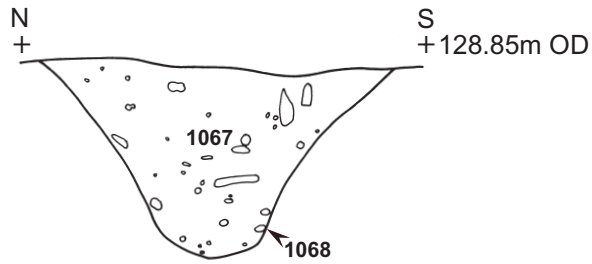
S.57



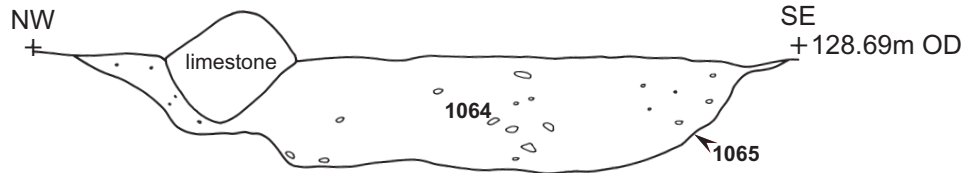
S.59



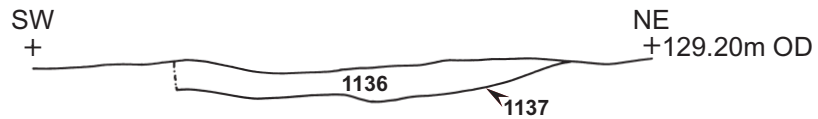
S.38



S.36



S.65



S.62

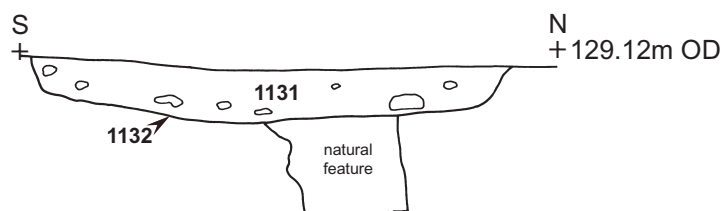


Fig. 9. Sections of Phase 2 features continued



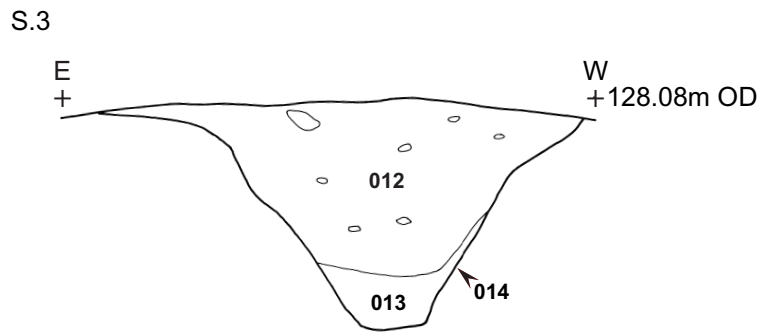
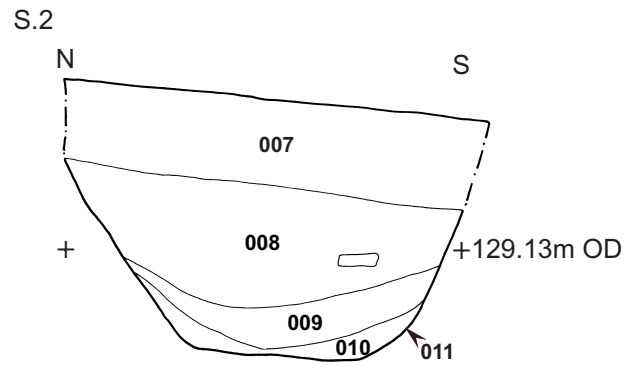


Fig. 10. Sections of ditches 4 & 5



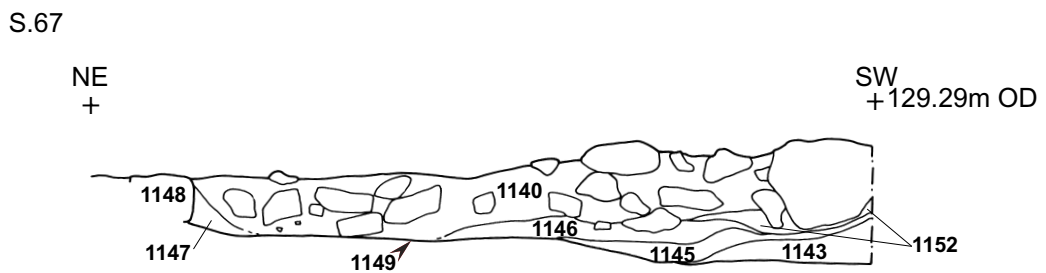
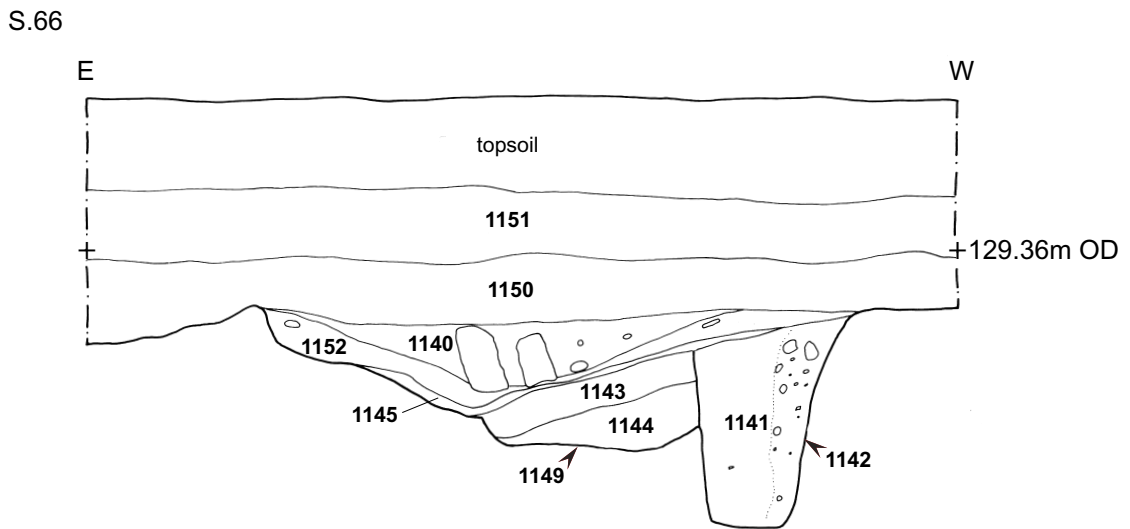
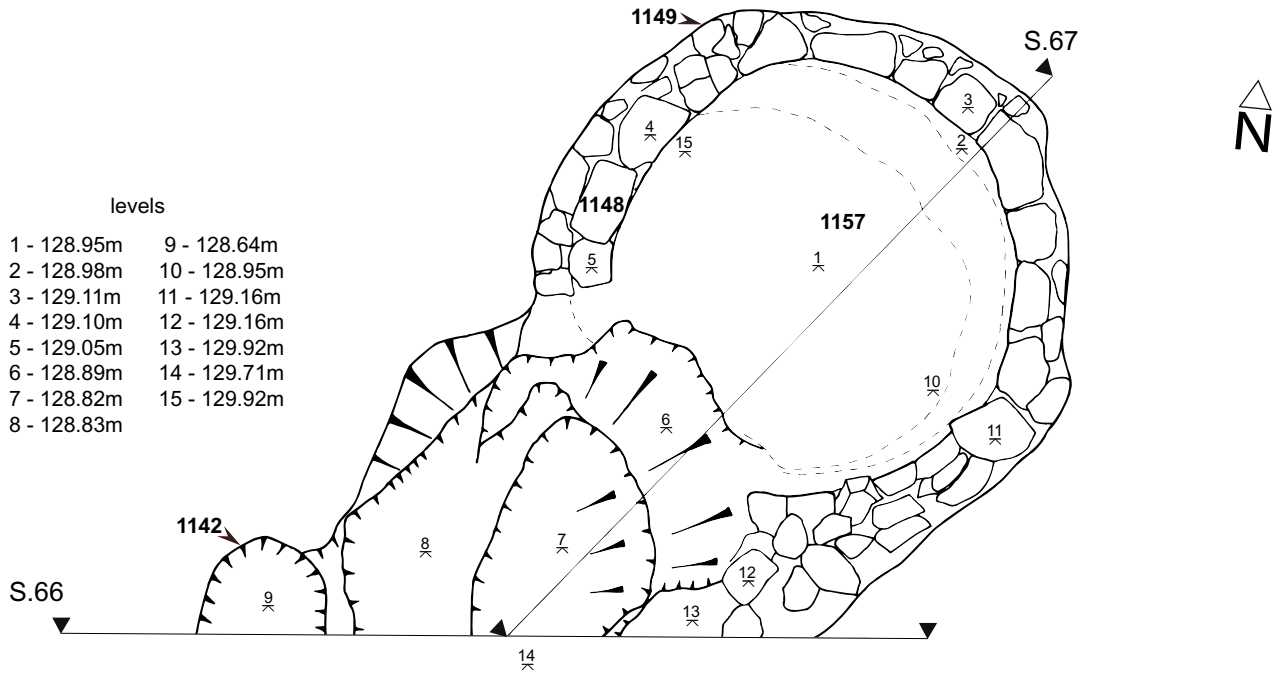
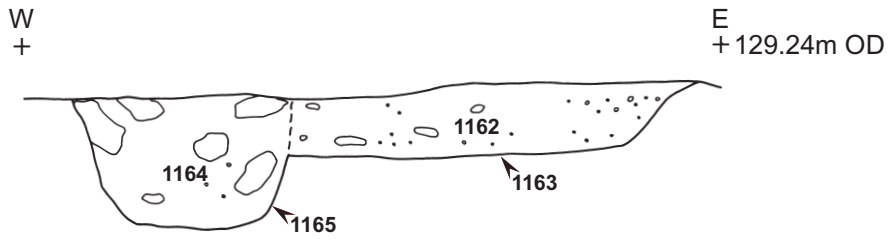
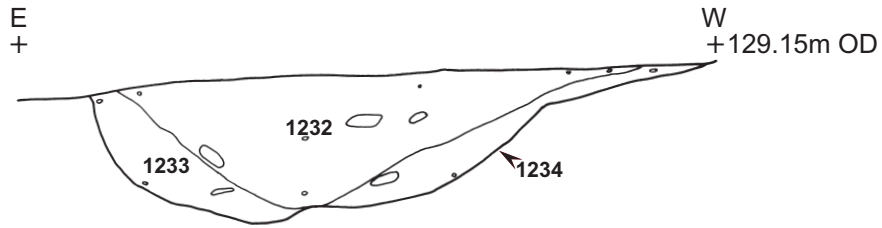


