

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION  
AT  
THE ROYAL OAK,  
HALLOW, WORCESTERSHIRE



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## **Archaeological evaluation at The Royal Oak, Hallow, Worcestershire**

Jonathan Webster

With contributions by Dennis Williams

### **Summary**

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on behalf of CgMs Consulting within the car park and beer garden of the former The Royal Oak pub, Hallow, Worcestershire (NGR: SO 82687 58408). Three trenches, each 10m long, were excavated. Within the beer garden to the south of the pub building, the demolished remains of a cottage which is known to have stood on the corner of the main street and Shoulton Lane until the mid 20th Century were recorded. These comprised a fragment of brick floor surface and a truncated wall construction cut. It is thought that demolition material from the cottage was used to level this area, possibly for the creation of the beer garden. Within the car park to the west of the pub building a single square posthole was recorded on the line of a former boundary of the site depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance survey maps. Within this trench and a third to the north west of the pub a considerable amount of imported post medieval material had been deposited over a topsoil horizon. This is thought to have been brought in to level the ground which formerly dropped to the west toward a small watercourse, possibly prior to the construction of the car park.

## Report

### 1 Background

#### 1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at The Royal Oak, Hallow, Worcestershire (NGR: SO 82687 58408). It was commissioned by Cathy Patrick, Senior Associate Director for CgMs Consulting, on behalf of their client Jon Tanton who has submitted an outline planning application to Malvern Hills District Council (reference MH 12/01241) for residential development on the site of the former pub.

The proposed development is considered by the Curator, Mike Glyde, Historic Environment Planning Officer, Planning Advisory Section, Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service to have the potential to affect an archaeological site (WSM 46089) comprising a cottage which stood on the site until the mid 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

The project conforms to a project proposal (including detailed specification) which was produced by WA and approved by CgMs and Mike Glyde (WA 2013).

The project also conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009), *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire* (WCC 2010).

The event reference for this project, given by the HER is WSM 47470.

### 2 Aims

The aims of this evaluation are:

- to describe and assess the significance of the heritage asset with archaeological interest;
- to establish the nature, importance and extent of the archaeological site;

### 3 Methods

#### 3.1 Personnel

The project was undertaken by Jonathan Webster, BA (hons); who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2009 and has been practising archaeology since 2001. Finds analysis was undertaken by Dennis Williams, BSc MA PhD CPhys, MinstP, who has been in professional archaeology since 2006 when he joined WA. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers BA (hons) MSc. Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt, MIFA BSc (Hons).

#### 3.2 Documentary research

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER) encompassing a 500m radius centred on the site.

The village of Hallow lies approximately 2km north west of the centre of Worcester on the western side of the River Severn. It straddles the A443 road which leads from St Johns in Worcester northwards to Holt Heath. The southern part of the village is arranged around a green. The development site comprises the former Royal Oak pub, a brick building which stands adjacent to the main street, immediately north of the junction with Shoulton Lane. The building is depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map surveyed in 1885-6. The building is surrounded by the former car park to the north and west, and the former beer garden to the south.

To the south of the Royal Oak, within the former beer garden, the location of a demolished cottage is recorded on the HER as WSM46089. This building is shown on Hallow Tithes map (1841) and is described as "Garden and site of house and buildings", owned by William Knott and occupied by Thomas Jones. The cottage is shown on Ordnance Survey maps until the mid 20<sup>th</sup> Century. A



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photograph of the cottage on the Francis Frith ([www.francisfrith.com](http://www.francisfrith.com)) site depicts a timber framed thatched cottage facing and set back slightly from Shoulton Lane with an outbuilding to the east and brick chimney stacks at either gable. The front door is set slightly to the east of the centre of the frontage and there are casement windows on the ground level and an 'eyebrow' dormer window to the west. In the visible eastern gable there are casement windows at ground and first floor level. The photograph is dated circa 1955.

A mill pond (WSM 45112) lying immediately to the west of the site was identified by North Worcestershire Archaeology Group in 2011. It is marked variously on Ordnance Survey maps as an area of marshland or scrub and survives as an area of woodland. This may relate to Hallow Mill (WSM42651) which lies about 1km to the south west of the site below its former leat (WSM4265) which is now backfilled.

There are ten listed buildings within the search area including the 17<sup>th</sup> Century Crown Inn (WSM33498) to the south of the former Royal Oak and the 19<sup>th</sup> Century Church of St Philip and St James (WSM 38847).

Cropmarks were photographed to the east of the village in 1968 (WSM07900). These may represent parts of enclosures. Unstratified finds in the area include a Lower Palaeolithic hand-axe found at Moseley Farm in 1970 (WSM 41561)

### **3.3 List of sources consulted**

#### *Cartographic sources*

- 1940 – 4th Edition Ordnance Survey Original scale 1:2500
- 1927-8 – 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Original scale 1:2500
- 1903-4 – 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Original scale 1:2500
- 1885-6 – 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Original scale 1:2500

#### *Documentary sources*

Published and grey literature sources are listed in the bibliography.

