



Guide Service Reservoir. Blackburn, Lancashire,

Archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation Report



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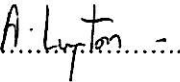
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SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological investigation undertaken in advance of the construction of the proposed new service reservoir, off Haslingden Road, Guide, Blackburn (SD 7029 2596). The development is being undertaken by United Utilities, and involves substantial earth-moving works that will have an impact on the sub-surface archaeological resource.

Following on from the results of a desk-based assessment of the entire development area (OA North 2003), an archaeological watching brief was maintained during topsoil stripping of the field within the study area, the results of which demonstrated good preservation of structures that were probably associated with eighteenth century buildings of Sudell Nook Farmstead, as identified in the desk-based assessment. The results of the watching brief necessitated a programme of evaluation trenching in order to establish the nature, extent and character of the buried remains, and to confirm their date. Both stages of work were undertaken in May 2006 by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North).

Evaluation Trenches 1 to 4, totalling 60 metres in length, revealed evidence for the layout and extent of Sudell Nook Farm and for its abandonment in the early 20th century. This was demonstrated both by structural remains and by the large dumps of pottery that appear to have been accumulated over a period spanning the eighteenth to early twentieth centuries.

Following the evaluation, the watching brief programme continued during further development excavation works. The watching brief programme was undertaken in June 2006.

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The watching brief was conducted by Jason Clarke, Steven Clarke, Andy Lane and David Tonks. The archaeological evaluation was directed by Sean McPhillips, who was assisted by Pascal Eloy and Pip Howarth. Mark Tidmarsh prepared the drawings and Sean McPhillips assessed the finds. Sean McPhillips wrote the report and Alison Plummer managed the project.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 During May 2006 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) undertook an archaeological watching brief and archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed underground service reservoir in Guide, Blackburn (Fig 1), centred at SD 7029 2596. The work was undertaken on behalf of United Utilities.
- 1.1.2 The site of the proposed development lies adjacent to Guide Reservoir, close to the larger Fishmoor Reservoir (Fig 1). These reservoirs are situated to the west of the village of Guide, which lies at the crossroads of roads between Blackburn and Haslingden, and Accrington and Lower Darwen. Guide and the two existing reservoirs lie on a north-west-facing slope at a height of approximately 200m above mean sea level (Ordnance Survey 1979). The site of the proposed development was formerly occupied by the Sudell Nook farmstead.
- 1.1.3 In order to secure archaeological interests prior to the proposed development, the Planning Archaeologist for Lancashire at Lancashire County Historic Environment Service (LCHES) recommended that a permanent presence watching brief be maintained during any sub-surface groundworks conducted by the client. Following on from the results of the watching brief, a verbal brief was issued by the planning archaeologist, and OA North prepared a project design (*Appendix 1*) to provide a programme of archaeological evaluation in accordance with the brief. This report provides the results of the watching brief and the evaluation, undertaken in May and June of 2006.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design for the watching brief (*Appendix 1*) was submitted by OA North in response a verbal brief issued the Planning Archaeologist at Lancashire County Historic Environment Service. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 WATCHING BRIEF

2.2.1 The programme of field observation recorded the location, extent, and character of surviving archaeological features and/or deposits within all topsoil stripping activities associated with the development works. This work comprised observation during the excavation for these works, the systematic examination of any subsoil horizons exposed during the course of the groundworks, and the accurate recording of all archaeological features and horizons, and any artefacts, identified during observation. The watching brief programme took place during May and June 2006.

2.2.2 Putative archaeological features and/or deposits identified by the machining process, together with the immediate vicinity of any such features, were cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions. Features were sample excavated (ie selected pits and postholes half-sectioned, linear features were subjected to no more than a 10% sample, and extensive layers were, where possible, sampled by partial rather than complete removal).

2.3 EVALUATION TRENCHES

2.3.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of four trial trenches within the area surrounding the proposed development (Fig 2). Excavation of these trenches took place during May 2006. All work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures provided by the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

2.3.2 The evaluation trenches were excavated by a combination of mechanised and manual techniques; the topsoil was removed by a 360° 12-tonne excavator, fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless bucket. Archaeological deposits below the topsoil were initially cleaned manually and then any features identified were manually excavated. The machine excavation did not intrude into potential archaeological stratigraphy, and all machine excavation was undertaken under careful archaeological supervision. The trenches were not excavated deeper than 0.7m to accommodate health and safety considerations.

2.3.3 All of the trenches were excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand. The trenches were located by Leica GPS equipment which is accurate to $\pm 0.02\text{m}$, and altitude information was established with

respect to Ordnance Survey Datum. Archaeological features within the trenches were planned by manual techniques.

2.3.4 **Recording:** all information identified in the course of the site works was recorded stratigraphically, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records were available for inspection at all times.

2.3.5 Results of the field investigation were recorded using a paper system, adapted from that used by Centre for Archaeology of English Heritage. The archive includes both a photographic record and accurate large-scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20, and 1:10). All artefacts and ecofacts were recorded using the same system, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.

2.4 FINDS

2.4.1 All finds recovered were bagged and recorded by context number; all significant finds were retained and have been processed and temporarily stored according to standard practice (following the Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines).

2.5 ARCHIVE

2.5.1 A full archive of the work has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (1991) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). It is intended that the results obtained from the various investigations will be combined to form a single, integrated archive. A copy of the report will be forwarded to the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER), and a summary sent to the National Monuments Record (NMR). The archive will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office (Preston).

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1.1 The site is situated approximately 250m north-west of a crossroads along Haslingden Road in the village of Guide. Guide lies around 2km south-east from the centre of Blackburn (Fig 1). The landscape character of the surrounding area is intensely urban (Countryside Commission 1998, 101). The solid geology within the study area is lower coal measures (Ordnance Survey 1979) while boulder clay forms the surface deposit (LUAU 1998, 9). The study area had many springs during the eighteenth century (PR 1563/55, 1779), the majority of which were turned into wells in the nineteenth century (Ordnance Survey 1849 (a) and (b)). Further dramatic changes were undertaken during this period with the construction of two reservoirs, that tellingly took advantage of the plentiful natural water source. Guide Reservoir was constructed in 1847, followed shortly after with the construction of the larger Fishmoor Reservoir, built in 1868. Their construction seemingly obliterated an agricultural farming landscape that dated to at least the eighteenth century.
- 3.1.2 The geology is reflected in the late nineteenth century industries which lay close to the site. There were coal pits and collieries to the west of the study area (Ordnance Survey 1849 (b)), and cotton mills such as Springfield Mill, presumably steam powered (Ede and Darlington 2002, 17), making use of the local supply of coal. The land is around 200m above mean sea level (Ordnance Survey 1979), and the study area and its surroundings currently comprises residential areas, with industrial units, reservoirs and farmland, truncated by major roads, such as the M65.

3.2 HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

- 3.2.1 **Introduction:** the historical and archaeological background is mostly derived from the desk-based assessment undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North in 2003 (OA North 2003).
- 3.2.2 **Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval:** the distribution of late Mesolithic and Neolithic sites within Lancashire suggests activity was concentrated in the lowlands, mainly around the coasts and river valleys (Middleton R in Newman R ed 1996, 40). The situation of the site, therefore, close to the River Darwen, suggests that it has the potential for preservation of prehistoric remains. The proximity of the Roman road to the proposed development area, located under 1km to the west, also suggests there is potential for the discovery of Roman remains. It is possible that some of the farmsteads identified from the enclosure map of 1779 date back to the medieval period, or that there were farmsteads on the same site from an earlier date. No sites dating to the Prehistoric, Roman or medieval periods were identified within the study area

