

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
Altogether Archaeology



St Botolph's Chapel
Frosterley
County Durham

archaeological post-excavation
analysis

report 4040
November 2016

Contents

1.	Summary	1
2.	Project background	2
3.	Landuse, topography and geology	3
4.	Historical and archaeological background	3
5.	The excavations	4
6.	The human remains	10
7.	The artefacts	18
8.	The palaeoenvironmental evidence	58
9.	The radiocarbon dates	60
10.	Discussion	61
11.	Sources	65

Appendix 1: Data tables	72
-------------------------	----

Figures

Figure 1:	Site location
Figure 2:	Location of trenches on geophysical survey interpretations
Figure 3:	Early medieval period: Phase 1
Figure 4:	Early medieval period: Phase 2
Figure 5:	Later medieval period: Phase 3
Figure 6:	Post-medieval period: Phase 4
Figure 7:	Phase 4 sections
Figure 8:	Phase 4 sections
Figure 9:	Stratigraphic matrix
Figure 10:	Reduced Greenware a) shallow dish, b) handle SF72, c) example of narrow diameter
Figure 11:	South part of the chapel with posthole F93 below edge-set stones F87, looking west
Figure 12:	Burial SK1, looking north
Figure 13:	East end of the chapel, looking east
Figure 14:	South wall of the chapel with disturbed quoin at west end, looking north (by Steven Eastmead 2014)
Figure 15:	North-east corner of the chapel, showing external edge-set stones, looking south-west
Figure 16:	External elevation of wall F35, looking west
Figure 17:	Interface between walls F69 and F108, looking west
Figure 18:	Elevation of north-east quoin of chapel, looking south
Figure 19:	Elevation of wall F34, looking west
Figure 20:	Edge-set stone layers 33 and 21, looking west
Figure 21:	Elevation of wall F29 showing stone paving F52, looking east
Figure 22:	Elevation of wall F17, looking north
Figure 23:	Kiln pit F78 with stokehole F106 to south, looking north
Figure 24:	Wall F67, looking north
Figure 25:	Trench 8, wall F90, looking north
Figure 26:	Free-standing cross head
Figure 27:	Medieval grave slab at Wolsingham
Figure 28:	Churchyard cross at Blanchland
Figure 29:	The medieval carved head
Figure 30:	The carved head from Frosterley
Figure 31:	A head corbel at Medomsley

- Figure 32: The Anglo-Saxon cross head, adjoining fragments SF70 and SF133
- Figure 33: The Anglo-Saxon cross head fragment SF133, showing incised lines in presumed underside of arm
- Figure 34: The Anglo-Saxon cross head fragment SF133, showing incised lines in presumed top of arm
- Figure 35: The medieval font, adjoining fragments SF134 and SF36, outer face
- Figure 36: The medieval font, adjoining fragments SF134 and SF36, inner face
- Figure 37: SF73 Knife
- Figure 38: SF137 Lock plate
- Figure 39: X-ray showing toothed sliding bolt
- Figure 40: SF131 knife handle
- Figure 41: Examples of the painted wall plaster
- Figure 42: Side views of grey plaster and pale plaster
- Figure 43: Faint red curved lines on fragment from [62]
- Figure 44: Orange/red overpainted with white from [70]
- Figure 45: Red overpainted with white with black stripe from [88]
- Figure 46: Amber bead from context 84 [S 42]
- Figure 47: Jet bead from context 88 [SF92]
- Figure 48: Bracteate Pilgrim badge of St George, SF113, front
- Figure 49: Bracteate Pilgrim badge of St George, SF113, rear
- Figure 50: Snaffle bit cheek piece fragment, SF78
- Figure 51: Snaffle bit cheek piece fragment, SF78

1. Summary

The project

- 1.1 This report presents the results of the analysis of archaeological excavations conducted in 2013 and 2014 as part of the 'Altogether Archaeology' community project at St Botolph's Chapel, Frosterley.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by the North Pennines AONB, through Durham County Council, and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

Results

- 1.3 The excavations on the site have confirmed that the foundations of St Botolph's Chapel survive beneath demolition debris. A *terminus post quem* for construction of the stone chapel was provided by a radiocarbon date of late 6th-mid 7th century AD, from beneath the west wall of the chapel.
- 1.4 Two timber postholes containing the charcoal remains of burnt oak posts were radiocarbon dated to the late 8th-late 10th century. These may have been structural supports within the stone chapel or relate to an earlier wooden building.
- 1.5 The grounds of the Chapel were used as a cemetery. A complete prone inhumation burial, marked by a cairn of stones, was recorded on the south side of the chapel, radiocarbon dated to the late 9th-early 11th century; a large fragment of an Anglo-Saxon cross was on its back. Bones recovered from the ground around the chapel indicated at least six other burials had been disturbed, ranging in age from a young child to adults.
- 1.6 Ground beneath a rebuild of the west end of the south wall was radiocarbon dated to the early 11th-mid 12th century. The external measurements of the chapel were 16.25m by 5m. Small postholes indicate wooden divisions within the chapel. Additional stone foundations inside the chapel and against the north wall indicate further walls and structures. Internal stone paving was identified, including tiles of Frosterley marble.
- 1.7 The chapel was demolished following the Reformation and Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s. A lime kiln pit was dug into the hillside next to the chapel, utilising stone removed from the chapel. Lime from the base of the pit was dated to the mid-15th-early 17th century. Stone rubble from the chapel was used to in-fill the kiln.
- 1.8 Two parallel dry-stone walls of uncertain date were recorded leading south from the chapel.
- 1.9 Important artefacts recovered during the excavations include parts of an Anglo-Saxon stone cross, which may date to the first half of the 8th century, parts of a c.12th-century medieval cross head, a mid-to-late 12th century stone carved head, and parts of a c.13th century font made of Frosterley marble. Numerous smaller artefacts, including pottery, animal bone, and metal objects, were also recovered. Most date from the medieval and post-medieval periods.

2. Project background

Location (Figure 1)

- 2.1 The site is located at Chapel Close in Frosterley, Weardale, County Durham (NGR centre: NZ 02534 36990). It covers an area of approximately 0.3ha. The field is bounded by a recent housing development to the north and east, housing and a car park to the south, and garages and a former access track to the west.

Objective

- 2.2 The regional research framework (Petts & Gerrard 2006) contains an agenda for archaeological research in the region. In this instance, the scheme of works was designed to identify, excavate and record significant archaeological features to address agenda items EMvi: Early medieval Christianity, and MDv Churches and religion. The scheme provided an opportunity for members of the North Pennines AONB 'Altogether Archaeology' project to receive training and engage in local heritage research.

Specification

- 2.3 The works have been undertaken in accordance with a Project Design produced by Paul Frodsham (North Pennines AONB). The works were funded through the Altogether Archaeology project, with in kind contributions from Archaeological Services.

Dates

- 2.4 A geophysical survey was undertaken on 11th and 12th July 2013. Excavations were undertaken between 15th and 30th September 2013 and 13th and 25th September 2014. This report was prepared for July 2016.

Personnel

- 2.5 Fieldwork was conducted by members of the North Pennines AONB Altogether Archaeology project and supervised by Jamie Armstrong, Matthew Claydon and Peter Carne. This report was prepared by Jamie Armstrong and Matthew Claydon, with illustrations by David Graham, and edited by Peter Carne. Specialist reporting was conducted by Dr Chris Cumberpatch (pottery), Dr Louisa Gidney (animal bone), Dr Anwen Caffell (human remains), Dr Alejandra Gutierrez and Jennifer Jones (metal objects), Dr Carrie Armstrong and Lorne Elliott (palaeoenvironmental), Professor Rosemary Cramp (stone cross), and Jennifer Jones (other finds and conservation). Cross and font photography was by Jeff Veitch. The academic advisor to the project was Dr David Petts. Interim comments on the geology of the cross fragment have been received from Brian Young, and on the font fragment from Dr Pam Graves, both of which have been incorporated into this report. A reconstruction drawing of the chapel was produced by Peter Ryder. The Project Manager was Peter Carne for Archaeological Services and the project was directed by Paul Frodsham.

Archive/OASIS

- 2.6 The site code is **FSB13 and FSB14**, for **Frosterley St Botolphs 2013 and 2014**. The archive is currently held by Archaeological Services Durham University and will be transferred to the Bowes Museum in due course. The palaeoenvironmental residues were discarded following examination. The flots and charred plant remains will be retained at Archaeological Services Durham University. Archaeological Services Durham University is registered with the **Online Access to the Index of**

archaeological investigationS project (**OASIS**). The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-239163**.

Acknowledgements

- 2.7 Archaeological Services Durham University is grateful for the assistance of volunteers from Altogether Archaeology in facilitating this scheme of works. Grateful thanks are expressed to Lucy Pearson, site owner, for permission to excavate and for her interest and enthusiastic support throughout the project.

3. Landuse, topography and geology

- 3.1 The field is pasture and occupies a gentle south-facing slope on the north side of the River Wear with elevations between approximately 177-183m OD. There is a clear flat-topped mound in the north of the field, on which both earthworks and stone rubble had been evident; this is now known to be the site of the chapel. It measures approximately 30 metres east-west by 22 metres north-south, and is c.1.5 metres high.
- 3.2 South of the mound, and to the south-east, the land slopes away with alternate steep and shallow gradients, creating subtle terraces; three slight terraces are apparent in the eastern half of the field. Two earthwork banks are evident on the ground heading south from the mound. The eastern bank is relatively short, and the western bank can be traced as far as the level ground in the south of the field.
- 3.3 The underlying solid geology of the area comprises Visean-Namurian limestone of the Alston Formation, which is overlain by Quaternary river terrace deposits. The famous 'Frosterley Marble' is sourced just north and north-west of the site in Rogerley Quarry.

4. Archaeological background

- 4.1 Trial archaeological excavations were undertaken at three locations in the field in 1995 (Archaeological Services 1995). The excavations uncovered the east end of a rectangular stone building, standing to a maximum height of two courses. An earthwork bank was targeted which proved to be a bank of rubble, parallel with and outside the east wall of the rectangular structure. The presence of a robbed floor was inferred from an internal sand deposit, and the remains of painted wall plaster survived *in situ* at the base of the walls. Painted plaster would have been rare in any medieval structure other than a chapel, church or manor house (*Ibid.*, 9). It was considered that this evidence, together with the rectangular, narrow shape of the earthwork, made the structure likely to be St Botolph's Chapel. The excavation also uncovered evidence of stone-robbing and several phases of demolition. Potsherds of 18th- and 19th-century date were recovered from post-demolition deposits.
- 4.2 A trench to the south of the chapel mound cut through a substantial linear earthwork, which proved to be made of stone rubble. It was postulated that this could possibly be associated with the construction of a ramp from the road up to the chapel for stone-robbing (*Ibid.*). Tees Valley Ware pottery of 13th- or 14th-century date was recovered from this deposit, though the sherds may have been residual. Beneath the rubble were colluvial deposits which sealed a possible wall trench. No

structures or features were found in a trench to the west of the presumed chapel, although abraded sherds dating to the 11th-13th centuries were recovered. Overall, the evaluation established that *"St Botolph's Chapel at Frosterley survives well and [the site] retains significant archaeological deposits. It is of particular importance as it is the most northerly church dedicated to St Botolph and is a rare example of its type."* (<http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1016466>).

- 4.3 A geophysical survey was undertaken across the field in 2013 (Archaeological Services 2013). This established the presence of deposits of stone rubble and probable stone footings around the location of the chapel. Further stone features were also detected around the mound and elsewhere in the field, along with potential ditches and gullies and a possible area of burning (Figure 2).
- 4.4 Trenches were excavated in 2013 and 2014 (Archaeological Services 2014 and 2015), and these are reported on here.

5. The excavations

Introduction

- 5.1 This report combines the results of trenches excavated on the site in 2013 and 2014, and includes information provided by the three small trial trenches excavated in 1995. Trench locations are shown on Figure 2. In 2013 two trenches (1 and 2) were excavated at either end of the chapel. Two trenches (3 and 4) were opened to the south, but excavation ceased before significant archaeological deposits were reached. In 2014, an excavation between trenches 1-3 created one large area of excavation, covering the southern and eastern parts of the chapel. Two other trenches were excavated, one to the south (7) and one to the south-west (8).
- 5.2 Natural subsoil, a yellow stony sandy clay [107], was intermittently reached at a depth of 0.3-0.7m below ground level (c.182m OD). This was overlain by an orange-brown sandy clay subsoil [42=68: 0.1-0.2m thick,] which was reached in parts of the south and central areas of the main trench, although the artefactual assemblage from this deposit contained medieval and post-medieval finds, indicating it had been significantly disturbed in places.

Phase 1: Early medieval period I (7th century to 8th century; Figure 3)

- 5.3 In the far west and north-east parts of the main excavation the natural subsoil was not reached. At the far west end the earliest deposit encountered comprised dark brown soil [57: 0.1m thick]. Charred cereal grain from this deposit was radiocarbon dated to cal AD 580-670. A similar deposit [58: at least 0.1m thick] was reached in the north-east part of the main excavation. These deposits respectively underlay the west and north walls of St Botolph's Chapel.

Stone chapel (Figures 13-16)

- 5.4 The east wall of the chapel sat in a construction trench [F61: 0.72m wide, at least 0.1m deep], which cut deposit 58. It contained a brown clay foundation deposit [59], onto which the chapel wall [F35] was constructed (Figure 16). The north wall was 0.81m wide, and continued beyond the western edge of the excavation. The north end of the east wall was 0.67m wide and 0.5m high. The south-east corner of the chapel had been robbed out, but the southern wall survived further west where two distinct builds were apparent. The east end of this wall [F69: 2.65m+ by 0.8m, 0.25m

high] was well constructed, surviving as a single course of large, faced sandstone blocks bonded with crumbly lime mortar, consistent with the surviving structure of the north and east walls F35.

- 5.5 At the far west end of the south wall was a very large roughly cut block (Figure 14). This was interpreted as a disturbed quoin, possibly moved when the rest of the wall was robbed. A second large quoin was identified at the north-east corner of the chapel (Figure 18): these may be taken to indicate a pre-Conquest construction date for the chapel (Peter Ryder, pers. comm.). The west wall of the chapel [F34: over 2.65m by 1m, 0.43m high; Figure 19] was constructed above deposit 42. It comprised a single course of large unworked stone blocks; there were scratches on one of the stones. The excavations have therefore established the overall length and width of the chapel, giving external dimensions of 16.25m by 4.98m, and internal dimensions of 14.65m by 3.40m.

Interior

- 5.6 At the east end of the chapel were two internal north-south walls, possibly forming a small chancel. The northern wall [F46: 1.14m by at least 0.31m] abutted the north wall of the chapel and comprised two stone blocks faced on the west side. A similar wall 1.1m to the south [F47: 1.06m by 0.36m] was faced on the east side: this would have abutted the southern wall of the chapel, which had been robbed out. These two walls were not aligned, suggesting that they were originally faced on both sides, and that this facing has been partly removed. The two walls may form a small chancel arch, or could be a chancel step. This would create a chancel 3.2m wide and 2.7m long.

Exterior

- 5.7 South of the chapel, towards the centre of the main trench, was a deposit of churchyard soil [27=32=36=63]. This soil must have been present in the early medieval period but later medieval and post-medieval finds recovered from it indicate significant disturbance as a result of grave digging.

Phase 2: Early medieval period II (9th century to 1066; Figure 4)

Wooden posts within chapel

- 5.8 Towards the centre of the chapel the subsoil was cut by a posthole [F93: 0.5m diam., 0.2m deep; Figure 11] filled with grey-brown silty clay [92] containing possible packing stones. Charcoal from the fill was radiocarbon dated to cal AD 770-990. A second posthole [F97: 0.5m diam., 0.3m deep], of similar dimensions and filled with similar material [96], was identified 1.5m to the west. Charcoal from this fill provided a radiocarbon date of cal AD 720-940. The charcoal from both postholes has been identified as oak. It is likely to be from timber posts burnt *in situ*. The postholes were aligned roughly parallel to the chapel wall, suggesting they were either associated with internal structures, or evidence of an earlier building built on a similar footprint.

Burial

- 5.9 To the south of the chapel was a shallow, ill-defined grave [F95: c.1.8m by 0.5m, 0.15m deep]. Placed in the grave was a prone skeleton (SK1; Figure 12), aligned east/west with head to the west. The skeleton was cleaned and recorded *in situ*, but not removed. The hands appeared to be in front of the pelvis. Radiocarbon analysis of the skeleton produced a date range of cal AD 770-1020: this is similar to the date

range from posthole F93. A large fragment of the Anglo-Saxon cross (SF65) was on the back of the skeleton, its position suggesting it had been deliberately placed. The grave was backfilled with orange-brown sandy clay [94] that was difficult to distinguish from the subsoil and graveyard soil, thus making the grave cut difficult to define. A smaller fragment of cross (SF56) was also recovered from the fill. Over this soil and directly above the grave was a linear bank of stones [83]. This bank was initially thought to be a crude wall, but as the stones coincide closely with the edge of the grave it is probable that they marked the burial.

Phase 3: Later medieval period (1066 to 1540; Figure 5)

- 5.10 The transition in the stratification from early to later medieval is uncertain. No datable finds were recovered from the *in situ* deposits within the chapel to provide confirmation of pre-Conquest occupation, although the absence of later medieval finds from the early deposits is an indication of their pre-Conquest date. A repair to the south wall of the chapel was probably post-Conquest.
- 5.11 The phase 1 south wall of the chapel (F69) was abutted by the west part of the wall [F108: 8.35m+ by 0.8m, 0.25m high] which was built from smaller, roughly-faced sandstone with soil bonding [104] (Figure 17). In some places the west part of the wall had a lower course of sub-angular blocks. Orange-brown sandy clay [98] was identified under the wall. This was radiocarbon dated to cal AD 1010-1160. The two builds of wall F69/F108 did not align perfectly, with the east part of the wall set slightly further north. If the chapel had been extended, evidence of an earlier gable end should have been identified. As the eastern end of the wall was of similar build quality to the surviving courses of the north, east and west walls of the chapel, it is likely that the western part of the wall was a repair or rebuild of the chapel, and that context 98 reflects the time at which the repair or alteration was made. Given the presence of 12th-century stonework recovered from the excavations this would be more likely to be a post-Conquest date.

Interior

- 5.12 Within the chancel area was a grey-brown sandy-silt [43], which was overlain by a thin layer of brown sand [44]. A charcoal-rich deposit of grey-brown sandy-silt [49] was present in the south side of the chapel, abutting the west side of wall F47. Overlying postholes F93 and F97 and abutting walls F46 and F47 was a deposit of grey-brown silty clay [50: 0.2m thick]. Deposits 44 and 50 were overlain by a grey-brown sandy-silt [48=86].
- 5.13 Set in to deposit 48=86, and built up against the internal (north) face of wall F69, was a stone surface [F87: 2.3m+ by 1.2m, 0.2m thick; Figure 11] constructed from vertically-set rectangular blocks. These may have been foundations for an internal cross wall, or could have been an internal floor surface. The use of edge-set stones is very similar to that seen in contexts 21 and 33, which lay on the north side of the north wall (see paragraph 5.16); these surfaces are therefore presumably contemporary.
- 5.14 Cut into deposit 48=86 were five small post settings lined with vertically set stones creating two parallel alignments across the chapel c.4m apart. The east alignment comprised a line of three unexcavated post-settings [F39; F40; F41] each 0.5m apart. The west alignment comprised two post settings [F100 and F102: each 0.2m, 0.15m deep] filled with grey-brown silty clay [99 and 101] placed 1m apart. The post

settings could have held posts c.0.1m diameter, and are presumably associated with internal structural details of the chapel.

- 5.15 Overlying surface F87, and compacted into deposit 86, was an intermittent spread of roughly cut sandstone blocks [89: 0.2m thick]. These may have been the remnants of a heavily disturbed floor surface. It may be associated with two fragmented layers of paving [F51; F52; Figure 21] in the southern half of the chancel area, the latter overlying deposit 44. A deposit of plaster or mortar [38] covered deposits 44 and 48, and also wall F46. Deposit 44 was also overlain by a small patch of charcoal [45].

Exterior

- 5.16 Immediately north of the chapel the churchyard soil was cut by a wide foundation trench [F37: 4.9m by 1.0m, 0.7m deep] which extended along the northern side of the north wall and which contained two layers of edge-set stones (Figures 15, 20). The lower layer [33: 0.3m thick] comprised stones pitching to the west, with the upper layer [21: 0.3m thick] containing stones which pitched to the east. These may have provided drainage for the eaves. A fragment of human bone from layer 21 was radiocarbon dated to cal AD 770-1020. As the bone must have come from a disturbed grave, this helps to confirm the date of the cemetery, rather than stone structure 21. The date is closely comparable to that of the excavated burial (also cal AD 770-1020 cal). The edge-set stones are very similar in appearance to context F87 (see paragraph 5.12), suggesting that these are contemporary features.

Phase 4: Post-medieval period (Figure 6)

Abandonment and demolition of the chapel

- 5.17 There is no known documentation to closely date the demise of the chapel. It has been suggested that the chapel came into the possession of the squires of Stanhope after the Reformation, and they advertised in 1522 for a priest to fill the vacant benefice (Archaeological Services 1995, 5), but this information has not been verified. By the late 18th century the chapel had disappeared: *"The chapel named in the records has been many years disused and gone to decay, the site of it only known by the name of the Chapel Close, which, the field where it stood retains"* (Hutchinson 1787, 297-8).
- 5.18 The initial demolition deposits [23=24=82: 0.2m thick] overlying the surviving structure of the chapel contained very few artefacts. However, a small section of probable post-medieval window glass and part of a clay pipe stem (c.17-19th century) suggest a post-medieval date for its ruin. This was partially overlain by further rubble comprising limestone and mortar [77: up to 0.4m thick], and a deposit containing flecks of mortar [18], from which several fragments of plaster were recovered.

Re-use of the site

- 5.19 After the removal of the chapel walls down to the surviving foundations, a later wall was constructed [F29: 2.7m by 0.7, 0.45m high; Figure 21]. This overlay part of the north wall of the possible chancel, indicating a period of re-use of this part of the site. The new wall comprised large stone blocks built in courses. Another section of dressed stonework [F55] was built 1m to the west, again over the surviving remains of the north wall: this stonework in turn was overlain or abutted by further rubble [53; 54].

- 5.20 Wall F29 and demolition material 23=24=82 were cut by a robber trench [F60=F71] which removed much of the stonework from the southern wall and half of the eastern wall of the chapel. The robber trench was filled with grey-brown sandy-silt [26=70].
- 5.21 A further wall was constructed along the southern edge of the chapel [F17: over 5m by 0.49m, 0.3m high; Figures 13, 22]. The stonework was of a much lower quality than the chapel or wall F29, and was only faced on the south side. It was made of random unworked stone blocks built in courses. This wall was unaffected by the robber trench which was immediately to the north, suggesting that it post-dates it.
- 5.22 On the north side of the chapel the edge-set stones 21 were overlain by a spread of brown clayey sandy silt [28], over which was a layer of broken stone roof tiles [22: over 5m by 2.2m, 0.2m thick]. This is presumably detritus from the removal of the roof of the chapel. Deposits around the exterior of the chapel from a similar period were present to the north of the chapel [31; 30]. Fragments of the east wall appear to survive where it collapsed to the east of the chapel [F56].

Kiln pit

- 5.23 The demolition, and/or re-use of the chapel may be associated with a lime kiln pit cut in to the hillside south of the chapel. This comprised a large pit [F78], the sides of which had been banked up with stone rubble, which also formed a stony bank around the top of it (Figure 23). A rough alignment of stones high up on the west side of the kiln, and a single large square cut block defining the internal east edge of the associated stokehole, which extended south from near the base of the pit, were the only evidence of careful structure. The kiln measured 2.5m in diameter internally at the base, widening to 3m at the top. The overall structure was approximately 4m in diameter and 1.5m deep, with a 1m wide stokehole [F106: 0.5m deep] extending from the south side. The floor of the kiln comprised compacted white limestone [103: 0.05m thick], which extended up the sides of the kiln for c.0.5m, and for 0.4m along the base of the stokehole. Charcoal from this deposit has been radiocarbon dated to cal AD 1430-1630. The lower fill of the pit was black ash with mixed clay, sand and rubble [88: 0.5m thick]. The remainder of the pit was filled by loose soil and stone rubble [79]. The stokehole was backfilled with ashy silty sand [105: 0.15m thick], overlain by mixed brown clayey silt [91]. Over this was a single large, flat stone slab: this may have been a capstone over the stokehole. Artefacts from the lower fill were predominantly later medieval, up to AD 1600 in date. They included pottery, a small grindstone (SF43), a fragment of a cross head (SF52) and a carved stone head (SF67). The upper fill contained predominantly later post-medieval finds up to the early 19th century, but included earlier material including a corresponding piece of cross head (SF40). It is evident that the pit was backfilled in two phases, but that the loose rubble used allowed later material to slip down into the earlier deposit, and that in both cases demolition material from the chapel was used as backfill. The close proximity of the kiln suggests the chapel had been abandoned by the time of its construction.

Walls

- 5.24 West of the kiln pit was a north/south aligned stone wall [F67: 1m wide, 0.4m high; Figure 24] built up from the subsoil. This wall corresponded to a linear anomaly detected in the geophysical survey, and was also visible as a low linear bank continuing down the hillside, extending for at least 13m where it was also recorded

in Trench 7. The wall was constructed from unworked stones bonded only with soil. Larger stones were used to form the outer faces, with smaller stones used for the core. Its appearance suggested it had collapsed or been roughly demolished here. A trial trench (2) was excavated at the south end of the bank in 1995. Although no wall was uncovered, an east/west aligned cut with vertical sides and a flat base indicative of a wall trench was recorded. Such a wall would run perpendicular to wall F67, perhaps suggesting a field boundary. Above the in-filled cut was a layer of loosely-packed rubble.

- 5.25 To the west a similar low linear earthwork was apparent, also corresponding to a geophysical anomaly. Excavation revealed a north/south aligned stone wall [F90: 1m wide, 0.35m high; Figure 25] of similar construction to wall F67. The west face of the wall was better constructed and more clearly defined. The date of the walls remains uncertain; they could be delineating either side of a wide path leading to the chapel, or could be later field boundaries.
- 5.26 The walls F67 and F90 were overlain by stone rubble [65=76=109] and [84] respectively, presumably from the demolition of upper courses. Rubble 65=76=109 was overlain by more loose stone and soil [66]
- 5.27 Between rubble layer 65=76=109 and the chapel wall F69 was a distinct linear mound of orange-brown clayey silty sand [80=81: 0.4m thick] containing flakes of mortar and occasional stone rubble. It is probable that this mound was made of re-deposited medieval soil after the abandonment and demolition of the chapel. These were overlain by two distinct stony ridges [72; 73: up to 0.3m thick].
- 5.28 At the west end of the trench was a mound of stone rubble [74=75: 4m by 2m, 0.2m high] which overlay the stony ridges 72 and 73 and the backfill 70 of the robber trench. This may be unwanted dumped material from a later phase of stone removal, or perhaps be a deliberate construction for an unknown purpose. Towards the east end, overlying the stone roof tile layer 22 and the rough stone wall F17 and extending all around the chapel was a similar mound of stone [10=11: over 8m by 10.5m, 0.2m thick]. At the west end of the chapel east of wall F34 was a layer of rubble and mortar [8: over 2.85m by 2.1m, 0.8m thick]. Above this and extending across the wall was a stone bank [9: 4.1m by 2.1m, 0.7m thick], which is probably contemporary with the stone bank 10=11. Two small deposits of later material were also found overlying the rubble above the chapel [25; 16]. Several bands of stone and rubble [12; 13; 14; 15] were recorded beneath the topsoil in Trench 3, but these were not excavated.
- 5.29 The stone mounds were overlain by topsoil, identified across the site [3=4=6=19=62=64: 0.2m thick], which was cut by the modern evaluation trench [F20/7; Trial Trench 1], and covered with turf [1=2=5=6=19: 0.05m thick].

6. The human remains

Articulated burial

Introduction

- 6.1 A skeleton (SK 1) was uncovered in context [94]. The skeleton was not lifted, although a single loose fragment of bone was recovered. The bone has been radiocarbon dated to cal AD 770-1020, indicating a late Anglo-Saxon date.
- 6.2 The following observations are made based on the skeleton context sheet and *in situ* photographs taken of SK 1. Observations were limited by which parts of the skeleton were visible and the position of the skeleton in the ground. The bone fragment was also examined prior to being sent for dating, and identified as a distal left fibula.

Results

Skeleton 1

Preservation

- 6.3 SK1 was over 75% complete, but the feet were not exposed. Based on the photographs, the surface preservation appears to be relatively good and fragmentation appears to be fairly slight. However, the distal left fibula fragment has moderate surface preservation (McKinley 2004), indicating that some loss of surface detail has occurred.

Age at death

- 6.4 The skeleton is an adult individual, probably over 25 years of age. All visible long bone epiphyses have fused, including the distal left fibula which was sent for dating. The ischial tuberosity (part of the pelvis) had completed fusion indicating an age greater than ~18 years (Scheuer and Black 2000, 368), the iliac crest (part of the pelvis) was completely fused indicating an age greater than ~23 years (*ibid.*, 365), and the bodies of the first and second sacral vertebrae had completely fused indicating an age probably greater than ~25 years (*ibid.*, 213). Although the right auricular surface was exposed (part of the pelvis used in age estimation, Lovejoy *et al.* 1985) the fine detail necessary for age estimation could not be observed. The context sheet notes that the cranial sutures were fused, which supports the conclusion that this is an adult individual.

Sex

- 6.5 The skeleton is a male. Aspects of the pelvis displaying strong male traits were clearly visible in the photographs. These include a narrow left greater sciatic notch (also noted to be narrow on the skeleton context form), and a broad sacral body associated with narrow alae (Mays and Cox 2000). The left side of the mandible is also clearly visible in the photographs. This has a broad and fairly upright ramus, both features typical of male individuals. The mental eminence (chin) was probably square, but the right half of the mentum was buried in the soil, so it is difficult to be certain. The gonial angle may have been flared, but the angle of the photograph makes it difficult to be sure. Both features would support a male sex estimation (*ibid.*).

Stature

- 6.6 Two measurements were taken of long bones *in situ* by the excavators, and these have been used to provide a general indication as to stature using the formulae of Trotter (1970). The femur measured around 40cm, which would indicate a stature of 156.6cm \pm 3.27cm (5'1½"). However, the head of the femur was not exposed and it is

likely that the femur was a little longer. The humerus was measured at around 27cm, which would indicate a stature of 153.6cm \pm 4.05cm (5'0½"). The humerus was probably mostly exposed (viewed from the side), although the distal end is partially obscured by the ulna when viewed from above.

- 6.7 These estimates should be regarded with caution as they are based on rough measurements taken in the field of incompletely exposed bones. However, they do suggest that the individual was probably fairly small for the medieval period, as average male stature of the time was 171cm (5'7¼"; Roberts and Cox 2003, 248).

Pathology

- 6.8 It is possible that some of the posterior left teeth had been lost ante-mortem, as the posterior teeth do not seem to be present and the alveolar bone appears somewhat remodelled. However, it is difficult to be certain of this based on the photographs alone. Ante-mortem tooth loss can occur as a result of several conditions, including periodontal disease, dental caries (tooth decay), and dental abscesses (Roberts and Manchester 2005, 74). Roberts and Cox (2003, 193) found that 19.44% of teeth had been lost in later medieval British populations. No other pathological conditions were observed.

Burial position

- 6.9 Skeleton 1 was buried in a shallow, poorly-defined grave on a west-east orientation (head to the west). He was buried prone with legs extended, and a large stone (SF65, part of the Anglo-Saxon cross shaft) was located over his upper back, potentially deliberately placed. His skull was turned so it was lying on the right side. His left arm was slightly extended at the shoulder and slightly flexed at the elbow, with the result that the left elbow was slightly raised. His left hand was probably beneath his left hip, but this was not exposed during excavation. His right arm was not visible and was probably lying beneath the torso. Both legs were straight with the knees and ankles close together. The pelvis had been disturbed and is partially disarticulated. The right os coxa was still in its correct position, but the left os coxa was displaced and lying (posterior surface uppermost) over the posterior surface of the right femur shaft. The sacrum was turned so the anterior surface was facing uppermost (in a prone burial the posterior surface would have been uppermost) and positioned so the inferior end lay over the left femur head. The rest of the skeleton appears to be perfectly articulated.

Disarticulated remains

Summary

- 6.10 Disarticulated human bone was recovered from eleven contexts (Appendix, Table 2). The bones of the partial skeleton in context [86], however, were very likely those of a single individual, and were recorded as such (Table 3). A radiocarbon date from one of the disarticulated fragments returned a date of 770-1020 AD.

Methods

- 6.11 The disarticulated bone was recorded according to McKinley (2004), identifying the bone element, side, percentage of bone element present, surface preservation, age-at-death, sex (where possible), as well as recording any other features of interest (e.g. non-metric traits, pathological conditions).

- 6.12 The state of preservation was recorded through examining the completeness of the bone (expressed as a percentage). Surface preservation was assessed using the seven-category grading system defined by McKinley (2004), ranging from 0 (excellent) to 5+ (extremely poor). Excellent preservation implied no erosion of the bone surfaces with clear surface morphology, whereas extremely poor preservation indicated heavy and penetrating erosion of the bone surface resulting in complete loss of surface morphology and modification of the bone shape. The number of fragments present for each bone was also noted.
- 6.13 Recording demographic information for disarticulated remains is complicated by the fact that they are disarticulated. Nonetheless, an attempt was made to estimate age at death where possible, using standard methods specified in Cox (2000). The stage of development of the bones was used to determine whether they belonged to adults or non-adults. For non-adult remains it was sometimes possible to provide a narrower age estimate based on the developmental stage of the bones (Scheuer and Black 2000). The length of long bones can also be used to estimate age for non-adult individuals (*Ibid.*). Age estimates were also provided for surviving dentitions: dental eruption (Ubelaker 1989) and the developmental stages of the teeth were used to assess the age of non-adults (Moorrees *et al.* 1963a; 1963b). For adults, more precise age estimates could only be obtained for bones of the pelvis (Brooks & Suchey 1990; Lovejoy *et al.* 1985), ribs (İşcan *et al.* 1984, 1985; İşcan & Loth 1986), and teeth (Brothwell 1981). The age categories used are given in Table 4.
- 6.14 Finally, any evidence for pathological conditions was noted, though again diagnosing pathological conditions is difficult in disarticulated bone. Normally the distribution of the lesions throughout the skeleton is used to assist in determining the cause of the pathology, but this is not possible for disarticulated bone.

Results

- 6.15 114 fragments of disarticulated human bone were present, with 56 of these being identifiable bones. Most came from context 27 (48.2%, 55/114 fragments), followed by context 28 (15.8%, 18/114 fragments), contexts [94] (12.2%, 14/114 fragments) and [80] (13/114, 11.4%). The remaining contexts contained between one and five fragments. A catalogue of the disarticulated human bone is provided in Table 5.

Preservation

- 6.16 The partial skeleton from context [86] was moderately well preserved. The surface preservation was moderate (Grade 3), with some erosion of the bone surfaces having obscured a degree of surface detail, and the bones had experienced a moderate amount of fragmentation. Only 10-20% of the skeleton was recovered, including parts of the jaws, left shoulder, ribs, spine, right pelvis and leg.
- 6.17 Surface preservation of the disarticulated remains was generally very good, with all but three bones falling into the excellent to well-preserved categories (Table 6).
- 6.18 The majority of the disarticulated bones tended to be less than 40% complete, but 26.8% of them were over 80% complete (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

Bones present and minimum number of individuals

- 6.19 The minimum number of individuals represented was six: one perinate, neonate or infant, two younger juveniles, two older juveniles, and an adult.

- 6.20 Five bones representing a minimum of one perinate, neonate or infant were recovered. These included a right ilium (part of the pelvis), a left tibia (shin bone), a rib fragment, a left femur and a frontal bone.
- 6.21 The presence of two young juveniles was indicated by the presence of two deciduous lower right second molars that were both partially developed at the time of death, one from the partial skeleton from [86] and the other from context [80]. An axis from context [80] also belonged to a young juvenile.
- 6.22 There was a minimum of two older juveniles present, represented by two left halves of the mandible. Two left temporal bones (which bear the ears) and two left zygomatic bones (cheekbones) from older juveniles or adolescents were also present, and could conceivably have belonged to the same individuals as the mandibles (although one of these temporal bone fragments came from context 28, on the opposite side of the chapel). A left and right maxilla came from the same individual as one of the mandibles. Other skull fragments of older juveniles/adolescents were also present, and may have belonged to the same two individuals. These included the left side of a frontal bone (region above the left eye), and part of a left parietal bone (side of the cranium). Part of this parietal bone was in context 27, and part in context 21, which is interesting as the two contexts were on opposite sides of the chapel. Three unidentified vault fragments were also recovered. Older juvenile/adolescent bones from the post-cranial skeleton included: a right ulna from the forearm; a metacarpal and a hand phalanx from the hands; three vertebrae and six rib fragments from the torso; and a left femur, and unsided fibula(?) shaft from the legs.
- 6.23 Most of the remaining bones belonged to adults or probable adults, and since none were duplicated a minimum of one adult was indicated.
- Age at death
- 6.24 At least one non-adult was probably a perinate or neonate (aged from around birth to one month), based on the size of a tibia, ilium and rib fragment recovered. Measurement of the ilium length suggested the individual was either of equivalent size to a full term foetus, or slightly larger.
- 6.25 The partial skeleton from [86] was a young juvenile aged around 12-18 months, based on the dental development, skeletal development and size of the bones. Bones from a younger juvenile included a deciduous second molar from a child aged 2-3 years and an axis from a child aged 3-5 years; it is possible that both came from a single individual.
- 6.26 There were at least two older juveniles present, one aged c.10-12 years, and the other c.9-11 years. These age estimates were derived from two preserved dentitions (development and eruption of teeth). Most of the other bones were either from an older juvenile, or an older juvenile/adolescent, and so could conceivably have come from one of these two individuals.
- 6.27 Fifteen of the disarticulated bones came from adults. The age of the majority of the adult bones could not be determined more precisely, but a group of ribs from context [94] were all from a young middle adult aged 26-35 years. These ribs were

all quite large and similar in character, and it seems likely they derived from one individual.

Sex estimation

- 6.28 It was not possible to determine sex for any of the remains. Sex estimation in non-adults is not possible, and none of the adult bones recovered were sexually dimorphic.

Pathological conditions

- 6.29 Bone can respond to an infection through laying down new bone. Initially, this new bone is disorganised woven bone, but with time and healing the woven bone becomes remodelled into lamellar bone (Roberts and Manchester 2005, 167). Since it takes time for bone to respond, acute illnesses (where the patient either recovers or dies within a short space of time) are unlikely to leave any trace on the skeleton. However, chronic conditions (where the individual lives with the condition for a while before death or recovery) may be evident (*Ibid.*). New bone can also form in response to trauma, or metabolic conditions such as scurvy (*Ibid.*). Woven bone is also laid down as part of normal growth, and so may be seen on the bones of non-adults since they were still growing at the time they died (Lewis 2007, 134-138).
- 6.30 Two of the perinate/neonate bones had a thick deposit of woven bone on their surfaces. This was seen on the posterior surface of the right ilium (ID 23), and on most of the visible diaphysis of the left tibia (ID 38). However, the left tibia had been affected by a degree of surface erosion meaning that some of the original surface of the bone had been lost completely, and it was no longer possible to observe the full extent of the woven bone.
- 6.31 Unfortunately, since the bone was disarticulated it was not possible to evaluate the pattern of the lesions within the individual. It was not even possible to be sure that both bones came from the same individual, although it does seem likely. It is therefore difficult to determine a diagnosis. If pathological, there are several possibilities, including scurvy (Lewis 2007, 132), or a systemic infection (Lewis 2007, 134-137). However, it cannot be discounted that the bone formation was related to normal growth, particularly since the child was so young (*Ibid.*).
- 6.32 The partial skeleton from [86] (12-18 months old) had probably suffered from a metabolic disorder, most likely rickets. The right tibia was slightly bowed and the proximal end was flattened. Post-mortem breaks through the femur and tibia revealed that the cortex was a mesh of spongy rather than solid bone. Other bone fragments were also friable with slight porosity on their surfaces. One rib shaft was porous adjacent to the sternal end, and the sternal end itself appeared frayed. Some metaphyseal surfaces also appeared frayed, but it was difficult to determine the extent of post-mortem damage. There was a deposit of woven bone on the right ilium (part of the pelvis).
- 6.33 A disarticulated left femur from an infant, context [62], showed similar bone quality to that seen in the partial skeleton from [86], with porosity on the bone surface, and porous cortical bone in cross-section. This individual was probably suffering from some form of metabolic disorder (e.g. rickets, scurvy, and/or anaemia; Lewis 2007, 111-115, 119-132). The neonate/infant frontal bone from context [63] had porosity along the anterior margin, which could also be linked to a metabolic disorder.

Porosity in the orbits (*cribra orbitalia*) has been linked with forms of anaemia (Walker *et al.* 2009; Lewis 2007, 111-115).

- 6.34 The tip of the acromion process of the scapula (shoulder blade) usually fuses to the rest of the bone as the individual approaches adulthood (Scheuer & Black 2000). In some individuals the tip of the acromion can fail to fuse, a condition known as 'os acromiale'. An unfused adult acromion tip was recovered from context [94], indicating that os acromiale was present in this population. Evidence for joint degeneration (in the form of porosity and osteophytes) was observed in the clavicular facet on the acromion process, where the scapula articulates with the clavicle.

- 6.35 The right ulna from an older juvenile also showed potential bowing, which might indicate the individual had suffered from rickets (Lewis 2007, 119-126), but other conditions, such as a well healed greenstick fracture, could not be excluded.

Dental health

- 6.36 Analysis of the teeth from archaeological populations provides information on health, diet and oral hygiene. There were 23 tooth positions, 19 fully erupted permanent teeth and one fully erupted deciduous tooth present. Eight of these permanent teeth were loose, i.e. the associated socket was lost post-mortem. In addition, there were two unerupted permanent teeth, one empty tooth crypt (for an unerupted tooth, but the tooth itself was lost), one erupting permanent tooth, and one broken permanent tooth (only the root remained in the socket). Six teeth had been lost post-mortem. In addition three deciduous teeth and five unerupted permanent teeth were present from the partial burial [86]. Most dental diseases increase in frequency with age, so it is unlikely that the individuals from Frosterley would have suffered a high prevalence of dental disease since both were children.

Dental anomalies

- 6.37 The 10-12 year old individual had rotated teeth. These included the both lower canines, with the right canine rotated almost 90°, and the left canine rotated c. 45°. It was suspected that the upper right canine was also rotated around 90°, but the position of the upper left canine could not be determined. The lower right canine was also tilted slightly towards distal and buccal (towards the back and cheek side of the mouth), while it appeared that the upper right canine was probably angled anteriorly (towards the lips). Hillson (1996, 112) notes that rotated teeth are common, while McSherry *et al.* (1998, 209) observed that the upper canines are particularly vulnerable to crowding.

- 6.38 The right canines might have been partially impacted, as they had not erupted into normal occlusion. Upper right canines are among the teeth most frequently impacted (Hillson 1996, 113; McSherry *et al.* 1998, 209), although the majority of these are impacted on the palatal side rather than the buccal or labial side (McSherry *et al.* 1998, 209). Therefore the direction of the upper canine impaction in the individual from Frosterley was unusual.

Calculus

- 6.39 Plaque that is not removed from the teeth effectively, or regularly, can mineralise and form concretions of calculus on the tooth surfaces (Hillson 1996, 225-257). Mineralisation of plaque can also be common when the diet is high in protein

(Roberts and Manchester 2005, 71). Calculus is common in archaeological populations of all periods (Roberts and Manchester 2005, 64).

6.40 One of the juveniles had calculus deposits on four of their permanent teeth and one lower first premolar from an older juvenile both had small deposits of calculus on their crowns. The overall prevalence was c.20%. This is less than half the frequency of teeth affected by calculus in the medieval period (53.99%, Roberts and Cox 2003, 262), which is not surprising given the young age of the dentitions from Frosterley. All the calculus deposits on the Frosterley teeth were in the form of flecks, so the amount of calculus present on the teeth was also minimal.

6.41 The partial skeleton from [86] had a 'v' shaped area of discoloured enamel in the incisal surface of their lower right first deciduous incisor. This is potentially a form of defective enamel formation, and discolouration may be associated with metabolic disorders (Hillson 1996, 165). Given that this individual was probably suffering from rickets, there is a likely connection with the discolouration of the enamel.

Funerary practices

6.42 Since these remains were disarticulated, little can be determined of the funerary practices. It is possible that the remains were disturbed during repeated use of the cemetery during the medieval period, or by post-medieval activity once the chapel fell into disuse.

Discussion

6.43 The human remains were found in the immediate vicinity of an early medieval chapel, and two individuals have been dated to late 8th- early 11th century, indicating the burial ground is pre-Conquest. Unfortunately, many of the remains were disarticulated, which limited the potential data that could be obtained during analysis. The number of remains was small, and the bones tended to be incomplete, but fine surface detail was well preserved.

6.44 Analysis demonstrated that a minimum of six individuals were represented in addition to the complete burial (SK 1) left *in situ*. This includes a perinate, neonate or infant aged 0-6 months, two younger juveniles (aged 12-18 months and 2-5 years), two older juvenile aged 9-12 years, and at least one adult aged 26-35 years.

6.45 The neonate may have suffered from a nutritional deficiency, such as scurvy or rickets, or an infection that had led to deposits of woven bone on the bones (Lewis 2007, 132-137). However, these deposits might also relate to normal growth and development (*Ibid.*), and it is not certain that the bones in question belong to the same child. An older juvenile also had a slightly bowed long bone, but the cause of the bowing could not be determined due to the disarticulation.

