

Archaeological Strip Map and Sample at School Walk, Whittington, Worcestershire

Worcestershire Archaeology
for Poole Phillips Associates

September 2020



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SCHOOL WALK, WHITTINGTON, WORCESTERSHIRE

Archaeological report



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SITE INFORMATION

Site name:	School Walk, Whittington
Local planning authority:	Wychavon District Council
Planning reference:	20/00173/OUT
Central NGR:	SO 87638 52782
Commissioning client:	Poole Phillips Associates
WA project number:	P6136
WA report number:	2969
HER reference:	WSM 77555
Oasis reference:	fieldsec1-429566
Museum accession number:	TBC

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Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample at School Walk, Whittington, Worcestershire.

By Andrew Mann

With contributions by Rob Hedge

Illustrations by Andrew Mann and Shona Robson-Glyde

Summary

An archaeological strip map and sample excavation was undertaken at land off School Walk, Whittington, Worcestershire (NGR SO 87638 52782). It was commissioned by Rizwan Ahmed on behalf of Poole Phillips Associates, prior to the construction of a single bungalow on the site. Planning permission has been granted subject to a programme of archaeological works.

A single trench measuring 10.90m long and 6.40m wide was excavated across the footprint of the proposed building. The only features identified and excavated in the trench were a ditch and a small circular pit of modern date. These are believed to be garden, horticultural features, perhaps a bedding trench with associated espalier frame.

Although the excavation did not identify any significant features within the trench, the presence of unabraded medieval pottery in association with fired daub suggests that medieval structures may be located close to the site. The results suggest, but do not confirm, that the core medieval settlement of Whittington may extend to this part of the village.

Report

1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the project

An archaeological strip, map and sample was undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA) August 2021 at land off School Walk, Whittington (NGR SO 87638 52782) (Figure 1). This comprised the excavation of a single trench measuring 10.92m x 6.21m across the footprint of a proposed new build house. The project was commissioned by Rizwan Ahmed of Poole Phillips Associates in advance of the construction of a new build bungalow. Planning permission has been granted subject to a programme of archaeological works (20/00173/OUT).

The site is considered by Aidan Smyth, the Archaeology and Planning Advisor to Wychavon District Council (the Curator), to be within an area of medieval activity (WSM 58288 and WSM 41543) and as such the development had the potential to disturb archaeological deposits.

No brief was provided but a WSI was prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2021) and approved by Aidan Smyth. The strip, map and sample also conforms to the industry guidelines and standards set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in *Standard and guidance: for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014a) and the *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire* (WCC 2019)

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

The site is currently a rectangular garden on the east side of School Walk on the south eastern limits of Whittington Village. The village is positioned around 500m north of Junction 7 of the M5 and 3.5km from the centre of Worcester.

The site is located around 110m south of the Church of St Phillip and St James's on the northern edge of the village. To the east and south the site is surrounded by gardens and agricultural land. The underlying geology comprises Branscombe Mudstone Formation (BGS 2021).

2 Archaeological and historical background

Areas of medieval ridge and furrow are visible in the surrounding agricultural land (WSM 58288) and a potential medieval holloway (WSM 41543) to the south of the site appears to be heading towards Crookbarrow Hill around 450m to the south.

The scheduled remains of the moated monastic grange and fishpond complex at Middle Battenhall Farm (List Entry Number 1017310) are also located around 900m to the north east. The associated deer park surrounding that site would have also passed close to the western edge of the village (WSM 28898).

The first edition OS mapping (Worcestershire XXXIV.SW, 1884) shows the site as being under an orchard.

3 Project aims

The aims and scope of the project are to locate and sample archaeological deposits and record their nature, extent and date with the aim of preserving these assets by record to mitigate the effects of the proposed development.

4 Project methodology

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2021). Fieldwork was undertaken between 9th and 16th August 2021.

A single trench amounting to 68m² in area, were excavated over the 260.50m² site, representing a sample of 26%. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2-3.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed under constant archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked excavator, employing a toothless bucket. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Due to the limited space for spoil the trench was excavated in two longitudinal halves. 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) and trench and feature locations were surveyed using a GNSS device with an accuracy limit set at <0.04m. On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

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

The project archive is currently held at the offices of Worcestershire Archaeology. Subject to the agreement of the landowner it is anticipated that it will be deposited at Museums Worcestershire.