### **3.4 Fieldwork strategy**

A detailed specification has been prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2013).

Fieldwork was undertaken on 5 February 2013. The site reference number and site code is WSM 47470.

Three trenches were excavated to a length of 10m by 1.50m over the site area. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2. Trench 1 was specifically placed to investigate the state of preservation of the known former cottage depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS mapping, although the location was hampered to an extent by the presence of overhead electric cables to the immediate south. Trenches 2 and 3 were placed within the car park to the west of the pub building. Trench 3, which had been proposed to be north of the pub building was moved to the west, following consultation with the curator, due to the presence of a buried service.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a JCB wheeled excavator, employing a toothless bucket and under archaeological supervision. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

### **3.5 Structural analysis**

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was effected through a combination of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

### **3.6 Artefact methodology, by Dennis Williams**

#### **3.6.1 Recovery policy**

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (WA 2012; appendix 2).

#### **3.6.2 Method of analysis**

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date range was produced for each stratified context. These were used for determining the broad dates of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on *pro forma* sheets.

The pottery and ceramic building material was examined under x20 magnification and referenced as appropriate by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by the Service (Hurst and Rees 1992 and [www.worcestershireceramics.org](http://www.worcestershireceramics.org)).

#### **3.6.3 Discard policy**

The following categories/types of material will be discarded after a period of 6 months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):

- where unstratified
- post-medieval pottery, and;
- generally where material has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.

### **3.7 Statement of confidence in the methods and results**

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.

## **4 The application site**

### **4.1 Topography, geology and archaeological context**

The soils are typical brown earths of the Hall and Wick series (Beard *et al* 1986). Brown earths of this subgroup (541) are permeable, well-drained, non calcareous loams or clays. The underlying geology comprises the western limit of gravels of the Kidderminster Station member dating from the Wolstonian phase of the Holocene, which itself seals a combination of siltstone and mudstone of the Sidmouth Mudstone formation (Previously known as lower-Keuper Marl) dating to the Triassic (BGS 2013). The site is bounded to the east by the A443 and to the south by Shoulton Lane, the north of the study area is limited by a combination of domestic properties and a garage while the west butts an area of scrubby woodland which dips dramatically down to a small brook at the base of the small valley.

### **4.2 Current land-use**

The site currently comprises the car parking area, grass garden and building associated with the former Royal Oak pub, and although the garden and pub area are relatively derelict the car park is still used by local residents.

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## 5 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Fig 2. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

### 5.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The natural substrate, comprised a combination of silts and gravels with occasional variations which having been investigated revealed themselves to be small irregular pit-like features filled with a sterile, well-sorted fine silty fills which were entirely devoid of finds. These were the result of voids (such as those left by melting ice) being rapidly infilled by wind-blown (loessic) sediments of Holocene date (Benn and Evans 1998).

### 5.1.2 Phase 2: Post-medieval deposits

Trench 1 revealed a brick floor surface 104 that was laid directly onto the underlying natural substrate. The floor surface was constructed using well-fired, un-frogged handmade red bricks placed in a stretcher coursing and bonded with a light greyish yellow mortar with few inclusions (See plate 1). Of particular interest was the slight variation in construction and style along the southeast edge of the surface which may have been the base to a fireplace. This was constructed in a slight depression 0.03m in a roughly square shape 0.95m in width by at least 0.87m in length and was sealed by a thin (0.03m thick) ash-rich band (See plate 2).

To the east of this a very shallow 0.04m deep north/south orientated linear feature [106] was revealed and ceramic building material (CBM) and demolition material 103 directly above it suggests that this feature is the much-truncated remains of a former wall line. The single fill 105 comprised a fine silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks but was surprisingly sterile and devoid of finds. The above was sealed as already mentioned by demolition layer 103 that covered the entire trench to a thickness of 0.28m and was filled with a combination of ceramic building material (CBM), metal fragments, coal fragments and charcoal flecks throughout.

Trench 2 revealed a small roughly square posthole [208] 0.17m by 0.19m with vertical sides dropping down to a pointed base 0.10m in depth, it was filled with a single fill 207 that comprised a sterile silt-rich sand with a single fragment of CBM noted within it (See plate 3). The shape and dimensions of this feature would suggest that it was a posthole of probable late post-medieval date and part of a fence line orientated roughly east/west (As no other postholes were noted within the trench), this interpretation also fits with both the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS mapping that shows a boundary orientated east/west at roughly this point. This was overlain by 0.65m of made ground containing a large quantity of CBM, metal, glass, charcoal and industrial waste. This material dipped to the west.

