

Digging the Past

Ravenstonedale

Kirkby Stephen, Cumbria

Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership



DECEMBER 2022

Project Report
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Digging the Past, Ravenstonedale

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Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership

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Heritage Impact Assessment
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Historic Landscape Survey
Written Scheme of Investigation

Geophysical Survey
Trial Trench Evaluation
Archaeological Excavation
Archaeological Watching Briefs

CONTENTS

Summary.....	6
1 Introduction.....	7
1.1 Project Circumstances.....	7
2 Methodology	8
2.1 Scope of the Project.....	8
2.2 Project Design	8
2.3 Documentary Research.....	8
2.4 Archaeological Test-Pitting	9
2.5 Project Archive	10
3 Background.....	11
3.1 Location and Geological Context	11
3.2 Historic Background	11
3.3 Previous Archaeological Work	22
4 Test Pit Results	23
4.1 Introduction	23
4.2 Results.....	23
4.3 Discussion.....	26
5 Finds Assessment	28
5.1 Introduction	28
5.2 Lithic Material	29
5.3 Pottery.....	31
5.4 Glass	41
5.5 Clay Pipe.....	44
5.6 Metalwork, Ceramic, Bone and Stone Finds.....	46
5.7 Animal Bone and Shell	50
5.8 Results by Test Pit	56
6 Conclusions.....	69
6.1 Origins, Development and Use	69
6.2 Research Potential	69
7 Bibliography.....	71

APPENDIX 1: Test Pit Descriptions.....	76
APPENDIX 2: Finds Catalogue	90
APPENDIX 3: Figures	118

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Detailed site location

Figure 3: Locations of heritage assets showing HER references

Figure 4: Extracts from the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1862-63 (6 inch to one mile scale)

Figure 5: Extracts from the Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1898 (25 inch to one mile scale)

Figure 6: Extracts from the 20th century Ordnance Survey maps of 1946 and 1956

Figure 7: Locations of the test pits (TP1-TP33)

PLATES

Front Cover: Test pit being excavated by project volunteers at Coldbeck Farmhouse

Plate 1: Extract from Robert Morden's map of Westmorland 1695 showing the enclosed park to the north of 'Ravingstondale or Russendale'

Plate 2: Extract from Bowen and Kitchin's 'New Map of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland' 1760

Plate 3: Extract from Jefferys' map of Westmorland 1770

Plate 4: Extract from Greenwood's map of Westmorland 1824

Plate 5: Spit 6 in Test Pit 2 showing the dark fill of a pit and later drain, looking north (2 x 1m scales)

Plate 6: Final spit in Test Pit 2 showing the stone drain, looking south (2 x 1m scales)

Plate 7: Final spit in Test Pit 5 showing a possible pit, looking south (2 x 1m scales)

Plate 8: Final spit in Test Pit 17 showing a possible stone-fille land drain beneath modern services, looking south west (2 x 1m scales)

Plate 9: Excavation of Test Pit 16 showing a modern lawn being excavated and sieving for finds

Plate 10: Finds washing session in Ravenstonedale High Chapel Community and Heritage Centre

Plate 11: Lithic material recovered from Test Pit 29 (scale in centimeters)

Plate 12: Medieval pottery from Test Pit 5 (scale in centimeters)

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The archaeological fieldwork was supervised by Martin Railton, Managing Director, Kevin Mounsey, Senior Project Assistant and Patricia Shaw, Finds Assistant, who also supervised the finds washing and processing. The background historical research was undertaken by Fiona Wooler, Senior Researcher at Eden Heritage Ltd. The finds assessment was managed by Dr Hannah Russ FSA, Archaeology.biz with assistance from Dr David Griffiths, Dr Frederick Foulds and Dr Elizabeth Foulds. The project report was produced and illustrated by Martin Railton.

Summary

In 2022 Eden Heritage Ltd facilitated a community-based test-pitting project, known as Digging the Past, in the village of Ravenstonedale, near Kirkby Stephen, in Cumbria. The project was undertaken for the Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership (WDLP), led by the Friends of Lake District (FoLD) and was supported by a grant from the National Lottery Heritage Fund. The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) were project lead.

The village of Ravenstonedale is believed to have medieval origins and this may have begun as a planned settlement in the 12th century, like many other villages in Cumbria. Located at the site of St Oswald's Church at the north end of the village is a cell of a Gilbertine monastery founded in 1336, which was in use until the Dissolution. An early medieval church and cemetery are also believed to have been located nearby.

The aim of the Digging the Past project was to provide new information to further an understanding of the village history, and raise awareness and interest in local history, whilst providing new skills to the project volunteers. The project comprised the excavation of 26 test pits in total providing a broad sample of the area of Ravenstonedale village. The finds recovered from the test pits were also assessed for their research potential.

Despite the small size of the test pits, potential archaeological features were revealed in three of the excavations dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The investigations suggest that the undeveloped open areas of the village (some of which contain earthworks) have the potential to contain further evidence for occupation in the medieval period. The post-medieval features identified probably related to agricultural activity in the area.

Medieval finds were recovered from 18 of the test pits, these all being located within the presumed extent of the medieval settlement. The earliest medieval pottery recovered during the project dated to the 12th century, which corroborates the founding of the village in this period. No medieval finds were recovered from the area of Coldbeck to the north of Ravenstonedale, indicating it developed later, most likely in the post-medieval period. A group of clay pipes ranging from the 17th to 19th centuries was also recovered, along with glass fragments and some metal objects, including iron fragments which were recovered from several medieval spits.

The pottery recovered from the test pits provides evidence for almost 900 years of continuous human activity. No finds or features were recovered which pre-dated the medieval period, which supports the suggestion that the village was founded in the 12th century, although earlier activity cannot be entirely ruled out. The results of the Digging the Past project have confirmed the potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeology to survive within the modern village and it is hoped that this work will inspire further research projects at Ravenstonedale.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Circumstances

- 1.1.1 The following report presents the results a community-based test-pitting project, known as Digging the Past, which was undertaken in 2022 at the village of Ravenstonedale, near Kirkby Stephen, in Cumbria. The project was undertaken for the Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership (WDLP), led by the Friends of the Lake District (FoLD). The project was supported by a grant from the National Lottery Heritage Fund. The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) were the project lead.
- 1.1.2 Ravenstonedale lies c.6.5km to the southwest of the town of Kirkby Stephen, and c.2km to the southeast of Newbiggin-on-Lune, to the south of Ash Fell Road (A685). The village lies on the watershed between the River Lune and River Eden catchments to the north of the Howgill Fells (Figure 1). Ravenstonedale village is situated within the Westmorland Dales, which forms the northern portion of the Yorkshire Dales National Park (YDNP), centered on Ordnance Survey grid reference NY 7226 0386 (Figure 2).
- 1.1.3 The village of Ravenstonedale is believed to have medieval origins and this may have begun as a planned settlement in the 12th century, like many other villages in Cumbria. It is possible that the settlement may have since shrunk in size, and there are earthworks surrounding the village which appear to reflect this. Located at the site of St Oswald's Church at the north end of the village is a cell of a Gilbertine monastery founded in 1336, which was in use until the Dissolution (Historic England, List Entry Number 1004590). An early medieval church and cemetery were also located nearby.
- 1.1.4 The aim of the Digging the Past project was to provide new information to further an understanding of the village history, and raise awareness and interest in local history, whilst providing new skills to the project volunteers. The wider WDLP scheme aims were to unlock and reveal the hidden heritage of the Westmorland Dales, enabling more people to connect with, enjoy and benefit from this inspirational landscape (WDLP 2022).

2 Methodology

2.1 Scope of the Project

- 2.1.1 The aims and objectives of the project were achieved through a programme of workshops and training activities, documentary research and archaeological fieldwork followed by the post-excavation analysis of finds and samples. The fieldwork comprised the excavation of a series of archaeological test pits, followed by sampling of archaeological deposits, full recording and reporting. All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with codes and practices outlined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).
- 2.1.2 The purpose of the project was to provide information regarding the potential for buried archaeological remains within Ravenstonedale village, and to investigate what material from the topsoil can add to our understanding of its history. The test-pitting included obtaining information on the date, quality, depth and state of preservation of potential archaeological remains and finds from the topsoil and earlier soils.
- 2.1.3 The test-pitting comprised the excavation of 26 test pits in total, providing a broad sample of the area of Ravenstonedale village. This involved the excavation of 1m x 1m square test pits, the locations of which were determined by the YDNPA, in consultation with the various local landowners and tenants.
- 2.1.4 Following the test-pitting, the finds recovered during the work were assessed for their research potential by appropriate specialists, and to inform the need for any further stage of post-excavation analysis.

2.2 Project Design

- 2.2.1 A Project Design was prepared by Eden Heritage in accordance with the recommendations of Historic England (2015) as set out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*. The Project Design was submitted to Dr Douglas Mitcham, Community Heritage Officer at Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority for approval, prior to the start of the project (Eden Heritage 2022).

2.3 Documentary Research

- 2.3.1 A rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken in order set the results of the archaeological work into their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context. The documentary research focused on evidence for potential archaeological remains in the village and was undertaken in accordance with the recommendations of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessments* (CIfA 2020a).
- 2.3.2 The assessment included consultation of the Yorkshire Dales Historic Environment Record (HER) for

records within a 1km radius of the village centre, and a review of historic mapping and readily available aerial imagery. This work also involved consultation of various online resources, including the National Heritage List maintained by Historic England and any reports held by the Archaeological Data Service.

2.4 Archaeological Test-Pitting

- 2.4.1 The test-pitting was undertaken using the methodology outlined by the University of Cambridge in their guide '*Digging an Archaeological Test-pit: A Step-by-step Guide*'. This method involves the excavation and recording of the test-pits using a series of 10cm-deep spits, with information being recorded on a *pro-forma* Test Pit Record Sheet by the project volunteers (University of Cambridge 2022).
- 2.4.2 All fieldwork was also carried out in accordance with codes and practices outlined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in *Standards and guidance for archaeological evaluations* (CIfA 2020b).
- 2.4.3 The test-pit locations were positioned to avoid known services, structures, tree roots and garden plants, being in open ground, lawns or fields. The locations of test pits were measured-in from property boundaries using tapes and recorded on the University of Cambridge *pro-forma* record sheets. This information was transferred into a CAD environment in the office and tied into the National Grid.
- 2.4.4 All test-pits were excavated by hand by project volunteers in small teams under the supervision of professional archaeologists, either to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural substrate. Each 10cm spit was cleaned by hand and all features were investigated and recorded. The turf, topsoil and subsoil were stored separately and stacked at least 2m from the edges of the test pits.
- 2.4.5 In summary, the main objectives of the test-pitting were:
- to recover artefactual material in a stratigraphic manner, especially that useful for dating purposes;
 - to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they are observed;
 - to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
 - to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.
- 2.4.6 All excavated soils were sieved to maximise the recovery of artefactual material. All non-modern finds were collected and retained for processing. The majority of finds (e.g. ceramics and animal bone) were collected in bulk. These were bagged by spit, being bagged and labelled with the test pit number and the spit number rather than a context number. All written records utilised the University of Cambridge *pro-forma* record sheets. A full digital photographic record of all spits (and any individual identified contexts) was maintained. All photographs included a clearly visible, graduated metric scale.

2.5 Project Archive

- 2.5.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Eden Heritage 2022), and the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The material archive, comprising all medieval or earlier finds, will be deposited with Kendal Museum (Site Code **RD22**). The post-medieval and later finds are to be returned to the various landowners.
- 2.5.2 Eden Heritage Ltd supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of archaeological fieldwork. Details of the results of this study will be made available by Eden Heritage Ltd as a part of this project, and a copy of the report will be uploaded to the OASIS website within 3 months following approval by the YDNPA (Reference **edenheri1-511656**).

3 Background

3.1 Location and Geological Context

- 3.1.1 Ravenstonedale is a village and large civil parish which lies on the boundary of the Orton Fells and the Howgill Fells; historically located in the county of Westmorland. The village lies c.6.5km to the southwest of Kirkby Stephen, on the watershed between the River Lune and River Eden catchments (Figure 1).
- 3.1.2 Ravenstonedale village is situated on the northern boundary of the Howgill Fells, within a pattern of enclosed fields, to the north of Ravenstonedale Common. The village comprises a main street, which runs approximately north to south, bounded by the watercourses known as Artle Garth Beck, Scandal Beck and Stone Gill (Figure 2). The village is centred on Ordnance Survey grid reference NY 7226 0386. To the northwest is a small hamlet known as Coldbeck, which is distinct from the main area of the village.
- 3.1.3 The Orton Fells form a distinctive block of limestone uplands between 180m and 300m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The area consists of a central core of upland limestone farmland with areas of open moorland and commons. In contrast, the Howgill Fells to the south form a discrete group of steep-sided rounded hills reaching heights of 600m aOD, which are sharply incised by a number of gills. On the better drained slopes rough grassland, with bracken and heather, are heavily grazed by cattle and sheep. Ravenstonedale village occupies a lower-lying location between the c.250m and c.270m aOD contours.
- 3.1.4 The geology of the village is limestone, known as Stone Hill Limestone Formation. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 345 to 347 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. This is overlain by glacial deposits of Till, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2022).

3.2 Historic Background

- 3.2.1 This historical and archaeological background is intended only as a summary of historical developments within and around the village of Ravenstonedale. This includes details of known heritage assets as recorded in the Yorkshire Dales National Park Historic Environment Record (HER) within a 1km radius. The locations of the known heritage assets as recorded in the HER are shown on Figure 3.
- 3.2.2 The following chronological dates are based on Historic England's Period List. The date ranges have been provided to assist with the identification of archaeological and cultural periods, however these dates should not be taken as definitive or absolute, as time periods vary depending on geographical focus and archaeological science disciplines (FISH 2022).

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- 3.2.3 *Place Name Evidence*: The place name Ravenstonedale is believed to mean ‘valley of Hrafn’s stone’ or possibly a personal name *Hrafnsteinn*, with the Old Norse word *dalr* (Lee 1998, 69). Old Norse was the language spoken by Norwegians who colonised the north-west of England from the 9th to the 12th centuries (ibid, xx).
- 3.2.4 *Prehistoric (up to c. AD43)*: Writing in 1877, Reverend Nicolls in his ‘History and Traditions of Ravenstonedale’ referred to evidence for ‘ancient’ settlement and features within the area, describing sites which would be suggestive as being of prehistoric date. He referred to a former stone circle at Rawthey Bridge “on the high road leading from Kirkby Stephen and Sedbergh”, and to possible barrows on Windy Hill located to the east of Ravenstonedale, which when excavated revealed skeletons of ‘ancient Britons’. He also referred to the earthen circular bank, two miles in circumference, within ‘the park’ (presumably referring to the later Ravenstonedale Park to the north of the village), which he believed possibly may have an enclosure for animals. He noted that evidence for ploughing outside and up to this feature; the ploughing itself he suggested was also of some antiquity, forming terraces “of a very early date”. Nicholls also described evidence for a “former town” at Severals, located to the north of Ravenstonedale, with a prehistoric barrow, but which had “not been opened” (Nicholls 1877, 10-12).
- 3.2.5 Ordnance Survey mapping dating to the second half of the 19th century labels several groups of features as ‘Giants’ Graves’ to the north of Ravenstonedale, with the annotation ‘tumuli’ suggesting prehistoric burial mounds. The RCHME in their ‘Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Westmorland’, published in 1936, however, refer to these features as ‘pillow mounds’ (RCHME 1936, 200) suggesting a medieval date, as is confirmed in the modern Scheduled Monument description (NHLE Ref: 1007231); pillow mounds were used for the breeding and management of rabbits or hares.
- 3.2.6 The earliest evidence for settlement or land use within the 1km around Ravenstonedale dates to the Bronze Age (recorded in the HER as dating between 2350-701BC). This evidence comes from the findspot of a copper vessel, found in 1774 “about half a mile from the town head” when digging for peat (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 529). This vessel, now referred to as a bucket, was described in detail by Nicolson and Burn in 1777. The find likely dates to the end of the Bronze Age (Turnbull 1995; HER Ref: MYD63192).
- 3.2.7 Evidence for the management of the land in the Iron Age or Romano-British period, is provided by the remains of a field system to the north of Ravenstonedale, and in close proximity to the pillow mounds and earthen bank already referred to above. This field system, which is designated as a Scheduled Monument, is located on each side of Scandal Beck, and includes a series of earthen banks with partial ditch which enclose an irregularly shaped area of c.40-45ha. Some of the banks survive as upstanding earthworks, others as cropmarks (NHLE Ref: 1007231: HER Ref: MYD62399). A possible settlement site of Iron Age, or Romano-British date, is located to the east of Ravenstonedale, between the village and
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Greenside. Here there are the remains of banks of possible removed field boundaries, and a truncated trackway with other indeterminate earthworks (HER Ref: MYD62403).

- 3.2.8 *Romano-British Period (c.AD 43 to c. 410)*: The modern village of Ravenstonedale appears to be located to the west of a Roman road between Sedbergh and Kirkby Stephen (Margery road number 731). This road partly follows the course of the modern A683, with place names such as 'Street' and 'Street Farm' located to the south-east of Ravenstonedale, and some possible Roman camps recently identified on LiDAR data close to Street and Stennersceugh Bridge, adding weight to this having been a Roman route.
- 3.2.9 There is also possible evidence for Roman activity in the form of a possible Roman fort located just to the north-west of St Oswald's Church. The HER entry refers to the site as having been identified as such from evidence for a rampart near the beck, a Roman tile which was found in 1927, however when the area was inspected it was suggested that the 'rampart' was actually an old sunken road, with earthworks possibly representing a deserted medieval village, rather than a Roman fort (HER Ref: MYD63138).
- 3.2.10 To the north of Ravenstonedale, there is a possible Romano-British settlement site at Park Head Farm. This enclosure complex consists of sub-rectangular enclosures, one measuring c.23m x 18m, with a possible entrance at its southern end, which abuts what appears to be a large hut circle or subcircular enclosure measuring c.15m across. Another enclosure to the southwest measures c.21m x 18m but its north side is missing. The site lies within the area of Ravenstonedale Park which was enclosed by Thomas Wharton in 1560-62 (HER Ref: MYD62405).
- 3.2.11 It is also possible that the earthworks referred to above in relation to the prehistoric period (Iron Age) may actually be later in date and could be attributed to the Romano-British period, but these have not seemingly been investigated archaeologically, therefore more precise dating is not currently available.
- 3.2.12 *Early Medieval (AD c. 410-1066)*: Throughout Cumbria evidence for early medieval activity is very limited, and often restricted to place name evidence and the presence of stone sculpture at church sites. As already noted above, the place name 'Ravenstonedale' may have derived from a Scandinavian personal name and the Old Norse word *dalr*, suggesting some form of settlement during this period.
- 3.2.13 Within the search area, the site of St Oswald's Church may have originated in this period. The HER entry for the Gilbertine Monastery at St Oswald's Church refers to an early medieval church and cemetery, but no clear indication is provided on what this is based (HER Ref: MYD62400). A stump of a cross shaft and base at the church has been suggested to be of 'pre-Conquest date' (HER Ref: MYD63463).
- 3.2.14 A settlement of possible early medieval date has been identified to the north of St Oswald's Church close to Park House, located on the north side of the bypass (A685). The site was briefly described by Higham in 1976, when he identified it as rectangular in plan form with ditches surrounding it, suggestive of a

defensive site. Higham suggested that the small size of the site effectively ruled it out as being Roman in date, attributing it instead to prior to the 12th century based on the fact that the entire manor of Ravenstonedale was in the hands of absentee monastic landlords from the reign of Henry II (Higham 1976, 215: HER Ref: MYD62402).