5 Archaeological results

5.1 Introduction

The features recorded in the trench are shown in Figures 2-4 and Plates 1-5. The trench and context inventory is presented in Appendix 1.

5.2 Phasing/Trench descriptions

5.2.1 Natural deposits/Natural deposits across the site

Natural geology was located at around 0.60m below ground surface and consisted of a firm and cohesive, light pink, silty clay, containing occasional small to medium rounded stones (102). This was overlain by a 0.30m thick subsoil (101) consisting of a firm and cohesive, yellowish-brown silty clay, containing occasional small-medium rounded stones. This was in turn overlain by 0.32m thick, greyish brown, silty loam topsoil (100). Post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered from both topsoil and subsoil layers, but towards the south western end of the trench the subsoil also contained occasional sherds of medieval pot and frequent fired clay fragments (daub) (Plate 3).

5.2.2 Phase 1: Modern

Only two features were identified in the trench, a pit (103) and a ditch (105) both of which cut through the subsoil (101). The ditch was aligned north east to south west and terminated 4.30m into the trench. It measured 0.45m wide and was 0.16m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base (Figs 3-4, Plate 4). The pit (103) was located 2.40m off the terminus of the ditch (105) and was sub-circular in plan, with a bowl-shaped profile. It measured 0.62m in diameter and was 0.06m deep (Figs 3-4, Plate 5). Both the ditch and the pit were filled with a dark, greyish brown silty loam, comparable to the topsoil (100) suggesting that they had also cut through this layer. Both contained post-medieval and modern pottery sherds.

6 Artefactual evidence

6.1 Introduction

The artefact report conforms to standards and guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b), as well as further guidance on pottery analysis, archive creation and museum deposition created by various pottery study groups (PCRG/SGRP/MPRG 2016), the Archaeological Archives Forum (AAF 2011), and the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993).

6.2 Aims

This analysis aimed to identify, sort, spot date, and quantify all artefacts and describe the range of artefacts present. The information has been used to provide a preliminary analysis of the significance of the artefacts.

6.3 Methodology

6.3.1 Recovery policy

Artefacts were recovered according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012).

All artefacts collected in the field were recovered by hand.

6.3.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date was produced for each stratified context. This date was used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on a Microsoft Access 2007 database, with tables generated using Microsoft Excel.

The pottery was examined under x20 magnification and referenced as appropriate by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by Worcestershire Archaeology (Hurst and Rees 1992; WAAS 2017).

6.3.3 Discard policy

Artefacts from topsoil and subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained, unless they are of intrinsic interest (e.g. worked flint or flint debitage, featured pottery sherds, and other potential 'registered artefacts'). Large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material, unless there is some special reason to retain (such as local production), may be noted and not retained, or, if appropriate, a representative sample will be retained. Discard of finds from post-medieval and earlier deposits will only be instituted with reference to museum collection policy and/or with agreement of the local museum.

6.4 Results

6.4.1 Quantification

The results are summarised in Tables 1 and 2.

The assemblage totalled 95 finds weighing 2918g (see Table 1). Finds came from four stratified contexts and could be dated from the medieval period onwards.

The results below provide a summary of the finds and of their associated location or contexts by site phase. Where possible, dates have been allocated, and the importance of individual finds commented upon as necessary.

period	material	object type	count	weight (g)
medieval	ceramic	pot	1	6
medieval/early post-med	ceramic	pot	2	58
medieval/post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	2	37
late med/early post-med	ceramic	roof tile	10	488
late med/post-med	ceramic	roof tile	1	58
post-medieval	iron	fe object	2	12
		nail	2	31
	ceramic	brick	4	294
		clay pipe	1	3

period	material	object type	count	weight (g)
		pot	12	445
		roof tile	3	120
	glass	vial	1	36
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	pot	10	223
	glass	vessel	1	17
modern	ceramic	wall tile	3	11
undated	animal bone	mammal bone	1	45
	fired clay	fired clay	37	969
	mortar	lime mortar	1	49
	slag	clinker	1	16
Totals			95	2918

Table 1: Quantification of site assemblage

Artefact condition was generally good, reflected in a high mean pottery sherd size of 29.3g. This can, in part, be attributed to the presence of robust post-medieval earthenwares, but nonetheless suggests that the material has suffered little post-depositional disturbance.