Trench 3 revealed a large quantity of dumped reclamation deposits up to 1.39m thick dipping to the west and identical in make-up to those deposits seen above in trench 2 (See plate 4). The deposits were probably dumped to remove the natural slope of the underlying geological substrate 306 and as such were somewhat wedge-shaped in section.

### 5.1.3 Phase 3: Modern deposits

Trench 1 sealed the demolition layer 103 with a 0.21m thick subsoil 102 that comprised a silty clay deposit with occasional charcoal flecks and gravels and was itself covered by 0.20m thick topsoil and turf 101 that was very humeric and highly disturbed from root action. Trenches 2 and 3 both contained a 0.11m thick band of gravels aggregate 202/302 that acted as a bedding layer for a tarmacadam carpark surface which had in itself been covered by a later tarmacadam carpark surface to an overall thickness of between 0.06m and 0.12m becoming thicker to the north of the investigation area.

## 5.2 Artefactual analysis, by Dennis Williams

The artefactual assemblage is summarised in Table 1. The group came from eight stratified contexts and dated from the post-medieval period onwards. Using pottery as an index of artefact condition, this was assessed as generally good with the majority of sherds displaying low levels of abrasion, although the sherd weights were below average.

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight (g)
undated	mineral	-	coal	1	2
post-medieval	ceramic	-	clay pipe	2	3
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	-	pot	5	18
post-medieval	ceramic	-	pot	1	16
undated	bone	animal bone	-	1	20
post-medieval	ceramic	-	roof tile	1	28
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	-	brick	1	74
modern	glass	-	vessel	2	258
post-medieval	ceramic	-	brick	2	6526
totals:				19	7113

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

The pottery assemblage was very small, as summarised in Table 2. 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century china (fabric 85) was recovered from 103, 203 and 305, and stoneware (fabric 81), probably of a similar date, was found in context 102. The only pottery of earlier date comprised a sherd of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century red ware (fabric 78).

period	fabric code	Fabric common name	count	weight (g)
post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red wares	1	16
post-medieval/ modern	81	Stonewares	1	4
post-medieval/ modern	85	Modern china	4	14
Totals			6	34

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery

Two handmade bricks were recovered from context 104, with thicknesses (2¾ and 3 inches) that suggested they were manufactured in the 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Other finds were unremarkable, but included two undiagnostic clay pipe stem fragments recovered from contexts 203 and 207, and two pieces of ceramic roof tile, dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier, also found in 203 and 207.

## 6 Synthesis

This evaluation demonstrated that the building known to have fronted the southern limit of the site was demolished almost completely with no evidence remaining of former wall structures except the very base of the construction cut. For some reason floor surface 104 managed to survive this

thorough demolition event but given its location, it is unlikely that much more of the structure survives outside the trench extent. Much of the demolition material from the former building appears to have been retained and used to raise the ground level up.

The posthole [208] located in trench 2 helps to confirm the presence of an east-west boundary as marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey mapping but given that only a single posthole was noted even this interpretation must be taken with a certain quantity of caution. The large quantity of imported material seen in trenches 2 and 3 that slump to the west along with the natural dip in the natural substrate (best seen in trench 3) demonstrates that a large concerted effort was made in the late 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> centuries to remove the natural gradient of the site to create a plateau. The 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map shows the area to the west of the site (and included in the limits of the current area of investigation) as a marsh, and the sheer drop off that can be seen at present in to the area to the west of the study area all help to demonstrate the extent to which the natural dip to the watercourse to the west has been altered.

## 7 Significance

### 7.1 Nature of the archaeological interest in the site

The much truncated remains of a former cottage (as seen on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> editions OS) was noted fronting a road along the southern edge of the investigation area, and while a small fragment of floor surface survived towards its western limit it was clear that the previous demolition had been fairly thorough in its undertaking. To the northwest of this a single square posthole was revealed along the line of a former east/west boundary that was again noted on both the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS mapping and denoted the former northern limit of the above properties land parcel. Much of the site had been subjected to a systematic and fairly rapid build up of dumped material that comprised a combination of demolition, domestic and industrial waste and redeposited natural that were imported from sources unknown. This material slumped in general to the west and was wedge shaped in profile to remove the natural gradient of the area and create a plateau possibly to create the pub car-park.

### 7.2 Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site

The site is unlikely to be considered important within a regional framework given the current known archaeological deposits and features, little of the former cottage remains and it is unlikely that further information of its layout and usage is likely to be gleaned from the archaeological record alone, and the natural gradient of the site makes it unlikely that any earlier activity occurred.