- 3.2.15 *Medieval (AD 1066-1485):* According to Nicolson and Burn, writing in 1777, the manor of Ravenstonedale was granted by Torphin to the “priory of Watton of the order of Sempringham in Yorkshire”. They noted that this Torphin appears to have been the same person who gave the manor of ‘Blaterne’ to the abbey of Byland, “and who lived in the reign of King Henry the Second” (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 518), which would be the second half of the 12th century. Nicolson and Burn go on to note that the church “was not appropriated to the said priory of Watton till the year 1336” (ibid). Recent documentary assessment and archaeological work at the site has suggested that the earliest phase of the monastery at Ravenstonedale, the remains of which are located immediately to the north of St Oswald’s Church, dates to the late 12th century, although what is now exposed dates mainly to the 14th-15th centuries (Turnbull and Walsh 1992, 73; HER Ref: MYD62400).
- 3.2.16 There is documentary evidence that the Prior of Watton was in possession of Ravenstonedale and its parish church in the 13th century, as indicated by a dispute recorded in the Bishop of Carlisle’s register, and there is reference to trespass “in the free chase of Ravenstonedale belonging to the Prior of Watton” in 1282. In 1405, there was an enquiry into the maintenance of the cell in Ravenstonedale “with a Master and three Canons, it being alleged that for some considerable time the three Canons had not been in residence” (Frankland 1929, 279).
- 3.2.17 Although St Oswald’s Church was largely re-built in the 18th century, there is some medieval stonework surviving within the fabric; RCHME refers to 13th century moulded capitals, and the south entrance of the south porch, which has been reset, also dates to the 13th century (RCHME 1936, 198). It has been suggested that the church may have incorporated, or had a stand-alone, defensive tower (Perriam and Robinson 1998, 303); this may be based on references by Rev. Nicolls (1877) and Frankland (1930, 147-148) of a tower that stood alone “on the town road side of the path” (Nicolls 1877, 19).
- 3.2.18 There are some features which may have been associated with the monastery located in close proximity to the modern village. The HER records the site of fish ponds, with associated water management, relating to the Gilbertine Monastery located ‘at the foot of Ash Fell’; this site is situated to the north-east of Ravenstonedale and has been partly truncated by the A685 bypass (HER Ref: MYD63291).
- 3.2.19 The village of Ravenstonedale itself is noted in the HER to be of medieval origin (if not earlier), with the remains of crofts, early boundary banks and strip fields being evident, the presence of a back lane, the planned row appearance, and place names such as Town End and Town Head, being characteristic of a

medieval layout. The HER entries notes that some earthworks survive in open areas, particularly on the south-eastern side of the village (HER Ref: MYD62493 and MYD63137). In the early 19th century, it was noted that the village of Ravenstonedale “bears evident marks of being once a much larger town than it is now” (Parson and White 1829, 567).

- 3.2.20 On the periphery of the linear village, there is some evidence for land use during the medieval period. To the north of Ravenstonedale, and partly truncated by the bypass, faint traces of ridge and furrow have been identified west of Coldbeck Bridge (HER Ref: MYD62281), and at Wye Garth, located to the south-west of the village, there are hollow ways, which are shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping (1867) which would have given access to the common land (HER Ref: MYD62269).
- 3.2.21 *Post Medieval (AD 1485-1901)*: According to Nicolson and Burn, after the dissolution of the monastery at Ravenstonedale, Henry VIII granted the church and manor to the archbishop of York, but in the 36th year of his reign (c.1544AD) it was granted to Sir Thomas Wharton (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 522). Not long after the manor was acquired by Sir Thomas Wharton, he set about creating a park to the north of the village; this is recorded in copies of documents dating to c.1560, when it appears that land previously farmed by tenants were given up to create the park, in exchange for land elsewhere, with the tenants having to construct sections of the park wall. The land that was used to create the park, according to Rev. Nicolls, was enclosed by a wall that was “nine feet high, which with the exception of the upper stones, remains as it was until this day. The quarry from which most of the stones were hewn is the Hagge Pasture, and the entrance gate, which at the time of the park was made, stood on one of the principal roads, viz., that leading from Tebay to Brough, still has over its two uprights, nine feet high, crossed on the top by a transverse beam” (Nicolls 1877, 24-27). The location of Ravenstonedale Park (HER Ref: MYD62748) is shown on some small-scale county maps, for example Robert Morden’s map of Westmorland 1695 and Bowen and Kitchen’s map of Cumberland and Westmorland 1760 (Plates 1 & 2).
- 3.2.22 A description of what survived of the walls of Ravenstonedale Park in the latter part of the 20th century is given in an article by Mark Blackett-Ord. He noted that the southern line of the park ran just to the north of Coldbeck, on the northern outskirts of Ravenstonedale village, although some of it has been demolished to make way for the by-pass. Half a mile ENE of St Oswald’s Church, at NY 727 045, the structure was noted to be reduced in height but still approximately 5ft high. It then turns slightly northward to ascend Ash Fell and is clearly visible from the present A685 road to Kirkby Stephen to which it runs parallel; here parts of it stand to a height of approximately 9ft (Blackett-Ord 1986, 133-134). In a subsequent article in relation to the Ravenstonedale and Wharton Parks, Hoyle reproduces a 16th century schematic plan of Ravenstonedale Park showing its southern wall to the north of the church, and north of a watermill, as well as the locations of gates in the walls, some buildings within the park

boundary and areas of woodland (Hoyle). A vignette of the church on this map may provide an indication of what form that building took in the 16th century, prior to its reconstruction in the 18th century.

- 3.2.23 The earliest buildings in the village of Ravenstonedale are located at the site of St Oswald's Church, with the medieval remains of the monastery, and fabric of an earlier structure within the 18th century church itself. The earliest domestic building within the village appears to be Town Head Cottage located at the south end of the settlement; this is believed to possibly date to the 16th century, with the former Dame School adjoining the north end being a possible mid-19th century conversion of earlier outbuildings (HER Ref: MYD66876). The Scar View Cottage to the north end of the village may date to the late 17th century (HER Ref: MYD66871); this appears to be the cottage referred to by the RCHME as being 17th century in date with a reset 16th century window (RCHME 1936, 199). It is possible that some of the other buildings within the village may have earlier origins, for example The King's Head, located to the north-west of the church, is recorded as probably being 18th century in date but may have an older core (HER Ref: MYD66224). There are several buildings outside the village which date to the 17th century, these include Ash Fell to the east of the church; Bleaflatt, which has a late 17th or early 18th century rear wing; Lockholme, located one mile to the south-east of the church, which was built in the 17th or early 18th century; Lockholme Hall, which has a date '1697', and Artlegarth which was recorded by the RCHME as being 'ruinous' in 1936 (RCHME 1936, 199).
- 3.2.24 The majority of the listed buildings within and around the village of Ravenstonedale date to the 18th century; these include Garshill Farmhouse (HER Ref: MYD66191), Coldbeck Farmhouse (HER Ref: MYD65578), The Scar (HER Ref: MYD66872), The Manor House (HER Ref: MYD66868), Ash Lea Cottage (HER Ref: MYD65211) and Hill House (HER Ref: MYD66208). All of these properties may have been constructed on the site of earlier dwellings, given the medieval characteristics of the village. As well as St Oswald's Church, another religious establishment, High Chapel, was constructed in Ravenstonedale in 1726 (founded in 1662) (HER Ref: MYD66183).
- 3.2.25 Writing in the second half of the 18th century, Nicolson and Burn provide some information on the buildings within Ravenstonedale. They refer to the church having been rebuilt in 1744 "in an elegant manner"; to the curate there belonged "a small thatched dwelling house with other like outbuildings", and to a "handsome dissenting meeting house". They also referred to there being historically a school (endowed c.1668), but in 1758 "a very good new school house was built by the inhabitants and other contributors" (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 5234-524). Jefferys county map of Westmorland, published in 1770, does not provide much information regarding the village of Ravenstonedale apart from showing it as a linear settlement with a back lane and labelled as 'Town' (Plate 3).

- 3.2.26 In the early 19th century, the plan form of the village is clearly shown on Greenwood's county map, which was published in 1824. Ravenstonedale is again labelled as 'Town' and is shown as a linear settlement with a back lane, and properties fronting the roads, particularly along the eastern side. The site of the church is marked with a '+' to the north of the village, and two possible watermills are represented at Coldbeck. To the south of the village the roads clearly lead to the common land which is shown as stippled (Plate 4).
- 3.2.27 Parson and White referred to 'Ravenstonedale Town' in 1829 as containing approximately 100 houses "pleasantly situated at the confluence of two rivulets". They noted that a small market was held there on Tuesdays and a fair was held on the Thursday after Whitsunday. As referred to above, they noted that Ravenstonedale "bears evident marks of being once a much larger town than it is now". At this date there was a Presbyterian Chapel, which was noted to have been one of the oldest dissenting places of worship in Westmorland, "having existed since about the year 1662". The chapel had a large dwelling house, occupied by the minister, and a burial ground. There was also a Free Grammar School, founded c.1688 by Thomas Fothergill and others, with a school room and master's house having been built by subscription in 1758. An assessment of the trade directory section of Parson and White's 'History, Directory and Gazetteer of Cumberland and Westmorland' provides information on the individual trades that were operating in the 'Town Angle' of Ravenstonedale parish in 1829. For example, there were several tailors, grocers and drapers; blacksmiths, coopers and shoemakers, and three public houses or inns, the Kings Head at Coldbeck, the Black Swan and the Black Bull at Cross Bank. There were also numerous farmers, although it is unclear from this source how many were located within the village itself (Parson and White 1829, 567-570).
- 3.2.28 The Low Chapel (Wesleyan) in Ravenstonedale was built in 1838-39, when the minister of the High Chapel turned Methodist. It is described by Hyde and Pevsner as a "trim little chapel, not gable-fronted, but side-entry, dated 1839" (Hyde and Pevsner 2010, 586). This chapel, along with the earlier Independent Chapel and St Oswald's Church, are clearly shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping which was published in 1862-63.
- 3.2.29 Writing in 1860, Whellan also referred to Ravenstonedale as a 'town' which contained about 100 houses, also repeating the reference by Parson and White to evidence of "at some former period [it being] much larger than at present". By this date the market which had previously been held on Tuesdays was noted to be obsolete, but a fair was still held on the Thursday after Whitsuntide, with three cattle fairs held annually. Whellan referred to St Oswald's Church, the Independent Chapel (formerly Presbyterian) and the Wesleyan Chapel, as well as the school which, in 1860, was noted to have been built in 1758 and described as "a small plain building, average attendance about forty children" (Whellan 1860, 766-768).

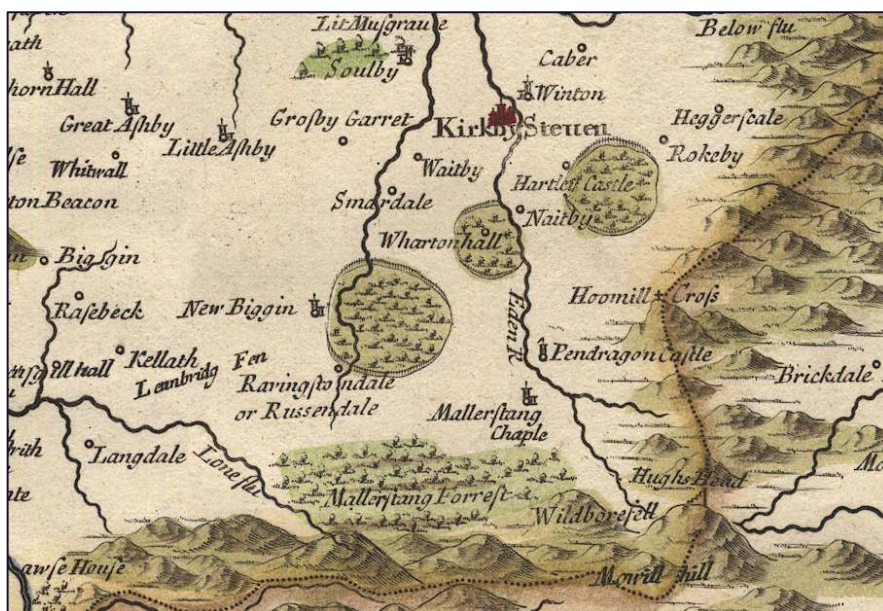


Plate 1: Extract from Robert Morden's map of Westmorland 1695 showing the enclosed park to the north of 'Ravingstondale or Russendale'



Plate 2: Extract from Bowen and Kitchin's 'New Map of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland' 1760



Plate 3: Extract from Jefferys' map of Westmorland 1770



Plate 4: Extract from Greenwood's map of Westmorland 1824

3.2.30 The First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, which was published in 1862-63, provides clear information on the form the village of Ravenstonedale took at that date, as well as the surrounding landscape. The settlement is still shown as essentially linear in form with a back lane to the western side (Figure 4). St Oswald's Church, with its graveyard, is shown to the north of the village in a large enclosure which is defined to its eastern side by a beck. The locations of the Independent Chapel and its graveyard, and the

Methodist Chapel (Wesleyan) are provided, as well as the positions the Vicarage and Grammar School, and domestic structures with associated gardens. The wider landscape around Ravenstonedale is shown as being agricultural in character, with fields surrounding the settlement, and the locations of stone quarries and limekilns are represented, many of which are included within the HER entries (for example quarries MYD62617 and MYD62619, and lime kilns MYD62618 and MYD62633). The numerous field barns and farmsteads that have been identified from the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, and now included in the HER, provide a further indication of the agricultural landscape in which Ravenstonedale is situated.

- 3.2.31 Some prominent buildings in Ravenstonedale were rebuilt or constructed in the second half of the 19th century. The school, located near the church, was rebuilt in 1872 by Joseph Bintley for R. Gibson, and was then extended in 1895. The Black Swan Hotel appears to have been rebuilt in the 1890s; the new building was designed by Walker (drawings are dated 1897) and included an open spinning gallery with lyre balusters (now closed in), possibly echoing the gallery at The Scar View Cottage next door. Elm Lodge, located on the opposite side of the road to the school at the north end of the village, is a mansion that was constructed in 1885-87 for T A Metcalfe-Gibson, probably by Robert Walker of Kendal (Hyde and Pevsner 2010, 586-587).
- 3.2.32 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch scale mapping that was published in 1898 allows for a clearer assessment of individual buildings within the village at the end of the 19th century (Figure 5). It appears, when compared with the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, there has been some infilling of gaps along the main north to south road through the settlement. The map of 1898 continues to show the locations of important buildings, such as the church and the chapels, school, vicarage, and the Black Swan PH and King's Head Inn, as well as an apparent new structure, the Reading Room located to the south of the Congregational Chapel. According to Kelly, the Reading Room was built in 1891 by T Atkinson Metcalfe-Gibson, Esq. (Kelly 1897, 114). A small structure shown on the green, beside the main road (opposite the property now known as Parrock Fold), at the south end of the village on this map may have been the structure which housed a communal pig historically. It is said that all those who fed it were "expected to get a 'cut' at killing time" (CFWI 1991, 201).
- 3.2.33 Kelly's Directory of Westmorland, published in 1897, refers to Ravenstonedale having once been a market centre "and of greater extent". The village was noted to have had a railway station, situated at Newbiggin, approximately 1.5 miles away. This source also indicates that in 1890, water was supplied to the village through a hydrant and water house located in the main street, paid for by T A Metcalfe-Gibson, Esq., JP of Elm Lodge. Several trades are listed as operating in and around Ravenstonedale at this date, although not the same variety that had been listed in the first half of the century by Parson

and White (in 1829). The Black Swan PH, King's Head Inn and Yorkshire Penny Bank (open Tuesdays in the Public Room) are referred to as well as some shopkeepers and butchers, some listed specifically at Town Head. The main industry which characterised the parish, township and village of Ravenstonedale at the end of the 19th century was agriculture, as indicated by the considerable number of farmers listed in Kelly's directory (Kelly 1897, 114-115).

- 3.2.34 *Modern (AD 1901-Present)*: In 1914, Kelly's directory listed the principal landowners in the extensive parish, and village of, Ravenstonedale as T Atkinson Metcalf-Gilbson, Esq., of Elm Lodge; Anthony Metcalfe-Gibson, Esq., of Coldbeck; John William Fothergill, Esq., of Brownber; George Morland Beck, Esq., of The Lane; Richard Fothergill, Esq., of Ashley Bank; James Fothergill, Esq., of Hill Top and Richard Bovill, Esq., of Stobars Hall, Kirkby Stephen. This source notes that "nearly the whole of the parish is pasture land". The trade directory section lists the considerable number of farmers in the parish, with several small trades within the village such as shopkeepers, a grocer, joiner, boot maker, a post office and some 'apartments' (Kelly 1914, 120-121).
- 3.2.35 The Ordnance Survey map of 1946, although published at a small-scale, continues to show the village of Ravenstonedale as a linear settlement with built form in the same locations as shown on earlier mapping, with buildings in closer proximity to each other at the north end of the village, and more spaced out along each side of the road heading southwards (Figure 6). This map shows the locations of 'old quarries' and at least two possible still operating quarries around Ravenstonedale.
- 3.2.36 In 1982, a bypass (the A685) on the north side of the village was completed, which considerably reduced heavy traffic through Ravenstonedale. When the village was briefly described in 1991, trades operating included builders and joiners, a slaughterhouse, a second-hand book business, an antiques and craft shop, and an artists' studio. A small sub-post office was then open two days a week (CFWI 1991, 201).
- 3.2.37 An assessment of readily-available online mapping and street views indicates that at least one former farmstead within the village of Ravenstonedale appear to have become defunct, with the farm buildings seemingly changed to domestic use. This appears to have occurred at Town Head Farmhouse.
- 3.2.38 There has been some late 20th century residential development, but as is noted in the Conservation Area Appraisal, these are generally appropriate to the architecture, character and form of the village, for example the "terrace of houses along the east side of the main street" (Eden District Council 2007), which presumably refers to Dickie Green Cottages.

3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

- 3.3.1 Very few previous archaeological investigations have taken place within Ravenstonedale village. The site of the Gilbertine priory (founded 1336) was excavated in 1988-9 to the north of the Parish church prior to consolidation of the ruins, which had originally been cleared by Dr E P Frankland in 1930. The site comprised three groups of buildings or rooms which were believed to be associated with the Gilbertine house, including the tower of the church. Three phases were identified relating to the first founding of the cell in the late 12th century, a phase of re-modelling in the late 13th or 14th century, and a phase of piecemeal post-medieval re-organisation following the Dissolution (Turnbull & Walsh 1992).
- 3.3.2 In 2000 a watching brief was undertaken in Glebe Field immediately to the northeast of the site in association with the creation of a playing field. Several earthworks had been observed in this area, which were thought could potentially relate to the Gilbertine priory. The field was mechanically stripped of turf, which revealed the remains of possible medieval walls aligned southwest-northeast or east-west, areas of stone debris and a much later gravel path. The area of the walls was re-instated (LUAU 2000).
- 3.3.3 In 2021 a test-pit (TP1) was excavated on the southside of the playing field, to the west of St Oswald's Church, as a promotional event and trial run for the current Digging the Past project (see Figure 3). The test pit revealed natural orange/brown clay at a depth of 0.2m below ground level. A small sondage was also excavated on the south side of the test pit to confirm the interpretation. The excavation revealed that the land had been levelled to create the playing field, with very few finds being recovered. The results of this preliminary test pit have been incorporated into this project report.

4 Test Pit Results

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The 2022 test pitting was undertaken over 12 days in total between the 7th May and 26th July 2022, with 26 test pits (TP1-TP33) excavated in total. The test pits were located to provide a broad sample of the area of Ravenstonedale village, and the area to the north, known as Coldbeck (see Figure 7).
- 4.1.2 In total 12 of the test pits were located in private gardens with 14 test pits located either in open green spaces within the village, or within fields bounding the modern village, several of which contained visible earthworks. Modern turf and topsoil were present across the majority of the test pits, beneath which were revealed various depths of garden soil, or in the case of open areas, earlier plough soils or subsoils.
- 4.1.3 All of the test pits were excavated to the depth of the natural substrate, which in the majority of the test pits comprised light/mid-brown clay with unsorted angular stone pieces throughout (i.e. boulder clay). One test pit at Coldbeck (TP8) revealed the limestone bedrock with no clay evident within the test pit.
- 4.1.4 Potential archaeological features were revealed in three of the test pits, which dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods based on the finds recovered. These included a possible medieval pit and post-medieval drain in Test Pit 2, a possible medieval pit or cut feature in Test Pit 5, and a possible stone-filled post-medieval drain in Test Pit 17. These test pits are discussed in more detail below.
- 4.1.5 Full details of all the test pits (TP1-TP33) are included in Appendix 1 with their locations shown on Figure 3. The test pit numbering is based on the original test pit plan as proposed by the YDNPA. It should be noted that not all of the test pits were excavated due to access issues, site suitability or time constraints.
- 4.1.6 The following text discusses the evidence for the archaeological features encountered in more detail.

