PONTEFRACT HOSPITAL, PONTEFRACT, WEST YORKSHIRE

Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment

Oxford Archaeology North

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Pinderfields and Pontefract Joint Venture

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SUMMARY

Following a planning application (Planning Reference 06/99/11487/BV) submitted by Wakefield Metropolitan District Council for the erection of new hospital buildings and ancillary accommodation on the present site of part of Pontefract Infirmary, Pontefract, West Yorkshire (SE 457 218), West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) requested that a programme of trial trenching should be undertaken on the site to evaluate the presence and significance of any archaeological remains. Following submission of costs and a project design to meet the WYAAS specification, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned by Mid-Yorkshire NHS Trust to undertake the evaluation, which was completed in August and September 2006. Subsequent to the receipt of an interim report on the results of the evaluation, WYAAS issued a specification for a programme of further archaeological investigation and recording in order to mitigate the impact of the development. Unfortunately, it emerged that no post-determination archaeological planning condition had been attached to the consent for the development, but, after a period of negotiation, Mid-Yorkshire NHS Trust generously commissioned OA North to undertake a reduced programme of excavation, which was carried out in two stages between January and March 2007.

During the evaluation, 23 (of the originally requested 27) trial trenches were excavated within locations chosen or approved by WYAAS. Trenches 1-8 were located north-east of Friarwood Lane in the area of Slutwell Lane, believed to be a medieval thoroughfare, and potentially the position of the more westerly Civil War siegeworks. Trenches 9-22 lay to the north-east of Friarwood Lane, and were placed to test for the presence of remains associated with the medieval Friary, which originally lay just to the east of the development area. Trenches 23-7 were situated within two carparks south of Friarwood Lane. Areas of medieval and post-medieval ditches, pits and postholes were located along the north side of Friarwood Lane in Trenches 2-6 and 20-22. Post-medieval activity was also more apparent around Slutwell Lane, with evidence of structural remains and a culvert. South of Friarwood Lane, medieval remains were restricted to a wall and gully in Trench 27, but significant post-medieval remains revealed in Trenches 24 and 26 comprised culverts, pits and drainage features, whilst those within Trenches 26 and 27 included gullies, postholes, a complete wooden barrel and agricultural furrows.

The archaeological excavation was undertaken in the Slutwell Lane area and comprised the excavation of a single trench 30m by 3m, later expanded with a perpendicular section 23m long and up to 5m wide. This revealed the foundations of a stone building, first observed in Evaluation Trenches 4 and 5, and likely to date to the mid-eighteenth century (it is not shown on Jollage's 1742 map). This building shared a similar north-west/south-east alignment to the majority of boundary features identified during the evaluation, and would originally have adjoined Friarwood Lane. The building was modified through the addition of a cellar, and a possible extension to the north-west, but was likely to have fallen out of use towards the end of the eighteenth century, when the cellar was infilled, at first naturally, then with demolition debris, and a brick-built culvert was constructed through the building. During the nineteenth century, the culvert was diverted and the south-eastern end of the cellar was cleaned out, and for a brief period re-used, before the entire area was

turned over to horticulture. There were no clues to the purpose of the building at any stage during its usage, but its contemporary situation would suggest an agricultural function, and it may even have been used for storing the local liquorice harvest.

The present assessment has indicated that the stratigraphic data recovered from the fieldwork have good potential for further analysis if they can be combined with further documentary research, and that selected results of the fieldwork are worthy of publication. The large proportion of secondarily redeposited refuse amongst the artefact assemblage means that there is little scope for detailed analysis of this material, but that it will have an important role in dating the stratigraphic sequence. Similarly, the faunal remains from the fieldwork have little potential to contribute to a greater understanding of the significant excavated remains. Only one palaeoenvironmental sample has potential for further analysis within the scope of the present study.

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Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Peter Ellis and Myles McQuade of Pinderfields and Pontefract Hospitals Joint Venture (PPHJV) for commissioning the evaluation and is particularly grateful that PPHJV generously undertook to fund the subsequent excavation and post-excavation programme despite the fact that this did not fall within their planning responsibilities. OA North would also like to thank, particularly, Brendan O'Shea of PPHJV, and also Pete Gilfoyle of NEG and Andrea Burgess of WYAAS for their extensive help and understanding during the project.

The evaluation was directed by Jeremy Bradley and Andy Bates with the assistance of Chris Healey, Jason Clarke, Pascal Eloy, Kathryn Levey, Tom Mace, Rebekah Pressler and John Welsh, whilst the excavation was directed by Jeremy Bradley with the assistance of Alex Beben, Richard Colebrook, Pascal Eloy, Andrew Frudd, Andrea Kenyon, Kieran Power and Rebekah Pressler. The report was written by Jeremy Bradley and Stephen Rowland, with the drawings produced by Marie Rowland. Jeremy Bradley assessed the medieval pottery, Andrew Bates the vertebrate remains, Elizabeth Huckerby and Sandra Bonsall the palaeoenvironmental samples, Stephen Rowland the molluscs and Rebekah Pressler assessed the remainder of the finds under the guidance of Christine Howard Davis. Stephen Rowland managed the project and edited the report, which was quality assured by Rachel Newman.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 Following a planning application (Planning Reference 06/99/11487/BV) submitted by Wakefield Metropolitan District Council for the erection of a new hospital building and ancillary accommodation on the present site of part of Pontefract Infirmary, Pontefract, West Yorkshire (SE 457 218; Fig 1), West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) requested that a programme of trial trenching should be undertaken on the site to evaluate the presence and significance of any archaeological remains. Following the issue of a specification by WYAAS (*Appendix 1*) and compilation of a project design (*Appendix 2*), Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned by Mid-Yorkshire NHS Trust (henceforth, 'the Client') to carry out the archaeological evaluation. These preliminary archaeological works were to comprise the excavation, within locations indicated by WYAAS, of 27 trial trenches, measuring either 10m or 20m long by 2m wide, or 3m square.

1.1.2 The programme of evaluation trenching was devised partly to allow good coverage of the site within the restrictions of standing buildings, access routes and services, but in a number of instances to also investigate specific areas of the development site. Trenches 1-7 were located at the north-eastern end of the site in order to establish the presence of medieval and post-medieval settlement activity in the area of Slutwell Lane, together with any evidence of outlying English Civil War siegeworks. Trenches 8 - 10, at the northern end of the site, were placed to test for the presence of any activity associated with the site of the post-medieval Vicarage, on the corner of Slutwell Lane and Southgate, and with any further activity extending back from the Southgate street front. Trenches 13 and 16-18 were sited in order to identify the presence of remains associated with the Dominican Friary, particularly burials, which had previously been found within this area (WYAS 2004). Trenches 20-2 were positioned in an attempt to identify the presence of any remains associated with historical activity on the northern side of Friarwood Lane, whilst a similar aim was addressed by Trenches 23-25 to the south of the road.

1.1.3 However, following a site meeting, it became apparent that the positions of several of the trenches were untenable due to problems with access and services, resulting in the reduction of the number of trenches to 24 (caused by the loss of Trenches 11, 14 and 15) and the local repositioning and re-sizing of several trenches. The final trench locations, which were evaluated between August and September 2006, are shown on Figure 2.

1.1.4 Subsequent to the issue of an interim statement on the results of the archaeological evaluation (OA North 2006), it was apparent that a programme of further work would be required to investigate a wider area around identified features of significance and record them in sufficient detail to mitigate their destruction during the ensuing development. Accordingly, WYAAS issued a specification for an extensive programme of mitigative excavation and

preservation by record (*Appendix 3)*, with a particular concentration on remains identified in a carpark within the angle of Slutwell Lane and Friarwood Lane at the eastern end of the proposed development site. However, it emerged that the planning authority had neglected to include the WYAAS programme of archaeological mitigation as a planning condition, somewhat invalidating the scheme of detailed investigation. Despite this, PPHJV, appreciating the significance of the archaeological remains, voluntarily agreed to fund a slightly reduced excavation. Accordingly, WYAAS approved an OA North project design (*Appendix 4*) for the excavation of a north-east/south-west aligned trench (Trench 30; Fig 2) measuring 30m by 3m within the area of primary interest. This work, undertaken in February 2007, revealed significant structural remains and, in March 2007, PPHJV generously agreed to fund the expansion of Trench 30 through the addition of a north-west/south-east aligned section (creating a 'T'-shaped trench; Fig2) to reveal the full extent of these structural remains.

1.1.5 This report details and assesses the results of each of the programmes of evaluation and excavation. The complementary results of each (essentially arbitrary) period of the excavation of Trench 30 are presented synthetically, together with pertinent results from Evaluation Trenches 4 and 5, with which the expanded Trench 30 partially coincided. Outside of this area, the results of the evaluation trenching are otherwise presented separately.

1.2 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

1.2.1 The development site, which is divided into two unequal parts, by Friarwood Lane, covers 2.43ha and lies to the south-east of the historic core of Pontefract, in an area of high archaeological potential. To the north of Friarwood Lane, the site is occupied by a variety of hospital buildings, carparks and verges, and is defined to the north by Slutwell Lane, to the north-west by Southgate and to the south-west by the Accident and Emergency department, which will not be affected by the current development. To the south-east of Friarwood Lane, the site is presently occupied by carparks and two adjoining buildings that are proposed for demolition; this area is bounded to the west by Carlton Glen and Friarwood Terrace, and to the east by hospital buildings. The present ground level at Southgate, at the north-western end of the site, lies at *c* 59m OD, falling away steeply to *c* 40m OD at Friarwood Lane, before sloping more gently to the south-east, where the ground lies at about 37m OD.

1.2.2 The geology of the site comprises sandstones, siltstones and mudstones of the Upper and Middle Coal Measures, overlain by stiff clay of glacial origin, which is itself overlain, particularly on the sloping areas north of Friarwood Lane, by thick deposits of redeposited clay (WYAS 2004).

1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.3.1 ***Prehistoric and Roman Periods:*** there is very little evidence for prehistoric or Roman remains within or immediately around the development site, although

there is moderate evidence for activity from these periods from Pontefract and the wider area (WYAS 2004). These include undated cropmarks and several Iron Age artefacts to the south-east and south-west of the town, together with, to the west of the town, the cropmark remains of the Roman road running northward to the fort at Castleford, and finds of Roman date scattered within the area of the town itself (Faull and Moorhouse 1981). The latter include pottery, jewellery, a cremation, several late Roman coins, and perhaps most intriguingly, coin moulds; given the paucity of contemporary finds in the surrounding area, the supposition that there may have been a Roman settlement within modern Pontefract is reasonable (*ibid*).

1.3.2 ***Early Medieval Period:*** if little is known of Roman Pontefract, even less is presently known of settlement and activity within the immediate area following the ending of Roman administration in the early fifth century AD. It is, however, known from documentary and literary sources that much of West Yorkshire fell within the British kingdom of Elmet in the later sixth and early seventh centuries (Faull and Moorhouse 1981). No definitive evidence for this early post-Roman era is known from Pontefract, although it is suggested that Halliwell, within the north-west of the modern town, may denote the presence of a Holy Well dating to this period (*ibid*). In 617, Elmet was annexed and subsumed by the Anglian kingdom of Northumbria. Archaeological evidence for Anglian activity in Pontefract is largely restricted to the area in and around the later castle, *c* 1km to the north-east of the hospital, and includes two churches and a cemetery dating from the seventh century AD. Such remains may be associated with the settlement of *Taddenscylf* (Tanshelf), which is recorded as the site of a Royal Vill in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and also in the Domesday survey of 1086, when the area had passed into the hands of the de Lacy family, which soon utilised the site for their own motte and bailey castle (WYAS 2004).

1.3.3 ***Medieval Period:*** although settlement expanded around and to the west of the area of the castle throughout the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the earliest known activity close to the development area is of thirteenth-century date. This comprises a Dominican Friary, founded on the south-western approaches to the town by Edmund de Lacy in 1256, an area which is now occupied by elements of Pontefract General Infirmary to the west of the present development area. At its peak, the Friary occupied an area of 1.5 acres and, although the exact boundaries are not known, parts of the precinct are quite likely to have fallen within the area of the proposed hospital development. A hermitage was established in 1386 on an adjoining plot of land to the north-east of the Friary and, again, falls within the area presently occupied by elements of the Infirmary (WYAS 2004).

1.3.4 ***Post-medieval Period:*** the principal sources for this period are cartographic, starting with the seventeenth-century maps of the various English Civil War sieges. One such map suggests that the western parts of the Parliamentarian siegeworks crossed Slutwell Lane on a north-west/south-east alignment and passed through the eastern part of the development site (WYAS 2004). However, the date and veracity of this particular map is unknown and, because the siege was largely concentrated around the castle, the earliest maps

pertaining to the proposed development area date to the eighteenth century. Jollage's map of 1742 depicts the north-western part of the development area as a series of tree-lined avenues, perhaps representing formal gardens or the liquorice garths for which Pontefract is so famous (WYAS 2004). The depiction of the southern part of the development area suggests rough pasture. The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:10,560 map (1849) shows the position of the Friary (dissolved in 1538 and thereafter put to various uses, including as an orchard, a cemetery and for liquorice growing (WYAS 2004)), but otherwise indicates that the majority of the north-western part of the site was either a wood or orchard, whilst that to the south-east remained an area of pasture.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 The WYAAS-approved OA North project designs (*Appendices 2 and 4*) were adhered to as far as possible throughout all phases of the project, and all work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice. In several instances, with the approval of WYAAS, it was necessary to abandon or adjust the positions, or alter the dimensions, of several evaluation trenches to produce the arrangement shown on Figure 2 and the dimensions and alignments described in *Section 4*. For instance, the putative Trenches 14 and 15, on either side of Friarwood steps, were inaccessible and were thus abandoned, as was Trench 11, reducing the approved number of trenches from 27 to 24. The presence of services and other impediments dictated that Trenches 1, 4 and 16 were realigned on a slightly different axis, whilst for the same reasons Trenches 3, 16, 18, 19 and 23 were shortened or reduced in area to a greater or lesser extent. The expansion of Excavation Trench 30 also comprised a variation to the project design for this phase of works, which consisted of a perpendicular extension at the north-east end, 22.5m north-west/south-east by a maximum of 6.5m wide.

2.2 EVALUATION AND EXCAVATION TRENCHING

2.2.1 Archaeologically supervised excavation of the uppermost levels of modern overburden was undertaken by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket down to the top of the first significant archaeological deposit present, or to the level of the natural geology. Spoil from the excavation was stored adjacent to the trench, and was backfilled upon completion of the archaeological works.

2.2.3 Where possible, archaeological deposits and structural remains were cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where discernible, date. The two-dimensional positions of trenches and of archaeological features were established by hand survey techniques and with a total station theodolite; height data were established using an optical level calibrated to Ordnance Datum.

2.2.4 All information identified in the course of the site works was recorded stratigraphically, using a system adapted from that used by the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. Results of the evaluation were recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets, and were accompanied by 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 FINDS

2.3.1 All finds and artefacts from each phase of the fieldwork were retained for assessment and were treated in accordance with the guidelines set out by the UK Institute for Conservation (Walker 1990), those of the Museums and Galleries Commission (MGC 1991), and also of the Wakefield Museum (WMA 2003). A catalogue of all material recovered can be found in *Appendix 6*.

2.3.2 The assessment of the medieval and post-medieval pottery was undertaken in accordance with the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991), using the Medieval Pottery Research Group guidelines (MPRG 2001) and terminology (MPRG 1998). All material was examined with a hand lens, sorted into generally accepted fabric types for West Yorkshire, and reference made to diagnostic sherds to provide details of vessel form. Intrusive and residual material have also been noted. Metal artefacts have been x-rayed to aid their interpretation, with the resultant Plates included within the project archive.

2.4 ASSESSMENT OF FAUNAL REMAINS

2.4.1 ***Vertebrates:*** the assessment of the animal bone was undertaken using standard OA practice, and sought to establish the potential of the assemblage for further analysis through the consideration of preservation, assemblage size, and the proportion of elements that were useful for demographic and metric analysis. Preservation of the material was judged on the basis of robustness, surface erosion, and sharpness or dullness of breaks of the bone fragments, and was then presented as ranked data, ranging from very poor through poor, moderate, and good, to very good. Bones from stratified phased contexts were identified using the OA North reference collection and standard manuals (Cohen and Serjeantson 1996; Halstead and Collins 1995; Schmid 1972). Where possible, all parts of the skeleton were identified, including long bone shafts, skull fragments, all teeth and fairly complete vertebrae. Sheep/goat distinctions were made using reference material and published work by Boessneck (1969). The assessment totalled the number of fragments by taxon within each context according to preservation category and the presence of data suitable for analysis, comprising recordable butchery, epiphysial fusion, tooth wear (mandibles only), or measurements.

2.4.2 ***Molluscs:*** the assessment of the hand-collected bivalve and gastropod molluscs recorded the number, condition and completeness of fragments of each species, together with their potential for further analysis in terms of measurement, shape and evidence for growing conditions, including the presence of parasites, barnacles, encrustation or the adherence of other shells. Shells were recorded as either complete, partial if the hinge was present, or noted as a fragment if the hinge was not. Preservation was subjectively recorded as 'poor' if the shell was laminating and fibrous, and 'good' if the shell material was dense and unlaminated, with any state between recorded as 'fair'. The shell was considered measurable if it was possible to undertake one

or more measurement of any of the external dimensions, the hinge or the muscle scar.

2.5 ASSESSMENT OF BOTANICAL REMAINS

2.5.1 In total, 24 bulk samples were examined, from secure contexts sampled during the excavation and evaluation, from which sub-samples of 3-10 litres were disaggregated and hand-floated; the light fractions (flots) were collected on 250 micron mesh and air-dried. The dry flots were scanned with a Leica MZ6 stereo microscope and charred and waterlogged plant material was provisionally identified and recorded in terms of abundance (where + is present and ++ is frequent). The components of the matrix were also noted. Botanical nomenclature follows Stace (1991).

2.6 ARCHIVE

2.6.1 The results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition,* 1991) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (Walker 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct.

2.6.2 The archive for the archaeological work undertaken at the site will be deposited with Wakefield Museum (which meets Museums' and Galleries' Commission (1992) criteria for the long-term storage of archaeological material), on completion of the post-excavation programme. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCii files (as appropriate). Except for items subject to the Treasure Act, all artefacts found during the course of the project will be donated to the receiving museum.

2.6.3 A synthesis (in the form of the index to the archive and a copy of the publication report) will be deposited with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. A copy of the index to the archive will also be available for deposition in the National Archaeological Record in London.

3. ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 ACADEMIC AIMS

3.1.1 ***Evaluation:*** the principal aim of the evaluation was to identify the presence of archaeological remains on the site and, through the nature, extent, state of preservation, date and depth below ground level of any such remains, to establish their significance and the likely impact of the proposed development upon them. The results of the evaluation could then be combined with the impact assessment to establish a programme of further investigation in order to mitigate in an appropriate manner the destruction of any significant archaeological remains.

3.1.2 ***Excavation:*** the basic aim of the excavation was to characterise and preserve by record those significant archaeological remains identified by the evaluation that would be impacted upon by the development, with the generated data used to reconstruct a chronological narrative of the site and its use. A desk-based assessment of the site (WYAS 2004) had identified the potential for archaeological remains from a range of periods to be preserved within the development area, which, together with the results of the evaluation, led to the formulation of a number of period-specific aims within the WYAAS specification (*Appendix 3*), which are summarised as follows:

- to establish the presence of any remains associated with the eighth- to eleventh-century Anglo-Saxon settlement of Tanshelf to complement those so far known from the eastern side of Pontefract;

- to identify and investigate the chronological and physical evidence for, and nature of, medieval activity, and to establish the phasing, layout and orientation of any possible tenements that may have been associated with the development of the borough from the twelfth century (Slutwell Lane is believed to be a medieval thoroughfare);

- to identify and investigate evidence relating to the nature and phasing of the local post-medieval settlement and economy and, more specifically, the re-use of building materials from the dissolved friary and the effect of the three English Civil War sieges upon contemporary settlement, together with any evidence for the burgeoning liquorice industry.

3.2 OBJECTIVES

3.2.1 The following objectives were devised in order to meet, as far as possible, the aims stated above:

- to investigate the area on the corner of Slutwell Lane and Friarwood Lane, which, through the evaluation of Trenches 4 and 5, had been highlighted as an area of potential medieval and post-medieval settlement;

- to excavate a 3m by 30m trench within this area and, subsequently, to expand that trench as far as reasonably practicable to reveal the extent of structural remains;

- to characterise and provide as full a record as possible of all archaeological features on the site, identifying any phasing;

- to establish the plan and developmental sequence of the structures on the site;

- to undertake a systematic recovery strategy for all categories of artefact that would allow the identified features and structures to be placed within a chronological framework;

- to undertake a programme of palaeoenvironmental sampling of primary contexts that could help to elucidate the function of features and the nature of associated activity;

- to assess the recovered dataset in terms of potential for further analysis regarding the academic aims.

4. EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 Two broad phases have been provisionally assigned to the site based on the assessment of associated artefacts. Phase 1 can be dated to the medieval period, from the twelfth to mid-sixteenth centuries. Phase 2 has again a broad date range of the entire post-medieval period, but has been sub-divided in the case of Trench 27 to take account of the more extensive activity found there. It was not always possible to attribute features to a particular phase when they did not produce any dating evidence, and where they could not be related to any other features, an issue exacerbated by the confines of a narrow trench; in such cases, some features are classed at this stage as not closely phased. A summary of contexts is presented in *Appendix 5*, a catalogue of the artefacts in *Appendix 6*, and a summary of the archive in *Appendix 11*.

4.2 TRENCH 1

4.2.1 Trench 1 was the most north-easterly of the trenches and was placed within an area of trees near to Slutwell Lane on a north-west/south-east alignment (Fig 2); the present ground level sloped from 46.03m OD to 44.5m OD in the south-east. The trench was 20m long, 2m wide and 1.2m deep, with the uppermost significant archaeological deposit/feature recorded at 0.9m below the present ground level. The natural geology, a mixture of mid-orange/grey fine sand and clay (***103/104)***, was encountered between 0.7m and 0.96m below the present ground level.

4.2.2 ***Phase 1:*** no archaeological remains of medieval date were encountered within Trench 1.

4.2.3 ***Phase 2:*** removal of topsoil ***101*** and clay sand subsoil ***102*** revealed two roughly north-east/south-west aligned shallow linear features at the north-west end of the trench. Of these, 0.75m wide field drain ***105*** (Plate 1), containing eighteenth- to nineteenth-century pottery, cut gully ***107*** (0.65m wide and 0.37m deep). Three shallow possible postholes, all without artefacts and perhaps natural in origin, were also recorded, with posthole ***115*** to the immediate south of features ***105*** and ***107***, and postholes ***111*** and ***113*** located at the south-eastern end of the trench.

4.3 TRENCH 2

4.3.1 Trench 2, 20m long, 2m wide and with a maximum depth of 1.72m, was excavated to the south-west of Trench 1 on a roughly east/west alignment (Fig 2). The present ground level sloped to the east from 45.86m OD to 44.76m OD, and archaeological features (Fig 3) were recorded cutting the natural glacial till (***202***) between 0.8m and 1.72m below the modern surface.

4.3.2 ***Phase 1:*** at the western end of the trench, and extending beyond the limits of excavation, was a sub-rectangular pit, ***204***, which was over 2m wide, 0.5m deep and flat based. Of the three identified fills, only the lowest, ***203***, contained artefacts, comprising a piece of slag and a few scraps of iron. Located to the immediate east of pit ***204*** were four *c* 0.25m wide postholes, ***210***, ***212***, ***214*** and ***222***, which may have formed part of a structure on a north-east/south-west alignment. These were generally under 0.15m deep, although posthole ***214***, which contained Cistercian ware and a sherd of seventeenth-century lead-glazed earthernware, was 0.22m deep. Closely-associated postholes ***218*** (which contained a sherd of medieval pottery and a fragment of a possible medieval brick) and ***220*** may have been part of this structure, but were noticeably smaller. Adjacent and to the south-west of posthole ***214*** was a single stakehole, ***216***. Three further postholes, ***232***, ***234*** and ***236*** (of which the latter contained medieval pottery), were located near to the east end of the trench, and a further 0.45m wide pit/posthole, ***239***, was noted in section. A 1.7m wide and 0.82m deep north-west/south-east aligned ditch, ***224*** (Plate 2), was located cutting across the centre of the trench. This ditch, which was stepped in profile, contained two fills, ***240*** above ***223***, the lower of which contained several medieval finds, including pottery and glazed floor tiles.

4.3.3 ***Phase 2:*** ditch ***224*** was cut by narrow gully ***230***, while a second, 0.6m wide, gully, ***226***, was noted running almost parallel to ditch ***224*** and west of it. All the features were subsequently sealed below a layer of subsoil, ***237***, which was in turn sealed by topsoil ***201***.

4.4 TRENCH 3

4.4.1 Trench 3 was placed in the north-east of the development area, in a carpark bound by Friarwood Lane (Fig 2); the present ground level lay at 44.01m OD. The trench measured 12.7m north-east/south-west (reduced from the original 20m length as a result of the presence of services) by 2m wide, with a maximum depth of 1.3m. The uppermost archaeological feature cut glacial till ***322*** at a depth of 1.1m below the present ground level (Fig 4).

4.4.2 ***Phase 1:*** isolated posthole ***308***, located close to the north-eastern end of the trench, contained medieval pottery within its fill. At 0.3m in diameter, it was of similar dimensions to undated shallow postholes ***318*** and ***320***, which may have been part of a north-west/south-east alignment.

4.4.3 ***Phase 2:*** shallow postholes ***312*** and ***314***, *c* 0.2m in diameter, may represent another north-west/south-east alignment, but could equally be associated with similarly-sized posthole ***316***, which contained a clay tobacco pipe stem.

4.4.4 ***Not closely phased:*** two larger features towards the north-east end of the trench appear to be the 0.1m deep bases of truncated pits. Pit ***306*** measured 0.76m by 0.56m and was similar in character to pit ***310***, which measured 0.6m by 0.4m; neither produced dating evidence.

4.4.5 The features were subsequently sealed by a layer of subsoil, ***304***, and topsoil ***303***. These deposits were in turn sealed by a layer of aggregate, ***302***, and the tarmac car-park surface, ***301***.

4.5 TRENCH 4

4.5.1 Trench 4 was situated on a grass verge almost immediately south-west of Trench 3 (Fig 2) and measured 20m north-east/south-west by 2m wide and up to 2.1m deep. The present ground level lay between 41.38m OD and 42.56m OD, below which the highest significant archaeological feature was recorded 0.85m beneath the surface with the natural sandy glacial till at a depth of 1.0m. The features within this trench are directly related to the structures found within the excavation phase of the project (*Section 5*).

4.6 TRENCH 5

4.6.1 Trench 5 was placed on the eastern boundary of the development site and to the south-east of Trench 4 (Fig 2). It was aligned north-east/south-west and measured 21m long by 2m wide, with a maximum depth of 1.5m. The present ground level lay between 41.39m OD and 40.66m OD, below which the highest significant archaeological feature lay at a depth of 0.8m and natural sandy glacial till at 1.1m. The features within this trench are directly related to the structures found within the excavation phase of the project (*Section 5*).

4.7 TRENCH 6

4.7.1 Trench 6 was excavated to the west of Trench 4 (Fig 2). The trench measured 20m north-east/south-west, 2m wide and had a maximum depth of 1m. The present ground level lay between 42.18m OD and 42.07m OD, with the highest significant archaeological feature at a depth of 0.3m and natural sandy clay, ***600***, at 0.46m.

4.7.2 ***Phase 1:*** ditch ***609*** was the most north-easterly and oldest of a group of linear features that traversed the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment (Fig 5). This was 0.72m wide and 0.31m deep, with a mid-greyish-brown, silty clay fill, ***610***, which contained a number of sherds of medieval pottery, including northern grittyware and reduced sandy ware dating from the twelfth to fifteenth centuries.

4.7.3 ***Phase 2:*** ditch ***603***, 1.18m wide by 0.63m deep, comprised the second linear feature, the upper fill of which, mid-orange/brown silty clay ***604***, contained a sherd of eighteenth- to nineteenth-century Nottinghamshire stoneware pottery. Immediately to the south-west was a 0.5m wide and 0.34m deep brick-built drain, composed of two parallel brick walls of two courses laid in stretcher fashion within cut ***606***, and capped by a further course of bricks, ***607*** (Plate 3). The constituent hand-made bricks measured 240mm by 120mm by 60mm.

4.7.4 ***Not closely phased:*** the most south-easterly of the parallel linear features was shallow ditch ***601***, which measured 0.79m across by 0.17m deep and contained clay silt ***602***.

4.7.5 The linear features were all bisected by a modern service trench, ***620***, and had been sealed by a 0.45m layer of horticultural soil, ***619***, itself sealed by ***621***, a

shallow dump of silty clay containing late nineteenth- or twentieth-century bricks, onto which the modern carpark surface had been laid.

4.8 TRENCH 7

4.8.1 Trench 7, aligned north-east/south-west, was placed south-west of Trench 2 on an area of grass verge (Fig 2). It was 11m long, 1.6m wide and was excavated to natural fine silty sand ***704*** at a depth of 1.1m below the present ground level, which lay between 44.59m OD and 43.97m OD. Lying above ***704*** were two layers of subsoil, ***703*** and ***702***, sealed by topsoil ***701***. The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits, although a single unstratified sherd of Northern grittyware pottery was recovered.

4.9 TRENCH 8

4.9.1 Trench 8 was excavated south of the Recreation Hall on a fairly steep grassed slope (Fig 2). It was aligned north-east/south-west and was 20.5m long, 2m wide and up to 0.9m deep, with the present ground level lying between 45.93m OD and 45.31m OD. The excavated stratigraphy comprised a 0.2m thick deposit of topsoil, ***801***, and 0.25m of subsoil, ***802***, with reddish-brown natural silty sand encountered at *c* 0.45m below the present ground surface. The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits, although a small assemblage of unstratified post-medieval pottery (including a fragment of Cistercian ware) and clay pipe fragments (including a very early bowl) were recovered.

4.10 TRENCH 9

4.10.1 Trench 9 was approximately 5m to the north-east of Trench 8, and was aligned north-west/south-east on the same steep grassed slope (Fig 2). The trench was 19m long, limited by overhanging branches and the proximity of buildings, and was a maximum of 2.4m wide and 1.9m deep. Natural sand ***903*** was encountered 1.3m below the present ground level and was sealed respectively by subsoil ***902*** and topsoil ***901***. No archaeological remains were observed within the trench, although small assemblages of eighteenth- to nineteenth-century pottery and clay pipe were recovered from subsoil ***902*** and unstratified.

4.11 TRENCH 10

4.11.1 Trench 10, 11.4m long by 2m wide, was placed near to the north-west boundary of the development site on a north-east/south-west alignment (Fig 2). Removal of a substantial layer of topsoil/garden soil, ***1001***, revealed weathered sandstone bedrock ***1002***, which sloped down to the south-east at depths of up to 1.0m below the present ground level. No archaeological remains were observed, although the rather limited unstratified artefactual assemblage included several sherds of pottery dating from the fifteenth to seventeenth centuries.

4.12 TRENCH 12

4.12.1 Trench 12 was positioned on a north-west/south-east alignment on a steep grassy slope toward the northern end of the development site (Fig 2). It measured 17.9m long by 2m wide and had a maximum depth of 1.94m. The present ground surface sloped from 48.57m OD in the north to 46.18m OD in the south, below which natural geology ***1204*** was encountered at a depth of 1.8m. The natural geology was sealed by a layer of subsoil/made-ground, ***1203***, which had a maximum depth of 1.8m. This was in turn sealed by a levelling layer composed of clay, stone and brick rubble, ***1202***, and topsoil ***1201***. The trench was crossed by a modern services, but no archaeological features, deposits or finds were observed.

4.13 TRENCH 13

4.13.1 Trench 13 was 14m to the south-west of Trench 12 and was aligned north-east/south-west, between 48.8m OD and 49.12m OD, at the top of a steep slope (Fig 2). Limited space meant that the trench was 7.8m (rather than 10m) long by 2m wide and had a maximum depth of 2.75m, within a sondage that was subsequently backfilled for health and safety reasons. The uppermost archaeological feature was recorded at 0.3m below present ground level, with archaeological deposits extending to a depth of 2.75m, when natural sand ***1308*** was encountered.

4.13.2 Since there was no possibility of stepping-out the trench within the available space, health and safety considerations precluded entry to examine a north-east/south-west aligned brick wall, ***1306***, at the base of the trench. Wall ***1306*** was composed of modern, machine-made, frogged bricks, press-moulded with 'Acton Hall Colliery'. Adjacent (north-west) to and butting the wall was the remains of a tiled floor, ***1307***, possibly representing an earlier twentieth-century building associated with the hospital. These structures were sealed below a substantial deposit of made-ground, ***1305***, 2.5m deep, which itself had been partially overlain by a thin layer of sand, ***1302***. The north-east end of this deposit had been cut by another modern wall, ***1303***, which was associated with stone and brick rubble. These features and deposits were sealed by topsoil ***1301***. The only artefact recovered from the excavation of this trench comprised a seventeenth-century clay pipe bowl.

4.14 TRENCH 16

4.14.1 Trench 16 was placed in front of a building on a small area of tarmac close to the north-western boundary of the development site (Fig 2). It was aligned north/south and was 8m long and 1.8m wide, rather than the originally posited 3m square. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.5m within a sondage through sterile orange-brown silty sand, ***1604***, the surface of which lay 0.6m below the modern ground level. Natural silty sand ***1604*** was overlain by a 0.5m thick layer of dark brown silty sand, ***1603***, which was in turn capped by carpark make-up layers ***1602*** and ***1601***. No archaeological deposits were revealed, although a few unstratified sherds of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century stoneware were recovered.

4.15 TRENCH 17

4.15.1 Trench 17, aligned north-east/south-west, was close to the north-west boundary of the development site within an area of grass to the front of an existing building (Fig 2). The limited space afforded by an extensive service network meant that the trench measured 3.4m long by 1.5m wide, rather than the originally proposed 3m square. Mid-orange/brown natural sandy clay ***1704*** was encountered at 1.34m below the present ground level and was overlain by successive subsoil layers ***1703*** and ***1702***. Dark brown silty clay subsoil ***1703*** was 0.54m deep, whilst subsoil ***1702*** was a dark grey, charcoal-rich silt, 0.6m deep. No archaeological features or deposits were noted and the few fragments of eighteenth- to nineteenth-century pipe stems, unglazed red earthenware (plant pot) and transfer-printed whiteware, were unstratified.

4.16 TRENCH 18

4.16.1 Trench 18 was positioned at the top of a localised grassy rise (Fig 2). Due to the presence of surrounding and underlying services, the trench had to be reduced from 3m square to 2m square and natural deposits were not reached. Below the thin (0.1m) topsoil, ***1801***, the remainder of the 0.75m deep stratigraphy comprised made-ground ***1802***. No archaeological remains or finds were noted.

4.17 TRENCH 19

4.17.1 Trench 19 was situated north-east of the central accommodation tower-block on a grassy verge that sloped between 41.88m OD and 41.38m OD (Fig 2). The presence of services meant that the trench, originally 20m by 2m, had to be reduced to 4.2m by 4.1m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.28m below the modern ground surface. A stepped concrete plinth, ***1903/1904***, most likely a foundation for the adjacent building, was encountered 0.78m below the present ground level, eventually encompassing the entirety of the excavated area, so that neither natural nor archaeological deposits were found. The structure was sealed below made-ground ***1902***, overlain by topsoil ***1901***.

4.18 TRENCH 20

4.18.1 Trench 20 was placed on an area of grass approximately 25m north-west of Friarwood Lane and aligned north-east/south-west alongside a block of garages (Fig 2). It was 13m long by 2m wide and had a maximum depth of 1.5m below the present ground level, which lay between 41.42m OD and 41.67m OD. The highest significant archaeological deposit/feature was recorded at a depth of 1.2m, with archaeological deposits extending to a depth of 1.52m. Natural sandy clay, ***2008***, was encountered at 41.22m OD, 1.32m below the present ground level.

4.18.2 ***Phase 1:*** partially revealed at the south-west end of the trench was a 0.3m deep north-west/south-east aligned ditch, ***2016***, the mid-orange/brown sandy fill of which, ***2015***, produced twelfth- to fifteenth-century pottery (Fig 6). Situated alongside and partially within the south-east-facing section was north-

east/south-west aligned ditch ***2023***, which was 5.52m long by 0.28m. No finds were recovered from pinkish-brown sandy clay fill ***2022*** but, in the centre of the trench, ditch ***2023*** was cut on a perpendicular axis by 1.84m wide by 0.34m deep ditch ***2021***. Both upper and lower fills, ***2019*** and ***2020*** respectively, produced twelfth- to fifteenth-century pottery.

4.18.3 ***Not closely phased:*** three undated postholes, ***2014***, ***2018*** and ***2025***, formed an approximate north-east/south-west alignment within the centre of the trench. Of these, postholes ***2014*** and ***2025*** were sub-rectangular in shape and probably represent square-sawn timbers, which might indicate post-medieval activity. All of these features were subsequently sealed by a thin (0.1m) band of dark orange/brown sandy clay, ***2026***, which was a possible relict ploughsoil. Above this was a 0.6m deep layer of brownish-orange sandy clay, ***2007***, which in turn was sealed by a band of dark grey sandy clay, ***2005***, containing a lens of light grey sandy clay, ***2006***.

4.18.4 ***Phase 2:*** cutting into deposit ***2005*** toward the north-east end of the trench was pit ***2009***, which contained fragments of nineteenth-century glass within the sandy clay fill, ***2010***. Pit ***2009*** was then sealed by a thin band of subsoil, ***2012***, which was in turn sealed by the topsoil/turf layer ***2011***. Although a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the trench, though unstratified, the majority of the finds were of eighteenth- to nineteenth-century date.

4.19 TRENCH 21

4.19.1 Trench 21 was parallel to, and just north-west of, Friarwood Lane (Fig 2), and was aligned north-east/south-west, measuring 18m long (a reduction from 20m necessitated by the presence of services at each end) by 2m, with a maximum depth of 2.45m. The present ground level sloped from 39.99m OD to 40.31m OD, and the uppermost archaeological deposits were recorded at a depth of 0.87m, at the interface with brownish-red natural silty clay, ***2113***.

4.19.2 ***Phase 1:*** the centre of the trench was crossed by a large north-west/south-east aligned ditch, ***2112***, 1.87m wide and 0.6m deep (Fig 7). The single fill, brownish-red sandy silt ***2111***, contained twelfth- to fifteenth-century northern grittyware pottery.

4.19.3 ***Not closely phased:*** a near-vertical-sided pit, ***2115***, had been cut through the backfill of ditch ***2112*** and partially into the underlying bedrock. It was 1.4m wide and 0.85m deep, but the single fill, ***2114***, yielded no finds.

4.19.4 ***Phase 2:*** to the north-west of ditch ***2112*** was a north-west/south-east alignment of four shallow postholes (Plate 4), two of which, ***2108*** and ***2110***, were square in plan, while the two more southerly features, ***2103*** and ***2106***, were sub-circular. The square postholes were probably the result of squared sawn timber, which may represent post-medieval activity, whilst fill ***2104***, the backfill of posthole ***2103***, contained seventeenth- to eighteenth-century clay pipe stems. The features were then sealed below 0.7m of subsoil ***2102*** and topsoil ***2101***. The unstratified artefactual assemblage from the trench included single sherds of medieval pottery and sixteenth- to seventeenth-century

blackware, but otherwise comprised eighteenth- to nineteenth-century material.

4.20 TRENCH 22

4.20.1 Trench 22 lay within a carpark toward the western limit of the development area and was aligned north-west/south-east (Fig 2). Once again, the presence of services and the confined area in which the 2m wide trench was located necessitated a reduction in length from 20m to 15m. The carpark surface sloped from 42.89m OD in the north-west to 42.17m OD in the south-east, and the trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.6m. The uppermost archaeological deposits were recorded at a depth of 0.8m, extending to 1.64m below the current ground level. Pinkish-yellow natural clay, ***2208***, was encountered at a depth of 1.5m. No finds were recovered from this excavation.

4.20.2 ***Not closely phased:*** lying above the natural clay was a band of dark orange/brown subsoil, ***2207***, which was 0.8m deep and appeared to be a relict ploughsoil. Subsoil ***2207*** was cut by north-east/south-west orientated ditch ***2206***, which was 1.1m wide and greater than 0.9m deep, the point at which excavation ceased for reasons of health and safety. This ditch had been deliberately backfilled with ***2205***, a mixture of redeposited natural clay and dark brown silt, and sealed below a layer of relict topsoil, ***2204***. This in turn had been sealed below layers of redeposited clay, ***2203***, and carpark make-up layers, ***2202*** and ***2201***.

