

Assessment of the finds from the Digging the Past Excavations at Ravenstonedale, Kirkby Stephen, Cumbria (RD22)

Project Archive Report

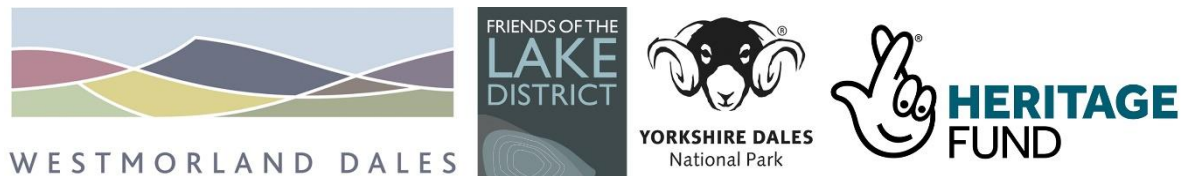


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Digging the Past was an archaeological test pitting project held in Ravenstonedale in 2022

The project was delivered by the YDNPA as part of the Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership, funded by the National Lottery Heritage Fund



The YDNPA worked with Eden Heritage Ltd, who supervised the test pitting, undertook the finds processing and produced the main project report – see Railton, M. 2022. Digging the Past, Ravenstonedale, Kirkby Stephen, Cumbria (Project Report for Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership). Available from: <https://doi.org/10.5284/1105695>



The detailed finds analysis, reporting, photography and illustration was undertaken by archaeology.biz. The following report was produced by archaeology.biz for YDNPA and is an enhanced version of the finds report (section 5) from Railton 2022 including additional finds photography and illustrations.



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Cover image: Selection of post-medieval pottery from Test Pit 20. (Photograph by Claire Collinson Photography)

Assessment of the finds from the Digging the Past Excavations at Ravenstonedale, Kirkby Stephen, Cumbria (RD22)

Dr Elizabeth Foulds MCI(A), Dr Frederick Foulds, Dr David Griffiths and Dr Hannah Russ

Introduction

An assemblage of 1,688 finds was recovered via hand collection during a series of community-based test pit excavations in the village of Ravenstonedale, near Kirby Stephen, Cumbria (centred on NY 72263 03864) as part of the Digging the Past project. The archaeological works were conducted in 2022 by Eden Heritage Archaeology and Heritage Services as part of a community-based project on behalf of the Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership (WDLP) led by the Friends of Lake District (FoLD). The aim of the project is to add to the current understanding of the village history, as well as to raise awareness about the village history more generally, and to develop the skill sets of the volunteers (Railton 2022). Current understanding of the history of Ravenstonedale establishes the foundation date of the village in the 12th century, but there is evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity in the nearby surrounding landscape. A monastery was located at the town in the medieval period, but these lands were turned into a park in the mid-16th century after Henry VIII's dissolution of the monasteries. Maps and other documentary records show that the medieval town continued to develop in the post-medieval period.

Table 1: Summary of assemblage by count and weight (grams).

Category	Count	Weight (g)
Flint (natural)	2	4.0
Ceramic pottery	925	4912.2
Glass vessel	117	662.8
Window glass	70	80.0
Other glass	19	69.3
Clay pipe	77	137.0
Iron	173	2353.1
Copper alloy	4	17.5
Other metal	4	44.2
Ceramic objects	4	12.2
Slate	4	81.7
Bone/antler/wood objects	3	2.7
Mortar	1	0.9
Coal	1	1.3
Animal bone	248	-
Shell	9	-
Uncertain	2	44.6
Other natural stone	25	127.5
Total	1,688	8551.0

In total, the assemblage consisted of 1,688 fragments and included pottery, metalwork, glass, animal bone, various types of stone and a small number of other materials (Table 1). Many of the finds were of a domestic nature and potentially reflects the objects used by people in and around the village. Where objects could be identified and were indicative of date, they primarily reflected post-medieval and modern activity. However, there was a small group of earlier pottery fragments that reflected the

medieval period in the village. The following sections present the results and discussion by broad material type, as well as recommendations for the assemblage. This is then followed by a description of the finds from each of the test pits. The reports are supported by an accompanying Excel spreadsheet with raw data for all reports presented here. A summary of all finds can be found in the tab RD22_Finds_Summary_Data.

Lithics

Dr Frederick Foulds

Introduction

The assemblage consisted of two flint fragments (3.98g) that were hand collected during the excavations. Evidence for prehistoric settlement in the surrounding area includes possible prehistoric barrows, and the earliest archaeological evidence dates to the end of the Bronze Age in the form of a copper vessel found in 1774 (Nicolson & Burn 1777, 529; Turnbull 1995; Railton 2022). Both fragments were identified as natural in origin, as there were no characteristics present that are consistent with being worked by humans.

Methodology

The recording took place on 22 October 2022. Along with reporting, this was carried out in accordance with existing guidelines (Watkinson and Neal 2001; English Heritage 2008; ClfA 2014; ClfA 2021). Where reference to specific guidance within the literature on stone tools has been made, this is stated in the data field list below. All material was inspected by eye with the aid of a hand lens where necessary and data was recorded in a Microsoft Access database created specifically to record lithic artefacts. Data is provided as both a database and Excel spreadsheet.

Throughout the report, references to specific lithics are made using a combination of site code and a unique identification number prefixed with 'L', which corresponds to the accompanying database. Bags have been marked to indicate which artefacts they contain. Where natural fragments had been bagged alongside worked material, the natural material or artefacts have been re-bagged to allow it to be easily identified for discard.

The report was prepared with reference to a Project Design (Railton 2022), plan of the site and a summary of the test pit results. Fields used in the accompanying data spreadsheet and Access database are described in the project metadata.

Results

The material submitted for assessment comprised two lithics, which were recovered via hand collection during archaeological test pitting around Ravenstonedale, near Kirkby Stephen, Cumbria. The test pits were excavated using 10cm spits. One lithic was recovered from spit 1 in Test Pit 16, which also contained post-medieval pottery, tile, clay pipe, CBM and other materials. The other was recovered from spit 2 in Test Pit 29, which contained medieval and post-medieval material, as well as additional artefacts comparable to Test Pit 16. Both lithics were identified as natural, comprising a flake and a fragment resulting from natural impacts.

Raw material and condition

Both natural fragments are flint, one grey in colour, the other brown. They both display abraded, cream coloured cortex, indicating they probably originated from rolled nodules or pebbles. The grey

piece displays some patination, with the surface transitioning from darker to a much lighter grey colour. Their condition is lightly rolled with moderate edge damage.

Discussion and conclusions

Neither of the two lithics submitted for assessment were determined to be worked. They do not display the requisite characteristics to suggest they were worked, such as well-formed bulbs of percussion, distinct scar patterning on the dorsal surfaces that is suggestive of core reduction, nor established knapping platforms. It is considered probable that they represent the results of natural impacts and originate from the overlying superficial deposits in the area, which are formed of Devensian Till (BGS 2022).

Recommendations

No worked artefacts were recovered. The natural material can be discarded as appropriate. This report and its associated data should be integrated into any site-wide grey literature or publication reporting and retained within the site archive.

Pottery

Dr David Griffiths & Dr Elizabeth M Foulds, MCIfA

The assemblage consisted of 924 sherds (4,911.1g) of pottery in total, which were hand collected from 25 test pits over the course of the excavations. Most fragments were indicative of the post-medieval and modern periods, but there was a small assemblage of medieval pottery. Assessment of the pottery includes quantification by count and weight, identification, and date range where possible, and discussion of the findings in their regional and chronological context, an assessment of significance and recommendation(s) for any further work.

Methods

The pottery was recorded between 2–28 November 2022 in a Microsoft Access database. All fragments were assessed visually (by eye) and sorted into period and broad ware classes and their date of production (e.g., medieval Green Glaze ware, post-medieval brown slipped and glazed wares, and modern whitewares) on the basis of colour, hardness, fracture, and inclusion composition.

The fragments were catalogued in accordance with national guidelines (Barclay *et al.* 2016; ClfA 2014; Medieval Pottery Research Group 1998). Each ware class was quantified by count and weight. Medieval pottery was broadly classified according to wares from Carlisle (Brooks 2010, 85-107), whose fabric and decorative descriptions were based on previous work in the city (e.g., McCarthy and Taylor 1990 and McCarthy and Brooks 1992). Post-medieval and later pottery was broadly classified according to Draper (1984), Laing (2003), and Cumberpatch (2014).

This assessment has been undertaken in line with published standards and guidelines (ClfA 2014, 2021; English Heritage 2008) and with reference to regional research frameworks (Brennand 2006, 2007; RFN 2022). The report was written with support from a Project Design (Railton 2022) and a summary of the test pit results. Reference to individual fragments in the report use 'ID' numbers, which corresponds to the accompanying data spreadsheet. The data spreadsheet document includes two tabs: 'RD22_Pottery', which is the raw data that was created during the pottery recording phase. A separate tab includes the metadata (Pottery_Metadata) for all fields.

Results

In total, 924 fragments (4911.1g) were submitted for assessment (Table 2). They dated to the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods and were recovered from 25 test pits (Table 4).

Table 2: Pottery totals (count and weight in grams) by period.

Period	Count	% of count	Weight (g)	% of weight
Medieval	122	13.2%	590.5	12.0%
Post-medieval	218	23.6%	1880.1	38.3%
Post-medieval - modern	564	61.0%	2366.6	48.2%
Uncertain	20	2.2%	73.9	1.5%
Grand Total	924	100.0%	4911.1	100.0%

Overview

The production of glazed wares (e.g., green, yellow, yellow/green and yellow/brown glazed pottery), was very long lived, dating from the medieval period, through to the post-medieval period (e.g., c.16th-18th century blackware and slipware), with some wares produced until the 19th and 20th centuries (e.g., brown and yellow glazed pottery dating from the 17th to 19/20th centuries). Some wares overlap our modern period designations (e.g., brown, and yellow glazed pottery) and, where this was the case, they have been assigned to broad date ranges that span multiple periods (e.g., post-



Figure 1: Selection of medieval pottery. 1: Rim fragment, ID 490, Test Pit 12; 2: Rim fragment, ID 489, Test Pit 12; 3: ID 435, Test Pit 5; 4: ID 509, Test Pit 18; 5: ID 491, Test Pit 12; 6: ID 493, Test Pit 15; 7: ID 510, Test Pit 32. (Photograph by Claire Collinson Photography)



Figure 2: Selection of Blackware tradition pottery. 1: ID 319, Test Pit 24; 2: ID 93, Test Pit 18; 3: ID 191, Test Pit 22; 4: ID 345, Test Pit 12; 5: ID 386, Test Pit 16. (Photograph by Claire Collinson Photography)

medieval to modern). The vessels considered in this assessment were predominantly utilitarian pottery (e.g., for use in the kitchen for food preparation and storage), along with unglazed red earthenwares (utilitarian vessels of multiple functions), and fine table wares, mostly white glazed ceramics (e.g., transfer printed wares, spongewares, mocha wares, etc.), which were produced on an industrial scale in Britain during the 19th and 20th centuries.