6.46 One of the young juveniles probably suffered from a nutritional deficiency, most likely rickets, and evidence for metabolic disease was also seen in the neonate/infant disarticulated remains. Rickets develops in children when an individual has insufficient amounts of Vitamin D. Vitamin D can be obtained from food sources (primarily eggs and oily fish), but most of the Vitamin D required by humans is synthesised by the body during exposure to sunlight (Brickley and Ives 2008, 82-84; Lewis 2007, 119). The poorly mineralised bone resulting from Vitamin D deficiency is incapable of supporting normal loads, and as a result bends under

weight-bearing (Ortner 2003, 393-401; Brickley and Ives 2008, 75-150). Given the connection with sunlight exposure, the development of rickets tends to be more frequently seen in post-medieval urban populations (Lewis 2007, 121; Ortner 2003, 393; Roberts and Cox 2003, 308-210).

- 6.47 An adult had suffered from os acromiale (failure of part of the scapula to fuse) and joint degeneration of the joint between the scapula and clavicle. Degeneration of this joint is frequently seen in elderly people today (Roberts and Manchester 2005, 138). Os acromiale may result from stress to the rotator cuff muscles of the shoulder during growth, and results in increased range of movement at the shoulders (Knüsel 2000). In medieval populations, os acromiale has been associated with the intensive practice of archery from a young age (Roberts & Manchester 2005, 151-152; Knüsel 2000; Stirland 2005, 533-536).
- 6.48 There was limited evidence for dental disease, which is consistent with the young age of the individuals. The slightly older juvenile and two disarticulated teeth from non-adults had small and patchy deposits of mineralised plaque, which might indicate dental hygiene was not fully effective at keeping the teeth free from plaque (Hillson 1996, 225-257). Such deposits are frequently observed in skeletons of all time periods, and tend to accumulate with age (Roberts and Manchester 2005, 64). Discoloured enamel seen in the young juvenile with probable rickets may have been associated with that condition (Hillson 1996, 165). There was no evidence for other dental diseases, such as periodontal disease, dental caries (tooth decay), dental abscesses, or loss of teeth during life, which is all in keeping with the fact that these individuals were children. The older child (10-12 years old) had at least three rotated canine teeth, two of which may have been partially impacted.
- 6.49 Little could be determined of the funerary practices due to the disarticulation, other than that the remains were recovered from the immediate vicinity of the chapel. Burial location was important in the medieval period, with burial inside the church usually reserved for religious individuals or wealthy and important laity (Daniell 1997, 95-99). Even within the graveyard there were preferred areas for burial, with locations close to the church or a churchyard cross preferred (Daniell 1997, 99). The north side of the church was the least favoured area for burial, while the south side was most favoured (*Ibid.*).
- 6.50 Notably, burial beneath the eaves drip of churches was a prime burial location as the rainwater falling from the roof onto the graves was believed to be sanctified (Daniell 1997, 101). A high frequency of infant burials beneath the eaves of the church has been noted at some sites, for example the 10th-12th century church at Raunds Furnells, Northamptonshire (Boddington 1996, 55). Gilchrist and Sloane (2005, 70) report that children's burials may have been segregated during the medieval period, although the evidence for this practice is slight as few parish cemeteries have been excavated. With this in mind, it is interesting that the remains recovered from the immediate vicinity of the chapel at Frosterley all appeared to be those of non-adults. This might indicate that this area of the graveyard was a favoured location for the burial of children. However, it is not known to what extent the remains were moved around when they were disturbed, and since two parts of one bone were found on opposite sides of the chapel it is possible that the bones had moved some distance from their original position. Also, it would be inadvisable to draw firm conclusions from such a small sample of remains.

7. The artefacts

Pottery

Introduction

- 7.1 The pottery assemblage from two seasons of excavation consisted of a total of 1981 sherds weighing 11138g and represented a maximum of 1813 vessels. The data are summarised in tables 8 and 9. Cross-context joins are indicated by the use of the ampersand (&) in the 'context' column.
- 7.2 The following chronological conventions are used in this report:
- Medieval: 1066 – c.1450
 - Post-medieval: c.1450 – c.1720
 - Early modern: c.1720 – c.1840
 - Recent: c.1840 – 1950
 - Modern: 1950 to present day
- 7.3 These differ from the conventions used by field archaeologists which are generally too broad to be of use when discussing pottery. The periodisation is based upon changes in the economy of pottery production and on the changes in practice that form part of the social economy of pottery manufacture. The issue has been discussed in greater detail elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2014).

Results

- 7.4 The range of pottery from the site was extensive, but the assemblages from both seasons were dominated by late medieval (late 13th to 15th century) and early modern material, with smaller quantities of post-medieval and recent pottery. Earlier medieval wares (12th to 13th century) were also present but, it will be argued, formed a residual element in later contexts. A discussion of the pottery in relation to the contexts identified during the excavation forms the second part of this report.
- 7.5 The earliest pottery to be identified was of 12th and 13th century date and consisted of Buff Whiteware and Buff Sandy ware, both generic types which constitute part of a broader regional tradition characterised both by the use of white to light buff-firing clays and by distinctive typological features, notably square or rectangular-sectioned rims on thin walled jars and cooking pots (Vaughan 2007, 174-6). Good examples of typical rims were noted in contexts [64 and 70] and amongst the unstratified group from FSB14. Other vessel types were rare but included the strap handle from a jug, context [68], and a possible jug rim from context [63]. A similar early date can be ascribed to the Oxidised Sandy wares which, as Vaughan (2007, 176) has suggested, appear to be a local counterpart of the buff/white wares but which were made from clays with a higher iron content. When oxidised, this gives an orange or orange-buff colour to the fabric. Typologically, the two types show a good deal of similarity, with angular rims and thin walls.
- 7.6 Other earlier medieval wares included a small group of Gritty ware sherds from contexts [75, 80, and 84], distinguished by their coarse texture and reduced (dark grey) character. Three sherds of unidentified Sandy ware, contexts [63 and 70], may also be of an early date.

- 7.7 Few regional imports were identified amongst the assemblage, but the groups from contexts [62 and 70] included two small sherds of probable Beverley ware dating to the 12th to mid-13th century.
- 7.8 The commonest type of medieval pottery was of late medieval date (late 13th to mid/late 15th century) and was of the Reduced Greenware type. This name refers to a regional tradition rather than a specific ware type and considerable variation can be seen in the fabrics, particularly in the texture, determined by the density and size of the quartz inclusions. At one end of the spectrum were very fine sherds containing sparse, fine quartz grains, while at the other were sherds containing quartz grains measuring up to 0.6 or 0.8mm along the longest axis. This, together with similar evidence from other sites, suggests that a number of potteries were involved in the supply of this type of pottery, with further variations over time. Further work, particularly petrographic and chemical analysis, is required before the details of this important regional industry will become clear.
- 7.9 The Reduced Greenware assemblage included a number of notable individual vessels in addition to the normal range of large jugs and jars (as detailed in the data table). Cisterns, although a common form in this ware, were not identified in the assemblage. Context [76] produced the profile of a shallow dish, glazed internally and a typical late medieval form (Figure 10a). More unusual were the sherds from a cylindrical vessel (or vessels) with very prominent thick rilling externally, from contexts [15, 70, 79, 88]. No parallel has been identified for this vessel (or vessels) and its exact form remains uncertain.
- 7.10 Context [81] produced part of a small handle with a face formed of impressed eyes and mouth and an applied strip forming the nose (SF72; Figure 10b). Pots with such anthropomorphic features are a rare but not unknown occurrence from the 12th century onwards and have only rarely been considered as a phenomenon in their own right. In northern England they are associated exclusively with jugs and I have suggested elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2006) that the bearded examples at least may be connected with events such as marriage involving public drinking and the celebration of fertility, but as yet this has to be verified by further research. More broadly, there has been little investigation of the symbolic significance of decoration on medieval vessels (Cumberpatch 1997) in spite of the clear evidence for the importance of representation and non-verbal communication in medieval culture.
- 7.11 Context [70] produced an unusual handle attached to a body sherd. Although the size of the fragment precluded a definite identification, it is probable that it was part of a chamber pot or urinal (*cf.* Vaughan unpublished, Figure 10; 1357). A further section of similar handle was identified in context [88], although the two sherds did not join.
- 7.12 As noted above, jugs, jars and cisterns are amongst the commonest vessels in Reduced Greenware fabrics, but the assemblage considered here was unusual in that it included rims with a distinctively narrow diameter. An example of the complete circumference was noted in context [88] (Figure 10c) with partial examples from contexts [63, 70, 72 and 76]. The example from context [88] included the shoulder and body sherds although not, unfortunately, a complete profile. Nevertheless, it would appear that these unusual rims belonged to bottles or costrels, a form more commonly found in Cistercian and Blackware fabrics.

- 7.13 Context [70] included two sherds from a very distinctive base with a prominent thumb-impressed ridge around the base/body angle. Such thumb-impressed strips are not uncommon on the necks of jugs and jars, but seem to be less common on bases.
- 7.14 Two fragments of pottery of particular interest were identified in contexts [70 and 81]. A small sherd from context [81] had glaze over the broken edge, normally an indicator of a kiln waster and of pottery manufacture in the vicinity. Context [70] included a piece of fired glaze, apparently a thick trickle of glaze that had been fired alongside the pottery. While it would perhaps be unwise to suggest the presence of a late medieval pottery in the vicinity of the site on the basis of such slight evidence, it is difficult to account for their presence otherwise. Given the scarcity of known potteries of late medieval date in the region, this might suggest that future developments in the area should be monitored with this possibility in mind.
- 7.15 Other late medieval wares included unidentified sandy wares from contexts [63 and 70] and a sherd in a micaceous sandy fabric from context [62].
- 7.16 Post-medieval pottery (c.1450 – 1720) was represented by a small quantity of Cistercian ware (c.1450 – c.1600) and 17th-century Blackware. In the case of the Cistercian ware, it may be associated with the later of the two sherds of unidentified late medieval sandy ware from context [70]. More generally, pottery of this date range was present in only limited quantities although it is possible that some of the Reduced Greenware was of early to mid-15th century date and may overlap with the Cistercian ware.
- 7.17 Two small sherds of stoneware, both probably of German origin, were noted in contexts [64 and 76]. The sherd from context [76] was probably of Frechen-Köln type, but that from context [64] was unidentified.
- 7.18 A small quantity of Tin Glazed Earthenware was recovered from contexts across the site [62, 64, 65 and 72]. The production of Tin Glazed Earthenware spanned the mid-16th to mid-18th centuries and, prior to the development of refined stoneware and refined earthenware bodies, was the only type of pottery able to compete with Chinese porcelain in terms of its appearance. Unfortunately, the soft fabric and hard but brittle nature of the glaze made it a much less practical type of pottery than porcelain. Despite this, it was manufactured widely in the Low Countries and England, although attributing individual sherds to specific potteries is almost impossible unless a significant amount of the painted decoration survives, or the sherd is suitable for chemical analysis and characterisation. This was not the case here so the sherds can only be considered to be of Anglo-Dutch type.
- 7.19 Early modern pottery, dating to the 18th and early 19th centuries, formed a substantial proportion of the whole assemblage. The production and use of early modern pottery has recently been discussed in detail by the author (Cumberpatch 2014) and while the focus of this discussion was on the evidence from Yorkshire, there is no reason to think that the situation was substantially different in north-east England. Broadly speaking, pottery of early modern date falls into three categories; utilitarian ware, vernacular tableware and formal tableware. While post-medieval traditions in terms of the organisation of production and the colour and style of pottery persisted in the utilitarian ware and vernacular tableware categories, the

establishment of formal tablewares as a result of both technological and social change marked the beginning of the end of a tradition which can be traced back into the later medieval and early post-medieval periods (Cumberpatch 2003).

- 7.20 Utilitarian wares were represented by Brown Glazed Coarseware, Brown Glazed Fineware, Yellow Glazed Coarseware and Yellow Glazed Fineware, much of the later with brown mottling on the internal white slip. The precise dating of such wares is difficult as they have never been the subject of any detailed work, either archaeological or antiquarian. As a result, date ranges are necessarily broad and the wares span the early modern and recent periods (Cumberpatch 2014, 85-6). The date ranges proposed in the data table reflect the uncertainty around the dating of the various styles and fabrics represented and as far as this component of the assemblage is concerned, it is difficult to distinguish early modern from recent vessels.
- 7.21 Vernacular tableware was represented by Late Blackware, Mottled ware and Slipware. These wares were manufactured in local 'country potteries' throughout the 18th century using local raw materials and labour. The extent to which they involve the continuation of manufacture from the post-medieval period may vary according to local circumstances. In Yorkshire, most of the country potteries for which evidence is available seem to have been newly established in the 18th century, although in rare cases where they were family concerns there seems to have been some continuity (Cumberpatch 2014, Tables 1 and 2). In Derbyshire, pottery production in and around the village of Ticknall continued throughout the 18th century. The situation in north-eastern England requires further research before it can be assessed and described.
- 7.22 The Late Blackware vessels were exclusively hollow wares with jugs and mugs both well represented. The same applies, in all but a few cases from contexts [3, 62, 84, 63 and 64], to the Slipwares, which is unusual, as elsewhere Slipware assemblages are dominated by dishes and bowls, usually press-moulded. In this case the vessels appeared to be predominantly of mug/jug size. The fabrics were, in all but one case, context [2], red in colour and the trailed slip decoration was white under clear glaze, giving a yellow-on-red finish. The flatwares seemed to bear more complex designs, in one case, from contexts [63 and 64], (possibly a European import) with scratched, sgraffito style, decoration. Mottled ware was represented by just one sherd, the footed base of a cup or bowl from context [5].
- 7.23 The manufacture of formal tablewares represents one of the major revolutions in the history of the British pottery industry, as it is inseparable from the start of the factory system which, by the end of the 18th century had largely replaced the small-scale manufacture of tablewares in the vernacular tradition (although country potteries continued to manufacture utilitarian wares into the mid-20th century).
- 7.24 Beginning with White Salt Glazed Stoneware in the early 18th century (Edwards and Hampson 2005) and continuing with the manufacture of refined earthenwares, including the Creamware, Pearlware, Black Basalt ware and Edged ware identified in the present assemblage, the development of new ceramic bodies and manufacturing techniques (together with innovative methods of advertising and marketing) constituted the material counterpart of changes in patterns of dining and social interaction which persist to the present day. All of these wares were present

amongst the assemblage, as detailed in the data table, with Creamware the commonest type. Both plain and transfer printed Pearlware were present, although in small quantities.

- 7.25 Other 18th and early/mid-19th century wares included Fine Redware distinguished by its very fine red refined earthenware body and clear glaze. This type of pottery was particularly common in contexts excavated in 2013, [2, 3, 5, 19], but also occurred in context [64].
- 7.26 Nineteenth century pottery had a wide range of refined earthenwares which included plain and transfer printed Whiteware of mid to late 19th century date as well as types which span the 19th century (Banded wares, Cane Coloured ware, Colour Glazed ware, Slip Banded Cane Coloured (CC) ware, Bone China). Other refined earthenwares, including Jackfield ware, Sponged ware and Sponge Printed ware, were broadly contemporary with the Whitewares.
- 7.27 A small number of sherds were of late 19th or early 20th century date. These included the profile of a plate in Bone China from context [2], a transfer printed Whiteware plate from context [3] and Whitewares from context [2].
- 7.28 Stonewares, both salt-glazed and lead-glazed, were present in contexts across the site and spanned the period between the 18th and 20th centuries, with just one sherd of earlier imported German stoneware as noted above. The dates of individual sherds are given in the data table. Eighteenth century salt-glazed stonewares tend to be thinner and more finely made than examples from the 19th century, in part because they tend to be tablewares rather than utilitarian wares. In the 19th century, the development of the coal-fired kitchen range promoted the manufacture of robust stew pots, loaf pots and similar vessels in stoneware for use in domestic ovens and much of the 19th century salt-glazed stoneware from excavations is of this type. Stoneware was also used widely for bottles, flagons and jars, suitable for the storage and transport of liquids and preserves such as jam and marmalade and such vessels are commonly found on sites of late 18th, 19th and early 20th century date. They were not, however, as common amongst the Frosterley assemblage as might have been expected (given comparisons with similar sites), which raises issues about the origin of the material and the formation processes involved in the creation of the site.

Discussion

2013 season, contexts [3 to 27]

- 7.29 The turf and topsoil contexts [2, 3, 4, 5 and 19] produced the largest assemblages from the 2013 season. As might be expected, the assemblages were highly mixed in character, with pottery of all types and dates represented, as detailed in the data table. Other contexts, below the turf line, produced much smaller assemblages. Contexts [13, 14 and 15], which constituted a spread of stones, produced small assemblages of later medieval character, in one case, context [15], with a small quantity of earlier medieval material. Context [18] contained a single small sherd of Reduced Greenware.
- 7.30 Context [25], located at the south-eastern corner of the chapel, produced two sherds of Reduced Greenware, possibly from the same vessel. The assemblage from context [27] was also of predominantly medieval date and consisted of an earlier

medieval component (Buff Whiteware, Buff Sandy ware and Oxidised Sandy ware) alongside a larger quantity of Reduced Greenware. It also included a very small (1g) fragment of Pearlware, but this could be intrusive into a later medieval context.

2014 season, contexts [62 to 94]

- 7.31 As with the 2013 season, much of the pottery from the 2014 season was recovered from topsoil and subsoil contexts, [62, 64, 68 and 84]. These assemblages were of mixed character, although the proportion of medieval material varied somewhat between them. Topsoil contexts [62 and 64] both included medieval components, but these were small in size, and both assemblages were primarily of early modern and recent date. Context [68], a subsoil context, included both medieval material and sherds of early modern and recent date. In contrast, the pottery from context [84], a layer of soil and rubble below the topsoil, was of medieval and post-medieval date with just one early modern sherd, a fragment of Slipware. An unusual group of sherds, possibly from a single vessel or from several very similar vessels, was recovered from contexts [64, 80 and 84]. These were distinguished by their soft, dark orange fabric and clear glaze with extensive greenish-brown mottling. A small piece of the rim and upper body, from context [80], suggested that the vessel was a small globular jar with a sharply everted, rounded rim. Its date remains uncertain although stylistically it is of late medieval or early modern type.
- 7.32 Context [62] produced a small assemblage of 18th century date, including a piece of Black Basalt ware.
- 7.33 Context [63], described as a churchyard soil, contained a very mixed assemblage which included a substantial medieval component (Buff Whiteware, Oxidised Sandy ware, Reduced Greenware and Late Medieval Sandy ware) with post-medieval Cistercian ware, early modern formal tablewares (Creamware, transfer printed Pearlware, Colour Glazed ware) and recent wares (Whiteware). Such an assemblage profile is not entirely consistent with the interpretation of the deposit as being of medieval date. A cross-context join between sherds of 18th century Slipware (possibly imported) linked context [63] with the topsoil deposit, context [64].
- 7.34 Context [69], the south wall of the chapel, produced a single sherd of Late Redware of later 18th to 19th century date.
- 7.35 Context [70], the backfill of a robber trench, produced a mixed medieval assemblage dominated by Reduced Greenware with small quantity of earlier medieval Oxidised Sandy ware, Buff Whiteware and a single sherd of Beverley type ware. The only exception to this range of material, which might suggest a late medieval or very early post-medieval date for the robbing, was single small (1g) fragment of Creamware. This could be intrusive into the earlier context either through bioturbation or contamination during excavation. The group also included the fragment of fired glaze, suggested above to be waste from a late medieval kiln.
- 7.36 Context [72], a stony ridge, produced another mixed assemblage with a substantial medieval component (Buff Sandy ware, Oxidised Sandy ware, Reduced Greenware) and a smaller post-medieval and early modern component (Cistercian ware, Tin Glazed Earthenware and Pearlware). Context [72] was linked with contexts [79 and 80] via cross-context joins, Creamware in the case of contexts [72 and 79] and Reduced Greenware in the case of contexts [72 and 80].

- 7.37 The assemblages from contexts [80 and 81], located below the stony ridge [72], were both of mixed character, although this was more marked in the case of context [80]. Both assemblages were dominated by Reduced Greenware which, in the case of context [81] included the possible waster sherd described above. Earlier medieval material included Gritty ware, Buff Sandy ware and Oxidised Sandy ware. The later component from context [80] included Cistercian ware, Slipware, Banded Creamware, transfer printed Pearlware and Colour Glazed ware. In contrast, context [81] produced one very small (1g) sherd of Redware, which could be considered to be intrusive.
- 7.38 Contexts [65, 75 and 76], parts of a stony bank, produced assemblages of a diverse nature. The group from context [65] contained a wide variety of material which included medieval pottery (Buff Sandy ware, Reduced Greenware) alongside a sherd of Tin Glazed Earthenware and both early modern and recent wares. In contrast, the pottery from contexts [75 and 76] was of primarily medieval date and included a small sherd from a German stoneware vessel, probably of 15th century date. Amongst the Reduced Greenware, the profile of a small dish was notable, as was the thick base of a jug or jar. Other sherds were small, weighing no more than a few grams.
- 7.39 Contexts [79 and 88], the upper and lower fills of the lime kiln pit, both contained pottery assemblages. The material from the lower fill, context [88], was primarily of late medieval and post-medieval date with Reduced Greenware and Cistercian ware predominant and just one very small (1 gram) of Creamware. In contrast, the pottery from the upper fill, context [79], was of a later date with sherds of Cane Coloured ware, 19th century stoneware and unidentified (heavily burnt) refined earthenware amongst a group which included both Reduced Greenware and Cistercian ware, presumably as residual elements. It also included a sherd of Porcelain, possibly a Chinese import, which may be as early as the late 17th century.
- 7.40 Context [94], the fill of a grave, contained one sherd of Buff Whiteware. Given the nature of the context (and the site as a whole), this may be residual in a later fill.

Animal bone

Introduction

- 7.41 Investigation of archaeological deposits associated with the site of the medieval chapel produced three standard “long bone” boxes of animal bones. Faunal remains were abundant in topsoil deposits. At the assessment phase, for all contexts, counts were made of all fragments identifiable to species, with records of ageing data where appropriate. Comparatively recent finds in the surface deposits were indicated by the presence of saw mark butchery, carving knife marks on a leg of mutton bone and large, robust bones from improved livestock. The majority of the butchery marks were chop marks, indicating that most of the bones found are not of very recent late 19th or 20th century origin.
- 7.42 The faunal remains complement the data from the pottery assemblage, which demonstrates the presence of a substantial component of early modern wares, from the 18th to early 19th centuries. These poorly stratified and relatively recent finds were discussed in the assessment report and are not considered further here.

- 7.43 Analysis of the pottery also indicates that soil layers thought to be medieval, in fact contained mixed assemblages, as did contexts associated with the stony bank in Trench 5. While pottery of 12th-13th century date was identified, these sherds all appear in association with wares of later manufacture. The more numerous medieval wares are dated from the late 13th century to the late 15th century.
- 7.44 While no stratified faunal remains might be expected in association with a chapel, the medieval faunal remains are of interest for their association with the place name evidence for Frosterley, which means a forester's portion of a clearing. The assessment identified evidence of the exploitation of deer and indirect evidence for the victualling of hounds.
- 7.45 Only a restricted range of contexts have been selected for further study, from Trenches 5 and 6 where stratified deposits were encountered. These include both contexts showing little mixing or intrusion of later pottery with medieval wares and contexts containing bones from deer or other wild species.

Results

- 7.46 Bones were identified to species using the author's modern comparative reference collection and published works (Schmid 1972, Cohen & Serjeantson 1996). Fragments that required further elucidation were compared with the Durham University Department of Archaeology reference collection. Fragments of cattle, sheep/goat and pig bones were noted as identifiable if they encompassed a 'zone', or discrete diagnostic feature. The zones used are those described by Rackham (1986). This approach reduces multiple recording of fragments potentially from the same bone. Maxillary and mandibular cheek tooth rows which could be reconstructed, but where the surrounding bone had decayed, were recorded as either maxilla or mandible rather than as loose teeth. Ageing from stages of tooth eruption and wear is based on the mandibular teeth, using the Tooth Wear Stages (TWS) and Mandible Wear Stages (MWS) devised by Grant (1982). Incisor teeth of cattle, sheep and pig were not recorded, as these are easily lost from the jaw post mortem. All identifiable fragments of the remaining species were counted. Unidentifiable fragments were not recorded. The elements recorded as cattle-size or sheep-size comprise fragments of ribs with the capitulum and vertebrae. While the term sheep/goat is used, no evidence was observed for the presence of goat, whereas a skull fragment indubitably from sheep was found. Measurements were taken following Jones (*et al.* 1979), based on Driesch (1976). Age estimates are based on Silver (1969). Sheep withers height is estimated from factors in Driesch and Boessneck (1974).

Grave fill

- 7.47 The fill, context [94], of the late Anglo-Saxon burial produced poorly preserved unidentifiable fragments and single identifiable fragments of cattle, sheep/goat and pig in a better state of preservation. Since it proved difficult to define the grave cut, these fragments might derive from the overlying medieval soil.

Posthole fill

- 7.48 A posthole within the walls of the chapel produced one fragment of goose humerus showing cut marks through the shaft and cat tooth puncture marks.

Churchyard soil

- 7.49 Context [63] was originally identified as a medieval churchyard soil. The pottery includes later ceramics, including sherds that cross join with the overlying topsoil. While the boundary between the two contexts may not have been clear, context [63] produced far more fragments of animal bone than the overlying topsoil, which suggests that any possible intrusive fragments are in the minority. The presence of some ten identifiable bone fragments in a poor state of preservation suggests a residual component to this group, complementing the sherds of 12th-13th century pottery which are also suggested to be residual. This group has been extensively modified by dogs, with gnawing marks clearly visible on 25 fragments. One example with rodent/rat nibble marks and one example of fine puncture marks from cat gnawing are also present. The degree of dog gnawing has also fractured smaller and more brittle bones, such as those of sheep/goat. Although the collection is highly fragmented, butchery chop marks are not as clear as the gnawing marks, with seven examples seen. These include two cattle limb bones split longitudinally.
- 7.50 It can be seen from Table 10 that cattle bones predominate. The majority of the elements represented are particularly dense bones that survive well, such as phalanges, carpals, tarsals and loose teeth. The epiphysial ends present are fused, with the exception of some vertebrae, and the teeth are in full attrition. Two pubic bone fragments are from females. One vertebra exhibits lipping round the centrum indicative of the onset of age-related arthropathy. One porous fragment of humerus shaft is the only evidence for the presence of a juvenile.
- 7.51 The sheep/goat fragments are also principally robust elements from adult animals. In contrast, the permanent molar teeth are mostly at early stages of wear, suggesting culling of shearlings.
- 7.52 Pig remains are the least numerous of the domestic farm animals but include examples of unfused and fusing epiphyses from immature animals. One metacarpal fragment is large and robust, but it is not clear whether this derives from a domestic male, a wild boar or a recent improved breed.
- 7.53 The deer fragments are the most interesting aspect of this group, as indicating *in situ* medieval deposition. All are well preserved. Together, the red and roe deer bones are comparable with the representation of pig, indicating the scale of availability of this hunted resource. The red deer bones include large examples of humerus and femur, suggesting both the hunt *par force des chiens* of the red deer stag and consumption of venison. The unspecified deer fragment is an antler tine which had been sawn off. This is almost certainly from red deer too. The roe deer elements are from the feet and jaw.
- 7.54 Horse is represented by one very poorly preserved metapodial and teeth. Three of the teeth possibly derive from one skull but are not contiguous in any tooth row. A younger animal is indicated by one tooth at an early stage of wear.
- 7.55 Further pockets of good preservation in this soil horizon are indicated by the presence of the goose and domestic fowl bones. In contrast, the mussel and oyster shells are degraded fragments.
- 7.56 The helix sp. shells possibly indicate mortalities of hibernating snails in burrows

Backfill of Robber Trench

Context [70]

- 7.57 These finds were associated with the demolition of the chapel. While these bones are re-deposited, the pottery suggests that this was a displaced medieval assemblage. It can be seen from Table 11 that this sealed deposit has preserved more sheep/goat bones relative to those of cattle than was seen for the churchyard soil, context [63]. Preservation of the bones was generally good, but the presence of some identifiable but abraded fragments may indicate a residual component, also inferred from sherds of 12th-13th century pottery. Butchery chop marks were clear on six fragments, with dog gnawing marks observed on nine fragments.
- 7.58 The cattle bones include two humerus shaft fragments from very young calves. One is particularly gracile and might possibly derive from a red deer fawn. One broken molar 3 lacks the hypoconulid. Evidence is accumulating that this congenital trait was unusually frequent in the medieval cattle population of north-east England. One lumbar vertebra displays lipping on the border of the centrum.
- 7.59 While sheep/goat remains appear abundant, eight fragments are loose permanent molars, none of which appear to derive from the same tooth rows. Three of these teeth are at early stages of wear, including two molars 3, while a further two molars 3 are in full attrition. Culling of animals in their second year, and older, is suggested.
- 7.60 The scant remains of pig comprise one tooth and bones from the trotters. One metacarpal is particularly large and robust.
- 7.61 Red and roe deer fragments together outnumber those of pig. Four of the red deer elements are from the forelimb, while roe deer is represented by mandible and metatarsal. One red deer radius has been split longitudinally for marrow extraction.
- 7.62 A more unusual find is the badger humerus. An anthropogenic origin seems more probable than a badger sett on site. Badger baiting remains a blood sport in northern England, though now illegal, and badger hair was prized for use in fine brushes.
- 7.63 The dog gnawing marks are complemented by one fragment of dog bone. Cat is also represented, though no bone fragments chewed by cat were recovered.
- 7.64 Goose and domestic fowl bones together occur in comparable numbers to those of pig. Pigeon is also present. The proportions of deer and poultry bones in this group are indicative of some high status dining refuse.
- 7.65 The enhanced preservation in context [70] is reflected by the survival and recovery of small bones from both a small mammal species and frog/toad.
- Stony bank, rubble and re-deposited soil
- 7.66 This group of contexts are also associated with the demolition phase of the chapel, seen for the robber trench fill context [70].
- 7.67 Context [72] was a mound formed of discarded debris from the wall, overlying contexts [80 and 81], thought to be a re-deposited medieval soil. However context [80] produced a pottery group of mixed date, including early modern wares. Context

[75] was rubble overlying [72]. Context [65] was also rubble. Joins were found between pottery sherds from contexts [72 and 80].

- 7.68 Other than the tiny group from context [65], sheep/goat remains are more numerous than those of cattle.
- 7.69 The disturbed medieval soils, contexts [80 and 81], have a comparable suite of species to the context [63] soil, with red and roe deer, horse and marine shell present. Preservation is generally good, particularly of the deer bones, with only one abraded fragment identified. Butchery chop marks were seen on six fragments and dog gnawing marks on fifteen fragments. In addition, four identified fragments displayed the acid surface etching associated with passage through the canine gut, together with further unidentifiable fragments. The cattle bones include one female pelvis fragment and one metatarsal shaft from a young calf. The sheep/goat remains include one mandible with molar 1 at an early wear stage, indicative of culling as a grass-fed lamb. There is one large, adult pig metapodial. Deer elements are well represented in context [81], compared to the domestic species. Poultry remains are scarce, compared to context [63], with only goose present in context [81]. The small commensal species of small mammal and snail are indicators of these contexts having been soils with vegetation cover.
- 7.70 The paucity of deer and poultry remains in the demolition deposit, context [72], may reflect the post-medieval demolition date suggested by the pottery and less of the medieval content seen in contexts [80 and 81] (Table 12). Butchery chop marks were observed on five fragments, dog gnawing marks on seven fragments and cat tooth marks on one fragment. The cattle remains include one female pelvis fragment. The five sheep teeth include three examples from younger, probably second year animals and one maxilla from an elderly animal with advanced tooth wear. The bird bones are mostly from wild species, corvids and thrush family, which might be anticipated as utilising the derelict chapel. The agency for the deposition of these species is suggested by the rook/crow skull, which has had part of the cranium gnawed off by a cat.
- Lime kiln
- 7.71 The pottery from the two fills of the lime kiln suggests a time lag between the lower fill, [88], and the upper fill, [79]. The faunal remains from the stokehole, [91], conjoined with fragments from [88] and so are not considered separately. The bones from context [88] were particularly well-preserved. The predominance of sheep/goat remains in context [79] is consistent with post-medieval deposition, as also seen in the topsoil deposits at the assessment stage (Table 13).
- 7.72 Though the assemblage from context [88] is small, the contents are unlike that elsewhere on the site. The cattle remains include a fragmented skull, part of which was also present in the stokehole. The horn cores had been chopped off. One maxilla has the deciduous premolars present, indicating an age less than three years at death. Also present was the cranial part of a female, horned, sheep skull. Though possibly not belonging to the skull, one mandible with all permanent teeth present gives a Mandible Wear Score of 35, an adult over two years old but not aged. One complete sheep metacarpal indicates a withers height of 0.54m. Pig is represented by single male canine teeth in [79 and 88]. Poultry are represented by a single domestic fowl fragment in the sample taken of context [88]. The remaining bird

bones are from wild species. Of particular note are the buzzard bones from context [88], which represent one wing. The buzzard used to be a scavenger of human settlements and is unlikely to have been the hawk of the eyries in the bailiwick of Ralph the Crafty mentioned in Boldon Book (Austin 1982, 37). Rather, the flight feathers of various bird wings had a variety of uses besides quill pens and fletching, including fine brush handles and textile tools. The finds in the sample of [88] indicate that the hand-recovered small mammal and amphibian elements are a poor indicator of the abundance of such bones in this deposit. Besides the deliberate deposition of faunal refuse from human activities, this feature would appear to have stood derelict long enough for colonisation by small mammals and amphibians and the accumulation of a death population. This suggests a time delay before the deposition of context [79].

- 7.73 The absence of deer bones of any species is of note.

Discussion

- 7.74 Though this excavation has produced only a small assemblage of stratified identifiable faunal remains, it is still possible to recognise some trends.
- 7.75 Dog gnawing has had a significant impact on the composition of the assemblage, particularly the evidence for immature sheep. Though the data are insufficient for tabulation, it is nevertheless apparent that the sheep teeth indicate the culling of younger animals than is indicated by the fused epiphyses and lack of unfused epiphyses. Though actual dog bones were infrequent finds, the ubiquity of gnawing marks testifies to their presence throughout. The acid etched bone fragments from context [80], in particular, indicate the presence of dog faeces on site and that the dogs were large enough to swallow entire small bones of sheep and pig.
- 7.76 Although there is not explicit reference to Frosterley, there were restrictions on the dogs that the Bishops' tenants were allowed to keep in the Weardale forest (Drury 1978). Conversely, the red deer hunt was *par force des chiens* and the Weardale Great Roe Hunt explicitly required dogs as customary dues from tenants outside Weardale, as detailed in Boldon Book (Austin 1982). The gnawed bones may therefore be seen as indirect evidence for the eponymous forester of Frosterley.
- 7.77 Further supporting evidence for the location of the forester in the vicinity of the chapel is indicated by the deer remains. The roe deer fragments comprise mandibles, metapodials, lower limb and shoulder bones. This body part representation fits with patterns identified by Sykes (2007, 71-3) and interpreted as evidence for the unmaking of deer at the kill site, transport of the meat in the skin with head and feet attached and the forequarter of the carcass as the forester's portion. The same pattern is apparent for the red deer bones from context [70], with forelimb, hind foot and jaw represented. Only context [63] has a red deer femur present from the haunch of venison and usually the lord's portion. There is no evidence for emparked fallow deer, known to be established in Stanhope Park by the early fourteenth century (Bowes 1979, 10). The hunting of the wild red and roe deer diminished after the establishment of fallow deer parks ensured a reliable supply of venison and the expansion of cattle grazing reduced the populations of wild deer and the space for the full panoply of the hunt (Bowes 1979). The red and roe deer bones are further corroboration of the forester of Frosterley and suggest

hunting activity in the earlier part of the late 13th-mid/late 15th century date range suggested for the bulk of the medieval pottery.

- 7.78 With the exception of the immature skull from context [88], the cattle bones include explicit evidence for mature to elderly female cattle and very young calves. Such an age and sex distribution is suggestive of culls from the vaccaries run for dairy production. Coincident with the creation of the Stanhope deer park was a deliberate policy of expanding cattle pastures in Weardale (Bowes 1979, 30-33) and presumably similar encroachment on the waste took place at Frosterley, to the detriment of the wild deer.
- 7.79 While red deer can co-exist with cattle, pigs, sheep and goats were seen as detrimental to the vert, or vegetation, of the forest and were explicitly proscribed by forest law (Drury 1978). The expansion of sheep grazing was one factor in the extermination of the wild deer and it is therefore not unexpected that deer bones were absent from the contexts with the highest proportions of sheep/goat bones.
- 7.80 Marine shells are poorly preserved on this site. Oyster, mussel and cockle are represented and appear to be associated with the medieval deposits.
- 7.81 Though conclusions from such a small assemblage can be only tentative, there does appear to be evidence for the medieval forester in the vicinity with dogs and hunted deer. Broader chronological trends in the increase of cattle herding, decline of deer hunting and expansion of sheep farming are also suggested.

Lapidary material

Introduction

- 7.82 Four stones from the excavation were examined:

Angular Block

- 7.83 SF109 from [63], the graveyard soil: a worked block of what has been identified as a 'very dense ironstone' but could be a dark limestone. It is slightly trapezoidal in form, 200mm by 185mm on its longest sides (which are set at approximately right angles) and 100mm thick. The top and two principal faces are very flat, as if worked, but show no actual evidence of any tooling or cutting. It does not have the shape or appearance of a masonry block, and there is no adhering mortar. Despite its regularity, this may be a natural piece.

Two pieces of a Free-standing Cross Head

- 7.84 SF40 from context [79] and SF52 from [88] are worked fragments, both recovered from medieval pit fills. Of fawn/grey gritstone, the fragments roughly join to make up about three quarters of a free-standing cross head c.280mm in diameter and 100mm thick (Figure 26). The cross is a rudimentary interpretation of a common form (four circles with an open lozenge-shaped centre), a more sophisticated interpretation of which is seen on a medieval grave slab at nearby Wolsingham (Figure 27). A discoidal slab has had five drilled and shaped holes, quite irregular in form, whilst its edge has been shaped into pointed 'buds' and a roughly polygonal extrados between.
- 7.85 The exact function of this fairly crude piece remains uncertain. It could have been a free-standing churchyard cross, like the larger and better-finished example surviving

at Blanchland, (Figure 28), but given its smaller scale seems more likely to have served as a finial cross to a gable. Alternatively it's rather rustic form might correlate better with use as a head- or foot-stone, a small upright cross set up at one end or other of a churchyard grave, although here pierced ornament would be unusual; most headstones bear incised or relief-carved crosses, either on one or both faces. Stylistically it would seem likely to be of the 12th century, although ascribing a close date to such a crude and simple design might be unwise. The fragments have clearly been exposed to the elements, and each has a reddened area probably indicative of burning; these more or less match up, suggesting that this took place before the stone was broken.

Carved head (Figure 29)

- 7.86 SF67 from kiln deposit context (88) measures 140mm by 130mm and 90mm deep, with the head tilted slightly forward, from a rear block which would presumably have been fixed into a wall (Figure 30). This is a sophisticated piece of sculpture, the undamaged faces remaining unworn and in good condition. The stone is a soft pale yellow one, identified as an oolitic limestone and thus non-local. The actual face, 120mm high and 90mm wide, is symmetrical and expressively shaped, of typical earlier medieval form, with almond-shaped eyes; the l. eye, nose and lightly-expressed mouth have been damaged, and much of the forehead broken away. What is unusual is the portrayal of the hair (or possibly some sort of head dress); on the right side of the head this takes the form of a cascade of three-dimensional chevron moulding, of exactly the same form as popular in mid-12th century architecture, with three parallel zig-zag bands. This is broken away above the centre of the head, and clearly did not return down the left cheek as much of this side of the head seems intact, and show no indication of hair other than the ends of a few incised lines, so clearly the composition was deliberately asymmetric. This was clearly an internal feature, a piece of high-quality carving that the chevron ornament would place in the mid-to-late 12th century. Exactly how it was placed in the building remains unclear; the asymmetry of the ornament seems to imply that it was part of some larger design. Heads on this scale often form stops to hood-moulds of arcade or chancel arches, or to the surrounds of doorways or windows, but it is difficult to envisage this one in that context. In Lanchester and Medomsley (Figure 31) churches head corbels appear to have formed candle brackets (see illustration) but again there is no real evidence of that here.

Stone cross fragments (Figures 32-34)

Results

- 7.87 In 2013 a piece of cross head, SF133, was recovered from context [27]. It was 300mm by 180mm and 140mm thick; the width of the central band was 20mm. The stone was provisionally identified as dolostone (Roker Dolomite, with a conspicuous relict ooidal fabric). Additional fragments discovered in the 2014 excavations are part of the same monument and one, SF70 from context [80], has added to the design of the centre of the cross head. The actual width of the two cross head pieces is now c.350mm (13.5in) and the estimated width is c.370mm (14.5 in).
- 7.88 The stone has suffered considerable damage and there is some trace of burning. The ends of the arms and most of the upper face are broken off so that the type of arm shape cannot be determined. However, what can be reasonably considered to be the underside of the arm was protected from weathering, and most of its surface

outlined by a fine roll moulding is complete. Where the original surfaces survive they are smooth and finely dressed.

- 7.89 The broad face of the cross head is plain within the edge moulding and in the centre is an incised double ring. On the underside of the arm there are seven deeply incised lines which form a sort of balustrade ornament, but the wavering cross line may or may not be an intentional part of the pattern. There are two marks in the centre where it can be assumed the point of a tool for setting out the rings was placed. The fact that there are two marks probably explains the unevenness of the inscribed circles.
- 7.90 The back of the head has a roughly circular mark in the centre where some shallow feature has been chipped away. There are two other fragments of what seem to be part of the same head, one of which (SF69) is curved, as for an arm, and marked with vertical lines which resemble the crude balusters seen on the head fragment SF133 from 2013. The other, SF68, has traces of curved lines similar to SF133 and SF70. These two pieces have however no signs of burning and could be from another cross or another face.

Shaft fragments

- 7.91 SF65 from context [94] is a substantial block which tapers slightly and is plausibly the top of a shaft with a section of a central dowel hole. Measurements Max. 200 x 129 x 25mm; possible full width for the shaft c.280 mm (11in). The upper face of the shaft is scored with sharp diagonal lines, presumably to hold the head more firmly when dowelled on to the shaft. The rounded tip of the dowel hole is visible, so the length can be precisely measured as 110mm. There is iron staining and scale in the hole showing that the dowel was of metal. There is one other fragment, SF110 from context [63], with part of a dowel hole, iron stained, but it is not possible to join it to the larger piece. Another piece of probable shaft (SF111) with similar edge moulding was found in context [63].
- 7.92 Each face of the shaft appears to be plain and very smoothly dressed to an almost polished surface. Two of the other small shaft fragments from [63] have diagonal lines which are clearly cut and might *possibly* be part of inscriptions.
- 7.93 The edge moulding on the block and the loose pieces of mouldings from [63] (SF 51 and SF53) and from context [94] are very finely and precisely carved, and some appear more worn than others.

Discussion

- 7.94 This is an important find : the smooth polished dressing and fine edge moulding are found on the early Northumbrian pieces and although this is not quite as competent as some of the Whitby or Hexham pieces with which it was compared in the 2013 assessment report, it is still a very well made piece. It compares with Whitby 1, and 2 (Lang 2001, 231), Hexham 8 and 9, and Jarrow 7 (Cramp 1984, 179-80 & 109). Although there are more plain crosses at Whitby than the other sites, the baluster ornament is not found there, as it is at Hexham and Jarrow, so I would still place this cross within their circle. The iron dowel is unique I believe, as usually there is no trace of iron in the holes and it is assumed the dowels were of wood. It may belong to the first half of the 8th century.

Frosterley marble font

- 7.95 Two adjoining pieces of font, SF134 & SF36, carved from Frosterley marble, came from context [24] and [80] (Figures 35-6). SF134 is a curving rim fragment 234mm long max x c.110mm deep x 49mm thick. SF36 is also a curving rim fragment 102mm long x c.68mm deep x c.49mm thick. The pieces have a flat rim 52mm wide which overhangs the outer face by c.19mm. The inside is smooth and slightly dished. There is a small moulded bead c.15mm x 5mm on the outside below the rim, and traces of deep (8mm) carving below this in the form of two curving lines with the remains of a central boss inside one. All surfaces have been well-finished and were originally polished.
- 7.96 There is evidence of extensive ancient and more recent surface scratches, and all the edges below the rim are broken. The rim has evidence of a distinct diagonal blow which has removed part of it, and this may be evidence of deliberate destruction. The font has been provisionally identified as 13th century in date, or possibly late 12th century (Dr. Pam Graves).

Frosterley Marble Floor tiles

- 7.97 SF135: Fragment of Frosterley marble floor tile measuring 193 x 153mm max x 12-35mm thick. Upper face is well finished and flat, one edge squared off with tool marks visible. The other edges are broken. Underside very uneven. No traces of mortar.
FSB13 [18], mortary deposit.
- 7.98 SF108: Part of a floor tile with one polished face, made from Frosterley marble. It is 118+ x 156+ x 46mm thick, with just one original edge, which has been cut. The top is well-finished and fairly smooth, but the underside is irregular and unworked.
FSB14 [80], post-medieval deposit.
- 7.99 Further fragments of Frosterley marble (905g wt) came from context [88]. These may have been shattered by heat. They could be pieces of floor tile or possibly further fragments of the font. No surface or shaping survives, however. A piece from [18: 193 x 153mm max x 12-35mm thick], upper face well finished and flat, one edge squared off with tool marks visible, may also be floor tile. Other edges broken. Underside very uneven.

Discussion

- 7.100 Frosterley marble is a Carboniferous limestone, quarried locally from the Rogerley Quarry, for at least the last 700 years. Working such a hard stone would have been very difficult, and the presence of the tiles on site attests to the importance of the building they were made for. The underside of the tiles was probably left unworked to save time, with mortar bedding used to compensate for the unevenness when they were laid. Dating the tiles alone is difficult, but local parallels - the Frosterley marble columns in Durham Cathedral - have been dated to the 14th century and the font fragments from this site have a 12/13th century date – suggests they are medieval.

Other stone artefacts**Grindstones and whetstones**

- 7.101 SF71: a small circular grindstone (or possible stone lid) from soil context [63]. It is 41mm diam. x 9.5mm thick, made from grey, medium-grained sandstone with two

flat faces, one of which has a small central lathe mark. This face has several linear scratches, as though it has been used or re-used as a whetstone.