4.21 TRENCH 23

4.21.1 Trench 23, aligned north-west/south-east (Plate 5), was placed opposite the administration block in the public carpark south of Friarwood Lane (Fig 2). The presence of overhead cables at the north-west end of the trench meant that the dimensions were altered from 20m by 2m to 17m by 3m, whilst the average depth was limited to 0.9m by two hitherto unknown services. The present ground level sloped from 41.16m OD at the north-west end to 40.36m OD. The natural geology was not reached, but sterile brownish-orange clay silt ***2304*** was encountered at 0.9m below the present ground level and examined within a sondage to a depth 1.3m. Deposit ***2304*** was overlain by a 0.45m thick layer of clay silt, ***2303***, and by carpark make-up deposits ***2202*** and ***2201***. No archaeological deposits were observed within the trench, and no finds were recovered.

4.22 TRENCH 24

4.22.1 Trench 24, aligned north-east/south-west, was situated in the centre of the public carpark and measured 20m in length by 2m wide and up to 1.5m deep (Fig 2). The modern carpark surface lay between 40.56m OD and 40.61m OD, below which archaeological features were encountered at a depth of 0.7m, extending to a depth of 1.32m. Natural greyish-orange sandy clay ***2400*** was encountered between 0.8m and 1m below the present ground level.

4.22.2 ***Undated:*** close to the centre of the trench was a shallow irregular feature, ***2407***, measuring 1.8m long and 0.52m wide (within the trench) and interpreted as the base of a truncated pit (Fig 8). A further shallow pit, ***2413***, 0.5m by 0.4m, was noted at the south-west end of the trench. Neither feature produced dating evidence.

4.22.3 ***Phase 2:*** cutting natural drift geology ***2400*** were two stone-built culverts (Fig 8). East/west aligned culvert ***2405*** was 0.5m wide and 0.55m deep and lay at the south-western end of the trench; it was constructed from and capped by unmortared limestone blocks ***2412***. Culvert ***2404***, aligned approximately north-north-east/south-south-west, was of similar dimensions and was visible for 9m within the north-eastern half of the trench (Plate 6). Masonry component ***2410*** of culvert ***2404*** was constructed in the same manner as that of culvert ***2405***. These were sealed by a layer of nineteenth- or twentieth-century aggregate ***2402***, itself sealed by hardcore layer ***2401*** and tarmac carpark surface ***2403***.

4.23 TRENCH 25

4.23.1 Trench 25, aligned north-west/south-east, lay within the staff carpark to the south-west of Trench 24 and measured 27.5m long by 2m wide (Fig 2). The modern ground surface sloped steeply from 42.68m OD in the north-west to 40.26m OD in the south-east (Plate 7). Archaeological features were encountered at a depth of 0.5m and natural drift geology ***2504*** at a depth of 2m below the present ground level.

4.23.2 ***Phase 2:*** a north-east/south-west aligned culvert, ***2507***, was noted cutting across the centre of the trench (Fig 9). This was quite roughly constructed in comparison to those found in Trench 24, being simply a 0.7m wide V-shaped cut containing stones. Neither the primary nor secondary fill (***2506*** and ***2505***, respectively) contained finds to date the feature, which was probably similar to structures known as French Drains, which uses stones to redirect surface/ground-water. Culvert ***2507*** was sealed by a 1.1m thick subsoil layer, ***2503***, from which several sherds of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century pottery were recovered and which was cut by two later features. Firstly, pit ***2509*** measured 2.2m by 1.25m with a depth of 0.67m and had been filled with clay silt ***2508***, which contained modern ceramic building material and glass (not retained). Secondly, ditch ***2511*** was aligned north-east/south-west and contained a sherd of nineteenth-century pearlware within its single fill, ***2510***. These features were sealed by hardcore ***2502*** and concrete ***2501***.

4.24 TRENCH 26

4.24.1 Trench 26 lay within the staff carpark in the southern part of the development area, which was bounded to the south-west by Carleton Glen (Fig 2). The trench was aligned north-west/south-east and measured 24m long by 2m wide with a maximum depth of 1.3m below the carpark surface, which lay at 40.3m OD. Archaeological deposits were recorded from a depth of 0.5m extending to 1.3m, with natural yellowish-orange sandy clay ***2605*** occurring 0.6m below the present ground level.

4.24.2 ***Phase 2:*** the archaeology within the north-western half of the trench was dominated by a series of closely-spaced parallel furrows (***2620***) that cut the natural clay on a north-east/south-west alignment and were between 0.1m and 0.25m deep and from 0.45m to 1m wide (Fig 10). The northern furrows were filled with distinct dark brown silty clay deposits which produced eighteenth- to nineteenth-century pottery, but towards the centre of the trench the distinction between these fills and the overlying material was less well-defined and was thus given a single number, ***2618***. All but the most southern of the features traversed the width of the trench. These were then sealed by a 0.2m layer of dark brown-grey silty clay, ***2604***, and may have continued to the south-east but for an area of recent disturbance, ***2617***.

4.24.3 Beyond the disturbance, north-east/south-west aligned stone drain ***2623*** was 0.45m wide and capped with stones ***2622***, although few constructional details could be discerned due to the constant ingress of water (Plate 8). Further to the south-east was a similarly aligned ditch, ***2627***, within the steep cut of which were discerned three distinct clay silt fills, ***2626***, ***2625*** and ***2624***, indicative of slow, natural silting; none produced any dating evidence. Sealing the ditch was a layer of greenish-grey clay silt, ***2628***, which was likely to be the south-easterly extension of layer ***2616***, which sealed drain ***2623***. This was in turn sealed by a layer of aggregate***, 2602***, and tarmac carpark surface ***2601***.

4.25 TRENCH 27

4.25.1 Trench 27 was approximately 10m to the south-west of and perpendicular to Trench 26 (Fig 2). It measured 18m by 2m, a reduction from 25m in length to maintain vehicular access. The carpark surface lay between 40.5m OD and 40.28m OD, below which archaeological deposits were recorded at a depth of 0.48m extending to 1.24m. Natural orange sandy clay ***2724*** was encountered 0.74m below the present ground level.

4.25.2 ***Phase 1:*** several medieval features were identified, although more extensive activity is suggested by residual sherds of medieval pottery within later features. Towards the centre of the trench, a posthole, ***2707***, was cut by a north/south aligned gully, ***2705***, which was V-shaped in section, 0.32m wide and 0.52m deep (Fig 11). The lower gully fill, ***2721***, contained four sherds of Northern grittyware and pimply ware, dating from the twelfth to fifteenth centuries. At the south-west end of the trench, north/south-aligned stone wall ***2727*** had been built into the natural geology within construction cut ***2728*** (Plate 9). The wall, 0.4m wide by 0.4m high, was constructed from roughly-hewn sandstone blocks, amongst which a single sherd of twelfth- to fifteenth-century Northern grittyware was found. Following disuse, the wall was levelled and, together with gully ***2705***, subsequently sealed below a 0.26m thick greenish-grey silty clay subsoil layer, ***2703***. This deposit, found across the trench, contained three sherds of Northern grittyware and a single sherd of seventeenth- to eighteenth-century manganese mottled ware; this latter sherd probably entered the deposit through its continued exploitation from the medieval period and into the post-medieval period.

4.25.3 ***Phase 2a:*** subsequent features cut subsoil ***2703*** but shared a similar alignment to the earlier features, suggesting that there was continuity between the medieval and post-medieval boundaries. Ditch ***2718*** lay adjacent to gully ***2705*** and was 1.35m wide and 0.5m deep, with eighteenth-century pottery and residual medieval sherds within its mid-grey silty clay fill, ***2717***. Further to the north-east was another similarly-aligned ditch, ***2710***. This was 2.78m wide by 0.6m deep and had been backfilled with dark grey-brown silty clay, ***2711***, which contained modern frogged bricks. However, the ditch would appear to have been a long-lived property boundary as, not only did a tree bole close to its south-western edge suggest it had once been tree-lined, but four roughly aligned stakeholes, ***2712***, were positioned inside it. Moreover, ditch ***2710*** certainly formed a division between the type of activities carried out in this part of the development site, since to the north-east there were two linear features, ***2730*** and ***2732***, similar in character to the furrows found in Trench 26. The furrows were shallow, with the northern example appearing to be much broader, being over 1.5m wide. However, this may be analogous with the situation in Trench 26, where the individual furrow fills and overlying material intermingled. These fills, ***2729*** and ***2731*** respectively, produced seventeenth-century and later pottery, as well as sherds of residual medieval pottery.

4.25.4 ***Phase 2b:*** this sub-phase of activity saw the backfilling of ditches ***2710*** and ***2718*** and the erection of a structure comprising five postholes, ***2709***, ***2713***, ***2720***, ***2723*** and ***2726***, within and around the backfill of the latter ditch. It is possible that the arrangement of the postholes represents the corner of a roughly north/south aligned structure. All bar posthole ***2723*** had contained - or did contain, in the case of ***2713*** - square-sawn posts. Between postholes ***2713*** and ***2720***, and seen within the south-east-facing section, was the remains of a mortar floor, ***2716***, thought potentially to relate to the posthole structure.

4.25.5 To the south-west of backfilled ditch ***2710*** and partially within the north-west-facing section of the trench, was an almost complete wooden barrel, ***2739***, which had been inserted into a rectangular cut backfilled with deposit ***2734*** (Plate 10). The barrel was 0.58m in diameter and survived to a height of 0.61m; from the visible remains it was possible to estimate that it was originally composed of approximately 28 staves bound by iron hoops, one of which survived near to the base. The barrel contained four separate fills, the lowest of which, ***2738***, was quite organic in nature, perhaps indicating that at times it had functioned as a cess pit. The second fill, ***2737***, contained over 60 fragments of iron, most of which appeared to be rather undiagnostic lumps, together with some curved, wire-like pieces that x-ray revealed to be sharply pointed. Finds from the upper fills, ***2736*** and ***2735***, included nineteenth-century bottle glass, and the barrel was sealed by a layer of dark brown, granular clinker, ***2733***.

5. EXCAVATION RESULTS (TRENCHES 4, 5 AND 30)

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The excavation of Trench 30, in the corner between Slutwell Lane and Friarwood Lane, represented the only programme of archaeological mitigation undertaken on the site. Trench 30, first excavated in February 2007, originally measured 3m wide by 30m long on a north-east/south-west alignment, but in March 2007 it was expanded *c* 9.5m to the north-west and south-east to form a T-shaped arrangement, meeting the south-westerly limits of Trenches 4 and 5 (Fig 2). Because the archaeological remains encountered within Trenches 4 and 5 share a close spatial, and often physical, relationship with those remains encountered in Trench 30, their results are recounted in this section.

5.2 PHASING

5.2.1 The same overall phasing scheme utilised for the evaluation is retained for the excavated remains, but, as a result of the greater complexity, sub-phases are used to highlight the detail of the chronological development. The phasing is thus:

Phase 1 - *Medieval*

Phase 2 - *Post-medieval*

Phase 2a - Construction of the original building

Phase 2b - Sinking of the cellar

Phase 2c - Abandonment of the cellared building

Phase 2d - Drainage schemes

Phase 2e - Re-use of elements of the cellared building

5.3 RESULTS

5.3.1 ***Phase 1:*** small amounts of (generally residual) medieval pottery were present in all trenches in this part of the site and were recovered in sufficient quantity, particularly from Trenches 5 and 30, to indicate that medieval activity had once been more widespread, but had largely since been truncated. Identifiable medieval features were thus rare, although ditch or pit ***506***, at the southern end of the Trench 5 (Fig 12), would appear to date to this period. Extending from the western section, this extended north-east/south-west for 3.6m, but had been truncated to the north (and probably also to the south, beyond the confines of the trench) by later features. The 0.46m deep fill, a dark brown sandy clay, ***505***, produced three sherds of medieval pottery. The only other feature of secure medieval date was posthole ***3043***, located close to the north-east end of the north-east/south-west aligned portion of Trench 30 (Fig 13). Besides

containing three sherds of medieval pottery within its backfill, this posthole was morphologically distinct from the neighbouring examples.

5.3.2 ***Phase 2:*** the principal archaeological feature pertaining to this phase was building ***3014***, identified at the north-eastern end of the north-east/south-west aligned portion of Trench 30 (Fig 14). The extant remains, which lay on a north-west/south-east alignment and broadly defined the extent of the expanded Trench 30, comprised a pair of stone walls (***3151***/***3152*** to the south-west and ***3050*** to the north-east) which were excavated for a length of up to 14.2m and, in the case of wall ***3050***, survived to a height of 0.9m (Plate 11). These walls were connected at the north-west end by a 4.9m wide and 2.21m tall perpendicular stretch of wall, ***3045***/***3065***, but continued to the south beyond the safe limit of excavation. There was evidence to the north-west that structural remains had continued in this direction for at least 10.5m, although the corresponding portion of wall ***3050*** was extant only for about 2m (*Section 5.3.7*). This ostensibly simple structure appeared to have had a fairly complex history, with several major episodes of alteration.

5.3.3 ***Phase 2a:*** on the south-western side of the building, walls ***3045*** and ***3151*** had been built against a foundation cut, ***3055***, into the natural boulder clay and then backfilled with deposits ***3051***, ***3053*** and ***3046***, the latter of which contained two sherds of seventeenth- to eighteenth-century manganese mottled ware. The cut for opposing wall ***3050*** was altogether different and comprised a 0.53m (39.85m OD) deep flat-based cut, ***3047***/***3070***/***3127***, some 1.9m to 2.84m wide, within which the wall foundation had been placed centrally. The construction cut, as ***3127***, continued 2.7m beyond the north-west extent of wall ***3050***, at which point a similarly-aligned internal shallow cut feature, ***3126***, was noted as terminating adjacent to wall ***3050***. Cut ***3126*** was undated, and it was not possible to discern whether this was an earlier feature truncated by construction cut ***3127***, or whether it was linked in some indefinable way to the construction of wall ***3050***. Construction cut ***3047***/***3070***/***3127*** had been backfilled with various layers of clays and silts, ***3023***, ***3068-9***, ***3124*** and ***3128-9***, half of which, together with occasional fragments of building debris, contained domestic refuse in the form of pottery, clay pipes and bottle glass. But for the presence of one or two residual sherds of medieval pottery, the majority of datable artefacts were likely to date to the eighteenth century and to represent locally accumulated refuse.

5.3.4 Despite these differences in foundation, the walls of the long axis were broadly similar in character. Each comprised a rubble core bound by outer skins of moderately well-dressed, occasionally tooled, coursed greyish-yellow sandstone blocks, varying between 450mm by 200mm and 150mm by 150mm, and bonded with soft pink mortar (Plate 11). Perpendicular wall ***3045/3065*** used the same mortar but was slightly different, both in the fact that its stepped foundation was placed 0.8m below the bases of its neighbours and in the slightly greater dimensions of its composite ashlar facing stones, which measured up to 550mm long. The stepped base and greater depth of this wall may relate to the possibility that it partly functioned as a buttress, as the building was constructed into a gentle gradient ascending from south-east to north-west.

5.3.5 ***Phase 2b:*** this comprised the extension of the building at ground level to the north-west and the installation of a cellar within the older, south-easterly part of the building (Plate 12). The sinking of the cellar was achieved by excavating partially beneath the interior of the existing walls to a depth between 0.8m and 0.94m and inserting additional courses of facing stones against the excavated cut, thus creating a room with internal dimensions of 3.7m wide by greater than 12.4m. The cellar walls, comprising ***3133***/***3143***/***514*** (first identified within Trench 5) to the north-east and ***3109***/***3135***/***3137*** to the south-west, were of similar material to the principal walls, but contributed little to the structural support of the building and had been re-faced and re-pointed on more than one occasion (Figs 15 and 16). To the south-west, wall ***3109*** (forming the lower courses of the cellar wall) was bonded with pink mortar, walls ***3135*** and ***3137*** with yellow, but their similar stone size and regular coursing would indicate a contemporary origin. The walls on the south-west side of the cellar survived generally to between 0.52m at the south-east end and 0.68m to the north-west. However, the north-western end of wall ***3135*** survived to a height of 1.3m where it was keyed into Phase 2a wall ***3045***/***3065***. To the north-east, wall ***3133***/***3143*** utilised yellow sandy mortar and a mixture of masonry, including some large stones measuring up to 750mm across, and ashlar blocks measuring up to 560mm (Plate 13).

5.3.6 Within the north-western third of the cellar, the floor was composed of the natural bedrock, ***3111***, presumably hewn to a flat surface (Plate 14). The bedrock dipped to the south-east, following the natural slope, and this had been partially mitigated (the floor surface still dropped by some 0.4m to the south-east across the length of the cellar) by partial excavation of the bedrock (Plate 15), and the laying of a brick floor, ***3112***, onto a sand bedding layer, ***3141***. The bricks, which measured 241mm by 117mm by 62mm, were laid in stretcher fashion. There was no indication to what use the cellar had been put during this phase, or even dating evidence.

5.3.7 ***North-westward expansion:*** it seems likely that the building was extended in a north-westward direction at a similar time to the insertion of the cellar, although the majority of evidence for this derives from its robbing. The projecting stub of north-east wall ***3050*** was the clearest evidence that the structure had extended beyond the limit of perpendicular wall ***3045***/***3065***, and its continuation to the north-west was indicated by 9.05m long, 0.55m wide and 0.13m deep robbing cut ***3115/426*** (first identified in Evaluation Trench 4). On the south-west side of the building three corresponding features were represented at the north-west end of wall ***3151/3152***. These included a 0.22m deep robbing cut ***3054***, the width of which suggested that either the removed wall footing had been stepped, or that an area of associated floor had also been removed (although no evidence for such surfaces were found within the remainder of this part of the structure). A very shallow discontinuous cut, ***3113***, was identified running to the north-west, at the base of which was a 0.48m wide strip of sandstone rubble and silt, ***3044***, likely to represent the robbed-out remains of the wall in this area (Fig 14). The complete, extended, structure would have been over 23m long on a slope that dipped approximately 1.4m from north-west to south-east.

5.3.8 ***Phase 2c:*** the building then appears to have been abandoned and the cellar allowed partially to silt-up. The 0.6m deep undulating basal silting layers, which due to later truncation only survived within the north-west half of the cellar, were composed of water-borne sand ***3104*** and ***3103***. Toward the centre of the cellar a similar deposit, ***3107***, was only 0.3m deep, suggesting that material was finding ingress toward the north-west end of the cellar. Lower silt deposit ***3104*** produced a large assemblage of artefacts (232 fragments in all) generally suggesting a late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century date for the accumulation of this material. However, the broad date range of the assemblage in general, including sherds of Cistercian ware, late Humberware, and seventeenth-century vessels, suggested that the material may potentially have derived from a variety of sources in the area, including from the disturbance of earlier features outside the building. Within the undisturbed deposits at the north-west end of the cellar, rubble and mortar layers ***3049*** and ***3064*** overlay the silt deposits and indicated either more substantial decay, or a period of demolition of the structure, probably down to the top of the natural geology. The low volume of waste within this material compared to that of layer ***3104*** suggested that this demolition process was rapid. Although a few fragments of window glass derived from the silt and rubble, there was very little evidence for roofing material, and it is possible that such fabric was salvaged soon after the structure was abandoned. Further demolition to a similar level was demonstrated by robber cuts ***3054***, ***3113*** and ***3115***, which removed the north-western extension of the structure.

5.3.9 The undisturbed deposits within the north-west end of the cellar indicated that, following demolition, substantial deposits of garden soil, ***3009***, ***3102*** and ***3105*** developed within the abandoned building. A moderately large artefactual assemblage was recovered from this material, which demonstrated a broad date range from the twelfth century to the early nineteenth century, and would indicate that this material, similar to the silt layers, derived from a range of sources, including the disturbance of medieval features within the area and possibly from contemporary local domestic refuse.

5.3.10 ***Phase 2d:*** the levelling of the building was followed by the construction of a north-west/south-east aligned stone-capped brick culvert, ***3013***/***403***, first identified in Evaluation Trench 4 (Fig 17). The constituent bricks were handmade and possibly of eighteenth-century date (*Section 6.5.19*). Entering the excavation trench from the north-west, the culvert ran parallel to robbing cut ***3115*** (Plate 16), before meeting and partially breaching wall ***3045/3065*** at its central point as it continued into the area of the backfilled cellar. From the point at which it entered the cellar (Plate 17), culvert ***3013*** was constructed of masonry very similar to that of the cellar (from which the stone was likely to have been sourced). It continued in this form to the centre of the cellar, where it had been completely removed by later activity. To the north-west of wall ***3045/3065***, brick culvert ***3013*** was sealed by 0.24m-0.4m thick clay surface ***3015***/***3024***, which extended some 5m to the north-west on the north-east side of the culvert and 2.45m on the south-west, but was similar in width to the demolished extension. A few finds were recovered from within clay ***3024***, mostly of eighteenth- to nineteenth-century date.

5.3.11 ***Phase 2e:*** at some later juncture, culvert ***3013*** was realigned on stone foundation ***3134*** to permit the re-use of the south-eastern part of the cellar (Fig 14). Accordingly, the culvert was diverted from wall ***3045/3065***, first due south until it met with south-west wall ***3151***, and then south-west along the top of levelled cellar wall ***3137*** (Plate 18). The diverted culvert, ***3048***, was constructed of handmade brick with stone capping (Fig 16). Although later partially dismantled, it would appear that the culvert had then been angled down the side of cellar wall ***3137***, so that further remains of the culvert (recorded in this location as ***3136***), found preserved within the south-eastern extent of the excavated cellar, had been constructed within the angle of wall ***3137*** and the remnants of brick floor ***3112***.

5.3.12 Once the culvert had been realigned, the south-eastern half of the cellar was cleared of the accumulated deposits and sub-divided by the insertion, 5.7m from the north-west wall of the cellar, of transverse wall ***3108*** (Fig 14). Composed of ashlar blocks, wall ***3108*** was constructed on top of then extant brick floor ***3112***, against the remaining garden soil deposits, and was faced only on the exposed south-eastern side (Plate 19). Wall ***3108*** was partially tied into north-western cellar wall ***3143*** and, to the south-west, butted wall ***3135*** and culvert ***3048*** together with its associated foundation course, ***3134*** (Plate 20). Further modifications that appeared to relate to this phase of re-use included the partial truncation of south-west wall ***3137*** and the re-facing of north-eastern wall ***3143***, using smaller ashlar blocks to create wall ***3138***.

5.3.13 It is uncertain how long the re-excavated portion of the cellar remained in use, but its abandonment was heralded by the robbing-out of the then-available part of brick floor ***3112*** and the excavation of a shallow linear pit, ***3150***, extending from wall ***3143***. The central and lower fills of the pit, ***3148*** and ***3147***, respectively, contained a moderate artefact assemblage, indicating nineteenth-century domestic waste, together, somewhat incongruously, with an Arte Nouveau copper-alloy brooch dated 1880-1910 (*Section 6.5.21*). Following the backfilling of pit ***3150***, the cellar had itself been utilised as a convenient receptacle for refuse and had been backfilled with deposit ***3110***, which closely resembled a garden soil (Plate 21). Over 350 artefacts, mostly pottery, were recovered from this deposit, generally dated to the nineteenth century, although the presence of one or two earlier post-medieval artefacts and a single sherd of abraded medieval pottery indicated that not all of the material derived from contemporary dumping. Analogous deposits ***522-3*** within Trench 5 (Fig 12) contained a similar range of material, again indicating somewhat mixed origins, but also a nineteenth-century date for the commencement of accumulation in this particular location. Placed on edge within upper layer ***523*** was an L-shaped arrangement of Welsh slate, ***527***, which presumably represented a garden feature such as a border, and the final use of the area of building ***3014*** before the modern carpark was laid.

5.3.14 ***Phase 2 features outside building 3014:*** several features were noted within the trenches in and around building ***3014*** but, due to a lack of coherent physical relationships and stratified finds, these were hard to place within the scheme of phasing. The only other structural remains comprised brick wall ***3004***, located at the south-west end of Trench 30 (Fig 13). Aligned north-

west/south-east, this wall survived as a single course of handmade headers, possibly of eighteenth-century date (*Section 6.3.19*) and appeared not to relate to any other remains within the confines of the trench. Several linear features were identified which generally shared a similar north-west/south-east alignment to culvert ***3013***/***403*** and building ***3014***. Within the south-western end of Trench 4, gully ***424*** contained a fragment of seventeenth- to nineteenth-century clay pipe bowl, while its neighbour, ***422*** (Fig 17), which terminated halfway across the trench, contained a sherd of eighteenth- to nineteenth-century blackware and a residual flint tool. In the centre of Trench 5, and cutting earlier pit/ditch ***506***, shallow ditch ***508*** was 2m wide and would appear to have been re-cut at least twice, as evidenced by cuts ***516*** and ***518*** to the north. Because of the homogeneity of their fills (***505***, ***515*** and ***517***), these re-cuts were apparent only in section; thus it was not known whether the pottery assemblage recovered from the various phases of the ditch, which included medieval material, and both earlier and later post-medieval sherds, was merely residual or had accumulated chronologically within each of the re-cuts. Adjacent and to the north of the ditch was an area of redeposited natural clay, ***521***, identified as a levelled bank, from which medieval and sixteenth- to seventeenth-century pottery was recovered. A second feature at the northern end of Trench 5 comprised gully ***513***, which terminated half-way across the trench, but contained no datable material.

5.3.15 Several clusters of postholes were also identified within Evaluation Trench 4 and the original north-east/south-west-aligned section of Excavation Trench 30. Those within Trench, ***406***, ***408***, ***413***, ***414***, ***416***, ***418***, ***420***, ***433*** and ***435***, lay at its north-eastern end (Fig 17), of which only two could be dated: posthole ***408*** contained a piece of clay pipe, and posthole ***420*** a sherd of nineteenth-century pearlware. The majority were circular in plan and, although postholes ***414***, ***418*** and ***433*** were rectangular, possibly indicating a different phase, no coherent pattern could be established within the confines of the trench. Two clusters of postholes were identified in Trench 30. At its western end were two shallow ovoid postholes, ***3017*** and ***3019***, both measuring 0.35m across (Fig 13). Closer to building ***3014*** was an agglomeration of five shallow, sub-rectangular postholes, ***3028***, ***3030***, ***3032***, ***3034*** and ***3036***, with a sixth outlier, ***3039***, forming a rough north-east/south-west alignment. A few sherds of eighteenth- or nineteenth-century pottery were recovered from these postholes. A further isolated posthole, ***3041***, was located to the east of cellar wall ***3151*** and close to posthole ***3043*** (*Section 5.3.1*). At the south-west end of Trench 30 were two shallow pits, ***3022*** and ***3026***, which were 0.8m and 0.7 wide respectively. No finds were recovered from either of these features.

6. ASSESSMENT OF THE RESULTS

6.1 ASSESSMENT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

6.1.1 The aim of the post-excavation assessment was to evaluate all classes of data generated by each stage of the fieldwork programme (both evaluation and excavation), in order to determine the potential of the dataset for further analysis. The potential of each element of the archive is presented below as a statement of significance based on the assessment work undertaken related to the original academic themes expressed in *Section 3*. A method statement, formulated on the basis of the assessed potential of the dataset, and the updated research aims, is included as *Section 10*.

6.1.2 The broad objectives of this assessment correspond to, and are prescribed by, *Appendix 4* of *Management of Archaeological Projects Second Edition* (English Heritage 1991). They are to:

- assess the quantity, provenance and condition of all classes of data from the evaluation and excavation, be it stratigraphic, artefactual or environmental;
- comment on the range and variety of that material;
- assess the potential of the material to address those questions;
- formulate any further pertinent site-specific, regional and national research questions arising from the assessment of this material.

6.1.3 This assessment will present:

- a factual summary, characterising the quantity and perceived quality of the data contained within the site archive;
- a statement of the academic potential of the data;
- presentation of updated research questions and a revised project design establishing the manner in which these research questions should be addressed (*Section 10*);
- recommendations on the storage and curation of the data (*Section 7*).

6.2 MATERIAL ASSESSED

6.2.1 The entire paper, digital and material archive deriving from all of the evaluation trenches and the excavation of building ***3014*** was examined for the purposes of this assessment. Quantifications are incorporated within the individual assessments.

6.3 PROCEDURES FOR ASSESSMENT

6.3.1 The method of assessment used varied with the class of information examined, although in each case assessment was undertaken in accordance with guidance provided by English Heritage (1991). All classes of data were examined in full and, although summary information is presented within the text and appendices of this report, full details of each data-type reside within the project archive.

6.4 STRATIGRAPHIC DATA

6.4.1 ***Quantification*:** the fieldwork has allowed a full characterisation and three-dimensional spatial record of all features within the investigated areas, which date from the medieval period to the twentieth century. The following section considers the amount of field-generated primary documentation pertaining to the evaluation and excavation (summarised in Table 1).

Trench Number	Context indices and Trench record sheets	Context sheets	Drawings		Photographs	
			Plans	Sections	Colour slide	Black and white
1	2	11	1	7		18
2	3	35	1	11	33	33
3	2	23	1	1	43	43
4	3	36	2	2	37	37
5	3	28	2	4	21	21
6	2	22	2	2	25	25
7	2				3	6
8	2					3
9	2	3			6	6
10	1				3	3
12	2	12				3
13	2		2	1	2	1
16	2				3	3
17	1				3	3
18	1				3	3
19	1				3	3
20	2	22	1	1	9	9
21	2		1	2	6	6
22	1		1	1	6	6
23	1					
24	2	15	1	5	18	18
25	2	14	2	2	21	21
26	2	22	2	3	20	20
27	3	40		22	35	35
30	8	120	15	37	189	189
Totals	**54**	**403**	**34**	**100**	**465**	**489**

Table 1: Summary of the primary stratigraphic archive according to record type, by trench

6.4.2 ***Assessment of potential***: the archive of primary fieldwork data is a comprehensive and well-organised record of the stratigraphic information recovered, with significant archaeological remains recorded graphically, textually and photographically. As such, it provides a flexible framework within which the analysis of the other forms of data can take place. The largest volume of data relates to those remains encountered in Trench 30, with significant supporting information from Trenches 4 and 5 (See *Appendix 5* for a list of contexts). It has been possible to identify, characterise and record different types and phases of structural activity, re-use and abandonment, enhancing our understanding of the chronological development of building ***3014***. There are, however, very few primary contexts associated with the building, and very few deposits that relate to its actual use. Within a number of the surrounding trenches, features associated with boundaries and drainage help to characterise the use and division of the wider area, and provide a context for building ***3014***; the results from Trenches 2, 3 and 6 are particularly significant in this respect.

6.4.3 The evaluation of Trenches 20-2 and 24-7 have also provided detailed information, albeit concerning a fairly simple stratigraphic sequence. Whilst the limited scale of investigation means that on an individual basis the stratigraphic details within each trench are difficult to analyse profitably beyond details of structure and function, considered together they allow a better understanding of the pre-modern use and organisation of the landscape. The results also provide useful information concerning the possibility (and nature) of archaeological remains extending beyond the development area, to inform future planning decisions.

6.4.4 Trenches 7-10, 12, 13, 16, 17-19 and 23, did not produce any significant archaeological deposits or features. As such, the identified stratigraphy has no potential for further analysis, and is an inadequate framework for detailed analysis of other classes of data beyond broad issues of presence, absence and spatial distribution.

6.5 ARTEFACTUAL DATA

6.5.1 ***Introduction and quantification:*** in total, 2281 fragments of artefacts were retrieved from the programme of evaluation and excavation; details are provided in *Appendix 6* and summarised in Table 2. The finds are generally well-provenanced, although 393 fragments, mainly from the evaluation (17% of the whole assemblage and 44% of the material recovered during that phase of the fieldwork programme) were unstratified. A further 72 objects (3%) were recovered during machining of topsoil and subsoil deposits during the evaluation. An additional 287 finds were recovered during bulk clearance of the cellar in Trench 30, and therefore cannot be considered to be stratified. Of the finds recovered, the pottery assemblage of 1678 sherds represents the majority (74%) of the material, while other significant assemblages include glass (7.5%), clay pipe (6.5%), ceramic building material (ceramic building material; 5.3%) and iron (5.1%).

Material	Evaluation				Excavation			Total
	Soil	Strat	Unstrat	*Sub-total*	Strat	Unstrat	*Sub-total*	
Pottery (medieval)	3	51	8	*62*	22	3	*25*	**87**
Pottery (late medieval/ early post-medieval)		2	3	*5*	18	8	*26*	**31**
Pottery (post-medieval)	67	142	270	*479*	821	260	*1081*	**1560**
Clay pipe		18	47	*65*	69	15	*84*	**149**
Ceramic Building Material		36	9	*45*	73	4	*77*	**122**
Glass		30	9	*39*	115	17	*132*	**171**
Iron	1	92	1	*94*	23		*23*	**117**
Tin		2		*2*	1		*1*	**3**
Copper alloy					6		*6*	**6**
Composite (copper/wood)					1		*1*	**1**
Slag		9		*9*	3		*3*	**12**
Flint	1	4	4	*9*				**9**
Stone		9		*9*		1	*1*	**10**
Wood (barrel)		2		*2*				**2**
Cloth		1		*1*				**1**
Grand Total	**72**	**395**	**351**	***818***	**1152**	**308**	***1460***	**2278**

Table 2: Summary of artefact assemblage by type, stratification and fieldwork phase

6.5.2 ***Medieval Pottery:*** in total, 87 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from 35 contexts in twelve trenches (Trenches 2-8, 20, 21, 24, 27 and 30); seven of the contexts (accounting for 13 sherds) were unstratified (***300***, ***400***, ***600***, ***700***, ***2000***, ***2100*** and ***3000***). The majority of sherds (50, *c* 57.5%) derived from linear features (including three from levelled bank ***521***) and a small number of postholes. The remainder were from backfill deposits within the cellar. The number of sherds per context was generally low, with only ditch fill ***507*** containing more than ten sherds (14). The pottery was generally unabraded and in good condition, although no fragment was greater than 70mm in maximum dimension. Despite some refitting, there were no complete or near-complete vessels. Very few of the contexts produced exclusively medieval pottery; the majority came from mixed contexts and was clearly residual.

6.5.3 ***Fabric types:*** a preliminary assessment established nine main fabric types, of which the most frequently occurring was Northern Gritty-type ware (40 sherds) dating from the twelfth to fifteenth centuries. Other types included Humberware (13 sherds), of thirteenth- to fifteenth-century date, Pimply ware (four sherds; twelfth to fifteenth centuries), and thirteenth-century Hallgate-type fabrics (two sherds). The remainder are as yet unidentified sandy fabrics dating to the twelfth to thirteenth centuries.

6.5.4 ***Late medieval/early post-medieval pottery:*** only 31 pottery sherds dating to this transitional period were recovered (from ten contexts in five trenches), mostly from the north-east corner of the site, in the Slutwell Lane area. The earliest, potentially, date from the fifteenth century, but several of the fabrics are known to have been in production for long periods. One or two seventeenth-

century forms have been included in this category, since they fit more comfortably than within later post-medieval material (*Section 6.5.10*).

6.5.5 ***Fabric types:*** the assemblage is divided evenly between broadly-dated late Humberware (sixteenth to nineteenth centuries; 15 sherds, all from Trench 30) and more closely-datable Cistercian wares, the majority of which appeared to derive from the Wrenthorpe potteries, in West Yorkshire (Moorhouse and Slowikowski 1992). Cistercian wares represent the first appearance of finewares and at least three vessel types in this fabric were identified, including developed and later forms dating to the seventeenth century.

6.5.6 ***Evaluation of the earlier pottery:*** the presence of Northern grittyware in the assemblage would suggest that the sequence of activity on the site began in the twelfth century and continued into the post-medieval period. It must, however, be noted that many of the fragments came from secondary fills and must therefore be regarded as residual. Although few distinct forms were apparent, occasional handles are indicative of jugs, and sooting could indicate cooking vessels. The Northern grittyware rims, such as that from ditch ***224***, are likely to be from jars or cooking pots. Thus, although most sherds were small and largely undiagnostic, it can be suggested that they reflect a limited range of conservative and utilitarian forms, notably lacking finewares and imports, and probably indicative of relatively low-status activity. A single exception to this was an anthropomorphic Figure, possibly from a knight jug, in an unattributed medieval fabric. Recovered from culvert fill ***3012***, it is likely to have moved from its original site of deposition.

6.5.7 There appeared to be slight differences in the spatial and chronological distribution of the pottery. Almost all types of pottery were represented in trenches in the Slutwell Lane area, including Northern grittyware, earlier and later Humberware, and the majority of the Cistercian ware. Elsewhere on the site the (admittedly smaller) assemblage comprised largely local sandy wares and Northern grittyware, and both Humberwares and Cistercian ware were absent.

6.5.8 ***Comparative material:*** several well-stratified assemblages are known from Pontefract, including that from the castle (Cumberpatch 2002), where the proportion of imported fineware was also noted as low (Cumberpatch 2003). Other published assemblages are known from Sandal Castle, near Wakefield (Moorhouse 1982), and Kirkstall Abbey (Moorhouse and Slowikowski 1987). Production sites are known from all over Yorkshire, with that at Hallgate, Doncaster, being of particular significance, as vessels from this site are possibly among the Pontefract assemblage (Buckland *et al* 1979). Humberware products have been widely published from many sites (see, for instance, Watkins 1987).

6.5.9 ***Potential:*** although a relatively small assemblage, and largely residual, the medieval and early post-medieval pottery has considerable potential to provide a chronological framework for selected features. The perceptible variation in its distribution will also help in pinpointing areas of contemporary activity within the wider development site. Many of the presently unidentified fabrics may be identified following more extensive research.

6.5.10 ***Post-medieval pottery:*** some 1560 sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from 56 contexts. It was recovered from most of the archaeological interventions, being absent only from Trenches 7, 12-14, 18, and 19, all of which were within the steeply-sloping north-western part of the site. Most was from Trench 30, and surrounding trenches in the Slutwell Lane area. Over a third of the assemblage was unstratified or only poorly stratified (Table 2). Both fine- and coarsewares were present and, although seventeenth-century forms were represented, these were small in number compared to the large amount of eighteenth-century and later material.

6.5.11 ***Finewares:*** this group was composed almost entirely of tablewares and includes the Cistercian and late Humberwares (*Section 6.5.4*). The earliest vessels represented are slipwares; nine sherds were from seventeenth-century forms originating from Staffordshire, Wrenthorpe, and Halifax (Barker 1993; Moorhouse and Slowikowski 1992), and include a fragment of a Staffordshire picture Plate from cellar backfill ***3102***. Fine manganese mottled ware cups or similar drinking vessels (35 sherds from 18 contexts) had a slightly wider distribution, appearing in Trenches 20 and 27 as well as in Trench 30, and are likely to be Staffordshire products of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.

6.5.12 Most of the finewares were, however, of eighteenth- to nineteenth-century date, and were again more widely distributed. Amongst the earliest were 25 fragments of eighteenth-century tin-glazed earthenware (from 11 contexts, including one from Trench 27). Both decorated and undecorated forms were present, probably originating from Bristol or Liverpool (Black 2001). There was also a small amount of fine eighteenth-century white salt-glazed stoneware (14 sherds from nine contexts) and Jackfield-type ware (five sherds from three contexts), which may either be Staffordshire imports (Brears 1971) or possibly from Wrenthorpe (Moorhouse and Slowikowski 1992). Later slipwares, mostly from Yorkshire potteries (Barker 1993, 27), were recovered from the Slutwell Lane area, as were a variety of eighteenth- to nineteenth-century mocha wares and related dipped wares (12 sherds from three Trench 30 contexts).

6.5.13 The most commonly represented fabric was Creamware or Queensware (216 sherds from 18 contexts) (Jennings 1981, 227), which was also recovered from Trenches 20 and 25. The majority appeared to be Ferrybridge/Leeds products (Hughes nd), dating to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and a hand-painted cup from silting layer ***3104*** could be dated *c* 1760-80. Late eighteenth- to nineteenth-century transfer-printed and hand-decorated Pearlwares were also common and widespread (146 sherds from 21 contexts, including examples from Trenches 20, 21, and 25), a few of which could be quite closely dated to around the turn of the nineteenth century (Draper 1984). Some 29 fragments of eighteenth- to late nineteenth-century English porcelain were noted (including examples from Trenches 20 and 25), and can be mostly attributed to Castleford and Ferrybridge producers.

