

THE BISHOP BIG DIG

Test pitting in Bishop Auckland 2022



by

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Summary

This report presents the results of a programme of test-pitting in Bishop Auckland, a medium sized market town in County Durham. A total of 107 1m² test pits were dug between January and December 2022. The project was funded by the ESRC and by Durham University's Research Impact Fund. Students from King James I Academy (13-14yrs old), University of Durham students and local volunteers all took part. The aim of the project was in part archaeological - an exercise in conducting urban contemporary archaeology - and in part a community undertaking designed to enhance 'cultural capital' through engagement with local history and archaeological skills.

The results provide new evidence for the location, depth and date of archaeological deposits as well as for the evolution of the town.

No prehistoric or early medieval contexts or finds were identified. A single Roman pottery sherd was recovered.

Later medieval deposits are focused around the current market place with post-medieval and modern expansion of the urban area to the south. A later medieval pottery assemblage (to 1550) of more than 200 sherds, much of it residual in later contexts, is complemented by a rare find of a wild boar humerus and the bones of fallow deer.

The post-medieval assemblage (here defined as to 1800) is dominated by nearly 4000 pottery sherds and more than 600 clay pipes from the region and beyond, with evidence for an 18th century horn-working industry at High Bondgate. Notable artefacts include a musket ball and an 18th century bone domino piece.

During the 19th century, and up to c.1930 when kerbside waste collection began, town gardens were used for rubbish disposal. There is a heavy emphasis on breakable ceramics (including a wig curler), clay pipes (one representing the Royal Antediluvian Order of the Buffaloes; Figure 3.1 Appendix A3), vessel glass and animal bone, together with evidence for very local demolition and construction projects (e.g. standard utility services) and coal sweepings from domestic fireplaces. Notable artefacts include a Victorian filigree brooch, pieces from miniature porcelain tea sets as well as the remains of crab, periwinkles and other edible marine molluscs.

After c.1920 there is less evidence for generic rubbish disposal and more for specific outdoor activities such as gardening (forks, gardening gloves), children playing (marbles and toys), laundry drying (e.g. clothes pegs and clothing), the burying of pets as well as snacking, smoking and drinking (including bottles from 'J W Cameron' in West Hartlepool, 'Vaux' in Sunderland, the 'Darlington Bottling Co. Ltd'). The principal archaeological signatures of the later 20th century and early 21st century are aluminium and plastics, among them hair combs, beads, furniture coverings, curtain hooks, a fire alarm and an RTI card, but there are also more unusual finds such clay pipes manufactured in the town by George Bell (1856-94), a figurine of international Scottish music hall star and comedian Sir Harry Lauder (d.1950) and even buried vinyl records from the 1980s.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dress and personal accessories• Furnishing, household and garden equipment• Buildings• Occupations, industry and crafts (Pottery, horn-working, coal, metal residues, clay pipes, education)• Alcohol and smoking• Other diversions• Diet, food and packaging (food remains, cooking and condiments, drinks, modern food snacks, health)• Modern BBD finds and modern national waste composition	
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1. Introduction

- 1.1 During 2022, 107 1m² archaeological test pits were excavated in the town of Bishop Auckland, Co Durham (see Figure 1.1 for location) by students from King James I Academy (Bishop Auckland), local volunteers and Archaeology students from the University of Durham (DU) under the supervision of Dr Caroline Smith (DU Education, project officer) and John Castling (The Auckland Project, archaeology curator). This report summarises the results.
- 1.2 The *Bishop Big Dig* project was an initiative of the Durham University School of Education (Prof Chris Brown) and DU Department of Archaeology (Prof Chris Gerrard) to support local communities to draw on the cultural capital embedded in their local environment. Previous studies suggest that an understanding of ‘cultural capital’ helps to generate local and regional identities, connects people to their natural and built environments, and unites communities in a shared appreciation of their localities, culture, and heritage (Brown 2021). We hoped this pilot project would actualise those research findings and demonstrate that cultural capital *can* be influential on academic attainment, ‘character-building qualities’ and social mobility more broadly, using archaeology and heritage as a pathway.
- 1.3 The *Bishop Big Dig (the BBD)* was the public-facing name of the *Exploring Cultural Capital in Local Communities* project and was co-funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) Impact Accelerator Fund and RIF (Research Impact Fund, University of Durham). It was designed and undertaken by Durham University in collaboration with The Auckland Project (TAP) <https://aucklandproject.org/about/> and King James I Academy (Bishop Auckland). ESRC and RIF monies supported the employment of a salaried Project Officer (Smith) for 11 months roughly 1 day a week, together with small budgets for equipment, marketing materials and workshops. Significant support in-kind was provided by King James I Academy (who provided a minibus and a teacher on site) and The Auckland Project (who supplied a van, some equipment, venue spaces and 1.5 days a week of TAP staff support for a full year). TAP is a regeneration charity that combines arts, culture and heritage to achieve significant social and economic change in the town and shared 1) an existing partnership with the King James I Academy, and 2) an actively managed volunteering programme from which the BBD community team was drawn.



Figure 1.1 Bishop Auckland location map

2. Test pit excavation

- 2.1 Test pitting, the preferred methodology for this project, is an efficient means of recovering useful archaeological data relatively cheaply (Figure 2.1). In the past it has been used effectively in currently occupied rural settlements, for example *The Shapwick Project* in Somerset (Gerrard with Aston 2003), *The Currently Occupied Rural Settlements Project* across East Anglia (Lewis 2007) and *The Whittlewood Project* in Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire (Jones and Page 2007). More rarely, the same technique has been applied to urban contexts, for example at Wallingford in Oxfordshire (Christie and Creighton 2013, 24-28) or at Great Yarmouth (cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/great-yarmouth-community-test-pitting/). All these projects favour standard sizes for the pits, sieve the spoil and record archaeological sections/features in a consistent fashion. The BBD differed from most other projects of its type by 1) recording by context rather than by spit, and 2) mapping and analysing modern (i.e. post-1800) finds in detail.
- 2.2 More local test-pitting projects include: the Whitburn Archaeology Project Community Dig 'The 'SeaScapes' Project' (2022) which explored the story of the Tyne to Tees Shores and Seas seascape from prehistory to present day; the Lake District Holocaust project (2019); the Swaledale Big Dig (2014-15) and there are many other similarly styled community projects across the UK, mostly funded through the National Lottery Heritage Fund.
- 2.3 Taken together, these projects demonstrate that carrying out small, opportunistically-sited excavations in open spaces can produce valuable archaeological data. Sensitively deployed, the results can be mapped to reveal the spatial development of the settlement in question and recover a selection of finds of all periods, particularly those of recent date. To achieve the spatial resolution needed to answer our research questions, we aimed for 100 test pits spread across the town.



Figure 2.1 Test pitting underway in Bishop Auckland. (Photograph by Caroline Smith)

3. Aims and objectives

3.1 The aims of the Bishop Big Dig were:

- i)* To explore and enhance knowledge, awareness, and understanding of the historic environment through an archaeology/history project in a disadvantaged area (Figure 3.1).
- ii)* To allow local community participants and local schools to develop a wide range of practical and analytical archaeological skills and support those participants through involvement with our project. 93% of the local school participants had not previously been involved in an archaeology or history project.
- iii)* To track the attainment of 'cultural capital' in young people and our other participants during the course of the project.
- iv)* To increase our knowledge of the setting, origins and development of Bishop Auckland, particularly in the light of recent excavations underway at Auckland Castle on the fringe of the town. In particular we wanted to 1) map the evolution of the urban area over time, 2) chronicle change and recover evidence of daily life, 3) investigate lesser-known periods; such as the transition between the later medieval and modern town, and 4) better define the archaeological potential of the town for the future.
- v)* To co-produce new contributions to our understanding of the history and evolution of Bishop Auckland, mainly through the recovery of objects associated with post-medieval and modern domestic households.



Figure 3.1 Leafleting for the Bishop Big Dig. (Photograph © Andrew Heptinstall)

4. Archaeological background

4.1 The following very brief account is mainly drawn from Gill (1976), MacKenzie and Ross (1834), Petts and Gerrard (2006), Raine (1852), Richley (1872), and Rollason (2017). At the time of writing, the most recent historical and archaeological synthesis for Bishop Auckland is Howard et al (2021).

4.2 The town has uncertain origins (Gill 1976). Of prehistoric and Roman archaeology there has been no convincing trace besides occasional worked flints and Roman features, including those on the Auckland Castle peninsula uncovered during Durham University excavations 2018-22 (Gerrard pers. comm.). The alignment of Roman Dere Street (8d, Margary 1973, 438) along modern Newgate Street north towards the Roman fort at Binchester (Vinovium) is currently unevidenced (Gill 1976). In 1997 a Roman coin was found in Hampshire Place, off Watling Road in Bishop Auckland (HER D3884) and surfaces have previously been reported by Richley in 1872 along the line of Newgate St when sewers were laid (Gill 1976, note 19).

4.3 There is no archaeological evidence for early medieval occupation (Howard et al 2021), except for the presence of early medieval sculpture at Auckland St Andrews (South Church), which is usually taken as an indication of ecclesiastical activity (Cambridge 1984).

4.4 The Bishop of Durham probably had a manor here from before c.1000 when lands including *Alclit* (Auckland) is granted to three earls by Bishop Ealdhun (Hart 1975). 22 villagers and twelve other named individuals being mentioned in the Bolden Book of 1183 along with a park, the bishop's orchard and mills (Greenwell 1852; Raine 1852; Kirby 1968; Drury 2012). As Gill (1976, 26) highlighted, Bishop Auckland has many of the key characteristics of a planted town of 12th century date but what form of antecedent settlement was here is not known; it is possible there was something on this spot before the Norman Conquest. County Durham had a large number of 'green villages' which were never borough projects. Beresford (1967, 431) hedges his claims by calling Bishop Auckland a 'borough by promotion', suggesting that there was a pre-existing hamlet or village here. Unfortunately, the evidence of the courts of central government is missing here because the Palatinate was an independent jurisdiction (Beresford 1967, 431). In short, the form of any settlement here in the 11th and 12th centuries is uncertain.

4.5 Centred on the area of North Bondgate, Fore Bondgate and High Bondgate, by 1242-3 Bishop Auckland had grown to be a medieval borough, doubtless under the sympathetic authority and encouragement of the bishop. The borough is also mentioned in 1308 (Beresford and Finberg 1973, 105) but the original charter does not survive (only about half do still exist so this is not unusual). Although the number of boroughs in the county is not large (11), County Durham does contain the highest proportion of 'church boroughs' (9), seven of these being founded by 1200 (Beresford and Finberg 1973, 41). The Bishop of Durham shared this enthusiasm for town-making with the Bishops of Bath, Lincoln, Salisbury, Winchester and many other sees (Beresford 1967, 95). Over time, Auckland Castle came to be a favoured residence of the Bishops of Durham, one of several in the county and further afield, the most notable being Durham Castle and Durham House in London (Smith et al 2017). Leland, writing in 1538, thought the town 'of no estimation' and commented positively only on the 'praty market of corne' and 'Bishop Castelle Akeland'.

4.6 Rather than having a grid-plan like some other planned towns, the medieval core of Bishop Auckland lay around a roughly triangular market place between Auckland Castle at its east end and High Bondgate at the west. The north and south sides of the triangle accommodated the burgage plots. Possibly there were back-lanes running behind the burgages. The plan, with its broad straight market place, is strikingly similar to Stockton which is also at the gate of the bishop's castle. Leaving aside Auckland Castle and its recent major excavations and architectural and conservation statements resulting from developments at the Castle (e.g. Allan Baxter 2011; Drury 2012), there is limited understanding of the dates of tenement boundaries or their evolution, there have been no large-scale excavations of medieval plots and little later medieval material culture had been recovered prior to this project (e.g. at the Welcome Tower ASDU 2017b). Like many other new towns, medieval Bishop Auckland had no independent church because the site lay within the existing parish of St Andrew's at South Church. The present neo-Gothic structure OF St Ann's church in the market place dates to 1846 and replaces a church of 1781 on the site of a medieval chapel-of-ease of 1391.

4.7 The best later medieval evidence comes from an archaeological evaluation and a watching brief at the car park on North Bondgate. In 2012 two evaluation trenches were excavated here (ASDU 2012). The area had been truncated by modern activity, but a probable medieval pit, 1.54m in diameter and more than 1.22m deep, did contain artefacts and palaeoenvironmental evidence. A ditch terminal nearby produced a small assemblage of cereal grains, hazel nutshell fragments and a single weed seed, typical field crops of the medieval and post-medieval periods. In 2016, a watching brief revealed a probable north-south burgage plot boundary (ASDU 2016). There is also some medieval evidence for areas such as Henknoll, East Deanery.

4.8 Ordnance Survey maps provide an accurate layout of the town from the middle of the 19th century. The post-medieval town (defined here at c.1550-1800) was probably similar in layout to the medieval borough with housing and commercial premises extending south down Newgate Street from the market place. There have been no large-scale excavations targeting the post-medieval development of the town although post-medieval wall foundations, a well and cobble surfaces, and evidence for a tannery were also recovered during the 2016 watching brief (ASDU 2016).

4.9 Next to nothing is known of the post-1800 town in terms of archaeologically-recovered finds. Industries and buildings are better documented, however. The manufacture of besoms and wickerwork is said to have been an important trade in the town into the 18th century, as well as tanners, coopers and yarn-making. Newgate Street became a toll road and attracted a number of coaching inns (Howard et al 2021).

4.10 Like St Ann's church, Bishop Auckland's building stock is largely 18th and 19th century, including the Almshouses (founded 1662, rebuilt 1845), the Bay Horse (rebuilt 1898 but on the site since 1530) and the Town Hall (1860-2) in its distinctive Franco-Flemish style (Pevsner 1953, 107-8; Howard et al 2021). The town had a railway station, a post office, 7 chapels, a grammar school, a workhouse and published two weekly newspapers. This wealth of public buildings, to which might be added libraries and theatres, are typical features of industrial towns. During the 19th century Auckland Castle also became the sole episcopal residence of the See of Durham and its population grew very quickly between 1820 and 1840 with significant greenfield developments encouraged by the new industry and employment generated by the

new railway. In 1800, according to Richley (1872, 50), the town population was only 1,961, whereas by 1872 it had reached over 10,000. This was the town's greatest period of prosperity, but the population fell away rapidly after 1860 as older coalfields lost population to migration (Lawton 1968).

4.11 As Bishop Auckland expanded in the 18th and 19th centuries, it maintained much the same footprint, with housing around the market place and the north end of Newgate Street. But the town had grown quickly, bringing a housing shortage, drainage problems and health issues (Figure 4.1). In 1852 a petition signed by 10% of the inhabitants of the town claimed that '*all of these houses [the backyards of Back Bondgate, Townhead and Newgate St] are the most miserable places which it is possible to conceive, as the abode or resting place of man*' (Richley 1872, 52). At the same time, terraced housing now began to fill the former fields around the town core and grander mansions were built on the peripheries along Durham Road and Etherley Lane between 1850-90. When industry and coal mining declined during the first half of the 20th century, the town gained a reputation as a 'post-industrial' urban centre – a 'derelict area' (Sharp 1935) which led eventually to significant redevelopment after 1960. Laurie (2001) and Hutchinson (2005) provide summaries of recent changes.

4.12 Bishop Auckland has been classified as a 'medium-sized market town' (English Heritage 1991). It is also an industrial town in as far as it has benefitted from specific industries which have influenced its structure and architecture. In 1921 census employment in the town was dominated by 'mining and quarrying' (1169 workers, coal and limestone), followed by 'commerce and finance' (650 workers), 'metalworkers' (470 workers) and 'transport and communications' (386 workers). Other industries included a brick and tile works (33), flour mills, cotton factories, and a steel works making engineering and edge-tools. Other trades include watchmakers (7), workers in skins (6), makers of food and drink (62), and builders and bricklayers (252). All these have the potential to leave archaeological evidence; occupation clusters have not so far been mapped.

4.13 In summary, while our knowledge of the standing building stock in the town has hugely improved recently (Howard et al 2022), our understanding of the below-ground archaeology of Bishop Auckland is generally weak and restricted to disparate small-scale evaluation work in advance of limited development. When the historic core was redeveloped in the 1970s little was done by way of archaeological mitigation. The result is that, in as much as the town has attracted past comment or illustration, this has been focused on the episcopal palace rather than the urban core. It tends to be assumed that any surviving buried archaeological resource in the town is severely damaged or disturbed by later industry and infrastructural development, terraced down by builders seeking firm foundations and basements. In effect, that Bishop Auckland has lost much of its archaeological evidence. As we shall see, this is not completely true.



Figure 4.1 The urban envelope in 1850 (left) largely mirrors what is known of the medieval town, but had significantly expanded by 1890 (right). (Drawn by Chris Gerrard)

5. Geology and topography

5.1 Described by Pevsner (1953, 107) as ‘the most substantial market town in West Durham, in a fine position on the brow of a hill with the River Wear on one side and the little river Gaunless on the other’, Bishop Auckland lies 18km south-west of Durham. It sits above the point where the Wear turns from running east from Weardale and flows north towards Durham and Sunderland, where the Wear Valley broadens and includes a much wider swathe of land beneath 100m OD.

5.2 The underlying geology of the town is boulder clays, yellow sand, gravel and brick earth, underlain by Westphalian sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures. Boreholes (e.g. BGS NZ22NW342 at the Old Goods Yard) typically log silty clays, sandy silts and gravels below the ‘made-up ground’. The depths of ‘made-up ground’ are further considered in Section 10.

6. On-site methodology

6.1 The test pit excavation strategy used at Bishop Auckland involved young people and members of the public excavating 1m² test pits under the direction of experienced archaeological supervisors (Dr Caroline Smith and John Castling).

6.2 The precise locations of the test pits were determined by the selection offered by householders. To encourage access we created a website and social media channels and advertised through press releases, Radio Bishop FM and a house-to-house leafleting campaign (Figure 3). We were always guided by our research questions (see 3.1.iv) and sought to target particular areas/zones in the town where that was possible. Many of these questions were first generated by Brian Gill in 1976 and more recently revisited by Howard et al 2021. There has, however, been little opportunity to test them in the field.