Medieval

A total of 122 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered (Table 3) and consisted predominantly of glazed (e.g., green, green-yellow, and yellow/green glazed wares) and unglazed wares, dating from the 12th to early 17th centuries. All of the pottery fabrics identified were common in the region and present in large quantities at Carlisle (Brooks 2010). The range of fabrics present included gritty wares (12th to 13th centuries), sandy and fine wares (late 12th to 14th centuries), Partially Reduced Grey wares (late 12th to 14th centuries), and Late Medieval Reduced Grey wares (14th to early 17th centuries). The majority of medieval pottery present at the site was likely produced in the region and compare closely with those found at Stricklandgate, Kendal (Whitehead *et al.* 2013), Penrith (Newman *et al.* 2000), and at Shaw's Wiend in Appleby-in-Westmorland, Cumbria (Brooks *et al.* 2013). While it was not possible to identify vessel form for most sherds (these have been designated as hollow ware forms (i.e., semi-closed vessels such as bowls and dishes), there were a small quantity of sherds (e.g., rims and handles; Figure 1 & Figure 5) where it was possible to identify vessel form; these included a jug (ID 515), a jar or cooking pot (ID 509), and a bowl with a flat rim (ID 490).



Figure 3: Selection of Blackware tradition pottery. 1: ID 318, Test Pit 24; 2: ID 320, Test Pit 24; 3: ID 214, Test Pit 3; 4: ID 369, Test Pit 29. (Photograph by Claire Collinson Photography)

Post-medieval

A total of 218 sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered (Table 3). The wares present included blackwares (Figure 2 & Figure 3), slipwares, glazed wares, pearl and cream wares, mottled wares, and possible Sgraffito ware. Many of these sherds, primarily within the blackwares, were from heavy utilitarian forms, but there were also forms associated with eating and drinking amongst the fragments of other ware types (possible Sgraffito, mottled wares, pearl and cream wares), as well as within the blackwares.

Post-medieval to Modern

A total of 564 sherds of pottery that date to the post-medieval and modern periods were recovered (Table 3; Figure 4). These include a wide range of glazed pottery (black, brown, yellow etc.), including a collection of brown glazed and slip-decorated Buckley ware tradition sherds that date to the 19th and 20th centuries (McGarva 2000). The bulk of the assemblage consisted of a large quantity of 19th and 20th century white glazed wares, including plain whitewares, white transfer printed wares, painted whitewares, and mocha

wares, mostly produced in England during the 19th and 20th centuries. Some of the white and cream wares may date from as early as the 18th century, however, only small fragments were recovered. Other wares included stonewares and horticultural wares (i.e., plant pots).

Discussion

As noted above, green and yellow glazed pottery, and red earthenwares, were produced and used throughout the medieval period in the region. The medieval pottery consisted of mostly body sherds with only a few small rim sherds, and it was difficult to identify the entire range of forms represented. Post-medieval and modern period pottery was present in large quantities and included wares typical of domestic living during the periods throughout England. The pottery dating to the post-medieval to modern periods included utilitarian vessels for food preparation and storage, stoneware vessels, generally for transporting, storing, and consuming liquids, and other vessels of multiple functions. Pottery dating to the 19th and 20th centuries formed a large component of the assemblage, and was predominantly fine table wares for presenting, serving, and dining (e.g., flat wares such as plates, saucers, and shallow bowls, and hollow wares such as bowls, tea-cups, and tea-pots), and included transfer printed wares (mostly blue and white), plain white vessels, mocha wares, glazed wares, and vessels with a horticultural function (e.g., plant pots).



Figure 4: Selection of post-medieval pottery from Test Pit 20. (Photograph by Claire Collinson Photography)

The medieval pottery formed only a small component of the overall assemblage. However, it does provide firm evidence for prolonged occupation of the area from as early as the 12th century AD. The pottery dating to the post-medieval period (17th and 18th centuries) provides further evidence for continued activity in the area during the period, as does the large quantity of sherds dating to the 18th/19th and 20th centuries. This is a relatively large assemblage of pottery that provides excellent evidence for almost 900 years of continuous human activity in the area.

Storage and condition and preservation of the archive

The pottery was suitably packaged in a grip seal bag and was correctly labelled with site code, test pit and spit.

Table 3: Pottery ware class by period.

Period	Ware Class	Count	Weight(g)
Medieval	Sub-total	122	590.5
	Fine sandy ware	13	61.4
	Gritty ware	16	64.3
	LMRGW	17	58.6
	PRGW	64	373.2
	Sandy ware	12	33
Post-medieval	Sub-total	218	1880.1
	Black ware tradition	146	1644.5
	Cream glaze	35	82.5
	Decorated	1	2.5
	Glazed	1	2.5
	Mottled ware	2	9
	Painted	2	6.2
	Pearl ware	7	28.7
	Pearl ware?	1	2.2
	Sgraffito?	5	11.7
	Slip ware	16	80
	yellow glaze	2	10.3
Post-medieval - modern	Sub-total	564	2366.6
	Black and white glazed	1	1.1
	Black glaze	2	6.8
	Black glaze?	1	4.1
	Black glazed	5	6.3
	Black ware tradition	9	94.7
	Blue glazed	2	6.5
	Brown and green glaze (moulded/stamped)	1	9.7
	Brown and white glaze	1	0.3
	Brown and yellow glaze	17	84.1
	Brown decorated glaze	1	2.3
	Brown glaze	1	3.2
	Brown glaze moulded	6	26.5
	Brown glazed	149	887.2
	Brown slip	1	3
	Brown speckled glaze	1	3.9
	Brown with yellow glaze	1	1.2
	Buckley ware tradition	34	193.9
	Buckley ware tradition?	1	0.9
	Cream glaze	13	61.6
	Cream glaze - moulded	2	1.3
	Cream strip glaze	1	2
	Glazed	7	97.2
	Glazed stoneware?	1	12.5
	Glazed?	2	2.8
	Green glaze	2	10.7
	Horticultural	5	24.6

Period	Ware Class	Count	Weight(g)
	Mocha	28	79.6
	Mocha ware/stoneware?	1	16.9
	Mottled ware	5	24.5
	Mottled ware?	1	2.2
	Multi-coloured - moulded	3	3.1
	Olive green glaze	1	4
	Pearl ware	6	50.1
	Uncertain	4	14.1
	White and brown glaze	1	3.5
	White and brown glaze (moulded)	1	4.3
	White and grey glaze	1	4.6
	White glaze	95	203.4
	White glaze - moulded + painted	1	1.4
	White glaze - paint	1	3.5
	White glaze - painted	32	81.6
	White glaze - painted?	12	14.2
	White glaze - sponge	2	2.1
	White glaze - sponge + transfer/paint?	1	6.9
	White glaze - sponge?	2	1.7
	White glaze - transfer	50	134.5
	White glaze - transfer/paint	8	9.4
	White glaze - transfer/paint?	9	10.2
	White glaze - transfer?	2	2.1
	Yellow glaze	28	116.5
	Yellow glaze?	1	3.8
	Yellow slip	1	20
Uncertain		20	73.9
Grand Total		924	4911.1

Table 4: Pottery by test pit and period.

Test Pit	Period	Count	Weight (g)
2	Medieval	12	35.3
	Post-medieval	6	19.1
	Post-medieval - modern	41	67.8
	Uncertain	2	8.6
3	Post-medieval	2	6.9
	Post-medieval - modern	36	93.3
4	Post-medieval - modern	6	13
5	Medieval	31	127.4
	Post-medieval - modern	19	96.2
	Uncertain	2	10
6	Medieval	4	16.6
	Post-medieval	5	27.6
	Post-medieval - modern	5	17.6
7	Post-medieval - modern	2	2.8
8	Post-medieval	13	48.9

Test Pit	Period	Count	Weight (g)
	Post-medieval - modern	67	168.6
11	Medieval	2	14.7
	Post-medieval	4	11.9
	Post-medieval - modern	29	97.3
12	Medieval	18	68.7
	Post-medieval	4	30.2
	Post-medieval - modern	18	30.2
15	Medieval	12	88.5
	Post-medieval	1	5.9
	Post-medieval - modern	17	138.5
	Uncertain	1	5.5
16	Medieval	2	5.4
	Post-medieval	7	209.9
	Post-medieval - modern	16	40.2
	Uncertain	4	15.3
17	Post-medieval	2	12.5
	Post-medieval - modern	1	0.6
18	Medieval	5	53.7
	Post-medieval	4	46.4
	Post-medieval - modern	34	274.4
19	Post-medieval	6	26.4
	Post-medieval - modern	44	299.4
20	Post-medieval	103	1071.9
	Post-medieval - modern	87	437
	Uncertain	3	6
22	Medieval	1	0.6
	Post-medieval	1	107.7
	Post-medieval - modern	16	80.6
	Uncertain	1	1
24	Medieval	2	4.6
	Post-medieval	22	100.2
	Post-medieval - modern	38	141.3
	Uncertain	2	5.4
25	Medieval	3	8.9
	Post-medieval	20	84.8
	Post-medieval - modern	23	47.3
	Uncertain	2	8.8
27	Medieval	5	33.6
	Post-medieval	1	6.1
	Post-medieval - modern	7	4.6
28	Medieval	1	7.6
	Post-medieval	4	18.9
	Post-medieval - modern	13	53.5
	Uncertain	1	7.6
29	Medieval	1	1.4
	Post-medieval	5	10.5
	Post-medieval - modern	6	36.3
30	Medieval	5	16.6
	Post-medieval	1	1.5

Test Pit	Period	Count	Weight (g)
	Post-medieval - modern	9	11.1
31	Medieval	5	6.7
	Post-medieval	4	21.9
	Post-medieval - modern	25	206.4
32	Medieval	7	89.2
	Post-medieval	2	8.7
	Post-medieval - modern	2	4.2
	Uncertain	1	4.4
33	Medieval	6	11
	Post-medieval	1	2.2
	Post-medieval - modern	3	4.4
	Uncertain	1	1.3
Grand Total		924	4911.1

Catalogue of illustrated vessels

- 1 Rim fragment from a cooking pot with green glaze on the exterior. Rim diameter: 80mm. Ware: PRGW. Fabric: similar to Brooks (2010) 97, no. 42, fig. 64. Period: medieval (12th–14th centuries). ID 435. Test Pit 5, Spit 3. Count: 1. Weight: 5.4g. Figure 5, no. 1.
- 2 Rim fragment from uncertain vessel form. Rim diameter: 70mm. Ware: Fine sandy ware. Period: medieval (12th–14th centuries). ID 489. Test Pit 12, Spit 5. Count: 1. Weight: 1.7g. Figure 5, no. 2.
- 3 Rim (flat) and body fragments from a bowl. Splashes of green glaze and soot to the outer neck. Rim diameter: 200mm. Ware: PRGW. Fabric: similar to Brooks (2010) 15/17. Period: medieval (Late 12th–14th centuries). ID 490. Test Pit 12, Spit 5. Count: 2. Weight: 16.9g. Figure 5, no. 3.
- 4 Base fragment from uncertain vessel form. Base diameter: 60mm. Ware: PRGW. Period: medieval (Late 12th–14th centuries). ID 491. Test Pit 12, Spit 5. Count: 1. Weight: 17.4g. Figure 5, no. 4.
- 5 Handle fragment (broad, shallow oval strap handle). Ware: PRGW. Period: medieval (Late 12th–14th centuries). ID 491. Test Pit 15, Spit 5. Count: 1. Weight: 44.6g. Figure 5, no. 4.
- 6 Rim (everted) fragment from a jar/cooking pot with a lid seat. Rim diameter: 180mm. Ware: Gritty ware. Fabric: similar to Brooks (2010) 3/4. Form: similar to Brooks (2010) no. 13, fig. 62, p. 91. Period: medieval (Late 12th–13th centuries). ID 509. Test Pit 18, Spit 4. Count: 1. Weight: 9.5g. Figure 5, no. 6.
- 7 Base fragment from uncertain vessel form. Base diameter: 80mm. Ware: Uncertain. Fabric: Uncertain, heavily reduced. Period: Uncertain. ID 510. Test Pit 32, Spit 3. Count: 1. Weight: 4.4g. Figure 5, no. 7.
- 8 Rim (crude, triangular) fragment from a jug. Rim diameter: 140mm. Ware: PRGW. Fabric: similar to Brooks (2010) no. 6, fig. 62, p. 91. Period: medieval (Late 12th–14th centuries). ID 515. Test Pit 5, Spit 3. Count: 1. Weight: 9.3g. Figure 5, no. 8.