- 7.102 SF43: a second small grindstone, came from kiln pit fill context [88]. The object is sub-circular 39mm diam. x 17mm thick, with central lathe marks on both sides. It is made from fine-grained, pale yellow micaceous sandstone and feels smoothed and slightly polished, probably through use.
- 7.103 SF98: part of a slate whetstone from post-medieval ridge context [72]. Its (broken) length is 74mm x 17-19mm wide x 9-10mm thick. The intact end is rounded; the surfaces feel smoothed with a slightly dished area on one face and a series of fine, deep scratches on one of the sides. Such a soft material as slate could only have been used for fine finishing of metals or polishing of softer (perhaps organic) materials. None of the above three objects can be easily dated.

Lids

- 7.104 Four 'circular' stone lids were found, all but one (SF101) from medieval contexts (Table 14).
- 7.105 The lids are all roughly-made and variable in size. They are in hard, moderately fine sandstone, similar to the material used for the roof tiles. The rough manufacture suggests they have been re-purposed from other objects, a suggestion supported by the trace of a circular perforation observed on the edge of SF107, possibly indicating a re-worked stone tile. Not easily dated, but such objects were in common use during medieval and later periods.

Millstones

- 7.106 SF66 from context 81: part of a small top stone 291mm wide x 167mm deep x 51mm thick, its outer edge chamfered. The piece comprises c.30-40% of the original stone. The underside is smoothed, with one area particularly shiny. No evidence of perforations. Possibly medieval.
- 7.107 SF102: a fragment of heavily burnt millstone found in topsoil context [62]. It is roughly triangular 116 x 97 x 24-46mm thick, with one original curved edge and one intact face with a lip 45mm wide x c.5mm deep. The remainder of this face is flat. The edges of the piece are broken and the back is part flat and part broken. Possibly medieval.

Metal objects

Introduction

- 7.108 The excavations produced a small assemblage of metal finds. The finds were assessed and a selection was submitted for conservation; this selected group is reported in full here. Finds from both seasons of excavations are here considered together. In addition c.700 iron objects were recovered that did not warrant further analysis. The majority (568) were nails or nail fragments. The remaining objects include pieces of iron bar, rod and sheet of indeterminate function, and heel plates and horseshoe fragments.

Personal possessions

Clothes fittings

- 7.109 The items of personal clothing possessions found were those used to secure garments: buckles, laces and pins. An iron buckle (SF88) is incomplete but has a flat profile and may represent a knee or stocks buckle (rather than a shoe buckle); these were introduced in the 18th century to supersede buttons, when it became fashionable in the second half of that century (White 2009). The copper alloy strap-end (SF114) is a piece of folded sheeting with a gap at the fold and lacking a piercing for the buckle pin. The example from Frosterley is plain and similar to others found in medieval London and elsewhere, but the form is long-lived and it has also been found in early modern contexts (Egan and Pritchard 1991, nos. 583, 591-592; Geddes 1995, Fig 50, nos. 33 and 35; Goodall 1979, no. 19; Courtney 1993, Fig 100, no. 9). A few examples from London and Carmarthen still retain the leather strap *in situ*, confirming in these cases their function as belt-ends (Brennan 2001a, nos. 20-21).
- 7.110 A small ornamental repoussé copper alloy mount (SF26) was used to decorate belts or straps; it has a single central hole for an attachment. These items were common in the medieval period and up until the early 16th century, having a wide variety of shapes and forms (Griffiths *et al* 2007, 111-122). The closest parallel to the Frosterley find comes from a spur strap from London, dated to the 14th century (Egan 2004, Fig 112, no. 393).
- 7.111 Not enough survives to confirm the function of SF22, but similar copper alloy frames are part of purse frames of the 15th and 16th centuries (Ward-Perkins 1993, Pl XXXVII, no. 1; Viner 1997, Fig 16.13, no. A86). By themselves, these frames have also been identified as belt-guides, such as that published from Winchester and dated to the mid-14th century (by parallels; Hinton 1990, no. 1352, Fig 143).
- 7.112 The excavation also produced ten lace-tags or 'points'. These are made of folded metal sheeting and encased the ends of laces to prevent them from fraying and to ease their threading. They were used in clothing (for doublets, hoses, girdles and bodices, for example) and are frequent finds in late medieval and early modern contexts (Margeson 1993, 22). All the finds from Frosterley are undecorated and plain. They range in length from 24 to 34mm and in diameter from 1.5 to 2.5mm. They are mainly seam-to-seam sheeting, with seams not overlapping, and have a tapering form. This is a widespread type that has been dated mainly to the 15th century, with examples already being used in late 14th century London; the type seems to continue in use in the 16th and 17th centuries (Egan and Pritchard 1992, 284, no. 1414; Type 1; Oakley 1979, 262-263). A couple of examples from Frosterley have a piercing for a rivet to secure the lace more firmly (SFs 7, 95, 97), and a few of them still contain remains of the lace; preserved fibres from SF32, SF93 and SF94 were analysed and identified as silk.
- 7.113 Thirty pins were also found, all made of copper alloy. Of those which are complete, only one (SF31) from context [76] is distinctively different to the others, being much longer at 125mm and with a solid conical head 3.5mm high. The rest have either solid heads or wire wound heads. Except for SF31, all are very similar and fall within the typical shape and dimensions for examples dated between the 14th and 18th centuries (Caple 1991, 242). They range between 35 and 65mm in length and 0.5 and 1.5mm in thickness. Most of them have straight shafts and only on five

occasions are they bent, either slightly (SF's 11, 15, 19, 28) or sharply, almost at right angle (SF17). This type of 'dressmaker' pin had a range of uses, mainly to fasten thin fabrics (Beaudry 2006, 23). They were commonly used on shrouds and are a frequent find at cemetery sites. The examples from Frosterley are widely distributed within the stratigraphy, FSB13 [27]; and FSB14 [62], [72], [76], [81] and [91], but none of them are directly associated with burials.

- 7.114 There is a palpable concentration of pins in context [81], where 15 were found. Most of the clothes fittings studied here derive from the same context, including four of the lace tags. Although this is a re-deposited medieval soil, the context mostly produced finds of medieval date, including pottery, glass and carved stone. Further finds in possible medieval contexts are two pins from soil horizon [63]. Three of the lace tags are from context [88], which contains domestic refuse, including both medieval and early modern items (such as clay pipes and some pottery). The other items appear re-deposited in contexts [76], [84] and [72], and in the topsoil (SF2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 114); one is unstratified (SF93).

Catalogue

- 7.115 Pin. SF2. Copper alloy.
Complete. Wound head. Almost straight. 47mm long. 0.6 mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [76], topsoil.
- 7.116 Pin. SF6. Copper alloy.
Complete (very end of point maybe lost). Spherical solid head (3mm diam.). Almost straight. 34mm long. 0.4mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [81], disturbed medieval deposit.
- 7.117 Lace tag. SF7. Copper alloy.
Complete. Folded thin metal sheet, seam-to-seam and not quite overlapping; seam, split open. Pierced with a single hole at the wider end (0.4mm diam.). 27mm long. 1.8-1.2mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [81], disturbed medieval deposit.
- 7.118 Pin. SF8. Copper alloy.
Complete length, but lost head. Almost straight. 45mm long. 1.5mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [62], topsoil.
- 7.119 Pin. SF9. Copper alloy.
Complete. Wound head (2.4mm high). Almost straight. 41mm long. 0.6mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [62], topsoil.
- 7.120 Pin. SF10. Copper alloy.
Complete. Solid spherical head (2mm high). Straight, 42mm long. 0.6mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [62], topsoil.
- 7.121 Pin. SF11. Copper alloy.
Complete. Disc solid head (3mm diameter, 1.2mm thick). Bent at 130 degrees approx. 65mm long. 0.8mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [62], topsoil.

- 7.122 Pin. SF12. Copper alloy.
Complete. Wound head (broken). Almost straight. 38mm long. 0.6mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [81], disturbed medieval deposit.
- 7.123 Pin. SF14. Copper alloy.
Complete. Flat, solid disc head (2mm diam.). Almost straight. 40mm long. 0.7mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [81], disturbed medieval deposit.
- 7.124 Pin. SF15. Copper alloy.
Complete. Semi spherical solid head (4mm diam, 3mm high). Bent at around 130 degrees. 56mm long. 0. 7mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [81], disturbed medieval deposit.
- 7.125 Pin. SF16. Copper alloy.
Complete. Wound, broken head (1.3mm diameter). Straight. 34mm long. 0. 6mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [81], disturbed medieval deposit.
- 7.126 Pin. SF17. Copper alloy.
Complete. Wound head (2.7mm diameter). Sharply bent at 49mm at some 100 degrees. 57mm long. 0.6mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [81], disturbed medieval deposit.
- 7.127 Pin. SF18. Copper alloy.
Complete. Wound head (1.7mm diameter). Almost straight. 34mm long. 0. 5mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [81], disturbed medieval deposit.
- 7.128 Pin. SF19. Copper alloy.
Complete. Semi-spherical solid head (3. 2mm diam., 2. 5mm high). Bent at around 130 degrees. 38mm long. 0.7mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [81], disturbed medieval deposit.
- 7.129 Pin. SF20. Copper alloy.
Pin shaft, broken; point end. 17mm long. 0.5mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [81], disturbed medieval deposit.
- 7.130 Frame SF22. Copper alloy.
Sub-rectangular frame with a shank at the side. 13mm wide, 10mm high.
FSB14 Context [81], disturbed medieval deposit.
- 7.131 Pin. SF23. Copper alloy.
Complete. With spherical solid head (4mm diam., 3mm high). 43mm long. 0.7mm diameter. Straight.
FSB14 Context [81], disturbed medieval deposit.
- 7.132 Pin. SF24. Copper alloy.
Complete. With small solid disc head (1.7m diam.). Slightly bent. 39mm long. 0.6mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [81], disturbed medieval deposit.

- 7.133 Pierced plate fragment SF25 CuA
Small, roughly-finished rectangular plate with rounded corners 12 x 7.5 x 0.4mm. Central sub-rectangular perforation 5 x 2mm. Appears complete. Of unknown use, but perhaps the back plate of a riveted fitting or button.
FSB14 [76], stony bank.
- 7.134 Mount SF26. Copper alloy.
From a thin belt or spur strap. 15.5 mm high, 10.5mm max width.
FSB14 Context [81], disturbed medieval deposit.
- 7.135 Pin. SF27. Copper alloy.
Complete shaft. Wound, broken, head (1.2 mm diam.). 50mm long. 0.6mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [76], stony bank.
- 7.136 Pin. SF28. Copper alloy.
Complete. Wound head (2.5mm diam.). Slightly bent. 37mm long. 0.5mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [76], stony bank.
- 7.137 Lace tag. SF30. Copper alloy.
Folded thin metal sheet, broken at both ends; seam-to-seam and not overlapping; seam slightly split open at one end. Material still *in situ* inside. 27mm long. 2-1.4mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [81], disturbed medieval deposit.
- 7.138 Pin. SF31. Copper alloy.
Complete. Conical solid head (3.5mm high; domed at the top). Bent at 130 degrees approximately. 125mm long. 1 mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [76], stony bank.
- 7.139 Lace tag. SF32. Copper alloy.
Folded thin metal sheet, broken at both ends; seam not really overlapping, slightly split open at one end. Material still *in situ* inside. 25mm long. 2-1.8mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [72], stony ridge.
- 7.140 Rivet/tack head SF34 CuA
Head of a roughly made rivet or tack. The object is 8mm long, the sub-circular shank (4mm diam) is broken. The flattish head is 6mm diameter and slightly angled from the shank. Two small dents - probably manufacturing tool marks - are apparent below the head. Of unknown use and date, but could be part of a rivet from a belt fitting or buckle.
FSB14 [81], disturbed medieval deposit.
- 7.141 Sheet fragment SF35 CuA
Fragment of flat CuA sheet, 24 x 22 x 0.6mm thick. Only one edge is original, with traces of file marks visible at X10 magnification. This edge also has two very slight irregular breaks or notches. There is no decoration, but faint keying marks - to assist with the adherence of a metal coating (now lost) - are visible on the surfaces. Of unknown function, but possibly part of a medieval buckle plate or belt fitting.
FSB14 [68], subsoil.

- 7.142 Pin. SF41. Copper alloy.
Almost complete (point broken). With spherical solid head (4.4mm diam., 2.5mm high). Straight. 36mm long. 0.5mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [63], churchyard soil.
- 7.143 Pin. SF46. Copper alloy.
Broken; only shaft with point (head lost). Slightly bent. 37mm long. 0.7mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [81], disturbed medieval deposit.
- 7.144 Hook/hooked wire SF47 CuA
Length of round-sectioned wire 21mm long x 1mm diam, one end bent into an incomplete, rounded hook. Both ends broken. Unknown use.
FSB14 [81] medieval deposit.
- 7.145 Pin. SF48. Copper alloy.
Broken; only shaft with point (head lost). Bent at right angle. 64mm long. 0.5mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [81], disturbed medieval deposit.
- 7.146 Lace tag. SF49. Copper alloy.
Folded thin metal sheet, with overlapping edge. Broken at one end. 17 mm (surviving) long. 1.5mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [81], disturbed medieval deposit.
- 7.147 Button SF54 CuA
Small circular three-part hollow button, 13mm diam x 2.5mm thick, made from sheet metal. The button front has a stamped floral design in relief and its edge is folded around the flat back to hold it in position. A trace of gilding is visible on the front under X10 magnification. The back has a central perforation, probably for a wire shank, now lost. Post-medieval.
FSB14 [88], kiln pit fill.
- 7.148 Pin. SF55. Copper alloy.
Complete. Wound head (3.5mm diam., 4mm high). Straight. 59mm long. 1.5mm diameter.
- 7.149 Pin. SF57. Copper alloy.
Broken; only shaft with point (head lost). Sharply bent under head. 38mm long. 0.6mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [63], churchyard soil.
- 7.150 Pin. SF59. Copper alloy.
Complete. Solid square head (2.5mm side). Point sharply bent. 41mm long. 1.4mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [81], disturbed medieval deposit.
- 7.151 Buckle pin SF63 CuA
Complete, well-made buckle pin 40mm long, made from sheet metal. The pin has a thin (1mm) hooked top 5mm wide, which has been folded to make a tapering point below a rounded shoulder. Medieval/post medieval.
FSB14 [81], disturbed medieval deposit.

- 7.152 Pin. SF64. Copper alloy.
Complete. Wound head (2.6mm diam., 2.3mm high). Straight. 43mm long. 1mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [81], disturbed medieval deposit.
- 7.153 Lace tag. SF74. Copper alloy.
Complete. Folded thin metal sheet, with the end folded over. Tapering form. 34mm long. 2-1.5mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [84], rubble and soil below topsoil.
- 7.154 Pin. SF75. Copper alloy.
Complete, but the very top of the head is lost. Wound head, damaged (2.4mm diam., 1.6mm high). Straight. 38mm long. 0.6mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [72], stony ridge.
- 7.155 Buckle SF88. Iron.
Oval buckle with a single loop frame, central bar, two-prong tongue and missing roll.
FSB14 Context [84], rubble and soil below topsoil.
- 7.156 Lace tag. SF93. Copper alloy.
Some material still inside; seam split up. 21 mm (surviving) long. 2mm diameter.
FSB14, unstratified.
- 7.157 Lace tag. SF94. Copper alloy.
Badly preserved and broken. Some material still inside. 26mm long.
FSB14 Context [81], disturbed medieval deposit.
- 7.158 Lace tag. SF95. Copper alloy.
Broken at one end. Folded thin metal sheet, not quite overlapping along the seam. The seam has split open lengthways. With a small hole at the other end, punched from (what is now the) inside, not quite punctured at the other side. 19mm long. 2.5mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [88], lower fill of kiln pit.
- 7.159 Lace tag. SF96. Copper alloy.
Broken at one end. Folded thin metal sheet, not overlapping edges, which are slightly open up along the seam. The end seems to have been clamped together to close it. Overall shape a bit deformed and not straight. 19mm long. 2mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [88], lower fill of kiln pit.
- 7.160 Lace tag. SF97. Copper alloy.
Complete. Thin metal sheet folded with seam-to-seam, edges not overlapping. With a tiny hole at one end (0.5mm diameter). Flattened at the end and with a semi-unfolded other end. 24mm long.
FSB14 Context [88], lower fill of kiln pit.
- 7.161 Button SF112 CuA/white metal
Part of a circular button 23mm diam. Back is plain copper alloy with four 1.5mm holes set in a square. The front is a sheet of very thin (0.4mm) white metal embossed with a floral and geometric design, much of which is now lost. The edges

of the front are folded over the back plate. Possible unidentified filler material between front and back. Factory made, post medieval.
FSB14 [62], topsoil.

- 7.162 Bracteate Pilgrim badge of St George SF113 CuA (Figures 48, 49)
Part of a disc of very thin (0.4mm) sheet metal, 26mm diam, die-struck with an embossed design of St George mounted on a horse, arm raised and wielding a sword. 2mm of the edge of the flan is raised, rounded and turned down, as though to fit over another element, now lost. This edge has fine rope decoration. There are at least 8 very small (c.1mm) perforations, irregularly arranged around the surviving edge. An identification of the figure as St George is supported by the shield, on which a St George cross can be seen under X10 magnification. The area of the badge which would have shown the dragon/serpent is lost.
- 7.163 Pilgrim badges were usually made from a lead/tin alloy, allowing them to be produced in large numbers. However, in the late 15th century a technique of striking the design into flans of copper alloy or silver foil was developed (Spencer, 1993, 7). Holes around the edge were for sewing the badge onto clothing. The rounded turned-over edge, as seen here, suggests there was a backing material (perhaps cheap and organic) which would have strengthened an otherwise very fragile artefact.
- 7.164 No exact parallels for this badge have been found, but many pilgrim badges of St George have been recorded, both as finds from excavations in London and elsewhere (Spencer 1998, 187) and as metal detected finds (Lewis, 2014 67). The cult of St George flourished in England from the 11th century, the date of the First Crusades, and by the 14th century English soldiers were claiming him as their protector and he was widely considered to be England's patron saint. He is particularly associated with the Chapel of St George at Windsor, which became the ceremonial centre for the Order of the Garter (Spencer 1998, 186). The cult of St George survived the reformation and was particularly popular in the late 15th and early 16th centuries (Lewis 2014, 66).
Dateable to the late 15th or 16th century.
FSB14 [63], churchyard soil.
- 7.165 Strap end SF114. Copper alloy.
Rectangular thin metal sheet, folded over to produce a square of 25mm per side. Pierced with 3 rivet holes (rivets now missing) of different sizes (two are 3mm diameter and one is 1.5mm).
FSB14 Context [64], topsoil.
- 7.166 Domed mount SF116 CuA/Fe
Rectangular/lozenge-shaped mount, 16 x 12 x 7mm, domed, with a raised, indecipherable design. Three of the edges are intact, but the fourth is torn, suggesting this piece was joined to a further element. The mount appears worn. There are the remains of a broken corroded, iron shank on the back, but no evidence for mineralised leather or wood. Mounts come in many shapes and forms and had many uses, such as leather belt or strap adornments, dress accessories, decorative attachments on furniture and books or horse trappings. Medieval.
FSB14 [70], backfill of post-medieval robber cut.

- 7.167 Thimble SF117 CuA
Complete, though damaged, thimble c.18mm diam x 18mm high, metal 0.4mm thick. It is slightly squashed and the thin metal has split. Pits are very small (c.3 per 2mm), evenly spaced and stamped. There are engraved bands around the base and between sides and cap. There is no maker's stamp. The regularity and spacing of the pits and the well-executed bands suggest the thimble was factory made and therefore post-medieval.
FSB14 [62], topsoil.
- 7.168 Pin. SF118. Copper alloy.
Complete. Wound head (2.4mm diam., 1.8mm high). Almost straight. 40mm long. 0.5mm diameter.
FSB14 Context [72], stony ridge.
- 7.169 Pin. SF119. Copper alloy.
Broken into two fragments. Wound head (2.6mm diam., 2.2mm high). Almost straight, with a kink in the middle. 11.31mm long. 0.5mm diameter.
FSB13 Context [27], churchyard soil on southern side of the chapel.
- 7.170 Circular object SF127. Copper alloy.
A single fragile circular copper alloy object 26mm diam, slightly concave and made of metal sheet 1mm thick. X-radiographed (XR6630) which shows an off-centre, irregular, sub-rectangular perforation c.6 x 5mm. There is no surface decoration. The soil on both sides of the object holds vegetation impressions, probably from burial and not originally associated with the object. The artefact is of unknown use and date. The relatively large and off-centre perforation would suggest it is functional rather than decorative, but the metal used is very thin. It is possible that this is a stud and that there were further metal layers, possibly to both sides, and a shank, which are now lost. The irregularity of construction suggests a pre-industrial date.
FSB13 Context [3], topsoil
- 7.171 Pin. SF132. Copper alloy.
Complete. Wound head (2.0mm diam., 1.2mm high). Almost straight, with a kink in the middle. 41mm long. 0.7mm diameter.
FSB13 Context [18], mortary deposit.

Equipment and furnishings

- 7.172 A small selection of equipment was also found during the excavations, mostly in the topsoil (FSB13 [3], [5]; FSB14 [62]). Among the items are a needle, several knives, a lock, two keys and a hinge. They are all iron finds.
- 7.173 The needle SF89 is 74mm long and has a drilled round eye and shaft of square section. This form has changed little since Roman times; smaller needles such as this are thought to have had a domestic use for sewing and embroidery (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 268). It was found in the lower fill of the kiln pit [88], which contains domestic refuse, including medieval and post-medieval items.
- 7.174 Five fragmented knives were recovered, mostly blade fragments; all but one were found in the topsoil. The stratified example, SF4, is a one-piece knife with a solid, plain handle. This type of handle is a development introduced in the 17th century and well-dated examples are known from other excavations (Goodall 1993, 133, nos.

895 and 896; Egan 2005, 85). The knife from FSB13 context [3] has a moulded bolster, broken blade and tang; the bolster is an element which was introduced by the middle of the 16th century and was widely adopted by the 17th century (Hayward 1957, 4). Also of post-medieval date is SF73, a knife with plain bolster, also found in the topsoil. This is a late 16th-17th century knife with a handle formed by ivory or bone rings of decreasing size (wider at the base, narrower nearer the bolster). The rings alternate in size and decoration: wider rings are plain, narrower rings bear ring-and-dot decoration (Figure 37).

- 7.175 The lock furniture comprises two keys and a lock. The keys are fragmented but they look very similar. That from [63] is only the revolving bit; that from [3] preserves also part of the stem. They are of a type used throughout the medieval period (Type B; Goodall 2011, 241). The lock, SF137, is complete and of post-medieval date; it was found in the topsoil and it probably belonged to a chest, coffer or similar. SF21 is a small elaborated pinned hinge found in disturbed medieval context [81]. The hinge has two identical arms, one of them broken. The surviving terminal is not complete but it seems to have been ornamented. The two arms are narrow and both are pierced at least twice; it would have been secured by two nails on each arm. It would have been used in a small piece of furniture, such as a casket or coffer.

Catalogue

- 7.176 Knife. SF4. Fe.
One-piece knife with plain, solid iron handle of quadrangular section (11mm x 5mm). Broken blade; broken handle that survives as 99mm long.
FSB14 Context [76], stony bank.
- 7.177 Band SF5 Fe
Piece of thin, forged, rod c120mm long, rectangular and slightly irregular in section, c5 x 4mm, bent into a rough oval shape, possibly deliberately. One terminal is rounded, the other possibly cut or broken. Undecorated. A utilitarian object, likely to be part of a piece of equipment or perhaps a broken chain link. Form and surface detail provide no dating evidence.
FSB14 [80], post-medieval deposit.
- 7.178 Hinge. SF21. Fe.
Elaborate small hinge with two narrow arms, one broken, the other 54mm long. Decorated terminal. Pierced with two holes on each arm.
FSB14 Context [81], disturbed medieval deposit.
- 7.179 Window came SF29 Pb
Short piece of lightly corroded, well-preserved came, 49mm long, with an 'H'-shaped profile 7 x 7mm. Both short ends have been cut and the outside edges have been trimmed. There are no milling marks inside the web, suggesting that the came pre-dates the introduction of the lead mill, c16th century (Geddes 1985, 156), and was made in a mould. Despite its good condition, it is therefore likely to be medieval.
FSB14 [80], post-medieval deposit.
- 7.180 Loop SF44 CuA
Wire loop, now oval in shape 17mm diam x 1.5mm thick. The wire has been drawn, leaving tool marks which make it slightly faceted. Both ends, which are almost in contact, have been cut. The object was probably originally circular and may have had

one of many uses: a chain link, a fastener or a reinforcement for an object such as a purse (Egan, 2005, 62).

FSB14 [63], churchyard soil.

7.181 Pencil SF45 Pb

A probable pencil, perhaps informally made from a discarded fragment of lead window came. It is 34mm long x 6mm wide x 4mm deep and has a shallow 'U – V' shaped groove on each side. Both short ends have been shaped to a rounded point. Moderately corroded. 'Pencils' of lead are known in medieval contexts, sometimes ecclesiastical (Brennan, 2001b, 40), and may have been used to scribe in wax tablets or as masons' pencils. Despite the discovery of graphite in the late 16th century, well-made, post-medieval examples of lead pencils attest to their continued use. Fragments of two 19th/early 20th century slate pencils also came from contexts [5] and [62].

FSB14 [81], disturbed medieval deposit.

7.182 Knife. SF73. Fe and ivory or bone. (Figure 37)

Whittle-tang knife with broken blade and plain bolster. Handle made of ivory rings; wider rings (5mm wide) are plain; narrower rings (3mm wide) have ring-and-dot decoration. The rings are separated by thin copper alloy plates. Ivory is stained green in places. 125mm long. Similar in structure to an example from Castle Rising Castle (Williams 1997, Fig 66, no. 6).

FSB14 Context [62], topsoil.

7.183 Knife blade. SF76. Fe.

Broken blade, 22mm at max width.

FSB14 Context [62], topsoil.

7.184 Folding pocket knife SF80 Fe/CuA

Folding knife with iron blade and a corkscrew, set in a copper alloy frame. The knife is 74mm long overall with a maximum width of 24mm where the corkscrew projects beyond the blade when closed. The thin (0.6mm) plates of the CuA frame are undecorated, but tiny, upstanding iron rivets suggest there was a further, partial covering, perhaps organic, which is now lost. Pocket knives have been known from Roman times, and single-bladed, medieval examples have been recovered from York (Ottaway and Rogers, 2002, 2791) and London (Cowgill et al 1987, 106). However, examples with a corkscrew seem to be known only from the late 19th century – Victorinox, makers of the Swiss Army knife, incorporated a corkscrew into their knives in 1897 (<http://www.company-histories.com/Victorinox-AG-Company-History.html>).

7.185 Folding pocket knife SF81 Fe

Folding knife with rounded ends and a single blade 88mm long x 32mm wide max, where the blade partially protrudes from the frame when closed. Additional thickness to the hinge at one end suggests there may have been a further small blade, now lost. Small rivets on each side of the frame indicate the original presence of another outer layer, perhaps organic. Surviving blade length is 67mm max. Post-medieval.

FSB14 [63], churchyard soil.

- 7.186 Key. SF82. Fe.
Bit from key. Almost flat, with two ward cuts and some decorative grooves and incisions.
FSB14 Context [63], churchyard soil.
- 7.187 Scissors fragment SF83 Fe
One scissor handle, broken off at the point where the blade began. The handle survives to 124mm long with an intact oval finger loop 40 x 28mm, set asymmetrically, and is gently curved between loop and blade attachment. X-radiography shows a small perforation for the rivet which held the blades together. Scissors are known from the medieval period (Cowgill et al 1987, 60), but were less common than shears. They became more popular for some household tasks from around the 16th century onwards. This example is likely part of a pair of 19th/20th century shears, which were (and still are) often used for cutting fabric and feature a small thumb loop together with a larger, oval finger loop.
FSB14 [64], topsoil.
- 7.188 Chain loops SF85 Fe
Six linked chain loops, corroded together. X-radiography shows three are oval c.22mm diameter and three are round, c16mm diameter. Chains had many functions, both domestic and agricultural/industrial. The (relatively small) link size seen here points towards a domestic use, but despite the ?decorative variation in link size, the use of iron does not suggest the chain was a purely decorative item.
Undateable.
FSB14 [64] topsoil.
- 7.189 Needle. SF89. Fe.
Complete. Shaft has square section, 2.5-3mm side. 74mm long.
FSB14 Context [88], lower fill of kiln pit.
- 7.190 Wall hook SF90 Fe
Part of an iron wall hook 78mm long. The shank is rectangular in section, 11 x 6mm with one end pointed. The other end may be broken. A curved arm 27mm long springs from the shank close to the broken end, and this too appears truncated. Wall hooks were fixed into the mortar of masonry joints or into wood and had many functions. This form, with the hook rising before the end of the shank, is found mainly in 13th century and later contexts (Goodall 2011, 162).
FSB14 [63], churchyard soil.
- 7.191 Knife. SF120. Fe.
Whittle-tang knife with moulded bolster, broken blade and tang. The tang has a square section.
FSB13 Context [3], topsoil.
- 7.192 Knife. SF121. Fe.
Whittle-tang knife with broken blade and tang. The tang has a square section.
FSB13 Context [5], turf.
- 7.193 Key. SF122. Fe.
Hollow plain stem rolled in one with the bit; bow missing. The bit is almost flat, with two ward cuts.

FSB13 Context [3], topsoil.

- 7.194 Heel plate SF128 Fe
Complete heel/toe plate from boot or shoe, 62mm long x 63mm wide, the metal 3.5mm thick, thinning to 2.5mm at the terminals. There are a series of small (4 x 2mm) rectangular perforations around the plate. Metal plates were fixed with tacks to the soles of shoes and boots in the 19th and 20th centuries to reduce wear and prolong the life of the leather sole. The size of this plate suggests a small shoe/boot. FSB13 [3] topsoil.
- 7.195 Lock for revolving key. SF137. Fe/CuA. (Figures 38-9)
Lock with 4 holes for attachment, flat plate with shaped key hole, brass scutcheon and hole for staple of hasp; case mechanism attached to the back, encased under a back plate. The X-ray shows a toothed sliding bolt (Figure 39). 78 by 60mm. FSB14 Context [62], topsoil.

Horse and riding equipment

- 7.196 Five items are associated with the use of horses, four of them spurs. Three were found in the topsoil (FSB13 [4]; FSB14 [62], [68], [84]), and one in a rubble layer just below it FSB14 [84].
- 7.197 The most complete spur is SF4, which is a rowel spur with flat sides, short neck and double-loop terminals; the rowel is broken, but one pair of leather attachments survive (now detached from the arm). Stylistically this is of post-medieval date and very similar to examples published from Southend and 18th-century Cirencester, for example (Major 2006, 53, no. 110; Wilkinson 1998, fig 77, no. 111). The loose spur buckles and hook, SF4, SF33, SF138, are more difficult to date by themselves but parallels exist from both late medieval and post-medieval sites (Ellis 1993, Fig 170, no. 1810; Ellis 2002, Fig 5, no. 23).

Catalogue

- 7.198 Spur hook attachment. SF33. Fe.
Fragment of quadrangular plate with curved hook on one edge; plate is 10mm wide. FSB14 Context [68], subsoil.
- 7.199 Spur buckle. SF37. Fe.
Circular buckle (29mm diameter) with attachment plate. FSB14 Context [84], rubble and soil below topsoil.
- 7.200 Rowel spur. SF130. Fe.
FSB13 Context [4], topsoil.
- 7.201 Spur buckle. SF138. Fe.
Double-loop buckle (24mm wide) with attachment plate. FSB14 Context [62], topsoil.
- 7.202 Snaffle bit cheek piece fragment SF78 Fe (Figures 50, 51)
Fragmentary object, 55mm long overall. The rectangular-sectioned shank is 7 x 9mm, its broken end flattened to 15 x 4mm. The intact end terminates in a lozenge-shaped knob, c17 x16mm, turned at 90° to the shank. Moderately corroded and quite roughly finished. This is part of the cheek piece from a type of horse snaffle bit.

The broken, flattened end would have joined to a loop to which the leather headstall or reins were attached. Parallels have been dated to between the late 14th early 16th century (Clark 1995, 50; Goodall 2011, 376).

FSB14 [62B] topsoil.

Weapons

- 7.203 The chape is quite narrow and slender and it may have come from a dagger sheath rather than from a sword scabbard; identical chapes have been found in 14th to 16th century contexts across the country (Ward Perkins 1993, Fig 88, nos. 2-3; Crummy 1988, nos. 1795-1797; Goodall 1983, 233, no. 77; Williams 1997, Fig 59).

- 7.204 Three arrowheads of Jessop Type M2 are medieval examples of warheads that the author dates to the 15th century (Jessop 1996, 198). The three examples from Frosterley are all very similar but with slightly different dimensions. Only one of them was found in a medieval context [63], the other two are residual from robber trench fill [70].

Catalogue

- 7.205 Chape for bladed weapon. SF50. Copper alloy.
One-piece chape. Thin metal sheet folded over, with slight overlap along the seam. Rounded terminal, pierced with a single hole. 30mm long, 15mm max width.
FSB14 Context [81], disturbed medieval deposit.
- 7.206 Arrowhead. SF79. Fe.
FSB14 Context [63], churchyard soil.
- 7.207 Arrowhead. SF86. Fe.
FSB14 Context [70], backfill of robber cut.
- 7.208 Arrowhead. SF87. Fe.
FSB14 Context [70], backfill of robber cut.

Tools

- 7.209 A small fragment from a large curved blade belongs most likely to a sickle (Goodall 2011, Fig 77), a basic agricultural tool that changed little during the medieval and post-medieval periods. A spatula with a possible tang handle was also found in the topsoil; this is very similar to a 17th-century example from Beeston Castle although in this case this is double bladed (Courtney 1993, Fig 95, no. 43).

Catalogue

- 7.210 Sickle? SF77. Fe.
Fragment of blade with curved edge. 94mm length, 24mm width surviving.
FSB14 Context [62], topsoil.
- 7.211 Spatula. SF123. Fe.
With possible tang handle. The spatula is 55mm long and 17-23mm wide. It has a rounded edge at the top, with a slightly curved profile.
FSB13 Context [3], topsoil.

7.212 Reamer/awl SF84 Fe

Almost complete, tanged tool 119mm long overall, identified as a reamer or awl. The square-sectioned tang (5 x 5mm), which is bent and broken, survives to 18mm long. The reamer/awl is rectangular in section, 12.5 x 11mm max, tapering to c4 x 5mm at the point, which X-radiography shows to be broken. There is a rounded shoulder between tang and tool and the tang probably had an organic handle, now lost. This may be a reamer, used in woodworking to enlarge drilled holes, or possibly an awl for piercing less resistant materials such as leather. They are found in medieval contexts (Goodall, 2011, 39 & 75), but the design altered little over a very long period, so a date is not easily assigned.

FSB14 [64], topsoil.

Unidentified objects

7.213 A ferrous cone-shaped item, 70mm high, is unclassified. This object seems to have been part of something else, but it has no marks or holes for attachment and no parallels have been found so far for its function.

7.214 Unidentified. SF38. Fe. Cone 77mm diameter at base, 70mm high. With three holes at the base.

FSB14 Context [86], soil deposit abutting [F87].

7.215 Rod/bar fragment SF39 CuA

A lightly corroded, roughly-finished, cast piece 48mm long, with a sub-circular, slightly tapering section 18 – 22mm diameter. Both ends are broken and the metal appears white at the breaks. There are traces of a prominent casting flash and other imperfections/metal spatters on the surface. The bar is heavy for its size and EDXRF (energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence) analysis shows it to be a leaded bronze with a trace of additional zinc – a quaternary alloy, suggesting a re-cycled metal. Of unknown, probably agricultural/industrial use. Undateable by its form, but the level of corrosion suggests it is post-medieval. Cf SF115 below.

FSB14 [84], post-medieval deposit.

7.216 Rod/bar fragment SF115 CuA

A lightly corroded, roughly-finished, cast piece 40mm long with a strong curve. Both short ends are broken and the metal appears white at the breaks. The rod/bar is 'D' shaped and tapers slightly in section from 22 x 16 – 20 x 15mm. There are casting flashes along both edges and other surface imperfections. The fragment is heavy for its size and EDXRF analysis shows it to be a leaded bronze with a trace of additional zinc – a quaternary alloy, suggesting a re-cycled metal. Though the pieces do not join, its appearance and analysis are very similar to SF39 above, and it is likely part of the same, unknown object. Probably post-medieval. Cf SF39 above.

FSB14 [72], stony ridge.

Clay pipe**Results**

7.217 A total of 971 stem and 77 bowl fragments were recovered unstratified and from 21 contexts across the site (Table 15). Most are fragmentary with relatively few dating clues beyond being obviously post-medieval. Traces of decoration survive on several bowl fragments, including ribbed, leaf and floral elements, all suggesting a late 18th to 19th century date. A pipe bowl from [62] has Masonic symbols, its shape also suggesting a late 18th to 19th century date. Heel and bowl shapes, where

discernible, support this dating. Only one plain bowl fragment from topsoil context [62] has a shape suggesting an early to mid-18th century date.

- 7.218 Most stem pieces are small; a number are blackened and some heavily burnt. They are mostly plain, but 13 have traces of orange or red colouring and a further 15 have the remains of green, brown or yellow glaze. Glaze was sometimes applied to the mouthpiece of the pipe stem for decoration and to prevent the clay adhering to the smoker's lips.
- 7.219 Just six stem fragments have makers' stamps – five from context [62] - but these are faint, poorly executed and indecipherable. The remaining stem comes from context [18] and is stamped 'BLACKHILL', possibly a reference to the 19th century colliery at Consett. Four bowls from [62] have the maker's initials stamped either side of the heel. One is indecipherable. The pipe bowl with Masonic symbols has the initials 'OC' or 'CO', an unknown maker. Two bowls have the initials 'ES', probably referring to maker Elizabeth Sephton, known to be working in Stockton 1851-64.
- 7.220 Four stamped heel fragments were found in [3], one of them indecipherable:
 'WD' – probably William Dryden, working c.1827-34 in Durham
 'ML' – probably Mary Ann Lowe, working c.1842-3 in Durham
 'TS' – either Thomas Sephton, working c.1841 in Stockton or Thomas Skelton, working 1841-7 in Darlington.
- 7.221 One further stamped heel fragment was found in context [19]:
 'WF' – probably William Furniss Jr, working c.1847-64 in Darlington.

Discussion

- 7.222 Tobacco pipe came from a range of contexts. The presence of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe fragments, including a piece of bowl from [63] with 18th/19th century decoration, suggests some later disturbance to potential medieval deposits.

Glass

Results

- 7.223 A total of 332 pieces of glass were recovered from 26 contexts and unstratified (Table 16). The majority of pieces (211) are fragments of post-medieval to modern window and bottle/vessel glass. Burial context [94] had a sherd of irregularly shaped, unweathered, green/clear window glass 46 x 16 x 1.5 – 2mm thick [SF60]. It has one short section of grozed edge, with the remaining edges broken. Elongated bubbles visible within the matrix show that the glass was blown. It is of irregular thickness and also not flat. These include a probable c.18th-century kick-up base fragment from [3], a wine bottle string rim dating to c.1830 [u/s], pieces of weathered green wine bottle found in context [62] and two pieces from the same unweathered 19th/20th century octagonal green glass ?medicine bottle found in contexts [62] and [63]. A few undecorated pieces of vessel glass came from context [3], including two fragments of plain rim and a small fragment from a ?goblet foot with an under-fold edge. This is too small to easily date, and could be 17th-19th century. Thirty seven fragments of melted glass were found, along with one green/clear mould-made Codd bottle stopper marble (1870s +), also from [62].
- 7.224 There were 29 pieces of medieval glass. Many are completely corroded and very fragile. Three are plain pieces of very thin green/clear glass, distinguishable as

medieval because of the very rough surfaces left by the loss of the outer weathered crust. One is a not quite flat fragment of light blue glass with no weathering crust. Nine are fragments with a dark weathered crust, the interior of the glass crazed and fragile. Two of these fragments from medieval pit fill [88] have visible traces of decoration in red paint, suggesting a c.14th century date.

Bone object

Results

- 7.225 Most of the handle from a small whittle tang knife (SF131; Figure 40) came from topsoil context [6]. The length is intact at 56mm, though the open end is damaged. The handle terminal is carved into an indeterminate zoomorphic head with few details, 23mm deep x 18mm wide max x 5mm thick. Below this, the shoulder has two sets of incised parallel lines on each side. It then tapers from 14 – c.8mm wide x 7mm thick, and is oval in section with a c.3.5mm diam perforation for the tang. Of c.16th-century date.
- 7.226 Two thin plates of worked bone (SF14 & 125) came from topsoil [62]. One has an intact width of 15mm and is 32mm long with one intact short edge. The other is 50mm long x 12mm wide with only one long edge intact. They are 1.5-2mm thick with one polished and one unfinished face. These may be plates from knife handles or possibly piano key tops. Their fresh appearance and topsoil context suggests they may be of recent date.

Building materials

Results

CBM

- 7.227 Small flakes of undateable brick or tile (83g wt) came from contexts [3, 62, 63, 64, 75, 76 and 79], along with a fragment of brown-glazed, modern service pipe and a piece of 20th century white glazed tile from [62]. Fragments of post-medieval grey roofing slate came from context [62] and u/s.

Stone

- 7.228 u/s small fragment of grey slate 27 x 19 x 3.5mm thick.
- 7.229 [3] two pieces of grey slate 47 x 28 x 4mm and 46 x 43 x 7mm, no original edges.
- 7.230 [7] small fragment of probable building stone 44 x 28 x 19mm, reddened by burning.
- 7.231 [8] almost complete stone roof tile in hard micaceous sandstone. Measures 272 x 211 x 18-23mm thick, edges roughly shaped. Remains of two 'U' shaped slots for attachment on the sides close to the top edge. Intact slot c.50mm long x c.30mm deep. Other slot broken both recently and in antiquity.
- 7.232 [18] fragment of stone roof tile, no definite original edges. 119 x 75 x 8-9mm thick, with a neat circular perforation (8mm diam) for hanging. Hard micaceous sandstone, mortar traces on one face.
- 7.233 [19] flake of grey roofing slate 74 x 52 x 5mm thick. No original edges.
- 7.234 [26] fragment stone roofing tile in hard coarse-grained sandstone. Measures 112 x 76 x 14-20mm thick. No original edges. Broken circular perforation 12mm diam.

- 7.235 [26] corner of architectural fragment, full thickness lost. Measures 115 x 88 x 20-35mm thick. Surviving corner is rounded and the surviving longer original edge is curved.
- 7.236 [27] fragment of stone roofing tile in hard micaceous sandstone. Measures 109 x 59 x 16-20mm thick. No definite original edges. Remains of broken circular perforation 16mm diam.
- 7.237 SF99 [64] fragmentary tile identified by the remains of the perforation.
- 7.238 SF100 [65] fragmentary tile identified by the remains of the perforation.
- 7.239 [72] nine partial or fragmentary stone roof tiles. Four of these are similar in shape, two of them apparently complete: they are slightly trapezoidal, the larger 382mm long x 209-231mm wide x c.22mm thick with a circular perforation, 7mm diameter, centrally placed near the top edge. The other five tiles from this context are differently shaped: probably originally rectangular (though none is complete), they have a 'U' shaped notch on each side near to the top edge. The most complete example of this type is 292+mm long x c.88mm wide x 24mm thick. This example also has an 11mm centrally placed perforation.
- 7.240 SF105 & SF106 [80] fragmentary tile identified by the remains of the perforation.
- 7.241 SF104 [88] fragmentary tile identified by the remains of the perforation.
Fired clay
- 7.242 [88 & 98] small quantities of fired clay fragments (60g wt) were recovered from the samples. These cannot be identified or dated, but could possibly be the degraded remains of fired daub.

Discussion

- 7.243 Stone roofing tiles have been in use since the Roman period. They were more expensive than traditional materials such as thatch, and their weight meant they needed a more substantial roof structure for support. However, they did offer a much greater resistance to fire. In the past, considerations of cost and weight meant that they were more likely to be used on higher status buildings. The variability of form in this small assemblage suggests the tiles are unlikely to come from a single building or building phase. Broken tiles and perforations suggest they were either discarded during roof repairs or rejected during later robbing of the chapel's building materials.

Wallplaster

Summary

- 7.244 A total of 13560g amounting to several hundred pieces of wallplaster were recovered with much of the material coming from context [18; see Figure 41], a spread inside the chapel walls. The pieces come from 31 contexts and unstratified (Table 17) and weigh 2120g. Of this, some 6885g was found to have traces of paint.

Results

- 7.245 Many of the fragments are small and those recovered from the samples are often very abraded. Most do not survive to full thickness, usually with only the roughcast

layer surviving. Thickness of the fragments ranges from c.8-50mm. The largest fragment is 138 x 78 x 50mm thick. All the fragments were briefly examined, and several painted fragments from each context were cleaned and air dried for closer study.

- 7.246 Examination found that the plaster fabric falls into three types. Most pieces have a mid-grey roughcast layer 12+mm thick with inclusions of very small pieces of charcoal, fine grit, small pieces of ?limestone/chalk and other fragments of angular crushed rock (Figure 42). Over this is a thin (c1-2mm) fine white/off white plaster top coat. A smaller number of pieces from contexts [3, 7 and 18] are made of lighter-weight, pale roughcast 13-24+mm thick, with a similar range of inclusions, and a thin layer (c.1-2mm) of fine white/off white plaster top coat (Figure 42). Inclusions here include occasional very small pieces of crushed coal.
- 7.247 A smaller number of pieces from contexts [62, 63, 64, 72] are made of a paler roughcast with a similar range of inclusions, and a thin layer (c.1-2mm) of fine white/off white plaster top coat, where it survives.
- 7.248 A few pieces from contexts [92 & 98] have a similar range of inclusions in the roughcast, but the plaster colour is a pinkish grey.
- 7.249 A restricted range of colours was observed. Shades of red are most frequent, occurring on fragments in contexts [62, 64, 72 & 88] (Figure 43). Orange/red (Figure 44) is found in [70], yellow and buff in [72] and black in [88]. Many of the mid-grey painted pieces appear to have an undercoat of pale yellow/buff, though this is absent in the lighter-coloured plaster pieces.
- 7.250 Black lines and sharply-defined edges of colour hint at zoned or geometric colour schemes. More naturalistic or pictorial representations are suggested by traces of curved lines and irregular areas of colour. A brief examination of the lighter-weight, lighter-coloured pieces suggest they may all come from the same decorative scheme.
- 7.251 Several contexts [18, 23, 25] have evidence for the application of more than one top layer of plaster, which has then been repainted. Occasionally one colour has been painted over another (e.g. orange painted over black in context [18]). However, most of the observed examples have pale painted plaster over a colour.
- 7.252 Fragments from [70 and 88] show evidence of two different colour schemes or overpainting. The piece from [70] has bright orange/red paint which has been covered with a further top coat, painted white (Figure 44). A small piece from [88] was painted red and then later re-coated and painted white with a black stripe (Figure 45).
- 7.253 Despite the large number of painted pieces, no suggestions can be made for the types of decorative scheme. In the medieval period, all churches and chapels would have been painted. Types of decoration included depictions of saints with incidents from their lives, bible stories and moralities or 'warnings' (Rouse 1991, 35). Wall paintings were intended to be educational tools for the largely illiterate congregation as well as being decorative. It is likely that this painted plaster is medieval and comes from the chapel on site. This is supported by the discovery of

plaster *in situ* at the base of walls in the 1995 excavations (Archaeological Services 1995, 9).