Fig. 11. Kiln 1149 Plan and sections

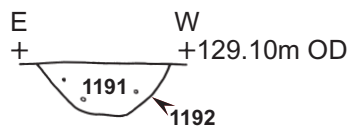
S.75



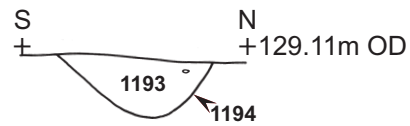
S.98



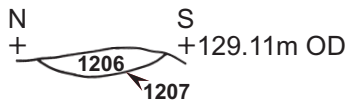
S.84



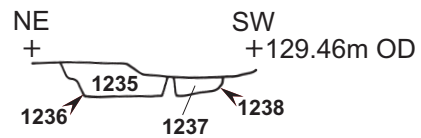
S.85



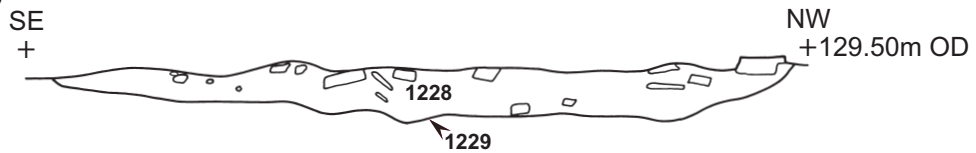
S.90



S.99



S.96



S.91



Fig. 12. Phase 2 features within areas C2 and C3



levels

1 - 128.76m	10 - 128.81m
2 - 128.81m	11 - 128.81m
3 - 129.48m	12 - 128.83m
4 - 129.53m	13 - 129.47m
5 - 129.57m	14 - 129.55m
6 - 129.56m	15 - 129.57m
7 - 129.61m	16 - 129.56m
8 - 129.51m	17 - 129.60m
9 - 129.54m	18 - 129.64m

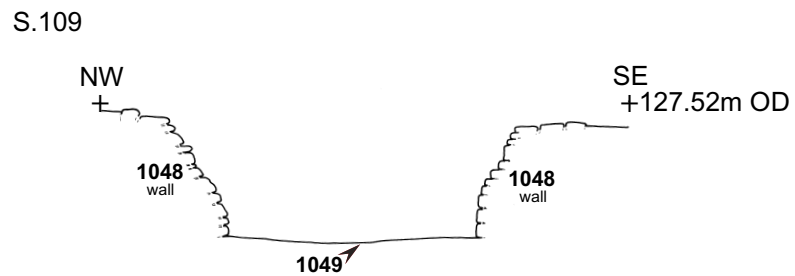
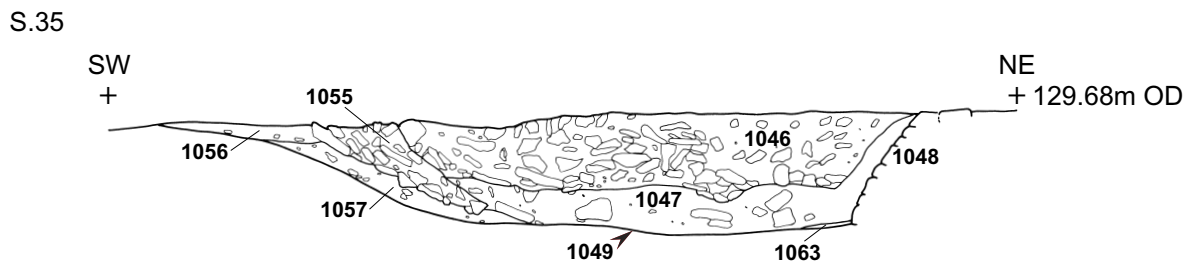
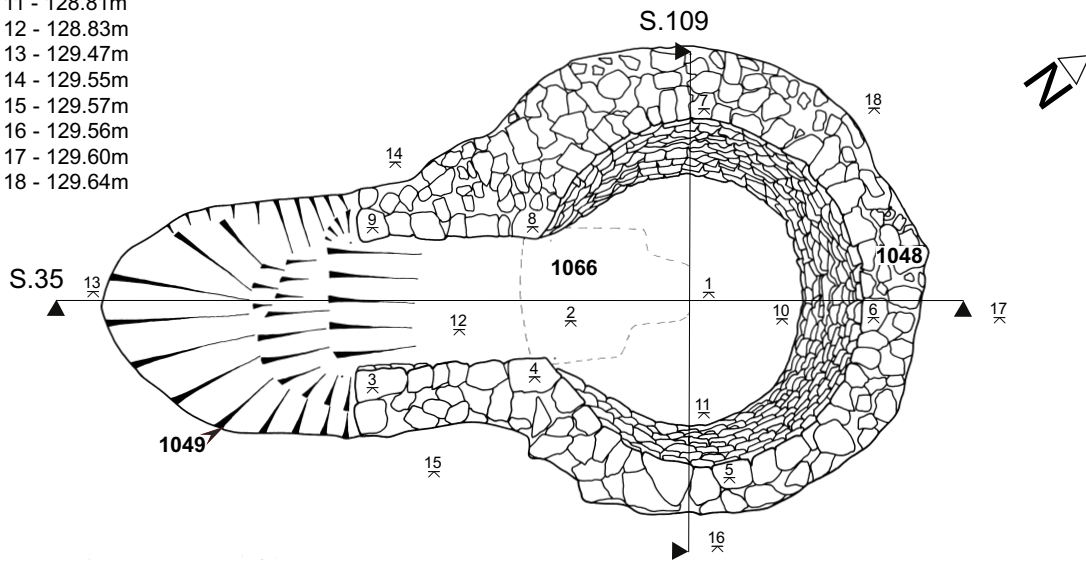


Fig. 13. Kiln 1049 Plan and sections

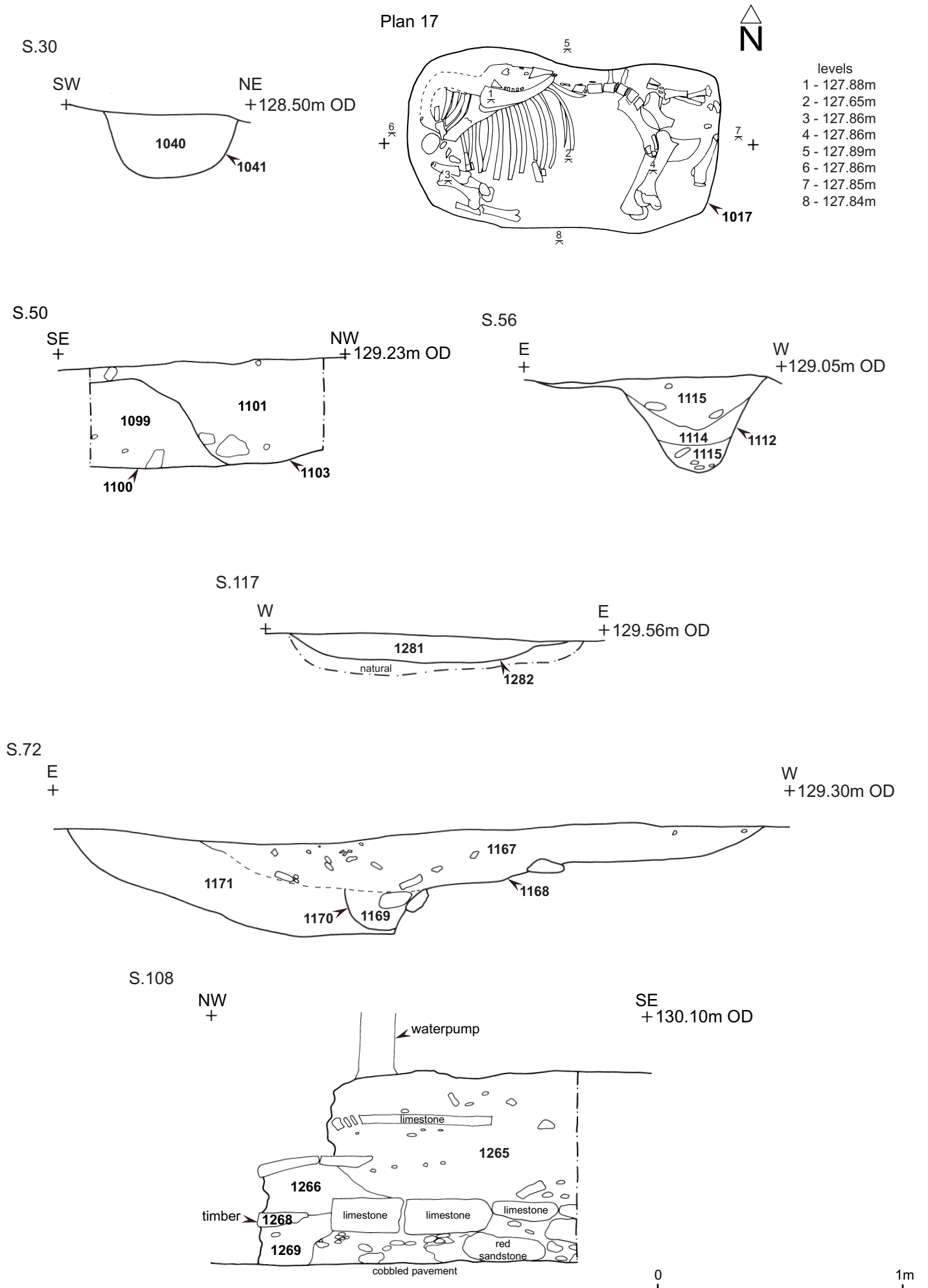


Fig. 14. Phases 3 and 4 Plan and sections

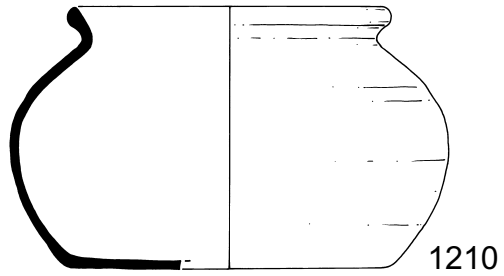
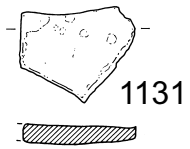
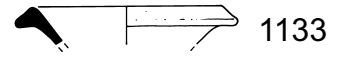
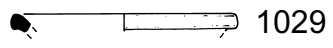