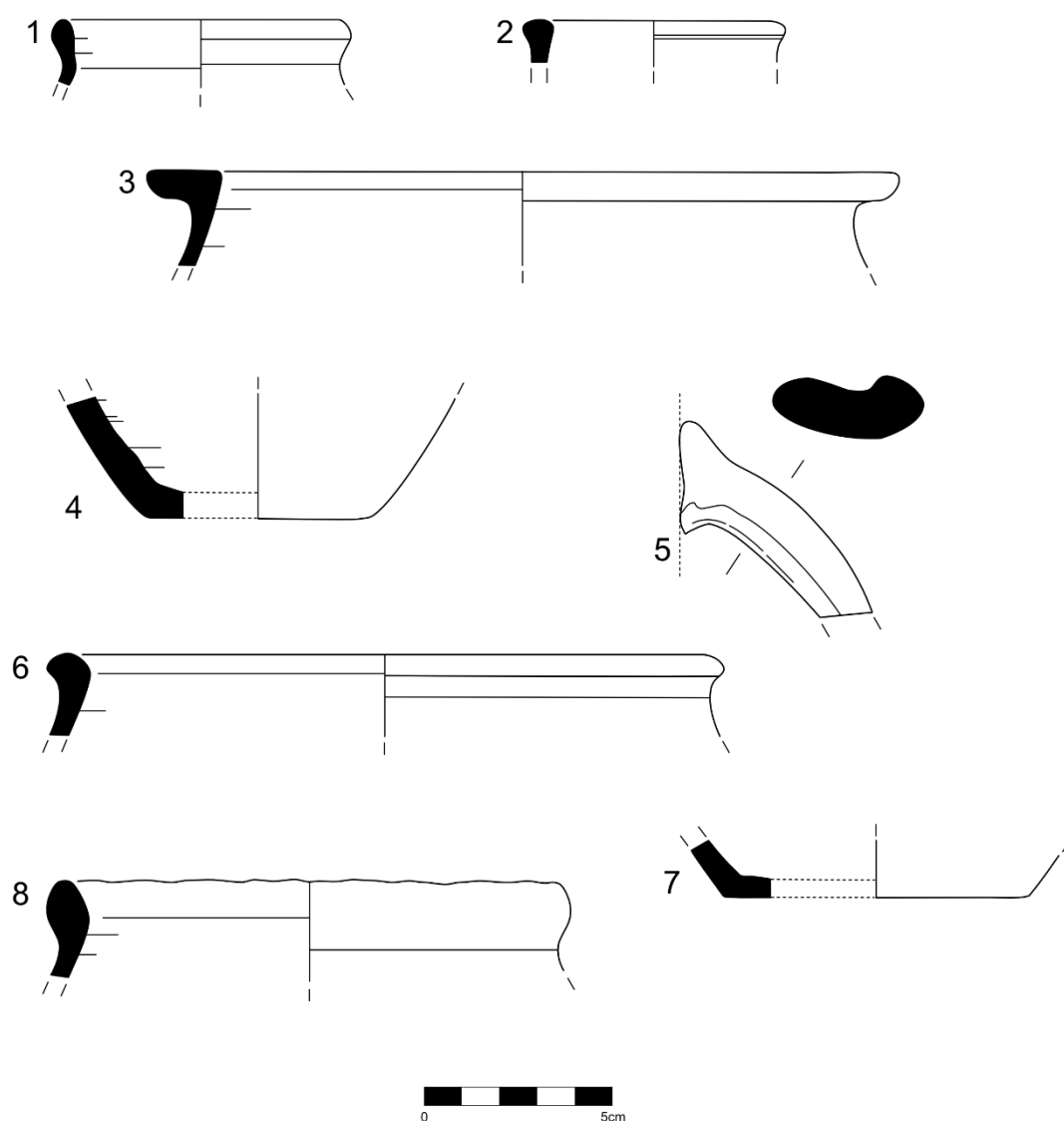


Figure 5: Medieval pottery. 1: ID 435, Test Pit 5; 2: ID 489, Test Pit 12; 3: ID 490, Test Pit 12; 4: ID 491, Test Pit 12; 5: ID 493, Test Pit 15; 6: ID 509, Test Pit 18; 7: ID 510, Test Pit 32; 8: ID 515, Test Pit 5.
(Illustration by Elizabeth Foulds)

Glass

Dr Elizabeth Foulds

Introduction

The assemblage consisted of 205 fragments (812.9g) of glass that were hand collected on site. All fragments were broadly attributed to the post-medieval and modern periods. This section includes identification of all artefacts where possible, discussion of the findings, an assessment of significance and recommendations for further work.

Methods

The finds were visually inspected and recorded on 27–28 October 2022 in a Microsoft Access database. The specialist finds recording and reporting was completed in accordance with the national finds standards and guidance (English Heritage 2008, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014; Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2021). All fragments have been recorded using a data table specific to vessel and window glass. All objects and fragments were described, counted, weighed, and recorded. Where possible, all finds were identified by material, object type and form using the FISH Thesaurus for materials, archaeological objects, and periods.

The report was prepared with support from a Project Design (Railton 2022) and summary of the test pit results. Throughout the report, reference to specific fragments is made using the unique 'ID' number, which corresponds to the accompanying data spreadsheet. The data spreadsheet document includes two tabs: 'RD22_Glass' is the raw data that was created during the recording phase. A separate tab includes metadata (Glass_Metadata) for all fields. Dates given in the data spreadsheet should be read as 'circa'.

Results

In total, 206 fragments (812.1g) were submitted for assessment (Table 5). The assemblage was mainly comprised of vessel fragments, but there was also a small number of window glass fragments and several other unidentifiable and melted fragments. The condition of the fragments was good and 47.0% exhibited no weathering, while 51.5% had only light surface weathering. The remaining 1.5% had moderate weathering. The following sections provide an overview of the assemblage, followed by a summary of the finds by test pit.

Table 5: Summary of glass fragments in assemblage.

Category	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Vessel	117	662.8
Window	70	80.0
Other	19	69.3
Total	206	812.1

Assemblage summary

The majority of the assemblage was made up of fragments of vessel glass (Table 6). Form could be identified for about 40% of the fragments. Bottles were represented by most fragments and included a variety of types. There were several green fragments (n=16) likely from wine bottles, but only one diagnostic rim fragment (ID 114). This was a complete rim with partial neck, the style of which is consistent with bottles from the earlier part of the 19th century (Dumbrell 1983, 115). There were

two other fragments that may have come from prismatic wine bottles (ID 97, ID 106), which date to the 18th century (Dumbrell 1983, 87). There were also a number of fragments that came from beer or soda bottles. This included at least two examples of Hamilton bottles (ID 150, ID 208), one of which included a complete torpedo style base (ID 208). These generally date to the second half of the 19th century (Hedges 2000). There was a complete colourless bottle rim from a machine-made soda bottle that dates from the 1920s onwards (ID 217; Hedges 2000). Small fragments from other types of bottles, perhaps medicinal or toilet were also present in the assemblage, but the fragments were often very small, and form could not be positively identified.

Other forms present in the assemblage included a machine-made jar rim (ID 253) that dates to the 20th century, the foot of a stemmed drinking vessel (ID 136) that was also likely to be modern in date. Perhaps one of the more interesting fragments was a piece from a mould decorated (“pressed”) glass vessel (ID 175) made from a dark translucent red-purple glass that appeared black. It was probably from a cylindrical vase. The outer surface was mould decorated with ivy leaves and partial scallop. Pressed glass vessels were very popular and were manufactured in the UK in increasing quantities from about the mid-19th century.

Table 6: Summary of vessel assemblage by form.

Functional Category	Form	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Storage	Bottle	43	484.4
	Jar	1	11.3
Drinkware	Goblet	1	7.8
Display	Vase	1	11.8
Uncertain		71	147.5
Total		117	662.8

There were 70 fragments of window glass in the assemblage. More than half of the assemblage was lightly weathered, and the remaining had no weathering present. All fragments were transparent and occurred in colour from light blues, greens, and blue greens, to green and colourless. The thickness of the glass ranged from 0.9mm to 2.8mm. A small number retained original cut edges with shadows made from the window came (ID 178, ID 190, ID 248). None of the fragments displayed any diagnostic features to suggest when it was manufactured, but it was likely all later post-medieval or modern.

Discussion

Glass has a long history in Britain, with the earliest glass objects dating to the Bronze and Iron Ages. The earliest glass objects were beads, although by the Late Iron Age a small number of other types of glass objects were used. The Roman period saw the introduction of vessel glass and glass panes used for windows, as well as additional types of small portable objects. Glass continued in use in the early medieval period and Middle Ages. The glass industry grew extensively in the post-medieval period, although glass was still blown and crafted by hand into the 19th century. It was in the 19th century that the industry began to change which led to mass production and glass became more affordable (Compton 1972; Notley 1997). This was the results of an increased use of 3-part moulds and press moulding (an American invention), which eventually lead to the mechanization of glass production towards the end of the 19th century and early 20th century. The other key change in the 19th century

was the repeal of the Excise Act in 1845, which placed a tax on the raw materials used in the production of glass in 1746 and was later amended in 1811 to include finished products made in Great Britain.

In the post-medieval period, window glass was made using two techniques: crown glass and broad glass. Unfortunately, unless there are any diagnostic indicators, such as the bull's eye from the crown glass or long bubbles from the broad glass, it can be difficult to distinguish between the two types of glass (Frank 1982).

The assemblage from the Digging the Past project revealed a large number of vessel and window glass fragments. Where identifiable, most vessel fragments were related to domestic storage and tableware with one fragment from a decorative object. Where datable, they all broadly reflected a late post-medieval and modern date, as did the window glass assemblage.