period	fabric code	fabric name	count	weight (g)
Medieval	99	Miscellaneous medieval wares	1	6
Medieval/early Post-medieval	69	Oxidized glazed Malvernian ware	2	58
Post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red ware	5	269
	81.3	Nottingham stoneware	3	140
	100	Manganese mottled ware	1	8
Post-medieval/modern	81.4	Miscellaneous late stoneware	1	33
	85	Modern china	6	127
	101	Yellow ware	6	91
Totals			25	732

Table 2: Quantification of pottery assemblage

6.5 Summary

Two sherds of 13th to early 17th century Malvernian ware (fabric 69) pottery were present within subsoil 101; an additional residual sherd of a coarse medieval fabric of uncertain origin was found within modern pit fill 104. One of the Malvernian sherds comprises a wide strap handle of the type most commonly associated with type 4 rounded jugs (Bryant 2004, 302); such vessels are typically later-14th or 15th century in date. Within topsoil 100 and subsoil 101 there were frequent fragments of flat roof tile, mostly of late-15th to 17th century date, mainly comprising examples of Worcester fabric 2c. A large concentration of daub within the subsoil is not intrinsically dateable by eye, but is most likely to be medieval or early post-medieval in date. The daub lacked diagnostic features such as wattle imprints that could indicate its function. Parts were burnt and sooted, though overall there was little evidence of the hardening and discolouration that tends to come from repeated thermal stress in features such as hearths or ovens. It is likely, therefore, that it came from a nearby structure.

All deposits contained a typical range of post-medieval domestic material, including 17th/18th century redwares (fabric 78) and Nottingham stoneware (fabric 81.3), and transfer-printed china (fabric 85) and yellow ware (fabric 101) typical of the mid-19th to early-20th century. This material within fills 104 and 106 confirms that features 103 and 105 are no earlier than mid-19th century in date.

6.6 Context dating

context	material	object type	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	TPQ date range
100	ceramic	pot	1	33	1800	1930	AD 1900 - 2000
			2	94	1820	1950	
			1	8	1680	1780	
			2	67	1830	1940	
		roof tile	1	45	1470	1700	
			1	58	1500	1800	
			2	89	1800	1950	
		wall tile	3	11	1900	2000	
101	animal bone	mammal bone	1	45			AD 1830 - 1900
	fired clay	fired clay	37	969			
	iron	nail	1	26	1600	1900	
	ceramic	brick	3	255	1600	1900	
			clay pipe	1	3	1600	
		pot	2	58	1200	1630	
			1	9	1600	1800	
			3	255	1700	1900	
			3	140	1680	1810	
			3	32	1820	1950	
			1	22	1830	1940	
		roof tile	2	37	1200	1700	
	roof tile	9	443	1470	1700		
glass	vial	1	36	1800	1905		
mortar	lime mortar	1	49				
104	iron	fe object	2	12	1600	1900	AD 1830 - 1900
		nail	1	5	1600	1900	
	ceramic	brick	1	39	1600	1900	
		pot	1	6	1200	1500	
			1	1	1830	1940	
	roof tile	1	31	1700	1900		
slag	clinker	1	16				
106	ceramic	pot	1	5	1800	1950	AD 1850 - 1950
			1	1	1800	1900	
			2	1	1830	1940	
	glass	vessel	1	17	1850	1950	

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

6.7 Discussion

This is a small assemblage, but the presence of unabraded medieval to early post-medieval material suggests that the site lies close to a settlement of this period. Although the paucity of closely-dateable finds means that a broad 13th to early 17th century date range is applicable, the presence of the Malvernian handle and the Worcester-type roof tile is most consistent with a date range centred on the 15th century.

6.8 Significance

The medieval artefacts are of local significance, providing evidence for the extent and location of medieval settlement at Whittington.

The post-medieval and modern finds are of negligible significance.

6.9 Recommendations

6.9.1 Further analysis

6.9.2 Discard/retention

The post-medieval material is not considered to warrant retention. The small quantity of medieval material, including the sample of daub, may be worthy of retention, subject to the collection priorities of Museums Worcestershire.

7 Environmental evidence

Environmental sampling was undertaken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). In the event no deposits were identified which were considered to be suitable for environmental analysis.