Fig. 15. Medieval pottery



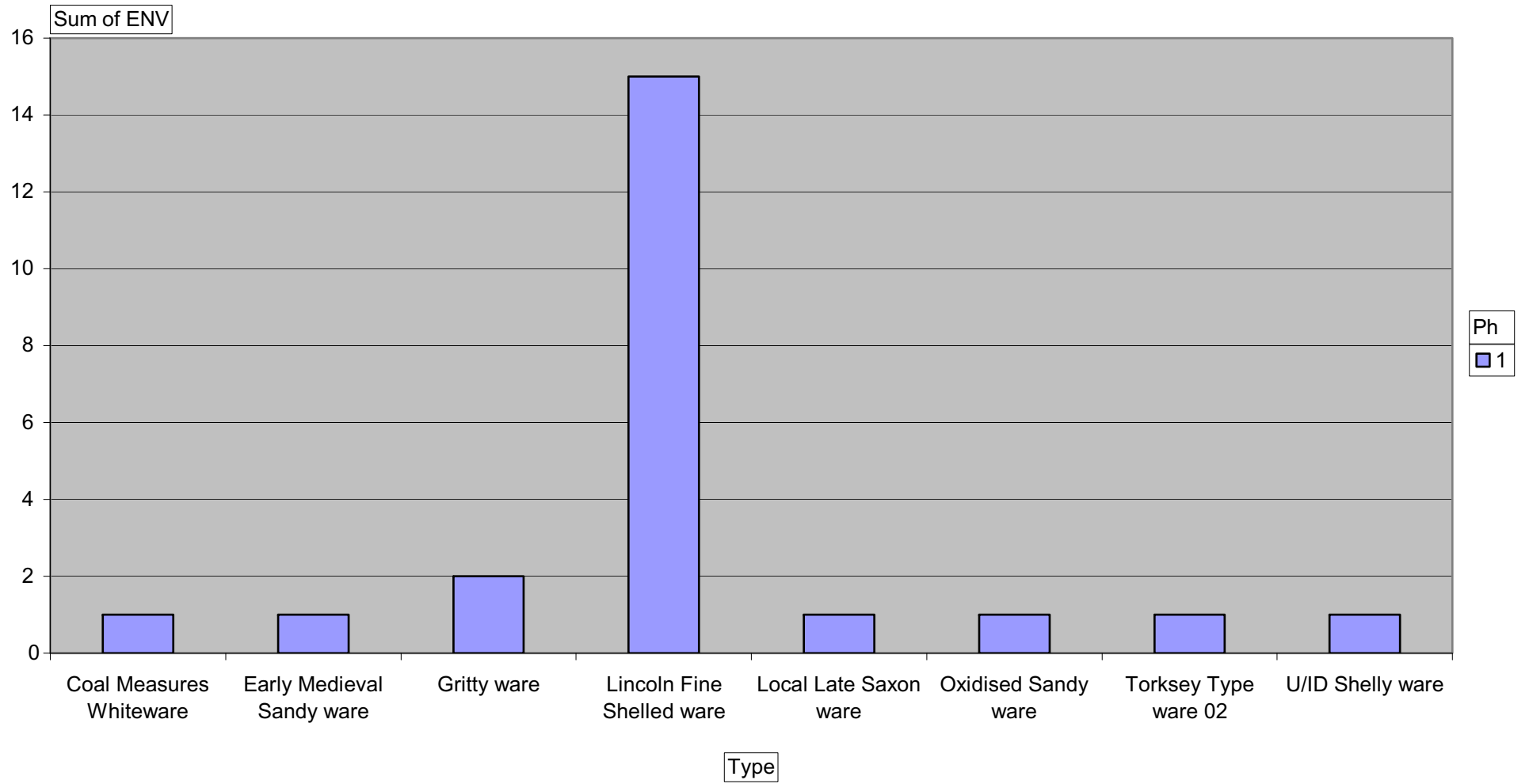


Fig. 16. Pottery from Phase 1 (Estimated (maximum) number of vessels)

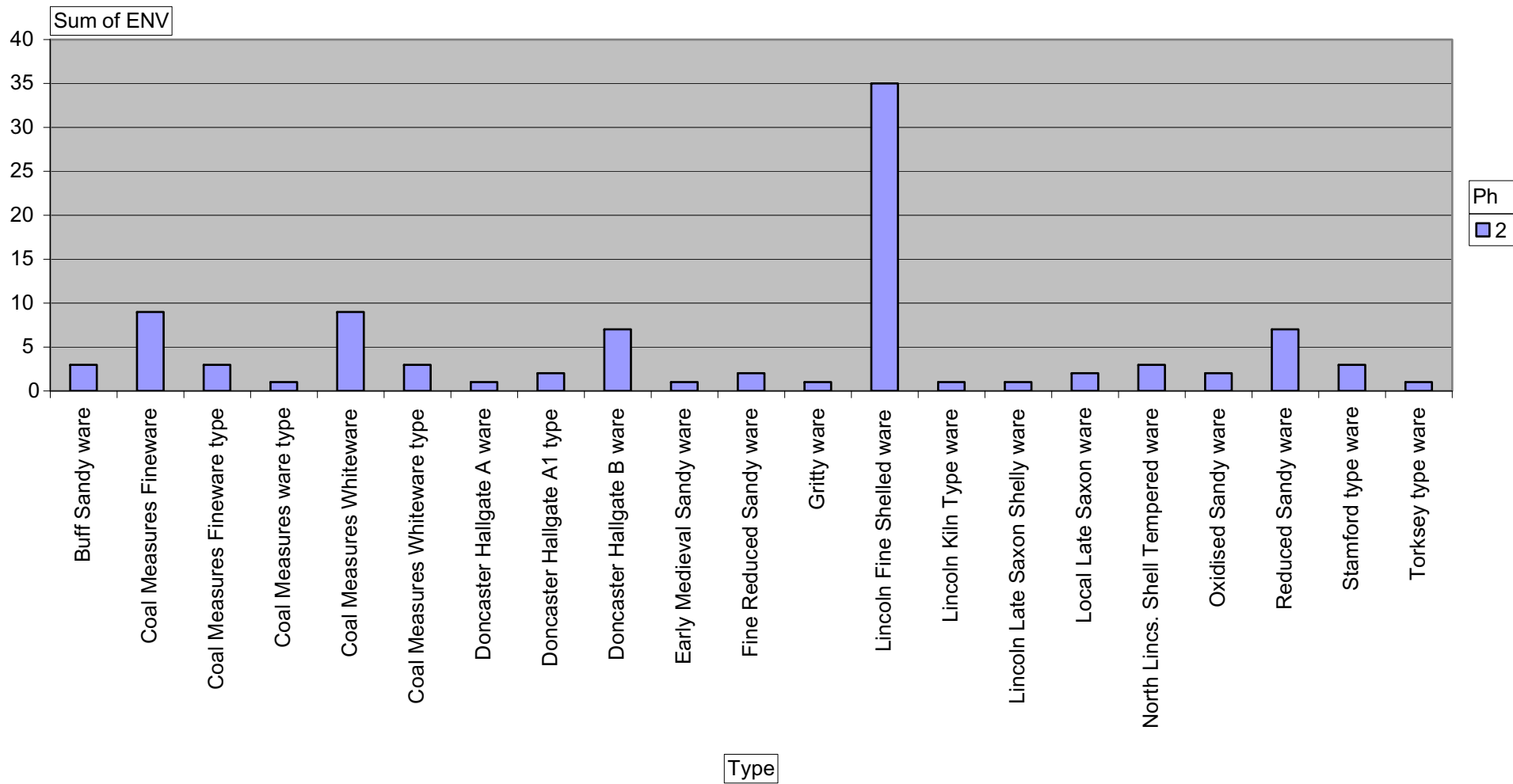


Fig. 17. Pottery from Phase 2 (Estimated (maximum) number of vessels)

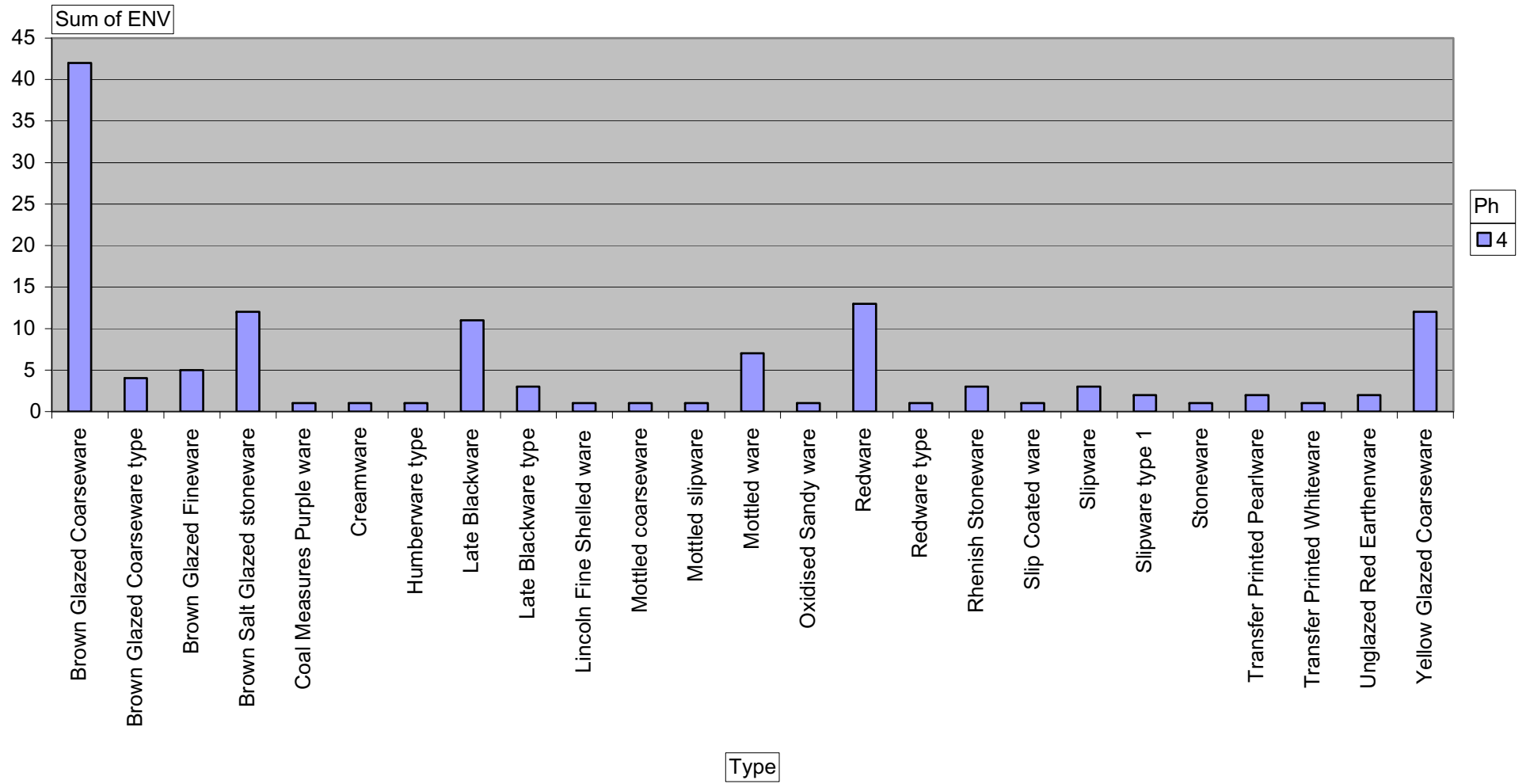


Fig. 18. Pottery from Phase 4 (Estimated (maximum) number of vessels)