Clay Pipe

Dr Elizabeth Foulds

Introduction

The assemblage consisted of 77 fragments (137.0g) of clay pipe in total, which were hand collected over the course of the excavations. Most were not closely datable and could only be generally attributed to the post-medieval period. This section includes identification of all artefacts where possible, discussion of findings, an assessment of significance and recommendations for further work.

Methods

The finds were recorded on 19 October 2022 in a Microsoft Access database. All pipe fragments were inspected visually and recorded in a Microsoft Access database for the assessment report following the general finds reporting guidance and clay pipe standards (English Heritage 2008, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014, Higgins 2017). Following the standards set out in Higgins (2017) all fragments have been recorded using pro-forma specific to clay pipe and include manufacturing processes (e.g., milling, rim finish, mouthpiece finish), maker's marks and decoration. Bore measurements are recorded for bowls where present, but generally not for stem fragments unless the context is of particular interest.

The report was prepared with support from a Project Design (Railton 2022) and summary of the test pit results. Throughout the report, reference to specific fragments is made using the unique 'ID' number, which corresponds to the accompanying data spreadsheet. The data spreadsheet document includes two tabs: 'RD22_Clay-Pipe' is the raw data that was created during the pipe recording phase. A separate tab includes metadata (Clay-pipe_Metadata) for all fields. Dates given in the data spreadsheet should be read as 'circa'.

Table 7: Summary of clay pipe parts by count and weight in grams.

Part	Count	Weight (g)
Bowl	16	29.7
Mouthpiece	1	1.9
Stem	60	105.5
Total	77	137.0

Results

In total, 77 fragments (137.0g) were submitted for assessment (Table 7). Most fragments were part of stems, but there was also a small number of bowl fragments and a single mouthpiece (Figure 6). Although no complete pipes were present, the condition of the fragments was good and some larger pieces were in the assemblage, suggesting a limited degree of tumbling.

Bowls

There were 16 fragments from clay pipe bowls. None were complete and form could only be suggested for one fragment (ID 7). Only one fragment had a maker's mark. This was ID 30, which consisted of the very lowest portion of the bowl with spur and part of the stem with '[C/G]ANAL' stamped along the length of the right side with wreath decoration on the opposite side (Figures 7). The style of the stamp suggests that this is likely from a 19th century pipe.

Seven fragments were decorated. Decorative motifs were mainly fluting around the lower half of the bowl or stylized leaves along the mould seam. ID 7 could potentially date to the earlier 18th century, but most of the remaining fragments dated from the later 18th century onwards.

Mouthpiece

A single fragment of stem (ID 14; Figure 6, no. 6) retained a nipple style mouthpiece. These generally date to around 1840 onwards.



*Figure 6: Selection of clay pipe. 1: ID 13, Test Pit 8; 2: ID 31, Test Pit 18; 3: ID 14, Test Pit 8; 4: ID 13, Test Pit 8; 5: ID 29, Test Pit 18; 6: ID 17, Test Pit 8; 7: ID 30, Test Pit 18; 8: ID 16, Test Pit 8.
(Photograph by Claire Collinson Photography)*

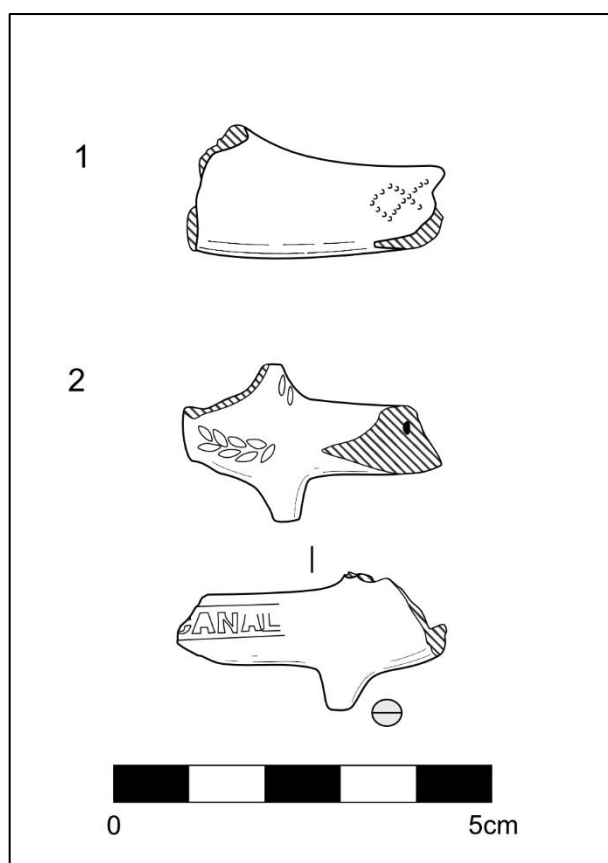


Figure 7: Clay pipe fragments. **1:** ID 16, Test Pit 8; **2:** ID30, Test Pit 18. (Illustration by Elizabeth Foulds)

Stems

The majority of the fragments were made up of sections of stems. Most were plain and without any other identifying marks of note. ID 12 had decorative parallel lines running along part of the stem. It is likely a 19th-century pipe. ID 16 had faint criss-cross milled dot decoration suggesting a 17th-century date (Figures 6, no. 8 & Figure 7, no. 1).

Discussion

Clay pipe fragments are a common find from the post-medieval period, due to the growth in the popularity of smoking tobacco in the mid-16th century. The size and form of the pipes that were used changed as the availability of the plant increased and the cost decreased (Ayto 2002). The earliest pipes had very small bowls and short stocky stems. Over time, the bowls became larger to accommodate a larger capacity. There is a noticeable decline in the number of pipe makers and in the frequency of pipes in the eighteenth century, as snuff became more fashionable than smoking (Oswald 1961). This seems to have changed again in favour of smoking in the early 19th century. While there

were very regional forms of clay pipe in their early history, in the 19th century we see a change in manufacturing whereby pipes were produced on a much larger scale and often using the same moulds across the country. The raw material, pipe clay, was also shipped around the country direct to manufacturers (Ayto 2002). The use of clay pipes declined around the turn of the 20th century as pipes of other materials (e.g., briarwood) began to be used, but ultimately it was cigarette smoking that dominated the market throughout the century. Nonetheless, changes in size, bowl form, decorative styles and some maker's marks can be used in some cases to date pipes, understand region or location of production, and in some instances, we can determine the maker.

The Digging the Past assemblage from Ravenstonedale presents an interesting group of pipes ranging from the 17th to 19th centuries. There was one example of an early decorated pipe (ID 16) that could only be generally attributed to the 17th century due to the milled decoration along the stem. The majority of the pipe assemblage could be broadly attributed to the later 18th century onwards with at least two fragments firmly dating to the 19th century.

Given the nature of the excavations (i.e., 1m x 1m test pits excavated in spits) a limited amount of information can be drawn out of the assemblage. Nonetheless, it was interesting that there seemed to be a consistent backscatter of clay pipe fragments found in 75% of the test pits. These generally ranged between 1 and 8 fragments with an average of 3 fragments per trench. However, Test Pit 8 was a noticeable outlier as it contained 18 fragments of clay pipe, although it has been suggested that this soil was from made ground that was brought in during the creation of the garden in the 19th or

20th century. If the soil that was used was collected from a nearby village rubbish dump area, this could perhaps explain the noticeable difference in the abundance of clay pipe across the test pits (including the earliest pipe in the assemblage – ID 16), but also the broad similarities in artefact types across the test pits.

The fragments of clay pipe reflect post-medieval activity within Ravenstonedale. The fragments were not found any great abundance and the number of fragments with clear diagnostic features was low. The fragments may be of some local significance for understanding the post-medieval and early modern activity at the village, but the nature of the finds precludes any further discussion or interpretation of post-medieval or modern activity at the site.

Metalwork, ceramic, bone, and stone finds

Dr Elizabeth Foulds

Introduction

The assemblage consisted of 196 fragments (2558.2g) in total, which were hand collected over the course of the excavations. These fragments consisted of iron and other metal types, as well as finds of ceramic, bone, and stone materials. Most were not closely datable and could only be generally attributed to the post-medieval period. This section includes identification of all artefacts where possible, discussion of findings, an assessment of significance and recommendations for further work.

Methods

The finds were recorded on 26 October 2022 in a Microsoft Access database. Where possible, all objects were identified by material and type using the FISH Thesaurus for materials, archaeological objects, and periods. All objects and fragments were described, counted, weighed, and recorded in a single data table. The iron objects were not x-rayed, and measurements were taken from the objects when necessary. Iron nail count is based on extant nail heads, which is reported separately from the assemblage fragment count. All other nail fragments were counted and weighed. Complete nail length was recorded where possible.

The specialist finds recording and reporting was completed in accordance with the national finds standards and guidance (English Heritage 2008, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014; Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2021). The report was prepared with support from a Project Design (Railton 2022) and summary of the test pit results. Throughout the report, reference to specific fragments is made using the unique 'ID' number, which corresponds to the accompanying data spreadsheet. The data spreadsheet document includes two tabs: 'RD22_Metalwork-etc' is the raw data that was created during the recording phase. A separate tab includes metadata (Metalwork-etc_Metadata) for all fields. Dates given in the data spreadsheet should be read as 'circa'.

Results

In total, 196 fragments (2558.2g) were hand collected during archaeological test pitting at Ravenstonedale (Table 8). The majority of the assemblage was made up of iron objects and fragments of iron. Where artefacts were indicative of date, they were broadly post-medieval or modern. The following sections provide an overview of the assemblage by material, followed by a summary of the finds by test pit.

Table 8: Summary of assemblage material (not including natural stones) by count and weight in grams.

Material	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Iron	173	2353.1
Copper alloy	4	17.5
Other metal	4	44.2
Ceramic	4	12.2
Slate	4	81.7
Bone/antler/wood	3	2.7
Mortar	1	0.9
Coal	1	1.3
Uncertain	2	44.6
Total	196	2558.2