4.2 Results

- 4.2.1 *Test Pit 2:* Test Pit 2 was the most southerly of all of the test pits excavated, being located at the south end of Ravenstonedale, in the garden to the west of High Chapel House. The test pit was located on a raised area of lawn immediately to the west of the house and a stone retaining wall (Figure 7).
- 4.2.2 The natural substrate, comprising mid-brown clay was identified at a depth of 0.45m below ground level (blg) in Test Pit 2, with a notable decrease in height to the south where it was exposed at 0.6m blg. The decrease in height was interpreted as the location of a possible pit which extended outside of the test pit to the south and east (Plate 5). The cut of the possible pit exhibited a sharp break of slope, with a

near-straight sides, and a flat base, being c.0.2m deep. The diameter could not be determined, but it was filled with dark-brown subsoil containing medieval pottery, charcoal and some iron fragments.



Plate 5: Spit 6 in Test Pit 2 showing the dark fill of a pit and later drain, looking north (2 x 1m scales)



Plate 6: Final spit in Test Pit 2 showing the stone drain, looking south (2 x 1m scales)

- 4.2.3 The west side of the possible pit was cut by a later stone drain, aligned approximately northwest to southeast, which was approximately 0.35m wide, being capped with rectangular limestone pieces (Plate 6). The drain was left unexcavated but was likely post-medieval in date associated with nearby buildings.
- 4.2.4 *Test Pit 5:* Test Pit 5 was also located at the south end of Ravenstonedale, in a small field at Town Head. The test pit was within an area of the village where there were visible earthworks and it was believed to be located within a possible medieval croft (Figure 7).
- 4.2.5 The natural substrate, comprising mid-brown clay was identified at a depth of 0.35m blg in Test Pit 5, with a notable decrease in height to the east where it was exposed at 0.55m blg. The decrease in height was interpreted as the location of another possible pit or sunken area which extended outside of the test pit to the south and east (Plate 7). The cut of the possible pit exhibited a shard break of slope, with curved sides, and a flat base, being c.0.2m deep. Again, the diameter could not be determined, but it was filled with dark-brown subsoil containing medieval pottery, charcoal and burnt bone fragments.



Plate 7: Final spit in Test Pit 5 showing a possible pit, looking south (2 x 1m scales)

- 4.2.6 *Test Pit 17:* Test Pit 17 was the most northerly of all of the test pits excavated, being located at Coldbeck in the garden to the northwest of Coldbeck Cottage. The test pit was located on an area of lawn between house and a garden shed (Figure 7). Modern services connecting the house to the shed were found at this location meaning that part of the test pit was left unexcavated.
- 4.2.7 The natural substrate, comprising mid-brown clay was identified at a depth of 0.3m below ground level

(blg) in Test Pit 17 where excavated. A possible drain, aligned east to west, was revealed cutting the clay in the southern edge of the excavated area, which was filled with limestone pieces. A cavity was identified within the feature, although it was not fully excavated due to the services. This was interpreted as a possible post-medieval land drain; the garden having previously been part of a field (Plate 8).



Plate 8: Final spit in Test Pit 17 showing a possible stone-filled land drain beneath modern services, looking southwest (2 x 1m scales)

4.3 Discussion

- 4.3.1 The interpretation of possible archaeological features is inherently difficult given the small size of the test pit excavations. However, potential archaeological features were identified at Town Head (TP5) and High Chapel House (TP2), where cut features were identified which were probably medieval based on the finds. Post-medieval features comprised a limestone drain at High Chapel House (TP2) and another possible drain at Coldbeck Cottage (TP17) which had to be left unexcavated due to later services.
- 4.3.2 Several of the test pits were in open areas within the village, and within fields surrounding the village properties, where extant earthworks were also noted to be present. These earthworks appear to represent a series of house platforms and toft/croft boundaries. It was decided that the earthworks would not be targeted by the test pits, however three test pits at Town Head were almost certainly located within medieval crofts (TP5, TP6 and TP24) one of which contained a possible cut feature (TP 5). A possible pit at High Chapel House, located 60m to the south, may be associated with this period of activity. A stony deposit, interpreted as evidence for a possible former trackway, was also identified in

Test Pit 24.

- 4.3.3 The majority of the test pits located within these areas exhibited a similar sequence of deposits, with the natural mid-brown clay being overlain by c.0.1m of light brown silty clay subsoil and c.0.20m of topsoil and turf. This included at least three of the test pits on the east side of the village at Croft House Farm (TP27-TP29) and at Dickie Green Cottages (TP18). This subsoil may be associated with the medieval occupation of the village as the finds recovered from this deposit comprised mainly medieval pottery, charcoal and animal bone, with a notable absence of later material. A similar subsoil was identified at Town Head (TP5, TP6 and TP20), High Chapel House (TP2), Manor House (TP12), and Ramshead (TP31). A deep plough soil was identified in two small paddocks to the north of Town Head (in TP 32 and TP33) suggesting post-medieval ploughing had taken place here, possibly disturbing any earlier archaeology.
- 4.3.4 By contrast the deposits within the test pits excavated within the private gardens varied widely, but in general demonstrated a high level of post-medieval and modern disturbance. This disturbance included evidence for levelling/made ground deposits and the introduction of topsoil to create gardens and lawns.



Plate 9: Excavation of Test Pit 16 showing a modern lawn being excavated and sieving for finds

5 Finds Assessment

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Following the completion of the fieldwork all finds were washed and returned to the Eden Heritage Ltd office for assessment. The majority of the finds were post-medieval and were recovered during sieving of the layers of topsoil from the excavations. An assemblage of medieval material was also recovered from the same soil layers and from possible archaeological features identified in two of the test pits. Obviously Modern finds of no research value were discarded either on site or at the assessment phase.
- 5.1.2 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard & Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2020c). The finds were initially washed by volunteers as part of the project (Plate 10). All artefacts were subsequently assessed by appropriate specialists at Archaeology.biz according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by Brown (2011).



Plate 10: Finds washing session in Ravenstonedale High Chapel Community and Heritage Centre

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

5.1.3 The assemblage consisted of 1,688 fragments in total, which were hand collected over the course of the excavations. The assemblage 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 Appendix 2.

5.2 Lithic Material

Dr Frederick Foulds, MCI fA

5.2.1 *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; Eden Heritage 2022). Both fragments were identified as natural in origin, as there were no characteristics present that are consistent with being worked by humans.

- 5.2.2 *Methodology:* the recording took place on 22nd October 2022. Along with reporting, this was carried out in accordance with existing guidelines (Watkinson and Neal 2001; English Heritage 2008; ClfA 2020; 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 were provided as both a database and Excel spreadsheet. Fields used in the accompanying data spreadsheet and Access database are described in the project metadata.
- 5.2.3 *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 (Plate 9), which contained medieval and post-medieval material, as well as additional artefacts comparable to Test Pit 16.
- 5.2.4 Both lithics were identified as natural, comprising a flake and a fragment resulting from natural impacts.
- 5.2.5 *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.
- 5.2.6 *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.
- 5.2.7 *Recommendations:* no worked artefacts were recovered. The natural material can be discarded, although it is worth noting there are no natural sources of flint in the area, so it must be imported.



Plate 11: Lithic material recovered from Test Pit 29 (scale in centimeters)

5.3 Pottery

Dr David Griffiths & Dr Elizabeth M Foulds, MCIfA

- 5.3.1 *Introduction:* 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.
- 5.3.2 *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.
- 5.3.3 The fragments were catalogued in accordance with national guidelines (Barclay et al. 2016; ClfA 2020; 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).

- 5.3.4 This assessment has been undertaken in line with published standards and guidelines (CfA 2020, CfA 2021; English Heritage 2008) and with reference to regional research frameworks (Brennand 2006, 2007; R 2022). The report was written with support from a Project Design (Eden Heritage 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.
- 5.3.5 **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%

- 5.3.6 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-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.



Plate 12: Medieval pottery from Test Pit 5 (scale in centimeters)

- 5.3.7 *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 (Plate 11). 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) 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).
- 5.3.8 *Post-medieval:* a total of 218 sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered (Table 3). The wares present included blackwares, 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.

- 5.3.9 *Post-medieval to Modern*: a total of 564 sherds of pottery that date to the post-medieval and modern periods were recovered (Table 3). 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).

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

Period	Ware Class	Count	Weight(g)
	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

Period	Ware Class	Count	Weight(g)
	Glazed?	2	2.8
	Green glaze	2	10.7
	Horticultural	5	24.6
	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

Period	Ware Class	Count	Weight(g)
	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
	Post-medieval - modern	67	168.6
11	Medieval	2	14.7
	Post-medieval	4	11.9

Test Pit	Period	Count	Weight (g)
	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

Test Pit	Period	Count	Weight (g)
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
	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

Test Pit	Period	Count	Weight (g)
	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

5.3.10 *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).

5.3.11 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. Further analysis of all medieval pottery is recommended, with a focus of fabrics and forms present, which may refine the dating for secure deposits, and potential sources for the supply of material culture to the area. The range of post-medieval to possibly modern blackwares may also be of significance, and further analysis of these wares may provide dating evidence and sources of supply for these types of wares in the region. These topics link in with the Research Agenda for the North West (RFN 2022). No further analysis of the other pottery is recommended. This is a relatively large assemblage of pottery that provides excellent evidence for almost 900 years of continuous human

activity in the area.

- 5.3.12 *Recommendations for future analysis and dissemination:* the material assessed was in generally good condition. Full analysis of the medieval pottery and the post-medieval to modern blackwares, specifically vessel form and fabric composition, is recommended, to help inform on the nature of occupation and consumption during this period, refine chronologies, and identifying sources of supply. Comparison with nearby sites is recommended.
- 5.3.13 All medieval and post-medieval pottery is worthy of retention. All other pottery may be discarded.
- 5.3.14 *Illustrations:* eight of the medieval vessels are recommended for illustration: IDs: 435, 489, 490, 491, 493, 509, 510, 515. Illustrations may be needed for the blackwares if further analysis is commissioned.
- 5.3.15 *Storage and condition and preservation of the archive:* the pottery was packaged in a grip seal bag and was correctly labelled with site code, test pit and spit.

5.4 Glass

Dr Elizabeth Foulds

- 5.4.1 *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.
- 5.4.2 *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), and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists recommendations (CIfA 2020 and 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.
- 5.4.3 The report was prepared with support from a Project Design (Eden Heritage 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. Dates given in the data spreadsheet should be read as 'circa'.
- 5.4.4 *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

- 5.4.5 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.
- 5.4.6 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

- 5.4.7 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.
- 5.4.8 *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.
- 5.4.9 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 (Frank 1982).

- 5.4.10 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.
- 5.4.11 *Recommendations for future analysis and dissemination:* No further work is needed.
- 5.4.12 *Illustrations:* no illustrations are required.

5.5 Clay Pipe

Dr Elizabeth Foulds

- 5.5.1 *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.
- 5.5.2 *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) 2020, 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.
- 5.5.3 The report was prepared with support from a Project Design (Eden Heritage 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. Dates given in the data spreadsheet should be read as 'circa'.
- 5.5.4 *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. 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.
- 5.5.5 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. The style of the stamp suggests that this is likely from a 19th century pipe.

- 5.5.6 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.
- 5.5.7 A single fragment of stem (ID 14) retained a nipple style mouthpiece. These generally date to around 1840 onwards.
- 5.5.8 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.

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

- 5.5.9 *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.

- 5.5.10 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.
- 5.5.11 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.
- 5.5.12 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.
- 5.5.13 *Recommendations for future analysis and dissemination:* due to the small size of the assemblage, context of the finds, and low occurrence of fragments with diagnostic features, no further work is required on this assemblage.
- 5.5.14 *Illustrations:* the fragment (ID 30) with the partial maker's mark is worthy of illustration, as is the early decorated fragment (ID 16) should this be required for a future report.

5.6 Metalwork, Ceramic, Bone and Stone Finds

Dr Elizabeth Foulds

- 5.6.1 *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.

- 5.6.2 *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.
- 5.6.3 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 2020 and CifA 2021). The report was prepared with support from a Project Design (Eden Heritage 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. Dates given in the data spreadsheet should be read as 'circa'.
- 5.6.4 *Results:* in total, 196 fragments (2558.2g) were hand collected during archaeological test pitting (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
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- 5.6.5 *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%).
- 5.6.6 Identifiable fragments included a large D-shaped buckle (ID 76), a large handle (ID 53), 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.
- 5.6.7 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.
- 5.6.8 *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. 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. 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.
- 5.6.9 *Other metal*: there were three artefacts made from other types of metal. This included a complete but distorted teaspoon (ID 3) 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).
- 5.6.10 *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. 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. ID 262 was a partial white glazed marble. Clay marbles are not closely datable but could be around 1850 to 1925.
- 5.6.11 *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. 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), which were mainly used from the later 18th century (Margeson 1993, 71) into the early 20th century.

- 5.6.12 *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). 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 crackled all over and the shape has slightly distorted. It bears remarkable similarity to Roman period hairpins, although it could potentially date to Bronze Age, Iron Age, or post-Roman periods.
- 5.6.13 There was also a turned wood or bone counter (ID 49), 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.
- 5.6.14 *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.
- 5.6.15 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 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.
- 5.6.16 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.

5.6.17 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.

5.6.18 *Recommendations for future analysis and dissemination:* many of the fragments of iron were unidentifiable due to the levels of corrosion (some were found in spits along with medieval pottery) and would benefit from being x-rayed. If this were to happen, time would be needed to review the x-ray plates and identifications, as well as to update the report.

5.6.19 *Illustrations:* depending on the type of output for the project, the following finds are suggested to be illustrated to demonstrate the range of artefacts found during the project:

- Bone/antler pin or needle (ID 1)
- Iron buckle (x-ray needed, ID 76)
- Iron handle (x-ray needed, ID 53)
- Wood/bone counter (ID 49)
- Copper alloy button (ID 50)
- Others may be suitable for photographing for the final report:
- Slate pencil fragments (ID 5, ID 48)
- Slate roof fragment (ID 51)
- Teaspoon (ID 3)
- Coins (ID 2, ID 4)
- Ceramic marbles (ID 111, ID 112, ID 113)

5.7 Animal Bone and Shell

Dr Hannah Russ

5.7.1 *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.

- 5.7.2 *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.
- 5.7.3 This assessment has been undertaken in line with published standards and guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019; ClfA 2020 and ClfA 2021) and the project design for the site (Eden Heritage 2022).

Table 9: Summary of animal bone and marine shell recovered 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

- 5.7.4 *Results:* mammal, bird, and marine mollusc remains (257 fragments) were recovered from 22 test pits.
- 5.7.5 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*).
- 5.7.6 *Taphonomic assessment:* 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.

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

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- 5.7.7 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.
- 5.7.8 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.
- 5.7.9 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.
- 5.7.10 *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.
- 5.7.11 *Burning and calcination*: in total, 86 burnt fragments of bone, including one calcined fragment were recovered from 13 test pits.
- 5.7.12 *Potential for measurements*: one bone was suitably complete to allow measurement for size estimation, a cat metatarsal from Test Pit 15 Spit 2.
- 5.7.13 *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.
- 5.7.14 *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, 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
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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.

- 5.7.15 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.
- 5.7.16 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.
- 5.7.17 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.
- 5.7.18 *Recommendations for future analysis and dissemination:* no further work is recommended for the animal remains recovered from the test pits and these may be discarded on completion of the project.

5.8 Results by Test Pit

5.8.1 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. Finds from Test Pit 1 but were not assessed.

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

5.8.2 *Test Pit 1:* No finds submitted as part of the current project.

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- 5.8.3 *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).
- 5.8.4 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.
- 5.8.5 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.
- 5.8.6 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.
- 5.8.7 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.
- 5.8.8 *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.
- 5.8.9 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.
- 5.8.10 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.
- 5.8.11 Four fragments of iron came from this test pit. Two of the fragments could be identified as being nails
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(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.

- 5.8.12 The only bone from Test Pit 3 was a fragment of humerus from a small ungulate (sheep/goat/roe deer) from Spit 1.
- 5.8.13 *Test Pit 4*: all finds from this test pit came from Spit 2.
- 5.8.14 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.
- 5.8.15 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.
- 5.8.16 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.
- 5.8.17 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.
- 5.8.18 Two fragments of longbone shaft fragments from large-sized mammal(s) were recovered.
- 5.8.19 *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.
- 5.8.20 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.
- 5.8.21 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.
- 5.8.22 One iron fragment (ID 58) was recovered from Spit 5, but it was not closely identifiable.
- 5.8.23 Four fragments of bone were recovered, all unidentified fragments from medium- or large- sized mammals.

- 5.8.24 *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.
- 5.8.25 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.
- 5.8.26 This test pit also contained a single unidentified fragment of bone from a medium-sized mammal.
- 5.8.27 *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.
- 5.8.28 A single fragment of mortar (ID 6) was the only other find, which is not closely datable but is probably post-medieval or modern.
- 5.8.29 *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.
- 5.8.30 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.
- 5.8.31 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.
- 5.8.32 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.

- 5.8.33 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).
- 5.8.34 *Test Pit 9*: not excavated.
- 5.8.35 *Test Pit 10*: not excavated.
- 5.8.36 *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.
- 5.8.37 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.
- 5.8.38 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.
- 5.8.39 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.
- 5.8.40 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.
- 5.8.41 *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 earthen ware, 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.

- 5.8.42 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.
- 5.8.43 Eight fragments of clay pipe were found. 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.
- 5.8.44 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).
- 5.8.45 No animal bone or shell was recovered from this test pit.
- 5.8.46 *Test Pit 13*: not excavated.
- 5.8.47 *Test Pit 14*: not excavated.
- 5.8.48 *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 earthen ware, different types of glazed white wares, and a fragment of porcelain. The medieval pottery was recovered alongside post-medieval and modern pottery in Spit 5, 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.
- 5.8.49 The only glass from this pit consisted of two melted fragments that could not be further identified.
- 5.8.50 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.
- 5.8.51 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.
- 5.8.52 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) from Spit 1. One of the coins also came from this test pit. It was the 5p coin of Elizabeth II dated 2004 (ID 2). Other finds included a fragment of ferrous slag (ID 42) and many fragments of nails, but these were not closely datable.
- 5.8.53 *Test Pit 16*: a piece of natural flint was recovered from this test pit.

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- 5.8.54 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.
- 5.8.55 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.
- 5.8.56 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.
- 5.8.57 A possible nail fragment (ID 64) was the only other find from this test pit. It was not closely indicative of date.
- 5.8.58 *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.
- 5.8.59 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.
- 5.8.60 Two fragments of iron (ID 62) came from this test pit. They could not be dated.
- 5.8.61 Six fragments of bone were recovered, the only identifiable fragment was a pig fibula.
- 5.8.62 *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.
- 5.8.63 Twelve fragments of glass were found. Eight of these fragments came from Spit 3 and were from at least
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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.

- 5.8.64 Eight fragments of clay pipe came from this test pit, including five 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.
- 5.8.65 Two fragments of bone identified as medium/large mammal were recovered.
- 5.8.66 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 roof tile (ID 51) and a possible iron knife blade (ID 55). Other finds included possible nails and unidentifiable fragments.
- 5.8.67 *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.
- 5.8.68 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.
- 5.8.69 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.
- 5.8.70 A cattle tooth (maxillary P2) and a halved skull from a sheep/goat were recovered.
- 5.8.71 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.

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- 5.8.72 *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.
- 5.8.73 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.
- 5.8.74 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.
- 5.8.75 Four bones were recovered and included a sawn cattle ulna and a mandibular canine tooth from a dog or fox.
- 5.8.76 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.
- 5.8.77 *Test Pit 21*: not excavated.
- 5.8.78 *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.
- 5.8.79 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.
- 5.8.80 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.
- 5.8.81 Five bones were recovered, including a cattle tarsal 4 (hindlimb ankle bone), and a humerus and
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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.

- 5.8.82 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).
- 5.8.83 *Test Pit 23*: not excavated.
- 5.8.84 *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.
- 5.8.85 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.
- 5.8.86 Eight bones recovered and included two cattle teeth as well as five re-fitting pelvis fragments from a small ungulate (sheep/goat/roe deer).
- 5.8.87 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.
- 5.8.88 *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.
- 5.8.89 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.