6.5.13 ***Coarsewares:*** this material was generally more widely distributed and included various storage and kitchen wares as well as tablewares; there was, in addition, a range of gardenware. Although generally less closely datable than the

finewares, earlier coarsewares included examples of seventeenth- to nineteenth-century Yorkshire slip-trailed and -combed wares (Barker 1993), including some unusual slip-combed eighteenth-century plant pots from ditch fill ***3023***. The majority of the coarsewares were Blackwares and red earthenwares. The former, comprising 269 sherds, of which 166 were Jackfield-type pancheons, mugs and Plates, included some possible late seventeenth-century vessels, but dated largely to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The red earthenware also dated largely to the eighteenth to nineteenth centuries and included brown- (22 sherds) orange- (29 sherds) and yellow-glazed (six sherds) material, either plain or with slip decoration, as well as 224 unglazed sherds. There was also a moderate amount of brown- and grey salt-glazed stoneware, some with rouletting and incised decoration, which was probably made locally, but was similar to products made in Nottingham and Bristol (Jennings 1981, 219-22; Allan 1984).

6.5.14 ***Imported pottery:*** the amount of foreign material within the assemblage was small, but included a few (18 sherds from six Trench 30 contexts) of eighteenth-century hand-decorated hard paste porcelains, which may be Chinese, though the possibility remains that they are Bristol/Plymouth products. Continental imports included two fragments of seventeenth-century Rhenish/Cologne stoneware from Trench 30, one a bellarmine jug, the other a bottle (Hurst *et al* 1986). There were also three seventeenth- to eighteenth-century Westerwald-type stoneware jug/mug/flagon fragments, probably German in origin but just possibly London copies.

6.5.14 ***Assessment of potential:*** the pottery assemblage from both the evaluation and excavation has a sufficiently large stratified component to provide vital spot-dating for the stratigraphic sequence, contributing to the refinement of site chronology and phasing. As many of the fabrics and vessel forms noted in secondary deposits are relatively closely datable, they can provide information on the chronology of these deposits, and of the character of activity in the surroundings area. Although there is a possibility that the post-abandonment cellar backfills, and potentially the garden soil horizons, could be re-worked refuse relating to the occupation of building ***3014***, very little can be proven to relate directly to the primary use of the identified archaeological remains. There is thus little potential for detailed analysis of the pottery in terms of attempting to correlate fabrics, form and function with specific activities and status. Similarly, the nature of the stratigraphic context means that the material bears little potential for a study of trade and distribution, even though much of it derives from local production centres such as Ferrybridge, Pontefract, and Castleford (Cumberpatch 2002; 2003; Hughes nd).

6.5.16 ***Clay pipe:*** in total, 149 fragments (87 stratified) of clay tobacco pipe were recovered and were reasonably well-distributed across the site. The majority (133) were plain stems whilst the 16 bowl fragments (*c* 50% stratified) included both decorated and undecorated examples. There were one or two early forms, with an unstatified example from Trench 8 dating to *c* 1580-1640, and another from ditch fill ***507*** dating to 1620-40 (Oswald 1975). Stamped examples included a bowl marked 'SH' beneath a crown, unstratified in Trench 13 and likely to be a Ripon product dating to *c* 1660-90. Another

example, stamped 'IH' beneath a crown, may have a similar source and date. Other decoration included milled rims and moulded motifs, some decidedly nautical, including that with a ship, unstratified in Trench 20, and are likely to date to 1840-60 (*ibid*).

6.5.17 ***Assessment of potential:*** the few well-stratified bowls will contribute to the development of a chronologically secure framework for the phasing of the excavated features, particularly when considered with reference to any appropriate published local assemblages. Although bore-width of the stem is a less accurate means of producing dating information, where other evidence is absent, such information could also be useful in dating deposits.

6.5.18 ***Ceramic building material:*** in total, 122 fragments were recovered, almost 90% from stratified contexts. The assemblage dated from the medieval period onwards and comprised a range of forms, including plain roof tiles, pantiles, and floor tiles (35 fragments), various types of brick (29 examples), as well as drainpipes (three pieces). Undiagnostic material comprised 45% of the assemblage (55 fragments).

6.5.19 There is a small group of medieval material, including a partially-reduced green-glazed floor tile of approximately fourteenth- to fifteenth-century date, and fragments of unglazed tile from barrel fill ***2736*** could also be medieval, as could unstratified fragments from Trench 5. Handmade material from the eighteenth century included bricks from culverts ***3013*** and ***3048,*** and wall ***3004***. Two handmade roof tiles from ditch fill ***507*** could be slightly earlier in date. Other material included nineteenth- to twentieth-century heat-resistant bricks and drains, as well as a number of very modern fragments. The origin of the earlier ceramic building materials is uncertain, but it is likely that brick production was taking place in and around Pontefract from the eighteenth century. Indeed, a field marked as 'brickiln [*sic*]' is marked on Jollage's map of Pontefract of 1742, fronting Northgate, and could be contemporary with eighteenth-century brick-built features identified on site.

6.5.20 ***Assessment of potential:*** although only a small assemblage, the ceramic building material has some potential to contribute towards an illustration of the nature and appearance of structures on or close to the site. The glazed medieval floor tile from Trench 27 is of interest in view of the proximity of this excavation to the putative site of the medieval friary, and this would benefit from comparison with other examples from the locality. Similarly, the potentially early tile from ditch fill ***507*** may also benefit from further analysis in terms of dating and production. In the absence of other dating evidence, complete bricks recovered from the culverts have some limited potential to indicate their likely period of construction. In order to facilitate this, the material should be compared to available local material, in order to help establish a source and reliable date. The remainder of the assemblage is too disparate to contribute to any further understanding of the site.

6.5.21 ***Copper alloy:*** six pieces of copper alloy were recovered, all from Trench 30. Four fragments from sand layer ***3104*** derived from the same object, possibly a delicate plaque, although after x-ray it remains unidentifiable. The remaining two objects both came from pit ***3150***. A circular item from fill ***3148*** was

13mm in diameter with a slightly raised margin and evidence of an attachment on one side; this could have been part of a ring. The other, from fill ***3147***, was an Art Nouveau enamelled brooch with a central green paste stone and dating from *c* 1880 to 1910 (Becker 1998).

6.5.22 ***Assessment of potential*:** the objects from pit ***3150*** have some potential for refinement of the dating, not least because they are likely to provide the most accurate date for the final abandonment of building ***3014*** following its period of re-use.

6.5.23 ***Iron:*** some 117 fragments of iron were recovered during the fieldwork, much of it unidentifiable even after x-ray. A considerable proportion (71 pieces) came from the fills of barrel pit ***2739*** and, together with a large number of undiagnostic fragments, included a shoe heel, nails, a handle and four curved wires with sharpened ends, *c* 5mm in diameter and up to 0.3m long. The remainder of the assemblage was similar, with nails, bolts, screws, pins, and unidentifiable fragments. Three strips, 200mm long by 10mm and with perforations at each end, from garden soil ***523***, were presumably fittings for a door, box or similar flat object. The same deposit also contained a horseshoe.

6.5.24 ***Assessment of potential:*** the ironwork has little potential for further analysis, although it would be interesting if the purpose of those distinctive artefacts from barrel pit ***2739*** could be identified, since they might provide further information concerning the nature of activity in that area.

6.5.25 ***Glass:*** in total, 171 fragments, all post-medieval in date, were recovered. They came from most parts of the site except the disturbed north-western area. A substantial proportion of the vessel glass comprised shards of dark olive green wine bottles ranging in date from the late seventeenth to the mid-eighteenth centuries (Charleston 1984); the range of diagnostic fragments suggests some potential for refining this date range. Although the assemblage derives, in the main, from cellar backfills, it accords with the date range of pottery from the same deposits and may thus contribute to refining the sequence of deposits in this feature. Later nineteenth- and early twentieth-century glass vessels included jars, pharmaceutical, mineral water and wine (champagne) bottles, with a few mould-blown embossed examples bearing the names of local traders and manufacturers, for example, that marked E BREFFIT & Co Ltd CASTLEFORD, from gully fill ***2721***. With one exception from Trench 27, the 28 fragments of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century window glass were recovered exclusively from the area of Slutwell Lane but were, for the most part, from secondary deposits.

6.5.26 ***Assessment of potential:*** the glass assemblage has only limited potential to contribute towards an understanding of activity on the site, or to enhance dating significantly.

6.5.27 ***Flint:*** nine flint objects, ranging in date from the Mesolithic period to the Bronze Age, were recovered during the fieldwork, one each from Trenches 2 and 6, the remainder from Trench 4. Although four flints came from stratified contexts, all would appear to be residual. Of the datable examples from Trench 4, five were Mesolithic/Neolithic in date, one Bronze Age, and were a mixture

of tertiary flakes and blades with primary working and platform preparation. The Bronze Age flake from gully ***422*** was of particularly good quality and had wear from use as a scraper or trimmer. Colour variations suggested that material from a range of sources was represented.

6.5.28 ***Assessment of potential:*** although the flint assemblage is small, residual and has no connection with the significant archaeological features identified on site, it provides important information about the presence of prehistoric activity in the area. Limited analysis would allow closer dating of the artefacts, and comparison with local material would contribute to the wider understanding of prehistoric activity in the vicinity.

6.5.29 ***Stone:*** ten stone objects were recovered, including seven roof slates from modern pit fill ***2508***. A single stone roof tile, known as a 'thackstone,' was retained from cellar fill ***3102***; two similar tiles were found in ditch fill ***2019***.

6.5.30 ***Assessment of potential:*** the slates, deriving from a modern context, have no potential for further analysis, whilst that of the stone roof tiles is limited to a rapid description and comparison with other local examples.

6.5.31 ***Wood:*** two wooden objects were recovered during the evaluation, comprising barrel ***2739*** and an unidentified object from barrel fill ***2737***. Eight staves were collected from barrel ***2739*** and were identified as being of oak. Well-preserved toolmarks suggest that the staves were of relatively recent date, having been cut using a band saw.

6.5.32 ***Assessment of potential:*** spot-dating of the barrel would indicate that it is probably nineteenth-century in origin, a date consistent with its mode of manufacture (C Howard-Davis pers comm). Given the absence of structural activity associated with the barrel, and thus any firm domestic or industrial context, there is little further potential for analysis.

6.5.33 ***Slag:*** 12 small pieces of undiagnostic iron slag were recovered from seven stratified negative features from across the site. Most fragments were found singly, with the greatest concentration comprising the four fragments from field drain terminal ***106***. One fragment derived from barrel pit fill ***2739***, which is of interest considering the volume of iron objects within that feature, and may imply that this material was scrap for recycling. However, elsewhere on site, the overall small quantities and concentration of slag would suggest that the material was redeposited secondarily when these features were decommissioned and backfilled.

6.5.34 ***Assessment of potential:*** the disparate origin, small concentrations and generally redeposited nature of the slag would indicate that iron-working was unlikely to have been undertaken in the near vicinity of the identified significant archaeological remains. Without a clear and dated context of industrial origin, the slag has no potential for further analysis within the scope of the present study.

6.5.35 ***Other finds:*** a small amount of other material was found during the fieldwork, including two scraps of tin from field drain terminal ***106*** and a piece of tin

sheet from cellar infill deposit ***3148***; all are likely to be late in date. Finally, a fragment of a composite object made from wood and copper alloy was recovered from silt deposit ***3104***, and is likely to be a hinge.

6.5.36 ***Assessment of potential:*** although the composite object is interesting in its own right, neither analysis of this nor the bits of tin will contribute to a greater understanding of the significant archaeological remains.

6.6 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.6.1 ***Vertebrate remains:*** a small collection of 184 stratified medieval and post-medieval animal bones, weighing *c* 2kg, was recovered from the complete programme of fieldwork. The material was in a good state of preservation, generally of a robust nature and frequently with little erosion of the bone surface, although often highly fragmented (Table 3).

Period	N	Preservation Category (%)				
		Very Poor	Poor	Moderate	Good	Excellent
Medieval	59	3.39	33.90	45.76	15.25	1.69
Post-medieval	74	1.35	4.05	64.86	24.32	5.41

Table 3: Preservation of animal bone according to phase

6.6.2 The proportion of the assemblage identified to taxon was moderate (39%), and the limited species diversity was dominated by the major domesticates, with small numbers of hare, cat, bird and fish bones (Table 4), as might be expected from an assemblage deriving from the hand-collection of non-primary refuse deposits

Taxon	Medieval	Post-medieval	Total
Cat		1	1
Hare		2	2
Horse	1	3	4
Pig	1	2	3
Cattle	10	20	30
Cattle/Red Deer		1	1
Red/Fallow Deer		1	1
Sheep/Goat	6	21	27
Goat	1		1
Rattus sp		1	1
Sub-total	***19***	***52***	***71***
Medium Mammal	11	16	27
Large Mammal	13	27	40
Unidentified Mammal	22	23	45
Bird		1	1
Fish		1	1
Sub-total	***46***	***67***	***113***
Total	**65**	**119**	**184**

Table 4: Summary of vertebrate remains according to phase

6.6.3 Only a small proportion of elements for each taxon within each period are usable for demographic, biometric and butchery analysis, in terms of mandibular tooth wear, epiphysial fusion, measurable bones or teeth and the number of butchered bones (Table 5).

Period	Taxon	Category			
		Mandibular tooth wear	**Epiphysial fusion**	**Biometry**	**Butchery**
Medieval	Horse		1	1	
	Cattle		3	2	
	Sheep/goat	1	1	1	
	Goat			1	1
	Pig				
	Sub-total	*1*	*5*	*5*	*1*
Post-medieval	Horse		2	2	1
	Cattle		2	4	4
	Sheep/goat	1	1	1	
	Pig		7	5	1
	Sub-total	*1*	*12*	*12*	*6*
Grand Total		**2**	**17**	**17**	**7**

Table 5: Summary of data capable of analysis for the main domesticates, by period

6.6.4 ***Assessment of potential:*** although moderately well-preserved and provenanced, the fact that the assemblage derives largely from secondary deposits and is too small to generate statistically valid data means that it has no analytical potential for furthering an understanding of the significant remains on the site. As such, unstratified animal bone should be discarded at the completion of the project, and consideration should be given to disposal of the stratified material following archival recording.

6.6.5 ***Molluscs:*** in total, 91 complete or fragmentary mollusc shells were collected during the course of the fieldwork, of which the majority derived from stratified contexts distributed across the site. Information pertaining to the mollusc assemblage is summarised in *Appendix 7*. Three species of marine mollusc were represented; oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) was predominant with smaller numbers of cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*) and a single fragment of mussel shell (*mytilus edulis*). Several large garden snail (*helix aspersa*) shells of dubious antiquity were also collected. Preservation was generally good, rarely poor, and in a few instances variable, suggesting that the shells from the contexts in question had potentially derived from several sources or had accumulated over time. The number of complete shells was relatively small amongst the larger and thus more vulnerable mussels, indicating a certain degree of disturbance, although the proportion of partial shells relative to mere fragments indicated that this disturbance had not been especially aggressive. The oyster shells varied in size and shape, with no consistent pattern that might suggest particular sources had been exploited. Some valves did have smaller shells fused to their exterior surfaces, indicative of crowding, possibly among cultivated specimens, and there were several examples with encrustations and barnacles attached. The number of measurable shells was

quite high, but such potential metrical data related largely to those of the hinges and muscle scars, rather than to the external shell dimensions. A single shell from sandy infill deposit ***3104*** had a knife mark indicative of having been opened.

6.6.6 ***Assessment of potential:*** although generally well-preserved and largely well-stratified, the fact that the assemblage derives mainly from secondary deposits and is too small to generate statistically valid data, despite the large proportion of measurable elements, means that it has no analytical potential for furthering an understanding of the significant remains on site. As such, unstratified shells should be discarded at the completion of the project, and consideration should be given to disposal of the stratified material following archival recording.

6.6.7 ***Charred and waterlogged plant remains:*** over the course of the fieldwork, 24 environmental bulk samples were taken from a variety of secure contexts for the assessment of charred and waterlogged plant remains. Context information and volume details pertaining to each sample are summarised in Table 6).

Context	Feature	Sample volume (litres)	Volume processed (litres)
203	Fill of pit ***204***	30	10
209	Posthole ***210***	3	3
307	Posthole ***308***	5	5
313	Posthole ***314***	3	3
315	Posthole ***316***	3	3
319	Posthole ***320***	5	5
2408	Fill of Cesspit ***2407***	10	10
2618	Furrow ***2619***	20	10
2717	Ditch ***2718***	30	10
2738	Primary barrel fill ***2739***	20	10
3009	Layer in cellar/group ***3014***	30	10
3012	Deposit within culvert ***3013***	30	10
3015	Floor	30	10
3016	Fill of posthole ***3017***	10	10
3021	Fill of pit ***3022***	30	10
3023	Fill of ditch ***3047***	30	10
3027	Posthole ***3028***	10	10
3029	Fill of posthole ***3030***	8	8
3033	Posthole ***3034***	20	10
3040	Posthole ***3041***	10	10
3042	Posthole ***3043***	8	8
3058	Layer	30	10
3061	Cellar deposit	30	10
3104	Lower layer of cellar/group ***3014***	30	10

Table 6: Summary of palaeoenvironmental samples taken during fieldwork and processed for assessment

6.6.8 ***Results:*** the results of the assessment are summarised in *Appendix 8*. Of the 24 samples, 13 contained charred cereal grains, albeit in small quantities, and without associated chaff (pit fills ***203***, ***2408*** and ***3021***, posthole fills ***307***, ***313***, ***3027***, ***3029***, ***3040*** and ***3042***, cellar deposits ***3009*** and ***3061***, culvert fill ***3012*** and ditch fill ***3023***). These cereals included *Triticum aestivum* (bread wheat), *Avena* (oat) and *Hordeum* (barley). Small numbers of charred seeds from wild legumes (<4mm) were present in culvert fill ***3012***, ditch fill ***3023*** and posthole fill ***3040***. Most of the samples contained a few waterlogged plant remains, but three contained a richer assemblage. Ditch fill ***2717*** contained fragments of *Rumex acetosella* (sheep's sorrel), *Urtica dioica* (common nettle) seeds, *Chenopodium album* (fat-hen) and *Ranunculus repens*-type (creeping buttercup). The latter two taxa were also recorded in furrow fill ***2618***, together with *Prunella vulgaris* (selfheal) and *Rubus fructicosus* (blackberry). Barrel fill ***2738*** contained large quantities of fragmented *Linum usitatissimum* (flax), *Papaver* (poppies), *Raphanus* pods (wild radish), *Chrysanthemum segetum* (corn marigold), *Polygonum aviculare* (knotgrass), *Rubus fructicosus* (blackberry) and cereal culm nodes. Although it is possible that the material from the latter sample could indicate cloth production, the fragmented nature of the flax seeds and the presence of other edible plants and crop weeds is likely to be more suggestive of a faecal content. This sample also contained small fragments of a fine fabric with stitching holes present.

6.6.9 ***Assessment of potential:*** the majority of the processed samples have no potential for further analysis: suitable material is either present only in limited amounts or absent altogether. This is exemplified by the absence of chaff in association with the charred cereal grains, meaning that there is little evidence for crop-processing on the site. Whilst the volume of waterlogged plant material within each of the samples from furrow fill ***2618***, ditch fill ***2717*** and barrel fill ***2738*** is sufficient to warrant further analysis, such work could only be indirectly related to the significant archaeological remains in the Slutwell Lane area. As such, the sample from ditch fill ***2717*** may be representative of similar features from the site, but the results are sufficiently generic to suggest that further analysis would be unlikely to reveal more varied information of any significance. Barrel ***2739*** seems to have been the recipient of a variety of waste, with that from fill ***2738*** likely to contain ordure. Were this feature to be associated with further waste or domestic deposits, then it would have heightened potential, but at present this is not the case. The significance of the evidence from furrow fill ***2618*** is largely dependent on the degree to which such features are held to be representative of processes that were formerly more widespread across the site. Although the wild plants recorded from this fill are unlikely to relate to its primary function, it is possible that analysis of a larger volume of material may provide such information.

7. CURATION AND CONSERVATION

7.1 RECIPIENT MUSEUM

7.1.1 The Wakefield Museum will be the ultimate place of deposition for the paper, digital and material archive from the fieldwork investigations and post-excavation assessment, as this is the nearest museum which meets the Museums' and Galleries' Commission criteria for the long-term storage of archaeological material (MGC 1992):

Address:

Wakefield Art Gallery
Wentworth Terrace
Wakefield
WF1 3QW

Telephone: 01924-305352

7.2 CONSERVATION

7.2.1 The finds have been stored in such a manner that they are in a stable condition, and require no specialist conservation work. The wooden artefacts from the site are presently kept wet, cool and dark and, although it will not be possible to maintain such conditions following their archival submission, the small analytical potential of this material would indicate that it is not worth stabilising or conserving in the long term.

7.3 STORAGE

7.3.1 The complete project archive, which will include records, plans, both black and white print and colour slide photographs, artefacts, and digital data, will be prepared following the guidelines set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC 1990, Conservation Guidelines 3) and *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archive for long-term storage* (Walker 1990).

7.3.2 All finds will be packaged according to the Wakefield Museum's specifications (WMGS 2003), in either acid-free cardboard boxes, or in airtight plastic boxes for unstable material. Metalwork constitutes the only category which is potentially unstable and, although these items will be packaged in airtight plastic boxes, they will need to be stored in controlled conditions.

7.4 PACKAGING

7.4.1 The assemblage is currently well-packed and will require no further packaging. Box lists are prepared and will be updated from the database once the full cataloguing of the archive is complete.

7.5 DISCARD POLICY

7.5.1 Dependent upon Wakefield Museum's policy for the retention of material (WMGS 2003), it is likely that all unstratified nineteenth- and twentieth-century pottery, glass, ceramic building material and undiagnostic metalwork should be discarded following cataloguing and the completion of the project for publication. The same is likely to be true of the zooarchaeological assemblage and wooden artefacts, together with any sediment deriving from palaeoenvironmental samples without potential for further analysis.

8. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

8.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

8.1.1 ***Introduction:*** the fieldwork programme has demonstrated the presence of significant archaeological remains on site and, through intensive investigation of selected areas, has been able to provide detailed and more general information concerning the development of a specific part of Pontefract that would not otherwise have been possible from basic cartography. The presence of these archaeological remains appears to be at least partially dependent on the variable preservation resulting from later truncation. This was particularly apparent in the north-eastern part of the site, closest to the site of the Friary, where archaeological remains, including medieval burials, had previously been found (WYAS 2004). Each of the evaluation trenches placed within this area encountered evidence of ground disturbance and landscaping, associated with twentieth-century development; however, the possibility remains that stratified archaeological remains are preserved *in situ* between areas of investigation.

8.1.2 ***Medieval origins:*** whilst no early medieval settlement remains were encountered that might complement documentary evidence pertaining to Tanshelf, on the eastern side of Pontefract, the evaluation has been particularly important in demonstrating the medieval origins of settlement within the development area, to the south-east of the Friary and Pontefract's urban core. Although stratified medieval remains and features were sparse, most probably as a result of later truncation, boundary features in Trenches 2, 6, 20, 21 and 27, together with varying amounts of pottery from these and surrounding trenches, would indicate that those areas around Slutwell Lane, to the north of Friarwood Lane and around what is now Carleton Glen, were being sub-divided, utilised and, in all probability, occupied during the Middle Ages. Furthermore, the concentration of medieval remains within these areas may in part be artificial, since within the north-western part of the site, closest to the Friary, difficult ground conditions, limited space and severe disturbance relating to modern landscaping will almost certainly have prevented the identification of archaeological features. There is also the possibility that later agriculture has precipitated the downhill movement of medieval artefacts from this north-western area, as may be the case with the glazed medieval floor tile found in Trench 2, which would not have been out of place in the Friary, but is somewhat incongruous within the context of the identified remains. The possibility that many of the medieval sherds derived from agricultural or re-worked deposits is suggested by the absence of larger and re-fitting sherds.

8.1.3 Almost all the identified boundaries lay on an north-west/south-east alignment and clearly related to the lines of Southgate and Friarwood Lane, to the north and south, respectively, from they would have been marked out perpendicularly. Within this context, the medieval remains from Trench 27, including a stone-built wall, are slightly enigmatic. The route of Carleton Glen is relatively modern and is unlikely to have influenced medieval development in this area. Considering the length of the Market Place burgages, due north-

west within the urban core (OS 1849), such plots running south from Friarwood Lane could extend into the area of Trench 27, but the absence of similar features in Trenches 25, 26 and, in particular, Trench 24, could only be explained by the most severe of later truncation. The presence of heavily truncated pit bases in Trench 24 does indeed imply serious disturbance, but the evidence is too slight to do little more than suggest the presence of a series of medieval burgages running south from Friarwood Lane.

8.1.4 The nature of the medieval settlement within these areas is harder to define, as, although contemporary postholes were recorded, these were more likely to be associated with the boundaries, and there was very little structural evidence to indicate occupation. However, were the activity to be truly urban in character, the presence of significantly more refuse and disposal features, such as pits, would be expected, and it is more probable that much of the activity within the present development site was essentially rural. There was certainly little evidence for a high-status presence amongst the deposits investigated. That the Friary exerted a certain influence on this development is demonstrated by the infrequency of early post-medieval pottery, which might suggest that the intensity of activity in the surrounding area declined following the dissolution of the house in 1538 (WYAS 2004). Indeed, the fact that such material was concentrated within the Slutwell Lane area, furthest from the site of the Friary, may suggest that activity in this area may have been unrelated, and continued unabated following the latter institution's demise.

8.1.5 It has, however, been possible to address several of the original research aims for the medieval period (*Section 3*), albeit in a fairly broad manner. The fieldwork programme has contributed basic information concerning general areas and dates of activity, together with trends in elements of land division. However, it has not really been possible to address detailed issues concerning the concentration of settlement or to define exact positions and the organisation of individual units within that settlement.

Post-medieval expansion: from the datable artefacts, activity within the Slutwell Lane area appeared to continue throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but it seems not to have been until the later seventeenth or eighteenth century that recognisable activity resumed elsewhere on the development site. The evidence, particularly from Trench 27, where a layer of soil sealed the medieval remains, would indicate that although these areas were unlikely to have been abandoned in the intervening centuries, activity must have been of low intensity. Again, the most common remains relating to this period are boundary features, following the alignment of earlier boundaries and the existing road network. Certainly, Jollage's map of 1742 depicts narrow plots running at right-angles to Southgate - then called Back Lane - in the area of Trenches 20 and 21. Further to the north-east, in the vicinity of Trenches 1-5, Jollage depicts rectangular fields on either side of a north-west/south-east aligned tree-lined trackway. Again, this reflects the general alignment of features found during the fieldwork. It would appear that much of the excavated evidence for activity within these plots is fairly typical of backyard activity, with postholes recorded in Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 30, perhaps pertaining to ancillary structures, and pits within Trenches 3 and 5,

relating to domestic and human waste disposal. Such remains are best preserved within Trench 27, but this area falls outside Jollage's map, whilst OS coverage depicts this south-eastern part of the site as open fields until the middle of the twentieth century, albeit with buildings nearby (OS 1852; 1893; 1907; 1922; 1933). The contents of barrel ***2739*** strongly suggest local habitation, but the remaining evidence would indicate a short-lived period of related settlement.

8.1.6 Building ***3014*** appears to have been constructed within this rural context and to conform to the existing pattern of land division. The ceramic evidence strongly suggests that the building was first constructed in the eighteenth century, and, since it is not shown by Jollage (and assuming his cartographic skills were reliable), must either post-date 1742, or, less probably, was demolished prior to that date. Nor does the later cartographic information provide much information, as the building is not shown on the 1852 First Edition OS map. This is less surprising since, again, the archaeological evidence would suggest that the building was abandoned in the later eighteenth or early nineteenth century. As such, the building may have been in use for as little as 50 years, despite the fact that it was stone-built (although, given the presence of the nearby Friary, such material may have been more obtainable than brick), later cellared and, potentially, also extended. Although the presence of walls extending north-westward from the cellared building is irrefutable, their interpretation as a roofed structure is not, and it is possible that these relate to a more shallowly-founded walled paddock. Nor can the absence of floors or surfaces in association with this area be considered an indication of function, since truncation within this area, to the base of one of the wall foundations, has been severe.

8.1.7 The purpose of the building is hard to ascertain and, from the structural changes that took place, was either altered or adapted over time. In any case, there was no primary refuse that might better inform an understanding of the structure. Since there was little opportunity to investigate the wider area around the building, or to determine the presence of associated features and refuse deposits, it is not possible to determine whether the role of the building was agricultural or domestic, or combined elements of both. The effort expended in the construction of a cellar within an existing building would perhaps suggest an economic imperative. It is tempting to associate this with liquorice growing, as post-medieval sources, including the OS First Edition 1:1056 map of 1849, indicate that the area of the former Friary and its lands were turned over to liquorice garths following the Dissolution. As such, a cool dark cellar would be appropriate for the storage of the harvested liquorice roots. It should also be noted that cellared buildings are a feature of local architectural tradition, with cellars being record in the town itself (WYASSMR 4589) and from a watching brief carried out at the Elephant Hotel, Market Place (WYASSMR 7383).

8.1.8 However, it is quite hard to define what the identifiable archaeology of liquorice cultivation should comprise. Archive photographs from the early twentieth century would suggest that the plants were cultivated in rows, and that the harvesting of the roots, often more than 1m long, was both labour

intensive and, from an archaeological point of view, destructive (Twixt Aire and Calder 2007). If liquorice had been planted within the development area, it would have led to the development of at least 1m of topsoil through the bioturbation of the underlying deposits, and it is thus not surprising that earlier features have been truncated. As such, it is less likely that the parallel furrows within Trench 26 related to the cultivation of liquorice than to more mundane crops grown on the nearby Friarwood Farm (shown on the OS map of 1852) or from the area of habitation suggested by the results from Trench 27. Unfortunately, palaeoenvironmental analysis is unlikely to provide enlightenment, since liquorice does not flower in Yorkshire's cold climate and, without flowers, there can be no identifiable seeds or pollen.

8.1.9 The exact process of the demolition of building ***3014*** is again hard to establish. The basal deposit in the cellar contained little evidence for decay of the structure itself, but it is difficult to imagine how the silting deposits could have entered this part of the building without some partial demolition. One can only assume that the majority of the building was systematically demolished from the roof down (material evidence for which was sparse from any internal or surrounding deposits, although it may have been thackstones or pantiles), or that a small gap within the intact building was sufficient to allow the ingress of the silt. This material is likely to have originated as agricultural run-off, which, considering the steepness of the slope and the possibility that liquorice could have been cultivated, with massive associated ground disturbance, must have been severe. As such, those finds recovered from the silt are more likely to have been washed out from manured topsoil and disturbed archaeological features further upslope than from midden material related to the occupation of building ***3014***.

8.1.10 It is probable that the issue of 'hillwash' precipitated the construction of the culverts across the site on both sides of Friarwood Lane, in an effort to improve drainage, a scheme best exemplified by culvert ***3013*** within Trench 30, which was likely to have been built around the turn of the nineteenth century. Why the culvert was built across what must have been a then recently demolished building is uncertain, and it is possible that the demolition debris surmounting the silting layers within the cellar represents an effort to provide a firm foundation. That the culvert had to be rebuilt and diverted onto a firmer footing suggests that these measures may have been insufficient; but it is uncertain whether this alone precipitated the reinstatement of the southern part of the cellar or whether wider issues were being addressed. Considering the complexity of realigning the culvert, the construction of buttressing wall ***3108*** and the effort required to re-excavate the backfilled cellar, these processes are likely to be related. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, even the reinstated portion of the cellar had fallen into disuse, the surviving floor was robbed-out and, after some half-hearted pit digging for refuse disposal, the extant cellar, like the remainder of the building to the north, became part of a garden.

8.1.11 The fieldwork has addressed a number of the original research aims for the post-medieval period, as defined in *Section 3*. Although several eighteenth-century plans indicate the presence of English Civil War siegeworks within the

area investigated by Evaluation Trenches 1-3 (Dunhills 1950), their absence from these trenches is unsurprising given the dubious accuracy of some of these sources. Rather, the effect of the conflict on Pontefract, which caused undoubted economic hardship, is witnessed more indirectly through a dearth of finds of the period on much of the site. In the case of the development area, this hiatus is likely to have been merely a continuation of economic problems that would have affected local settlement in the wake of the dissolution of the Friary, upon which many would have depended. Although there is insufficient resolution within the excavated data to detect periods of brief occupation and abandonment, it seems likely that the Civil War delayed economic recovery of this area, rather than curtailed it in any particular way. The fieldwork has certainly identified post-medieval activity, but further research is required to establish the role of these remains within the economic system and the wider settlement pattern. The interpretation that the stonework of building ***3014*** derives from the Friary seems fairly secure.

8.2 RESEARCH PRIORITIES (NATIONAL/REGIONAL/LOCAL)

8.2.1 As yet, there is no specific research framework for post-medieval archaeology in Yorkshire, despite the publication of an assessment of the state of archaeological research in Yorkshire (Manby *et al* 2003; Newman 2005 205). However, if building ***3014*** is interpreted as agricultural in function and lay within what might be considered a rural situation, a number of relevant broad themes can be drawn upon in order to provide a basis for the revision of further research questions.

8.2.2 In 1988, the *Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology* (SPMA) compiled a research agenda, which has recently been revised (Newman 2005). Amongst the themes that were identified as requiring urgent attention within a national context were:

- the investigation of settlements other than villages;
- an extension of our understanding of difference at a regional level.

8.2.3 The latter point is addressed by Newman as being especially important, given that local building styles and farming have adapted to local conditions, such as the social circumstances of the area and soil conditions (Newman 2005, 207).

8.2.4 On a broader scale, although technically superseded by English Heritage's 2003 *Exploring Our Past Implementation Plan*, the 1997 draft *Research Agenda* remains pertinent, and included a recognition that post-medieval rural landscapes urgently required archaeological research: '*The components of rural settlement, and how these vary or change, need to be examined: economic and functional specialisation, the extent to which artefact assemblages vary or change, and their interaction with settlement hierarchies require much more work*' (English Heritage 1997, 52).

8.2.5 The same document highlighted the importance of a better understanding and characteristic of the transition of the rural settlement and economy between the medieval and post-medieval periods: '*More work is required to enable*

archaeology to contribute to important debates and controversies which hitherto have been largely the preserve of economic historians, most importantly the role and extent of capitalism in the changes. Substantive changes in the condition of the urban and rural poor, the nature of housing, and the changes in urbanism, merit detailed attention' (English Heritage 1997, 45).

8.2.6 Newman's 2005 re-evaluation of the post-medieval rural research agenda posited a number of further angles of research that have some relevance to the present study:

- *the impact on society and the environment of the great estates and improving landlord, not just in relation to agricultural techniques, but status-competition, emulation, adoption of new technology and social engineering;*

- *excavations of abandoned farmsteads, especially where the ownership or tenancy is documented, in order to study the material culture of individual households* (Newman 2005, 208).

8.2.7 Themes that run through Newman's reassessment include the integration of the structural and archaeological remains of farmsteads and their associated material culture within the landscape as a means of understanding social and cultural change and so provide alternative interpretative models beyond those purely based on economics (*op cit*, 210-11); the furtherance of an understanding of the lives and culture of the lower agricultural classes (*op cit*, 211); and an interpretation of fieldwork relating to post-medieval rural settlement that attempts to address general or wider issues beyond the individual sites investigated (*op cit*, 210). Also of importance is the understanding that the roots of the post-medieval agricultural landscape lay within the medieval period.

8.3 PRIMARY POTENTIAL

8.3.1 The data produced by the fieldwork programme at Pontefract Hospital have good potential to address each of the above research themes to a greater or lesser degree. In order to attain optimum potential for further analysis, the excavated data from Trenches 2, 3-6, 20-21, 26, 27 and 30 should be integrated to produce a fully-dated stratigraphic sequence, providing the framework within which other analyses will take place and allowing each of the above research initiatives to be addressed within a temporal context. The stratigraphic record and datable material assemblage, including the pottery, clay pipes and glass, are sufficient for the establishment of this essential background.

8.3.2 The main potential of the excavated data is to provide an understanding of the medieval and post-medieval development of the Friarwood and Slutwell Lane areas. This should be analysed within the context of the varying influences of the Friary and the nearby medieval town, and those of post-Dissolution land holdings, utilisation and enterprise. As such, the division of the landscape is

extremely important and, whilst archaeology has some potential to provide a chronological basis for this, it is the integration of the archaeological data with historical sources and cartographic information that will allow a better understanding of the potential of the remains.

8.3.3 Although only a small proportion of the wider area was investigated in detail, the data pertaining to the excavation of building ***3014*** have excellent potential to provide a basis for comparative analysis with other contemporary agricultural buildings in the region. As such, it may be possible to establish how typical building ***3014*** was, whether it was in any way specialised and, through comparison and historical research, gain a better understanding of its function and role within a wider working landscape. In effect, this may reduce the number of assumptions upon which further analysis would be based, allowing a firmer basis from which to address questions concerning landholding and socio-economic engineering, which, in terms of liquorice production in Pontefract, could be considered to have taken place on a large scale.

8.4 SECONDARY POTENTIAL

8.4.1 Because of the secondarily redeposited nature of many of the excavated artefacts, the integration of the artefactual and stratigraphic record in order to provide a better understanding of the society and culture of those who used building ***3014*** is only of secondary potential. Even if documentary research could provide further information concerning the nature of the settlement of which building ***3014*** formed a part, the fact that the artefactual assemblage is likely to be the combined waste from a wider area means that further detailed work on this would be of little value. Also of secondary potential is the comparative analysis of the artefact assemblage with others from Pontefract, and any distribution analysis of goods from local producers.

8.4.2 Similarly, although some of the palaeoenvironmental samples have potential for further analysis, the fact that they cannot be directly associated with the significant archaeological remains means that their palaeobotanical information is really only of secondary value.

9. UPDATED RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

9.1 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

9.1.1 The original academic aims and objectives were specified in the WYAAS specifications for the works (*Appendices 1 and 3*) and reiterated in *Section 3* of the present document. The assessment has indicated that it would not be possible to address all of these aims on the basis of the results of the present programme of works, and it has thus been necessary to establish a set of aims that are both pertinent to the research themes within *Section 8*, and which the excavated dataset has the potential to address.

9.2 UPDATED RESEARCH AIMS OF THE PROGRAMME OF ANALYSIS

9.2.1 The following general aims can be identified as achievable by the analysis of the excavated data from the Pontefract Hospital development site, as assessed in the present document. The overall aims are:

- to elucidate the development and chronological history of the landscape of the development area;
- to further an understanding of the social, economic and domestic practices undertaken within the area of building ***3014***;
- to further an understanding of the role of building ***3014*** within the wider socio-economic landscape;
- to place the analysed and interpreted results of the excavation within a regional context to enhance an understanding of the archaeological data and to contribute to research on post-Dissolution socio-economic development and agricultural specialisation.

9.3 UPDATED OBJECTIVES

9.3.1 Contribution to these revised research aims will be made through the following specific objectives:

- to seriate and analyse the stratified ceramic assemblages in terms of fabric, form and decoration, to provide the most accurate possible chronological framework when integrated with the stratigraphic data;
- to characterise and date the sequence of archaeological structures and deposits revealed during the course of the fieldwork and to arrange them into a coherent scheme of phasing;
- to conduct detailed documentary research of primary sources that would allow an historical, spatial, economic and social contextualisation of the excavated evidence, including details of land ownership and tenancies;

- to conduct documentary research of secondary sources and synthesised primary sources, including surveys of historical buildings and architectural studies, to gain a better understanding of the form, fabric and function of building ***3014*** and provide a basis for comparative analysis with other local structures;

- to determine the function and usage of excavated structures and features through analysis of their form and of any stratified artefacts within primary deposits; to understand the relationships of these structures and features within the development site;

- to conduct documentary research of secondary sources and synthesised primary sources to gain an understanding of the prevailing regional socio-economic context through time, particularly in consideration of the scale and organisation of agricultural specialisation within Pontefract, and the role of landlords and leading families, such as the Dunhills, within this process (Pontefract Liquorice Trust 2007);

- to present an integrated narrative of the development of a rural area on the fringe of Pontefract between the medieval period and nineteenth centuries, based on the integration of the information provided by each of the above objectives;

- to place the material in the public domain, by means of the deposition of a well-ordered archive and the publication of an appropriate account.

10. METHOD STATEMENT

10.1 INTRODUCTION

10.1.1 The following tasks relate to a programme of analysis required to fulfill the revised objectives outlined in *Section 9.3*. The programme of works is tailored to address the specific objectives, which, when achieved, will contribute to the aims outlined in *Section 9.2* and will be followed by preparation of an appropriate text for publication.

10.2 PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

10.2.1 The post-excavation programme will be divided into the following stages:

- analysis
- further research
- synthesis
- preparation of draft text and illustrative material
- publication
- archive deposition.