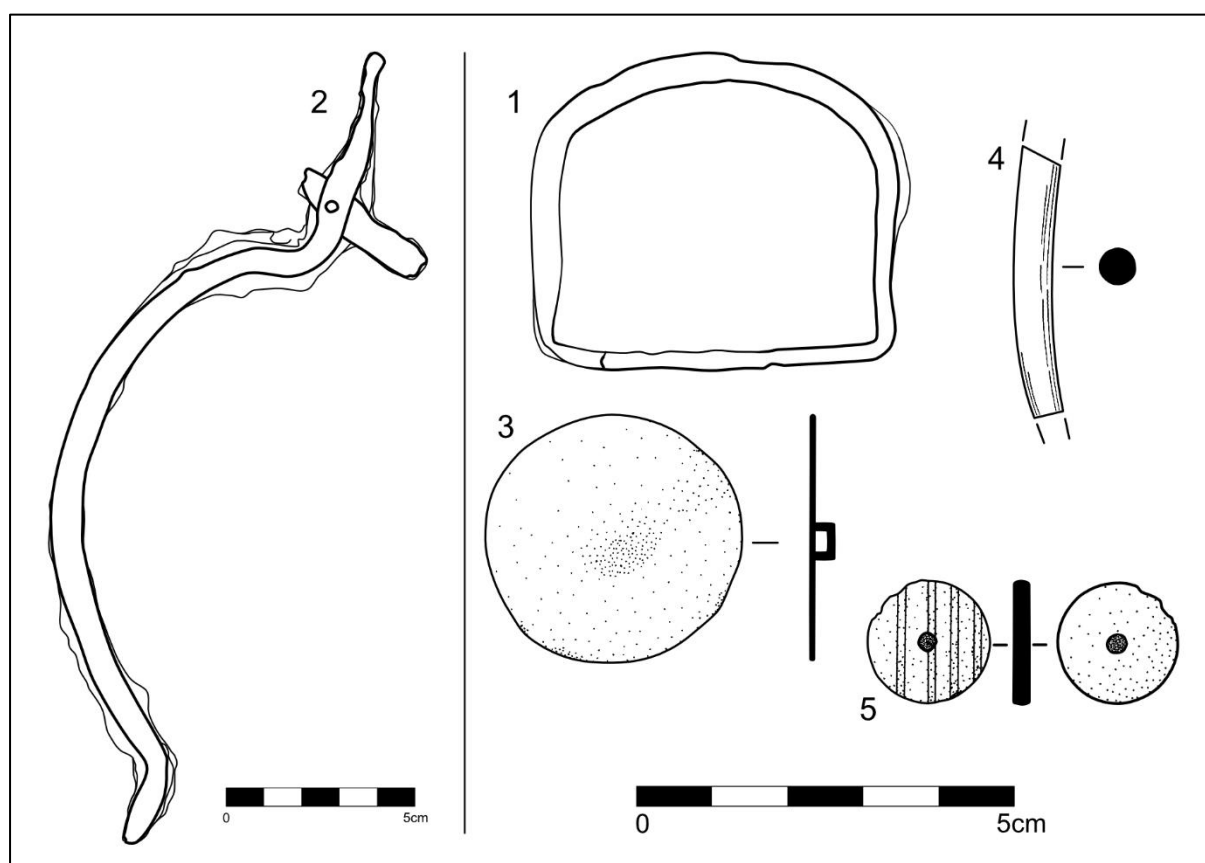


Figure 8: Small finds. 1: iron buckle ID 76, Test Pit 24; 2: iron handle ID 53, Test Pit 24; 3: copper-alloy button ID 50, Test Pit 22; 4: bone pin/needle ID 1, Test Pit 8; 5: bone counter ID 49, Test Pit 24.
 (Illustration by Elizabeth Foulds & Kim Devereux-West)



Figure 9: Coins from Test Pit 15, 1: ID 4; 2: ID 2.
(Photograph by Kim Devereux-West)

Assemblage summary by material

Iron

In total, there were 173 iron fragments. As is common for objects made from iron, most of the fragments were considered to be in poor condition (81.8%) while the remainder of the assemblage was described as being in fair (15.9%) and good condition (1.8%).

Identifiable fragments included a large D-shaped buckle (ID 76; Figure 8, no. 1), a large handle (ID 53; Figure 8, no. 2), a possible knife blade (ID 55) and a possible scythe blade fragment (ID 11). There were also four fragments from possible horseshoes (ID 30, ID 85, ID 97). However, fragments ID 30 and ID 97 would have formed very small horseshoes, perhaps for a small pony or miniature horse. Alternatively, they may have been used as boot heel protectors.

Most identifiable iron fragments were from nails or screws. Out of the 117 fragments, there were at least 37 represented by the presence of nail/screw heads. However, many of the fragments were heavily corroded and covered the heads, so this is an underestimate.

Copper alloy

There were four copper alloy objects in total. This included two coins. ID 2 was a penny of George V dated 1921 and ID 4 is a 5 pence coin of Elizabeth II dated 2004 (Figure 9). The other two artefacts are buttons. ID 50 is a complete button consisting of a plain metal disc (possibly silvered) with a shank on the rear (Figure 8, no. 3). It is a Dandy button dating to the 18th century. The other button, ID 7, consists of a copper alloy dish that would have contained glass or some other material and a hole to the rear that would have held a wire loop, but this is now missing. It was not closely datable, but is probably 19th century, or possibly early 20th century.

Other metal

There were three artefacts made from other types of metal. This included a complete but distorted teaspoon (ID 3; Figure 10) stamped with 'TARA' on the reverse along with some illegible mintmarks. It may have been silver plated on some type of base metal. Other artefacts included a lump of folded sheet lead (ID 13) and two white metal fittings of uncertain type (ID 108).

Ceramic

There were four ceramic marbles. ID 111 was a near complete example made from a reddish brown colour of clay. ID 112 was complete and grey in colour. Both were about 13mm in diameter (Figure 11 nos 2–3). ID 113 was incomplete and consisted of only about a quarter of the marble. It was much larger and would have measured around 20mm in diameter. It was made from two colours of clay (buff and reddish brown) that was mixed together forming a marbled effect (Figure 11 no. 1). ID 262

was a partial white glazed marble. Clay marbles are not closely datable but could be around 1850 to 1925.



Figure 10: Teaspoon. ID 3, Test Pit 15. (Photograph by Claire Collinson Photography)



Figure 11: Ceramic marbles. **1:** ID 113, Test Pit 11; **2:** ID 112, Test Pit 19; **3:** ID 111, Test Pit 11. (Photograph by Claire Collinson Photography)



Figure 12: Roof slate. ID 51, Test Pit 18.
(Photograph by Claire Collinson Photography)

distorted. It bears remarkable similarity to Roman period hairpins, although it could potentially date to Bronze Age, Iron Age, or post-Roman periods.

There was also a turned wood or bone counter (ID 49; Figure 8, no. 5), a fragment of mortar (ID 6) and two fragments of highly vitrified material that may be fuel ash slag or very melted glass (ID 46, ID 47). None of these are strongly diagnostic or indicative of date.

Discussion

The assemblage from the test pit excavations in Ravenstonedale revealed a wide range of objects including artefacts, ecofacts, and by-products from high temperature processes. As is typical for excavations in locations with a long recent history, much of the assemblage was comprised of nails and other structural elements (roof tile fragment, screws, etc.). While many of the nails appeared to have been used, due to their twisted and distorted appearance, none of the nails had any observable organic material adhering to them or mineralized in the corrosion product. A small number of nails were potentially unused, as the shafts remained straight. Other finds can be broadly categorized as relating to dress (buttons), eating and drinking (teaspoon), games and pastimes (marbles and possibly the counter), learning (slate pencils), commerce (coins), as well as more utilitarian objects like the iron buckle, the iron handle, the possible knife and scythe fragments.

Overall, datable finds broadly reflected the post-medieval and modern periods. The earliest potential artefact was the possible burnt pin or needle fragment, but without the head it is impossible to refine the date further and it could also reflect a much later period. Otherwise, the large button can be more

Stone

There were four fragments of stone, all of which were slate. ID 51 was a fragment of roof tile with the remains of two partial attachment holes (Figure 12). Slate roofing was very popular between 1780 and 1880 and declined after this period, although buildings with slate roofs may continue to exist and remain upstanding. The remaining three slate objects were fragments of slate pencil (ID 5, ID 48; Figure 13), which were mainly used from the later 18th century (Margeson 1993, 71) into the early 20th century.

Other

There were a small number of additional objects made from a variety of material types. Potentially the earliest is a fragment of a bone or antler pin or needle (ID 1; Figure 8, no. 4). It has lost both the tip and the head, so it is impossible to provide a more specific identification. It had also been subjected to a high temperature at some point, as the surface is cracked all over and the shape has slightly



Figure 13: Slate pencils. 1: ID 48, Test Pit 30; 2-3: ID 5, Test Pit 8. (Photograph by Claire Collinson Photography)

confidently dated to the 18th century. The slate pencils give us a general date of around the end of the 18th century into the early 20th century. The use of slate for roof tiles was popular between about 1780 and 1880, so we can suggest a possible late 18th to late 19th century date for the tile fragment although of course it could have stayed in use for much longer. The clay marbles probably date to around the mid-19th century to early 20th century. There were a couple of nails and a screw with diagnostic features that suggest dates between the 19th and 20th centuries. The two coins were dated 1921 and 2004.

The project excavated the 1m x 1m test pits in spits, as opposed to by context. We can nevertheless look for broad patterns in the assemblage. The finds discussed in this report were found across 22 of the 26 (85%) test pits that were part of the project. The highest frequency of finds came from Test Pit 12 with 45 individual fragments. Large numbers of fragments were also found in Test Pit 11 (n=26), Test Pit 15 (n=24), and Test Pit 8 (n=17). On average there were 8 fragments per test pit. Only a single artefact was found in five of the test pits.

The assemblage of metalwork and other materials generally reflects post-medieval and modern activity within Ravenstonedale. While a large assemblage was found across all of the test pits, most of the finds consist of nails. The assemblage may be of local significance for understanding the post-medieval and early modern activity in the village, but the nature of the finds precludes any further discussion or interpretation.

Animal bone and shell

Dr Hannah Russ

Introduction

An assemblage of animal bone and shell (257 fragments) was recovered via hand collection during the test pit excavations. This assessment includes quantification of the assemblage with identification at species level where possible, an assessment of significance and recommendation(s) for any further work.

Methods

The animal remains were identified to element, side and to as low a taxonomic level as possible using the Author's reference collection and published and online identification guides (Hillson 2003; 2005).

Quantification for mammal remains used the diagnostic zone method as presented by Dobney and Rielly (1988). A taphonomic assessment of each fragment was undertaken, recording the presence and absence of cut and chop marks, burning and calcination, any evidence for animal activity (canid or rodent gnawing), and surface preservation; any other surface modifications of note were also recorded. At this stage, no attempt was made to sex any of the remains, or to measure any elements. Sheep (*Ovis aries*) and goat (*Capra hircus*) distinctions were also not considered. Fragments of bones that could be identified to element but not any specific species were grouped as far as possible using size and class or order categories. Results were recorded in an electronic proforma in Microsoft Excel.

This assessment has been undertaken in line with published standards and guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019; ClfA 2014; 2021) and the project design for the site (Railton 2022).

Results

Mammal, bird, and marine mollusc remains (257 fragments) were recovered from 22 test pits in Ravenstonedale, Kirkby Stephen, Cumbria.

Identified mammal remains (n=244, Table 9) included equid (*Equus* sp. – horse/donkey/mule), domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*), pig (*Sus domesticus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries*/*Capra hircus*), dog family (Canidae), domestic cat (*Felis catus*) and European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*). Additional mammal remains were identified within size categories at clade (ungulate) or class (mammal) level (64.6% by count, n=166). Bird remains (n=4) included two fragments of a Galliformes carpometacarpus – a wing bone likely from a chicken or pheasant, a femur from a teal and an ulna from a medium-sized bird. Marine mollusc remains (n=9) included common cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*), mussel (*Mytilus* sp.) and European oyster (*Ostrea edulis*).

Table 9: Summary of animal bone and marine shell recovered from the Digging the Past project by test pit and spit. *Denotes associated bone groups (ABGs).