- 3.2.3 **Post-Medieval:** on the enclosure map of 1779, no buildings are shown along the road frontage at the Guide crossroads, although there are farmsteads shown on the adjacent land (OA North 2003). The only extant structure at the crossroads was a guide-post. Another detailed map was produced seven years later shows an identical situation (Yates 1786). Houses and farmsteads are shown within the study area further from the crossroads, although none of these remain today. The Guide crossroads begins to be lined with buildings by the time the Ordnance Survey map of 1849 is produced.
- 3.2.4 The site of the ‘Siddah Nook’ farmstead appeared on the enclosure map of 1779, and is subsequently shown on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1849 and 1893 as ‘Sudell Nook’. Sudell is the name of a local family of yeoman stock, and William Sudell bought part of the manor of Blackburn in 1721 (Baines 1870, 66; Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 246). It is possible that Sudell Nook was the family farm. By 1911 this farm seems to have been demolished (Ordnance Survey 1911).
- 3.2.5 Various springs are also shown on the 1779 enclosure map. Wells were later established at the source of the springs, and houses built beside these wells. In addition to these houses, more dwellings and farms appear by the mid-nineteenth century. The importance of water in the area is reflected in some of the names of the buildings: Spring Fold and New Spring House (under a change of name), with its two associated wells. In addition, Blackburn Waterworks Company built two reservoirs in the nineteenth century (Rothwell 1986, 39). The first to be constructed was the Guide Reservoir in 1847, with a capacity of 87 million gallons; and Fishmoor Reservoir, capacity 310 million gallons, was completed in 1868 (*ibid*). These brought with them a number of associated features, including a footpath, pump-house and hydraulic ram.
- 3.2.6 Industrial activity in the study area during the nineteenth century appears to have been quite diverse. There were quarries and a colliery as well as a bone works. The colliery at Spew Spout was part of the Lower Darwen Colliery, and the upper coal measures were worked in the first half of the nineteenth century (Rothwell 1986, 11). The textile industry is represented by a cotton mill, a loomshop and copperas works in or around Darwen. The cotton mill would have been steam powered, making use of the ample supply of local coal, and it would have produced spun cotton on an industrial scale. The loomshop relates to the smaller scale, albeit full-time, weaving of cotton cloth in purpose-built accommodation (Ede and Darlington 2002, 17). The copperas works supplied key ingredients to the textile industry (Allen 2002, 14-5).
- 3.2.7 Social buildings appear at Guide during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, including a pub, an inn, a beer house, a political club and a school. People approaching these buildings from the north along the Haslingden Road would have travelled along the turnpike road, and during the nineteenth century they would not have been able to do so until a toll had been paid at the toll house. The toll money would have been used for the upkeep and improvement of the road.

4. WATCHING BRIEF

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The information presented in this section represents the results of the watching brief undertaken during the topsoil strip of the field thought to contain the remains of the Sudell Nook farmstead, both before and following the evaluation trenching phase of the project. The location of the watching brief is illustrated in Figure 3.

4.2 RESULTS

- 4.2.1 Discrete areas of machine excavation and ground disturbance were undertaken across the site, in particular the excavation of a drainage pit (intended to house a drain connecting the pump house to Guide Reservoir) located at the northern end of the site. A trial trench was additionally excavated in the north-western area of the site, in order to locate live services and water pipes, and a further trial trench was excavated at the south-western part of the field in order to install gas services. Shallow ground disturbance comprised the removal of topsoil across many areas of the site, for the installation of a haulage road along the western area of the site, and an access track along the eastern part of the field connecting the works compound to the main excavation area. Few archaeological deposits were encountered, although frequent remains associated with nineteenth century drainage, contemporary with Sudell Nook farmstead and the construction of Guide Reservoir, were observed across many areas of the site.
- 4.2.2 The drainage pit connecting the reservoirs measured 19m long by 15m wide, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.30m onto archaeologically sterile light orange sandy-clay. This was sealed by dark brown friable and loamy topsoil containing abundant fragments of building material, such as cut stone and glass that may have derived from the demolition of the farmstead. No features were observed in the northern area of the site.
- 4.2.3 The haul road measured approximately 5m wide and comprised the removal of 0.30m thick topsoil which exposed natural sandy-clay. This was then sealed by stone hardcore forming ballast, which was steam-rolled to create a stabilised surface.
- 4.2.4 The trial trench measured 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 3m. The deposits comprised natural orange sand located at a depth of 0.80m, which was sealed by large amounts of building rubble. A single electric cable and two water pipes were observed, and aside from drainage features no significant archaeological remains were encountered.
- 4.2.5 **Drains:** a stone-capped north/south aligned drain (**07**) was located 4m from the north-west end of the haulage road, cutting into the natural sandy-clay. This was exposed for a distance of 5.5m, and measured 0.28m wide and 0.09m deep. The drain was filled with dark brown sandy-silt (**08**) and was sealed with

thin stone slabs. No finds were recovered from the feature. A drain (**09=11**) of similar construction was located at the northern end of the haulage road. This drain was aligned east/west and was exposed for a distance of 26.5m, measuring 0.98m wide and 0.28m deep. Its concave sides diffused into a flat base, giving a wide U-shaped profile. The drain was filled with dark grey silty-sand (**10=12**) containing frequent stone inclusions. A further three drains (**01**, **05** and **13**) were located along the southern end of the haul road adjacent to Guide Reservoir, each aligned east/west. The fills of these drains (**15**, **03=06** and **14**) each contained several fragments of pottery that dated from the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries. The remains of a stone wall, **16**, were seen on an east/west alignment. This was approximately 3m in length.

5. EVALUATION RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 This section presents the results obtained from the programme of archaeological evaluation trenching at the site of the former Sudell Nook farmstead. In total, four evaluation trenches (1-4) of varying lengths were excavated across the study area to appraise the extent and character of the archaeological deposits and structures (Fig 3).
- 5.1.2 The field's topography gently sloped down from the edge of Haslingden Road in the north to the banks of Guide Reservoir in the south. The northern part of the site was bordered by a topsoil bund created during the topsoil strip in the southern part of the field. Several walls, drains and surfaces were exposed in the trenches, and the survival of post-medieval and modern dump deposits was also demonstrated.

5.2 TRENCH 1

- 5.2.1 This trench was aligned approximately north-west/south-east, measured 24m long by 1.8m wide (Figs 2 and 3), and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m. The trench was positioned using the western edge of a stone wall (**16**), which had been identified during the watching brief. The trench was located to assess the extent, position and relationship of the wall to other possible structures and deposits.
- 5.2.2 A mid-brown silty-clay topsoil (**121**), measuring up to 0.50m thick was present across the entire trench. This contained artefacts comprising pottery, metalwork and clay pipe with a broad date range from the late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries (*Appendix 3*). Beneath the topsoil a 0.10m thick (maximum) layer of moist humic reddish brown sandy-clay (**119**) was observed. Natural geological subsoil comprised a yellow-brown sandy-clay (**102**) which was observed across the western edge of the trench.
- 5.2.3 Four wall foundations appeared to have been cut into the natural subsoil, **102**. Walls **16**, **100** and **101** were aligned north-west/south-east and **103** was aligned north/south. Wall foundation **16** measured 0.50m wide by 0.40m high, and was observed in the centre of the eastern end of the trench for a distance of 5.60m (Plate 1; Fig 3). The extant structure comprised two courses of faced stone blocks, placed two abreast. These were laid directly onto the natural clay, **102**. The masonry varied from 540mm by 240mm (within the lower course) to 290mm by 210mm (within the upper course). The core of the wall was packed with hardcore. The wall appeared to return to the north for a distance of 3m. The return section (**120**) was not as substantial as the main section (**16**), and it comprised disturbed small stones similar to the type of material used as hardcore within the main body of wall **16**. This suggests that masonry from structure **120** may have been re-used elsewhere. Wall **101** extended into Trench 2, and was observed as a 2m long section aligned

east/west, butting against (and thus later than) wall **103**. Wall structure **100** was aligned east/west along the length of the trench for a distance of 10.60m, and it appeared to truncate part of wall footing structure **103** (Plate 2), although no obvious cut or trench was apparent. The footing comprised poorly-dressed faces and a rubble core, and it was observed extending west beyond the extent of the trench across the field toward the extant Sudell Nook cottages. This wall probably represents a perimeter or boundary wall (see comments in *Section 7.2.1* below).