6.3 Digging for the BBD took place over one or two days each week. The number of participants at each test pit varied between 2 and 6, and combined experienced volunteers, university students and King James I Academy pupils. We followed previous methodologies in using simple and replicable procedures for test-pitting, as follows:

- vi) Turf, if present, was removed by hand and stacked. Each test pit was excavated by context down to the natural geology. Unlike other projects we did not excavate in spits and we did not excavate to a preconceived maximum depth (Figure 6.1).
- vii) Half of all spoil was sieved for finds through a standard 50mm mesh.
- viii) All artefacts from test pits were retained, including the most recent (e.g. plastics).
- ix) All cut features were excavated stratigraphically.
- x) Masonry walls, where encountered, were carefully cleaned, planned and left *in situ*.
- xi) Recording was undertaken by participants using a pro-forma recording system.
- xii) All test pits were inspected by a member of the supervisory team before they were declared complete. A small sondage was usually dug deeper to test for 'natural'.
- xiii) All four test pit sections were photographed and drawn at 1:10 scale (see Appendix A2).
- xiv) All test pits were backfilled and turf replaced.



Figure 6.1 Test pit layout for the Bishop Big Dig 2022. (Photograph by Caroline Smith)

7. Post-excavation process and finds retention

- 7.1 To help familiarise the participants with archaeological finds we undertook finds washing and identification including animal bones, and combined this with museum visits, a town hall talk, Roadshow, and school talks to parents and young people.
- 7.2 Given the quantities of modern material likely to be recovered, projects like the Bishop Big Dig often operate active discard and retention policies. For example, for the CORS campaign in the East Anglia only pottery, faunal remains and worked and burnt stone are retained from the post-1800 period. Coal, modern metal objects, shells, window and vessel glass, etc are all discarded after sorting and counting.
- 7.3 The policy for Bishop Big Dig finds was slightly different (Figure 7.1). All pottery, animal bone and small finds were retained (including all post-1800 finds) and archived at Co. Durham Archaeological Archives (CoDAA). Other finds were returned to their owners after quantification and analysis if requested. Ownership of objects rests in the first instance with the landowner, except where other law overrides this (e.g. Treasure Act 1996, 2006, Burials Act 1857).



Figure 7.1. Bishop Big Dig finds from TP1 context [4]. (Photograph by Caroline Smith)

8. Exploring cultural capital in local communities

8.1 Previous studies suggest that an understanding of 'cultural capital' helps generate local and regional identities, connects people to their natural and built environments and unites communities in a shared appreciation of their localities, culture and heritage. In particular, the characteristics of a place/locality can create significant community engagement in a project which exposes students to new subject areas.

8.2 A key driver for the Bishop Big Dig was to examine the impact of cultural capital on educational attainment. Bishop Auckland contains some of the most deprived in County Durham on IMD, IDACI and ESTD measures. We measured how involvement in the Bishop Big Dig could make a difference to local students (13-14 yrs old) and explored the impacts of that engagement over the short- to medium-term. We aimed to test whether cultural capital is influential on academic attainment, 'character-building qualities' and social mobility more broadly, using archaeology and heritage as a pathway. In a disadvantaged area of the country, we wanted to find out how our volunteers build cultural capital and in what ways, and how the networks and connections they make might influence their lives.

8.3 We used the following five main methodologies for measuring impact:

- i) *Participant focus groups and questionnaires.* Using Likert scales, we measured and compared cultural engagement and a shared appreciation of localities, culture and heritage at the beginning and/or end of the project for three groups: students, volunteers and householders (who provided the permissions to dig).
- ii) We interviewed teachers regarding their *perceptions on any changes to students' academic engagement and performance*, and undertook focus groups with those taking part in the Big Dig itself and responding to it.
- iii) *Student and wider community feedback with testimonials.*
- iv) *Tracking social media.* We measured the take-up of the project by householders on our website thebishopbigdig.com, plus interaction with our Twitter and Instagram accounts.
- v) The Auckland Project also provided opportunities for apprenticeships and internships, as well as supporting local people into employment. Participation in these schemes was monitored to assess take-up.

8.4 We drew attention to the project through local and national media, as follows:

- o Bishop FM
 - On the 9/2/2022 and 16/9/2022 Caroline Smith and John Castling were interviewed by Gary Burgham for Bishop FM. Bishop FM is a community radio station with a potential reach of 74 000 people aged 15+ across the Bishop Auckland, Crook, Spennymoor, Shildon and West Auckland area, and an unlimited reach via their online platform. (<https://www.bishopfm.com/advertise/>) The second radio appearance was

conducted as part of a heritage-themed series of interviews to celebrate the Historic England exhibition in the Town Hall.

- Bishop Press Cover Story
 - On 25/2/2022 The Bishop Big Dig featured as the cover story on the Bishop Press (Figure 8.1). The Bishop Press is a free fortnightly community newspaper, part of the South West Durham News family which supplies free bespoke town-specific newspapers to Ferryhill, Shildon and Chilton, Spennymoor and Bishop Auckland. The Bishop Press is delivered to all addresses in Bishop Auckland, which according to the 2011 Census is 3565 households.



Figure 8.1 Top left - Bishop Press, Top right - exhibition with finds, Bottom left - Roadshow in Bishop Auckland No.42, Bottom right - BBC coverage. (Photographs by Rui Gomes Coehlo and Caroline Smith)

- BBC News Online Article
 - On the 15 August an online BBC Tees news article. BBC News Online is one of the most visited websites in the world, with data from March 2020 recording 1.5 billion monthly page views. Our article appeared on a subpage, BBC Tees (Figure 8.1).

- BBC Radio Tees
 - On 25/10/2022 a BBC Radio Tees interview was recorded with PO Caroline Smith, TAP Archaeology Curator John Castling, one Durham University student, three KJ1A pupils and one homeowner. The project's aims and objectives were discussed. BBC Radio Tees covers a potential listenership of 801,000 adults (15+) and has an average 135,000 listeners each week.
- Social Media
 - Twitter
 - Instagram

8.5 We delivered 'Impact Events' as follows:

- Town Hall Talk
 - On 18/7/2022 PO Caroline Smith conducted a 1hr public lecture and finds handling session at Bishop Auckland Town Hall. This event had 49 attendees, which comfortably filled the space (see frontispiece, right).
- Roadshow
 - On 30/7/2022 we hosted a Roadshow event to co-ordinate with the Council for British Archaeology (CBA) Festival of Archaeology. This took place at No. 42 in Bishop Auckland Market Place. Despite poor weather, we had 152 attendees, 6 volunteers who helped and 4 DU staff members. Activities included finds-handling, bring your own finds for identification, quill-writing, re-enactment activities by Rent-A-Peasant, child-friendly art activities, finds washing and more (Figure 8.1).
- Young Archaeologist Club
 - On 9/7/2022 PO Caroline Smith and TAP Archaeology Curator John Castling ran two sessions for the Bishop Auckland branch of the CBA's Young Archaeologists' Club, delivering finds washing workshops and a summary of the project for 36 young archaeologists, aged 8-16, from Bishop Auckland and the surrounding area.
- HE Exhibition
 - Between the 12/9/2022 and 19/11/2022 Historic England had a two-room exhibition in Bishop Auckland Town Hall, and the Bishop Big Dig section contained two cabinets with excavated artefacts and two explanation boards with QR codes directing to our website. This free exhibition was visited by upwards of 6,000 people (Figure 8.1).
- Visit from Parliamentary Under Secretary of State (Levelling Up) and local MP, Dehenna Davison on 11/11/2022 (see below Figure 8).

8.6 At the end of the project, our results show that, among King James I students (13-14 yrs):

- 90% agreed that their self-confidence improved
- 100% agreed that their physical health improved
- 90% agreed that their mental health improved
- 100% agreed that they felt part of a team
- 100% agreed that they are contributing to something important

8.8 Among householders and local volunteers:

- 73% agreed that their sense of belonging had increased
- 70% agreed that their sense of pride in living in Bishop Auckland had increased
- 38% agreed that their self-confidence had developed
- 35% were now more confident about pursuing independent learning, with 3 volunteers aiming start university degrees
- 23% agreed their mental health had improved with 12% feeling less lonely

8.9 In summary, during the course of the Bishop Big Dig King James I students became more knowledgeable about a wide range of cultural facets, now feel more comfortable discussing their values and merits, and have an array of new experiences and access to skills development, including 'soft skills' such as the confidence to speak to new people. These attainments were celebrated at the school's annual prize-giving. Encouraging co-production appeared successful, especially since this was a replicable exercise in which authority could be shared. While there were very positive changes around the mental health, physical fitness, and self-confidence of participants and the results seem promising, the overall sample size of participants is small and needs to be scaled up to explore the wider potential.

Figure 8.2 Letter from MP for Bishop Auckland, Nov 2022

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9. Results of the test pit excavations in Bishop Auckland

9.1 The location of the BBD test pits is shown on Figure 9.1. More detailed mapping can be found in Appendix A1.

9.2 The archaeological records for each test pit are provided in numerical order in the Appendix A2, together with information on NGR, contexts, depths, context summary, section drawing and selected photography.

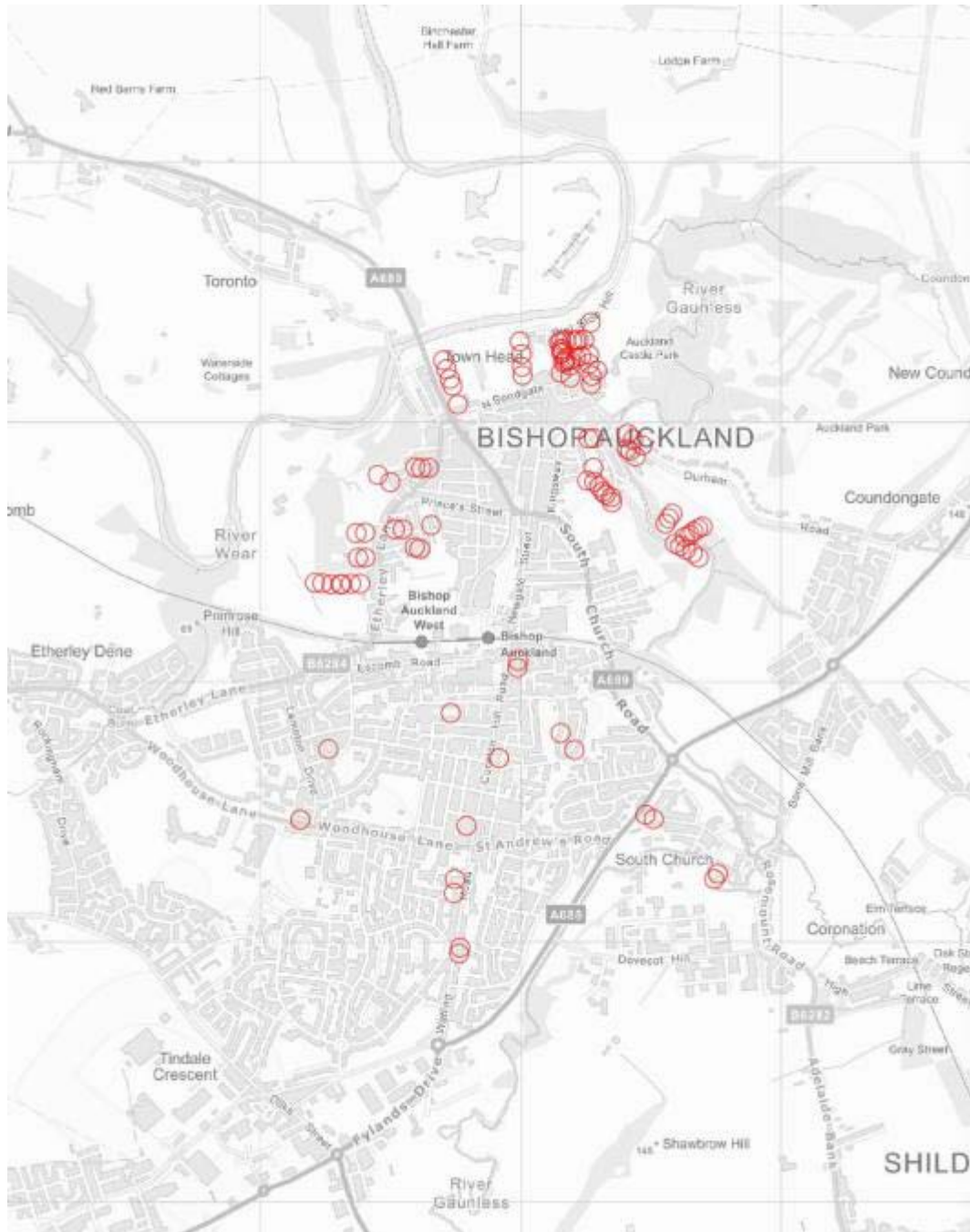


Figure 9.1. Location of the Bishop Big Dig test pits. For numbers and names see Appendix A1 (Drawn by Caroline Smith)

10. Finds by Function

10.1 The BBD test pits were, for the most part, located in urban gardens, not on archaeological 'sites' or recognized 'monuments' recorded on the HER or elsewhere. We dug in the spaces *between* the buildings and expected to find evidence for the kinds of outdoor activities which took place, and still take place, in urban gardens such as gardening, children playing, laundry drying, and eating and drinking.

10.2 Before c.1930, however, when the introduction of weekly kerbside collection first ensured that most disposable waste was removed, gardens were also places to discard of household rubbish. This explains the eclectic mix of 19th and early 20th century domestic and industrial archaeology we collected which included domestic and other unwanted waste, especially breakable ceramics, glass and animal bone, and the abundant material evidence for very local demolition and construction projects in the form of CBM, window glass and Fe nails. These finds were buried close to where they were once in use – and in some instances they can be tied closely to both properties and people. Nevertheless, in a pre-1930 world of deposit/cashback for jars and bottles, and a thriving trade in rag and bone, they are merely a selection of the totality of the household waste assemblage.

10.3 As we will see, the principal archaeological signatures of the later 20th century and early 21st century are aluminium and plastics. 64% of all the test pits contained plastics of some kind, much of it generated by packaged food from supermarkets since the 1960s which has replaced more frequent shopping from local shops. Once again, however, there is much of the life of a modern household which the BBD test pits did not register. Although aluminium drinks cans did occasionally find their way into gardens, there were very few overall. Today these items are mostly collected with the domestic waste; households generate about a tonne per year on average. E-waste (computers and phones) too is absent, presumably being recycled in countries far afield like India, Bangladesh and China. Coal-related waste is also less prevalent than it was 100 years ago as gas and electric appliances have come into use.

10.4 As an exercise in contemporary urban archaeology, in the 'garbology' of the modern world, the BBD produced a mass of material remains and with it both methodological challenges and opportunity in equal measure. As the discussion below illustrates, the BBD exposed the deeper past behind the contemporary town, and reveals the rate of physical change but there is always more that could be done to add detail through participatory mapping and community involvement, and by drawing in greater detail on other sources such as local history and standing buildings (Graves-Brown *et al* 2013; McAtackney and Ryzewski 2017).

10.5 Dress and personal possessions

Among the items of post-medieval/modern date were a 17th -19th century wig-curler (of kaolin clay) from TP86 (Appendix A3 Figure 2.3) and a variety of post-medieval and later clay pipes. Pipes were decorated with slogans, patriotic symbols, and sometimes caricatures, which hint at the identity of those who smoked them. The assemblage from Bishop Auckland includes Irish designs (with Celtic harp) and a Scottish motif (with thistle). One clay pipe from TP86 has the bull's head of the Royal Antediluvian Order of the Buffaloes (dated 1856-1939) (Figure 3.1 Appendix A3). ROAB, known as the 'Bufs', started in 1822 and is described as a 'fun fraternity for men' which raises funds for those in need. A lodge in Bishop Auckland once had its premises on North Bondgate and this test pit is close to the site. A second complete bowl (CP74) with a broken stem features two crudely moulded figures of Native Americans. Each figure holds a staff or spear in one hand and a leafy bushel (presumably tobacco) in the other. The popularity of Native American figures on clay pipes likely relates to the booming tobacco industry in the USA at the time and the growing prominence of Native American/settler politics in British news in the period 1840-1880 when this pipe was made.



Figure 10.1 BBD test pits showing the distributions of 17th (left), 18th (middle) and 19th century (right) clay pipes across Bishop Auckland. There is a notable 17th century cluster around the market place where many inns were located (Drawn by Caroline Smith)

10.6 Modern items in this category are a semi-complete blue shirt from TP40, two leather patches from TP81, a fragment of leather with stitching TP99, various CuA buttons from TP14, TP48, TP88 and TP93, another in plastic from TP46, and one in mother-of-pearl from TP100. They are likely casualties of the household tasks of clothes washing and drying. Evidence for shoes included one leather sole from TP86, another of rubber from TP99 and a possible steel toe cap from TP56. All these are commercially produced clothes.

10.7 One notable personal possession is an oval Victorian filigree brooch found from TP91 (Figure 11.2 Appendix A3). There is also a small Fe buckle from TP32 [1]. Other objects are much more recent, a plastic French pleat hair comb from TP104, and a yellow plastic bead from TP55 and one large plastic octagonal faceted faux gemstone from TP81. Other items worthy of mention are a porcelain 'souvenir' figurine from TP2 of international Scottish music hall star and comedian Sir Harry Lauder (d.1950), complete with his signature Highland regalia (Figure 2.4 Appendix A3). Once one of the highest paid performers in the world, Lauder went into retirement in the 1930s. This porcelain statuette could be 1900-1925 in date.

10.8 Furnishings, household and garden equipment

The medieval pottery assemblage mapped in Figure 10.2 includes a range of jugs, jars, cups and other vessel forms in a wide variety of fabrics (59 in all). Most of these are tablewares once present in Bishop Auckland houses between the 12th and 16th centuries and presumably acquired from local markets. During the post-medieval and modern periods, local households quickly adapted to all the latest ceramic fashions but post-medieval pottery is much rarer in this assemblage, presumably because post-medieval deposits have been removed by later truncation and by cellars. Nevertheless, notable imports to the town include Low Countries Glazed Greyware, stonewares from Cologne, Werra slip-decorated ware, Border wares from the Surrey/Hampshire border, Scarborough ware, alongside locally produced pottery such as that from Aldin Grange, 13.5km to the north, just east of Durham.