Test Pit	Spit	Mammals			Ungulate						Mammal			Birds			Marine molluscs			Total
		Equid	Cattle	Pig	Sheep/goat	Dog family	Cat	Rabbit	Large	Small	Large	Medium/large	Medium	Teal	Landfowl	Medium bird	Cockle	Mussel	Oyster	
2	1												1							1
	2		3										2							5
	3												3							3
	4												2							2
	8												2							2
3	1								1											1
4	2										2									2
5	3										3									3
	5												1							1
6	1												1							1
8	2				2						10	20	7			1				40
	3											2	2		2		4			10
	4			1				1				1	1	1						5
	5								1								2			3
11	3		1		2						2		3							8
	4										1									1
15	1									2										2
	2				1		1				1									3
	3									1	1									2
	4	2	1		1				2	1	4									11
	5	3	3		2				4	2	4	6	5							29
	6	1									4	3	1							9
	7	1	1	4	2						3	1	3							15
16	1																1	1		2
	4				1	7*														8
17	2			1							2									3
	3										3									3
18	2											2								2
19	2		1																	1
	3				1															1
20	2		1								1									2
	3					1					1									2
22	2		1						2											3
	3				1															1
	4				1															1
24	2		2								1									3
	4									5										5
25	2				12															12
	3		1		12								1							14
27	2										4									4
29	2										1		5							6
30	3											3	2							5
31	1																		1	1
	4											1								1
32	2											13								13
33	2		2								2									4
	3											1								1
Total		7	17	6	38	8	1	1	8	13	50	53	42	1	2	1	7	1	1	257

Taphonomic assessment

Bone surface preservation and fragmentation

Bone and shell surface preservation varied throughout the assemblage from ‘excellent’ to ‘very poor’ (categories 1 to 5). Most of the specimens displayed ‘moderate’ or ‘poor’ surface preservation (75.9% by count, n=195). Fragmentation was moderate to high throughout the assemblage with many partial bones and shells recovered.

Butchery

Evidence for butchery in the form of fine cut marks, more substantial chop marks and saw marks were recorded on 16 specimens throughout the assemblage (Table 10). Cut, chop and/or saw marks were observed on cattle, pig, and sheep/goat bones, as well as those identified more broadly as medium- or large-sized ungulate or mammal. Remains from Test Pits 8, 15, 20, 22, 24 and 33 provided evidence for carcass processing using a saw, which indicates the use of animal butchery techniques usually seen in the 18th century onwards (e.g., Albarella 2003, 74; Cameron *et al.* 2019). Site-wide, evidence for carcass processing was moderate.

One worked bone was also recovered (Test Pit 8, Spit 4); this is included in the animal bone data but is also included in the results section of the metalwork, ceramic, bone, and stone finds report.

Table 10: Carcass processing evidence by test pit.

Test Pit	Spit	Species	Element	Cut	Chop	Saw
8	2	Sheep/goat	Humerus			1
		Medium/large mammal	Unidentified	1		
		Medium mammal	Vertebra	1		
	4	Medium mammal	Rib	1		
		Medium/large mammal	Unidentified	Worked		
11	3	Large mammal	Unidentified		1	
15	2	Large mammal	Rib			1
	3	Large mammal	Rib	1		
	4	Ovis/Capra	Pelvis		1	
		Large ungulate	Ulna		1	
17	2	Pig	Fibula	1		
20	2	Cattle	Ulna			1
22	2	Large ungulate	Scapula			1
			Pelvis			1
24	2	Large mammal	Rib			1
32	2	Medium/large mammal	Rib		1	
33	2	Cattle	Femur			1
Total				5	4	7

Animal interaction

Carnivore gnawing activity was observed on eight specimens, while rodent gnawing was noted on one. Gnawing activity provides further evidence for the presence of carnivores, likely domestic dogs and/or foxes, at the site, as well as the only evidence for rodent activity recovered. Material was accessible to these animals at some point after deposition.

Pathology

A vertebra from a large mammal had eburnation and pitting/grooving to the cranial articular surface. No other skeletal abnormalities possibly resulting from disease, injury or age were recorded.

Burning and calcination

In total, 86 burnt fragments of bone, including one calcined fragment were recovered from 13 test pits.

Potential for measurements

One bone was suitably complete to allow measurement for size estimation, a cat metatarsal from Test Pit 15 Spit 2.

Potential for ageing and sexing

Bone fusion data for estimation of age at death was recorded for one or both epiphyses of 24 specimens. No mandibles were suitable for providing age at death data, although six loose teeth, four equid (possibly all from the same individual), one cattle and one sheep/goat could provide an estimate of age at death. No animal remains were suitable for identifying sex.

Discussion

The range of taxa identified in the animal bone and shell assemblage recovered from test pits in Ravenstonedale (RD22) was consistent with those to be expected from Roman period to modern deposits in North Yorkshire, with the exception of the rabbit, which became an established species in Britain after its reintroduction in the 11th century. Equids would have been kept for traction and transportation, cattle for meat, traction, milk and/or leather, pigs for meat, and sheep/goat for meat, milk and/or wool; these taxa are all common features within the assemblages of animal bones recovered from sites within the region and throughout Britain, being four of the main domestic livestock animals from the Bronze Age period onwards (Baker and Worley 2019, 3). Many of the species represented, along with carcass processing evidence, suggest that at least some of the remains represent food waste. It is also likely, however, that some of the remains represent naturally occurring deaths given the rural location of the village within a historical and current agricultural landscape. Dog and cat remains likely represent working animals or pets, with seven bones from a fetal/perinate dog indicating the burial/discard/loss of an aborted or still born puppy in Test Pit 16.

It is not possible to determine if the rabbit or bird bones result from food waste or natural death or, also in the case of rabbit, fur exploitation or pet burial.

Marine shell remains demonstrate trade with the coast, most likely to the west coast around Morecambe Bay, which is supported by the dominant taxa being cockle, a well-known resource at that location. However, while cockle, oyster and mussel are popular food choices in Britain from the Roman period onwards (e.g., Cool 2006), it is also possible that the remains instead represent trinkets collected from the coast and brought to Ravenstonedale as mementos of a seaside trip.

Due to the small size of the assemblage, and the difficulty assigning date of deposition to any of the spits, it is not possible to comment further on the role of these animals across the village. The remains do, however, provide a glimpse into the animals that have lived in and around Ravenstonedale, and those eaten by the people living in the village in the past.

Results by Test Pit

The following section presents the identifications and results of the finds assessment by excavated test pit (Table 11). The description does not take excavated spit into account unless it is of potential archaeological interest. Test Pits 8 and 20 contained the largest number of finds compared to all the excavated trenches, while Test Pit 3 had only three finds and no finds came from Test Pit 1.

Table 11: Summary of finds by count and excavated test pit.

Test Pit	Lithics	Glass	Ceramic pottery	Clay Pipe	Animal bone & shell	Metalwork-etc.	Grand Total
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
2	-	16	63	4	13	11	107
3	-	7	39	1	1	4	52
4	-	7	8	1	2	1	19
5	-	10	59	2	4	1	76
6	-	8	15	-	1	-	24
7	-	-	2	-	-	1	3
8	-	29	80	18	58	17	202
11	-	15	36	2	9	26	88
12	-	7	46	8	-	45	106
15	-	2	33	1	69	24	129
16	1	13	29	-	12	1	56
17	-	-	3	3	6	2	14
18	-	12	43	8	2	14	79
19	-	13	50	3	2	5	73
20	-	4	194	1	4	5	208
22	-	7	19	4	5	2	37
24	-	17	64	-	8	14	103
25	-	23	48	1	26	3	101
27	-	-	13	3	4	3	23
28	-	4	19	3	-	-	26
29	1	1	12	3	6	1	24
30	-	2	16	7	5	4	34
31	-	7	34	-	2	9	52
32	-	2	13	-	13	3	31
33	-	-	12	4	5	-	21
Grand Total	2	206	950	77	257	196	1688

Test Pit 1

No finds.

Test Pit 2

There were 38 fragments of pottery. This included a small number (n=12) of medieval fragments, but the majority of the assemblage dated to the post-medieval period or spanned the post-medieval and modern period. This included a range of earthenwares (black glazed, brown glazed, yellow glazed) fragments, as well as a number of white wares including fragments of Mocha ware and various other

types of painted and transfer printed decorated sherds. Although not a vessel, the assemblage included two fragments from a painted porcelain figurine (ID 132) consisting of a base and a human ear on the side of a face. Sherds of medieval pottery were found mixed with post-medieval to modern pottery in the upper spits (Spits 2–4), but no post-medieval pottery was found alongside the medieval pottery in the lower spits (Spits 7–8).

There were 16 fragments of glass from this test pit, which included a mixture of vessel, window, and melted fragments. Most fragments were not closely identifiable, but one fragment with embossed letters (ID 117) can generally be dated to the 19th century.

Four fragments of clay pipe were recovered (ID 1–4). This included three fragments of stem and one bowl fragment. None had any identifying marks and could only be generally dated to the post-medieval period.

Thirteen fragments of bone from test pit two mainly represented longbone shaft and rib fragments from medium-sized mammals, the only identifiable element was a cattle tooth from Spit 2.

There were 12 other finds from this pit, which mostly consisted of fragments of nails, but included one of the copper-alloy buttons (ID 7). The button was found in one of the upper layers (Spit 2) and likely dates from the 19th to early 20th centuries.

Test Pit 3

This test pit included 37 fragments of pottery. All were dated to either the post-medieval period or spanned the post-medieval and modern periods. This included a range of earthenwares (black, brown, and yellow glazed), stoneware sherds, as well as white wares including Mocha ware and fragments of transfer decorated vessels. Of particular note was a rim fragment from a pitcher or other spouted vessel (ID 204) decorated with stripes of two tones of cream colour and it had a partial beaked spout. The pottery was found throughout Spits 1–3.

Seven fragments of glass also came from this test pit. Most fragments were bits of window glass. None of the fragments were closely identifiable but can be generally considered late post-medieval or modern.

One fragment of clay pipe stem was recovered (ID 5). It had no identifying marks and could only be generally dated to the post-medieval period.

Four fragments of iron came from this test pit. Two of the fragments could be identified as being nails (ID 9, ID 10). There was also a fragment of an iron strip (ID 8) and heavily corroded iron bar (ID 63). None of these objects could be closely dated.

The only bone from test pit three was a fragment of humerus from a small ungulate (sheep/goat/roe deer) from Spit 1.

Test Pit 4

All finds from this test pit came from Spit 2.

Five fragments of pottery were recovered. All could span the post-medieval to modern periods. They included one fragment of brown glazed earthenware, and two fragments of white ware.

There were seven fragments of glass. The fragments included a partial base from a stemmed goblet (ID 136) that was likely modern. All other fragments could not be identified but can be considered late post-medieval or modern.

One fragment of clay pipe stem was recovered (ID 6). It had no identifying marks and could only be generally dated to the post-medieval period.

Only one iron object was found in the test pit. ID 65 was an iron nail fragment with head and square cross-section shank. It was of uncertain date.

Two fragments of longbone shaft fragments from large-sized mammal(s) were recovered.

Test Pit 5

There were 51 ceramic fragments from this test pit, including both medieval and later vessels. One of the medieval vessels (ID 435) was a fragment from a cooking pot. The remaining fragments could be dated to the post-medieval and modern periods. The assemblage primarily consisted of glazed earthenwares (brown and yellow glazes), two fragments of stoneware, and two fragments of plain white glazed white ware. Some of the medieval pottery was found alongside the post-medieval to modern pottery, but there were nine fragments from Spits 4 and 5 without post-medieval pottery.