10.3 INFORMATION AND REVIEW

10.3.1 It is proposed that all parties will be briefed at the start of the project concerning the aims and objectives for the programme and that regular review meetings should be held to monitor the progress of the analysis and to keep all parties informed.

10.4 PHASING, STRATIGRAPHY AND SITE DESCRIPTIONS

10.4.1 Although a preliminary outline has been produced for the site stratigraphy, it will be necessary to refine this further in order to improve an understanding of the chronological development of the site. Moreover, it is likely that further analysis of selected elements of the artefact assemblage will provide the opportunity to date the stratigraphic sequence more accurately, allowing a full and meaningful analysis of the stratigraphic relationships. It will then be possible to undertake chronologically-based integrated site-wide phasing of the historical development of on-site activity. The interpretation of the stratigraphic sequence will be aided by the establishment of a fully-integrated computerised site database, allowing the stratigraphic data to be linked with that for the other data sources.

10.5 ARTEFACTS

10.5.1 ***Medieval and early post-medieval pottery:*** the stratified and unstratified medieval and early post-medieval pottery assemblage will be analysed through

seriation of form, fabric and typology, in conjunction with local reference material. Very basic spatial and fragment analysis of this material will be undertaken. None of the medieval sherds are considered worthy of illustration, with the exception of the anthropomorphic head from culvert fill ***3012***. A complete catalogue will be generated for archive purposes.

10.5.2 ***Later post-medieval pottery:*** the stratified post-medieval pottery assemblage from the Slutwell Lane, Friarwood Lane and Carleton Glen areas of the site will be analysed and catalogued by context through the production of a ceramic series and typology for the pottery by fabric-, vessel- and form-type, if possible in conjunction with the study of local reference collections and further research. A selection of vessels of will be illustrated, as appropriate. A complete catalogue of the stratified material will be generated for archive purposes.

10.5.3 ***Ceramic building material:*** comparative typological and fabric analysis of the complete handmade bricks and of all medieval or early post-medieval bricks or tiles will be undertaken in conjunction with reference material. A complete catalogue of the stratified material will be generated for archive purposes.

10.5.4 ***Clay pipes:*** any stratified bowls and stamp-marked fragments will be seriated in terms of form and decoration with the use of suitable reference material and documentary resources. A complete catalogue of all stratified material and the unstratified bowls will be generated for archive purposes.

10.5.5 ***Metalwork:*** the copper-alloy brooch and ring fragment from pit ***3150*** will be described and analysed through comparison with reference material, and both will be photographed in detail. The remaining copper-alloy artefacts, tin and the ironwork will be catalogued by context for archive purposes.

10.5.6 ***Glass:*** stratified examples of marked and diagnostic fragments will be seriated in terms of form, using reference material and documentation as appropriate, and a catalogue will be generated for archive purposes.

10.5.7 ***Flint:*** the flints will be analysed morphologically in order to define more closely their dates, process of manufacture and function, whilst visual examination of their petrology will be used to indicate their geographical origin. The two blades and scraper from Trench 4 will be illustrated. A catalogue will be generated for archive purposes.

10.5.8 ***Wood:*** representative barrel staves will be photographed in detail, measured and, together with the unidentified piece of wood from the same feature, will be catalogued for archive purposes.

10.5.9 ***Other artefacts:*** the remaining finds, comprising the slag, composite object, cloth, thackstones and slates will be catalogued by context for archive purposes.

10.6 ECOFACTS

10.6.1 ***Faunal remains:*** both the stratified vertebrate and mollusc remains will be catalogued for archive purposes.

10.6.2 ***Palaeoenvironmental samples:*** the samples from furrow fill ***2618*** will be processed in full and analysed for waterlogged plant remains. The catalogue of the assessed material will be prepared for archive and the remaining sampled matter will be disposed of.

10.7 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

10.7.1 Detailed documentary research will be undertaken to enhance and contextualise the fieldwork results. This will include more detailed map regression and examination of primary documents held in the West Yorkshire Record Office, local studies library and other relevant resources, pertaining to the Slutwell Lane and Carleton Glen areas. Secondary sources will also be consulted and research will be undertaken to identify comparable sites and buildings within the region, from any available extant, historical or archaeological sources.

10.8 ILLUSTRATION

10.8.1 Selected scaled site drawings will be digitised in detail and, where appropriate, will be presented by analytical phase to illustrate the historical development of the site and to provide a visual supplement to the site narrative. Similarly, suitable artefacts will be illustrated at an appropriate scale. All drawings will be produced by experienced illustrators using standard conventions.

10.9 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

10.9.1 In accordance with the guidelines outlined in the English Heritage document *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991), it is proposed that the results of the analysis of the stratigraphic and artefactual project should be presented in the following stages:

1 **Publication text:** a text detailing the results of the excavation and analysis will be prepared suitable for publication as a journal article in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*. This will be in the format described in *Section 11* and will incorporate, as necessary, any information from comparable excavations. The text will be submitted for internal revision and will then be copy edited ready for publication.

2 **Project archive:** the completion of the project will result in an integrated archive, which will be deposited with The Wakefield Museum.

11. PUBLICATION SYNOPSIS

11.1 INTRODUCTION

11.1.1 A text will be prepared suitable for publication as a journal article in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*. The article should not exceed 10,000 words in length, and will be accompanied by suitable illustrations.

11.2 STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

11.2.1 The following section represents a likely breakdown of the proposed publication. It should be noted, however, that this synopsis can only be regarded as provisional, based on the current understanding of the archive.

11.2.2 The text will be supported by a number of illustrations, comprising drawings and photographs, tables to summarise data and, where appropriate, interpretative phase drawings. The finds will be studied within the context of the other recovered data to produce a fully-integrated report. The finished article will aim to present a high degree of integration between the structural/stratigraphical history of the site, the documentary evidence, and the artefactual categories.

11.3 OUTLINE SYNOPSIS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site location

1.2 Circumstances of project

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Geographical and brief historical background of the surrounding area of Pontefract the development area

2.2 Historical context of the development area, including any relevant documentary evidence for the identified areas of archaeological significance

3. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

3.1 Phased description of the significant structures and features encountered during the archaeological investigation

3.2 Results of the seriation and typological analysis of the finds and analysis of the palaeoenvironmental sample

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Chronological, economic and social discussion

4.2 Thematic context and wider examples

Bibliography

Acknowledgements.

12. RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

12.1 NAMED PROJECT TEAM

12.1.1 The team consists of internal OA North staff. The project will be managed by Stephen Rowland and quality assurance will be maintained by OA North Director, Rachel Newman.

12.1.2 The following OA North staff will work on the project:

Staff Member	Role	Initial
Andrew Bates	Zooarchaeologist	AOB
Sandra Bonsall	Palaeoenvironmentalist	SB
Jeremy Bradley	Project Officer, Fieldwork and Medieval Finds	JB
Christine Howard-Davis	Finds Manager	CHD
Elizabeth Huckerby	Senior Environmentalist	EH
Joanne Levey	Archivist	JL
Ian Miller	Project Manager - Industrial Residues	IM
Rachel Newman	Director: OA North	RMN
Adam Parsons	Illustrator	AJP
Alison Plummer	Project Manager - Historic Buildings	AP
Rebekah Pressler	Assistant Supervisor, Post-medieval Finds	RP
Marie Rowland	Illustrator	MER
Stephen Rowland	Project Manager	SPR
Chris Wild	Project Officer - Historic Buildings	CW
	Project Assistant	pa

12.2 MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

12.2.1 OA North operates a project management system. The team is headed by a Project Manager, who assumes ultimate responsibility for the implementation and execution of the Project Design and for the achievement of performance targets, be they academic, budgetary, or timetabling. The Project Manager may delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff, who both supervise others and have a direct input into the compilation of the report. The Project Manager will define and control the scope and form of the post-excavation programme.

12.2.2 Communication between all concerned in the post-excavation programme is of paramount importance, and it is essential that all working on different aspects of the project liaise closely in order that comparable data are obtained. To this end, regular meetings and reviews are envisaged between all project staff and between particular groups of specialists.

12.3 HEALTH AND SAFETY

12.3.1 All Oxford Archaeology North post-excavation work will be carried out under relevant Health and Safety Legislation, including the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974). A copy of the Oxford Archaeology Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request. The nature of the work means that the requirements of the following legislation are particularly relevant:

Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations (1992) – offices and finds processing areas;

Manual Handling Operations Regulations (1992) – transport of bulk finds and samples;

Health and Safety (Display Screen Equipment) Regulations (1992) – use of computers for word-processing and database work;

COSSH (1998) - artefact conservation and environmental processing/analysis.

12.4 LIST OF TASKS

12.4.1 The project has been broken down into a series of summary tasks, which are set out in *Appendix 9*. In addition to the tasks outlined, there is some time allocated to general project monitoring and management. As these tasks are on-going and are not allocated to any specific days, they do not appear on the task sheet.

12.5 FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

12.5.1 The total costs (exclusive of VAT) for the analysis stage are set out in the Financial Breakdown Section in *Appendix 10*.

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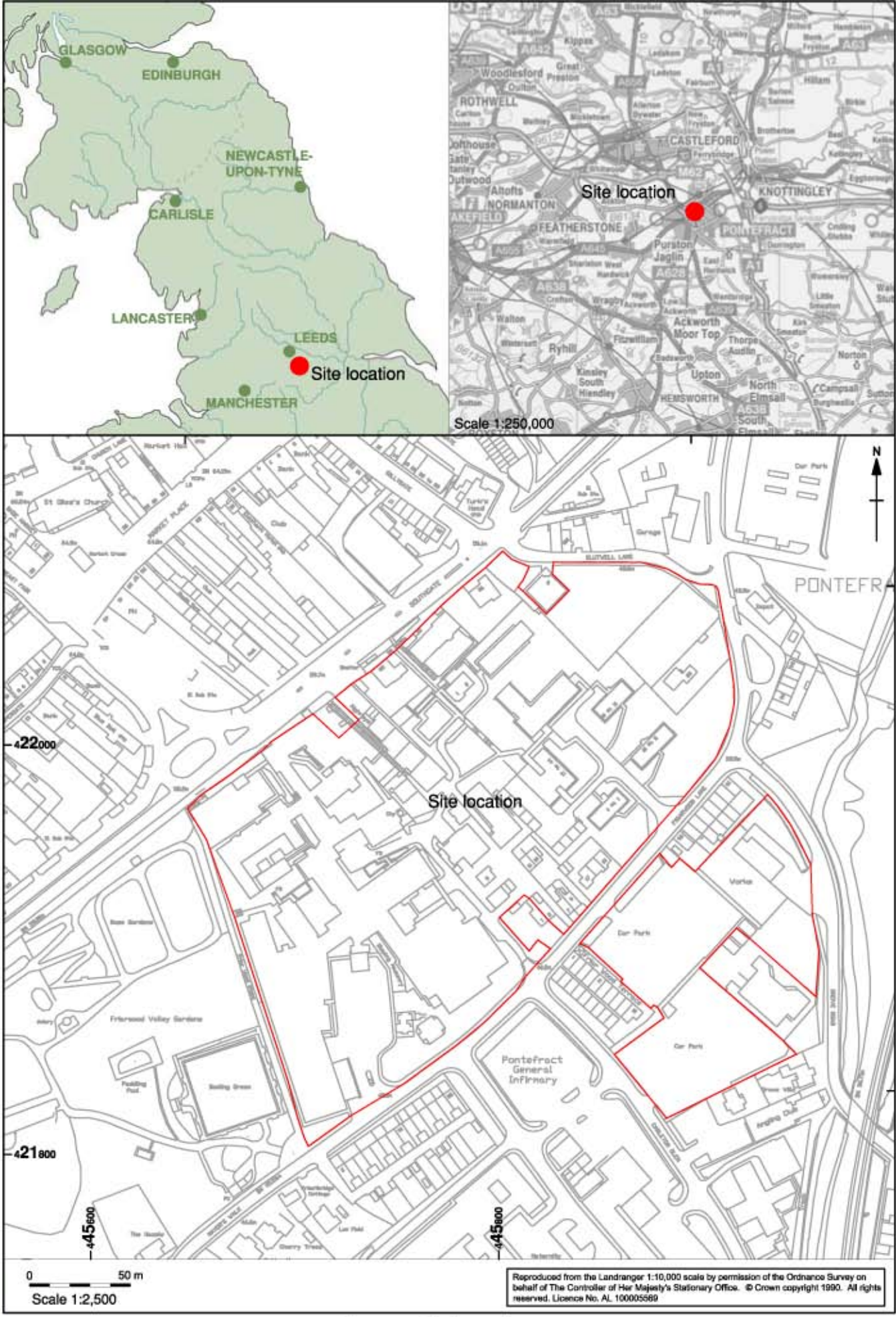

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Figure 1: Site Location

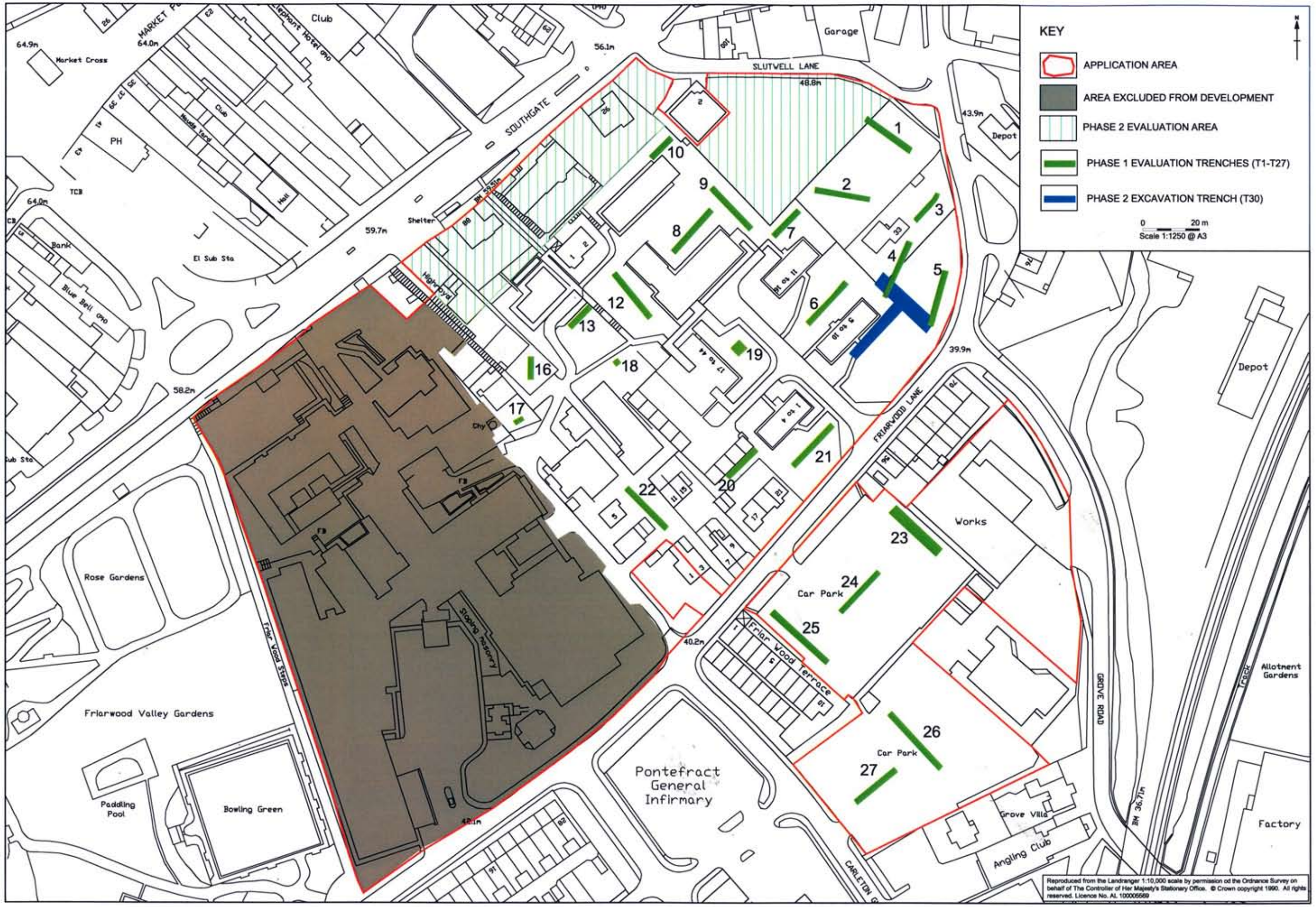

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Figure 2: Trench Location Plan

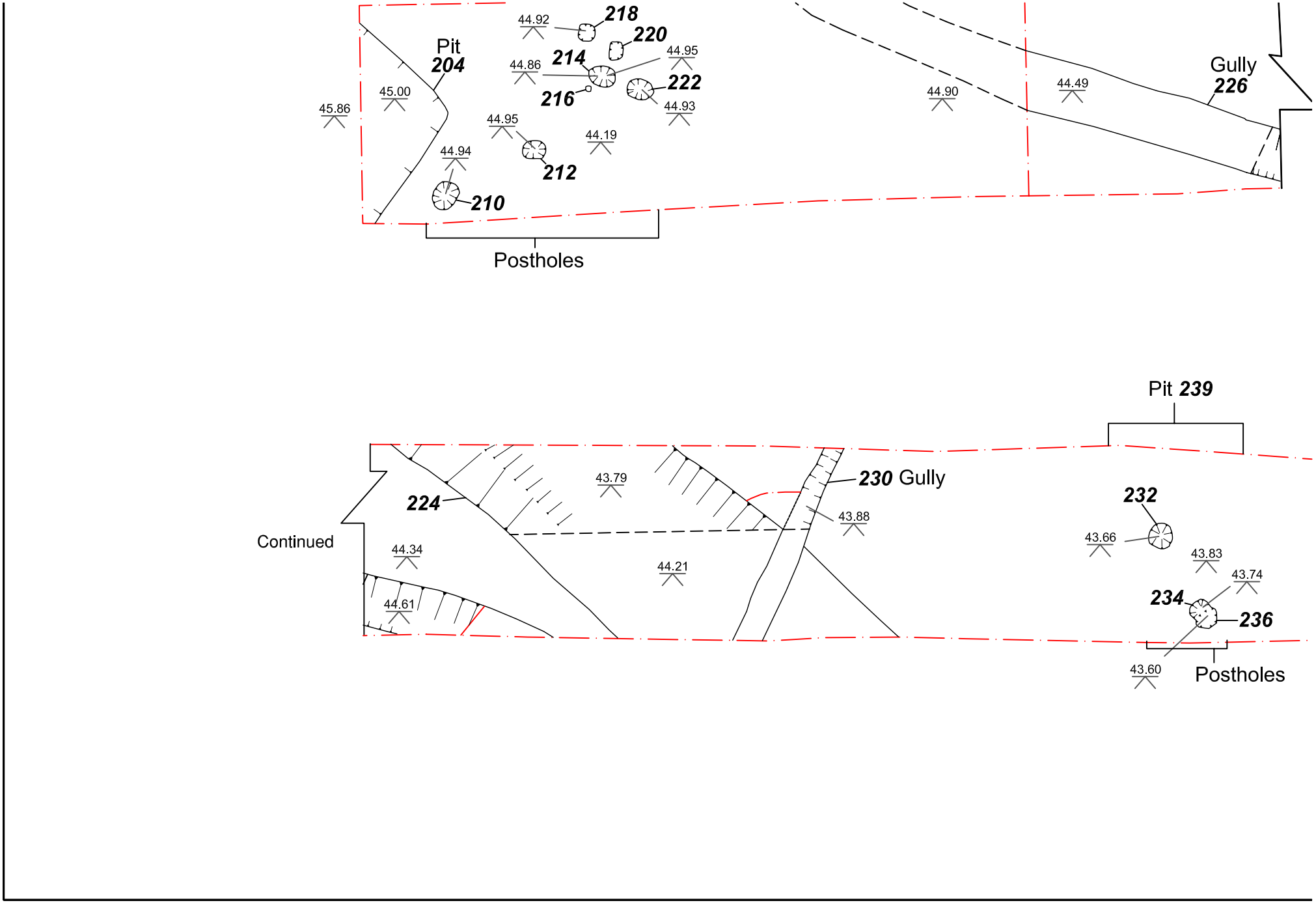


Figure 3: Plan of Trench 2

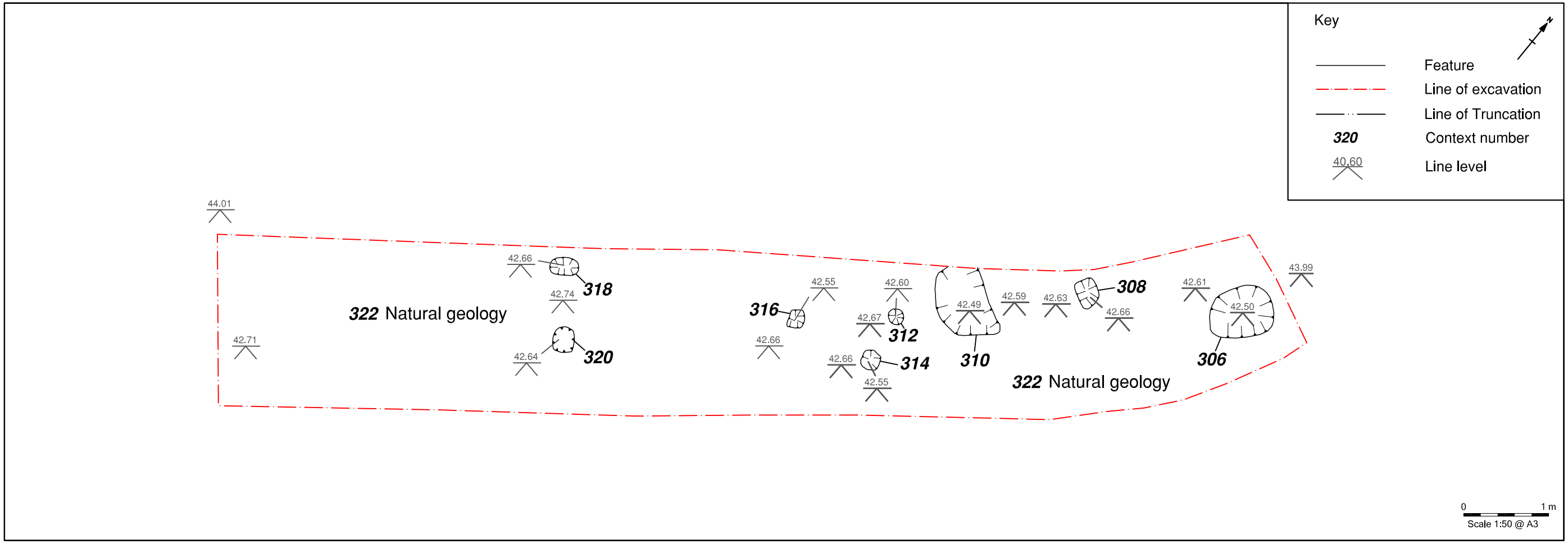


Figure 4: Plan of Trench 3

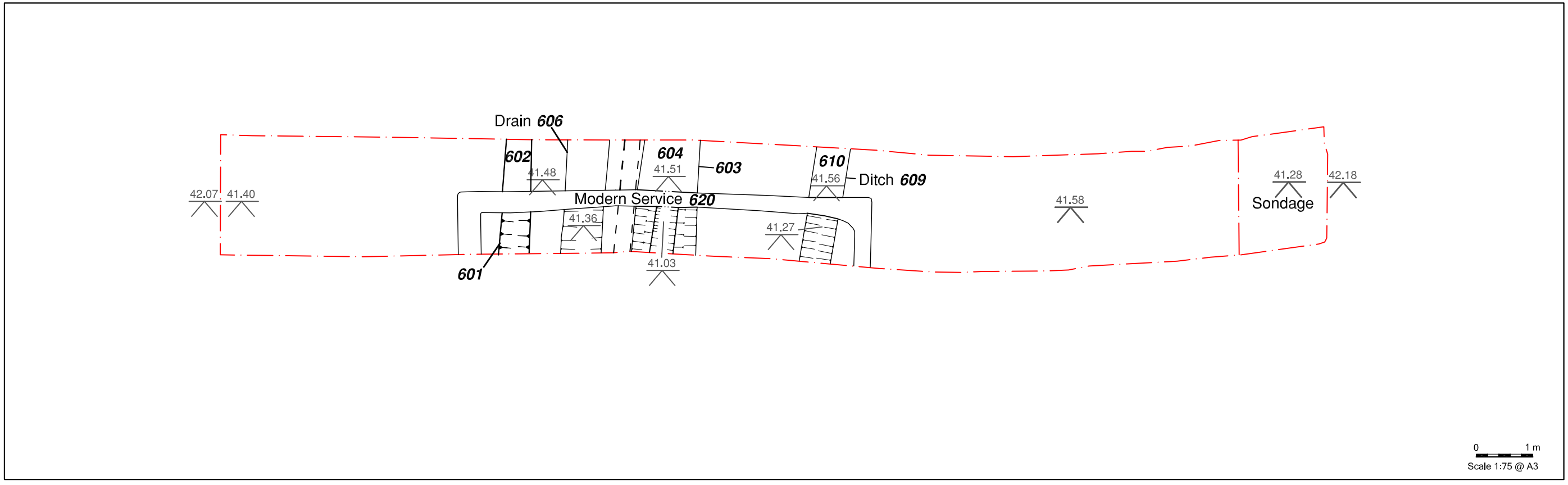
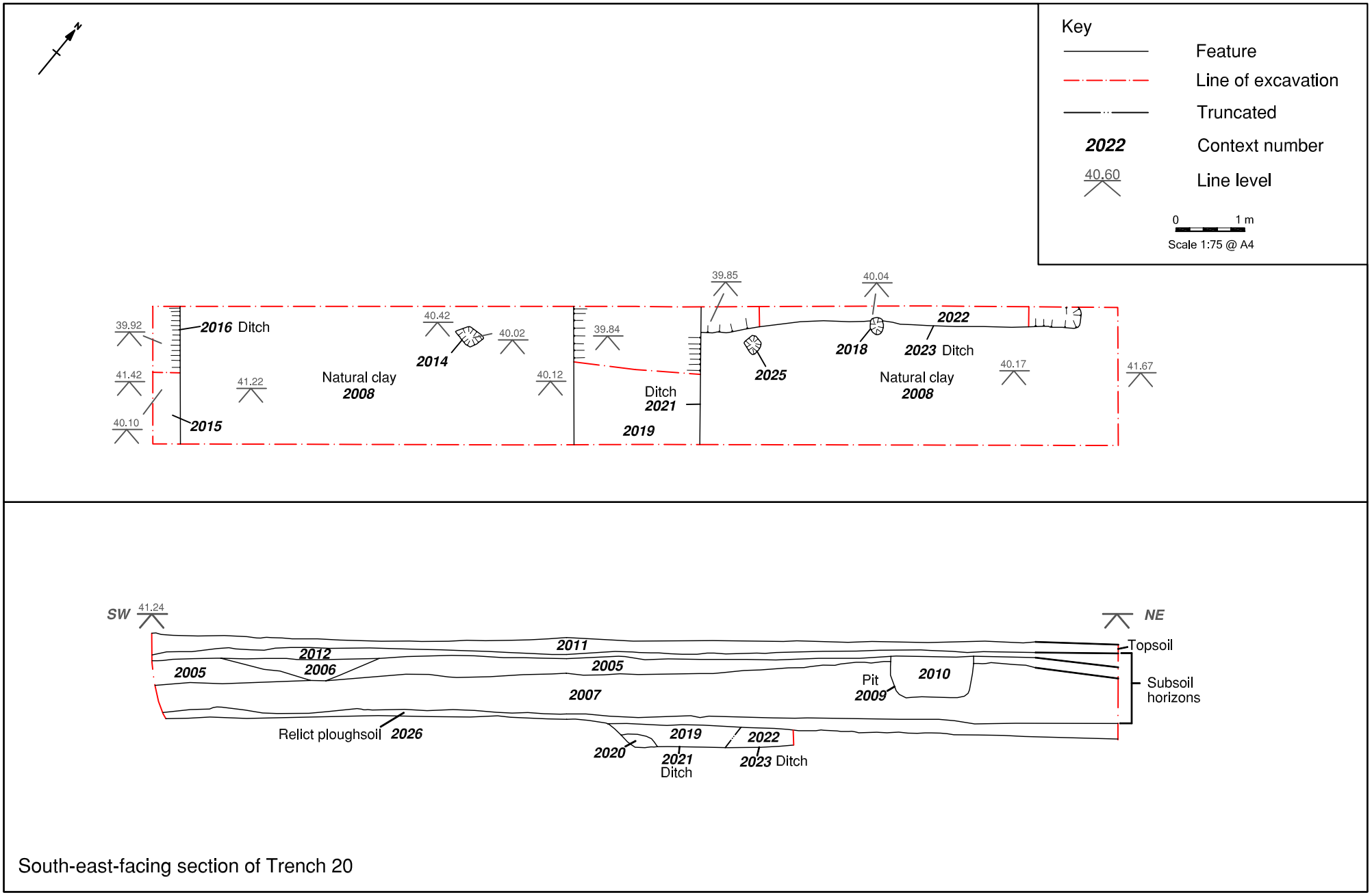


Figure 5: Plan of Trench 6



South-east-facing section of Trench 20

Figure 6: Plan and Section of Trench 20

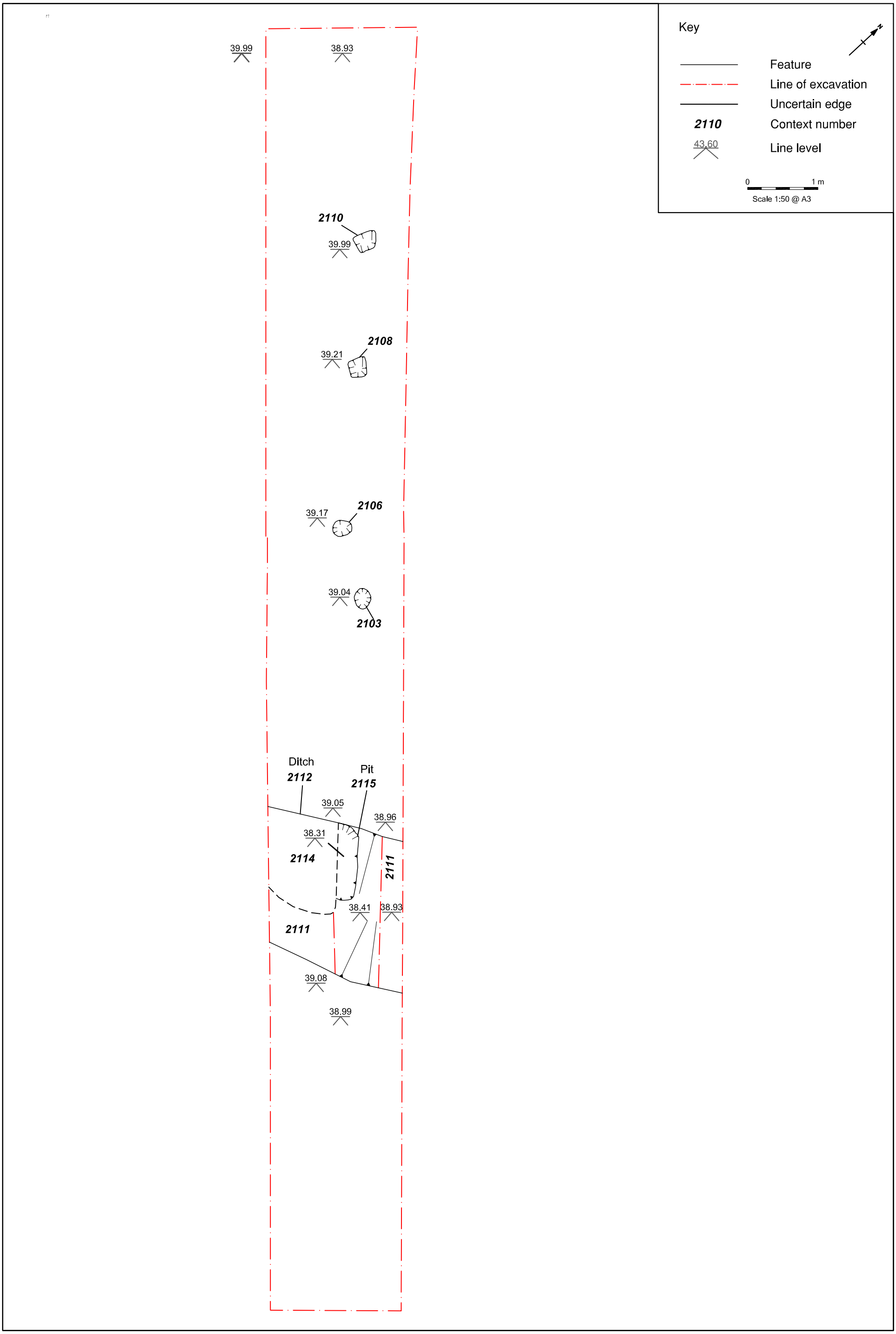


Figure 7: Plan of Trench 21

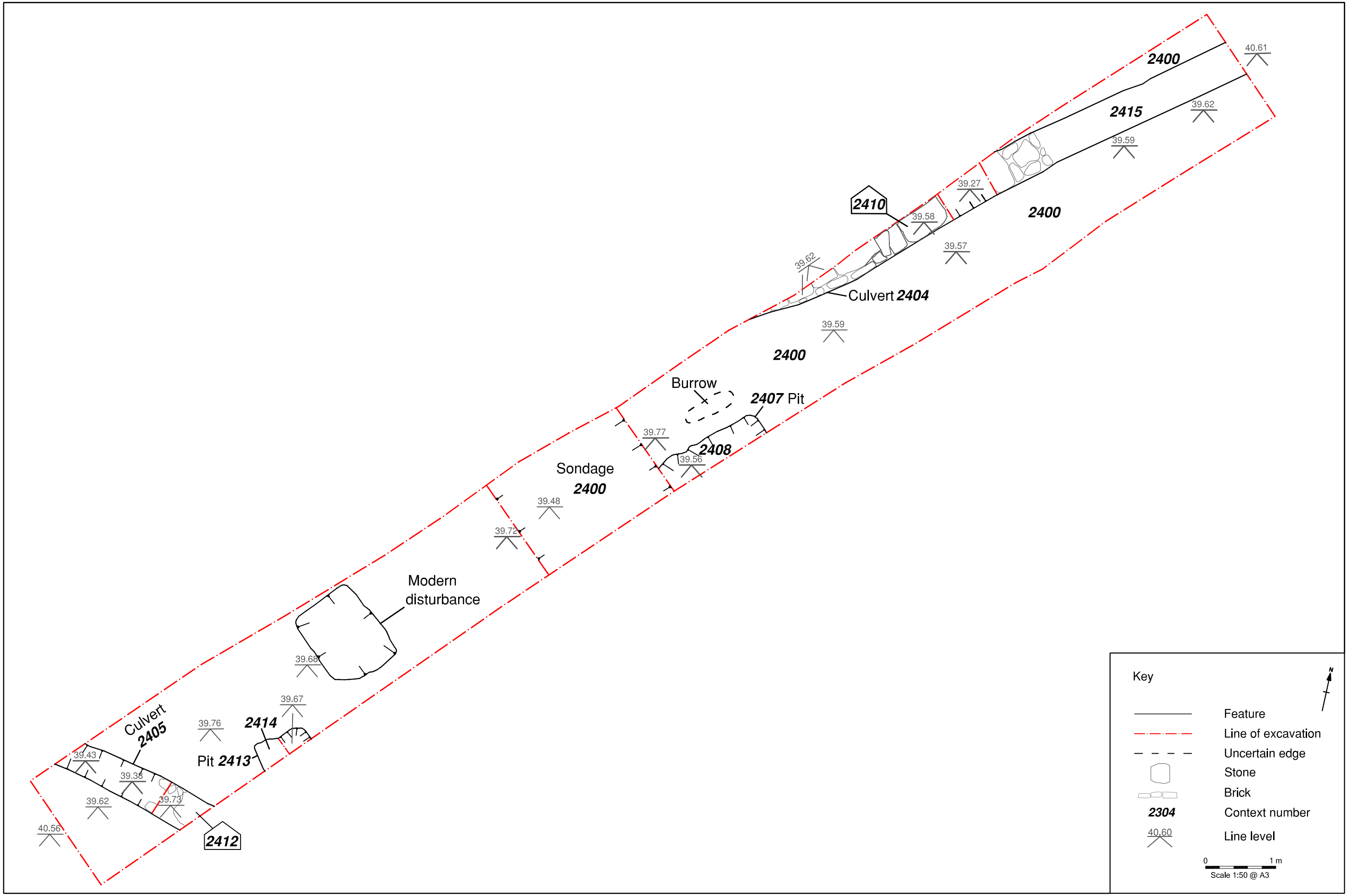
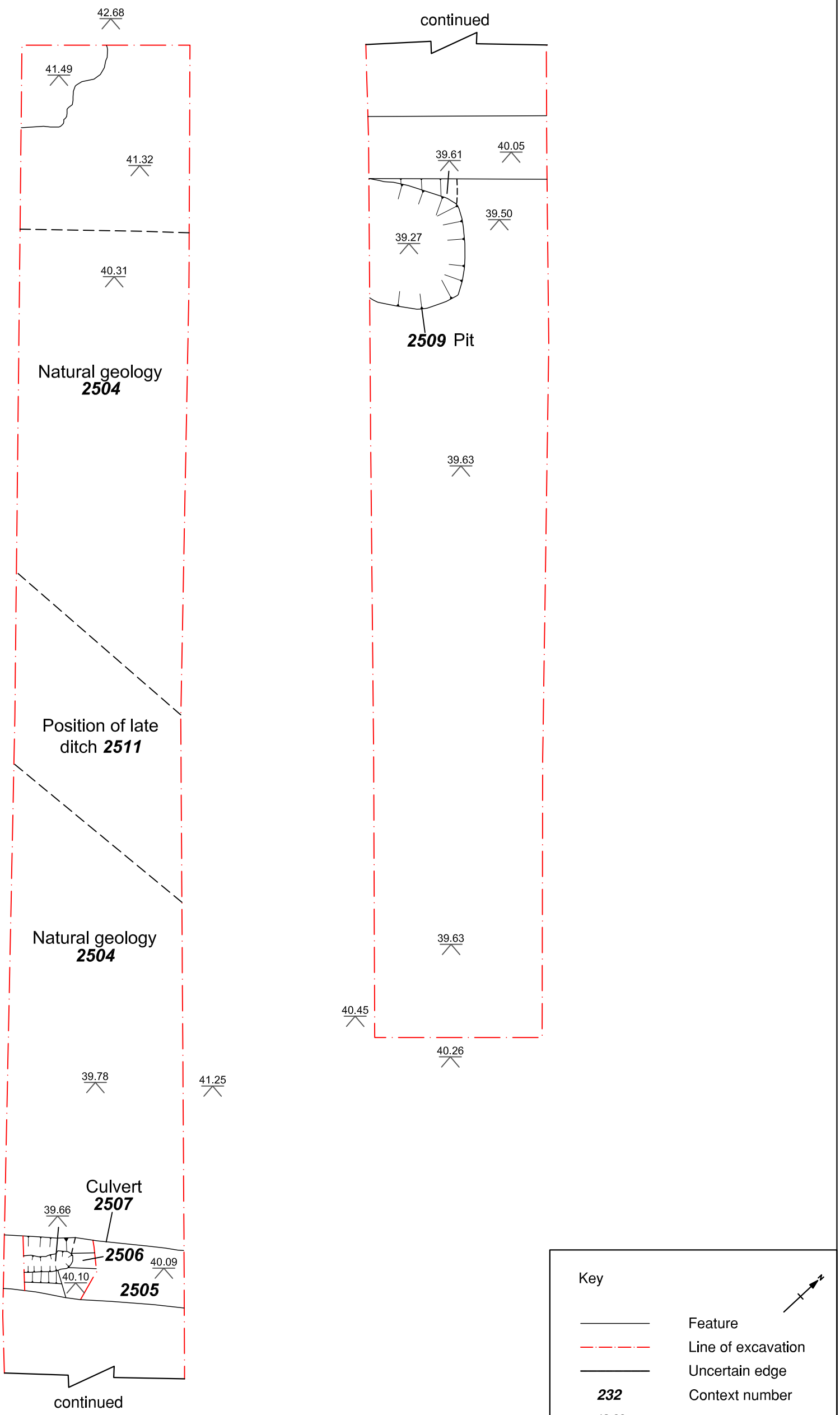