- 7.254 A few pieces of thick roughcast have evidence of angular shaping on the back from the plaster substrate, suggesting application to stone walls.

Flint

Results

- 7.255 The flint assemblage comprises six pieces, all of them flakes, from contexts [32, 62, 63, 64, 84].
- 7.256 The first artefact is a shaping or core rejuvenation flake indicated by its thick, curved profile. The striking platform is marginal with the flake ending in a plunged overshoot termination. There are three blade-like removals on the dorsal surface, all from the proximal end. It is on good quality, light grey flint and is non-cortical, suggesting that it comes from a later stage in the reduction sequence. Whilst the artefact is un-diagnostic it does suggest that secondary working or rejuvenation of a core took place at the site (Dimensions: L=30.11mm, W=7.76mm, Th=4.65mm).
- 7.257 The second artefact [62] is also a flake manufactured on light grey, good quality flint. The dorsal is battered and displays 50-75% cortex, with damage at the distal end and a dihedral butt (Dimensions: L=19.84mm, W=22.42mm, Th=6.06mm). The shaping flake is on a similar light grey flint, but with a slightly coarser consistency. Cortex is again present on the dorsal surface (25-50%) and the nature is indicative of river cobble origin. There are three removals on the dorsal, all originating from the proximal, with a soft hammer butt and plunged overshoot termination (Dimensions: L=34.97mm, W=23.42mm, Th=9.08mm).
- 7.258 Two artefacts are from context [63]. The first flake is again on light grey specked flint. There is no cortex present, only five removals on the dorsal. The artefact demonstrates a marginal butt with a plunged overshoot termination (Dimensions: L=21.11mm, W=15.43mm, Th=4.48mm). The second is on black, good quality flint. There are four removals on the dorsal, three from the proximal end and one from the right, with 50-75% cortex covering the surface. There is a break at the distal right side and at the proximal. The butt has been removed and the termination is of a hinge type (Dimensions: L=41.36mm, W=32.18mm, Th=7.18mm). The final artefact [84] is a broken distal flake displaying a step termination and 50-75% cortex. Similar to the majority of pieces from this site, it is manufactured on light grey flint (Dimensions: L=18.04mm, W=28.46mm, Th=8.77mm).

Discussion

- 7.259 The artefacts are unfortunately all debitage pieces in secondary contexts and cannot provide a date. However, it is interesting to note that all except one piece are manufactured on light grey material, suggesting perhaps a similar origin. The black flint flake stands out, indicating that it was from a different source to the rest of the assemblage.

Lead objects

Results

- 7.260 Nineteen lead/lead alloy objects were recovered, 11 of them fragments of window came (Table 18). Window came was found in 9 contexts, all but two provisionally

medieval. Most of the came fragments are just lightly corroded and several appear undamaged. They all have an 'H' shaped profile, but no milling marks were found inside the webs, possibly therefore dating to pre-1600, the introduction of lead milling, although several are curiously well-preserved. They vary in depth from c.4.5 – 7.5mm, the thicker pieces from contexts [63 & 94] having a slightly faceted outer profile.

- 7.261 [3] moulded spoon end, colour and appearance of the corrosion products suggesting a lead alloy, probably pewter. It is 44.5mm long with an intact rounded end 14mm wide x 2.5mm thick. The very end is slightly upturned. The handle tapers and its broken end is sub-rectangular, measuring 6 x 3mm. The break shows the metal to be totally corroded. The handle is very slightly chamfered around its edge on the (presumed) top side. There are ancient surface scratches and dents, but no decoration or maker's marks. There is little dateable evidence here, but the general shape of the handle suggests a date later than the medieval period, possibly 16th/17th century.
- 7.262 The remaining fragmentary objects come mainly from post-medieval and topsoil contexts and are of unknown date. They include offcuts and rod fragments, probably waste from refurbishment or repair work.
- 7.263 [3] piece of waste lead sheet with cut and torn edges, irregularly shaped 73 x 16 x 2mm thick. Such sheet was used in the construction and repair of buildings. Not dateable.
- 7.264 SF13 from context [76] is part of a roughly-finished object 77mm long x 12mm wide x 2.5mm thick, with one rounded intact end. There is a small perforation close to this end. Of unknown date and function.

Industrial residues and burnt waste

Results

- 7.265 Little metalworking waste was recovered: fragments of recognisable smithing hearth bases were found in contexts [3] and [28]. None is complete, but diameters up to 88mm x 50mm depth could be measured. Sixteen pieces of smithing slag were recovered from [3]. Six recognisable broken fragments of smithing hearth base were recovered from context [28]. Two possible small pieces of smelting slag were identified from context [24]. A broken piece (145g wt) of smithing hearth base, with traces of its characteristic plano-convex shape, came from post-medieval context [72] and a lump of indeterminate ironworking slag (175g wt) from disturbed medieval context [81]; two very small fragments of probable iron smelting slag (15g wt) came from contexts [63 & 72] and a piece of galena (lead ore, 55g wt) was found in [88].
- 7.266 Limestone fragments were found in several contexts, the largest quantity (1725g) from sample <6> taken from context [103], the probable lime kiln below the chapel. A further 380g came from several contexts including 135g from kiln pit fill [88]. Other contexts producing small quantities of lime fragments are [62, 63, 64, 70, 79 and 84]. Lime may have been produced on site during construction of the stone chapel for making mortar and wallplaster.

- 7.267 Five small 'heat-glazed' stone fragments (150g wt) were found in contexts [63, 70 & 79]. These may be worked stone fragments or natural geology, but shaping and surface details are obscured. The surfaces are covered with pale green/white or brown glaze. This happens when temperatures are sufficiently high to cause the mineral-rich ground surface to melt, covering the stones. Though the melting point of silicon alone is very high (1400°C), when it is mixed with other earth elements – as in a ground surface – the melting point is lowered to within the range achievable in a domestic hearth or conflagration.
- 7.268 The rest of the material is burnt and unburnt waste or fuel residues. There is 110g of burnt and unburnt coal fragments from contexts [2, 19, 62, 63, 64, 70, 81 & 103] and 1925g of mainly cinder and clinker from hearths and furnaces, along with a little fuel ash slag from contexts [3, 5, 15, 19, 14, 62, 64, 65, 68, 72, 75, 79, 80, 84, 88, 94 and u/s].
- 7.269 Examination of the industrial residues suggests that smithing has taken place. After smelting, the resulting iron bloom is a spongy mass of metallic iron which still contains a high percentage of trapped slag, and this slag must be worked (hammered) out of the bloom by smithing before objects can be forged from the metal. During smithing, the bloom is kept at a high temperature to facilitate slag expulsion, and the expelled slag forms drips and small pools around the smithing hearth, which may consolidate into irregularly shaped lumps or form into the characteristic shapes of smithing hearth bases. Accumulations of smithing slag and hearth bases would be periodically cleared out of the smithing hearth and disposed of. The quantity of smithing residue seen here is small and could originate from just a few episodes of smithing activity. Lime mortar and plaster production is also likely to have been taking place.
- 7.270 Industrial residues with a total weight of 2695g came from 10 contexts. Of this, some 2550g of material from contexts [3], [19], [24], [27] and [28] was identified as ironworking residue.

Beads

Results

- 7.271 Three beads were found:
- 7.272 The first bead [SF1] was from topsoil context [62]. It is a multi-faceted gemstone bead, made from opaque, white streaked red jasper or carnelian. It is 9mm diam x 8mm long, its ends slightly flattened. There is chipping and wear around the perforation. Its multi-faceted shape and highly polished finish suggest it is modern.
- 7.273 Two beads of antiquity were also found, both undecorated and perforated through the middle. The first [SF42] is made of amber and has a discoid shape; it was found in context [84], just below the topsoil (Figure 46). The second [SF92] is a jet bead of polyhedral form with 14 sides, undecorated; it was found in context [88], the lower fill of the kiln pit made up of domestic refuse of mixed date (Figure 47).
- 7.274 Plain beads of different materials could have a range of uses, such as composing necklaces or bracelets; they have a long tradition and are difficult to date by themselves. Fashion for necklaces, however, only seems to spread in the 15th century, once bodice necklines become lower, and it has been suggested that beads

found before this date generally belong to rosaries (Hinton 2005, 209). By the 15th century rosaries were well established in English society, especially as objects of private devotion and were widespread until they were outlawed in 1571 (Rhodes 1974, 378-379; Cressy and Ferrell 2002, 93). Although archaeological finds are scarce, the use of both jet and amber for medieval rosaries is well documented in the written record (for example, MacKinney 2007).

- 7.275 Amber does not occur naturally in this region and must have been imported from either the eastern Baltic, the Indian Ocean (from the 14th century) or perhaps from the Atlantic coasts of Spain and Portugal where it is also found but is considered to be of inferior quality (Lightbown 1992, 32). The material was imported raw and evidence of working it into rosary beads does exist in England, for example in London at the end of the 13th-early 14th centuries and also at Newcastle at the end of the 14th-15th centuries (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 305; Standley 2013, 66). Finished rosaries were also produced in quantity in Bruges and Lübeck for export, especially after the Norman conquest (Coulter 2015, 120). Almost identical beads to [SF42] were found at Close Gate, Newcastle (Maxwell 1994, nos 199 and 200); other pre-Dissolution parallels include Whitefriars in Coventry (mid-16th century) and Bristol (late 16th-early 17th centuries) (Woodfield 1981, 103, fig 10n; Williams 1988, 159, fig 31, no. 113).
- 7.276 Although some jet was also exploited in parts of Germany, France, Flanders and Italy, most of the jet found in Britain during the medieval period seems to have come from either Whitby in North Yorkshire or Spain, northern Spain having the mineral of the best quality in Europe at this time, especially that from Oles (Villaviciosa) in Asturias (Menéndez 2003, 272). The export of jet objects from Spain was linked to the pilgrimage shrine at Compostela in north-west Spain, where small items were sold to visitors. This area of Spain lacks jet quarries and the mineral was extracted to the east in Asturias and León, sometimes providing half-finished objects to be completed in Compostela itself, sometimes providing quantities of finished products (Osma 1916; Monte 1985; Franco 2005). Not all jet rosaries have a Compostela connection however, which can only be established if the saint's figure (or his symbol, for example, the scallop shell) appears as part of the rosary (such as that recovered from Acton Court in Avon; Courtney 2004, 395, fig 9.59, no. 213). Beyond rosaries and pilgrim objects, amulets, necklaces, bracelets and beads for clothing articles were also hand-made from the 14th century in Spain (Osma 1916) and may have also been exported.
- 7.277 The shape of the Frosterley jet bead [SF92] is not uncommon among beads in general, including those made of glass and amber. Similar beads but with ring-and-dot decoration are dated to the late Roman or early medieval period in Spain (Menéndez 2003, 276). Plain, identical examples found in medieval Britain, made in jet, include the beads forming part of a hoard of coins and jewellery found at Canonbie in Dumfriesshire, which was buried around 1300, although the perforation—which is meant to run at right angles to the mineral stratification—in this case runs along the width of the bead (National Museums Scotland H.KO 9; <http://nms.scran.ac.uk/database/record.php?usi=000-100-000-734-C>). This is a good example where the arrangement of the beads in a medieval rosary, much as today, can be seen: plain elliptical beads are strung in (usually 5 but up to 15) groups of 10 representing *ave marias*, being separated by a polyhedral bead representing a *paternoster*; each bead representing a prayer (see Redknap 2013). Two main types

of rosary were being produced in Spain at this time, one for 'everyday' use and another for religious communities and worn as necklaces, the latter being distinguished mainly by the use of larger beads. The range of decorations and bead profile was wide (Franco 2005; López de Prado 1987).

7.278 The source of jet is difficult to establish solely by eye although scientific analysis can help in this respect (Jones 1996; Hunter 2008; Penton 2008). Without the Compostela link it is difficult to confirm if the object came from Spain or elsewhere. Some authors are proposing that Whitby jet was not only being carved into religious objects in the 12th century, but that it was also being distributed across northern England and eastern Scotland; so far only cross pendants with ring-and-dot decoration have been suggested as being made at Whitby at this time (Pierce 2013), but other authors also suggest that jet found in the north of England may have been made at Whitby whereas that from the south may have been imported from Spain (Standley 2013, 78). Remains of jet-working in London, even if the raw material came from Whitby (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 309), demonstrates however that this theory is not without complications. Although Whitby jet may have had a limited geographical distribution, the reasons why Spanish jet moved are different and beyond local trading areas of influence; further analysis and in-depth study of medieval Whitby jet needs to be carried out before we can start understanding its distribution.

7.279 On balance, therefore, this is almost certainly a paternoster bead from a rosary dating between the 13th and 16th centuries and before 1571, but its provenance cannot as yet be confirmed without scientific analysis.

Catalogue

7.280 Bead. SF42. Amber.

Probably a late medieval rosary bead. Dull colour and opaque; discoid shape. Smoothed and shiny around piercing. 9.4mm diameter max x 6mm high; piercing 2mm diameter.

FSB14. Context 84, trench 8. Rubble and soil below topsoil.

7.281 Bead. SF92. Jet.

Probably a late medieval rosary bead. Shiny black bead of polyhedral form with 14 sides, all of them undecorated. Pierced along the centre. 9.6 mm high x 8.5 mm max width; piercing is 2.5mm diameter.

FSB14. Context 88, trench 6, lower fill of kiln pit containing medieval and early post-medieval domestic rubbish.

Other materials

Results

7.282 A pale grey clay marble 17mm diam. came from context [3] and a buff clay example 17mm diam. from context [19]. These are 19th century and are either stoppers from glass bottles or (possibly re-used) as children's toys. A 19th/early 20th century clay marble (SF136) was found in context [65].

7.283 Context [94], the burial, produced a single long 200mm+, relatively thick (0.2mm) animal hair (SF61).

8. The palaeoenvironmental evidence

Methods

- 8.1 Palaeoenvironmental assessment was carried out on 15 bulk samples, taken during two seasons of excavation (Archaeological Services 2014; 2015). Bulk samples taken during the first season included two charcoal-rich deposits within the chancel end of the chapel and four deposits underlying or adjacent to each of the four main walls of the chapel. The second season comprised samples from four posthole fills within the interior of the chapel, deposits from below and within the south wall of the chapel and kiln pit deposits situated south of the chapel. Radiocarbon dating indicates early medieval to post-medieval activity at the site (Table 21). Updated results provided by further analysis of the charcoal have been incorporated with existing data.
- 8.2 The samples were manually floated and sieved through a 500 μ m mesh. The residues were examined for shells, fruitstones, nutshells, charcoal, small bones, pottery, glass, flint and industrial residues, and were scanned using a magnet for ferrous fragments. The flots were examined at up to x60 magnification using a Leica MZ7.5 stereomicroscope for waterlogged and charred botanical remains. Identification of these was undertaken by comparison with modern reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University. Habitat classification follows Preston *et al.* (2002). Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997).
- 8.3 Selected charcoal fragments were identified, in order to provide material suitable for radiocarbon dating. The transverse, radial and tangential sections were examined at up to x600 magnification using a Leica DMLM microscope. Analysis was undertaken following Marguerie & Hunot (2007) and included examination of the number of tree rings, tree ring curvature, and where possible the diameter of roundwood was measured. The presence of pith, bark, tyloses, reaction wood and alteration by fusion or radial cracks were also recorded. Identifications were assisted by the descriptions of Schweingruber (1990), Hather (2000) and Gale & Cutler (2000), and modern reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University.
- 8.4 Snail remains were identified to species using the descriptions of Cameron (2008) and Kerney & Cameron (1979). Nomenclature follows Anderson (2005) and habitat classifications follow Cameron (2008) and Kerney & Cameron (1979).
- 8.5 The works were undertaken in accordance with the palaeoenvironmental research aims and objectives outlined in the regional archaeological research framework and resource agendas. Knowledge of plant use and woodland utilisation during the early medieval period is still extremely limited for northern England. In this instance the archaeological resource addresses a number of agenda items, specifically SEii Palaeoenvironmental evidence and AG13 Charcoal analysis (Petts & Gerrard 2006; Hall & Huntley 2007; Huntley 2010).

Results

2013 season

- 8.6 The samples comprised small fragments of mortar, unburnt bone, charcoal and terrestrial snails. A charred tuber/rhizome was also noted in context [57]. Low quantities of charred botanical remains were present in the samples, with remains including an oat grain, a barley grain, a grass seed and a large seed of the pea family.

Weed seeds of the dock and vetch families were also noted. Small fragments of hazel and oak charcoal were identified in several of the contexts.

- 8.7 Analysis was undertaken on charcoal-rich deposits [45] and [49]. Ashy charcoal from context [45] was in a very good state of preservation with few mineral inclusions. This charred material predominantly comprised small calibre hazel branchwood, often comprising evidence of insect degradation (woodworm) and in some instances was split or cleft into quarters (ranging from 5-16mm in diameter). Remaining material was identified as fragments of oak stemwood (timber).
- 8.8 Charcoal from burnt deposit [49] was predominantly identified as ash with weak ring curvature indicating the remains of large branchwood or stemwood. Other identified remains from this deposit included small stemwood and branchwood of holly, hazel and willow/poplar. Again preservation of this material was very good. The results are presented in Table 19.

2014 season

- 8.9 Kiln deposits [88] and [103] contained sizeable amounts of lime and mortar and small fragments of fuel waste (coal, clinker/cinder and occasional charcoal remains). Fill [88] also comprised fractured fragments of lead ore (galena), fired clay, pottery, glass, a faceted jet bead and small copper objects. Evidence of domestic waste included the charred remains of hazel nutshell and an oat grain. The large size of the oat grain suggests the presence of cultivated oat (*Avena sativa*), although diagnostic chaff was absent. Fill [88] comprised the most diverse charcoal assemblage, containing elm, oak, ash, hazel and cherries (blackthorn, wild or bird cherry).
- 8.10 Posthole fills [92] and [96] contained large fragments (>60mm) of oak charcoal exhibiting radial cracks, weak ring curvature and more than 40 growth rings. Large fragment size is not characteristic of hearth waste and anatomical properties noted indicate these remains were from large stemwood (timber) and probably represent the remnants of structural material. Both of these fills included fragments of hazel charcoal, comprising strong ring curvature and anatomical characteristics typical of small branchwood. The charred remains of a sedge nutlet and grass tuber were present in [96].
- 8.11 Fragments of charcoal from posthole fills [99] and [101] were mainly identified as ash with moderate ring curvature. Other species noted from posthole fills included alder, willow/poplar and Maloideae. The absence of spiral thickening, ray size and diffuse porous nature suggest the latter is hawthorn or apple. Deposit [98] from below the south wall of the chapel predominantly comprised fragments of yew charcoal (*Taxus baccata*), with weak ring curvature indicating stemwood.
- 8.12 Occasional fragments of unburnt bone (possibly small mammal) occurred in several samples and small quantities of land snails included *Cochlicopa* cf. *lubrica* (Müller), *Arianta arbustorum* (Linnaeus), *Trochulus* cf. *striolatus* (Pfeiffer), *Oxychilus cellarius* (Müller), *Discus rotundatus* (Müller) and *Carychium tridentatum* (Risso). The results are presented in Table 20.

Discussion

- 8.13 Limited evidence of domestic activity in the form of food waste (charred cereal grains and hazel nutshell) was present in several deposits at the site. Cultivated oat

and barley were common cereal crops from the early medieval period onwards (Huntley & Stallibrass 1995) and a charred barley grain recovered from deposit [57] provided a radiocarbon date of cal AD 580-670.

- 8.14 At least eleven tree or shrub species were identified from the charcoal assemblages, indicating local woodland disturbance. Charcoal analysis of posthole fills within the chapel interior indicates the use of oak timber posts for [F93] and [F97] and ash for [F100] and [F102]. Fissures noted in oak stemwood charcoal from [F93] and [F97] can be caused by rapid combustion at high temperatures (Schweingruber 1990), and probably reflects burnt posts as a result of demolition. Fragments of hazel branchwood recovered from features [F93] and [F97] provided consistent 8th-10th-century radiocarbon dates and may represent the remains of wattle panels.
- 8.15 Evidence of probable charred structural material was also recovered from deposits [45] and [49]. Identified charcoal remains from deposit [45] are characteristic of an oak timber post/beam and hazel rods or withies with signs of insect degradation. Hazel wattle is known to be particularly prone to woodworm decay. Deposit [49] contained evidence for the remains of an ash post/pole with possible staves or withies of holly, hazel and willow. The remarkably good preservation of these charcoal remains is likely evidence of *in situ* burning and immediate sealing of the deposits preventing post-depositional taphonomic processes (mineral inclusions).
- 8.16 Yew charcoal recovered from below the south wall of the chapel [98], provided a radiocarbon date of cal AD 1010-1160. As yew is potentially a long-lived tree, caution should be taken when interpreting this date. Yew charcoal was submitted for dating as oak stemwood was the only other material available from this deposit which is also a long-lived species. The reason for the occurrence of yew charcoal is uncertain. Remains of yew rarely occur in archaeological deposits, although the high tensile strength and attractive nature of this wood has many uses. Yew wood has a high calorific value and produces a fierce heat, which can be volatile on an open fire unless seasoned for two years (Gale & Cutler 2000), possibly explaining its usual absence from domestic hearth waste. This native tree mainly occurs on well-drained calcareous soils such as the limestone valley around Frosterley, although it has been widely planted in churchyards (Preston *et al.* 2002).
- 8.17 Fragmented deposits of coal and clinker/cinder from the kiln fills probably represent fuel remains. This material may be domestic hearth waste rather than industrial residues, due the dumping of rubbish and evidence of food waste in deposit [88].
- 8.18 Overall the land snail remains are of ubiquitous species and have little interpretative value, although species typical of damp calcareous grassland were noted.

9. Radiocarbon dating

- 9.1 AMS radiocarbon dating and calibration were carried out by the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC), East Kilbride, Scotland. The charred plant macrofossil material selected for seven (including one from the assessment report) individual dates provided adequate carbon for accurate measurement in each case, and analyses proceeded normally. Details of the results and calibrations are presented in Appendix 3. A summary of results is presented in Table 21.

10. Discussion

- 10.1 The excavations on the site have confirmed that the foundations of St Botolph's chapel survive beneath demolition debris from its abandonment and dereliction. Radiocarbon dating has verified early medieval occupation of the site, when the surviving stone chapel stood. The grounds of the chapel were used as a cemetery at this time. The chapel was repaired or rebuilt in the 12th century. After the Reformation the chapel was abandoned and demolished. A lime kiln pit was dug into the hillside next to the chapel around this time, utilising stone removed from the chapel.

Early medieval

- 10.2 Prior to the first phase of excavation, the pre-Conquest archaeological evidence for Frosterley was limited to a 9th-Century copper alloy strap end recovered during construction work for houses to the north and east of the site. The earliest date recovered from the excavation derives from a deposit underlying the north wall of the east end of the chapel. This was cal AD 580-670, and provides a *terminus post quem* for the construction of the stone chapel.
- 10.3 The chapel was dedicated to St Botolph (also called Botulf, Botulph and Botwulf), who was a 7th-century English saint. The surviving *Life*, written by Abbot Folcard of Thorney in 1068, was supposedly based on information received from Botolph's disciples (Baring Gould 1874, 247-8). He is thought to have been born in East Anglia in the second quarter of the 7th Century AD (Farmer 1992, 66). In 654 the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records that he petitioned King Ethelwold (654-64) for land to build a monastery at *Icanho* (Swanton 2000, 28). This is presumed to be Iken in Essex (*Ibid.* 28n), and excavations at Iken church in 1977 confirmed that the Norman church had a wooden predecessor and also recovered a fragment of an Anglo-Saxon cross shaft (West and Scarfe 1983). After his death in 680 (Lapidge *et al.* 1999, 72) Botolph was buried at his monastery, but in 970 King Edgar I gave permission for his remains to be transferred to Burgh, near Woodbridge. They were subsequently translated to Bury St Edmunds Abbey by order of King Cnut some 50 years later. Most of his relics were later taken to Thorney Abbey, although his head went to Ely Cathedral and other bones were distributed to various other churches, including Westminster Abbey.
- 10.4 Botolph is credited with being one of the pioneers of the Benedictine Rule in England (Bond 1914, 90), and his influence on the Saxon church is reflected in the over 70 churches dedicated in his name. His links with Northumbria are recorded in the life of Ceolfrith, who became Bishop of Jarrow. Ceolfrith is said to have gone to *Icanho* to visit Botolph and hear his teachings before joining Benedict Biscop at Wearmouth. The Frosterley dedication is the most northerly known in England, and it may be that it belongs to the period of Benedictine reform under Dunstan (Archbishop of York from AD 961-988), especially perhaps as Botolph had influenced an early leading figure in the Northumbrian church.

Cross

- 10.5 The fragments of an Anglo-Saxon cross, probably from the first half of the 8th century, implies the presence of a settlement or religious site. Higham (1986, 300-1) suggests a link between crosses and early monastic sites, for example the famous crosses at Ruthwell and Bewcastle are both believed to have been associated with monasteries. Fragments from several crosses have been found at Escomb (Cramp

1977, 77-9). While some are probably contemporary with the original construction of the church none appear to predate it, although it is difficult to tightly date such monuments. This may indicate that the chapel at Frosterley was contemporary with its cross. References to Bot's Well in the vicinity of the chapel also indicate an early religious association: holy wells frequently relate to late Romano-British or early Saxon shrines, and some later developed into chapel, church or monastic sites. There may therefore have been a small monastic community in upper Weardale from the 8th century onwards.

Chapel

- 10.6 The stone chapel may have been constructed on the site of an earlier building, removing or masking most of the evidence for it. The overall internal dimensions of the chapel are 16.25m by 5m (externally) and 14.65m by 3.40m (internally), with walls 0.7-1.0m thick. This compares quite well with the dimensions of Escomb church (17.8m by 5.9 m externally; 16.3m by 4.4m internally; walls 0.7m thick). At the east end of the chapel two internal north/south walls defined a probable chancel. The walls may have supported a chancel arch, and/or step, creating an extremely small chancel (3.2m wide and 2.7m long) analogous to that at Escomb. The best-preserved part of the structure was the north-east corner where the wall stood to two courses (a height of 0.5m) within a shallow construction trench. The wall here was well-built, comprising large, faced sandstone blocks bonded with crumbly lime mortar. A large quoin formed the north-east corner (another was found disturbed at the south-west corner): such quoins were used in pre-Conquest construction (Peter Ryder, pers. comm.). The foundation course of the west wall used larger dry stone blocks, which was also an Anglo-Saxon technique (Kerr and Kerr 1983, 37). There is no evidence for the establishment of a new church within the north-east of England from the mid-9th century to the Norman Conquest (Chester-le-Street and Durham aside), and it is quite possible that the construction of the original stone chapel pre-dates the mid-9th century. It is not clear whether the chapel continued to be used into the post-Conquest period, or if there was an abandonment phase as seen at other sites in the region.
- 10.7 Two postholes were identified within the footprint of the chapel, which have radiocarbon date ranges of cal AD 770-990 and cal AD 720-940. It is likely that these were structural supports of oak which burnt *in situ*. There was additional evidence for wattle and withies. The postholes may relate to interior supports in the stone chapel (they are along the central long axis of the building) or to an earlier wooden church. The structure is likely to have been destroyed by fire; many of the artefacts, including the early medieval cross as well as later objects, exhibit signs of fire.
- 10.8 Part of the stone cross appeared deliberately placed directly on the prone burial next to the Church, indicating that the destruction of the cross was contemporary or earlier than the burial, the bones from which were radiocarbon dated to cal AD 770-1020. The events could have been contemporary with the burning of the chapel.
- 10.9 Evidence for pre-Conquest destruction of crosses and other sculpture is rare; most fragments were not recovered under modern archaeological practices (Rodwell *et al*, 2008, 60). Several fragments of cross-head were recovered from the foundations of the late 11th century chapter house at Durham (Lang 1988, 50). However, given that Cuthbert's community was only established at Durham in AD 995, they may have been broken up post-Conquest as an assertion of the new Norman Benedictine

control over the monastery. It could relate however to a late pre-Conquest shift in religious practice away from the use of such crosses. More relevantly, the discovery of the Lichfield Angel in 2003 established that the sculpture had been (at least partially) deliberately broken and deposited in the later 9th or 10th centuries (Rodwell *et al*, 2008, 56 & 59), although the reason for the destruction is unknown. This is also the case at Frosterley. It may have been a deliberate action if the chapel was abandoned by its religious community. The association with the prone burial may indicate a hostile act. This could have been during or after the late 9th century. There is little recorded evidence of any Viking raids north of the Tees and away from the coast and as at Lichfield the presence of Vikings in the wider area does not necessarily mean they were to blame (*Ibid.* 2008, 58-9). It is also possible that the destruction was earlier, and that it was accidental or catastrophic rather than deliberate.

Cemetery

- 10.10 The presence of a pre-Conquest cemetery is indicated by the discovery of a complete extended inhumation. The skeleton, an adult male (probably over 25 years old), was buried in a shallow, poorly-defined grave on an east-west orientation (head to the west). He was positioned close to and parallel with the south wall of the chapel, suggesting that this was an individual of some status within the community: this idea is reinforced by the presence of part of the Anglo-Saxon cross shaft within the grave fill, probably deliberately placed over his upper back, and by the fact that the grave was marked by a linear cairn of stones. Analysis of a fragment of bone produced a radiocarbon date of cal AD 770-1020, indicating a pre-Conquest date for the burial (probably later 9th-early 11th century). However, the individual appears to have been buried prone. Stoodley (1999) has recorded 115 prone burials nationally representing (c.1%) of Anglo-Saxon interments, but the phenomena is very rare in the region (David Petts, pers. comm.). Many of these are associated with formal execution sites where other practices such as hanging and decapitation can be identified. Reynolds (2009) believes prone burials from such sites give such practice a clear negative connotation, indicating the interment of an outcast. This could be linked to an association with witchcraft or superstition and an intention to prevent the physical or spiritual return of the dead. However, this explanation seems unlikely for a burial on sacred ground. Lucy states that "*There is probably no single explanation for the use of prone burial [among Anglo-Saxons]... In some cases it may be accidental, especially if the burial was in a coffin which had been clumsily handled. In other cases it might have specific significance attached to it*" (2000, 80). No evidence for a coffin was identified here.
- 10.11 Another bone was also radiocarbon dated and returned almost identical dates within the ranges cal AD 770-1020. This bone was of an adolescent (around 10-12 years old) and was found in a later context on the north side of the chapel, indicating that it came from a disturbed burial. Given the broad date range it is possible that the bone comes from an individual whose burial pre-dates the inhumation. Many more unarticulated bone fragments from disturbed burials were recovered from cemetery deposits and elsewhere. They indicated at least one other adult and adolescent, two juveniles and a baby. It is likely that the cemetery was in use from the same period as the chapel, but the present limited evidence points to late pre-Conquest burials.

Later medieval

- 10.12 Frosterley is an Anglo-French name meaning “*the forester’s portion of Lee*” which, with the adjoining Rogerley, formed a parcel of land known as *Lee*, which is Old English for “*the clearing*” (Watts 2002,46). It is first documented in the Boldon Book, which was compiled in 1183. The Boldon Book entry is very brief, stating only that “*Ralph the Crafty holds Frosterley for half a mark*” (Austin 1982, 43). The village was again mentioned in Close Rolls of 1239, but the chapel itself was not documented until 1346 in an Inquest Post Mortem: “*Henry de Bradley cum Constancia ux. eq. in frank. marr. - The rent 2s 10d at the Exch. and 9s to the chaplain of the Chapel of Frosterley...*”.

Chapel

- 10.13 There is abundant evidence that the chapel was either repaired or reconstructed in the 12th century, two centuries before it was first documented. The western half of the south wall exhibits a different construction technique to that seen in the eastern end. A radiocarbon date of cal AD 1010-1160 places this in the 11th or 12th centuries. This clear evidence of rebuild may be associated with the 12th century carved head and free-standing cross-head which were recovered during the excavation. The fragments of font which were discovered were of 13th century or possibly late 12th century date. This was made of Frosterley marble, and parts of Frosterley marble floor tiles were also recovered; a Frosterley marble slab is also present within the chancel at Escomb church. The remnants of other stone flooring were also identified. Two linear arrangements of edge-set stones were also found, one crossing the width of the chapel, the other set along the external face of the northern wall of the chancel. Both tightly abutted the chapel walls, indicating that they were constructed later than them. They may have been foundations.
- 10.14 Five small post settings, forming two rows, were recorded. The palaeoenvironmental analysis shows these may have supported ash posts that burnt *in situ*, probably for internal structures such as screens or rails. The presence of unmilled lead comes and some 14th-century window glass demonstrates that the chapel was glazed. Painted plaster confirms that the chapel would have been painted, probably with religious murals as was common with medieval churches and chapels. The presence of stone roof tiles indicates that the building had a strong roof able to hold their weight. There were also several different types of tile which suggest several phases of activity. An assemblage of artefacts including pottery, personal items and arrowheads may reflect casual losses and rubbish disposal at the site over several centuries.

Cemetery

- 10.15 Although no human remains were dated to the later medieval period, numerous pins were found, commonly used for shrouds, which date to the 14th century or later, indicating that the graveyard continued to be used for interments. The remains of infants and children appeared to be concentrated against the southern eaves of the chapel, although the assemblage is too small to be certain that this is significant.

Post-medieval

- 10.16 Places of parochial worship generally survived the suppression of religious houses through the Reformation and subsequent Dissolution of the Monasteries. The chapel may have been forfeited to the squires of Stanhope, who advertised in 1522 for a

priest to fill the vacant benefice (Archaeological Services 1995, 5). It is unlikely that the chapel survived much longer, as the excavations revealed a kiln pit for heating limestone to create quicklime, which was used to make mortar and in agriculture to reduce soil acidity. The structure of the kiln comprised a large pit dug into the side of the hill, with a stokehole extending southwards. The sides of the pit were banked up with rubble, with a defined bank around the rim. Evidence of a more sophisticated structure was minimal, although one large square-cut stone had been placed on the internal corner of the stokehole. The kiln was within 5m of the chapel, almost certainly within the sanctified grounds of the cemetery, therefore indicating that the chapel was no longer in active use when the kiln was built, and it is likely that the kiln was lined with stone rubble from the initial demolition of the chapel walls. The base of the pit comprised compacted white limestone, either as a deliberate floor, or residual quicklime from processing the limestone. This material was radiocarbon dated to cal AD 1430-1630, providing a *terminus ante quem* for the chapel's destruction.

- 10.17 It is likely that stone robbing continued for a significant period, as the pit was later backfilled with demolition rubble including architectural fragments from the chapel. It is probable that decorative stone from the chapel has been incorporated into many of the buildings in Frosterley. Many of the finds from this phase are functional, including a possible sickle and three knives, as well as clay pipes. Two distinct phases of stone robbing were also detected during excavation of the chapel itself. Certainly by the later 18th century there was no sign of the building: "*The chapel named in the records has been many years disused and gone to decay, the scite [sic] of it only known by the name of the Chapel Close, which, the field where it stood retains*" (Hutchinson 1787, 297-8). The site has remained in use as a field into the present day.

11. Sources

- Anderson, R, 2005 An annotated list of the non-marine Mollusca of Britain and Ireland. *J Conch* **38**, 607-637
- Archaeological Services 1995 *St. Botolph's Chapel, Frosterley: trial excavations*. Unpublished report **304**, Archaeological Services Durham University
- Archaeological Services 2013 *St. Botolph's Chapel, Frosterley: geophysical survey*. Unpublished report **3215**, Archaeological Services Durham University
- Archaeological Services 2014 *St Botolph's Chapel, Frosterley, County Durham: archaeological excavation*. Unpublished report **3427**, Archaeological Services Durham University
- Archaeological Services 2015 *St Botolph's Chapel, Frosterley, County Durham: archaeological excavation*. Unpublished report **3679**, Archaeological Services Durham University
- Austin, D, (ed.) 1982 *Boldon Book*, Phillimore: Chichester.
- Baring-Gould, S, 1874 *The Lives of the Saints*
- Beaudry, M, 2006 *Findings: the material culture of needlework and sewing*, New Haven
- Bond, F, 1892 *Dedications and Patron Saints in English Parish Churches*. Oxford
- Bowes, P L, 1979 *Settlement and Economy in the Forest and Park of Weardale, Co. Durham, 1100-1800; A Study in Historical Geography*. M.A. Thesis Durham University. <http://etheses.dur.ac.uk/3599/>

- Brennan, D, 2001a Non-ferrous metal objects, in T James *Excavations at Carmarthen Greyfriars 1983-1990*, 21-32 Dyfed Archaeological Trust
- Brennan, D, 2001b The Small Finds and other Artifacts, Topic report no 4, in T James *Excavations at Carmarthen Greyfriars 1983-1990*, Dyfed Archaeological Trust
- Brickley, M, & Ives, R, 2008 *The Bioarchaeology of Metabolic Bone Disease*, Amsterdam
- Bronk Ramsey, C, 2009 Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon* **51(4)**, 337-360
- Brooks, S T, & Suchey, J M, 1990 Skeletal age determination based on the os pubis: A comparison of the Acsádi-Nemeskéri and Suchey-Brooks methods, *Human Evolut* **5**, 227-238
- Brothwell, D R, 1981 *Digging Up Bones*, New York
- Caffell, A, 2013 *Report on Human Remains from St Botolph's Chapel, Frosterley, County Durham (FSB 13)*, Unpublished Skeletal Report for Archaeological Services Durham University
- Caffell, A, 2015 *Observations on Human Skeletal Remains from Frosterley (FSB 14)*, Unpublished Report for Archaeological Services Durham University
- Cameron, R, 2008 *Land Snails in the British Isles*. Field Studies Council Occasional Publication **79**. Shrewsbury
- Caple, C, 1991 The detection and definition of an industry: the English medieval and post medieval pin industry, *Archaeol J* **148**: 1, 241-255
- Clark, J (ed), 1995 *The medieval horse and its equipment: medieval finds from excavations in London* **5**, London
- Coulter, C, 2015 Consumers and artisans. Marketing amber and jet in the early medieval British Isles, in G Hansen, S P Ashby and I Baug (eds), *Everyday products in the Middle Ages. Crafts, consumption and the individual in Northern Europe c. cal AD 800-1600*, 110-123. Oxford
- Cowgill, J, de Neergaard, M Griffiths, N, 1987 Knives and scabbards: medieval finds from excavations in london **1'**, Museum of London
- Courtney, P, 1993 The medieval and post-medieval objects, in P Ellis (ed) *Beeston Castle, Cheshire, a report on the excavations 1968-85 by Laurence Keen and Peter Hough*, 134-160
- Courtney, P, 1993 The medieval and post-medieval objects, in P Ellis (ed), *Beeston Castle, Cheshire, a report on the excavations 1968-85 by Laurence Keen and Peter Hough*, Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England, 134-160
- Cox, M, 2000 Ageing adults from the skeleton, in M Cox & S A Mays (eds) *Human Osteology in Archaeology and Forensic Science*, 61-82. London
- Cramp, R 1977 *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture 2: County Durham and Northumberland*, Oxford
- Crummy, N, 1988 *The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-85*, Colchester Archaeological Report **5**
- Cumberpatch, C G, 1997 Towards a phenomenological approach to the study of medieval pottery. In: C G Cumberpatch and P W Blinkhorn (Eds.) *Not so much a pot, more a way of life*, Oxbow Monograph **83**. Oxford.
- Cumberpatch, C G, 2003 The transformation of tradition; the origins of the post-medieval ceramic tradition in Yorkshire, *Assemblage* **7**
<http://www.shef.ac.uk/assem/issue7/cumberpatch.html>
- Cumberpatch, C G, 2006 Face to face with medieval pottery: Some observations on medieval anthropomorphic pottery in north-east England, *Assemblage* **9**
<http://www.assemblage.group.shef.ac.uk/issue9/cumberpatch.html>

- Cumberpatch, C G, 2014 Tradition and change: The production and consumption of early modern pottery in South and West Yorkshir,. in P Blinkhorn and C G Cumberpatch (Eds) *The Chiming of Crack'd Bells: Recent approaches to the study of artefacts in archaeology*, BAR International Series **2677** Archaeopress
- Daniell, C, 1997 *Death and Burial in Medieval England: 1066-1550*, London & New York
- Driesch, A von den, 1976 *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Peabody Museum Bulletin **1**. Harvard
- Driesch, A, von den & Boessneck, J, 1974 Kritische Anmerkungen zur Widerristhöhenberechnung aus Längenmassen vor- und frühgeschichtlicher Tierknochen. *Saugetierkundliche Mitteilungen* **22**, 325-48.
- Drury, J L, 1978 Durham Palatinate Forest Law and Administration Specially in Weardale up to 1440. *Archaeologia Aeliana* 5th Series **VI**, 87-105
- Edwards, D and Hampson, R, 2005 *White Salt Glazed Stoneware of the British Isles*.
- Egan, G, 2004 Spur straps, in J Clark (ed), *The medieval horse and its equipment c.1150–c.1450*, 150-156. Woodbridge
- Egan, G, 2005 *Material culture in London in an age of transition*, MoLAS Monograph **19**, London
- Egan, G and Pritchard, F, 1991 Dress accessories c.1150–c.1450, *Medieval Finds from Excavations in London* **3**, London
- Ellis, B, 1993 Spurs, in S Margeson, *Norwich households: the medieval and post-medieval finds from Norwich survey excavations 1971–1978*, East Anglian Archaeology **58**, 220-223. Norwich
- Farmer, D, 1992 *The Oxford Dictionary of Saints*. Oxford
- Franco, M, 2005 Iconografía jacobea en azabache, in M C Lacarra (ed), *Los caminos de Santiago. Arte, historia y literatura*, Institución Fernando el Católico, Zaragoza, 169-189
- Gale, R, & Cutler, D, 2000 *Plants in archaeology; identification manual of artefacts of plant origin from Europe and the Mediterranean*. Otley
- Geddes, J, 1985 The small finds, in J N Hare, *Battle Abbey. The eastern range and the excavations of 1978–80*, Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England Archaeological Report **2**, 147–177
- Goodall, A R, 1983 Non-ferrous metal objects, in P Mayes and L Butler, *Sandal Castle excavations 1964–1973: a detailed archaeological report*, 231–239. Wakefield
- Goodall, I H, 1979 Iron objects, in D D Andrews and G Milne, *Wharram. A Study of Settlement on the Yorkshire Wolds 1, Domestic Settlement, Areas 10 and 6*, The Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph **8**, 115–123
- Goodall, I H, 2011 *Ironwork in medieval Britain: an archaeological study*, Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph **31**, London
- Grant, A, 1982 The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates, in B Wilson, C Grigson & S Payne (Eds) *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, BAR British Series **109**, 91-108.
- Hall, A R, & Huntley, J P, 2007 *A review of the evidence for macrofossil plant remains from archaeological deposits in northern England*, Research Department Report Series no. **87**. London
- Hather, J G, 2000 *The identification of the Northern European Woods: a guide for archaeologists and conservators*. London
- Hayward, J F, 1957 *English cutlery: sixteenth to eighteenth century*. London

- Higham, N, 1986 *The Northern Counties to AD 1000*. London
- Hillson, S W, 1996 *Dental Anthropology*. Cambridge
- Hinton, D, 1990 Belt-hasps and other belt-fittings, in M Biddle (ed), *Object and economy in medieval Winchester*, Winchester Studies **7ii**, 539-542
- Hunter, F, 2008 Jet and related materials in Viking Scotland, *Medieval Archaeol* **52**, 103-18
- Huntley, J P, 2010 *A review of wood and charcoal recovered from archaeological excavations in Northern England*. Research Department Rep Series **68**. London
- Huntley, J P, & Stallibrass, S, 1995 *Plant and vertebrate remains from archaeological sites in northern England: data reviews and future directions*. Architectural and Archaeol Soc of Durham and Northumberland Res Rep **4**,. Durham
- Hutchinson, W, 1785-7 *The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham*, 3 vols. Newcastle
- İşcan, M Y, & Loth, S R, 1986 Estimation of age and determination of sex from the sternal rib, in K Reichs (ed) *Forensic Osteology: Advances in the Identification of Human Remains*, 68-89. Springfield
- İşcan, M Y, Loth, S R, & Wright, R K 1984 Metamorphosis at the sternal rib end: A new method to estimate age at death in white males, *Am J Phys Anthropol* **65**, 147-156
- İşcan, M Y, Loth, S R, & Wright, R K, 1985 Age estimation from the rib by phase analysis: white females, *J Forensic Sci* **30**, 853-863
- Jessop, O, 1996 A new artefact typology for the study of medieval arrowheads, *Medieval Archaeol* **40**, 192–205
- Jones, J M, 1996 The analysis of jet, in L Allason-Jones *Roman jet in the Yorkshire Museum*. York
- Jones, R T, Wall, S M, Locker, A M, Coy, J & Maltby, M, 1979 *Computer Based Osteometry Data Capture User Manual*, Ancient Monuments Lab Rep **3342**
- Kerney, M P, & Cameron, R A D, 1979 *A Field Guide to the Land Snails of Britain and North-west Europe*. London
- Kerr, M and Kerr, N, 1983 *Anglo-Saxon Architecture*. Princes Risborough
- Knüsel, C J, 2000 Activity-Related Skeletal Change, in V Fiorato, A Boylston and C J Knüsel (eds) *Blood Red Roses: The Archaeology of a Mass Grave from the Battle of Towton cal AD 1461*, 103-118. Oxford
- Lang J, 1988 *Anglo-Saxon Sculpture*. Princes Risborough
- Lapidge, M, Blair, J, Keynes, S, & Scragg, D (eds), 2000 *The Blackwell Encyclopaedia of Anglo-Saxon England*. Oxford
- Lewis, M E, 2007 *The Bioarchaeology of Children: Perspectives from Biological and Forensic Anthropology*. Cambridge
- Lewis, M, 2014 *Saints and their Badges*, Essex
- Lightbown, R W, 1992 *Mediaeval European jewellery with a catalogue of the collection in the Victoria & Albert Museum*. London
- López de Prado, C, 1987 Azabaches compostelanos en el Museo de Lugo, *Boletín do Museo Provincial de Lugo* **3**, 99-110
- Lovejoy, C O, Meindl, R S, Pryzbeck, T R, & Mensforth, R P, 1985 Chronological metamorphosis of the auricular surface of the ilium: A new method for the determination of adult skeletal age at death, *Am J Phys Anthropol* **68**, 15-28
- Lucy, S, 2000 *The Anglo-Saxon Way of Death: Burial Rites in Early England*. Stroud
- MacKinney, L, 2007 Rosaries, paternosters and devotion to the Virgin in the households of John Baret of Bury St Edmunds, *Parergon* **24(2)**, 93-114