There were nine fragments of window glass from this test pit that were all recovered from Spit 3, while Spit 2 contained a melted fragment. None were closely identifiable, but the window glass was probably late post-medieval or modern.

A fragment of clay pipe stem (ID 8) and a fragment from a bowl (ID 7) was found in this test pit. The bowl fragment was tentatively identified as Lawrence (Lawrence 1979) type 17 pipe, which dates to the early 18th century.

One iron fragment (ID 58) was recovered from Spit 5, but it was not closely identifiable.

Four fragments of bone were recovered, all unidentified fragments from medium- or large- sized mammals.

Test Pit 6

Fourteen fragments of pottery were found in this test pit. Four were from medieval vessels, while the remaining were dated to either the post-medieval period or spanned the post-medieval and modern periods. The post-medieval pottery included fragments of earthenware (black glaze, brown, glazed, Buckley ware tradition pottery) and included one fragment of blue glazed white ware. The medieval pottery was found in Spit 3, while the later pottery was in Spit 2.

Eight fragments of glass were recovered from Spit 2. These were mainly window glass fragments, but there was also one vessel fragment and a small chip. None could be closely identified, but they were all probably post-medieval or modern.

This test pit also contained a single unidentified fragment of bone from a medium-sized mammal.

Test Pit 7

Two pottery sherds were found, both of which were possibly glazed stoneware and broadly dated to the post-medieval and modern periods.

A single fragment of mortar (ID 6) was the only other find, which is not closely datable but is probably post-medieval or modern.

Test Pit 8

One of the larger assemblages of finds came from this test pit with just over 200 fragments in total. This included 80 fragments of pottery. There were 12 fragments of black ware tradition earthenware, which generally dates to the post-medieval period (16th–18th centuries), as well as a fragment of

mottled ware (17th–18th centuries). The remaining sherds ranged from the post-medieval to modern period. These included earthenware types (brown and yellow glazed), glazed stoneware, porcelain, and a variety of types of white wares. Nearly all white ware sherds were glazed white, some with transfer and/or painted decoration. There were also some fragments of Mocha ware, cream coloured glaze, and brown glazed pottery. These were found throughout Spits 1 to 5.

The largest assemblage of glass was found in this test pit. It was primarily comprised of vessel fragments, along with a small number of window glass fragments. There were six fragments likely from bottles, but only two could be identified as coming from a Hamilton torpedo shaped bottle (ID 150). These generally date to the second half of the 19th century and it was recovered from Spit 1. The remainder of the assemblage could only generally be described as broadly post-medieval or modern.

Eighteen fragments of clay pipe were found in this test pit, most of which came from spit 4. This included a mix of stem, bowl, and the only moulded mouthpiece. Several of the fragments could be broadly dated, including the decorated 17th century stem fragment (ID 16). Others could only be generally dated to the later 18th century onwards due to the presence of moulded bowl decoration.

One of the larger assemblages of animal remains was recovered from this test pit. The mammal bones included pig, sheep/goat and rabbit, bird remains included a wing bone from a chicken or pheasant (their skeletons are very similar) and a femur from a teal. Cockle shells were also recovered.

There was a total of 17 other finds from this test pit. Datable finds included a complete iron nail with no corrosion (ID 69) that was likely 19th century in date, the burnt pin or needle fragment (ID 1) that could date from the prehistoric periods onwards, as well as fragments of slate pencils (ID 5). Other fragments consisted of nail, possible nail fragments, and an uncertain bone object with internal screw threads (ID 109).

Test Pit 9

Not excavated.

Test Pit 10

Not excavated.

Test Pit 11

Thirty-five fragments of pottery were recovered from this test pit, including two fragments of medieval pottery. The remaining sherds either dated to the post-medieval period or spanned the post-medieval and modern periods. This included fragments of black glazed and brown glazed earthenware, as well as fragments of stoneware, fine white ware, and porcelain. The white wares included Mocha ware, as well as painted and transfer decorated vessels. The pottery was recovered from Spits 1–4 with the medieval pottery recovered from Spits 3 and 4.

There were 15 fragments of glass, most of which were from vessels but could not be identified further. They were all found in the first and second spit of the test pit. The fragment of pressed glass vase (ID 175) came from spit 1.

Two fragments of clay pipe stem were recovered (ID 19). It had no identifying marks and could only be generally dated to the post-medieval period.

Nine bones recovered from test pit 11 included a cattle incisor tooth, and a maxillary P2 tooth and tarsal 4 (ankle bone from the hind limb) from sheep/goat.

A total of 24 other finds came from the test pit. The majority could be identified as nails or possible nails. One example (ID 70) was in particularly good condition and probably dated to the 19th century. There was also a near complete ceramic marble (ID 111) and a partial large marble (ID 113), which can be broadly dated from around the middle of the 19th century to the early 20th century.

Test Pit 12

A total of 40 sherds of pottery were recovered from this test pit. This included 14 fragments of medieval pottery. The remaining pottery consisted of fragments of post-medieval black glazed earthenware, as well as other fragments that spanned the post-medieval and modern period, such as brown glazed earthenware, and a variety of different types of fine white wares. The white wares included fragments of Mocha ware and painted and/or transfer print decorated sherds. The medieval pottery was found alongside the sherds of post-medieval and modern pottery.

A small group of glass fragments also came from this test pit. This included three fragments from vessels, two fragments of window glass and two small chips of uncertain use. None could be closely identified or dated.

Eight fragments of clay pipe were found (ID 20-23). Most were fragments of stem, but there was a single bowl fragment (ID 21). The bowl could not be closely identified but may be a 17th century form.

The largest number of other finds came from this pit, which included 44 fragments, most of which were from iron nail. It also included the two white metal fittings of indeterminate purpose (ID 108).

No animal bone or shell was recovered from this test pit.

Test Pit 13

Not excavated.

Test Pit 14

Not excavated.

Test Pit 15

There were 31 fragments of pottery recovered from this test pit, of which 12 were medieval, including a handle fragment (ID 493). The post-medieval pottery included fragments of black glazed earthenware, while other post-medieval pottery lasted until the modern period. These fragments included brown glazed earthenware, different types of glazed white wares, and a fragment of porcelain. The medieval pottery was recovered alongside post-medieval and modern pottery in Spits 5 and 6, but medieval pottery was not mixed with later pottery in Spits 6 and 7. Post-medieval and modern pottery was found across Spits 1 through 5.

The only glass from this pit consisted of two melted fragments that could not be further identified.

One fragment of clay pipe stem was recovered (ID 24). It had no identifying marks and could only be generally dated to the post-medieval period.

Seventy-one fragments of animal bone were recovered from this test pit, including five teeth, a tarsal and a tibia from an equid (horse/donkey/mule), two teeth and two tarsals from cattle, a tooth and a fragment of femur from a pig, three teeth, two metatarsals and a pelvis fragment from a sheep/goat and a foot bone from a cat.

A range of other types of finds came from this test pit. There were 25 fragments in total and included the complete metal spoon (ID 3) and two coins. One was the 5p coin of Elizabeth II dated 2004 (ID 2)

and the other was a penny of George V dated 1921 (ID 4). Other finds included a fragment of ferrous slag (ID 42) and many fragments of nails, but these were not closely datable.

Test Pit 16

A piece of natural flint was recovered from this test pit.

Twenty-nine sherds of pottery were found in this test pit. This included two fragments of medieval pottery, while the remaining fragments broadly dated to the post-medieval period or spanned the post-medieval and modern periods. This included several fragments of earthenwares, such as black glazed and brown glazed, as well as several fragments of fine white wares. Several of the white wares were decorated, either via painting or transfer printed. The medieval pottery was recovered from Spits 3 and 4, and the post-medieval to modern pottery was found in Spits 2, 3, and 5.

A group of 13 glass fragments were found in this test pit. From Spit 1 were eight unidentified chips and a single vessel fragment. From Spit 3, three vessel fragments and a window glass fragment were recovered. None could be identified further or dated.

Eight bones and two shells were recovered from test pit 16. Seven bones belonged to a single perinate or fetal puppy. A sheep/goat tooth, a cockle shell and a mussel shell were also recovered.

A possible nail fragment (ID 64) was the only other find from this test pit. It was not closely indicative of date.

Test Pit 17

Only three fragments of pottery were recovered from this test pit. All were earthenware fragments and consisted of black glazed and possible Buckley ware tradition. The black glazed sherds are likely post-medieval, while the Buckley ware spans the late post-medieval and modern periods. The pottery was recovered across Spits 1 to 3.

Three fragments of clay pipe stem were also recovered (ID 26-26). ID 25 retained the spur and could be very generally dated from 1700 onwards. The others had no identifying marks and could only be generally dated to the post-medieval period.

Two fragments of iron (ID 62) came from this test pit. They could not be dated.

Six fragments of bone were recovered, the only identifiable fragment was a pig fibula.

Test Pit 18

In total there were 38 fragments of pottery from the test pit. Five of these fragments could be identified as medieval types and included one rim sherd that could be identified as a jar or cooking pot (ID 509). The remaining pottery dated to the post-medieval period or spanned into the modern period. There were several sherds of earthenware, including black, brown, and yellow glazes. There were also fragments of stoneware and fine white wares. The white wares were finished with a variety of glazes, including black, blue, yellow, and white. A few of the white glazed fragments had been decorated either through painting, sponge painted, or transfer printed. The medieval fragments were found in Spits 2–4 alongside post-medieval and modern pottery.

Twelve fragments of glass were found. Eight of these fragments came from Spit 3 and were from at least three bottles: a possible wine bottle (ID 201), a soda or beer bottle (ID 202), and a bottle of uncertain type (ID 203). However, none could be closely dated.

Eight fragments of clay pipe came from this test pit, including 5 fragments from bowls. This included the fragment with wreath decoration and maker's mark mentioned above (ID 30). It is generally dated

to the 19th century, while two of the other bowl fragments (ID 29, ID 31) likely date from the later 18th century onwards due to the presence of moulded decoration. Due to the small size of the fragments, a closer date could not be determined. The stem fragments had no identifying marks and could only be generally dated to the post-medieval period.

Two fragments of bone identified as medium/large mammal were recovered.

A total of 14 other finds came from this test pit. From the upper layer (Spit 2) was five screws, one of which was a Phillips head screw (ID 24) that can be dated to 1932 onwards. There was also a fragment of slate rooftile (ID 51) and a possible iron knife blade (ID 55). Other finds included possible nails and unidentifiable fragments.

Test Pit 19

Forty-seven fragments of pottery were recovered from the test pit. All sherds could be identified as post-medieval or spanned the post-medieval and modern periods. There were several types of earthenware present, including black glazed ware, brown glazed, mottled ware, and fragments of horticultural vessels (plant pots). There was also a fragment of stoneware, and several fragments of fine white wares. These white wares included several different types, including pearl ware, Mocha ware, as well as painted or transfer decorated white glazed sherds. The fragments were found across Spits 2–4.