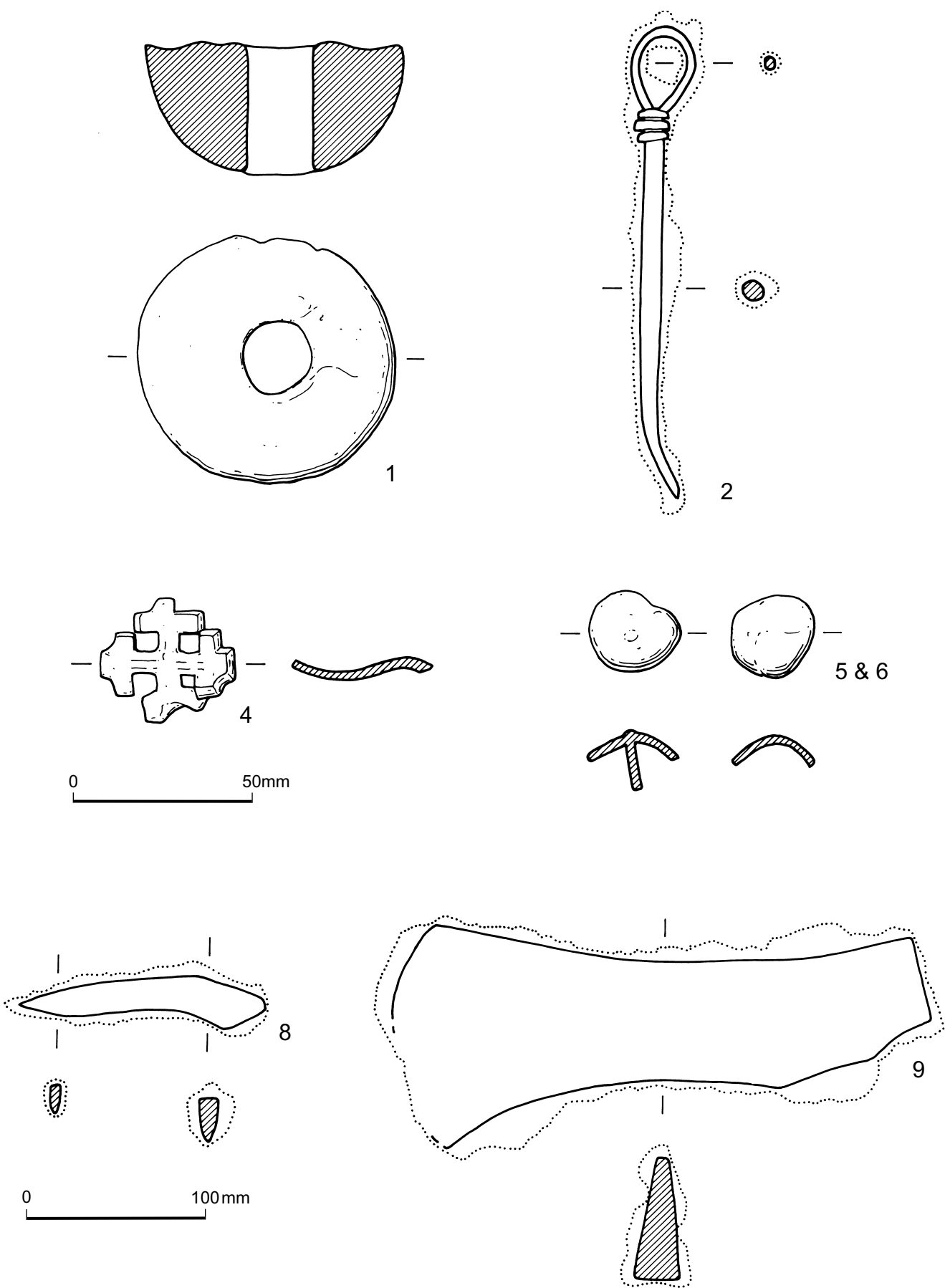


Fig. 19. Small finds



Plate 1. Kiln 1036 looking north-west



Plate 2. Kiln 1049 looking north-west



0 10mm

Plate 3. Rim of a Torksey type ware vessel from context 1118 with rouletted decoration

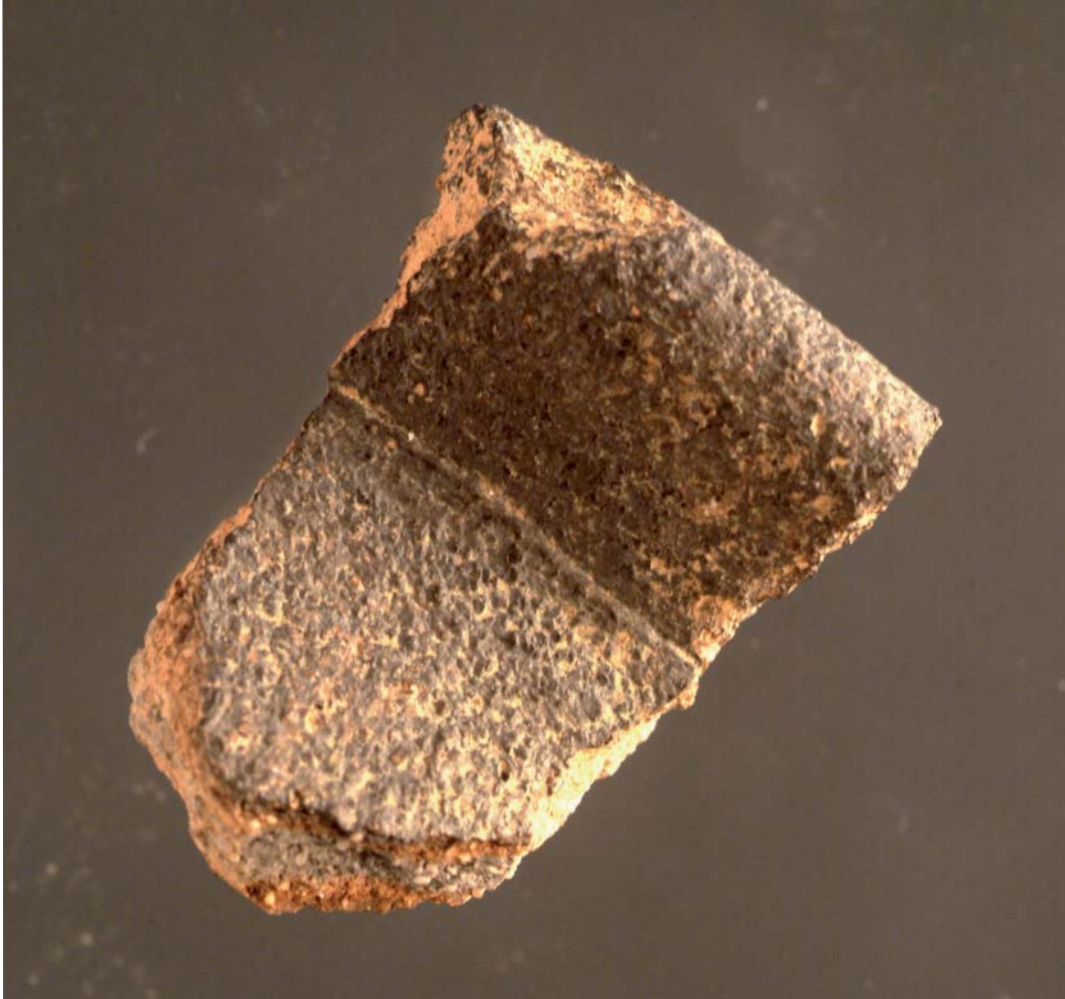


Plate 4. Rim of Torksey type ware vessel from context 1133

0 10mm



Plate 5. Daub from Kiln 1036 showing wattle impressions



Plate 6. Daub with preserved leaf prints from Kiln 1036

0 25mm

Appendix I**Inventory of primary archive**

Evaluation Archive

File no.	Description	Quantity
1	Context register	1
1	Drawing register	1
1	Finds and samples register	1
1	Sample register	1
1	Trench record sheet	8
1	Photographic film record	1
1	Photograph record sheet (Film nos 7471 & 7475)	2
1	Black and white contact sheet (Film no. 7471)	1
1	Black and white negatives (Film no 7471)	1
1	Colour transparencies (Film no. 7475)	1
1	Levels data	1
1	Context cards (001-014)	14
1	Small Permatrace sheet (1-5)	5

Excavation Archive

File no.	Description	Quantity
2	Context register	12
2	Drawing register	6
2	Drawing sheet number record	2
2	Levels Data	28
2	Sample register	3
2	Sample description sheet	1
2	Small find register	1
2	Skeleton register	1
2	Skeleton sheet	1
2	Photographic film record	1
2	Photograph record sheet (Film nos 7524, 7525, 7523, 7516, 7519, 7517, 7518, 7513, 7512, 7503, 7506, 7505)	
2	Black and white contact sheet (Film nos 7525, 7516, 7518, 7512, 7503, 7505)	6
2	Black and white negatives (Film nos 7525, 7516, 7518, 7512, 7503, 7505)	6
2	Colour transparencies (Film nos 7524, 7523, 7519, 7517, 7513, 7506)	6
2	Medium format negatives	2
2	Medium format contact sheet	2
2	Finds and samples record	14
3	Context card (1000-1199)	200
4	Context card (1200-1291)	92
5	Small permatrace sheet (Sheet nos 1, 6-13, 15-36, 38, 40-42)	35
Loose	Large permatrace sheets (Sheet nos 2-5, 14, 37, 39)	7

Appendix II

Inventory of contexts

Context	Trench	Phase	Description
001	8	4	Topsoil
002	8	4	Subsoil
003	8	2	Upper fill of 006
004	8	2	Secondary fill of 006
005	8	2	Primary fill of 006
006	8	2	Cut of North-South ditch
007	1	4	Topsoil
008	1	2	Tertiary fill of 011
009	1	2	Secondary fill of 011
010	1	2	Primary fill of 011
011	1	2	Cut of East-West ditch
012	1	2	Secondary fill of 014
013	1	2	Primary fill of 014
014	1	2	Cut of north-east to south-west ditch
1000		1	Single fill of 1001
1001		1	Cut of shallow feature within 1005
1002		1	Upper fill of 1005
1003		1	Secondary fill of 1005
1004		1	Primary fill of 1005
1005		1	Cut of Ditch
1006		1	Single fill of 1007
1007		1	Cut of pit
1008		2	Dark loose fill of 1009
1009		2	Recut? of 1015
1010		2	Single fill of 1011
1011		2	Cut of poss. Post-hole
1012		2	Secondary fill of 1015
1013		2	Secondary fill of 1015
1014		2	Primary fill of 1015
1015		2	Cut of large pit
1016		4	Fill of 1017
1017		4	Cut of animal burial
1018		2	Clay within 1013
1019		2	Subsoil over 1015
1020		2	Primary fill of 1015 S. side
1021		2	Fill of 1022
1022		2	Cut of post-hole
1023		2	Tertiary fill of 1026
1024		2	Secondary fill of 1026
1025		2	Primary fill of 1026
1026		2	Cut of ditch
1027		1	Fill of 1028