- 5.8.90 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.
- 5.8.91 Three fragments of iron nails (ID 12) were found together in Spit 2.
- 5.8.92 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.
- 5.8.93 *Test Pit 26*: not excavated.
- 5.8.94 *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.
- 5.8.95 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.
- 5.8.96 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.
- 5.8.97 Four fragments of large mammal longbone shaft were found.
- 5.8.98 *Test Pit 28*: in total 18 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.
- 5.8.99 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.
- 5.8.100 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.
- 5.8.101 *Test Pit 29*: a piece of natural flint was recovered from this test pit.
- 5.8.102 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.

- 5.8.103 The only fragment of glass was a piece of window glass (ID 250). It is likely modern in date.
- 5.8.104 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.
- 5.8.105 A single fragment from a possible nail (ID 72) was found in this test pit.
- 5.8.106 Six fragments of bone included five fragments of medium mammal longbone shaft and a large mammal rib fragment.
- 5.8.107 *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).
- 5.8.108 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.
- 5.8.109 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.
- 5.8.110 Five fragments of bone included a longbone shaft and unidentified remains of medium/large mammals.
- 5.8.111 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.
- 5.8.112 *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.
- 5.8.113 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.

- 5.8.114 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.
- 5.8.115 Animal remains included an unidentified fragment of bone from a medium/large mammal and a right valve from an edible oyster.
- 5.8.116 *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.
- 5.8.117 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.
- 5.8.118 There were three fragments of possible nails (ID 52).
- 5.8.119 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.
- 5.8.120 *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.
- 5.8.121 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.
- 5.8.122 Five bones included a cattle tooth and femur with evidence for sawing.

6 Conclusions

6.1 Origins, Development and Use

- 6.1.1 Ravenstonedale is located in an area with known archaeological potential. Bronze Age finds have been recovered from the area, and there is also extensive evidence for land management in the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, with possible settlement sites recorded to the north and east of the village.
- 6.1.2 Ravenstonedale village is believed to have medieval origins and may have begun as a planned settlement in the 12th century, like many other villages in Cumbria. It is believed that the area, saw an expansion in settlement following the Norman takeover of 1092, with pastoral farming in the uplands of the area. The remains of crofts, early boundary banks and strip fields are evident in the wider landscape around Ravenstonedale, and the presence of a back lane, the planned row appearance, and place names such as Town End and Town Head, are characteristic of a medieval layout. The village comprised a regular settlement with two rows of tofts facing the onto main street, which are separated from the surrounding field system by a back lane. This layout is typical of several villages in the former county of Westmorland.
- 6.1.3 The earliest buildings in the village are located at the site of St Oswald's Church, with the medieval remains of the Gilbertine Monastery, and fabric of an earlier structure within the 18th century church. It appears that the medieval settlement at Ravenstonedale may have shrunken in size; earthworks surrounding the village and surviving within open areas within the settlement appear to reflect this.
- 6.1.4 In the 19th century Ravenstonedale was referred to as a town by contemporary writers, suggesting the presence of a thriving settlement. Parson and White referred to 'Ravenstonedale Town' in 1829 as containing approximately 100 houses. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map, which was published in 1862-63, provides clear information on the form the village of Ravenstonedale took at that date. The layout has largely remained the same into the modern period with relatively few new developments.

6.2 Research Potential

- 6.2.1 The Digging the Past project comprised the excavation of 26 test pits in total providing a broad sample of the area of Ravenstonedale village. The aim of the test-pitting was to provide information on the date, quality, depth and state of preservation of potential archaeological remains and finds from the topsoil. Despite the small size of the test pits, potential archaeological features were revealed in three of the excavations dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The interpretation of potential archaeological features is inherently difficult given the small size of the test pit excavations. However, potential medieval features were identified at Town Head (TP5) and High Chapel House (TP2) which

suggests that the undeveloped open areas of the village have the potential to contain further evidence for occupation in the medieval period. Larger excavations would be required to confirm this potential. Post-medieval features comprised a limestone drain at High Chapel House (TP2) and another possible drain at Coldbeck Cottage (TP17). These features most likely related to agricultural activity in the area.

- 6.2.2 Following the test-pitting, the finds recovered during the excavation work were assessed for their research potential. Medieval finds were recovered from 18 of the test pits, these all being located within the presumed extent of the medieval settlement. The earliest medieval pottery recovered during the project dated to the 12th century, which corroborates the founding of the village in this period. No medieval finds were recovered from the area of Coldbeck to the north of Ravenstonedale, indicating it developed later, and most likely in the post-medieval period. Post-medieval and modern pottery was present in large quantities in the test pits and included typical domestic wares, mainly utilitarian vessels for food preparation and storage, including stoneware, as well as 19th and 20th century table wares. A group of clay pipes ranging from the 17th to 19th centuries was also recovered, along with glass fragments and some metal objects, including iron fragments which were recovered from medieval spits. Animal bone was recovered from several of the test pits but was found to have no research potential.
- 6.2.3 No finds or features were recovered which pre-dated the medieval period, which also supports the suggestion that the village was founded in the medieval period, although earlier activity cannot be entirely discounted (the site of the Gilbertine Monastery was not investigated as part of this project). Lithic material was recovered but found to be natural flint with no evidence for human modification. A possible burnt pin or needle fragment was also recovered, but it was not possible to confirm the dating.
- 6.2.4 The pottery recovered from the test pits provides evidence for almost 900 years of continuous human activity in the area. Further analysis of all the medieval pottery would be worthwhile, which could provide more information on the fabrics and forms present, sources of the material, and refine the dating of potential archaeological features. The range of post-medieval to possibly modern blackwares may also be of significance; further analysis may provide dating evidence and identify sources of supply. The medieval finds will be deposited with Kendal Museum for long term curation, where they will be available for future research. The post-medieval and modern finds which are deemed to have no research potential are to be returned to the landowners.
- 6.2.5 The results of the Digging the Past project have confirmed the potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeology to survive within the modern village and it is hoped that this work will inspire further research projects at Ravenstonedale and help to inform future development within the village.

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APPENDIX 1: Test Pit Descriptions

Test Pit Number	Test Pit Location	Grid Reference	Number of Spits	Average Depth (m)	Maximum Depth (m)	Summary of Finds
1	Millenium/ Glebe Field	NY 7213 0428	3	0.20m	0.35m	Coal fragments and sherd of modern glass
Summary	The test pit revealed natural clay at a depth of 0.2m below ground level (blg). A small sondage was also excavated on the south side of the test pit to confirm the interpretation. The excavation revealed that the land had been levelled to create the playing field, with very few finds being recovered and low archaeological potential overall.					
Photo						
Caption	Completed test pit (TP1) with sondage, looking east (2 x 1m scales)					
2	High Chapel House	NY 7215 0368	8	0.45m	0.64m	Medieval and post-medieval pottery, bone, charcoal, iron objects, clay pipe, glass, CBM
Summary	The test pit revealed natural clay at a depth of 0.45m blg. This was cut on the south side by a possible pit/feature measuring 0.7m by 0.45m and 0.3m deep containing medieval pottery and animal bone. A post-medieval stone drain measuring 0.45m wide and at least 0.3m deep bisected the east side of the feature, capped with limestone slabs. Later garden soils measuring 0.45m deep and containing domestic fire waste covered these features.					
Photo						
Caption	Test pit (TP2) showing limestone drain and possible soil-filled pit/feature, looking north (2 x 1m scales)					

Test Pit Number	Test Pit Location	Grid Reference	Number of Spits	Average Depth (m)	Maximum Depth (m)	Summary of Finds
3	Coldbeck Farmhouse	NY 7203 0433	5	0.50m	0.60m	Post-medieval pottery, clay pipe, iron objects, slate pieces, mortar, coal, bone and glass
Summary	The test pit revealed natural clay at a depth of 0.5m blg with large limestone pieces present throughout. The test pit was filled with 0.4m of limestone and sandstone rubble, which was interpreted as a deposit of made ground beneath the modern lawn. This may have been to create a level area for a garden to the south of the farmhouse.					
Photo						
Caption	Completed test pit (TP3), looking north (2 x 1m scales)					
4	Garshill Farmhouse	NY 7234 0429	4	0.24m	0.28m	Post-medieval pottery, bone, metal objects, glass and coal fragments
Summary	The test pit revealed natural clay at an average depth of 0.24m blg, covered by topsoil and a partial gravel surface. The test pit contained some stone and mortar, which it was thought may be from a building somewhere on site. The shallow nature of the test pit indicated that the area may have been levelled in the past to create the garden.					
Photo						
Caption	Completed test pit (TP4), looking northwest (2 x 1m scales)					

Test Pit Number	Test Pit Location	Grid Reference	Number of Spits	Average Depth (m)	Maximum Depth (m)	Summary of Finds
5	Field at Town Head	NY 7217 0374	5	0.36m	0.55m	Medieval and post-medieval pottery, clay pipe, iron objects, coal, bone and glass
Summary	The test pit revealed natural clay at a depth of 0.36m blg. This was cut on the southeast side by a possible feature measuring 0.9m by 0.6m and 0.2m deep. This was filled with mid-brown silty clay containing medieval pottery, iron, animal bone and charcoal. The shape of the cut suggested the presence of a hand-dug feature, possibly the base of a pit. This feature was covered by approximately 0.2m of subsoil and 0.1m of modern topsoil and turf.					
Photo						
Caption	Completed test pit (TP5) showing cut feature, looking north (2 x 1m scales)					
6	Field at Town Head	NY 7217 0377	3	0.30m	0.30m	Medieval and post-medieval pottery, tile, iron objects, coal, charcoal, bone and glass
Summary	The test pit revealed natural clay at an average depth of 0.3m blg, which was covered by approximately 0.2m of subsoil and 0.1m of modern topsoil and turf, like TP5. Both test pits were located in the same field at Town Head.					
Photo						
Caption	Completed test pit (TP6), looking west (2 x 1m scales)					

Test Pit Number	Test Pit Location	Grid Reference	Number of Spits	Average Depth (m)	Maximum Depth (m)	Summary of Finds
7	Little Close	NY 7218 0381	2	0.12m	0.16m	Post-medieval pottery, mortar, possible building stone and modern glass
Summary	The test pit revealed natural clay at a depth of 0.12m blg. This was covered by approximately 0.1m of modern topsoil and turf. A spread of material was also identified which was believed to associated with a base for a former garden shed. The results suggested the site had been levelled for the shed, with low archaeological potential.					
Photo						
Caption	Completed test pit (TP7) showing natural clay, looking southwest (2 x 1m scales)					
8	Garshill Cottage	NY 7235 0433	5	0.48m	0.50m	Medieval and post-medieval pottery, clay pipe, iron objects, bone, shell and glass
Summary	The test pit revealed uneven limestone bedrock at a depth of 0.5m blg, which was covered by approximately 0.5m of garden soil and turf. It was thought the soil may have been imported in the 19th century or early 20th century to create a garden, based on the predominant date of finds recovered and the consistency of the rich loam soil.					
Photo						
Caption	Completed test pit (TP8) showing limestone bedrock, looking north (2 x 1m scales)					

Test Pit Number	Test Pit Location	Grid Reference	Number of Spits	Average Depth (m)	Maximum Depth (m)	Summary of Finds
11	Town End Cottage	NY 7238 0398	4	0.30m	0.46m	Post-medieval pottery, iron objects, glass, coal, bone and shell
Summary	The test pit revealed natural clay at a depth of 0.46m blg in the southeast half of the test pit, covered by garden soil and turf. A possible domestic service pipe of unknown purpose was identified crossing the centre of the test pit, aligned northeast-southwest. The northwest portion of the test pit was therefore left unexcavated.					
Photo						
Caption	Completed test pit (TP11) showing natural clay on southeast side, looking northwest (2 x 1m scales)					
12	Manor House	NY 7226 0400	6	0.66m	0.71m	Medieval and post-medieval pottery, clay pipe, iron objects, bone, coal and glass
Summary	The test pit revealed natural clay at a depth of 0.66m blg which was covered by a 0.6m of garden soil and turf. The soil appeared to comprise two distinct layers with 0.2m of dark loam topsoil and a 0.4m depth of lighter sub-soil. The depth of the soil may have been partly due to the location of the test pit at the bottom of a steep slope.					
Photo						
Caption	Completed test pit (TP12), looking east (2 x 1m scales)					

Test Pit Number	Test Pit Location	Grid Reference	Number of Spits	Average Depth (m)	Maximum Depth (m)	Summary of Finds
15	Scar View Cottage	NY 7231 0402	8	0.74m	0.74m	Medieval and post-medieval pottery, iron objects, slag, glass, coal, animal bone and CBM
Summary	The test pit revealed natural clay at a depth of 0.74m blg which contained frequent angular limestone pieces. This was covered by a further deposit of limestone pieces interpreted as made ground. A plastic service pipe was also revealed crossing the southern corner. Above this was a layer of small stone pieces and 0.2m of topsoil and turf.					
Photo						
Caption	Completed test pit (TP15) showing modern service pipe, looking southeast (2 x 1m scales)					
16	Wyegarth Rigg	NY 7211 0377	5	0.42m	0.48m	Post-medieval pottery, tile, clay pipe, iron, bone, shell, plaster, coal, glass and CBM
Summary	The test pit revealed natural clay at a depth of 0.42m blg, which was covered by 0.25m of subsoil and 0.15m of imported modern topsoil and turf. At the southeast corner was a deposit of made ground comprising large stone pieces, which appear to have been used to level the area for the lawn, a bank to the north having been truncated.					
Photo						
Caption	Completed test pit (TP16) showing natural clay and stone deposit, looking north (2 x 1m scales)					

Test Pit Number	Test Pit Location	Grid Reference	Number of Spits	Average Depth (m)	Maximum Depth (m)	Summary of Finds
17	Coldbeck Cottage	NY 7200 0439	4	0.30m	0.30m	Modern terracotta, post-medieval pottery, clay pipe, glass, coal, charcoal and bone
Summary	The test pit revealed natural clay at a depth of 0.30m blg which was covered by 0.30m of garden soil and turf. The southwest side of the test pit was unexcavated due to the presence of a water pipe and cable running to a garden shed. A possible stone-filled drain was identified beneath the cables, but this also had to be left unexcavated.					
Photo						
Caption	Completed test pit (TP17) showing modern domestic services and stone deposit, looking northeast (2 x 1m scales)					
18	DickieGreen Cottages	NY 7227 0382	5	0.40m	0.49m	Medieval and post-medieval pottery, iron objects, bone, coal, glass and plaster
Summary	The test pit revealed natural clay at a depth of 0.4m blg, which was covered by 0.15m of silty clay subsoil and 0.30m of topsoil and turf. Some stones associated with former garden edging and an associated clay deposit were revealed near the surface of the test pit, which were preserved in the northern section (see photograph).					
Photo						
Caption	Completed test pit (TP18) showing natural clay and stone deposit, looking west (2 x 1m scales)					

Test Pit Number	Test Pit Location	Grid Reference	Number of Spits	Average Depth (m)	Maximum Depth (m)	Summary of Finds
19	Green Area 1	NY 7222 0384	4	0.30m	0.34m	Post-medieval pottery, glass, clay pipe, bone, lime mortar, iron objects, slate and charcoal
Summary	The test pit revealed the natural stony clay at a depth of 0.3m blg which was covered by 0.3m of topsoil and turf. Possible lime mortar/stone was recorded overlying the natural clay but no other features of interest were noted.					
Photo						
Caption	Completed test pit (TP19) showing natural stony clay, looking east (2 x 1m scales)					
20	Green Area 2	NY 7215 0375	3	0.30m	0.32m	Medieval and post-medieval pottery, clay pipe, iron objects, bone, charcoal and glass
Summary	The test pit revealed natural clay at a depth of 0.28m blg, which was covered by 0.10m of silty clay subsoil. A layer of redeposited natural clay containing a lot of finds was also identified above the layer of silty clay and initially interpreted as one or more possible features, however these were unconvincing. Above was topsoil and turf. The subsoil was similar to TP18 and noted to contain mainly medieval pottery and bone indicating possible occupation.					
Photo						
Caption	Completed test pit (TP20) showing natural stony clay, looking south (2 x 1m scales)					

Test Pit Number	Test Pit Location	Grid Reference	Number of Spits	Average Depth (m)	Maximum Depth (m)	Summary of Finds
22	Green Area 3	NY 7218 0372	4	0.30m	0.31m	Medieval and post-medieval pottery, clay pipe, glass, bone, iron objects and CBM.
Summary	The test pit revealed the natural stony clay at a depth of 0.3m blg which was covered by 0.30m of topsoil and turf. No archaeological features identified within the test pit.					
Photo						
Caption	Completed test pit (TP22) showing natural clay, looking south (2 x 1m scales)					
24	Green Area 4	NY 7211 0374	4	0.36m	0.38m	Post-medieval pottery, iron objects, bone, glass, mortar and coal
Summary	The test pit revealed the stony natural clay at a depth of 0.36m blg which was covered by a compacted stony layer interpreted as a possible former trackway, above which was 0.1m of topsoil and turf. Possible sandy deposit noted					
Photo						
Caption	Completed test pit (TP24) showing natural clay with stony layer above, looking south (2 x 1m scales)					

Test Pit Number	Test Pit Location	Grid Reference	Number of Spits	Average Depth (m)	Maximum Depth (m)	Summary of Finds
25	Opposite Oak House	NY 7210 0372	3	0.25m	0.26m	Post-medieval pottery, clay pipe, glass, iron objects, bone, flag stone, slate and coal
Summary	The test pit revealed the natural stony clay at a depth of 0.25m blg which was covered by 0.25m of topsoil and turf. Possible lime mortar was recorded overlying the natural clay but no other features of interest were noted.					
Photo						
Caption	Completed test pit (TP25) showing natural stony clay, looking southeast (2 x 1m scales)					
27	Croft House Farm	NY 7230 0381	3	0.28m	0.29m	Medieval and post-medieval pottery, clay pipe, iron objects, bone, charcoal and glass
Summary	The test pit revealed natural clay at a depth of 0.28m blg, which was covered by 0.10m of silty clay subsoil and 0.20m of topsoil and turf. The subsoil was similar to TP18 and noted to contain mainly medieval pottery and bone. It was considered that TP18 had been located within the same field prior to construction of Dickie Green Cottages					
Photo						
Caption	Completed test pit (TP27) showing natural clay, looking southeast (2 x 1m scales)					

Test Pit Number	Test Pit Location	Grid Reference	Number of Spits	Average Depth (m)	Maximum Depth (m)	Summary of Finds
28	Croft House Farm	NY 7230 0385	4	0.31m	0.34m	Post-medieval pottery, clay pipe, glass, bone and coal.
Summary	The test pit revealed the natural stony clay at a depth of 0.31m blg which was covered by 0.10m of silty clay subsoil and 0.20m of topsoil and turf. The sequence of deposits was noted to be very similar to TP27 to the south.					
Photo						
Caption	Completed test pit (TP28) showing natural clay, looking southeast (2 x 1m scales)					
29	Croft House Farm	NY 7233 0390	3	0.30m	0.30m	Medieval and post-medieval pottery, clay pipe, bone, charcoal and flint
Summary	The test pit revealed natural clay at a depth of 0.30m blg which was covered by 0.10m of silty clay subsoil and 0.20m of topsoil and turf. The sequence of deposits was noted to be very similar to TP27 and TP28 to the south. All three of the test pits were located within fields bounding the east side of the village surrounded by earthworks.					
Photo						
Caption	Completed test pit (TP29) showing natural clay, looking north (2 x 1m scales)					

Test Pit Number	Test Pit Location	Grid Reference	Number of Spits	Average Depth (m)	Maximum Depth (m)	Summary of Finds
30	Croft House Farm	NY 7234 0391	3	0.28m	0.31m	Post-medieval pottery, clay pipe, glass, iron objects, bone and coal.
Summary	This test pit was located on a sloping area of ground above a steep bank unlike test pits 27-29 to the south. The test pit revealed the natural stony clay at a depth of 0.28m blg which was covered by c.0.30m of topsoil and turf. The presence of fire debris was noted by the excavators with burnt bone and charcoal present in the topsoil.					
Photo						
Caption	Completed test pit (TP30) showing natural clay, looking north (2 x 1m scales)					
31	Ramshead	NY 7218 0378	5	0.46m	0.48m	Medieval and post-medieval pottery, iron objects, bone, charcoal and glass
Summary	The test pit revealed natural clay at a depth of 0.46m blg which was covered by 0.25m of silty clay subsoil and 0.20m of topsoil and turf. The base of the test pit was disturbed by animal burrows and former tree roots. Slate pieces were noted to be present in the topsoil which may be associated with building work at Ramshead.					
Photo						
Caption	Completed test pit (TP31) showing natural clay, looking north (2 x 1m scales)					