10.9 During the 19th century when much of the BBD assemblage was generated (Figures 10.3 and 10.4), glass, china and earthenware tended to be sold together and Bishop Aucklanders had several outlets to choose from including Susanna Wilkinson in Newgate St in 1827-28, John Elwin in Fore Bondgate in 1833-34, John Simpson in Back Bondgate in 1827-28, and

three different retailers in the Market Place - Robert Trehwitt, Christopher Trotter and Thomas Walton in the Market Place (Trade Directories 1822-34 obtained from clevelandfhs.org.uk). They sold the wares which reflected wider trends in tablewares such as the switch from Anglo-Netherlands tin-glazed wares (so called 'Delftwares'; Figure 1.4 in Appendix A3), white stonewares (especially salt-glazed forms) and creamwares of the mid-18th century into the pearlwares and whitewares of the 19th century. Points to note in this assemblage however are the relative paucity of Westerwald stonewares, Staffordshire slipwares, porcelain and bone china compared to other published modern assemblages.

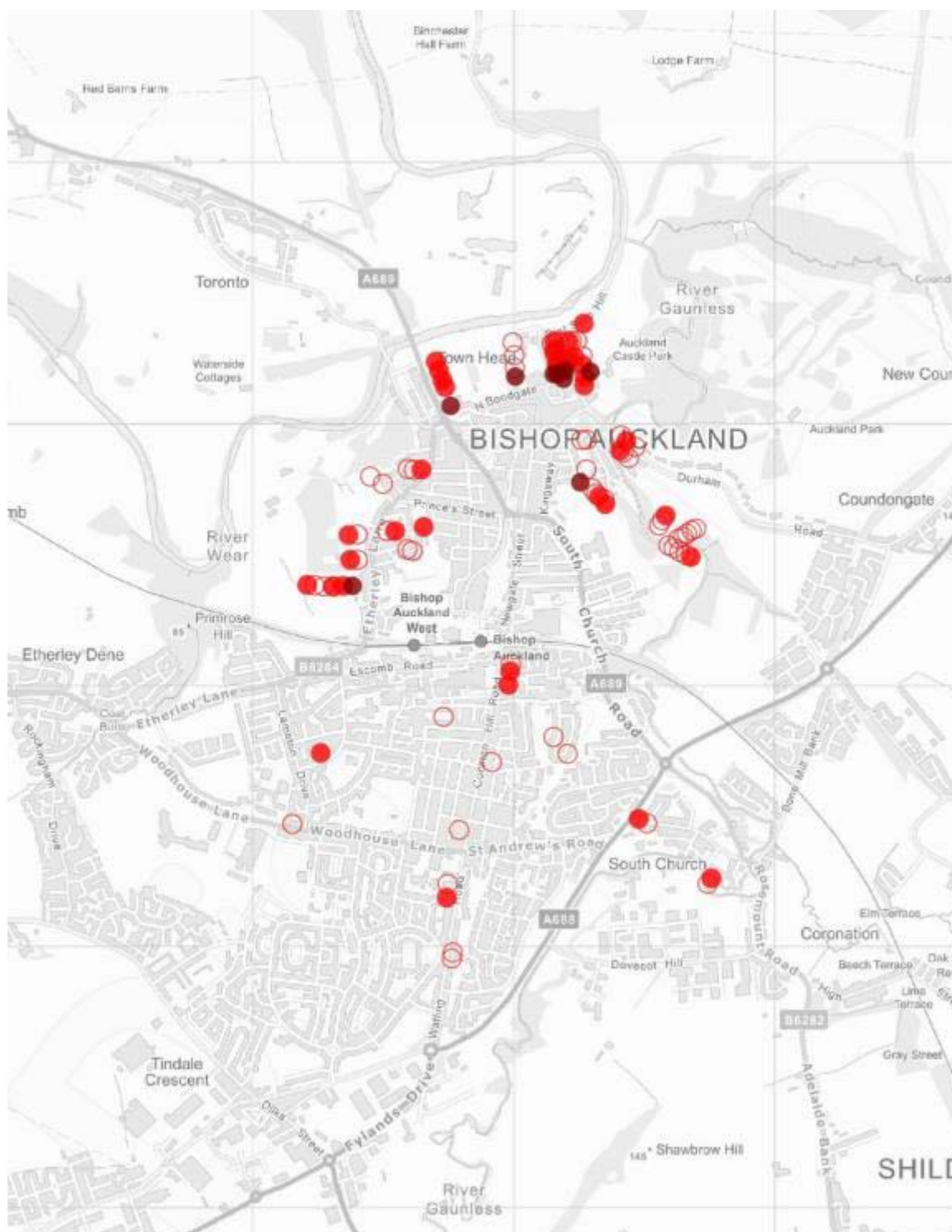


Figure 10.2 Later medieval pottery distribution. Test pits with more than 5 medieval sherds in dark red. (Drawn by Caroline Smith)

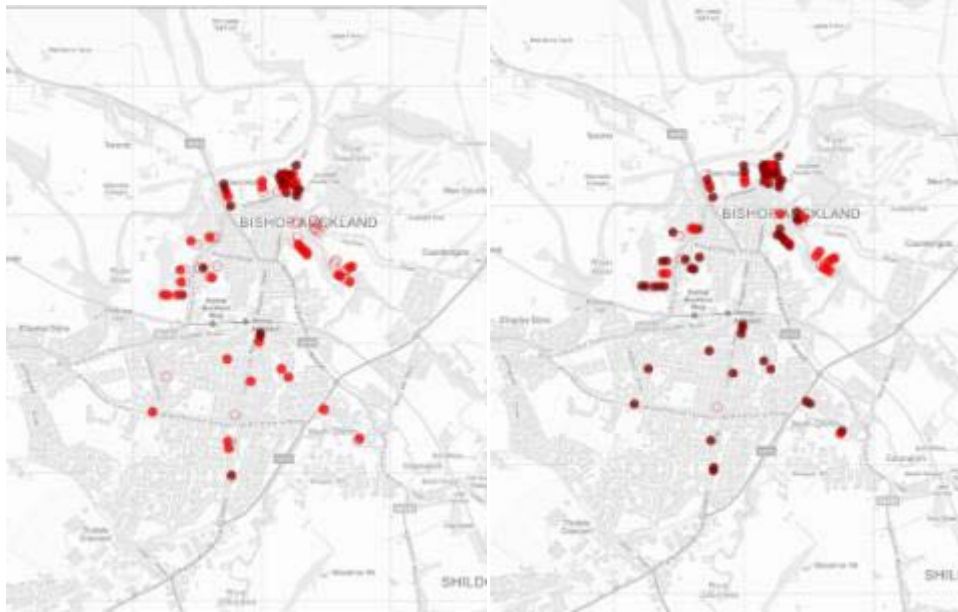


Figure 10.3 BBD test pits with 18th century creamwares, salt-glazed stonewares and tin-glazed wares (left), and 19th century pearlwares/whitewares and blue transfer-printed wares (right). The two distributions are very similar, but the quantities/densities are far higher in the 19th century. (Drawn by Caroline Smith)

10.10 Figure 10.4 below tabulates the densities of two of the most common types of 19th century ceramics, pearlwares/whitewares and blue-transfer printed wares, and compares their densities across different test pits. To facilitate comparison the test pits are divided into two blocks. The upper block (here coloured blue) represents poorer housing, often terraced. The lower block (here in red) are the large late 19th century mansions on the fringes of the urban area. Rather than showing a variation in the number of sherds between these the two groups, as we might expect (perhaps on the basis of income), what we see instead is large assemblages of ceramics in some of the lower ranked housing, specifically in TPs 53, 57 and 52 on Dial Stob Hill and Wear Terrace. These ‘dumps’ of material contrast with the much lower number of finds from other test pits, and the lower densities recorded from the test pits excavated in the grounds of the mansions and villas. The number of sherds present are probably influenced by differing patterns of rubbish disposal in the two types of property. Two of the properties on Dial Stob Hill probably may represent dumps in open areas close to housing. Dwellings located here on the 1857 Ordnance Survey map ‘would have been very small houses, probably with a single room to the ground and first floors, with access to shared facilities in a communal yard’ (Howard et al 2021, 56). In the 1881 census, this area (Dial Stob Hill, Jock’s Row, The Batts) was occupied by coal miner, labourers and hawkers, with a high proportion of first generation Irish families recorded by the census field officers.

Property 19 th century	TP number	total depth		Plain P/W	Blue Print
Almshouses	15	0.86		5	5
	16	0.9		4	3
	58	0.94		-	1

	66	0.92		25	22
		3.62		34	31
Dial Stob Hill	49	0.82		1	
	50	1.07		4	2
	51	1.73		3	2
	53	1.49		33	7
	54	0.9		5	2
	55	0.6		9	9
	56	0.52		4	-
	57	0.71		20	8
		7.84		78	30
Wear Terrace	52	1.55		46	15
TOTALS		13.01		158	76
DENSITIES				12.1	5.84
Elm Bank	12	0.79		5	1
Old Vicarage	13	0.87		3	5
	14	0.70		9	-
Methodist Manse	44	0.77		5	2
	45	0.95		12	7
Dellwood	61	0.64		4	5
	62	1.00		10	-
	63	1.22		5	-
	64	1.2		-	1
	65	0.82		2	7
24 Etherley Lane	79	0.41		14	7
	80	0.53		7	-
2 Etherley Lane	94	1.02		8	5
	97	0.53		2	2
	98	0.74		3	1
TOTALS		12.19		89	43
DENSITIES				6.8	3.53

Figure 10.4 19th century pottery densities. Terraced housing in blue at the top, Detached mansions/villas in red below, dark blue deposits are 'dumps'. Data assembled by Chris Gerrard

10.11 Some of the pottery recovered would have been found in the kitchen, among them the pancheons or shallow dairying bowls, perhaps to be used for making bread or separating cream. Also from the kitchen there is the handle of a cooking pan (TP63) and a spoon handle for tea or mustard (TP100) as well as a possible whetstone of micaceous sandstone (TP44).

10.12 Of very recent date, post-1970, there is also evidence of furniture including chairs/sofas (fake leather TP9) and wardrobes (rod fitting TP8) and accessories such as cushions (stuffing TP4), carpets (TP99), curtains hung in different ways (plastic curtain hooks TP53, curtain rod

TP18), pictures (picture hook plates TP8 and TP74), and coat hooks (TP41). One cloth rag for cleaning had been disposed of at TP29. There is also a rope pulley wheel (TP1) with a continuous semi-circular groove around the outside of the rim. This would have been used to lift weights inside a clock mechanism (Figure 11.1 Appendix A3).

10.13 The assemblage also shows frequent improvements to light bulbs and discarding of old light fixtures. Light fittings include a filament from a kerosene lamp (TP53), a light bulb fitting (TP7), and a halogen light bulb (TP48). A 20th/21st century fire alarm from TP18 was buried at a depth of 1m, presumably to muffle the sound. A fragment of an orange RTI (Real Time Information) gas card indicates a pre-pay gas meter. In October 2022 7.38m homes used pre-paid meters of this kind. There were 1012 prepayment electricity meters in the DL14 postcode in 2017 (Official Statistics Postcode).

10.14 Buildings

The only potentially early construction materials are fragments of sandstone roofing tile, for example from TP16 [4]. Roofing tiles of this type are found at Auckland Castle and this example could be of later medieval or perhaps post-medieval date. Other CBM, bricks and roofing tile fragments as well as window glass are waste from modern construction, slum clearance and demolition in the 19th and 20th centuries (e.g. on the north side of North Bondgate; Howard et al 2021, 63 and as late as 1977 after compulsory purchase of properties on the site of what became the bus station). Other discarded materials of this kind include concrete, cement, mortar, wall plaster and drainage pipe. Taken together, they are some of the most numerous categories of finds recorded by the BBD. No local products were clearly identified such as those which might have come from the large brick and tile works operated by Braithwaite and Watson from at least 1858 (Howard et al 2021, 52), although one partial brick is possible of the local Eldon Brickworks (B35, TP50 [1]).

10.15 Some waste construction materials found by the BBD derive from household connections to standard utility services, for example plumbing for mains water (a stainless-steel tap fitting TP13, a pipe bracket TP9, lead piping TP6), sewage, gas (a gas tap fitting TP53) and electricity (electric cable from TPs 3, 8, 9, 57, 79; cable clips TP46). Mains gas was laid in Bishop Auckland in 1935 and there was an earlier gas works founded in the late 1830s which was supplied with coal. There is also evidence for the refurbishment of kitchens (work surfaces) and bathrooms (20th century ceramic bathroom tile in TPs 1, 2, 8, 18, 33, 49, 51, 53, 99, 105) where changes were routinely made to bathroom fixtures. There is also evidence for new build such as extensions and sheds (e.g. numerous Fe nails and bolts, 'Double triangle' stainless steel metal wire twists to secure two leaves of a cavity wall were found in TP97 and TP107; a grate for an airbrick TP99) and re-roofing projects (square headed and shanked Cu nails for fastening slates TP44, TP94 and TP101; Pb offcuts from roofing projects (TP6, TP7, TP16, TP41 and TP45), four grey plastic drainpipe offcuts were recovered from TP107, lead prism with hammered end from TP44). In some cases, this waste may be related to the conversion of attics.

Occupations, industry and crafts

10.16 Pottery

Possible later medieval pottery wasters were recovered from TPs 38 and 94, as well as a fragment of burnt stone with dribbles of glaze from TP92. Potentially this might be part of a kiln structure, but the balance of probability is that this fragment became stuck to the base of a fired vessel and travelled accidentally to market with the pottery.

10.17 Horn-working

The 11 cattle horn cores from TP38 and TP41 in High Bondgate are of considerable interest and probably of 18th century date (Figure 10.5). They fall within the size range for medieval and post-medieval horn cores and suggest waste disposal from horn craft-working in the vicinity. Horn was used to make a wide variety of artefacts, for example as a substitute for glass and before the 20th century horn-made objects were in daily use in the household and textile industries (Yeomans 2008). A watching brief in High Bondgate in 2016 (ASDU 2016) also recovered a significant number of cattle basal horn cores and large mammal cranial fragments indicative of tanning. A number of cattle bones of the lower leg and foot were also present, elements also commonly associated with tannery refuse. There was also waste from small-scale industrial/craftwork activities such as smithing and leather-working in the form of 100+ fragments of waterlogged shoe leather interpreted as waste from cobbling. In short, there seems to be a long-lived tradition of butchery and skin trades in this part of Bishop Auckland, from slaughtermen to the fellmongers who supplied tanners and tawyers. The heads and feet of cattle would then have been removed at the tan/taw yard, with horns going to the hornworker and feet for oil production for the leather dressings once skins had been tanned. In the 19th century Back Bondgate was home to ‘curriers and leather merchant’ John Wilkinson (Hagar and Co’s directory 1851; Slaters Commercial Directory 1856), while tanner John Sherlock lived in High Bondgate (Parson and White History 1827). Richley (1872, 50) also mentions ‘a tanyard... at the top of High Bondgate’ in former times.

10.18 In addition to the evidence for waste disposal from horn craft working, BBD also recovered a most unusual find of a polled (congenitally hornless) frontal from an adult female cow. Archaeological finds of polled cattle in the region are very rare although they have been found at the Roman forts of Newstead and Bar Hill (Ewart 1911, 375 & Plate XCVII: 1) and postulated as representing a type ancestral to the modern Galloway breed.



Figure 10.5 BBD test pits (38 and 41) with horn core waste. (Drawn by Caroline Smith).

10.19 Coal

Coal was recovered from 67% of the BBD test pits (Figure 10.6). This comprises mostly sweepings from domestic flues though there are also cinders from domestic fires which could have been recycled as surfacing for garden paths. Coal mining was established nearby from the later medieval period (coal from Escomb being mentioned in 1183), Bishop Auckland

colliery being owned by the bishop. By 1837 there were 12 pits within 3 miles of the town centre (Howard et al 2021, 41) encouraged by access from the new railways.

10.20 *Metal residues*

In the first half of the 19th century blacksmiths could be found at Gaunless Chare, Fore Bondgate, High Bondgate, Back Bondgate and Newgate St (Trade Directories 1827-1834) and there were other kinds of independent metalworkers too such as tinplate workers in High Bondgate, Fore Bondgate, and there were four in Newgate St (one of which was a nail maker). During the 19th century, there was more than one ironworks, for example, after 1861 Lingfield Gardiner was established at its site in Railway and Chester St. Unsurprisingly, metal-working slags were found to be widespread across the town (Figure 10.6 for tap slags) but there was no particular concentration and nothing to suggest previously unidentified sites of smelting.



Figure 10.6 BBD test pits with tap slag (left) and coal (right). (Drawn by Caroline Smith).

10.21 *Clay pipes*

The BBD assemblage contains several fragments of clay pipe manufactured by Bishop Auckland resident George Bell (e.g. CP13). His pipes are stamped with his name BELL and B.P.AUC. Bell was producing pipes in the town 1856-1894 and is recorded in High Bondgate in 1851 (Hagar and Co's Directory 1851) and again in 1880 (Kelly's Directories). No wasters were recovered.

10.22 *Education*

Employment could also be found in one of the town's educational establishments. There were several schools in Bishop Auckland including Barrington School at 3 Market Place in c.1810; one of the 'first model schools for primary education' and there was a room in the chapel of St Anne for King James I Grammar School from 1781/3 to the 1840s, the school moving to its present site in 1864. In addition, the Girls School of Industry could be found in Silver Street in 1815 and a national school at the corner of South Church Road and Kingsway in 1855 (Howard et al 2022, 38, 39, 49), with the Bishop Auckland County Girls' School on South Church Road in 1910 being close to the site of the new King James I Academy built in 2014. Any one of these 19th century institutions or other Sunday Schools might be the origin of the slate pencils from TP74, TP59, TP80 and TP100. They were not widespread until the later 18th century but were

still in use in schools until the 1950s (Shaffrey 2023). Some of the pencils may be associated with businesses. Likewise, several stoneware inkwells were found in TPs 52, 89 and 94.