### 7.3 Physical extent of the archaeological interest in the site

The archaeological deposits and features seen were very much truncated by the later demolition and reclamation events and as such little stratified archaeology was seen that predated this late post-medieval/modern activity. These reclamation deposits themselves are thought to continue to the north along the route of the valley that bounds the west of the site creating the artificial plateau upon which a number of properties are constructed.

### 7.4 Artefact Significance

The finds assemblage from this site was of very limited archaeological significance, being mainly indicative of demolition and discard during the late post-medieval and modern periods, though a single find of red ware pottery did suggest earlier post-medieval activity in the vicinity. The *terminus post quem* date ranges determined for the contexts are shown in Table 3.

context	material class	object specific type	fabric code	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	tpq date range
102	glass	vessel	-	1	44	1900	2000	1900-2000
	ceramic	pot	81	1	4	1700	2000	

103	ceramic	brick	-	1	74	1800	2000	1800-2000
	mineral	coal	-	1	2	-	-	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	2	1800	2000	
104	ceramic	brick	-	1	2954	1700	1850	1700-1850
	ceramic	brick	-	1	3572	1700	1850	
203	metal		-	1	96	1900	2000	1900-2000
	ceramic	brick	-	1	38	1800	2000	
	ceramic	roof tile	-	1	34	1600	1850	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	4	1800	2000	
204	glass	vessel	-	1	214	1900	2000	1900-2000
207	ceramic	roof tile	-	1	28	1600	1850	1600-1850
304	ceramic	pot	78	1	16	1600	1900	1600-1900
	ceramic	clay pipe	-	1	2	1600	1900	
305	ceramic	pot	85	2	8	1800	2000	1800-2000
	ceramic	clay pipe	-	1	1	1600	1900	
	bone	-	-	1	20	-	-	

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

## 8 Publication summary

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on behalf of CgMs Consulting within the car park and beer garden of the former The Royal Oak pub, Hallow, Worcestershire (NGR: SO 82687 58408). Three trenches, each 10m long, were excavated. Within the beer garden to the south of the pub building, the demolished remains of a cottage which is known to have stood on the corner of the main street and Shoulton Lane until the mid 20th Century were recorded. These comprised a fragment of brick floor surface and a truncated wall construction cut. It is thought that demolition material from the cottage was used to level this area, possibly for the creation of the beer garden.*

*Within the car park to the west of the pub building a single square posthole was recorded on the line of a former boundary of the site depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance survey maps. Within this trench and a third to the north west of the pub a considerable amount of imported post medieval material had been deposited over a topsoil horizon. This is thought to have been brought in to level the ground which formerly dropped to the west toward a small watercourse, possibly prior to the construction of the car park.*

## 9 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Cathy Patrick, Senior Associate Director for CgMs Consulting and Mike Glyde, Historic Environment Planning Officer, Planning Advisory Section, Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service.

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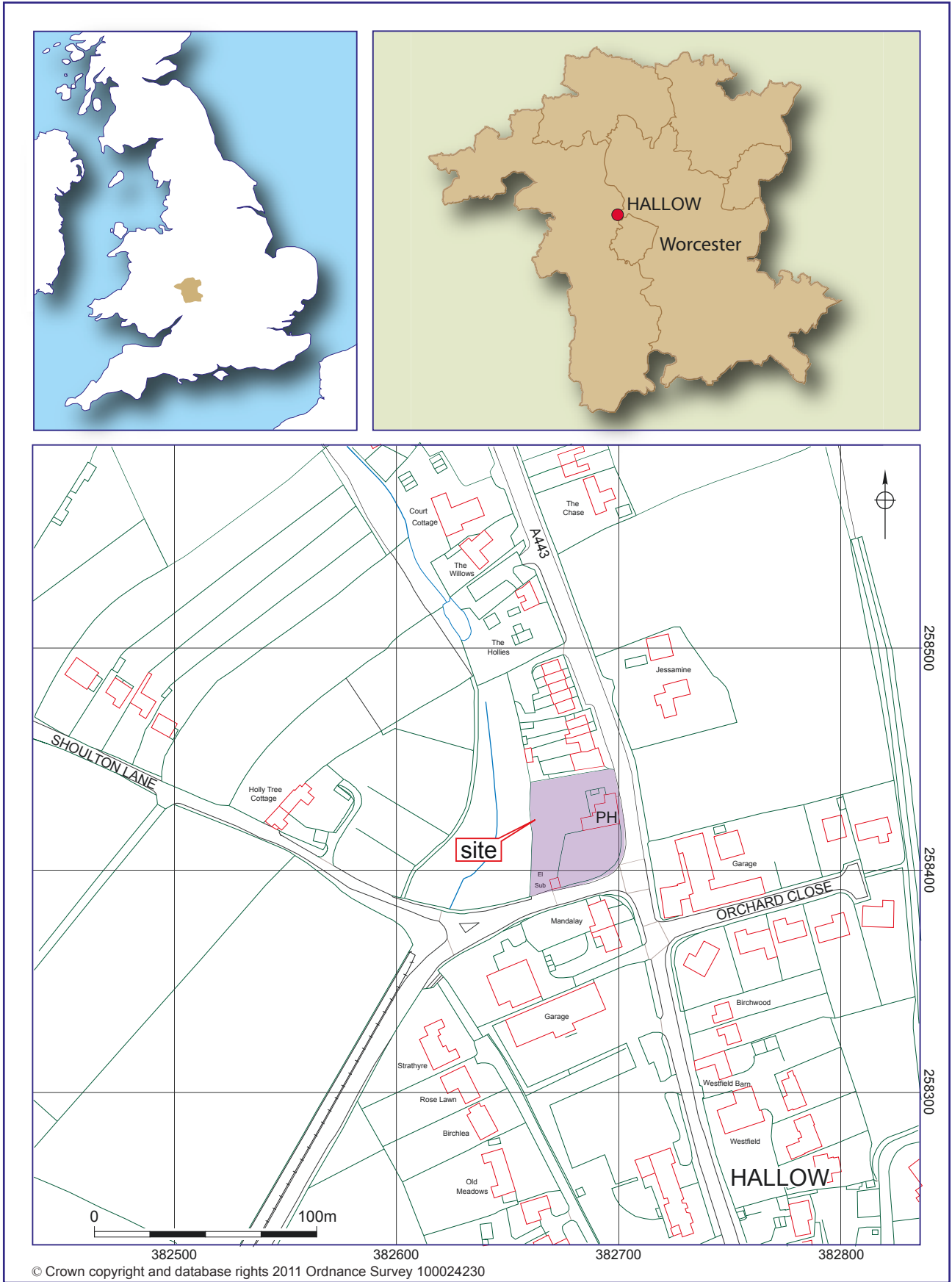