Figure 8: Plan of Trench 24



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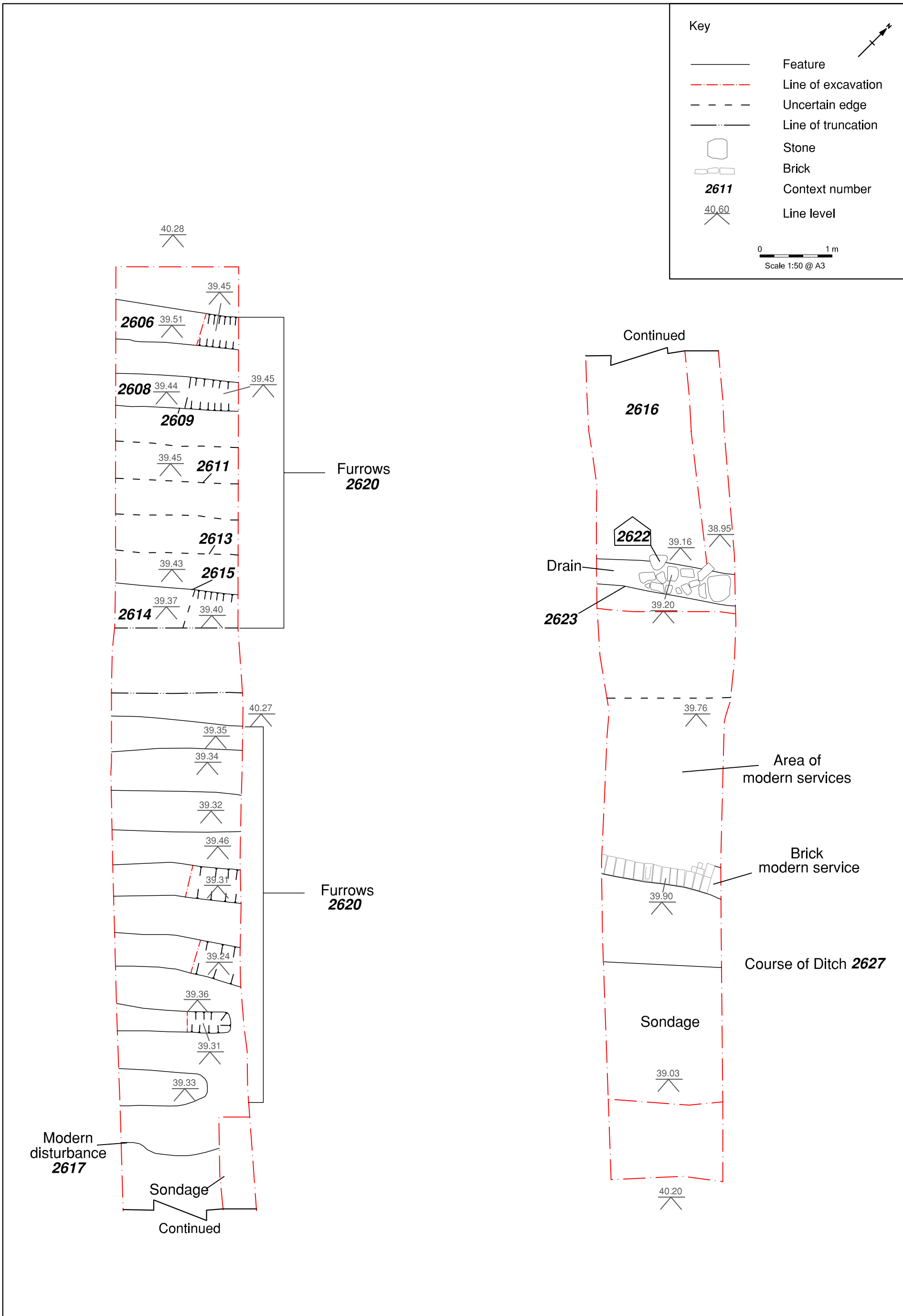


Figure 10: Plan of Trench 26

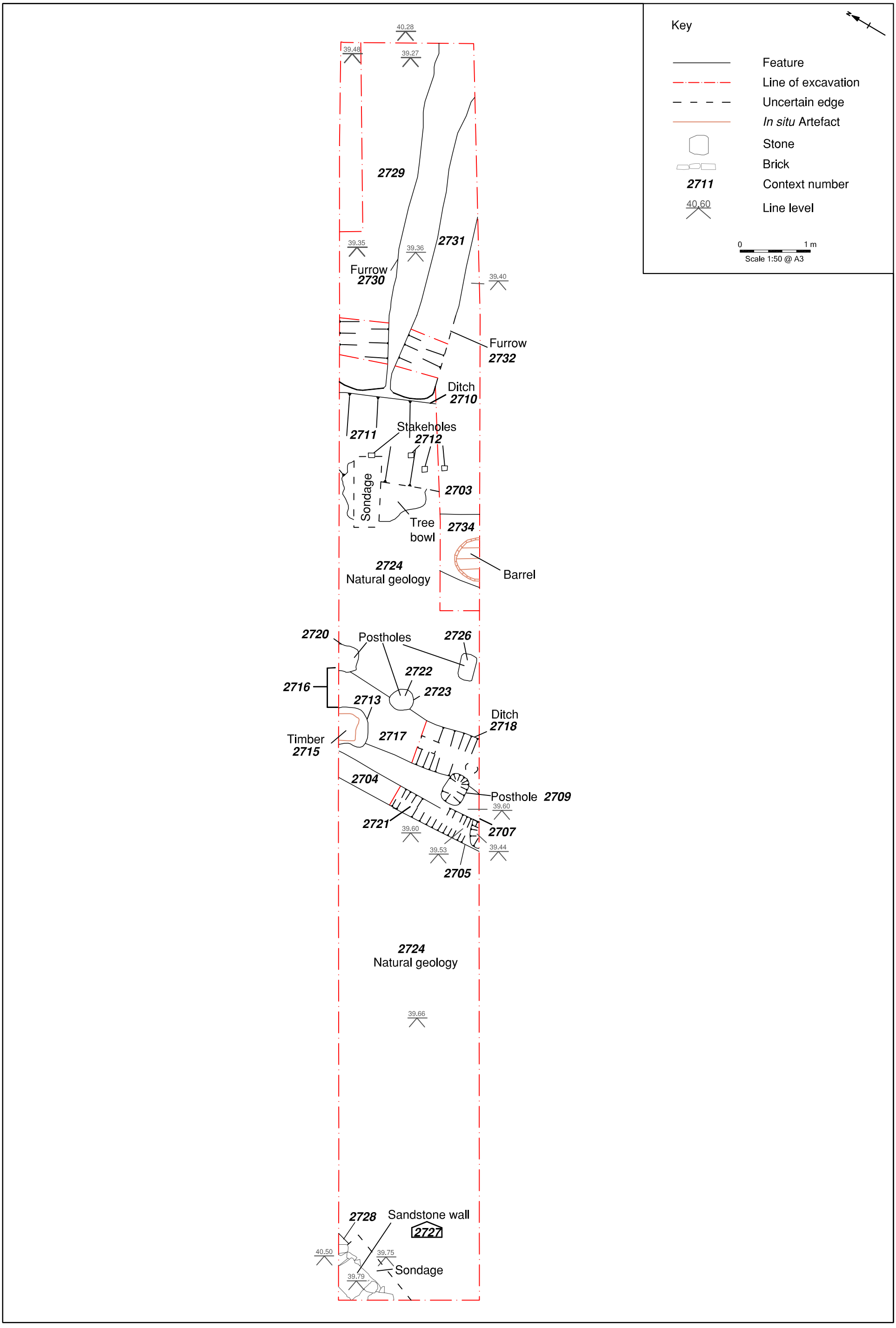


Figure 11: Plan of Trench 27

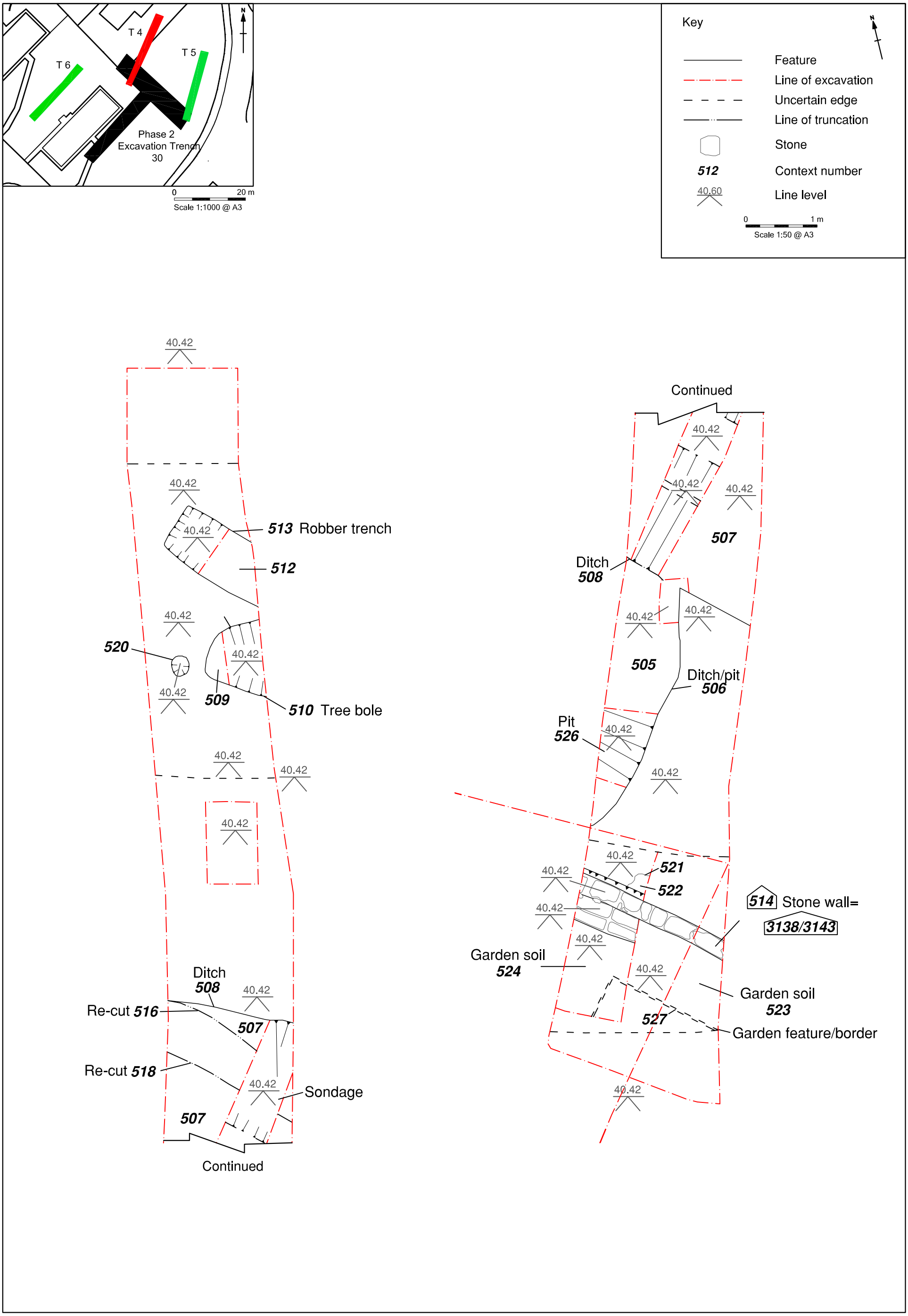


Figure 12: Plan of Trench 5

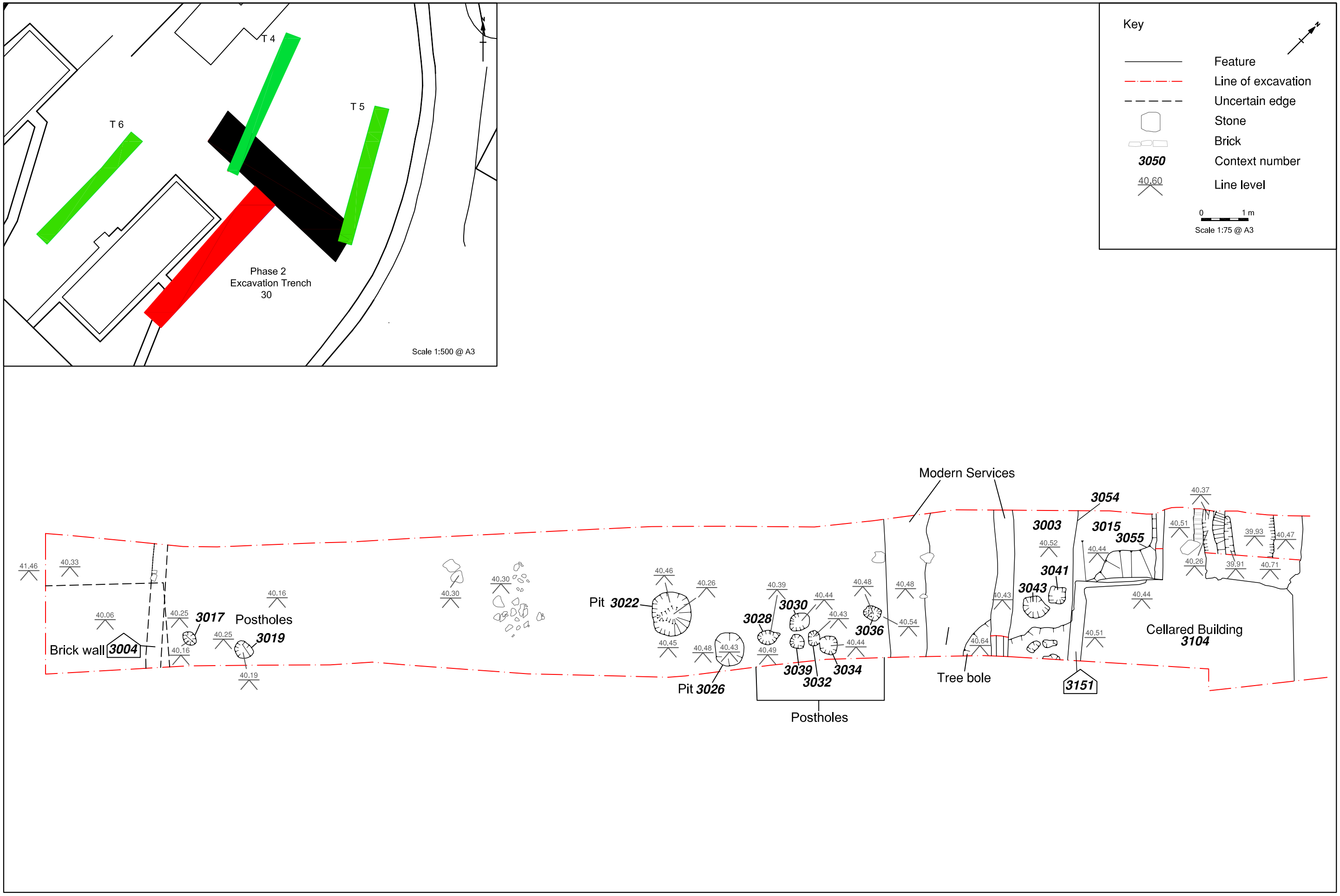


Figure 13: Plan of Trench 30, north-east/south-west aligned segment

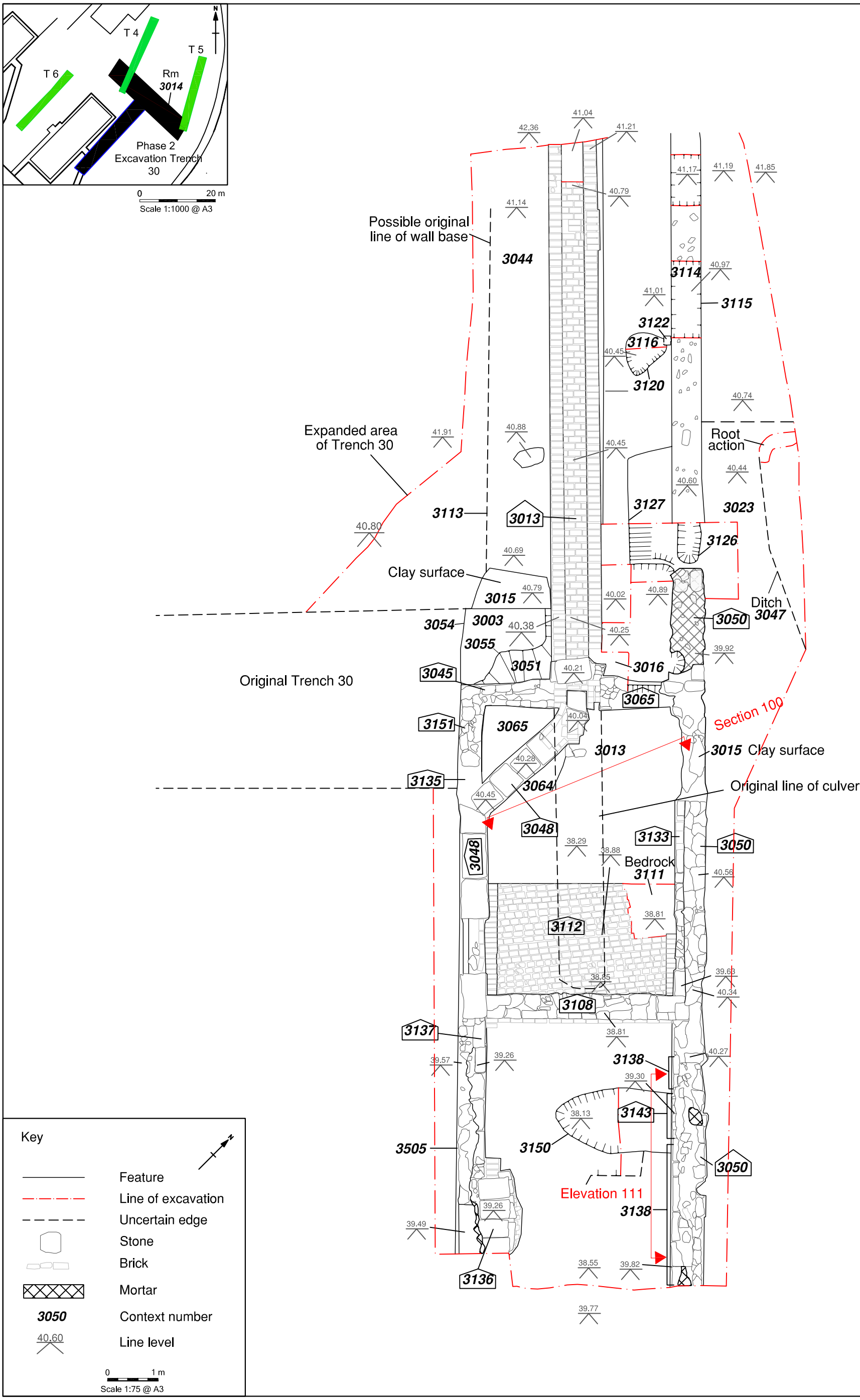


Figure 14: Plan of Trench 30, south-east end, showing detail of the cellared building

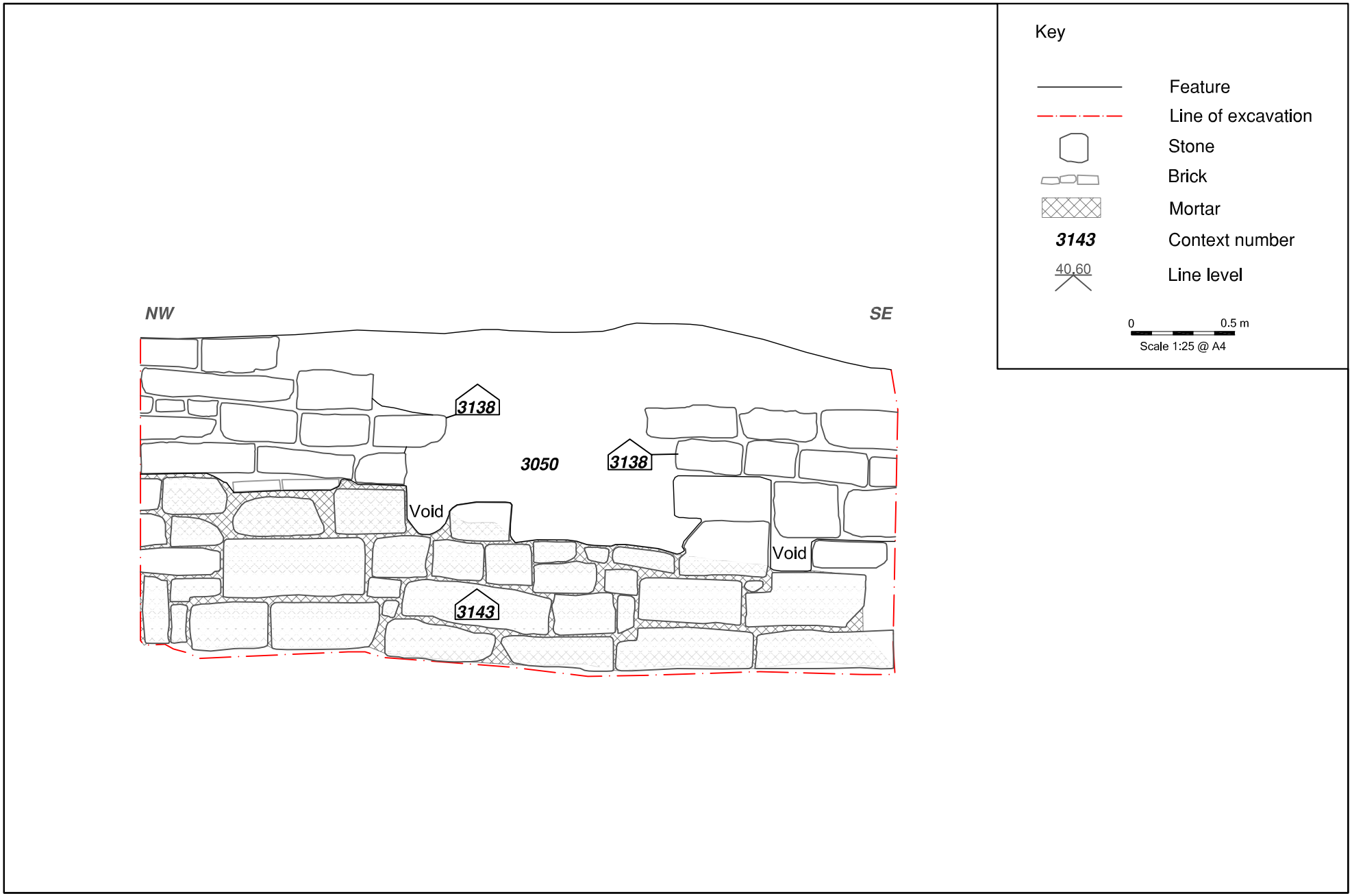


Figure 15: North-east-facing elevation of wall ***111*** of Building ***3014***

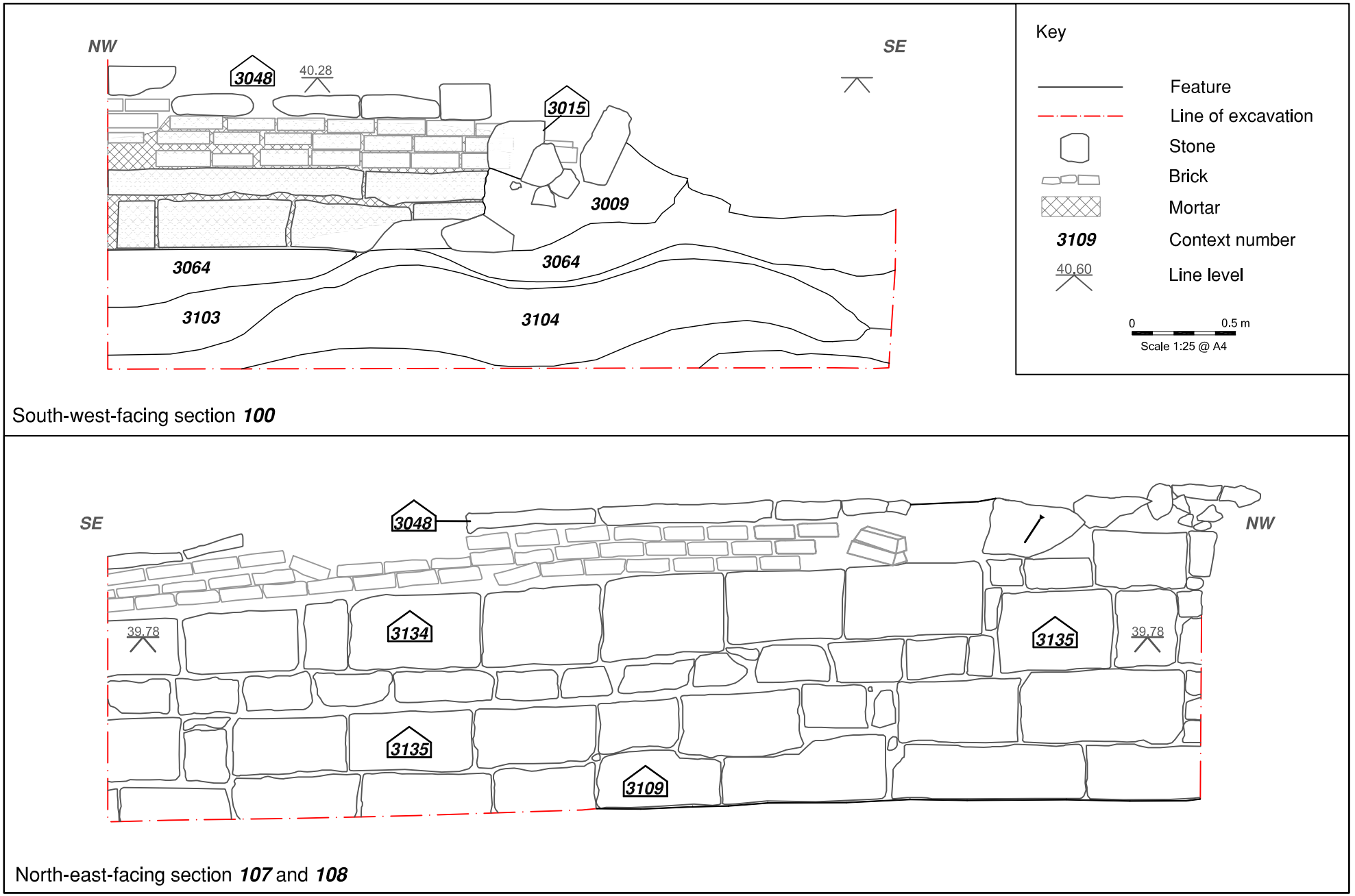


Figure 16: South-west-facing section ***100*** and north-east-facing section ***107*** and ***108*** of realigned culvert ***3048***

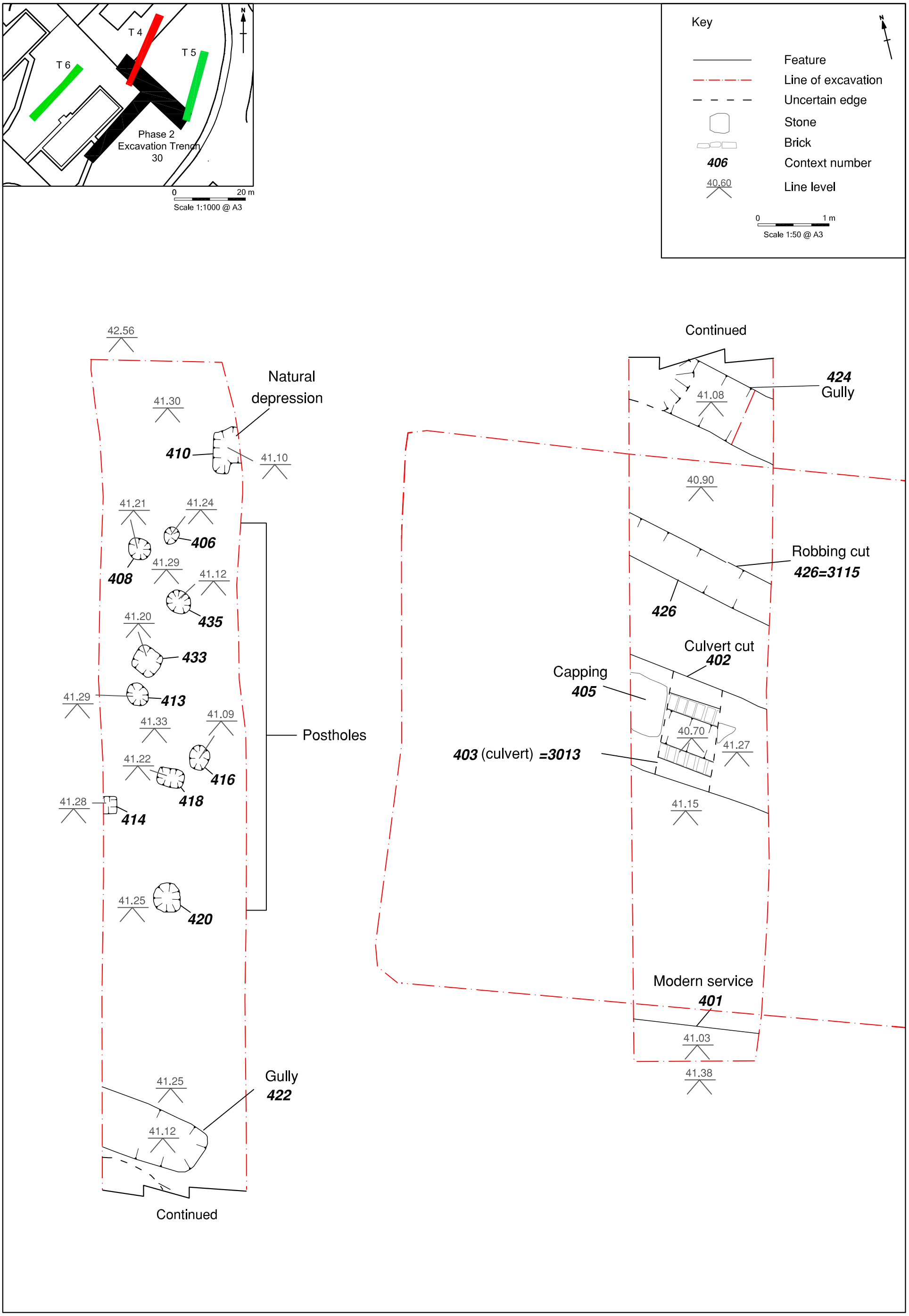
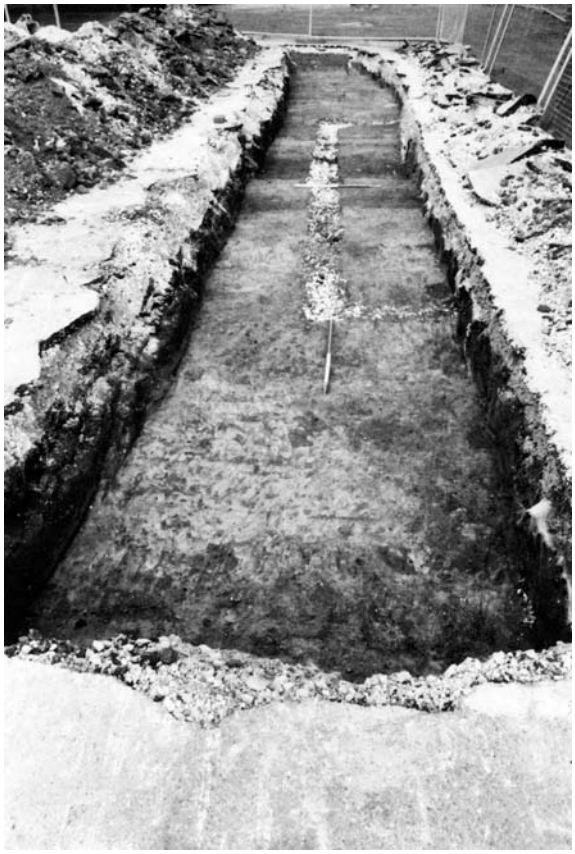


Figure 17: Plan of Trench 4

Plate 1: Trench 1 viewed from the north-west, showing slots ***105*** and ***107***

Plate 2: Trench 2, facing west. Ditch ***224*** can be seen in the centre marked by the scale



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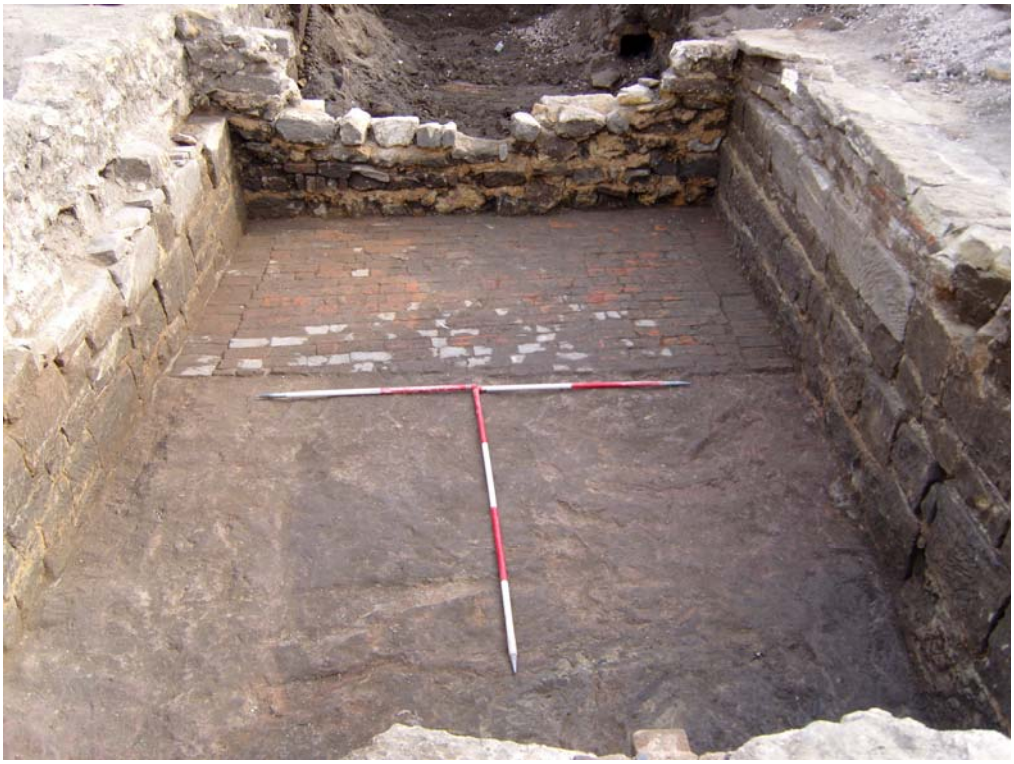

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APPENDIX 1: EVALUATION SPECIFICATION

WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE:
SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION (Stage 1) AT PONTEFRACT GENERAL INFIRMARY

Specification prepared on behalf of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council at the request of Mr Peter Ellis of the Mid Yorkshire Hospitals NHS Trust

Planning ref: 06/99/11487/BV

1. Summary

1.1 Previous archaeological work at this 3.4ha site has enabled WYAAS to define:

A) Areas that contain significant archaeological remains which will be disturbed or destroyed by development. A programme of detailed excavation and recording is required in these areas to mitigate the impact of the development (totalling 0.4ha);

B) Areas that contain significant archaeological remains where the impact of the development has not yet been determined. The scope of further work in these areas (if required) will be the subject of additional specifications (totalling 1.2ha);

C) Areas where there are no significant archaeological remains and where no further archaeological work is required (totalling 1.8ha).

1.2 This specification covers the first stage of excavation (see 'A' above) and has been prepared by the curatorial branch of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), the holders of the West Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record.

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 7.6, 7.7 and 9.1 are to be carried out by the archaeological contractor **prior** to the commencement of fieldwork.

2. Site Location & Description (Figure 1)

Grid Reference: SE 457 218

2.1 The Infirmary site lies on the south side of Pontefract. The development area covers 2.4ha and is bounded to the south-west by the hospital A&E department and Carleton Glen, to the north-west by Southgate and to the north-east by Slutwell Lane and Grove Road. The site is bisected by Friarwood Lane.

2.2 The area to the north-west of Friarwood Lane is currently occupied by variety of hospital services and residential blocks, including Primary Care Services, Friarwood House and Residential Blocks A, B and D. These are situated on a relatively gentle slope in the south-eastern half of this area, but occupy a series of steep narrow terraces in the north-western part where the land falls away rapidly from Southgate (from c.47m and c.40m OD). The areas between the existing buildings are either hard standing, for car access and parking, or small areas of grass or garden. On the terraces in the north-western part of the site these areas are very small and vehicular

access is difficult. It is the relatively flat part of this area that will accommodate most of the proposed new hospital buildings.

2.3 The site to the south-east of Friarwood Lane is currently occupied by the hospital visitors' car park and two structures that are proposed for demolition. The north-western half of this area will be the site of a new car park, whilst the south-eastern part will see the development of a new structure. This part of the development area is presently almost entirely hard standing, mainly for vehicle access and parking.

2.4 This document details the excavation and recording of two areas to the north of Friarwood Lane.

2.5 The geology of the site is of the Upper and Middle Coal Measures, with stiff clays overlying sandstones, siltstones and mudstones. This information has been confirmed by recent geotechnical investigations.

2.6 The redevelopment site lies within the District of Wakefield and the historic Township of Pontefract.

3. Planning Background

3.1 Planning approval for the redevelopment of the hospital site to improve facilities has been granted by Wakefield Metropolitan District Council.

3.2 The Planning Authority was advised by WYAAS that there is reason to believe that important archaeological remains may be affected by the development and that a programme of archaeological investigations should be undertaken. The archaeological work is a condition of the planning consent.

3.3 The first phases of work involved the excavation of 24 trial trenches in August and September 2006 by Oxford Archaeology North. As well as identifying two areas of archaeological potential (to the north and south of Friarwood Lane), the results of the evaluation also enabled WYAAS to define 1.8ha of the site where no further archaeological work is required.

3.4 This specification has been prepared by WYAAS, at the request of Mr Peter Ellis of the Mid Yorkshire NHS Trust to detail what is required for the excavation and to enable the archaeological contractor to provide a quotation.

4. Archaeological Interest

4.1 An archaeological desk-based appraisal of the existing and proposed new site of Pontefract General Infirmary was carried out in 2004. That appraisal outlined the archaeological potential of the two sites and identified 36 sites of known or potential archaeological significance, although 25 of these lay within the area of the medieval town core to the north of Southgate. The remainder related principally to elements of the medieval friary and the notable subterranean Hermitage, a Grade I Listed structure presently accessed via the existing hospital buildings.

4.2 A Dominican friary was established on the south-western approaches to the town in 1256 by Edmund de Lacy. Edmund gave the friars 6 acres of land called *East Crofts* that lay in the valley to the south-west of the town, however, the friary complex itself only occupied an area of about 1.5 acres at its height in the 14th century. The exact boundaries of the friary precinct are not known and the north-eastern boundary may well fall within the area of the new hospital development. A hermitage was established on an adjoining plot of land to the north-east of the friary in 1386. Both the friary and the hermitage sites lie within the area presently occupied by Pontefract General Infirmary.

4.3 The friary was dissolved in 1538 and the site was subsequently used as an orchard, a cemetery and for liquorice production up to the 18th century. Although the Civil War siege lines of Pontefract Castle are variously portrayed on old maps, the most reliable versions suggest that their course ran well to the east of Slutwell Lane and it is unlikely that they crossed the proposed development site. The advantages of a south-facing valley side with running water would have been quite attractive to settlers well before the Dominican friars took advantage of these attributes and in this respect it might be significant that some Roman material has been recovered from the friary site.

4.4 The earliest (18th century) maps of the town are consistent in showing the area north of Friarwood Lane to be occupied by orchards and gardens and devoid of buildings, apart from a structure at the corner of Slutwell Lane and Southgate, which later became the site of the vicarage. In c.1779 the eastern part of the site was occupied by Dove-cote Garden owned by James Coates. By 1890, as well as the vicarage, there were a number of other structures along the south side of Southgate, with peripheral development also taking place on Slutwell Lane and Friarwood Lane. By 1908 the central part of the site was dominated by a large nursery building that continued into the post-second World War period, prior to the construction of the present hospital buildings.

4.5 There had also been a number of previous archaeological interventions within the site but these have tended to be piecemeal reactions to the discovery of archaeology during construction works. Four of the five previous investigations had identified human burials of medieval and post-medieval date.

