



Moxy Hotel, Chester Cheshire

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Robertson North West ('the client') to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation, monitoring and reporting on land located off Boughton Lane, Chester, CH3 5AJ, centred on NGR 341400, 366600 (SJ 41400 66600).

A series of Romano-British boundary ditches and gullies were aligned perpendicularly and parallel to the Roman road situated to the south of the site leading east from the fort of *Deva* (Chester). These boundaries probably represent a continuation of features on the adjacent 'Boughton Centre' site (Wessex Archaeology 2015; Powell 2017). The boundaries probably represent agricultural enclosures accompanied by a possible routeway (1062). Environmental samples contained cereal grains, suggesting arable cultivation. Hammerscale was retrieved from ditch 1056 although this was the only evidence for industrial activity from the site and the context was also contaminated with intrusive medieval pottery.

Although residual medieval pottery was recovered (around 1% of the pottery assemblage), no features of medieval date were identified. In the medieval period the site probably formed part of the agricultural hinterland of Chester. No evidence of Civil War defences was identified.

The Romano-British features were sealed by layers of buried soil (primarily 1065 and 1066), one of which (1065) could be readily identified by a distinctive olive green colour. These soils contained artefacts of a variety of dates, including Romano-British, medieval and 17th-, 18th- and 19th-century. It is probable that these buried soils are analogous to those identified on the adjacent Boughton Centre site, where they were identified as Romano-British. It is suggested that Romano-British pottery recovered from buried soil on the Boughton Centre site was residual and that the buried soils on both sites are post-medieval. Historic maps show the site used as gardens during this period.

Ditches (eg, 1067) and sandstone walls (eg, 1068) contemporary with the post-medieval gardens were aligned north to south on the same axis as earlier Romano-British features, although (with one perhaps coincidental exception: 154 and 1058) the post-medieval boundaries did not have direct Romano-British antecedents. These boundaries divided the site into strips with a width of approximately 13 m (2.5 perches) leading back from the Boughton road frontage to the south.

In the late-19th century, cartographic evidence indicates that the site was developed as a series of terraces of dwellings. The arrangement of these terraces was influenced by existing boundaries, such as the slightly curvilinear boundary defined by wall 1068. The terraces were built in a single phase with identical building techniques and materials (handmade red brick and lime mortar). Victoria Terrace comprised slightly higher-status dwellings with bay windows and greater length. The other terraces were of uniform design. Outhouses were arranged in pairs in small yards at the rear of the dwellings. Preservation was typically limited to a few courses of brick foundation, however in some locales the ground floor surface survived. The surfaces of Victor Street were also intermittently preserved. The terraces continued to be maintained and modified until their demolition in the 1970s.

Archaeological preservation was variable and had been impacted by the development of the 19th-century terraces and primarily by the construction of a school in the 1970s.

The pottery assemblage is of local and regional significance and requires further work to realize its potential. A programme of analysis has been proposed to culminate in publication in a local journal.

The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code 210330. In due course, the archive will be deposited with the Grosvenor Museum under an accession number to be determined. An OASIS form, wessexar1-334073 has been completed for this project and will be finalized at the time of deposition.



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The fieldwork was directed by Paula Whittaker, with the assistance of Amy Derrick, Sam Birchall, Ged Callaghan, Alistair Cooper, Chris Oakes, Sarah Pedziwiatr and Will Sumner. This report was written by Ashley Tuck and Paula Whittaker and edited by Milica Rajic. Chris Cumberpatch contributed the pottery assessment, Lorrain Higbee assessed the animal bone and Lorraine Mephram assessed the other finds. The samples were processed by Samantha Rogerson and Fiona Eaglesham. The flots were sorted by Fiona Eaglesham and assessed by Inés López-Dóriga. The environmental report was written by Fiona Eaglesham and Inés López-Dóriga. The illustrations are by Ian Atkins. The project was managed by Milica Rajic on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Moxy Hotel, Chester, Cheshire

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Robertson North West ('the client') to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation, monitoring and reporting on land located off Boughton Lane, Chester, CH3 5AJ ('the site'), centred on NGR 341400, 366600 (SJ 41400 66600; **Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.2 The work was carried out as a condition of planning permission (17/05197/FUL) granted for the development of a hotel and car park.
- 1.1.3 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) and which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed, for both the fieldwork and the post-excavation work (BWB 2018). Mark Leah of Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service (CAPAS) approved the WSI, on behalf of Cheshire West and Chester Council, prior to fieldwork commencing. The WSI was supplemented by a Method Statement further detailing the methodology to be used (Wessex Archaeology 2018).
- 1.1.4 The works comprised strip, map and record (SMR) mitigation excavation and archaeological monitoring also known as a watching brief. The SMR excavation was undertaken between the 3 December 2018 and 5 February 2019. The watching brief was carried out in three phases between 25 February 2019 and 11 March 2019, 28 March 2019 and 5 April 2019, and 8 January 2020 and 11 March 2020.
- 1.1.5 The adjacent Boughton Retail Centre (now occupied by Waitrose) was previously subject to excavation and led to a post-excavation assessment report (Wessex Archaeology 2015) and journal publication (Powell 2017).

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the provisional results of the archaeological works and to assess the potential of the results to address the research aims outlined in the WSI. The report recommends a programme of further analysis work, and outlines the resources needed to achieve the aims (including the revised research aims arising from this assessment), leading to dissemination of the archaeological results via publication and the curation of the archive.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The excavation area was located on an area comprising waste ground and a disused car park. It is located off Boughton Road, Chester, to the west of the Waitrose superstore and immediately south of the Shropshire Canal at NGR 341400, 366599 (SJ 41400 66600). An old leadworks shot tower is located directly to the north of site on the other side of the canal.
- 1.3.2 The site was level and is at between 20.6 m above Ordnance Datum (OD) and 20.8 m OD.

- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Chester Formation Sandstone, pebbly (gravelly) with superficial deposits of Devensian Diamicton Till (British Geological Survey online viewer).

1.4 Archaeological and historical background

Introduction

- 1.4.1 The archaeological and historical background is derived from the WSI (BWB 2018), and the assessment report (Wessex Archaeology 2015) and publication (Powell 2017) of the adjacent Boughton Centre site.

Previous investigations related to the proposed development

- 1.4.2 The adjacent Boughton Centre site immediately to the east of the present site was investigated by a series of archaeological works including a watching brief (L-P Archaeology 2013) and trial trenching, strip, map and record and watching brief (Wessex Archaeology 2015; Powell 2017). The results of these works comprise the remains of a 19th-century tannery, a phase of late-19th-century back-to-back housing and a Roman-British boundary ditch and buried soil horizons.

Prehistoric

- 1.4.3 There is no evidence for prehistoric activity on the site.

Romano-British

- 1.4.4 Roman soil horizons and linear features were found at the adjacent Boughton Centre site (Wessex Archaeology 2015; Powell 2017) and may continue onto the Moxy Hotel site.

- 1.4.5 The site is located on the outskirts of the Roman fort and settlement of Chester (*Deva*) and lies close to the line of the former Roman road heading eastwards from the fort. Nearby, ditches and gullies together with tile, brick and pottery suggestive of widely-spaced houses set in individual enclosures have been found (Carrington 2012, 304–5, 334–5). The Roman town was supplied with water piped from wells and springs in Boughton, where an altar dedicated to the Nymphs and Fountains was discovered in 1821 (Collingwood and Wright 1965, 460). The main water supply line is believed to have lain south of the Roman road, entering the fortress near the Eastgate (Mason 2005, 110–18).

Medieval

- 1.4.6 Boughton continued to supply water to the town, the Dominican friars being licensed in 1276 to pipe water thence through the city wall (Barrow *et al.* 2005, 35). In 1583 a conduit running along the riverside to the Bridgegate was realigned along Foregate Street and Eastgate Street (*ibid.* 35–49).

- 1.4.7 The site is located beyond the limits of medieval Chester and the adjacent extramural settlement which does not appear to have extended east of the Bars. It is possible, however, that agricultural activities were undertaken on the site during the medieval period, along with small-scale settlement.

16th century

- 1.4.8 The post-medieval period saw piecemeal development of the Boughton area, initially focused on the Boughton road frontage.
- 1.4.9 The earliest cartographic depictions of the site are on Braun and Hogenberg's 1581 map and William Smith's 1585 map. Both show suburban settlement extending east along

Foregate Street and beyond the outer gateway at the Bars; indeed, Smith's map shows it extending on the north side of Boughton road almost as far as its junction with Hoole Lane.

- 1.4.10 On both maps there appears to be open farmland to the north of the road frontage, although they also show what appear to be two rows of structures. On Braun and Hogenberg's map these are shown as raised up on legs and therefore were probably tenter frames used for stretching cloth from fulling mills. These tenter frames are probably an antecedent to the 19th-century tannery recorded at the adjacent Boughton Centre site.

Civil War

- 1.4.11 The site may have straddled the line of the Royalist outworks built in 1643–4 during the Civil War and later captured by the Parliamentary forces. The outworks would have comprised an earthen rampart with a ditch, dug in straight lengths with salients and flanks, mounts for cannon, pitfalls and heavy gates (Lewis and Thacker eds 2003, 115–25). Hemingway's 1836 depiction of the defences shows them crossing Boughton road east of the former Horn Lane (later Steam Mill Street), and therefore possibly lying within the site. As suggested by Ward (1987, 6–11), however, the defences may have been situated further east near Hoole Lane.
- 1.4.12 The siege of Chester in 1644–6 saw considerable destruction, with large parts of the eastern suburbs burnt along Foregate Street and at Boughton. Among the demolitions reported by Randle Holme 'were all the houses, barns, and buildings near to The Barrs, with Great Boughton, and Christleton' (quoted in Hanshall 1817, 162). Hollar's map of 1653, dating from just after the war, shows the housing along the street frontage, but now with garden plots laid out to the rear.

18th century

- 1.4.13 Almost a century later, De Lavaux's map of 1745 shows the area to the rear of the houses still laid out as garden plots, with a patchwork of small irregular fields to their north. In the 1770s the southern ends of these fields were cut across by the building of the Chester Canal, which followed a straight line between Hoole Lane and Frodsham Street. The development of the canal stimulated industrial development in the area including Walker, Parker & Co.'s Chester Leadworks and shot tower (built 1799) directly to the north of the site, and the Steam Flour Mill and warehouse (built 1785) to the west along with Seaville Street.

19th century

- 1.4.14 Wood's map of 1833 shows the entire area between the houses and the canal infilled with a grid of garden plots, albeit with the earlier field boundaries still evident. However, by then a new street, Steven Street, had been laid out, with terraced housing along both sides, and the area between it and Steam Mill Street was largely infilled with further housing.
- 1.4.15 The tithe map of 1848 showed plots of enclosed agricultural land and pasture to the north and east with smaller plots of land to the west relating to the Boughton street frontage.
- 1.4.16 By the time of the 1874 Ordnance Survey map, these buildings and the plots had been replaced by terraced housing along Victor Street and Fosbrook Street.

20th and 21st centuries

- 1.4.17 By 1973 the terraced housing on Steven Street, Victor Street and Fosbrook Street, along with some of the properties on the Boughton road frontage, had been demolished. These



were replaced by Boughton St Pauls Nursery and Infant School which closed in 2008. The adjacent Boughton Retail Centre and associated car park were completed in 2016.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Summary

2.1.1 The general aims of the excavation, as stated in the Method Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2018) and derived from ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014a), were:

- to provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and,
- to carry out a mitigation and management strategy in order to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

2.1.2 The Method Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2018) further defined the following objectives:

- to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- to establish, within the constraints of the strip, map, record and watching brief, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- to place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and,
- to make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the strip, map, record and watching brief.

2.1.3 The WSI (BWB 2018) contained a similar list of objectives:

- to determine the nature, depth, extent, significance and date of any archaeological features;
- to determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present;
- to investigate, sample and record archaeological features, structures and deposits, according to the methodology detailed in the WSI;
- to preserve by record the archaeological remains that will be impacted by the proposed development;
- to confirm and enhance the results of the previous trial trenching; and archaeological monitoring; and,
- to recover all artefacts.



3 METHODS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (BWB 2018) and Method Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2018), and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarized below.

3.2 Fieldwork methods

General

3.2.1 The excavation area was set out using a GNSS survey system in the same position as proposed in the WSI (**Fig.1**). The topsoil and overburden was removed in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of an archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits until the archaeological horizon was exposed. A 2 m easement was left along the east perimeter of the site for safety reasons.

3.2.2 Where necessary, the surface of archaeological deposits was cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. A sufficient sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand excavated to address the aims of the excavation. Features were surveyed using a GNSS system and by aerial photogrammetry.

3.2.3 The initial archaeological strip exposed a series of post-medieval structures. Once these had been recorded to the satisfaction of Mark Leah and Rob Edwards from CAPAS, a second machine strip was undertaken to the level of an earlier archaeological horizon, with the natural geology exposed in places.

3.2.4 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand excavation of archaeological features was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. A metal detector was also used. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained.

Watching brief

3.2.5 Following the conclusion of the strip, map and sample excavation, a watching brief was maintained on groundworks undertaken by the developer. These groundworks included the installation of drains following construction of the main hotel building.

Recording

3.2.6 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.

3.2.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

3.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control

and curation processes to ensure long term accessibility of the image set. Black and white photography using film no faster than ISO400 and orthodox monochrome chemical development was used.

3.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

General

- 3.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (BWB 2018). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3.4 Environmental sampling

- 3.4.1 All sampling was undertaken following Wessex Archaeology's in-house guidance, which adheres to the principles outlined in Historic England's guidance (Campbell *et al.* 2011).
- 3.4.2 Bulk environmental soil samples, for the recovery of plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, small animal bones and other small artefacts, were taken as appropriate from well-sealed and dateable contexts or features. All samples taken were of an appropriate size – typically 40 litres for the recovery of environmental evidence from dry contexts, or 100% of small features such as postholes.

3.5 Monitoring

- 3.5.1 Mark Leah and Rob Edwards monitored the excavations on behalf of the CAPAS.

4 STRATIGRAPHIC RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

Summary of archaeological features and deposits

- 4.1.1 A series of boundary ditches and gullies, accompanied by some pits, cut the natural and were sealed by a series of buried soils. The fills of these features were generally uniform, comprising grey brown clay silt. Some of the early features could be dated by the presence of Romano-British artefacts; others did not contain dating evidence but are probably contemporary with the dated examples. These early features were best preserved in the east, although truncation by later activity had impacted preservation across the site and early features, where these survived, were shallow. Romano-British features were primarily aligned roughly north to south and west to east, perpendicular and parallel to the Roman road situated to the south of the site leading east from the fort of *Deva* (Chester). The same orientation of land use appears to have survived until the late 20th century and survives across Boughton in general though not on the site itself. The Romano-British features represent a continuation of the Romano-British arrangement of land use evidenced on the adjacent 'Boughton Centre' site (now occupied by a Waitrose supermarket; Wessex Archaeology 2015; Powell 2017).
- 4.1.2 Layers of buried soil (primarily 1065 and 1066) overlay the Romano-British features. The lower layer (1065) could be readily identified by a distinctive olive green colour. These soils contained artefacts of a variety of dates, the latest of which originated in the 19th century. Although some residual medieval pottery was recovered from these layers and elsewhere on the site, no features of medieval date were identified. It is probable that these buried soils are analogous to those identified on the adjacent Boughton Centre site, where they were identified as Romano-British on the basis of the presence of pottery. It is suggested

that this pottery was residual. The buried soil layers of the present Moxy Hotel site also contained residual Romano-British material. These buried soil layers probably relate to use of the site as gardens as depicted on historic maps.

- 4.1.3 Boundaries contemporary with the post-medieval gardens were identified, comprising ditches (eg, 1067) and sandstone walls (eg, 1068). The boundaries followed the same north to south and west to east grid as the earlier Romano-British features, although (with one exception: 154 and 1056) the post-medieval boundaries were not direct redefinitions of Romano-British enclosures. In the post-medieval period, the site was divided into north-to-south-aligned strips leading back from Boughton road to the south. These strips were around 13 m wide, approximately 2.5 perches. The origin of these plots is unknown. Evidence for these boundaries was best-preserved in the north of the site and had been impacted by later development.
- 4.1.4 No evidence was identified to suggest that the 19th-century tanneries recorded on the adjacent Boughton Centre site (Wessex Archaeology 2015; Powell 2017) continued onto the Moxy Hotel site.
- 4.1.5 In the late-19th century, cartographic evidence indicates that the site was developed as a series of north-to-south-aligned terraces of dwellings. The arrangement of these terraces was influenced by existing boundaries, particularly in the case of the retained, slightly curvilinear boundary defined by wall 1069. The terraces were built in a single phase of development with identical building techniques and materials (handmade red brick and lime mortar) and building techniques. Victoria Terrace was distinguished with bay windows and offshot developments at the rear indicating slightly higher status dwellings. The other terraces shared identical layouts. Outhouses were arranged in pairs within the small yards at the rear of the dwellings. Preservation was typically limited to a few courses of brick foundation, however in some locales the ground floor surface also survived. The surface of Victor Street and its attendant pavements were also intermittently preserved.
- 4.1.6 The boundary wall (1098) built on earlier sandstone foundation 1069 was rebuilt using ash mortar and other structures modified and constructed in this area. Some of the toilets at the rear of properties fronting Fosbrook Street were rebuilt to a different plan. Other maintenance was also evidenced, such as the replacement of the pavements on Victor Street with pre-cast concrete.
- 4.1.7 In the 1970s the terraces were demolished and a school constructed. Drains and foundations associated with the school had intermittently truncated the archaeological remains. The remains of a 21st-century site compound associated with the Boughton Centre project were also present.

Methods of stratigraphic assessment and quantity of data

- 4.1.8 **Table 1** (below) provides a quantification of the records from the excavation.

Table 1 Quantification of excavation records

Type	Quantity
Context records	594
Context registers	22
Graphics (A4 and A3)	79
Graphics registers	5
Object registers	2
Digital photographs	1703

4.1.9 All handwritten and drawn records from the excavation have been collated, checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships. Key data has been transcribed into an Access database for assessment, which can be updated during any further analysis. The excavation has been preliminary phased using stratigraphic relationships and the spot dating from artefacts, particularly pottery.

4.2 Natural

4.2.1 The undisturbed natural geological substrate (group 1050 comprising 302, 304, 576 and 610) was yellow/orange brown silt clay and was encountered at 19.7m OD.

4.3 Romano-British

Introduction

4.3.1 A series of Romano-British linear and discrete features were recorded (**Fig. 2**). These features were seen to cut the natural (1050) and were sealed by post-medieval buried soils such as 1065 and 1066 (see below). The fills of Romano-British features typically comprised grey brown silt clays; fills have only been described below where they differ from this trend.

North-to-south-aligned gullies 454 and 1051 and pits 439, 447 and 527

4.3.2 Near the centre of the site were two roughly north-to-south-aligned gullies (454 and 1051). These gullies probably represent the stratigraphically earliest features on site. Gully 1051 (constituents 342 and 558; **PI. 1**) contained Romano-British pottery in its fill (343, 557) and was 0.25 m wide and 0.15 m deep. Gully 454 was 0.25 m wide and only 0.03 m deep and did not contain dateable artefacts.

4.3.3 The relationship between gully 454 and a series of pits (439, 447 and 527) was lost due to modern truncation. Pit 527 (**Fig. 7, Section 1**) was the eldest of the three pits and was identified under watching brief conditions. It was around a maximum of 0.7 m in diameter and 0.55 m deep, with four similar fills of bright orange and grey clay silt (528–531). Pit 527 was cut by large pit 439, 2.8 m in diameter and 0.8 m deep, with fills of black silt and gravel (438), red grey silt clay (437 and 436), and blue grey clay (434) containing Romano-British pottery. A smaller pit (447) truncated the fills of pit 439 and was a maximum of 1.1 m in diameter and 0.2 m deep with a fill of blue grey clay (435).

4.3.4 Both gully 1051 (**Fig. 7, Section 2**) and pit 439 were cut by ditch 1052. The relationship of ditch 1052 and gully 454 was lost to modern truncation. Both gullies (454 and 1051) were cut by ditch 1053. Gully 1051 was not seen to continue north of ditch 1053, although this may have been due to later truncation; the south end extended beyond the area of excavation. Both ends of gully 454 were lost in plan due to truncation.

West-to-east-aligned ditches 429, 1052, 1053, 1054 and 1055

4.3.5 A series of five west-to-east-aligned similar Romano-British ditches (from north to south, 429, 1053, 1052, 1054 and 1055) formed the next sub-phase of activity.

4.3.6 Ditch 429 was truncated by ditch 1056 in the west (**Fig. 7, Section 3**) and terminated in the east. Ditch 429 was 0.81 m wide and 0.07 m deep; the fill (430) contained Romano-British pottery.

4.3.7 Ditch 1053 (constituents 365 and 401) was truncated in the west by ditch 1056 (**Fig. 8, Section 4**) and in the east by ditch 1057 (**PI. 2**). It cut both gullies 454 and 1051. Ditch 1053

- was 1 m wide and 0.4 m deep with one or two fills (366, 367 and 402), one of which (402) contained Romano-British pottery.
- 4.3.8 The west end of ditch 1052 (constituents 340 and 559) truncated pit 439 and was itself truncated by modern disturbance. The ditch truncated gully 1051 (**Fig. 7, Section 2**) but its relationship with ditch 1057 lay outside the area of excavation. Ditch 1052 was a maximum of 1.1 m wide and 0.2 m deep with Romano-British pottery in its fill (448). A pit (562, not illustrated) 0.8 m in diameter and 0.24 m deep was recorded by the watching brief and was cut by ditch 1052.
- 4.3.9 Ditch 1054 (constituents 355 and 407) appeared to terminate in the west (intervention 355; **Fig. 8, Section 5**), although it is possible that this was truncation rather than a genuine termination; ditch 1056 had also been removed by truncation in this vicinity. Ditch 1054 was 0.44 m wide and 0.1 m deep with Romano-British pottery in the fill (356, 408).
- 4.3.10 A minimum of 0.5 m to the south of ditch 1054 was another ditch (1055, constituents 363 and 423), 0.51 m wide and 0.31 m deep and also containing Romano-British pottery. Again, this ditch appeared to terminate in the west (intervention 363). A tiny fragment (0.25 m long) of a ditch was preserved to the west (412) and may have represented a continuation of ditch 1055; the fill contained Romano-British pottery. Ditch 1055 was truncated by post-medieval ditch 1072 which, although it was on a slightly different alignment, might represent a late reiteration of the same boundary.
- Gully 1060*
- 4.3.11 Under watching brief conditions, three fragments of a north-to-south-aligned gully (385, 537, and 551; **PI. 3**) were identified in section to the south of ditch 1055. The north-to-south-aligned gullies may represent a single feature (1060). Gully 1060 was a maximum of 1 m wide and 0.27 m deep containing one or two fills (538, 550, 552, 586 and 587). Romano-British pottery was recovered from fills 550 and 552.
- Features 309, 321, 1058 and 1059*
- 4.3.12 Moving north, a cluster of Romano-British features was present (**PI. 4**). A curvilinear ditch (1059; constituents 313 and 319) terminated in the south-east and curved around to the north-east where it was truncated by a linear ditch (1058; constituents 307 and 315; **Fig. 8, Section 6**). Curvilinear ditch 1059 was 4.2 m long, and a maximum of 0.8 m wide and 0.15 m deep. Linear ditch 1058 was a maximum of 0.8 m wide and 0.13 m deep and aligned north-west to south-east. Although ditches 1058 and 1059 were perpendicular at the point they intersected, ditch 1059 did not carry on north-east of the intersection.
- 4.3.13 Immediately west of ditches 1058 and 1059 was the east terminal of a ditch (321) that had been truncated by modern disturbance to the west. Ditch 321 may have been another west-to-east-aligned ditch in the same sequence as 429, 1052, 1053, 1054 and 1055 described above. Ditch 321 was 0.72 m wide from north to south and 0.4 m deep with an orange and grey clay fill (322).
- 4.3.14 A west-to-east-aligned gully (309) was 0.25 m wide and 0.22 m deep. In the east, gully 309 was truncated by ditch 1057 (here 311; **Fig. 8, Section 6; PI. 5**) and terminated slightly east of the ditch. In the west, the relationship between gully 309 and ditch 1058 had been truncated by late-20th-century structure 318.
- 4.3.15 No finds were recovered from the fills of any of these features (309, 321, 1058 and 1059), however their stratigraphic position, generally supported by the appearance of the fills (grey brown silt clay except where noted), suggests a Romano-British chronology.

North-to-south-aligned ditches 1056 and 1057 (and pit 361)

- 4.3.16 Ditch 1056 formed a major boundary running roughly north to south across the site. The same alignment was later used for post-medieval wall 154. This may have been coincidence as ditch 1056 was obscured by soils 1065 and 1066 prior to the construction of wall 154. The same alignment was subsequently for the front of Albert Terrace (see below).
- 4.3.17 Ditch 1057 was the eastern counterpart to ditch 1056. The two features were not quite parallel, with ditch 1057 curving west closer to ditch 1056 in the north. Ditches 1056 and 1057 cut other Romano-British features wherever they intersected, suggesting that their definition (or, more properly, redefinition) was late in the Romano-British occupation of the site. Earlier definitions of ditches 1056 and 1057 were probably associated with gullies 454 and 1051, which ran parallel to them but were stratigraphically distant. In one location (intervention 432), an earlier definition of ditch 1056 was evidenced by cut 427, 1.6 m wide and 0.19 m deep and containing Romano-British pottery in its fill (**Fig. 7, Section 3**). Ditch 1056 cut ditch 429 (**Fig. 7, Section 3**) and ditch 1053 (**Fig. 8, Section 4**); ditch 1057 cut gully 309 (**Fig. 8, Section 7; Pl. 5**) and ditch 1053 (**Pl. 2**).
- 4.3.18 Ditch 1056 (constituents 358, 369, and 432; **Fig. 7, Section 3; Pl. 6**) was not well-preserved and had been truncated for much of its length, including between each of the three interventions dug into it. The ditch was a maximum of 1.12 m wide and 0.25 m deep and contained Romano-British pottery (359, 368) alongside a single sherd (although 59 g) of presumably intrusive medieval pot. Hammerscale was recovered from an environmental sample indicating industrial activity. The ditch had an irregular base and sides indicating root disturbance and suggesting that the boundary may have been marked by a hedgerow.
- 4.3.19 A small pit (361; **Pl. 6**) accompanied ditch 1056 and was located immediately west of intervention 358. Pit 361 was 0.42 m in diameter and 0.05 m deep and contained Romano-British pottery (362).
- 4.3.20 Ditch 1057 had suffered the same poor level of preservation as ditch 1056 and was examined with only two interventions (311 and 399; **Pl. 5**). Ditch 1057 was a maximum of 0.9 m wide and 0.4 m deep and contained fills of grey red silt sand (411) and blue grey or grey brown silt clay containing Romano-British pottery (400, 312).

Ditch 1061, pit 275 and related features

- 4.3.21 West-to-east-aligned ditch 1061 (constituents 272 and 371; **Pl. 7**) was a maximum of 4.13 m wide and 0.9 m deep with one or two fills (273, 274, 372). A post-medieval brick fragment recovered from fill 273 was probably intrusive. A contemporary ditch terminal (348) extended south-west from ditch 272 and was 3 m long, 1.7 m wide and 0.31 m deep with a dark brown organic clay silt fill (349) containing Romano-British CBM. Ditch 272 was re-cut as gully 264 (**Fig. 8, Section 8**), 0.39 m wide and 0.21 m deep. Ditch terminal 348 was also re-cut as 275, 1.56 m wide and 0.28 m deep. The fills of each feature (265 and 276) contained Romano-British pottery and fragments of lead, the lead spread across both fills suggesting the fills were contemporary. Some slumping of grey brown sand clay (350) was also present.
- 4.3.22 A stakehole (277, **Fig. 8, Section 8**) cut natural 1050 and was a maximum of 0.23 m in diameter and 0.14 m deep with a grey brown loam fill. The stakehole was truncated by ditch re-cut 264 described above.
- 4.3.23 The intersection of north-to-south-aligned ditch 1057 with these features was not preserved. However, the shape of ditch terminal 348 may reflect the alignment of ditch 1057 (see plan **Fig. 2**) and it is probable that these features were broadly contemporary.

Pit 445

- 4.3.24 At the northern limit of excavation, part of a large pit (445) was over 5 m in diameter and 0.25 m deep. The fill contained Romano-British pottery, and glass that was not chronologically distinctive, but which is probably Romano-British on the basis of stratigraphy.

Linear feature 1062, gully 1063, ditch 1064 and nearby pits

- 4.3.25 Gully 1063 was a maximum of 0.38 m wide and 0.37 m deep with a fill containing Romano-British pottery and CBM (393, 404, 548). The gully was truncated by north-to-south-aligned linear feature 1062 (**Fig. 9, Section 9**) and gully 1064 (**PI. 8**), and by 19th century structures including Victoria Terrace wall 271 (see below).
- 4.3.26 Linear feature 1062 (constituents 390, 397 and 419) was much wider at 3 m to 4 m, yet was only a maximum of 0.15 m deep (**Fig. 9, Section 9; PI. 9**). The fill (391, 398, 420) contained Romano-British pottery and CBM. The function of this linear feature is unclear; it does not appear to be a boundary or a drain. It is possible that feature 1062 represents a trackway or similar route. The feature correlates with the 19th-century Victor Street and it is tempting to suggest continuity, however garden soils 1065 and 1066 buried linear feature 1062 prior to the construction of Victor Street there is no archaeological or cartographic evidence to support the existence of a trackway in the intervening centuries. Both routes probably lead perpendicularly from Boughton road and its Roman antecedent to the south.
- 4.3.27 The full profile of ditch 1064 (constituents 405 and 540) had been truncated by later development (**PI. 8**) but was at least 1 m wide and 0.5 m deep; the fills (406, 541 and 542) contained Romano-British pottery and CBM alongside an intrusive fragment of clay tobacco pipe. If linear feature 1062 represented a trackway, ditch 1064 may be a wayside drain.
- 4.3.28 Pit 442 was located near ditch 1064 and was 0.46 m deep and a maximum of 1.65 m in diameter, although it was not fully exposed in plan. A yellowish primary fill (444) was overlain by a typical grey brown silt clay fill containing Romano-British pottery (443). There were no relationships with other features.
- 4.3.29 The watching brief recorded the edge of a re-cut feature (513 and 517) to the north of linear feature 1062. The continuation of these features in plan were not observed. Feature 513 was 0.3 m deep with three fills (514–6), one of which (514) contained a sherd of Romano-British pottery. The second feature (517) was at least 0.7 m in diameter and 0.7 m deep with a single unremarkable fill (518). Pit 513 was sealed by three layers of orange brown sandy material (519–521) which did not contain dating information.

Watching brief results in the west of site

- 4.3.30 In the west of the site, a possible pit seen only in section (607, not on plan) cut the natural (1050) and was 0.2 m deep with two fills (608 and 602), although the full profile was not observed. The pit was sealed by buried soil 1065 and may therefore be Romano-British in date.
- 4.3.31 Gully 611 was identified during the watching brief in the west of the site, beyond the limit of the strip, map and record excavation. The gully was over 0.6 m wide and 0.28 m deep. It did not produce dating evidence, but its stratigraphic position cut into the natural below buried soils suggests a Romano-British date.
- 4.3.32 Nearby layers 615, 619, 632 and 634 may also represent Romano-British features fills. Layers 619 and 634 contained Romano-British pottery. All four layers resembled the fills of Romano-British features seen elsewhere on site (they were similar to grey brown silt clay).

Their stratigraphic position near the base of the watching brief trench was consistent with an early date.