Context	Trench	Phase	Description
1028		1	Cut of clay filled pit
1029		2	Fill of pit 1030
1030		2	Cut of pit
1031		1	Fill of shallow pit 1032
1032		1	Cut of pit
1033		1	Fill of kiln 1036
1034		1	Clay lining of kiln 1036
1035		1	Fill behind lining
1036		1	Cut of kiln
1037		1	Charcoal and charred grain in base of 1036
1038		Un phased	Single fill of 1039
1039		Un phased	Small shallow poss. Pit
1040		3	Single fill of 1041
1041		3	Cut of NW-SE poss. Linear
1042		3	Fill of 1043
1043		3	Cut of NW-SE linear
1044		3	Fill of 1045
1045		3	Cut of N-S linear
1046		2	Collapse/ backfill of kiln structure 1049
1047		2	Disuse layer in kiln 1049
1048		2	Wall of kiln 1049
1049		2	Construction cut of kiln
1050		2	Primary fill of ditch 1053
1051		2	Secondary fill of 1053
1052		2	Upper fill of ditch 1053
1053		2	Cut of ditch
1054		2	Fill of 1049
1055		2	Fill of 1049
1056		2	Fill of 1049
1057		2	Primary fill of 1049
1058		1	Upper fill of 1062
1059		1	Tertiary fill of 1062
1060		1	Secondary fill of 1062
1061		1	Primary fill of 1062
1062		1	Cut of butt end of ditch
1063		2	Lens fill of 1048
1064		2	Single fill of 1065
1065		2	Cut of shallow pit
1066		2	Burnt natural limestone in kiln 1049
1067		2	Fill of 1068
1068		2	Cut of E-W ditch
1069		4	Fill of 1070
1070		4	Cut of post-hole
1071		4	Fill of 1072
1072		4	Cut of post-hole
1073		Un phased	Fill of 1074
1074		Un phased	Cut of truncated pit

Context	Trench	Phase	Description
1075		Un phased	Fill of 1076
1076		Un phased	Cut of post-hole
1077		Un phased	Fill of 1078
1078		Un phased	Cut of post-hole
1079		2	Fill of 1080
1080		2	Cut of post-hole
1081		2	Fill of 1082
1082		2	Cut of post-hole
1083		Un phased	Fill of 1084
1084		Un phased	Cut of post-hole
1085		2	Fill of 1086
1086		2	Cut of linear gully
1087		2	Fill of 1088
1088		2	Cut of gully same as 1086
1089		2	Fill of 1090
1090		2	Cut of post-hole
1091		4	Fill of 1092
1092		4	Cut of modern pit
1093		2	Fill of 1094
1094		2	Cut of gully same as 1086
1095		2	Fill of 1096
1096		2	Cut of large post-hole
1097		2	Fill of 1098
1098		2	Cut of linear ditch butt end
1099		2	Fill of 1100
1100		2	Cut of ditch
1101		4	Fill of 1103
1102		4	Fill of 1103
1103		4	Cut of post-med linear
1104		2	Single fill of 1105
1105		2	Cut of post-hole
1106		Un phased	Fill of 1107
1107		Un phased	Cut of post-hole
1108		Un phased	Fill of 1109
1109		Un phased	Cut of post-hole
1110		Un phased	Fill of 1111
1111		Un phased	Cut of pit
1112		4	Cut of small linear ditch
1113		4	Primary fill of 1112
1114		4	Secondary fill of 1112
1115		4	Upper fill of 1112
1116		2	Fill of 1117
1117		2	Cut of poss. Beam slot
1118		2	Fill of 1119
1119		2	Cut of post-hole
1120		2	Fill of 1121
1121		2	Cut of post-hole

Context	Trench	Phase	Description
1122		2	Fill of 1123
1123		2	Cut of shallow gully
1124		2	Fill of 1125
1125		2	Cut of 1 st ditch
1126		2	Fill of 1127
1127		2	Cut of latest ditch
1128		2	Fill of 1129
1129		2	Cut of post-hole
1130		2	Fill of 1129
1131		2	Fill of 1132
1132		2	Cut of shallow pit
1133		1	Upper fill of 1135
1134		1	Primary fill of 1135
1135		1	Cut of pit
1136		2	Single fill of 1137
1137		2	Cut of shallow burnt feature
1138		Un phased	Fill of 1139
1139		Un phased	Cut of post-hole
1140		2	Backfill kiln
1141		2	Fill of 1142
1142		2	Cut of post-hole
1143		2	Soil layer above 1144 below 1145
1144		2	Primary fill (Flue of kiln)
1145		2	Charcoal layer (Entrance of kiln)
1146		2	Red ash
1147		2	Primary fill of kiln
1148		21	Stone structure of kiln
1149		2	Construction cut of kiln
1150		2	Land surface (former)
1151		4	19 th century layer below topsoil
1152		2	Lens above 1145
1153		1	Fill of 1156
1154		1	Fill of 1156
1155		1	Fill of 1156
1156		1	Cut of post-hole
1157		2	Brunt natural limestone in base of kiln 1149
1158		1	Single fill of 1159
1159		1	Cut of post-hole
1160		4	Single fill of 1161
1161		4	Cut of post-hole
1162		2	Fill of 1163
1163		2	Cut of pit
1164		2	Fill of 1165
1165		2	Cut of post-hole within 1163
1166		2	Stone pad in pit 1163
1167		4	Fill of 1168
1168		4	Cut of pit

Context	Trench	Phase	Description
1169		4	Fill of 1170
1170		4	Cut of post-hole
1171		4	Fill of 1172
1172		4	Cut of pit
1173		4	Fill of 1174
1174		4	Cut of pig burial
1175		4	Fill of 1176
1176		4	Cut of pig burial
1177		1	Fill of 1178
1178		1	Cut of post-hole
1179		4	Fill of 1180
1180		4	Cut of post-hole
1181		1	Fill of 1182
1182		1	Cut of post-hole
1183		2	Fill of 1184
1184		2	Cut of soak away
1185		2	Fill of 1186
1186		2	Cut of post-hole
1187		2	Fill of 1188
1188		2	Cut of gully
1189		4	Fill of 1190
1190		4	Cut of post-hole
1191		2	Fill of 1192
1192		2	Cut of gully same as 1188
1193		2	Fill of 1194
1194		2	Cut of post-hole
1195		2	Fill of 1196
1196		2	Cut of post-hole
1197		2	Fill of 1199
1198		2	Primary fill of 1199
1199		2	Cut of ditch
1200		3	Fill of 1201
1201		3	Cut of post-hole
1202		2	Fill of 1203
1203		2	Cut of post-hole
1204		2?	Fill of 1205
1205		2?	Cut of poss. beam slot
1206		2?	Fill of 1207
1207		2?	Cut of poss. Beam slot same as 1205
1208		2	Cut of rectangular stone structure
1209		2	Masonry of structure 1208
1210		2	Fill of 1208
1211		2	Fill of 1212
1212		2	Construction cut of kiln same as 1049
1213		2	Fill of 1214
1214		2	Cut of post-hole
1215		2	Fill of 1216

Context	Trench	Phase	Description
1216		2	Cut of ditch
1217		4?	Fill of 1218
1218		4?	Cut of modern feature
1219		4?	Primary fill of 1220
1220		4?	Cut of pit
1221		4?	Secondary fill of 1220
1222		4?	Secondary fill of 1224
1223		4?	Primary fill of 1224
1224		4?	Cut of pit
1225		4?	Cut of post-hole
1226		4?	Fill of 1225
1227		4?	Tertiary fill of 1220
1228		4?	Single fill of 1229
1229		4?	Cut of shallow pit
1230		Un phased	Cut of poss. Pit
1231		Un phased	Single fill of 1230
1232		2	Secondary fill of 1234
1233		2	Primary fill of 1234
1234		2	Cut of pit
1235		2	Fill of 1236
1236		2	Cut of post-hole
1237		2	Fill of 1238
1238		2	Cut of small poss. Gully
1239		2	Tertiary fill of 1242
1240		2	Secondary fill of 1242
1241		2	Primary fill of 1242
1242		2	Cut of ditch
1243		1	Tertiary fill of 1246
1244		1	Secondary fill of 1246
1245		1	Primary fill of 1246
1246		1	Cut of post-hole
1247		1	Upper fill of 1249
1248		1	Primary fill of 1249
1249		1	Cut of post-hole
1250		3	Fill of 1251
1251		3	Cut of shallow irregular pit
1252		2	Fill of 1253
1253		2	Cut of gully same as 1238
1254		2	Upper fill of 1256
1255		2	Primary fill of 1256
1256		2	Cut of linear ditch
1257		Un phased	Cut of pit
1258		Un phased	Single fill of 1257
1259		2	Secondary fill of 1261
1260		2	Primary fill of 1261
1261		2	Cut of ditch same as 1256
1262		2	Secondary fill of 1264

Context	Trench	Phase	Description
1263		2	Primary fill of 1264
1264		2	Cut of feature w. side of 1261
1265		4	Topsoil surface in cobble/well area
1266		4	Yellow plaster layer below 1265
1267		4	Brown/orange clay layer
1268		4	Timber plank in well area
1269		4	Buried soil over cobbles
1270		4	Cobbled surface
1271		4	Wall
1273		4	Cut of well
1274		2	Fill of 1049 (backfill of cut)
1275		1	Post-pipe fill of 1277
1276		1	Fill of 1277
1277		1	Cut of post-hole

Appendix III

Inventory of artefacts

Fabric	Trench	Context	SF no.	Quantity	Details	
Pottery	1	008		6	From evaluation	
	1	009		10	From evaluation	
	1	012		27	From evaluation	
	1	012		3	From sample 2	
			1002		1	
			1006		4	
			1003		2	
			1008		8	
			1014		2	
			1027		1	
			1029		3	
			1029		2	From sample 17
			1044		2	
			1046		4	
			1047		2	
			1055		2	
			1057		7	
			1064		17	
			1071		1	
			1089		1	
			1091		3	
			1095		1	From sample 33
			1097		2	
			1099		1	
			1101		4	
			1104		1	From sample 35
			1115		6	
			1116		1	
			1118		1	
			1120		1	
			1126		2	
			1131		4	
			1133		41	
		1133		2	From sample 50	
		1136		5		
		1140		3		
		1150		4		
		1151		2		
		1153		2		
		1153		2	From sample 62	
		1162		4		

Fabric	Trench	Context	SF no.	Quantity	Details
		1167		6	
		1187		2	
		1187		1	From sample 64
		1189		1	From sample 67
		1195		1	
		1200		1	
		1204		1	
		1210		17	
		1215		1	
		1232		6	
		1241		1	
		1269		110	
		1281		2	
		1284		1	
		1290		2	
		Grid 90/100		2	
		Grid 050/090		1	
		U/S		1	
	4	T/S		1	From evaluation
Total				355	
Animal bone	8	004		24	
	1	009		2	
	1	012		20	
		012		14	From sample 2
		1003		11	
		1006		28	
		1008		199	
		1008		33	From sample 16
		1012/1013		36	
		1014		31	
		1014		42	From sample 12
		1016		424	
		1023		9	
		1024		11	
		1027		25	
		1029		147	
		1029		1	From sample 17
		1037		1	From sample 18/91, worked bone ?handle
		1038		1	
		1044		4	
		1046		9	
		1047		12	
		1052		4	