4.6 In August and September 2006 Oxford Archaeology North excavated 24 trial trenches across the development site. An Interim Statement of the results was prepared in October 2006. Please note that if the work covered by this specification us undertaken by another contractor a full evaluation report will be prepared by Oxford Archaeology North. To the north of Friarwood Lane significant archaeological remains, including possible settlement and horticultural features of medieval and post-medieval date, were found in seven trenches located mainly around the junction of Slutwell Lane and Friarwood Lane. The features included ditches, gullies, postholes and pits which are thought to represent domestic features and boundaries to the rear of tenement plots. Sixty-two sherds of medieval (12th to 15th century pottery) were recovered. This area is the subject of this specification for detailed excavation and recording. All pre-20th century remains will be considered to be of archaeological interest.

5. Aims of the Excavations

5.1 General Aims

5.1.1 The aim of this project is to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits within the proposed development area, and to record at an appropriate level, archaeological features encountered in the excavation area.

5.1.2 This work will mitigate the destruction of buried archaeological remains during the development of the site through 'preservation by record' in accordance with PPG16.

5.2 Period-specific Aims

5.2.1 Saxon (8th to 11th centuries AD)

Saxon *Taddenscylf* (now the 'Tanshelf' area of Pontefract) was an important Royal estate. A Saxon cemetery and two churches have been identified on the eastern side of the town – but none on the western side near the current development. Any evidence of activity from this period would be of great local, and possibly regional, significance.

5.2.2 Medieval (11th to 16th centuries AD)

Pontefract appears to have expanded significantly after the Norman Conquest and it gained further importance as an administrative, political and military centre. The castle was constructed for Ilbert de Lacy in *c.* AD1070-80 and played a major administrative role. De Lacy owned *c.* 200 manors in the region which formed the basis of the Honour of Pontefract. The area to the west of the castle became a new borough in the 12th century, the friary was founded and this part of the town developed into a commercial centre. Initial industries included tanning and malting with liquorice cultivation and products (initially as medicines) from at least the late medieval period.

The excavation will, where possible:

- Identify evidence of medieval activity;
- Investigate the date, duration and phasing of any medieval features;
- Investigate the nature of any medieval activity and seek to establish the layout and orientation of the tenements;
- Utilise radiocarbon (or other scientific) techniques to obtain dates for significant features or groups of features believed to be medieval in date but which do not yield artefacts.

5.2.3 Post-medieval (16th to 19th centuries AD)

The friary was dissolved in the mid 16th century. During the English Civil War, Pontefract was a Royalist stronghold. Cromwell's forces laid siege three times between 1644 and 1649; constructing massive siegeworks around the castle and town, and ultimately destroying much of the lower town. However, Pontefract continued to prosper as a market town throughout the post-medieval period. In particular, the development of sweet liquorice cakes led to a boom in production in the 19th century with nearly a dozen growers/sweet makers in the town.

The excavation will, where possible:

- Identify evidence which could relate to the Civil War period, such as discontinuities in occupation or changes in material culture;
- Identify evidence of the use of the former friary buildings as a quarry for building materials after the dissolution;
- Investigate the date, duration and phasing of any post-medieval features;
- Investigate the nature of any post-medieval activity and any changes (both in scale and type of features) through time – and particularly any evidence of the locally important liquorice industry;
- Utilise radiocarbon (or other scientific) techniques to obtain dates for significant features or groups of features believed to be post-medieval in date but which do not yield artefacts.

6. General Instructions

6.1 Health and Safety

6.1.1 The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. The excavation may require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. WYAAS and its officers cannot be held responsible for any accidents or injuries that may occur to outside contractors while attempting to conform to this specification. Any Health and Safety issues which may hinder compliance with this specification should be discussed with WYAAS at the earliest possible opportunity (see section 13.2).

6.2 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification

6.2.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work,* the archaeological contractor must confirm adherence to this specification in writing to WYAAS, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of WYAAS to any variations is required prior to work commencing. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor. **Modifications presented in the form of a re-written specification/project design will not be considered by WYAAS.** Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed below should be addressed to WYAAS without delay.

6.3 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications

6.3.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor **must** provide WYAAS **in writing** with:

- a projected timetable for the site work;
- details of the staff structure and numbers;
- names and *CVs* of key project members (the project manager, site supervisor, any proposed specialists, sub-contractors *etc.*).

6.3.2 All project staff provided by the archaeological contractor must be suitably qualified and experienced for their roles. The timetable should be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard, subject to the ultimate judgement of WYAAS.

6.4 Notification
6.4.1 WYAAS should be provided with **as much notice as possible in writing** (and certainly not less than one week) of the intention to start work. A copy of the archaeological contractor's risk assessment of the site should accompany the notification.

6.5.2 The Wakefield Museums Keeper of Archaeology, Pam Judkins, should be notified of the date of commencement of fieldwork (Tel.: 01924 305352; email: pjudkins@wakefield.gov.uk).

6.4.3 As a courtesy, English Heritage's Regional Science Adviser Mr Andy Hammon should also be notified of the intention to commence fieldwork (Tel.: 01904 601901).

6.5 Documentary Research
6.5.1 If an organisation other than Oxford Archaeology North is contracted to undertake this work it will be necessary for the Project Manager or Supervisor to visit the Sites and Monuments Record in order to familiarise themselves with the archaeological/historical background of the site and environs. This must be carried out prior to the commencement of *fieldwork*. In addition to providing a knowledge base for the work in hand, the results of this assessment may be incorporated into the contractor's report where they are considered to contribute to that report, but any extraneous material should be omitted. Please note that the SMR makes a charge for commercial visits.

6.6 Location of Services, etc.
6.6.1 The archaeological contractor will be responsible for locating any drainage pipes, service pipes, cables etc which may cross any of the trench lines, and for taking the necessary measures to avoid disturbing such services.

7. Fieldwork Methodology

7.1 Trench Size and Location (Figure 1)
7.1.1 This initial stage of work will involve the excavation of two areas as shown on Figure 1.

Total development area: **34000m^2**
Total excavation area: **4435m^2**

7.2 Method of Excavation
7.2.1 The excavation areas may be opened using an appropriate machine fitted with a wide toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil and recent overburden should be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of maximum 0.2m thickness. **Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits.** All machine work must be carried out under direct archaeological supervision and the machine halted if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. The top of the first significant archaeological horizon may be exposed by the machine, but must then be cleaned by hand and inspected for features. Excavation should then continue manually.

7.2.2 All archaeological remains will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner sufficient to meet the aims and objectives of the project. The excavation will record the **complete** stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits and will investigate and record **all** inter-relationships between features. The following excavation strategy will be employed:

- Linear boundary features: a minimum sample of 20% of each linear boundary feature such as ditches and trackways. Each section should be at least 1m wide and, where possible, sections will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features. All termini will be investigated.
- Other linear and discrete features: all stake-holes, post-holes, pits, ring ditches, kilns, and other structural/funerary/industrial features will be 50% excavated in the first instance, recorded in section, and then fully excavated. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features. Where possible, sections will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge.
- Built structures: walls, floors etc will be excavated sufficient to establish their form, phasing, construction techniques. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features.

7.2.3 All artefacts are to be retained for processing and analysis except for unstratified 20th-century material, which may be noted and discarded.

7.2.4 Samples for environmental analysis and scientific dating should be taken if suitable material is encountered during the excavation. Provision should also be made for specialist sampling if appropriate (soil profiles, archaeomagnetic dating, dendrochrology etc.) (Also see paragraph 7.5.)

7.3 Method of Recording

7.3.1 The stripped area is to be recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation. The stratigraphy of the area is to be recorded, even when no archaeological deposits have been identified.

7.3.2 Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) must include heights A.O.D. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. At least one section of the trench edge, showing a representative and complete sequence of deposits from the modern ground surface to the natural geology, will be drawn.

7.3.3 The actual areas of excavation and all archaeological (and possibly archaeological) features should be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, scale drawings and written descriptions sufficient to permit the preparation of a detailed archive and report on the material. The trench location, as excavated, will be accurately surveyed, tied into the O.S. National Grid and located on an up-to-date 1:1250 O.S. map base.

7.4 Use of Metal Detectors

7.4.1 Spoil heaps are to be scanned for ferrous and non-ferrous metal artefacts using a metal detector capable of making this discrimination, operated by an experienced metal detector user (if necessary, operating under the supervision of the contracting archaeologist). Modern artefacts are to be noted but not retained (19th-century material and earlier should be retained.)

7.4.2 If a non-professional archaeologist is to be used to carry out the metal-detecting, a formal agreement of their position as a sub-contractor working under direction must be agreed in advance of their use on site. This formal agreement will apply whether they are paid or not. To avoid financial claims under the Treasure Act a suggested wording for this formal agreement with the metal detectorist is: "In the process of working on the archaeological investigation at [*location of site*] between the dates of [*insert dates*], [*name of person contributing to project*] is working under direction or permission of [*name of archaeological organisation*] and hereby waives all rights to rewards for objects discovered that could otherwise be payable under the Treasure Act 1996."

7.5 Environmental Sampling Strategy

7.5.1 Deposits of all periods must be sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all bio-archaeological remains. A sampling strategy must be agreed with a recognised bio-archaeologist, and the sampling methods should follow the procedures outlined by English Heritage in the Centre for Archaeology Guidelines no.1 (2002), "Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation". Provision should be also be made for the specialist to visit the site and discuss the sampling strategy, if necessary.

7.5.2 The sampling strategy should also take account of the need to recover material suitable for AMS dating. Therefore environmental sampling should not be limited to features which contain datable artefacts.

7.6 Conservation Strategy

7.6.1 A conservation strategy must be developed in collaboration with a recognised laboratory. All finds must be assessed in order to recover information that will contribute to an understanding of their deterioration and hence preservation potential, as well as identifying potential for further investigation. Furthermore, all finds must be stabilised and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the receiving museum. As a guiding principle, only artefacts of a "displayable" quality would warrant full conservation, but metalwork and coinage from stratified contexts would be expected to be x-rayed if necessary, and conservation costs should also be included as a contingency.

7.7 Human Remains

7.7.1 If human remains are discovered, WYAAS will be notified at the earliest opportunity. The remains must be excavated archaeologically in accordance with the *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* published by English Heritage (2005), a valid Department of Constitutional Affairs licence and any local environmental health regulations.

7.8 Treasure Act

7.8.1 The terms of the Treasure Act 1996 must be followed with regard to any finds that might fall within its purview. Any finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures as laid down in the "Code of Practice". Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

7.9 Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

7.9.1 Should there be unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries made that warrant, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, more detailed recording than is appropriate within the terms of this specification, then the archaeological contractor should urgently contact WYAAS with the relevant information to enable them to resolve the matter with the developer.

8. Monitoring

8.1 The project will be monitored as necessary and practicable by WYAAS, in its role as curator of the county's archaeology and advisor to the local Planning Authority. WYAAS's representative will be afforded access to the site at any reasonable time. It is usual practice that the visit is arranged in advance, but this is not always feasible.

8.2 WYAAS's representative will be provided with a site tour and an overview of the site by the senior archaeologist present and should be afforded the opportunity to view all trenches, any finds made that are still on site, and any records not in immediate use. It is anticipated that the records of an exemplar context that has previously been fully recorded will be examined. Any observed deficiencies during the site visit are to be made good to the satisfaction of WYAAS's representative, by the next agreed site meeting. Access is also to be afforded at any reasonable time to English Heritage's Regional Archaeological Scientific Advisor.

9. Archive Deposition

8.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must contact the relevant District museum archaeological curator to determine the museum's requirements for the deposition of an excavation archive. In this case the contact is Wakefield M.D.C. Museum and Arts, Wakefield Art Gallery, Wentworth Terrace, WF1 3QW; telephone 01924 305352; Keeper of Archaeology: Mrs Pam Judkins. Agreement for deposition should be confirmed in writing by the archaeological contractor; this correspondence is to be copied to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

8.2 It is the policy of Wakefield Museum to accept complete excavation archives, including primary site records and research archives and finds, from all excavations carried out in the District that it serves.

8.3 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with Wakefield Museum.

8.4 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to meet Wakefield Museums' requirements with regard to the preparation of excavation archives for deposition.

10. Post-excavation Assessment and Reporting

Note: If this specification is undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North the post-excavation analysis, archiving and reporting will incorporate material and results from the evaluation phase of work (including negative results). If another organisation undertakes the work, the results of the evaluation (to be reported by OAN) will be incorporated as appropriate.

10.1 Finds, Samples and Dating

10.1.1 Upon completion of fieldwork all finds shall be cleaned, identified, marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. Metalwork will be x-rayed (as per paragraph 7.6) and assessed by a conservator. Any samples taken shall be processed appropriately.

10.1.2 All artefacts will be assessed by a qualified and experienced specialist. Finds of 20th-century date should be noted, quantified and summarily described, but can then be discarded if appropriate. All finds which are of 19th century or earlier date should be retained and archived. Assessment should be generally based on MAP2 but should include:

- preparation of a descriptive catalogue;
- dating (where possible);
- identification of artefacts for illustration (see 10.3.4);
- an assessment of the significance of the assemblage;
- an assessment of the potential for further analysis to contribute to the interpretation of the archaeology of this site;
- an assessment of the potential for further analysis to contribute to artefact studies;
- recommendations for additional artefact illustration/photography;
- an assessment of the condition of the assemblage and recommendations for conservation, retention/discard and archiving.

10.1.3 Samples should be processed for the recovery of artefactual material, animal/fish/human bones, industrial residues, shell, molluscs, charcoal and mineralised plant remains as a minimum. 'Specialist' samples (e.g. monoliths, cores, plant/invertebrate macrofossils) should be processed separately as appropriate.

10.1.4 All environmental material will be assessed by a qualified and experienced specialist. Assessment should be generally based on MAP2 but should include:

- preparation of a descriptive table/catalogue;
- identification of material suitable for scientific dating;
- an assessment of the significance of the assemblage;
- an assessment of the potential for further analysis to contribute to the interpretation of the archaeology of this site;
- an assessment of the potential for further analysis to contribute to environmental studies;

- an assessment of the condition of the assemblage and recommendations for retention/discard and archiving.

10.1.5 Scientific dating should be undertaken at this stage if it is required in order to assess the significance of the results of the excavations and to achieve the aims of the excavations. For the purposes of tendering the contractor should include provision for four radiocarbon dates, but the actual number required will be determined by the nature of the archaeology encountered. Material suitable for scientific dating (e.g. charcoal) should be identified to species and assessed for suitability by an environmental specialist prior to submission to a dating laboratory. The potential for obtaining greater precision through the statistical processing of 2 or 3 dates from the same context/feature must be considered and specialist advice should be sought. Any human remains submitted for C14 dating should also have carbon (delta 13C) and nitrogen isotope analysis carried out by the radiocarbon laboratory.

10.2 Archive Consolidation

10.2.1 The site archive will be checked, cross-referenced and internally consistent. A fully indexed archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints/slides.

10.2.2 The complete archive (including finds) will be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum (see section 9 above).

10.2.3 The original archive is to accompany the deposition of any finds, providing the landowner agrees to the deposition of finds in a publicly accessible archive (see paragraph 9.3 above). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

10.3 Report Format and Content

10.3.1 Details of the style and format of the assessment report are to be determined by the archaeological contractor. However, it should be fully illustrated and include:

- background information;
- a description of the methodology;
- a full description of the results (evaluation & excavation);
- an interpretation of the results in a local/regional/national context as appropriate;
- a re-evaluation of the aims and objectives of the project;
- recommendations for further artefact and environmental analysis;
- recommendations for additional scientific dating;
- recommendations for publication if warranted;
- the intended long-term storage location of the archive;
- a full bibliography.

Appendices to the report should include:

- unedited copies of specialist reports;

- a quantified index to the site archive, including finds and samples;
- a copy of this specification.

10.3.2 Location plans should be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification and which depict the full extent of the site. A scale of 1:50,000 is not regarded as appropriate unless accompanied by more detailed plan(s). The location of the trenches (as excavated) should be overlaid on an up-to-date 1:1250 O.S. map base.

10.3.3 Site plans should be at an appropriate, measurable scale showing the trenches as excavated and all identified (and, if possible, predicted) archaeological features/deposits. Trench and feature plans must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. Section drawings must include O.D heights and be cross-referenced to an appropriate plan.

10.3.4 Finds that are critical for dating and interpretation should be illustrated. Radiocarbon results must be presented in full (laboratory sample number, conventional radiocarbon age, delta C13 value, calibration programme). Copies of the laboratory-issued dating certificates must be included as an appendix to the report.

10.3.5 The assessment report should be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers. **If further analysis and publication is not warranted the report should stand alone as a complete record of the excavations.**

10.4 Summary for Publication

10.4.1 The attached summary sheet should be completed and submitted to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service for inclusion on WYAAS's website.

11. Assessment Report Submission and Deposition with the SMR

11.1 The archaeological contractor will supply a copy of the assessment report **directly** to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service within a period of **two months** following completion of fieldwork, unless specialist reports are awaited. In the latter case a revised date should be agreed with WYAAS. Completion of this part of the project is dependant upon receipt by WYAAS of a satisfactory report which has been prepared in accordance with this specification. Any comments made by WYAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken account of in finalising the report, within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAS.

11.2 The report will be supplied on the understanding that it will be added to the County Sites and Monuments Record and will become publicly accessible once it is deposited with WYAAS, unless confidentiality is explicitly requested in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposition.

11.3 A copy of the assessment report shall also be supplied to English Heritage's Regional Science Adviser (English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York Y01 6WP).

12. Final Report

12.1 The results of these excavations may warrant further analysis and reporting and/or publication in an appropriate archaeological journal. The assessment report will contain detailed recommendations for both analysis and publication but the requirement will ultimately be at the decision of WYAAS. The archaeological contractor should make provision for the project manager/supervisor to attend a meeting with WYAAS (in Wakefield) to discuss and finalise the requirements for the final report. The necessity for a meeting will be at the decision of WYAAS and the meeting may take the form of a telephone call.

12.2 The final text and illustrations (to a publication standard) will be submitted directly to WYAAS within a timescale agreed by both parties. Any comments made by WYAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken account of in finalising the report, within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAS.

12.3 The report will be supplied on the understanding that it will be added to the County Sites and Monuments Record and will become publicly accessible once it is deposited with WYAAS, unless confidentiality is explicitly requested in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposition.

12.4 Completion of this project is dependant upon receipt by WYAAS of i) a satisfactory assessment report or ii) satisfactory assessment and final reports, and, should publication be warranted, a copy of a letter from an appropriate journal editor confirming acceptance of the article.

12. General Considerations

12.1 Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

12.1.1 It should be noted that this specification is based upon records available in the County Sites and Monuments Record. It is recommended that archaeological contractors should carry out a site inspection prior to submitting a tender. If, upon visiting the site or at any time during the course of the recording exercise, it appears in the archaeologist's professional judgement that:

> i) a part or the whole of the site is not amenable to recording as detailed above, and/or
> ii) an alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results,

then it is expected that the archaeologist will contact WYAAS as a matter of urgency. If contractors have not yet been appointed, any variations which WYAAS considers to be justifiable on archaeological grounds will be incorporated into a revised specification, which will then be re-issued to the developer for redistribution to the tendering contractors. If an appointment has already been made and site work is ongoing, WYAAS will resolve the matter in liaison with the developer and the Local Planning Authority.

12. 2 Unauthorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor
12.2.1 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that they have obtained WYAAS's consent in writing to any variation of the specification prior to the commencement of on-site work or (where applicable) prior to the finalisation of the tender. Unauthorised variations may result in WYAAS being unable to recommend determination of the planning application to the Local Planning Authority based on the archaeological information available and are therefore made solely at the risk of the contractor.

12.3 Technical Queries
12.3.1 Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above, should be addressed to WYAAS without delay.

12.4 Publicity
12.4.1 If the project is to be publicised in any way (including media releases, publications etc.), then it is expected that WYAAS will be given the opportunity to consider whether its collaborative role should be acknowledged, and if so, the form of words used will be at WYAAS's discretion.

12.5 Valid Period of Specification
12.5.1 This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

Andrea Burgess **November 2006**
West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
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APPENDIX 2: EVALUATION PROJECT DESIGN

PONTEFRACT HOSPITAL, PONTEFRACT

WEST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:

PROJECT DESIGN

Oxford Archaeology North

July 2006

Pontefract and Pinderfields Hospitals Joint Venture

Planning Application: 06/99/11487/BV

Grid Reference: SE 457 218

OA North Tender No: t2725

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) have been commissioned by the Pontefract and Pinderfields Hospitals Joint Venture (Henceforth 'the Client' to conduct a programme of archaeological evaluation at Pontefract Hospital, Pontefract, West Yorkshire. The programme of work is outlined in the West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service (WYAAS) *Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 1 & 2) at Friarwood Lane/Southgate, Pontefract* to which this project design, and all archaeological works, will adhere as far as possible. Should unavoidable circumstances prevent full adherence, any divergence will be agreed with WYAAS.

1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology North has considerable experience of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects throughout Northern England during the past 24 years. Evaluations, assessments, watching briefs and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables.

1.2.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is an Institute of Field Archaeologists **(IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17**, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

2. METHOD STATEMENT

2.1 The fieldwork and post-excavation methodology for the project will follow that outlined in the WYAAS *Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 1 & 2) at Friarwood Lane/Southgate, Pontefract*. As stated in the OA North costing document, the most appropriate means of meeting any requirement to extend excavation below a safe limit of 1.2m will be discussed with WYAAS and the Client on a trench by trench basis prior to implementation. It is understood that trenches would need to be individually fenced, and also that trenches need only be backfilled with the removed materials and roughly graded, but not, in the case of turf and tarmac, for example, reinstated to their original condition.

2.2 *STAFF STRUCTURE*

2.2.1 All aspects of staff and resource logistics will be the responsibility of Stephen Rowland (OA North Project Manager), who will be based in Lancaster for the duration of the project, but would attend any site meetings as necessary. He will liase with the Client and the Curatorial Archaeologist with regard to progress, and will maintain relationships with other contractors. He will also co-ordinate the resourcing of specialist input, liasing externally with sub-contractors and internally with OA staff and managers.

2.2.2 The fieldwork will be directed by **Jeremy Bradley** (OA North Project Officer), who will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the on-site works and would also conduct liaison with the Client and Curatorial Archaeologist when necessary. He will be assisted by a minimum of two technicians in the field, although additional staff will be drafted in to ensure the completion of the fieldwork within the projected timescale, and to the required professional standards.

2.2.3 The finds will be processed, studied and reported upon, either by, or under the guidance, of **Chris Howard-Davis** (OA North Finds Manager) who has extensive experience of finds from all periods, but particularly prehistoric and Roman material. Medieval ceramics would

be assessed by **Jeremy Bradley**. All environmental sampling and assessment will be undertaken under the auspices of **Elizabeth Huckerby** (OA North Environmental Manager) who has unparalleled experience of palaeoenvironmental work in the North West and who heads an excellent team of environmental archaeologists. Any faunal remains will be studied by **Andrew Bates** (OA North Project Officer), who has a large amount of experience in undertaking the assessment and analysis of faunal assemblages of all sizes from a wide range of periods and locations. Any human remains are likely to be examined under the auspices of Louise Loe (OA Head of Burials Services).

2.3 ***Provisional programme:***

Date	**Task**
31/7/06	Pre-Contract Meeting with WY NHS Trust
4/8/06	Consultation of the West Yorkshire HER
7/8 - 11/8	Trenches 8-19
14/8 - 18/8	Trenches 1-7 and 20
21/8 - 25/8	Trenches 21-27
TBA	Phase 2 trenching (Trenches 28-31)
	The report would be produced within 12 weeks of the completion of the Phase 2 field work. An interim statement concerning the results can be produced within a fortnight of the completion of each phase of the fieldwork

2.4 ***Contingency plan:*** a contingency costing may also be employed for unseen delays caused by prolonged periods of bad weather, vandalism, discovery of unforeseen complex deposits and/or artefacts which require specialist removal, use of shoring to excavate important features close to the excavation sections etc. This has been included in the Costings document and would be charged in agreement with the client.

2.5 ***Confidentiality:*** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.

3. HEALTH AND SAFETY

3.1 OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.

3.2 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services etc) during the fieldwork as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. **Information regarding services within the study area have been received and will be used during the course of the evaluation.**

4. INSURANCE

4.1 OA North has a professional indemnity cover to a value of £2,000,000; proof of which can be supplied as required.

APPENDIX 3: EXCAVATION SPECIFICATION

SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (PHASE 1 & 2) AT FRIARWOOD LANE/SOUTHGATE WAKEFIELD

Specification prepared on behalf of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council. Planning ref: 06/99/11487/BV

1. Summary

A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of trial trenching is proposed to help establish the archaeological significance of the above site. The trial trenching will be carried out in two phases. Any work arising from the results of the evaluation will be covered by further specifications.

This specification covers the works required in both phases of the evaluation. It is an updated version of a project design prepared by Archaeological Services WYAS in 2004. This version supersedes the original project design and has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, the holders of the West Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record.

2 Site Location & Description (Figure 1). Grid Reference: SE 457 218

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6 and 8.1 are to be carried out by the archaeological contractor **prior** to the commencement of fieldwork.

2.1 The planning application area covers 4.28ha on the south side of Pontefract. The western side of the site (currently occupied by the Accident and Emergency department) will not be affected by the current development. The development area is 2.43ha. The site is bounded to the south-west by the present hospital and Carelton Glen, to the north-west by Southgate and to the north-east by Slutwell Lane and Grove Road. The site is bisected by Friarwood Lane.

2.2 The area to the north-west of Friarwood Lane is currently occupied by variety of hospital services and residential blocks, including Primary Care Services, Friarwood House and Residential Blocks A, B and D. These are situated on a relatively gentle slope in the south-eastern half of this area, but occupy a series of steep narrow terraces in the north-western part where the land falls away rapidly from Southgate (from c.47m and c.40m OD). The areas between the existing buildings are either hard standing, for car access and parking, or small areas of grass or garden. On the terraces in the north-western part of the site these areas are very small and vehicular access is difficult. It is the relatively flat part of this area that will accommodate most of the proposed new hospital buildings.

2.3 The site to the south-east of Friarwood Lane is currently occupied by the hospital visitors'car park and two structures that are proposed for demolition. The north-western half of this area will be the site of a new car park, whilst the south-eastern part will see the development of a new structure. This part of the development area is presently almost entirely hard standing, mainly for vehicle access and parking.

2.4 The geology of the site is of the Upper and Middle Coal Measures, with stiff clays overlying sandstones, siltstones and mudstones. This information has been confirmed by recent geotechnical investigations.

The redevelopment site lies within the District of Wakefield and the historic Township of Pontefract.

3 Background

3.1 An application for the erection of a new hospital and ancillary accommodation, including the formation of car parking areas, has been submitted to Wakefield Metropolitan District Council.

3.2 The Planning Authority have been advised by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service that there is reason to believe that important archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed

development and that a programme of archaeological works is required in order to assess the likely impact of the proposals.

This specification has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service to detail what is required for the initial phases of evaluation and to allow an archaeological contractor to provide a quotation.

4 Archaeological Interest

4.1 Information held in the County Sites and Monuments Record shows that the proposed development site lies within an area of high archaeological potential.

4.2 An archaeological desk-based appraisal of the existing and proposed new site of Pontefract General Infirmary was carried out in 2004. That appraisal outlined the archaeological potential of the two sites and identified 36 sites of known or potential archaeological significance, although 25 of these lay within the area of the medieval town core to the north of Southgate. The remainder related principally to elements of the medieval friary and the notable subterranean Hermitage, a Grade I Listed structure presently accessed via the existing hospital buildings.

4.3 A Dominican friary was established on the south-western approaches to the town in 1256 by Edmund de Lacy. Edmund gave the friars 6 acres of land called *East Crofts* that lay in the valley to the south-west of the town, however, the friary complex itself only occupied an area of about 1.5 acres at its height in the 14th century. The exact boundaries of the friary precinct are not known and the north-eastern boundary may well fall within the area of the new hospital development. A hermitage was established on an adjoining plot of land to the north-east of the friary in 1386. Both the friary and the hermitage sites lie within the area presently occupied by Pontefract General Infirmary.

4.4 The friary was dissolved in 1538 and the site was subsequently used as an orchard, a cemetery and for liquorice production up to the 18th century. Although the Civil War siege lines are variously portrayed on old maps, the most reliable versions suggest that their course ran well to the east of Slutwell Lane and it is unlikely that they crossed the proposed development site. The advantages of a south-facing valley side with running water would have been quite attractive to settlers well before the Dominican friars took advantage of these attributes and in this respect it might be significant that some Roman material has been recovered from the friary site.

4.5 The proposed site of the new hospital is not well portrayed on the earliest (18th century) maps of the town. All are consistent in showing the area north of Friarwood Lane to be occupied by orchards and gardens and devoid of buildings, apart from a structure at the corner of Slutwell Lane and Southgate, which later became the site of the vicarage. In c.1779 the eastern part of the site was occupied by Dove-cote Garden owned by James Coates. By 1890, as well as the vicarage, there were a number of other structures along the south side of Southgate, with peripheral development also taking place on Slutwell Lane and Friarwood Lane. By 1908 the central part of the site was dominated by a large nursery building that continued into the post-second World War period, prior to the construction of the present hospital buildings.

4.6 There have been a number of previous archaeological interventions within the site but these have tended to be piecemeal reactions to the discovery of archaeology during construction works. Four of the five previous investigations have identified human burials of medieval and post-medieval date.

There is potential for the development site to contain structures and deposits relating to the medieval friary. Although the site has been extensively developed in the 20th century it is possible that significant archaeological remains survive. All pre-20th century remains which survive in this area would be considered to be of archaeological interest.

5 Aim of the Evaluation

5.1 The aim of the evaluation is to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits within the area of interest, and to record at an appropriate level, archaeological features encountered in the excavation trenches. It is conceivable that a larger, more open area excavation may be identified as being warranted, or alternatively a wider watching brief may be required during ground-works for the development, possibly with provision for rapid salvaging recording. All possibilities will be considered depending upon the results of this exercise and it would be anticipated that if further significant fieldwork is required, then the specialist contractor would draft the specification and agree it with the Advisory Service.

6 General Instructions

6.1 Health and Safety

6.1.1 The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. This work may require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. The West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service and its officers cannot be held responsible for any accidents that may occur to outside contractors while attempting to conform to this specification.

6.2 Location of Services

6.2.1 The archaeological contractor will be responsible for locating any drainage pipes, service pipes, cables *etc.* which may cross any of the trench lines, and for taking the necessary measures to avoid disturbing such services, and will check with the Trust's information.

6.3 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification

6.3.1 Prior to the commencement of any work, the archaeological contractor must confirm adherence to this specification in writing to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service to any variations is required prior to work commencing. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor. Modifications presented in the form of a re-written specification/project design will not be considered by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed below should be addressed to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

6.4 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications

6.4.1 Prior to the commencement of any work, the archaeological contractor must provide in writing with:

- a projected timetable for the site work;
- details of the staff structure and numbers;
- names and CVs of key project members (the project manager, site supervisor, any proposed specialists, sub-contractors *etc.*).

6.4.2 All project staff provided by the archaeological contractor must be suitably qualified and experienced for their roles. The timetable should be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard, subject to the ultimate judgement of WYAAS.

6.5 Notification

6.5.1 WYAAS should be provided with as much notice as possible in writing (and certainly not less than one week) of the intention to start work. A copy of the archaeological contractor's risk assessment of the site should accompany the notification.

6.5.2 The Wakefield Museums Keeper of Archaeology, Pam Judkins, should be notified of the date of commencement of fieldwork (Tel.: 01924 305352; email: pjudkins@wakefield.gov.uk).

6.5.3 As a courtesy, English Heritage's Regional Science Adviser, Ian Panter, should also be notified of the intention to commence fieldwork. (Tel.: 01904 601983; email: ian.panter@english-heritage.org.uk).

6.6 Documentary Research

6.6.1 Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, the SMR should be visited by either the project manager or the site supervisor, in order to gain an overview of the archaeological/historical background of the site and environs and to familiarise themselves with the desk-based assessment. In addition to providing a knowledge base for the work in hand, the results of this assessment may be incorporated into the contractor's report where they are considered to contribute to that report, but any extraneous material should be omitted. Please note that the SMR makes a charge for consultations of a commercial nature.

7 Trial Trenching Methodology

7.1 Trench Size and Placement (Figure 1)

7.1.1 The work will involve the excavation of 31 trenches which can be machine-opened. There will be nineteen 20m by 2m trenches, nine 10m by 2m trenches and three 4m by 4m trenches The contractor should also allow for a contingency amount of 200 square metres. The use of the contingency will depend upon the results obtained in the initial trial trenching. The use of the contingency will be at the decision of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, whose decision will be issued in writing, if necessary in retrospect after site discussions. Proposed trench locations are shown on Figure 1.

Trench No	Dimensions (m)	Area (m2)	Trench No	Dimensions (m)	Area (m2)
1	20 x 2	40	17	4 x 4	16
2	20 x 2	40	18	10 x 2	20
3	20 x 2	40	19	20 x 2	40
4	20 x 2	40	20	20 x 2	40
5	20 x 2	40	21	20 x 2	40
6	20 x 2	40	22	20 x 2	40
7	20 x 2	40	23	20 x 2	40
8	20 x 2	40	24	20 x 2	40
9	20 x 2	40	25	20 x 2	40
10	10 x 2	20	26	20 x 2	40
11	10 x 2	20	27	20 x 2	40
12	20 x 2	40	28	20 x 2	40
13	10 x 2	20	29	10 x 2	20
14	4 x 4	16	30	10 x 2	20
15	4 x 4	16	31	10 x 2	20
16	10 x 2	20	32	10 x 2	20

Total Phase 1 & 2 development area: 19,300m^2 Total area of trenching (4.8%): 1008m^2 Contingency (1%): 110 sq-metres.

7.2 Method of Excavation

7.2.1 The trial trenches may be opened and the topsoil and recent overburden removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a maximum 0.2m thickness, by the use of an appropriate machine using a wide toothless ditching blade. Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits. All machine work must be carried out under direct archaeological supervision and the machine halted if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. The top of the first significant archaeological horizon may be exposed by the machine, but must then be cleaned by hand and inspected for features and then dug by hand.

7.2.2 All archaeological remains will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner. The complete stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits will be excavated and the work will investigate and record all inter-relationships between features. All trenches are to be the stated dimensions at their base. The contractor should make provision for the use of shoring/stepping to accomplish this if necessary.

7.2.3 The following strategy will be employed, Linear boundary features: a minimum sample of 20% of each linear boundary feature such as ditches and trackways. Each section should be at least 1m wide and, where possible, sections will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features. All termini will be investigated.

Other linear and discrete features: all stake-holes, post-holes, pits, ring ditches, kilns, and other structural/funerary/industrial features will be 50% excavated in the first instance, recorded in section, and then fully excavated. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features. Where possible, sections will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge.

Built structures: walls, floors etc will be excavated sufficient to establish their form, phasing, construction techniques. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features.

7.2.4 All artefacts are to be retained for processing and analysis except for un-stratified 20th-century material, which may be noted and discarded.

7.2.5 Samples for environmental analysis and scientific dating should be taken if suitable material is encountered during the excavation. Provision should also be made for specialist sampling if appropriate (radiocarbon dating, soil profiles, archaeomagnetic dating, dendrochrology etc.) (Also see paragraph 7.5.)

7.3 Method of Recording

7.3.1 The trenches are to be recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation. The stratigraphy of each area is to be recorded, even when no archaeological deposits have been identified.

7.3.2 Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) must include heights A.O.D. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. At least one section of each trench edge, showing a representative and complete sequence of deposits from the modern ground surface to the natural geology, will be drawn.

7.3.3 The actual areas of excavation and all archaeological (and possibly archaeological) features should be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, scale drawings and written descriptions sufficient to permit the preparation of a detailed archive and report on the material. The trench locations, as excavated, will be accurately surveyed, tied into the O.S. National Grid and located on an up-to-date 1:1250 O.S. map base.

7.4 Use of Metal Detectors on Site

7.4.1 Spoil heaps are to be scanned for ferrous and non-ferrous metal artefacts using a metal detector capable of making this discrimination, operated by an experienced metal detector user (if necessary, operating under the supervision of the contracting archaeologist). Modern artefacts are to be noted but not retained (19th century material and earlier should be retained.)

7.4.2 If a non-professional archaeologist is to be used to carry out the metal-detecting, a formal agreement of their position as a sub-contractor working under direction must be agreed in advance of their use on site. This formal agreement will apply whether they are paid or not. To avoid financial claims under the Treasure Act a suggested wording for this formal agreement with the metal detectorist is: "In the process of working on the archaeological investigation at [*location of site*] between the dates of [*insert dates*], [*name of person contributing to project*] is working under direction or permission of [*name of archaeological*

organisation] and hereby waives all rights to rewards for objects discovered that could otherwise be payable under the Treasure Act 1996."

7.5 Environmental Sampling Strategy

7.5.1 Deposits must be sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all bio-archaeological remains. A sampling strategy must be agreed with a recognised bio-archaeologist, and the sampling methods should follow the procedures outlined by English Heritage in the Centre for Archaeology Guidelines no.1 (2002). —Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods; from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation". Provision should be also be made for the specialist to visit the site and discuss the sampling strategy, if necessary.

7.6 Conservation Strategy

7.6.1 A conservation strategy must be developed in collaboration with a recognised laboratory. All finds must be assessed in order to recover information that will contribute to an understanding of their deterioration and hence preservation potential, as well as identifying potential for further investigation. Furthermore, all finds must be stabilised and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the receiving museum. As a guiding principle only artefacts of a "displayable" quality would warrant full conservation, but metalwork and coinage from stratified contexts would be expected to be X-rayed if necessary, and conservation costs should also be included as a contingency.

7.7 Human Remains

7.7.1 Any human remains that are discovered must initially be left in-situ, covered and protected. The West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service will be notified. If removal is necessary, this must comply with the relevant legislation, a valid Department of Constitutional Affairs licence, and local environmental health regulations.

7.8 Treasure Act

7.8.1 The terms of the Treasure Act 1996 must be followed with regard to any finds that might fall within its purview. Any finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures as laid down in the "Code of Practice". Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

7.9. Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

7.9.1 Should there be unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries made that warrant, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, more detailed recording than is appropriate within the terms of this specification, then the archaeological contractor should urgently contact the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service with the relevant information to enable them to resolve the matter with the developer.

7.10 Access/Monitoring Arrangements

7.10.1 The representative of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service will be afforded access to the site at any reasonable time. It is usual practice that the visit is arranged in advance, but this is not always feasible. The Advisory Service's representative will be provided with a site tour and an overview of the site by the senior archaeologist present and should be afforded the opportunity to view all trenches, any finds made that are still on site, and any records not in immediate use. It is anticipated that the records of an exemplar context that has previously been fully recorded will be examined. Any observed deficiencies during the site visit are to be made good to the satisfaction of the Advisory Service's representative, by the

next agreed site meeting. Access is also to be afforded at any reasonable time to English Heritage's Regional Archaeological Science Advisor.

8 Archive Deposition

8.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must contact the relevant District museum archaeological curator to determine the museum's requirements for the deposition of an excavation archive. In this case the contact is Wakefield M.D.C. Museum and Arts, Wakefield Art Gallery, Wentworth Terrace, WF1 3QW; telephone 01924 305352; Keeper of Archaeology: Mrs Pam Judkins. Agreement for deposition should be confirmed in writing by the archaeological contractor; this correspondence is to be copied to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

8.2 It is the policy of Wakefield Museum to accept complete excavation archives, including primary site records and research archives and finds, from all excavations carried out in the District that it serves.

8.3 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with Wakefield Museum. It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to meet Wakefield Museum's requirements with regard to the preparation of excavation archives for deposition.

9 Post-Excavation Analysis and Reporting

9.1 Requirement for Further Fieldwork

9.1.1 It is anticipated that upon (or approaching) completion of fieldwork a meeting with WYAAS will be arranged by the archaeological contractor, either at the WYAAS offices or on site, to discuss the results and agree what, if any, additional work may be warranted. The developer should also be invited to attend this meeting. The meeting may take the form of a telephone discussion at WYAAS's discretion. Following the meeting the archaeological contractor will either produce a report (if no further archaeological work is warranted), or draft a specification (if further work is required) to be submitted to WYAAS for written approval prior to the commencement of any further work.

9.1.2 If further fieldwork is required, the results of the evaluation will be integrated into an overall report encompassing all stages of work. However, if a different contractor is employed by the developer to undertake subsequent works, then a full, formal evaluation report (see paragraph 9.3 below) should be prepared and accepted by WYAAS before further fieldwork commences.

9.2 Finds and Samples

9.2.1 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples taken shall be processed and any finds shall be cleaned, identified, assessed/analysed, dated (if possible), marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. Finds of 20th-century date should be noted, quantified and summarily described, but can then be discarded if appropriate. All finds which are of 19th century or earlier date should be retained and archived.