- 4.3.33 The watching brief recorded a pit in the south-west (553) 1.1 m in diameter and 0.32 m deep and sealed by garden soil 1066. Some 0.9 m to the east, a feature 1.25 m wide and 0.42 m deep, probably a ditch (522), was seen in a north-facing section and contained Romano-British pottery in its fill (523). The feature was sealed by an orange brown deposit (524) that was in turn cut by another feature (525) seen in a west-facing section. Feature 525 may have been a ditch 0.78 m wide and 0.5 m deep, and did not contain dating evidence. The relationship of these features to features recorded during the strip, map and record is uncertain. They appear to be in the area of possible routeway 1062 and may represent parts of that feature. The continuation of ditches 412, 1045 and 1055 situated to the east may also be represented amongst them.

4.4 Post-medieval gardens

Garden soils

- 4.4.1 In one location in the east of the site, layer 327 was identified in a single intervention. Layer 327 comprised dark brown silt clay with charcoal and contained 17th-century clay tobacco pipe and pottery and 18th- to 19th-century pottery alongside residual Romano-British sherds. Layer 327 was overlain by layer 1065.
- 4.4.2 Layer 1065 (constituent deposits 12, 79, 347, 455, 470, 534 and 609; **Fig. 7, Section 2**) comprised a distinctive greenish brown silt clay with stones and charcoal. Pottery of 19th-century date was recovered alongside residual Romano-British and early post-medieval sherds. Clay tobacco pipe from the 18th century was also recovered. It is possible that layers 467, 575 and 631 represented localized variations of layer 1065, comprising grey silt clay, brown sand silt and brown clay silt respectively.
- 4.4.3 A second major layer (1066, constituents 40, 58, 69, 77, 142, 289, 301, 303, 346, 352, 452, 468, 491, 543, 549, 574, 577, 588, 597 and 630) overlay layer 1065. Layer 1066 typically comprised dark grey silt clay with stone cobbles and gravel, charcoal and crushed brick. An assemblage of 247 sherds (8.084 kg) of pottery was recovered from context 77 alone; clay tobacco pipe and glass were also recovered. The finds were chiefly of 19th-century date but also with a significant 18th-century component and some 17th-century and Romano-British material. The latest were mid- to late-19th-century sherds; the earlier material was residual.
- 4.4.4 Layers 327, 467, 575, 631, 1065 and 1066 probably represent the soil of gardens recorded on historic maps throughout the 18th century until they were last attested on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848. These layers stratigraphically succeeded the Romano-British features described above and preceded the development of terraced housing described below. It is likely that these soils developed throughout the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries (and perhaps earlier), before being sealed and buried in the late-19th century.
- 4.4.5 At the end of the watching brief, five layers (613, 614, 617, 626 and 629) were recorded, at least some of which are likely to represent post-medieval buried garden soils. Alternatively they may represent late-20th century demolition (see below). The stratigraphic sequence of these layers was unclear. Layer 613 (orange brown silt) contained medieval pottery. In the absence of a significant medieval phase elsewhere on site it is assumed that this pottery was residual in a post-medieval context. The other four layers (614, 617, 626 and 629) comprised variations of grey and brown silts; 614 contained 18th-century pottery and 626 contained 19th-century sherds.

Garden boundaries

- 4.4.6 A series of north-to-south-aligned boundaries set at intervals of around 13 m (2.5 poles) divided the post-medieval garden plots (**Fig. 3**)
- 4.4.7 In the east of the site beneath the later yards of properties fronting Fosbrook Street, a roughly north-to-south-aligned post-medieval boundary was defined by a 4 m-wide ditch (**Fig. 9, Section 10**). The earliest cut was 376, although this iteration of the boundary had been almost completely removed by re-cut 1067 (constituents 373, 496 and 499; **PI. 10**). Cut 376 contained a primary fill of red silt sand (381) and a secondary fill of yellow brown silt clay (377, 382), neither of which produced dating evidence. Ditch 1067 truncated cut 376 and also Romano-British ditch 1061 (**Fig. 9, Section 10**) and was a maximum of 1 m deep. The fills of ditch 1067 comprised mainly grey brown silt clay with 17th/18th-century clay tobacco pipe, 18th/19th-century pottery and glass, residual medieval pottery and residual Romano-British pottery and CBM (374, 497, 498, 500, 501, 502, 539), but also overlain by a small amount of brown silt clay (375). Ditch 1067 was re-cut as a gully (1068, constituents 378 and 503; **Fig. 9, Section 10**) 0.76 m wide and a maximum of 0.6 m deep with two or three fills (378, 379 and 504–506), one (379) containing 17th/18th-century clay pipe and 18th/19th-century pottery. Two further small cuts may represent re-cuts of the boundary or pits (509 and 507).
- 4.4.8 Around 13 m to the west (centre to centre), buried soil 1066 was also cut by a 6.63 m long, 0.44 m wide and 0.05 m deep construction cut (162; **PI. 11**) containing the remains of an unmortared sandstone wall (154) and a primary fill of red brown decayed sandstone (163). The primary fill (163) contained four sherds of 17th- and 18th-century pottery and post-medieval CBM. Wall 154 was on roughly the same alignment as Romano-British boundary 1057 and also on roughly the same alignment as the late-19th-century frontage of Albert Terrace. Romano-British boundary 1057 had been completely buried by soils 1065 and 1066 prior to the construction of wall 154. The apparently correlation between 1057, 162 and the frontage of Albert Terrace may be either continuity or coincidence.
- 4.4.9 To the north of wall 154, a pit or possibly a west-to-east-aligned linear feature (478) was identified in section under watching brief conditions. Feature 478 cut natural 1050 and was 0.84 m wide and 0.3 m deep with a square profile and fills of black, wet gritty silt (479), and brown and grey clays and silts (480, 481 and 488), none of which contained dating evidence. The square profile and the soil description of the basal fill (479) suggest a post-medieval rather than a Romano-British date. Two other pits one perhaps a metre wide and 0.7 m deep (493), the other not possible to measure (494) were located nearby but could not be investigated further due to the watching brief methodology. The first pit (478) was truncated by a levelling cut (482) over 15 m long and 5.4 m wide. Cut 482 also cut garden soil 1066. A basal fill of brown grey silt clay (483) bedded a single course of a sandstone wall in a matrix of brown clay containing 18th-century pottery (485). This was probably a continuation of wall 154 described above. Wall 485 had been repaired with a cut (486) containing brown silt bedding with 19th/20th-century glass (487) for sandstone wall repair 484.
- 4.4.10 Around 13 m to the west, the watching brief recorded another possible wall (598) comprising jumbled red sandstone pieces and lime mortar some 0.5 m wide and 0.3 m high. The stones were of similar appearance to walls 154 and 1069. Wall 598 sat on top of garden soil 1066 and may represent another post-medieval boundary.
- 4.4.11 Moving another 13 m west to the far west end of the site, the boundary that later came to divide Victoria Terrace from Steven Street was defined on historic maps dating back at least as far as 1833 (not reproduced). A construction cut (461) through garden soil 1066

contained 18th- and 19th-century pottery, clay tobacco pipe and glass in its fills (458, 459). Additionally, three sherds of late-19th/early-20th-century pottery (from amongst a total of 15 sherds) may have been intrusive, perhaps introduced during later repair (see below). The cut contained an unmortared red sandstone wall (1069, constituents 460 and 625; **Fig. 9, Section 11; Pl. 12**) that had later been re-used as a foundation (see below).

Other post-medieval features

- 4.4.12 Scattered features were contemporary with the use of the site as gardens in the post-medieval period (**Fig. 3**).
- 4.4.13 In the north of the excavation area, a shallow pit (325) 1 m in diameter and 0.04 m deep was truncated by a west-to-east-aligned gully (1070, constituents 305 and 323; **Pl. 13**) a maximum of 0.45 m wide and 0.24 m deep and with a grey brown sand silt fill (292, 324) containing 18th- to 19th-century pottery alongside 17th-century clay tobacco pipe, 18th-century glass and two residual Romano-British pottery sherds. Gully 1070 was coincidentally on the same alignment as later wall 115 forming the boundary between houses 1004 and 1005, and was truncated by the construction cut (290) for wall 115 (see below). Pit 295 and stakeholes 295 and 297 were also located in this area, but probably represent later activity (see below).
- 4.4.14 To the west, a lone 0.36 m-square and 0.21 m-deep stakehole (353) was present below later road surface 175 (see below); the fill contained 19th-century pottery. Stakehole 353 was contained within an 'L'-shaped feature (388) located to the north and east of the stakehole. Feature 388 was around 0.4 m wide and 0.12 m deep and extended for 1.6 m along both arms of the 'L'. It was filled with brick crush. The function of these features is obscure.
- 4.4.15 South of 353 and 388, an irregular pit (1071, constituents 451 and 595) below the later Victor Road surface was cut through garden soil 1066 and was around 3 m maximum diameter. The orangey fill contained post-medieval brick fragments (450).
- 4.4.16 A small pit or posthole (425) 0.6 m in diameter and 0.18 m deep cut natural 1050 and contained 19th-century pottery.
- 4.4.17 Towards the south-east of the site, ditch 1072 (constituents 386, 409 and 511) was unusually aligned west-north-west to east-south-east, and truncated west-to-east-aligned Romano-British ditch 1055. Ditch 1072 was a maximum of 0.79 m wide and 0.6 m deep and contained an orange brown clay fill. Although datable finds recovered from ditch 1072 comprise only Romano-British pottery (364, 410, 512), the ditch was cut through post-medieval buried soil 1065, indicating that the pottery was residual.
- 4.4.18 In the south-east, an isolated small pit or posthole (535) cut through soil 1065 was 0.31 m diameter and 0.18 m deep. Another lone, 0.5 m-square and 0.12 m-deep stakehole (456) truncated garden soil 1065 and contained 18th/19th-century and residual medieval pottery in its fill (457).

4.5 Late-19th century terraced housing

Historic maps

- 4.5.1 The remains of parts of three terraces of 19th-century housing were contained within the excavation area (**Fig. 4**). These terraces were not depicted on a tithe map of 1848 (not reproduced) but are first shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1874 (**Fig. 5**), indicating that they were built between 1848 and 1874. The three main terraces recorded are to the

west of Fosbrook Street, Albert Terrace, and Victoria Terrace. Albert and Victoria terraces lined the east and west sides of the same road respectively. This road appears to have had no overarching name in 1874 but later came to be known as Victor Road. On the basis of historic maps, Victoria Terrace appears to have comprised longer, more architecturally detailed, and therefore slightly higher-status houses than Albert Terrace, or indeed the housing of any of the other nearby parallel roads.

Fosbrook Street

- 4.5.2 Remains relating to the rear of seven properties fronting Fosbrook Street were uncovered in the north-east corner of the site (**Pl. 14**). The seven properties were assigned group numbers comprising, from north to south, 1015–1021 (**Fig. 4**). The houses themselves were excavated in only two instances (groups 1015 and 1016). Evidence for the other five properties comprised outhouses and yards. The internal width of the Fosbrook Street houses could not be determined on the basis of the archaeological results but were probably the same as the Albert Terrace houses (3.3 m to 3.4 m, roughly 11 feet).

Houses

- 4.5.3 Houses 1015 and 1016 were divided by a two-skin handmade red brick wall bonded with pale brown lime mortar (7). The rear (west) walls of the houses (1077, constituents 6 and 17) were of identical construction to wall 7. Wall 3 was aligned roughly west to east and was probably an interior division within house 1015 as it comprised only a single skin (it was otherwise identical to the other walls in the area). It could be that wall 3 enclosed a staircase or storeroom rather than the north wall of house 1015.

Yards

- 4.5.4 Immediately east of the rear wall of house 1016 was a brick drain pan (9) constructed in the same materials as the houses and 0.55 m by 0.5 m in plan and filled with dark brown silt clay (36). Nearby was a curvilinear brick-lined drain (10) 0.16 m wide and a single course high (0.08 m). Drains 9 and 10 do not align with each other and may not have been directly connected; it is possible that one represents a later modification or replacement.
- 4.5.5 Four similar short fragments of wall (from north to south, 13, 16, 18 and 250) extended west to east within the yards at the rear of Fosbrook Street. Walls 13, 16 and 18 were 1 m to 1.3 m long and 0.23 m to 0.28 m wide (two skins); wall 250 was less well preserved. All four walls were truncated in the west by later drainage. The spacing of the walls suggests that there may have been another wall between 13 and 16, however this was absent.
- 4.5.6 A north-to-south-aligned wall (1078, constituents 8, 14 and 23) ran parallel to Fosbrook Street and Albert Terrace through the centre of the Fosbrook Street yards. It was situated roughly 2 m from the rear of the Fosbrook Street properties and may have been intended to divide areas of activity or to screen off the outhouses described below. Wall 1078 was truncated twice by later drainage and comprised two skins of handmade red brick and lime mortar identical to the materials used in the Fosbrook Street houses, as well as some occasional stone. The wall extended diagonally across the corner of the area of excavation for some 16 m.
- 4.5.7 Between wall 8, 14, 23 and the outhouses to the west, two grey green flagstones (20 and 21) roughly 0.5 m square and 0.09 m deep survived indicating that the yards had been paved with flags. One of these flagstones (21) sat above a brick-lined drain bonded with lime mortar (22).



Outhouses

- 4.5.8 The foundations of three pairs of the original outhouses (toilets) survived (5, 15 and 35). The southern half of outhouse pair 5 was associated with house 1015, outhouse pair 15 with houses 1016 and 1017, and outhouse pair 35 with houses 1018 and 1019. The outhouses comprised two skins of handmade red brick and lime mortar identical to the main houses. The interior dimensions of the outhouses were roughly 2 m north to south and 1 m west to east, although this decreased towards the south and was just over 0.8 m wide in the south of outhouse pair 35. A brick drain pan was located immediately east of outhouse 5.

Wall dividing Fosbrook Street and Albert Terrace

- 4.5.9 Wall 25 (also recorded as 26) was two skins thick and built of the same handmade brick and lime mortar used in both sets of housing. Wall 25 was constructed in a construction cut (32) backfilled with brown clay with brick fragments. The wall extended for some 25 m within the area of excavation and formed the rear wall of all of the outhouses and toilets associated with both terraces of houses.

Albert Terrace

- 4.5.10 The foundations of nineteen houses forming part of Albert Terrace were uncovered. Each house was assigned a group number comprising from north to south groups 1004–1015, 1022, 1003, 1002, 1001, and 1023–1026 (**Fig. 4**). Yard features including outhouses were uncovered in the north but lay outside of the excavation area in the south. The internal width of the Albert Terrace houses was around 3.3 m to 3.4 m (about 11 feet).

Pre-construction

- 4.5.11 Layer 4, comprising yellow brown silt sand, had been used to level the area of the north end of Albert Terrace and its associated yards prior to development. No dateable artefacts were recovered. The layer is assumed to have been introduced at the start of the construction process.
- 4.5.12 A localized layer of levelling material (286) had also been introduced in the area of house 2023 prior to construction. Layer 286 comprised mid-brown grey silt sand with gravel, mid- to late-19th century pottery and 19th/20th-century glass.

Outhouses

- 4.5.13 The foundations of outhouses associated with Albert Terrace houses 1005–7 were not present, however an intermittently-preserved handmade red brick surface (2) did survive. The surface was also present under the walls of outhouse 44, and probably under the other outhouses. The foundations of outhouses associated with houses 1008–13, survived and were identical in form to those found adjacently in the yards of properties on Fosbrook Road. They were evidenced by two-skin handmade red brick and lime mortar foundations forming pairs of outhouses each around 2 m long north to south and 0.8 m to 0.9 m wide east to west (24, 44, 168).

Yards

- 4.5.14 Apart from the outhouses outlined above, few features survived in the yards of Albert Terrace due to truncation by demolition and later development. Although preservation was poor, there is no reason to think that the form of these yards substantially differed from those on Fosbrook Street.
- 4.5.15 The base of a brick plinth (156) at the rear of house 1011 comprising the same handmade red bricks and lime mortar as the houses was 0.6 m by 0.56 m in plan.

- 4.5.16 A pit (295) truncated construction cut 290 for wall 115. Pit 295 was 0.6 m in diameter and 0.18 m deep with a grey brown sandy clay fill with residual medieval and Romano-British pottery (296). Stakehole 297 truncated fill 295 and a second similar stakehole (299) was located nearby. These stakeholes were 0.25 m and 0.1 m in diameter and 0.5 m and 0.2 m deep respectively, with grey brown sand silt fills (298 and 300).
- 4.5.17 In the yard of house 1022, or perhaps on the boundary between 1022 and 1014, was a handmade red brick and lime mortar structure (344) seen only in section (**Fig. 7, Section 2**). Structure 344 occupied a construction cut (415) cut through layer 1065 and backfilled with 416. Structure 344 was 0.6 m wide and around 0.3 m high and was filled with black ash 357. The purpose of structure 344 is uncertain.

Houses

- 4.5.18 The houses of Albert Terrace were much the same as those on Fosbrook Street. Preservation of the wall foundations was variable, with survival impacted by demolition and by the insertion of later drains and concrete foundations. Preservation was particularly poor in the centre of the terrace around houses 1014, 1022 and 1003.
- 4.5.19 Constructions cuts (50, 73, 75, 82, 85, 129, 130, 143, 172, 174, 251, 256, 258, 260, 262 = 331, 290 and 293) for structures were recorded sporadically across Albert Terrace, but were most common in the west, perhaps reflecting the pre-construction topography of the site, and also in the area of house 1023 where pre-construction made ground 286 had been imported. Fills of Albert Terrace construction cuts comprised red, greenish, brown, black and/or grey silty deposits with stones and brick rubble (53, 74, 74, 88, 144, 147, 172, 257, 263, 290, 294 and 332), pink red sand clay (49), orange red building sand (89, 90), or greenish brown sand clay (132). Mid- to late-19th century pottery was recovered from construction cut fills 90 and 147, late-19th century to early-20th century pottery was recovered from 144 alongside residual 18th-century clay tobacco pipe and glass, and post-medieval glass was present in fill 294. Residual Romano-British pottery was present in fill 291. Where construction cuts were absent, the foundations were built directly on the existing garden soil (1066) described in the previous section.
- 4.5.20 The rear (east) wall of the terrace was constructed in a construction cut (50, 281) and comprised a 0.36 m-wide sandstone and lime mortar foundation (48; **Fig. 8, Section 8; Pl. 7**) overlaid by three skins of handmade brick and lime mortar (1073, constituents 116 and 158; **Pl. 7**). Walls 48 and 1073 were truncated in the centre of the site (in the area of houses 1010–12).
- 4.5.21 Similarly, the front (west) wall of the terrace was constructed in a construction cut (variously recorded as 130, 143 and 256) and comprised a sandstone and lime mortar foundation (1074, constituents 131 and 146) carrying two skins of handmade brick and lime mortar (1075, constituents 86 and 101; **Pl. 15**). Again, this wall was truncated in the centre of the site in the area of houses 1014, 1022 and 1003.
- 4.5.22 Survival of the spinal wall running north to south through the centre of the terrace was intermittent (group 1076, constituents 57, 60, 71 = 589, 83, 103, 107, 111, 139 and 242). In the north, part of the spinal wall (here 83) was constructed in a construction cut (82). The spinal wall generally comprised two skins of handmade red brick and lime mortar. However, in the centre of the site (houses 1010–14) the spinal wall was recorded as one skin (here 103 and 139). In the south (houses 1001 and 1023), the spinal wall was in a poor state of preservation and was encountered as a rough collection of bricks 0.4 m wide (here 60 and 242).

- 4.5.23 The front rooms of each terrace contained the foundations of a fireplace extending south from the north wall. This arrangement suggests that there was a chimney between each terrace, at odds with the more economical arrangement of a chimney between every other house with the position of the fireplace alternated from one side of the room to the other. These fireplaces were evidenced by a pair of typically 0.48 m long foundations defining the sides of the fireplace (63, 72, 95, 96, 97, 98, 102, 104, 117, 118, 119, 120, 122, 123, 133, 135, 157, 240, 241, 244, 245, 247 and 249; **PI. 16**). These fireplace foundations were typically two skins wide but sometimes comprised three skins (eg, 104, 119). In some houses, one or both of the fireplace foundations was absent due to truncation.
- 4.5.24 Dividing walls between houses (tabulated below) generally abutted the north to south exterior and spinal walls and as such were given separate context numbers in the front and rear of the properties. Further context numbers were assigned where walls were truncated. These walls were again of two skin and comprised the same handmade red bricks and lime mortar as the rest of the terrace.

Table 2 Albert Terrace west-to-east-aligned dividing walls

Group	Constituents	Divides houses
1079	84, 93, 115	1004 and 1005
94		1005 and 1006
1080	106, 109	1006 and 1007
1081	108, 110	1007 and 1008
1082	112, 121	1008 and 1009
1083	102, 104, 105	1009 and 1010
1084	122, 123, 136	1010 and 1011
134	134	1011 and 1012
1085	138, 140	1012 and 1013
160		1013 and 1014
Wall did not survive		1014 and 1022
1086	55, 56	1022 and 1003
70		1003 and 1002
1087	62, 421, 584	1002 and 1001
1088	61, 583	1001 and 1023
1089	243, 582	1023 and 1024
1090	246, 345, 581	1024 and 1025
1091	248, 580	1025 and 1026

Victor Street

- 4.5.25 The remains of the surface of Victor Street itself were recorded (group 1030). The road was seen in the south of the excavation area and again in the north (**Fig. 4**). Survival had been impacted by demolition and by subsequent development, such as by service cut 236.
- 4.5.26 A sandstone kerb (125; **PI. 17**) defined the edge of the east pavement, and the east gutter of the street surface was defined with stone setts (127). The main road surface comprised round river cobbles (1103, constituents 126, 175 and 593; **PI. 17**). The west side of the street was the same as the east, with stone gutter setts (176) and stone kerb (1104, constituents 177, 178, 179 and 594). An iron drain pan (197 and 198) was built into gutter setts 176 and into kerb 178. The road was 6.28 m wide from kerb to kerb and a maximum of 9.7 m wide from terrace to terrace.

Victoria Terrace houses

- 4.5.27 The foundations of Victoria Terrace were not as well-preserved as the other terraces. In the north-west of the site, elements of two houses were recorded (groups 1028 and 1029), although a third house would have been present between houses 1028 and 1029 but generally did not survive (the spacing between the same elements of houses 1028 and 1029 is around 7.15 m, slightly more than two house's width (around 6.85 m to 7.05 m based on measurements from Albert Terrace and from the south end of Victoria Terrace). In the south-west, the remains of Victoria Terrace were recorded under group number 1027 comprising two dwellings (**Fig. 4**).
- 4.5.28 There was a difference in the architectural style of Victoria Terrace compared to the other housing on the site. Victoria Terrace represented slightly longer, slightly more ornate and slightly higher-status dwellings. The width of the Victoria Terrace dwellings was 3.55 m based on the distance between the southern bay windows (group 1027). Taking into account the width of walls (0.24 m), this gives an internal width consistent with Albert Terrace of around 3.3 m. However, the Victoria Terrace houses are depicted on historic maps (eg, **Fig. 5**) as longer, with offshots (probably kitchens) at the rear. This arrangement could not be securely confirmed by the archaeological results.

Houses

- 4.5.29 The front (east) wall of Victoria Terrace comprised two skins of handmade red brick and lime mortar (1092, constituents 184, 185, 186, 187, 268, 271 and 544). Unlike Albert Terrace, the front wall of each house contained the foundation of a semi-sub-hexagonal bay window (185 and 187; parts of 268 and 271 = 544; **Pl. 18**) as depicted on historic maps (**Fig. 5**). Wall 271 = 544 was built in a construction cut (440) cutting garden soils 1065 and 1066 and backfilled with dark brown silt clay (441).
- 4.5.30 The central spinal wall of Victoria Terrace (1093, constituents 190 and 601) survived in only one location in house 1029 and comprised a single skin of handmade brick and lime mortar.
- 4.5.31 The rear (east) wall of Victoria Terrace was represented by wall 193, although preservation was poor. Again, this comprised two skins of the same handmade red brick and lime mortar. The stub of a contemporary wall (195) lead west from wall 193.
- 4.5.32 Walls 194 and 192 probably represented the division between house 1028 in the north and its southern neighbour. Two short stubs extending south from walls 194 and 192 may represent the foundations of fireplaces in both the front (east) and rear (west) rooms of the terrace.
- 4.5.33 The wall dividing house 1029 from its southern neighbour may have been identified during the watching brief (603, not illustrated). Wall 603 was aligned west to east near the southern limit of house 1029. Associated structures (604–6 not illustrated) probably represented other elements of house 1029 or its southern neighbour.
- 4.5.34 A floor surface of square 0.23 m (9 inch) grey tiles set in lime mortar (1094, constituents 269, 545 and 546; **Pl. 19**) survived in the front (east) room of the southern house of group 1027 at a level of around 20.57 m OD. Similarly, fragments of floor surface survived in the north of Victoria Terrace where the 0.23 m square tiles were yellow orange (1095, constituents 188, 189, 191 and 592). Floor surface 191 spanned both the front and rear rooms of house 1029 demonstrating that the rooms had identical floorings, at least in this house. These northern surfaces were at around 20.52 m OD.

Yards

- 4.5.35 The boundary dividing the yards of Victoria Terrace from those of Steven Street to the west was established prior to the construction of the terraces and can be seen on maps of 1833 and 1848 (not reproduced) as well as in 1874 (**Fig. 5**). This slightly curvilinear existing boundary evidenced by wall 1068 influenced the alignment of structures in the yards of the north of Victoria Terrace, which were aligned perpendicularly with the boundary rather than with the houses. The 1874 map shows an offshot room (probably a kitchen) at the rear of each Victoria Terrace house, with every other offshot accompanied by a block of two toilets serving the house and the neighbour to the south. Some remains of these structures were recorded, however preservation was poor.
- 4.5.36 In the north, wall 218 may represent a fragment of a boundary wall between yards and comprised 1.2 m length of two skins of handmade red brick and lime mortar.
- 4.5.37 Walls 216, 214 and 213 appear to enclose a block of two toilets. The north of the two toilets had a floor of poorly-fired examples of the same bricks used to construct the houses, with some bricks overfired to a purple hue (217). The south toilet had been refloored with concrete (215). These structures comprised handmade red brick and lime mortar and had been truncated by service trenches. A square brick drain pan (622) and a brick and tile surface (623) was identified during the watching brief in the vicinity of these toilets.

Steven Street

- 4.5.38 Historic maps (eg, **Fig. 5**) show that Steven Street was laid out to the west of, and parallel to Victor Street. A few fragmentary structures associated with the yards of properties fronting Steven Street were recorded by the watching brief to the west of the strip, map and record area. Red brick and lime mortar walls 616 (not illustrated) and 618 (not illustrated) comprised identical materials to the other terraces (handmade red brick and lime mortar).

4.6 Late-19th-/early-20th-century repairs, rebuilds and modifications

Introduction

- 4.6.1 The terraced housing was repaired and modified throughout its life between construction in the late-19th century and demolition in the late-20th century.

Fosbrook Street

Yards

- 4.6.2 In the yard of house 1016, immediately adjacent to drain 9 was a small surviving fragment of a surface (1096, constituents 11 and 19). Surface 1096 was constructed of firebricks and probably represents a later modification to the yard, perhaps at the same time drain 10 was constructed.

Outhouses

- 4.6.3 A block of four toilets in the yard of house 1020 may represent a rebuild or replacement of the original outhouses (**PI. 20**). Five west-to-east-aligned walls (27, 31, 29, 150 and 151) enclosed four toilets and four ancillary areas immediately east of the toilets. A north-to-south-aligned wall (29) separated the toilets in the west from ancillary areas to the east. The building may have continued south beyond the limit of excavation. The walls (27, 29, 31, 29, 150 and 151) comprised handmade red bricks and lime mortar indistinguishable from the original build of the houses. In some of these areas, floor surfaces were preserved. There was no surviving floor in the northern toilet, however the associated ancillary area had a floor of red tile (28). A concrete floor, likely a later modification (29) was present in the next toilet moving south and contained the clear outline of a toilet bowl bedded into the

concrete. The ancillary area associated with the concrete floor had been floored with blue engineering bricks (30) and had a threshold of 0.15 m square red quarry tiles set in lime mortar (266). The southern two toilets contained surfaces of firebrick and lime mortar (152 and 153); their associated ancillary areas lay outside the area of excavation.

Victor Street

- 4.6.4 The pavements of Victor Street had been replaced with pre-cast concrete slabs. Outside Albert Terrace (on the east side of Victor Street), the concrete slabs (124; **PI. 17**) were set on two bedding layers (287, white grey silty gravel, and 288, brown silt clay with stones and brick crush). On the west side outside Victoria Terrace, the concrete-slab paving (1097, constituents 180–3 and 267) laid on a bedding layer of dark brown silt sand (238).

Victoria Terrace yards and boundary between Victoria Terrace and Steven Street

- 4.6.5 The boundary between the Victoria Terrace yards and the yards of Steven Street to the west had been rebuilt using part of sandstone wall 1069 as a foundation to bed a handmade red brick and black ash mortar wall (1098, constituents 206, 207, 621 and 624; **Fig. 9, Section 11; PI. 12 and 21**). The use of ash mortar suggests that the repair may have taken place in the late 19th century or early 20th century, perhaps some time after the development of the terraces. The bricks were indistinguishable from the other handmade red bricks used in the terraces and may have been reused from an earlier wall. Wall 1098 re-used the base of existing unmortared sandstone wall 1068 (see above) as a foundation.
- 4.6.6 Garden soil 1065 was cut by a pit seen only in section (465; **Fig. 9, Section 11**) around 0.5 m wide and 0.2 m deep. The fills of pit 465 (466, 471) contained 18th-/19th-century pottery. Pit 465 was then truncated by a construction or ground preparation cut (462; **Fig. 9 Section 11**) seen in section only and 1.9 m wide and 0.6 m deep. The cut was then partly backfilled (458 459, 463, 464 and 477) with finds recovered from the fills including 18th- and 19th-century pottery and clay tobacco pipe, residual Romano-British pottery, 19th/20th-century glass and leather. Wall 1099 (constituents 203 and 472; **Fig. 9, Section 11**) and surface 1100 (constituents 202 and 474; **Fig. 9, Section 11**) were definitely seen to occupy construction cut 462, however it is likely that a series of structures (200, 201, 204, 209, 210, 1099 and 1100) were constructed at around the same time.
- 4.6.7 Walls 200, 201, 205 and 1099 (**PI. 21**) all ran perpendicular to the property boundary (ie, roughly west to east) although their function cannot be determined from either their form or by comparison with historic maps. To the south of walls 200, 201 and 205 was a concrete surface containing an iron drain pan (196). North-to-south-aligned, lime-mortared wall 204 appeared to be bedded on concrete 200, suggesting late use of lime mortar perhaps in the early 20th century. Walls 200, 201, 203 and 205 were accompanied by floors 1100 (handmade brick and lime mortar), 209 (cobbles) and 210 (glazed tiles and lime mortar; **PI. 21**). Grit and clinker layer 473 containing mid- to late-19th-century pottery and 19th/20th-century glass was laid down after the construction of wall 1099 and acted as a bedding layer for surface 1100.
- 4.6.8 Wall 1101 (constituents 208 and 620) formed a truncated stub extending roughly east from boundary wall 1098 was also built of handmade brick and ash mortar. A layer of black ash with brick crush, gravel and mortar inclusions (306) had been laid down to prepare the ground prior to construction of boundary wall 1098. A small surviving patch of concrete surface (211) adjacent to boundary wall 1098 also likely represents a later modification.