8 Discussion

The only features excavated are thought to be modern in date and of limited significance. The ditch does not appear to correspond to any mapped boundaries and as it ran down the middle of the plot is not likely to be a recent boundary feature. It is possible, given its square profile and topsoil fill that it was a composting trench, for beans or espaliered fruit trees, within a former vegetable plot. The pit, although large, may have held a post that formed an espalier frame to support the beans or trees.

Of more significance is the large quantities of fired clay, probable daub, material found in the subsoil. This was found in association with the unabraded 15th century pottery and roof tile which may, date the daub by association. This fired clay was more common along the site south west end of the trench, towards the frontage of School Walk. It is thought there was too much daub to have come from an oven, corn drier or similar structure. This is also supported by there being little evidence of the hardening and discolouration that tends to come from repeated thermal stress in features such as hearths or ovens. Given the quantity of fired daub seen it is thought that it originated from a timber framed building with wattle and daub infill panels that had burnt down. The quantity and size of the daub fragments indicates that this material is unlikely to have moved far from its original point of origin. This suggests that there was once a timber framed building close to this location, beyond the limits of the excavation area, perhaps on the frontage of School Walk. The date of this potential building is not known but the finds suggest it was of at least standing during the 15th century.

As the majority of ridge and furrow remains are located to the north and west of the village. As no furrows were seen in the trench it is probably that this area was not under cultivation during the later medieval period. The potential that a 15th century timber framed building once stood on the frontage of School Walk suggests that the historic core of the village may have extend at least this far south.

9 Conclusions

Although the excavation did not identify any significant features within the trench, the presence of unabraded later medieval pottery in association with fired daub suggests that medieval features may be located close to the site. The results suggest, but do not confirm, that the core medieval settlement of Whittington may extend to this part of the village.

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved. Conditions were suitable in all of the trenches to identify the presence or absence of

archaeological features. It is considered that the nature, density and distribution of archaeological features provides an accurate characterisation of the development site as a whole.

10 Project personnel

The fieldwork was led by Andrew Mann, MClfA.

The project was managed by Andrew Mann, MClfA. The report was produced and collated by Andrew Mann. Specialist contributions and individual sections of the report are attributed to the relevant authors throughout the text.

11 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for the successful conclusion of the project: Rizwan Ahmed (Architectural Assistant at Poole Phillips Associates), Steve Pritchard (Builder) and Aidan Smyth (Wychavon District Council).