Test Pit Number	Test Pit Location	Grid Reference	Number of Spits	Average Depth (m)	Maximum Depth (m)	Summary of Finds
32	Field N. of Town Head	NY 7214 0382	4	0.34m	0.44m(?)	Medieval pottery, bone, charcoal/coal, clay pipe, iron objects and glass
Summary	The test pit revealed deep plough soils to a depth of 0.36m below ground level (blg). A small <i>sondage</i> was excavated at the centre of the test pit to confirm the presence of the natural clay, but it was not reached due to time constraints. The depth of the <i>sondage</i> was not recorded (<i>sondage</i> estimated to be c.0.1m deep).					
Photo						
Caption	Excavated test pit (TP32) with <i>sondage</i> , looking south (2 x 1m scales)					
33	Field N. of Town Head	NY 7215 0368	4	0.40m	0.45m(?)	Medieval and post-medieval pottery, bone, charcoal, coal, glass and CBM
Summary	The test pit revealed natural clay at a depth of 0.45m blg within a centrally placed <i>sondage</i> , above which were deep plough soils, similar to those identified in TP32 in the adjacent field to the southeast.					
Photo						
Caption	Excavated test pit (TP33) with <i>sondage</i> , looking south (2 x 1m scales)					

APPENDIX 2: Finds Catalogue

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
	2	1	Animal bone	Longbone shaft (MM)	1	-	-		
118	2	1	Ceramic	Vessel	2	3.7	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
117	2	1	STONE		2	3.3	-		
	2	2	Animal bone	Longbone shaft (MM)	2	-	-		
	2	2	Animal bone	Tooth (Bos)	3	-	-		
131	2	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.8	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
127	2	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.1	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
126	2	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.3	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
413	2	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.2	Medieval	L12th	14th
129	2	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.2	Post-medieval	1779	
124	2	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.4	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
130	2	2	Ceramic	Vessel	3	2.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
125	2	2	Ceramic	Vessel	4	3.4	Post-medieval - modern	end 17th	20th
128	2	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.8	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
123	2	2	Ceramic	Vessel	3	10.7	Post-medieval	16th	18th
2	2	2	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Bowl	1	0.41	post medieval		
1	2	2	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	1	2.51	post medieval		
117	2	2	Glass	Vessel	1	1.9	Post-medieval	1840	1900
114	2	2	Glass	Window	1	2.3	Modern		
118	2	2	Glass	Vessel	1	1.2	Post-medieval - modern		
116	2	2	Glass	Vessel	1	3.0	Post-medieval - modern		
115	2	2	Glass	Window	1	0.7	Post-medieval - modern		
7	2	2	Copper alloy	BUTTON	1	2.1	Post-medieval - modern		
14	2	2	Iron	NAIL	1	2.1	Uncertain		
	2	3	Animal bone	Longbone shaft (MM)	1	-	-		
	2	3	Animal bone	Rib (MM)	2	-	-		
137	2	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
136	2	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.1	Post-medieval - modern	end 17th	20th
135	2	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.7	Post-medieval - modern	end 17th	20th
410	2	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.5	Medieval	14th	E17th
138	2	3	Ceramic	Vessel	3	2.8	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
142	2	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.8	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
133	2	3	Ceramic	Vessel	4	2.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
143	2	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	3.2	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
409	2	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.8	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
140	2	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
134	2	3	Ceramic	Vessel	4	4.1	Post-medieval - modern	end 17th	20th
132	2	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	6.2	Post-medieval	19th	20th
141	2	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	7.2	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
411	2	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	8.6	Uncertain	-	-
139	2	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	9.5	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
3	2	3	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	1	2.15	post medieval		
121	2	3	Glass	Vessel	1	0.6	Post-medieval - modern		
122	2	3	Glass	Vessel	1	1.3	Post-medieval - modern		
120	2	3	Glass	Vessel	2	5.7	Post-medieval - modern		
119	2	3	Glass	Window	1	1.9	Post-medieval - modern		
34	2	3	Iron	NAIL	1	1.2	Uncertain		
35	2	3	Iron	NAIL	1	5.8	Uncertain		
33	2	3	Iron	NAIL	5	31.1	Uncertain		
	2	4	Animal bone	Longbone shaft (MM)	2	-	-		
121	2	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.7	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
415	2	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.8	Medieval	12th	14th
119	2	4	Ceramic	Vessel	2	0.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
122	2	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.3	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
120	2	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
414	2	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.8	Medieval	12th	13th
4	2	4	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	1	2.14	post medieval		
43	2	4	Glass	Melted	1	10.5	Uncertain		
125	2	4	Glass	Vessel	1	1.3	Post-medieval - modern		
124	2	4	Glass	Vessel	1	1.9	Post-medieval - modern		
126	2	4	Glass	Vessel	2	2.0	Post-medieval - modern		
123	2	4	Glass	Window	1	3.4	Post-medieval - modern		
59	2	6	Iron	UNASSIGNED	1	3.0	Uncertain		
416	2	7	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.8	Medieval	L12th	14th
417	2	7	Ceramic	Vessel	1	5.1	Medieval	L12th	13th
16	2	7	Iron	UNASSIGNED	1	1.2	Uncertain		
	2	8	Animal bone	Longbone shaft (MM)	1	-	-		
	2	8	Animal bone	Rib (MM)	1	-	-		
419	2	8	Ceramic	Vessel	2	1.5	Medieval	L12th	14th

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
421	2	8	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.8	Medieval	L12th	14th
420	2	8	Ceramic	Vessel	2	5.3	Medieval	L12th	14th
418	2	8	Ceramic	Vessel	1	8.5	Medieval	L12th/13th	14th
	3	1	Animal bone	Humerus (SU)	1	-	-		
202	3	1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.1	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
201	3	1	Ceramic	Vessel	3	1.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
199	3	1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.2	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
422	3	1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.5	Post-medieval	19th	20th
200	3	1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.7	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
198	3	1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.6	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
203	3	1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	4	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
197	3	1	Ceramic	Vessel	2	14	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
5	3	1	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	1	1.62	post medieval		
127	3	1	Glass	Chip	1	0.3	Post-medieval - modern		
128	3	1	Glass	Vessel	1	1.0	Post-medieval - modern		
63	3	1	Iron	UNASSIGNED	1	120.2	Uncertain		
216	3	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.9	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
208	3	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
215	3	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
211	3	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
207	3	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.8	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
213	3	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.1	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
210	3	2	Ceramic	Vessel	3	2.8	Post-medieval - modern	end 17th	20th
212	3	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.8	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
218	3	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3	Post-medieval - modern?	19th?	20th?
209	3	2	Ceramic	Vessel	4	3.3	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
214	3	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	4.4	Post-medieval	16th	18th
217	3	2	Ceramic	Vessel	3	4.8	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
205	3	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	8.3	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
204	3	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	11.3	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
206	3	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	17.4	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
130	3	2	Glass	Window	1	0.8	Post-medieval - modern		
131	3	2	Glass	Window	2	1.0	Post-medieval - modern		
132	3	2	Glass	Vessel	1	1.1	Post-medieval - modern		
129	3	2	Glass	Window	1	2.3	Post-medieval - modern		
10	3	2	Iron	NAIL	1	1.4	Post medieval+	1875	

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
8	3	2	Iron	UNASSIGNED	1	7.6	Uncertain		
9	3	2	Iron	NAIL	1	7.7	Uncertain		
194	3	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.2	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
195	3	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.3	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
196	3	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.3	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
192	3	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.4	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
193	3	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.5	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
423	3	3	Stone	Natural	1	1	-		
	4	2	Animal bone	Longbone shaft (LM)	2	-	-		
363	4	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
364	4	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
362	4	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.5	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
365	4	2	Ceramic	Vessel	3	7.9	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
6	4	2	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	1	1.16	post medieval		
133	4	2	Glass	Window	1	0.4	Post-medieval - modern		
137	4	2	Glass	Vessel	1	1.2	Post-medieval - modern		
134	4	2	Glass	Window	1	1.3	Post-medieval - modern		
135	4	2	Glass	Window	2	1.5	Post-medieval - modern		
138	4	2	Glass	Vessel	1	2.6	Post-medieval - modern		
136	4	2	Glass	Vessel	1	7.8	modern		
65	4	2	Iron	NAIL	1	3.5	Uncertain		
424	4	3	STONE		2	25	-		
146	5	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.6	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
144	5	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	4.1	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
149	5	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	6.4	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
148	5	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	7.5	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
145	5	2	Ceramic	Vessel	2	12.2	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
147	5	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	28.8	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
44	5	2	Glass	Melted	1	10.0	Uncertain		
	5	3	Animal bone	Unidentified (LM)	3	-	-		
157	5	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.9	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
153	5	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
425	5	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.3	Medieval	L12th	14th
150	5	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
158	5	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.1	Uncertain	-	-

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
433	5	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.7	Medieval	14th	E17th
156	5	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.8	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
432	5	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.1	Medieval	L12th	14th
428	5	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	3.3	Medieval	L12th	14th
434	5	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.4	Medieval	L12th	14th
152	5	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	3.7	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
154	5	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	4.3	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
431	5	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	4.4	Medieval	L12th	14th
435	5	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	5.4	Medieval	L12th	14th
155	5	3	Ceramic	Vessel	3	6	Post-medieval - modern	17th	18th
430	5	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	7.5	Medieval	L12th	14th
515	5	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	9.3	Medieval	L12th	14th
151	5	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	14	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
429	5	3	Ceramic	Vessel	7	21.6	Medieval	L12th	14th
427	5	3	Ceramic	Vessel	5	22.9	Medieval	L12th	14th
426	5	3	STONE		1	25.5	-		
8	5	3	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	1	1.26	post medieval		
7	5	3	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Bowl	1	4.16	post medieval	1700	1730
140	5	3	Glass	Window	1	0.6	Post-medieval - modern		
142	5	3	Glass	Window	1	0.6	Post-medieval - modern		
141	5	3	Glass	Window	2	1.3	Post-medieval - modern		
143	5	3	Glass	Window	1	2.2	Post-medieval - modern		
139	5	3	Glass	Window	4	5.2	Post-medieval - modern		
443	5	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.6	Medieval	12th	13th
444	5	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.6	Medieval	12th	13th
442	5	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.7	Medieval	12th	13th
437	5	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.8	Medieval	L12th	13th
441	5	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	7.9	Uncertain	-	-
439	5	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	8.8	Medieval	L12th	14th
438	5	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	9.5	Medieval	L12th	14th
440	5	4	Ceramic	Vessel	2	10	Medieval	12th	13th
436	5	4	STONE		5	11.6	-		
	5	5	Animal bone	Unidentified (MM)	1	-	-		
445	5	5	STONE		1	2.2	-		
446	5	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	6.5	Medieval	L12th	13th
58	5	5	Iron	UNASSIGNED	1	13.9	Uncertain		

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
	6	1	Animal bone	Unidentified (MM)	1	-	-		
381	6	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	4.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
382	6	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	5.6	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
383	6	2	Ceramic	Vessel	3	7.4	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
385	6	2	Ceramic	Vessel	2	7.6	Post-medieval	16th	18th
384	6	2	Ceramic	Vessel	3	20	Post-medieval	16th	18th
147	6	2	Glass	Window	1	0.3	Post-medieval - modern		
145	6	2	Glass	Window	1	0.3	Post-medieval - modern		
146	6	2	Glass	Window	1	0.7	Post-medieval - modern		
149	6	2	Glass	chip	2	0.8	Post-medieval - modern		
148	6	2	Glass	Vessel	1	1.2	Post-medieval - modern		
144	6	2	Glass	Window	2	2.4	Post-medieval - modern		
450	6	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.1	Medieval	L 12th/13th	14th
449	6	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.1	Medieval	L 12th	14th
451	6	3	STONE		1	3.1	-		
448	6	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	4.5	Medieval	L 12th	14th
447	6	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	7.9	Medieval	L 12th	13th/14th
6	7	1	Mortar	UNASSIGNED	1	0.9	Post-medieval - modern?		
361	7	2	Ceramic	Vessel	2	2.8	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
237	8	1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.2	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
236	8	1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
230	8	1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2	Post-medieval	17th	18th
234	8	1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.4	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
232	8	1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
231	8	1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.3	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
233	8	1	Ceramic	Vessel	2	3.5	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
229	8	1	Ceramic	Vessel	2	4.3	Post-medieval	16th	18th
235	8	1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	5	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
14	8	1	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Mouthpiece	1	1.85	post medieval	1840	
13	8	1	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Bowl	1	2.09	post medieval	1775	
153	8	1	Glass	Vessel	1	2.2	Post-medieval - modern		
155	8	1	Glass	Window	1	2.2	Post-medieval - modern		
152	8	1	Glass	Vessel	1	2.6	Post-medieval - modern		
154	8	1	Glass	Window	1	2.7	Post-medieval - modern		
151	8	1	Glass	Vessel	1	10.0	Post-medieval - modern		
150	8	1	Glass	Vessel	2	46.6	Post medieval	1840	1900

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
69	8	1	Iron	NAIL	1	1.8	Post-medieval - modern	1800	1999
	8	2	Animal bone	Humerus (Ovis/Capra)	1	-	-		
	8	2	Animal bone	Longbone shaft (LM)	1	-	-		
	8	2	Animal bone	Longbone shaft (LM)	9	-	-		
	8	2	Animal bone	Longbone shaft (MM)	5	-	-		
	8	2	Animal bone	Rib (MM)	1	-	-		
	8	2	Animal bone	Tooth (Ovis/Capra)	1	-	-		
	8	2	Animal bone	Ulna (MB)	1	-	-		
	8	2	Animal bone	Unidentified (MLM)	20	-	-		
	8	2	Animal bone	Vertebra (MM)	1	-	-		
249	8	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.4	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
244	8	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
239	8	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
243	8	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
245	8	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
250	8	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.1	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
248	8	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.4	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
246	8	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
241	8	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.3	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
247	8	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.5	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
240	8	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.9	Post-medieval - modern	-	-
238	8	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.2	Post-medieval	16th	18th
242	8	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	4.1	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
12	8	2	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	1	1.15	post medieval	1800	
11	8	2	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	1	1.32	post medieval		
100	8	2	Iron	Nail?	2	12.1	Uncertain		
102	8	2	Iron	UNASSIGNED	2	21.2	Uncertain		
101	8	2	Iron	Nail?	1	40.0	Uncertain		
	8	3	Animal bone	Carpometacarpus (Galliformes)	2	-	-		
	8	3	Animal bone	Longbone shaft (MM)	2	-	-		
	8	3	Animal bone	Unidentified (MLM)	2	-	-		
	8	3	Shell	Cockle	4				
257	8	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.5	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
258	8	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.7	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
254	8	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
262	8	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
253	8	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
259	8	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.5	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
255	8	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.7	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
261	8	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	4.6	Post-medieval	16th	18th
252	8	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	4.8	Post-medieval - modern	18th	20th
251	8	3	Ceramic	Vessel	4	6.4	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
256	8	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	7.5	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
263	8	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	9.7	Post-medieval - modern	19th?	20th?
260	8	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	21.4	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
18	8	3	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	1	3.76	post medieval		
160	8	3	Glass	Vessel	1	0.8	Post-medieval - modern		
162	8	3	Glass	Vessel	1	0.8	Post-medieval - modern		
164	8	3	Glass	Window	1	1.2	Post-medieval - modern		
161	8	3	Glass	Vessel	1	1.6	Post-medieval - modern		
163	8	3	Glass	Window	1	1.9	Post-medieval - modern		
159	8	3	Glass	Vessel	1	2.1	Post-medieval - modern		
157	8	3	Glass	Vessel	2	2.3	Post-medieval - modern		
158	8	3	Glass	Vessel	1	3.2	Post-medieval - modern		
156	8	3	Glass	Vessel	1	4.4	Post-medieval - modern		
1	8	3	Bone/antler	Pin/needle?	1	1.3	Prehistoric+		
5	8	3	Slate	PENCIL	2	2.4	Post-medieval	1775	1925
	8	4	Animal bone	Femur (Anas cf. crecca)	1	-	-		
	8	4	Animal bone	Phalanx (Sus)	1	-	-		
	8	4	Animal bone	Rib (MM)	1	-	-		
	8	4	Animal bone	Unidentified (MLM)	1	-	-		
	8	4	Animal bone	Femur (Rabbit)	1	-0.7	-		
267	8	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
266	8	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.7	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
264	8	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.2	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
272	8	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
268	8	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.7	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
269	8	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
275	8	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.3	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
273	8	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.3	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
512	8	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.4	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
274	8	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.4	Post-medieval	16th	18th
271	8	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	4.7	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
270	8	4	Ceramic	Vessel	3	4.8	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
265	8	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	7.4	Post-medieval - modern	end 17th	20th
276	8	4	Ceramic	Vessel	4	13.9	Post-medieval	16th	18th
16	8	4	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	1	5.10	post medieval	1600	1699
15	8	4	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	8	6.99	post medieval		
17	8	4	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Bowl	1	7.53	post medieval		
170	8	4	Glass	Window	1	0.6	Post-medieval - modern		
167	8	4	Glass	Vessel	1	1.0	Post-medieval - modern		
169	8	4	Glass	Window	1	1.4	Post-medieval - modern		
168	8	4	Glass	Window	1	1.8	Post-medieval - modern		
166	8	4	Glass	Vessel	1	2.8	Post-medieval - modern		
165	8	4	Glass	Vessel	1	5.7	Post-medieval - modern		
109	8	4	Bone	UNASSIGNED	1	0.9	Post-medieval - modern		
93	8	4	Iron	NAIL	1	1.9	Uncertain		
94	8	4	Iron	NAIL	1	3.5	Uncertain		
92	8	4	Iron	NAIL	1	5.4	Uncertain		
95	8	4	Iron	UNASSIGNED	4	23.4	Uncertain		
	8	5	Animal bone	Ulna (SU)	1	-	-		
	8	5	Shell	Cockle	2				
284	8	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.4	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
513	8	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
283	8	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.2	Post-medieval - modern	19th	19th
277	8	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
514	8	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.7	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
281	8	5	Ceramic	Vessel	4	3	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
279	8	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.3	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
278	8	5	Ceramic	Vessel	3	3.6	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
282	8	5	Ceramic	Vessel	4	9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
280	8	5	Ceramic	Vessel	2	17.5	Post-medieval	16th	18th
10	8	5	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Bowl	1	1.38	post medieval	1775	
9	8	5	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	2	2.40	post medieval		
171	8	5	Glass	Vessel	1	0.5	Post-medieval - modern		

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
174	8	5	Glass	Window	1	0.5	Post-medieval - modern		
173	8	5	Glass	Vessel	1	0.9	Post-medieval - modern		
172	8	5	Glass	Vessel	3	3.0	Post-medieval - modern		
160	11	1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.7	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
159	11	1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	7.7	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
161	11	1	Ceramic	Vessel	2	11.4	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
177	11	1	Glass	Vessel	1	1.6	Post-medieval		
179	11	1	Glass	Window	1	2.0	Post-medieval - modern		
178	11	1	Glass	Window	1	3.0	Post-medieval - modern		
175	11	1	Glass	Vessel	1	11.8	Post-medieval	1850	1900
176	11	1	Glass	Vessel	2	16.9	Post-medieval		
91	11	1	Iron	UNASSIGNED	6	60.0	Uncertain		
166	11	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.8	Post-medieval	16th	18th
162	11	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
165	11	2	Ceramic	Vessel	2	4	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
163	11	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	8.8	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
164	11	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	9.4	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
183	11	2	Glass	Window	2	2.1	Post-medieval - modern		
183	11	2	Glass	Window	2	2.1	Post-medieval - modern		
182	11	2	Glass	Vessel	1	3.2	Post-medieval - modern		
180	11	2	Glass	Vessel	1	4.6	Post-medieval - modern	1800	
181	11	2	Glass	Vessel	3	10.3	Post-medieval - modern		
81	11	2	Iron	NAIL	1	2.0	Uncertain		
111	11	2	Ceramic	MARBLE	1	2.3	Post-medieval	1850	1925
80	11	2	Iron	UNASSIGNED	1	3.4	Uncertain		
83	11	2	Iron	NAIL	1	10.4	Uncertain		
79	11	2	Iron	NAIL?	2	13.6	Uncertain		
82	11	2	Iron	NAIL	1	23.8	Uncertain		
78	11	2	Iron	NAIL	4	31.7	Uncertain		
	11	3	Animal bone	Longbone shaft (MM)	2	-	-		
	11	3	Animal bone	Tarsal 4 (Ovis/Capra)	1	-	-		
	11	3	Animal bone	Tooth (Bos)	1	-	-		
	11	3	Animal bone	Tooth (Ovis/Capra)	1	-	-		
	11	3	Animal bone	Unidentified (LM)	2	-	-		
	11	3	Animal bone	Vertebra (MM)	1	-	-		