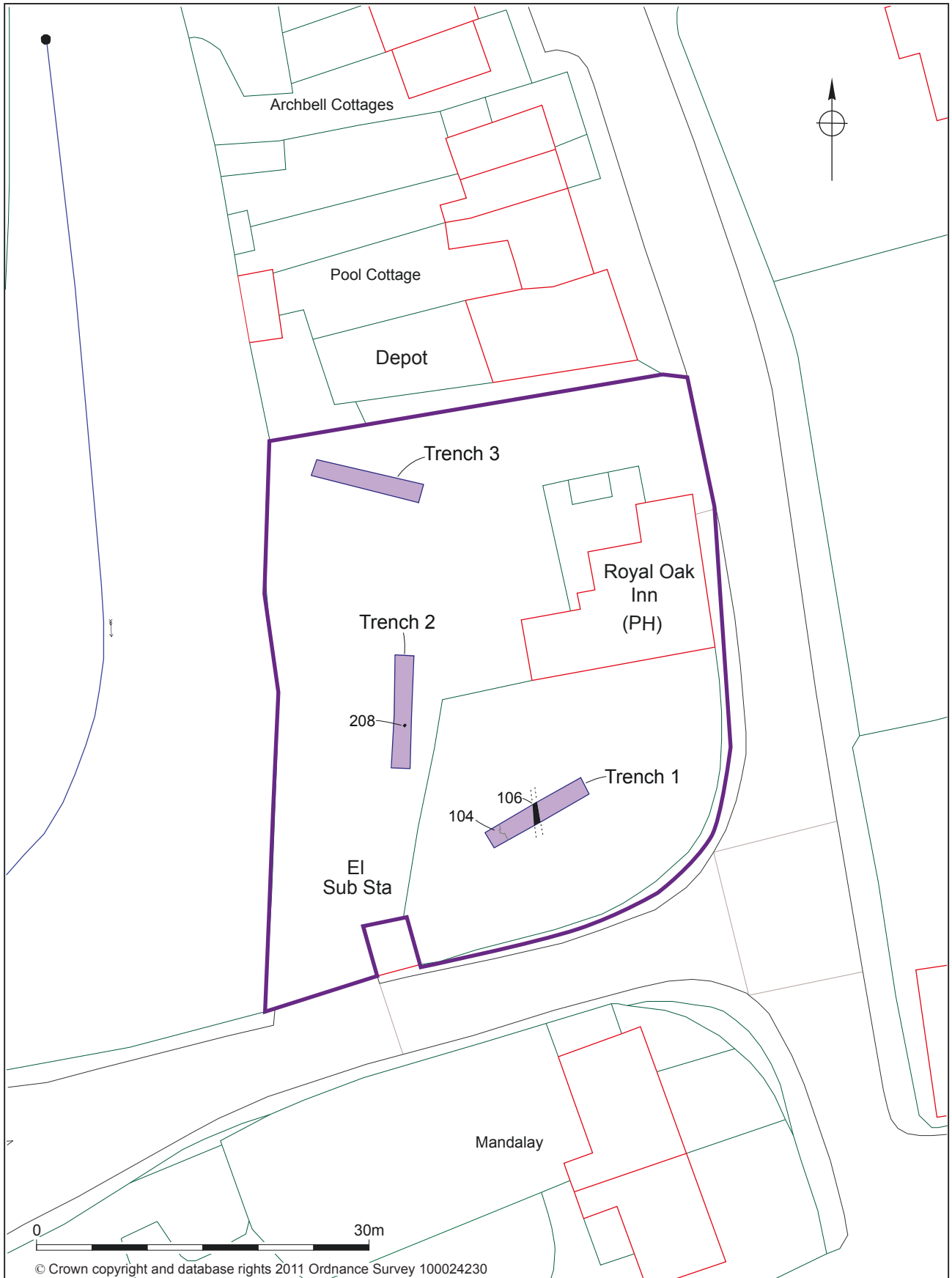
**Figures**

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