- Major, H, 2006 The small finds, in N R Brown, *A medieval moated manor by the Thames Estuary: excavations at Southchurch Hall, Southend, Essex*, East Anglian Archaeol Rep **115**, 37-71
- Margeson, S, 1993 *Norwich households: the medieval and post-medieval finds from Norwich survey excavations 1971–1978*, East Anglian Archaeology **58**. Norwich
- Marguerie, D, & Hunot, J-Y, 2007 Charcoal analysis and dendrology: data from archaeological sites in north-western France. *J Archaeol Sci* **34**, 1417-1433
- Maxwell, R, 1994 Amber, in R Fraser et al, Excavation adjacent to Close Gate, Newcastle, 1988-9, *Archaeologia Aeliana* 5th Series **22**, 131
- McKinley, J I, 2004 Compiling a skeletal inventory: disarticulated and co-mingled remains, in M Brickley & J I McKinley (eds) *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*, IFA Paper **7**, 14-17
- McSherry, P F, 1998 The ectopic maxillary canine: A review, *Brit J Orthod* **25**, 209-216
- Menéndez, A, 2003 Azabache, in J A Gutiérrez-González (coord), *Peñaferuz (Gijón). El castillo de Curiel y su territorio*, VTP Editorial, 269-278. Gijón
- Monte, V, 1985 El azabache, *Narria: Estudios de artes y costumbres populares* 39-40, 31-35
- Moorrees, C F A, Fanning, E A, & Hunt, E E, 1963a Formation and resorption of three deciduous teeth in children, *Am J Phys Anthropol* **21**, 205-213
- Moorrees, C F A, Fanning, E A, & Hunt, E E, 1963b Age variation of formation stages for ten permanent teeth, *J Dent Res* **42**, 1490-1502
- Oakley, G, 1979 The copper alloy objects, in J Williams *St Peter's Street, Northampton: excavations 1973-1976*, Northampton Development Corporation Archaeological Monograph **2**, 248-264
- Ortner, D J, 2003 *Identification of Palaeopathological Disorders in Human Skeletal Remains*, Amsterdam & San Diego
- Osma, G, 1916 *Catálogo de azabaches compostelanos*, Madrid
- Ottaway, P, & Rogers, N, 2002 *Craft, industry and everyday life: finds from medieval York*, York Archaeological Trust
- Penton, S, 2008 *Cumwhitton, Cumbria. Analytical investigation of jet-like objects from a Viking cemetery*, English Heritage Res Dep Rep **18/2008**. Portsmouth
- Petts, D, & Gerrard, C, 2006 *Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic environment*. Durham
- Pierce, E, 2013 Jet cross pendants from the British Isles and beyond: forms, distribution and use, *Medieval Archaeol* **57**, 198-211
- Preston, C D, Pearman, D A, & Dines, T D, 2002 *New Atlas of the British and Irish Flora*. Oxford
- Rackham, D J, 1986 Assessing the Relative Frequencies of Species by the Application of a Stochastic Model to a Zooarchaeological Database. In L H van Wijngaarden-Bakker (ed.) *Database Management and Zooarchaeology*, PACT **14**, 185-192. Strasbourg
- Redknapp, M, 2013 Religious items, in J Gardiner & M J Allen (ed), *Before the mast: life and death aboard the Mary Rose*. The Archaeology of the *Mary Rose* **4**, 117-127. Portsmouth
- Reimer, P J, Bard, E, Bayliss, A, Beck, J W, Blackwell, P G, Bronk Ramsey, C, Buck, C E, Cheng, H, Edwards, R L, Friedrich, M, Grootes, P M, Guilderson, T P, Hafflidason, H, Hajdas, I, Hatté, C, Heaton, T J, Hoffman, D L, Hogg, A G, Hughen, K A, Kaiser, K F, Kromer, B, Manning, S W, Niu, M, Reimer, R W, Richards, D A, Scott, E M, Southon, J R, Staff, R A, Turney, C S M, van der

- Plicht, J, 2013 IntCal13 and Marine13 radiocarbon age calibration curves, 0-50,000 years BP. *Radiocarbon* **55(4)**, 1869-1887
- Reynolds, A, 2009 *Anglo-Saxon Deviant Burial Customs*. Oxford
- Roberts, C A, & Cox, M, 2003 *Health and Disease in Britain: From Prehistory to the Present Day*. Stroud
- Roberts, C A, & Manchester, K, 2005 *The Archaeology of Disease*. Stroud
- Rodwell, W, Hawkes, J, Howe, E, & Cramp, R, 2008 The Lichfield Angel: A Spectacular Anglo-Saxon Painted Sculpture, *The Antiquaries J* **88**, 48-108
- Rouse, E C, 1991 *Medieval Wall Paintings*, Haverfordwest
- Scheuer, J L, & Black, S, 2000 *Developmental Juvenile Osteology*. San Diego
- Schmid, E, 1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones*. Amsterdam
- Schweingruber, F H, 1990 *Microscopic wood anatomy*. Birmensdorf
- Silver, I A, 1969 The ageing of domestic animals, in D Brothwell & E Higgs (eds) *Science in Archaeology*, 283-302. London
- Spencer, B, 1993 Copper Alloy Pilgrim Badges, in Margeson, S, Norwich Households: Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations 1971-78. East Anglian Archaeology Report No **58**, Norwich
- Spencer, B, 1998 Pilgrim souvenirs and secular badges: medieval finds from excavations in London **7**, London
- Stace, C, 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge
- Standley, E R, 2013 *Trinkets & charms. The use, meaning and significance of dress accessories 1300-1700*, Oxford University School of Archaeology Monograph **78**, Oxford
- Stirland, A, 2005 Human Remains, in J Gardiner & M J Allen (eds) *Before the Mast: Life and Death Aboard the Mary Rose. The Archaeology of the Mary Rose*, 516-544. Portsmouth
- Swanton, M (ed and trans), 2000 *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles: New Edition*. London
- Sykes, N J, 2007 *The Norman Conquest: A Zooarchaeological Perspective*, BAR International Series **1656**. Oxford
- Tylecote, R F, 1972 A contribution to the metallurgy of 18th and 19th century brass pins, *Post-Medieval Archaeol* **6**, 183-190
- Ubelaker, D H, 1989 *Human Skeletal Remains; Excavation, Analysis, Interpretation*, Washington
- Vaughan, J, 2007 The medieval and early post-medieval pottery, in J Nolan and J Vaughan Excavations at Oakwellgate, Gateshead, 1999, *Archaeologia Aeliana* 5th Series **37**; 165-197.
- Victorinox <http://www.company-histories.com/Victorinox-AG-Company-History.html> accessed October 2016
- Viner, L, 2007 Metalwork, in C Gerrard with M Aston, *The Shapwick Project, Somerset. A rural landscape explored*, The Socfor Medieval Archaeol Monograph **25**, 734-761
- Walker, P L, Bathurst, R R, Richman, R, Gjerdrum, T, & Andrushko, V A, 2009 The causes of porotic hyperostosis and cribra orbitalia: A reappraisal of the iron-deficiency-anemia hypothesis, *Am J Phys Anthropol* **139**, 109-125
- Ward Perkins, J B, 1993 *London Museum medieval catalogue 1940*. Ipswich
- Watts, V, 2002 *A Dictionary of County Durham Place-Names*. Nottingham
- West, S. and Scarfe, N, 1983 Iken, St. Botolph and the coming of East Anglian Christianity. *Proc Suffolk Institute of Archaeol. & History* **XXXV**, 279-291

- White, C L, 2009 Knee, garter, girdle, hat, stock, and spur buckles from seven sites in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* **13(2)**, 239-253
- Wilkinson, D J, 1998 Iron objects, in D Wilson and A McWhirr, *Cirencester Anglo-Saxon church and medieval abbey*, Cotswold Archaeol Trust, 84-91.
Cirencester
- Williams, V, 1997 The small finds, in B Morley and D Gurney, *Castle Rising Castle, Norfolk*, East Anglian Archaeol Rep **81**, 87-100
- Woodfield, C, 1981 Finds from the Free Grammar School at the White Friars, Coventry, *Post-Medieval Archaeology* **15**, 81–159

Appendix 1: Data tables

Table 1: Context data

The • symbols in the columns at the right indicate the presence of artefacts of the following types: P pottery, H human bone, A animal bone, M metals, F flint, I industrial residues, G glass, C ceramic building material, O other.

No	Area	Description	P	H	A	B	M	F	I	G	C	O
1	1	Turf										
2	2	Turf	•				•		•	•		•
3	1	Topsoil	•			•	•		•	•	•	•
4	2	Topsoil	•			•	•		•	•		•
5	3	Turf	•				•		•	•		•
6	3	Topsoil				•						
7	1	Backfill of evaluation trench F20	•				•			•	•	•
8	2	Rubble and mortar deposit	•			•	•			•	•	•
9	2	Stone bank	•			•	•			•		•
10	1	Stone bank on north side of trench	•			•	•					•
11	1	Stone bank on south side of trench	•				•					•
12	3	Stone spread										
13	3	Stone spread	•			•	•					
14	3	Stone spread	•				•		•	•		•
15	3	Stone spread	•				•		•	•		•
16	1	Small stone spread at south-east corner										
F17	1	Rough east-west stone wall										
18	1	Mortar deposit	•				•			•	•	•
19	4	Turf and topsoil	•				•		•	•	•	•
F20	1	Cut for evaluation trench										
21	1	Upper layer of edge-set stones on north side of chapel				•	•			•		•
22	1	Layer of broken stone roof tiles										
23	1	Rubble and mortar layer										•
24	1	Same as 23					•		•			•
25	1	Soil at south-east corner of chapel	•			•	•			•		•
26	1	Backfill of robber trench					•			•	•	•
27	1	Soil below south stone bank11	•			•	•		•	•	•	•
28	1	Dark brown soil below stone tile layer on north side of chapel				•			•			•
F29	1	North-south wall near east end of chapel										
30	1	Stoney layer within northern bank material										
31	1	Soil deposit										
32	1	Soil to east of east wall of chapel				•		•				
33	1	Lower layer of edge-set stones on north side of chapel										
F34	2	West wall of chapel										
F35	1	North and east wall of chapel										
36	1	Soil under edge-set stones 33										
F37	1	Cut for trench containing edge-set stones										
38	1	Plaster in centre of trench										
F39	1	Possible post setting										
F40	1	Possible post setting										
F41	1	Possible post setting										
42	2	Soil below west wall of chapel				•						•
43	1	Deposit within chancel										
44	1	Sand deposit										
45	1	Charcoal deposit				•						•
F46	1	North 'chancel' wall										
F47	1	South 'chancel' wall										
48	1	Deposit between F46 and F47										
49	1	Charcoal-rich deposit, east of F47				•						•
50	1	Deposit west of chancel										
F51	1	Possible paving										
F52	1	Possible paving										

No	Area	Description	P	H	A	B	M	F	I	G	C	O
53	1	Rubble over wall F35										
54	1	Rubble over wall F35										
F55	1	Dressed stonework over F35										
F56	1	Rubble from east wall										
57	1	Soil below north wall over chapel				•						•
58	1	Soil below east wall of chapel										
59	1	Clay foundation for F35										
F60	1	Cut for robber trench										
F61	1	Foundation trench for wall F35										
62	5/6	Topsoil	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•
63	5	Churchyard soil	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•
64	7, 8	Topsoil	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•
65	5	Rubble deposit, same as 76	•			•	•			•		•
66	5	Rubble deposit over wall F67	•			•	•					
F67	5/6, 7	Wall										
68	2	Subsoil	•			•	•					
F69	5	South wall of chapel										
70	5	Backfill of robber cut	•			•	•		•			•
F71	5	Robber cut for removal of chapel wall										
72	5	Stony ridge	•			•	•		•	•		•
73	5	Stony ridge										
74	5	Stony bank, same as 75										
75	5	Stony bank	•			•	•				•	•
76	5	Stony bank	•				•				•	
77	5	Rubble deposit										
F78	6	Cut for kiln pit										
79	6	Fill of kiln pit	•			•	•		•	•	•	•
80	5	Deposit below 72	•			•	•			•		•
81	5	Deposit below 72, same as 80	•			•	•			•		
82	5	Demolition horizon										
83	5	Stony ridge										
84	8	Rubble and soil below topsoil	•			•	•	•	•	•		
85	-	Void										
86	5	Soil deposit abutting F87					•					
F87	5	Stone floor										
88	6	Lower fill of kiln pit	•			•	•		•	•		•
89	5	Stones forming possible floor										
F90	4	Wall										
91	6	Fill of kiln stoke hole				•	•					
92	5	Fill of posthole F93				•						
F93	5	Cut for posthole										
94	5	Fill of grave	•			•	•		•			
F95	5	Grave cut										
96	5	Fill of posthole F97										•
F97	5	Cut for posthole										
98	5	Deposit below chapel wall										•
99	5	Fill of stone-lined posthole										•
F100	5	Cut for stone-lined posthole										
101	5	Fill of stone-lined posthole										•
F102	5	Cut for stone-lined posthole										
103	6	Lime at base of kiln							•			
104	5	Soil bonding of wall F108										•
105	6	Fill of kiln stoke hole										
F106	6	Cut for kiln stoke hole										
107	All	Natural										
F108	5	Rebuilt south wall of chapel										
109	7	Stone rubble deposit										

Table 2: Contexts containing disarticulated human remains (excluding context [86])

Context	No. of Fragments	%
21	3	2.7%
27	55	48.2
28	18	15.8%
62	1	0.9%
63	5	4.4%
70	1	0.9%
72	2	1.8%
80	13	11.4%
84	2	1.8%
94	14	12.2%
Total	114	

Table 3: Catalogue of partial skeleton from context 86

PARTIAL SKELETON FROM CONTEXT [86]	
Surface Preservation	Moderate (Grade 3)
Fragmentation	Moderate+++++
Completeness	10-20%
Bones Present	Mandible & maxilla; 1 thoracic vertebra body and 2 lumbar vertebra arches; 1 right rib plus 8 rib fragments; left clavicle; right ilium; right femur and tibia
Age	12-18 months (young juvenile)
Sex	-
Stature	-
Cranial NMT	-
Post-Cranial NMT	-
Pathology	<p>Mandible – intensive porosity on the anterior mental area, focussed on the midline but extending laterally on either side to the mental foramina and beyond</p> <p>Right maxilla – frontal process present, bone friable and slightly porous</p> <p>Lumbar vertebra – right neural arch has porosity on the posterior surface of the right lamina</p> <p>Ribs – 1 sternal rib end is present, frayed and the shaft is porous in the vicinity of the sternal end. In cross section the ribs consist entirely of spongy bone with a paper-thin cortex, no medullary cavity present</p> <p>Right ilium – area of woven bone on the posterior surface, 10 x 15mm. Most of the surface is damaged so the full extent is unclear. The unfused acetabular surface is rough, porous and frayed</p> <p>Right femur – bone broken at midshaft, cortex spongy with concentric layers</p> <p>Right tibia – slightly flattened A-P at the proximal end, and slightly bowed A-P. The proximal end seems tilted laterally and is concave (could be post-mortem damage). A post-mortem break through the midshaft shows the cortex is spongy with no solid cortical bone present.</p>

PARTIAL SKELETON FROM CONTEXT [86]																
Dental Health		0 tooth positions, 3 deciduous teeth (1 probably erupted, 1 probably erupting, one probably unerupted); 5 permanent teeth (all unerupted) 'V' shaped area of discoloured brown enamel in the incisal surface of the crown of R dm ₁ , visible on the labial side but not the lingual														
	Right Dentition								Left Dentition							
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maxilla	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mandible	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Present	-	-	-	-	-	U	U	-	U	-	U	-	-	U	-	-
DEH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deciduous dentition															
Present				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Maxilla				e	d	c	b	a	a	b	c	d	e			
Mandible				e	d	c	b	a	a	b	c	d	e			
Present				U?	P (E?)	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-			
Calculus				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Location				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
DEH				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Caries				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wear				1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-			

Table 4: Age categories used

Age Category	Age
Foetus	<38-40 weeks in utero
Perinate	c. birth
Neonate	0-1 month
Infant	1-12 months
Young Juvenile	1-5 years
Old Juvenile	6-11 years
Adolescent	12-17 years
Non-adult	<18 years
Young Adult	18-25 years
Young Middle Adult	26-35 years
Old Middle Adult	36-45 years
Mature Adult	46+ years
Adult	18+ years

Table 5: Catalogue of disarticulated skeletons

ID	Context	Element	Element Part	Side	%	SP	F	Age	Sex	Comments
1	21	Frontal	Glabella, part of left supra-orbital region	-	20	1	1	Ad/A?	-	Metopic suture fused
2	21	Parietal	Antero-lateral corner, part coronal & squamous suture	L	20	1	1	Ad/A?	-	Joins with ID 24
3	21	Cranium	Vault fragment	?	-	2	1	Ad/A?	-	
4	27	Mandible	Mostly complete, both condyles lost post-mortem	-	90	1	11	OJ (11-12 y)	-	Teeth present; probably same individual as IDs 5 & 6; dentition recorded separately
5	27	Maxilla	Palate, part alveolar bone	L	30	1	9	OJ (11-12 y)	-	Teeth present; articulates with ID 6, probably same individual as ID 4; dentition recorded separately
6	27	Maxilla	Palate, part alveolar bone	R	20	1	5	OJ (11-12 y)	-	Teeth present; articulates with ID 5, probably same individual as ID 4; dentition recorded separately
7	27	Maxilla	Frontal process	L	10	1	1	OJ?	-	Possibly part of ID 5
8	27	Maxilla	Zygomatic process	L?	10	1	1	OJ?	-	Possibly part of ID 5
9	27	Zygoma	Intact	L	100	0	1	OJ?	-	Possibly same individual as Mandible & Maxilla above (ID4-6)
10	27	Temporal	Glenoid fossa	L	10	1	1	OJ?	-	
11	27	MC	Shaft, probably MC2	?	80	1	1	OJ?	-	
12	27	Rib	Head, neck, angle	R	30	1	1	OJ/Ad	-	Head & tubercle not fused
13	27	Rib	Shaft	?	20	1	1	OJ/Ad	-	
14	27	Rib	Shaft	?	20	1	1	OJ/Ad	-	
15	27	Rib	Shaft	?	10	1	1	OJ/Ad	-	
16	27	Fragments		?	-	1	6	OJ/Ad?	-	
17	27	Mandible	Left body	-	20	1	1	OJ (9-10y)	-	Teeth present; dentition recorded separately
18	27	Mandible	Left coronoid process	-	10	1	1	OJ?	-	Probably part of ID 17
19	27	Mandible	Right condyle	-	10	1	-	OJ?	-	Condyle not fully developed
20	27	Temporal	Petrous	L	30	1	1	OJ/Ad?	-	
21	27	Hand phalanx	Proximal or intermediate; Intact apart from unfused proximal end	?	90	1	1	OJ/Ad	-	
22	27	Rib	Shaft	?	20	1	1	OJ/Ad	-	
23	27	Ulna	Proximal half diaphysis	R	50	1	1	OJ	-	Proximal joint surface not fully developed; Shaft possibly slightly bowed ML, convex on lateral side
24	27	Parietal	Part of squamous suture	L	10	1	1	Ad/A?	-	Joins with ID 2
25	27	Temporal	Glenoid fossa	L	10	2	1	OJ/Ad?	-	
26	27	Cranium	Vault fragment	?	-	2	1	Ad/A?	-	
27	27	Thoracic vertebra	Spinous process lost post-mortem	-	90	1	3	OJ?	-	Arch fused to body (possibly recently), annular rings & spinous process tips not fused
28	27	Long bone	Shaft fragments, possibly tibia?	?	2	-	2	Ad/A?	-	

ID	Context	Element	Element Part	Side	%	SP	F	Age	Sex	Comments
29	28	Temporal	Petrous, mastoid	L	50	1	2	NA?	-	
30	28	Zygoma	Frontal process	L	30	1	1	Ad/A?	-	
31	28	Cranium	Vault fragment	-	-	2	1	NA?	-	
32	28	Thoracic vertebra	Spinous process damaged	-	90	1	1	J/Ad	-	Arch fused to body, annular ring & tips of spinous processes not fused; probably juvenile, possibly younger adolescent
33	28	Lumbar vertebra	Body; probably L5	-	50	1	1	J/Ad	-	Arch fused to body, annular ring not fused; probably juvenile, possibly younger adolescent
34	28	Rib	Head, neck, angle	L	30	0	1	OJ/Ad	-	Head & tubercle not fused
35	28	Rib	Shaft	?	30	1	1	P/N?	-	
36	28	Os coxa	Ilium	R	40	2	1	P/N	-	Ilium length: 33.78mm (ASIS and PSIS slightly damaged); Posterior surface of ilium covered in thick deposit of woven bone, possibly normal growth?
37	28	Femur	Proximal half	L	40	2	2	OJ/Ad	-	Head, greater trochanter & lesser trochanter not fused; Probably older juvenile, possibly younger adolescent
38	28	Tibia	Distal two-thirds diaphysis	L	70	4	1	P/N?	-	Thick deposits of woven bone on diaphysis, full extent not clear as in some areas the surface is so damaged by erosion that impossible to tell if woven bone was present, but what is visible suggests most of the diaphysis was covered. The bone also seems slightly bowed in an AP direction (midshaft, convex on anterior surface) and in a ML direction (distal third, convex on lateral side)
39	28	Fibula?	Shaft	?	20	1	2	J/Ad?	-	
40	28	Fragments		?	-	2	4	NA?	-	
41	72	upper molar, probably 1st	intact	R	100	0	1	10+	-	Wear 2
42	72	lower premolar, 1st	crown & three-quarters root	L	80	0	1	9-11y	-	Wear 2, slight calculus
43	62	femur	proximal two-thirds diaphysis	L	70	2	1	1-6m	-	proximal end possibly slightly frayed, porosity on surface of midshaft and area of capillary impressions on posterior midshaft, cortical bone in cross-section very porous & honeycomb-like; metabolic disease
44	63	capitate	intact	R	100	0	1	18+	-	
45	63	frontal	left orbit & zygomatic process	-	20	2	1	0-6m	-	Porosity along anterior margin of orbit
46	63	frontal?	squama	-	30	2	1	0-6m	-	Greyish flat plaques of new bone formation on endocranial surface
47	63	cranium	vault fragments x2				2			Both neonate/ infant; one with flat plaques of greyish new bone on the endocranial surface
48	70	metatarsal	probably 2nd, proximal quarter (damaged)	L?	20	2	1	18+?	-	
49	80	deciduous lower 2nd molar	crown & roots	R	90	0	1	2-3y	-	Wear 2, flecks calculus
50	80	occipital	squama - apex	-	20	1	1	1-12y	-	

ID	Context	Element	Element Part	Side	%	SP	F	Age	Sex	Comments
51	80	axis	right neural arch	-	30	1	1	3-5y	-	
52	80	cranium	fragments x10				10			
53	84	cranium	fragments x2				2			
54	94	MC5	intact	R	100	1	1	18+	-	
55	94	proximal 5th hand phalanx	intact	R	100	2	1	18+	-	
56	94	proximal hand phalanx, 2nd?	post-mortem damage to ends	L?	90	3	1	18+	-	
57	94	inter-mediate hand phalanx	intact	?	100	3	1	18+	-	
58	94	distal hand phalanx	intact	?	100	2	1	18+	-	
59	94	thoracic vertebra	spinous process tip	-	10	2	1	18+	-	
60	94	rib	sternal end	R?	20	1	1	26-35y	-	
61	94	rib	sternal end	?	10	1	1	26-35y	-	
62	94	rib	sternal end	?	20	1	1	26-35y	-	
63	94	rib	sternal end	?	10	1	1	26-35y	-	
64	94	rib	shaft	?	10	1	1	18+?	-	
65	94	scapula	acromion process tip	L	5	2	1	18+	-	os acromiale - not fused to acromion, surface rugged and porous; clavicular facet porous with slight osteophytes
66	94	fragments	fragments x2				2	-	-	-

Table 6: Surface preservation (identified bones)

Grade	n	%
0	6	10.7%
1	36	64.2%
2	11	19.6%
3	2	3.6%
4	1	1.8%
5	0	0.0%
5+	0	0.0%
Total	56	

Surface preservation grade according to McKinley (2004):

0 = excellent; 1 = very good; 2 = good; 3 = moderate; 4 = poor; 5 = very poor; 5+ = extremely poor

Table 7: Completeness (identified bones)

Completeness	n	%
0-19%	13	23.2%
20-39%	21	37.5%
40-59%	5	8.9%
60-79%	2	3.6%
80-100%	15	26.8%
Total	56	

Table 8: Pottery catalogue FSB13

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	3	Banded Creamware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled band w/ green paint & fine blue & purple mottled ext surface	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Banded Creamware	1	4	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	Red-brown slip band on body ext	c.1740 – c.1820	Angular ring foot
1	3	Banded Creamware	2	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	Red-brown slip band on body ext	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Banded Creamware	1	2	1	BS & handle	Mug/jug	Brown slip band below lower handle stump	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Banded Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Orange slip band ext w/ dark brown decoration	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Banded Creamware	2	2	2	Rim	Hollow ware	Dull green band below rim, blue-grey line on body	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Banded Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale orange band ext	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Banded Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin dark brown & orange-brown lines ext	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Banded Redware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Cream slip band w/ red & brown design ext	LC18th – C19th	Fine late Redware body
1	3	Black Basalt ware	1	15	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	Engine-turned rilling ext	M – LC18th	Angular ring foot base
1	3	Blackware	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C17th	Fine dark red fabric
1	3	Blackware type	1	44	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C17th ?	Hard, fine dark red fabric
1	3	Blue Bodied ware	1	1	1	Handle	Cup	Moulded rod handle	C19th	Pale blue fabric
1	3	Bone China	3	1	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1	3	Bone China	1	2	1	Handle	Cup	Moulded handle	C19th	
1	3	Bone China	2	2	2	Rim	U/ID	U/Dec	C19th	Plain rim; orientation uncertain
1	3	Bone China	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Form uncertain
1	3	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	209	1	Footed base	Jar/cistern	Dark brown glaze int & ext	C18th	Dense dark red to grey fabric; thick glaze inside base; stacking scars on underside
1	3	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	38	1	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C18th – EC19th	
1	3	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	12	1	Base	Bowl	Brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	
1	3	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	26	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & partially ext	C18th – EC19th	
1	3	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	25	2	BS	Bowl/pancheon	Black glaze int only	C18th – C19th	
1	3	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	30	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext; ridge ext	C18th	Rounded triangular rim; hard, fine dark orange fabric
1	3	Brown Salt Glazed stoneware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown ext w/ fine mottling; grey int	C17th – C18th	Probably German
1	3	Brown Salt Glazed stoneware	3	11	3	BS	Hollow ware	Brown int & ext	C19th	
1	3	Brown Salt Glazed stoneware	1	5	1	BS	Bowl	Stamped designs ext; moulded rim	C19th	
1	3	Brown Salt Glazed stoneware	2	6	2	BS	Hollow ware	Incised lines ext	C19th	
1	3	Brown Salt Glazed stoneware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded band ext	C19th	
1	3	Brown Salt Glazed stoneware	2	18	2	BS	Bottle	Pale brown ext	C19th	
1	3	Brown Salt Glazed stoneware	2	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown int & ext	C18th – EC19th	
1	3	Buff Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Decayed and discoloured glaze ext	Medieval	Unusual fine buff fabric
1	3	Buff Sandy ware	1	9	1	Base	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext & on underside of base	C12th – C13th	Buff-yellow fabric w/ abundant fine quartz up to 0.5mm
1	3	Buff Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Jug?	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	Buff fabric w/ abundant rounded quartz up to 0.5mm, occ up to 1mm
1	3	Cane Coloured ware	2	7	1	Rim & handle	Jug	U/Dec	C19th	Slightly everted rim w/ handle scar ext
1	3	Cane Coloured ware	2	7	2	Handle	Mug/jug	U/Dec	C19th	
1	3	Cane Coloured ware	1	2	1	Splayed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Splayed base
1	3	Cane Coloured ware	2	3	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1	3	Cane Coloured ware	1	6	1	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	C19th	

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	3	Cane Coloured ware	1	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Red-brown mottled surface ext w/ band inside rim	C19th	Cane coloured body
1	3	Coarse Redware	1	27	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & ext	C18th – EC19th	Clear glaze on a red body
1	3	Colour Glazed ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief-moulded pattern ext; brown glaze int & ext	LC18th – C19th	White fabric
1	3	Colour Glazed ware	2	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark blue glaze int & ext	C19th	
1	3	Colour Glazed ware	4	12	4	Rim & BS	Mug/jug	Salmon pink surface ext	M – LC18th	
1	3	Colour Glazed ware	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Brown mottled glaze int & ext	LC18th – C19th	Small beaded rim; bright white fabric
1	3	Colour Glazed ware	2	4	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown mottled glaze int & ext	LC18th – C19th	Bright white fabric
1	3	Colour Glazed ware	1	0.5	1	Rim	U/ID	Green glaze int & ext	LC18th – C19th	May be colour glazed Creamware
1	3	Colour Glazed ware	1	0.5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rouletted ext w/ green glaze; yellow int	LC18th – C19th	Odd sherd; too small to identify
1	3	Colour Glazed ware	6	15	5	BS	Hollow ware	Red-brown int & ext w/ light yellow mottling ext	C19th	Bright white fabric; unusual sherds
1	3	Colour Glazed ware	3	6	1	Handle	Mug/jug	Brown glaze ext	C19th	Fine white body
1	3	Creamware	2	1	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded feather pattern	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Creamware	1	24	1	Rim	Bowl	Everted, clubbed rim	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Creamware	4	26	3	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Creamware	1	13	1	BS & handle	Jug	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Strap handle on a large jug / pitcher
1	3	Creamware	53	92	53	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Creamware	10	21	10	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Creamware	7	10	7	Handle	Cup/jug	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Flakes & frags from small handles
1	3	Creamware	12	9	12	BS/Flakes	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Creamware	3	10	3	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Creamware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled band ext	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Creamware	1	6	1	Recessed base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Creamware	11	14	10	Rim	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Plain rims; various sized vessels
1	3	Creamware	2	7	2	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Creamware	2	6	2	Flat base	Dish/bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Creamware	1	2	1	Knob	Lid?	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Small knob; possibly from a teapot lid or lidded jar
1	3	Creamware	3	6	3	Foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Creamware	1	1	1	Rim	Small jar	Small beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Creamware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Ridge ext	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Creamware	2	5	2	Ring foot base	Jar	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Angular ring foot base
1	3	Creamware	1	2	1	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Edged ware	9	25	9	Rim	Plate	Moulded rim w/ blue feather-edge paint int	LC18th – EC19th	
1	3	Edged ware	1	1	1	Rim	Plate	Plain wavy edge w/ blue feather-edge paint	EC19th	
1	3	Fine Redware	1	7	1	Footed base	Cup/bowl	Clear glaze int & ext	C18th	Form resembles Late Blackware but w/ a fine red body & clear glaze; sooted base
1	3	Fine Redware	1	11	1	Footed base	Cup/bowl	Clear glaze w/ fine yellowish mottling int & ext	C18th	Form as Late Blackware but in a fine red fabric
1	3	Fine Redware	20	47	20	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & ext	C18th	
1	3	Fine Redware	1	7	1	Handle	Hollow ware	Clear glaze	C18th	Narrow strap handle
1	3	Fine Redware	1	5	1	BS/handle	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & ext	C18th	
1	3	Fine Redware	5	35	5	Base	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int	C18th	
1	3	Fine Redware	1	2	1	Rim	Dish	Clear glaze int	C18th	
1	3	Fine Redware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & partially ext	C18th	
1	3	Fine Redware	1	1	1	Flakes	Hollow ware	Clear glaze on surviving surface	C18th	
1	3	Fine Redware	2	17	2	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & ext	C18th	Larger vessels

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	3	Late Blackware	1	8	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	Fine red fabric
1	3	Late Blackware	9	39	9	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	Fine red fabric
1	3	Late Blackware	2	13	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown/black glaze w/ limited mottling int & ext	C18th	
1	3	Mottled Creamware	1	6	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Green, yellow & purple mottling on Creamware body	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Mottled Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Purple mottling ext	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Mottled Creamware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Fine blue & purple mottling ext	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Mottled Creamware	2	1	2	BS	Hollow ware	Purple-brown mottling ext	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Mottled Creamware	1	1	1	BS/flake	Flatware	Brown mottling	c.1740 – c.1820	
1	3	Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware	8	45	8	BS	Bowl	White slip int w/ brown mottling	LC18th – C19th	
1	3	Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	3	1	BS	Bowl?	Dark brown mottling on white slip int; clear glaze ext	LC18th – C19th	
1	3	Oxidised Sandy ware	5	113	4	Base & BS	Hollow ware	Patchy thin clear to green (splashed) glaze ext; knife-trimmed lower body	C12th – C13th	Dark buff fabric w/ moderate, poorly sorted quartz up to 1.5mm, mainly finer & red grit
1	3	Oxidised Sandy ware	2	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	C12th – C13th	Orange sandy fabric w/ abundant rounded quartz up to 0.5mm, occ up to 1mm
1	3	Pearlware	3	24	1	Rim	Plate	Relief moulded daisy pattern around rim	c.1780 – c.1840	
1	3	Pearlware	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	Relief moulded daisy pattern around rim	c.1780 – c.1840	
1	3	Pearlware	2	6	2	BS & handle	Cup/jug	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	Plain handles from cup/small jug-sized vessels, one carinated
1	3	Pearlware	2	19	2	Recessed base	Jar	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	Angular recessed bases, possibly from the same vessel
1	3	Pearlware	2	13	2	Recessed base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
1	3	Pearlware	3	17	3	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
1	3	Pearlware	1	6	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	Double footring base
1	3	Pearlware	1	4	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	Slightly splayed ring foot w/ shallow groove
1	3	Pearlware	17	31	17	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
1	3	Pearlware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	Plain rim
1	3	Pearlware	1	1	1	Spout	Teapot	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
1	3	Pearlware	2	1	2	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	Small plain rims
1	3	Pearlware	9	5	9	Flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
1	3	Pearlware	5	10	5	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
1	3	Pearlware	18	13	18	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
1	3	Pearlware	1	1	1	BS/flake	Plate	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
1	3	Pearlware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	Plain rim
1	3	Pearlware	1	2	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	Chipped & abraded
1	3	Pearlware	1	3	1	Rim	Dish	Hand-painted yellow band on rim w/ brown curvilinear design	c.1780 – c.1840	
1	3	Pearlware	6	3	6	BS/flakes	Flatware	Hand painted blue, orange & green floral designs int	c.1780 – c.1840	
1	3	Pearlware	1	4	1	Ring foot base	Dish	Hand painted blue design; stylised floral pattern int	c.1780 – c.1840	Angular ring foot
1	3	Pearlware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Blue line on lip	c.1780 – c.1840	
1	3	Pearlware	1	2	1	Rim	Bowl	Fine hand-painted linear design int	c.1780 – c.1840	Plain rim
1	3	Pearlware	1	2	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Hand-painted green sprig & dot design ext, blue line on lip	c.1780 – c.1840	
1	3	Pearlware?	2	7	1	Rim	Small bowl	Round clubbed rim	c.1780 – c.1840	Could be Whiteware; crazed & discoloured

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	3	Reduced Greenware	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	
1	3	Redware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int only	LC18th – C19th	
1	3	Refined Earthenware	18	26	18	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID	MC18th – MC19th	Heavily burnt & discoloured Creamware/Pearlware and possibly Whiteware
1	3	Refined Earthenware	2	7	1	Rim?	U/ID	U/ID	MC18th – C19th	Heavily burnt & discoloured sherd; type U/ID
1	3	Slip Banded CC ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip lines & band & a dark brown line ext	C19th	
1	3	Slip Banded CC ware	1	3	1	Rim	Bowl	Thin brown slip lines below rim	C19th	Plain rim
1	3	Slip Banded CC ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue & white slip bands ext	C19th	
1	3	Slip Banded CC ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin white slip lines ext	C19th	Heavily burnt & discoloured sherd
1	3	Slip Banded ware	4	11	4	BS	Hollow ware	Blue band & brown slip lines ext	C19th	Spalled
1	3	Slip Banded ware	1	3	1	BS & handle	Mug/jug	Blue band & brown lines ext	C19th	
1	3	Slip Banded ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin brown lines ext	C19th	
1	3	Slip Banded ware	3	5	3	BS	Hollow ware	Blue bands ext	C19th	
1	3	Slip Banded ware	2	2	1	Rim/flake	Hollow ware	Thin brown line below rim; blue band on body	C19th	
1	3	Slip Banded ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue, brown & red-brown slip ext; flaked	MC18th – EC19th	Probably Banded Creamware
1	3	Slip Banded ware	2	1	2	BS & flake	Hollow ware	Brown slip lines ext w/ part of a blue band on one sherd	C19th	
1	3	Slipware	3	13	3	BS	Hollow ware	Trailed white slip line ext; one wavy, one straight	C18th	Fine Redware body
1	3	Slipware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thick parallel slip lines ext	C18th	Fine Redware body
1	3	Slipware	2	12	2	Base	Flatware	Trailed white slip int under clear glaze	C18th	Fine Redware body
1	3	Slipware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Small trace of trailed white slip ext	C18th	Fine Redware body
1	3	Sponge Printed ware	3	9	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Unusual sponge print; blue & green flower ext; green line below rim	c.1840+	Thick-walled vessel
1	3	Sponged ware	3	3	3	BS	Hollow ware	Blue sponging ext	c.1830+	
1	3	Sponged ware	4	5	4	BS	Flatware	Blue sponging int	c.1830+	
1	3	Sponged ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue sponging above a double incised line ext	c.1830+	
1	3	Stoneware	1	3	1	BS	Jam jar	Fine fluting ext	MC19th – EC20th	
1	3	Stoneware	1	18	1	Base	Bottle?	U/Dec	C19th	Very heavily burnt
1	3	Tin Glazed Earthenware	2	2	2	BS	Flatware	White tin glaze int	MC16th – MC18th	Heavily abraded
1	3	TP Cane Coloured ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black printed pattern ext; design U/ID; white slip int	C19th	
1	3	TP Pearlware	2	5	1	Recessed base	Plate	Black printed Chinese village motif int	c.1780 – c.1840	Crazed, discoloured & flaked underside
1	3	TP Pearlware	2	5	2	Rim	Cup/bowl	Black-printed Chinese landscape ext; U/ID border int; orange line on rim	c.1780 – c.1840	
1	3	TP Pearlware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Chinese landscape ext	c.1780 – c.1840	
1	3	TP Pearlware	1	3	1	Footring base	Plate	U/ID TP design int	c.1780 – c.1840	
1	3	TP Pearlware	1	2	1	Recessed base	Plate	Willow?	c.1780 – c.1840	Burnt & discoloured
1	3	TP Pearlware	2	6	1	Rim	Plate	Willow	c.1780 – c.1840	Good quality print
1	3	TP Pearlware	3	15	2	Rim	Dish	Willow	c.1780 – c.1840	Wide, flat everted rims
1	3	TP Pearlware	4	7	4	BS	Hollow ware	Willow	c.1780 – c.1840	Dark blue print
1	3	TP Pearlware	1	3	1	Footring base	Plate	Willow int	c.1780 – c.1840	Finely printed design int
1	3	TP Pearlware	2	7	1	Footring base	Plate	Willow int	c.1780 – c.1840	
1	3	TP Pearlware	2	5	2	Rim	Plate	Willow	c.1780 – c.1840	
1	3	TP Pearlware	1	1	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Willow?	c.1780 – c.1840	
1	3	TP Pearlware	2	2	2	BS	Flatware	Willow?	c.1780 – c.1840	
1	3	TP Pearlware	7	13	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP designs ext	c.1780 – c.1840	

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	3	TP Pearlware	3	6	3	BS/Flake	Flatware	U/ID TP designs int	c.1780 – c.1840	Flaked
1	3	TP Pearlware?	3	7	1	Rim	Bowl	Stylised design int	LC18th – C19th	Finish looks like Pearlware but the design seems later
1	3	TP ware	1	1	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	U/ID TP design int & ext	LC18th – C19th	Could be Pearlware or Whiteware; heavily burnt
1	3	TP Whiteware	1	15	1	Splayed base	Hollow ware	Moulded splayed foot w/ u/id TP frieze above foot	M – LC19th	Could be late Pearlware
1	3	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	Black printed floral border around base w/ overglaze red & blue detailing	M – LC19th	Could be late Pearlware
1	3	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Two Temples?	M – LC19th	
1	3	TP Whiteware	2	3	2	BS	Dish	Dendritic design int	M – LC19th	
1	3	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	U/ID geometric design ext; stylised floral border int	M – LC19th	
1	3	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Plate	U/ID TP design int	M – LC19th	Extensively flaked & spalled
1	3	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS & handle	Cup/mug	U/ID TP design int	M – LC19th	
1	3	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Chinese landscape ext & inside rim	M – LC19th	
1	3	TP Whiteware	26	18	26	BS	Various	Various U/ID TP designs	M – LC19th	May include some late Pearlware
1	3	TP Whiteware	8	8	7	Rim	Various	Various U/ID TP designs	M – LC19th	May include some late Pearlware
1	3	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Footring base	Plate	U/ID TP design int	M – LC19th	
1	3	TP Whiteware	5	10	5	BS	Hollow ware	TP 'Flow Blue' designs ext	c.1840+	
1	3	TP Whiteware	6	7	6	Rim & BS	Flatware	TP 'Flow Blue' designs int	c.1840+	
1	3	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	Strap handle	Hollow ware	Diffuse hand-painted blue linear decoration	M – LC19th	Unusual strap handle w/ blue bleeding into glaze but not typical Flow Blue
1	3	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	Finely printed green geometric/floral pattern int	M C19th – EC20th	
1	3	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Black-printed linear design int & ext; unusual design	M – LC19th	Small beaded rim
1	3	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID black design ext	M – LC19th	
1	3	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Handle	Cup	Smudged black TP design on top of handle	M – LC19th	Small handle
1	3	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	
1	3	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	2	1	Flake	U/ID	U/Dec	C19th	
1	3	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Small ridge below slightly everted rim	c.1720 – c.1780	
1	3	Whiteware	4	18	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Probably Whiteware but there is some overlap w/ Pearlware
1	3	Whiteware	2	11	2	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Probably Whiteware but there is some overlap w/ Pearlware
1	3	Whiteware	1	2	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Round ring foot base
1	3	Whiteware	1	5	1	Rim	Plate	Dull blue-green line around ext of rim	M – LC19th	Crazed & discoloured
1	3	Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Dark blue band on rim	M – LC19th	
1	3	Whiteware?	1	3	1	Handle	Mug/jug	Hand-painted orange spray on handle	M – LC18th	Burnt & discoloured
1	3	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	3	34	2	Rim	Bowl	White slip int under clear glaze	LC18th -C19th	Burnt & discoloured
1	3	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	30	1	Rim	Bowl	White slip int under clear glaze	LC18th – C19th	Thick everted rim
1	3	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	2	16	1	Rim	Bowl	White slip int under clear glaze	LC18th -C19th	Folded rim; broken on join
1	3	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	36	1	Rim	Bowl	White slip int under clear glaze; glaze extends down onto ext surface	LC18th – C19th	Folded rim
1	3	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	19	1	Rim	Bowl/colander	White slip int only	LC18th – C19th	Could be a colander but the hole appears to have been drilled after firing
1	3	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	20	1	Rim	Bowl	White slip int only	LC18th – C19th	Slightly clubbed rim
1	3	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	3	16	3	Rim	Bowl	White slip int only	LC18th – C19th	Round clubbed rim