10.23 Alcohol and smoking

Masculine consumption patterns include evidence for alcoholic beverages in the many fragments of post-medieval wine bottles. Of more recent date there is one bottle of Walkers Kilmarnock Whisky, from Kilmarnock, East Ayrshire in Scotland, dated c.1860-1908 from TP53, and beer bottles from the brewery of J W Cameron in West Hartlepool, dated 1870s-1990s. There was also a vulcanite screw bottle stopper from Camerons and this company currently has ten public houses in Bishop Auckland including the Coach & Horses situated close to TP 105 where the stopper was found. There are also stoppers from two other breweries – ‘Vaux’ in Sunderland (active 1837-1999, relaunched 2019) and the ‘Darlington Bottling Co. Ltd’ (active 1889-1966). The signage for this company can still be seen on Gladstone Street in Darlington. The same company also bottled spirits, tonics, beer, cordials and mineral waters. Finally, there is one ‘Cactus Jack’s Schnapps Cherry Flavour’ label (P7). This is a low-cost fruit flavoured alcoholic beverage made locally in Middlesbrough and 2005-2020 in date.

10.24 The pastime for which there is most evidence at Bishop Auckland is smoking tobacco. Some 605 clay pipes were recovered from the BBD test pits, mostly 18th and 19th century in date. Many were produced locally, by makers in Gateshead, Newcastle and Bishop Auckland itself. One pipe, made by Maison Gambier in 1870-1890, was manufactured in Givet (Ardennes). Its presence here is not unexpected. Gambier pipes were imported in very large numbers in the late 19th century and until the factory finally closed in 1926.

10.25 Later smoking habits are evidenced by cigarette foils and cigar filter from TPs 49, 57, 99 and 106. One packet (P25) for a probable counterfeit disposable vaping pen was recovered from TP89. Vaping originated in the UK c.2010 and counterfeit vaping devices are widely available online.

10.26 Other diversions

Evidence for leisure time and games includes a post-medieval bone domino piece from TP103 (Figure 7.1 Appendix A3). The 6 drilled circular pits may be for black-coloured insets. It has a good parallel in an 18th century find from London (Portable Antiquities Scheme, LON, FindID: 617246, page 1206) where the inset spacing is also rather irregular.

10.27 The large quantities of crushed stonewares found along TPs on the Willows may be associated with surfaces for a tennis court on the lower flat land by the River Gaunless.

10.28 There is some evidence for children’s toys in the assemblage and these represent an investment, however small, by parents in their children’s lives (Yamin 2003, 123). Seven miniature porcelain forms were recovered from TP48, TP73 (mug), TP74 (cauldron) and TP75, TP90, TP93 (jug), and TP104 (bowl) (for distribution see Figure 10.7, also Figure 1.6 Appendix A3). These tiny vessels are lost pieces from miniature tea sets. They were educational, social and playful in nature and encouraged the learning of domestic ritual and skills by children in the 19th century household. Mass-produced in Staffordshire during the second quarter of the 19th century, they were cheap and relatively common (Ranelli 2013) but would have required careful handling and are often associated with solitary play by girls and with dolls’ houses. There are also marbles of different kinds, three of stone from TPs 73, 80, and 90 being the cheaper sorts (Yamin 2003, 117). More expensive was that of ‘china’ TP38 [1], colloquially referred to as a ‘spotted dicks’ by marble collectors (Robert Block pers comm. email 22/01/22). These are usually identified as of English or German manufacture and date to the 1840s to 1920s (Figure

2.1 Appendix A3). Perhaps this marble once belonged to William Sampson, born in 1930, who lived at 30 High Bondgate ('Alderville') with his mother Belle and father Henry, a haulage contractor (census information 1939). Glass marbles were not available until the 19th century and from TP99 there is both a well-used, swirl banded blue marble and three machine-made, vein tricolour cats-eye marbles. The Codd-marble (VG14) may also have been used for play. One lead ball from TP82 is more likely a musket ball but could also be a 'steelie', used to knock glass marbles out of the ring. In garden-less housing, little boys made use of street space as a social arena – but if the BBD evidence is anything to go by, they seem to have had little in the way of toys beyond marbles until quite recent times. There were, of course, other objects that could be commandeered as toys such as boxes and barrels, sticks and conkers.



Figure 10.7 BBD test pits with miniature tea sets. (Drawn by Caroline Smith).

10.29 Other activities in gardens are also represented such as the drying of wet clothes (plastic clothes pegs), feeding birds (half-coconut bird feeder from TP56), gardening (Binda twine TP68, a gardening glove TP18, tools such as a fork tine TP46) and many unglazed flowerpots or 'horticultural wares' (469 sherds), many of them produced from Sankeys at Bullwell, Nottinghamshire (closed 1939). One garden gate key was recovered from TP2, while a stainless-steel key ring TP18 [1] and a modern key (brand 'Tower') TP104 [1] are perhaps casual losses.

10.30 The colourful fluorite crystals from TP12 were probably brought from Weardale mines as garden ornaments for rockeries (Figure 5.1 Appendix A3); the Blackdene mine at St John's Chapel in Weardale was especially well known for its purple fluorite (rock.site.co.uk). Today TP12 sits within the garden of 'Tree Tops', but in the later 19th century this was part of the garden of the later 19th century mansion 'Elm Bank'. The occupants of the house at that date and well into the 20th century were the Sibbald family (census data). In his early life, Thomas Sibbald (b.1827) lived in the Market Place in 1861 with his mother, a seedswoman and he is also recorded as a seedsman and gardener, probably among the staff of the Bishop. The Sibbalds ran market gardens in Escomb (Thomas reportedly walking to and fro each day). Thomas moved to Elm Bank with his second wife Eliza, a Scot, sometime before 1881 with their son Harry (1875-1945) and Alice, the daughter from his first marriage to Elizabeth (1831-1868). Alice became an assistant in the seed shop. The Sibbalds were therefore at least three generations of seeds-men and –women and must have been prosperous. The assemblage in TP12 and the fluorite crystals can be directly tied to the family profession and, it might be noted, this test pit also contained 124 'horticultural wares', a quarter of the total

number of fragments recovered from the town as a whole. Clearly Thomas was a keen gardener at home, or more probably grew on plants and seedlings there until his death in 1899. His family grave and monument is prominently sited in St Andrew's churchyard. Eliza and Harry were still living at the house in the 1911 census.

10.31 The remains of pet burials (cats, rabbits, but no guinea pigs) were encountered in many gardens but only one largely complete dog skeleton was lifted from TP53. Otherwise, there is a possible horse harness fitting and a coupling loop, both from TP7 and horseshoes from TP21, 102, and 107. A rat trap spring from TP18 suggests less welcome visitors. Other 'hobbies' are indicated by a modern grinding stone (TP53), a gun cartridge cap TP34 and a 4-way spider wheel wrench for a car TP56.

10.32 Much more recent plastic toys, or fragments of toys, include one black king chess piece with a moulded seam from TP53 and a mustard-yellow Kinder Surprise Egg toy container TP106 (first sold in 1972). Two felt pen lids from TP106 suggest children's colouring books. Possibly older in date is the base of a toy figure with blue paint TP105.

10.33 Fifteen vinyl records with paper/card sleeves (Figure 6.1 Appendix A3) were found in TP1 including by artists such as Vera Lynn, Frankie Goes to Hollywood (1984), Last Night at the Proms, South Pacific (1958), Mrs Mills, Buddy Holly and the Crickets (1978), Dermot O'Brien (1995), Gracie Fields (1975), Monica Rose (1974), Perry Como (1975), TOTP (1977) with covers only for Meatloaf's *Bat Out of Hell* (1977) and Jim Reeves, *The Country Side of* (1962). There was also a plastic library-issue book cover containing the partial remains of the paper cover of Stephen King's *Skeleton Key* book of horror short stories (1986). These were found alongside a burnt copy of Stephen King's *Heart of Atlantis* (1999) without its plastic cover.

Diet, food and packaging

10.34 Food remains

Overall, 67% of the BBD test pits produced animal remains (n=72). Stratified archaeological deposits with animal bone are concentrated around the market place with a diverse range of species (meats, poultry, game and fish), associated with high table dining as well as the standard beef and mutton victualling ordinary household members during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Overall, fragments of cattle (from 46% of those test pits which produced faunal remains), sheep/goat (51%) and pig bones (22%) were all recovered but also goose (10%), a duck, a woodcock (TP16, a modern context with residual post-medieval and medieval finds) domestic fowl (15%), rabbit, hare, and horse. Although some of these are of modern origin and elsewhere they are residual, some faunal remains were recovered from coherent medieval contexts. These include cattle, sheep/goat, pig, dog and cat, horse, rabbit, domestic fowl and goose from selected well-dated medieval contexts in TPs 48, 58, 68. Among several finds in the faunal assemblage which stand out are fallow deer bones from TPs 16, 58 and 82, mainly forelimbs which might have been awarded to the hunt servants. The bones from TP58 [5] and [6] are almost certainly later medieval in date, the others being residual in later contexts. There is also possible wild boar humerus from TP101 [7], also from an intact later medieval context. Wild boar were hunted to extinction in the thirteenth century (Albarella 2010, 64) and, given their rarity, this find justifies a C14 date for comparison with the dated pre-Norman wild boar humerus from Durham City. The wing bone from a large bird of prey in TP15 [2/3], probably a red kite, is from a 19th century context which contains residual post-medieval finds.

10.35 Other historic foodstuffs from Bishop Auckland include four types of marine mollusca - oysters, cockles, mussels and periwinkles (for distribution see Figure 10.8). All these were once plentiful and cheap, periwinkles being considered the food of the poor in the later 19th

century. All four species would have been brought to Bishop Auckland in live condition. There was also evidence of crab (TP1 and TP66), an indicator of higher status diet.



Figure 10.8 BBD test pits with marine mollusca. Notice the cluster of finds around the market place. (Drawn by Caroline Smith).

10.36 In particular, TP1 in the NE of the Market Place stands out as having an exceptional volume and range and also contained a vertebra probably from a large gadid. Fish remains were found at TP48 and TP101 but, given that sieving was undertaken at all the BBD test pits, it is surprising that more were not recovered. There was a fishmonger in the Market Place in 1833-34, for example (Trade Directories).

10.37 *Cooking and condiments*

The BBD produced no evidence at all for canned foodstuffs, little in the way of packaging for fresh food (one perforated plastic sheet used for banana packaging (P6) and only one pre-prepared sauce - a tomato puree tube from TP18 – what might be called a ‘convenience food’. Popular modern table condiments like tomato sauce bottles were not found and presumably not disposed of in gardens, but condiments in glass bottles which predate kerbside rubbish collection were recovered such as the ‘club sauce’ type stopper (VG9 and VG32) and the *Hoe’s Sauce* glass stopper (VG73) which are late 19th or early 20th century in date.

10.38 *Drinks*

One broken bottle of Camp Coffee (VG46) was found in TP86. Bottled soft drinks such as local Jones Bros products from the factory founded in Bishop Auckland in 1906 included the black vulcanite bottle-stopper with screw-top threading (P10) from TP65 and others from TPs 2, 74 and 86 (Figure 2.2 Appendix A3). Their North Bondgate site was demolished in the late 1960s and moved to West Auckland. There was also a modern Codd bottle for carbonated drinks (VG14) which is probably late 19th or early 20th century in date. More recent aluminium drinks cans were recovered from several gardens and sometimes their ring-pulls and bottle caps (TP46) while plastic drinks bottles (with their labels in some cases, and screw caps) were also collected, in one case re-cycled as a watering funnel for the garden (TP51). Some of the disposable polystyrene may be parts of drinks cups and must be post-1960 when expanded

polystyrene foam cups first became popular, others may be single use packaging for take-aways, including fish and chips.

10.39 Modern food snacks

The majority of the plastic artefacts are disposable food packaging items, mostly sweet, chewing gum, crisp and chocolate bar wrappers (for distribution see Figure 10.9). There was also one condiment or dairy tub (P8). Among the more interesting items are some discontinued brands and companies like Smith's *Smokees* (P1), probably from the 1980s (Figure 6.1 Appendix A3). Smith's was purchased by PepsiCo in 1989 and ceased trading in the mid-1990s. Dating evidence for some products is provided by the Best Before date but also by food labelling such the Tidyman symbol (post-1970), Green Dot symbol (after 1991), the kosher symbol and Fairtrade labels (e.g. Mars Bar wrapper (P3) must post-date 2014). There is also some use of aluminium for foodstuffs such as the pie tray from TP99.

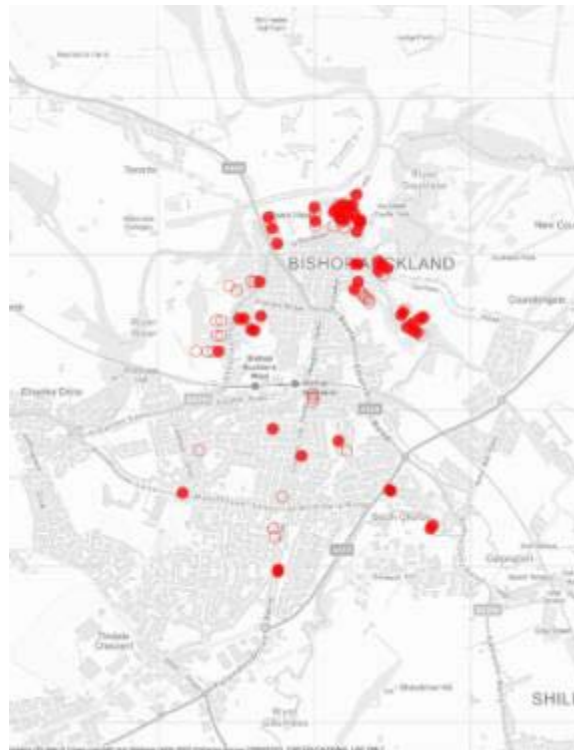


Figure 10.9 BBD test pits with plastics present. Plastics were ubiquitous across the town (Drawn by Caroline Smith)

10.40 Health

Some 19th and early 20th century bottle glass probably held ammonia, cleaning products or paregoric elixirs. The colour of the glass, usually in light aqua (e.g. VG48) or cobalt colour (VG31), signalled its dangerous poisonous contents. Modern medication and pharmaceuticals were also recovered by BBD. Propranolol is a commonly prescribed beta blocker used to treat anxiety, high blood pressure, angina and migraines; a Propranolol blister pack (P16) was found in TP18 (with an expiry date in 2019). There was also a plastic medicine bottle top (P17) from TP10, probably from a cough syrup, vitamin solution or similar. Because it blocks ultraviolet light, amber is commonly used in both glass and plastic pharmaceutical packaging and, again, the designs of modern pharmaceutical bottles provide dating clues. For example, in the case of P15, the surviving threading on neck of bottle is consistent with a standard child-proof fastening which was implemented in the UK after 1975 (British Plastics Federation 2022). The lack of a Mobius Loop recycling logo on base, which was developed in the 1970s, gained popularity at the end of the 20th century and became standard in the UK after the implementation of the 2003

Recycling Law, indicates that the bottle dates from before 2003. There were also three medical plasters TP9 (2), TP57 [1] and TP57 [1] and a toothpaste tube TP18 [1].

10.41 Modern BBD finds and modern national waste composition

Figure 10.10 below compares the composition of modern household waste composition against the physical evidence of modern waste (post -1960) taken from our BBD data set. This shows that most of the major waste streams found in discarded rubbish are also found in ordinary household gardens, albeit in different proportions. Examples of discarded BBD items in each 'waste stream' are given below. Only wooden items are not represented.

10.42 Using our archaeological results, we can also extend this dataset back into the historic past. Waste streams not present in the 19th century inevitably include materials that do not usually survive in the archaeological record (e.g. paper, wood) and more recent introduction such as plastics. The major classes of waste surviving for the later medieval period are animal bone, glass, Fe objects, and other wastes. Ceramics are not included as a major modern waste stream by WRAP (2019).

WASTE STREAM	2017	MODERN BBD EVIDENCE	19 TH C BBD EVIDENCE	MEDIEVAL BBD EVIDENCE
Food waste	18%	animal bone	animal bone, crab, cockles, oysters, periwinkles	animal bone
Garden waste	17%	coconut feeder		
Other organic	2% pet excrement, bedding	pet burials		
Paper	11% packaging, newspapers	book		
Card	6.5% cartons, corrugated card	book		
Glass	7%	window glass, vessel glass, marbles	window glass, vessel glass	yes, but none identified
Ferrous	2% cans, aerosols	nails, key, fork tine, screws	harness fittings, buckles, horseshoes	nails
Non-ferrous metals	1% Al cans, foil	light fittings, plumbing, gas, foils, spider wrench, coins	dress accessories, buttons, lead roofing, coins	yes, but none identified
Dense plastics	6%	curtain	vulcanite	

	bottles, polystyrene	hooks, toys, washing line pegs, RTI card, vaping pens, vinyls, drainpipes, fire alarm, pharmaceuti cals	bottle stoppers	
Plastic film	3% carrier bags	sweet and crisp wrappers		
Textiles	5% clothing	shirt		yes, but none identified
Hazardous	0.4% batteries, paints	batteries, paints		
Wood	4%		yes, but none identified	yes, but none identified
Misc. combustible	7.5% sanitary, furniture, mattresses	cushion stuffings		
Other wastes	6% rubble, soil, stone	coal, construction materials	metal slags, coal, other industrial waste (horncores), construction materials (roofing slate, brick), fluorite	tile, industrial waste
Ceramics		pottery, statues	clay pipes, ceramics, wig curler, marbles	pottery

Figure 10.10 National waste composition for the UK (i.e. all household waste and recycling streams) compared to recovery of evidence by the BBD. Statistics taken from WRAP 2019, data assembled by Chris Gerrard

10. Discussion by period

11.1 Undated.

During the course of the BBD, we discovered evidence for two burials uncovered on Thursday 12 May 1988 by workmen on a construction site for a McDonald's at 38 Newgate Street, Bishop Auckland. The Northern Echo reported on Tuesday 17th May that '*workmen excavating the foundations of a new fast food restaurant unearthed a couple of skeletons buried at least 500 years ago. The find was made at the McDonalds site in Newgate Street, Bishop Auckland*'. The next day, 18th May, the Echo reported under the headline 'Skeletons await tests' – '*Archaeologists are to carry out tests on two skeletons found in a town centre last week. Louisa Gidney, an archaeologist with Bowed Museum in Barnard Castle, said yesterday she was waiting for the bones – found by workmen building Bishop Auckland's new McDonald's restaurant – to dry out before tests would be carried out. She said "The skeletons could date from a medieval graveyard on the outskirts of a settlement based on what is now the Market Place in Bishop Auckland, or else they could come from a Quaker burial ground we believe may have been in the vicinity from about 1620. We are still researching into this". She said that tests to determine the sex, approximate age at death and height of the people would also be done. The skeletons were found side-by-side in the town's Newgate Street on Thursday*'. There is no record of the burials on the HER but, following enquiries during 2022, the bones were discovered in the care of the Co. Durham Archaeological Archives (CoDAA). As part of the BBD project we hoped to date those human remains, but access for sampling has not so far proved possible. Money is still set aside within the budget to obtain RC dates.