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
173	11	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
174	11	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.2	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
172	11	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.5	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
171	11	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.8	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
476	11	3	STONE		1	2.9	-		
176	11	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.5	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
168	11	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
175	11	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	4	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
170	11	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	4.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
169	11	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	4.8	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
167	11	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	6.7	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
177	11	3	Ceramic	Vessel	4	7	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
178	11	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	10	Post-medieval	16th	18th
475	11	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	11.3	Medieval	12th	13th
19	11	3	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	2	1.90	post medieval		
113	11	3	Ceramic	MARBLE	1	3.4	Post-medieval	1850	1925
106	11	3	Iron	Nail?	1	11.4	Uncertain		
104	11	3	Iron	Nail?	1	12.2	Uncertain		
105	11	3	Iron	Nail?	1	13.3	Uncertain		
103	11	3	Iron	Nail?	4	38.0	Uncertain		
	11	4	Animal bone	Longbone shaft (LM)	1	-	-		
182	11	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.1	Post-medieval	16th	18th
179	11	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.1	Post-medieval - modern	end 17th	20th
477	11	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.4	Medieval	L12th	14th
181	11	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.4	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
180	11	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	4.3	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
70	11	4	Iron	NAIL	1	6.8	Post-medieval	1800	1900
331	12	1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	6.7	Post-medieval	16th	18th
188	12	1	Glass	Chip	1	0.3	Modern		
185	12	1	Glass	Vessel?	1	0.4	Modern		
187	12	1	Glass	Chip	1	0.4	Modern		
186	12	1	Glass	Vessel?	1	1.0	Modern		
66	12	1	Iron	Nail?	2	4.5	Uncertain		
334	12	2	Ceramic	Vessel	2	1.3	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
478	12	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.1	Medieval	L12th	14th
335	12	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.2	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
333	12	2	Ceramic	Vessel	2	2.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
332	12	2	Ceramic	Vessel	3	5.4	Post-medieval - modern	end 17th	20th
108	12	2	White metal	UNASSIGNED	2	10.0	Post-medieval - modern		
107	12	2	Iron	NAIL	33	127.8	Uncertain		
337	12	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.1	Post-medieval - modern	end 17th	20th
341	12	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.5	Post-medieval	16th	18th
338	12	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
343	12	3	Ceramic	Vessel	3	2	Post-medieval - modern	17th	18th/19th
339	12	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
340	12	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	2.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
342	12	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.4	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
344	12	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	4.5	Post-medieval - modern	17th	18th/19th
345	12	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	21.9	post-medieval	16th	18th
21	12	3	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Bowl	1	2.85	post medieval		
20	12	3	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	4	8.28	post medieval		
191	12	3	Glass	Window	1	0.4	Post-medieval - modern		
190	12	3	Glass	Window	1	1.2	Post-medieval - modern		
189	12	3	Glass	Vessel	1	1.7	Post-medieval - modern		
261	12	3	Coal		1	1.3			
84	12	3	Iron	UNASSIGNED	4	56.8	Uncertain		
336	12	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.1	Post-medieval	16th	18th
482	12	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.8	Medieval	L12th	13th
481	12	4	Ceramic	Vessel	2	1.4	Medieval	14th	E17th
480	12	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.1	Medieval	14th	E17th
479	12	4	Ceramic	Vessel	2	5.9	Medieval	14th	E17th
483	12	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	6.8	Medieval	L12th	14th
22	12	4	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	2	2.21	post medieval		
485	12	5	Ceramic	Glaze run off?	1	1.1	-		
489	12	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.7	Medieval	12th	14th
486	12	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.4	Medieval	13th	14th
487	12	5	Ceramic	Vessel	2	3.3	Medieval	12th	14th
488	12	5	Ceramic	Vessel	3	6.9	Medieval	L12th	14th
484	12	5	STONE		4	12.2	-		
490	12	5	Ceramic	Vessel	2	16.9	Medieval	L12th	14th
491	12	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	17.4	Medieval	L12th	14th
23	12	5	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	1	1.15	post medieval		

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
88	12	5	Iron	NAIL	1	6.0	Uncertain		
87	12	5	Iron	UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT	2	25.5	Uncertain		
412	12	6	STONE		1	5	-		
	15	1	Animal bone	Tibia (SU)	2	-	-		
80	15	1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.7	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
83	15	1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	5.9	Post-medieval	16th	18th
82	15	1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	7.1	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
81	15	1	Ceramic	Vessel	2	19.9	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
4	15	1	Copper alloy	COIN	1	3.1	Modern	2004	2004
3	15	1	Metal	SPOON	1	12.6	Modern?		
19	15	1	Iron	UNASSIGNED	2	18.2	Uncertain		
	15	2	Animal bone	Metatarsal (Felis catus)	1	-	-		
	15	2	Animal bone	Rib (LM)	1	-	-		
	15	2	Animal bone	Tooth (Ovis/Capra)	1	-	-		
86	15	2	Ceramic	Vessel	6	26.5	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
40	15	2	Iron	WIRE	1	0.4	Uncertain		
38	15	2	Iron	NAIL	1	1.2	Uncertain		
39	15	2	Iron	NAIL	1	5.3	Uncertain		
2	15	2	Copper alloy	COIN	1	8.9	Modern	1921	1921
41	15	2	Iron	UNASSIGNED	1	10.0	Uncertain		
36	15	2	Iron	Nail?	5	17.8	Uncertain		
37	15	2	Iron	NAIL	3	32.3	Uncertain		
	15	3	Animal bone	Radius (SU)	1	-	-		
	15	3	Animal bone	Rib (LM)	1	-	-		
88	15	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.1	Post-medieval - modern	end 17th	20th
87	15	3	Ceramic	Vessel	3	65.8	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
24	15	3	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	1	2.27	post medieval		
57	15	3	Iron	NAIL	2	21.7	Uncertain		
	15	4	Animal bone	Mandible (SU)	1	-	-		
	15	4	Animal bone	Pelvis (Ovis/Capra)	1	-	-		
	15	4	Animal bone	Tooth (Bos)	1	-	-		
	15	4	Animal bone	Tooth (Equus)	1	-	-		
	15	4	Animal bone	Tooth (Equus)	1	-	-		

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
	15	4	Animal bone	Ulna (LU)	2	-	-		
	15	4	Animal bone	Unidentified (LM)	2	-	-		
	15	4	Animal bone	Vertebra (LM)	2	-	-		
89	15	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
90	15	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	5.5	Uncertain	-	-
492	15	4	Ceramic	Vessel	3	10.7	Medieval	14th	E17th
20	15	4	Iron	Nail?	1	1.4	Uncertain		
42	15	4	Iron	SLAG	1	101.9	Uncertain		
	15	5	Animal bone	Astragalus (Bos)	1	-	-		
	15	5	Animal bone	Longbone shaft (MM)	3	-	-		
	15	5	Animal bone	Longbone shaft (MM)	2	-	-		
	15	5	Animal bone	Mandible (SU)	1	-	-		
	15	5	Animal bone	Metatarsal (Ovis/Capra)	1	-	-		
	15	5	Animal bone	Rib (LM)	1	-	-		
	15	5	Animal bone	Skull (MLM)	6	-	-		
	15	5	Animal bone	Tarsal 4 (Bos)	2	-	-		
	15	5	Animal bone	Tibia (Equus)	1	-	-		
	15	5	Animal bone	Tibia (LU)	4	-	-		
	15	5	Animal bone	Tibia (SU)	1	-	-		
	15	5	Animal bone	Tooth (Equus)	1	-	-		
	15	5	Animal bone	Tooth (Equus)	1	-	-		
	15	5	Animal bone	Tooth (Ovis/Capra)	1	-	-		
	15	5	Animal bone	Unidentified (LM)	1	-	-		
84	15	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.4	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
494	15	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.5	Medieval	14th	E17th
495	15	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.2	Medieval	L12th	14th
497	15	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.4	Medieval	14th	E17th
498	15	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	5.4	Medieval	14th	E17th
496	15	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	6.1	Medieval	12th	14th
85	15	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	13.1	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
499	15	5	STONE		2	16.7	-		
493	15	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	44.6	Medieval	L12th	14th
15	15	5	Iron	UNASSIGNED	1	4.1	Uncertain		

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
	15	6	Animal bone	Longbone shaft (MM)	1	-	-		
	15	6	Animal bone	Skull (LM)	1	-	-		
	15	6	Animal bone	Tarsal (Equus)	1	-	-		
	15	6	Animal bone	Unidentified (MLM)	3	-	-		
	15	6	Animal bone	Vertebra (LM)	3	-	-		
501	15	6	Ceramic	Vessel	1	4.2	Medieval	L12th	14th
500	15	6	Ceramic	Vessel	1	11	Medieval	14th	E17th
45	15	6	Glass	Melted	2	25.3	Uncertain		
	15	7	Animal bone	Femur (Sus)	3	-	-		
	15	7	Animal bone	Longbone shaft (MM)	3	-	-		
	15	7	Animal bone	Metatarsal (Ovis/Capra)	1	-	-		
	15	7	Animal bone	Sacrum (LM)	3	-	-		
	15	7	Animal bone	Tooth (Bos)	1	-	-		
	15	7	Animal bone	Tooth (Equus)	1	-	-		
	15	7	Animal bone	Tooth (Ovis/Capra)	1	-	-		
	15	7	Animal bone	Tooth (Sus)	1	-	-		
	15	7	Animal bone	Unidentified (MLM)	1	-	-		
502	15	7	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.4	Medieval	12th	13th
29	15	7	Iron	NAIL?	1	11.2	Uncertain		
28	15	7	Iron	UNASSIGNED	1	14.4	Uncertain		
	16	1	Shell	Cockle	1				
	16	1	Shell	Mussel	1				
195	16	1	Glass	Chip	1	0.5	Modern		
194	16	1	Glass	Chip	1	0.7	Modern		
192	16	1	Glass	Vessel	1	0.7	Modern		
193	16	1	Glass	Chip	2	1.0	Modern		
196	16	1	Glass	Chip	4	2.0	Modern		
RD2 2_L 001	16	1	Flint	Natural	1	0.4	N/A	-	-
226	16	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.5	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
224	16	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
227	16	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
223	16	2	Ceramic	Vessel	3	3.7	Post-medieval - modern	end 17th	20th
225	16	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	4.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
228	16	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	6.9	Uncertain	-	-
222	16	2	Ceramic	Vessel	2	12.2	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
64	16	2	Iron	Nail?	1	5.0	Uncertain		
392	16	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.2	Post-medieval - modern	17th	18th
391	16	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.6	Post-medieval - modern	17th	18th
390	16	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.5	Post-medieval	17th	18th
503	16	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.2	Medieval	14th	E17th
389	16	3	Ceramic	Vessel	3	7.5	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
388	16	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	8	uncertain	-	-
387	16	3	Ceramic	Vessel	4	14.6	Post-medieval	16th	18th
386	16	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	192.8	Post-medieval	16th	18th
199	16	3	Glass	Vessel	1	0.6	Modern		
200	16	3	Glass	Window	1	0.6	Modern		
198	16	3	Glass	Vessel	1	1.3	Modern		
197	16	3	Glass	Vessel	1	1.5	Modern		
	16	4	Animal bone	Femur (Canidae)	1	-	-		
	16	4	Animal bone	Humerus (Canidae)	1	-	-		
	16	4	Animal bone	Humerus (Canidae)	1	-	-		
	16	4	Animal bone	Mandible (Canidae)	1	-	-		
	16	4	Animal bone	Radius (Canidae)	1	-	-		
	16	4	Animal bone	Tibia (Canidae)	1	-	-		
	16	4	Animal bone	Tooth (Ovis/Capra)	1	-	-		
	16	4	Animal bone	Ulna (Canidae)	1	-	-		
504	16	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.2	Medieval	13th	14th
	16	5	Animal bone	Vertebra (LM)	2	-	-		
220	16	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.4	Uncertain	-	-
219	16	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.8	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
221	16	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.9	Post-medieval - modern	early 17th	20th
25	17	1	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	1	2.41	post medieval	1700	
62	17	1	Iron	UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT	2	3.0	Uncertain		
	17	2	Animal bone	Fibula (Sus)	1	-	-		
	17	2	Animal bone	Vertebra (LM)	2	-	-		
346	17	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
26	17	2	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	2	1.91	post medieval		

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
	17	3	Animal bone	Longbone shaft (LM)	1	-	-		
	17	3	Animal bone	Rib (LM)	2	-	-		
348	17	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1	Post-medieval	16th	18th
347	17	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	11.5	Post-medieval	16th	18th
	18	2	Animal bone	Unidentified (MLM)	2	-	-		
505	18	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.6	Medieval	L12th	14th
94	18	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2	Post-medieval - modern?	-	-
100	18	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.2	Post-medieval - modern	end 17th	20th
96	18	2	Ceramic	Vessel	2	3.1	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
506	18	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.7	Medieval	12th	14th
98	18	2	Ceramic	Vessel	2	3.7	Post-medieval - modern?	19th	20th
95	18	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	5.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
99	18	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	6.6	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
97	18	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	11.1	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
92	18	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	13.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
93	18	2	Ceramic	Vessel	2	39.5	Post-medieval - modern?	16th	18th
91	18	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	51.5	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
28	18	2	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Bowl	1	0.75	post medieval		
29	18	2	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Bowl	1	0.95	post medieval	1775	
27	18	2	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	1	1.15	post medieval		
56	18	2	Iron	Nail?	1	4.0	Uncertain		
24	18	2	Iron	SCREW	2	4.9	Modern	1932	
23	18	2	Iron	Nail?	1	5.5	Uncertain		
27	18	2	Iron	SCREW	1	3.4	Post-medieval - modern		
25	18	2	Iron	SCREW	1	10.0	Post-medieval - modern		
26	18	2	Iron	SCREW	1	11.6	Post-medieval - modern		
13	18	2	Lead	UNASSIGNED	1	21.6	Uncertain		
104	18	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
102	18	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
105	18	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
106	18	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.2	Post-medieval - modern	17th	18th
103	18	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	3.4	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
112	18	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	4.6	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
110	18	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	5.6	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
108	18	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	6.6	Post-medieval - modern	17th	18th/19th

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
111	18	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	10.2	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
101	18	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	12.5	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
107	18	3	Ceramic	Vessel	3	23.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
507	18	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	31.1	late medieval - early post-medieval	-	-
109	18	3	Ceramic	Vessel	4	38.6	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
32	18	3	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Bowl	1	0.75	post medieval		
31	18	3	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Bowl	1	0.84	post medieval	1775	
33	18	3	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	1	1.71	post medieval		
30	18	3	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Bowl	1	3.38	post medieval	1800	1900
205	18	3	Glass	Window	1	1.1	Modern		
204	18	3	Glass	Vessel	1	1.6	Modern		
203	18	3	Glass	Vessel	2	3.1	Modern		
202	18	3	Glass	Vessel	4	21.4	Modern		
201	18	3	Glass	Vessel	2	25.9	Post medieval		
18	18	3	Iron	nail?	1	6.6	Uncertain		
17	18	3	Iron	UNASSIGNED	2	17.6	Uncertain		
51	18	3	Slate	ROOF TILE	1	77.5	Post-medieval	1780	1880
113	18	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.2	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
114	18	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.5	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
508	18	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	7.8	Medieval	L12th	13th
509	18	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	9.5	Medieval	L12th	13th
116	18	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	15.8	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
115	18	4	Ceramic	Vessel	4	46.4	Post-medieval	16th	early 19th c
34	18	4	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	1	2.80	post medieval		
206	18	4	Glass	Vessel	1	1.5	Post-medieval - modern		
207	18	4	Glass	Window	1	1.7	Post-medieval - modern		
55	18	4	Iron	Knife?	1	11.9	Uncertain		
54	18	4	Iron	UNASSIGNED	1	196.0	Post-medieval		
	19	2	Animal bone	Tooth (Bos)	1	-	-		
62	19	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.8	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
61	19	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.3	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
55	19	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	4.4	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
57	19	2	Ceramic	Vessel	2	4.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
53	19	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	8.3	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
58	19	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	9.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
54	19	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	11.3	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
63	19	2	Ceramic	Vessel	5	24.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
59	19	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	29.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
56	19	2	Ceramic	Vessel	6	50.1	Post-medieval - modern	1779	
60	19	2	Ceramic	Vessel	6	53.2	Post-medieval - modern	18th	19th
35	19	2	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Bowl	2	2.22	post medieval	1775	
212	19	2	Glass	Vessel	1	3.8	Post-medieval - modern	1800	
211	19	2	Glass	Vessel	1	8.3	Post-medieval - modern	1800	
209	19	2	Glass	Vessel	1	19.6	Post-medieval - modern	1840	1900
210	19	2	Glass	Vessel	1	35.0	Post medieval	1730	1800
208	19	2	Glass	Vessel	4	119.1	Post medieval	1840	1900
112	19	2	Ceramic	MARBLE	1	2.8	Post-medieval	1850	1925
47	19	2	Unknown	INDUSTRIAL BY PRODUCT?	1	3.0	Uncertain		
22	19	2	Iron	UNASSIGNED	1	16.8	Uncertain		
21	19	2	Iron	NAIL	1	18.6	Uncertain		
46	19	2	Unknown	INDUSTRIAL BY PRODUCT?	1	41.6	Uncertain		
	19	3	Animal bone	Skull (Ovis/Capra)	1	-	-		
70	19	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.9	Post-medieval - modern	17th	20th
69	19	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.4	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
67	19	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.5	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
68	19	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.5	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
65	19	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.1	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
66	19	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.8	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
71	19	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	3.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
64	19	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	7.5	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
73	19	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	10	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
75	19	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	11.9	Post-medieval - modern	17th	18th
74	19	3	Ceramic	Vessel	5	24.1	Post-medieval	16th	18th
72	19	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	30	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
36	19	3	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	1	1.83	post medieval		
214	19	3	Glass	Window	1	1.0	Post-medieval - modern		
213	19	3	Glass	Window	1	1.5	Post-medieval - modern		
78	19	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.3	Post-medieval	16th	18th
77	19	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.3	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
76	19	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	6.6	Post-medieval - modern	17th	18th
79	19	4	Ceramic	Vessel	3	16.2	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
216	19	4	Glass	Vessel	2	2.2	Modern		