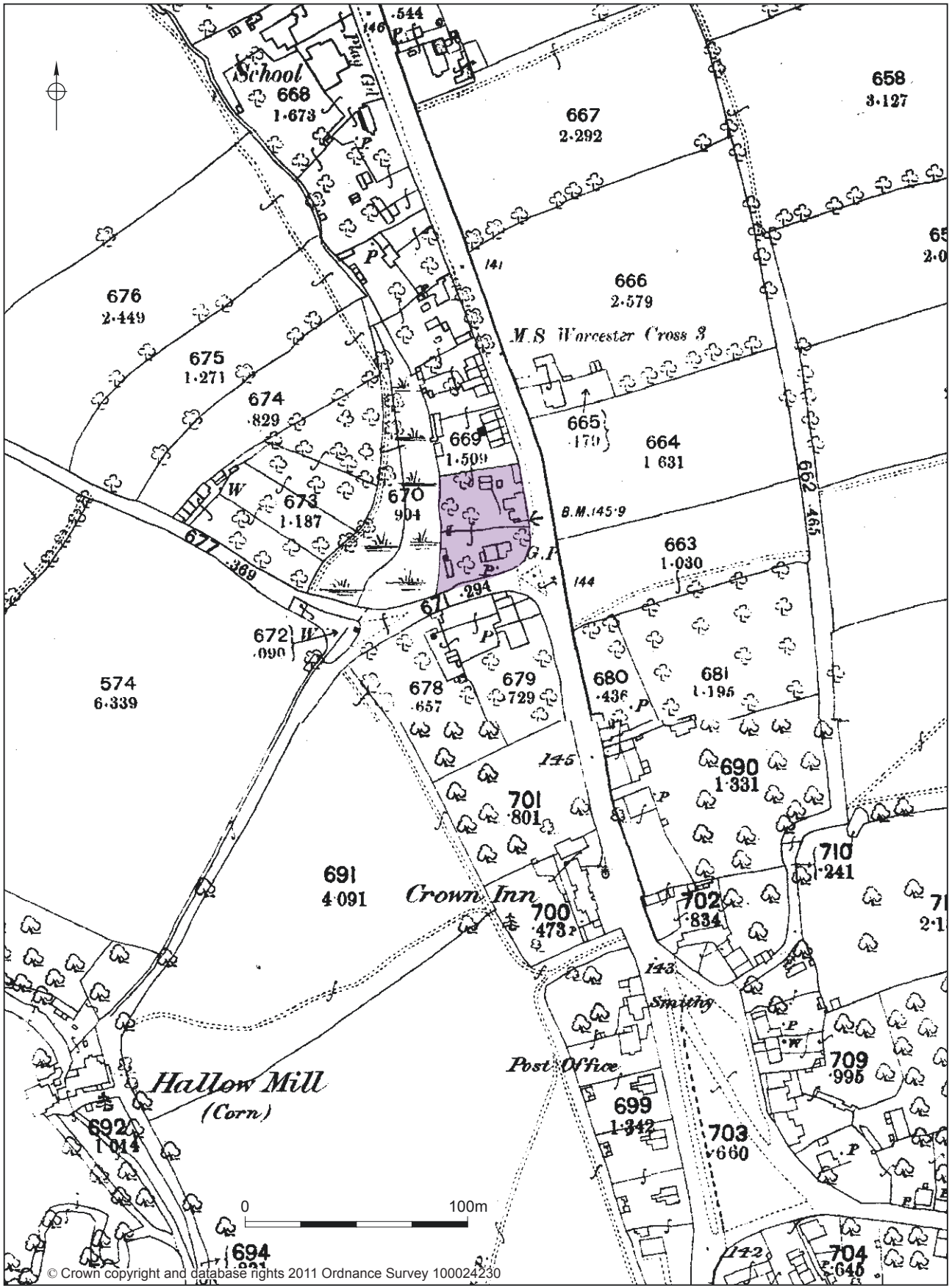
Location of the site