A collection of 13 fragments of glass were recovered. At least eight fragments were from bottles found in Spit 2 and included fragments from a Hamilton bottle (ID 208). These can be generally dated to the second half of the 19th century. Other bottle fragments may have been from prismatic bottles.

There were three fragments of clay pipe, which included two fragments from a clay pipe bowl (ID 35). They did not refit, but they were likely from the same pipe. One of the fragments had moulded stylized leaves along the mould seam, which suggested it dated from 1775 onwards. The other fragment was an unmarked fragment of clay pipe stem.

A cattle tooth (maxillary P2) and a halved skull from a sheep/goat were recovered.

A limited number of other finds came from this test pit, including a heavily corroded iron nail (ID 21), an unidentifiable iron fragment (ID 22) and the two fragments of fuel ash slag or melted glass fragments (ID 46, ID 47). None of these could be closely dated. There was also a complete ceramic marble (ID 112), which can be broadly dated from around the middle of the 19th century to the early 20th century.

Test Pit 20

The largest number of finds out of all of the test pits came from Test Pit 20. The assemblage included 115 fragments of pottery, which is also the largest number across the project test pits. All pottery could be identified as either post-medieval or spanning the post-medieval and modern periods. There were no fragments of medieval pottery recovered. The assemblage consisted of 82 fragments of earthenware that were glazed with black, yellow, and brown glazes. There were also three fragments of stoneware and 29 fragments of fine wares. Most of the fine wares were made from a white fabric or porcelain, but there was a fragment of Basalt ware (ID 7), which can be dated to around 1720 to 1850. There were fragments of Mocha ware, Pearl ware, and transfer decorated white glazed examples. The pottery was recovered from Spits 2 and 3.

Four bottle fragments of glass were also recovered from Spits 2 and 3. One of the fragments (ID 217) was a complete rim with a partial neck. It was made from colourless glass, machine made, and

probably dates from around 1920 onwards. Two of the other fragments were from prismatic bottles but could not be otherwise dated.

One fragment of clay pipe stem was recovered (ID 37). It had no identifying marks and could only be generally dated to the post-medieval period.

Four bones were recovered and included a sawn cattle ulna and a mandibular canine tooth from a dog or fox.

Five other objects were recovered from Spit 3. This included the two fragments of very small horseshoe or possible shoe heel protector (ID 30), a possible scythe blade fragment (ID 11), and two nails. None of these finds could be closely dated.

Test Pit 21

Not excavated.

Test Pit 22

A small group of 16 fragments of pottery were recovered during excavations of the test pit. This included one fragment of medieval pottery, while the remaining dated to either the post-medieval or modern periods. These fragments included brown glazed earthenwares, as well as glazed white wares. The medieval fragment was found in Spit 3, while the other pottery was found in Spit 2.

Seven fragments of glass were found in this test pit. Most were window glass, but there were two that were possibly from prismatic bottles (ID 221, ID 222). These were all found in Spit 2 apart from a melted fragment found in Spit 3.

Four fragments of clay pipe stem were recovered (ID 38). They had no identifying marks and could only be generally dated to the post-medieval period.

Five bones were recovered, including a cattle tarsal 4 (hindlimb ankle bone), and a humerus and mandibular M3 tooth from a sheep goat. The sheep/goat tooth wear suggested that it was between 3 and 4 years of age at death.

A small number of other finds came from this test pit, including the copper alloy Dandy button (ID 50) dated to the 18th century. It was found along with an iron nail fragment (ID 73) and a possible fragment of melted glass (ID 74).

Test Pit 23

Not excavated.

Test Pit 24

An assemblage of 59 fragments of pottery were found in this test pit. This included two fragments of medieval pottery. There were 22 fragments that dated to the post-medieval period and included fragments of black glazed ware and mottled ware. There were also fragments of earthenware that dated to the post-medieval or modern period. These consisted of brown glazed and possible Buckley ware pottery. There were four fragments of glazed stoneware and 13 fragments of fine ware. The fine wares included a mixture of black glazed, Mocha ware, and white glazed pottery. The medieval pottery was found in Spit 2 along with the fragments of post-medieval to modern pottery.

There were also 17 fragments of glass. Most fragments were recovered in Spit 2 and were mainly from vessels except for two window glass fragments. The assemblage included a complete wine bottle rim (ID 227) that could be dated to around 1820–1840 (Dumbrell 1983). The remaining fragments were not closely datable but were generally post-medieval or modern.

Eight bones recovered and included two cattle teeth as well as five re-fitting pelvis fragments from a small ungulate (sheep/goat/roe deer).

There were 11 other finds from this test pit. From Spit 2 came a large near complete iron handle (ID 53), along with a turned wood or bone counter (ID49) and an unidentifiable iron fragment (ID 99). From the lower layers came a complete iron D-shaped buckle frame (ID 76) likely used for horses or other types of equipment rather than for dress by humans. Its form was very plain and could not be dated more specifically other than medieval onwards.

Test Pit 25

Twenty-four fragments of pottery were recovered from this test pit. One of the fragments was datable to the medieval period, the remaining pottery dated to the post-medieval period or later. There were fragments of black glazed earthenwares, as well as Mocha ware, and other white wares. The pottery was found in Spits 1–3 and the medieval sherd was found with post-medieval and modern dated pottery.

A group of 23 fragments of glass were found. They were found distributed in Spits 1, 2, and 3 and consisted of vessel fragments, small pieces of window glass and a melted droplet. They were generally post-medieval or modern in date.

One fragment of clay pipe stem was recovered (ID 39). It had no identifying marks and could only be generally dated to the post-medieval period.

Three fragments of iron nails (ID 12) were found together in Spit 2.

Twenty-six fragments of bone mainly represented the fragmentary remains of sheep/goat metapodials from at least two individuals. In addition to these, a fragment of cattle vertebra was recovered.

Test Pit 26

Not excavated.

Test Pit 27

A small group of 13 pottery fragments were found in this test pit. Five of the fragments dated to the medieval period. There was one black glazed earthenware fragment that dated to the post-medieval period. Other fragments spanned the post-medieval and modern periods and consisted of fragments of brown glazed earthenware and five fragments of brown and yellow glazed white ware. The medieval pottery was found in Spit 3, while the later pottery was found in Spit 2.

There were three fragments of clay pipe: one bowl fragment and two stem fragments (ID 40-41). None of the fragments were closely identifiable or indicative of date and could only be generally dated to the post-medieval period.

A very limited group of iron finds were recovered from this test pit. There was one iron nail fragment (ID 61) along with two unidentifiable fragments of iron.

Four fragments of large mammal longbone shaft were found.

Test Pit 28

Eighteen fragments of pottery were recovered from this test pit. Only one of the fragments was found to be medieval and the remaining were dated to later periods. This included fragments of post-medieval black glazed earthenware, as well as earthenwares that spanned the post-medieval and

modern periods. The medieval fragment was found alongside sherds of pottery dated to the post-medieval or later periods.

Four fragments of glass were found. Three were window glass fragments but there was also part of a possible bottle (ID 247). They were generally post-medieval or modern.

Three fragments of clay pipe stem were recovered (ID 42). They had no identifying marks and could only be generally dated to the post-medieval period.

Test Pit 29

A piece of natural flint was recovered from this test pit.

A small assemblage of eight fragments of pottery was recovered during the excavation. There was one fragment of medieval pottery and the remainder dated to the post-medieval and/or modern periods. This included fragments of black, brown, and yellow glazed earthenwares and a fragment of olive green glazed fine white ware. All fragments came from Spit 2.

The only fragment of glass was a piece of window glass (ID 250). It is likely modern in date.

Three fragments of clay pipe stem (ID 44) were recovered. None of the fragments had any identifying marks and could only generally be dated to the post-medieval period.

A single fragment from a possible nail (ID 72) was found in this test pit.

Six fragments of bone included five fragments of medium mammal longbone shaft and a large mammal rib fragment.

Test Pit 30

A collection of 14 fragments were recovered from this test pit. This included five fragments of medieval pottery and the remainder all dated to the post-medieval and modern periods. This included fragments of black and brown glazed earthenware, as well as white glazed white wares. Three of the fragments of white ware may have been from a plate and had been moulded and were finished with a multi-coloured glaze (ID 377). The pottery was recovered across Spits 1–3, although the medieval pottery was found in the lowest Spit (along with six fragments of clay pipe).

Two small glass fragments were found in this pit. Neither could be closely identified and one (ID 252) was distorted due to heat. Both were probably post-medieval or modern.

Seven fragments of clay pipe stem were recovered (ID 45-46). They had no identifying marks and could only be generally dated to the post-medieval period.

Five fragments of bone included a longbone shaft and unidentified remains of medium/large mammals.

Four other objects were found in the test pit, which included a fragment of a possible horseshoe (ID 85), a slate pencil fragment (ID 48) and two possible nail fragments.

Test Pit 31

In total there were 30 sherds of pottery from this test pit. Five of the sherds were medieval, while the remaining were later. This included black glazed earthenware that is attributable to the post-medieval period. Other earthenware fragments were finished with brown and yellow glazes and can be dated to the post-medieval and into the modern period. There were five fragments of stoneware that had been glazed. Finewares were also represented by glazed white ware, some of which were decorated

with transfer printed designs. The pottery was recovered from Spits 2–5, with the medieval fragments occurring in Spits 4 and 5 along with sherds dating to the post-medieval and modern periods.

There were seven fragments of glass. This included a rim fragment from a machine-made jar found in Spit 2 (ID 253). Because it is machine made, it is modern in date. The remaining fragments could not be closely identified but were probably modern although a couple of fragments may have been post-medieval.

Nine fragments of iron came from this test pit. One fragment (ID 97) was identified as a possible horseshoe for a very small horse or pony, or it could have been a heel reinforcement strip. The other fragments were either possible nails or unidentified fragments.

Animal remains included an unidentified fragment of bone from a medium/large mammal and a right valve from an edible oyster.

Test Pit 32

A small assemblage of pottery was found in this test pit. Seven of the fragments were medieval, while the remaining dated to the post-medieval or later periods. These included black and brown glazed earthenwares, as well a decorated fine ware plate or other flatware. The pottery was found across Spits 2–4, with the medieval fragments occurring in Spit 4.

Only one fragment of glass was found in this test pit. ID 260 was a vessel glass fragment with no diagnostic features and is probably modern.

There were three fragments of possible nails (ID 52).

Thirteen fragments of bone were recovered. Twelve were unidentified fragments of medium/large mammal while one was a rib fragment, again from a medium/large mammal.

Test Pit 33

Eleven fragments of pottery formed a small assemblage from this test pit. Six of the fragments could be identified as medieval. The remaining fragments dated to the post-medieval period or spanned the post-medieval and modern periods. This included black and brown glazed earthenware, as well as a white glazed fine ware fragment. The pottery was recovered across Spits 2 and 3, with the medieval pottery occurring in Spit 3.

Four fragments of clay pipe were recovered. ID 47 was a fragment of a decorated bowl that can be generally dated from the end of the 18th century onwards. There was also another fragment of a bowl (ID 48) without any decoration or other marks, as well as two fragments of stem (ID 49) that could not be identified further.

Five bones included a cattle tooth and femur with evidence for sawing.

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