5.3 TRENCH 2

- 5.3.1 This trench measured 25m in length by 1.8m in width, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.70m. It was aligned approximately north-east/south-west across Trench 1, and was excavated to examine the western wall of the farmstead and potential internal features (Fig 3). A 0.35m thick layer of topsoil (**109**) was identical to the topsoil encountered in Trench 1 (**121**). With the exception of numerous mortar inclusions, it produced similar post-medieval material to that recovered from topsoil **121**. A pale reddish clay (**123**) was observed at a depth of 0.60m below the existing ground surface, representing a thin subsoil interface above the natural geology, **102**. A natural deposit comprising a pale brown silty-sand (**122**) was exposed at 0.35m below the turf across the southern 10m of the trench, and at 0.50m in the northern area. The geology in this trench was markedly different in colour and texture to the natural clay, **102**, exposed in Trench 1. Two modern field drains traversed the south-western end of the trench, and no artefacts were recovered from these features. A 0.7m thick deposit of loose cinder waste, **107**, extended across the trench between wall **101** (*Section 5.2.3*) and stone surface **118** (*Section 5.3.4*), suggesting that this area had been used as a dump.
- 5.3.2 A stone wall (**105**) measuring 0.50m in width, was observed occupying a north-west/south-east alignment at the northern end of the trench (Plate 3). At its north-western end, the wall was seen to return to the south-west for a distance of 1.10m, at which point it appeared to terminate. The structural fabric comprised stone blocks of varying dimensions surviving to a height of three courses or 0.35m. Traces of lime-based mortar were recorded within loose stone rubble core of the wall, which perhaps suggests that it was partially dismantled and the stone re-used. The wall probably represented part of the north-east exterior wall of the farmhouse.
- 5.3.3 The north-eastern face of wall **105** was adjacent to a north-west/south-east aligned stone culvert (**104**) measuring 0.50m wide. The culvert physically butted against the wall foundation (**105**) (Plates 3 and 7), although they appear to have been contemporary features or at least part of the same construction episode.
- 5.3.4 A stone surface, **118**, was located at the junction with Trench 4 (*Section 5.5*). The surface was located some 2m to the south-west of wall footing **105** (*Section 5.3.2-3*). It measured 1m in length by 0.80m in width and comprised broken stone flags and loose angular stones contained within a matrix of lime

mortar. The surface seems to have represented the remains of an internal flagged floor.

- 5.3.5 A stone drain, **106**, was observed cutting the subsoil, **123**, in the centre of the trench, performing a right-angled turn before extending to the south-east beyond the limit of the trench (Fig 3; Plate 4). This comprised three courses of small roughly-hewn unbonded masonry walls, capped with large flat stones. The dog-leg suggests that the foundation cut for the drain had had to accommodate an extant structure during its construction.

5.4 TRENCH 3

- 5.4.1 This L-shaped trench comprised a 9m section aligned north-west/south-east, and a 9m section aligned north-east/south-west (Figs 2-3). It was extended from the end of Trench 1 in order to determine the extent of stone structure (**100**), and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.30m. The trench was sealed by a layer of disturbed topsoil (**115**), which contained abundant fragments of demolition material. A natural geological deposit comprising yellow sandy-clay (**126**) was exposed at 0.3m below the turf line. The trench contained the remains of a building, **110**, and associated stone surfaces, **111**, **112**, **113**, **114**, and **116**.
- 5.4.2 Structure **110** survived as a footprint aligned approximately north-east/south-west, recording the layout of a building measuring 6.8m long by at least 2m wide (Fig 3; Plate 5). The building comprised a west wall footing (**124**) with returns from the eastern side at both ends. The northernmost of these returns butted an north-west/south-east aligned stone wall (**125**), which was located against the northern edge of the building. Wall **125** extended north from wall **124** for a distance of approximately 2m, with fabric comprising roughly-hewn fine-grit sandstone displaying no apparent bonding. The stone survived to a height of two courses (and measured two stone blocks wide, with each block measuring between 430mm x 260mm x 60mm, to 300mm x 80mm x 80mm. A single 0.04m thick sandstone flag (**116**) butted against structure **125**, possibly representing levelling for or a remnant of the original floor surface. Amorphous large spreads of mortar observed along the inside edge of the walls comprising building **110** may also represent rudimentary levelling for a floor surface.
- 5.4.3 A flagged surface, **111**, was observed to the south of the building, although much of it appeared to have been heavily truncated. The surface comprised thin (<0.05m) square-cut flags which were laid to cover a 4m by 1m area (Fig 3). Another surface comprised a small spread of moderately compacted, well-sorted rounded cobbles (**113**), observed over an area measuring approximately 2m square. Cobble spread **113** was sealed by a further cobble layer, **114**, observed along the northern edge of spread **113** (Plate 6). Surface **114** comprised both angular and sub-rounded cobbles that had been randomly placed and less well-compacted than the adjacent surface, **113**. The northern edge of surface **114** was truncated by a cast iron water pipe, **112**. Traces of stone flags similar to those of flagged surface **111** were observed at the bottom of the cut that housed the pipe comprising **112**.

5.5 TRENCH 4

- 5.5.1 This trench measured 2.40m wide and was aligned north-west/south-east, and it traversed the northern end of Trench 2 for a distance of 8.80m. The trench was excavated in order to determine the extent of wall **105** encountered in Trench 2 (*Section 5.3.2*). The trench was sealed by a layer of disturbed topsoil (**115**), which contained abundant fragments of demolition material. Beneath the topsoil a discrete, 0.25m thick dump layer of dark brown stony-sandy-clay subsoil (**117**) was recorded, containing frequent (<50%) fragments of angular and sub-angular sandstone. Natural geology, comprising a yellowish silty-clay, **102**, was encountered at a depth of 0.40m below the existing ground surface in the eastern end of the trench.
- 5.5.2 Wall **105** was seen to continue into Trench 4 for a distance of 0.50m along its previous alignment (Plate 7). Wall **105** seems to have terminated or returned to the north-east beyond the confines of the trench.
- 5.5.3 A 0.60m wide deposit of rubble (**127**) was observed aligned north/south across the trench, and it appears as though this may have been a robbed-out drain or perhaps a wall structure.

6. FINDS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 A relatively large assemblage of artefacts was recovered in the course of these investigations, totalling 1145 fragments in all. The majority of the material recovered derived from ceramic vessels (1033) representing 90% of the entire assemblage, the remainder comprised lesser amounts of clay tobacco pipe, industrial residue, glass, ceramic building material, metalwork, stone marble, worked bone, animal bone and shell. Most of the artefacts derived from unstratified deposits across the site, with few recovered from secure datable features. Each category of finds is discussed below, although only the pottery requires any detailed discussion. The entire assemblage is summarized in *Appendix 3*.

6.2 POTTERY

6.2.1 All of the ceramic assemblage was in good condition, and was unabraded, suggesting that it had not moved far from its original place of deposition. Except for a single sherd of medieval pottery recovered from the topsoil, it was unlikely that any other material collected predated the 17th century, which suggests the site was not occupied prior to the construction of the farmstead. A large part of the assemblage dates from the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and is probably contemporary with the farm occupation. However, there are also large amounts of material dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries which may a result of casual or intentional dumping episodes after the farmhouse was abandoned. Of the 1033 fragments, 247 derived from stratified deposits, such as the backfill of culverts, drains (*14* and *15*), dumps and demolition layers (*107* and *117*), and buried soil horizons/dump (*109* and *119*). The remainder were collected from topsoil deposits. Analysis of the pottery was based solely on visual inspection of individual sherds, and has been described using the terminology developed by Orton *et al* (1993) and the Medieval Pottery Research Group (1998). The types of pottery and range of forms identified is summarised in Table 1 below.