Figure 1



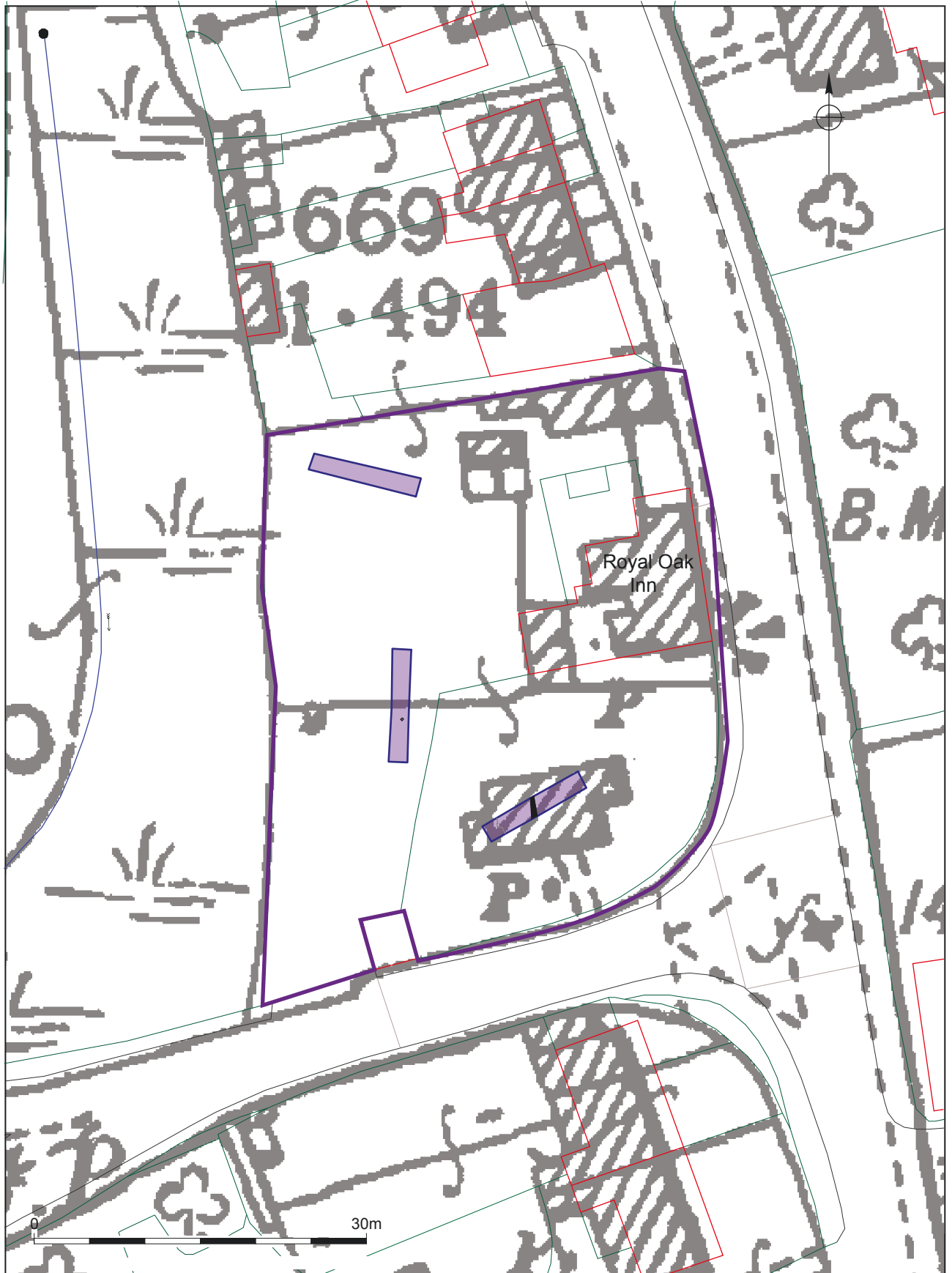
Site location and locations of trenches

Figure 2



Site shown on 1st edition OS

Figure 3



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Site location and location of trenches overlaid on 2nd edition OS map

Figure 4

**Plates**



*Plate 1; Trench 1 showing floor surface 104, looking east. (Scale 2x1m)*



*Plate 2; Detail of floor surface 104 including possible fireplace base. (Scale 1m)*



*Plate 3; Detail of posthole [208], pre-excitation. (Scale 0.30m)*



*Plate 4; North facing section of trench 2 showing dip of reclamation deposits to the west. (Scale 1m)*