11.2 Also during the course of the project, a homeowner at top of High Bondgate/Newton Cap informed us that, sometime after May 1988, human bone was uncovered during house renovations. He informed the police, who came and removed about 30cms of soil under his staircase, apparently with human bone. The police commented at the time they thought were 'ancient' (i.e. archaeological), but the homeowner was never told anything more. To follow up, we enquired from the Police Liaison Service and received no reply; Coroner's Records are sealed for 75 years and the Durham County Council Historic Environment Record has no record of any discovery. We then followed up with Mandy Hunt and Sue Anderson. The former was studying skeletons found in Hartlepool, Norton and Guisborough in the DU anthropology dept at the time. The latter was studying human bones in the Durham Archaeology dept with David Birkett was her unofficial supervisor, a dermatologist at Middlesbrough hospital. Birkett taught the practical on human remains at the time and, according to Anderson, did retain some bone samples. After Anderson left Durham in autumn 1989, Birkett was unfortunately murdered shortly afterwards by a burglar in his home. It may be that these bones were among those samples but what became of them is not known. The police are the only remaining line of enquiry, and at the time of writing are yet to reply.

11.3 Prehistory

To date, there is no known **prehistoric** archaeology associated with the town of Bishop Auckland, though there are several findspots and cropmarks nearby on the HER, and the Portable Antiquities Scheme contains no entries for prehistoric finds from the town. Brian Gill (1976) noted the possibility of pre-Roman Iron Age settlement in the area and suggested two locations on the basis of their topography: 1) the promontory encircled by the rivers Wear and Gaunless on which Auckland Castle and parts of Auckland Castle Park now lie 2) the high ground of Clarence Street, Etherley Lane and parts of Ladysmith Close. To these could be added OGS Crawford's suggestion that there might have been a promontory fort at South Church (though an early medieval monastery now seems more likely). Excavations at Auckland Castle by Durham University have so far yielded only slight evidence of prehistoric activity

(occasional lithics), and we targeted the second area for this project (TPs 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 94, 97, 98) without success.

11.4 Roman

There is currently no substantial evidence for Roman settlement at Bishop Auckland, aside from activity at Binchester Roman Fort 1km north of the market place and evidence from Auckland Park. The eastern plateaux, where Auckland Castle lies, seems to have experienced some activity but little can be said at present or its relationship to Binchester. The Bishop Big Dig was unable to add to this picture and, given the TPs were dug down to the natural bedrock in so many places across the town, it seems unlikely there much potential. A single fragment of Roman pottery was recovered in a residual context from TP93 [2].

11.5 The exact alignment of Dere Street to the north of Piercebridge is widely contested, some prefer an alignment along the corridor of Watling Street/Cockton Hill Road/Newgate Street, while others advocate other routes (Gill 1976, 6). One of the targets of this project was to investigate these claims further but no Roman artefacts were recovered – even from those TPs close to the alignment of the proposed alignment (TPs 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 87, 88, 89, 90).

11.6 Early Medieval

No evidence for early medieval archaeology was recovered by the BBD, either in the town of Bishop Auckland or at South Church where the presence of a four Anglo-Saxon stone fragments of a late 8th/early 9th century date at St Andrew's Church hint at the existence of an important early medieval religious community. TPs 104, 105, 106, 107 targeted South Church but were probably not close enough to the church to show any evidence of occupation. There was however a clear compacted surface in TP105, possibly a road, which does not coincide with features on 19th century or later maps.

11.7 Gill (1976) suggested that the area of Durham/Gib Chare is the most likely candidate for early settlement. Durham Chare is an important and deeply historic thoroughfare (latterly a turnpike after 1748) and the route of entry into Bishop Auckland from Durham and the north. The path between Durham Chare and Kingsway past the Durham Chare drinking fountain was probably the main route into the marketplace, with the road extending beyond Kingsway into Newgate Street. Wear Chare, on the north of the Market Place, may follow the medieval road alignment, although Barbara Laurie has suggested that the medieval road could have run alongside Durham Park Wall, connecting with the north end of Silver Street. Carefully located test pits provided an opportunity to revisit at least some of these questions. In a part of the town with very little green space, our TPs 17 and 18 yielded no results and any claim for a pre-12th century settlement on the site of the present Bishop Auckland town cannot be proven, especially in the absence of any local ceramic tradition.

Later Medieval

11.8 The College

While Auckland Castle itself was not included in the BBD project, major questions surround the College which was founded at Auckland St Andrew's by Bishop Antony Bek in 1292 and later moved to the Castle, probably in the mid-15th century, where three of the four original ranges still survive today (Howard et al 2021, 19). This College housed a small community of clerics to service the religious needs of the episcopal palace. TP48 at the College produced both later medieval and post-medieval pottery, including green-glazed Border ware (1550-1700) from workshops on the Surrey/Hampshire border (Appendix A3). The faunal remains include fallow deer, a high status foodstuff.

11.9 *The medieval green and market place*

Brian Gill (1976, 13) made a number of suggestions about the origin and development of Bondgate and the triangular market place in Bishop Auckland. One of these was that land to the east of St Anne's church (completed in its present form in 1848 on an earlier site of a chapel-of-ease established before 1391 and in ruin by 1638) might have been the later medieval cemetery. Our test pits (TPs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 15, 16, 58, 59, 60, 66, 70, 71, 72, 73, 83, 84, 85, 86) produced no evidence of human remains, and if the churchyard of St Anne did extend down to the Wear and occupied the area east of the Wear Chare and this land was taken in for that purpose, it seems that much of it remained waste ground. There are, however, remaining questions about the western limit of the episcopal precinct, whether it lies on the present alignment or whether it may have been further west at some stage. The high status elements of the faunal remains such as fallow deer bones and wild boar seem to be concentrated in test pits dug in the area between the east end of St Ann's church and the west wall of the College. This might be because the precinct has been reduced in size, or perhaps because food was passed here from the bishop's table to the townspeople at a pauper's gate. Either might explain the cluster of high status faunal remains.

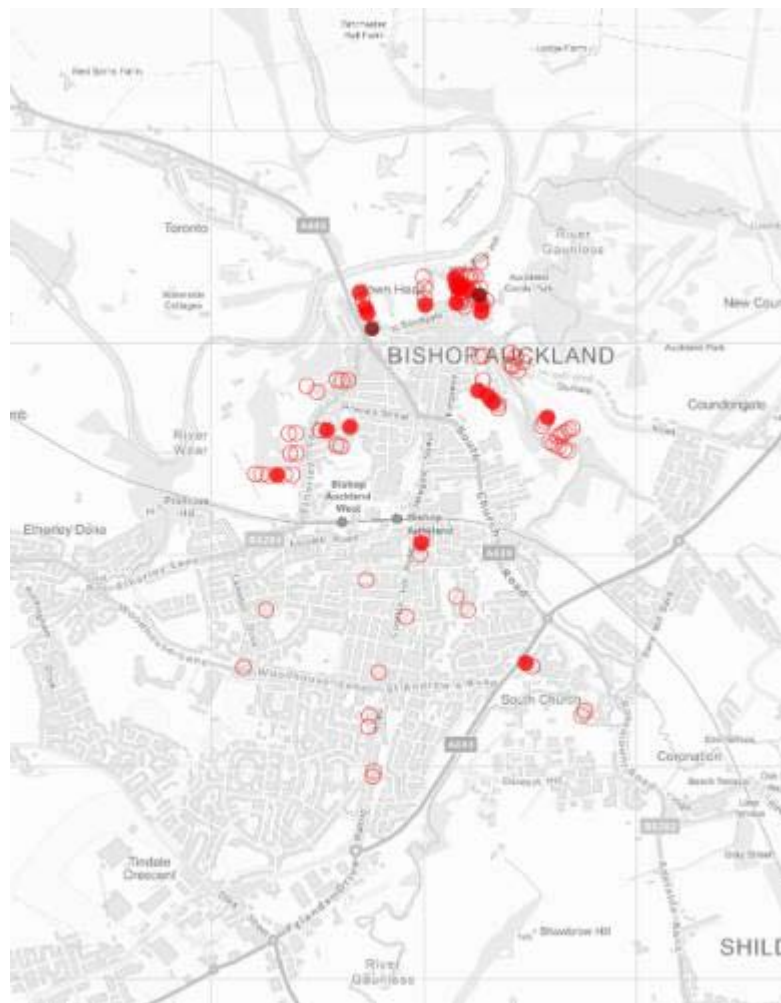


Figure 11.1. Distribution of later medieval pottery pre-1250 AD. (Drawn by Caroline Smith)

11.10 *The later medieval settlement*

Gill (1976, 13) correctly highlighted that the market place conforms to a standard medieval two row settlement originally set around a green (see Figure 11.2, depicted in green). This extended west from St Anne's Church ending at the nexus of High Bondgate and Fore Bondgate at its westernmost extent. Gill noted the long tofts running back from the 'green', 65m on the north row, 100m on the south row and some of these boundaries still survive as in the

unimproved scrub land to the north of the current Bondgate carpark running down to the River Wear (Howard et al 2021, 21; depicted in light blue on Figure 11.2). By targeting plots here we hoped to find evidence of long-term medieval occupation - i.e. building remains and refuse pits, to complement the results of archaeological evaluation. Figure 10.2 shows that test pits producing later medieval pottery cluster closely in the area of presumed medieval occupation. The other findspots are probably related to manuring into the surrounding fields, rather than occupation, although the findspot at South Church may be an exception. This conclusion is supported by the small size and abraded appearance of the sherds.

11.11 Examining the medieval pottery distributions more closely, it is noticeable that pre-1250 pottery fabrics are at their densest at either extreme of the market place (Figure 11.1). The cluster of sherds at the east end must be associated with the manorial complex and later 'castle', while that at the west end, on High Bondgate, is perhaps suggestive of an earlier nucleus of settlement at that location. The overall numbers of sherds, however, are low. A programme of test-pitting in properties (and car parks) around the former green might be one way of addressing the question but it would require a higher level of sampling than that undertaken by the Bishop Big Dig project.

11.11 The project team also visited no.7 on the south side of the Market Place to view the basement of that property (currently the Chang Thai restaurant). This is a vaulted cellar which lies well below the current ground level. On the other side of the market place, there are similar cellars under the Queen's Head and Post Chaise which were examined in June 2017 by Richard Annis (ASDU). The Queen's Head cellar does not extend to the frontage of the building, as might be expected if the structure were later medieval in date. The south wall is about 4m short of the front of the building and the barrel drop is in the car park at the west side. The small vaulted Post Chaise chamber might be older (5.4 x 3m) but its south end is also about 8m behind the Market Place frontage (Annis pers. comm.). In sum, the evidence for these being Tudor or medieval undercrofts is unconvincing, although if the building were to be partly or wholly demolished, further investigation would be warranted.

11.12 One question raised by Howard et al (2021, 23) is the extent to which Newgate Street might have had medieval buildings along the roadside. Analysis of the tenement plots implies that the Newgate St plots are a later development (Figure 11.2). The narrower width of Newgate St at its north end (depicted in orange) up to its junction with Durham Chare (depicted in crimson) also suggests that there may be two phases of development. Unfortunately, there is minimal opportunity at the north end of Newgate Street for any kind of archaeological intervention, even at a minimal scale, but we were able to dig two groups of test pits further south on Cockton Hill Road (TPs 43, 44, 45, 46, 47) and Watling Road (TPs 87,88, 89,90). The test pits in the first group did produce later medieval pottery but the sherds are well rounded, suggesting that they are the product of manuring rather than primary occupation. The second group further south produced no later medieval pottery at all.

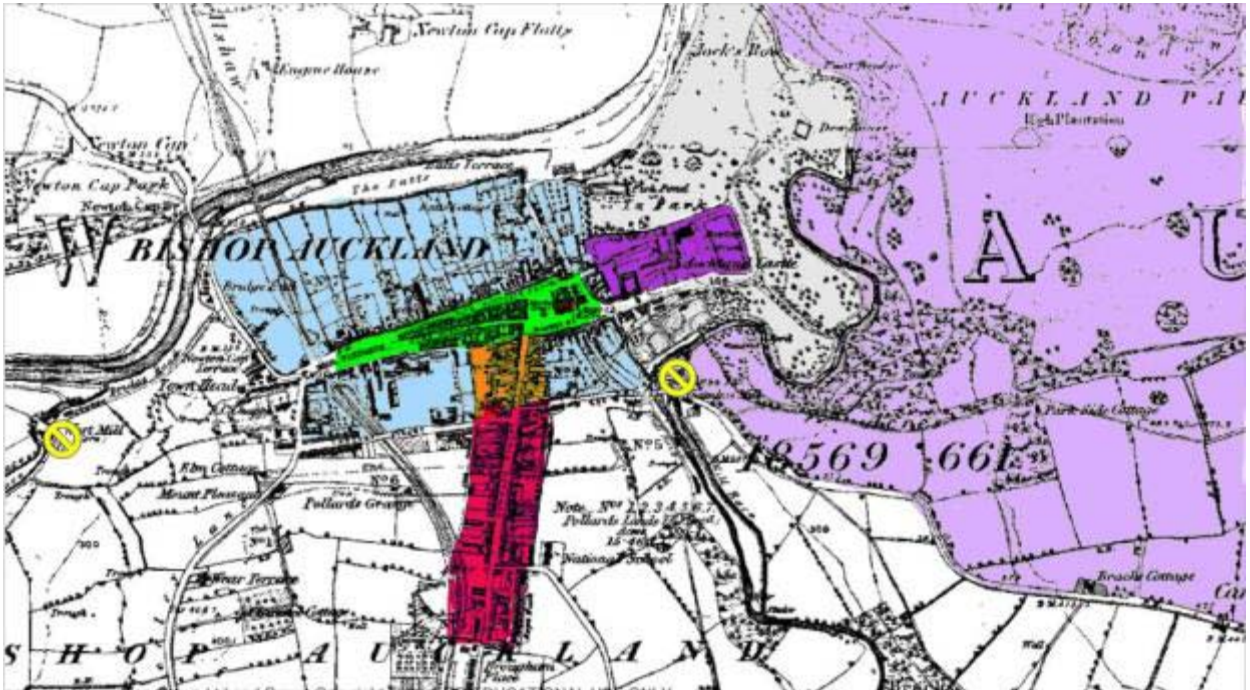


Figure 11.2. Major components of the medieval settlement. Green (green), burghage plots (light blue), later medieval extensions (orange and red), inner and outer park (grey and purple), mills (yellow wheels). (Drawn by Chris Gerrard).

11.5 Post-medieval and modern

Bishop Auckland was prosperous long before it fell into recent decline. The expansion of the town and its fluctuating economy and industry reflected in Ordnance Survey maps through the 19th and 20th centuries is mirrored in the distributions of pottery and clay pipes from the test pits (Figures 10.1 and 10.3). At a greater level of detail we have been able to examine some of the plots whose occupants can be named through the census records, such as the Sibbald family from 'Tree Tops' (TP12) at the end of the 19th century (Para 10.29 above), and recover evidence of lost industries such as horn-working in High Bondgate (TP38 and 41; Para 10.7 above).

11. Assessment of the resource

12.1 In this section we assess the character and distribution of deposits across the town by considering 1) the depth and thickness of deposits, 2) the quality of deposits, and 3) the coherence of deposits. We follow the methodology set out by Ove Arup & Partners (1991) for the city of York.

12.2 Depth and Thickness. The sequence of deposits in Bishop Auckland can be summarised as 1) Made-up ground. This is the depth between the present ground level and the top of natural ground level, created by building, demolishing and dumping. It contains all archaeological deposits, 2) Natural soil, and 3) Bedrock.