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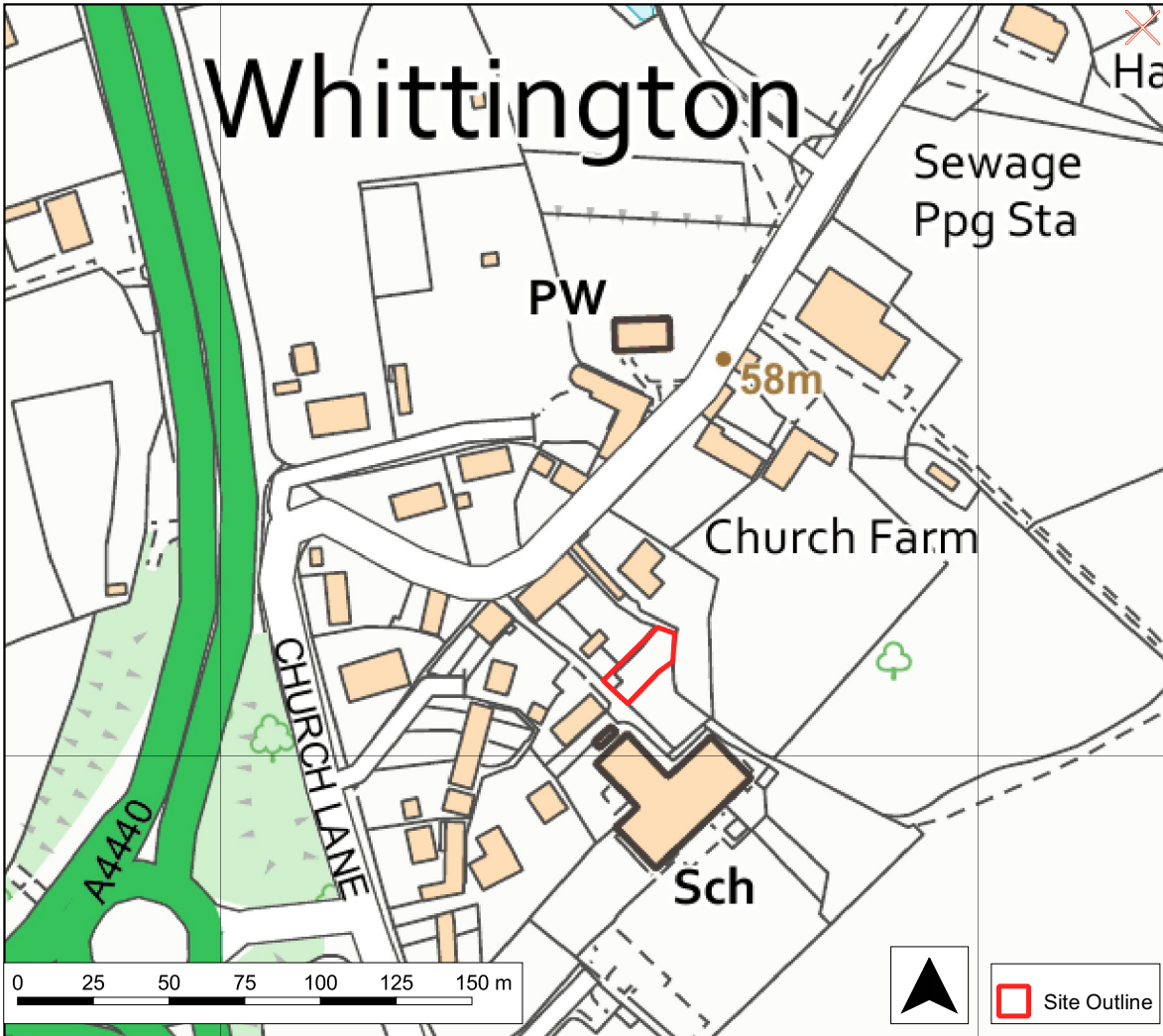
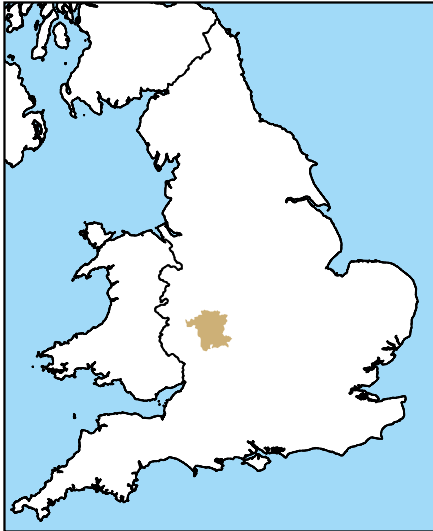
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Figures