4.7 Late 20th century

- 4.7.1 By 1973 the terraced housing had been demolished. Pockets of demolition deposits associated with the removal of the terraced housing were recorded across the site (37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 46, 51, 59, 78, 87, 91, 92, 99, 100, 161, 164, 165, 166, 167, 239, 252, 253, 254, 285, 417, 422, 431, 469, 475, 570–573, 627, 628 and 633) and comprised brown, grey and sometimes yellow or blue silt clay, or sometimes sand, frequently with inclusions of brick rubble or crushed brick, and with ash, stone and mortar inclusions. Demolition material 91 contained a high charcoal content and may represent the debris of a fire held during demolition.
- 4.7.2 Pit 383 in the north-east corner of house 1005 was dug through layer 4 and may relate to demolition of the houses. Pit 383 was 0.47 m in diameter and 0.2 m deep and contained residual 19th-century pottery in its second fill (385).
- 4.7.3 Another pit (1102, constituents 329 and 532) with straight sides may have been dug by a mechanical excavator at the time of demolition or afterwards. Pit 1102 was a maximum of 3 m long, 1.3 m wide and 0.9 m deep and was backfilled with dark brown silt containing residual 18th- to 19th-century and Romano-British pottery (330, 533).
- 4.7.4 A network of ceramic drains (66, 67, 68, 80 = 328 = 590, 317, 360 = 578, 394, 414, 489 and 599), inspection chambers (55, 170, 229, and 318), service trenches (64, 169, 219, 221, 225, 227, 230, 234, 236 and 279), concrete foundations (45, 128, 148, 159, 228 and 232) and a rectangular pit (223, 5 m by 2.5 m in plan) had been superimposed over the remains of the terraces. These drains, services and foundations probably formed part of the late-20th-century Boughton St Pauls Nursery and Infant School.

4.8 21st century

- 4.8.1 In the south-east of the excavation area, the 21st-century compound used by workers during construction of the Boughton Centre (now Waitrose) was also recorded, comprising levelling cut 333, bedding material (351 and 334), white gravel surface (335), a levelling deposit burying the compound (336) and a cut (337) containing two drains (339 = 555, and 338). The site was sealed by with red brown clay silt and brick rubble (layer 1).

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section discusses the finds recovered from the site. An assemblage of moderate size was recovered, ranging in date from Romano-British to modern. To some extent the assemblage echoes that recovered from the adjacent site at the Boughton Centre (Wessex Archaeology 2015), but the assemblage from the current site is larger and more varied. There is no suggestion, however, that the assemblage represents anything other than domestic refuse, as opposed to the material associated with the Boughton tannery.
- 5.1.2 Condition is fair to good; Romano-British material has suffered higher levels of abrasion, although the majority of the Romano-British assemblage (81% by sherd count) was derived from contexts phased as Romano-British. There is some survival of organic material in the form of waterlogged leather.
- 5.1.3 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context. Finds totals by material type are given in Table 3, and the finds are discussed (and tabulated where appropriate) by material type below.

Table 3 Finds totals by material type

Material	No	Wt
Pottery	857	22,034
Ceramic Building Material	60	11,597
Clay Tobacco Pipe	128	392
Glass	59	6298
Stone	4	62
Slag	3	382
Metal	68	-
<i>Coins</i>	1	-
<i>Copper alloy</i>	3	-
<i>Lead</i>	33	-
<i>Iron</i>	31	-
Leather	96	-
Fibre	1	-
Worked Bone	2	-
Animal Bone	118	2216
Marine Shell	4	39

5.2 Pottery

Introduction

5.2.1 The pottery assemblage consisted of a total of 857 sherds of pottery weighing 22034 grammes and representing a maximum of 782 vessels. The data are summarized in **Appendix 2**.

5.2.2 This report represents only a basic assessment of the assemblage. The author's area of competence does not encompass Roman pottery (a significant component of the assemblage), medieval pottery from the Chester area or the later utilitarian wares which constituted a major proportion of the late post-medieval, early modern and recent segment of the assemblage. Reference was made to the recent synthesis of work on the Buckley potteries (Jones 2019) but the time available for the assessment precluded any wider literature review. The assessment was carried out during the COVID-19 'lockdown' which meant that it was impossible to visit any of the relevant museum collections in order to view material from Chester, Buckley or any other site in the region. As a result, this report does not necessarily conform to current guidelines covering the reporting of pottery from archaeological sites (Barclay et al 2016; ClfA 2014b).

The assemblage

5.2.3 The pottery assemblage consisted of a number of discrete components. The earliest element, 21.8% of the total (177 sherds; 1396 g; 171 ENV [Estimated Number of Vessels]), consisted of Roman pottery (including Samian ware, greyware and oxidized wares), all of which were abraded to a much more significant degree than were the later wares. Its poor condition would seem to indicate that it had been subject to a very specific range of impacts and context formation processes which did not operate in later periods. Nevertheless, a high proportion of the Roman sherds (81% by sherd count) came from deposits phased as Roman rather than appearing as residual sherds in later contexts.

5.2.4 Medieval pottery formed only a very small proportion of the total (1.1%; 11 sherds; 256 g; 10 ENV) and consisted of a heterogeneous group of sherds which included the spout of an imported Saintonge ware jug (context 613) alongside wares of probable local or regional

- origin which remain unidentified (contexts 77, 40, 457, 327, 368, 296, 498). These sherds were assigned generic names and very broad date ranges, pending a full report on the assemblage as a whole (as discussed below). None of the medieval pottery can be regarded as *in situ* deposits; all was apparently residual in later contexts.
- 5.2.5 The greater part of the assemblage (669 sherds; 20382 g; 601 ENV) consisted of pottery dating to the later post-medieval period (17th century), the early modern period (c.1720–c.1840) and the recent period (c.1740 to the mid-20th century).
- 5.2.6 The post-medieval wares consisted primarily of Blackware and Blackware type dating to the 17th century, Midlands Purple-type wares (contexts 77, 327, 379, 497) and one possible sherd of Yellow ware type (context 163), although an early 18th-century date cannot be ruled out in the latter two cases. It is possible that some of the Brown Glazed Coarsewares were also of 17th century date but it was not possible to establish this with any degree of certainty from the information available at the time of writing.
- 5.2.7 The largest component of the assemblage consisted of early modern and recent wares within which were utilitarian wares, vernacular and formal tablewares.
- 5.2.8 The utilitarian wares consisted primarily of Brown Glazed Coarsewares, Brown Glazed Finewares and coarse Slipwares; medium sized and larger vessels which included jars, pancheons, bowls and similar types. In some cases, specific rim forms and patterns of slip decoration can be compared with examples from Buckley. In the case of the Brown Glazed Coarsewares parallels included an elaborate rim from context 77 (see Watson 2019, fig. 28, 79–82; fig. 34, 179) and it is probable that further parallels will be identified as part of the full report.
- 5.2.9 The Slipware group included both typical press-moulded slipware dishes as well as larger bowls in coarser fabrics with trailed slip decoration. Specific parallels for vessels from context 77 included examples illustrated by Watson (2019, figs 31 and 32). While such parallels are persuasive, the post-medieval and early modern vernacular pottery industries are characterized by widely shared designs and decorative motifs and in the absence of details of the fabrics (largely omitted from the Buckley publication), a Buckley connection can be suggested but not fully substantiated.
- 5.2.10 In general terms, the fabrics were characterized by both distinct similarities and differences. A similar range of inclusions was noted amongst the Brown Glazed Coarsewares and related types with fabrics typically containing red and white non-crystalline rock fragments alongside moderate quantities of quartz grains. The size and density of the inclusions varied considerably between sherds (as summarized in the data tables) but the red and white rock fragments were typically rounded or flat in shape, resembling small pebbles while the quartz grains were sub-angular to sub-rounded in shape. The principle variation was between sherds with evenly coloured orange to red fabrics and those with red and white streaky fabrics. How far this variation relates to the natural properties of clays from different sources and how far it results from the processing of the clay is unclear. Nor is it clear whether it relates to different potteries or to changes in the patterns of clay procurement over time.
- 5.2.11 While most of the utilitarian wares bore brown or black glaze, a group with clear (red) glaze was also present. These were termed ‘Redware type’ and some may be sherds of coarse Slipware from undecorated areas of specific vessels (Watson 2019, 63). The fabrics showed some clear characteristics which set them apart from the Brown Glazed Coarsewares but the significance of these is unclear.

- 5.2.12 A small number of sherds of Unglazed Red Earthenware represented horticultural wares, a common find on 19th-century sites.
- 5.2.13 Stonewares, both salt-glazed and lead-glazed, included a typical array of vessel types, notably bottles, jars, flagons and dishes. The base of a bottle from context 77 bore a stamped label reading WARRANTED NOT TO ABSORB / BOURNES / IMPROVED VITREOUS STONE BOTTLE. Askey (1998, 72) suggests a date of between 1817 and 1834 for this particular wording and configuration.
- 5.2.14 Early modern vernacular tablewares (as defined elsewhere; Cumberpatch 2014) included Mottled ware (contexts 77, 87, 163, 174, 426, 543, 631 and unstratified), Late Blackware (and -type; contexts listed in **Appendix 2**) and Slip-coated ware (contexts 91, 78 and 385). These may well have been of local manufacture (Watson 2019) but similar wares are known from potteries in South Yorkshire and Staffordshire and similar wares were probably made even more widely. Closer attention to the fabrics may be required to distinguish the products of different potteries although in many cases visual inspection may be insufficient to characterize individual fabric types (White 2012).
- 5.2.15 A small quantity of Tin Glazed Earthenware (contexts 12, 164 and unstratified) may date to the later post-medieval or early modern periods (the general date range for the type spans the mid-16th to mid-18th centuries) but the sherds lacked the type of chronologically sensitive decorative motifs which would be required for a definite date to be assigned to them.
- 5.2.16 Formal tablewares included both early modern types (White Salt Glazed Stoneware; contexts 77, 79, 352 and 379: Creamware; contexts 69, 77, 87, 164, 457: Pearlware; contexts 69, 77, 347, 457, 633 and 897: Edged ware; contexts 77, 543, 633) and recent types (Bone China and Porcelain, Whiteware, Banded wares, Sponged ware, industrial Slipware, Colour Glazed ware, Jackfield type ware, Relief Banded ware; see **Appendix 2**) alongside kitchen wares, notably Cane Coloured ware.
- 5.2.17 The range of vessel types was wide but not unusually so for an urban site and included teapots in Colour Glazed ware and black Jackfield-type ware, bowls in Banded ware and a variety of tablewares in Bone China and Whiteware. The presence of these wares might be of importance in the dating of the associated utilitarian wares, including the Buckley-type wares.
- 5.2.18 Notable individual vessels and objects included a plate from context 39 bearing a maker's mark identifying the pattern as 'Primrose'. The initials 'F & Co' may relate to Thomas Fell & Co, a company based in Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Godden 1991) although the mark differed somewhat from published examples and further investigation is required to substantiate the identification and proposed date range (c.1830–c.1890). Other transfer-printed designs included Willow, Two Temples, Fibre/Sea Grass and Asiatic Pheasants although many sherds were too small for the design to be positively identified. A small number of sherds bore 'Flow Blue' decoration, a technique used extensively after c.1840 and particularly popular in the American export market.
- 5.2.19 Context 46 contained a small porcelain figure lacking a head and feet. It was most probably a toy and seems unlikely to have been an ornament. Two vessels (contexts 38 and 39) were certainly of a decorative nature, as indicated by the elaborate applied stylized floral elements which would have precluded any strictly utilitarian function.

5.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)

5.3.1 The assemblage of CBM recovered was relatively small (60 fragments). This includes roof tile, floor tile, brick and drainpipe of medieval and post-medieval/modern date. The assemblage is fragmentary: no complete items were recovered, and a number of brick fragments, not particularly chronologically distinctive, have been more tentatively dated. The assemblage has been quantified by type, and details of the fragments by context are given in **Table 4**.

Romano-British

5.3.2 Twenty-six fragments have been dated as Romano-British. The group includes identifiable pieces of *imbrex* roof tile (four examples). The remainder is less diagnostic and has been divided into 'flat fragments' (with thicknesses ranging from 20–27 mm and deriving from tiles of unspecified type), and completely undiagnostic fragments that could belong to either tile or brick. Apart from thicknesses, no other measurable dimensions survived, and in general these fragments were quite badly abraded.

Post-medieval/modern

5.3.3 The remaining 34 fragments are dated as post-medieval/modern. The most diagnostic are a decorated encaustic floor tile, a glazed drainpipe and an airbrick, all of 19th-/20th-century date. There is also one plain glazed floor tile. The remainder comprises brick fragments. None of these are complete, although a group from made ground 452 includes three for which both widths and thicknesses are measurable (widths ranging from 110–115 mm, thicknesses 45–50 mm). These are consistent with a date range of 18th century or later and are in a coarse sandy fabric. Of the other fragments, some have measurable thicknesses (45–55 mm) and most are in similar coarse sandy fabrics; on their own, these fragments are not particularly chronologically distinctive and could even have been considered as Romano-British, but are dated here based on fabric similarity to more complete examples.

Table 4 CBM by context

Context	CBM type	No.	Wt. (g)	Additional Comments	Date
78	floor tile	1	691	Victorian encaustic floor tile in cement (border tile)	C19/C20
163	Brick	1	836	brick fragment, very coarse fabric, crudely made (th 55mm)	pmed
324	Undiagnostic	1	28	undiagnostic fragment	RB
347	roof tile	1	96	Imbrex	RB
347	Brick	2	23	brick frags	pmed
349	Undiagnostic	1	66	undiagnostic fragment	RB
364	Undiagnostic	3	105	undiagnostic fragments	RB
372	Brick	1	1561	brick fragment (th 45mm); sandy fabric	pmed
374	Undiagnostic	1	79	undiagnostic fragment	RB
374	Brick	8	677	brick frags (1 air brick)	pmed
393	Undiagnostic	2	122	undiagnostic fragments	RB
398	brick frags	4	1295	brick frags (th 50mm); sandy fabric	pmed
398	Undiagnostic	4	150	undiagnostic fragments	RB
398	roof tile	1	40	Imbrex	RB
420	Undiagnostic	1	15	undiagnostic fragment	RB
420	Brick	1	18	brick fragment (corner)	pmed
426	Brick	1	57	brick fragment	pmed

Context	CBM type	No.	Wt. (g)	Additional Comments	Date
450	Brick	5	1077	brick fragments (3 x th 50mm); sandy fabric	pmed
452	Brick	6	2735	brick fragments: ? X 110 x 45mm; ? X 115 x 50mm; ? X 115 x 45mm; sandy fabric	pmed
452	roof tile	1	350	Imbrex	RB
455	tile unspec	1	153	flat frag (th 27mm)	RB
464	roof tile	1	114	Imbrex	RB
471	Undiagnostic	1	67	completely undiagnostic but hardness suggests post-med brick	?pmed
495	Brick	1	169	brick fragment (th 50mm)	pmed
532	Drainpipe	1	191	drainpipe, glazed	C19/C20
534	tile unspec	1	54	flat frag (th 22mm)	RB
534	Undiagnostic	4	210	undiagnostic fragments	RB
539	tile unspec	1	221	flat frag (th 20mm)	RB
541	tile unspec	1	46	flat frag (th 23mm), burnt/overfired	RB
550	Undiagnostic	1	19	undiagnostic fragment	RB
u/s	floor tile	1	332	plain glazed floor tile	pmed

5.4 Clay tobacco pipe

- 5.4.1 The assemblage of clay pipes totals 128 fragments, and this includes both stems (some with mouthpieces) and bowls. There are several examples of stem marks, one incorporating maker's initials, but only one other maker's mark in the form of relief-moulded initials on a pipe spur. Most of the bowl types and marks can be paralleled in the range already recorded for Chester (Rutter and Davey 1980).
- 5.4.2 The numbers of stems and bowls have been recorded for each context, together with details of bowl types (following the Chester bowl typology as far as possible: Rutter and Davey 1980, figs 76–83), stem marks and any other makers' marks, and the date ranges associated with these where known. This information is summarized in **Table 5**.

Bowls

- 5.4.3 Of the 21 bowls/bowl fragments recovered, ten complete or near complete bowls could be attributed to specific types, and these range in date from early/mid-17th century through to 19th century. Most of these match types in the Chester type series, although two are more easily accommodated in the London type series (Atkinson and Oswald 1969), as is often the case for late 18th–19th-century pipes. Other fragments are too small to assign to specific types, but have been dated broadly (mostly as 18th century or later).
- 5.4.4 Two bowls are decorated, one (from buried soil 77) with moulded wheat-eat motifs down the bowl seams while the second (from demolition material 38 in Victorian terraced house 1015) comprises a fluted bowl.

Stems

- 5.4.5 Two mouthpieces are present, of which one is green-glazed; there is one other glazed stem fragment from close to the mouthpiece. A few stem fragments from buried soil 77 are burnt.



Table 5 Clay pipes by context

Context	Total frags	No stems	Stem marks	Stem mark dates	No bowls	Bowl types*	Bowl date	Maker's marks	Comments
37	5	4	T&T ?68; oval 'Chester'	1720-60; 1710-90	1	105	1750- 1840		partial stem marks only
38	2	1			1	102	1750- 1840		fluted bowl
39	5	3			2	101/London 27; London 33	1780- 1820; 1840+	spur mark B/W	1 stem with mouthpiece (unglazed);
40	2	2							
58	5	5	T&T 68	1720-60					
69	2				2		C18		bowl fragments only
77	52	50	lozenge 2	1690- 1710	2	6, 103	1630-50; 1750- 1840		2 stems with spur; few stem frags burnt; type 6 bowl incomplete; type 103 bowl has moulded dec (wheat-ear) on seams
81	3	1			2		C18+		bowl fragments only
87	5	5							1 green-glazed mouthpiece
91	8	7			1	57	1640-80		polished, part-milled rim
144	4	3	P&D 7	1690- 1715	1		C18+		bowl fragment only
163	3	3							
164	3	2			1	87/88			spur missing from bowl
292	1				1		C17		bowl fragment only
327	3	2			1		C17		bowl fragment, heeled
330	1	1							
347	1				1	74	1710-20		damage to rim
354	3	3							
374	1	1							
379	5	4			1	72	1690- 1715		polished, damage to rim
406	2	1			1	72	1690- 1715		
428	1	1							



Context	Total frags	No stems	Stem marks	Stem mark dates	No bowls	Bowl types*	Bowl date	Maker's marks	Comments
431	1	1							
455	1				1				bowl fragment only
457	1	1							
458	1				1		C18+		bowl fragment only
466	1	1							
473	1	1							
487	1	1							
532	1	1							
543	2	2							1 stem glazed (near mouthpiece)
u/s	1				1	42	1660-80		polished, milled rim
TOTALS	128	107			21				

* bowl types follow the Chester type series (Rutter and Davey 1980, figs 76-83) unless otherwise stated; P&D = pinnacle and dot; T&T = tulip and tendril

- 5.4.6 Stem marks in various forms are a characteristic feature of late 17th–early 18th-century pipes from Chester. Five stem marks were recorded here, two of which were found on the same stem. All can be paralleled in the Chester type series. They comprise one lozenge (Rutter and Davey 1980, fig. 52, type 2); one partial oval stamp, rather worn but almost certainly identifiable as a ‘Chester’ stamp featuring the arms of the county of Cheshire, though whether this is an ‘early’ or ‘late’ design is impossible to tell (*ibid.*, fig. 56); and three stem borders, including one ‘pinnacle and dot’ (*ibid.*, fig. 169, type 7) and one, possibly two ‘tulip and tendril’ (*ibid.*, fig. 60, type 68) – one of the latter stamps is only partial.

Makers’ marks

- 5.4.7 The lozenge stem stamp incorporates the initials TO, which could belong to either one of the Thomas Ormes or to Timothy Ormes, all of whom were working in the last decade of the 17th century and early part of the 18th century (Rutter and Davey 143, 252).
- 5.4.8 One late 18th-/early 19th-century bowl (backfill layer 39 in Victorian terraced house 1015) carries a mark in the form of relief-moulded initials B/W on the sides of the spur. No maker has been identified with these initials.

5.5 Glass

- 5.5.1 Fifty-nine pieces of glass were recovered, including both complete and fragmentary vessels, and also some window glass. The assemblage is almost entirely of post-medieval date; one small undiagnostic fragment (probably vessel glass) is undated on stylistic grounds but came from a Romano-British context (feature 445).
- 5.5.2 The glass has been quantified by type (vessel or window), with details of the form, any marks, and the date range (see **Table 6**).

Vessels

- 5.5.3 The vessel glass appears to consist largely of bottles, with two fragments from drinking vessels. A few small fragments could not be assigned to vessel type. This includes one small fragment in pale blue glass from Romano-British pit 445.

Bottles

- 5.5.4 The earliest pieces belong to free-blown or mould-blown green wine bottles of late 17th- to early 19th-century date. There is one base from an ‘onion’ form, dating c.1680–1730 (Dumbrell 1983, 56–72), while other fragments appear to belong mostly to ‘cylindrical’ forms of the later 18th and early 19th centuries (*ibid.*, 100–14). There are also two more free-blown vessel fragments: one from a phial base (profile unknown) and one from a sub-rectangular vessel. Some of these fragments were clearly residual finds in 19th-/20th-century contexts, but some may provide dating evidence for the contexts in which they were found (occupation layer 69, pit 496).
- 5.5.5 The majority of the bottles, however, are machine-made 19th-/20th-century types. These include beverage, foodstuffs and pharmaceutical containers. This range is illustrated in a group of 19 complete or near complete bottles recovered from context 39, which also includes a possible ink bottle. Three of the beverage bottles (soda or mineral waters) have a (contents) maker’s mark of Laycocks of Chester. One of two Hamilton (torpedo or ‘egg’) bottles from backfill layer 41 (terraced house 1016) has the mark of Elis & Son of Ruthin and contained ‘Superior Aerated Waters’. Ellis produced various bottled water products from 1825 in Ruthin (Denbighshire) (<https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/403820/details/ellis-aerated-water-works-mwrog-street-ruthin>).

Drinking vessels

- 5.5.6 Two fragments are from drinking vessels, both in colourless glass, one tumbler and one wine glass. Both are of 19th-/20th-century date.

Window

- 5.5.7 There are five fragments of window glass, all of 18th-century date or later. One fragment has a flame-rounded edge.

Table 6 Glass by context

Context	Type	No.	Additional Comments	Date
39	Vessel	10	9 complete aqua oval bottles (cork closures) + 1 base	C19/C20
39	Vessel	2	small octagonal aqua bottles, cork closures (pharma?)	C19/C20
39	Vessel	3	small aqua beverage bottles (cylindrical, blob top), 1 complete, 2 with necks broken, marked LAYCOCKS / (trademark) / CHESTER	C19/C20
39	Vessel	1	large octagonal aqua bottle;	C19/C20
39	Vessel	3	2 condiment bottles (1 small, 1 medium), complete, cracked-off rims, aqua, + 1 other neck;	C19/C20
39	Vessel	1	clear ?ink bottle, oval, short neck;	C19/C20
39	Vessel	2	clear vessel frags	C19/C20
39	Vessel	1	modern: octagonal aqua chemist's bottle (cork closure), '2 tablespoons' gradations	C19/C20
41	Vessel	2	Hamilton bottles: (a) marked ELLIS & SON / RUTHIN / MANUFACTURERS OF / SUPERIOR AERATED WATERS / TO THE / ROYAL FAMILY (neck broken); (b) blob top, no marks	C19/C20
69	Vessel	1	pale blue/green phial base, kicked	C18+
69	Vessel	1	pale blue vessel (undiagnostic, post-med)	C19/C20
77	Vessel	1	green wine bottle, body fragment	LC17+
77	Vessel	4	green wine bottle, 2 bases, cylindrical (LC18/EC19)	LC18/EC19
77		1	clear body fragment	C19/C20
77	Vessel	2	clear bottle base; green bottle neck	C19/C20
78	Vessel	1	free-blown sub-rectangular base	C18+
81	Vessel	1	free-blown green wine bottle LC17/C18	LC17/C18
81	Window	1	Fragment	C19/C20
91	Vessel	1	green wine bottle, kicked base	C19/C20
91	Vessel	1	clear vessel, distorted?	C19/C20
144	Vessel	4	free-blown green wine bottle, base & body fragments	LC18/EC19
286	Window	1	flame-rounded edge	C19/C20
292	Window	1	Fragment	C18+
294	Vessel	1	free-blown green wine bottle, body	LC17+
374	Vessel	1	free-blown green wine bottle: 'onion' base (1680-1730)	1680-1730
431	Vessel	3	free-blown green wine bottle, cylindrical (LC18/EC19);	LC18/EC19
431	Vessel	1	complete oval-sectioned aqua bottle (rim broken)	C19/C20
431	Window	1	Fragment	C19/C20
446	Vessel	1	pale blue vessel frag, undiagnostic	? Roman
459	Vessel	1	clear octagonal bottle	C19/C20
473	Vessel	1	tumbler rim	C19/C20
487	Window	1	Fragment	C19/C20
497	Vessel	1	free-blown green wine bottle, cylindrical	LC18/EC19
543	Vessel	1	wine glass rim	C19/C20

5.6 Metalwork

- 5.6.1 The metalwork includes one coin, as well as objects of copper alloy, lead and iron. Condition is poor; the objects are almost without exception badly corroded, and in some cases unidentifiable. X-radiographs have been used to aid identifications where possible.

Coin

- 5.6.2 The single coin is badly worn, and no detail is visible, even on the X-radiograph, but it can be identified as a Romano-British issue.

Copper alloy

- 5.6.3 Three copper alloy objects comprise a pin (length 65 mm, with a flat head), a four-hole button and a small fitting in the form of a sub-rectangular convex plate with a small central slot. All three are post-medieval/modern objects.

Lead

- 5.6.4 The lead consists entirely of waste material (scraps and offcuts), including a group of 11 larger offcuts from pit 348. The date of these objects is unknown.

Iron

- 5.6.5 Identifiable items amongst the 31 iron objects include the base of a smoothing iron and 15 nails. An object with tapering shank and a flat perforated head is probably a peg fixture of some kind. Small sheet fragments from context 458 were associated with a leather shoe and presumably formed an iron-shod sole for a worker's clog. Two other objects are unidentifiable.

5.7 Organics

- 5.7.1 Organics comprise leather and fibre. The latter is represented by a single object, a short length of twisted rope, found in a dry condition in 18th/19th-century ditch 465.

- 5.7.2 The leather comprises 96 fragments, but this probably represents perhaps four items of footwear, all found in a waterlogged condition in pit 462 (from fills 458, 459 and 463). Parts of soles and uppers survive; at least one is a lace-up shoe or boot. The shoe/boot from fill 458 appears to have been iron-shod (see above, Metalwork) and may therefore have been a clog.

5.8 Worked bone

- 5.8.1 Two objects of worked bone were found. One comprises the broken shaft (with pointed end but missing the head) of an object of uncertain form, perhaps a pin (surviving length 51 mm, diameter 5 mm). This came from layer 475. The other, from made ground 92, comprises two joining fragments from a cylindrical object with lathe-turned decoration, probably a bobbin of some kind (eg, MacGregor 1985, fig. 100). Both objects are assumed to be post-medieval.

5.9 Animal bone

Introduction

- 5.9.1 A total of 118 fragments (2216 grammes) of animal bone came from deposits of Romano-British (phase 1) and modern date (phases 2 to 4). Once refits are accounted for, the total count falls to 97 fragments (**Table 7**).

Table 7 Animal bone: number of identified bones present (or NISP)

Species	Phase 1 Romano- British	Phase 2 early/middle 19th-century	Phase 3 late 19th- /early 20th- century	Phase 4 late 20th- century	Unstrat.	Total
Cattle	4	3	-	-	-	7
Sheep/goat	-	2	2	2	1	7
Pig	1	-	-	-	1	2
Horse	-	3	-	-	-	3
Dog	-	-	-	2	-	2
Cat	-	-	1	-	-	1
Roe deer	-	-	-	1	-	1
Rabbit	-	-	-	1	-	1
Domestic fowl	-	-	2	-	-	2
Total identified	5	8	5	6	2	26
Total unidentifiable	43	15	2	9	2	71
Overall total	48	23	7	15	4	97

Methods

- 5.9.2 The assemblage was rapidly scanned in accordance with current guidelines for best practice (Baker and Worley 2019) and the following information quantified where applicable: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion and tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information.

Results

- 5.9.3 Bone preservation is generally good, but the material is highly fragmented, consequently only 26 fragments are identifiable to species. Gnaw marks are evident on four bones indicating that the assemblage has not been significantly biased by the bone-chewing habit of scavenging carnivores.
- 5.9.4 A total of 48 fragments came from features of Romano-British date, including ditches (348, 355 and 513), pits (442, 445 and 551) and a gully (392). Five fragments are identifiable to species, most are from cattle, they include a loose upper tooth, mandible, humerus and ulna. Butchery marks are evident on the humerus from pit 442. In addition, a pig incisor tooth came from gully 392 and a concentration of unidentifiable fragments from ditch 513.
- 5.9.5 A small number of bone fragments came from early to middle 19th-century deposits including garden soil 327 and the fills of ditches (371, 496 and 503), gullies (371 and 509) and a construction cut (461). Most of the identified bones came from 327, they include three cattle bones, a horn core, femur and pelvis, and a horse femur. Two further horse bones, a radius and second femur, came from ditches 373 and 503. The radius is complete and provided an estimated shoulder height of 13.2 hands, indicating a pony-sized animal.
- 5.9.6 Seven bone fragments came from late 19th-/early 20th-century deposits including made ground 286 and the fills of gully 465, pit 462 and construction cut 143. The identified bones include a sheep/goat calcaneus and phalange, a cat humerus and two domestic fowl bones.
- 5.9.7 A total of 15 fragments came from late 20th-century demolition deposits (37, 39, 78, 87, 91 and 431), drain 80 and construction cut 162. The identified fragments include three sheep/goat bones, a humerus, radius and femur, two dog bones, a radius and canine tooth,



a rabbit bone and a piece of sawn roe deer antler from 431. Off-cuts of antler from urban domestic setting generally indicate small-scale craft activities such as the manufacture of knife handles.

- 5.9.8 Two bones, a sheep/goat axis vertebra and pig mandible came from overburden deposits.

5.10 Other finds

- 5.10.1 Other finds comprise a very few fragments of roofing slate, metalworking slag (small undiagnostic fragments) and marine shell (oyster and cockle). These do not warrant any further comment.

5.11 Conservation

- 5.11.1 Objects in potentially unstable condition, and therefore possibly in need of conservation treatment, comprise the metalwork, leather and fibre. The ironwork in particular is in poor condition and heavily corroded. Metal objects other than lead have been X-radiographed in order to aid identification, and to provide a basic record (given possible further deterioration, and the proposed selection policy: see below, **Storage and Curation**).
- 5.11.2 The metalwork is currently packed in as stable a condition as possible, in airtight polythene tubs with drying agent (silica gel). The leather is packed waterlogged, in airtight plastic tubs, and kept in dark conditions. The single object of fibre has dried out and is relatively stable; it has been packed in an airtight container with buffering silica gel.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Twenty-two bulk sediment samples were taken from a range of features such as pits, gullies, ditches layers and fills and were processed for the recovery and assessment of the environmental evidence.

6.2 Aims and methods

- 6.2.1 The purpose of this assessment is to determine the potential of the environmental remains preserved at the site to address project aims and to provide data valuable for wider research frameworks. The nature of this assessment follows recommendations set up by Historic England (Campbell *et al.* 2011).
- 6.2.2 The size of the bulk sediment samples varied between 4 and 35 litres, and on average was around 23 litres. The samples were processed by standard flotation methods on a Siraf-type flotation tank and bucket flotation; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm and 1 mm fractions. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted by eye and discarded. The environmental material extracted from the residues was added to the flots. The flots were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy (Leica MS5 microscope) at magnifications of up to x40 for the identification of environmental remains. Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (eg, *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains, such as burrowing snails (*Cecilioidea acicula*), or earthworm eggs and insects, which would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions prevailed on site. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence of other environmental remains such as terrestrial and aquatic molluscs, and animal bone was recorded. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997)

for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000), for cereals. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa.