Borehole	Location	NGR	Made-up ground	Natural soft ground	Natural bedrock	Water table
NZ23SW146	Newton Cap	420710 530220	0-0.60	0.60 silty sandy clay	not reached at 7m	
NZ23SW149	Newton Cap	420740 530200	0-1.0	1.0 silty sand	not reached at 2.5m	
NZ23SW155	Newton Cap	420730 530110	0-0.20	0.20 brown sand	not reached at 8m	
NZ23SW159	Newton Cap	420739 530085	0-0.30	0.30 brown coarse sand	not reached at 8.20m	
NZ23SW184	North Bondgate	420920 530160	0-1.15	1.15 mottled clay	not reached at 12m	6.30m
NZ23SW185	North Bondgate	420880 530150	0-1.30	1.30 brown sand and gravel	not reached at 12m	6.60m
NZ23SW210	Fore Bondgate/ Newgate St	421084 530074	0-0.6	0.6 stony clay	not reached at 10m	
NZ23SW211	Fore Bondgate	421059 530065	0-1.0	1.0 brown sandy clay	not reached at 10m	
NZ23SW200	Finkle St	420912 530043	0-1.20	1.2 sandy clay	not reached at 6m	
NZ23SW201	Finkle St	420940 530050	0-1.8	1.8- brown sands	not reached at 6m	5.2m
NZ22NW176	George St	420994 529945	0-1.6	1.6- yellow sands	not reached at 14m	4m
NZ22NW246	Princes St	420802 529649	0-0.4	0.4 silty clay	not reached at 1.05	
NZ22NW342	Old Goods Yard	420934 529281	0-0.8	0.8 silty clay	18.50 sandstone	7.70m
NZ22NW547	Bob Hardisty Drive	420938 529197	0-0.75	0.75 clay	not reached at 8.50m	2.10m
NZ22NW646	Bishop Auckland Hospital	420906 529038	0-0.40	0.40 silty clay	not reached at 17.5m	

Figure 12.1. Selection of boreholes through the town taken from BGS data (Data assembled by Chris Gerrard)

Below is a list of the BBD test pits with corresponding data:

TP	Location	NGR	Made-up ground	Natural soft ground	Natural bedrock	Water table
1 (Anastasia)	28 Market Place	421155 530221	0-2m+	2m+		
3 (Cleopatra)	28 Market Place	421141 530243	0-0.87	0.87 clay silt		
8 (Harry)	5 The Willows	421418 59865	0-1.15	1.15 sand		
14 (Neil)	The Old Vicarage	421260 529819	0-0.6	0.6 silty sand		
21 (Ursula)	King James I Academy South Field	421628 529497	0.36	0.36 sandy clay		
33 (George)	58 Etherley Lane	423343 529314	0.4	0.4 sandy clay		
38 (Lizzy)	30 High Bondgate	420748 530074	0-2m+	2m+		
39 (Michael)	Field behind 30 High Bondgate	420730 530098	0.7	0.7 sand		
45 (Solomon)	Cockton Hill Road, Methodist Church Manse	420936 528962	0.86	0.86 sandy silt		
47 (Ulysses)	74 Cockton Hill Road	420855 528625	0.49	0.49 clay		
48 (Venus)	18 The College	421247 530135	1.34	1.34 sandy clay		
49 (Wilson)	1 Dial Stob Hill	421163 530327	0.82	0.82 clay		
52 (Zoey)	3 Wear Terrace	421264 530345	1.55	1.55 silty sand		
77 (Yvonne)	36 Etherley Lane	420431 529499	0.65	0.65 silty sand		
79 (Aladore)	24 Etherley Lane	420421 529616	0.41	0.41 silty clay		
84 (Flora)	Field north of North Bondgate Carpark	420947 530253	0.33	0.33 sandy clay		
88 (Jane)	10 Watling Road	420750 528112	0.28	0.28 sandy clay		
90 (Lucy)	71 Watling Road	420763 527993	0.5	0.5 sandy silt		
91 (Mozart)	22 Newlands Avenue	420744 528868	0.41	0.41 sand		0.40
92 (Natalie)	1 Dudley Drive	420268 528753	0.41	0.41 silty sand		
93 (Ozzie)	139 Woodhouse Lane	420071 528500	0.5	0.5 sandy clay		
94 (Penelope)	2 Etherley Lane	420640 529796	0.65	0.65 sand		
96 (Rita)	10 Broken Banks	420450 529786	0.48	0.48 clay		
103 (Yorick)	49 Eastlea Avenue	421207 528718	0.35	0.35 sandy clay		
105 (Alfred)	83 St Andrews Road, South Church	421495 528495	1.07	1.07 silty clay		

Figure 12.2. Selection of BBD data through the town

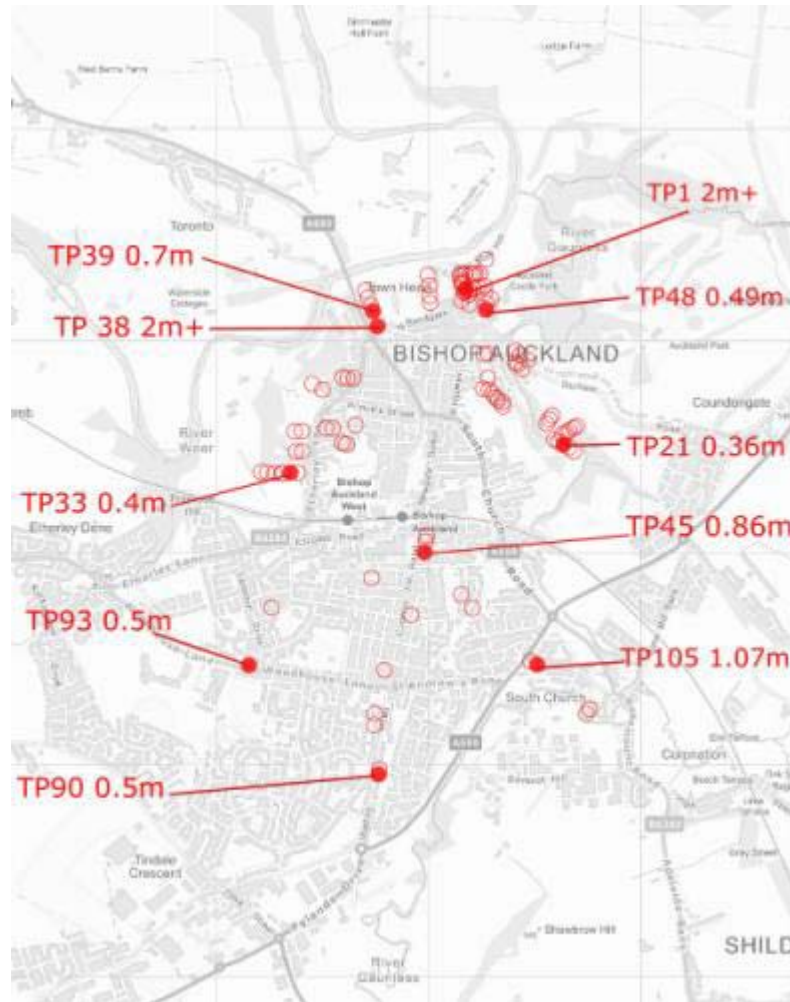


Figure 12.3. Selection of below-ground data mapped across the town. (Drawn by Caroline Smith)

12.2 In broad terms, the later medieval town is set out on an east-west axis on the northern plateau bounded by the River Wear to the north. With the exception of basements where made-up ground has been removed, archaeological deposits here are at their deepest with thinner and later deposits spread across the rest of the suburban area. These single phases of modern accumulation lie on the fringes of the later medieval and post-medieval town but there is a notable 'belting effect' on the north side of the town where the natural topography is masked by an accumulation of modern deposits pushed over the edge of the slope. It is here that our test pits reached 2m or more (TPs 1 and 38 in Figure 12.3).

12.3 Deposit quality. Areas with good preservation are best identified by locating anaerobic deposits which might hold organic matter (e.g. timbers, textiles) and micro-organisms (e.g. insects). At Bishop Auckland these occur in micro-deposits throughout the urban area but large-scale anaerobic deposits are focused around the market place and along Newgate Street – within the envelope of the later medieval and post-medieval town. This is no coincidence because the construction of basements has, to some extent at least, trapped water and wet deposits. Figure 12.4 is a map of anaerobic wet deposits where they are known to exist. This provides a reasonably consistent picture which would be **greatly improved by a cellar and**

basement survey (particularly around the market place and Newgate Street). It would also suggest where previews of strata might be obtained on development sites (for example by detaching cellar walls and recording upstanding sections, as in York).



Figure 12.4 Map of anaerobic deposits in Bishop Auckland. (Drawn by Caroline Smith)

12.4 Coherence. Legible strata of later medieval data can also be mapped to some extent from the BBD data, although the distribution of test pits does not provide even spatial coverage. Broadly, the test pits highlighted on Figure 12.4 have a combination of 1) light post-medieval and modern developments, and 2) surviving intact deposits of known date.

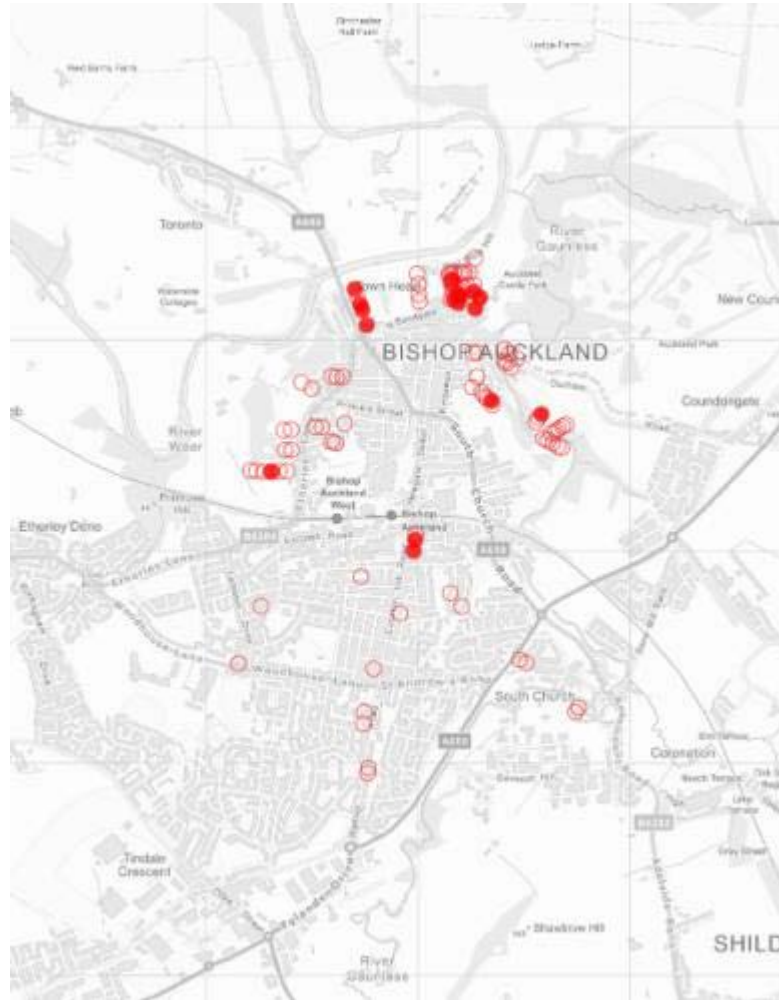


Figure 12.4 Map showing well-dated coherent later medieval and post-medieval contexts across Bishop Auckland. (Drawn by Caroline Smith)

12.5 Grading the zones. Reviewing these parameters of depth, quality and coherence, it is clear that the highest quality deposits with coherent strata 'rich in archaeological information' lie at the east end of the market place.

12. Conclusion

13.1 The Bishop Big Dig provides a picture of the evolution of Bishop Auckland over c.1000 years and illustrates its archaeological potential for the later medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. The project provides a methodology which might usefully be applied elsewhere in the county in the future and indicates the volume and types of finds which might reasonably be expected in future archaeological projects within the urban core. In our assessment, deposits at the east end of the market place have the greatest potential, combining wet sediments with surviving packets of intact stratigraphy of later medieval date.

13.2 Overall, the results from the BBD project demonstrate that the later medieval and post-medieval (to 1800) archaeology of Bishop Auckland survives in patches around the current market place and down Newgate Street. However, there is nothing among the archaeological finds to suggest earlier settlement, and this is an important 'negative' result which has implications for the wider development of Roman County Durham. The implications for the early medieval period require close consideration. What would we expect to see around an early medieval site which is aceramic? At the very least our results here merit further work near to sites such as Escomb, South Church and Binchester where we know there is some activity at this date and we can explore what the archaeological signature might be.

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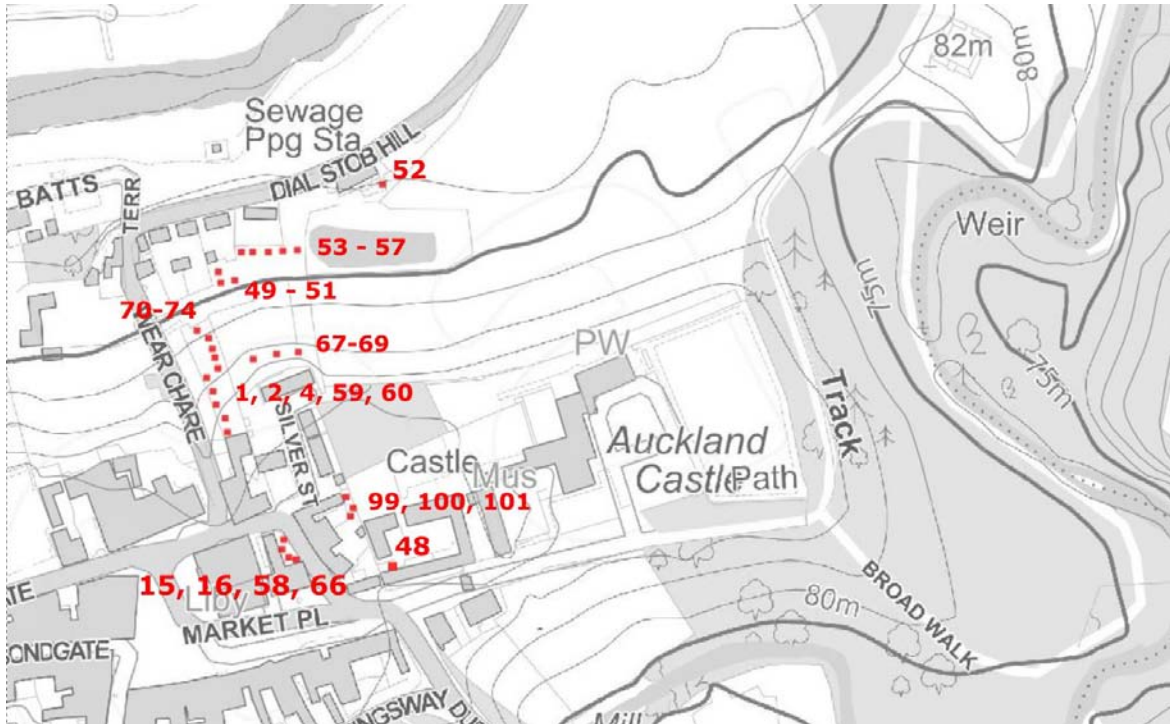
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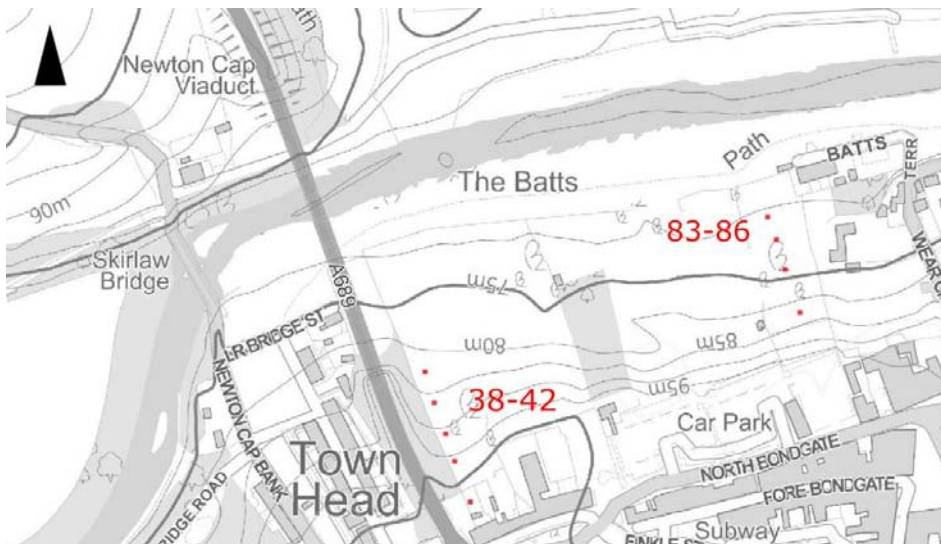
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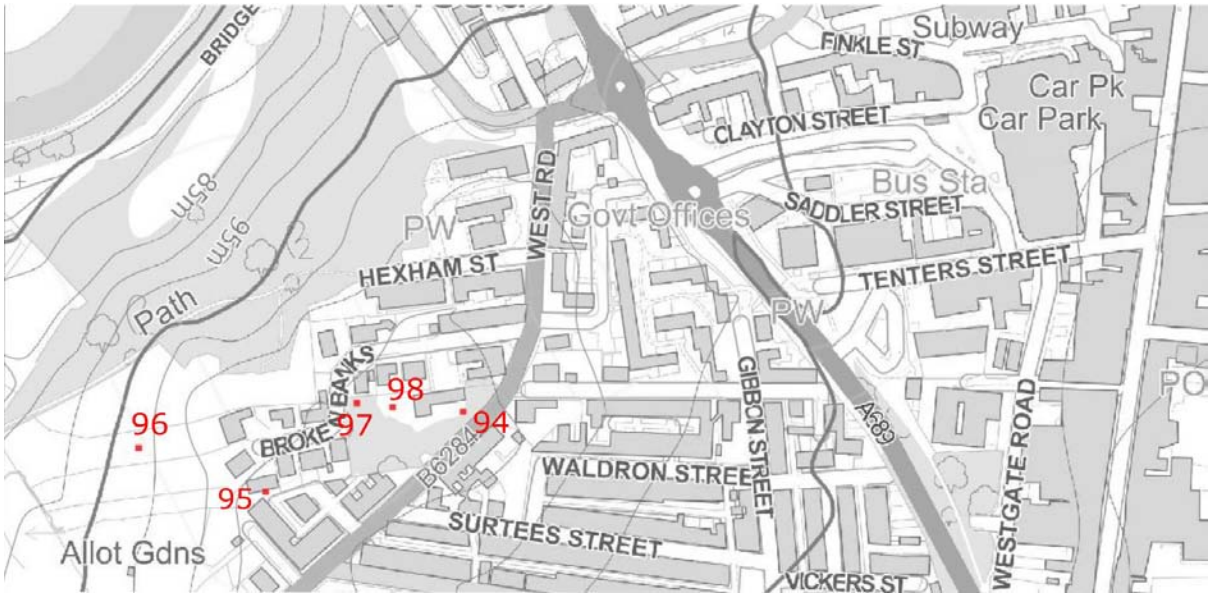
APPENDIX A1 – MAPS OF TEST PIT LOCATIONS