Fabric type	Quantity	Decoration types present (other than plain)	Forms	Date range
Green glazed buff ware	1	N/A		13th-15th century
Blackware (red fabric)	65	N/A	Cups, small and large bowls	17th/18th century
Blackware (purple fabric)	4	N/A	Cup	17th/18th century

Dark brown red ware (fine)	19	Cistercian Ware type with patterns of yellow slip	Cup, bowl	17th/18th century
Trail slipware	55	Staffordshire type; yellow glaze along rim	Plate	17th/18th century
Dark glazed purple earthenwares (coarse)	18	Lead glaze		17th/18th century
Manganese speckled ware (coarse)	7	N/A	Pitcher, large jug	17th/18th century
Mottled Ware	49	N/A	Shouldered jug, large bowl, jug, cup	17th/18th century
Dark glazed red earthenwares (coarse)	147	N/A	Pancheon, pitcher	17th-19th century
Dark glazed red earthenwares (fine)	61	N/A	Bowl	17th-19th century
English stoneware	20	Highly metallic (Nottingham), speckled green glaze, roller stamped rosette	Bowls, teapot, bottle	17th-19th century
Agate ware	1	N/A	Bowl	18th century
Stoneware (import)	1	Iron-rich green glaze on grey body, possible Rhine product		18th century
Unglazed buff refined stoneware	1	N/A	?Pitcher	18th century?
Creamware	1	N/A	Plate	18th century
Yellow glazed red earthenware	27	N/A	Large bowl	18th/19th century
Black basalt ware	1	N/A	Tea pot	Late 18th/early 19th century
Yellow ware	1	N/A		19th century
Transfer	44	Black and blue	Plates, bowl,	18th-20th century

print		Mulberry, Willow and Asiatic prints, shell edge	mug	
Unglazed red earthenware	15	N/A	Flower pot, strap handle	18th-20th century
Green glazed stoneware	27	N/A	Bottle, pipkin	19th/20th century
Glazed white earthenware	68	Blue shell edge	Tea cup, saucer, cereal bowl	19th/20th century
Factory made slipware	23	Brown and white striped	Mugs, sugar bowls	19th/20th century

Table 1: Types of pottery collected from the archaeological investigation

- 6.2.2 **Medieval:** a single sherd of hard white/buff pottery with an abraded apple green glaze, was yielded from subsoil **119**. The hardness of the fabric had many similarities to the type of white wares produced in the North Yorkshire up to the fifteenth century (Precious and Vince 2004). The paucity of known kilns sites in Lancashire producing this type of ware, and comparative material in the region precludes an accurate manufacturing source, although it is possible that it may have derived from the kilns in Cheshire such as Ewloe where, by the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, pink/white firing wares become common (Davey 1975). It has also been suggested that white wares are occasionally found north of the Mersey but only in small numbers as a different tradition seems to have developed there (Brennan 2006, 138). Given the distance from these known kiln sites to Guide, it is possible that the pottery was manufactured locally. However, its presence in Guide is significant in that few remains from this period have been identified in the area, and suggests the likelihood of medieval activity.
- 6.2.3 **Early post-medieval (seventeenth/eighteenth century):** a significant part of the assemblage was represented by Cistercian ware-type derivatives, such as Blackwares, and dark brown fine wares. In addition, lesser amounts of Mottled/manganese ware, trail slipware, stoneware, Agate ware, and Creamware of similar date range were present. However, the assemblage representing this period was dominated by an abundant amount of coarse red and purple utilitarian and kitchen earthenwares, which generally have an extended date range from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century. Generally, the vessel types recovered are common in domestic assemblages from sites in north-west England.
- 6.2.4 Many of the Blackwares and dark brown fine wares had a dark red to purple fabric, with thick brown to near black glaze internally and externally, bearing close similarities to the Cistercian ware-type products manufactured at a number of centres during the seventeenth century, notably Wrenthorpe in West Yorkshire and Ticknall in Derbyshire but also elsewhere (Philpott 1985a). It

has been suggested that the introduction of these wares had little in common with the native English tradition, and appeared suddenly in a fully established form. This change in tradition may be reflected in a change of drinking habits, as a large number of the drinking forms from Guide were represented by tall and small cups. Other forms represented include a small cordoned bowl, and jar.

- 6.2.5 A range of coarse and fine Mottled/manganese decorated type vessels were recovered from the evaluation. Among the fine wares, shouldered jugs were the most common form, along with mugs, cups, and a tankard. The coarse ware types included dishes and a large bowl. Although commonly associated with Staffordshire, Mottled/manganese wares were also made in Yorkshire, Bristol, and various centres in north-west England, as well as Buckley, Wales (Philpott 1985b). In Buckley, the production range of Mottled ware was at least 1690 – 1720, although the peak of popularity appears to have been during the late seventeenth century and the early decades of the eighteenth century (*ibid*).
- 6.2.6 Some of the purple and red earthenwares may have derived from the pottery kilns in Buckley, North Wales which was manufacturing wares of this type from the mid-seventeenth century (Davey 1987). These wares were generally covered by a dark brown to black lead glaze. However, variants present are with a clear lead glaze, which appears brown on the vessel. Vessels from the seventeenth century can have a dull dark brown glaze due to over-firing, while a glossy, metallic black glaze was introduced in the mid-to-late eighteenth century (Philpott 1985a; 86). It is possible that many of the purple earthenware examples from Guide were manufactured at a local source such as that at Tattersall Nook, a medieval pottery kiln site near Salmesbury in the Ribble Valley, this produced purple earthenware wasters recovered from an early post-medieval deposit (Wood *et al* 2006). The vessels collected during the investigations, ranged from tablewares, such as cups, bowls, and pitchers. The utilitarian vessels comprised thick rimmed forms, such as pancheons and large storage containers.
- 6.2.7 Of the slipwares, the Staffordshire-type products from the eighteenth century were most common. These comprised simple straight or wavy line designs on flatware vessels, with occasional examples of horizontally applied feather-trailed decorated plates. Other forms represented included a bowl and a press-moulded dish. Press-moulded combed dishes were the most common Staffordshire product after 1740 (Grigsby 1993). Although Staffordshire and the surrounding Midlands counties produced large quantities of slipware in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, other English centres, such as Bristol, and Yorkshire, made wares virtually indistinguishable from those of Staffordshire (*ibid*).
- 6.2.8 The stonewares largely comprised English fineware varieties common to the eighteenth century, such as a finely decorated rosette roller-stamped decorated Nottingham or Derby type teapot and a tankard. In addition, a German type green bottle was present that possibly dated to the later seventeenth to early eighteenth century. A single refined unglazed example from a probable large

vessel such as a pitcher, was difficult to identify, although it is possible that it dated to a similar period.

- 6.2.9 Small quantities of Agate ware, undecorated Creamware and black basalt were also present, dated broadly to the mid-eighteenth to the early twentieth century. The forms included a plate, bowl and a teapot.
- 6.2.10 *Later post-medieval (nineteenth/twentieth century)*: glazed white earthenwares and coarse glazed red earthenwares together formed approximately 20% of the remainder in the assemblage, and dated mainly from the 19th to early 20th century.
- 6.2.11 Where decoration was present, it was in the form of relief-moulded beading, and factory-made slipware designs with brown and white striped decoration. The forms included basins, bowls, chamber pots, cups, plates, saucers, jars, and jugs. Decoration included moulded and blue-painted shell edge, painted patterns in blue or earth colours, factory-made slipware worm or common cable pattern, floral transfer-printed patterns, and a hand-painted rose design. Two transfer-printed patterns were identified, comprising Mulberry and, Asiatic Pheasants. Similar patterns were manufactured by a number of potters, possibly including Spode (Drakard and Holdway 2002).
- 6.2.12 A large assemblage of post-medieval coarsewares was recovered during the evaluation, comprising earlier black and yellow-glazed red earthenwares and unglazed buff-coloured and orange earthenwares. These wares were not so closely dateable.
- 6.2.13 An interesting group of material derived from the buried subsoil **119**, which was stratigraphically between the topsoil and natural clay alongside wall **100** in Trench 1. The group contained 120 sherds of pottery dating between the medieval period and the eighteenth to nineteenth century, a stone marble that possibly derived from a nineteenth century mineral water bottle, a domestic bone spindle of similar date, cockle and oyster shells, lead window came, eighteenth and nineteenth century vessel glass, iron objects and slag. The range of pottery types and the stratigraphic position suggest the deposit formerly represented a dump that had been used over a fairly long time. A similarly dated group of 63 pottery sherds were collected from dump **107** and 74 sherds from topsoil layer **109**, which also included other items of a similar nature. The assemblages from these layers suggest specific areas of the site were used for rubbish disposal.