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## Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

### Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 10m Width: 1.50m Depth: 0.70m

Orientation: southwest-northeast

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
101	Topsoil	Dark blue-grey humeric silty sands, firm compaction and highly contaminated by root action. Occasional charcoal flecks and gravels throughout	0.00-0.20m
102	Subsoil	Mid blue-grey silty clay of firm compaction with occasional charcoal flecks and rounded gravels throughout	0.21-0.41m
103	Building demolition	Dark grey-blue silty clay and building rubble combined. Moderate to loose with frequent charcoal and CBM throughout	0.42-0.69m
104	Brick floor	Individual bricks are handmade, unfrogged, well baked bricks 0.20m x 0.11m x 0.07m set together in a stretcher coursing bonded together with a light friable yellow-grey mortar with few inclusions. Includes a probable fireplace base. Surface is a single course thick laid directly on top of the natural substrate	0.70-0.76m
105	Fill of [106]	Light yellow-grey silty sand, soft compaction with very occasional charcoal flecks throughout.	0.70-0.73m
[106]	Cut of linear	North/south orientated linear feature with vertical sides and flat base. Appears to be robbed out remains of former foundation trench for wall associated with known former building. 0.43m in width by at least 1.50m in length.	0.70-0.73m
107	Natural substrate	Light greyish yellow and orange mix, silty sands with occasional bands of gravels throughout.	0.70m+

**Trench 2**

Maximum dimensions: Length: 10m      Width: 1.50m      Depth: 0.87m

Orientation:                      north-south

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
201	Car park surface	Tarmacadam surface of road surface	0.00-0.06m
202	Aggregate crush	Coarse rounded and sub-rounded gravels used as bedding layer for car park surface 201	0.07-0.17m
203	Reclamation layer	Light yellowish grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks throughout. Dips to the west	0.18-0.37m
204	Reclamation layer	Dark grey blue silts and clays with high percentage of ash and industrial rich debris throughout. CBM also noted throughout. Dips to the west	0.38-0.79m
205	Reclamation layer	Mid orange grey silty sands of moderate compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks and gravels throughout. Dips to the west	0.80-0.85m
206	Natural substrate	Light greyish yellow and orange mix, silty sands with occasional bands of gravels throughout	0.86m+
207	Fill of [208]	Mid brownish-grey silty sand of moderate compaction with occasional charcoal flecks throughout	0.86-0.95m
[208]	Cut of posthole	Roughly square posthole 0.17m by 0.19m with sharp 90degree corners and vertical sides dropping only a V shaped base 0.10m deep	0.86-0.95m

**Trench 3**

Maximum dimensions: Length: 10m    Width: 1.50m    Depth: 1.57m

Orientation:                    east-west

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
301	Car park surface	Tarmacadam surface of road surface	0.00-0.12m
302	Aggregate crush	Coarse rounded and sub-rounded gravels used as bedding layer for car park surface 201	0.13-0.18m
303	Reclamation layer	Light blue grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional CBM fragments, dips to the west	0.19-0.65m
304	Reclamation layer	Dark grey blue silt rich clay with high concentration of charcoal, ash and industrial rich waste material. Also contains occasional CBM and gravels throughout. Dips to the west	0.66-1.50m
305	Reclamation layer	Mid orange grey silty sands of moderate compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks and gravels throughout. Dips to the west	1.51-1.57m
306	Natural substrate	Light greyish yellow and orange mix, silty sands with occasional bands of gravels throughout	1.57m+

## **Appendix 2 Technical information**

### **The archive (site code: WSM 47470)**

The archive consists of:

- 1 Field progress reports AS2
- 1 Photographic records AS3
- 51 Digital photographs
- 3 Trench record sheets AS41
- 1 Box of finds
- 1 CD-Rom/DVDs
- 1 Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcestershire County Museum  
Museums Worcestershire  
Hartlebury Castle  
Hartlebury  
Near Kidderminster  
Worcestershire DY11 7XZ  
Tel Hartlebury (01299) 250416

## Summary of data for Worcestershire HER

HER summary data						
period	material class	object specific type	count	weight (g)	start date	end date
modern	glass	vessel	1	44	1900	2000
modern	glass	vessel	1	214	1900	2000
modern	metal	-	1	96	1900	2000
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	1	3572	1700	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	1	2954	1700	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	1	2	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	1	1	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	16	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	1	34	1600	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	1	28	1600	1850
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	brick	1	74	1800	2000
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	brick	1	38	1800	2000
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	pot	1	4	1800	2000
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	pot	2	8	1800	2000
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	pot	1	2	1800	2000
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	pot	1	4	1700	2000
undated	bone		1	20	-	-
undated	mineral	coal	1	2	-	-