9.2.2 A fully indexed field archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints/slides. An index to the field archive is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (preferably as an appendix in the report). The original archive is to accompany the deposition of any finds, providing the landowner agrees to the deposition of finds in a publicly accessible archive (see 8.4 above). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

9.3 Report Format and Content

9.3.1 A report should be produced, which should include background information on the need for the project, a description of the methodology employed, and a full description and interpretation of results produced. It is not envisaged that the report is likely to be published, but it should be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers.

9.3.2 Location plans should be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification and which depicts the full extent of the site investigated (a scale of 1:50,000 is not regarded as appropriate unless accompanied by a more detailed plan or plans). Site plans should be at an appropriate scale showing trench layout (as dug), features located and, where possible, predicted archaeological deposits. Upon completion of each evaluation trench all sections containing archaeological features will be drawn. Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) must include height's, O.D. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. Where no archaeological deposits are encountered at least one long section of each trench will be drawn.

9.3.3 Artefact analysis is to include the production of a descriptive catalogue with finds critical for dating and interpretation illustrated.

9.3.4 Details of the style and format of the report are to be determined by the archaeological contractor, but should include a full bibliography, a quantified index to the site archive, and as an appendix, a copy of this specification.

9.4 Summary for Publication

9.4.1 The summary sheet should be completed and submitted to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service for inclusion in the summary of archaeological work in West Yorkshire to be published on WYAAS's website.

9.5 Publicity

9.5.1 If the project is to be publicised in any way (including media releases, publications etc.), then it is expected that the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service will be given the opportunity to consider whether it wishes its collaborative role to be acknowledged, and if so, the form of words used will be at the Advisory Services' discretion.

10. Report Submission and Deposition with the SMR

10.1 A copy of the report is to be supplied directly to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service within a period of two months following completion of fieldwork, unless specialist reports are awaited. In the latter case a revised date should be agreed with the Advisory Service. Completion of this project and advice from WYAAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy are dependant upon receipt by WYAAS of a satisfactory report which has been prepared in accordance with this specification. Any comments made by WYAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken account of in finalising the report, within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAS.

10.2 The report will be supplied on the understanding that it will be added to the County Sites and Monuments Record and will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months). A copy of the final report shall also be supplied to English Heritage's Regional Science Advisor (Jan Panter, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, YorkY01 6WP).

11 General Considerations

11.1 Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

11.1.1 It should be noted that this specification is based upon records available in the County Sites and Monuments Record and on a brief examination of the site by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. Archaeological contractors submitting tenders should carry out an inspection of the site prior to submission. If, on first visiting the site or at any time during the course of the recording exercise, it appears in the archaeologist's professional judgement that: i) a part or the whole of the site is not amenable to evaluation as detailed above, and/or ii) an alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results, then it is expected that the archaeologist will contact the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service as a matter of urgency. If contractors have not yet been appointed, any variations which the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service considers to be justifiable on archaeological grounds will be incorporated into a revised specification, which will then be re-issued to the developer for redistribution to the tendering contractors. If an appointment has already been made and site work is ongoing, the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service will resolve the matter in liaison with the developer and the Local Planning Authority.

11.2 Unauthorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

11.2.1 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that they have obtained the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service's consent in writing to any variation of the specification prior to the commencement of on-site work or (where applicable) prior to the finalisation of the tender. Unauthorised variations may result in the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service being unable to recommend determination of the planning application to the Local Planning Officer based on the archaeological information available and are therefore made solely at the risk of the contractor.

11.3 Technical Queries

11.3.1 Similarly, any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above; should be addressed to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service without delay.

11.4 Valid Period of Specification

11.4.1 This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

APPENDIX 4: EXCAVATION PROJECT DESIGN

PONTEFRACT HOSPITAL, PONTEFRACT,

WEST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION:

PROJECT DESIGN

Oxford Archaeology North

January 2007

West Yorkshire NHS Trust and the Pontefract and Pinderfields Hospitals Joint Venture

Planning Application: 06/99/11487/BV
Grid Reference: SE 457 218
OA North Tender No: t2900

1. INTRODUCTION

1.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.2.1 The West Yorkshire NHS Trust and the Pontefract and Pinderfields Hospitals Joint Venture (henceforth 'the Client') have requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) submit proposals for a programme of archaeological excavation to be undertaken at Pontefract Hospital, Pontefract, West Yorkshire. The following document represents a project design to undertake the second revision to the area of trenching (dated January 2007) and would otherwise be conducted, as far as possible, in full accordance with the methodology and requirements outlined in the West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service (WYAAS) *Specification for an Archaeological Excavation (Stage 1) at Pontefract General Infirmary*, dated November 2006 for planning reference 06/99/11487/BV; any divergence will be agreed with WYAAS.

1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology North has considerable experience of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects throughout Northern England during the past 24 years. Evaluations, assessments, watching briefs and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables.

1.2.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is an Institute of Field Archaeologists **(IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17**, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

2. METHOD STATEMENT

2.1 FIELDWORK

2.1.1 The fieldwork and post-excavation methodology for the project will follow that outlined in the WYAAS *Specification for an Archaeological Excavation (Stage 1) at Pontefract General Infirmary*, with the exception that the excavation area will comprise a single east/west aligned trench, 30m by 3m, located in the hospital carpark on the corner of Slutwell Lane and Friarwood Lane. The excavation will take place within a fenced area that is sufficiently large in size to safely encompass the trench and any spoil. The tarmac surface would be removed by mechanical excavator (although it is assumed, given the nature of future developments in the area, that there is no need neaten the edges with a stihl saw) and stockpiled on site. Soft materials would then be removed in spits by a machine with a toothless ditching bucket down to the upper-most archaeological horizon, from whereon hand-excavation will ensue in order to examine the full stratigraphic sequence. WYAAS and the Client will be kept informed of developments and progress.

2.1.2 The main excavation trench would be excavated to a maximum, safe, depth of 1.2m. Any requirement for deeper excavation would be dependent upon the nature and impact of the proposed development within specific trench areas and also the amount of available space allowed by any present services, roads, buildings or other infrastructure elements. Advice would be sought from the client and from WYAAS, and should excavation to a greater depth prove necessary, the costs of stepping out of the trenches, or for shoring, would be agreed with the client as a variation. For health and safety reasons, no excavation would take place within 3m of an upstanding party wall or building. Similarly, it would be ensured that any excavations extending below 1.2m depth are an appropriate distance from standing structures.

2.1.3 It is assumed that the client will inform OA North, where required, about the requirements for backfilling or for the disposal of spoil, so that suitable arrangements can be made. For reasons of economy, any required disposal of the tarmac and soft arisings will be done of at the end of the excavation. Should there be a requirement for backfilling, it is assumed that it will not be necessary to resurface the trench area with either tarmac or gravel, merely to make it safe.

2.2 Post-Excavation Assessment

2.2.1 Following the completion of the excavation to the satisfaction of WYAAS and the undertaking of any appropriate site meetings, the post-excavation programme will commence with a MAP2 (English Heritage *Management of Archaeological Projects, Second Edition*, 1991) assessment of the potential for further analysis of the excavated data. All finds, palaeonenvironmental samples, faunal remains and human bones will processed, assessed and reported upon in accordance with the WYAAS brief. Samples for radiocarbon dating will be selected in consultation with WYAAS and, if required at this point, submitted for laboratory analysis. The results of the assessment, including a summary of all of the fieldwork, will be compiled within a report together with a revised set of research aims and objectives within the context of the regional research framework, and a methodology for an appropriate programme of analysis to meet the revised aims. The report will be issued to the Client, to WYAAS, to the West Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record and to any other parties stipulated by the Client.

2.3 Post-Excavation Analysis

2.3.1 Following liaison with WYAAS and the client, the programme of post-excavation analysis will seek to fulfull the appropriate aims and objectives outlined in the MAP2 assessment. Depending upon the significance of the results, these will be disseminated either as a bound client report or as a draft for publication within a local journal.

2.3.2 ***Archive:*** following the completion of the analysis, all primary written, drawn and photographic records and reports pertaining to the fieldwork and post-excavation programme will be included within an indexed archive submitted to the West Yorkshire County Record Office. The indexed finds archive will be submitted to the West Yorkshire Museum, Wakefield.

2.4 STAFF STRUCTURE

2.4.1 All aspects of staff and resource logistics will be the responsibility of Stephen Rowland (OA North Project Manager), who will be based in Lancaster for the duration of the project, but would attend any site meetings as necessary. He will liase with the Client and the Curatorial Archaeologist with regard to progress, and will maintain relationships with other contractors. He will also co-ordinate the resourcing of specialist input, liasing externally with sub-contractors and internally with OA staff and managers.

2.4.2 The fieldwork will be directed by **Jeremy Bradley** (OA North Project Officer), who will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the on-site works and would also conduct liaison with the Client and Curatorial Archaeologist when necessary. He will be assisted by a minimum of two technicians in the field, although additional staff will be drafted in to ensure the completion of the fieldwork within the projected timescale, and to the required professional standards.

2.4.3 The finds will be processed either by, or under the guidance, of **Chris Howard-Davis** (OA North Finds Manager) who has extensive experience of finds from all periods, but particularly prehistoric and Roman material. Medieval ceramics would be assessed by **Jeremy Bradley**. All environmental sampling and assessment will be undertaken under the auspices of **Elizabeth Huckerby** (OA North Environmental Manager) who has unparalleled experience of palaeoenvironmental work in the North West and who heads an excellent team of environmental archaeologists. Any faunal remains will be studied by **Andrew Bates** (OA North Project Officer), who has a large amount of experience in undertaking the assessment

and analysis of faunal assemblages of all sizes from a wide range of periods and locations. Any human remains are likely to be examined under the auspices of Louise Loe (OA Head of Burials Services). If necessary, specialist contractors would be used if it was felt their specific skills were required; such individuals would be made known to WYAAS prior to commissioning them.

3. HEALTH AND SAFETY

3.1 OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.

3.2 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services etc) during the fieldwork as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. **Information regarding services within the study area have been received and will be used during the course of the evaluation.**

4. INSURANCE

4.1 OA North has a professional indemnity cover to a value of £2,000,000; proof of which can be supplied as required.

5. PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Phase	**Task**	**Duration**
Fieldwork	Fencing of excavation area	1 day
	Stripping of tarmac and machine excavation to uppermost archaeological deposits	2 days
	Hand-excavation of archaeological deposits	*c* 10 days
	Backfilling and removal of fencing	2 days
	Total Fieldwork Programme	***c* 3 weeks**
Post-excavation assessment	Processing and assessment of environmental samples; cleaning, drying, marking, bagging, cataloguing, x-raying, assessing finds and faunal remains	6 weeks
	Report production, Figure illustration, editing and QA	4 weeks
	Total Post-excavation Assessment Programme	**10 weeks**
Post-excavation analysis	Radiocarbon dating	4-12 weeks
	Analysis	*c* 16 weeks
	Production of illustrated publication draft	*c* 12 weeks
	Publication (including refereeing)	Up to 1 year
	Total Post-excavation Analysis Programme	***c* 18 months**

6. OTHER MATTERS

6.1 ***Contingency plan:*** a contingency costing may also be employed for unseen delays caused by prolonged periods of bad weather, vandalism, discovery of unforeseen complex deposits and/or artefacts which require specialist removal, use of shoring to excavate important features close to the excavation sections etc. This has been included in the Costings document and would be charged in agreement with the client.

6.2 ***Confidentiality:*** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.

APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY CONTEXT LIST

Context	Trench	Description
100	1	Unstratified material in Trench 1
101	1	Turf/topsoil
102	1	Clay-sand with coal/sandstone mix
103	1	Subsoil – sand
104	1	Subsoil – pink sandy clay
105	1	Cut of field drain terminal
106	1	Fill of field drain terminal ***105***
107	1	Cut of gully
108	1	Fill of gully ***107***
109	1	Upper fill of posthole ***111***
110	1	Lower fill of posthole ***111***
111	1	Cut of posthole
112	1	Fill of posthole ***113***
113	1	Cut of posthole
114	1	Fill of posthole/ divot ***115***
115	1	Cut of posthole/ divot
200	2	Unstratified material in Trench 2
201	2	Topsoil/Turf
202	2	Natural geology
203	2	Fill of pit ***204***
204	2	Cut of pit
205-208		Not allocated
209	2	Fill of posthole ***210***
210	2	Cut of posthole
211	2	Fill of posthole ***212***
212	2	Cut of posthole
213	2	Fill of posthole ***214***
214	2	Cut of posthole
215	2	Fill of stakehole ***216***
216	2	Cut of stakehole
217	2	Fill of posthole ***218***
218	2	Cut of posthole
219	2	Fill of posthole ***220***
220	2	Cut of posthole
221	2	Fill of posthole ***222***
222	2	Cut of posthole
223	2	Primary fill of ditch ***224***
224	2	Cut of ditch
225	2	Fill of drain ***226***
226	2	Cut of drain
227-228		Not allocated
229	2	Fill of drain ***230***
230	2	Cut of drain
231	2	Fill of posthole ***232***
232	2	Cut of posthole
233	2	Fill of posthole ***234***
234	2	Cut of posthole
235	2	Fill of posthole ***236***
236	2	Cut of posthole

Context	Trench	Description
237	2	Subsoil
238	2	Fill of pit ***239***
239	2	Cut of pit
240	2	Secondary fill of ditch ***224***
300	3	Unstratified material inTrench 3
301	3	Tarmac
302	3	Gravel
303	3	Topsoil
304	3	Subsoil
305	3	Fill of pit ***306***
306	3	Cut of pit
307	3	Fill of posthole ***308***
308	3	Cut of posthole
309	3	Fill of pit ***310***
310	3	Cut of pit
311	3	Fill of posthole ***312***
312	3	Cut of posthole
313	3	Fill of posthole ***314***
314	3	Cut of posthole
315	3	Fill of posthole ***316***
316	3	Cut of posthole
317	3	Fill of posthole ***318***
318	3	Cut of posthole
319	3	Lower fill of posthole ***320***
320	3	Cut of posthole
321	3	Upper fill of posthole ***320***
322	3	Glacial till (natural geology)
400	4	Unstratified material in Trench 4
401	4	Modern services
402	4	Cut for culvert
403	4	Make-up of culvert
404	4	Fill within culvert
405	4	Stone capping of culvert
406	4	Cut of posthole
407	4	Fill of posthole ***406***
408	4	Cut of posthole
409	4	Fill of posthole ***408***
410	4	Amorphous curvilinear feature
411	4	Fill of curvillinear feature ***410***
412	4	Cut of posthole
413	4	Fill of posthole ***412***
414	4	Cut of square posthole
415	4	Fill of square posthole ***414***
416	4	Cut of posthole
417	4	Fill of posthole ***416***
418	4	Cut of posthole
419	4	Fill of posthole ***418***
420	4	Cut of posthole
421	4	Fill of posthole ***420***
422	4	Cut of north-west/south-east aligned gully
423	4	Fill of gully ***422***

Context	Trench	Description
424	4	Cut of north-west/south-east aligned gully
425	4	Fill of gully ***424***
426	4	Cut of north-west/south-east aligned robber cut
427	4	Backfill of robber cut ***426***
428	4	Topsoil/turf
429	4	Subsoil
430	4	Natural geology
431	4	Backfill of cut for culvert
432	4	Not allocated
433	4	Cut of posthole
434	4	Fill of posthole ***433***
435	4	Cut of posthole
436	4	Fill of posthole ***435***
500	5	Unstratified material in Trench 5
501	5	Tarmac
502	5	Subsoil
503	5	Redeposited natural geology
504	5	Natural geology
505	5	Fill of pit/ditch ***506***
506	5	Cut of pit/ditch
507	5	Fill of ditch ***508***
508	5	Cut of north-west/south-east aligned ditch
509	5	Fill of tree bole ***510***
510	5	Tree bole
511	5	Lower fill of pit/ditch ***506***
512	5	Backfill of robber trench ***513***
513	5	Cut of robber trench
514	5	Stone wall
515	5	Fill of ditch re-cut ***516***
516	5	Re-cut within ditch ***508***
517	5	Fill of ditch re-cut ***518***
518	5	Re-cut within ditch ***508***
519	5	Fill of posthole ***520***
520	5	Cut of posthole
521	5	Bank
522	5	Deposit butting wall ***514***
523	5	Upper deposit butting wall ***514***
524	5	Lower deposit butting wall ***514***
525	5	Construction cut for wall ***514***
526	5	Aggregate/hardcore
527	5	Slate garden border
528	5	Lower subsoil layer
600	6	Unstratified material in Trench 6
601	6	Cut of north-west/south-east shallow ditch
602	6	Fill of shallow ditch ***601***
603	6	Cut of north-west/south-east ditch
604	6	Upper fill of ditch ***603***
605	6	Lower fill of ditch ***603***
606	6	Cut of north-west/south-east drain
607	6	Masonry component of drain ***606***
608	6	Fill of drain ***606***

Context	Trench	Description
609	6	Cut of north-west/south-east ditch
610	6	Fill of ditch ***609***
611	6	Small circular feature: root action
612	6	Small circular feature: root action
613	6	Small circular feature: root action
614	6	Fill of root action ***611***
615	6	Fill of root action ***612***
616	6	Fill of root action ***613***
617	6	Tarmac
618	6	Aggregate levelling
619	6	Garden soil below levelling ***621***
620	6	Service trench/drain
621	6	Levelling layer below aggregate ***618***
622	6	Backfill of field drain ***606***
700	7	Unstratified material in Trench 7
701	7	Topsoil
702	7	Subsoil
703	7	Subsoil below ***702***
704	7	Natural fine silty sand
800	8	Unstratified material in Trench 8
801	8	Topsoil
802	8	Subsoil
803	8	Natural reddish-brown silty sand
900	9	Unstratified material in Trench 9
901	9	Topsoil
902	9	Subsoil
903	9	Natural sand
1000	10	Unstratified material in Trench 10
1001	10	Topsoil
1002	10	Weathered sandstone
1200	12	Unstratified material in Trench 12
1201	12	Topsoil
1202	12	Brownish-orange levelling layer
1203	12	Natural subsoil
1204	12	Natural geology
1205	12	Modern service pipe
1206	12	Backfill within pipe trench ***1208***
1207	12	Modern service pipe
1208	12	Cut of pipe trench
1209	12	Backfill within pipe trench ***1210***
1210	12	Cut of pipe trench
1300	13	Unstratified material in Trench 13
1301	13	Topsoil
1302	13	Yellow sand construction horizon
1303	13	Nineteenth-/twentieth-century brick wall
1304	13	Brown silty sand layer north-east of wall ***1303***
1305	13	Made ground/modern landscaping
1306	13	South-west/north-east aligned brick wall
1307	13	Tile floor, associated with wall ***1306***
1308	13	Natural geology
1600	16	Unstratified material in Trench 16

Context	Trench	Description
1601	16	Tarmac surface
1602	16	Make-up layer
1603	16	Dark brown silty sand layer
1604	16	Mid-orange silty sand
1700	17	Unstratified material in Trench 17
1701	17	Topsoil/turf
1702	17	Dark greyish-black, charcoal-rich silt
1703	17	Dark brown, silty clay subsoil
1704	17	Natural geology
1800	18	Unstratified material in Trench 18
1801	18	Topsoil
1802	18	Made ground
1900	19	Unstratified material in Trench 19
1901	19	Topsoil
1902	19	Subsoil/made ground
1903	19	Concrete plinth
2000	20	Unstratified material in Trench 20
2001	20	Not allocated
2002	20	Not allocated
2003	20	Not allocated
2004	20	Not allocated
2005	20	Charcoal-rich layer
2006	20	Sandy clay lens
2007	20	Brownish-orange sandy clay layer
2008	20	Natural geology
2009	20	Cut of ditch
2010	20	Fill of ditch ***2009***
2011	20	Topsoil
2012	20	Subsoil
2013	20	Fill of posthole ***2014***
2014	20	Cut of posthole
2015	20	Fill of gully ***2016***
2016	20	Cut of north-east/south-west aligned gully
2017	20	Fill of posthole ***2018***
2018	20	Cut of posthole
2019	20	Upper fill of ditch ***2021***
2020	20	Lower fill of ditch ***2021***
2021	20	Cut of north-east/south-west aligned ditch
2022	20	Fill of gully ***2023***
2023	20	Cut of north-west/south-east aligned gully
2024	20	Fill of posthole ***2025***
2025	20	Cut of posthole
2026	20	Subsoil below ***2007***
2100	21	Unstratified material in Trench 21
2101	21	Topsoil
2102	21	Subsoil
2103	21	Cut of posthole
2104	21	Fill of posthole ***2103***
2105	21	Fill of posthole ***2106***
2106	21	Cut of posthole
2107	21	Fill of posthole ***2108***

Context	Trench	Description
2108	21	Cut of posthole
2109	21	Fill of posthole ***2110***
2110	21	Cut of posthole
2111	21	Fill of ditch ***2112***
2112	21	North-west/south-east aligned ditch
2113	21	Natural geology
2114	21	Fill of pit ***2115***
2115	21	Cut of pit within ditch ***2112***
2200	22	Unstratified material in Trench 22
2201	22	Tarmac
2202	22	Aggregate/hardcore
2203	22	Redeposited clay
2204	22	Buried soil horizon
2205	22	Fill of ditch ***2206***
2206	22	Cut of north-east/south-west aligned ditch
2207	22	Subsoil
2208	22	Natural geology
2300	23	Unstratified material in Trench 23
2301	23	Tarmac surface
2302	23	Aggregate/hardcore
2303	23	Clay silt layer
2304	23	Subsoil layer
2400	24	Natural geology
2401	24	Aggregate levelling layer
2402	24	Hardcore
2403	24	Tarmac surface
2404	24	Cut of north-east/south-west aligned stone drain
2405	24	Cut of north-east/south-west aligned stone drain
2406	24	Modern deposit
2407	24	Cut of cess pit
2408	24	Fill of cess pit ***2407***
2409	24	Fill of drain ***2404***
2410	24	Masonry of drain ***2404***
2411	24	Fill of drain ***2405***
2412	24	Masonry in drain ***2405***
2413	24	Amorphous/irregular cut
2414	24	Fill of amorphous cut ***2413***
2415	24	Fill of drain ***2404***
2500	25	Unstratified material in Trench 25
2501	25	Concrete
2502	25	Stony make-up layer
2503	25	Subsoil
2504	25	Natural geology
2505	25	Secondary fill of culvert ***2507***
2506	25	Primary fill of culvert ***2507***
2507	25	Construction cut for culvert ***2507***
2508	25	Fill of modern pit ***2509***
2509	25	Cut of modern pit
2510	25	Fill of ditch ***2511***
2511	25	Cut of ditch
2512	25	Concrete structure

Context	Trench	Description
2513	25	Concrete slab/surface
2514	25	Fill of pit/ditch ***2515***
2515	25	Cut of nineteenth-century pit/ditch
2600	26	Unstratified material in Trench 26
2601	26	Tarmac
2602	26	Hardcore
2603	26	Make-up layer
2604	26	Silty clay layer
2605	26	Natural geology
2606	26	Fill of furrow ***2607***
2607	26	Cut of furrow
2608	26	Fill of furrow ***2609***
2609	26	Cut of furrow
2610	26	Fill of furrow ***2611***
2611	26	Cut of furrow
2612	26	Fill of furrow ***2613***
2613	26	Cut of furrow
2614	26	Fill of furrow ***2615***
2615	26	Cut of furrow
2616	26	Fill of modern disturbance ***2617***
2617	26	Cut for modern disturbance
2618	26	Fill of furrow ***2619***
2619	26	Cut of furrow
2620	26	Group number for furrows
2621	26	Gleyed clay
2622	26	Stone/French drain
2623	26	Construction cut for drain ***2622***
2624	26	Upper fill of ditch ***2627***
2625	26	Medial fill of ditch ***2627***
2626	26	Lower fill of ditch ***2627***
2627	26	Cut of ditch
2700	27	Unstratified material in Trench 27
2701	27	Tarmac
2702	27	Aggregate
2703	27	Subsoil
2704	27	Fill of gully ***2705***
2705	27	Cut of gully
2706	27	Fill of posthole ***2707***
2707	27	Cut of posthole
2708	27	Fill of posthole ***2709***
2709	27	Cut of posthole
2710	27	Cut of ditch
2711	27	Fill of ditch ***2710***
2712	27	Stakeholes
2713	27	Cut of posthole
2714	27	Fill of posthole ***2713***
2715	27	Squared timber post
2716	27	Mortar surface
2717	27	Fill of ditch ***2718***
2718	27	Cut of ditch
2719	27	Fill of posthole ***2720***

Context	Trench	Description
2720	27	Cut of posthole
2721	27	Lower fill of gully ***2705***
2722	27	Fill of posthole ***2723***
2723	27	Cut of posthole
2724	27	Natural geology
2725	27	Not allocated
2726	27	Fill of posthole
2727	27	Wall
2728	27	Construction cut for wall ***2727***
2729	27	Fill of ditch ***2730***
2730	27	Cut of ditch
2731	27	Fill of ditch ***2732***
2732	27	Cut of ditch
2733	27	Clinker layer
2734	27	Brick rubble layer
2735	27	Upper fill of barrel ***2739***
2736	27	Tertiary fill of barrel ***2739***
2737	27	Secondary fill of barrel ***2739***
2738	27	Primary fill of barrel ***2739***
2739	27	Barrel
2740	27	Cut for barrel ***2739***
3000	30	Unstratified material in Trench 30
3001	30	Tarmac carpark surface
3002	30	Hardcore
3003	30	Natural clay
3004	30	Brick wall, north-west/south-east aligned
3005	30	Topsoil
3006	30	Cleaning layer north-east of culvert (within building)
3007	30	Cleaning layer around building and wall south-west of culvert
3008	30	Deposit above natural clay ***3003***
3009	30	Fill of structure north-east of culvert
3010	30	Construction cut for wall ***3004***
3011	30	Subsoil layer in north-west-facing section below topsoil ***3005***
3012	30	Infill within structure south-west of culvert ***3013***
3013	30	Culvert north-west/south-east aligned
3014	30	Group number for building
3015	30	Clay and sandstone rubble surface south-west of culvert
3016	30	Fill of posthole ***3017***
3017	30	Cut of posthole
3018	30	Fill of posthole ***3019***
3019	30	Cut of posthole
3020	30	Deposit/ layer seen at south-west end of trench in north-east-facing section
3021	30	Fill of pit ***3022***
3022	30	Cut of circular pit
3023	30	Deposit
3024	30	Clay surface north-east of culvert
3025	30	Fill of shallow pit ***3026***
3026	30	Cut of shallow pit
3027	30	Fill of posthole ***3028***
3028	30	Cut of rectangular posthole

Context	Trench	Description
3029	30	Fill of posthole ***3030***
3030	30	Cut of rectangular posthole
3031	30	Fill of posthole ***3032***
3032	30	Cut of rectangular posthole
3033	30	Fill of posthole ***3034***
3034	30	Cut of rectangular posthole
3035	30	Fill of posthole ***3036***
3036	30	Cut of rectangular posthole
3037	30	Group number for postholes ***3036***, ***3034***, ***3032***, ***3030***, ***3028***
3038	30	Fill of shallow rectangular posthole ***3039***
3039	30	Cut of rectangular posthole
3040	30	Fill of rectangular posthole **3041**
3041	30	Cut of rectangular posthole
3042	30	Fill of rectangular posthole ***3043***
3043	30	Cut of rectangular posthole
3044	30	Wall north-west/south-east aligned on south-west side of structure ***3014***
3045	30	Group number for cellar
3046	30	Backfill of construction cut ***3047***
3047	30	Construction cut
3048	30	North/south aligned culvert
3049	30	Rubble layer
3050	30	North-west/south-east wall, part of ***3014***
3051	30	Construction trench backfill below ***3046***
3052	30	Construction cut of culvert ***3013***
3053	30	Construction trench backfill above layer ***3051***
3054	30	Construction cut for wall ***3044***
3055	30	Construction cut for building ***3014***
3056	30	Mortar layer beneath rubble ***3049*** within cellar
3057	30	Backfill of construction cut ***3052***
3058	30	Fill under clay surface ***3024***
3059	30	Fill of cut feature ***3060***
3060	30	Cut of feature under clay surface ***3024***
3061	30	Fill within cellar ***3045***
3062	30	Fill within culvert ***3013***
3063	30	Subsoil? Layer in north-west side of trench (above natural clay ***3003***)
3064	30	Rubble layer below ***3009***; same as rubble ***3049***
3065	30	North-east/south-west wall, part of ***3014***
3066	30	South-east-facing wall of cellar ***3045***
3067	30	North-east-facing wall of cellar ***3045***
3068	30	Fill of possible ash pit ***3070*** between culvert ***3013*** and cellar wall ***3050***
3069	30	Fill of possible ash pit ***3070*** between culvert ***3013*** and cellar wall ***3050***
3070	30	Cut of possible ash pit between culvert ***3013*** and cellar wall ***3050***
3071-3099		Not allocated
3100	30	Unstratified material in Trench 30
3101	30	Fill of culvert ***3013***
3102	30	Unstratified material from cleaning of cellar
3103	30	Silt and sand layer below rubble layer ***3064***. south-east-facing section
3104	30	Sand layers below layer ***3103***; south-east-facing section
3105	30	Garden soil within cellar (north-west-facing section)
3106	30	Rubble and mortar (north-west-facing section)

Context	Trench	Description
3107	30	Sand and dark silt layers (north-west-facing section)
3108	30	Dividing wall within cellar
3109	30	South-west wall of cellar
3110	30	Garden soil deposit south-east of dividing wall ***3108***
3111	30	Bedrock (cellar floor)
3112	30	Brick floor of cellar
3113	30	Remnants of construction/robbing cut
3114	30	Fill of robbing cut ***3115***
3115	30	North-west/south-east aligned robbing cut following course of north-east wall
3116	30	Fill of pit ***3121***
3117	30	Group number for cellar north-west of wall ***3108***
3118	30	Construction cut for north-west wall of cellar
3119	30	Backfill of construction cut ***3118***
3120	30	Fill of culvert ***3048***
3121	30	Cut of pit
3122	30	Fill of posthole ***3123***
3123	30	Cut of posthole
3124		Not allocated
3125	30	Fill of cut ***3126***
3126	30	Cut at bottom of ditch ***3127***
3127	30	Cut of ditch at end of wall ***3050***
3128	30	Deposit in ditch ***3127***
3129	30	Deposit in ditch ***3127***
3130	30	Upper fill of ditch ***3127***
3131	30	Lower fill of ditch ***3127***
3133	30	Interior (re-faced) wall below wall ***3050***
3134	30	Foundation course of culvert ***3048***
3135	30	Re-faced interior wall of ***3109***
3136	30	South-east extent of culvert ***3048***
3137	30	South-west wall of building ***3109***
3138	30	Upper course of cellar north-east wall ***3135***
3139	30	Brick floor within cellar ***3135***
3140	30	Weathered bedrock/sand
3141	30	Sand base layer for brick floor ***3112***
3142	30	Cut of cellar floor into bedrock
3143	30	Lower course of north-east cellar wall
3144	30	Deposit beneath wall ***3050***
3145	30	Wall core of cellar south-west wall ***3135***
3146	30	Fill of culvert ***3048***
3147	30	Upper fill of pit ***3150***
3148	30	Middle fill of pit ***3150***
3149	30	Lower fill of pit ***3150***
3150	31	Cut of pit ***3150***
3151	30	North-west/south-east wall of cellar ***3045***
3152	30	North-west/south-east return wall of cellar ***3045***
10000	-	Unstratified finds from across the site from both phases of fieldwork

APPENDIX 6: SUMMARY FINDS LIST

Key: C= context, Tr = Trench; N= Count; Description: numbers in parenthesis refer to individual fabric-types

C	Tr	Material	Category	N	Description	Date range
100	1	Glass	Object	1	Glass marble	Twentieth century
101	1	Ceramic	Vessel	13	Blackware, including Jackfield types; North Yorkshire slipware jug; Brown-glazed red earthenware teapot, fine with white slip banding; Creamware Plate; plain porcelain bowls and Plates; Pearlware including transfer-printed/rim painted	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
101	1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Staffordshire-type blackware bowl/dish	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
106	1	Ceramic	Building Material	15	Unidentifiable ceramic building material	Eighteenth-twentieth century
106	1	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Brick	Twentieth century?
106	1	Tin	Object	2	Metal scraps - remains of object?	Twentieth century
106	1	Industrial waste	Slag	4	Ferrous slag	Post-medieval?
106	1	Ceramic	Vessel	16	Cauliflower-type ware, green-glazed with press moulded leaves; Manganese mottled ware; Unglazed red earthenware plant pot; Creamware; Transfer-printed redware cup/mug; Transfer-printed redware ; trasfer-printed pearlware; Blackware	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
106	1	Glass	Window glass	2		Nineteenth century
200	2	Ceramic	Building Material	6	Brick	Twentieth century?
200	2	Ceramic	Vessel	6	Unglazed red earthenware plant pot; Brown-glazed stoneware	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
200	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Lead-glazed earthenware, Purple fabric	Seventeenth century
200	2	Ceramic	Vessel	4	Manganese mottled ware cup; Blackware storage container/pancheons	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
200	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Whiteware, Willow pattern Plate	Twentieth century
203	2	Iron	Object	3	Metal scraps - remains of object?	Post-medieval?
203	2	Iron	Slag	1	Iron slag	Post-medieval?
214	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Lead-glazed earthenware	Seventeenth century
214	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Cistercian ware	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
218	2	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Possibly medieval fabric, but unidentifiable	Fourteenth to eighteenth century
218	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Northern grittyware, flat based, externally sooted cook pot/jar	Twelfth to fifteenth century
224	2	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Medieval floor tile - partially-reduced and glazed	Fourteenth to fifteenth century
224	2	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Green-glazed floor tile	Medieval
224	2	Flint	Object	1	Flint	Unknown
224	2	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Pimply ware, including everted and collared rim; Northern grittyware, with squared rim and external sooting	Twelfth to fifteenth century
224	2	Industrial waste		1	Ferrous slag	Post-med
236	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Northern grittyware, external sooting	Twelfth to fifteenth century
300	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Northern grittyware	Twelfth to fifteenth century
304	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Unglazed red earthenware	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
304	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Manganese mottled ware	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
307	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Northern grittyware	Twelfth to fifteenth century

C	Tr	Material	Category	N	Description	Date range
315	3	Ceramic	Clay pipe	1	Clay pipe stems	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
400	4	Ceramic	Building Material	2	Unidentifiable ceramic building material fragment	
400	4	Ceramic	Clay pipe	4	Clay pipe bowl, Plain, 17mm, marked; three stems	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
400	4	Flint	Object	2	Buff coloured Wold flint? Tertiary blade. Soft hammer percussion; light grey Wold flint? re-worked flake. Dorsal service scars from previous removal	Mesolithic/Neolithic
400	4	Flint	Object	1	Creamy coloured chip with primary working	Unknown
400	4	Ceramic	Vessel	8	Blackware large vessel; Yellow-glazed earthenware storage jar; cremaware Plate; Brown-glazed stoneware of Nottingham type; Unglazed red earthenware plant pot	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
400	4	Ceramic	Vessel	4	Pearlware, plain and transfer-printed teapot lid and Plate frags	Nineteenth century
400	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Manganese mottled-ware cup	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
400	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Humberware	Thirteenth to fifteenth century
400	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Northern grittyware	Twelfth to fifteenth century
400	4	Glass	Vessel	1	Green hand-blown bottle base	Eighteenth century
400	4	Glass	Vessel	1	Green bottle body fragment	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
400	4	Glass	Vessel	1	Green bottle body fragment	Nineteenth to twentieth century
406	4	Flint	Object	1	Tertiary Wold flint? Flake. Evidence for platform preparations	Mesolithic/Neolithic
408	4	Ceramic	Clay pipe	1	Clay pipe stem	*c* 1800
410	4	Flint	Object	1	Buff coloured Wold flint? tertiary flake	Mesolithic/Neolithic
410	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Humberware	Thirteenth to fifteenth century
410	4	Industrial waste		1	Ferrous slag	Post-medieval?
411	4	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Unidentifiable ceramic building material fragment	—
411	4	Iron	Object	9	Objects	Post-medieval?
411	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Whieldon-glazed earthenware pancheon?, red fabric	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
411	4	Ceramic	Vessel	28	Brown/yellow-glazed red earthenware large vessel; Yellow-glazed stoneware large vessel	Nineteenth century
411	4	Ceramic	Vessel	6	Rim of painted pearlware	
421	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Pearlware Plate	Nineteenth century
422	4	Flint	Object	1	Tertiary flake used as scraper/trimmer, good quality/translucent/use wear	Bronze Age
422	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Blackware	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
422	4	Industrial waste		1	Ferrous slag	Post-medieval
424	4	Ceramic	Clay pipe	1	Clay pipe bowl fragment	Seventeenth to nineteenth century
426	4	Glass	Window/vessel glass	1	Patinated	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
429	4	Flint	Object	1	Tertiary Wold flint? blade; evidence for platform preparations	Mesolithic/Neolithic
500	5	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Flat roof tile	Medieval
500	5	Ceramic	Clay pipe	1	Clay pipe stem	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
500	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Brown-glazed stoneware	Eighteenth century
500	5	Ceramic	Vessel	162	Brown-glazed stoneware of Nottingham type; Stoneware, mottled on one side; Unglazed red earthenware plant pot; North Yorkshire slipware: slip-trailed and Whieldon glaze; Unglazed red earthenware plant pot; Blackware mug; creamware Plate	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
500	5	Ceramic	Vessel	7	Porcelain cup; Transfer-printed pearlware; Stoneware bottle; Bristol glazed stoneware	Nineteenth century

C	Tr	Material	Category	N	Description	Date range
					slightly chipped complete bottle with pouring feature; marked 'Price Bristol'	
500	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Transfer-printed whiteware dish	Nineteenth to twentieth century
500	5	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Slipware Plate: red fabric with inlaid/trailed. Red fabric	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
500	5	Ceramic	Vessel	6	Blackware, including Jackfield and earlier types	Seventeenth to nineteenth century
505	5	Ceramic	Vessel	3	Partially-reduced sandy ware base sherd; Northern grittyware; one sherd exhibiting external sooting; one orange-glazed	Twelfth to fifteenth century
507	5	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Roof tile - handmade with thumb imprint	Fifteenth to eighteenth century
507	5	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Roof tile - handmade with thumb imprint	Seventeenth to nineteenth century
507	5	Ceramic	Clay pipe	1	Bowl with milled rim, 9mm diameter	*c* 1620-40
507	5	Ceramic	Clay pipe	1	Bowl with milled rim, 13mm diameter, marked Israel Cary, York /J Chapman, Hull	*c* 1660-80
507	5	Ceramic	Clay pipe	5	Clay pipe stems	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
507	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Marbled Slipware? Glaze almost entirely removed	Eighteenth century?
507	5	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Earthenware, buff/pink fabric, glaze removed, large vessel; Orange-glazed red earthenware	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
507	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Cistercian ware	Fifteenth to seventeenth century
507	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Metropolitan-type slipware	Seventeenth century
507	5	Ceramic	Vessel	5	Humberware	Thirteenth to fifteenth century
507	5	Ceramic	Vessel	9	Partially-reduced fine grained fabric with green glaze; Northern grittyware; includes two strap handles, one rim and sherd exhibiting external sooting; Green-glazed buff sandy ware;	Twelfth to fifteenth century
521	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Midlands-type purple ware	Sixteenth to seventeenth century
521	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Reduced sandy ware	Twelfth to fifteenth century
521	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Northern grittyware	Twelfth to fifteenth century
522	5	Ceramic	Vessel	4	Orange-glazed red earthenware, large vessel, includes fragment with slip marbling/feathering	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
523	5	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Pan/roof tile	Eighteenth to nineteenth century?
523	5	Ceramic	Clay pipe	3	Clay pipe stems	Seventeenth to nineteenth century
523	5	Iron	Object	1	Iron horseshoe	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
523	5	Iron	Object	5	Possible door hinge remains and iron bars	Post-medieval?
523	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Salt-glazed earthenware/stoneware with gold detail	Eighteenth century?
523	5	Ceramic	Vessel	8	Slipware with yellow/orange slip; unglazed red earthenware plant pot; Blackware	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
523	5	Ceramic	Vessel	4	Porcelain	Late eighteenth to nineteenth century
523	5	Ceramic	Vessel	24	Pearlware, plain or with press-moulded decoration; Transfer-printed types on cream/pearl glaze; Annular wares with yellow glaze and slip banded on glazes	Nineteenth century
523	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Salt-glazed stoneware, possible Rhenish example	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
524	5	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Tile	Eighteenth to nineteenth century?
524	5	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Brick	Nineteenth to twentieth century
524	5	Iron	Object	2	Nails/key	Post-medieval?
524	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Sponged ware	1800-50
524	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Pearlware, hand-painted	*c* 1795-1820
524	5	Ceramic	Vessel	6	Unglazed red earthenware; Porcelain cup; creamware; Brown-glazed red earthenware pancheon?; Whieldon glazed earthenware pancheon?, red fabric	Eighteenth to nineteenth century