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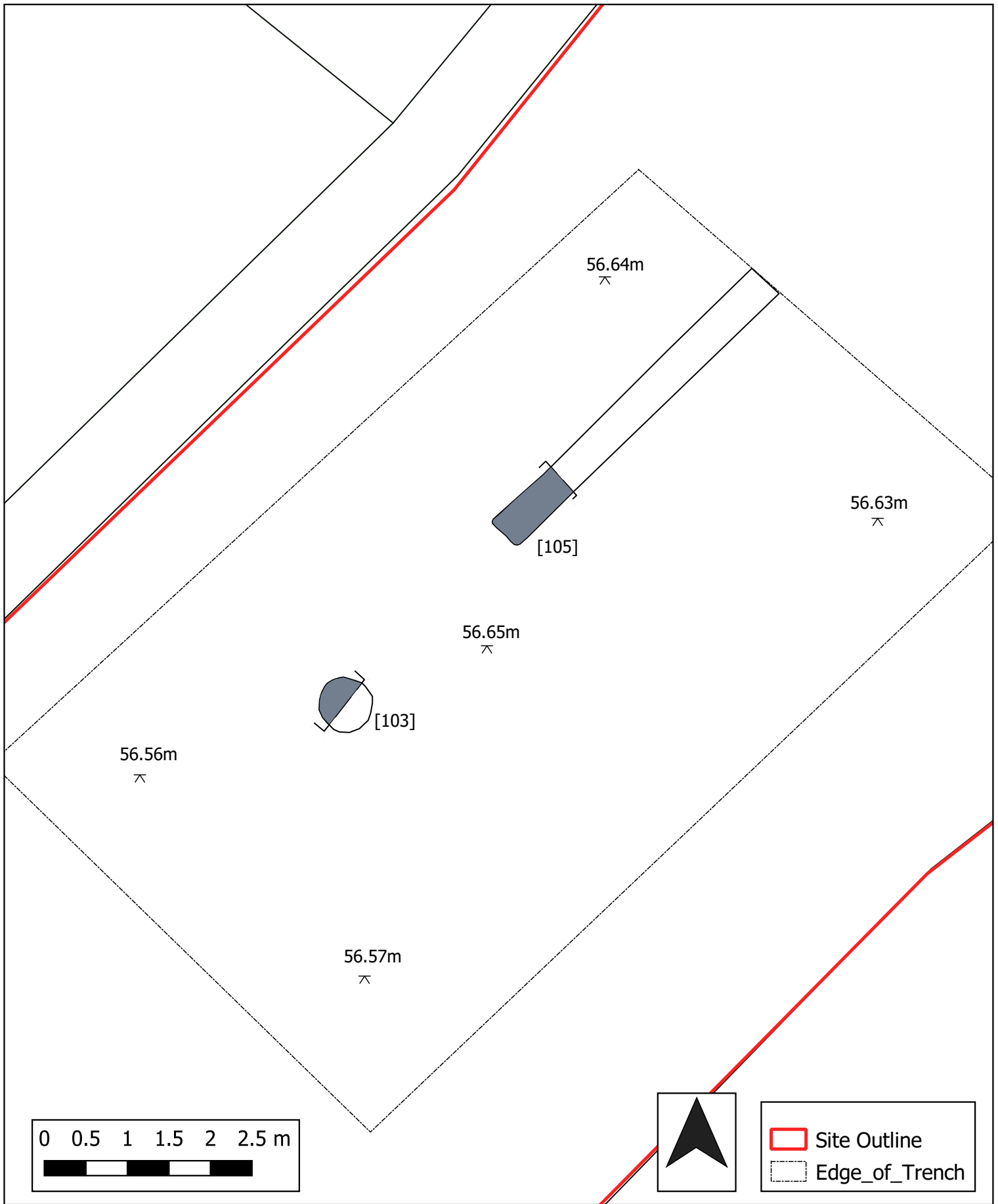
Location of the site