6.3 Results

- 6.3.1 The flots from the bulk sediment samples vary in size from 12 ml to 896 ml (**Appendix 2**). There are variable numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of some stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements.
- 6.3.2 Charred material has varying degrees of preservation and wood charcoal was noted in generally small quantities, all of which are mature examples. Remains of terrestrial molluscs and small animal bones were also present. No other environmental evidence was preserved in the bulk sediment samples but there is evidence of human activity represented by the presence of coal and clinker in most of the samples and hammerscale in one (ditch 358, group 1056 which has been phased as Romano-British but contained intrusive medieval pottery).
- 6.3.3 Of the 22 samples, four (all Romano-British) contain charred plant remains. Ditch 429 and gully 551 both contain Triticeae (cereals). Ditch 358 (group 1056) has the taxa *Hordeum vulgare* (barley) and a charred seed of indeterminate taxa present. Pit 348 contains *Triticum* sp. (wheat), *Hordeum vulgare* and, stalks and a culm node of indeterminate taxa.
- 6.3.4 A sample taken from post-medieval buried garden soil 327 contained environmental remains preserved by waterlogging. These were dominated by vegetative plant parts (leaves, stems, stalks, wood and thorns) of indeterminate taxa, among which a grass (Poaceae) culm was identified. The fruiting parts of a number of plants were also recovered, including elder (*Sambucus* sp.), bramble (*Rubus* spp.), buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.), orache (*Atriplex* sp.), the mint family (Lamiaceae), fool's parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*), composites (Asteraceae), petty spurge (*Euphorbia peplus*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), and docks/sedges (Polygonaceae/Cyperaceae). A small amount of remains of insects was also present.

6.4 Discussion

- 6.4.1 The paucity of charred plant remains from the samples taken limits the information that can be gained about the environment surrounding the site and how it may have been exploited. The limited available information about exploited plant resources obtained from charred plant remains indicates that wheat and barley were consumed at the site. The absence of charred chaff could suggest only the last stages of food preparation took place, which is consistent with an urban context. However, chaff is more fragile than grains (Boardman and Jones 1990) and since grains are poorly preserved, the absence of chaff could merely reflect differential preservation patterns.
- 6.4.2 On some of the charcoal fragments from ditch 496 (group 1067) there is blue staining from the mineral vivianite, which is evidence of waterlogging occurring after deposition, even though it was a non-waterlogged feature when excavated. There is also vivianite in the sample taken from pit 348 which implies the pit was also waterlogged for a period after deposition.
- 6.4.3 The waterlogged plant remains are generally indicative of vegetation from hedges, scrub, waste places, arable fields and other cultivated ground. Whilst many are non-demanding in terms of habitat, one of them, petty spurge, is an archaeophyte (a non-native, but long ago



introduced plant) which favours well-drained and nutrient-rich soils in sun-warmed situations.

7 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

7.1 Overview

7.1.1 Investigations of the Moxy Hotel site have identified three main phases of occupation:

1. Romano-British enclosures;
2. Post-medieval garden plots with activity culminating in the early- to mid-19th century; and,
3. Late-19th-century terraced housing.

7.1.2 All three phases of occupation were also represented on the adjacent Boughton Centre site (Wessex Archaeology 2015, Powell 2017) and should be considered alongside the parallel results from that site during the analysis work proposed below. Unlike at the Boughton Centre, there was no evidence for 19th-century tanning on the Moxy Hotel site. The Moxy Hotel site was also been occupied by a late-20th-century school and by an early-21st-century construction compound. Evidence for medieval occupation was limited to a small assemblage of residual pottery, suggesting that the site lay within the agricultural hinterlands of Chester during this period.

7.2 Stratigraphic potential

7.2.1 The archaeological sequences exposed within the strip, map and sample areas were moderately complex and represent a palimpsest of chronologically-diverse superimposed features. However, interpretation was simplified by the presence of the post-medieval buried soils (chiefly 1065 and 1066) which provide a stratigraphic *terminus ante quem* for the Romano-British features, and by the character of the late-19th-century occupation, comprising brick terraced housing.

7.2.2 Synthesizing the results of the strip, map and record with the watching brief has proved challenging. In some instances it has not been possible to relate the results of the watching brief (which were mainly recorded in section) to the results of the strip, map and record (where features were recorded in plan as well as in section). A unified narrative has been produced where possible; there is little potential to enhance the existing narrative.

7.2.3 The archive has been subjected to a high level of stratigraphic interpretation and the potential of the stratigraphic results has largely been realized. However, the stratigraphic narrative should be reappraised in light of specialist finds analyses recommended below.

7.2.4 In particular, an attempt should be made to further phase the Romano-British features following analysis of the pottery by a suitable expert specializing in the Romano-British period. On the basis of the bare stratigraphic information presented above, it is likely that the Romano-British occupation of the site was sustained and that the features represent a developing landscape that may have varied throughout the Romano-British period. It is thought that the Roman fort of *Deva* did not continue to be occupied into the 4th century (Brennand 2007; Beckley and Campbell 2013, 17). At present, understanding of the chronology of the Romano-British remains from the Moxy Hotel site does not extend beyond assigning them to the broad Romano-British period.

- 7.2.5 Reappraisal of the stratigraphic narrative should take into account all available specialist analyses and not be limited to purely the Romano-British component of the results.

7.3 Finds potential

- 7.3.1 The pottery assemblage is of considerable local and regional importance as well as contributing to the understanding of the site itself, although the potential of the Romano-British element is perhaps limited by its poor condition, and the medieval component is negligible. The assemblage warrants further analysis to bring it to the required recording standard (Barclay *et al.* 2016) and to set the assemblage in its local and regional context. In particular the distinction of possible Buckley wares from the products of other local and regional production centres should be attempted, as this will usefully contribute to an understanding of pottery production and distribution in the region. The dating of the pottery may also be further refined through analysis within the stratigraphic framework of the site.
- 7.3.2 Apart from the pottery, however, the assemblage is limited in size and correspondingly in potential to inform our understanding of the site. Romano-British items (ceramic building material, one fragment of vessel glass, one coin) attest to sporadic activity but some appear to be residual finds and (particularly in the case of the building material) could have been introduced to the site from elsewhere.
- 7.3.3 Post-medieval artefacts appear to be representative of domestic activity, and comprise domestic refuse (pottery, clay pipe, vessel glass, metal objects, animal bone, marine shell, leather footwear) as well as a little structural material (ceramic and stone building material, window glass, iron nails).
- 7.3.4 The animal bone assemblage is small and includes few bones suitable for further analysis. It has been fully recorded to complete the site archive and no further analytical work is required.

Pottery

- 7.3.5 The whole pottery assemblage should be subjected to full fabric and form analysis, corresponding to a 'detailed record' (Barclay *et al.* 2016, section 2.4.6); fabrics and vessel forms should be correlated with local type series as far as possible. The assemblage will be described and discussed within its local and regional context, drawing out any chronological and socio-economic implications. The discussion will also include a consideration of the intra-site distribution of pottery, and the ceramic sequence as it is represented by the stratigraphic sequence. The report will be supported by tabulated data and will be accompanied by illustration (combination of line drawing and photography) of selected vessels (maximum 25 vessels).

Leather

- 7.3.6 The leather footwear should be submitted for specialist cataloguing and brief comment on the styles represented.

Other finds

- 7.3.7 No further work is proposed for any of the other finds categories. It is recommended that a summary of the information as presented in this report is included in the publication report, accompanied by tabulated data.

Conservation

- 7.3.8 On the basis of the condition of the metal objects, their nature, date range and provenance, no conservation work in terms of cleaning and/or stabilization is proposed. The X-

radiographs will act as a basic record for the metalwork, for which selective retention is proposed: see below, **Storage and Curation**).

- 7.3.9 No further conservation treatment is proposed for the leather or fibre objects, and these items are not recommended for retention (see below, **Storage and Curation**); the catalogue will form the archive record, together with archive photography of the leather footwear.

7.4 Environmental potential

- 7.4.1 The assemblages have little potential and require no further analysis but the results from this assessment should be included in prospective reports and publications. The environmental materials are recommended for discard once this report has been accepted.

7.5 Documentary records

- 7.5.1 A review of the relevant archaeological literature should be undertaken to better place the site in its local, regional and national context. This review should seek to address the updated aims of the project and the research questions posed below.

7.6 Summary of potential

- 7.6.1 The results of the project are primarily of local importance and contribute to our understanding of the Roman occupation and post-medieval development of the district of Boughton on the outskirts of the city of Chester (*Deva*). The results parallel those obtained on the adjacent Boughton Centre site (Wessex Archaeology 2015, Powell 2017). The pottery assemblage is of local and regional significance and is the chief element of the results with unrealized potential.
- 7.6.2 To fully meet the aims of the project and to meet recording standards (Barclay *et al.* 2016), analysis of the pottery assemblage (especially the Romano-British component) is required. The leather should also be submitted for comment by a specialist. These analyses should be used to update the existing stratigraphic narrative.
- 7.6.3 A literature review should be undertaken to meet the aims of the investigation and to address the identified research questions. To meet the aim to disseminate the results, the assessment and analysis should be briefly summarized and published in a suitable local journal such as the *Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society*.

8 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 Further work is required to better place the archaeology of the development area within its local, regional and national context. A stage of analysis and publication will allow the results of the fieldwork to contribute to the relevant established research aims and questions outlined below.

8.2 Updated project aims

- 8.2.1 The archaeological work has fulfilled some of the aims and objectives of the project, as stated in the Method Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2018) and WSI (BWB 2018) and derived from ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014a). The aims are repeated in full in the **Aims and Objectives** section above. Some aims remain unfulfilled, and these have been reformulated below. The updated project aims are:

- to establish through analysis of the pottery assemblage recovered from the strip, map, record and watching brief (particularly the Romano-British component), the date and range of the recorded archaeological remains;
- to fully place the identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and,
- to make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by publishing the results of the strip, map, record, watching brief, assessment and analysis in a suitable local journal such as the *Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society*.

8.3 Research questions

8.3.1 The Moxy Hotel project has generated data relevant to the following research questions published in local (Beckley and Campbell 2013) regional (Brennand 2007) and national (English Heritage 2006) research agenda:

Romano-British

- What was the character of the civilian settlement in terms of overall plan and layout? (Beckley and Campbell 2013, aim 17.1)
- What was the character of the civilian settlement in terms of function? (Beckley and Campbell 2013, aim 17.4)
- Can we better establish chronologies of settlement in the suburbs around the fortress? (Beckley and Campbell 2013, aim 17.5)
- Investigation into rural landscapes surrounding Chester through... development-led initiatives... in order to better understand the connections between urban and rural activity (Beckley and Campbell 2013, aim 18.1; English Heritage 2006)
- What sort of spatial patterning of different settlement types can we discern? (Beckley and Campbell 2013, aim 18.3)
- How did settlements relate to the major road network? (Beckley and Campbell 2013, aim 27.3)

8.3.2 In addition, it is possible that analysis of the Romano-British pottery assemblage may reveal potential to contribute to such research questions as 'Can artefact analysis inform us about exchanges between different centres of Roman authority in the Roman Empire' or 'Is it possible to distinguish between material culture from the fortress and the civil settlement?' (Beckley and Campbell 2013, aims 11.8 and 11.9).

Medieval

- Need to examine the relationship between the urban centre and the rural-urban fringe surrounding it (Beckley and Campbell 2013, aim 53.8; Brennand 2007, 102)

Post-medieval

- Is it possible to reconstruct patterns of social status based on built forms and finds assemblages? (Beckley and Campbell 2013, aim 87.3)



9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the excavation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. The Grosvenor Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be determined. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

9.2.1 The complete physical site archive, which will include paper records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by The Grosvenor Museum, Chester, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Brown 2011; ClfA 2014b).

9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 15 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
- 1 file/document case of paper records and A3/A4 graphics

9.2.3 The archive quantities, particularly for finds, could reduce significantly if the proposed selection policy is implemented (see below); the likely total after selection is estimated at 8 boxes.

Digital archive

9.2.4 The digital archive generated by the project, which will include born-digital data (survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by full metadata.

9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4), with the aim of retaining only those finds which are considered to have further research potential beyond the immediate remit of the current project, or which fulfil other criteria within the Museum's collecting policy.

9.3.2 In this instance, the following selection policy is proposed, which is influenced by the size of the assemblage, the nature and date range of much of it (commonly occurring and well documented types of relatively recent date) and the absence of items of intrinsic interest:

- *Pottery*: assemblage of moderate size, multi-period though mostly post-medieval/modern, primarily utilitarian, but some further research potential as a supplement to the existing dataset for Chester, and as including range of local post-medieval coarsewares. Retain all.



- Clay tobacco pipes: relatively small assemblage, with few datable bowls and stem marks (all paralleled in established typologies); limited further research potential. Retain bowls and marked stems only.
 - Ceramic Building Material: small assemblage in very limited range, few Romano-British items are residual; little or no further research potential. Retain none.
 - Glass: small assemblage, mostly fragmentary but with some complete bottles; all well documented types; little or no further research potential, although Museum may wish to acquire complete bottles with manufacturers' marks (of local interest); retain these items only (maximum 2).
 - Stone: only four fragments of roofing slate; no further research potential. Retain none.
 - Metalworking residues: only three pieces, undiagnostic of specific processes; no further research potential. Retain none.
 - Metalwork: small assemblage; ferrous objects in poor, corroded condition, vulnerable to further deterioration; lead objects consist entirely of waste material. Few identifiable objects, none of intrinsic interest with the possible exception of the Roman coin (in poor condition and illegible). Little or no further research potential. Retain none.
 - Leather: small assemblage, waterlogged (and therefore unstable); several items of footwear, all of relatively recent date; little further research potential. Retain none.
 - Worked Bone: two objects, of some small interest. Retain all.
 - Animal Bone: small assemblage; no further research potential; retain none.
 - Marine Shell: four shells only; no further research potential; retain none.
 - Environmental material: the assemblages have little potential and require no further analysis. The environmental materials are recommended for discard once this report has been accepted.
- 9.3.3 The selection policy will be agreed with the museum and will be fully documented in the project archive. All finds already have been, or will be, recorded to an appropriate archive level before any selection procedure is implemented.
- 9.4 Security copy**
- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardized version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.
- 9.5 OASIS**
- 9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.



10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of *the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context descriptions

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Interpretation
1	Levelling layer		Reddish brown clay silt with brick	Overburden
2	Surface		Red brick with sand	Path
3	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
4	Levelling layer		Yellowish brown silty sand	
5	Structure		Red brick with lime mortar	Outhouse
6	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
7	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
8	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
9	Drain		Red brick with lime mortar	Drain pan
10	Drain		Red brick	
11	Surface		Fire bricks	
12	Buried soil		Greenish brown silty clay	
13	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
14	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
15	Structure		Red brick with lime mortar	Outhouses
16	Structure		Red brick with lime mortar	Outbuilding
17	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
18	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
19	Surface		Red brick and fire brick	Fireplace
20	Surface		Stone	
21	Surface		Stone	
22	Drain		Red brick	
23	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
24	Structure		Red brick with lime mortar	Outhouse
25	Wall	32	Red brick with lime mortar	
26	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
27	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
28	Surface		Red ceramic tile with black clay	
29	Surface		Concrete slab	
30	Surface		Red brick	
31	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
32	Construction cut			Cut for wall 25
33	Primary fill	32	Brown clay with brick fragments	
34	Structure		Red brick	Unknown structure
35	Structure		Red brick with lime mortar	Outhouse
36	Primary fill		Brown silty clay	Drain 10 fill
37	Demolition material		Brown silty clay with red brick	
38	Primary fill		Brown silty clay with brick and stone	
39	Demolition material		Brown silty clay with brick and stone	
40	Buried soil		Brown silty clay with brick and stone	
41	Demolition material		Brown silty clay with clinker and stone	
42	Demolition material		Brick crush	
43	Demolition material		Grey brown silt with brick and stone	
44	Structure		Red brick with lime mortar	Outhouse
45	Surface		Modern concrete	
46	Demolition material		Brown clay silt with stone	
48	Wall	281	Sandstone and lime mortar	
49	Primary fill	50	Red sandy clay with cobbles and brick	
50	Construction cut			Construction cut for wall 48



Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Interpretation
51	Demolition material		Grey brown silt with gravel	
52	Primary fill	68	Brown silty loam	
53	Primary fill	50	Brown silty clay	Bedding/packing for 48
54	Primary fill	68	Orange grey sandy clay with cobbles	
55	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
56	Wall		Sandstone and red brick with lime mortar	
57	Wall		Sandstone and red brick with lime mortar	
58	Buried soil		Brown loam with charcoal and stone	
59	Demolition material		Grey blue clay with charcoal	
60	Wall		Sandstone and red brick with lime mortar	
61	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
62	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
63	Pier		Red brick with lime mortar	Fireplace pillar
64	Service cut			Cable trench
65	Fill	64		
66	Primary fill	67		
67	Drain			
68	Drain			
69	Buried soil		Grey brown silty sand with charcoal and gravel	
70	Wall	73	Red brick with lime mortar	
71	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
72	Wall	75	Red brick with lime mortar	
73	Construction cut			Construction cut for 70
74	Primary fill	73	Red brown silty clay with stone and brick	
75	Construction cut			Construction cut for 72
76	Primary fill	75	Brown grey silty sand with gravel	
77	Buried soil		Grey silty clay with cobbles and gravel	
78	Demolition material		Brown clay silt with brick	
79	Buried soil		Green brown silt with stone	
80	Drain			
81	Primary fill	80	Orange brown sandy silt with cobbles	
82	Construction cut			Construction cut for 83
83	Wall	82	Red brick with lime mortar	
84	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
85	Construction cut			Construction cut for 86
86	Wall	85	Red brick with lime mortar	
87	Demolition material		Brown silty sand with charcoal	
88	Primary fill		Brown silty sand with charcoal	
89	Primary fill		Orange red sand with brick and stone	
90	Primary fill		Orange red sand with bricks and stones	
91	Demolition material		Grey ash and charcoal	
92	Demolition material		Brown clay silt with gravel and brick	
93	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
94	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
95	Pier		Red brick with lime mortar	Pillar of fireplace
96	Pier		Red brick with lime mortar	Pillar of fireplace
97	Pier		Red brick with lime mortar	Pillar of fireplace
98	Structure		Red brick with lime mortar	Fireplace
99	Demolition material		Orange brown sandy clay with brick and stone	
100	Demolition material		Grey brown silty clay with gravel and brick	
101	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	



Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Interpretation
102	Wall	129	Red brick with lime mortar	Chimney wall
103	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
104	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	Same as 102
105	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
106	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
107	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
108	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
109	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
110	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
111	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
112	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
114	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
115	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
116	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
117	Structure		Red brick with lime mortar	Fireplace
118	Structure		Red brick with lime mortar	Fireplace
119	Structure		Red brick with lime mortar	Fireplace
120	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
121	Wall	172	Red brick with lime mortar	
122	Wall		Red brick with sand	
123	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
124	Surface		Concrete	
125	Structure		Sandstone masonry	Kerb
126	Surface		Cobbles with ash	Victor street road surface
127	Surface		Stone setts with ash	
128	Foundation		Concrete	
129	Construction cut			Construction cut for 102
130	Construction cut			Cut for 131
131	Foundation	130		Foundation of 086
132	Primary fill	130	Greenish brown sandy clay	
133	Structure		Red brick with lime mortar	Fireplace
134	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
135	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
136	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
137	Drain		Red brick with cement	Modern manhole
138	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
139	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
140	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
142	Buried soil		Brown sandy silt with brick and stone	
143	Construction cut			
144	Primary fill	143	Green brown silty clay with cobbles	
145	Primary fill	169	Modern sewer	
146	Foundation		Sandstone	Foundation for 086/101
147	Primary fill	101	Greyish brown sandy silt with stones	Bedding for 146
148	Wall			Modern wall associated with school
149	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
150	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
151	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
152	Surface		Fire brick with lime mortar	
153	Surface		Fire brick with lime mortar	
154	Wall	162	Sandstone	
155	Inspection chamber		Brown bricks with concrete	
156	Pier		Red brick with lime mortar	Plinth
157	Structure		Red brick with lime mortar	Fireplace
158	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
159	Surface		Precast concrete with sand	
160	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	



Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Interpretation
161	Demolition material		Red silty sand with brick	
162	Construction cut			
163	Fill	162	Degraded sandstone	Possible wall rubble
164	Demolition material			
165	Demolition material		Grey brown sandy clay	Abandonment phase
166	Demolition material		Grey sandy clay with brick	
167	Demolition material		Grey brown silty clay with brick	
168	Structure		Red brick with lime mortar	Outbuilding
169	Service cut			
170	Drain		Red brick with lime mortar	Manhole
171	Primary fill	172	Black silt with gravel and coal	
172	Construction cut			Cut for 121
173	Primary fill	143	Red brown sandy silt with brick	
174	Construction cut			Construction cut for 83, 94, 97 and 98
175	Surface		Cobbles with ash	Victor street road surface
176	Drain		Stone setts with ash	
177	Structure		Sandstone masonry	Kerb
178	Structure		Sandstone masonry	Kerb
179	Structure		Sandstone masonry	Kerb
180	Surface		Concrete slab and ash mortar	
181	Surface		Concrete slab with cement	
182	Surface		Concrete slab with cement	Footpath
183	Surface		Concrete slab with cement	Footpath
184	Wall		Red brick with pink ash mortar	
185	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	Bay window
186	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
187	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	Bay window
188	Surface		Yellow orange tiles with lime mortar	
189	Surface		Yellow orange glazed tile with lime mortar	
190	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
191	Surface		Yellow orange tile with lime mortar	
192	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
193	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
194	Wall		Red brick with pink grey mortar	
195	Wall		Red brick with pink grey mortar	
196	Surface		Concrete	
197	Drain		Iron	
198	Drain		Iron	Gutter
199	Drain		Iron with cement	
200	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
201	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
202	Surface		Red brick with lime mortar	
203	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
204	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
205	Wall		Red brick with ash mortar	
206	Wall		Red brick with ash mortar	
207	Wall		Red brick with ash mortar	
208	Wall		Red brick with ash mortar	
209	Surface		Cobbles with ash	
210	Surface		Glazed brick with lime mortar	
211	Surface		Concrete slab with lime mortar	
212	Surface		Brown black silt with ash and cobbles	Possible disturbed cobbled floor
213	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
214	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	



Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Interpretation
215	Surface		Concrete slab with lime mortar	
216	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
217	Surface		Red brick with lime mortar	
218	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
219	Cut			Cut for services
220	Fill	219	Brown black ash with brick	
221	Cut			Cut for services
222	Fill	221	Yellow brown rubble	
223	Service cut			Cut for services
224	Primary fill	223	Brown black rubble	
225	Cut			Cut for services
226	Fill	225		
227	Cut			Cut for gas pipe
228	Pipe	227	Concrete and plastic	Gas pipe
229	Structure		Concrete	Manhole for 221, 227, and 234
230	Foundation		Concrete and rebar	20th-century piles
231	Foundation		Concrete and rebar	20th-century pile
232	Cut			Cut for piles
233	Fill	232	Yellow brown brick crush and cement	
234	Cut			Cut for gas pipe
235	Fill	234	Yellow brown silty sand	
236	Cut			Cut for services
237	Fill	236	Grey silt with gravel and cement	
238	Made ground		Brown black silty sand with gravel	
239	Demolition material		Yellow orange sand	
240	Structure	258	Red brick with lime mortar	Fireplace
241	Structure	260	Red brick with lime mortar	Fireplace
242	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
243	Wall	293	Red brick with lime mortar	
244	Structure		Red brick with lime mortar	Fireplace
245	Structure		Red brick with lime mortar	Fireplace
246	Wall	262	Red brick with lime mortar	
247	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
248	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
249	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
250	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
251	Construction cut			Construction cut for wall 121, same as cut 172
252	Demolition material		Greyish brown sandy silt with brick and pebbles	
253	Demolition material		Brown grey sandy silt with brick and mortar	
254	Demolition material		Greyish brown sandy silt	
255	Primary fill	251		
256	Cut			Same as 130 and 143
257	Primary fill	256	Orange brown silty clay with brick and gravel	
258	Construction cut			Construction cut for 240
259	Primary fill	258		
260	Construction cut			Construction cut for 241
261	Primary fill	260		
262	Construction cut			Construction cut for 246
263	Primary fill	262	Brownish grey silty clay with gravel	
264	Ditch			
265	Primary fill	264	Grey brown silty clay with gravel	
266	Threshold		Red tile with lime mortar	
267	Surface		Concrete slab with lime mortar	
268	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	



Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Interpretation
269	Surface		Grey tiles with lime mortar	
270	Cut			
271	Wall	440	Red brick with lime mortar	
272	Ditch			
273	Primary fill	272	Grey brown sandy clay	
274	Secondary fill	272	Grey brown silty clay	
275	Ditch			
276	Fill	275	Grey sandy clay with cobbles and gravel	
277	Stakehole			
278	Secondary fill	277	Grey brown loam with gravel	
279	Drain			
280	Primary fill	279	Brown silty clay	
281	Construction cut			
285	Demolition material		Grey brown silty clay with brick	
286	Made ground		Brownish grey silty sand with gravel and brick	
287	Bedding layer		White grey silt with gravel, brick and mortar	
288	Bedding layer		Brown black silty clay with stone and brick	
289	Buried soil		Brown black silty clay with brick and mortar	
290	Construction cut		Cut for wall 115	
291	Fill	290	Brown black sandy silt with cobbles	
292	Secondary fill	305	Greyish brown sandy silt with gravel	
293	Construction cut			
294	Primary fill	293	Greyish brown silty clay	
295	Pit			
296	Fill	295	Greyish brown sandy silt	
297	Stakehole			
298	Fill	297	Greyish brown sandy silt with gravel	
299	Stakehole			
300	Fill	299	Greyish brown sandy silt with gravel	
301	Made ground		Blue black clay with charcoal	
302	Natural		Yellow brown clay	
303	Buried soil		Grey brown clay with charcoal	
304	Natural		Orange brown sandy clay with cobbles and gravel	
305	Gully			
306	Made ground		Brown black ash with brick, gravel and mortar	
307	Gully			
308	Secondary fill	307	Brown grey silt clay with gravel	
309	Gully			
310	Secondary fill	309	Grey brown silty clay with charcoal	
311	Ditch			
312	Secondary fill	311	Grey brown clay with charcoal	
313	Ditch			
314	Secondary fill	313	Brown grey silt clay with gravel	
315	Ditch			
316	Secondary fill	315	Brown grey silt clay	
317	Drain			Drain cut
318	Surface	317	Red brick	Associated with drain 317
319	Ditch			
320	Secondary fill	319	Grey silt clay	
321	Ditch		Ditch terminal	
322	Fill	321	Orange brown clay	
323	Ditch		Same as 305	
324	Fill	323	Greyish brown clay silt with gravel	
325	Pit			
326	Fill	325	Greyish brown sandy silt	



Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Interpretation
327	Buried soil		Black brown silty clay with charcoal	
328	Service cut		Brown sand	Modern service trench. Same as 80
329	Cut			Pit dug by mechanical excavator
330	Fill	329	Black brown silt with charcoal	
331	Construction cut			Construction cut for 345
332	Fill	331	Blackish grey sandy silt with brick	
333	Construction cut			Levelling cut for Boughton Centre compound
334	Made ground	333	Grey soil with gravel	
335	Made ground		White gravel	
336	Levelling layer		Greyish brown sandy silt with gravel	Topsoil-like overburden recently imported
337	Service cut			Cut for pipe
338	Fill	337	White gravel	
339	Fill	337	Greyish brown gravel	
340	Ditch			
341	Secondary fill	340	Green brown silt clay with gravel	
342	Gully			
343	Secondary fill	342	Grey brown silt clay with stone	
344	Wall	415	Red brick with grey pink mortar	
345	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
346	Made ground		Brownish black clay silt with gravel	
347	Buried soil		Greenish brown sandy silt with stone. Same as 12	
348	Ditch		Terminal	
349	Fill	348	Brown clay silt with cobbles and gravel	
350	Fill	275	Grey brown sandy clay with cobbles and gravel	
351	Levelling layer		Greyish brown sandy silt with rubble	
352	Buried soil		Greyish brown sandy silt with gravel	
353	Stakehole			
354	Fill	353	Greyish brown clay silt with gravel	
355	Ditch			
356	Fill	355	Grey brown silty clay	
357	Made ground		Brown black ash with rubble	Wall core of 344
358	Ditch			Linear feature disturbed by bioturbation
359	Secondary fill	358	Grey brown silt with gravel and charcoal	
360	Drain		Brown silty clay	
361	Pit			
362	Secondary fill	361	Grey brown silty clay with charcoal	
363	Ditch			
364	Fill	363	Greyish brown silty clay	
365	Ditch			
366	Secondary fill	365	Orange brown silty clay	
367	Secondary fill	365	Grey silty clay	
368	Fill	369	Blue grey silty clay with charcoal	
369	Ditch			Possible hedgerow
370	Secondary fill	369	Grey silty clay	
371	Gully			
372	Secondary fill	371	Yellowish brown silty clay with gravel	
373	Ditch			
374	Secondary fill	373	Greyish brown silty clay with brick and stone	
375	Secondary fill	373	Brown silty clay	
376	Ditch			
377	Secondary fill	376	Yellowish brown silty clay	
378	Ditch			
379	Secondary fill	378	Brownish grey silty clay	



Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Interpretation
380	Secondary fill	378	Yellowish brown silty clay	
381	Primary fill	376	Red silty sand	
382	Secondary fill	376	Yellowish brown silty clay with gravel	
383	Pit			
384	Primary fill	383	Brownish grey silty sand	
385	Secondary fill	383	Blackish brown sandy silt	
386	Ditch			
387	Fill	386	Orangey brown clay	
388	Cut		Construction cut for 389	
389	Fill	388	Reddish brown silty clay with bricks	
390	Ditch			
391	Secondary fill	390	Grey brown silty clay with stone	
392	Gully			
393	Secondary fill	392	Grey brown silty clay with stone and charcoal	
394	Service cut			Cut of service
395	Primary fill	394	Orange grey sand silt	
396	Fill	369	Blue grey silt clay	
397	Ditch			
398	Secondary fill	397	Grey brown sandy clay with stone	
399	Ditch			
400	Secondary fill	399	Blue grey silt clay	
401	Ditch			
402	Secondary fill	401	Brown grey silty clay	
403	Gully			
404	Secondary fill	403	Grey brown silty clay with stone and charcoal	
405	Gully			
406	Primary fill	405	Grey brown silt with charcoal	
407	Ditch			
408	Fill	407	Grey silty clay	
409	Ditch			
410	Fill	409	Orangey brown clay	
411	Fill	399	Grey red silty sand	
412	Ditch			
413	Fill	412	Grey brown sandy silt with stone	
414	Service cut			
415	Construction cut			Construction cut for 344
416	Primary fill	415	Brown grey silty clay with cobbles and gravel	
417	Demolition material		Brown silty sand with brick	
419	Ditch			
420	Secondary fill	419	Brown grey sandy clay with cobbles and gravel	
421	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
422	Demolition material		Black brown silt with charcoal and stone	
423	Gully			
424	Secondary fill	423	Grey brown silty clay	
425	Pit			
426	Fill	425	Greyish brown clay silt with stone	
427	Ditch			
428	Secondary fill	427	Greyish brown silty clay with gravel	
429	Ditch			
430	Secondary fill	429	Orange brown silty clay	
431	Demolition material		Black brown clay silt	
432	Ditch			
433	Secondary fill	432	Blackish brown silty clay	



Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Interpretation
434	Tertiary fill	439	Blue grey clay with charcoal	
435	Tertiary fill	439	Yellow brown silty clay with charcoal	
436	Tertiary fill	439	Red grey clay	
437	Secondary fill	439	Red grey silty clay	
438	Secondary fill	439	Black silt with gravel	
439	Pit			
440	Construction cut			Cut for 271
441	Primary fill	440	Dark brown silt clay	
442	Pit			
443	Secondary fill	442	Black brown silty clay with charcoal and stone	
444	Primary fill	442	Grey yellow silt with stone	
445	Pit			
446	Fill	445	Blackish grey clay silt with charcoal	
447	Cut			
448	Tertiary fill	449	Yellow brown clay	
449	Ditch			
450	Fill	451	Grey brown silty clay	
451	Pit			
452	Made ground		Orangey brown layer with stone	
453	Fill	454	Grey brown clay silt	
454	Gully			
455	Buried soil		Olive brown clay silt with stone	
456	Posthole			
457	Fill	456	Black silt with stone	
458	Primary fill	461	Grey black silty clay with stone and brick	
459	Fill	461	Brown orange clay silt with stone and brick	
460	Wall	461	Sandstone and red brick	Same as 206
461	Construction cut			Construction pit cut for 460
462	Pit			Rubbish pit
463	Fill	462	Grey black silty clay with stone	
464	Fill	462	Grey brown silty clay with stone	
465	Gully			
466	Fill	465	Grey black clay silt	
467	Buried soil		Grey silty clay with brick	
468	Buried soil		Brown clay silt with brick fragment	
469	Demolition material		Brown clay silt with stone and brick	
470	Buried soil		Olive brown silty clay with stones	
471	Levelling layer		Grey silty clay with stone	
472	Wall	476	Red brick with lime mortar	
473	Bedding layer		Black brown silt and clinker	
474	Surface		Red brick with lime mortar	
475	Demolition material		Grey brown silt	
476	Construction cut			Construction cut 472
477	Made ground	476	Orangey brown silt with brick	
478	Pit			
479	Primary fill	478	Black silt with gravel	
480	Primary fill	478	Brown clay silt with brick and stone	
481	Tertiary fill	478	Grey silty clay	
482	Construction cut			Construction cut for 484
483	Bedding layer	482	Brown grey silty clay with gravel	
484	Wall	482	Sandstone	Base of wall
485	Wall	482	Sandstone wall in matrix of brown clay	
486	Drain			
487	Fill	486	Brown silt with stone and brick	
488	Bedding layer	478	Grey brown silty clay	
489	Drain			Victorian sewer



Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Interpretation
490	Fill	489	Brown clay silt	
491	Buried soil		Black brown clay silt	
492	Fill	493	Brown grey silty clay with stone	
493	Pit			
494	Pit			
495	Fill	494	Brown grey silty clay with stone	
496	Ditch		Same as 373	
497	Primary fill	496	Grey brown layer with stone	
498	Fill	496	Brown grey silty clay with charcoal	
499	Ditch			
500	Primary fill	499	Grey brown silty clay	
501	Fill	499	Brown clay silt with stone	
502	Fill		Brown grey clay silt with stone	
503	Ditch			Recut of 499
504	Fill	503	Brown black layer	
505	Fill	503	Orange brown silty clay with stone	
506	Fill	503	Brown silt	
507	Pit			
508	Fill	507	Brown silt with stone	
509	Gully			
510	Fill	509	Orangey brown silty clay	
511	Ditch			
512	Fill	511	Grey brown clay with stone	
513	Ditch			
514	Fill	513	Grey silty clay	
515	Fill	513		
516	Primary fill	513	Yellow silty clay with stone	
517	Feature			
518	Fill	517	Brown silt with gravel	
519	Layer		Orange sand	
520	Layer		Orange brown sandy silt	
521	Layer		Orange brown clay silt	
522	Ditch			
523	Fill	522	Brown grey clay silt with stone	
524	Layer		Orange brown layer	
525	Cut			Pit/ ditch
526	Fill	525	Brown grey clay silt	
527	Pit			
528	Primary fill	527	Orange clay silt with stone	
529	Fill	527	Grey orange clay silt with charcoal	
530	Fill	527	Orange loam	
531	Fill	527	Orange yellow silty clay	
532	Pit			
533	Fill	532	Brown clay silt with stone	
534	Buried soil		Olive brown silt with gravel	
535	Pit			
536	Fill	535	Brown clay silt	
537	Gully			
538	Fill	537	Grey brown silt with stone	
539	Fill	496	Brown grey silty clay with stone	
540	Ditch			
541	Fill	540	Grey brown clay silt with stone	
542	Fill	540	Grey silty clay with stone	
543	Buried soil		Blackish brown clay silt with stone and charcoal	
544	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
545	Bedding layer		White mortar	
546	Surface		Tile with lime mortar	
547	Pit			
548	Fill	547	Grey loam with charcoal	



Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Interpretation
549	Layer		Grey clay silt	
550	Fill	551	Brown grey loam with stone	
551	Pit			
552	Primary fill	551	Grey silty clay with stone	
553	Pit			
554	Fill	553	Grey loam	
555	Drain			
556	Fill	555	Grey clay silt with stone	
557	Fill	555	Blueish grey clay silt with stone	
558	Cut			
559	Ditch			
560	Fill	559	Brown clay silt with stone	
561	Fill	562	Brown grey clay silt with stone	
562	Cut			Pit/linear
570	Demolition material		Modern construction layer	
571	Demolition material		Mixed layer of square floor tiles and red brick fragments	
572	Demolition material		Dark brown clay silt	
573	Demolition material			
574	Buried soil		Mid brown sandy silt	
575	Buried soil		Light brown with orange hue sandy silt	
576	Natural		Light orange silty sandy clay	
577	Buried soil		Mid brown sandy silt	
578	Pit		Partially exposed pit	
579	Fill	578	Light brown silt with mixed gravel and stone	
580	Wall		Red brick	
581	Wall		Red brick	
582	Wall		Red brick	
583	Wall		Red brick	
584	Wall		Red brick	
585	Gully		Partially exposed gully orientated n-s	
586	Secondary fill	585	Pale beige-grey sandy silty with pebbles	
587	Layer		Light grey silt similar to (586)	
588	Buried soil		Mid grey brown with orange hue silt with iron panning	
589	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
590	Drain		Drain, same as 80	
591	Primary fill	590	Dark grey with blue hue silt	
592	Surface		Square ceramic tiles	
593	Surface		Cobbled road surface	Victor street road surface
594	Surface		Stone kerbstone edging	Victor street road surface
595	Pit			Large pit
596	Primary fill	595	Mid grey clay silt	
597	Buried soil		Blackish grey silty clay	
598	Wall		Red sandstone	
599	Construction cut		Sewer for 1980s school	
600	Primary Fill	599	0.3m ceramic pipe and backfill	
601	Wall		Red brick with lime mortar	
602	Fill	607	Mid grey brown with blue hue clay silt with worked stone fragments	
603	Wall		Red brick wall and floor	
604	Wall		Red brick wall and floor	
605	Surface		Red brick wall and floor	
606	Wall		Red brick wall and floor	
607	Pit			
608	Secondary fill	607	Mid greyish brown silt	



Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Interpretation
609	Buried soil		Mid grey with green hue silt	
610	Natural		Mid orangish brown clay silt	
611	Gully		NW-SE gully	
612	Secondary fill	611	Mid grey brown gritty silt	
613	Buried soil		Mid orange brown silt	
614	Buried soil		Mid grey brown with orange hue clay silt with iron panning	
615	Layer		Grey silt	
616	Wall		Red brick	
617	Buried soil		Light grey sandy silt	
618	Wall		Red brick	
619	Layer		Mid brown grey sandy silt	
620	Wall		Red brick	
621	Wall		Red brick	
622	Drain		Square drain with central ceramic pipe and associated bricks	
623	Surface		Square floor tiles and bricks. Adjoins 624.	
624	Wall		Red brick	
625	Foundation		Sandstone foundation for wall 624	
626	Buried soil		Black-brown clayey silt	
627	Demolition material		Rubble	
628	Demolition material		Cream mortar-based lens	
629	Buried soil		Brown clay	
630	Buried soil		Black clayey silt	
631	Buried soil		Mid brown clayey silt	
632	Fill		Blueish grey pit fill?	
633	Demolition material		Mid brown silt	
634	Layer		Mid brown clay silt	
1001	Property			Part of Albert Terrace
1002	Property			Part of Albert Terrace
1003	Property			Part of Albert Terrace
1004	Property			Part of Albert Terrace
1005	Property			Part of Albert Terrace
1006	Property			Part of Albert Terrace
1007	Property			Part of Albert Terrace
1008	Property			Part of Albert Terrace
1009	Property			Part of Albert Terrace
1010	Property			Part of Albert Terrace
1011	Property			Part of Albert Terrace
1012	Property			Part of Albert Terrace
1013	Property			Part of Albert Terrace
1014	Property			Part of Albert Terrace
1015	Property			Part of terrace fronting Fosbrook Street
1016	Property			Part of terrace fronting Fosbrook Street
1017	Property			Part of terrace fronting Fosbrook Street
1018	Property			Part of terrace fronting Fosbrook Street
1019	Property			Part of terrace fronting Fosbrook Street
1020	Property			Part of terrace fronting Fosbrook Street
1021	Property			Part of terrace fronting Fosbrook Street
1022	Property			Part of Albert Terrace



Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Interpretation
1023	Property			Part of Albert Terrace
1024	Property			Part of Albert Terrace
1025	Property			Part of Albert Terrace
1026	Property			Part of Albert Terrace
1027	Properties			Part of Victoria Terrace
1028	Property			Part of Victoria Terrace
1029	Property			Part of Victoria Terrace
1030	Road			Victor Street
1050	Natural			
1051	Gully		Early RB feature similar to 454	
1052	Ditch		West-to-east-aligned ditch	
1053	Ditch		West-to-east-aligned ditch	
1054	Ditch		West-to-east-aligned ditch	
1055	Ditch		West-to-east-aligned ditch, may continue as 412	
1056	Ditch		North-to-south-aligned ditch	
1057	Ditch		North-to-south-aligned ditch	
1058	Ditch		North-west to south-east aligned ditch	
1059	Ditch		Curvilinear	
1060	Gully		North-to-south-aligned gully	
1061	Ditch		West-to-east-aligned ditch	
1062	Linear feature		Broad, shallow north-to-south-aligned feature	
1063	Gully		West-to-east-aligned gully	
1064	Ditch		North-to-south-aligned ditch	
1065	Buried soil		Olive green garden soil	
1066	Buried soil		Dark grey silt clay garden soil	
1067	Ditch		North-to-south-aligned ditch	
1068	Gully		North-to-south-aligned gully	
1069	Wall		Slightly curvilinear sandstone wall	
1070	Gully		West-to-east-aligned gully	
1071	Pit		Irregular pit	
1072	Ditch		West-north-west to east-south-east aligned ditch	
1073	Wall		North-to-south-aligned red brick wall	
1074	Wall		North-to-south-aligned sandstone wall	
1075	Wall		North-to-south-aligned red brick wall	
1076	Wall		North-to-south-aligned red brick wall	
1077	Wall		North-to-south-aligned red brick wall	
1078	Wall		North-to-south-aligned red brick wall	
1079	Wall		West-to-east-aligned red brick wall	
1080	Wall		West-to-east-aligned red brick wall	
1081	Wall		West-to-east-aligned red brick wall	
1082	Wall		West-to-east-aligned red brick wall	
1083	Wall		West-to-east-aligned red brick wall	
1084	Wall		West-to-east-aligned red brick wall	
1085	Wall		West-to-east-aligned red brick wall	
1086	Wall		West-to-east-aligned red brick wall	
1087	Wall		West-to-east-aligned red brick wall	
1088	Wall		West-to-east-aligned red brick wall	
1089	Wall		West-to-east-aligned red brick wall	
1090	Wall		West-to-east-aligned red brick wall	
1091	Wall		West-to-east-aligned red brick wall	
1092	Wall		North to south red brick wall with bay windows	
1093	Wall		North to south red brick wall	
1094	Surface		Tile floor and lime mortar bedding	
1095	Surface		Tile floor and lime mortar bedding	
1096	Surface		Firebrick surface	
1097	Surface		Pre-cast concrete slabs	



Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Interpretation
1098	Wall		Slightly curvilinear red brick and black ash mortar wall	
1099	Wall		West-to-east-aligned red brick wall	
1100	Surface		Brick surface	
1101	Wall		West-to-east-aligned red brick wall	
1102	Pit		Late-20th-century pit associated with demolition	
1103	Surface		Cobble surface of Victor Street	
1104	Kerb		Stone kerb west side of Victor Street	



Appendix 2: Pottery by context

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
12	Relief-banded ware	2	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	Wide raised bands ext	C19th	
12	Roman Oxidized ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	
12	Roman Oxidized ware	1	15	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	
12	Roman Oxidized ware	2	15	2	BS	U/ID	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	
12	Samian ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	
12	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	26	1	Base	Plate	Plain white tin glaze int & ext	MC16th – MC18th	Undecorated plate w/ a flat base
38	Bone China	1	39	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	MC19th – EC20th	Deep ring foot
38	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	31	1	BS	Pancheon	Black glaze int; red slip ext; rilled int & ext	C18th – C19th	Fine, hard red fabric w/ fine white streaks; fine red grit & quartz <0.5 mm
38	Colour Glazed ware	1	49	1	Spout	Teapot	Black glazed teapot	C19th	
38	Colour Glazed ware	1	59	1	Lid	Teapot	Mottled brown glaze on a buff body	C19th	Odd pattern of breakage
38	Porcelain	1	12	1	Neck	Vase	Elaborate stylized moulded decoration; grapes?	C19th	Flamboyant decoration
38	TP Whiteware	1	25	1	Profile	Plate	Willow	M – LC19th	Double footring
39	Bone China	1	79	1	Base & body	Decorative bottle	Applied spray of leaves & flowers	MC19th – EC20th	Decorative bottle or small vase
39	Colour Glazed ware	1	95	1	Lid	Teapot	Black glaze all over	C19th	
39	Slipware (coarse)	1	22	2	Rim	Bowl	Horizontal white slip lines int under clear glaze	C18th – C19th	Small clubbed overhanging rim in a fine red fabric
39	Stoneware	2	151	1	Rim & handle	Jar	Brown glaze ext, green glaze int	C19th	Lid-seated rim w/ a lateral looped handle
39	Stoneware	1	41	1	BS	Jar	Brown glaze ext, green glaze int	C19th	
39	Stoneware	1	198	1	Base	Jar	Brown glaze ext, green glaze int	C19th	



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
39	TP Whiteware	1	96	1	Profile	Plate	Red printed 'Primrose' pattern int (crazed & discoloured)	c.1830 – c.1890	Maker's mark 'F & Co'; probably Thomas Fell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Godden 1991)
39	TP Whiteware	1	50	1	Footring base	Plate	Pale blue printed design (U/ID – crazed & discoloured)	M – LC19th	
39	TP Whiteware	1	120	1	Profile	Jar	Dark blue Chinese landscape ext; poor quality print	M – LC19th	Wide, shallow jar with a lid-seated rim & thin, recessed base
39	Whiteware	1	67	1	Complete	Small jar	U/Dec (crazed & discoloured)	C19th	Diam 43.5 mm, 47.4 mm base to rim; traces of a sealant around the rim
39	Whiteware	1	16	1	Knob	Knob	U/Dec	MC19th – EC20th	Ceramic knob or handle
40	Oxidized Coarse Sandy ware	1	19	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	Late Medieval	Wide everted dished rim; very hard fabric w/ abundant quartz & red grit up to 0.5mm, occ larger
41	TP Bone China	1	58	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Green printed stylized floral design ext	MC19th – E20th	
41	TP Whiteware	1	53	1	Footring base	Plate	Willow	M – LC19th	Double footring
41	TP Whiteware	1	26	1	Rim	Jug	Blue printed stylized floral design ext	M – LC19th	
46	Figurine / toy	1	21	1	Body	Figurine or toy	Moulded porcelain figurine w/ overglaze painted detail	C19th	Headless figure of an C18th soldier or similar character
58	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	8	1	BS	Dish	Brown glaze int, red slip ext	C18th – C19th	Orange fabric w/ sparse fine red & white grit
58	Slipware	1	18	1	BS	Dish	White on red banded slip decoration	C18th	Orange fabric w/ white streaks; common red & white inclusions; resembles coarseware fabrics
58	Whiteware	2	9	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
58	Whiteware	1	10	1	Rim	Jar	Hand-painted blue curvilinear design ext	M – LC19th	Lid-seated rim; globular jar
69	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	33	1	Base	Pancheon?	Black glaze int; red slip ext	C18th – C19th	Red & white marbled fabric w/ fine red & white grit



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
69	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
69	Creamware	1	8	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
69	Creamware	2	3	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
69	Creamware?	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820?	Burnt & discoloured
69	Late Blackware	1	6	1	Handle	Mug	Partial black glaze on handle	C18th	
69	Late Blackware type	1	27	1	Base	Hollow ware	Dark brown glaze int only	C18th	Fine, even dark red fabric; concentric lines on underside
69	Late Blackware type	1	34	1	Strap handle	Jug/jar	Black glaze all over an unusually large handle	C18th	Hard, dark red fabric w/ moderate, poorly sorted white grit up to 1 mm+, mainly finer
69	Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	Thin-walled vessel
69	Relief-banded Creamware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale orange bands; turned ext surface	c.1740 – c.1820	
69	TP Whiteware	1	7	1	Rim	Plate	Willow border	M – LC19th	Pitted & flaked int
77	Banded ware	2	4	2	BS	Hollow ware	Shallow rilled bands w/ pale blue paint	C19th	
77	Banded ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale blue painted line ext	C19th	
77	Banded ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue band above engine-turned band w/ grid pattern	C19th	
77	Banded ware	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	Dark brown dark bands ext	C19th	
77	Blackware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C17th	
77	Blackware type	1	23	1	BS & handle	Mug/jug	Black glaze int & ext	C17th	Dark red fabric w/ fine white inclusions
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	19	1	BS	Bowl?	Black glaze int; glaze fuming ext	C18th – C19th	Red fabric w/ common quartz, red & white grit up to 1 mm, occ larger
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th – C19th	Very hard, dense red fabric w/ common, poorly sorted red & white rock frags



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	43	1	Base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int; thin black glaze on underside	C18th – C19th	Red fabric w/ moderate red & white grit; fine white streaks
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	195	1	Rim	Jar	Red slip int & ext under black glaze	C18th – C19th	Elaborate rim; See Watson 2019: Fig. 28; 79-82; Fig. 34; 179
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	41	1	Base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int w/ splashes on underside	C18th – C19th	Hard red fabric w/ common quartz, red & white grit; sparse white streaks
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext; rilled ext	C18th – C19th	Hard orange fabric w/ quartz, red & white grit
77	Creamware	1	3	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
77	Creamware	2	3	2	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
77	Edged ware	1	0.5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Moulded edge w/ dark blue paint	E – MC19th	Flake
77	Late Blackware	1	12	1	Footed base	Mug/jug	Thin red slip under dark glaze int & ext	C18th	
77	Midlands Purple type	2	25	2	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	LC16th – EC18th	Very hard, dense dark red to grey w/ quartz & red grit
77	Mottled ware	1	14	1	BS & handle	Mug/jug	Mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	Fine buff fabric
77	Pearlware	1	3	1	Recessed base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
77	Pearlware	1	3	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	Angular ring foot
77	Pearlware	2	1	2	Rim	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
77	Pearlware	2	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
77	Slip Banded CC ware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Brown slip line below rim	C19th	Pale cane coloured body
77	Slip Banded CC ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown slip lines above & below a pale blue line ext	C19th	Pale cane coloured body
77	Slipware	1	3	1	BS	Dish	Feathered & swirled red slip int	C18th	Hard, dense white fabric w/ red & white rock frags up to 1 mm, occ larger
77	TP Bone China	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale blue Chinese landscape ext; Two Temples?	C19th	



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
77	TP Pearlware	1	1	1	Rim	Cup/bowl?	Pale blue Chinese style border int	c.1780 – c.1840	
77	TP Whiteware	1	42	1	Footring base	Plate	Willow	M – LC19th	
77	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	Plate	Willow border	M – LC19th	
77	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Plate	Two Temples border	M – LC19th	
77	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	Fibre / Sea Grass design int & ext	M – LC19th	
77	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID TP design on one side	M – LC19th	
77	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Flatware	U/ID border	M – LC19th	Fresh break
77	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Flatware	Willow (red print)	M – LC19th	
77	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design ext	M – LC19th	
77	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Flatware>	Scroll border over horizontal lines int	M – LC19th	
77	TP Whiteware	3	2	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP designs ext	M – LC19th	
77	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	14	1	Rim	Plate	Wavy rim w/ Seed/Barley pattern	c.1720 – c.1780	
77	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	17	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780	Angular footring
77	Whiteware	1	0.5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief moulded ext green; blue int surface	C19th	
77	Banded ware	1	19	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Brown slip line & part of brown band above	C19th	
77	Blackware	1	11	1	Rim & handle	Mug/tyg	Hard, thin brown glaze int & ext	C17th	Hard fine red fabric
77	Blackware type	2	76	2	BS & handle	Hollow ware	Shiny brown glaze ext; odd finish int	C17th	A hard, fine dark grey fabric; handle stump w/ finger impression
77	Blackware type	1	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	Purple-black glaze int & ext	C17th	Hard, dense red fabric w/ poorly sorted fine white grit
77	Blue Banded ware	2	5	2	BS	Hollow ware	Blue slip lines ext	C19th	
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	187	2	Rim	Jar	Brown glaze int only	C18th	Red fabrics w/ common, prominent red & white grit up to 2 mm, mainly finer;



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
									flat-topped sharply everted rims
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	229	1	Rim	Jar	Brown glaze int & ext; traces of lateral handle	C18th – C19th	Flat-topped, sharply everted rim; hard orange fabric w/ fine red grit & round white rock 'pebbles' up to 3 mm
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	71	1	Rim	Jar	Brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Bright orange fabric w/ common quartz up to 0.5mm w/ sparse white grit up to 2 mm; flat-topped thick everted rim
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	139	1	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int w/ red slip ext	C18th – C19th	Red fabric w/ white marbling & streaking; common red grit & white rock grains up to 0.8 mm; use-wear on underside
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	87	1	Base	Jar	Brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Hard orange fabric w/ red & white grit up to 1 mm, occ larger
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	5	108	5	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Various fabrics within the normal range of variation
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	36	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th – C19th	Orange fabric w/ white streaks & common quartz & red grit up to 0.5 mm w/ sparser white grit
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze ext	C18th – C19th	Hard orange fabric w/ fine quartz & red grit up to 0.5 mm
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	35	1	Base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Hard red fabric w/ fine quartz & red grit
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	6	1	Base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Orange fabric w/ white streaks & normal range of inclusions
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware type	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th – C19th	Bright orange sandy fabric; pattern of glaze resembles Late Blackware but fabric is BGCW



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
77	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext; double ridge ext	C18th – C19th	Dark orange fabric w/ white streaks & fine round red grit
77	Cane Coloured ware	2	12	2	BS/Base?	Pie dish?	U/Dec	C19th	
77	Edged ware	3	54	1	Rim	Plate	Low relief moulded rim w/ blue paint	EC19th	Large plate
77	Edged ware	1	14	1	Rim	Plate	Elaborate moulded rim w/ leaf & flower motif	E – MC19th	Very distinctive rim
77	Late Blackware type	2	80	2	Rim	Dish	Black glaze int only	C18th	Wide, thick everted rim; hard red fabric w/ fine quartz
77	Late Blackware type	3	40	3	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	Fine red fabric w/ fine quartz & red grit
77	Late Blackware type	1	10	1	BS & handle	Mug/jug	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	Fine dark red fabric w/ fine quartz & round red grit <0.3 mm, rarely larger
77	Mottled ware	1	3	1	BS	Mug	Mottled glaze int & ext w/ part of rilled band	C18th	Hard, fine buff fabric w/ sparse fine black grit
77	Redware type	3	49	3	Base	Dish/bowl?	Clear (red) glaze int only	LC17th – C18th	Hard, fine red sandy fabric w/ fine quartz & fine round red grit
77	Redware type	1	29	1	BS	Dish/bowl	Clear (red) glaze int & partially ext	LC17th – C18th	Hard, fine red sandy fabric w/ a distinct pale orange stripe; fine quartz & sparse red grit
77	Redware type	1	22	1	Rim	Bowl	Thin red slip int & ext under clear glaze int only	C18th	Fine red sandy fabric w/ fine white streaks; small, rounded rim
77	Redware type	1	35	1	BS	Bowl	Thin red slip int & ext under clear glaze int only	C18th	Fine red sandy fabric w/ common quartz & round red grit up to 0.5 mm
77	Redware type	1	218	1	Footed base	Jar	Clear (dark red) glaze int only	C18th	Hard, fine red fabric w/ fine quartz & round red grit; occ larger red grit; use-wear on underside of base
77	Sponged ware	2	16	1	Footring base	Plate	Fine blue mottling int	c.1830+	Fresh break
77	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	Jug/vase	U/ID TP design ext & part of border int	M – LC19th	



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
77	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	30	1	Base	Horticultural vessel	U/Dec	C19th	
77	Whiteware	4	121	1	Rim & body	Carinated bowl	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Form is more usually decorated with slip bands
77	Whiteware	2	10	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	115	1	Rim	Pancheon	Black glaze int w/ odd spots ext	C18th – C19th	Sharply everted rim w/ overhanging lip; common quartz & red grit up to 1mm but mainly finer
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	146	1	Base	Pancheon	Black glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Orange body w/ dense white streaks; common red & white grit up to 2 mm, mainly <1 mm
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	221	1	BS & handle	Handled jar	Black glaze int & ext	C18th – C19th	Orange fabric w/ dense white streaks; moderate quartz & red grit up to 1 mm, occ larger
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	173	1	Rim & handle	Handled jar	Black glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Hard, dense red fabric w/ quartz & red grit up to 1 mm, occ up to 6 mm; lateral handle
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	248	1	Rim & handle	Handled jar	Black glaze int & ext	C18th – C19th	A very hard, dense red fabric w/ common white grit up to 1 mm; intumed hammerhead rim
77	Late Blackware	1	235	1	Footed base	Jar	Black glaze int & partially ext; glaze fumed lower body	C18th	Hard red fabric w/ sparse red & white inclusions; typical Late Blackware finish
77	Mottled Coarseware	1	165	1	Footed base	Jar	Mottled glaze ext; dark glaze int	C18th	A very hard, semi-vitrified buff fabric w/ sparse black & white incs; use-wear on underside
77	Slipware (coarse)	1	162	1	Base	Bowl	Clear (red) glaze over trailed white slip lines	C18th – C19th	See Watson 2019: Figs 31 & 32; hard orange fabric w/ moderate red & white grit up to 3 mm
77	Slipware (coarse)	1	161	1	Base	Bowl	Clear (red) glaze over trailed white slip lines	C18th – C19th	See Watson 2019: Figs 31 & 32; hard orange fabric w/



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
									moderate red & white grit up to 2 mm
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	88	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only; rilled ext	C18th – C19th	Pale orange fabric w/ common red & white grit up to 1 mm, occ larger
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	120	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int over red slip	C18th – C19th	Pale orange fabric w/ fine white streaks; common red & white rock frags up to 1 mm, occ larger; overhanging rim
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	80	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int; red slip ext	C18th – C19th	Hard red fabric w/ white streaks; common, poorly sorted red & white grit up to 1 mm, occ larger
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	155	1	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int; glaze fumed ext	C18th – C19th	Orange fabric w/ white streaks; moderate red & white grit up to 0.5 mm, occ up to 1 mm
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	61	1	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Orange sandy fabric w/ moderate red & white grit up to 0.5mm, occ white grit up to 1 mm
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	50	1	Base	Jar?	Brown glaze int; red slip ext	C18th – C19th	Pale orange fabric w/ common white streaks; common red, white & quartz up to 0.5 mm
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	74	1	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Hard, dense red fabric w/ red & white rock frags up to 2 mm but mainly 0.5 – 1 mm
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	55	1	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Hard, dense red fabric w/ normal range of red, white & quartz grit
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	137	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only; rilled ext	C18th – C19th	Hard red fabric w/ abundant red, white & quartz inclusions, manly around 0.5 mm, often up to 1 mm, occ larger



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	55	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int w/ red slip ext	C18th – C19th	Red fabric w/ sparse white streaks; normal range of red, white & quartz up to 1 mm but size varies
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	75	1	BS	Jar	Brown glaze int & ext; rilled body	C18th – C19th	Hard red fabric w/ sparse, poorly sorted red & white grit of varying sizes
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	89	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int w/ red slip ext	C18th – C19th	Hard red fabric w/ abundant fine red, white & quartz grit up to 0.5 mm, regularly larger
77	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	41	1	BS	Bottle	Brown salt glaze ext	C19th	
77	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	188	1	Base	Bottle	Brown salt glaze ext	1817 – 1834	Stamped label; see text
77	Redware type	1	57	1	BS	Bowl	Clear glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Hard red fabric w/ the usual range of red & white grit
77	Slipware	1	54	1	Rim	Dish	White slip lines on red slip int; plain rim	C18th – MC19th	Black deposit ext & on rim; hard red fabric w/ abundant white rock fragments up to 1 mm, occ 2 mm, cf BGCW
77	Slipware (coarse)	1	99	1	Base	Bowl	Short white slip line int under clear glaze int	C18th – C19th	See Watson 2019: Fig. 32; quartz, red & white grit of varying sizes up to 2 mm, mainly finer
77	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	20	1	Profile	Dish/tray	Thin red slip ext	C18th – C19th	Shallow dish or tray; horticultural vessel?; pale orange fabric w/ moderate red & white grit up to 1.5 mm, mainly finer
77	Banded ware?	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Dark blue ext	C19th	
77	Blackware type	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext; streaky ext	C17th	Hard, fine dark red fabric w/ fine quartz up to 0.4 mm
77	Bone China	1	22	1	Rim	Saucer	Moulded rib internally	MC19th – EC20th	
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	31	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext over rilling	C18th – C19th	Hard red fabric w/ abundant fine white streaks; quartz & red grit up to 1 mm, occ larger



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int only; rilled int & ext	C18th – C19th	Hard red fabric w/ abundant, poorly sorted inclusions of all sizes
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	16	1	Base	Hollow ware	Red slip int & ext w/ black glaze ext	C18th – C19th	Orange and white marbled fabric w/ common fine red & white inclusions; stacking scar
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	32	1	Base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Hard orange fabric w/ limited streaking; common, poorly sorted red, white & quartz incs up to 1 mm
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	45	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark brown glaze int & ext; rilled body	C18th – C19th	Hard orange fabric w/ moderate, poorly sorted quartz, red & white inclusions of varying sizes
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	47	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int w/ accidental patches ext	C18th – C19th	Orange and white streaky fabric w/ common quartz, red & white inclusions up to 1 mm
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	16	2	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th – C19th	Hard red fabrics w/ occ quartz & red grit
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	15	1	BS	Bowl/pancheon	Black glaze int only; rilled ext	C18th – C19th	Bright orange fabric w/ white streaks; white grit & round red grit 0.5 – 1 mm; fresh break
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	10	1	BS	Bowl/pancheon	Black glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Bright orange fabric w/ common quartz & white rock frags up to 1 mm, occ 2 mm
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	14	1	BS	Bowl/pancheon	Black glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Hard dark red fabric w/ common red & white grit 0.5 mm to 2 mm
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	3	1	BS	Bowl/pancheon	Black glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Dark red fabric w/ fine white streaks; sparse white grit up to 2 mm
77	Cane Coloured ware	1	26	1	Recessed base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
77	Cane Coloured ware	1	25	1	Flat base	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	Use-war on underside