6.3 CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

- 6.3.1 In total, 20 fragments were recovered from topsoil deposits (**121**, **128**, **129**) and dump deposits (**119**) across the site that can be generally dated to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Amongst the mainly narrow and medium-bored stems, were two bowls. One of the bowls was a highly decorative bird claw type, which was probably produced from a John Pollock-type design. The Pollock firm based in Manchester, was manufacturing pipes of this type around c 1870 (Ayto 1987). The other bowl was a plain spurred example with

rouletted decoration on the lip which is broadly dateable to the late eighteenth century (Oswald 1974). It would seem, since no early twentieth century pieces were identified, that the clay pipe fragments were deposited during the occupancy of the farmstead.

6.4 INDUSTRIAL RESIDUE

6.4.1 In total, three pieces of ferrous slag were recovered during the investigations, one fragments was yielded from subsoil **119**, and two of the pieces derived from topsoil deposits. The paucity of slag on the site, does not suggest metal working was undertaken in the area, although its presence suggest it was imported into the site in order to perhaps to aid in fertilising the soil.

6.5 GLASS

6.5.1 In total, 50 pieces of glass were collected from disturbed deposits across the site: dumps **107**, **117** and **119**; and topsoil layers **109**, **121**, **128**, and **129**. Of these 16 were fragments of clear window glass, which date to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. One of the pieces had a grozed edge suggesting that the window pane was leaded. This was further demonstrated by a fragment of lead window came, recovered from dump **119**. It is uncertain whether all the window glass derived from the farmhouse or was dumped on the site after the building was demolished. The remaining fragments comprised bottles of varying colours such as green, brown and clear, some of which had screw necks suggesting currency into the twentieth century. The remaining vessels were represented by clear wine glass and green beakers. Generally, the vessel fragments can be broadly dated between the late eighteenth to the early twentieth century.

6.5.2 Of interest amongst the other fragments were two pieces of waste products such as cullet and blue furnace waste. No known glass-working industry was identified in the area, and its presence on the site remains enigmatic.

6.6 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

6.6.1 In total, three hand-made orange common bricks of probable eighteenth or nineteenth century origin were recovered from the fill (**03**) of drain **01** during the watching brief stage of the investigation. It is worth noting that no building material other than stone was identified during the evaluation, and no roofing tile was recovered. This suggests that much of it had probably been robbed or used to construct the reservoirs in the mid-19th century.

6.7 METALWORK

6.7.1 In total, 19 objects of iron, three items of copper, and a single piece of nineteenth century folded lead came were collected from drain fill **15**, soil horizon/dump **119**, topsoil deposits **128** and **129** and from unstratified areas across the site. The condition of the objects varied, many of the items were

heavily encrusted with severe corrosion products, particularly the iron which prohibited accurate identification, although no visible patina was observed across the surfaces of the copper and lead.

- 6.7.2 Of the identifiable iron objects, eight were represented by nails of varying types, such as flattened masonry examples. The remaining objects largely comprised farm equipment, such as a barrel hoop, washers, a large container handle and horse tackle, to which a broad date range of the eighteenth to twentieth centuries can be ascribed.
- 6.7.3 The copper items included a highly decorative, thin-walled box mount, which would appear to be part of ornamental item on display. The remaining objects comprised part of a tang from a kitchen knife and a small undecorated coat button. All the items can be ascribed a nineteenth century date.

6.8 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

- 6.8.1 A single piece of a complete worked bone spindle and a stone marble that probably derived from a smashed mineral water bottle, were each recovered from soil horizon/dump **119**. The presence of the spindle suggests that domestic weaving was probably taking place in the farmhouse, and provides a significant clue as to the daily lives of activity in the household during the nineteenth century.
- 6.8.2 The remaining items comprised fragments that are not closely dateable such as eight pieces of animal bone, representing domestic fowl and sheep remains, and seven shells (cockle and oyster).

6.9 CONCLUSION

- 6.9.1 The finds are of interest as a domestic, predominantly post-medieval assemblage from Blackburn. Given the location of the site on the outskirts of the town, the recovery of medieval pottery is significant as it implies medieval occupation of the area. The large number of seventeenth and eighteenth century pottery fragments is also interesting; pottery of this period is suggestive of a relatively 'high status', and the pottery of this period, whilst hinting at trading links with Liverpool, appears to have been manufactured largely within the more localised area. The finds assemblage is lent more significance from the correspondence of the artefactual date ranges to the supposed occupation of the former farm. The material provides an insight into the domestic activity conducted in the household, such as spinning, and illustrates some of the drinking habits of the occupants.

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 INTRODUCTION

7.1.1 The programme of archaeological investigation has provided an opportunity to investigate the remains of a rural post-medieval Lancashire farmstead. The following section presents a summarised account of the development of the site, based on the results of the archaeological evaluation and the watching brief phases.

7.2 CONCLUSION AND SYNTHESIS

7.2.1 A single sherd of pottery thought to date to between the fourteenth and the fifteenth centuries was collected from dump **119**, and although other material from this deposit comprised large amounts of eighteenth and nineteenth century material, the presence of the pottery is significant in that few remains from this period have been recorded in proximity to Guide.

7.2.2 Although the 1779 enclosure map (PR 1563/55) suggested farmsteads on land surrounding the crossroads at Guide, it was not possible from the artefactual and stratigraphic assemblage produced during the programme of works to establish a date for the initial construction of Sudell Nook farm. The excavated structural remains appeared to date broadly from the post-medieval period and walls **16**, **101** and **105** may correspond to the nineteenth century layout of the building shown on the Ordnance Survey of 1849 (Fig 4). Wall **100** certainly seems to correspond to a perimeter wall to the west of the main range shown on the 1849 OS map. The cobbled surfaces **113** and **114** seem to indicate external areas, probably small makeshift yards consolidated with sandstone flags (**111** and **116**) where necessary. What appears to be an outbuilding (**110**) to the north of the main range remains unidentified, and although it was most probably contemporary with the farmstead it does not appear in the 1849 Ordnance Survey. Large amounts of pottery dating from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries including Cistercian type derivatives such as Blackwares, dark brown finewares, and purple earthenwares, were recovered from unstratified deposits across the entire field. These fragments provide the best indicators of the date of the farm's initial construction.

7.2.3 During the nineteenth century construction of the Guide and Fishmoor reservoirs was completed along the southern edge of the study area, and several drains encountered across the site probably date from this period. Some of the building stone associated with parts of the farm layout may have been robbed and used to repair other nearby structures.

7.2.4 It would appear that the farm was demolished sometime before 1911, as it does not appear on the Ordnance Survey map published in that year. Large amounts of late nineteenth and twentieth century pottery present in the topsoil deposits across the four evaluation trenches were probably dumped on the site around this time.

7.3 IMPACT

- 7.3.1 The programme of archaeological works preserved the structural footprint of the post-medieval farmhouse at Sudell Nook by archaeological record, although it was only possible to identify fragments of the structural walls, internal/external floor surfaces and associated drains and field boundary walls. The majority of the surviving deposits, from which the majority of the artefactual assemblage derives, appear to post-date the construction and demolition of the farm. As such, there is no requirement for further archaeological work.