Fabric	Trench	Context	SF no.	Quantity	Details
		1055		50	
		1057		2	
		1057		7	From sample 22, includes fish bone
		1060		9	
		1064		79	
		1064		12	From sample 21, includes fish bone
		1067		4	
		1069		1	
		1073		11	
		1075		1	
		1079		1	
		1079		1	From sample 28
		1081		1	
		1083		1	
		1085		24	
		1085		6	From sample 31
		1086		1	
		1089		3	
		1089		5	From sample 32
		1091		75	
		1093		1	
		1095		1	
		1095		5	From sample 33
		1097		8	
		1099		4	
		1101		2	
		1104		1	
		1104		1	From sample 35
		1108		1	From sample 37
		1110		3	
		1110		4	From sample 38
		1113		1	
		1115		23	
		1122		2	
		1124		1	From sample 45
		1126		1	
		1128		1	From sample 43
		1131		7	
		1133		45	
		1133		14	From sample 50
		1136		3	From sample 40, includes fish bone
		1140		2	
		1147		2	From sample 51
		1153		3	From sample 62
		1155		1	
		1158		1	

Fabric	Trench	Context	SF no.	Quantity	Details
		1162		5	
		1162		10	From sample 59
		1167		4	
		1173		68	
		1175		71	
		1187		4	
		1191		4	
		1200		2	
		1210		16	
		1210		19	From sample 73
		1213		1	
		1215		1	
		1219		2	
		1222		3	
		1227		4	
		1228		3	
		1228		2	From sample 79
		1232		6	
		1232		3	From sample 76, includes fish bone
		1239		7	
		1240		11	From sample 80, includes fish bone
		1250		6	
		1254		7	
		1269		29	
		1281		1	
		1283		10	
		1286		5	
		1288		8	
Total				1832	
Iron	1	012		2	
		1008		1	
		1029		1	
		1029		3	From sample 48
		1047	4	1	
		1047	5	1	
		1047	3	3	
		1057		1	
		1057		2	From sample 22
		1067		1	
		1089		1	From sample 32
		1101		1	
		1104		1	From sample 35
		1141		1	From sample 54
		1145		1	From sample 52
		1183		1	From sample 66
		1195		1	

Fabric	Trench	Context	SF no.	Quantity	Details
		1210		1	From sample 73
		1269		3	
	U/S			2	
Total				29	
Cu Alloy		1016		1	
		1162	1	2	
		1232	2	1	
		1269		1	
Total				5	
Clay		1027		2	
Total				2	
Glass		1016		1	
		1210		14	
		1210		4	From sample 73, tiny frags
		1226		2	
		1269		18	
Total				39	
Shell		1006		1	Oyster shell
		1016		1	
		1133		1	
		1213		1	
		1269		3	
Total				7	
Plaster		1210		1	From sample 73
		1266		4	
Total				5	
Charcoal		1033		20	
Total				20	
Fossil		1140		1	
Total				1	
Stone		1195		1	From sample 70, peg hole of roof tile
Total				1	
Clay pipe		1269		2	
Total				2	
CBM		1014		1	
		1027		3	
		1029		3	
		1069		2	
		1091		1	
		1136		1	
		1167		1	
		1210		2	Stone/CBM
		U/S		5	Cleaning layer grid 050/090
Total				19	
Slag	1	012		1	Fe slag?

Fabric	Trench	Context	SF no.	Quantity	Details
		1046		4	
		1167		2	
		1219		3	
Total				10	
Flint		1029		1	Burnt
		1046		1	
		1047		1	
Total				3	

Appendix IV**Inventory of samples**

Sample	Trench	Context	Type	Description
1	8	005	GBA	Primary fill of boundary ditch
2	1	012	GBA	Secondary fill of ditch 014
3	1	009	GBA	Secondary fill of ditch 010 (Charcoal rich)
10		1004	GBA	Primary fill of ditch 1005
11		1006	GBA	Single fill of pit 1007
12		1014	GBA	Primary fill of large pit 1015
13		1016	GBA	Single fill of animal burial 1017
14		1021	GBA	Single fill of post-hole
15		1025	GBA	Primary fill of boundary ditch 1026
16		1008	GBA	Upper fill of 1015 (organic derived)
17		1029	GBA	Single fill of pit 1030
18		1037	GBA	Charcoal/ carbonised grain layer in kiln 1036
19		1047	GBA	Disuse layer in kiln 1049
20		1050	GBA	Primary fill of ditch boundary 1053
21		1064	GBA	Single fill of pit 1065
22		1057	GBA	Primary fill of kiln 1049
23		1069	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1070
24		1071	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1072
25		1073	GBA	Single fill of truncated pit 1074
26		1075	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1076
27		1077	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1078
28		1079	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1080
29		1081	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1082
30		1083	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1084
31		1085	GBA	Single fill of gully/beam slot 1086
32		1089	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1090
33		1095	GBA	Single fill of large post-hole 1096
34		1097	GBA	Single fill of ditch 1098 butt end
35		1104	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1105
36		1106	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1107
37		1108	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1109
38		1110	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1111
39		1113	GBA	Primary fill of linear 1112
40		1116	GBA	Single fill of possible beam slot 1117
41		1118	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1119
42		1120	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1121
43		1128	GBA	Fill of post-hole 1129
44		1122	GBA	Single fill of shallow gully 1123
45		1124	GBA	Single fill of ditch 1125
46		1126	GBA	Single fill of ditch recut 1127
47		1131	GBA	Single fill of shallow pit 1132
48		1136	GBA	Single fill of 'hearth' feature 1136

Sample	Trench	Context	Type	Description
49		1138	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1139
50		1133	GBA	Upper fill of pit 1135
51		1147	Spot	Primary fill of kiln basin 1149
52		1145	GBA	Charcoal layer in entrance to kiln 1149
53		1144	GBA	Primary fill at flue end of kiln 1149
54		1141	GBA	Fill of post-hole 1142
55		1158	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1159
56		1160	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1161
57		1173	GBA	Single fill of pig burial 1174
58		1175	GBA	Single fill of pig burial 1176
59		1162	GBA	Single fill of pit 1163
60		1164	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1165 within 1163
61		1177	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1178
62		1153	GBA	Main fill of post-hole 1156
63		1169	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1170
64		1187	GBA	Single fill of gully 1188
65		1185	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1186
66		1183	GBA	Single fill of soak-away 1184
67		1189	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1190
68		1193	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1194
69		1200	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1201
70		1195	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1196
71		1202	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1203
72		1204	GBA	Single fill of possible beam slot 1205
73		1210	GBA	Fill of rectangular stone lined pit 1208
74		1219	GBA	Primary fill of pit 1220
75		1223	GBA	Primary fill of pit 1224
76		1232	GBA	Secondary fill of pit 1234
77		1235	GBA	Single fill of post-hole 1236
78		1237	GBA	Single fill of small irregular gully 1238
79		1228	GBA	Single fill of shallow pit 1229
80		1240	Spot	Secondary fill of ditch 1242
81		1241	GBA	Primary fill of ditch 1242
82		1245	Spot	Primary fill of pit 1246
83		1248	GBA	Primary fill of post-hole 1249
84		1244	GBA	Secondary fill of 1246
85		1258	GBA	Single fill of pit 1257
86		1250	GBA	Single fill of shallow irregular pit 1251
87		1255	GBA	Primary fill of ditch 1256
88		1063	GBA	Lens fill of Kiln 1049
89		1269	GBA	Buried soil over cobbled surface
90		1281	GBA	Single fill of shallow pit 1282
91		1037	GBA	Charcoal/ carbonised grain layer in kiln 1036
92		1275	GBA	Fill of post pipe in post-hole 1277
93		1278	GBA	Fill of post-pipe in post-hole 1280
94		1288	GBA	Primary fill of ditch 1289
95		1290	GBA	Single fill of shallow pit 1291

Appendix V**Pottery data tables**

Table 9. Pottery data table

Tr.	Ph	Context	Type	No	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Fig
	1	1002	LFS	1	14	1	Rim	Large bowl	U/Dec	MC11th - M/LC12th	Folded rim; soot	
	1	1003	LFS	1	7	1	Base	Jar/bowl	U/Dec	LC10th - LC12th		
	1	1003	LFS	1	3	1	Base	Jar/bowl	U/Dec	LC10th - LC12th		
	1	1006	LFS	1	6	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	MC11th - C12th	Plain everted rim; external soot	
	1	1006	LFS	1	3	1	BS	Jar/bowl	U/Dec	MC11th - C12th	External soot	
	1	1006	LFS	1	2	1	BS	Jar/bowl	U/Dec	MC11th - C12th	Abraded	
	1	1006	LFS	1	2	1	BS	Jar/bowl	U/Dec	MC11th - C12th	External soot	
	1	1027	LFS	1	17	1	Rim	Bowl/dish	U/Dec	E/M - LC12th	Everted rim; external soot	
	1	1104	LFS	1	3	1	BS	Jar/bowl	U/Dec	LC10th - LC12th	Sample No. 35	
	1	1133	Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C11th - C12th	Thin grey gritty ware; pimply surface; cf context 1153	
	1	1133	LFS	1	16	1	Shoulder	Jar	Ridged shoulder	M - LC12th		
	1	1133	LFS	1	4	1	BS	Jar	U/Dec	M - LC12th	Sample No. 50; external soot	
	1	1133	LFS	39	379	1	Rim, base & BS	Jar	Long thin everted rim and ridged shoulder	M - LC12th	Same vessel as in context 1115?; base has restricted band for c.30mm above basal angle	
	1	1133	Torksey Type ware 02	1	5	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	LC9th - MC11th	Sharply everted rim; abundant rounded quartz up to 08.mm; cf TTW2, Cumberpatch 2004	19
	1	1140	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	23	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th - C13th	Form resembles C12th types, fabric is a CM type; sooted and burnt ext	

Tr.	Ph	Context	Type	No	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Fig
	1	1140	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bright orange fabric, clear glaze ext	Medieval		
	1	1140	U/ID Shelly ware	1	38	1	BS	Large jar	U/Dec	Iron Age - Medieval	Probably a residual Iron Age or Roman sherd; see description in text	
	1	1153	Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th - C13th	Sample No. 62; see also context 1133 for examples of the same fabric	
	1	1153	LFS	1	2	1	Base	Jar/bowl	U/Dec	MC11th - EC12th	External soot; flake	
	1	1153	LFS	1	2	1	Base	Jar (?)	U/Dec	MC11th - EC12th	Sample No. 62; external soot	
	1	1153	LFS	1	5	1	Rim	Small jar	Hooked rim	MC11th - EC12th		
	1	1290	Early Medieval Sandy ware	1	26	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Late Saxon/E.Med	Dull orange sandy ware with grey core	
	1	1290	Local Late Saxon ware	1	15	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC9th - MC11th	Abundant fine rounded quartz grit; cf. Bawtry; Cumberpatch 1996	
1	2	8	Coal Measures Fineware type	1	40	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled body	C13th - C14th	See context 9 for similar sherds	
1	2	8	Coal Measures Fineware type	2	20	2	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze, curvilinear and parallel incised lines	C13th - C14th	See context 9 for similar sherds	
1	2	8	Oxidised Sandy ware	3	13	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Spots of clear glaze ext	C13th - C14th	Distinctive orange fabric, rounded quartz grit and sparse black grit; cf Hallgate but not identical	
1	2	9	Coal Measures Fineware	1	115	1	Rim & handle	Jug	Rod handle with deep finger impression in centre of top of handle; green glazed externally	C13th - LC14th		
1	2	9	Coal Measures Fineware	1	83	1	Rod handle	Jug	Impressed grooves with ridges running down the handle, green glazed externally	C13th - LC14th		
1	2	9	Coal Measures Fineware	3	75	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy yellow glaze externally	C13th - LC14th		
1	2	9	Coal Measures Fineware	3	22	2	BS	Hollow ware	Shallow incised grooves around body	C13th - LC14th		
1	2	9	Coal Measures Fineware	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy yellow-green glaze externally	C13th - LC14th		