C	Tr	Material	Category	N	Description	Date range
524	5	Ceramic	Vessel	19	Pearlware, Transfer-printed	Late Eighteenth to nineteenth century
524	5	Ceramic	Vessel	5	Plain pearlware, cups, Plates, bowls; Yellow-ware bowl	Nineteenth century
524	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Whiteware (unglazed) waster?	
524	5	Glass	Vessel	1	Green bottle glass	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
600	6	Flint	Object	1	Tertiary flake with patina and scars from previous removals	Neolithic
600	6	Ceramic	Vessel	1	?Hallgate A fabric strap handle	Thirteenth century
600	6	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Humberware	Thirteenth to fifteenth century
604	6	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Brown-glazed stoneware, Nottingham-type/style	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
610	6	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Possibly medieval fabric, but unidentifiable	Fourteenth to eighteenth century
610	6	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Partially-reduced fine grained fabric with green glaze; Reduced sandy ware, green-glazed	Thirteenth to fifteenth century
610	6	Ceramic	Vessel	7	Pimply ware; Sandy ware; Northern grittyware, with green glaze ; Northern grittyware, including base sherd	Twelfth to fifteenth century
700	7	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Northern grittyware, with squared rim	Twelfth to fifteenth century
800	8	Ceramic	Clay pipe	1	Clay pipe bowl, bowl range 8-11mm	*c* 1580-1640
800	8	Ceramic	Clay pipe	4	Clay pipe stems	Seventeenth to nineteenth century
800	8	Ceramic	Vessel	4	Unglazed red earthenware plant pot; Blackware with a lead-rich glaze; Orange-glazed red earthenware large vessel; Brown-glazed stoneware	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
800	8	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Cistercian ware/Blackware	Fifteenth to eighteenth century
800	8	Ceramic	Vessel	3	Blackware with a lead-rich glaze	Seventeenth century
900	9	Ceramic	Clay pipe	1	Clay pipe bowl	*c* 1770-1820
900	9	Ceramic	Clay pipe	2	Clay pipe stems	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
900	9	Ceramic	Clay pipe	1	Clay pipe bowl fragment	Seventeenth to nineteenth century
900	9	Ceramic	Vessel	4	Unglazed red earthenware plant pot; Slipware with yellow/orange slip; Stoneware bottle, grey fabric; Brown-glazed red earthenware large vessel	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
900	9	Ceramic	Vessel	5	Pearlware Plates and saucers, including flow blue and rim painted; Yellow-glazed earthenware, buff/pink fabric	Nineteenth century
900	9	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Westerwald/Raeren type stoneware jug, salt-glazed with some blue detail	Seventeenth to nineteenth century
902	9	Ceramic	Vessel	38	Red earthenware plant pot and possible pails, some unglazed, some with a manganese-rich slip	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
902	9	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Blackware, part of large vessel base	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
1000	10	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Mottled ware	Eighteenth century
1000	10	Ceramic	Vessel	3	Unglazed red earthenware	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
1000	10	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Cistercian ware, very fine	Fifteenth to seventeenth century
1000	10	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Green-glazed red earthenware, glazed on both sides, badly abraded	Sixteenth to seventeenth century
1300	13	Ceramic	Clay pipe	1	Clay pipe bowl, plain, 13mm diameter, marked SH	*c* 1660-90
1600	16	Ceramic	Vessel	1	White salt-glazed stoneware	Eighteenth century
1600	16	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Brown salt-glazed stoneware, including complete ink bottle	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
1700	17	Ceramic	Clay pipe	3	Clay pipe stems	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
1700	17	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Unglazed red earthenware plant pot	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
1700	17	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Transfer-printed whiteware Plate, detailing a house and trees	Mid-late nineteenth century
2000	20	Ceramic	Clay pipe	2	Clay pipe bowls, both decorated, one with a ship in relief	*c* 1840-60

C	Tr	Material	Category	N	Description	Date range
2000	20	Ceramic	Clay pipe	15	Clay pipe stems	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
2000	20	Ceramic	Clay pipe	1	Clay pipe bowl fragment with moulded decoration	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
2000	20	Iron	Object	1	Large door hinge	Seventeenth to nineteenth century
2000	20	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Manganese mottled ware	Eighteenth century
2000	20	Ceramic	Vessel	7	Unglazed red earthenware; misfired vessel, possibly tin-glazed/pearlware; creamware Plate; Porcelain cups and saucers, including a saucer rim sherd edged in pink	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
2000	20	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Whiteware (unglazed)	Eighteenth to twentieth century
2000	20	Ceramic	Vessel	11	Pearlware, Transfer-printed, saucers, Plates, cups; Plain pearlware; Cornish ware cup	Nineteenth century
2000	20	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Fine-grained pink fabric with apple green glaze; strap handle	Twelfth to fifteenth century
2000	20	Glass	Vessel	1	Blue; Poison bottle shard	*c* 1870-1930
2000	20	Glass	Vessel	1	Green (water?) bottle	Nineteenth century
2000	20	Glass	Vessel	2	Milk/medicine bottle?	Nineteenth to twentieth century
2000	20	Glass	Window glass	1	Window glass	Nineteenth century
2015	20	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Partially-reduced sandy ware with olive green glaze	Twelfth to fifteenth century
2016	20	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Partially-reduced fine sandy fabric; green-glazed strap handle	Thirteenth to fifteenth century
2019	20	Stone	Building Material	2	Stone tile?	—
2019	20	Ceramic	Vessel	1	?Hallgate A fabric	Thirteenth century
2019	20	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Partially-reduced green-glazed fabric	Twelfth to fifteenth century
2020	20	Ceramic	Vessel	1	white sandy fabric; jug/cistern strap handle	Thirteenth to fifteenth century
2100	21	Ceramic	Clay pipe	9	Clay pipe stems	Seventeenth to nineteenth century
2100	21	Ceramic	Vessel	8	Blackware; brown salt-glazed stoneware bottle neck; unglazed red earthenware; Nottingham-type stoneware	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
2100	21	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Blackware with applied slip decoration	Sixteenth to seventeenth century
2100	21	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Northern grittyware	Twelfth to fifteenth century
2100	21	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Pearlware, plain and transfer-printed	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
2104	21	Ceramic	Clay pipe	2	Clay pipe stems	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
2111	21	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Northern grittyware with everted rim	Twelfth to fifteenth century
2406	24	Ceramic	Building Material	2	Drain pipe	Twentieth century
2406	24	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Sandy ware basal sherd	Twelfth to fifteenth century
2500	25	Ceramic	Clay pipe	1	Clay pipe bowl fragment	Seventeenth to nineteenth century
2503	25	Iron	Object	1	Possibly a handle or attached to an artefact	Post-medieval
2503	25	Ceramic	Vessel	1	White salt-glazed stoneware	Eighteenth century
2503	25	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Creamware, plain and transfer-printed	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
2503	25	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Porcelain	Nineteenth century
2508	25	Stone	Building Material	7	Roof slate?	—
2508	25	Glass	Vessel	3	Colourless bottle glass	Nineteenth century
2510	25	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Pearlware	Nineteenth century
2514	25	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Whiteware (unglazed)	Eighteenth to twentieth century
2514	25	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Yellow-glazed earthenware large vessel	Nineteenth century
2600	26	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Rockingham-type ware teapot with manganese-rich glaze	Nineteenth century

C	Tr	Material	Category	N	Description	Date range
2620	26	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Blackware	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
2700	27	Ceramic	Clay pipe	1	Clay pipe stem	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
2700	27	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Tin-glazed earthenware	Eighteenth century
2700	27	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Blackware, fine small vessel; unglazed red earthenware plant pot	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
2703	27	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Manganese mottled-ware cup/mug	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
2703	27	Ceramic	Vessel	3	Northern grittyware two sherds from same vessel, one sherd green-glazed	Twelfth to fifteenth century
2708	27	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Machine-made tile	Nineteenth to twentieth century
2717	27	Ceramic	Vessel	3	Manganese mottled ware	Eighteenth century
2717	27	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Northern grittyware	Twelfth to fifteenth century
2721	27	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Partially-reduced base sherd	Thirteenth to fifteenth century
2721	27	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Northern grittyware	Twelfth to fifteenth century
2721	27	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Pimply ware	Twelfth to fifteenth century
2721	27	Glass	Vessel	15	Bottle base/body shards, aqua, Incised with E. BREFFIT & Co. Ld. CASTLEFORD	*c* 1864-1900
2727	27	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Northern grittyware	Twelfth to fifteenth century
2729	27	Ceramic	Building Material	3	Bricks	Fourteenth to eighteenth century
2729	27	Ceramic	Clay pipe	1	Clay pipe stem	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
2729	27	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Partially-reduced, green-glazed sandy fabric; including one sherd with pellet decoration	Thirteenth to fifteenth century
2731	27	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Unidentifiable ceramic building material fragment	—
2731	27	Ceramic	Clay pipe	1	Clay pipe stem	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
2731	27	Industrial waste	Slag	1	Ferrous slag	Post-medieval
2731	27	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Manganese mottled ware	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
2731	27	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Northern grittyware	Twelfth to fifteenth century
2735	27	Ceramic	Building Matieral	1	Drain pipe	Nineteenth century
2735	27	Glass	Vessel	1	Bottle base/body shards, aqua	Nineteenth century
2735	27	Glass	Vessel	1	Opaque green	Nineteenth to twentieth century
2735	27	Glass	Vessel	1	Colourless, possibly a large dish	Nineteenth to twentieth century
2735	27	Glass	Window glass	1	Green; Dimpled	Nineteenth to twentieth century
2736	27	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Unidentifiable ceramic building material fragment	—
2736	27	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Handmade tile	Fourteenth to eighteenth century
2736	27	Ceramic	Clay pipe	1	Clay pipe stem	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
2736	27	Iron	Object	1	ring, probably from a chain	Post-medieval?
2736	27	Glass	Vessel	4	Bottle glass, three green, one aqua	Nineteenth century
2737	27	Iron	Object	1	Bucket handle	Post-medieval?
2737	27	Iron	Object	61	Unidentifiable	Post-medieval?
2737	27	Iron	Object	1	Handle	Post-medieval?
2739	27	Iron	Object	1	Nail	Post-medieval?
2739	27	Iron	Object	6	Objects	Post-medieval?
2739	27	Industrial waste		1	Ferrous slag	Post-medieval?
3004	30	Ceramic	Building Matieral	2	Handmade brick	Eighteenth century

C	Tr	Material	Category	N	Description	Date range
3006	30	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Brick fragment	Eighteenth century?
3006	30	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Pantile	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
3006	30	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Unidentifiable ceramic building material fragment	—
3006	30	Ceramic	Clay pipe	3	Clay pipe stems	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3006	30	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Pearlware, hand-painted, underglaze blue	*c* 1770-1830
3006	30	Ceramic	Vessel	11	Tin-glazed earthenware,some without much glaze, one decorated; Creamware Plate; White salt-glazed stoneware dish/bowl; Whiteware (unglazed) waster; trailed slipware Plate, possibly from Halifax; Mottled ware	Eighteenth century
3006	30	Ceramic	Vessel	7	Stoneware; unglazed red earthenware plant pot; Blackware, most of glaze is missing	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3006	30	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Pearlware, undecorated	Nineteenth century
3006	30	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Late Cistercian/early blackware; Rhenish/Cologne stoneware bellarmine	Seventeenth century
3006	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Manganese mottled ware quart cup/mug?	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
3006	30	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Late Humberware body sherds	Sixteenth to nineteenth century
3006	30	Glass	Vessel	1	Green bottle	Nineteenth century
3006	30	Glass	Vessel	3	Green bottles	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
3006	30	Glass	Window glass	1	Aqua Window glass	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3007	30	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Pantile	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
3007	30	Ceramic	Clay pipe	1	Clay pipe stem	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3007	30	Ceramic	Clay pipe	1	Clay pipe bowl	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3007	30	Ceramic	Clay pipe	14	Clay pipe stems	Seventeenth to nineteenth century
3007	30	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Dipped ware, press-moulded decoration, quart mug/cup?	*c* 1770-1810
3007	30	Ceramic	Vessel	17	Hard paste porcelain, hand-painted, overglaze; Manganese mottled-ware quart cup/mug?; Tin-glazed earthenware; creamware bowl, Plate; Stoneware bowl base; Green/brown-glazed earthenware pancheon; Yellow ware	Eighteenth century
3007	30	Ceramic	Vessel	20	Orange-glazed red earthenware pancheon; Blackware, including pancheon; Brown-glazed red earthenware pancheon; unglazed red earthenware plant pot; Stoneware with rouletted/incised decoration; Whiteware (unglazed) waster	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3007	30	Ceramic	Vessel	8	Transfer-printed types, some with gold-painted rims	Late eighteenth to nineteenth century
3007	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Feather-trailed slipware Plate, with press-moulded rim	Late seventeenth to eighteenth century
3007	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Pearlware, feather-edged	Nineteenth century
3007	30	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Lead-glazed red earthenware cup; glazed earthenware body sherd;	Seventeenth century
3007	30	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Manganese-/lead-glazed red earthenware cup rim; orange-glazed red earthenware	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
3007	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Partially-reduced sandy ware body sherd	Twelfth to fifteenth century
3007	30	Glass	Vessel	1	Green bottle	Nineteenth century
3007	30	Glass	Vessel	10	Green bottle glass, fragments of at least two bottles	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
3007	30	Glass	Vessel	1	Aqua	Nineteenth to twentieth century
3007	30	Glass	Vessel	1	Aqua	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
3009	30	Ceramic	Building Material	15	Unidentifiable ceramic building material fragments	Post-medieval?
3009	30	Ceramic	Building Material	4	Undiagnostic brick fragments	Post-medieval?

C	Tr	Material	Category	N	Description	Date range
3009	30	Ceramic	Building Material	6	Pantiles	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
3009	30	Ceramic	Building Material	5	Undiagnostic tile fragments	—
3009	30	Ceramic	Clay pipe	1	Bowl fragment with ribbing - typically Napoleonic	*c* 1790-1820
3009	30	Ceramic	Clay pipe	15	Clay pipe stems	Seventeenth to nineteenth century
3009	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Late Humberware body sherd	Sixteenth to nineteenth century
3009	30	Ceramic	Vessel	4	Sandy ware body sherd; Humberware body sherds	Thirteenth to fifteenth century
3009	30	Ceramic	Vessel	5	Northern grittyware, body sherds, including brown-glazed sherd	Twelfth to fifteenth century
3009	30	Glass	Vessel	2	Colourless	Eighteenth century
3009	30	Glass	Vessel	12	Green bottle	Eighteenth century
3009	30	Glass	Window/ vessel	1	Heat-affected, window or vessel	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
3012	30	Ceramic	Building Material	3	Undiagnostic tile fragments	Post-medieval?
3012	30	Ceramic	Clay pipe	7	Clay pipe stems	Seventeenth to nineteenth century
3012	30	Iron	Object	3	Nail, one may be a key	Post-medieval?
3012	30	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Pearlware, hand-painted, underglaze blue	*c* 1770-1830
3012	30	Ceramic	Vessel	25	Creamware Plates and cups, some press-moulded detail; hand-painted hard paste porcelain saucer; orange-glazed red earthenware; Manganese mottled ware; white salt-glazed stoneware, one fragment with a cream glaze	Eighteenth century
3012	30	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Whieldon-glazed earthenware, Buff fabric; Mocha/dipped-ware quart cup/mug	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3012	30	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Cornish-type ware with applied and press-moulded decoration, quart cup/mug?	Late eighteenth to nineteenth century
3012	30	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Transfer-printed types; yellow-glazed red earthenware	Nineteenth century
3012	30	Ceramic	Vessel	22	Blackware/Jackfield types, bowl, pancheon, flagon sherds	Seventeenth to nineteenth century
3012	30	Ceramic	Vessel	4	Reduced sandy ware body sherd; Sandy ware body sherd; Humberware body sherds?	Thirteenth to fifteenth century
3012	30	Ceramic	Vessel	3	Oxdised green-glazed fabric, Figure from a knight jug; Northern grittyware body sherds	Twelfth to fifteenth century
3012	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Pearlware, rim painted	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3012	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Mottled ware	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3012	30	Ceramic	Vessel	12	Stoneware with rouletted/incised decoration	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3012	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Tin-glazed earthenware, undecorated	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3012	30	Glass	Vessel	1	Colourless jar base shard	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3012	30	Glass	Vessel	13	Green; fragments of at least two wine bottles	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
3012	30	Glass	Window glass	1	Aqua-coloured	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3013	30	Ceramic	Building Material	3	Handmade brick. Probably eighteenth century	Eighteenth century
3015	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Late Humberware	Sixteenth to nineteenth century
3015	30	Ceramic	Vessel	3	Fine Nottingham stoneware cup; white salt-glazed stoneware (waster?); Tin-glazed earthenware, geometric decoration; trailed slipware Plate, feathering/combing	Eighteenth century
3015	30	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Blackware; orange-glazed red earthenware	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3015	30	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Late Cistercian/early blackware tankard	Seventeenth century
3015	30	Glass	Vessel	1	Green bottle	Eighteenth century
3023	30	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Pantile	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
3023	30	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Undiagnostic tile fragments	—

C	Tr	Material	Category	N	Description	Date range
3023	30	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Overfired brick fragment - undiagnostic	—
3023	30	Ceramic	Building Material	10	Unidentifiable ceramic building material fragments, one fragment with a bored hole	—
3023	30	Ceramic	Clay pipe	8	Clay pipe stems	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3023	30	Ceramic	Vessel	16	Feather-trailed slipware plate, pinkish fabric; orange-glazed red earthenware; Nottingham stoneware flagon/mug; Mottled ware, coarser fabric; Slipware plant pot with orange glaze, combed yellow slip; Staffordshire slip-trailed ware, Plate, cup; Tin-glazed earthenware, some purple detail shown on one piece	Eighteenth century
3023	30	Ceramic	Vessel	3	Unglazed red earthenware	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3023	30	Ceramic	Vessel	11	Blackware/Jackfield types, flagons, pancheon, jugs	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3023	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	unglazed body sherd, unattributed pink sandy ware	Medieval
3023	30	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Manganese mottled ware, including mug	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
3023	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Northern grittyware	Twelfth to fifteenth century
3023	30	Glass	Vessel	1	Green bottle	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
3024	30	Ceramic	Building Material	3	Unidentifiable ceramic building material fragments	Post-medieval?
3024	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Tin-glazed earthenware Plate	Eighteenth century
3024	30	Ceramic	Vessel	4	Unglazed red earthenware plant pot; Blackware	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3024	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Manganese mottled-ware mug	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
3037	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Tin-glazed earthenware	Eighteenth century
3037	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Blackware	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3037	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Creamware bowl base	Late Eighteenth century
3042	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Unglazed red earthenware plant pot	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3042	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Reduced sandy ware glazed body sherd	Thirteenth to fifteenth century
3046	30	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Handmade brick	Eighteenth century
3046	30	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Manganese mottled ware, including mug	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
3048	30	Ceramic	Building Matieral	4	Hand made brick	Eighteenth century
3049	30	Glass	Window glass	1	Aqua-coloured with patina	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3059	30	Ceramic	Building Matieral	1	Undiagnostic brick fragments	Post-medieval?
3059	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Unglazed red earthenware plant pot	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3061	30	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Unidentifiable ceramic building material fragment	Post-medieval?
3061	30	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Pantile	Post-medieval?
3061	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Yellow ware	Eighteenth century
3061	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Jackfield-type ware	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3062	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Unglazed red earthenwareplant pot	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3068	30	Ceramic	Building Material	3	Unidentifiable ceramic fragment	—
3068	30	Ceramic	Clay pipe	4	Clay pipe stems	Seventeenth to nineteenth century
3068	30	Ceramic	Vessel	3	Orange-glazed red earthenware pancheon; unglazed red earthenware; Blackware	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3069	30	Ceramic	Clay pipe	1	Clay pipe stem	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3069	30	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Feather-trailed slipware; Manganese mottled ware	Eighteenth century
3069	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Manganese mottled ware	Eighteenth century
3069	30	Ceramic	Vessel	5	Blackware/Jackfield types, mugs, tankards, some	Seventeenth to nineteenth century

C	Tr	Material	Category	N	Description	Date range
					large pots	
3069	30	Glass	Vessel	4	Green bottles	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
3069	30	Glass	Window glass	1	Aqua coloured	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3101	30	Iron	Object	1	Handle?	Post-medieval?
3101	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	White salt-glazed stoneware Plate	*c* 1760
3101	30	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Scratch/incised blue stoneware fineware cup; Jackfield-type ware cup/mug;	Eighteenth century
3101	30	Ceramic	Vessel	4	Pearlware, painted rim; Transfer-printed types	Nineteenth century
3101	30	Ceramic	Vessel	3	Transfer-printed types	Nineteenth century
3102	30	Ceramic	Building Material	3	Pantile	Post-medieval?
3102	30	Stone	Building Material	1	Stone	—
3102	30	Ceramic	Clay pipe	15	Clay pipe stems	Seventeenth to nineteenth century
3102	30	Ceramic	Vessel	3	Late Humberware body sherds	Sixteenth to nineteenth century
3102	30	Ceramic	Vessel	3	Pearlware, hand painted: hearts/chinoiserie	*c* 1770-1830
3102	30	Ceramic	Vessel	29	Tin-glazed earthenware, both decorated and undecorated; hand-painted pearlware; undecorated pearlware; Salt-glazed stoneware cup; White salt-glazed stoneware; Black basalt stoneware; Cream-glazed earthenware; Mottled ware bowl/pancheon; Creamware saucer/Plate, edge painted in green; Manganese mottled ware, coarser fabric, large vessel; Staffordsdhire-type slip trailed ware; Tin-glazed earthenware, some floral decoration	Eighteenth century
3102	30	Ceramic	Vessel	72	Unidentifiable, possibly tin-glazed whiteware; Whiteware (unglazed); Mocha/dipped-ware quart cup/mug, including one with press moulded fleur de lys; unglazed red earthenware; Stoneware; Whieldon-glazed earthenware; Stoneware with rouletted/incised decoration; Blackware/Jackfield-type ink pot, pancheon, mug	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3102	30	Ceramic	Vessel	9	Transfer-printed types	Late eighteenth to nineteenth century
3102	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	White sandy fabric	Medieval
3102	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Unglazed orange sandy fabric with white slip on exterior surface	Medieval
3102	30	Ceramic	Vessel	6	Undecorated pearlware Plates and saucer; Transfer-printed (overglaze) porcelain; Pearlware, incised bands and flow blue; Sponged/spatter ware	Nineteenth century
3102	30	Ceramic	Vessel	9	Developed Cistercian ware, including Plate, with applied/inlaid brown glaze, yellow slip; Staffordshire slipware with inlaid slip; Rhenish/Cologne stoneware bottle; Staffordshire slipware, press-moulded picture plate with trailed slip; Midlands-type yellow ware	Seventeenth century
3102	30	Ceramic	Vessel	32	Manganese mottled ware, both coarse and fine; Yellow ware; Blackware/Jackfield-types	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
3102	30	Ceramic	Vessel	74	Creamware, Plates and cups, including some press-moulded Plates	Eighteenth century
3102	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Orange-glazed red earthenware	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3102	30	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Mottled ware	Eighteenth century
3102	30	Ceramic	Vessel	3	Unglazed red earthenware plant pot	Eighteenth to twentitth century
3102	30	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Pearlware, feather-edged	Eighteenth century
3102	30	Glass	Vessel	10	Green; fragments of at least two wine bottles	Eighteenth century
3102	30	Glass	Vessel	3	Green bottles	Nineteenth century
3102	30	Glass	Window glass	3		Late seventeenth to eighteenth century

C	Tr	Material	Category	N	Description	Date range
3103	30	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Creamware Plate	Eighteenth century
3104	30	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Undiagnostic brick fragments	Post-medieval?
3104	30	Ceramic	Object	1	Creamware tiddliwink/gaming counter	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3104	30	Composite	Object	1	Copper alloy/wood, possibly part of a hinge?	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3104	30	Copper Alloy	Object	4	Decorative metalwork	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
3104	30	Ceramic	Vessel	10	Late Cistercian/early blackware cup/mug; Late Humberware body sherds	Sixteenth to seventeenth century
3104	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Hand-painted creamware cup, chrome-glazed porcelain with floral decoration	*c* 1760-80
3104	30	Ceramic	Vessel	76	Creamware Plates and cups with minor decoration; Agate-type pearl ware quart mug/cup with incised bands; Hard-paste porcelain showing japanese/chinese style; Mottled ware coarseware pancheon; engine-turned redware Teapot lid; White salt-glazed stoneware Plate; Tin-glazed earthenware, banded on one sherd	Eighteenth century
3104	30	Ceramic	Vessel	35	Unglazed red earthenware; Stoneware with some incised/rouletted decoration; North Yorkshire slipware, brown glaze, white slip; Marbled/slip-trailed red earthenware bowls; Stoneware with rouletted/incised decoration; Blackware, large and small vessels	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3104	30	Ceramic	Vessel	8	Pearlware, press-moulded (feather)/transfer-printed Plates; Mocha/dipped ware, green glaze/marbled slip quart mug/cup	Late eighteenth century
3104	30	Ceramic	Vessel	4	Developed Cistercian ware cup with applied slip decoration; Applied/trailed slipware Plates, yellow glaze; Yellow ware	Seventeenth century
3104	30	Ceramic	Vessel	6	Manganese mottled ware, including tankard/cup with fairly streaky glaze	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
3104	30	Ceramic	Vessel	59	Blackware/Jackfield-type mugs, tankards, some large pots	Seventeenth to nineteenth century
3104	30	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Whieldon ware, creamware with green slip	Eighteenth century
3104	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Unglazed red earthenware	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3104	30	Glass	Vessel	12	Green, at least two bottles with some patina flaking off	Eighteenth century
3104	30	Glass	Vessel	1	Green bottle glass	Nineteenth century
3104	30	Glass	Vessel	3	Very fine and aqua-coloured, small bottle and/or fine small vessel	Seventeenth to nineteenth century
3104	30	Glass	Window glass	2	Green tinged	Eighteenth century
3104	30	Glass	Window glass	5	Aqua coloured	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3110	30	Ceramic	Building Material	2	Pantile	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
3110	30	Ceramic	Clay pipe	1	Clay pipe bowl, incised with IH and a crown	Late seventeenth century
3110	30	Ceramic	Clay pipe	8	Clay pipe stems	Seventeenth to nineteenth century
3110	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	grittyware, badly abraded	Twelfth to thirteenth century
3110	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Westerwald stoneware mug/jug with press-moulded decoration	*c* 1690
3110	30	Ceramic	Vessel	11	Hard-paste porcelain saucer, tansfer-printed and gold-painted; White salt-glazed stoneware plate, incised and press-moulded; unglazed red earthenware plant pot bases, one complete plant pot; Metropolitan-type slipware	Eighteenth century
3110	30	Ceramic	Vessel	112	Nottingham stoneware with rouletting, including lid seven Brown-glazed red earthenware pancheon; Blackware, including Jackfield-type jugs and pots; Salt-glazed stoneware bottles; Orange-glazed red earthenware pancheon; Stoneware, varied - some beading	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3110	30	Ceramic	Vessel	9	Porcelain, transfer-printed, press-moulded saucers, cups	Late eighteenth century

C	Tr	Material	Category	N	Description	Date range
3110	30	Ceramic	Vessel	5	Copper lustreware (porcelain) dish, saucer, hand-painted	Late eighteenth to nineteenth century
3110	30	Ceramic	Vessel	79	Pearlware; Yellow ware; Marbled red earthenware pancheon; Sponged ware basin; Creamware Crosse and Blackwell marmalade jar; Creamware Plates/jugs/dishes; feather-edged pearlware Plate; striped yellow-glazed red earthenware pancheon; slip trailed stoneware; Whiteware (unglazed) waster?	Nineteenth century
3110	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Transfer-printed lion Figurine, possibly from lid	Nineteenth century
3110	30	Ceramic	Vessel	113	Transfer-printed-type jugs, platters, chamber pots, Plates, cups, willow pattern, Etruscan Figures; Cornish-type ware pots, some press-moulded designs/beading; Yellow-glazed earthenware, Fryston ware?	Nineteenth to twentieth century
3110	30	Glass	Vessel	11	Green bottle glass including very large bottle, and complete aqua, including near complete drug-type bottle; colourless with patina, two separate jar fragments	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3110	30	Glass	Window	2	One shard clear with patina, the other aqua	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3120	30	Ceramic	Vessel	21	Hard-paste porcelain tea cup, hand-painted, overglaze, floral design; Jackfield-type ware; combed slipware Plate, brown glaze, white slip; green/brown-glazed earthenware; Creamware bowl, Plate, cup	Eighteenth century
3120	30	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Mocha-ware cup; Blackware	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3120	30	Ceramic	Vessel	7	Pearlware, transfer-printed, feather-edged	Late eighteenth to nineteenth century
3120	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Manganese mottled ware bowl/mug	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
3120	30	Glass	Vessel	9	Green bottles with outer patina	Eighteenth century
3120	30	Glass	Vessel	1	Green bottle	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
3120	30	Glass	Window glass	2	Aqua coloured	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3147	30	Copper Alloy	Object	1	Art nouveau brooch	*c* 1870-1910
3147	30	Ceramic	Vessel	3	Transfer-printed types	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3148	30	Ceramic	Building Material	1	Pantile	Seventeenth to eighteenth century
3148	30	Ceramic	Clay pipe	1	Clay pipe bowl, detailed in relief with grapes, a ship and a Figure	*c* 1790-1820
3148	30	Ceramic	Clay pipe	4	Clay pipe stems	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3148	30	Copper Alloy	Object	1	Unidentifiable - possibly decorative?	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3148	30	Iron	Object	19	Nails; unidentifiable	Post-medieval?
3148	30	Tin	Object	1	Sheet tin	Post-medieval
3148	30	Ceramic	Vessel	35	Stoneware cooking pot/crock pot, with rouletted/incised decoration; Transfer-printed saucers/Plates with donkey, Willow pattern, floral motifs; Blackware pancheon, one fragment is encrusted with copper; Blackware/Jackfield-type tankard (1)	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3148	30	Ceramic	Vessel	10	Slip-trailed stoneware; Creamware; Pearlware; Stoneware	Nineteenth century
3148	30	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Partially-reduced sandy ware base sherd	Twelfth to fifteenth century
3148	30	Glass	Vessel	2	Green bottle glass	Eighteenth century
3148	30	Glass	Vessel	2	Bottles: colourless; aqua	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3148	30	Glass	Vessel	2	Green bottle glass	Nineteenth to twentieth century
3148	30	Glass	Window glass	5	Aqua coloured	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
3148	30	Industrial waste		3	Ferrous slag	Post-medieval?
10000		Ceramic	Building Material	1	Possibly roof tile	Fourteenth to fifteenth century

C	Tr	Material	Category	N	Description	Date range
10000		Ceramic	Vessel	1	Westerwald stoneware Jug/flagon, detailed with applied lion	*c* 1650
10000		Ceramic	Vessel	1	Hand-enamelled hard-paste porcelain tea cup; Tin-glazed earthenware Plate; Creamware Plate; orange-glazed red earthenware bowl/pancheon	Eighteenth century
10000		Ceramic	Vessel	7	Blackware/Jackfield-types, both coarse and fine, includes partially complete mug; unglazed red earthenware; Transfer-printed (overglaze) Willow pattern porcelain bowl	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
10000		Ceramic	Vessel	1	Brown stoneware, large vessel, coarser fabric	Nineteenth century
10000		Ceramic	Vessel	2	Pearlware, rim painted	Nineteenth to twentieth century
10000		Ceramic	Vessel	2	Developed Cistercian-ware plate, applied decoration; Slipware Plate	Seventeenth century
10000		Ceramic	Vessel	1	Partially-reduced sandy ware body sherd	Twelfth to fifteenth century
10000		Glass	Vessel	1	Green bottle neck	Eighteenth century

APPENDIX 7: SUMMARY OF MOLLUSC INFORMATION

Key: C = Context; Tr= trench; Pres= state of preservation; MNI= minimum number of individuals; Meas= number of measurable elements

C	Tr	Taxon	Pres	Complete	Partial	Fragment	Total	MNI	Meas
203	2	Oyster	Poor			1	*1*	1	
222	2	Oyster	Poor			1	*1*	1	
500	5	Oyster	Good			1	*1*	1	
507	5	Oyster	Poor		3	2	*5*	2	3
507	5	Cockle	Fair			1	*1*	1	
523	5	Cockle	Good		1		*1*	1	
524	5	Oyster	Good			1	*1*	1	1
900	9	Oyster	Fair		1		*1*	1	1
2000	20	Oyster	Good		1		*1*	1	1
2500	25	Oyster	Good		1		*1*	1	1
2731	27	Cockle	Fair			1	*1*	1	
3006	30	Oyster	Fair			1	*1*	1	
3007	30	Oyster	Good	1	3		*4*	4	4
3009	30	Oyster	Variable	3	4	3	*10*	4	7
3009	30	Common snail *Helix Aspersa*	Fair	1			*1*	1	
3012	30	Oyster	Good	2	2	1	*5*	3	4
3012	30	Mussel	Poor		1		*1*		
3012	30	Cockle	Good	2		1	*3*	3	2
3023	30	Oyster	Fair			1	*1*	1	
3023	30	Oyster	Fair		1		*1*	1	1
3024	30	Oyster	Good		1		*1*	1	1
3061	30	Cockle	Good	1			*1*	1	1
3101	30	Oyster	Good	1	2		*3*	3	3
3101	30	Cockle	Good	1			*1*	1	1
3102	30	Oyster	Variable	2	6	1	*9*	5	7
3102	30	Common snail *Helix Aspersa*	Good	1			*1*		1
3104	30	Oyster	Good	4	4	3	*11*	6	10
3104	30	Cockle	Good	2		1	*3*	2	2
3110	30	Oyster	Good	4	2	1	*7*	6	6
3110	30	Oyster	Good	1	11		*12*	10	12

APPENDIX 8: SUMMARY OF PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Key: C = Context; Plants scored on a scale of 1-4, where 1 is rare (up to five items) and 4 is abundant (>100 items). CPR=charred plant remains, WPR=waterlogged plant remains.

C	Type	Flot volume ml	Flot description	Plant remains	Potential
203	Pit fill	400	Coal (4), clinker (4), modern roots (3), mammal bone (2), insect remains (1)	CPR (1): *Triticum aesetivum, Avena*, Poaceae, legume <4mm WPR (1): *Galium* sp, *Stellaria media, spores*	Low
209	Posthole fill	100	Coal (3), clinker (3), wood (1), modern roots (3)	WPR (1): including *Sambucus nigra*, Poaceae	Low
2408	Cesspit fill	75	Coal (3), clinker (3), modern roots (2)	CPR (1): including large grass/cereal WPR (1): spores	Low
319	Posthole fill	100	Coal (3), clinker (3), modern roots (3)	WPR (1): *Sambucus nigra, Euphorbia* spores	Low
307	Posthole fill	150	Coal (3), clinker (3), glassy spheres (92), small mammal bone (1)	CPR (1): Cerealia indeterminate WPR (1): *Rubus fructicosus, Chenopodium album,* spores	Low
313	Posthole fill	25	Coal (3), clinker (3), modern roots (3)	CPR (1): Cerealia indeterminate WPR (1): *Sambucus nigra*, spores	Low
315	Posthole fill	50	Coal (3), clinker (3), mammal bone (1)	WPR(1): *Chenopodium album*, spores	Low
2717	Ditch fill	100	Coal (2), clinker (3), wood (2), mollusc shells (2)	WPR (4): including *Ranunculus repens, Urtica dioica, Chenopodium album, Rumex acetosella*, *Euphorbia, Potentilla*, pre-Quaternary spores	Medium
2738	Barrel fill	500	Wood (3), clinker (3), amorphous organic (4), fabric (1), insect remains (2)	WPR (4): including *Linum usitatissimum, Papaver, Raphanus pod, Chrysanthemum segetum, Polygonum aviculare, Rubus fructicosus*, culm nodes	Good
2618	Furrow	150	Coal (3), clinker (3)	WPR (2): *Prunella vulgaris, Rubus fructicosus, Ranunculus rapens, Chenopodium album*	Medium
3016	Posthole	180	Coal (3), clinker (3)	CPR (1): *Triticum aestivum*	Low
3012	Deposit within culvert	250	Coal (3), clinker (3), mammal bone (2), modern roots (2)	CPR (2): *Triticum aestivum*, legumes <4mm, *Bromus* sp WPR: *Sambucus nigra*	Low
3021	Pit fill	100	Coal (3), clinker (3)	CPR (1): Cerealia indeterminate, *Rumex acetosella* WPR (1): *Rumex acetosella, Sambucus nigra, Fumaria,* Trilete spore	Low
3023	Ditch fill	300	Coal (4), clinker (4), wood (2), mammal bone (1), modern roots	CPR (1): *Triticum aestivium*, legumes <4mm, *Chenopodium album* WPR (1): *Chenopodium album*	Low
3027	Posthole fill	80	Coal (3), clinker (3)	CPR (1): *Avena*	Low
3029	Posthole fill	100	Coal (3), clinker (3)	CPR (1): *Hordeum*	Low
3033	Posthole fill	150	Coal (3), clinker (3), metal spheres, mollusc shells (2), fish scales (1), mammal bone (2)	None	Low
3040	Posthole fill	425	Coal (3), clinker (3)	CPR (1): *Triticum aesetivum*, legume >4mm WPR (2): *Sambucus nigra*	Low
3042	Posthole	200	Glassy spheres (2)	CPR (1) *Triticum aesetivum*, Cerealia	Low

C	Type	Flot volume ml	Flot description	Plant remains	Potential
	fill			indeterminate, *Agrostemma* WPR (2); *Sambucus nigra*	
3015	Possible surface	200	Coal (3), clinker (3), glassy spheres (2), small mammal bone (1), mollusc shells (1)	CPR (1): Cerealia indeterminate, Weeds *Galium* (1)	Low
3061	Cellar deposit	500	Coal (3), clinker (3), mollusc shells (1)	None	Low
3009	Layer	80	Coal (3), clinker (3), metal spheres (1)	CPR (1) *Hordeum*, cerealia indeterminate WPR (1) *Sambucus nigra*, spores	Low
3058	Possible floor	25	Coal (3), clinker (3), insect remains (1), modern roots (2)	WPR (1) *Chenopodium album*, *Rumex* sp	Low
3104	Layer	200	Coal (3), clinker (3), modern roots (2), glassy spheres (1)	CPR (1): *Chenopodium album* WPR (2): *Chenopodium album*, *Rubus fructicosus*, *Apiaceae*, *Rumex acetosella*	Low

APPENDIX 11: SUMMARY OF THE ARCHIVE

Trench Number	Context indices and Trench record sheets	Context sheets	Drawings		Photographs	
			Plans	Sections	Colour slide	Black and white
Evaluation	46	283	19	63	276	300
Excavation	8	120	15	37	189	189
Totals	**54**	**403**	**34**	**100**	**465**	**489**

Material	Evaluation				Excavation			Total
	Soil	Strat	Unstrat	*Sub-total*	Strat	Unstrat	*Sub-total*	
Pottery (medieval)	3	51	8	*62*	22	3	*25*	**87**
Pottery (late medieval/ early post-medieval)		2	3	*5*	18	8	*26*	**31**
Pottery (post-medieval)	67	142	270	*479*	821	260	*1081*	**1560**
Clay pipe		18	47	*65*	69	15	*84*	**149**
Ceramic Building Material		36	9	*45*	73	4	*77*	**122**
Glass		30	9	*39*	115	17	*132*	**171**
Iron	1	92	1	*94*	23		*23*	**117**
Tin		2		*2*	1		*1*	**3**
Copper alloy					6		*6*	**6**
Composite (copper/wood)					1		*1*	**1**
Slag		9		*9*	3		*3*	**12**
Flint	1	4	4	*9*				**9**
Stone		9		*9*		1	*1*	**10**
Wood (barrel)		2		*2*				**2**
Cloth		1		*1*				**1**
Grand Total	**72**	**395**	**351**	***818***	**1152**	**308**	***1460***	**2278**
Palaeoenvironmental samples				*10*			*14*	**24**
Animal bones				*111*			*95*	**206**
Molluscs				*15*			*76*	**91**