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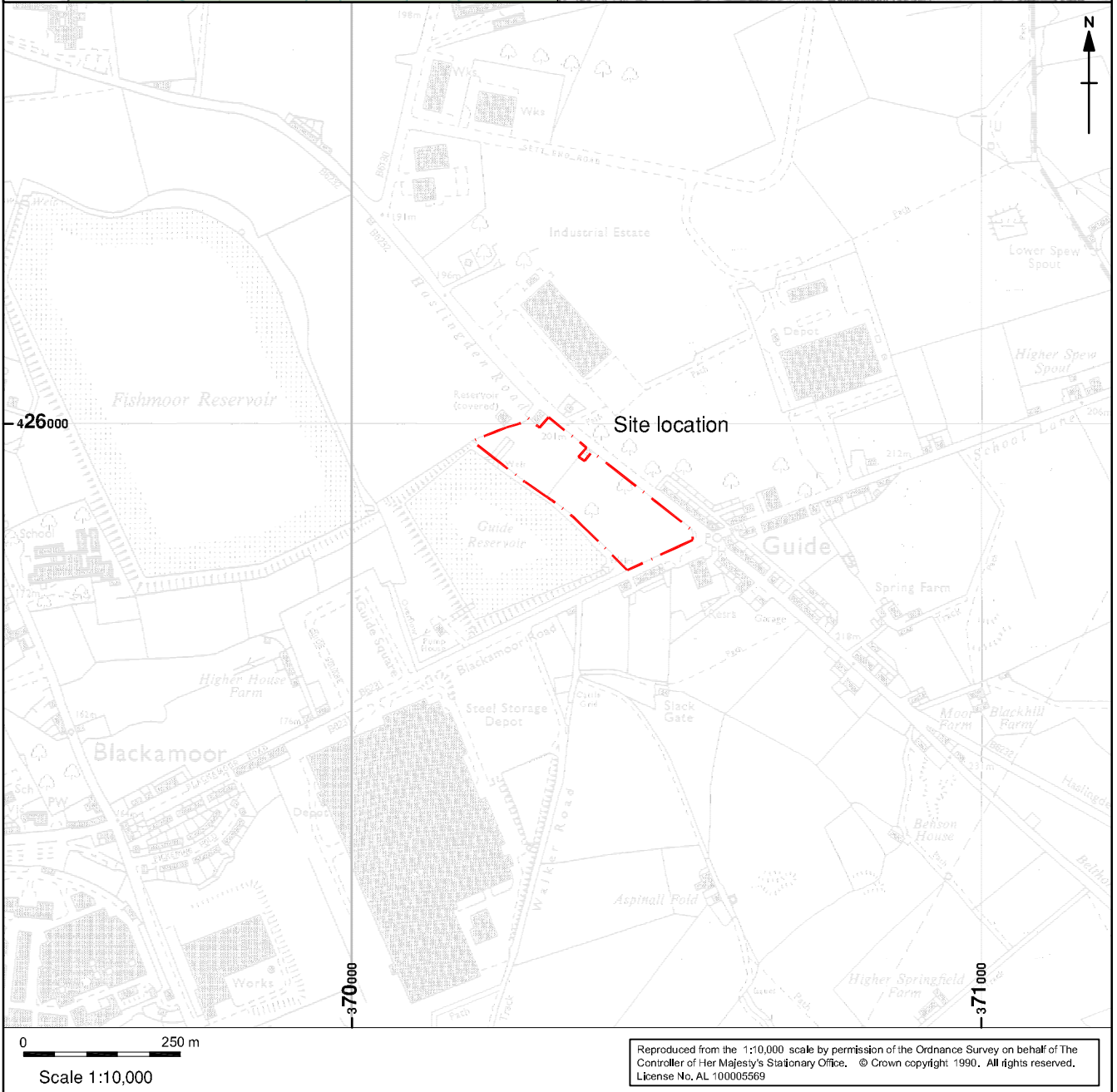