Tr.	Ph	Context	Type	No	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Fig
1	2	9	Coal Measures Fineware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Wavy incised lines under green glaze externally	C13th - LC14th		
1	2	12	LFS	1	2	1	BS	Jar/bowl	U/Dec	LC11th - C12th		
1	2	12	LFS	1	9	1	Neck	Jar	U/Dec	LC11th - C12th	External soot	
1	2	12	LFS	2	6	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	LC11th - C12th	Round everted rim	
1	2	12	LFS	1	3	1	BS	Small jar	U/Dec	LC11th - C12th		
1	2	12	LFS	1	6	1	BS	Jar	U/Dec	LC11th - C12th	External soot	
1	2	12	LFS	4	15	1	BS	Jar	U/Dec	LC11th - C12th	External soot	
1	2	12	LFS	5	16	1	BS	Small jar	U/Dec	LC11th - C12th	External soot	
1	2	12	LFS	1	11	1	Base	Bowl	U/Dec	LC11th - C12th	External soot patch from 15-25mm above basal angle	
1	2	12	LFS	1	7	1	Base	Jar/bowl	U/Dec	LC11th - C12th	Part internal and part external soot	
1	2	12	LFS	3	9	1	Base	Jar/bowl	U/Dec	LC11th - C12th	Internal and external soot	
1	2	12	LFS	1	1	1	Rim	Jar/bowl	U/Dec	LC11th - C12th	External soot	
1	2	12	LFS	5	6	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	LC11th - C12th	Round everted rim	
1	2	12	LFS	1	8	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	LC11th - C12th	Early medieval type rim; internal soot	
1	2	12	LFS	2	20	1	Rim & BS	Bowl	U/Dec	LC11th - C12th	Everted rim	
1	2	12	LFS	1	3	1	BS	Jar/bowl	U/Dec	LC11th - C12th	Flake; internal white deposit	
	2	1008	Early Medieval Sandy ware	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	Whitish deposit ext	Late Saxon (?)	A dull orange sandy ware with dark margins int & ext; abundant fine rounded white quartz grit	
	2	1008	LFS	2	12	1	BS	Jar	U/Dec	MC11th - C12th	Sooted	
	2	1008	LFS	1	2	1	BS	Small jar	U/Dec	MC11th - C12th	External soot; internal carbonised deposit	

Tr.	Ph	Context	Type	No	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Fig
	2	1008	LFS	1	1	1	BS	Small jar (?)	U/Dec	MC11th - C12th	Flake	
	2	1008	Stamford type ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale yellow-green glaze externally	EC10th - LC11th		
	2	1008	Stamford type ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	EC10th - LC11th	Even black deposit ext	
	2	1008	Stamford type ware	1	5	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	EC10th - LC11th	Even black deposit int & ext	
	2	1014	Gritty ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled body	LC11th - C13th	Thin walled, quartz-tempered gritty ware; blackened and sooted ext	
	2	1014	Lincoln Late Saxon Shelly ware	1	2	1	BS	Jar?	U/Dec	LC9th - LC10th	Very abraded; Fabric A	
	2	1029	Buff Sandy ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear glaze ext	?C13th - C14th	Dense buff to orange fabric with moderate quartz grit and red non-crystalline grit; local type	
	2	1029	Fine Reduced Sandy ware	2	4	2	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	?C13th - C14th	Fine, thin walled reduced fabric with moderate to abundant quartz grit	
	2	1029	LFS	1	5	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	LC11th - LC12th	Sample No. 17; Thin plain everted rim	
	2	1029	Local Late Saxon ware	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Small rounded topped rim; black throughout	Late Saxon	Sample No. 17; abraded, probably residual in a later context	
	2	1046	Buff Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th - C14th	Fine quartz and non-crystalline grit resembling a very fine Coal Measures fabric	
	2	1046	Reduced Sandy ware	2	105	1	Rod handle	Jug	Patchy green glaze on reduced body with orange patches	C13th - C14th	Abundant rounded quartz grit up to 0.8mm, but mainly finer	
	2	1046	Reduced Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glazed ext	C13th - C14th	Fine reduced body with moderate quartz grit up to 0.5mm but mainly finer	
	2	1047	Doncaster Hallgate B ware	2	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin green glaze ext	C12th	Two very small chips in a fine quartz tempered fabric	
	2	1055	Local Late Saxon ware	1	8	1	Base (?)	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Late Saxon	Black quartz tempered fabric with fine black sandy textured surfaces int & ext	

Tr.	Ph	Context	Type	No	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Fig
	2	1055	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Fine, densely quartz tempered sandy ware	
	2	1057	Coal Measures Fineware	5	119	1	Rim & BS	Jar	Rilled body	C12th - C14th	Distinctive very fine buff fabric with quartz and black grit; cf. context 1210	
	2	1057	Doncaster Hallgate A1 type	1	9	1	Rim & BS	Jar	Spots of glaze ext; everted rim	MC11th - MC12th	Fine orange sandy ware with quartz and black non-crystalline grit; sooted externally	
	2	1057	Doncaster Hallgate A1 type	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze with dark iron-rich stripe ext	MC11th - MC12th	Fine orange sandy ware with quartz and black non-crystalline grit	
	2	1064	Doncaster Hallgate B ware	3	94	3	Strap handle	Jug	Wide strap handle; green glaze with dark green stripes	C12th		
	2	1064	Doncaster Hallgate B ware	3	9	3	BS	Hollow ware	Bright mottled green glaze	C12th		
	2	1064	LFS	1	7	1	Base	Small jar	U/Dec	M - LC12th	Internal soot	
	2	1064	LFS	1	12	1	Base	Large bowl	U/Dec	M - LC12th	Internal soot	
	2	1064	LFS	6	88	1	Shoulder, base & BS	Jar	U/Dec	M - LC12th	Soot ext from c.10mm upwards from basal angle & carbonised deposit on internal base only	
	2	1064	LFS	3	17	1	BS	Jar	U/Dec	M - LC12th	External soot; worn internal surface	
	2	1089	LFS	1	1	1	BS	Small jar (?)	U/Dec	LC10th - LC12th		
	2	1095	LFS	1	1	1	Base	Small jar/bowl	U/Dec	LC10th - LC12th	Sample No. 33; internal and external soot	
	2	1097	LFS	1	8	1	BS	Jar	U/Dec	LC10th - LC12th	External soot	
	2	1097	LFS	1	4	1	BS	Small jar	U/Dec	LC10th - LC12th	External soot	
	2	1099	Doncaster Hallgate A ware	1	17	1	Rim	Jar	Slight finger impressions on rim	C13th	Hard, dense oxidised sandy ware with abundant rounded quartz grit	
	2	1116	LFS	1	8	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C12th	Square rim	

Tr.	Ph	Context	Type	No	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Fig
	2	1118	Torksey type ware	1	7	1	Rim	Jar	Rouletted decoration on top of rim	LC9th - MC11th	Square sectioned rim;	19
	2	1120	Reduced Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze externally	C13th - C14th	Abundant fine round quartz grit in a reduced body; part of a very small pot disc?	
	2	1126	LFS	1	56	1	BS	Small jar	U/Dec	LC10th - LC12th	External soot	
	2	1126	LFS	1	55	1	BS	Jar/bowl	U/Dec	LC10th - LC12th	External soot	
	2	1131	Buff Sandy ware	1	40	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th - C14th	Abundant fine round quartz grit in a buff body, reduced internally	
	2	1131	Coal Measures Whiteware type	1	46	1	Fragment	?Tile	Spots of pale green to clear glaze ext. with square impressions on one edge	C12th - C13th	Part of a flat ceramic tile-like object; cf. context 1150	19
	2	1131	Coal Measures Whiteware type	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze externally	C13th - C14th	Fine white to pale grey Coal Measures fabric	
	2	1131	LFS	1	1	1	BS	Small jar (?)	U/Dec	LC10th - LC12th	Soot	
	2	1136	Coal Measures Whiteware	5	46	5	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled brown/yellow glaze ext	LC13th - C14th		
	2	1150	Coal Measures ware type	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Deep V shaped incised lines ext & patchy clear glaze	C13th - C14th	A similar range of inclusions to CMW, but reduced to a pale grey	
	2	1150	Coal Measures Whiteware	2	45	2	Fragments	?Tile	Patchy, mottled yellow-green glaze on one side	C13th - C14th	Glazed tile-like objects; cf. context 1131	
	2	1150	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th - C14th	Hard, dense reduced body with quartz and non-crystalline grit; sooted ext	
	2	1162	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green and brown metallic glaze int	LC13th - C14th	At the finer (and earlier?) end of the CMW spectrum	
	2	1162	LFS	2	3	1	BS	Small jar	U/Dec	LC12th - C13th	Internal soot	
	2	1162	North Lincs. Shell Tempered ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC12th - C13th		
	2	1187	Coal Measures Whiteware type	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Crazed brown glaze externally; ?burnt	C13th - C14th	Very unusual glaze on a fine white Coal Measures fabric	

Tr.	Ph	Context	Type	No	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Fig
	2	1187	Lincoln Kiln Type ware	1	10	1	Rim	Small bowl/ dish type 4	U/Dec	LC9th - MC10th	Contains quartz	
	2	1187	Reduced Sandy ware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Applied and combed decoration ext	C13th - C14th	Sample No. 64; moderate fine quartz grit c.0.2 - 0.4mm	
	2	1195	Reduced Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Trace of green glaze ext	C13th - C14th	Heavily abraded; glaze largely removed	
	2	1204	North Lincs. Shell Tempered ware	1	25	1	Base	Jar/bowl	U/Dec	LC12th - C14th	Body resembles Dales ware; could be a more northern variant	
	2	1210	Coal Measures Fineware	18	645	1	Profile	Jar	Rilled shoulder and body; spots of glaze ext	C12th - C14th	Globular jar, everted rim, sooted ext	19
	2	1215	Reduced Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze externally	C13th - C14th	Fine pale grey sandy ware with abundant fine quartz grit	
	2	1232	Ceramic Building Material	1	18	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated		
	2	1232	LFS	1	3	1	Base	Small jar/bowl	U/Dec	LC10th - LC12th		
	2	1232	North Lincs. Shell Tempered ware	3	146	1	BS	large jar		LC10th - LC12th	Internal and part external soot; negative areas left unsooted on ext surface	
	2	1232	Reduced Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green glaze ext	C13th - C14th	Fine, very pale grey fabric with abundant fine rounded quartz	
	2	1241	LFS	1	15	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	MC11th - C12th	Hollow everted rim	
	2	1284	LFS	1	16	1	Base	Jar/bowl	U/Dec	LC10th - LC12th		
	3	1044	Purple Glazed ware	2	38	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy purple glaze with some green mottling ext	LC14th - C15th	Hard, dense, grey sandy ware with bright orange int margin; could be a purple glazed Humberware	
	3	1200	Cistercian ware	1	1	1	Rim	Cup/tyg	U/Dec	c.1450 - c.1600	Rim with handle scar immediately below rim	
	4	1071	Slip Coated ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Red slip on a white fabric under clear	C18th		