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	3	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	9	1	Rim	Bowl	White slip int only	LC18th – C19th	Rounded clubbed rim
1	3	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	4	1	Rim	Bowl	White slip int only	LC18th – C19th	Plain rim
1	3	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	15	64	15	BS	Bowl	White slip int only	LC18th – C19th	
1	3	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	10	1	BS	Bowl	White slip int only	MC18th – MC19th	Distinctive soft orange fabric w/ sparse, well-sorted quartz grains
1	3	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	10	44	10	BS	Bowl	White slip int; complete or partial glaze ext	LC18th – C19th	
1	3	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	32	1	Base	Bowl	White slip int only	LC18th – C19th	
1	3	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip int only, clear glaze ext	C18th	
1	7	Buff Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	C12th – C13th	Abundant quartz & red grit up to 0.6mm, occ larger
1	7	Reduced Greenware	2	63	1	Base	Hollow ware	Traces of green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Pitted & abraded ext surface; grey to dull buff body w/ abundant quartz up to 0.8mm, mainly finer
1	18	Reduced Greenware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext over fine incised lines	LC13th – C15th	Dark grey core w/ white ext margin; abundant fine quartz sand
1	25	Reduced Sandy ware	2	24	2	BS	Hollow ware	Hard, thin patchy glaze ext	C13th – C14th	Orange to grey sandy fabric w/ abundant quartz up to 0.8mm, occ larger
1	27	Buff Sandy ware	1	6	1	Base	Jar/CP	U/Dec	LC13th – C15th	Buff to pale grey sandy fabric w/ common, well-sorted quartz up to 1mm
1	27	Buff Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext	C12th – C13th	Abundant rounded quartz up to 1mm in a buff to pale grey fabric
1	27	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext over a ridge	C12th – C13th	Pale orange sandy fabric w/ abundant fine quartz up to 0.5mm
1	27	Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Hand-painted star ext	c.1780 – c.1840	Crazed & discoloured
1	27	Reduced Greenware	1	33	1	Base	Jar	Patchy green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Grey core w/ buff margins int & ext; abundant quartz up to 0.2mm, occ larger
1	27	Reduced Greenware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dull green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Pale grey core w/ buff margins; fine quartz up to 0.2mm
1	27	Reduced Greenware	2	7	2	BS	Hollow ware	Green and green-brown glaze, slightly friable ext	LC13th – C15th	Dark grey w/ white margin ext; sandy texture w/ abundant quartz up to 0.8mm
1	27	Reduced Greenware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Fine grey fabric
2	2	Banded Creamware	1	5	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Brown slip band ext	c.1740 – c.1820	Angular ring foot
2	2	Bone China	15	164	1	Profile	Plate	Fluting on rim; overglaze painted orange & yellow flowers	C20th	
2	2	Brown Salt Glazed stoneware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark brown ext	LC18th – C19th	
2	2	Creamware	3	2	3	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
2	2	Fine Redware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip ext w/ sgraffito-style incised decoration	LC18th – C19th	
2	2	Fine Redware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Fine mottling int & ext	LC18th – C19th	
2	2	Fine Redware	1	1	1	Strap handle	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC18th – C19th	Thin, narrow strap handle
2	2	Fine Redware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip line ext	MC18th – C19th	
2	2	Fine Redware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark glaze ext w/ slight mottling	MC18th – C19th	Patchy glaze int
2	2	Fine Redware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	Glazed int w/ thin glaze ext	MC18th – C19th	
2	2	Fine Redware	1	2	1	Rod handle	Hollow ware	Partial glaze on handle	C18th	Mottled glaze on top of handle
2	2	Late Blackware	4	174	1	Footed base	Jar	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th	Hard fine red fabric; typical larger Late Blackware vessel

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2	2	Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	33	1	Flat base	Bowl/pancheon	White slip w/ brown mottling int under clear glaze	MC18th – C19th	Flat base w/ use-wear on underside
2	2	Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	9	1	BS	Bowl/pancheon	White slip w/ brown mottling int under clear glaze; while slip line ext	MC18th – C19th	
2	2	Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	5	1	BS	Bowl/pancheon	White slip int w/ diffuse brown line int	MC18th – C19th	
2	2	Pearlware	2	3	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
2	2	Pearlware?	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th – EC19th	Off-white int & ext
2	2	Reduced Greenware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Dark grey fabric w/ abundant quartz up to 0.5mm
2	2	Slipware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Trailed white slip pattern ext	C18th – EC19th	Fine red fabric
2	2	Slipware?	1	2	1	BS & handle	Mug	Pale yellow ext w/ a red-brown slip decoration ext	C18th	Fine white fabric
2	2	TP Whiteware	2	5	1	Rim	Bowl	Dark Flow Blue TP border int w/ rural scene & tower ext	c.1840+	
2	2	TP Whiteware	4	4	2	BS	Flatware	U/ID TP design int & ext	M – LC19th	
2	2	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black printed stylised floral design ext	M – LC19th	
2	2	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design ext only	M – LC19th	
2	2	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Plate	Willow?	M – LC19th	Burnt & discoloured
2	2	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID TP design int	M – LC19th	
2	2	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th – EC20th	
2	2	Whiteware	1	5	1	Handle stump	Jug	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
2	2	Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	Blue, green & blue floral pattern int	MC19th – EC20th	
2	2	Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin red painted line ext	LC19th – EC20th	
2	2	Whiteware?	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Discoloured
2	2	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	2	9	2	BS	Bowl/pancheon	White slip int only	MC18th – C19th	Splashes of slip & glaze ext
2	2	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	10	1	Rim	Bowl/pancheon	White slip int under clear glaze	LC18th – C19th	Round clubbed rim
2	4	Pearlware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Hand painted blue design; stylised floral pattern?	c.1780 – c.1840	
2	4	Reduced Greenware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Dark grey core w/ buff margins int & ext; fine quartz sand
2	4	Slipware	2	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	Trailed curvilinear white slip lines ext	C18th	Fine red fabric
3	5	Banded Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue & brown bands ext	c.1740 – c.1820	
3	5	Black Basalt ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Fine engine-turned rilling ext	M – LC18th	Matte black finish
3	5	Blue Banded ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Turned blue slip bands & lines ext	C19th	
3	5	Blue Banded ware	1	2	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	Turned blue lines & chequer-board pattern	C19th	
3	5	Bone China	1	2	1	Handle	Cup	U/Dec	C19th	Burnt & discoloured
3	5	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	4	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C19th	Object w/ polished broken edges
3	5	Brown Salt Glazed stoneware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped designs ext	C19th	
3	5	Brown Salt Glazed stoneware	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th – EC19th	Everted rim
3	5	Cane Coloured ware	1	2	1	Handle	Mug/jug	U/Dec	C19th	
3	5	Cane Coloured ware	1	1	1	Flat base	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	
3	5	Colour Glazed ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief moulded ext; green glaze int & ext	LC18th – EC19th	Probably colour glazed Creamware
3	5	Creamware	2	14	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Rounded, splayed base
3	5	Creamware	1	17	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Round ring foot base
3	5	Creamware	3	7	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Angular ring foot base
3	5	Creamware	1	3	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Plain rim

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3	5	Creamware	23	33	22	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
3	5	Creamware	2	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Crazed & discoloured
3	5	Creamware	1	3	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Folded rim, broken along fold
3	5	Creamware	1	6	1	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
3	5	Creamware	5	5	5	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
3	5	Creamware	2	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Pale Creamware
3	5	Creamware?	1	3	1	BS & handle	Cup/mug	U/Dec	LC18th – EC19th	Burnt & discoloured
3	5	Fine Redware	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC18th – C19th	
3	5	Fine Redware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC18th – C19th	
3	5	Fine Redware	1	2	1	BS	Bowl	White slip int; trailed white slip lines ext	C19th	
3	5	Fine Redware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & ext	LC18th – C19th	
3	5	Jackfield ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded rilling	M – LC19th	See also cxt 19
3	5	Late Blackware	1	11	1	Strap handle	Jug?	Black glaze	C18th	Fine red fabric
3	5	Late Blackware	3	5	3	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	Fine red fabric
3	5	Late Blackware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	Slightly everted rim; fine red fabric
3	5	Late Blackware	1	1	1	Base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int only	C18th	Fine red fabric
3	5	Late Blackware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	Fine dark red fabric; cf Blackware
3	5	Mottled ware	1	3	1	Footed base	Cup/bowl	Dark mottled glaze int & partially ext	C18th	Fine red fabric
3	5	Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware	1	2	1	BS	Bowl	White slip int w/ diffuse brown slip int	MC18th – C19th	Fine red fabric
3	5	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin, hard green glaze ext	C12th – C13th	Bright orange to dull buff fabric; abundant rounded quartz up to 0.5mm, occ larger
3	5	Pearlware	2	6	1	Spout	Teapot	Green hand-painted frond on underside of spout	c.1780 – c.1840	
3	5	Pearlware	4	5	4	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	Flaked & crazed
3	5	Pearlware	1	5	1	Handle	Jug	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
3	5	Refined earthenware	19	19	18	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	C19th	Heavily burnt & discoloured; unidentifiable
3	5	Slip Banded CC ware	1	2	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue slip line ext	C19th	
3	5	Slip Banded CC ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin blue line ext	C19th	
3	5	Slip Banded ware	2	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	Blue, dark brown & buff bands ext	C19th	
3	5	Slipware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Trailed white slip ext	C18th	Fine red fabric
3	5	Sponged ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue band w/ a wide band of green mottling	c.1840+	
3	5	Sponged ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue sponging ext	c.1830+	
3	5	Stoneware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown ext, green int	C19th	
3	5	Stoneware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown ext, greenish int	C19th	
3	5	Stoneware	2	20	2	BS	Hollow ware	Green lead glaze int & ext	C19th	
3	5	TP Pearlware	2	6	2	Rim	Bowl	Part of a ridge w/ U/ID TP design ext	c.1780 – c.1840	Plain bevelled rim
3	5	TP Pearlware	2	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design ext	c.1780 – c.1840	
3	5	TP Pearlware	1	2	1	Handle	Cup	Flat handle w/ U/ID TP design on top of handle	c.1780 – c.1840	
3	5	TP Pearlware	1	8	1	Base	Plate	Willow	c.1780 – c.1840	
3	5	TP Pearlware	1	2	1	Ringfoot base	Plate	Willow	c.1780 – c.1840	
3	5	TP Pearlware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	Floral design int	c.1780 – c.1840	
3	5	TP Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP sepia design ext	c.1780 – c.1840	
3	5	TP Pearlware?	1	1	1	Recessed base	Plate	U/ID TP design int	LC18th – MC19th	Discoloured
3	5	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Wild Rose?	M – LC18th	
3	5	TP Whiteware	2	5	1	Rim	Plate	Willow border	M – LC19th	

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3	5	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Willow	M – LC19th	
3	5	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Flatware	Two Temples?	M – LC19th	
3	5	TP Whiteware	2	1	2	BS	Flatware	Willow	M – LC19th	
3	5	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/ID TP design int	M – LC19th	
3	5	TP Whiteware	2	3	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design int & ext	M – LC19th	
3	5	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID TP design int	M – LC19th	
3	5	Whiteware	1	8	1	Rim	Bowl	Moulded blobs on everted rim	M – LC19th	
3	5	Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
3	5	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	24	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	White slip int only	LC18th – C19th	Turned ring foot; fine red fabric
3	5	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	5	58	5	BS	Bowl	White slip int only	LC18th – C19th	Turned surfaces ext; fine red fabric
3	5	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	50	1	BS & handle	Hollow ware	White slip int only; clear glaze ext	LC18th – C19th	Fine red fabric
3	5	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	2	9	2	BS	Hollow ware	White slip int, clear glaze ext	LC18th – C19th	Fine red fabric
3	13	Reduced Greenware	1	3	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C15th	Sandy reduced fabric w/ dull buff margins; abundant quartz up to 0.5mm
3	14	Reduced Greenware	1	63	1	Strap handle	Jug	Deep incised lines on handle w/ patchy green glaze	LC13th – C15th	Dark grey core w/ buff margins
3	14	Reduced Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale yellow-green friable glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Pale grey sandy fabric w/ abundant quartz & sparse fine grit
3	15	Buff Whiteware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	Fine buff to pale grey sandy fabric w/ fine quartz & sparse red grit
3	15	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	6	1	Base?	Hollow ware	Pinched foot or decoration	C12th – C13th	Pale orange sandy fabric w/ quartz grit up to 0.5mm
3	15	Reduced Greenware	1	28	1	BS	Cylindrical vessel	Green glaze ext over very prominent rilling	LC13th – C15th	See also context 79 etc (FSB14); hard, grey sandy fabric
3	15	Reduced Greenware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Dark grey w/ white margin ext; sandy texture w/ abundant quartz up to 0.8mm
4	19	Black Basalt ware	1	7	1	Handle	Hollow ware	Strap handle w/ central ridge & lateral grooves	M – LC18th	
4	19	Blackware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pitted black glaze int & ext	C17th	Hard, fine dark red fabric
4	19	Bone China	2	2	2	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Plain rims
4	19	Brown Glazed Fineware	4	15	4	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th – EC19th	
4	19	Brown Salt Glazed stoneware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
4	19	Buff Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	Heavily abraded sherd; rounded quartz up to 0.5mm, occ larger & fine muscovite
4	19	Creamware	1	5	1	Handle	Jug?	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Flaked on both sides
4	19	Creamware	1	6	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
4	19	Creamware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Hand-painted red pattern ext	c.1740 – c.1820	
4	19	Creamware	1	2	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
4	19	Creamware	10	11	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
4	19	Creamware	1	4	1	BS & base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
4	19	Creamware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
4	19	Creamware	1	1	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Angular ring foot
4	19	Edged ware	1	5	1	BS	Plate	Moulded rim w/ blue feather-edge paint int	LC18th – EC19th	
4	19	Fine Redware	1	3	1	Handle	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	Fine red fabric
4	19	Fine Redware	3	3	2	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & ext	C18th	Fine red fabric
4	19	Fine Redware	3	20	3	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
4	19	Fine Redware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & ext	C18th	

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4	19	Fine Redware	3	51	3	Base	Dish/bowl	Clear glaze int only	C18th	
4	19	Jackfield ware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded band ext; shiny glaze int & ext	M – LC19th	See also context 5
4	19	Late Blackware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	
4	19	Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	23	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Brown mottling on white slip int	LC18th – C19th	Turned ring-foot base
4	19	Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware	1	1	1	BS	Bowl	Dark brown mottling on white slip int	LC18th – C19th	
4	19	Pearlware	5	4	5	BS	Various	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
4	19	Reduced Greenware	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin patchy green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Heavily abraded; dark grey core w/ thin buff margins
4	19	Reduced Greenware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Heavily abraded, lacking int surface; abundant fine quartz
4	19	Redware	1	30	1	Rim	Pancheon	Clear glaze int	LC18th – C19th	Thick everted rim
4	19	Redware	1	45	1	Base	Bowl/pancheon	Clear glaze int; dry smoothed/turned ext	LC18th – C19th	
4	19	Redware	1	4	1	BS	Dish/bowl	Clear glaze int	LC17th – C18th	
4	19	Slip Banded CC ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown slip lines ext	C19th	
4	19	Slip Banded ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Red-brown slip band w/ swirled white & dark brown decoration	C19th	
4	19	Sponge printed ware	1	2	1	Rim	Flatware	Purple printed leaf pattern int	c.1840+	
4	19	Sponged ware	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Blue sponging ext	c.1830+	
4	19	Sponged ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue sponging ext	c.1830+	
4	19	Stoneware	6	99	1	Rim	Jam jar	U/Dec	MC19th – EC20th	
4	19	Stoneware	1	2	1	Base	Jam jar	U/Dec	MC19th – EC20th	
4	19	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	Plate	Willow int	M – LC19th	
4	19	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Plate	Willow border	M – LC19th	
4	19	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Flatware	Two Temples int?	M – LC19th	
4	19	TP Whiteware	2	4	2	BS	Flatware	U/ID TP design int	M – LC19th	
4	19	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Base?	Hollow ware	Moulded base w/ part of a TP design ext	M – LC19th	
4	19	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design ext	M – LC19th	
4	19	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID green TP design ext	M – LC19th	
4	19	TP Whiteware?	1	2	1	Rim	Flatware	U/ID TP design int	C19th	Heavily burnt & discoloured
4	19	TP Whiteware?	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design ext	C19th	Heavily burnt & discoloured
4	19	TP Whiteware?	1	1	1	BS	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	Heavily burnt & discoloured
4	19	Unglazed Red Earthenware?	1	1	1	Flake	U/ID	U/Dec	C18th – EC19th	
4	19	Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Jar	U/ID TP design ext	M – LC19th	
4	19	Whiteware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
4	19	Whiteware	1	3	1	Handle	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
4	19	Whiteware	1	13	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
4	19	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	32	1	Rim	Bowl/pancheon	White slip int only	LC18th – C19th	Everted rim
4	19	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	4	1	BS	Bowl/pancheon	White slip int only	LC18th – C19th	Orange body
4	19	Yellow Glazed Fineware	1	6	1	Rim	Bowl	White slip int only under clear glaze; where unslipped the glaze is finely mottled	LC18th – C19th	
4	19	Yellow Glazed Fineware type	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin white slip int; clear glaze ext	LC18th – C19th	
	U/S	Reduced Greenware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Sandy fabric w/ quartz up to 0.5mm; grey to orange w/ white streaks

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
		Total	879	3923	816					

Table 9: Pottery catalogue FSB14

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Fig
2	68	Banded Creamware	1	2	1	Rim	Jug?	Brown band around vertical neck	c.1740 – c.1820			
2	68	Buff Sandy ware	1	9	1	Strap handle	Jug	Green glaze on top w/ patchy glaze on underside	C12th – C13th?	Buff sandy textured fabric w/ abundant fine quartz up to 0.4mm		
2	68	Colour Glazed ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext w/ diffuse circular patterns ext	LC18th – C19th	cf. cxt 3 & 64		
2	68	Reduced Greenware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Bright orange int margin, reduced core		
2	68	Reduced Greenware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext; possible dark glaze stripe	LC13th – C15th	Fine sandy pale grey fabric w/ moderate quartz up to 0.2mm		
5	63	Banded Creamware	1	2	1	Rim	Bowl	Brown band ext	c.1740 – c.1820			
5	63	Banded Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Swirled slip pattern ext	c.1740 – c.1820			
5	63	Blue Banded ware	1	1	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue lines & bands ext	C19th			
5	63	Buff Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Jug?	Small clubbed rim w/ int groove	C12th – C13th	White fabric w/ abundant red grit up to 0.8mm		
5	63	Buff Whiteware	2	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy pale green glaze ext, possibly splashed	C12th – C13th	White to pale grey fabric w/ e quartz & sparse black grit		
5	63	Buff Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled lines ext under clear to pale green glaze ext	C12th – C13th	Buff fabric w/ fine red streaks; abundant fine quartz & sparse red grit		
5	63	Buff Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	Fine buff fabric w/ fine quartz & red grit		
5	63	Cistercian ware	1	6	1	Handle	Cup/tyg	Brown glaze w/ fine yellow mottling	c.1450 – c.1600	Fine dark red fabric		
5	63	Cistercian ware	1	5	1	Handle	Cup/tyg	Matte brown glaze	c.1450 – c.1600	Hard, dense red fabric		
5	63	Cistercian ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze w/ fine yellow mottling	c.1450 – c.1600	Fine dark red fabric		
5	63	Colour Glazed ware	1	2	1	Handle	Hollow ware	Black glaze	LC18th – C19th	Hard, even dark red refined fabric		
5	63	Creamware	1	3	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
5	63	Creamware	1	2	1	Handle	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
5	63	Late Medieval Sandy ware	3	17	3	BS	Hollow ware	Sparse patchy green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Fine hard fabric resembling Humberware		
5	63	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	17	1	Rim	Jar/CP	Square-sectioned rim w/ rounded angles	C12th – C13th	Orange sandy fabric w/ abundant quartz, red & white grit up to 1mm, mainly finer		
5	63	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	Pale orange fabric w/ abundant quartz & sparse red grit		
5	63	Reduced Greenware	4	46	3	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Very fine reduced fabric; dark grey w/ light grey ext margin		
5	63	Reduced Greenware	1	15	1	Rim	Jug? / Costrel?	Green glaze int & ext	LC13th – C15th	Dark grey fabric; tall, narrow cylindrical rim & neck w/ narrow diameter		
5	63	Reduced Greenware	1	5	1	Rim	Jug? / Costrel?	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Narrow diameter rim & neck, slightly everted rim		

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Fig
5	63	Reduced Greenware	1	5	1	Rod handle	Jug?	Green glaze ext; small decorative(?) rod handle	LC13th – C15th	Dark grey core w/ light grey margins; sandy texture w/ abundant quartz		
5	63	Reduced Greenware	1	17	1	Base	Hollow ware	Thin pale green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Sandy texture w/ abundant quartz grit		
5	63	Reduced Greenware	1	11	1	Base	Hollow ware	Green glaze int only	LC13th – C15th	Dark grey core, pale grey int margin & orange ext margin w/ moderate quartz		
5	63	Reduced Greenware	15	49	15	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Some variation in fabric; fine dark grey to sandy pale grey		
5	63	Reduced Greenware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green glaze int & ext	LC13th – C15th	Fine sandy grey fabric		
5	63	Reduced Greenware	1	10	1	Rim	Dish	Green glaze int, trails of clear glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Everted, slightly dished rim; reduced core w/ orange ext margin; fine quartz		
5	63	Reduced Greenware type	2	27	2	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green-brown glaze int; splashed?	C13th – C14th	Pale grey sandy fabric w/ fine quartz		
5	63	Refined Earthenware	5	7	5	BS	Various	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	Heavily burnt & discoloured		
5	63	Sandy ware	2	14	2	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of splashed glaze ext	C12th – C13th	Dull orange to buff sandy fabric w/ fine quartz up to 0.4mm		
5	63	TP Pearlware	1	2	1	Handle	Cup	Small rectangular-section handle w/ blue leaf & stem pattern on top	c.1780 – c.1840	Distinctive shaped handle		
5	63	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID Chinese landscape ext	M – LC19th			
5	63	Whiteware	2	3	2	BS & flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th			
5	63	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	4	1	BS	Bowl/pancheon	White slip int under clear glaze int; clear glaze ext	C18th – C19th			
5	65	Blue Banded ware	1	4	1	BS	Jug	Blue band on body w/ white spout	C19th			
5	65	Buff Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th?	Fine buff to brown sandy body w/ fine quartz & red grit		
5	65	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
5	65	Fine Redware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & ext	C18th			
5	65	Reduced Greenware	2	14	2	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Hard, dense reduced fabric w/ oxidised int margin		
5	65	Refined Earthenware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue ext	C19th	Very heavily burnt & discoloured		
5	65	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	Blue-white glaze w/ red line & dark blue dots int	MC16th – MC18th	Flaked int		
5	65	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design ext	M – LC19th			
5	65	Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th			
5	65	Yellow Glazed Fineware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	White slip int only w/ clear glaze int & ext	C19th	Fine red fabric		
5	66	Oxidised Sandy ware	3	5	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th – C15th	Very fine sandy fabric, oxidised throughout w/ thin grey core		
5	69	Late Redware	1	20	1	Base	Bowl/pancheon	Clear glaze int	LC18th – C19th			
5	70	Beverley type ware?	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze int & ext	C12th – MC13th	Bright orange fabric w/ fine quartz; non-local?		
5	70	Buff Whiteware	1	7	1	Rim	Jar/CP	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	Distinctive square rim w/ prominent internal flange; light sooting ext		
5	70	Buff Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext	C12th – C13th	Buff to pale grey sandy fabric w/		

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Fig
										sub-rounded quartz up to 0.8mm		
5	70	Buff Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	Fine white sandy fabric; abraded		
5	70	Creamware	1	1	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
5	70	Glaze	1	4	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	LC13th – C15th	Thick trickle of glaze from kiln		
5	70	Late Medieval Sandy ware	2	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	One sherd w/ clear glaze ext	C15th - C16th	Fine red sandy fabric		
5	70	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	Heavily abraded fine sandy fabric w/ fine quartz, red grit & fine mica		
5	70	Oxidised Sandy ware	5	11	5	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext; two sherds w/ multiple parallel grooves ext	C12th – C13th	Fine buff sandy fabric; bright orange sandy fabric w/ fine quartz & red grit		
5	70	Reduced Greenware	5	365	1	Base	Jug?	Green glazed ext; thumbled strip around sagging base	LC13th – C15th	Stacking scar on underside		
5	70	Reduced Greenware	2	66	2	BS	Cylindrical vessel?	Green glaze ext; prominent rilling	LC13th – C15th			
5	70	Reduced Greenware	1	44	1	Rim	Bowl	Thin green glaze ext; flaky green glaze int	LC13th – C15th	Ridge w/ prominent groove on the top		
5	70	Reduced Greenware	1	44	1	Baluster base	Jug?	Flaky green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th			
5	70	Reduced Greenware	4	49	2	BS	Hollow ware	Prominent ridges & grooves ext under green glaze	LC13th – C15th			
5	70	Reduced Greenware	2	9	2	BS	Hollow ware	Combed wavy lines under thin green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th			
5	70	Reduced Greenware	9	84	8	BS	Hollow ware	Green glazed ext; thumbled strip around sagging base	LC13th – C15th	Distinctively fine, grey sandy fabric; finer than most RG		
5	70	Reduced Greenware	8	22	8	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th			
5	70	Reduced Greenware	1	17	1	Base	Hollow ware	Green glaze int & partially ext	LC13th – C15th	Slightly sagging base		
5	70	Reduced Greenware	2	39	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin, sparse glaze ext & patchy int	LC13th – C15th	Thin sooting ext		
5	70	Reduced Greenware	1	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext on dry-smoothed body	LC13th – C15th	Thin white margin int		
5	70	Reduced Greenware	2	33	2	BS	Hollow ware	Thin green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Pale grey sandy fabric		
5	70	Reduced Greenware	6	139	4	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze int & ext on a ridged body	LC13th – C15th	Thick dark grey body w/ light grey margins		
5	70	Reduced Greenware	1	43	1	Handle	Jug	Narrow strap handle	LC13th – C15th			
5	70	Reduced Greenware	1	9	1	Rim	Bottle/costrel	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Hard, fine reduced fabric; slightly overfired		
5	70	Reduced Greenware	4	42	4	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th			
5	70	Reduced Greenware	2	34	2	Base	Hollow ware	Thin, hard, patchy green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th			
5	70	Reduced Greenware	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze int & ext	LC13th – C15th	Hard grey sandy fabric		
5	70	Reduced Greenware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Very fine reduced fabric		
5	70	Reduced Greenware	1	3	1	Base?	U/ID	Green glaze w/ combed wavy line ext	LC13th – C15th	Part of a base or possibly a rim		
5	70	Reduced Greenware	2	20	2	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th			
5	70	Reduced Greenware	2	8	2	Base & BS	Hollow ware	Mottled yellow-green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Thin white margin int		
5	70	Reduced Greenware	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext over rilling	LC13th – C15th			
5	70	Reduced Greenware type	7	34	7	BS	Hollow ware	Light yellow-green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Oxidised sandy fabric		
5	70	Reduced Greenware type	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext w/ dark mottling	LC13th – C15th	Sandy fabric w/ abundant quartz up to 0.6mm; dull buff to pale grey		
5	70	Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Misfired glaze ext	Medieval	Fine grey sandy fabric w/ abundant fine quartz up to 0.2mm		
5	72	Buff Sandy ware	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	Partial green glaze ext; spots of glaze ext	C13th – C14th	Buff fabric w/ abundant, well-sorted quartz up to 2mm		

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Fig
5	72	Cistercian ware type	1	2	1	Handle	Cup/tyg	Patchy glaze on handle	c.1450 – c.1600	Fine orange fabric		
5	72	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy clear glaze ext	C12th – C13th	Bright orange fabric up to 0.8mm, mainly finer; cf cxt 81		
5	72	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	16	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Fine pale orange fabric w/ white streaks & sparse fine quartz up to 0.1mm		
5	72	Oxidised Sandy ware	2	4	2	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	C12th – C13th	Oxidised sandy fabric		
5	72	Pearlware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Blue line on rim; green & orange hand-painted floral design ext	c.1780 – c.1840			
5	72	Reduced Greenware	1	4	1	Rim	Bottle/costrel	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Small, slightly everted rim w/ pointed lip; handle scar ext		
5	72	Reduced Greenware	11	61	11	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th			
5	72	Reduced Greenware	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	Applied strip ext; green glaze int only	LC13th – C15th	Pale grey core w/ buff margins int & ext		
5	72	Refined Earthenware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID	LC18th – C19th	Heavily burnt & discoloured		
5	72	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Hand painted blue design int	MC16th – MC18th			
5	72	TP Pearlware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID Blue printed design ext	c.1780 – c.1840			
5	75	Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	Very hard, dense dark grey fabric w/ abundant quartz up to 0.8mm		
5	75	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext; prominent rilling ext	C12th – C13th	Fine orange fabric w/ sparse fine quartz; cf Reduced Greenware		
5	75	Reduced Greenware	2	188	1	Base	Hollow ware	Green glaze int w/ splashes ext	LC13th – C15th	Irregular circular impressions int; thick, irregular base		
5	75	Reduced Greenware	3	1	1	Flake	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Thin ext flake		
5	75	Reduced Greenware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Greenish-brown friable glaze ext	LC13th – C15th			
5	76	Reduced Greenware	1	97	1	Profile	Dish	Green glaze int only w/ patches of glaze on base	LC13th – C15th	Knife-trimmed on base w/ sparse sooting; small, slightly everted rim		
5	76	Reduced Greenware	1	4	1	Rim	Bottle/costrel	Greenish-brown glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Small, slightly everted rim w/ pointed lip		
5	76	Reduced Greenware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Slight rilling under green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th			
5	76	Reduced Greenware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Pale grey to dull orange fabric		
5	76	Stoneware	1	4	1	BS/shoulder	Bottle	Mottled brown glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	Probably Frechen-Koln		
5	80	Banded Creamware	1	3	1	BS & handle	Mug/jug	Red-brown slip band ext	c.1740 – c.1820			
5	80	Buff Sandy ware	5	18	5	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear splashed glaze ext	C12th – C13th	Fine buff sandy fabric w/ moderate, well-sorted quartz up to 1mm		
5	80	Cistercian ware	1	3	1	Rim	Cup/tyg	Purple glaze int & ext	c.1450 – c.1600			
5	80	Colour Glazed ware	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	LC18th – C19th	Clubbed or beaded rim		
5	80	Gritty ware	1	12	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	Dark grey reduced fabric w/ moderate, well-sorted round quartz up to 1mm		
5	80	Gritty ware	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	Clubbed rim w/ pointed lip		
5	80	Reduced Greenware	1	18	1	Base	Hollow ware	Green glaze int	LC13th – C15th			
5	80	Reduced Greenware	1	5	1	Rod handle	U/ID	Dark green glaze	LC13th – C15th			
5	80	Reduced Greenware	2	21	2	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze int	LC13th – C15th	Pale grey core w/ buff margins		

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Fig
5	80	Reduced Greenware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze int	LC13th – C15th			
5	80	Reduced Greenware	2	5	2	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled body w/ green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th			
5	80	Reduced Greenware	1	7	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C15th			
5	80	Reduced Greenware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Sparse, thin green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Fine sandy fabric w/ buff int & ext margins; cf. Cxt 88 for similar sherds		
5	80	Reduced Greenware	1	2	1	Base	Hollow ware	Green glaze int & stacking scar on underside	LC13th – C15th			
5	80	Reduced Greenware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C15th	Oxidised throughout		
5	80	Slipware type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bands of red & white slip giving a red & yellow streaky finish under glaze	C18th	Very distinctive fabrics		
5	80	Soft Orange Sandy ware	4	33	1	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Mottled pale yellow-green glaze int & ext	Late Medieval?	Globular body w/ sharply everted rounded rim; cf cxt 64 & 84		
5	80	Stoneware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green lead glaze int & ext	MC19th – EC20th			
5	80	TP Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Chinese landscape ext	c.1780 – c.1840			
5	81	Buff Sandy ware	1	9	1	Base	Hollow ware	Spots of yellow glaze ext	C12th – C13th	Buff fabric w/ sparse round quartz up to 1mm		
5	81	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy clear glaze ext	C12th – C13th	Bright orange fabric up to 0.8mm, mainly finer; cf cxt 72		
5	81	Reduced Greenware	1	11	1	Rim & handle	Jug	Face on top of handle/rim; applied nose & impressed eyes & mouth	LC13th – C15th	Reduced core w/ buff int & ext margins	72	10
5	81	Reduced Greenware	8	75	7	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Hard, dense reduced fabric w/ ox int surface		
5	81	Reduced Greenware	2	19	2	BS	Hollow ware	Thin patchy green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Fine grey fabric w/ light buff ext margin		
5	81	Reduced Greenware	4	9	4	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext; rilled profile	LC13th – C15th			
5	81	Reduced Greenware	1	22	1	Base	Hollow ware	Sparse glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Hard, fine pale grey fabric w/ dull buff ext margin; light sooting ext		
5	81	Reduced Greenware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green-purple glaze ext & over broken edge	LC13th – C15th	Possible kiln waster		
5	81	Reduced Greenware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th			
5	81	Reduced Greenware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C15th			
5	81	Redware type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear/red glaze ext	C17th – C18th	Fine red fabric		
5	94	Buff Whiteware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of light yellow-green glaze ext	C12th – C13th	Light buff fabric w/ pale grey core		
5	72&80	Reduced Greenware	2	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Combed wavy line ext under pale green glaze	LC13th – C15th			
6	79	Banded Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dull red band ext	c.1740 – c.1820			
6	79	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	19	1	BS	Bottle?	Brown ext, dull buff int	C19th			
6	79	Cane Coloured ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th			
6	79	Cistercian ware type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thick brown glaze int & ext w/ sparse yellow mottling	c.1450 – c.1600	Dark orange sandy fabric w/ occasional quartz grains		
6	79	Creamware	4	3	4	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
6	79	Late Blackware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th			
6	79	Porcelain	1	2	1	Ring foot base	Flatware	Hand painted floral design int	LC17th – C18th	Probably imported		
6	79	Reduced Greenware	1	110	1	Rim & handle	Chamberpot?	Green glaze int & ext	LC13th – C15th	Loop or basket-style handle		
6	79	Reduced Greenware	2	114	1	Rim	Cylindrical vessel?	Green glaze ext w/ very prominent rilling ext	LC13th – C15th	Thick-walled (cylindrical?) vessel; see also cxt 88, 70 for similar vessels		

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Fig
6	79	Reduced Greenware	1	31	1	BS	Cylindrical vessel?	Green glaze ext w/ very prominent rilling ext	LC13th – C15th	Thick-walled (cylindrical?) vessel; see also cxt 88, 70 for similar vessels		
6	79	Refined Earthenware	3	2	3	BS	U/ID	U/ID	LC18th - C19th	Heavily burnt & discoloured		
6	79	Refined Earthenware	1	4	1	Ring foot base	U/ID	U/ID	LC18th – C19th	Heavily burnt & discoloured		
6	88	Cistercian ware	1	8	1	BS & handle	Cup/tyg	Black glaze int & ext	c.1450 – c.1600	Hard, dense, dark red fabric		
6	88	Cistercian ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	c.1450 – c.1600	Hard, dense, dark red fabric		
6	88	Cistercian ware type	3	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thick brown glaze int & ext w/ sparse yellow mottling	c.1450 – c.1600	Dark orange sandy fabric w/ occasional quartz grains		
6	88	Creamware	1	1	1	Handle	Mug/jug	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
6	88	Reduced Greenware	3	153	2	Base	Cylindrical vessel?	Green glaze ext w/ very prominent rilling ext	LC13th – C15th	Thick-walled (cylindrical?) vessel; see also cxt 70, 79 for similar vessels		
6	88	Reduced Greenware	6	265	4	BS	Cylindrical vessel?	Green glaze ext w/ very prominent rilling ext	LC13th – C15th	Thick-walled (cylindrical?) vessel; see also cxt 70, 79 for similar vessels		
6	88	Reduced Greenware	1	40	1	Strap handle	Jug	Green glaze w/ prominent ridges & grooves on top of handle	LC13th – C15th			
6	88	Reduced Greenware	1	46	1	Handle	U/ID	Green glaze	LC13th – C15th	Triangular section handle, cf ?Chamberpot from cxt 79		
6	88	Reduced Greenware	3	124	1	Baluster base	Drinking jug?	Patchy green glaze ext & underside of base	LC13th – C15th	Smaller than a conventional jug		
6	88	Reduced Greenware	4	98	1	Base & body	Hollow ware	Thin patchy pale green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Globular body on a narrow, slightly splayed base		
6	88	Reduced Greenware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th			
6	88	Reduced Greenware	12	138	9	Rim, neck & BS	Bottle/costrel	Green glaze on upper surfaces ext	LC13th – C15th	Unusual vessel, rim diam 46mm; globular profile w/ narrow neck & rim		
8	84	Buff Sandy ware	3	8	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – EC13th	Fine buff sandy fabric; abraded sherds		
8	84	Cistercian ware	2	16	1	BS & handle stump	Cup/tyg	Dark brown glaze int & ext	c.1450 – c.1600			
8	84	Cistercian ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	c.1450 – c.1600			
8	84	Gritty ware	1	20	1	Rim	Jar/CP	Patches of green, splashed, glaze ext	C12th – EC13th	Distinctive heavy square rim w/ thin walls; reduced w/ oxidised margins		
8	84	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	21	1	Base	Hollow ware	Mottled green glaze int	Medieval	Distinctive fabric w/ quartz & non-crystalline red grit up to 0.6mm, occ larger		
8	84	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Friable brown glaze ext; rilled body	C12th – C13th	Abraded sandy body sherd		
8	84	Reduced Greenware	1	79	1	Base	Hollow ware	Green glaze int w/ splashes on underside	LC13th – C15th	Thick base w/ small, irregular foot		
8	84	Reduced Greenware	4	46	4	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze int only; spots of glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	As RG fabric but mainly oxidised		
8	84	Reduced Greenware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown friable glaze ext	C13th – C14th	Black fabric w/ fine quartz up to 0.1mm; thin buff margins		
8	84	Reduced Greenware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dull, green glaze ext; possibly underfired	LC13th – C15th	Fine black fabric w/ sparse quartz up to 0.5mm		
8	84	Reduced Greenware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Fine reduced grey fabric w/ sparse		

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Fig
										quartz up to 0.2mm		
8	84	Reduced Greenware	1	8	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze int & ext	LC13th – C15th			
8	84	Reduced Greenware	5	24	5	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze int only	LC13th – C15th	Dull buff to pale grey fabric		
8	84	Reduced Greenware	2	3	2	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Slightly abraded		
8	84	Slipware	1	6	1	BS	Bowl/dish	Trailed red slip lines on white slip int	C18th	Press-moulded dish		
8	84	Soft Orange Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled pale yellow-green glaze int & ext	Late Medieval?	Dark orange fine sandy fabric cf. cxt 64 & 80		
5 \ 7&8	63&64	Slipware	4	19	1	BS	Dish	White slip w/ diffuse green over yellow & sgraffito designs int	C18th	Press-moulded dish; European?		
5 and 6	72&79	Creamware	2	7	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Pale brown line on lip	c.1740 – c.1820			
5\6	62	Banded Creamware	4	12	2	Rim & BS	Cup/bowl	Fine, dense purple mottling ext w/ two thin dark slip bands below rim	c.1740 – c.1820	Very thin-walled bowl or cup; cf cxt 64		
5\6	62	Banded Creamware	8	8	7	Footring base & BS	Cup/bowl	Fine dense blue mottling ext	c.1740 – c.1820	Blistered & discoloured int		
5\6	62	Banded Creamware	3	4	3	BS	Hollow ware	Various partial slip patterns ext	c.1780 – c.1840			
5\6	62	Banded whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Bowl	Green band ext w/ circular design ext	M – LC19th			
5\6	62	Beverley type ware?	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	C12th – MC13th	Bright orange fabric w/ fine quartz & red grit; non-local?		
5\6	62	Black Basalt	1	7	1	Lid-seated rim	Hollow ware	Incised lines on body	M – LC18th			
5\6	62	Blackware	3	8	3	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C17th	Hard, fine dark red to purple fabric		
5\6	62	Blue Banded ware	1	6	1	Rim & spout	Jug	Blue band w/ double groove on rim	M – LC19th	Late, glazed version of Jasper ware		
5\6	62	Blue Bodied ware	1	2	1	Rim	U/ID	Blue throughout	C19th			
5\6	62	Bone China	3	10	2	Rim	Plate	Low relief moulded grid pattern int	C19th	See also cxt 64		
5\6	62	Bone China	4	9	3	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	C19th			
5\6	62	Bone China	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th			
5\6	62	Bone China	2	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th			
5\6	62	Bone China	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	Two Temples?	C19th			
5\6	62	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	79	1	BS	Pantheon	Brown glaze int & partially ext	C18th – C19th			
5\6	62	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	6	1	Handle	Hollow ware	Brown glaze	C18th – C19th			
5\6	62	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	33	2	BS	Hollow ware	Rouletted wavy lines ext; brown ext, buff int	C19th			
5\6	62	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	20	1	Rim	Bowl	Stamped motifs ext; beaded rim	C19th			
5\6	62	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	44	1	Base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th			
5\6	62	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	3	53	2	Rim	Dish	Stamped & rouletted designs ext	C19th	Sharply everted flat rim; probably one vessel		
5\6	62	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	4	1	Rim	Dish	Impressed line on ext edge of rim	C19th			
5\6	62	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	30	1	BS	Bottle	U/Dec	C19th – EC20th			
5\6	62	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	6	1	BS	Bottle	Light brown ext	C19th – EC20th	Unglazed int		
5\6	62	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	8	1	BS/Shoulder	Bottle	Light brown ext	C19th – EC20th	Unglazed int		
5\6	62	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	3	1	BS	Bottle?	Mottled brown ext	C19th			
5\6	62	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown ext, buff int	C19th			
5\6	62	Cane Coloured ware	3	10	2	Base	Dish	U/Dec	C19th			
5\6	62	Cane Coloured ware	5	22	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th			

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Fig
5\6	62	Cistercian ware?	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext w/ very fine sparse mottling	c.1450 – c.1600	Fine red fabric		
5\6	62	Colour Glazed ware	2	5	1	Semi-recessed base	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C19th	Probably from a tea or coffee pot or an associated vessel		
5\6	62	Colour Glazed ware	1	9	1	Footed base	Jar	Mottled brown glaze int & ext	C19th	Small beaded base		
5\6	62	Colour Glazed ware	2	1	2	BS/Flake	U/ID	Yellow glaze int & ext	C19th			
5\6	62	Colour Glazed ware	8	12	8	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext w/ diffuse circular patterns ext	LC18th – C19th	cf. examples from FSB13 cxt 3		
5\6	62	Colour Glazed ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	LC18th – C19th	bright white fabric		
5\6	62	Colour Glazed ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark brown glaze w/ streaky mottling	C19th			
5\6	62	Colour Glazed ware	1	1	1	BS/flake	U/ID	Small trace of green glaze on one side	C19th			
5\6	62	Creamware	2	6	1	Rim & spout	Jug	Cream body w/ green blobs & irregular metallic brown patches	c.1740 – c.1820	Tall neck & spout		
5\6	62	Creamware	2	20	1	Flat base	Dish/server	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
5\6	62	Creamware	1	10	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Narrow everted rim		
5\6	62	Creamware	1	9	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Angular ring foot base		
5\6	62	Creamware	1	5	1	Footring base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Round ring foot base		
5\6	62	Creamware	2	7	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Folded rim, broken along fold		
5\6	62	Creamware	2	14	2	Base	Flatware?	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Flaked		
5\6	62	Creamware	1	2	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Thin-walled vessel, plain rim		
5\6	62	Creamware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
5\6	62	Creamware	1	4	1	Handle	Mug/jug	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
5\6	62	Creamware	3	9	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Thin-walled vessel, plain rim		
5\6	62	Creamware	2	7	2	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
5\6	62	Creamware	8	22	7	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
5\6	62	Creamware	1	8	1	Flat base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Use-wear on underside		
5\6	62	Creamware	24	28	24	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
5\6	62	Creamware	13	15	13	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
5\6	62	Creamware	1	5	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Deep groove defining rim		
5\6	62	Creamware	1	4	1	Rim/flake	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
5\6	62	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale diffuse green blob ext	c.1740 – c.1820			
5\6	62	Edged ware	2	79	1	Profile	Carver/server	Wavy-edge rim w/ feather-edge blue paint	E – MC19th	Flat base		
5\6	62	Edged ware	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	Wavy edge w/ prominent moulding & blue paint	LC18th – EC19th	Flaked int		
5\6	62	Edged ware	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	Wavy edge, low-relief moulding & blue paint	EC19th			
5\6	62	Edged ware	1	5	1	BS	Plate	Moulded rim w/ blue paint	LC18th – EC19th			
5\6	62	Fine Redware	1	36	1	Footed base	Bowl	Clear glaze int & partially ext	C18th – EC19th			
5\6	62	Fine Redware	1	17	1	BS & handle stump	Jug?	Clear glaze int & ext	C18th			
5\6	62	Fine Redware	18	27	18	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & ext	C18th			
5\6	62	Fine Redware	1	1	1	Handle	Hollow ware	Clear glaze	C18th	Small rod handle		
5\6	62	Fine Redware	1	3	1	Handle	Hollow ware	Clear glaze	C18th	Narrow strap handle		
5\6	62	Fine Redware	2	4	2	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & ext	C18th			
5\6	62	Fine Redware	1	4	1	Rim	Dish	Clear glaze int & ext w/ fine mottling	C18th			
5\6	62	Fine Redware	2	6	2	Base	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int	C18th			
5\6	62	Late Blackware	15	34	15	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	Hard, fine dark red fabric		
5\6	62	Late Blackware	1	6	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	Hard, fine dark red fabric		
5\6	62	Late Blackware	2	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	Hard, fine dark red fabric		