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
215	19	4	Glass	Vessel	1	3.7	Modern		
	20	2	Animal bone	Ulna (Bos)	1	-	-		
	20	2	Animal bone	Unidentified (LM)	1	-	-		
51	20	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.8	Uncertain	-	-
43	20	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
46	20	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.3	Uncertain	-	-
41	20	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
44	20	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.2	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
39	20	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.4	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
50	20	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.5	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
40	20	2	Ceramic	Vessel	2	3.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
42	20	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.7	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
52	20	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.9	Uncertain		
49	20	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	4.5	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
45	20	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	15.7	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
47	20	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	18.1	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
48	20	2	Ceramic	Vessel	10	30	Post-medieval	16th	18th
218	20	2	Glass	Vessel	1	10.0	Modern	1920	
217	20	2	Glass	Vessel	1	27.9	Modern	1920	
	20	3	Animal bone	Longbone shaft (LM)	1	-	-		
	20	3	Animal bone	Tooth (Canidae)	1	-	-		
18	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.4	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
5	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.1	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
10	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	1.5	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
7	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.5	Post-medieval	1720	1850
3	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.5	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
17	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	3	2.8	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
14	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	3	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
9	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	3.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
8	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	4	4	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
2	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	4.4	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
30	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	4.8	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
4	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	6.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
37	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	6.8	Post-medieval	16th	18th/19th
26	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	7	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
16	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	7.3	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
38	20	3	STONE		1	7.7	-		
27	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	10	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
23	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	10.3	Post-medieval	17th	19th/20th
13	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	3	11.5	Post-medieval	1779	
22	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	13.3	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
24	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	16.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
12	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	4	17.2	Post-medieval	1779	
15	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	6	17.2	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
29	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	20	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
20	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	20	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
31	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	20	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
32	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	20	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
19	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	4	21	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
1	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	6	25.1	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
11	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	7	26.7	Post-medieval - modern	end 17th	20th
25	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	5	28.1	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
21	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	5	35.3	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
33	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	9	37.2	Post-medieval	16th	18th/19th
28	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	11	55.5	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
35	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	55.6	Post-medieval	16th	18th/19th
6	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	35	82.5	Post-medieval	1740	
36	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	17	378.8	Post-medieval	16th	18th/19th
34	20	3	Ceramic	Vessel	19	439.5	Post-medieval	16th	18th/19th
37	20	3	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	1	2.24	post medieval		
220	20	3	Glass	Vessel	1	12.7	Post-medieval - modern	1840	1900
219	20	3	Glass	Vessel	1	27.4	Post medieval	1730	1800
31	20	3	Iron	NAIL	1	1.4	Uncertain		
32	20	3	Iron	NAIL	1	1.9	Uncertain		
30	20	3	Iron	HORSESHOE?	2	32.2	Uncertain		
11	20	3	Iron	SCYTHER?	1	406.8	Uncertain		
	22	2	Animal bone	Pelvis (LU)	1	-	-		
	22	2	Animal bone	Scapula (LU)	1	-	-		
	22	2	Animal bone	Tarsal 4 (Bos)	1	-	-		

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
189	22	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.8	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
186	22	2	Ceramic	Vessel	2	1.2	Post-medieval - modern	end 17th	20th
185	22	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.1	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
184	22	2	Ceramic	Vessel	5	8.7	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
188	22	2	Ceramic	Vessel	5	14.9	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
187	22	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	17.1	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
190	22	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	35.8	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
191	22	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	107.7	Post-medieval	16th	18th
38	22	2	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	4	7.37	post medieval		
226	22	2	Glass	Window	1	0.2	Post-medieval - modern		
224	22	2	Glass	Window	1	0.5	Post-medieval - modern		
223	22	2	Glass	Window	1	0.7	Post-medieval - modern		
222	22	2	Glass	Vessel	1	0.8	Post-medieval - modern		
225	22	2	Glass	Window	1	0.8	Post-medieval - modern		
221	22	2	Glass	Vessel	1	1.0	Post-medieval - modern		
73	22	2	Iron	NAIL	1	1.3	Uncertain		
50	22	2	Copper alloy	BUTTON	1	3.4	Post-medieval	1700	1799
	22	3	Animal bone	Tooth (Ovis/Capra)	1	-	-		
452	22	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.6	Medieval	L12th	14th
183	22	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1	Uncertain	-	-
74	22	3	Glass	Melted	1	16.9	Uncertain		
	22	4	Animal bone	Humerus (Ovis/Capra)	1	-	-		
	24	2	Animal bone	Rib (LM)	1	-	-		
	24	2	Animal bone	Tooth (Bos)	1	-	-		
	24	2	Animal bone	Tooth (Bos)	1	-	-		
454	24	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.2	Medieval	14th	E17th
309	24	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.2	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
311	24	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.3	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
316	24	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.1	Uncertain	-	-
314	24	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.4	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
453	24	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.4	late medieval - post-medieval	-	-
310	24	2	Ceramic	Vessel	2	3.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
308	24	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	5	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
306	24	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	8.4	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
313	24	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	11	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
315	24	2	Ceramic	Vessel	3	13.3	Post-medieval	16th	18th
307	24	2	Ceramic	Vessel	4	14.2	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
312	24	2	Ceramic	Vessel	4	46.7	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
237	24	2	Glass	Vessel	1	0.2	Post-medieval - modern		
236	24	2	Glass	Window	1	0.8	Post-medieval - modern		
235	24	2	Glass	Window	1	0.9	Post-medieval - modern		
233	24	2	Glass	Vessel	1	1.1	Post-medieval - modern		
234	24	2	Glass	Vessel	1	1.1	Post-medieval - modern		
228	24	2	Glass	Vessel?	1	5.6	Post-medieval - modern		
232	24	2	Glass	Vessel	1	6.8	Post-medieval - modern		
230	24	2	Glass	Vessel	2	8.2	Post-medieval - modern		
231	24	2	Glass	Vessel	4	18.5	Post-medieval - modern		
229	24	2	Glass	Vessel	2	20.0	Post-medieval - modern		
227	24	2	Glass	Vessel	1	30.0	Post medieval	1820	1840
49	24	2	Wood/bone?	COUNTER	1	0.5	Post medieval?		
262	24	2	Ceramic	MARBLE	1	3.8	Post-medieval - modern		
99	24	2	Iron	UNASSIGNED	2	17.1	Uncertain		
53	24	2	Iron	HANDLE	1	235.5	Uncertain		
516	24	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.7	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
321	24	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
318	24	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.2	Post-medieval	16th	18th
320	24	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.8	Post-medieval	16th	18th
322	24	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	3.2	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
327	24	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.3	Uncertain	-	-
325	24	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	3.4	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
324	24	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	7	Post-medieval	17th	18th
326	24	3	Ceramic	Vessel	7	8.7	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
323	24	3	Ceramic	Vessel	3	10.4	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
319	24	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	29.6	Post-medieval	16th	18th
317	24	3	Ceramic	Vessel	14	45.6	Post-medieval	16th	18th
264	24	3	Glass	Vessel	1	1.5	Post medieval		
263	24	3	Iron	Uncertain	1	4.7	Uncertain		
75	24	3	Iron	NAIL	5	25.8	Uncertain		
76	24	3	Iron	BUCKLE	1	27.3	Medieval+		
	24	4	Animal bone	Pelvis (SU)	5	-	-		
329	24	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.7	Post-medieval	16th	18th

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
330	24	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.3	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
517	24	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.3	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
328	24	4	Ceramic	Vessel	4	15.5	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
110	24	4	Iron	Ferrule?	1	2.7	Uncertain		
71	24	4	Iron	Nail?	1	6.5	Uncertain		
290	25	1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.3	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
291	25	1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.8	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
289	25	1	Ceramic	Vessel	2	1.6	Post-medieval	16th	18th
239	25	1	Glass	Chip/droplet	1	0.6	Post-medieval - modern		
238	25	1	Glass	Vessel	4	11.5	Post-medieval - modern		
	25	2	Animal bone	Metacarpal (Ovis/Capra)	1	-	-		
	25	2	Animal bone	Metapodial (Ovis/Capra)	10	-	-		
	25	2	Animal bone	Metatarsal (Ovis/Capra)	1	-	-		
295	25	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.8	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
293	25	2	Ceramic	Vessel	2	2.3	Post-medieval - modern	end 17th	20th
300	25	2	Ceramic	Vessel	2	3.2	Post-medieval	16th	18th
294	25	2	Ceramic	Vessel	4	3.8	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
299	25	2	Ceramic	Vessel	4	7.5	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
298	25	2	Ceramic	Vessel	2	8.8	Uncertain	-	-
455	25	2	Ceramic	Vessel	3	8.9	Medieval	L12th	14th
296	25	2	Ceramic	Vessel	4	12	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
292	25	2	Ceramic	Vessel	3	13	Post-medieval - modern	end 17th	20th
297	25	2	Ceramic	Vessel	11	34.6	Post-medieval	17th	18th
39	25	2	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	1	1.12	post medieval		
244	25	2	Glass	Window	1	0.5	Post-medieval - modern		
243	25	2	Glass	Window	4	2.3	Post-medieval - modern		
242	25	2	Glass	Vessel	3	15.5	Post-medieval - modern		
241	25	2	Glass	Vessel	1	2.0	Modern		
240	25	2	Glass	Vessel	3	5.8	Modern		
12	25	2	Iron	NAIL	3	6.6	Uncertain		
	25	3	Animal bone	Longbone shaft (MM)	1	-	-		
	25	3	Animal bone	Metatarsal (Ovis/Capra)	1	-	-		
	25	3	Animal bone	Metatarsal (Ovis/Capra)	1	-	-		
	25	3	Animal bone	Metatarsal (Ovis/Capra)	10	-	-		

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
	25	3	Animal bone	Vertebra (Bos)	1	-	-		
302	25	3	Ceramic	Vessel	3	6.8	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
301	25	3	Ceramic	Vessel	5	45.4	Post-medieval	17th	18th
245	25	3	Glass	Vessel	2	5.9	Post-medieval - modern		
246	25	3	Glass	Window	4	6.8	Post-medieval - modern		
60	27	1	Iron	UNASSIGNED	1	4.0	Uncertain		
61	27	1	Iron	NAIL	1	4.5	Uncertain		
	27	2	Animal bone	Longbone shaft (LM)	4	-	-		
359	27	2	Ceramic	Vessel	2	0.8	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
358	27	2	Ceramic	Vessel	5	3.8	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
360	27	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	6.1	Post-medieval	16th	18th
41	27	2	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Bowl	1	0.82	post medieval		
40	27	2	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	2	2.60	post medieval		
67	27	2	Iron	UNASSIGNED	1	3.7	Uncertain		
459	27	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	2.1	Medieval	12th	14th
458	27	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.4	Medieval	L12th	14th
456	27	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	6.2	Medieval	L12th	14th
457	27	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	22.9	Medieval	L12th	14th
353	28	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.9	Post-medieval - modern?	19th	20th
351	28	2	Ceramic	Vessel	2	2.4	Post-medieval - modern?	-	-
350	28	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.1	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
349	28	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	11.1	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
352	28	2	Ceramic	Vessel	4	18.9	Post-medieval	16th	18th
354	28	2	Ceramic	Vessel	3	23.1	Post-medieval - modern?	17th	19th/20th
42	28	2	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	3	6.08	post medieval		
249	28	2	Glass	Window	2	1.4	Post-medieval - modern		
248	28	2	Glass	Window	1	2.6	Post-medieval - modern		
247	28	2	Glass	Vessel	1	9.0	Post-medieval - modern		
355	28	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.6	Post-medieval - modern?	-	-
357	28	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	4.1	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
460	28	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	7.6	Medieval	14th	E17th
462	28	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	7.6	Uncertain		
356	28	3	Ceramic	Vessel	3	8.2	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
	29	2	Animal bone	Longbone shaft (MM)	1	-	-		
	29	2	Animal bone	Longbone shaft (MM)	4	-	-		

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
	29	2	Animal bone	Rib (LM)	1	-	-		
369	29	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.3	Post-medieval	16th	18th
461	29	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.4	Medieval	L12th	14th
371	29	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	4	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
370	29	2	Ceramic	Vessel	2	4.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
366	29	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	5.6	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
368	29	2	Ceramic	Vessel	4	9.2	Post-medieval	17th	18th
367	29	2	Ceramic	Vessel	2	22.1	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
44	29	2	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	3	10.29	post medieval		
250	29	2	Glass	Window	1	1.6	Modern		
RD2 2_L 002	29	2	Flint	Natural	1	3.58	N/A	-	-
72	29	2	Iron	Nail?	1	7.6	Uncertain		
372	30	1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.4	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
378	30	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.8	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
375	30	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
380	30	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.4	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
379	30	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.5	Post-medieval	16th	18th
376	30	2	STONE		1	1.5	-	-	-
374	30	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
373	30	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.9	Post-medieval - modern	end 17th	20th
377	30	2	Ceramic	Vessel	3	3.1	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
45	30	2	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	1	3.48	post medieval		
251	30	2	Glass	Vessel	1	0.6	Post-medieval - modern		
252	30	2	Glass	Vessel?	1	0.7	Post-medieval - modern		
48	30	2	Slate	PENCIL	1	1.8	Post-medieval	1775	1925
86	30	2	Iron	NAIL?	1	3.2	Uncertain		
85	30	2	Iron	Horseshoe?	1	48.6	Uncertain		
	30	3	Animal bone	Longbone shaft (MM)	2	-	-		
	30	3	Animal bone	Unidentified (MLM)	3	-	-		
464	30	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.1	Medieval	L12th	14th
465	30	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.6	Medieval	12th	14th
463	30	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	3.6	Medieval	12th	13th
518	30	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	10.3	Medieval	12th	14th
46	30	3	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	6	11.96	post medieval		
68	30	3	Iron	Nail?	1	0.9	Uncertain		

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
	31	1	Shell	Ostrea edulia	1				
511	31	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.3	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
405	31	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	4.5	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
408	31	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	4.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th?	20th?
402	31	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	5.4	Post-medieval - modern	19th?	20th?
403	31	2	Ceramic	Vessel	2	5.8	Post-medieval - modern	19th?	20th?
406	31	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	6.9	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
407	31	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	8.2	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
401	31	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	8.8	Post-medieval - modern	19th?	20th?
404	31	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	11.7	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
400	31	2	Ceramic	Vessel	3	17.6	Post-medieval	16th	18th
399	31	2	Ceramic	Vessel	6	83.6	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
254	31	2	Glass	Vessel?	1	0.3	Post-medieval - modern		
255	31	2	Glass	Window	1	0.8	Modern		
255	31	2	Glass	Window	1	0.8	Modern		
253	31	2	Glass	Vessel	1	11.3	Modern		
98	31	2	Iron	UNASSIGNED	1	34.5	Uncertain		
97	31	2	Iron	HORSESHOE?	1	45.7	Uncertain		
96	31	2	Iron	UNASSIGNED	4	52.1	Uncertain		
398	31	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	2.5	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
396	31	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	4.3	Post-medieval	16th	18th
397	31	3	Ceramic	Vessel	2	5.4	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
395	31	3	Ceramic	Vessel	3	52.8	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
257	31	3	Glass	Vessel	1	0.5	Modern		
258	31	3	Glass	Window	1	0.5	Post medieval		
259	31	3	Glass	Window	1	0.6	Modern		
90	31	3	Iron	Nail?	1	33.5	Uncertain		
	31	4	Animal bone	Unidentified (MLM)	1	-	-		
393	31	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.9	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
466	31	4	Ceramic	Vessel	2	2.1	Medieval	L12th	14th
467	31	4	Ceramic	Vessel	2	2.3	Medieval	L12th	14th
89	31	4	Iron	Nail?	2	26.8	Uncertain		
394	31	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
468	31	5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.3	Medieval	L12th	14th
	32	2	Animal bone	Rib (MLM)	1	-	-		
	32	2	Animal bone	Unidentified (MLM)	12	-	-		

ID	Test Pit	Spit	Material	Notes	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Date From	Date To
305	32	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.1	Post-medieval - modern	end 17th	19th/20th
304	32	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	3.1	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
303	32	2	Ceramic	Vessel	2	8.7	Post-medieval	16th	18th
260	32	2	Glass	Vessel	2	2.0	Modern		
52	32	2	Iron	nail?	3	8.2	Uncertain		
510	32	3	Ceramic	Vessel	1	4.4	Uncertain	-	-
471	32	4	Ceramic	Vessel	3	5.8	Medieval	L12th	14th
472	32	4	STONE		1	7	-		
470	32	4	Ceramic	Vessel	3	21.8	Medieval	L12th	14th
469	32	4	Ceramic	Vessel	1	61.6	Medieval	L12th	14th
	33	2	Animal bone	Femur (Bos)	1	-	-		
	33	2	Animal bone	Intercostal cartilage (LM)	1	-	-		
	33	2	Animal bone	Longbone shaft (LM)	1	-	-		
	33	2	Animal bone	Tooth (Bos)	1	-	-		
288	33	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.6	Post-medieval - modern	19th	20th
287	33	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1.3	Uncertain		
286	33	2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	2.2	Post-medieval	16th	18th
285	33	2	Ceramic	Vessel	2	3.8	Post-medieval - modern	17th	19th/20th
47	33	2	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Bowl	1	0.98	post medieval	1775	
49	33	2	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Stem	2	1.15	post medieval		
	33	3	Animal bone	Unidentified (MLM)	1	-	-		
474	33	3	STONE		1	2.8	-		
473	33	3	Ceramic	Vessel	6	11	Medieval	L12th	14th
48	33	3	Ceramic	Clay pipe - Bowl	1	0.60	post medieval		