Tr.	Ph	Context	Type	No	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Fig
	4	1091	Ceramic Building Material	1	10	1	Fragment	Brick	U/Dec	Undated		
	4	1091	Late Blackware	2	4	2	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze	C18th		
	4	1091	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Later medieval	Unglazed, oxidised sandy ware with sparse mica and rounded white quartz	
	4	1101	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int and ext	C18th - EC19th		
	4	1101	Brown Salt Glazed stoneware	1	40	1	Rim	Loaf pot	Grey-white internally, brown ext	C19th		
	4	1101	Slipware type 1	1	6	1	Rim	Dish	White slip on red body under clear glaze	LC17th - C18th		
	4	1101	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	3	1	Rim	Flowerpot	Stamped 'BULWELL'	C19th		
	4	1115	Brown Salt Glazed stoneware	1	26	1	Rim	Dish	Stamped designs ext	LC18th - C19th	Sharply everted rim	
	4	1115	Creamware	1	3	1	Rim	Soup plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820		
	4	1115	LFS	2	8	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	M - LC12th	Slightly restricted base; may be the same vessel as in context 1133	
	4	1115	Mottled ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th		
	4	1115	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	12	1	BS	Pancheon	White slip internally under clear glaze giving a yellow finish	C18th - EC19th		
	4	1151	Late Blackware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Black glaze int	C18th	Flake, ext surface removed	
	4	1151	Redware	1	61	1	Rim	Pancheon	Clear glaze int, red slip ext	C17th - EC18th	Knife trimmed ext	
	4	1167	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	25	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int and ext	LC18th - C19th		
	4	1167	Brown Salt Glazed stoneware	1	10	1	Handle	U/ID	Grooves down handle	LC18th - C19th		
	4	1167	Ceramic Building Material	1	38	1	Fragment	Brick	U/Dec	Undated		

Tr.	Ph	Context	Type	No	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Fig
	4	1167	Humberware type	1	24	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th - C15th	Coarse Humberware; unglazed	
	4	1167	Mottled coarseware	1	83	1	Base	U/ID	Mottled brown glaze int	LC18th - C19th		
	4	1167	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	13	1	BS	Pancheon	White slip internally giving a yellow finish	LC17th - C19th		
	4	1189	Brown Salt Glazed stoneware	1	1	1	Rim	Dish	Groove inside external edge of rim	C18th - EC19th	Sample No. 67	
	4	1269	Brown Glazed Coarseware	6	300	6	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	LC17th - EC19th	Various rim shapes	
	4	1269	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	71	2	Rim	Jar	Brown glaze int & ext	LC17th - EC19th	Clubbed rims	
	4	1269	Brown Glazed Coarseware	18	208	18	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	LC17th - EC19th		
	4	1269	Brown Glazed Coarseware	9	142	9	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	LC17th - EC19th	Flaked and abraded	
	4	1269	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	33	1	Base	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	LC17th - EC19th	Mottled brown glaze int & ext	
	4	1269	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	99	2	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	LC17th - EC19th		
	4	1269	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	73	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int, red slip ext	LC17th - EC19th		
	4	1269	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	26	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int	C18th- c19th	Hard red body	
	4	1269	Brown Glazed Coarseware type	1	40	1	Handle	Jar	U/G; possibly abraded	LC17th - EC19th	Lateral handle	
	4	1269	Brown Glazed Coarseware type	3	54	3	BS	U/ID	U/G; possibly abraded	LC17th - EC19th		
	4	1269	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	8	1	Base	Dish	Brown glaze int	C18th		
	4	1269	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	20	1	Base	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	LC17th - C18th	Footed base	

Tr.	Ph	Context	Type	No	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Fig
	4	1269	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	LC17th - C18th	Slightly everted rim	
	4	1269	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th		
	4	1269	Brown Salt Glazed stoneware	1	23	1	BS & handle	Hollow ware	Wide ridged handle with folded terminal	C18th		
	4	1269	Brown Salt Glazed stoneware	1	5	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - EC19th		
	4	1269	Brown Salt Glazed stoneware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Impressed triangular marks ext	LC18th - C19th		
	4	1269	Brown Salt Glazed stoneware	1	5	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	Sharply everted rim	
	4	1269	Brown Salt Glazed stoneware	4	11	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th		
	4	1269	Ceramic Building Material	2	311	2	Fragments	Roof tile	U/Dec	Undated		
	4	1269	Coal Measures Purple ware	1	40	1	BS & handle	Hollow ware	Purple glaze int & ext	LC15th - C16th		
	4	1269	Late Blackware	5	30	5	BS	Hollow ware	Black shiny glaze int & ext	C18th	One sherd from lower body with partial glaze ext	
	4	1269	Late Blackware	2	18	2	Handle & BS	Hollow ware	Black shiny glaze int & on upper body ext	C18th	Typical partially glazed hollow ware	
	4	1269	Late Blackware	1	2	1	Handle	Hollow ware	Black shiny glaze	C18th	Narrow strap handle; mug or similar	
	4	1269	Late Blackware type	1	7	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Plain rim with metallic brown glaze int & ext	LC17th - C18th		
	4	1269	Late Blackware type	2	11	2	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext with slight metallic sheen	LC17th - C18th	Dense, dark red fabric, one with thin white streaks	
	4	1269	Mottled slipware	1	10	1	BS	Dish	White slip with diffuse brown mottling	LC18th - C19th	Press moulded dish	
	4	1269	Mottled ware	1	14	1	Base	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int and ext	C18th	Thick base	

Tr.	Ph	Context	Type	No	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Fig
	4	1269	Mottled ware	3	10	3	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int & ext	C18th		
	4	1269	Mottled ware	1	28	1	Base	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int & ext, unglazed base	C18th	Small footed base	
	4	1269	Mottled ware	1	10	1	Base	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze (dark) int	C18th	Unglazed on underside of base	
	4	1269	Redware	1	22	1	Rim	Bowl/Dish	Clear glaze int	C17th - EC18th	Stacking scar on edge of rim	
	4	1269	Redware	11	114	11	BS	Dish/bowl	Clear glaze int with red slip ext	C17th - EC18th	One with knife trimming ext	
	4	1269	Redware type	1	22	1	Rim	Dish	Profiled rim, clear glaze with fine mottling	C17th - EC18th	Glaze has a slightly greenish hue	
	4	1269	Rhenish Stoneware	3	13	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC15th - C17th	Probably Frechen-Koln	
	4	1269	Slipware	2	4	2	BS	Dish	White bands on red slip layer	LC17th - C18th	Press moulded dish	
	4	1269	Slipware	1	5	1	BS	Dish	Brown and yellow feathered slip decoration	C18th	Press moulded dish; brown slip on white	
	4	1269	Slipware type 1	2	21	1	Rim	Dish	White trailed slip wavy line inside rim	C17th - EC18th		
	4	1269	Stoneware	1	51	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze ext	C18th - C19th	Thick walled vessel, pale green int	
	4	1269	Transfer Printed Pearlware	1	23	1	Ring foot base	Server	Chinese landscape	c.1780 - c.1840	Sub-rectangular ring foot base	
	4	1269	Transfer Printed Pearlware	1	3	1	Flat base	Flatware	Willow	c.1780 - c.1840		
	4	1269	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	32	1	Base	Pancheon	White slip int under clear glaze giving a yellow finish	C18th - C19th	Heavily abraded	
	4	1269	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	2	47	2	Rim	Pancheon	White slip int under clear glaze giving a yellow finish	C18th - C19th	Heavily abraded	
	4	1269	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	7	154	7	BS	Pancheon	White slip int under clear glaze giving a yellow finish	C18th - C19th	All but one sherd heavily abraded	
	4	1281	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	2	1	Footring base	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th		
	4	1281	Unglazed Red	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th		

Tr.	Ph	Context	Type	No	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Fig
			Earthenware									
4	u/p	U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	68	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze internally	C18th - C19th	Rolled rim	
	u/p	U/S	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	12	1	Handle	Hollow ware	Patchy brown glaze ext	C18th - EC19th		
	u/p	U/S	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	19	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Very thin, yellow-green glaze int of everted rim	C13th - C14th	Grid 90E / 100N	
	u/p	U/S	Whiteware (medieval)	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bright green glaze externally	Medieval	Pale grey to white fabric; distinctive glaze: Cleaning layer Grid 050 / 090	
	u/p	U/S	Whiteware (medieval)	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Heavily abraded soft, fine white to pale buff ware with pale red inclusions; Grid: 90E / 100N	
			Total	359	5635	264						

Table 10. Pottery data table abbreviations

Abbreviation	
BS	Body sherd
CMW	Coal Measures Whiteware
ENV	Estimated (maximum) number of vessels
ext	External
int	Internal
LFS	Lincoln Fine-shelled ware
N/A	Not applicable
No	Number
Ph	Phase
Tr	Trench
U/ID	Unidentified
Wt	Weight

	Sample	2	12	16	45	48	50	60	62	80	92	93	18 / 91	Charcoal
	Context	12	1014	1008	1124	1136	1133	1164	1153	1240	1275	1278	1037	1033
	Total CV	5ml	5ml	30ml	5ml	15ml	5ml	<2.5ml	10ml	<2.5ml	15ml	5ml	1000ml	40ml
	Modern	10ml	25ml	5ml	0	10ml	10ml	10ml	5ml	50ml	2.5ml	5ml	5ml	NA
	%age Sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	50%	100%	25%	
	Feature Type	gully	pit	pit	gully	burnt area	pit	posthole	posthole	gully	posthole	posthole	kiln base	kiln
	Phase	P2	P2	P2	P2		P1			P2	P1	P1	P1	P1
	Common Name													
Indeterminate				2 (0.15g)	1 (0.12g)									1 (2.13g)
Carbonised Weeds														
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	fat hen				3						1	1		
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	buttercups					1								
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	docks					2								
<i>Vicia</i> sp.	vetches					10								
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>	field gromwell					2								
<i>Galium aparine</i>	cleavers						1							
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	corn cockle											1		
<i>Linum</i> sp.	flaxes											1		
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	nipplewort												1	
Indeterminate weed											1			