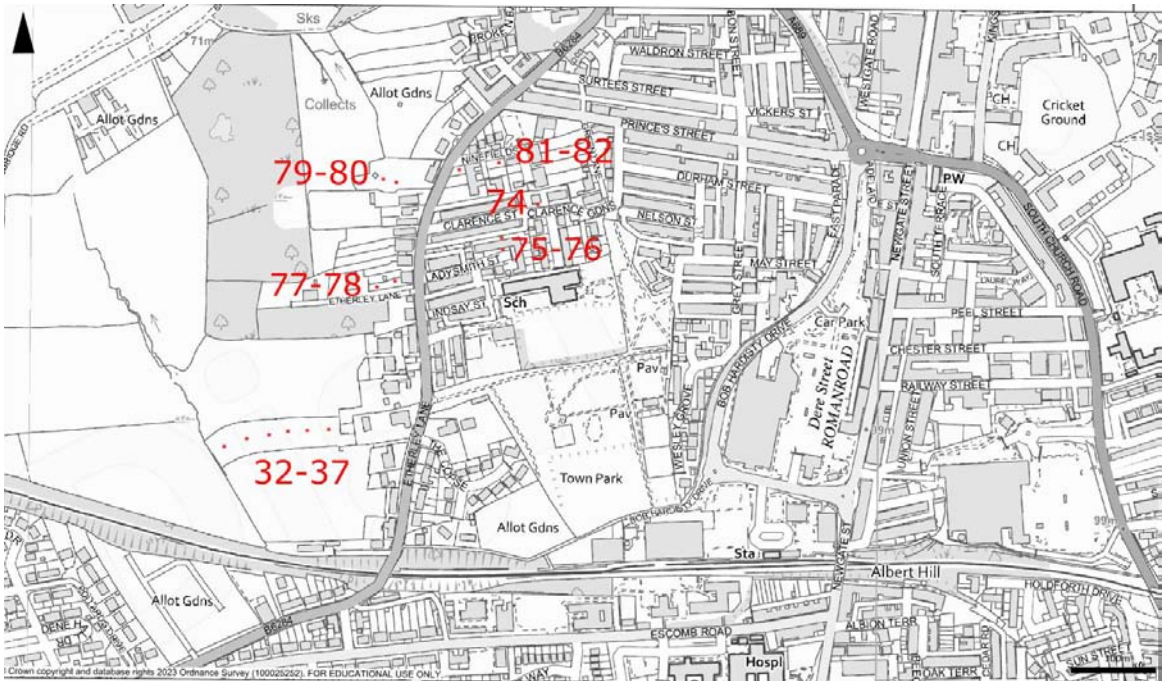
BBD test pits around Market Place, Silver Street and Dial Stob Hill (north to top)



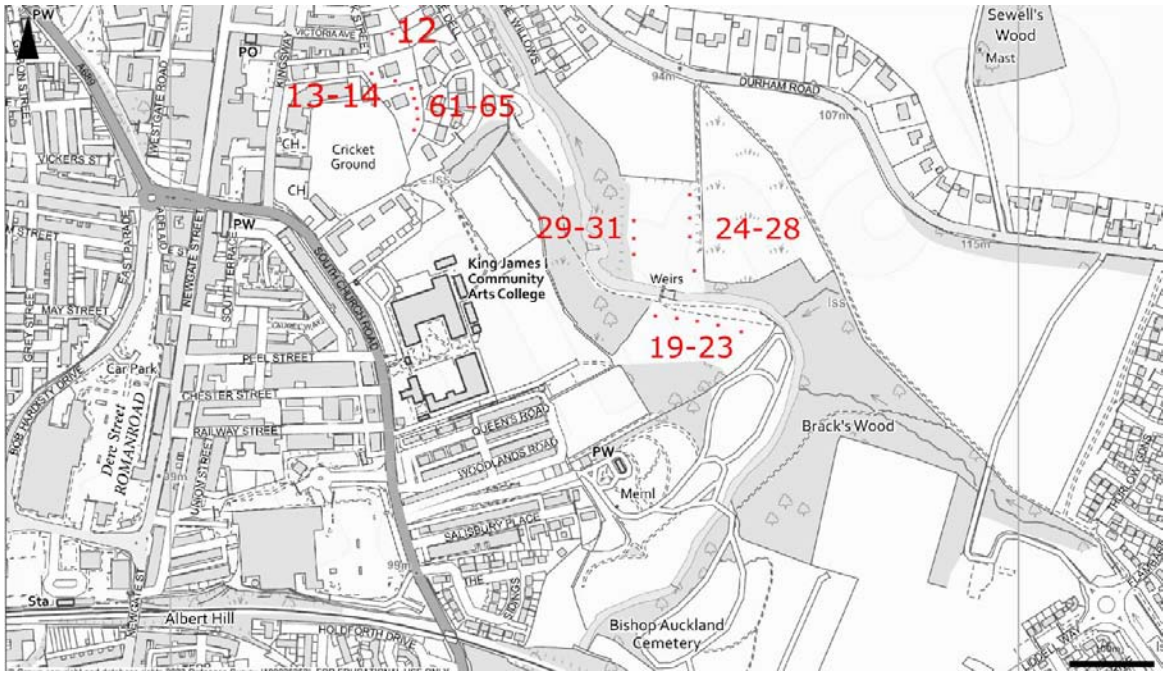
BBD test pits on North Bondgate (north to top)



BBD test pits on Etherley Lane north (north to top)



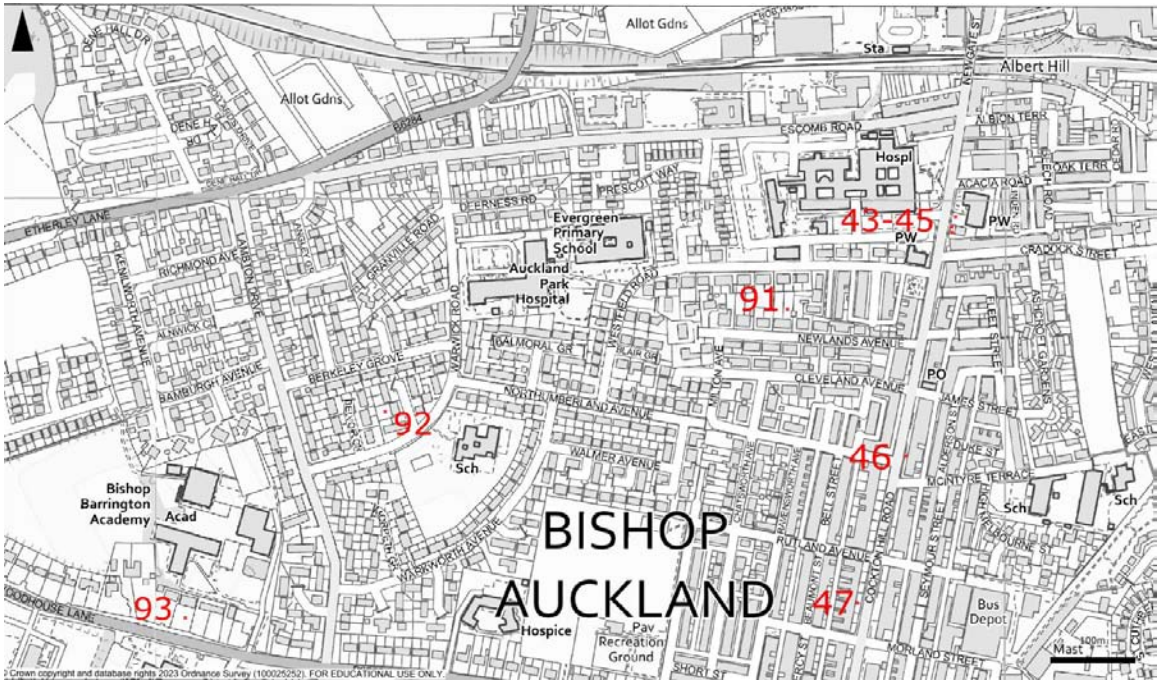
BBD test pits on Etherley Lane south (north to top)



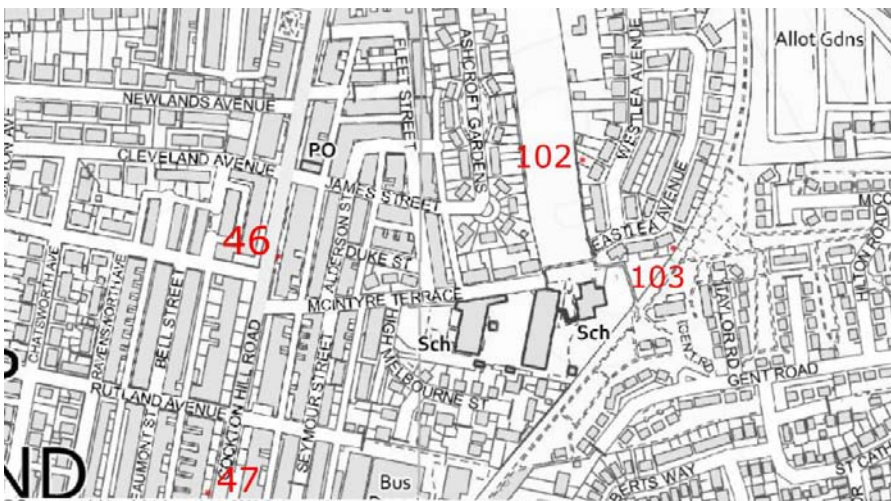
BBD test pits in Park Street and King James I Academy fields (north to top)



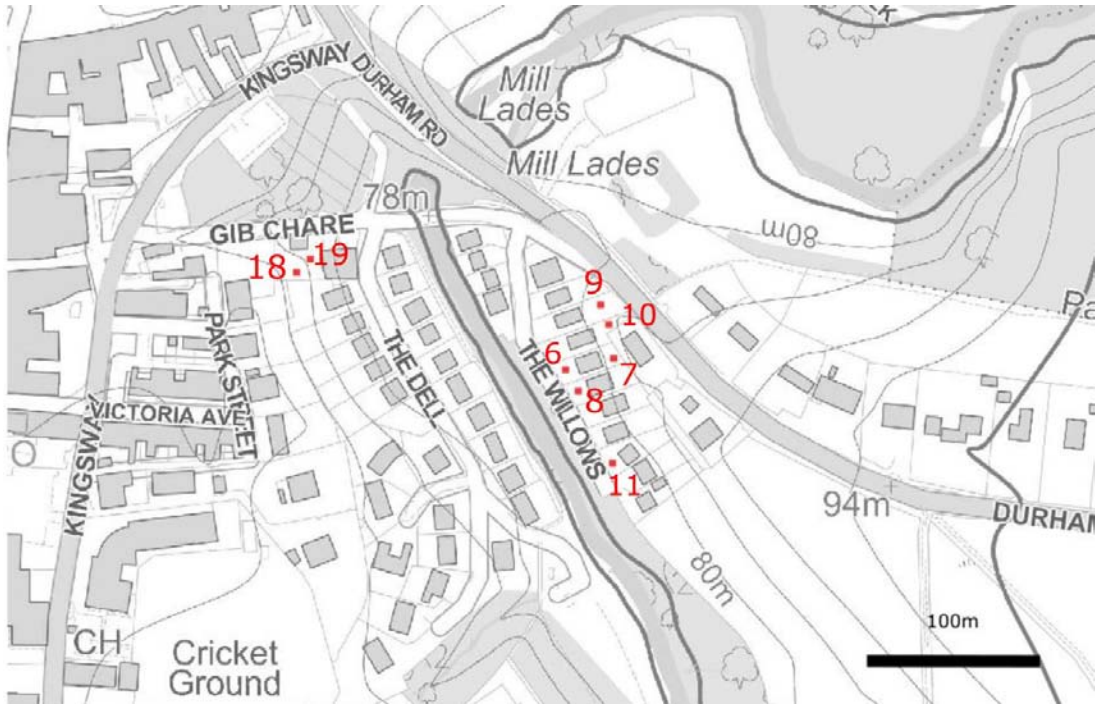
BBD test pits Cockton Hill north (north to top)



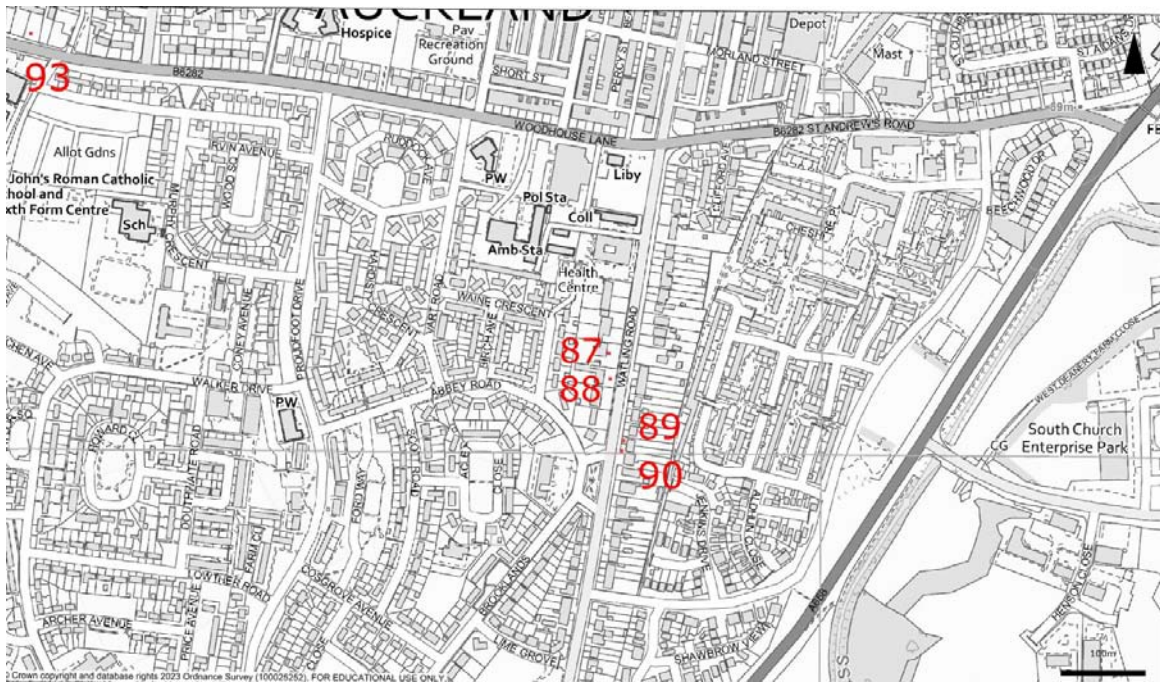
BBD test pits Cockton Hill Road and westwards (north to top)



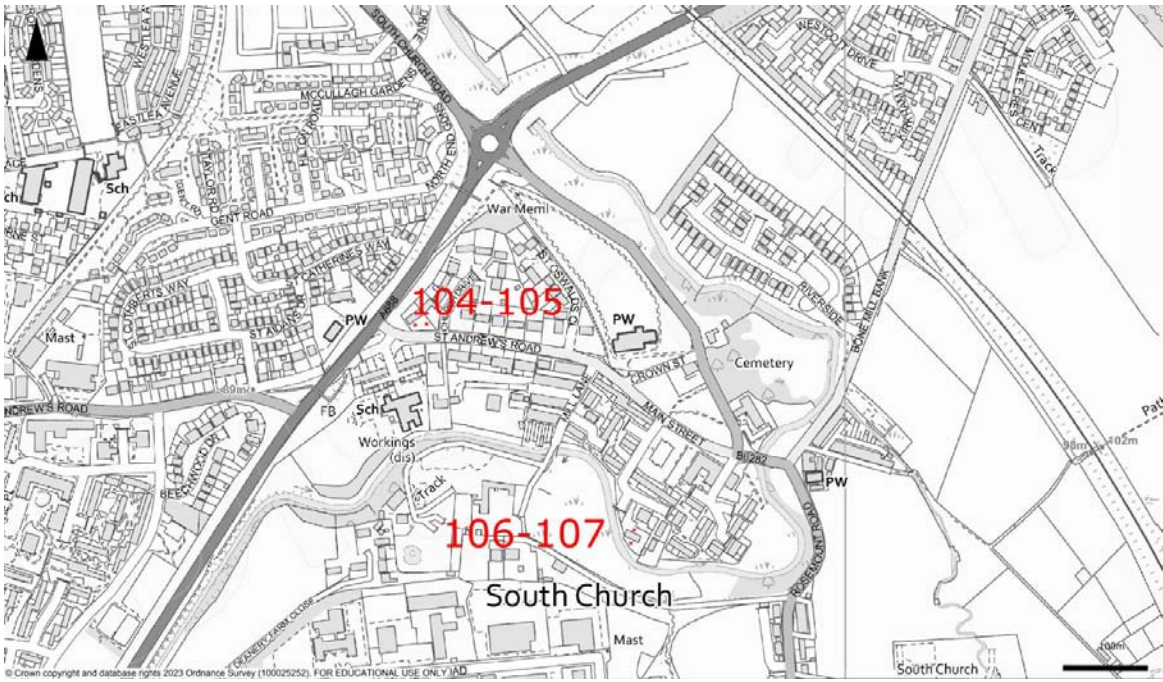
BBD test pits in Cockton Hill Road and eastwards (north to top)



BBD test pits on Gib Chare and The Willows (north to top)



BBD test pits on Watling Road (north to top)



BBD test pits in South Church (north to top)

APPENDIX A3 – THE FINDS

1. POTTERY

Over 4200 sherds of pottery were recovered during the course of the Bishop Big Dig, ranging in date from Roman to the late 20th century. The bulk of the assemblage (84%) is modern, defined here as 1800 century onwards, the commonest fabrics being plain pearlware and whiteware (869 sherds), modern stonewares (485), Flower-pot or 'horticultural wares' (469), and blue transfer printed pearlware (385 sherds). The pottery was first classified into a series of primary categories on the basis of their production (stonewares, earthenwares, etc) and then subdivided further according to date, origin and surface treatments. A full list of types is presented by period below.