APPENDIX 3: Figures

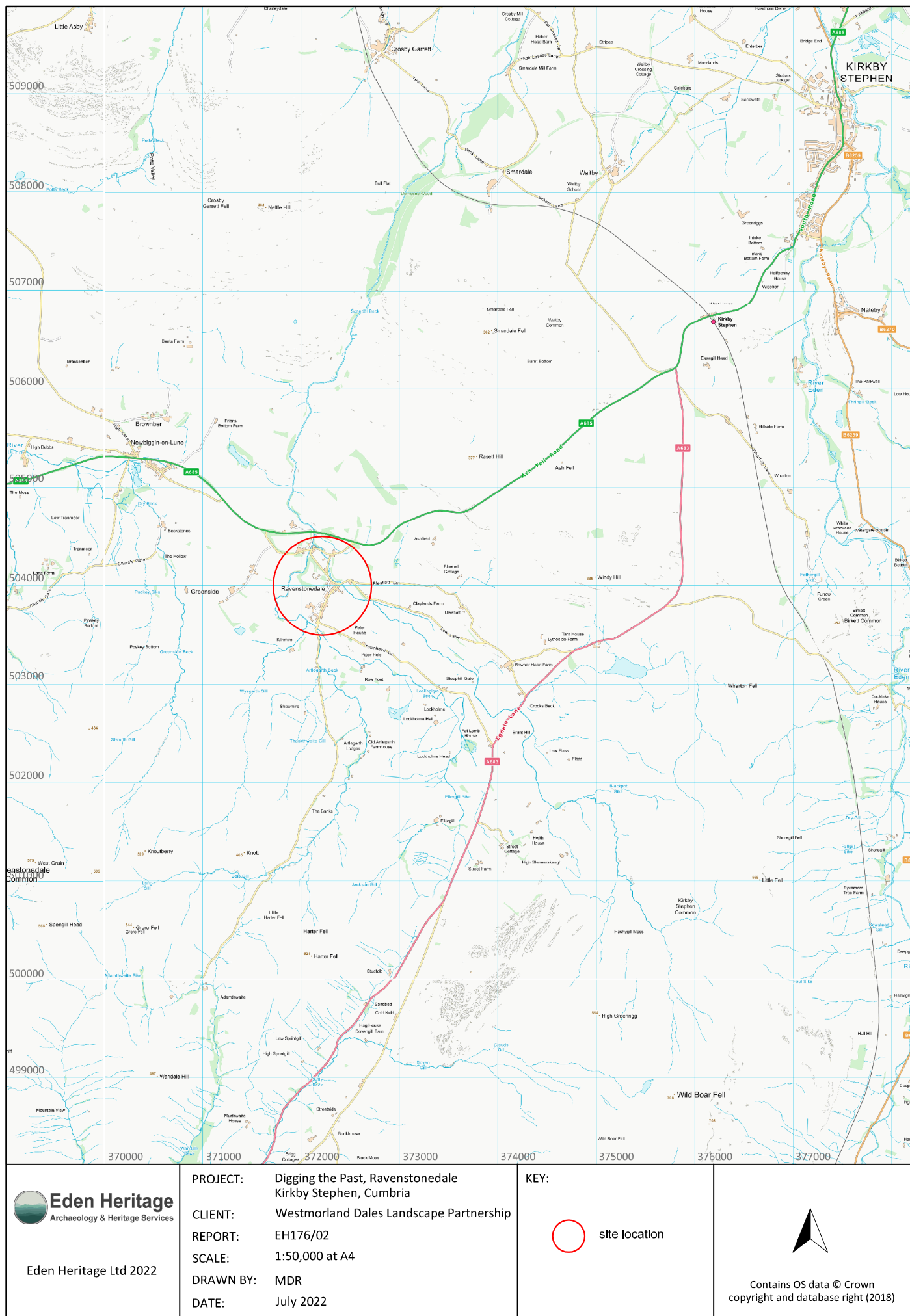
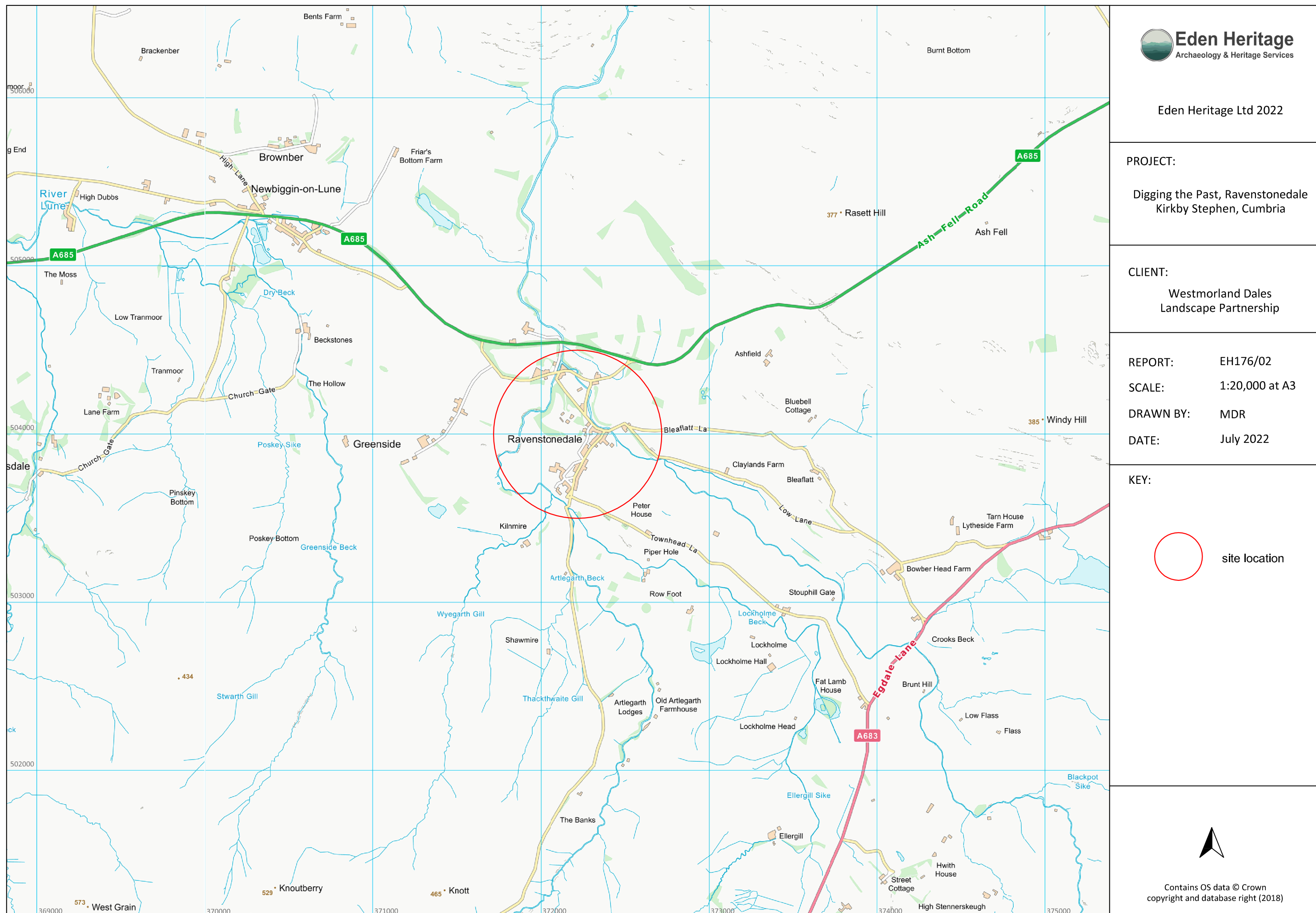
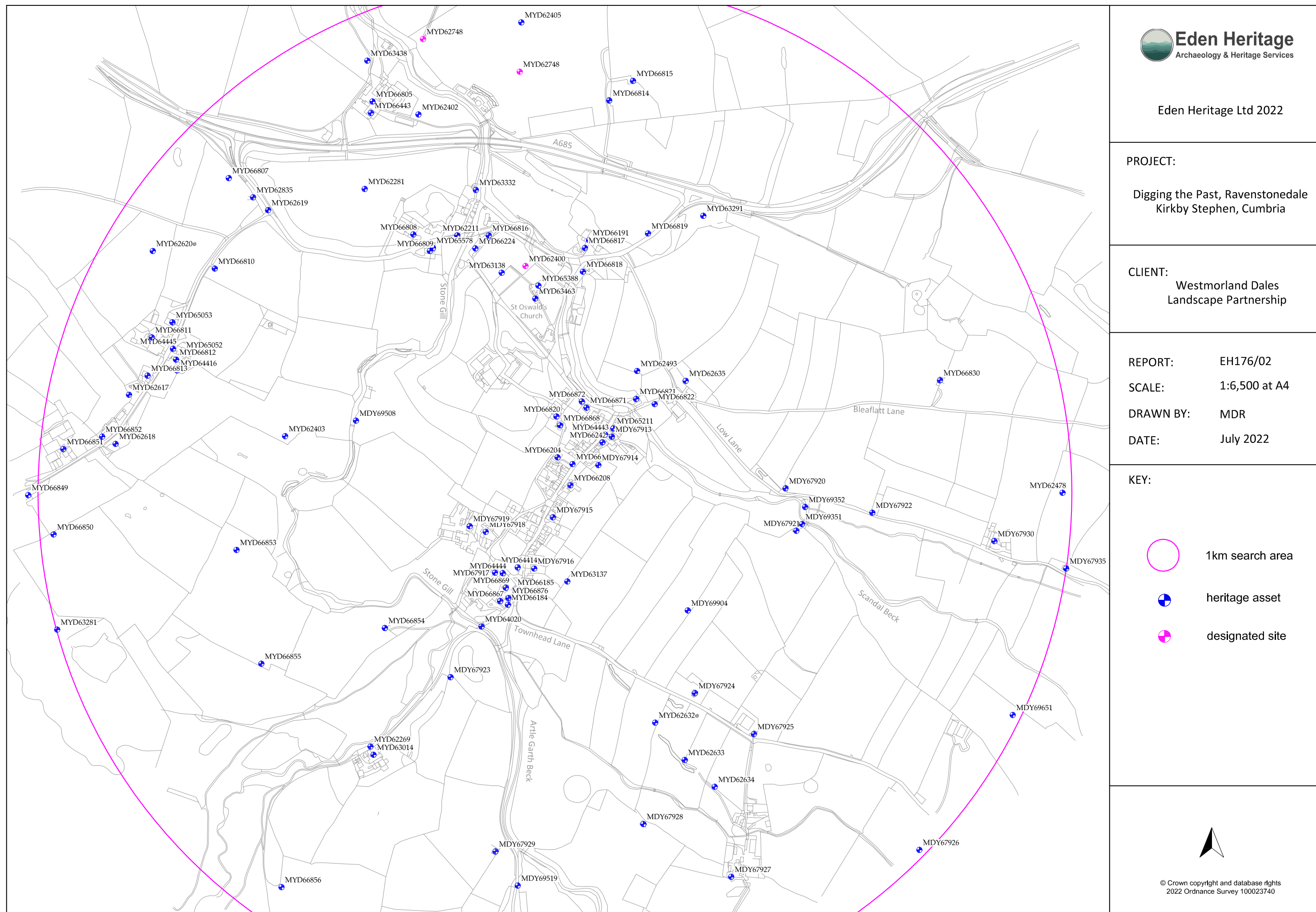


Figure 1: Site location.







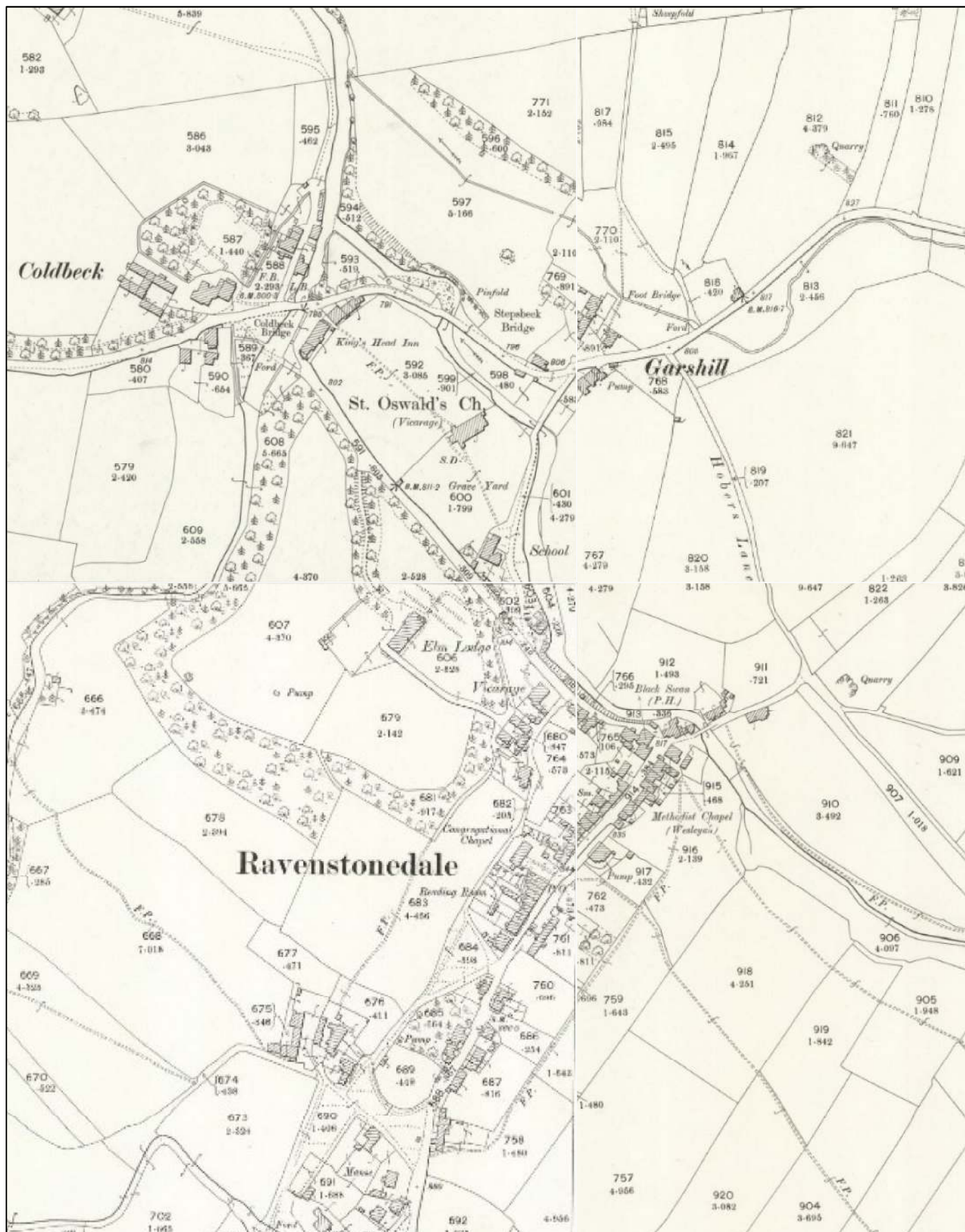
Eden Heritage 2019

PROJECT: Digging the Past, Ravenstonedale
Kirkby Stephen, Cumbria
CLIENT: Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership
REPORT: EH176/02
SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4
DRAWN BY: MDR
DATE: July 2022

KEY:



Figure 4: Extracts from the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1862-63 (6 inch to one mile scale).



Eden Heritage 2019

PROJECT: Digging the Past, Ravenstonedale
Kirkby Stephen, Cumbria

CLIENT: Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership

REPORT: EH176/02

SCALE: 1:4,000 at A4

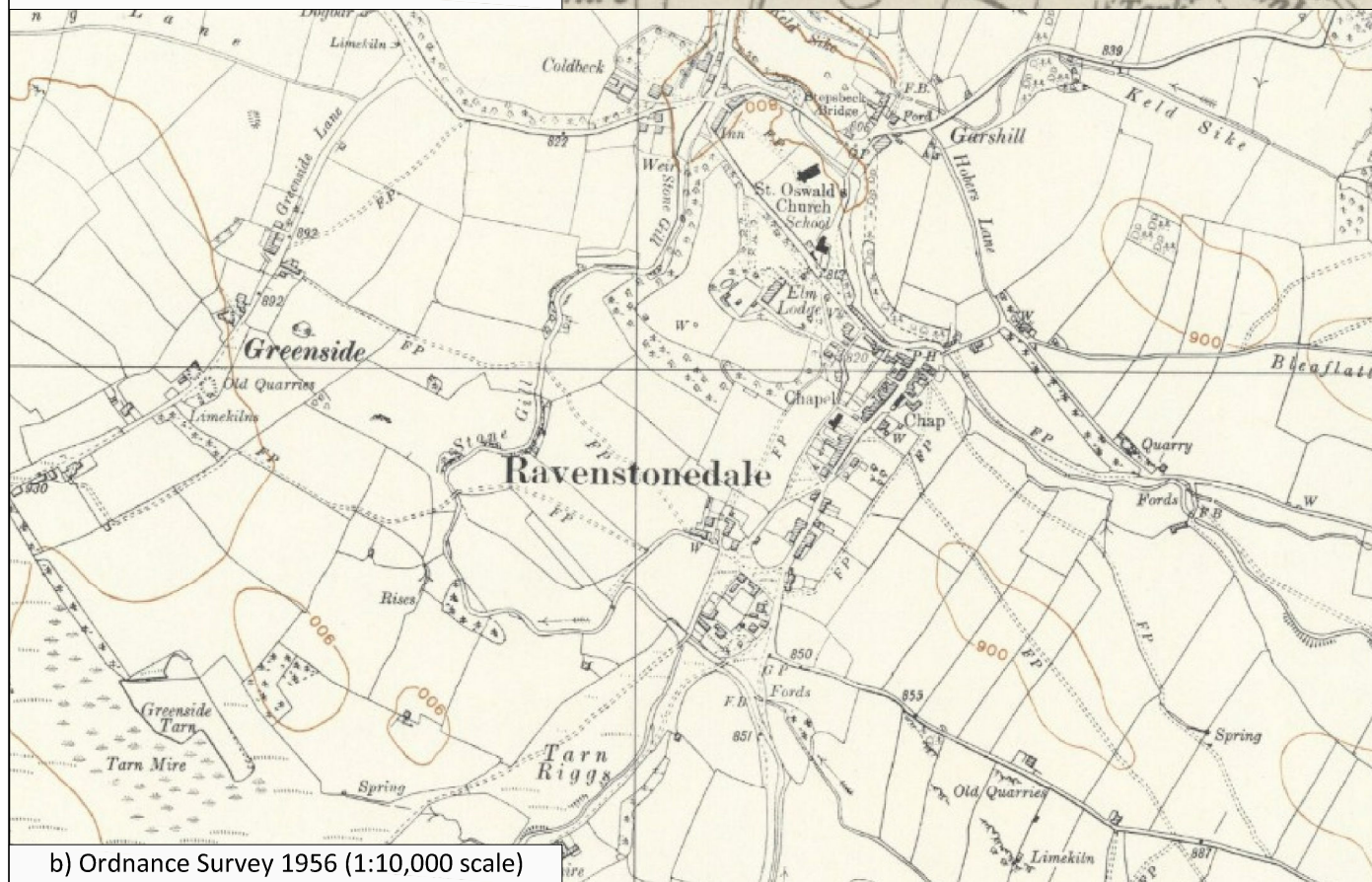
DRAWN BY: MDR

DATE: July 2022

KEY:



Figure 5: Extracts from the Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1898 (25 inch to one mile scale).



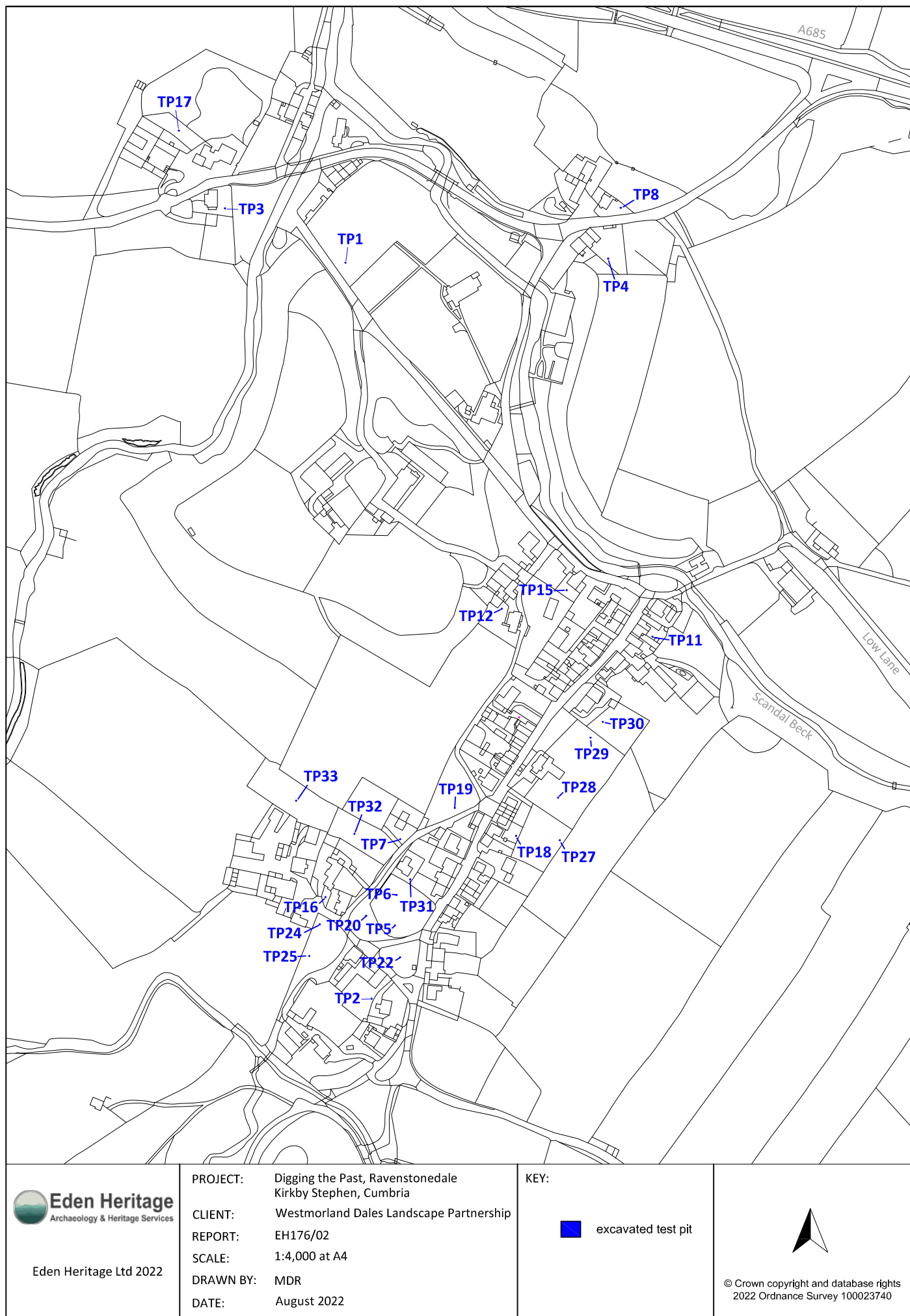
Eden Heritage 2019

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SCALE: 1:10,000 at A4
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KEY:



Figure 6: Extracts from the 20th century Ordnance Survey maps of 1946 and 1956 .



Eden Heritage Ltd 2022

PROJECT: Digging the Past, Ravenstonedale
Kirkby Stephen, Cumbria

CLIENT: Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership

REPORT: EH176/02

SCALE: 1:4,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: MDR

DATE: August 2022

KEY:

 excavated test pit



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2022 Ordnance Survey 100023740

Figure 7: Locations of test pits (TP1-TP33).

Heritage Impact Assessment
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Historic Landscape Survey
Written Scheme of Investigation

Geophysical Survey
Trial Trench Evaluation
Archaeological Excavation
Archaeological Watching Briefs