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Fig
5\6	62	Late Blackware	1	2	1	Base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int	C18th	Hard, fine dark red fabric		
5\6	62	Late Blackware	2	7	2	Handle	Hollow ware	Black glaze	C18th	Hard, fine dark red fabric		
5\6	62	Late Blackware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Partial black glaze ext	C18th	Hard, fine dark red fabric		
5\6	62	Late Blackware	2	13	2	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	Hard, fine dark red fabric		
5\6	62	Late Redware	6	89	6	BS	Bowl/pancheon	Clear glaze int only	MC18th – EC19th	Hard, fine red body		
5\6	62	Late Redware	1	27	1	BS	Pancheon	Clear glaze int only; glaze fumed ext	LC19th			
5\6	62	Micaceous Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy dark green glaze ext	C13th – C14th?	Very fine, smooth, soft sandy ware w/ very fine muscovite; Scarborough type?		
5\6	62	Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware	5	34	3	Rim & BS	Bowl	White slip w/ brown mottling int & clear glaze ext	LC18th – C19th	Hard, fine dark red fabric; thin walled vessel		
5\6	62	Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware	2	18	1	Rim	Bowl	White slip w/ sparse brown mottling int	LC18th – C19th			
5\6	62	Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware	3	40	3	Rim	Bowl/pancheon	Dense purple/brown mottling on white slip int	LC18th – C19th			
5\6	62	Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware	1	9	1	BS	Bowl	Dark brown mottling int	LC18th – C19th			
5\6	62	Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware	2	7	2	BS	Bowl	White slip w/ brown mottling int, clear glaze ext	LC18th – C19th			
5\6	62	Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip w/ brown mottling int & ext	LC18th – C19th	Very unusual sherd; thin but w/ mottled slip int & ext		
5\6	62	Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware	3	7	3	Base & BS	Bowl	White slip w/ brown mottling	LC18th – C19th			
5\6	62	Pearlware	1	9	1	Rim	Dish	Hand-painted stylised floral/leaf design int; green & orange	c.1780 – c.1840	Finely painted but w/ blemishes on glaze int		
5\6	62	Pearlware	3	7	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Stylised green & red floral pattern inside base	c.1780 – c.1840	Round ring foot base		
5\6	62	Pearlware	18	26	18	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
5\6	62	Pearlware	6	7	6	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
5\6	62	Pearlware	1	8	1	Recessed base	Jar	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
5\6	62	Pearlware	3	5	2	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	Plain rim		
5\6	62	Pearlware	1	1	1	Rim	Flatware	Wavy rim	c.1780 – c.1840			
5\6	62	Pearlware	6	8	4	Handle	Cup	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840			
5\6	62	Pearlware	1	12	1	Flat base	Dish/bowl	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840			
5\6	62	Pearlware	1	3	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840			
5\6	62	Pearlware	1	5	1	Ring foot base	Dish	Hand painted blue floral design int	c.1780 – c.1840	Angular ring foot base		
5\6	62	Pearlware	1	2	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Hand painted blue band int w/ dark blue lines & dots	c.1780 – c.1840	Plain rim		
5\6	62	Pearlware	1	1	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Hand-painted blue line on rim w/ fine red line & dots int	c.1780 – c.1840			
5\6	62	Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark blue hand-painted design ext	c.1780 – c.1840			
5\6	62	Pearlware	1	4	1	Footed base	Mug/jug	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	Slightly splayed, footed base, rounded profile		
5\6	62	Reduced Greenware	15	72	15	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Some variation in fabrics		
5\6	62	Reduced Greenware	1	15	1	Rim	Jug	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Thick collared rim w/ ridge on neck		
5\6	62	Refined Earthenware	3	5	3	Flakes	U/ID	Odd glaze w/ yellow mottling	LC18th – C19th			

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Fig
5\6	62	Relief Banded ware	2	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief band ext	LC18th – MC19th			
5\6	62	Slip Banded CC ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin blue lines ext	C19th			
5\6	62	Slip Banded CC ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin white slip lines ext	C19th			
5\6	62	Slip Banded CC ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown slip line & white band ext	C19th			
5\6	62	Slip Banded Redware	1	5	1	Rim	Mug/jug	Broad white slip band on a fine hard dark red body	LC18th – C19th			
5\6	62	Slip Banded ware	1	2	1	Rim	Bowl?	Dark brown lines below rim & red-brown band on body	C19th	Whiteware body		
5\6	62	Slip Banded ware	2	5	2	BS	Hollow ware	Dark brown & red-brown lines ext	C19th	Whiteware body		
5\6	62	Slip Banded ware	1	2	1	Rim	Bowl	Dark brown lines on body	C19th	Burnt & discoloured		
5\6	62	Slip Banded ware	1	1	1	BS/flake	Bowl	Blue & black lines ext	C19th	Whiteware body		
5\6	62	Slip Banded ware	1	2	1	Rim	Bowl	Brown lines below rim & red-brown band ext	C19th	Whiteware body		
5\6	62	Slip Banded ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black slip lines ext	C19th	Whiteware body		
5\6	62	Slip Banded ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown line & olive green band ext	C19th	Whiteware body		
5\6	62	Slip Banded ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black line & blue circular motif ext	C19th	Whiteware body		
5\6	62	Slip Banded ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue & grey swirled slip pattern ext	M – LC19th	Whiteware body		
5\6	62	Slipware	1	8	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Trailed white slip ext under clear glaze	C18th	Fine Redware body; Slightly everted rim; thin walled vessel		
5\6	62	Slipware	2	10	2	BS	Hollow ware	Two thin white slip lines ext	C18th	Fine Redware body		
5\6	62	Slipware	1	9	1	Rim	Dish	Moulded wavy rim; trailed white slip int	C18th	Fine Redware type body		
5\6	62	Slipware	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	White slip discs ext	C18th	Sharply everted rim; Fine Redware body		
5\6	62	Slipware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip lines ext	C18th	Fine Redware body		
5\6	62	Slipware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Curvilinear white slip line ext	C18th	Fine Redware body		
5\6	62	Slipware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	White slip line on lip	C18th			
5\6	62	Slipware	1	0.5	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip lines ext	C18th			
5\6	62	Sponged ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark 'Flow Blue' sponging ext	c.1840+			
5\6	62	Sponged ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark 'Flow Blue' sponging int & ext	c.1840+			
5\6	62	Sponged ware	1	2	1	Handle	Cup/mug	Pale blue sponging on top of handle	c.1830+			
5\6	62	Sponged ware	2	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	Blue sponging ext	c.1830+			
5\6	62	Sponged ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue sponging ext & partially ext	c.1830+			
5\6	62	Sponged ware	2	2	2	Rim	Bowl	Blue sponging int & ext	c.1830+			
5\6	62	Sponged ware	1	1	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Blue sponging int	c.1830+			
5\6	62	Sponged ware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Sponged int	c.1830+			
5\6	62	Sponged ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark blue sponging int & ext	M – LC19th			
5\6	62	Stoneware	1	11	1	Rim	Lid	U/Dec	C19th	Appears to be unglazed		
5\6	62	Stoneware	3	14	3	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green int & ext	MC19th – EC20th			
5\6	62	Stoneware	1	6	1	BS	Bottle	Buff int & ext	MC19th – EC20th			
5\6	62	Stoneware	1	2	1	BS/flake	Hollow ware	Buff ext	MC19th – EC20th			
5\6	62	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Hand-painted blue linear & blob design ext	MC16th – MC18th			
5\6	62	TP Bone China	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design int	C19th			
5\6	62	TP Pearlware	1	3	1	BS	Cup/bowl	Chinese landscape ext	c.1780 – c.1840	Carinated profile		
5\6	62	TP Pearlware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Chinese landscape ext; possibly Two Temples	c.1780 – c.1840			
5\6	62	TP Pearlware	1	2	1	Decorative element	U/ID	Resembles Edged ware; everted profile w/ spiked edges	c.1780 – c.1840	Unusual sherd		
5\6	62	TP Pearlware	1	2	1	BS	Plate	U/ID TP border int	c.1780 – c.1840			

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Fig
5\6	62	TP Pearlware	3	6	3	Rim & BS	Cup/bowl	U/ID TP design int & ext	c.1780 – c.1840	Plain rim		
5\6	62	TP Pearlware	3	3	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP designs ext	c.1780 – c.1840			
5\6	62	TP Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID TP design int	c.1780 – c.1840			
5\6	62	TP Pearlware	6	46	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/ID TP design int & ext; abstract design int	c.1780 – c.1840	Angular ring foot base		
5\6	62	TP Pearlware	1	3	1	Ring foot base	Dish	U/ID black printed design int	c.1780 – c.1840			
5\6	62	TP Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID black printed design w/ unusual figure int	c.1780 – c.1840			
5\6	62	TP Whiteware	1	5	1	Rim	Plate	Willow	M – LC19th			
5\6	62	TP Whiteware	7	5	7	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Dark 'Flow Blue' TP designs ext	M – LC19th			
5\6	62	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Dish/saucer	Black printed stylised floral design int	M – LC19th			
5\6	62	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	Green printed hexagonal cellular patterns int	M – LC19th			
5\6	62	TP Whiteware	1	5	1	Handle	Mug/jug	Poor quality blue printed floral design on spine of handle	M – LC19th			
5\6	62	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	Willow	M – LC19th			
5\6	62	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	Rim & handle	Mug/jug	Blue printed pattern int & ext	M – LC19th			
5\6	62	TP Whiteware	2	3	2	Rim	Cup/bowl	Wavy rim w/ pale blue TP design int & ext; Two Temples?	M – LC19th			
5\6	62	TP Whiteware	3	3	3	BS	Hollow ware	Two Temples?	M – LC19th			
5\6	62	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware?	Two Temples?	M – LC19th			
5\6	62	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Chinese style frieze int only	M – LC19th			
5\6	62	TP Whiteware	13	10	13	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design ext	M – LC19th			
5\6	62	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	U/ID TP design int & ext	M – LC19th			
5\6	62	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID TP design int	M – LC19th	Flaked int		
5\6	62	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	Part of printed mark on underside; 'SE... / CHI...'	M – LC19th	Crazed & discoloured; could be Pearlware		
5\6	62	TP Whiteware	2	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Dendritic design int & ext	M – LC19th			
5\6	62	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Tureen/server?	Willow?	M – LC19th			
5\6	62	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Green printed dendritic pattern int	M – LC19th			
5\6	62	TP Whiteware	3	2	3	BS	Flatware	Blue printed dendritic design int	M – LC19th			
5\6	62	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th			
5\6	62	Whiteware	2	6	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Clubbed rim; crazed & discoloured, fresh break		
5\6	62	Whiteware	1	5	1	Recessed base	Plate	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Crazed & discoloured		
5\6	62	Whiteware	5	8	5	Footed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th			
5\6	62	Whiteware	2	8	1	Recessed base	Flatware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Crazed & discoloured		
5\6	62	Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	M – LC19th			
5\6	62	Whiteware	3	3	3	BS	U/ID	Fragmentary hand painted blue designs	M – LC19th			
5\6	62	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled ext	M – LC19th			
5\6	62	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS/Flake	U/ID	U/ID TP design ext	M – LC19th			
5\6	62	Whiteware type	2	8	2	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	C19th	Heavily burnt w/ blistered surfaces		
5\6	62	Whiteware type	6	8	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Heavily burnt w/ blistered surfaces		
5\6	62	Whiteware type	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Wavy rim	C19th	Heavily burnt w/ blistered surfaces		
5\6	62	Whiteware type	1	2	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	Heavily burnt w/ blistered		

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Fig
										surfaces		
5\6	62	Whiteware type	2	17	1	Rim	Cup	Moulded rim w/ floral design	C19th	Heavily burnt w/ blistered surfaces		
5\6	62	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	2	28	2	BS	Pancheon	White slip int only	C18th – C19th	Chipped & flaked		
5\6	62	Yellow Glazed Fineware	5	112	3	Rim & BS	Bowl	White slip int only; clear glaze ext	LC18th – C19th	Sharply everted rim on a globular body		
5\6	62	Yellow Glazed Fineware	5	114	5	Rim	Bowl	White slip int only	LC18th – C19th	Rounded clubbed rim		
5\6	62	Yellow Glazed Fineware	18	158	18	BS	Bowl	White slip int only; patchy glazed ext	LC18th – C19th	Hard, fine dark red fabric		
5\6	62	Yellow Glazed Fineware	1	32	1	Base	Bowl	White slip int only	LC18th – C19th	Larger than Yellow Glazed Fineware should be but the fabric & finish are as the smaller vessels		
5\6	62	Yellow Glazed Fineware	6	30	5	BS	Bowl	Flaky white slip & clear glaze int	LC18th – C19th			
5\6	62	Yellow Glazed Fineware	1	3	1	Rim	Bowl	White slip int only	LC18th – C19th	Plain rounded rime		
5\6	62	Yellow Glazed Fineware	1	1	1	Rim/flake	Bowl	White slip int only	LC18th – C19th			
5\6	62	Yellow Glazed Fineware	1	1	1	BS	Dish	White slip int only	C18th – EC19th	Heavily abraded		
5\6	62	Black Basalt	1	4	1	Handle	Hollow ware	Profiled handle	M – LC18th	Handle of a jug, tea- or coffee pot		
5\6	62	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	4	2	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped/rouletted patterns ext	C18th			
5\6	62	Fine Redware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Clear glaze int & ext	C18th			
5\6	62	Late Blackware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th			
7&8	64	Banded Creamware	2	4	1	Rim	Bowl	Rilled band w/ green paint below rim & above an orange band on body	LC18th – EC19th			
7&8	64	Banded Creamware	4	7	4	BS	Hollow ware	Fine black mottling ext	c.1740 – c.1820	See also cxt 62		
7&8	64	Banded Creamware	2	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green ext	c.1740 – c.1820			
7&8	64	Banded Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale orange band ext	c.1740 – c.1820			
7&8	64	Banded Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue, brown & red-brown swirled slip band ext	c.1740 – c.1820			
7&8	64	Banded Creamware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brownish ext surface	c.1740 – c.1820			
7&8	64	Black Basalt	1	4	1	Semi-recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC18th			
7&8	64	Blackware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int ext	C17th	Very thin-walled vessel		
7&8	64	Blue Banded ware	1	0.5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue line ext	C19th			
7&8	64	Bone China	1	10	1	Footring base	Plate	Low relief moulded grid pattern int	MC19th – EC20th	See also cxt 62		
7&8	64	Bone China	1	1	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	MC19th – EC20th			
7&8	64	Bone China	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Traces of decoration ext	C19th	Secondarily burnt & discoloured		
7&8	64	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	22	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C19th			
7&8	64	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	9	1	Base	Dish/bowl	Black glaze int only	C18th – EC19th			
7&8	64	Brown Glazed Fineware	2	13	2	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th – EC19th			
7&8	64	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	43	1	Base	Bowl	Rouletted line ext	C19th	Stacking scar on underside		
7&8	64	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	43	1	BS	Bottle	Brown ext, white int	LC18th – C19th			
7&8	64	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	18	1	BS	Bottle	Brown ext	C19th			
7&8	64	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	6	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown ext	C19th			
7&8	64	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped ext	C19th			
7&8	64	Buff Sandy ware	1	12	1	Rim	Jar/CP	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	Abraded square-section rim; buff fabric w/ well-sorted quartz & red grit up to 1mm		
7&8	64	Buff Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled body	C12th – C13th	Soft buff fabric w/ abundant well-		

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Fig
										sorted quartz up to 1mm		
7&8	64	Buff Sandy ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze w/ brown mottling ext	C12th – C13th	Sparse/moderate, well-sorted quartz up to 1mm, mainly finer		
7&8	64	Cane Coloured ware	1	3	1	Spout	Jug	U/Dec	C19th			
7&8	64	Cane Coloured ware	1	8	1	Rim	Bowl	Raised blobs on top of everted rim	C19th			
7&8	64	Cane Coloured ware	3	8	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th			
7&8	64	Cane Coloured ware	3	2	3	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	C19th			
7&8	64	Colour Glazed ware	1	1	1	Rim?	U/ID	Black glaze	C19th	Fine red body		
7&8	64	Creamware	1	11	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
7&8	64	Creamware	3	8	3	Recessed base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
7&8	64	Creamware	1	6	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Wide, flat everted rim		
7&8	64	Creamware	1	5	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Raised lip		
7&8	64	Creamware	4	18	3	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
7&8	64	Creamware	1	6	1	Flat base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
7&8	64	Creamware	1	2	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
7&8	64	Creamware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Prominent ridge ext	c.1740 – c.1820	Unusual small egg-cup-sized vessel w/ prominent ext ridge		
7&8	64	Creamware	11	15	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
7&8	64	Creamware	1	1	1	Handle	Cup	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
7&8	64	Creamware	1	1	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Small raised lip		
7&8	64	Creamware	2	3	2	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Narrow pie-dish style rim		
7&8	64	Creamware	1	1	1	Flake	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
7&8	64	Creamware	4	7	4	BS/Flakes	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
7&8	64	Creamware	5	6	5	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
7&8	64	Creamware	1	1	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
7&8	64	Edged ware	2	3	2	Rim	Plate	Wavy edge w/ prominent moulding & blue paint	LC18th – EC19th			
7&8	64	Fine Redware	1	9	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & ext	C18th	Fine red fabric		
7&8	64	Fine Redware	6	17	6	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & ext	C18th			
7&8	64	Fine Redware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Deep groove ext; glazed int & ext	C18th			
7&8	64	Fine Redware	2	3	2	BS	U/ID	Clear glaze on one side	C18th			
7&8	64	Fine Redware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip int only	C19th	Fine red body		
7&8	64	Fine Redware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	Clear glaze int & ext	LC18th – C19th			
7&8	64	Fine Redware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	Clear glaze int & ext	LC18th – C19th	Fine orange fabric		
7&8	64	Fine Redware	1	38	1	Base	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Very bright orange fabric		
7&8	64	Fine Redware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Greenish, slightly mottled glaze int & ext	C18th			
7&8	64	German stoneware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled brown ext, grey int	Post-medieval			
7&8	64	Late Blackware	7	21	7	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th			
7&8	64	Late Blackware	1	10	1	BS & handle stump	Jug/Mug	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	Bright red fabric		
7&8	64	Mottled Yellow Glazed Fineware	6	61	6	Base & BS	Bowl	Brown mottled white slip int under clear glaze	LC18th – C19th			
7&8	64	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	Dark grey core, orange int & ext; common, well-sorted quartz up to 0.6mm		
7&8	64	Pearlware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Hand painted blue & orange curvilinear designs ext	c.1780 – c.1840			

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Fig
7&8	64	Pearlware	1	2	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840			
7&8	64	Pearlware	3	8	3	Recessed base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840			
7&8	64	Pearlware	4	11	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840			
7&8	64	Pearlware	7	17	6	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840			
7&8	64	Pearlware	1	1	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Blue line on top of rim; hand-painted green floral design ext	c.1780 – c.1840			
7&8	64	Porcelain	1	5	1	Rim	U/ID	U/Dec	C19th	Bell-shaped fragment; ornament?		
7&8	64	Reduced Greenware	1	1	1	Flake	U/ID	Green glaze on surviving surface	LC13th – C15th			
7&8	64	Reduced Greenware	1	17	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Fine reduced fabric w/ pale grey ext margin		
7&8	64	Reduced Greenware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Combed wavy line ext under pale green glaze	LC13th – C15th	Fine reduced fabric		
7&8	64	Reduced Greenware	1	2	1	BS/flake	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th			
7&8	64	Reduced Greenware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C15th			
7&8	64	Refined Earthenware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Stylised leaf pattern	C19th	Heavily burnt & discoloured		
7&8	64	Refined Earthenware	1	2	1	Handle?	U/ID	U/Dec	C19th	Heavily burnt & discoloured; narrow handle w/ attached decorative elements		
7&8	64	Refined Earthenware	3	2	3	BS	Hollow ware	Transfer printed	C19th	Heavily burnt & discoloured		
7&8	64	Refined Earthenware	1	4	1	Recessed base	Mug/jug	Transfer printed	C19th	Heavily burnt & discoloured		
7&8	64	Refined Earthenware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	Transfer printed	C19th	Heavily burnt & discoloured		
7&8	64	Refined Earthenware	2	2	2	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	C19th	Heavily burnt & discoloured		
7&8	64	Refined Earthenware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Odd sherd made up of grey & white refined earthenware	M – LC19th			
7&8	64	Slip Banded CC ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black slip lines ext	C19th			
7&8	64	Slip Banded CC ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	White band w/ thin blue line	C19th			
7&8	64	Slip Banded ware	5	20	1	Rim	Mug/jug	Diffuse blue line below rim and above a wide metallic black band on body	LC18th – C19th			
7&8	64	Slip Banded ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale blue line & metallic black line ext	C19th			
7&8	64	Slipware	2	16	2	BS	Hollow ware	Parallel white slip lines ext	C18th	Fine Redware body		
7&8	64	Slipware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip line ext	C18th	Fine Redware body		
7&8	64	Soft Orange Sandy ware	4	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Odd yellowish-green mottled glaze int & ext	Late Medieval?	Fine, soft dark red fabric; unusual sherds; cf cxt 80, 84		
7&8	64	Sponged ware	2	6	1	BS	Carinated bowl	Blue band ext w/ green sponging on body	c.1830+			
7&8	64	Sponged ware	9	15	9	BS	Hollow ware	Blue sponging ext	c.1830+			
7&8	64	Sponged ware	1	3	1	Footring base	Plate	Blue sponging int only	c.1830+			
7&8	64	Sponged ware	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Plate	Blue sponging int	c.1830+			
7&8	64	Tin Glazed Earthenware	2	3	1	Rim	Plate	Pale blue curvilinear design on int of rim	MC16th – MC18th			
7&8	64	Tin Glazed Earthenware	2	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Dark blue curvilinear design ext	MC16th – MC18th			
7&8	64	TP Bone China	2	6	1	Footring base	Dish	Two Temples int	C19th			
7&8	64	TP Bone China	1	3	1	Rim	Dish	Chinese landscape border	C19th			
7&8	64	TP Bone China	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Chinese landscape ext	C19th	Plain rim		
7&8	64	TP Bone China	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Chinese landscape ext	C19th			
7&8	64	TP Bone China	1	1	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Chinese border int	C19th			
7&8	64	TP Pearlware	5	13	1	Flat base	Dish/server	Willow int	c.1780 – c.1840	Low-relief ridges on underside		
7&8	64	TP Pearlware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design ext	c.1780 – c.1840			

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Fig
7&8	64	TP Pearlware	1	1	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	U/ID TP design int	c.1780 – c.1840			
7&8	64	TP Whiteware	1	8	1	Rim	Plate	Willow	M – LC19th			
7&8	64	TP Whiteware	5	4	4	Flakes	Plate	Willow	M – LC19th			
7&8	64	TP Whiteware	1	7	1	Rim	Plate	Stylised floral border int	M – LC19th			
7&8	64	TP Whiteware	1	12	1	Flat base	Carver/server	U/ID Chinese landscape int	M – LC19th			
7&8	64	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Footring base	Plate	Fine green printed rural scene int	M – LC19th			
7&8	64	TP Whiteware	2	3	1	Rim	Plate	Chinese style border int	M – LC19th			
7&8	64	TP Whiteware	4	4	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP designs ext	M – LC19th			
7&8	64	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Footring base	Plate	U/ID frond design int	M – LC19th			
7&8	64	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Recessed base	Plate	U/ID TP design int; slight bleeding of colour into glaze	M – LC19th			
7&8	64	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Wavy rim w/ diamond grid pattern int	M – LC19th			
7&8	64	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Blue line on lip w/ U/ID design ext	M – LC19th			
7&8	64	TP Whiteware	2	2	2	Rim	Flatware	U/ID TP designs int	M – LC19th			
7&8	64	TP Whiteware	16	14	16	BS	Various	U/ID TP designs ext	M – LC19th	Too small to determine form		
7&8	64	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim?	Hollow ware	Blue curvilinear design on rim	M – LC19th			
7&8	64	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Blue grey TP design int only	M – LC19th			
7&8	64	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	U/ID	U/ID TP design on one side	M – LC19th			
7&8	64	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue 'Flow Blue' design ext	c.1840+			
7&8	64	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	10	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th			
7&8	64	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th			
7&8	64	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	5	1	Neck	Small jug?	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780	Unusual small bottle or flask; handle stumps on neck		
7&8	64	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Parallel incised lines ext	c.1720 – c.1780			
7&8	64	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Plate	Dot, daiper & basket pattern int	c.1720 – c.1780	Burnt & discoloured		
7&8	64	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780			
7&8	64	Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Plate	Red-brown line around rim & thin line int of body	M – LC19th			
7&8	64	Whiteware	7	15	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th			
7&8	64	Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	Dish	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Crazed & discoloured		
7&8	64	Whiteware	3	2	3	Flake	U/ID	U/Dec	M – LC19th			
7&8	64	Whiteware	1	2	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Round ring foot base		
7&8	64	Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	M – LC19th			
7&8	64	Whiteware	1	1	1	Ring foot base	U/ID	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Small frag of foot		
7&8	64	Whiteware	1	11	1	BS & handle	Jug	Moulded handle	M – LC19th			
7&8	64	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	161	1	Footed base	Pancheon	White slip int under clear glaze int only	LC18th – C19th			
7&8	64	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	2	28	2	Flat base	Pancheon	White slip int under clear glaze int only	LC18th – C19th			
7&8	64	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	10	59	10	BS	Pancheon	White slip int under clear glaze int only	LC18th – C19th			
7&8	64	Yellow Glazed Fineware	1	13	1	Rim	Bowl	White slip int under clear glaze int & clear glaze ext	LC18th – C19th	Plain rim		
7&8	64	Yellow Glazed Fineware	1	10	1	Rim	Pie dish	White slip int under clear glaze int & clear glaze ext	LC18th – C19th	Sharply everted rim		
7&8	64	Yellow Glazed Fineware	1	16	1	Footed base	Porringer?	White slip int under clear glaze int & partial clear glaze ext	LC18th – C19th	cf. Late Blackware type vessel		
7&8	64	Yellow Glazed Fineware	1	15	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	White slip int under clear glaze int only	LC18th – C19th			
7&8	64	Yellow Glazed Fineware	1	14	1	Rim	Bowl	White slip int under clear glaze int & partial clear glaze ext	LC18th – C19th	Plain rim		
7&8	64	Yellow Glazed Fineware	1	11	1	Rim	Bowl	White slip int under clear glaze int & clear glaze ext	LC18th – C19th	Round clubbed rim		
7&8	64	Yellow Glazed Fineware	1	9	1	BS	Flatware	White slip int under clear glaze int only	LC18th – C19th			

Tr.	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Fig
7&8	64	Yellow Glazed Fineware	2	5	2	Rim	Bowl/pancheon	White slip int under clear glaze int only	LC18th – C19th			
	U/S	Buff Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Jar/CP	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	Square-sectioned rim w/overhanging ext angle; dull buff sandy fabric w/ quartz sand		
	U/S	Cane Coloured ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th			
	U/S	Creamware	3	2	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
	U/S	Creamware	1	2	1	Base	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
	U/S	Creamware	1	1	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
	U/S	Creamware	3	2	3	BS/Flakes	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820			
	U/S	Reduced Greenware	1	11	1	Base	Dish/bowl	Green glaze int & ext	LC13th – C15th	Abundant fine quartz sand		
	U/S	Refined Earthenware	3	8	1	Fragment	Lid?	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	Heavily burnt & discoloured; parts of a lid with steam hole		
	U/S	Refined Earthenware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	U/ID	LC18th – C19th	Heavily burnt & discoloured		
	U/S	Refined Earthenware	1	1	1	Footring base	Cup/bowl	U/ID	LC18th – C19th	Heavily burnt & discoloured		
	U/S	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Base	Flatware	U/ID TP design int	M – LC19th			
	U/S	Whiteware	2	3	2	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	M – LC19th			
		Total	1102	7215	997							

Table 10: Fragment counts for the species present in context [63]

Species	No	Species	No
Cattle	31	Goose	3
Cattle-size	7	Domestic fowl	3
Sheep/goat	21	Mussel	1
Pig	11	Oyster	1
Red deer	6	Helix sp.	3
Deer sp.	1		
Roe deer	3	Total	91
Horse	5		

Table 11: Fragment counts for the species present in context [70]

Species	No	Species	No
Cattle	11	Dog	1
Cattle-size	2	Cat	1
Sheep/goat	20	Goose	3
Sheep-size	1	Domestic fowl	2
Pig	5	Pigeon	1
Red deer	7	Small mammal	1
Roe deer	2	Frog/toad	1
Badger	1	Total	59

Table 12: Fragment counts for the species present in demolition deposits

Context	65	72	75	80	81
Cattle	2	8		5	8
Cattle-size	1	1		1	
Sheep/goat		18	5	11	10
Sheep-size		2			
Pig		4	1	5	5
Red deer				1	1
Roe deer		1		2	5
Horse					1
Dog		1			
Cat		1		2	
Goose					1
Domestic fowl		1	1		
Rook/crow		1			
Jackdaw/magpie		3			
Thrush sp.		1			
Vole sp.				1	
Small mammal				1	
Helix sp.		1		1	4
Oyster					1
Total	3	42	7	30	36

Table 13: Fragment counts for the species present in the lime kiln

Contexts	79	88	88 sample
Cattle		5	
Cattle-size		1	
Sheep/goat	4	6	
Sheep-size	3		
Sheep		1	
Pig	1	1	
Domestic fowl			1
Rook/crow	1		
Buzzard		3	
Thrush sp.		1	
Small mammal		1	abundant
Vole sp			abundant
Mouse sp.			present
Shrew sp.			present
Frog/toad		1	present
Cockle		1	
Total	9	21	

Table 14: Stone lids by context

SF	Cont	Shape	Diam	Thickness
91	84	Sub-circular to polyhedral	92mm	18mm
101	65	Sub-circular	86mm	13mm
103	63	Sub-circular	54mm	7mm
107	80	Sub-circular to polyhedral	124mm	22mm

Table 15: Tobacco pipe stems and bowl fragments by context

Context	Stems	Stamps	Bowls	Stamps	Dating
u/s	2				
2	7				
3	325		23		E-mid 19C?
4	3				
5	77		9		
7	7				
10	1				
11	1				
14	9		2		
18	4	1			19C?
19	30		5		
24	1				
62	292	x5 all indecipherable	29	'ES' x2; 'OC/CO'	L18/19C; E-mid 18C
63	11				L18/E19C
64	163		9		L18/19C
65	9				
70	1				
72	5				
75	1				
79	7				
80	4				
88	2				
Totals	971		77		

Table 16: Glass numbers by context

Context	Post med bottle/vessel	Post-med window	Med window	Other
2				2 frags: clear 19-20C bottle glass, embossed with letter 'T'; green/clear window glass, 19-20C.
3				65 frags: 19x 18-20C green bottle glass; 15x clear or green/clear bottle/vessel glass, 17-19C; 21x clear/green clear window glass 19-20C; 10 drips and frags of melted and glass.
4				3 frags: opaque white vessel glass, clear and green/clear vessel frags, 19-20C.
5				24 frags inc: 6x 18-20C green and green/clear bottle glass; 6x 19-20C clear/green clear window glass; 10x clear vessel glass inc plain rim frag; 2x melted glass.
7				3 frags: clear window glass; green clear vessel glass 19-20C; melted drip.
8			15	
9			1	
14			1	3 frags: 1x 18-20C green bottle glass; 3x green/clear window glass
15				4 frags: 1x 18-20C green bottle glass; 1x clear 19-20C window glass; 2x clear 19-20C vessel glass
18				1 frag 18-20C green bottle glass
19				9 frags: 2x 18-20C green bottle glass; 5x 19-20C clear and green/clear vessel glass; 2x pieces melted glass
21				1 frag melted 19-20C green/clear vessel glass
25				1 frag 19-20C window glass
26				4 frags med window glass
27				1 frag green/clear 19/20C bottle glass; flakes of med window glass
62	48	42		18 melted frags; 1 marble
63	3	2	2	2 melted frags
64	36	8		
65	2			
72	1			
79	2	1		
80		8		
81			2	
84			1	1 melted frag's
88			6	
94			1	
u/s		2	1	4 frags window and bottle glass
Totals	92	63	30	147

Table 17: Wallplaster weight by context

Context	Wt (g)	Inc. painted
u/s	130	•
2	20	
3	230	
7	190	•
8	860	•
9	125	•
11	5	•
15	5	•
18	7870	•
21	590	•
23	610	•
24	10	•
25	510	•
26	20	•
28 <2>	90	•
42 <1>	10	
45 <4>	100	
49 <3>	55	
57 <5>	10	
62	125	•
63	675	
64	10	•
70	245	•
72	125	•
81	385	
88	180	•
92	285	
96	35	
98	35	
99	<5	
101	<5	
104	15	
Total	13560	20

Table 18: Lead objects

Context	SF	No	ID
3		1	Spoon end
3		1	Waste sheet
24		1	Window came frag
25		2	Window came frag's
62		1	Square-sectioned rod
63		3	Window came frag's
63		1	Unworked lead frag
65		1	Chip
70		1	Window came frag
72		1	Offcut
76	13	1	Object with rounded end
79		1	Window came frag
80	29	1	Window came frag
80		1	Unworked lead frag
81		1	Window came frag
81		1	Round-sectioned rod
88	62	1	Window came frag
94	58	1	Window came frag

Table 19: Data from palaeoenvironmental assessment (2013 excavation)

Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6
Context	42	27	49	45	57	58
Feature	Underlying West wall	South side of chapel	South side of chancel end	North side of chancel end	Underlying North wall	Underlying East wall
<i>Material available for radiocarbon dating</i>	-	(✓)	✓	✓	✓	(✓)
<i>Volume processed (l)</i>	8	7	6	2	9.5	9
<i>Volume of flot (ml)</i>	10	85	170	150	15	5
<i>Residue contents</i>						
Bone (unburnt) indet. frags	-	++	(+)	-	-	-
Charcoal	-	-	++	+++	-	-
Mortar / plaster	+	++	+++	++++	+	-
Snails (terrestrial)	-	-	(+)	(+)	-	-
<i>Flot matrix</i>						
Bone (unburnt) indet. frags	(+)	+++	+	(+)	+	-
Charcoal	+	(+)	++++	++++	+	+
Clinker / cinder	-	+	-	-	-	-
Coal / coal shale	(+)	++	-	-	-	-
Insect / beetle	(+)	+	-	-	(+)	(+)
Mortar	(+)	-	-	-	-	-
Roots (modern)	+	+++	(+)	-	+	(+)
Snails (terrestrial)	(+)	+	+	(+)	-	(+)
Tuber / rhizome (charred)	-	-	-	-	(+)	-
Uncharred seeds	-	+	(+)	(+)	-	+
<i>Charred remains (total count)</i>						
(c) <i>Avena</i> sp (Oat species) small grain	-	-	1	-	-	-
(c) <i>Hordeum</i> sp (Barley species) grain	-	-	-	-	1	-
(x) Fabaceae undiff. (Pea family) large seed	-	-	-	1	-	-
(x) Poaceae undiff. <1mm (Grass family) caryopsis	1	-	-	-	-	-
(x) <i>Rumex</i> sp (Docks) nutlet	1	-	-	1	-	-
(x) <i>Vicia</i> sp (Vetches) seed	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Identified charcoal (✓ presence)</i>						
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (alder)	-	✓	-	-	-	✓
<i>Betula</i> sp (Birches)	-	-	-	-	-	✓
<i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazel)	-	-	++	+++	✓	-
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	-	-	+++	-	-	-
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (Holly)	-	-	++	-	-	-
<i>Quercus</i> sp (Oaks)	-	-	-	++	✓	-
Salicaceae (Willow, poplar)	-	✓	++	-	-	✓

[c-cultivated; x-wide niche. (+): trace; +: rare; ++: occasional; +++: common; ++++: abundant.

(✓) may be unsuitable for dating due to size or species]

Table 20: Data from palaeoenvironmental assessment (2014 excavation)

Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Context	88	92	96	98	99	103	101	92	104
Feature number	78	93	97	-	100	78	102	93	69
Feature	kiln	PH	PH	BSW	PH	kiln	PH	PH	CSW
Material available for radiocarbon dating	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(✓)	✓
Volume processed (l)	15	15	11	3	1	6	1	0.15	4
Volume of flot (ml)	800	100	40	5	5	100	2	150	50
Residue contents									
Bead jet	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bone (unburnt) indet. frags	++	+	-	-	(+)	-	-	-	(+)
Bone (unburnt) ?small mammal	++	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal	+	-	-	-	-	+	(+)	-	-
Clinker / cinder	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Coal	+++	-	-	-	+	++	-	-	-
Fired clay	+++	-	-	++	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel waste	+++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galena (mineral fragments) Pb	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glass (number of fragments)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lime	++	-	-	-	-	++++	+	-	++
Metal object Cu	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortar	+++	+++	+++	++	++	-	+	-	+++
Plaster	(+)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Pot (number of fragments)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snails terrestrial	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flot matrix									
Bone (unburnt) indet. frags	+	-	+	-	(+)	-	(+)	-	-
Charcoal	++	+++	++	+	+	+	+	+++	+
Clinker / cinder	+++	-	+	-	-	++	-	-	+
Coal	+++	-	+	+	+	++	+	-	+
Fired clay	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lime	++	+	++	+	+	+++	+	-	++
Semi-vitrified fuel waste	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Snails terrestrial	++	++	++	+	(+)	+	-	-	+
Charred remains (total count)									
(c) <i>Avena</i> sp (Oat species) large grain	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(g) <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> ssp <i>bulbosum</i> (False Oat-grass) tuber	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(t) <i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazel) nutshell frag.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(w) <i>Carex</i> sp (Sedges) trigonous nutlet	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(x) Poaceae undiff. >2mm (Grass family) caryopsis	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Identified charcoal (✓ presence)									
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (alder)	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-
<i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazel)	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Maloideae (Hawthorn, apple)	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-
<i>Quercus</i> sp (Oaks)	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Prunus</i> sp (Blackthorn, wild and bird cherry)	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salicaceae (Willow, poplar)	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Taxus baccata</i> (Yew)	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Ulmus</i> sp (Elms)	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓

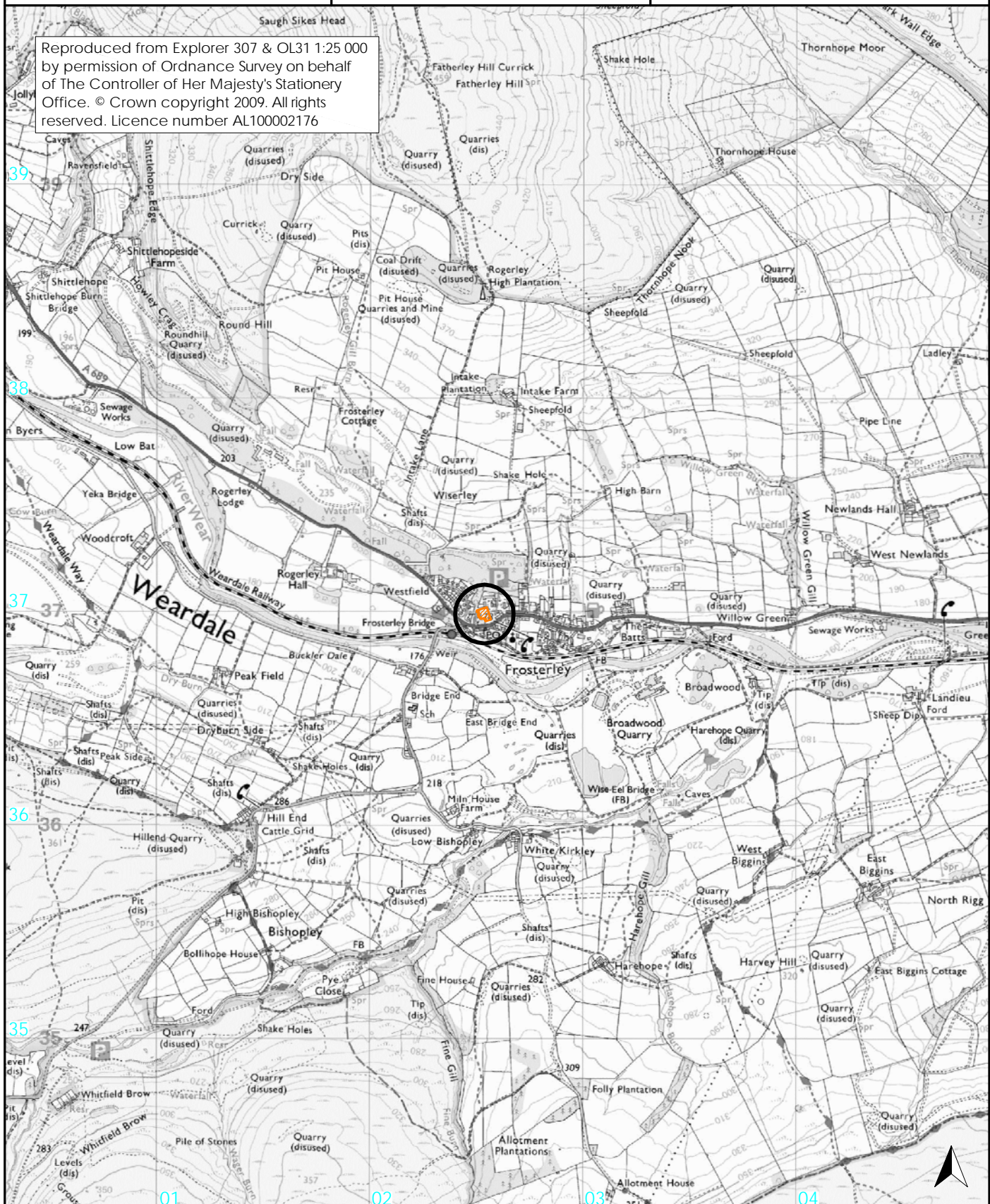
[c-cultivated; g-grassland; t-tree/shrub; w-wet/damp ground; x-wide niche. PH-posthole; CSW-chapel south wall; BSW-deposit below south wall
 (+): trace; +: rare; ++: occasional; +++: common; ++++: abundant. (✓) may be unsuitable for dating due to oak heartwood]

Table 21: Summary of radiocarbon dating

Context	Sample	Laboratory code	Material	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ‰	$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ ‰	C/N ratio	Radiocarbon Age BP	Calibrated date 95.4% probability
94	SK1	SUERC-56997 GU35799	Human bone (fibula)	-20.3	10.9	3.3	1114 ± 30	779 (1.0%) 789 AD 871 (94.4%) 1013 AD
96	3	SUERC-64635 GU39500	Hazel charcoal	-24.5	-	-	1197 ± 28	721 (3.8%) 741 AD 766 (90.6%) 894 AD 930 (1.0%) 938 AD
21	-	SUERC-64629 GU39497	Human bone (cranial vault)	-21.1	10.7	3.3	1114 ± 31	779 (1.2%) 789 AD 869 (94.2%) 1014 AD
57	5	SUERC-64630 GU39498	Charred barley grain	-25.2	-	-	1419 ± 29	585 (95.4%) 661 AD
92	2	SUERC-64634 GU39499	Hazel charcoal	-26.9	-	-	1138 ± 28	777 (4.6%) 792 AD 803 (8.4%) 844 AD 857 (82.3%) 983 AD
98	4	SUERC-64636 GU39501	Yew charcoal	-21.0	-	-	973 ± 29	1015 (95.4%) 1155 AD
103	6	SUERC-64637 GU39502	Ash charcoal	-26.6	-	-	395 ± 29	1439 (74.3%) 1522 AD 1575 (21.1%) 1625 AD

[The calibrated age ranges are determined using OxCal 4.1 (Reimer *et al.* 2013)]