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
77	Cane Coloured ware	1	11	1	Base	Beaker?	U/Dec	C19th	Small sub-conical vessel
77	Creamware	3	41	1	Footring base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Round ring foot
77	Creamware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
77	Grey Sandy ware	1	34	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	A very hard, pale grey fabric w/ abundant round quartz up to 0.4 mm
77	Jackfield type ware	3	33	1	Ring foot base	Teapot?	Moulded/rouletted band ext	M – LC19th	Black glaze on a dark reddish-grey refined earthenware body
77	Late Blackware type	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	Hard, dense red fabric w/ fine red & white inclusions up to 0.6 mm, occ larger
77	Late Blackware type	1	31	1	BS & handle	Mug/jug	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	Hard, dense red fabric w/ fine red & white inclusions up to 0.6 mm, occ larger
77	Late Redware type	2	26	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & ext	C18th – C19th	Hard orange fabric w/ fine quartz inclusions; fresh break
77	Mottled ware	1	5	1	BS	Mug	Wide rilled band ext; mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	A fine buff fabric
77	Pearlware	1	7	1	Rim & body	Carinated cup	Hand-painted green & red leaf motif w/ black line int	c.1780 – c.1840	A small carinated cup; overglaze painted design
77	Pearlware?	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	Chipped, flaked & discoloured
77	Redware type	1	22	1	BS	Bowl?	Clear glaze int	C18th	Common, poorly sorted quartz, red & white grit up to 1 mm, occ larger, mainly finer
77	Redware type	1	4	1	BS	Dish/bowl	Red slip ext; clear glaze int only	C18th	Hard, dense red fabric w/ fine inclusions
77	Stoneware	2	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Part of a red slip band ext	C19th?	Unusual stoneware; fresh break
77	TP Whiteware	1	15	1	Rim & BS	Dish	Willow border; moulded rim	M – LC19th	
77	TP Whiteware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Two Temples?	M – LC19th	
77	Blackware	1	51	1	BS & handle	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C17th	Hard, fine dark red fabric



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	268	2	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Thick, sharply everted, flat-topped rim; red fabric w/ fine quartz & red grit w/ occ larger round 'pebbles'
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	66	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int w/ splashes on ext surface	C18th – C19th	Orange fabric w/ white streaks; common round red grit up to 0.5 mm, occ larger w/ sparse quartz; flat everted rim
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	125	3	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int; rilled body ext	C18th – C19th	Hard, fine red fabric; common round quartz & white grit up to 2 mm, mainly finer
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	58	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int; red slip ext	C18th – C19th	Orange fabric w/ dense fine white streaks; common red & white grit up to 1 mm, often larger
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th – C19th	Orange fabric w/ common fine white streaks; common red & white grit up to 1 mm
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	30	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Thick sherd; hard fine red fabric w/ sparse rock frags up to 4mm & fine quartz; one large rock 11 mm
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	22	1	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Hard orange fabric w/ common fine quartz, red & white grit up to 0.5 mm
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	6	1	BS	Bowl	Brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Fine orange fabric w/ sparse quartz up to 0.5 mm
77	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	55	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown salt glaze ext	C19th	Pale grey stoneware
77	Blackware type	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C17th – EC18th	Hard, fine dark red fabric
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	4	87	4	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext; rilled ext	C18th – C19th	Hard orange fabric w/ white streaks; quartz & red grit
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	6	110	6	BS	Pancheon	Black glaze int only; rilled ext	C18th – C19th	Hard orange fabric w/ common quartz, red & white grit



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	10	192	10	Base & BS	Pancheon?	Brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Distinctive orange fabric w/ dense white streaks & red & white inclusions
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	119	2	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Hard orange fabric w/ quartz, red & white rock frags
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int; thin glaze ext	C18th – C19th	Hard, fine red fabric w/ sparse quartz & red grit
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	52	1	Rim	Jar	Black glaze int & ext over red slip; unglazed rim	C18th – C19th	Orange fabric w/ dense white streaks; moderate quartz & red grit
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	9	137	9	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int	C18th – C19th	Some degree of variation in orange fabrics w/ varying red & white grit
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware type	1	189	1	Rim	U/ID	Red slip ext under brown glaze; plain rim	C18th – C19th	Conventional finish but an unusually coarse fabric w/ inclusions up to 10 mm
77	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	26	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown salt glaze ext	C19th	
77	Late Redware type	1	14	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Clear (red) glaze int w/ white mottling int	C18th – C19th	D-shaped rim; fine orange fabric
77	Slipware (coarse)	2	35	2	BS	Dish/bowl	Trailed white slip lines ext	C18th – C19th	Hard, fine dark fabric w/ fine quartz & red grit; See Watson 2019: Fig. 31
77	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	Rim	Dish/Bowl	Floral/geometric TP design on rim	M – LC19th	Wide, sharply everted rim
77	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID floral design ext	M – LC19th	
77	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	U/ID TP design on one side	M – LC19th	
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	116	1	Base	Bowl/pancheon	Dark brown glaze int w/ red slip ext	C18th – C19th	Hard orange fabric w/ white streaks; moderate white rock & quartz up to 0.5 mm, sparse large grit up to 5 mm
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	27	1	Base	Bowl	Brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Orange fabric w white streaks; common quartz & red grit up to 1 mm, occ larger



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	21	1	BS	Bowl/pancheon	Brown glaze int; red slip ext on a rilled surface	C18th – C19th	Orange fabric w/ fine white streaks; quartz & red grit up to 1 mm
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	2	1	Rim	Bowl?	Brown glaze int; red slip ext	C18th – C19th	Orange fabric w/ thin white streaks; red & white grit up to 0.5 mm
77	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	31	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Hard orange fabric w/ common quartz, red & white grit up to 1 mm, occ larger platey rock frags
77	Slipware	1	72	1	Base	Bowl	Trailed white slip lines int; single line overlain on double	C18th – C19th	Very hard, semi-vitrified red fabric w/ fine white streaks; sparse quartz up to 0.5 mm, occ 2 mm
77	Sponged ware	1	1	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Blue sponging int & ext	c.1830+	
77	Sponged ware	1	3	1	Rim	Saucer?	Blue sponging int & ext but heavily burnt	c.1830+	Burnt & discoloured
77	TP Whiteware	2	4	2	BS	Flatware	Willow	M – LC19th	
77	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Flow-blue TP design int	c.1840+	
77	Unglazed Red Earthenware type	1	42	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Hard red fabric w/ common white grit 0.5 – 1 mm; occ red grit, rare large grains; as BGCW but unglazed
77	Whiteware	1	8	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Recessed base
77	Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Cup/mug	Brown hand-painted line inside rim	M – LC19th	
77	Whiteware	1	4	1	BS/Foot	Ornament?	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Square-sectioned fragment; possibly the foot of an ornamental item
77	Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
8	Brown Glazed Coarseware	4	214	4	BS	Hollow ware	Dark brown glaze int & ext; rilled int & ext	C18th – C19th	Hard dark orange fabric w/ common red & white grit up to 0.5 mm, occ larger
78	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	116	3	BS	Pancheon	Rilled ext; black glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Hard orange fabric w/ common, poorly sorted



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
									white grit up to 3 mm but mainly finer
78	Brown Glazed Coarseware	8	259	8	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & partially ext	C18th – C19th	Orange fabric w/ common white streaks; red & white rock frags up to 1 mm, mainly finer
78	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	148	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int	C18th – C19th	Hard red fabric w/ white streaks & patches; normal range of red & white grit of varying sizes
78	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	59	1	Base	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int	C18th – C19th	Hard orange fabric w/ white streaks w/ abundant red & white grit up to 0.5 mm, occ larger
78	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	41	1	Base	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int	C18th – C19th	Hard red fabric w/ moderate red & white grit up to 0.5 mm occ larger
78	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int; red slip ext	C18th – C19th	Hard orange fabric w/ common white & sparse red poorly sorted grit up to 1 mm, rarely larger
78	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	10	1	BS	Bowl?	Brown glaze int & partially ext	C18th – C19th	Red fabric w/ fine white streaks & red & white grit up to 0.8 mm, occ larger
78	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th – C19th	Dark red fabric w/ the usual range of red & white inclusions
78	Redware type	1	27	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dull red-brown glaze int & ext	C18th – C19th	A hard, very fine red fabric, quite different from the majority of BGCW wares from the site
78	Slip Coated ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin red slip int & ext; black glaze int & partially ext	C18th	Fine red fabric
78	Slipware	1	48	1	Rim	Dish	Pie-crust rim w/ red, white & pale orange slip pattern int	C18th	Hard, dense orange fabric w/ white streaks; common red & white grit up to 0.5 mm, sparsely up to 1 mm



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
78	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	Blue printed cell or honeycomb design forming border	M – LC19th	Could be a pale Pearlware
78	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th – EC20th	Red fabric w/ sparse fine quartz
78	Whiteware	1	11	1	Ring foot base	Bowl?	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Base missing; chipped & flaked
79	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	5	1	BS	Plate	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780	Slightly discoloured
81	Colour Glazed ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Shiny black glaze int & ext	C19th	A very thin sherd in a fine dark red fabric
81	Late Blackware type	1	3	1	Rim?	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th	Fine red fabric w/ red & white grit of varying sizes
81	Porcelain	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC19th – EC20th	Slightly wavy rim
87	Banded ware	1	5	1	Rim	Bowl	Two brown slip lines below rim above a blue band	C19th	Plain rim
87	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	134	1	Base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Hard orange fabric w/ moderate red & white grit of varying sizes up to 1 mm+
87	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	67	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Thick sherd in a fine even red fabric w/ occ quartz grains
87	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	35	1	Base	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Hard, dense orange fabric w/ common, well-sorted round red grit & fine quartz up to 0.5 mm, rarely larger
87	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Two thin incised lines ext	C19th	
87	Cane Coloured ware	1	25	1	Base	Pie dish	Illegible maker's mark (stamped)	C19th	
87	Cane Coloured ware	1	5	1	Handle	Jug?	U/Dec	C19th	
87	Creamware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
87	Mottled ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark brown mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	Hard dark red fabric w/ sparse red & white grit up to 0.5 mm



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
87	Slipware (coarse)	2	15	1	BS	Dish/bowl	Trailed white slip lines ext	C18th – C19th	Pale orange fabric w/ occasional white grit up to 2 mm
87	Slipware (coarse)	1	22	1	Rim	Dish/bowl	Trailed white vertical wavy slip line ext	C18th – C19th	Round clubbed everted rim; fine orange sandy fabric w/ sparse red grit up to 1 mm, occ larger
87	Stoneware	1	18	1	BS	Bottle/flagon	Buff stoneware	MC19th – EC20th	
87	Stoneware	1	26	1	BS	Hollow ware	Single rilled band ext; brown ext, green lead glaze int	M – LC19th	Fresh breaks
87	TP Whiteware	5	22	4	Rim & BS	Plate	Willow	M – LC19th	
87	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Base	Flatware	Dendritic 'Flow Blue' design int	c.1840+	
87	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Dish?	U/ID 'Flow Blue' design int	c.1840+	
87	TP Whiteware	1	7	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Green-printed brickwork pattern int & ext	M – LC19th	
87	TP Whiteware	1	7	1	BS	Dish	Fine, black-printed grit & stylized floral frieze	M – LC19th	
87	Whiteware	1	22	1	Flat base	Dish?	Heavy use-wear on underside of base	M – LC19th	
87	Whiteware	3	9	3	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
90	TP Whiteware	2	11	1	BS	Plate	Willow border	M – LC19th	
90	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	Plate	Willow border	M – LC19th	
90	TP Whiteware	1	12	1	BS	Plate	Curvilinear flow blue floral design ext	c.1840+	
90	Whiteware	1	5	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
91	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	11	1	BS	Pancheon	Black glaze int; red slip ext	C18th – C19th	Common red & white rock frags up to 1 mm, occ larger
91	Slip Coated ware	1	4	1	BS & handle	Mug/jug	Thin red slip int & ext under black glaze	C18th	Round quartz & white grit in a fine pale buff fabric
91	Slipware	1	26	1	Base	Bowl	Trailed white slip line int under clear glaze; red slip ext	C18th – C19th	Pale orange fabric w/ lighter & darker streaks w/ red & white grit up to 1 mm



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
91	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	156	2	Base	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int	C18th – C19th	Thick base w/ use-wear on underside; moderate quartz, red & white grit up to 1 mm, occ larger
91	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	152	1	Rim	Jar	Brown glaze int only; fired everted; drip on rim	C18th – C19th	Flat-topped wedge-shaped rim w/ folded lip; red fabric w/ quartz, red & white grit up to 1 mm
92	TP Pearlware	1	25	1	Spout	Teapot	Dutch landscape w/ windmill on ext of spout	c.1780 – c.1840	
92	TP Whiteware	3	9	1	Rim & body	Cup/eggcup	Pale blue TP Chinese landscape ext & border int; Two Temples?	M – LC19th	Fresh breaks; small eggcup-sized vessel w/ unusual dished rim
58&69	Whiteware	2	11	1	Rim	Jar?	Edged ware style rim	EC19th	A very distinctive rim
144	Banded ware	1	4	1	BS	Mug/jug	Black slip line ext above a ridge	C19th – EC20th	
144	Bone China	2	9	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	MC19th – EC20th	Splayed ring foot base
144	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext; rilled surfaces	C18th – C19th	Hard, dark red fabric w/ white grit up to 0.5 mm
144	Redware type	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear (red) glaze int	C18th – C19th	Even red fabric w/ fine red & white grit <0.5 mm
144	Redware type	1	10	1	Recessed base	U/ID	Clear glaze int & ext	C18th – C19th	A fine, even sandy fabric in two red tones
144	Slipware	1	9	1	BS	Dish	White on red slip; thin red lines int	C18th	Press-moulded dish; fine, hard buff fabric w/ occ red grit up to 0.8 mm
144	Stoneware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green lead glaze int & ext	MC19th – EC20th	
144	TP Bone China	2	29	2	BS	Dish/tureen	Willow border int	M – LC19th	
144	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Traces of U/ID TP design ext	MC19th – EC20th	
144	Whiteware	1	2	1	Base?	U/ID	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
144	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	80	1	Handle	Handled jar	Black glaze int & ext	C18th – C19th	Common quartz, red & white grit up to 0.5 mm, mainly finer; lateral handle



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
147	Banded ware	2	56	1	Rim & body	Bowl	Broad blue band on body w/ two black slip lines above & below	C19th	Round bodied bowl
147	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	53	1	Rim	Jar	Dark brown glaze int & ext	C18th – C19th	Folded clubbed rim; pale orange fabric w/ common, quartz, red & white rock frags
147	Brown Glazed Coarseware type	1	198	1	Rim	Pancheon	Black glaze int & ext; unglazed rim	C18th – C19th	Heavy hammerhead rim; very hard, dense, semi-vitrified purple body w/ abundant white grit
147	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled shiny brown salt glaze ext	LC18th – C19th	Dark buff stoneware
147	Colour Glazed ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip int, blue slip ext w/ overglaze gold line	LC19th – EC20th	Fine red fabric
147	Redware type	1	10	1	Rim	Dish	Clear glaze int & ext	C18th – C19th	A fine orange fabric w/ lighter streaks; sparse fine red grit; sharply everted flat rim
147	Slipware	1	37	1	BS	Dish	White slip bands int	C18th – C19th	Very hard, dense dark purple fabric w/ fine white streaks; fine red, white & quartz incs
147	Slipware (coarse)	2	136	1	Base & BS	Bowl	Short curvilinear trailed slip lines int; red slip ext	C18th – C19th	Red fabric w/ common fine white streaks; common quartz, white & red grit up to 1 mm, occ larger
147	TP Pearlware	1	29	1	Ring foot base	Tureen/server	Willow int	c.1780 – c.1840	Rectangular ring foot base
147	TP Pearlware	1	30	1	Rim & handle	Jug	Grey-green floral frieze around vertical rim	c.1780 – c.1840	Vertical rim on a globular body w/ handle springing from rim
147	TP Pearlware	3	39	1	Profile	Plate	Relief-moulded floral rim w/ painted detail; sepia-printed design int	c.1780 – c.1840	Recessed base; unusually fine decoration
147	TP Whiteware	1	14	1	Rim	Plate	Willow border	M – LC19th	
147	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Purple printed stylized floral design int & ext	M – LC19th	



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
163	Blackware type	1	10	1	Handle	Mug/jug	Very heavily overfired blistered glaze	C17th?	Could be Late Blackware; very heavily burnt
163	Mottled ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	Fine buff fabric
163	Slipware	1	20	1	Rim	Dish	Pie-crust rim; thick white slip w/ red lines int	C18th	Press-moulded dish
163	Yellow ware type	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thick flaky yellow glaze int & ext	C17th – C18th	Abundant quartz & white grit up to 0.5 mm in a buff body
164	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	94	1	BS	Jar	Black glaze int & ext; rilled surfaces	C18th – C19th	Hard orange fabric w/ the usual range of red, white & quartz inclusions
164	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th – C19th	Hard, dense red fabric w/ fine white streaks; sparse, poorly sorted red & white grit <0.5 mm
164	Creamware	1	2	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Very thin-walled bowl; plain rim
164	Slipware	1	12	1	BS	Dish	White on red slip int; banded pattern int	C18th	Press-moulded dish; round quartz, red & white rock frags up to 0.5 mm, occ larger
164	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Hand-painted blue pattern ext; abraded	MC16th – MC18th	More abraded than the rest of the group
164	TP Whiteware	1	20	1	Base	Carver/server	Willow int; ridges & grooves on underside of base	M – LC19th	
265	Roman Oxidized ware	1	114	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	Could be CBM
276	Roman Oxidized ware	1	58	1	Base	Dish	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	
276	Roman Oxidized ware	1	106	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	Could be CBM
286	TP Whiteware	2	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID curvilinear TP design ext	M – LC19th	
291	Greyware	1	25	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
292	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	Partial brown glaze on one surface	C18th – C19th	Hard red fabric w/ white streaks; red & white grit up to 1 mm
296	Late Medieval Sandy ware	1	46	1	Rim	Bowl	Thin, hard, patchy green glaze int & ext	LC14th – C16th?	A buff sandy fabric w/ common round red & white grit up to 0.5 mm, occ larger
296	Samian ware	1	19	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	
312	Roman Oxidized ware	2	8	2	BS	U/ID	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	
324	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	11	1	BS	Bowl	Brown glaze int; red slip ext	C18th – C19th	Orange fabric w/ fine white streaks; fine red & white grit
324	Roman Oxidized ware	2	8	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	
324	Samian ware?	1	1	1	Flake	U/ID	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	
327	Blackware	1	13	1	Loop handle	Cup/tyg	Black glaze int & ext; multiple loop handle	C17th	Fine dark red fabric; typical multiple loop handle
327	Blackware type	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C17th – EC18th	Very hard, dense semi-vitrified fabric w/ common quartz up to 0.6 mm, sparse larger red grit
327	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	292	1	Base	Jar	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th – C19th	Hard, dense red body w/ fine white streaks; common, poorly sorted red & white grit 0.5 – 1 mm
327	Late Blackware type	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin, hard purple glaze int & ext	C18th	Red fabric w/ quartz & red grit <0.5 mm
327	Medieval Whiteware	1	13	1	Base	Hollow ware	Green glaze int only	Medieval	A fine white to pale grey fabric with no visible inclusions
327	Midlands Purple type ware	1	183	1	Base	Jar	Purple glaze int & ext	C17th – C18th	Hard, dense red fabric w/ white streaks; moderate, fine quartz & red grit up to 0.3 mm
327	Oxidized Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Late Medieval?	A fine orange sandy fabric w/ abundant fine quartz <0.5 mm



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
327	Redware type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear (red) slip ext	C18th	Fine red fabric
327	Slipware	1	13	1	Rim	Dish	Pie-crust rim w/ part of a white slip pattern	LC17th – C18th	Hard, dense red fabric w/ common, poorly sorted red & white rock frags up to 0.5 mm, occ larger
327	Slipware	1	5	1	Rim	Dish	Trailed white slip line inside rim over thin red slip	C18th – EC19th	Pale orange fabric w/ fine quartz, red & white grit <0.5 mm
330	Brown Glazed Coarseware type	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Very heavily abraded sherd
330	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th – C19th	Thin-walled vessel in a red fabric; fine dark red fabric
343	Roman Oxidized ware	2	14	2	BS	U/ID	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	
347	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	47	2	BS	Pancheon	Black glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Hard, fine orange fabric w/ fine quartz & red grit <0.5 mm
347	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	28	2	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext; rilled surfaces	C18th – C19th	Dark red fabric w/ common fine white streaks w/ fine red & quartz grit <0.5 mm
347	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	32	1	BS	Pancheon	Black glaze int; rilled ext	C18th – C19th	Orange fabric w/ white streaks; common, poorly sorted fine red & white grit <0.5 mm
347	Brown Glazed Coarseware type	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	Hard black glaze int; glaze fuming ext	C18th – EC19th	Hard red fabric w/ thin white streaks; fine red & white incs; possible irregular pot disc 37 mm
347	Pearlware	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
347	Samian ware?	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	Fine red fabric
347	Slipware (coarse)	2	197	1	Profile	Bowl	Double vertical zig-zag slip line int; red slip ext	C18th – C19th	Small clubbed rim; fine pale orange fabric w/ thin white streaks, fine quartz & red grit <0.5 mm
347	TP Whiteware	2	95	2	Ring foot base	Bowl	Pale blue printed castle & landscape design int	M – LC19th	Both sherds probably from the same vessel
347	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	Rim	Plate	Willow	M – LC19th	



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
347	TP Whiteware	1	5	1	Rim	Flatware	Floral border	M – LC19th	
347	Unglazed Coarseware	1	12	1	BS	Bowl?	Thin red slip ext	C18th – C19th	Pale buff-orange fabric w/ fine white streaks w/ poorly spotted red, white & quartz inclusions
347	Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
354	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Very pale blue transfer print	M – LC19th	
354	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	4	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780	
356	Greyware	2	4	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	Sample 13
356	Roman Oxidized ware	4	9	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	Sample 13
356	Samian ware?	1	1	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	Sample 13
359	Roman Oxidized ware	10	55	10	BS	U/ID	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	
362	Roman Oxidized ware	5	4	5	BS	U/ID	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	Sample 10
364	Roman Oxidized ware	1	20	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	
364	Roman Oxidized ware	11	60	11	BS	U/ID	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	Several different fabrics
364	Samian ware	1	26	1	BS	Bowl	Moulded decoration ext (heavily abraded)	Roman	SFN 20
367	Roman Oxidized ware	1	3	1	Flake	U/ID	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	
367	Samian ware	2	9	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	
368	Oxidized Sandy ware	1	1	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec (heavily abraded fragment)	?Roman/Medieval	Abraded orange fabric w/ fine quartz grains
368	Reduced Sandy ware	1	59	1	Base	Jug/jar	Pinched feet around base/body angle	Medieval	Pale grey throughout w/ thin orange margins; common, poorly sorted sub-angular quartz 0.2 – 0.5 mm



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
374	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	263	1	Base	Hollow ware	Red slip int under brown glaze	C18th – C19th	Pale orange fabric w/ white streaks; abundant white grit up to 1 mm, sparser, finer red grit
374	Brown Glazed Coarseware type	1	77	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext; rilled ext	C18th	Hard, dense, dull reddish-brown fabric w/ fine white streaks; moderate white grit up to 1 mm, occ larger, rare large red grit
374	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th – C19th	Fine, even, dark orange fabric
374	Late Blackware	3	193	1	Footed base	Jar	Dark brown glaze int & ext above base	C18th	Very hard, dense purple fabric w/ common white grit; larger vessel than typical of the type
374	Mottled ware	1	43	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	Very hard buff fabric w/ fine black grit
379	Blackware type	1	33	1	BS	Hollow ware	Purple glaze int & partially ext	LC17th – C18th	Hard, fine purple fabric but the pattern of glazing resembles Late Blackware
379	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	189	1	Base	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Hard, dense orange fabric w/ common sub-angular white grit up to 1 mm, mainly finer
379	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th – C19th	Orange fabric w/ white streaks; abundant white grit & moderate red grit; widely varying sizes up to 1 mm
379	Late Blackware	4	34	1	Rim	Ovoid jar	Shiny brown glaze int & ext; curved everted rim	C18th	Orange fabric w/ fine white streaks; red & white grit up to 0.5 mm, rarely up to 1 mm
379	Late Blackware type	1	88	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & partially ext	C18th – C19th	Sparse, fine red & white grit in a fine red fabric; larger Late Blackware style vessel
379	Midlands Purple type ware	1	44	1	BS	Hollow ware	Hard dark brown glaze int & ext	LC17th – C18th	Hard, dense, semi-vitrified fabric w/ common quartz & white grit up to 0.5 mm, rarely larger



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
379	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780	
385	Late Blackware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	Fine red fabric
385	Slip Coated ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin red slip int & ext under dark glaze	C18th	Red fabric w/ common red & white grit up to 0.5 mm, occ up to 1 mm, rarely larger
385	TP Whiteware	2	1	2	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	Chinese-style border int	M – LC19th	
387	Roman Oxidized ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	
391	Roman Oxidized ware	2	17	1	Fragments	U/ID	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	Could be CBM
391	Samian ware	1	1	1	Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	
398	Greyware	1	36	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	
398	Roman Oxidized ware	1	19	1	Base	Dish	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	
398	Roman Oxidized ware	18	87	18	Fragments	U/ID	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	Several different fabrics
400	Roman Oxidized ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	
404	Roman Oxidized ware	8	28	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	Abraded fragments
404	Roman Oxidized ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	Thick fragment
404	Roman Oxidized ware	1	2	1	Fragment	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	Could be CBM?
406	Roman Oxidized ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	
406	Roman Oxidized ware	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	
406	Samian ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief moulded ext (abraded)	Roman	
413	Greyware	3	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Roman	Fresh breaks
413	Roman Oxidized ware	2	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	
420	Roman Oxidized ware	11	33	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	Heavily abraded fragments in various bright orange fabrics
420	Roman Oxidized ware	1	19	1	Base?	U/ID	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	Dull orange margins; grey core



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
426	Mottled ware	1	2	1	Base	Hollow ware	Dark mottled glaze int only	C18th	Finer buff fabric
426	TP Pearlware	1	6	1	Footring base	Plate	Two Temples? (flaked int)	c.1740 – c.1840	
426	TP Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Chinese landscape int; dark blueprint	c.1780 – c.1840	
426	Whiteware	2	1	2	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Could be late Pearlware
430	Roman Oxidized ware	3	3	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	
431	Banded ware	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin blue slip line & broad pale green glaze ext	C19th	
431	Bone China	1	10	1	Footring base	Cup	U/Dec	MC19th – EC20th	Partially discoloured
431	Bone China	1	4	1	Ring foot base	Cup	Part of a hand-painted overglaze design in centre of base int	MC19th – EC20th	Very thin-walled cup
431	Bone China	2	21	1	Profile	Saucer	Thin overglaze gold line int	LC19th – EC20th	Discoloured
431	Bone China	1	18	1	Profile	Saucer	Thin overglaze gold line int	LC19th – EC20th	
431	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	38	1	BS	Pancheon	Red slip ext; dark brown glaze int	C19th	Streaky red & white fabric w/ sparse fine white grit
431	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	69	1	BS	Pancheon	Red slip int & ext w/ brown glaze int; rilled surfaces	C19th	Pale orange fabric w/ occ white streaks; common, poorly sorted round white grit or pellets
431	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C 18th – C19th	A fine orange fabric w/ sparse red grit
431	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	33	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th – EC20th	Small footed base
431	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	55	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th – EC20th	Small footed base
431	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	10	1	Rim	Bottle/jar	U/Dec	C19th – EC20th	Flat topped rim; tall rim
431	Sponged ware	1	11	1	Rim	Dish	Blue sponging int only	c.1830+	
431	TP Bone China	1	8	1	BS & handle	Cup	Part of a Chinese landscape (?Two Temples)	LC19th – EC20th	
431	TP Whiteware	1	14	1	Rim & flange	Lid	Willow border on top	M – LC19th	



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
431	TP Whiteware	2	44	2	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	LC19th - EC20th	
431	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Stylized floral design ext	MC19th – EC20th	
431	Whiteware	1	37	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	MC19th – EC20th	Chipped & discoloured
431	Whiteware	1	11	1	Rim	Dish/saucer	Moulded rib internally	MC19th – EC20th	Thick vessel
431	Whiteware	1	28	1	Rim	Saucer	U/Dec	MC19th – EC20th	
431	Whiteware	1	8	1	Rim	Mug/jug	Three thin red lines around rim	LC19th – EC20th	Crazed & discoloured
431	Whiteware	1	15	1	BS	Mug/jug	U/Dec	LC19th – EC20th	Crazed & discoloured
434	Roman Oxidized ware	3	16	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	
443	Roman Oxidized ware	2	18	2	Fragments	U/ID	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	Thick oxidized fragments
443	Roman Oxidized ware	3	15	3	BS	Handled jar	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	Very fine fabrics; heavily abraded
443	Roman Oxidized ware	3	17	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	Pale orange fabric
446	Roman Oxidized ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	
448	Roman Oxidized ware	5	45	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	
448	Roman Oxidized ware	2	44	1	Pedestal base	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	Distinctive footed or pedestal base
455	Brown Glazed Fineware	2	23	2	BS	Hollow ware	Hard dark brown glaze int & ext	C18th	A hard, dark red fabric w/ moderate red & white inclusions
457	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	8	1	Base	Dish/bowl?	Brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	An orange fabric w/ common bright orange & white streaks; common round red & sub-round white grit <0.5 mm
457	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Flaky pale cream glaze int & ext	c.1740 – c.1820	
457	Late Blackware	1	24	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	LC17th – C18th	A distinctive hard, dense buff-white fabric w/ common white rock frags <0.5 mm



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
457	Oxidized Gritty ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	Medieval	A very hard, dense orange fabric w/ common/abundant round quartz up to 0.5 mm
457	Pearlware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
457	TP Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID TP design int	c.1780 – c.1840	
458	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	414	1	Rim	Handled jar	Brown glaze int only; rilled body ext; sharply everted rim	C18th – C19th	Hard orange body w/ common, well-sorted quartz & round red grit; occ large rock frags; lateral handle ext
458	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	435	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int; red slip on a rilled surface ext w/ glaze patches	C18th – C19th	A hard orange fabric w/ common, well-sorted quartz & red grit; sharply everted, flat-topped rim; chipped ext rim; use-wear?
458	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	272	1	Base	Pancheon?	Thick brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Hard red fabric w/ common, well-sorted quartz & round red grit
458	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	54	1	Base	Jar	Brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Hard orange fabric w/ common large red & white grit up to 1 mm, occ larger
458	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	158	1	BS	Pancheon	Dark brown glaze int; prominent rilling int & ext	C18th – C19th	Hard dark orange fabric w/ common quartz & red grit up to 1 mm
458	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	14	1	BS	Pancheon	Dark brown glaze int only; rilled ext	C18th – C19th	Hard orange body w/ moderate quartz & red grit up to 0.6 mm, occ larger
458	Brown Glazed Coarseware type	1	23	1	BS	U/ID	Thin orange slip int & ext w/ flaky brown glaze on one side	C18th – C19th	A fine orange fabric w/ an open, fine sandy texture containing quartz, white grit & red rock frags up to 0.5 mm, rare larger red grit
458	Jackfield type ware	3	82	2	Rim & BS	Tea/coffee pot?	Black body & glaze w/ low-relief rouletted bands ext	M – LC19th	Glaze gives a shiny finish unlike Black Basalt ware
458	Late Redware type	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & ext over thin red slip	C19th	A fine sandy orange fabric w/ fine quartz grains