Figure 1: Site Location

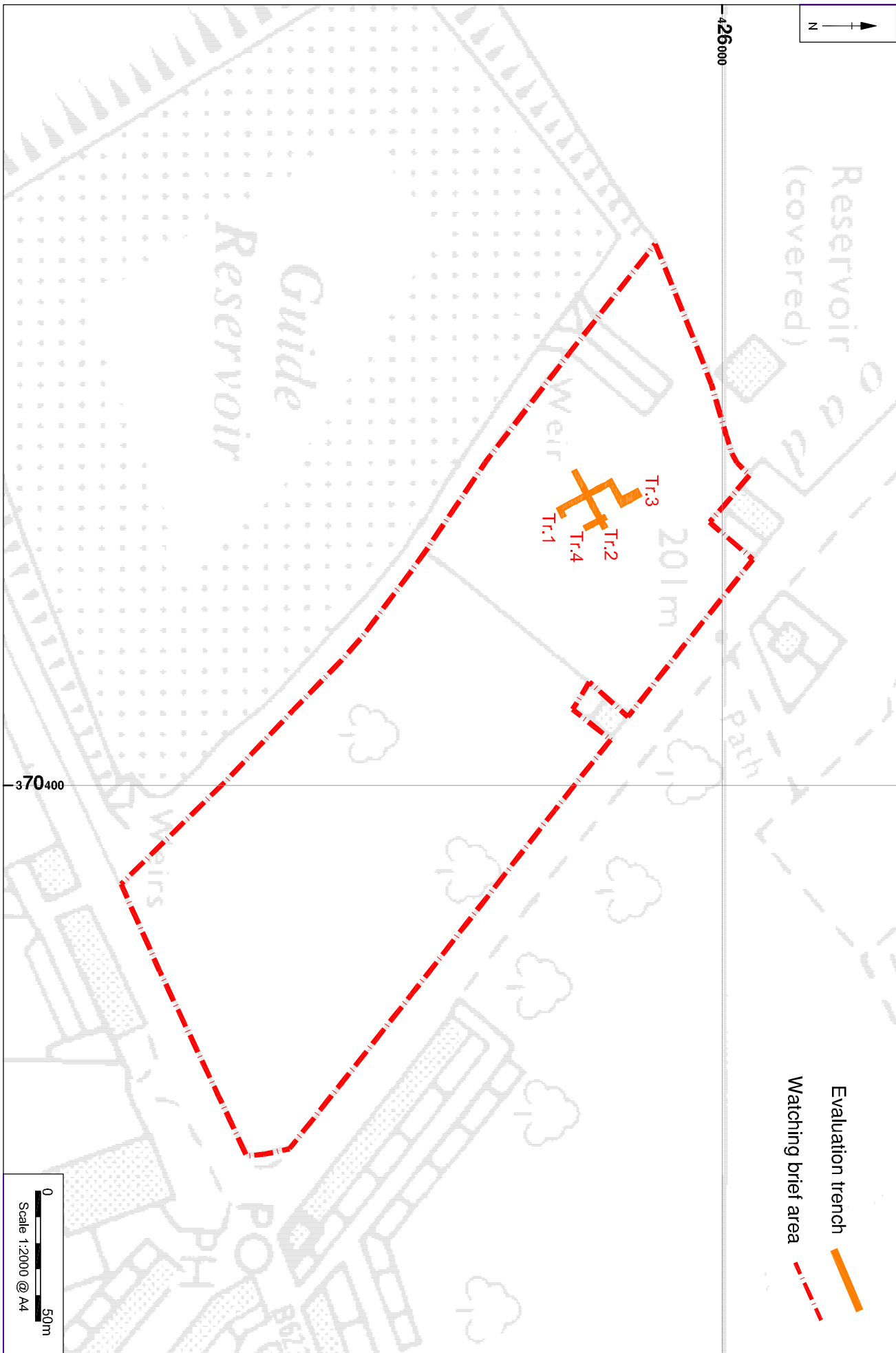


Figure 2: Evaluation trench and watching brief location plan

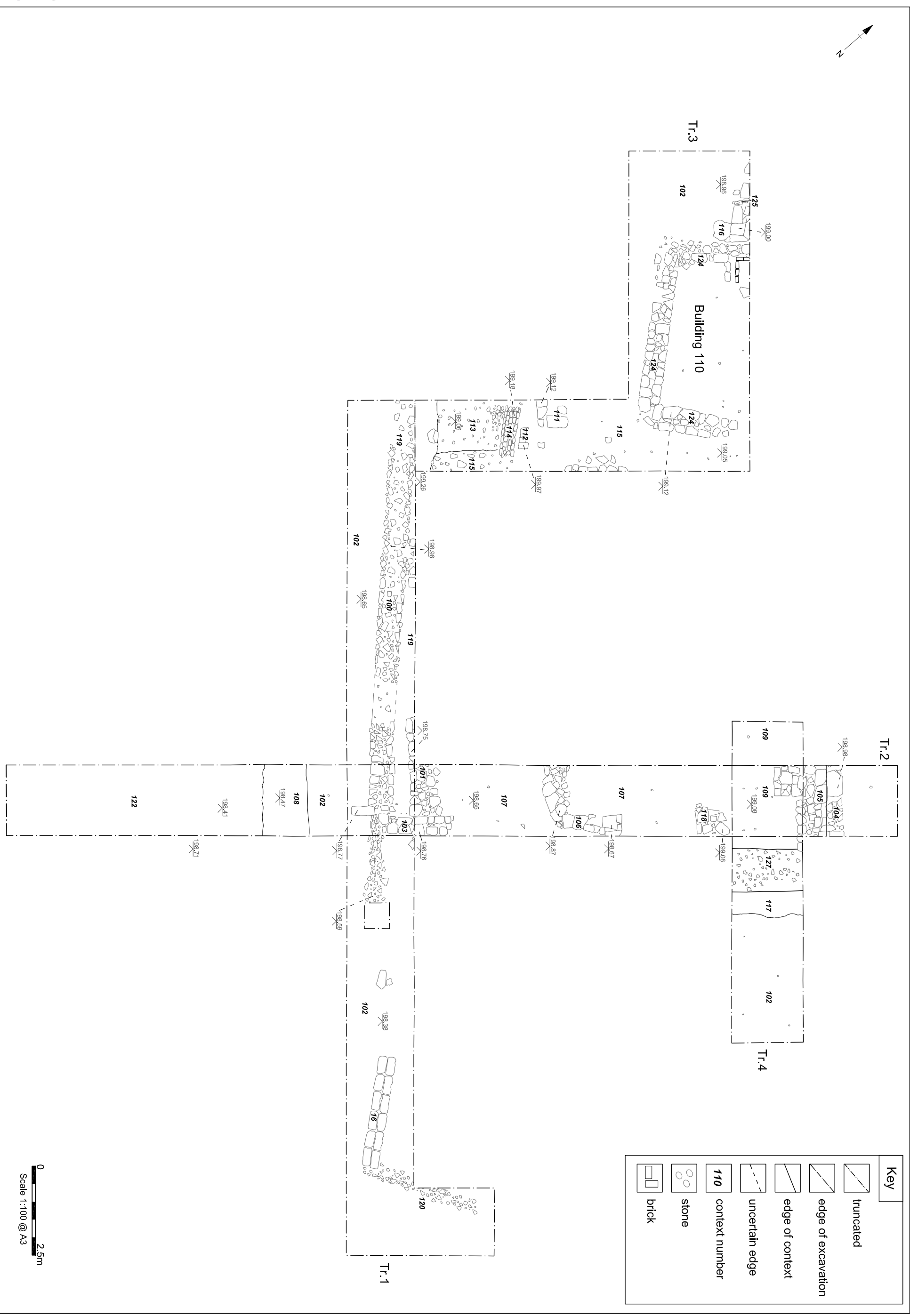


Figure 3: Detailed plan of evaluation trenches



0 2.5m
Scale 1:100 @ A3

N



Figure 4: Trenches superimposed on extract from Ordnance Survey First Edition 1:10560 map, 1849



Plate 1: Wall *16* at the southern end of Trench 1, looking south



Plate 2: Remains of walls *100*, *101* and *103*, located at the junction of Trenches 1 and 2, looking north-west



Plate 3: Wall *105* and culvert *104* in Trench 2, looking north-west



Plate 4: Culvert *106* in Trench 2, looking north



Plate 5: Building *110* in Trench 3, looking north



Plate 6: Cobbled surfaces *113* and *114* in Trench 3, looking south-west



Plate 7: Wall *105* in Trench 4, looking south-east

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

APPENDIX 2. CONTEXT LIST

Context	Trench	Description
<i>01</i>	Watching Brief	Drain housed in cut <i>02</i>
<i>02</i>	Watching Brief	Cut for drain <i>01</i>
<i>03</i>	Watching Brief	Fill of cut <i>05</i>
<i>04</i>	Watching Brief	Drain
<i>05</i>	Watching Brief	Cut containing drain <i>04</i>
<i>06</i>	Watching Brief	Fill of drain cut <i>05</i>
<i>07</i>	Watching Brief	Cut of field drain
<i>08</i>	Watching Brief	Fill of drain <i>07</i>
<i>09</i>	Watching Brief	East/west aligned ditch (same as <i>11</i>)
<i>10</i>	Watching Brief	Fill of ditch <i>09</i>
<i>11</i>	Watching Brief	East/west aligned ditch (same as <i>09</i>)
<i>12</i>	Watching Brief	Fill of ditch <i>11</i>
<i>13</i>	Watching Brief	Culvert
<i>14</i>	Watching Brief	Fill of culvert <i>13</i>
<i>15</i>	Watching Brief	Fill of drain <i>02</i>
<i>16</i>	Watching Brief	East/west aligned stone wall
<i>100</i>	1	Wall aligned NW/SE
<i>101</i>	1	Wall aligned NW/SE
<i>102</i>	1	Natural silty-clay
<i>103</i>	1	Wall aligned NE/SW
<i>104</i>	2	Stone drain
<i>105</i>	2	Wall aligned NW/SE
<i>106</i>	2	Culvert
<i>107</i>	2	Mixed clinker-rich dump

108	2	Dark soil within ditch/robbed-out wall
109	2	Mixed mortar/humic-rich topsoil
110	3	Building
111	3	Sandstone flag surface
112	3	Drain
113	3	Cobble surface
114	3	Cobble surface
115	3	Demolition layer
116	3	Sandstone surface
117	4	Mixed soil/dump layer
118	4	Sandstone slab platform
119	1	Dark soil interface between topsoil and natural clay, alongside wall 100 (possible dump)
120	1	Return of wall 16
121	1	Topsoil
122	2	Natural sand
123	2	Red clay subsoil
124	3	West wall of building 110
125	3	East/west aligned ?farmhouse wall
126	3	Natural clay
127	4	Rubble filled drain?
128	2	Topsoil
129	3	Topsoil

APPENDIX 3. FINDS SUMMARY

WB= Watching brief

Material	Context	Trench	Quantity	Description	Date
Ceramic Building Material	03	WB	3	Brick; handmade	18th/19th century
Pottery	03	WB	3	Blackware	17th/18th century
Pottery	03	WB	1	Trail slipware	18th century
Pottery	03	WB	38	Dark glazed red earthenware (coarse)	17th-19th century
Pottery	03	WB	4	Glazed white earthenware; Agate Ware, blue transfer print plate	18th/19th century
Pottery	06	WB	1	Blackware	17th/18th century
Pottery	014	WB	1	Trail slipware	18th century
Pottery	014	WB	1	Manganese speckled ware	18th century
Pottery	014	WB	1	Dark glazed red earthenware	18th/19th century
Pottery	014	WB	1	Glazed white earthenware; blue shell edged saucer	18th/.19th century
Pottery	014	WB	1	Light green glazed stoneware bottle	19th century
Iron	015	WB	1	Barrel hoop	18th/19th century
Pottery	015	WB	1	Trail slipware	18th century
Pottery	015	WB	1	Mottled Ware	18th century
Pottery	015	WB	1	Unglazed red earthenware	18th century?
Animal Bone	019	1	1		Not closely datable
Glass	107	2	5	Clear window and vessel	19th century?
Pottery	107	2	1	Yellow-green manganese and iron glaze buff ware (Mottled Ware?)	17th century?
Pottery	107	2	1	Mottled Ware	17th/18th century

Pottery	107	2	1	Blackware rim (burnt); purple fabric	17th/18th century
Pottery	107	2	9	Blackware/dark brown fine red ware; cup and bowl	17th/18th century
Pottery	107	2	16	Trail slipware; Staffordshire product	17th/18th century
Pottery	107	2	10	Dark glazed red earthenware (coarse)	17th-19th century
Pottery	107	2	2	Unglazed red earthenware	19th century?
Pottery	107	2	11	Glazed white earthenware; brown and blue transfer print, shell edge	18th/19th century
Pottery	107	2	2	Black transfer print bowl	19th/20th century
Shell	107	1	2	Cockle	Not closely datable
Glass	109	2	4	Clear window, vessel	19th/20th century
Clay Tobacco Pipe	109	2	1	Narrow stem	18th century?
Pottery	109	2	16	Dark brown glazed red earthenware (coarse)	17th-19th century
Pottery	109	2	14	Blackware/fine dark brown ware; cup and bowl	17th/18th century
Pottery	109	2	16	Trail slipware	18th century
Pottery	109	2	10	Mottled ware (later coarseware type)	18th century
Pottery	109	2	1	Stoneware	18th/19th century
Pottery	109	2	5	Transfer print mug and plate (shell edge)	18th/19th century
Pottery	109	2	1	Hand-painted white earthenware small tea-cup	19th century?
Pottery	109	2	7	Bone china; including factory slipware plates	19th/20th century
Pottery	109	2	4	Unglazed red earthenware; flower pot	19th/20th century
Glass	117	4	1	Blue vessel	19th century