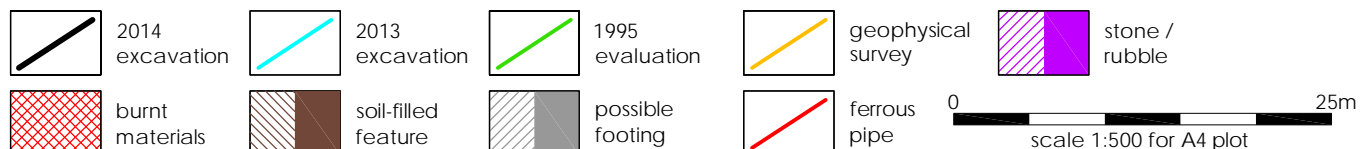
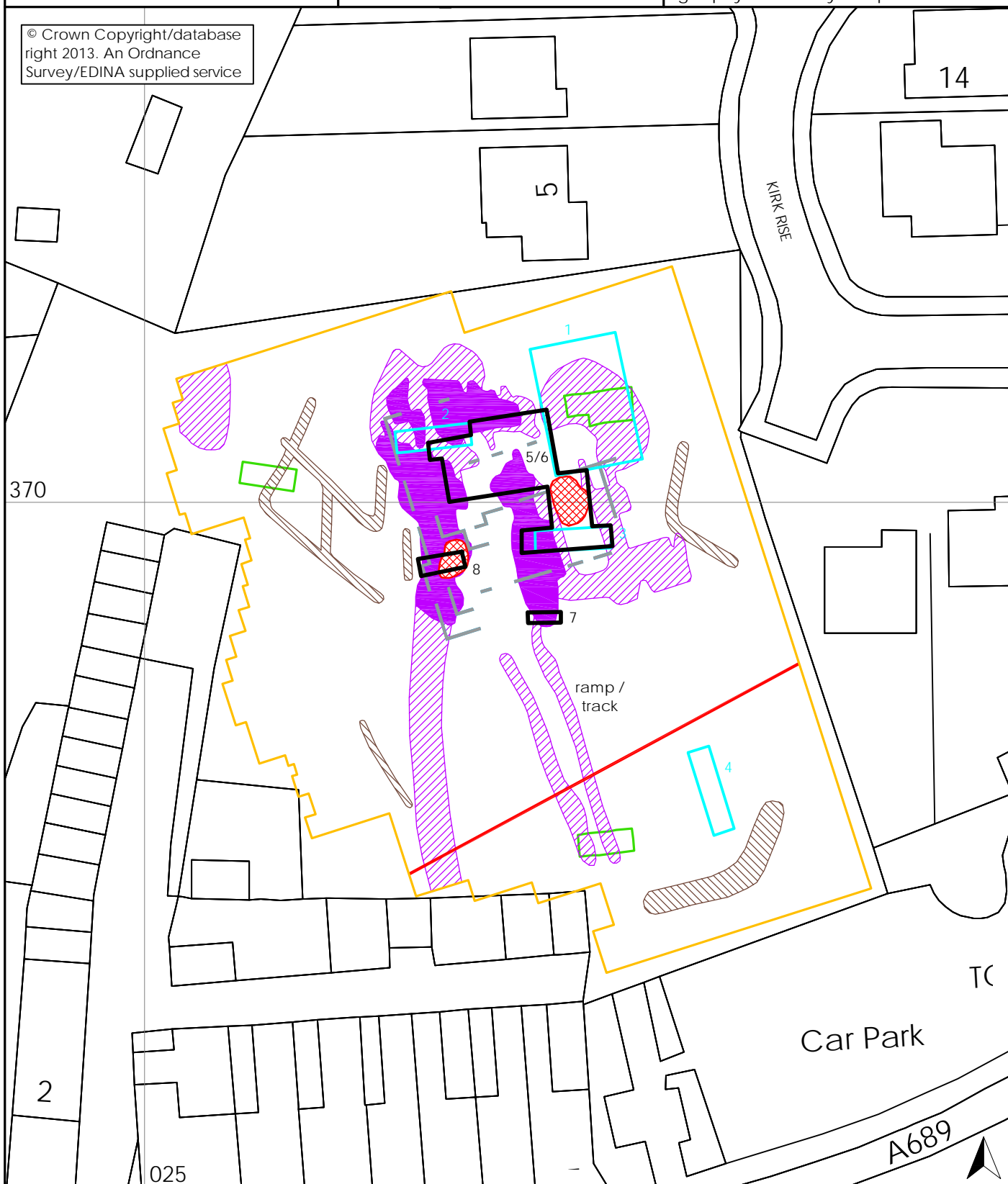
Reproduced from Explorer 307 & OL31 1:25 000
by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf
of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery
Office. © Crown copyright 2009. All rights
reserved. Licence number AL100002176



site location

0 1km
scale 1:25 000 for A4 plot

© Crown Copyright/database
right 2013. An Ordnance
Survey/EDINA supplied service



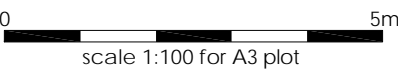
on behalf of
Altogether Archaeology



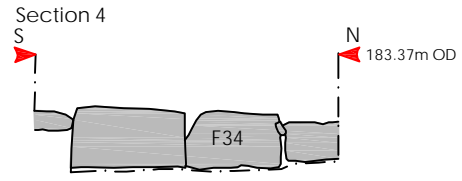
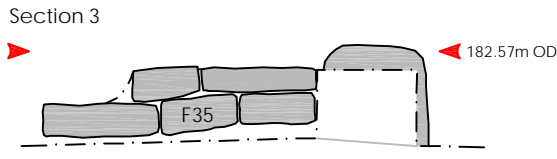
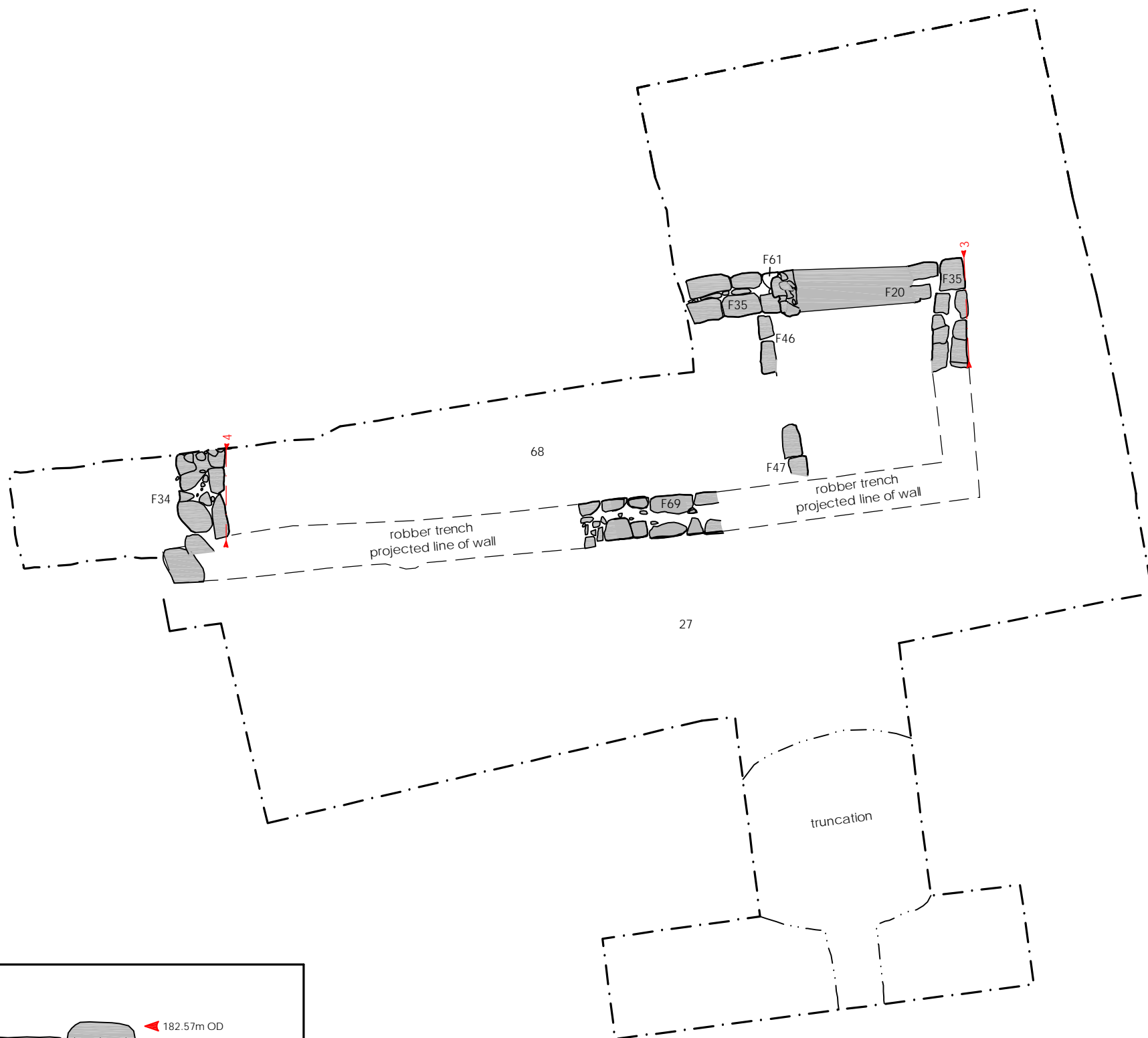
St Botolph's Chapel
Frosterley
County Durham

archaeological post-excavation analysis
report 4040

Figure 3: Early medieval period: Phase 1



- extent of excavation
- section
- stone



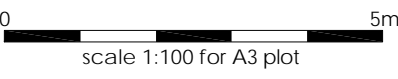
on behalf of
Altogether Archaeology



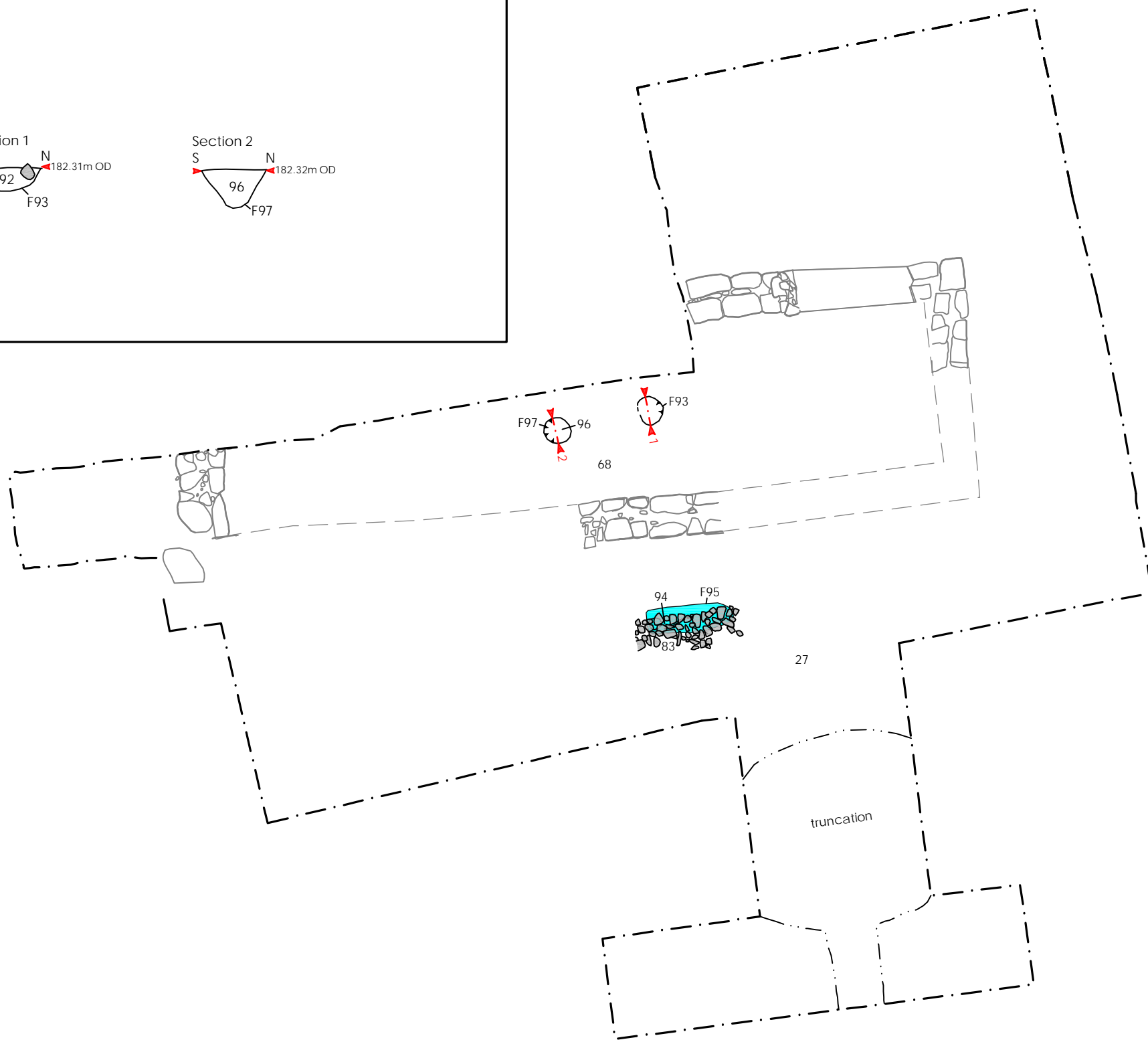
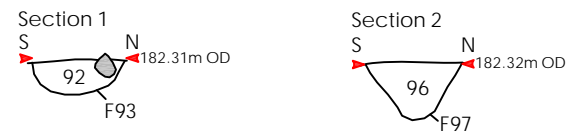
St Botolph's Chapel
Frosterley
County Durham

archaeological post-excavation analysis
report 4040

Figure 4: Early medieval period: Phase 2



- extent of excavation
- section
- burial
- stone
- earlier and later phases of chapel wall



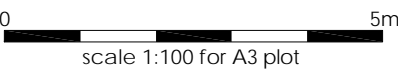
on behalf of
Altogether Archaeology



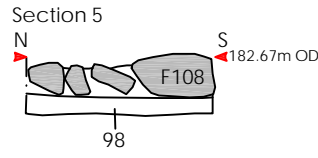
St Botolph's Chapel
Frosterley
County Durham

archaeological post-excavation analysis
report 4040

Figure 5: Later medieval period: Phase 3



- extent of excavation
- section
- Frosterley marble
- charcoal
- earlier and later phases of chapel wall



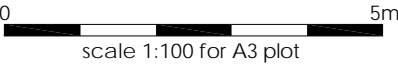
on behalf of
Altogether Archaeology



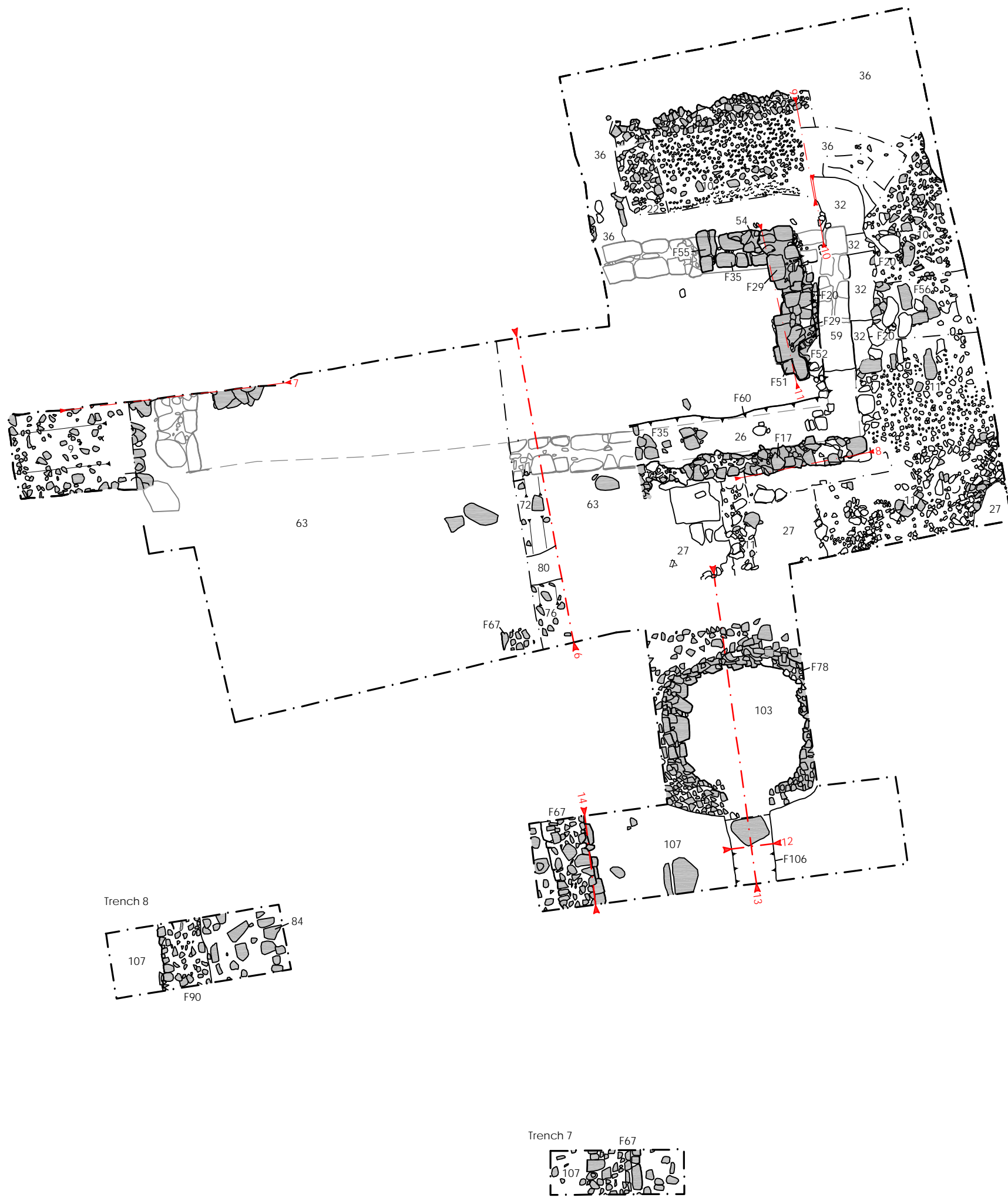
St Botolph's Chapel
Frosterley
County Durham

archaeological post-excavation analysis
report 4040

Figure 6: Post-medieval period: Phase 4



- extent of excavation
- section
- stone
- earlier phases of chapel wall



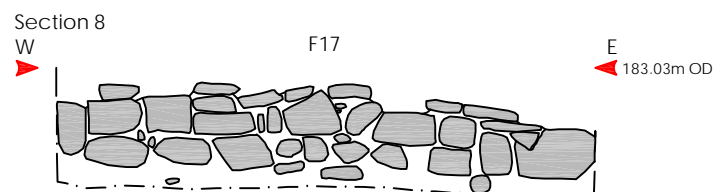
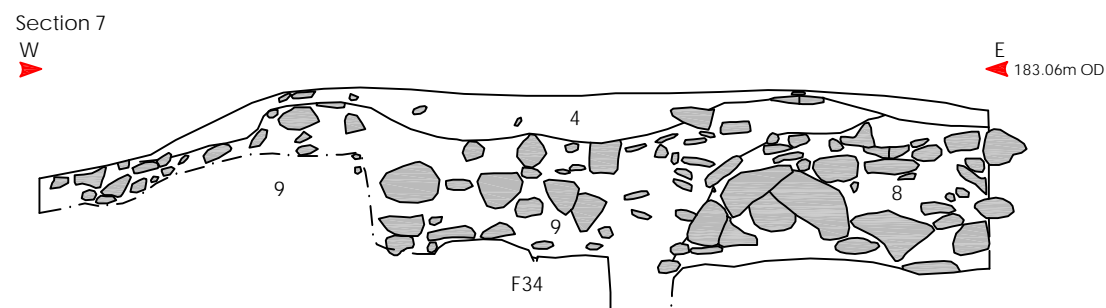
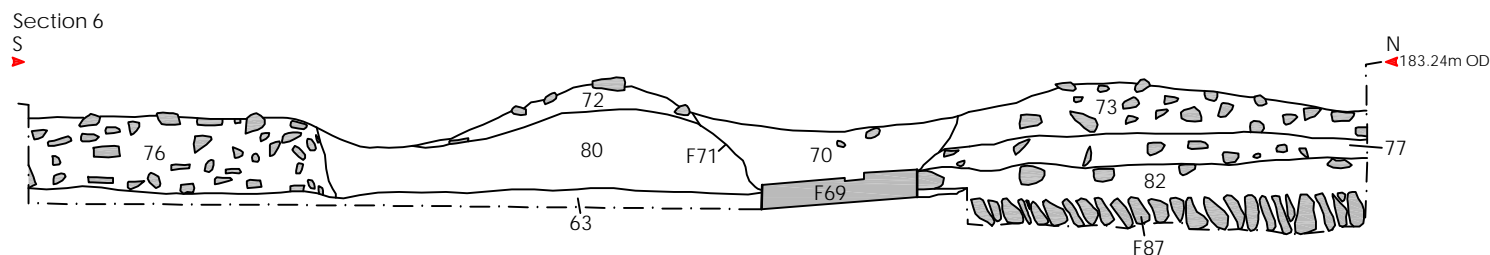
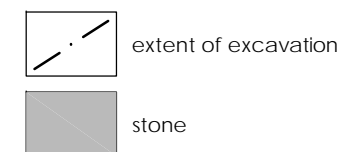
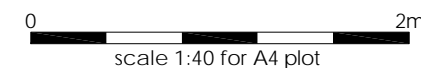
on behalf of
Altogether Archaeology



St Botolph's Chapel
Frosterley
County Durham

archaeological post-excavation
analysis
report 4040

Figure 7: Phase 4 sections



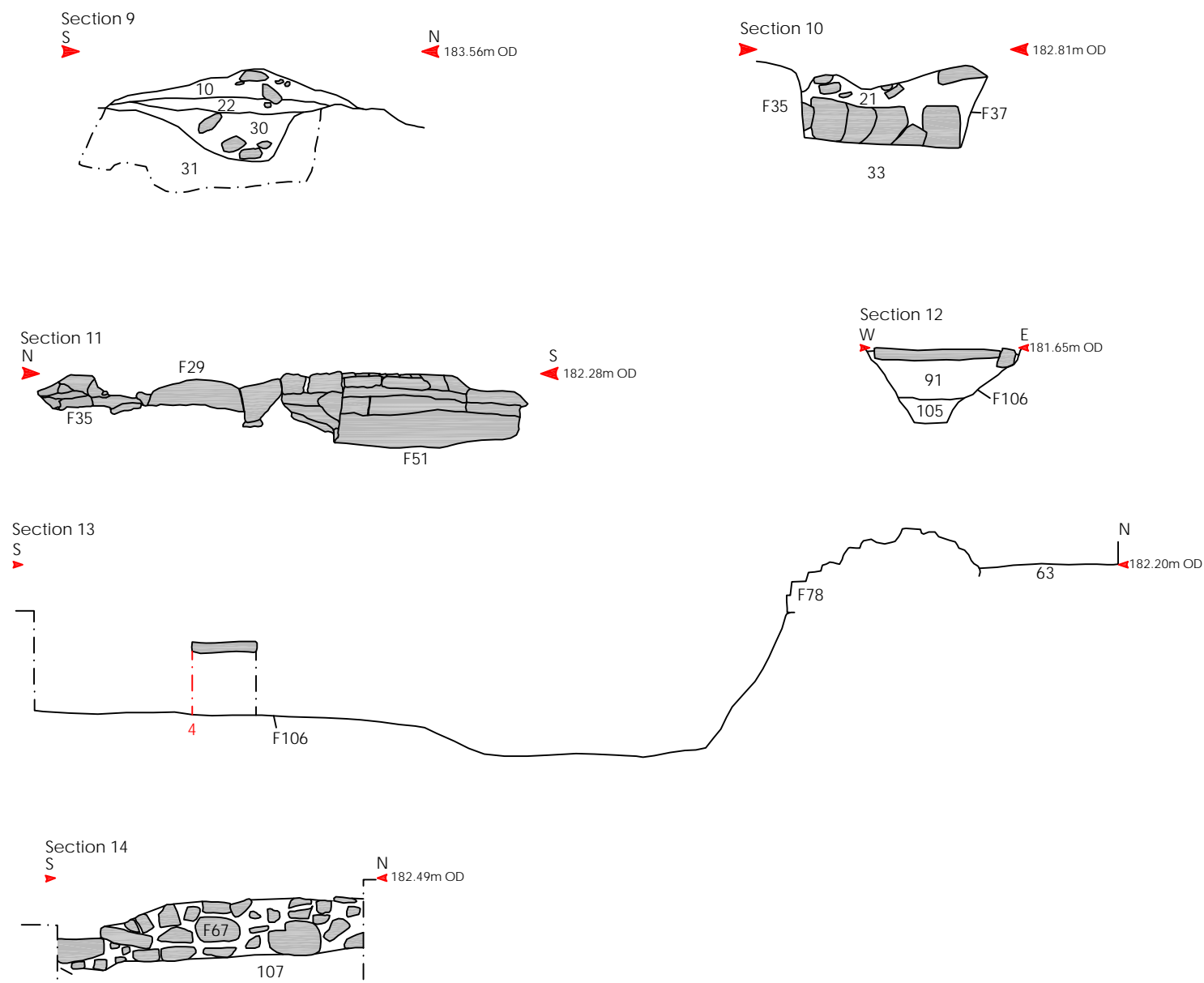
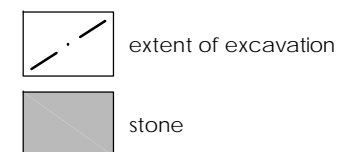
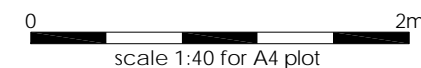
on behalf of
Altogether Archaeology



St Botolph's Chapel
Frosterley
County Durham

archaeological post-excavation
analysis
report 4040

Figure 8: Phase 4 sections

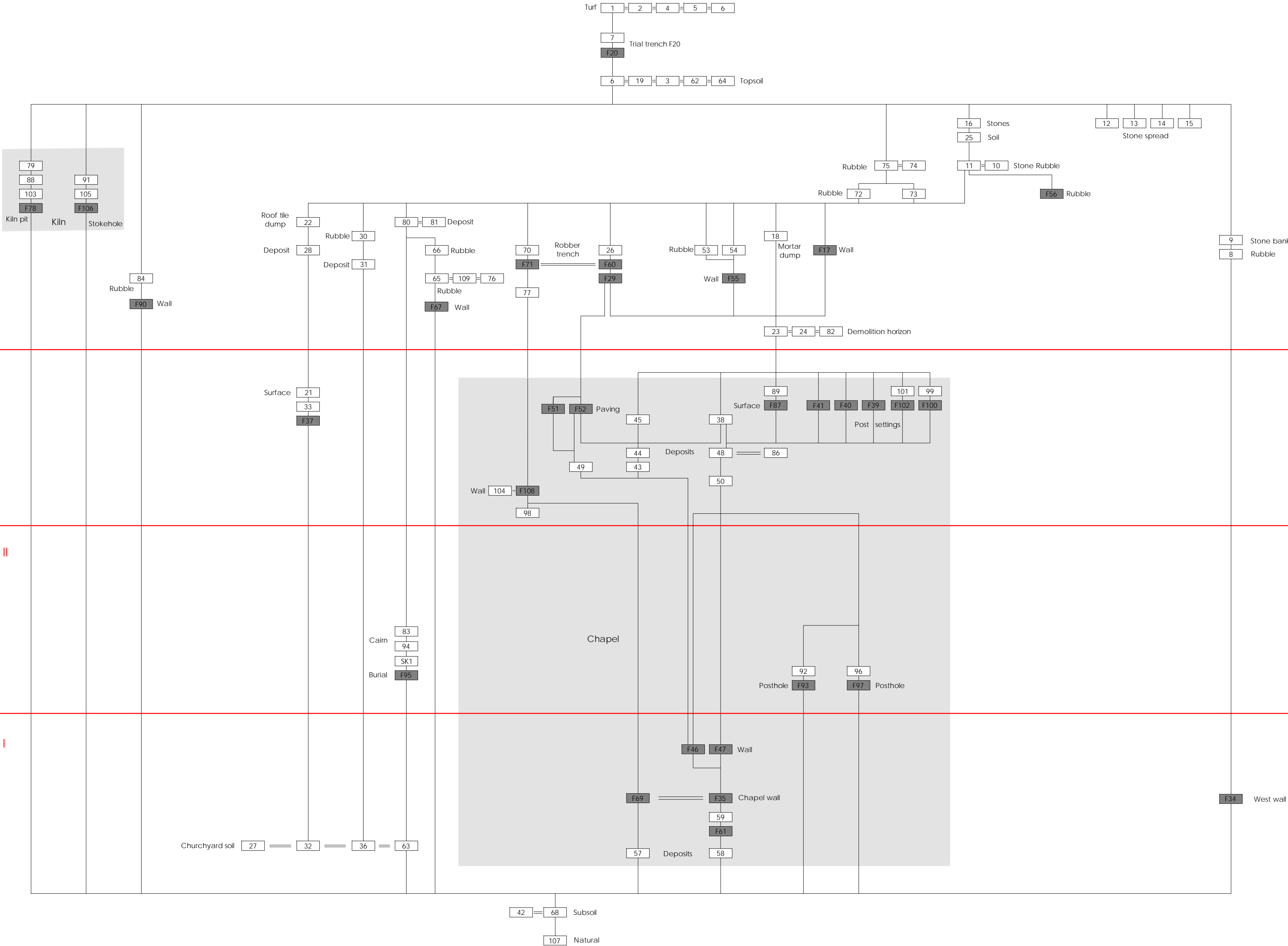


PHASE 4
post-medieval

PHASE 3
later medieval

PHASE 2
early medieval II

PHASE 1
early medieval I



on behalf of
Altogether Archaeology



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

St Botolph's Chapel
Frosterley
County Durham

archaeological post-excavation analysis
report 4040

Figure 9: Stratigraphic matrix

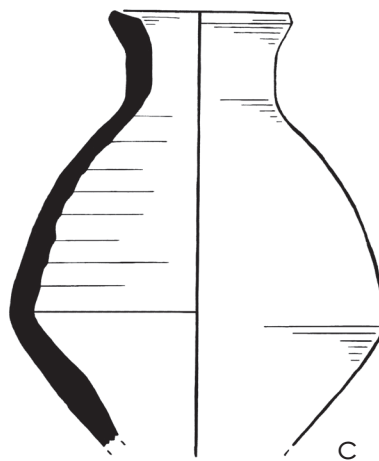
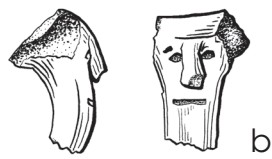
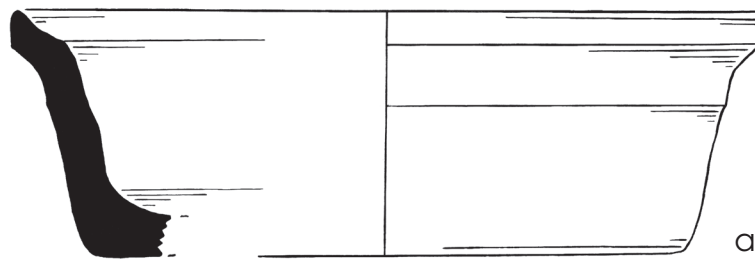


Figure 10: Reduced Greenware a) shallow dish, b) handle, c) example of narrow diameter



Figure 11 (left): South part of the chapel with posthole F93 below edge-set stones F87, looking west

Figure 12 (below): Burial SK1, looking north





Figure 13: East end of the chapel, looking east



Figure 14: South wall of the chapel with disturbed quoin at west end, looking north
(Photograph by Steven Eastmead, 2014)



Figure 15: North-east corner of the chapel, showing external edge-set stones, looking south-west



Figure 16: External elevation of wall F35, looking west



Figure 17 (left): Interface between walls F69 and F108, looking west



Figure 18 (below): Elevation of north-east quoin of chapel, looking south



Figure 19: Elevation of wall F34, looking west



Figure 20: Edge-set stone layers 33 and 21, looking west



Figure 21: Elevation of wall F29 showing stone paving F52, looking east



Figure 22: Elevation of wall F17, looking north



Figure 23: Kiln pit F78 with stokehole F106 to south, looking north



Figure 24: Wall F67, looking north



Figure 25 (above):
Trench 8, wall F90,
looking north

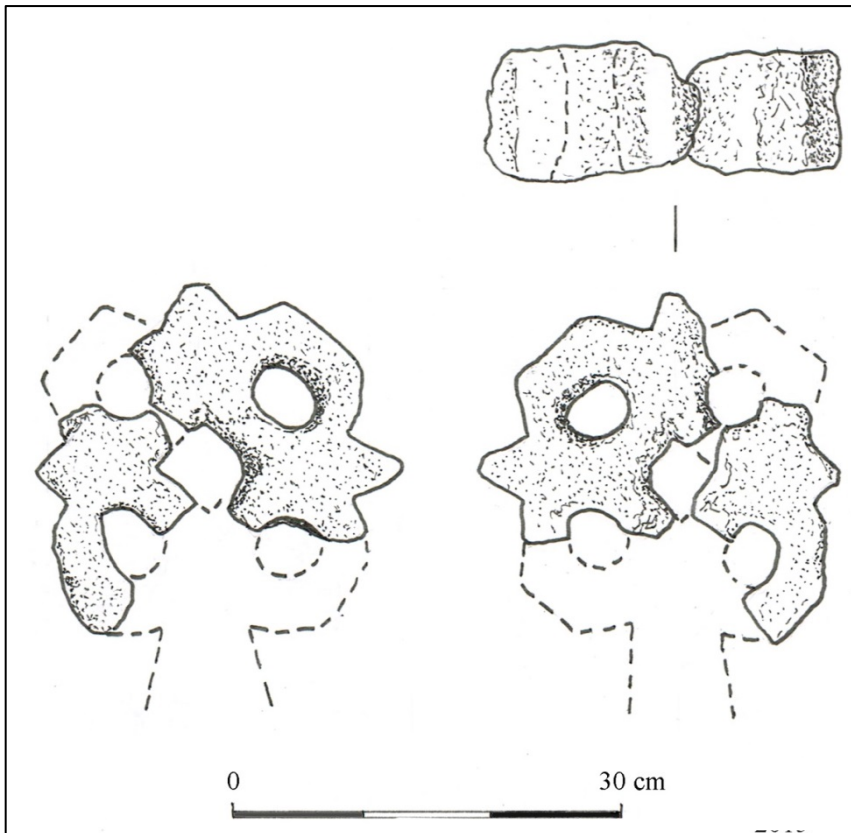


Figure 26: (left):
Free-standing
cross head



Figure 27: (left):
Medieval grave slab
at Wolsingham

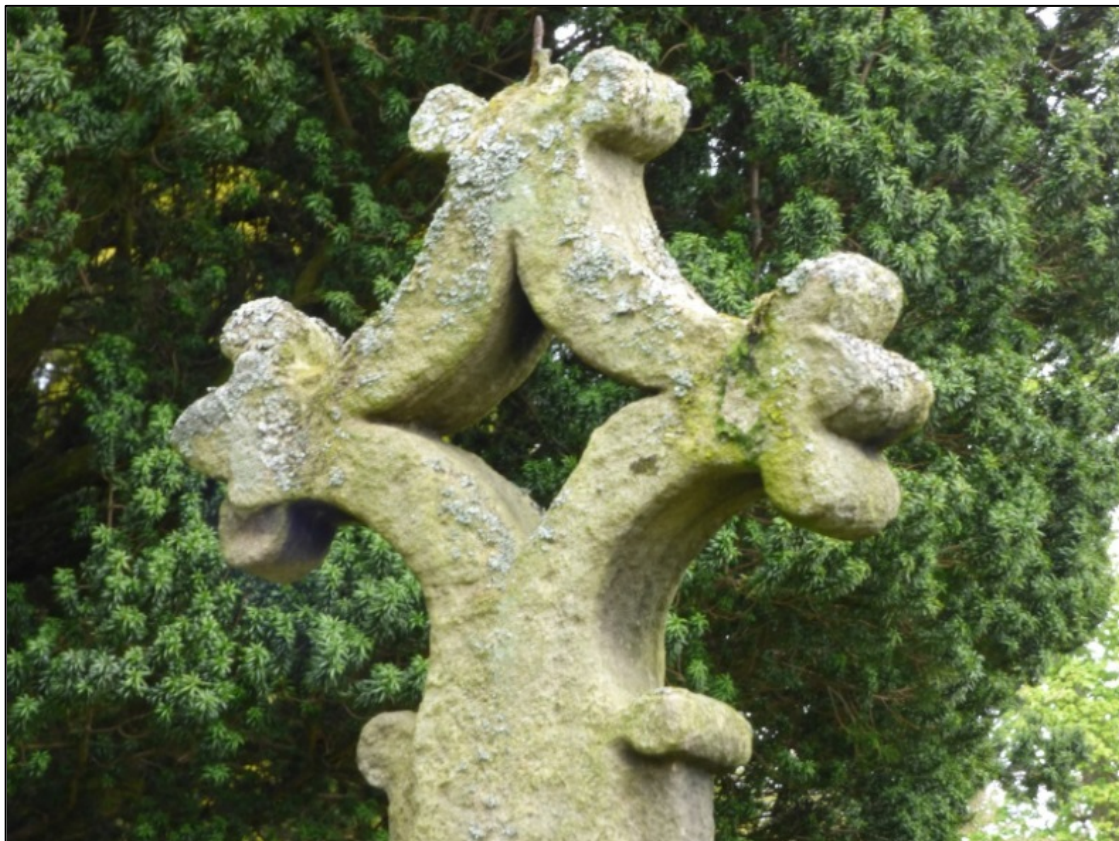


Figure 28: (below):
Churchyard cross at
Blanchland



Figure 29: The medieval carved head

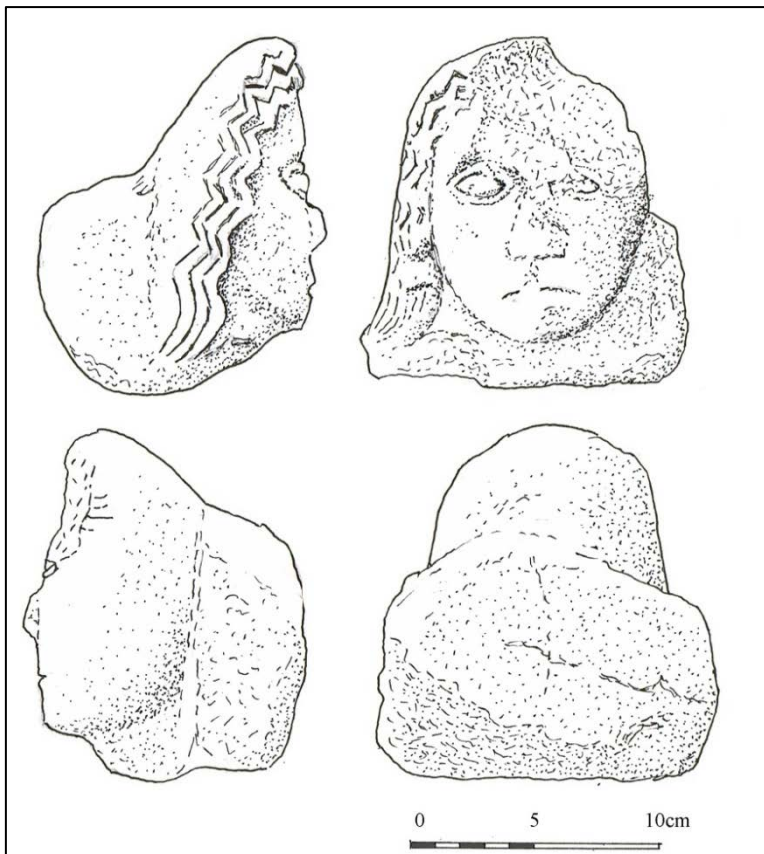


Figure 30: The carved head from Frosterley



Figure 31: A head corbel at Medomsley

Figure 32 (below): The Anglo-Saxon cross head, adjoining fragments SF133 and SF70





Figure 33: The Anglo-Saxon cross head fragment SF7, showing incised lines in presumed underside of arm



Figure 34: The Anglo-Saxon cross head fragment SF7, showing incised lines in presumed top of arm



Figure 35: The medieval font, adjoining fragments SF134 and SF36, outer face



Figure 36: The medieval font, adjoining fragments SF134 and SF36, inner face



Figure 37: SF73 Knife



Figure 38: SF137 Lock plate

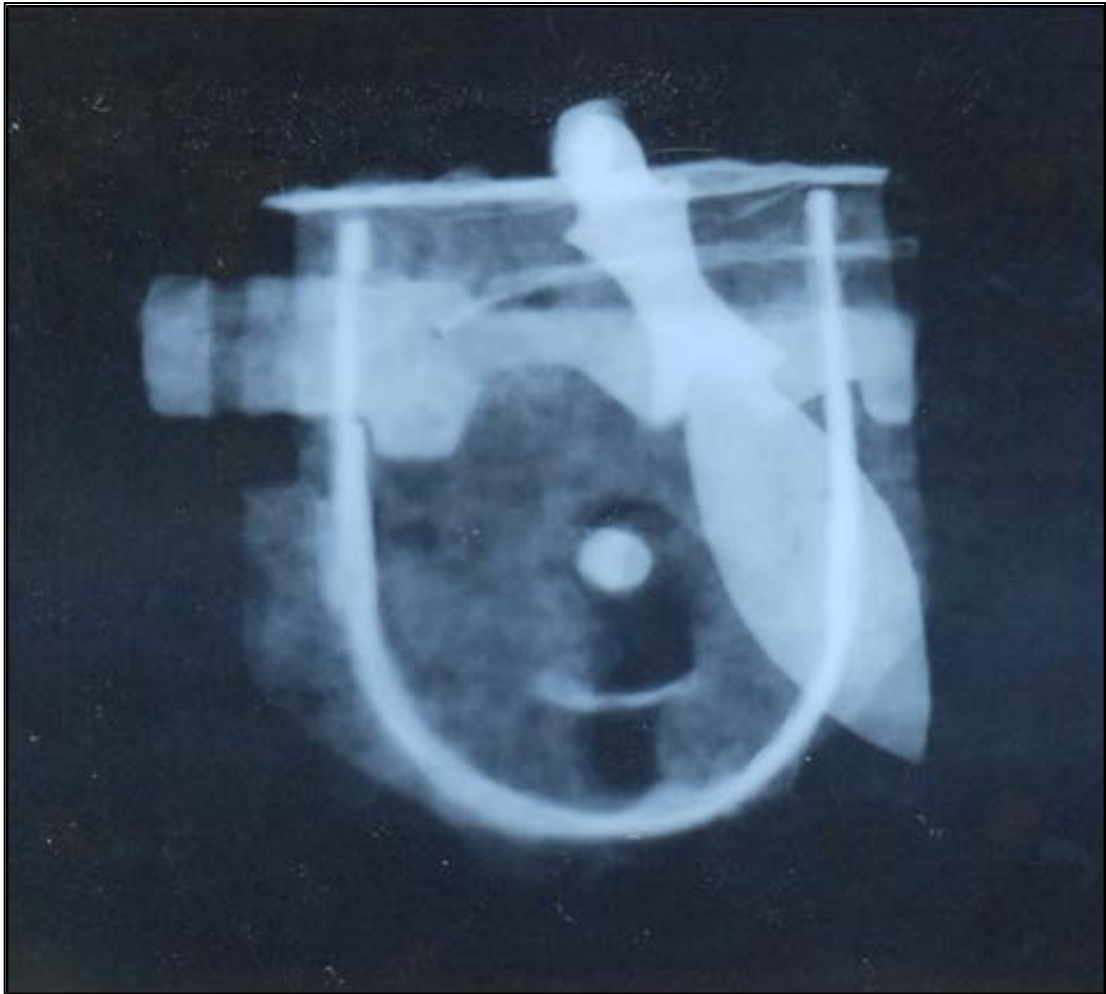


Figure 39: X-ray showing toothed sliding bolt



Figure 40: SF131 knife handle

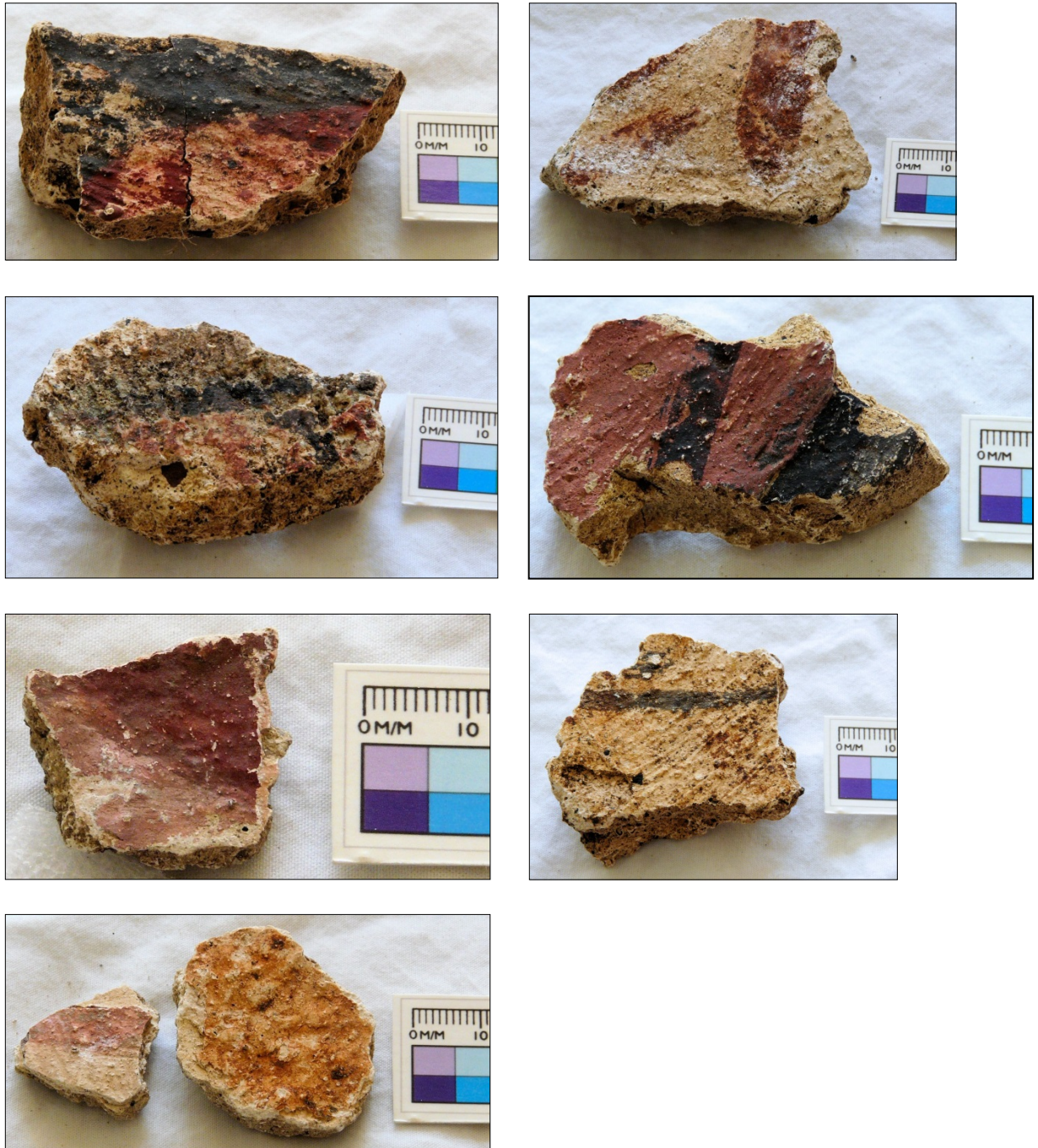


Figure 41: Examples of the painted wallplaster

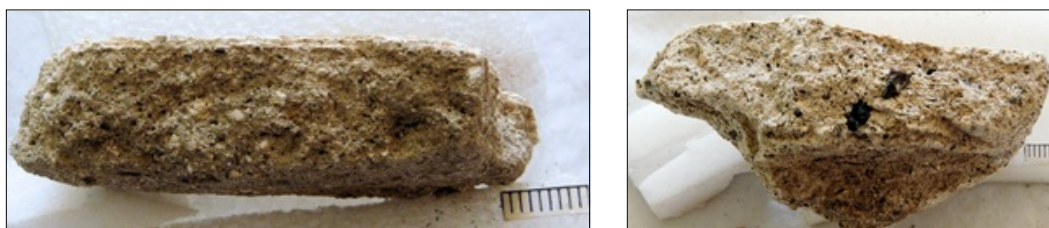


Figure 42: Side views of grey plaster (left) and pale plaster (right)



Figure 43: Faint red curved lines on fragment from [62]



Figure 44: Orange/red overpainted with white from [70]



Figure 45: Red overpainted with white with black stripe from [88]



Figure 46: Amber bead from context 84 [SF 42]

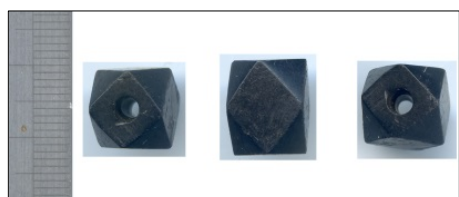


Figure 47: Jet bead from context 88 [SF 92]



Figure 48: Bracteate Pilgrim badge of St George, SF113, front



Figure 49: Bracteate Pilgrim badge of St George, SF113, rear



Figure 50: Snaffle bit cheek piece fragment, SF78



Figure 51: Snaffle bit cheek piece fragment, SF78