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
458	Porcelain	3	15	2	Rim & BS	Plate	Overglaze green border w/ black grid & scroll design int	LC19th – EC20th	
458	Redware type	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & partially ext	C18th – EC19th	Common, well-sorted quartz & moderate red grit <0.5 mm in a bright orange body; fresh break
458	Slip Banded CC ware	2	61	1	Splayed base	Jug?	White slip band w/ blue lines; single above, double below	C19th	A recessed base w/ a splayed foot & banded decoration on body
458	Sponged ware	3	15	2	Rim	Hollow ware	Blue mottling ext & inside rim	c.1830+	
458	Sponged ware	1	3	1	Profile	Cup	Blue sponging ext & inside rim	c.1830+	Deep cup w/ ring foot base; crazed & discoloured
459	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	168	1	BS	Pancheon	Dark brown glaze int	C18th – C19th	Dark red fabric w/ red & prominent white inclusions
463	Bone China	1	1	1	Flake	U/ID	U/Dec	C19th	Burnt & discoloured
463	Slipware	1	3	1	BS	Dish	White on red slip; banded pattern int only	LC17th – C18th	Press-moulded dish; prominent white inclusions
463	Slipware (coarse)	4	805	1	Profile	Bowl	Double trailed wavy slip lines int under clear glaze	C18th – EC19th	
463	Sponged ware	1	18	1	Footring base	Cup	Blue sponging on upper ext body	c.1830+	A small cup w/ a wide, splayed form; includes a handle stump
463	Unglazed Red Earthenware type	1	0.5	1	Chip	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Small red earthenware chip
464	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	6	1	Rim	Dish	Red slip int & ext w/ dark brown glaze int	C18th – C19th	A fine buff fabric w/ common red grit
464	Colour Glazed ware	1	5	1	Spout	Teapot	Black glaze int & ext	C19th	Refined earthenware red fabric
464	Late Blackware type	1	7	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	Plain rim; fine red fabric; no visible inclusions
466	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	43	1	Rim	Bowl	Traces of brown glaze on rim	C18th – C19th	Clubbed, rounded everted rim; pale orange fabric w/ red & white grit
473	Colour Glazed ware	1	30	1	Neck & shoulder	Hollow ware	Brown glaze w/ faint streaking int & ext	C19th	



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
473	TP Whiteware	1	18	1	Handle	Jug	Blue floral pattern on spine of handle	M – LC19th	Crazed & discoloured
485	Late Blackware?	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark glaze int & ext	C18th	Could be Mottled ware
497	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	48	1	BS	Bowl?	Hard, thick brown glaze int & ext	C18th – C19th	A very hard red-brown fabric w/ white streaks; common fine red & white inclusions <0.5 mm
497	Midlands Purple type ware	1	29	1	Handle	Jug/jar	Hard dark brown glaze all over sub-ovoid handle	C17th – C18th	A very hard, dense dark red fabric w/ common quartz & white incs up to 0.5 mm
497	Unglazed Red Earthenware type	3	88	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec (heavily flaked ext); odd smoothed int surface	C18th – C19th?	An odd dense sandy fabric with few visible inclusions
498	Coal Measures type ware	1	52	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Odd hard, dense grey fabric w/ a thin orange int surface; abundant black vesicular grains 0.4 – 1 mm, w/ quartz up to 0.5 mm
501	Roman Oxidized ware	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	Bright orange sandy fabric
512	Samian ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	
516	Roman Oxidized ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	Very thin sherd
523	Greyware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	Dark grey to black sandy fabric
523	Roman Oxidized ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	
532	Blackware type	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Shiny brown glaze over rilled surfaces int & ext	C17th – EC18th	A hard, dense red fabric w/ white streaks & prominent white inclusions
532	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	Hard, thin brown glaze int & ext	C18th – C19th	A hard, red fabric w/ common fine quartz & red grit; could be late C17th?
532	Roman Oxidized ware	2	9	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	
532	Samian ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	
534	Greyware	1	14	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	
534	Roman Oxidized ware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	Dark orange sandy fabric
534	Roman Oxidized ware	4	14	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
534	Samian ware	2	6	2	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	Roman	
541	Greyware type	1	2	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	Roman	Dark grey sandy fabric
541	Roman Oxidized ware	1	2	1	BS/Flake	U/ID	U/Dec (heavily abraded)	Roman	
541	Roman Oxidized ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	
542	Amphora?	4	93	4	BS	Amphora?	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	
542	Roman Oxidized ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	
542	Roman?	1	4	1	Fragment	U/ID	Thin incised lines on one side	Roman?	Odd fragment
543	Banded ware	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Groups of three thin brown lines w/ pale blue & pale green between	C19th	Flaked & chipped
543	Banded ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale blue line ext	C19th	
543	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	57	1	Handle	Jar	Mottled brown salt glaze all over	C18th – C19th	
543	Edged ware	1	4	1	BS	Plate	Blue painted rim	EC19th	Internal flake
543	Late Redware	1	23	1	Rim	Dish/bowl	Clear (red) glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Wide, sharply everted rim; orange, sandy-textured fabric w/ common red & white grit up to 0.5 mm
543	Late Redware	1	74	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & ext w/ sparse, irregular white slip ext	C18th – C19th	A hard, fine, dark red fabric w/ sparse fine red & white grains
543	Mottled ware	1	12	1	BS & handle	Handled vessel	Mottled brown glaze int & ext	C18th	Moderate red grit & occ white grit up to 0.5mm in a hard, fine buff fabric
548	Roman Oxidized ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	
548	Roman Oxidized ware	1	19	1	Fragment	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	
550	Greyware type	1	9	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	Curved everted rim in a dark grey sandy fabric
550	Roman Oxidized ware	1	11	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	Thick, heavily abraded fragment
552	Roman Oxidized ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	
557	Greyware	3	17	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	
561	Roman Oxidized ware	1	7	1	Base?	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
572	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	159	1	Rim	Jar	Red slip int & ext; brown glaze ext	C18th – C19th	Elaborate everted rim; orange fabric w/ common red & white inclusions
574	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th – EC19th	Even orange sandy fabric
574	Late Blackware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark brown glaze int & ext	C18th	Could be C17th Blackware but the fabric varies
574	Roman Oxidized ware	1	50	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	Could be CBM?
577	Black Burnished ware?	1	5	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed surfaces	Roman	Dark grey sandy fabric
577	Roman Oxidized ware	4	15	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	
613	Saintonge Whiteware	2	27	1	Bridge spout	Jug	Mottled green glaze ext	LC13th – LC14th	Fine white to pale grey fabric w/ moderate quartz up to 1 mm & rare red grit
614	Mottled Coarseware	1	5	1	BS	Dish/bowl	Mottled glaze int only	C18th	Pale orange fabric w/ fine red & white inclusions
619	Roman Oxidized ware	1	20	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	
626	Banded ware	1	20	1	BS	Carinated bowl	Blue band & two narrow black lines ext	C19th	
626	Banded ware	1	11	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue line w/ two dark brown slip lines above & below	C19th	
626	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	66	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th	Rilled int; hard, dense fabric
626	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	42	1	Base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int only	C18th	Hard, dense red fabric w/ white streaks
626	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	132	2	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int only	C18th	
626	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	193	1	Base & BS	Bottle	Brown salt glaze ext	C19th	
626	TP Whiteware	1	8	1	BS	Plate	Green-printed geometric design int	M – LC19th	
626	Whiteware	1	42	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Rounded ring foot
626	Whiteware	1	5	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Burnt & discoloured
630	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	75	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th	Rilled interior
630	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	4	3	BS	Pancheon	Black glaze int & ext	C18th – C19th	Rilled int & ext



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
630	Brown Glazed Coarseware	4	127	4	BS	Pancheon	Black glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Rilled int surface
630	Cane Coloured ware	3	156	2	Base & BS	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	
630	TP Whiteware	1	9	1	BS	Flatware	Geometric border int	M – LC19th	
631	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	1	1	Flake	U/ID	Brown glaze on surviving surface	C18th – EC19th	Red fabric w/ white streaks
631	Mottled ware	1	7	1	Base	Mug	Mottled glaze int & ext above base	C18th	Footed base
633	Banded ware	1	4	1	Rim	Mug/bowl	Black slip band ext	C19th	
633	Banded ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Part of a black band ext	C19th	
633	Banded ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue band w/ thin black lines above & below	C19th	
633	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	13	1	BS	Bowl	Red slip int & ext w/ dark brown glaze int	C18th – C19th	Pale buff-orange fabric w/ white & sparse red inclusions
633	Cabled Slipware	1	9	1	Rim & handle	Mug/jug	Two thin slip lines ext above a buff band w/ cabled slip pattern	C19th	
633	Edged ware	2	17	2	Rim	Plate	Moulded wavy rim w/ blue paint	LC18th – EC19th	
633	Pearlware	2	5	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	Hand-painted green leaf design int	c.1780 – c.1840	
633	Pearlware	2	5	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
633	Roman Oxidized ware	1	24	1	Base?	Handled jar	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	Dull orange sandy fabric
633	Slipware	1	14	1	Rim	Bowl	Trailed white slip lines on rim	LC18th – C19th	Not typical C18th Slipware
633	Sponged ware	2	7	2	Rim & BS	Flatware	Blue sponging int only	c.1830+	
633	TP Bone China	1	2	1	Rim & handle	Cup	Blue printed geometric band inside rim	C19th	
633	TP Whiteware	1	7	1	BS	Flatware	Willow int	M – LC19th	
633	TP Whiteware	1	12	1	Rim	Plate	Brown printed floral border int; wavy rim	M – LC19th	
633	TP Whiteware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design int & ext	M – LC19th	



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
633	TP Whiteware?	1	1	1	BS	Flatware?	U/ID Chinese landscape int	C19th	Could be pale Pearlware
633	Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Dish?	Thin blue lines int only	MC19th – EC20th	
634	Greyware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	Roman	
U/S	Blackware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C17th	Hard, fine, dense dark red fabric
U/S	Blackware	1	21	1	Base	Hollow ware	Back glaze int; glaze fumed ext	C17th	Hard, fine dense red fabric
U/S	Bone China	2	28	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Discoloured
U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	39	1	BS	Pancheon?	Black glaze int; buff slip ext	C18th – C19th	A distinctive buff-white fabric
U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	50	1	BS	Pancheon	Black glaze int, red slip ext	C18th – C19th	Hard red fabric w/ white streaks & common red inclusions
U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	13	1	BS	Bowl	Black glaze int; patchy thin glaze ext	C18th – C19th	Hard red fabric
U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	28	1	BS	Pancheon	Flaky brown glaze int over buff slip	C18th – C19th	Buff fabric w/ white streaks w/ common red & white inclusions
U/S	Pearlware	1	46	1	Spout	Teapot	Hand-painted red & green spots & flashes ext	c.1780 – c.1840	
U/S	Redware type	1	90	1	Base	Bowl	Clear glaze int w/ fine mottling; glaze fumed ext	C18th – EC19th	Hard red fabric w/ prominent lighter streaks
U/S	Redware type	1	14	1	BS	Bowl	Clear glaze int w/ fine mottling	C18th – EC19th	
U/S	Sponged ware	1	24	1	Rim	Dish	Blue sponging int only	c.1830+	
U/S	TP Pearlware	1	19	1	Profile	Cup	Purple printed oriental scene; geometric border int	c.1780 – c.1840	Design to be identified
U/S	Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Crazed & discoloured
U/S	Whiteware	1	5	1	Ring foot base	Bowl?	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
U/S	Whiteware	1	2	1	BS/Flake	Jug?	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Probably part of a spout
U/S	Banded ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Grey-green band w/ dark line above	C19th	
U/S	Banded ware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip ext; white slip bands ext	C19th	Red body



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
U/S	Banded ware	2	31	1	Recessed base	Jug/jar	Two blue slip lines ext	C19th	Recessed base
U/S	Banded ware	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip int, thin white slip lines ext	C19th	Fine red fabric
U/S	Blackware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C17th	Hard, dark red fabric
U/S	Blue Banded ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin blue slip lines ext	C19th	
U/S	Bone China	1	14	1	Handle	U/ID	Moulded loop handle	C19th	Ornamental element
U/S	Bone china	1	2	1	Handle	Cup	Moulded handle	M – LC19th	
U/S	Bone china	1	8	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	Part of a blue TP line	MC19th – EC20th	Deep ring foot
U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	4	115	4	BS	Pancheon	Black glaze int; rilled ext surface	C19th	Hard orange fabric w/ sparse/moderate red & white inclusions up to 0.5 mm
U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th – EC19th	Hard orange fabric w/ occasional fine red grit & quartz
U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th – C19th	Orange fabric w/ sparse white grit up to 1.5mm, mainly finer & sparse red grit
U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	107	2	BS	Bowl/pancheon	Brown glaze int; rilled ext	C18th – C19th	Orange fabric w/ sparse red grit up to 2 mm
U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	30	2	BS	Bowl/pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th – C19th	Fine red fabric
U/S	Brown Glazed Fineware type	1	3	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	Shiny black glaze ext; int surface missing	C18th – C19th	Hard red fabric w/ sparse red & white grit
U/S	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	12	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	Wide flat rim
U/S	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Brown salt glaze int & ext	C19th	
U/S	Colour Glazed ware	1	14	1	Rim	Jug	Mottled brown glaze; relief moulded vine pattern ext	C19th	Tall neck w/ a clubbed rim; late copy of a stoneware type
U/S	Colour Glazed ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Shiny black glaze int & ext	C19th	Buff body



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
U/S	Greyware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Roman	
U/S	Mottled ware	1	13	1	Handle	Mug/jug	Mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	Hard buff fabric w/ sparse fine quartz up to 0.5 mm & slightly larger white grit
U/S	Redware type	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int, sparse clear glaze ext	C18th	Fine orange fabric
U/S	Slip Banded CC ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Impressed lines w/ blue slip	C19th	
U/S	Slip Banded CC ware	1	31	1	Rim	Bowl	Three pairs of diffuse blue lines around ext of body	C19th	Plain rim
U/S	Slipware	1	30	1	Base	Dish/bowl	Red slip ext w/ trailed white slip	C18th – C19th	Hard orange fabric w/ fine white streaks; moderate, well-sorted red & white grit up to 0.5 mm
U/S	Slipware (coarse)	1	15	1	BS	Dish?	Wavy white slip lines int under clear glaze; glaze fumed ext	C18th – C19th	Hard dark red fabric w/ sparse/moderate red & white grit of varying sizes
U/S	Slipware (coarse)	1	85	1	Base	Bowl	Trailed white slip lines int; glaze fuming ext	C18th – C19th	Hard, fine, even red fabric w/ sparse fine round red grit & quartz
U/S	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	8	1	Rim	Bowl	White tin glaze int & ext	MC16th – MC18th	
U/S	TP Whiteware	4	51	1	Footring base	Plate	Willow	M – LC19th	
U/S	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	Footring base	Plate	Willow	M – LC19th	Double footring base
U/S	TP Whiteware	2	7	1	Base	Plate	Willow	M – LC19th	Fresh break
U/S	TP Whiteware	1	7	1	BS	Dish/bowl	Rhine border?	M – LC19th	
U/S	TP Whiteware	4	62	1	Profile	Plate	Willow	M – LC19th	Single footring base
U/S	TP Whiteware	1	5	1	Footring base	Plate	Willow	M – LC19th	Double footring base
U/S	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green paint ext	C19th	Orange fabric
U/S	Whiteware	2	12	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
U/S	Whiteware	1	14	1	Rim	Jug/vase	U/Dec	MC19th – EC20th	Everted rim



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
U/S	Whiteware	1	8	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	MC19th – EC20th	
U/S	Whiteware	1	29	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	MC19th – EC20th	
U/S	Whiteware	1	5	1	BS	Plate	U/Dec	MC19th – EC20th	
U/S	Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
U/S	Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC19th – EC20th	
	Total	857	22033.5	782					



Appendix 3: Environmental data

Table 1: Assessment of the environmental evidence

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2mm	Charcoal	Other	Comments (Preservation)	Vegetative parts	Uncharred Other	Invertebrates
307	308	1	5	28	-	<1%, A	-	-	-	-	-	7 ml	Mature	Bone (C), coal (A*), clinker (A)	-			
305	292	2	15	16	-	A, E	-	-	-	-	-	7 ml	Mature	-	-			
309	310	3	33	48	-	<1%	-	-	-	-	-	10.5 ml	Mature	-	-			
264	265	4	34	108	-	<1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	37 ml	Mature	SAB (charred) (C)	-			
478	479	5	13	896	25%	C	-	-	-	-	-	93 ml	Mature	Coal (A)	-			
323	324	6	28	72	-	<1%, A	-	-	-	-	-	5 ml	Mature	Coal (A**)	-			
-	327	7	29	783	12.80%	5%	-	-	-	-	-	A	Mature	Coal (C)	-	A* - <i>Sambucus</i> sp., <i>Rubus</i> spp., <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., <i>Atriplex</i> sp., Lamiaceae, <i>Aethusa cynapium</i> , Asteraceae, <i>Euphorbia peplus</i> , <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> , Polygonaceae/Cyperaceae		C (I, E)
329	330	8	35	641	50%	70%, A*, E	-	-	-	-	-	6.5 ml	Mature	Coal (A)	-			
358	359	9	33	83	-	40%, B	C	-	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	C	Indet.	4.5 ml	Mature	Coal (A*), hammerscale (C)	Poor			
361	362	10	5	20	-	15%	-	-	-	-	-	4 ml	Mature and roundwood	Coal (A), bone (C)	-			
348	349	11	35	182	-	<1%, C	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i>	C	Indet. stalks and	40 ml	Mature	Bone frag (A), coal (A*),	Poor			



Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2mm	Charcoal	Other	Comments (Preservation)	Vegetative parts	Uncharred	Other	Invertebrates
									<i>vulgar</i>		culm node			vivianite minerals					
365	367	12	23	134	-	70%, C	-	-	-	-	-	7 ml	Mature	Coal (A*), bone frag (C)	-				
355	356	13	4	18	-	20%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	1.5 ml	Mature	Coal (A)	-				
363	364	14	15	52	-	30%, C	-	-	-	-	-	3 ml	Mature	moll-t (C), coal (A)	-				
392	393	15	35	61	-	20%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	6 ml	Mature	Bone frag (A), coal (A**)	-				
397	398	16	32	42	-	60%, B	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	3 ml	Mature	Bone frag (C)	Poor				
429	430	17	10	12	-	B	-	-	-	-	-	2 ml	Mature	Coal (A*), clinker (A)	-				
442	443	18	30	41	-	10%, C	-	-	-	-	-	12 ml	Mature	Coal (A)	-				
445	446	19	30	60	-	10%, A*	-	-	-	-	-	5 ml	Mature, some iron coating	Coal/clinker (A**), Vivianite	-				
439	438	20	32	202	-	<1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	64 ml	Mature	Coal (A*), bone frag (B)	-				
496	539	21	16	17	-	1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	1 ml	Mature (with blue staining)	-	-				
551	552	22	8	20	-	1%, E	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	6 ml	Mature	Coal (B), bone frag (C)	Poor				

Key: Scale of abundance: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = 30-10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, I = insects; Sab = small animal bones.



Appendix 4: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-334073

Project details

Project name	Moxy Hotel, Chester, Cheshire
Short description of the project	Romano-British boundary ditches were aligned perpendicularly and parallel to the Roman road situated to the south of the site leading east from the fort of <i>Deva</i> (Chester). These probably represent a continuation of agricultural enclosures on the adjacent 'Boughton Centre' site. Environmental samples contained cereal grains. The Romano-British features were sealed by layers of buried soil containing artefacts with a variety of dates, including Romano-British, medieval and 17th-, 18th- and 19th-century. It is probable that these buried soils are analogous to those identified on the adjacent Boughton Centre site, where they were identified as Romano-British. The buried soils probably relate to use of the site as gardens as depicted on historic maps. Ditches and sandstone walls contemporary with the post-medieval gardens were aligned north to south on the same axis as earlier Romano-British features, although (with one perhaps coincidental exception) the post-medieval boundaries did not have direct Romano-British antecedents. These boundaries divided the site into strips with a width of approximately 13 m (2.5 perches) leading back from the Boughton road frontage to the south. In the late-19th century, the layout of terraced housing was influenced by existing boundaries. The terraces were built in a single phase with identical building techniques and materials (handmade red brick and lime mortar). Victoria Terrace comprised slightly higher-status dwellings with bay windows and greater length. The other terraces were of uniform design. Outhouses were arranged in pairs in small yards at the rear of the dwellings.
Project dates	Start: 03-12-2018 End: 11-03-2020
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	210330 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	GARDENS Post Medieval
Monument type	FIELD BOUNDARIES Roman
Monument type	TERRACE HOUSING FOUNDATIONS Post Medieval
Monument type	TOILET Post Medieval
Monument type	TRACKWAY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LEATHER Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Full excavation"" , ""Watching Brief""



Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England
Site location CHESHIRE CHESTER Moxy Hotel
Postcode CH3 5AP
Site coordinates 341400 366599 341400 00 00 N 366599 00 00 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 20.6m Max: 20.8m

Project creators

Name of Organisation WSP Environment and Energy
Project brief originator Wessex Archaeology
Project design originator BWB
Project director/manager Milica Rajic
Project supervisor Paula Whittaker
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Robertson North West Ltd

Project archives

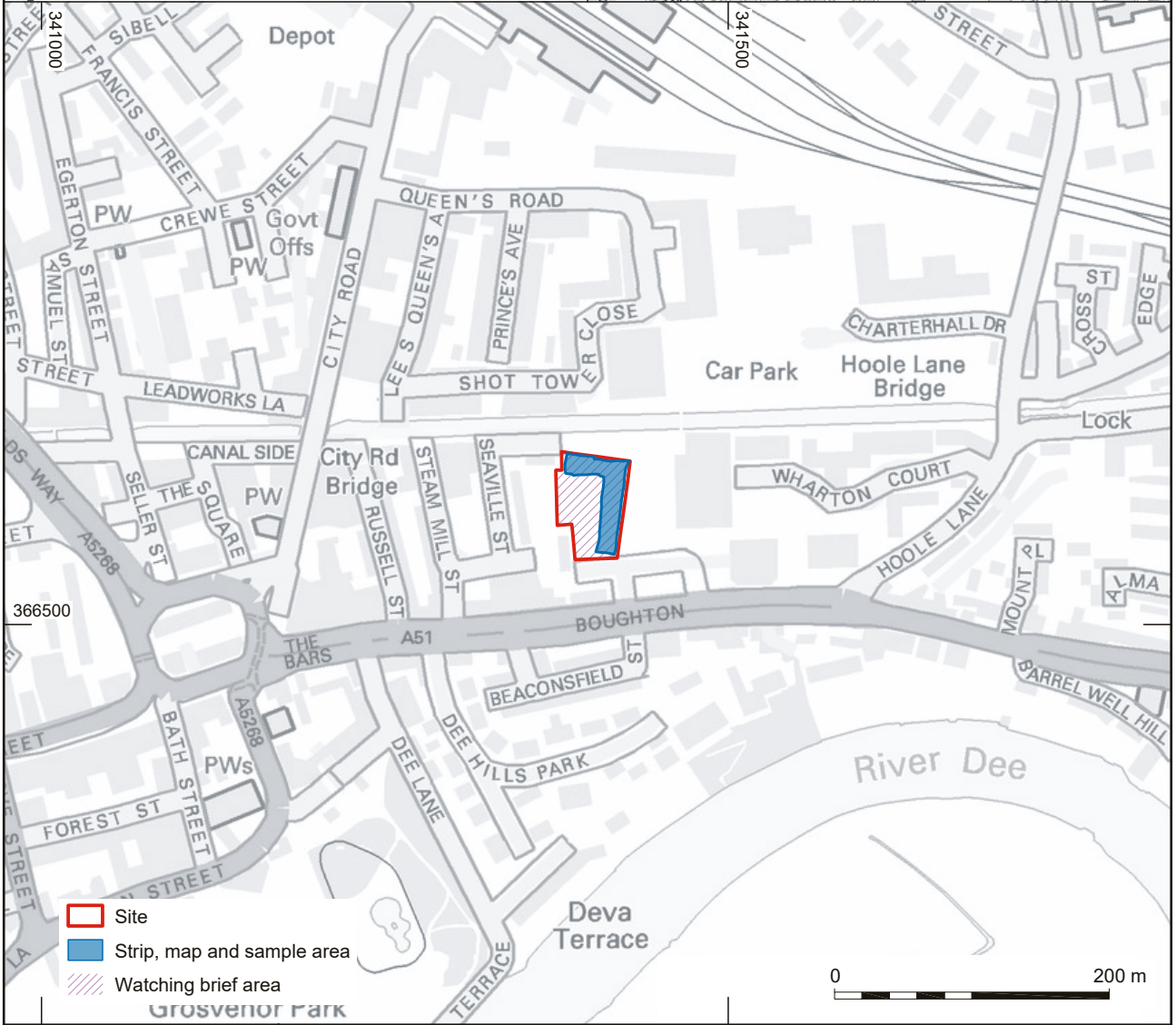
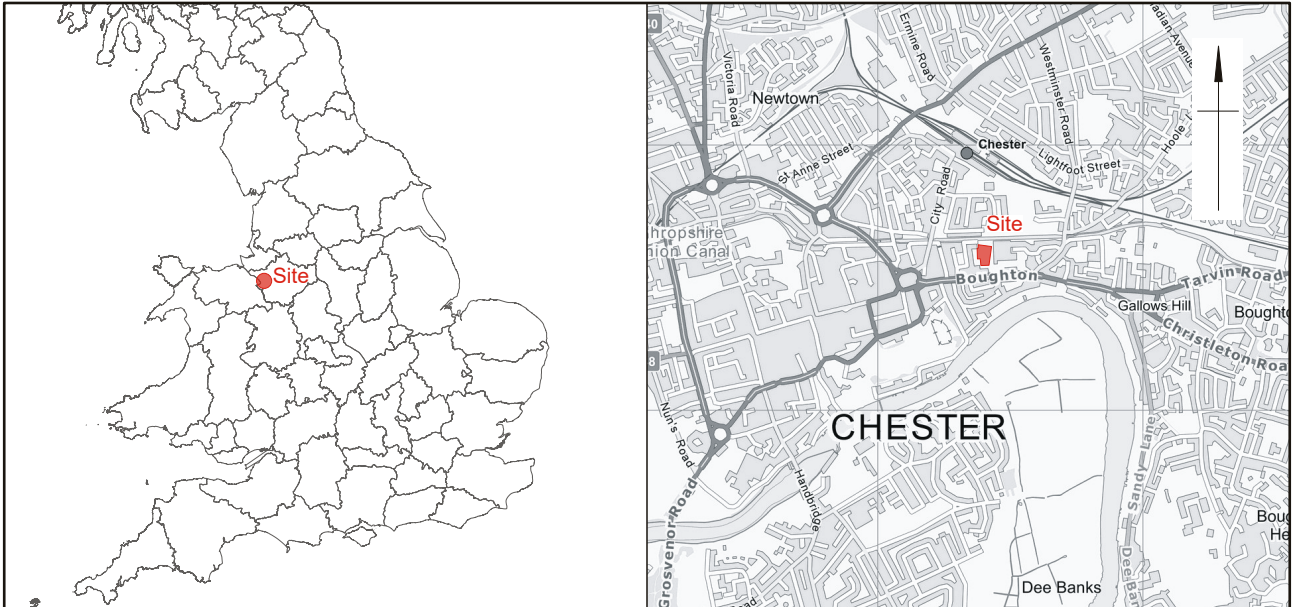
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Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)



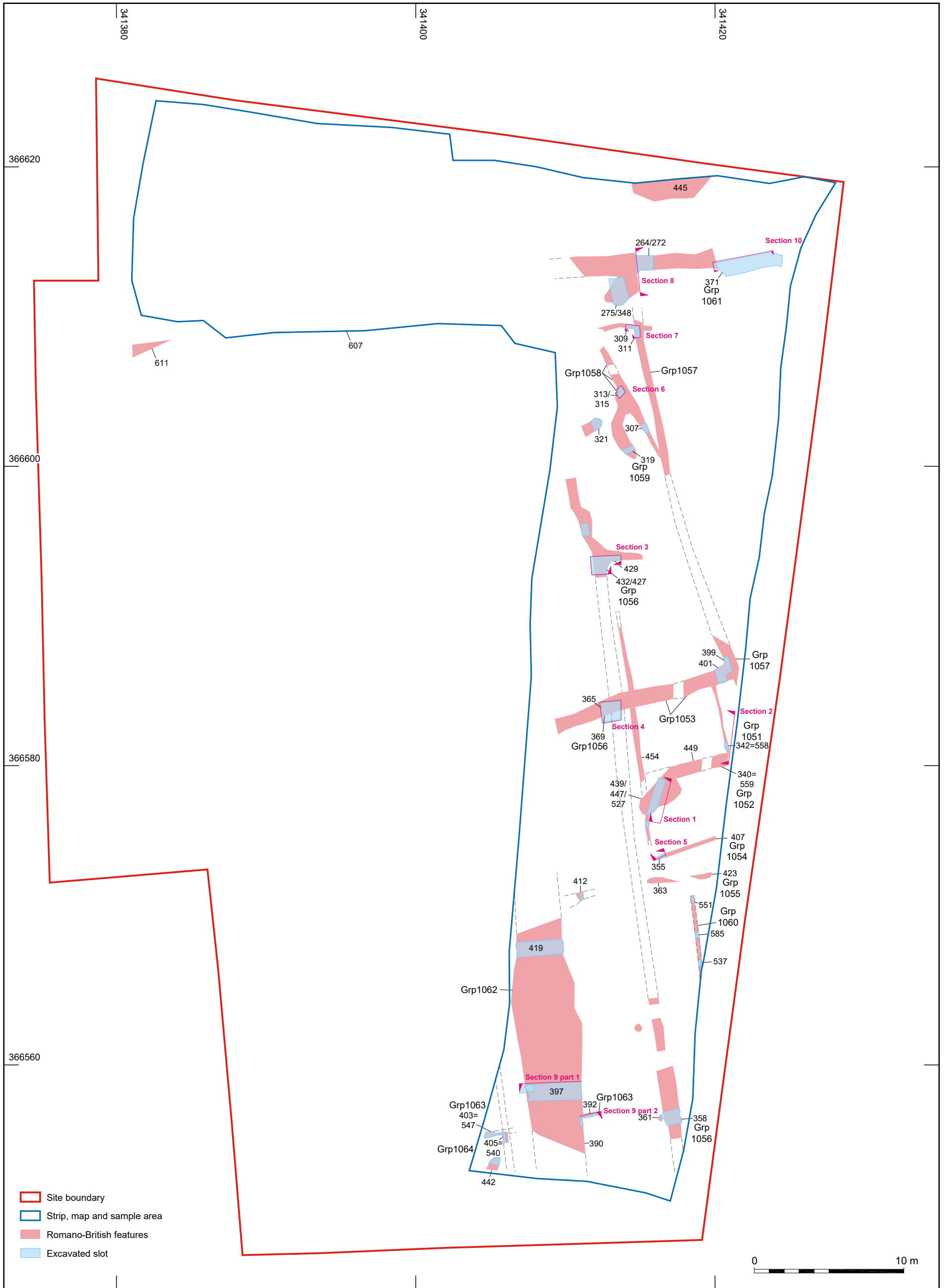
Title	Moxy Hotel, Chester, Cheshire: Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Tuck, A.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Whittaker, P
Other bibliographic details	210330.04
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	A4 laser printed report
Entered by	Ashley Tuck (a.tuck@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	19 June 2020




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Site location and strip, map and sample area