Figure 1



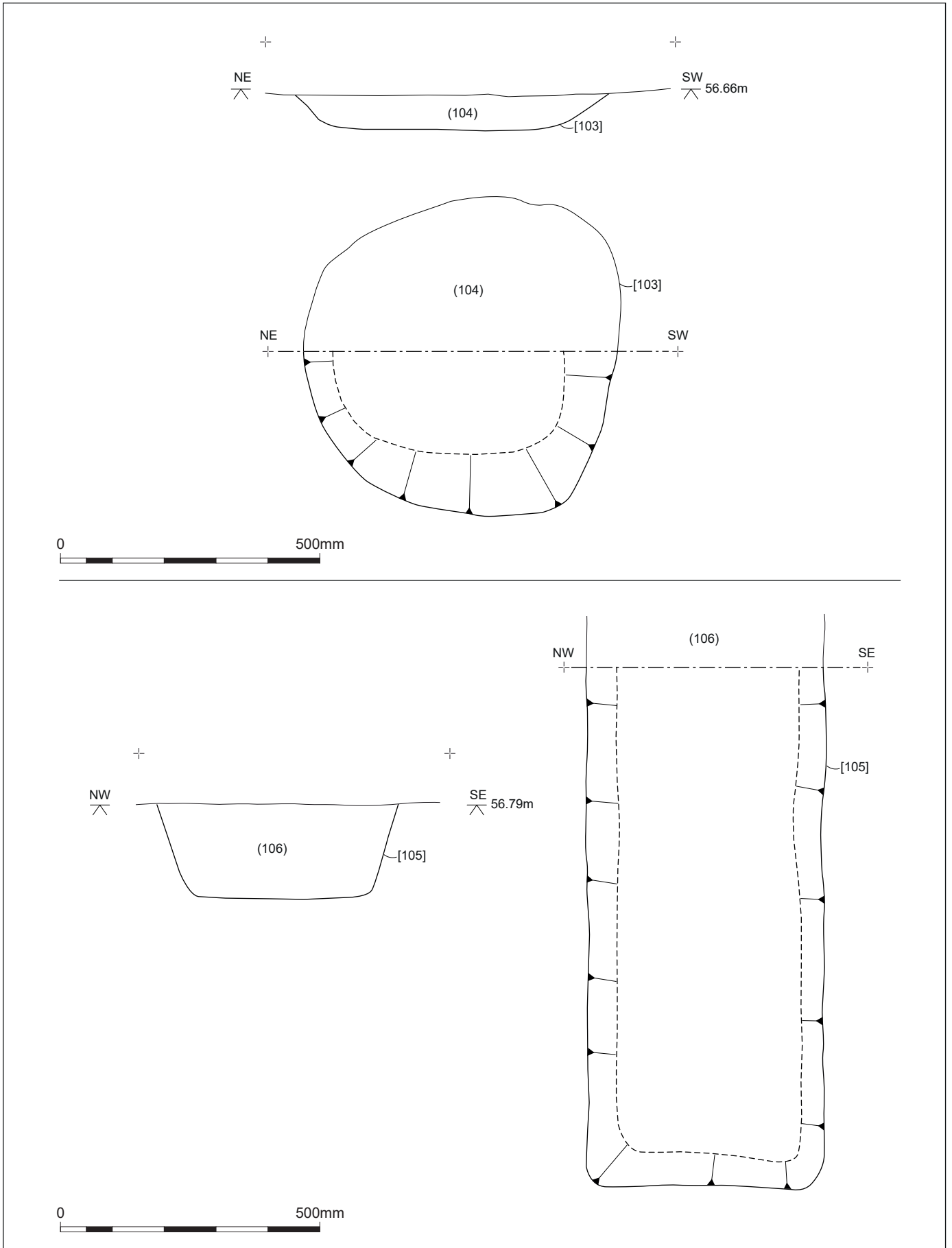
Location of Trench 1

Figure 2



Plan of Trench 1

Figure 3



Section and plan of pit 103 and ditch 105

Figure 4

Plates



Plate 1: North west side of Trench 1, 2 x 1m scales



Plate 2: South east side of Trench 1, 2 x 1m scales



Plate 3: Baulk at north west corner of Trench 1, showing fired daub fragments in subsoil (101), 0.40m scale