Pottery	117	4	1	Blackware	17th/18th century
Pottery	117	4	1	Trail slipware	17th/18th century
Animal Bone	119	1	1		Not closely datable
Clay Tobacco Pipe	119	1	3	Plain stem	18th/19th century
Copper	119	1	1	Tang from tool handle (kitchen implement)	19th/20th century
Industrial Residue	119	1	1	Ferrous slag	18th/19th century?
Iron	119	1	8	Nails (3); flattened masonry types, ring, handle, unidentifiable objects (3)	18th-20th century
Glass	119	1	6	Clear thin-walled vessel, green vessel	18th-20th century
Lead	119	1	1	Window came	19th century
Pottery	119	1	1	Green-glazed thick walled buff ware (White Ware?)	13th-15th century?
Pottery	119	1	2	Dark brown fineware cup, Cistercian type	17th century
Pottery	119	1	8	Blackware; cups, small and large bowl	17th/18th century
Pottery	119	1	54	Dark brown/black glazed red earthenware (coarse 44 and fine 10)	17th-19th century
Pottery	119	1	6	Mottled Ware; jug base	17th/18th century
Pottery	119	1	1	Manganese speckled ware handle	18th century
Pottery	119	1	2	Creamware plate	18th century
Pottery	119	1	9	Trail slipware; Staffordshire type plate with yellow glaze along rim	Late 18th/19th century
Pottery	119	1	14	Stonewares; Nottingham type, green glazed/grey bodied (7), speckled green glaze (5), teapot with roller-stamped with rosette decoration	18th/19th century

Pottery	119	1	5	Unglazed red earthenware; flower pot	19th/20th century
Pottery	119	1	12	Glazed white earthenwares; including blue and black transfer printed plates, cup and saucer (9), bone china	19th/20th century
Pottery	119	1	7	Factory made slipware; brown and white striped	19th/20th century
Shell	119	1	1	Cockle	Not closely datable
Stone	119	1	1	Marble, probably from mineral water bottle	19th century?
Worked Bone	119	1	1	Spindle	19th century
Animal Bone	121	1	2		Not closely datable
Clay Tobacco Pipe	121	1	4	Bird claw decorated bowl (c1870), medium bored stem	19th century
Glass	121	1	14	Blue furnace waste, cullet, clear/green vessels, green screw necked bottle, clear bottle base, window glass	19th/20th century
Industrial Residue	121	1	2	Ferrous tap slag	Probable 18th/19th century
Pottery	121	1	4	Cistercian type decorated dark brown fine ware cup with yellow applied blobs	17th century
Pottery	121	1	16	Blackware; bowl, mug	17th/18th century
Pottery	121	1	10	Mottled Ware; fine ware jugs (4), coarseware bowl (4)	17th/18th century
Pottery	121	1	3	Dark brown lead glazed purple-red earthenware	17th/18th century
Pottery	121	1	1	Manganese speckled ware	18th century
Pottery	121	1	58	Dark glazed red earthenware; coarse (21), fine (37). Pitcher and faceted jar	17th-19th century
Pottery	121	1	7	Trail slipware; yellow regularly applied bands, late style?	18th/19th century

Pottery	121	1	5	Stoneware; Nottingham and later thick walled water jug. Garden furniture	18th/19th century
Pottery	121	1	15	Transfer printed plates, saucers	18th/19th century
Pottery	121	1	3	Tin-glazed earthenware plate	18th/19th century
Pottery	121	1	1	Black basalt ware teapot	19th century
Pottery	121	1	4	Unglazed red earthenware flower pot	19th century
Pottery	121	1	22	Yellow glazed red earthenware; coarse large bowl	19th century
Pottery	121	1	17	Glazed white earthenware; bone china plate and cup, brown cereal bowl	19th/20th century
Pottery	121	1	17	Factory made slipware; brown cup with white stripes	19th/20th century
Shell	121	1	3	Oyster	Not closely datable
Clay Tobacco Pipe	128	2	2	Burnt narrow stem	17th-19th century
Glass	128	2	5	Green vessel, clear window glass	19th century
Iron	128	2	1	Object; unidentifiable	Not closely datable
Pottery	128	2	7	Blackware	17th/18th century
Pottery	128	2	1	Stoneware; iron rich glaze/grey-bodied, possible German import	17th/18th century
Pottery	128	2	17	Dark glazed red earthenware (coarse); pancheon	17th-19th century
Pottery	128	2	2	Unglazed red earthenware strap handles	17th-19th century
Pottery	128	2	10	Mottled Ware	18th century
Pottery	128	2	2	Trail slipware	18th century
Pottery	128	2	20	Glazed white earthenware; blue and black transfer bowl, bone china	18th-20th century

Animal Bone	129	3	1		Not closely datable
Clay Tobacco Pipe	129	3	7	Plain narrow and medium bored stems	18th/19th century
Glass	129	3	8	Wine bottle, green vessel, window (4 pieces including a grozed fragment)	17th/18th century
Iron	129	3	3	Nail, strip, binding	18th-20th century
Pottery	129	3	1	Yellow ware	17th/18th century
Pottery	129	3	3	Blackware; cup	17th/18th century
Pottery	129	3	11	Mottled ware; large bowl, jug and cup	17th/18th century
Pottery	129	3	1	Hard buff ware/stoneware	Early 18th century?
Pottery	129	3	18	Dark brown glazed red earthenware; some had a purple-red fabric, later examples had frequent limestone inclusions	17th-19th century
Pottery	129	3	1	Stoneware; Nottingham type	18th/19th century
Pottery	129	3	5	Glazed white earthenware; shell edged plates (2), black transfer printed bowl (3)	18th/19th century
Pottery	129	3	1	Yellow glaze red earthenware	18th/19th century
Pottery	129	3	6	Factory-made slipware; brown and white striped mugs	19th/20th century
Pottery	129	3	9	Bone china; hand painted plate, and general crockery	19th/20th century
Shell	129	3	1	Oyster	Not closely datable
Copper Alloy	<i>Unstratified</i>	3	1	Mount; highly decorative	19th/20th century
Iron	<i>Unstratified</i>	3	2	Objects; strip and bolt	19th/20th century
Animal Bone	<i>Clearance</i>	WB	3	Sheep	Not closely datable

Clay Tobacco Pipe	<i>Clearance</i>	WB	3	Plain bowl, narrow and medium bored stems	18th/19th century
Copper Alloy	<i>Clearance</i>	WB	1	Button	18th/19th century
Glass	<i>Clearance</i>	WB	3	Window (clear), wine glass	19th century?
Industrial residue	<i>Clearance</i>	WB	1	Clinker	Not closely datable
Iron	<i>Clearance</i>	WB	6	Horse equipment, nails (5)	19th/20th century
Pottery	<i>Unstratified</i>		1	Trail slipware rim	19th century
Pottery	<i>Unstratified</i>		4	Dark and yellow glazed red earthenware	19th century
Pottery	<i>Unstratified</i>		4	Bone china; blue transfer print	19th/20th century
Pottery	<i>Unstratified</i>		1	Stoneware pipkin	19th century
Pottery	<i>Unstratified</i>	WB	13	Dark glazed red earthenware (coarse)	17th-19th century
Pottery	<i>Unstratified</i>	WB	6	Blackware; cup	17th/18th century
Pottery	<i>Unstratified</i>	WB	1	Trail slipware plate	18th century
Pottery	<i>Unstratified</i>	WB	4	Stoneware; including Nottingham type, and grey bodied with brown glaze	18th/19th century
Pottery	<i>Unstratified</i>	WB	4	Manganese type glazed earthenware; large jug handle	19th century
Pottery	<i>Unstratified</i>	WB	2	Yellow glazed red earthenware (coarse)	19th century
Pottery	<i>Unstratified</i>	WB	9	Glazed white earthenware; blue and black transfer print (4), bone china plate	18th-20th century



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