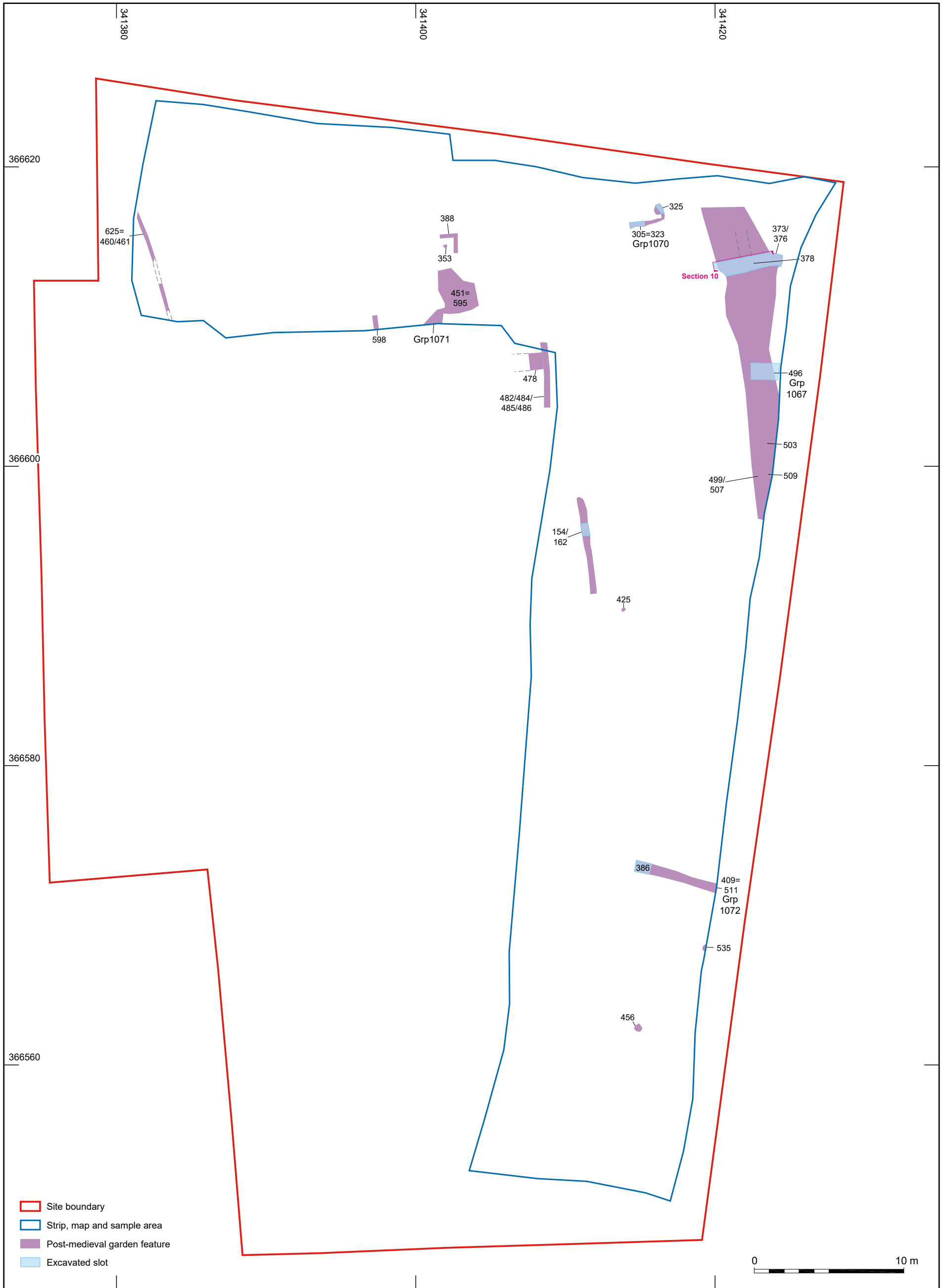
Figure 1



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Plan of Romano-British features

Figure 2



- ▭ Site boundary
- ▭ Strip, map and sample area
- Post-medieval garden feature
- Excavated slot

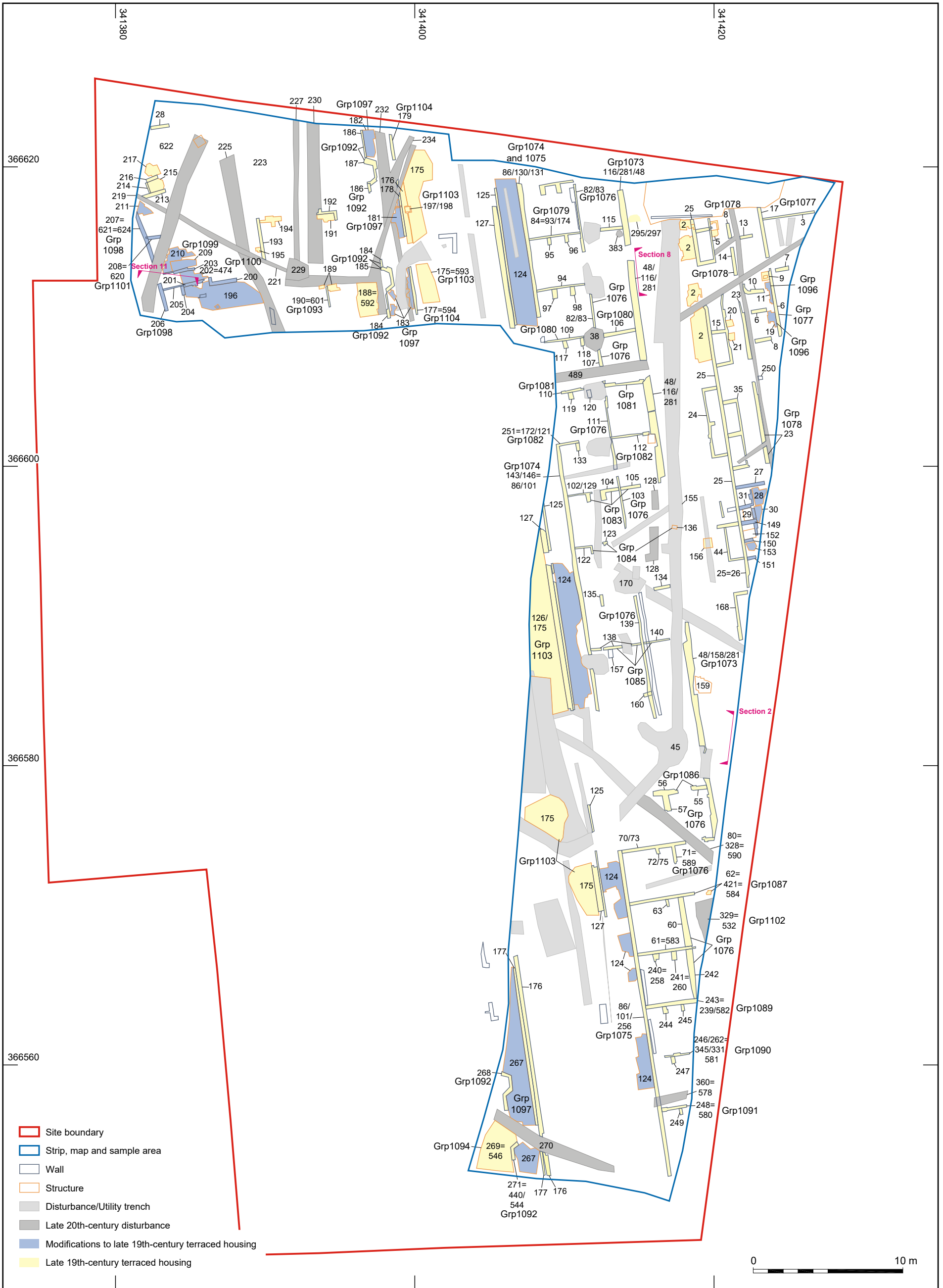



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Plan of post-medieval features pre-dating development of terraces

Figure 3




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Plan of terraces and modern disturbance

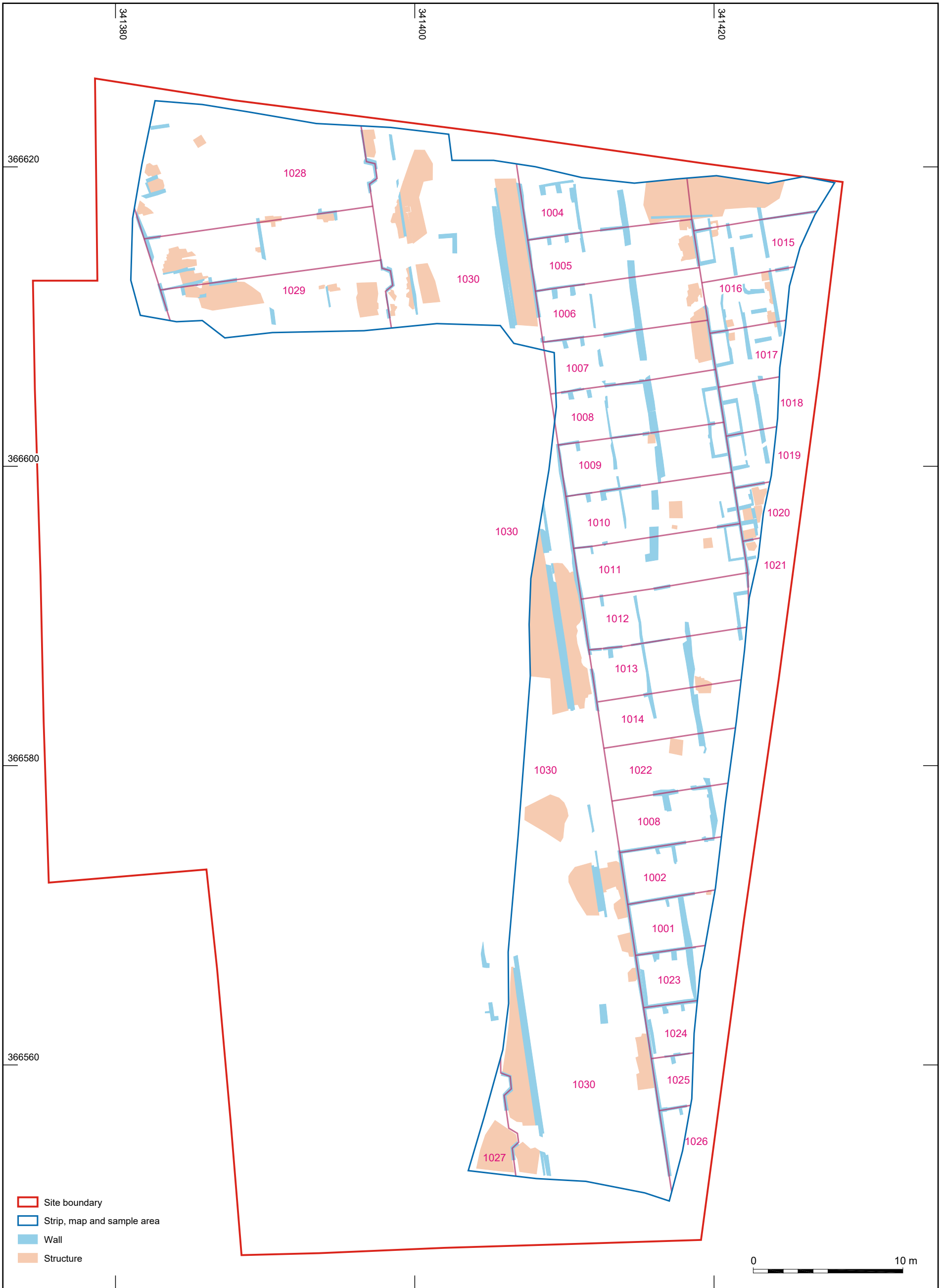
Figure 4



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Overview of terraces overlaid on Ordnance Survey map of 1874

Figure 5



- Site boundary
- Strip, map and sample area
- Wall
- Structure

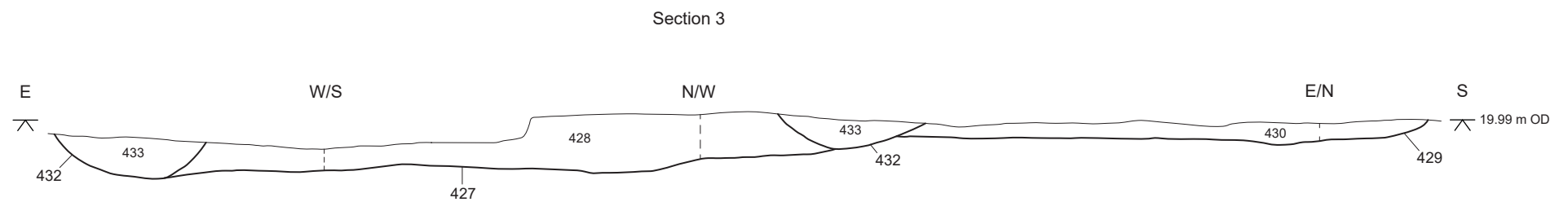
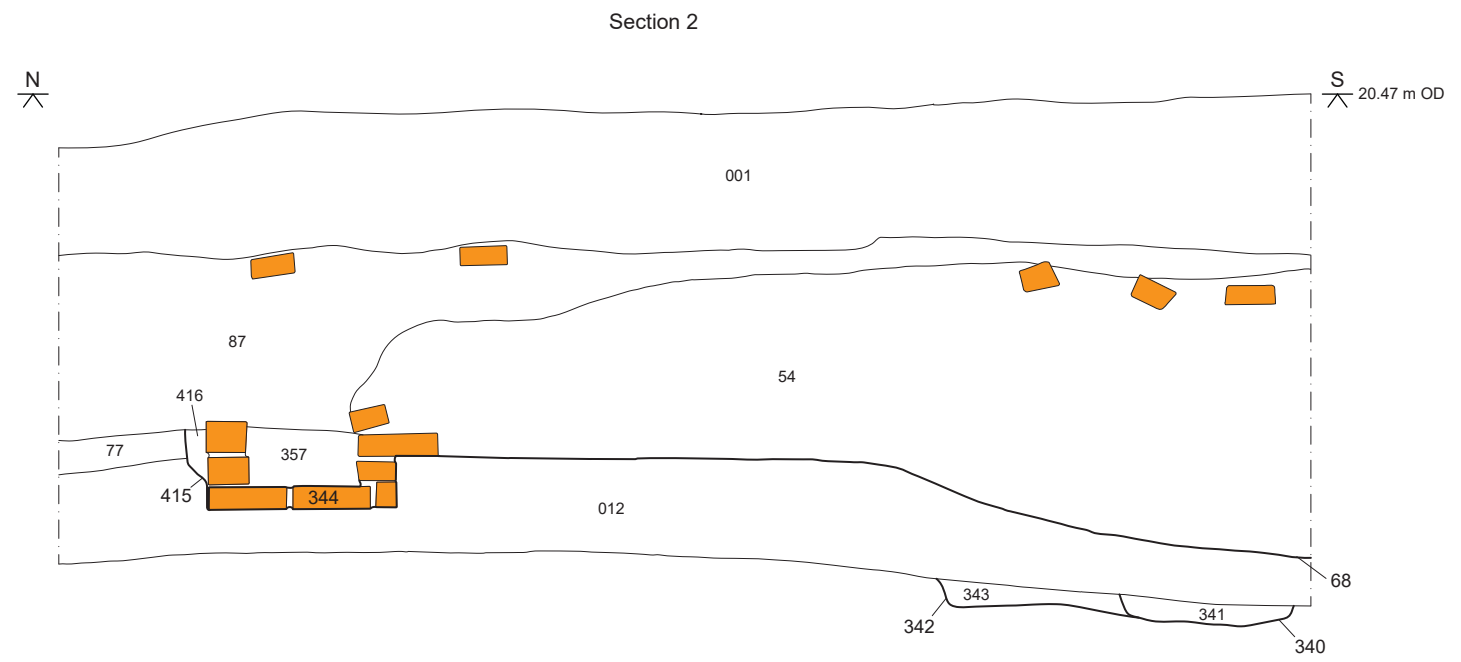
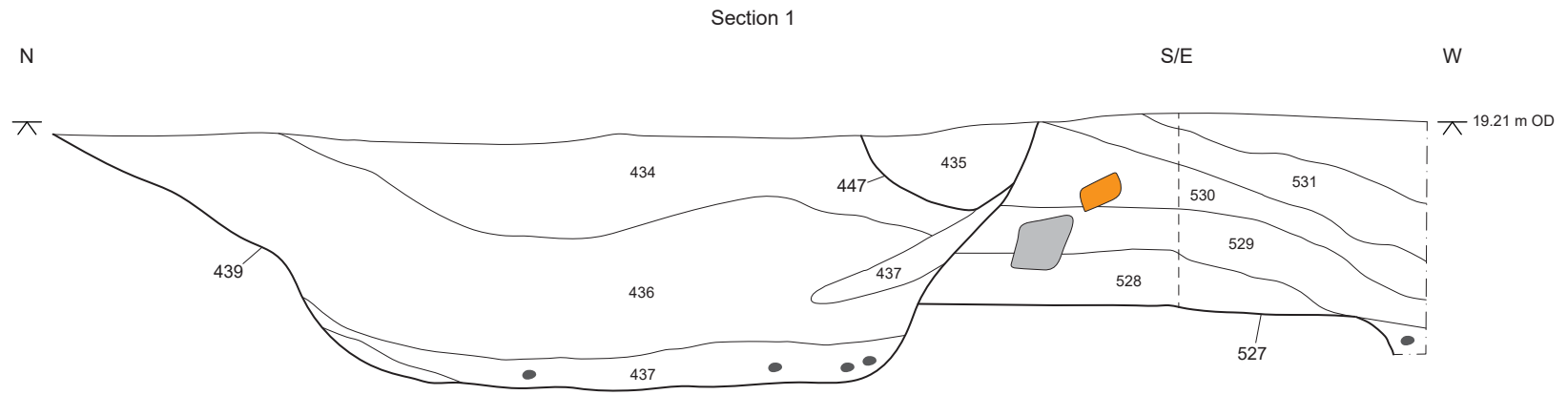





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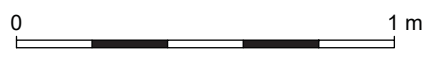
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Group numbers 1001–1030 assigned to houses and to Victor Street (1030)

Figure 6

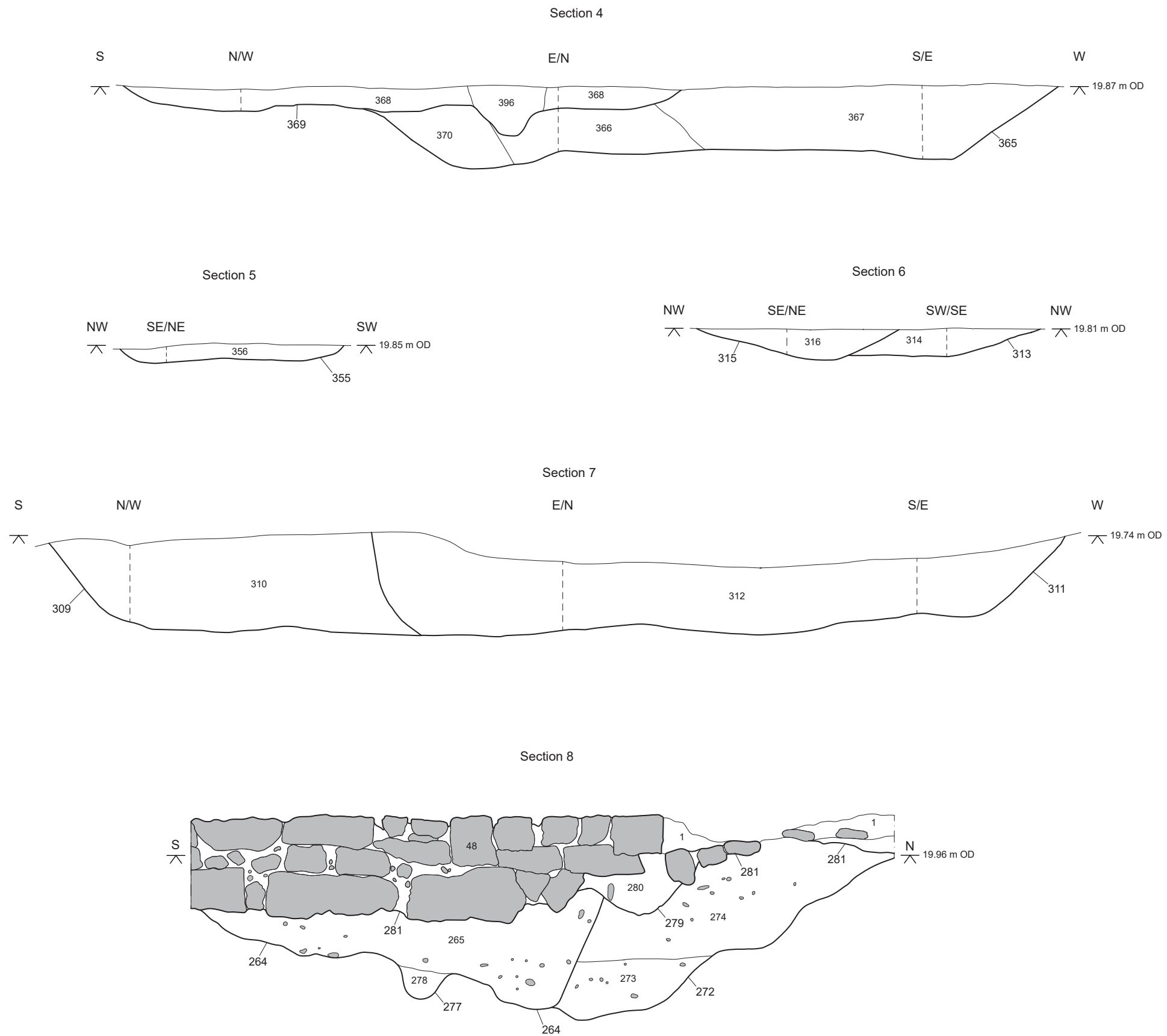


-  Sandstone
-  Brick
-  Charcoal

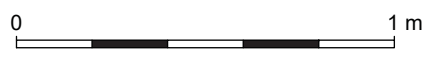


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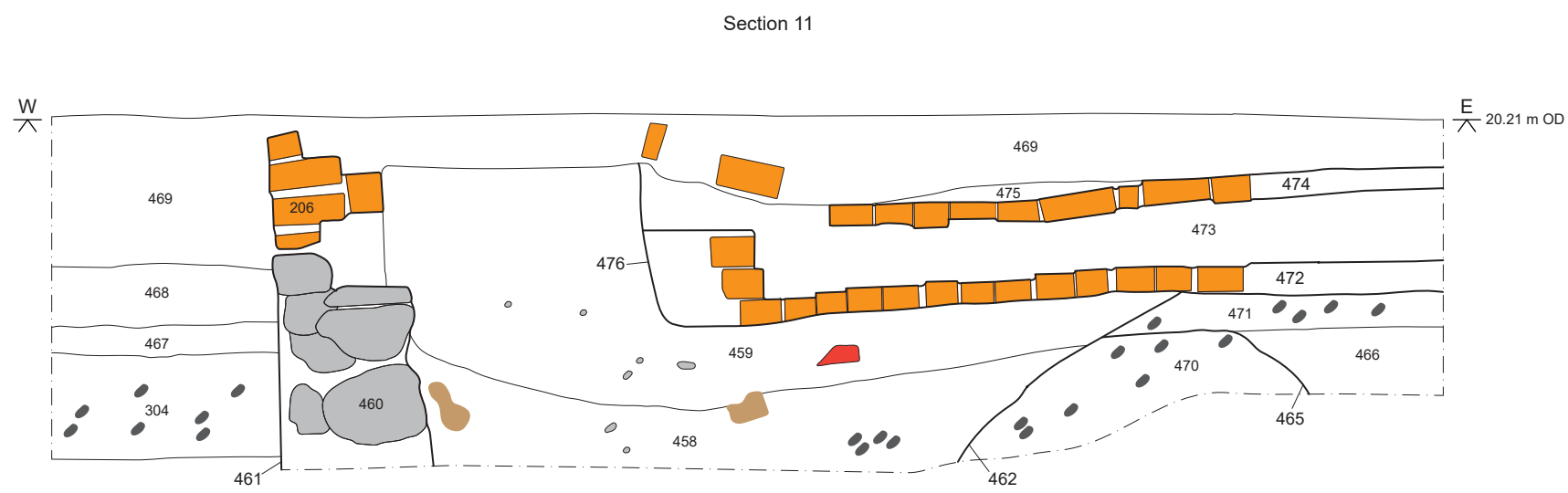
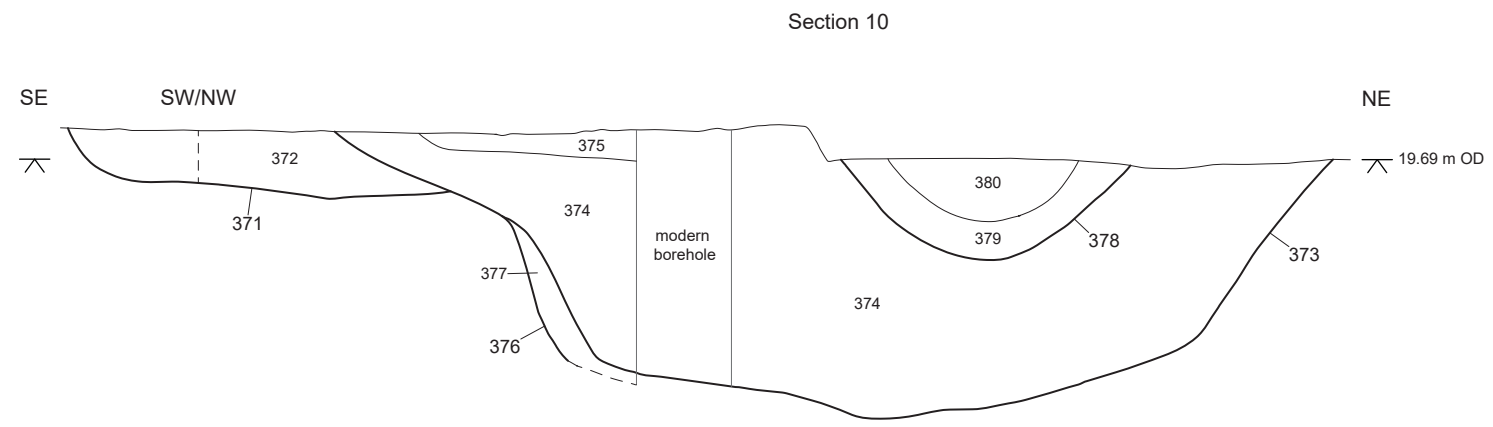
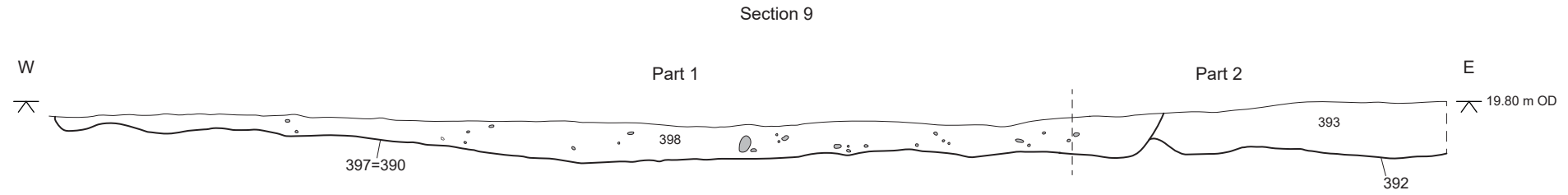


■ Sandstone

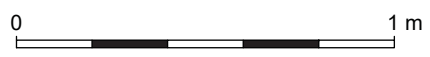


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-  Sandstone
-  Brick
-  Charcoal
-  Leather shoe
-  Pottery



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Plate 1: Gully 1051 (intervention 343) from south



Plate 2: Ditch 1057 (intervention 399) cuts ditch 1053 (intervention 401). View from north


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Plate 3: Gully 551 recorded under watching brief conditions from south

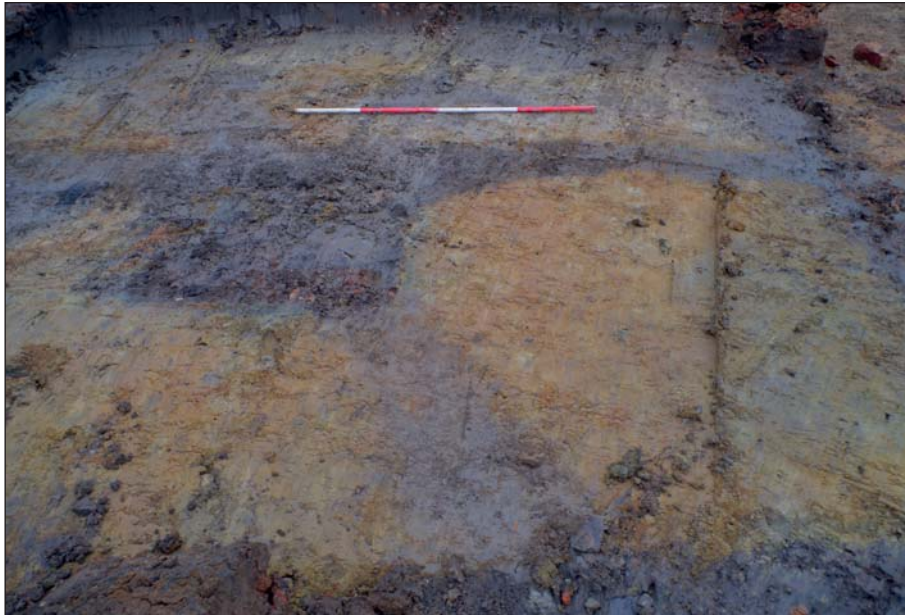


Plate 4: Pre-excavation shot showing relationship of ditch 1058 (foreground) and ditch 309 (in front of scale) truncated by modern disturbance. Ditch 1057 also visible on right. View from south


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Plate 5: Intersection of ditches 1057 (intervention 311) and 309 from south



Plate 6: Ditch 1056 (intervention 358) showing irregular profile caused by bioturbation. Also pit 361 in left of shot. View from south


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Plate 7: Ditch 1061 (intervention 272), re-cut as 264, passing below stone wall 48 and brick wall 1073 (here 116). General view from south-east



Plate 8: Gully 1063 (intervention 402, left), truncated by gully 1064 (intervention 405) and by modern disturbance (dark deposit, right). View from south-west


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Plate 9: Possible route way 1062 (intervention 397) from south



Plate 10: Ditch 1067 (intervention 376) re-cut as 378 from west


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Plate 11: Cut 162 containing sandstone wall foundation 154 from south



Plate 12: Sandstone wall 1068 carrying later brick wall 1098 from south


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Plate 13: Gully 1070 (intervention 323) from west



Plate 14: Terraced housing in north-east of site. Wall 25 dividing outhouses runs approximately down the centre of the shot, with Fosbrook Street yards to the left and Albert Terrace yards to the right. View from north


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Plate 15: Brick wall 101 built on sandstone foundation 146 within construction cut 130. View from east



Plate 16: Fireplace foundation 118 built directly on buried soil 1066. View from west


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Plate 17: Cobble surface of Victor Road 1103 (constituent 126) with gutter 127, kerb 125 and pavement 124. View from north-west



Plate 18: Semi-sub-hexagonal foundation for bay window 187 from east


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Plate 19: Tile surface 269 from east



Plate 20: Rebuilt outhouses including concrete floor 29 (under scale). View from north



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Plate 21: Late modifications to Victoria Street yard including cobble surface 209 (towards left) and boundary brick wall 1098 (constituent 206, foreground. View from west

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