Plate 4: Ditch 105, facing north east, 1m and 0.40m scales

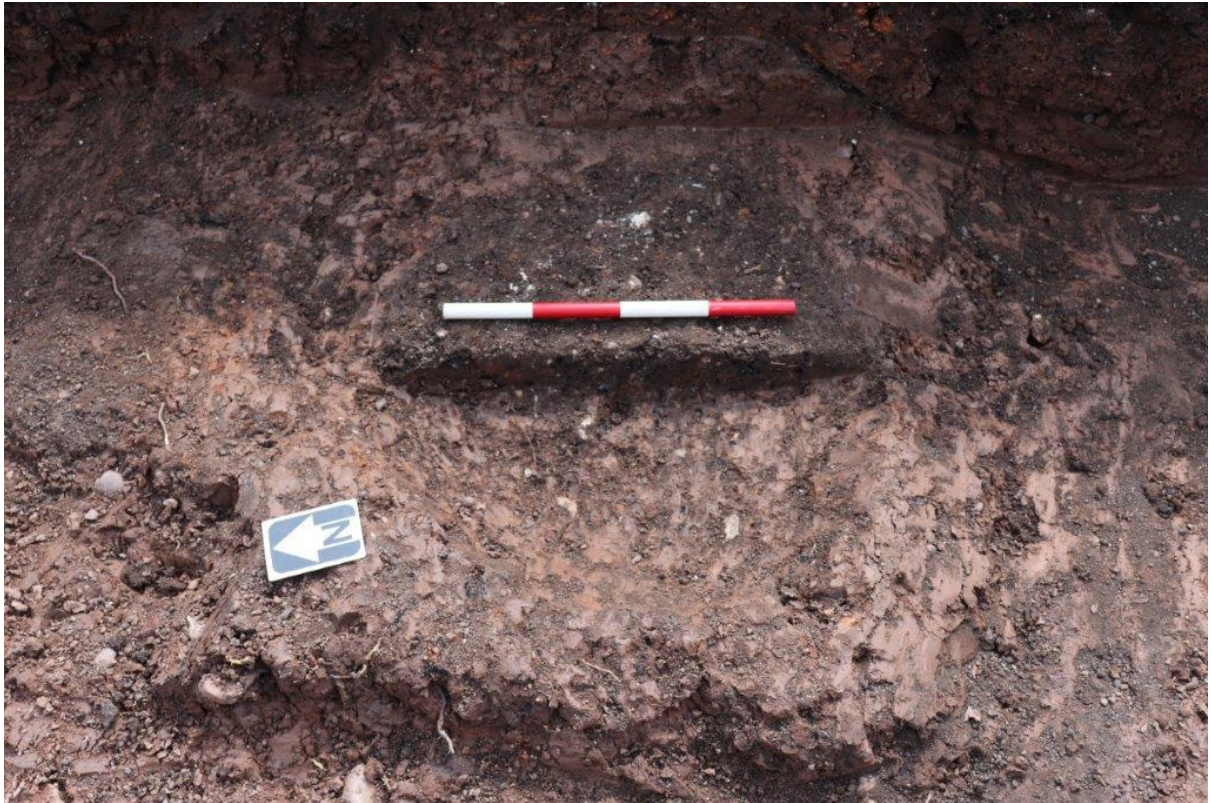


Plate 5: Pit 103, facing east, 0.40m scale

Appendix 1: Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 10.90m Width: 6.40m Depth: 0.62m

Orientation: north east–south west

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
100	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty loam. Moderately compact but friable. Moderate small, rounded stones, and frequent roots. Frequent modern CBM and pottery.	0.00-0.32m
101	Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay. Firm and cohesive. Frequent small to medium rounded stones, frequent fire clay fragments.	0.32-0.62m
102	Natural	Light pink silty clay. Firm and cohesive. Frequent small to medium rounded stones.	0.45m+
103	Pit	Sub-circular pit cut with bowl shaped profile. 0.62m in diameter and 0.06m deep.	0.32m (b.g.s)
104	Pit fill	Fill of pit 103. Dark greyish brown silty loam, firm but friable. Occasional CBM and pottery, moderate charcoal flecks. Very similar to the topsoil (100).	
105	Ditch	North east to south west aligned ditch cut, with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.45m wide and 0.16m deep.	0.32m (b.g.s)
106	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 105. Dark greyish brown silty loam, firm but friable. Occasional CBM and pottery, moderate charcoal flecks. Very similar to the topsoil (100).	

Appendix 2: Summary of project archive (WSM 77555)

TYPE	DETAILS*
Artefacts and Environmental	Ceramics, Glass, CBM
Paper	Context sheet, Drawing, Photograph, Plan, Report, Section, Survey
Digital	GIS, digital photography, Survey, Text

**OASIS terminology*

The project archive is currently held at the offices of Worcestershire Archaeology. Subject to the agreement of the landowner it is anticipated that it will be deposited at Museums Worcestershire.

Appendix 3: Summary of data for HER

period	material	object type	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	specialist report?	Key assemblage?
medieval	ceramic	pot	1	6	1200	1500	Y	N
medieval/early post-med	ceramic	pot	2	58	1200	1630	Y	N
medieval/post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	2	37	1200	1700	Y	N
late med/early post-med	ceramic	roof tile	10	488	1470	1700	Y	N
late med/post-med	ceramic	roof tile	1	58	1500	1800	Y	N
post-medieval	iron	fe object	2	12	1600	1900	Y	N
post-medieval	iron	nail	2	31	1600	1900	Y	N
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	4	294	1600	1900	Y	N
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	1	3	1600	1900	Y	N
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	9	1600	1800	Y	N
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	8	1680	1780	Y	N
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	3	140	1680	1810	Y	N
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	3	255	1700	1900	Y	N
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	1	1800	1900	Y	N
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	3	32	1820	1950	Y	N
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	1	31	1700	1900	Y	N
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	2	89	1800	1950	Y	N
post-medieval	glass	vial	1	36	1800	1905	Y	N
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	pot	1	33	1800	1930	Y	N
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	pot	1	5	1800	1950	Y	N
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	pot	2	94	1820	1950	Y	N
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	pot	6	91	1830	1940	Y	N
post-medieval/modern	glass	vessel	1	17	1850	1950	Y	N
modern	ceramic	wall tile	3	11	1900	2000	Y	N
undated	fired clay	fired clay	37	969			N	N
undated	animal bone	mammal bone	1	45			N	N
undated	mortar	lime mortar	1	49			N	N
undated	slag	clinker	1	16			N	N