Roman pottery

A single sherd of Terra Sigillata (AD40-200), weighing 1g, was recovered from TP93 (2).

Later Medieval and early post-medieval by Andrew Sage

The Bishop Auckland test pits produced an assemblage of medieval and post-medieval pottery (268 sherds, 3.1kg) from across 47 of the 107 test pits (6.3% of the total assemblage). The medieval and post-medieval pottery mainly spanned the 13th to 17th centuries and a broad spectrum of the local regional ceramic traditions were present with 59 different fabrics identified. This underlines the broad date range of the material present.

The assemblage was assessed, as per the Standard for Pottery Studies (PCRG, SGRP and MPRG 2016) and recorded onto an Access database, quantified by sherd count and weight. An estimated vessel count was not undertaken because of the very fragmentary nature of the assemblage with only a couple of sherds shown to join with others.

Fabric type	NoSh	Wt (g)	TPQ	TAQ
Gritty wares	24	155	1150	- 1250
Early coarse sandy wares and Early glazed wares	57	287	1175	- 1250
Tees Valley wares	13	89	1200	- 1350
Scarborough ware	1	1	1250	- 1350
Tyneside Buff White Wares	5	76	1250	- 1350
Buff wares	33	262	1250	- 1350

Reduced greenwares	38	250	1250	-	1350
Orange Buff wares	7	118	1300	-	1350
Low countries greyware	1	12	1350	-	1500
Later reduced greenware types	75	1759	1350	-	1500
German stonewares	3	10	1350	-	1580
Cistercian Ware	3	44	1480	-	1600
Post-medieval wares	6	36	1500	-	1900

Appendix A3 Figure 1.1. Later medieval and early post-medieval pottery: quantities by broad fabric group. Sherds were recorded by specific fabric type and are detailed in the catalogue.

Test Pit Group	NoSh	Wt (g)	ASW
Cockton Hill Rd, Watling Rd and environs	6	95	16
Dial Stob Hill	4	50	13
Durham Chare, The Willows & Park Street	14	97	7
KJ1A Fields and Park St	2	3	2
Market Place and Silver Street	149	2348	16
North Bondgate	56	353	6
North Etherley Lane	36	160	4
St Andrews/South Church	2	2	1

Appendix A3 Figure 1.2. Later medieval and early post-medieval pottery: pottery quantities by Test Pit area including average sherd weight. In some instances the average sherd weight is skewed by handle fragments which survive as much larger fragments within plough soils.

The assemblages from the test pits could generally be divided up into three main groups; those derived from primary refuse or make up deposits; those derived from the erosion of refuse deposits within medieval burgrave plots; and those derived from medieval manuring practices.

The test pits located within the **Market Place** (15, 16, 58, 66) and those close against the castle wall (48, 99, 100, 101) fall into the first group, i.e. derived from primary refuse or near primary make up deposits. The greatest bulk of the whole assemblage came from

the four test pits in the Market Place. These had the highest average sherd weight and were dominated by Later Reduced Greenwares, mainly by a micaceous type (LRG (BA1) type) distinct from Newcastle Reduced Greenware type 4 (RG4), which was also present. The assemblages from these four test pits followed a similar pattern of being dominated by later 14th to 15th century types with a small proportion of earlier types present and occasional sherds of 16th century date (Cologne stonewares or Cistercian Ware). Suggesting that these features were sealed sometime in the 16th century. The assemblages from the 4 test pits adjacent to the castle wall were similar in that they contain later- 14th century types and small quantities of 16th century material but they are dominated by residual earlier material, albeit highly fragmented.

The second group of material appears to be derived from those areas to the north of **Bondgate** and alongside **Silver Street** on the slope down towards the river. Typically, only smaller numbers of sherds with low average sherd weights were recovered from these pits and the range of fabric types present evenly spanned the early- 13th to later- 14th century. Greater quantities of pottery were recovered from those test pits towards the top of the slope (i.e., 38 and 83) which also contained single sherds of post-medieval types. The deposits may reflect material that has tumbled down the slope from rubbish deposits within or to the rear of the burgage plots on the north side of Bondgate. The larger assemblage from TP38 is interesting for the broad date span of types present from potentially late 12th century buff gritty wares up to late- medieval red earthenware types.

The assemblages from remaining areas were typified by being very small, with no more than a few sherds recovered from each test pit with one exception, by very low average sherd weights, and tumbled and fragmentary sherds. This would typically suggest that all this material is derived from medieval plough soil that is being manured with waste from domestic middens. It is notable that only 2 sherds of Later Reduced Greenwares come from across all the remaining areas. With the test pits only revealing a tiny fraction of the medieval plough soil, it is not clear if this is statistically meaningful, but it may reflect changing patterns of urban waste management or changes to land use or manuring practices. Of this remaining group a few test pits stand out as atypical; TP83 in the North Etherley Lane area produced a larger assemblage (9 sherds) and although the sherds were typically small and abraded the increased density of sherds may reflect this test pit having been located over a feature such as a ditch or boundary feature in which material may have accumulated.

Summary

The assemblage is broadly typical for this part of County Durham and links can be drawn between the assemblage and those from Wolsingham to the northwest and Bishop Middleham to the east. Several sherds of Aldin Grange type Buff Ware within the assemblage show Bishop Auckland to be within a pattern of supply largely focused on Durham and the Wear Valley although the presence of Tees Valley and Tyneside types show the overlapping influence of other market areas. The sherd of Scarborough Ware and Low Countries Glazed Greyware show wider connections.

The pottery from the Bishop Big Dig test pits gives some evidence of the long medieval occupation of the North Bondgate area with limited activity on the slopes of the banks above the river and that there was a focus of 15th century activity in the Market Place immediately to the west of the castle. Outside of the town the test pits provide evidence of the use of domestic middens as a resource with which to manure the outlying fields.

Post-medieval pottery c1550-1800 by Chris Gerrard

Some 422 sherds of post-medieval and modern pottery were recovered from the test pits (10% of the total pottery assemblage). The breakdown of fabrics is as follows:

Fabric type	NoSh		TPQ		TAQ
Werra slip decorated	1				
Trailed slipware	81		1600	-	1750
Plain creamwares	143		1740	-	1800
Staffordshire slipware (trailed, combed and feathered)	20		1680	-	1800
Tin-glazed	84		1680	-	1800
Blue tin-glazed	3		1680	-	1800
White salt-glazed stoneware	110		1750	-	1750

Appendix A3 Figure 1.3. Later post-medieval pottery: quantities by broad fabric group. Sherds were recorded by specific fabric type and are detailed in the catalogue.

Among the major post-medieval fabrics are **local earthenwares**, some with wet slips, all with lead glaze. These are dark red/brown dense fabrics with abundant quartz, mainly in open forms such as pancheons. In the same fabric there are '**black earthenwares**' or 'blackwares', dark red earthenwares with iron-rich black treacle glazes and the same red fabric, again mainly present as larger forms. They are part of a long tradition locally from the 16th-19th century (Harbottle and Fraser 1987, 97). **Green-glazed earthenwares** with orange oxidised fabrics were also present in small quantities.

Fewer sherds were found of post-medieval **reduced green-glazed wares**, glazed inside and out. These overlap in tradition with the sherds described above under 'later medieval'.

A single sherd of **Werra slip-decorated ware** was recovered from TP99. This is a fragment of dish of late 16th/early 17th century date with light brick red fabric, white dip and clear apple

glaze which has flaked. **Local slip-decorated wares** are more numerous and date from the 17th century onwards. Some are flatwares (TP103), but the majority of identified forms are hollow wares such as cups. Most have slipped bands but others show more complex designs (TP15, 49, 60).

Staffordshire slipwares of late 17th or early 18th century date with buff fabrics and iron oxides are present in both hollow wares and flatwares, all under amber glaze (20 sherds). The rich glossy yellow colour of these pots is characteristic, the most common forms being cups/porrings with feathered brown slip over white slip sealed under a clear glaze. The flatwares are shallow dishes with slip on the interior surface only.

A variety of stonewares were also recovered including **Dipped white stoneware with brown bands** (1700-1740, e.g.. TPs 51, 68) and 110 sherds of **Plain white salt-glazed stoneware** of the later 18th century (especially from TP1). These latter may be local products, white saltglazes being produced at Carr's Hill Pottery near Gateshead between 1730 and 1740 (Towner 1957, 56) or from Staffordshire where large quantities of salt-glazed stonewares were produced during the 18th century. Among the vessels represented are teapots (TP75), mugs (TP1, 3), plates with rims decorated in basket, seed (TP99), seed (TP1), dot (TP99), plain small bowls (TP72), plain large bowls (TP1) and one small 'pot' with painted decoration (TP55) and another in scratch-blue ware, (made 1740-80), from TP61.

English tin-glazed earthenwares (Figure 1.4) are also present (82 sherds), with blue hand-painted decoration and tin-glaze all over often with a bluish tinge and slight chipping, mainly dishes with one dispensing pot with horizontal blue bands of early 18th century date (TP1). In Newcastle, tin-glazed earthenwares are generally indicative of the later 17th century (Nolan and Vaughan 2007). Although no foreign earthenwares were specifically identified, some of the English tin-glazes may be better identified as Anglo-Netherlandish; precise attribution to source (e.g.. London, Liverpool, etc) is best avoided on the basis of such a small assemblage. All the potteries shared a very similar repertoire of landscapes and subjects and there are only a handful of sherds of sufficient size in the BBD collection. The majority, however, are very probably flatwares with geometric and floral motifs. There are also a few bowls. By the 1760s tin-glazed wares had peaked and been replaced by creamwares on British tables and production in England had gone into sharp decline (Archer 1997, 9).

Most abundant at this date are fine earthenwares which were being produced at an industrial scale all over the country. Local workshops are not well studied. The main types are **Creamwares** (mainly plain with a rich creamy body and transparent glaze, some with moulded reliefs). Some 143 sherds were identified. Forms include tea-bowls (TP38), a sauce-boat (TP102), plain (TP15, TP48) and feather bordered (TP43) plates. Some of these may be produced at the important creamware factory at St Anthony's Newcastle which was established there by 1780 (Towner 1957, 56; Jennings 1981, 227-229). Creamwares replaced tin-glazed wares as everyday tableware by the 1760s.

Local pottery production at this period is not well understood and the sherds recovered here are not large enough for the most part to comment meaningfully on forms. Local redwares and earthenwares presumably took their place in the kitchen or dairy, while slipware and tin-glazed dishes, porringers and condiment dishes could be found on the table. At this date tin-glazed dishes, in imitation of Chinese porcelain, might be associated with middle-class households (and possibly decorative only) and complemented by pewter vessels. The

presence of cups in the assemblage might be noted, and these would have replaced wooden forms, as are the decorated tin-glazed straight-sided jar or albarello or 'ointment' pot which were in use by apothecaries, doctors, and surgeons (Archer 1997, 386). Some of the Frechen-type stonewares may be of post-medieval date.

As in Durham City, there is a gap in the pottery sequence in Bishop Auckland between the 15th and mid-17th centuries, with larger assemblages only being present from the first quarter of the 18th century. This lack is consistent across all groups of pottery. Low Countries redwares with their distinctive bright orange sandy fabrics, and Rhenish wares, for example, which are predominant in Newcastle in the early 17th century but waning in the later 17th century, are absent here (Harbottle and Fraser 1987, 85). One explanation might be that the cutting of cellars at this period has removed post-medieval ground levels. A major issue, however, is the limited number of known sources of pottery in the post-medieval period across the north-east, at least those attested archaeologically. The range of products is not well characterised and specific attributions are fraught with danger.



Appendix A3 Figure 1.4 Sherds of tin-glazed earthenwares from the BBD

Modern pottery (18th century onwards)

Some 3542 sherds of post-1800 pottery were recovered from the BBD test pits (84% of the total assemblage). The breakdown of fabrics is as follows:

Fabric type	NoSh	TPQ	TAQ
All-over slipware	155	1800+	
Sponged slipware	11	1800+	

Slipware	6		1800+		
Local brown-glazed earthenware	243		1800+		
Speckled brown earthenware	10		1800+		
Lustred brown-glazed earthenware	10		1800+		
Tortoiseshell slipped earthenware	9		1800+		
Black-glazed earthenware	53		1800+		
Green-glazed earthenware	39		1750		1900
Plain pearlware/whiteware	869		1780		1900+
Blue transfer-printed pearlware	385		1790	-	1900+
Hand-painted pearlware	21		1800	-	1900
Yellow underpainted pearlware	2		1800+		
Brown printed pearlware	32		1850+		
Sponged blue pearlware	72		1830+		
Pink printed pearlware	2		1820+		
Black-printed pearlware	17		1840+		
Green-printed pearlware	27		1860+		
Mauve-printed pearlware	35		1850+		
Tortoiseshell pearlware	2		1820+		
Other pearlwares	3		1820+		
Blue shell-edge pearlwares	13		1780	-	1890
All-over coloured pearlwares	40		1900+		
Factory-made slip decorated pearlwares	54		1790	-	1840
Pearlware with lustre	31		1840+		
Multi-colour printed pearlware	46		1940+		
Orange brown modern urbanware	4		1940+		
Porcelain	77		1800+		
Victorian majolica	2		1850+		

Sprigged bone china	2		1850+		
Mocha ware	3		1800	-	1840+
Cane ware	45		1850+		
Brown-glazed earthenwares	83		1800+		
Blue and black-bodied earthenwares	21		1850+		
Horticultural wares	469		1870+		
Modern stonewares	540		1850+		
English brown stonewares	50		1800+		
White dipped stonewares	2		1800+		
Frechen type stonewares	11		1750+		
Westerwald stonewares	2		1800+		
Feldspar glazed stonewares	37		1800+		
Plain white stonewares	6		1850+		
Others	1		1800+		

Appendix A3 Figure 1.5. Modern pottery (post-1800): quantities by broad fabric group. Sherds were recorded by specific fabric type and are detailed in the catalogue.

The tradition of **local brown-glazed redwares** continues during this period, presumably at local brickworks in the region, occasionally with trailed slips and many with more refined fabrics, some with rouletted decoration and one sherd of 18th century **refined blackwares** with highly lustrous black glazes and hand-painted decoration (TP73). The **unglazed flower pots** or 'horticultural wares' (469 sherds) are the end of this tradition of production, and by the 20th century these too are imported from Sankey at Bullwell, Nottinghamshire which closed in 1939. Several sherds bear the impressed name of the maker and place of manufacture (SANK.. TP77; ...ELL NOTT... TP56; __NKEY & SM__ TP74, etc).

Locally produced **Sunderland-type slipwares**, usually pancheons (e.g.. TP1, TP75) are far more common (155 sherds). Characteristically they have thick walls, dark brown fabrics with a transparent glaze on the exterior and a thick slip coating on the interior (e.g. from TP1, 32, 101). Of note in the assemblage are several sherds in local redware fabrics imitating tortoiseshell creamwares (e.g.. TP1, 3, 48, 51, 66). **Industrial slipwares** of the 19th century are also well represented in the collection (54 sherds), with simple banded decoration in a wide variety of attractive colour combinations.

19th century stonewares were the most abundant (485 sherds) and included probable local products (**Modern British/English stoneware**) and brown stonewares from major centres further afield such as Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Staffordshire. These include **Modern English Brown stonewares** with several inkpots represented (e.g.. TP 52, 89, 94), **Frechen-types** with characteristic tiger glazes, grey-bodied **Feldspar glazed stoneware** (TP9) (one with mark 'GEN... BE.. Wm PH... LA' from TP69, made by William Philips, Bridgnorth, Shropshire 1900-1920) often with vertical ridging, and **Plain white stonewares**. Bottles in a greenish stoneware fabric are especially common (e.g. TP90). Although stoneware imports are few, there is a fragment of 1800s Seltzer bottle from Nassau (Germany) marked 'HERZOGTHUM' (TP101), another **Westerwald** grey-bodied decorated stoneware with vegetal motif (TP99). While the latter may have contained beer, the former held mineral water from the Niederselters spring in the Duchy of Nassau located in the modern state of Hesse, Germany. The spring there produces naturally carbonated water. By the late eighteenth century, the water was bottled and exported and gave us the generic term for carbonated water, *seltzer*. Groceries could be purchased at a number of shops across the town. There was, for example, a 'shopkeeper of groceries and sundries' in Newgate St in 1833-34 (Mary Douglas) who could have supplied products kept in stoneware vessels and another two – Robert Frayer and John Harker – at Chapel Row at the same date (Trade Directories). And another, John Hodgson, in Newgate St at the same date. And another in Newgate St called Thomas Jackson, There was also a 'beer retailer' in High Bondgate, William Ingram.

Pearlwares and whitewares outnumber all other fabrics in the collection (1600 sherds) and were found in a wide range of types (blue-printed, plain, sponged blue, hand-painted, black-printed, mauve-printed, blue shell-edged ware, multicolour, factory-made slipwares, etc). Produced from the end of the 18th century, much of this assemblage is from the second half of the 19th century, with some sherds being more recent. Pearlwares and whitewares are the most abundant of all the pottery types from Bishop Auckland, making up 21% of the total assemblage, the most common type being that printed in blue (385 sherds; 9%) with Chinese and chinoiserie patterns. Sherds are widely distributed and appear in most of the test-pits, including all kinds of tablewares such as plates, butter dish with perforated insert plate which allowed butter to be positioned above a concealed spread of ice, saucers, teacups, and jam jars with black printed inscriptions (e.g.. TP74). A few fragments of pearlware with transfer prints and pink lustre were also recovered (31 sherds), probably from one of the potteries located near Sunderland which began producing at the beginning of the 19th century (Towner 1957, 56). Pearl- or whitewares, transfer-printed in black with pink lustre borders (e.g. TP16, 52, 78, 102, 104) are typical of these Sunderland wares but were not present in great numbers at Bishop Auckland. Other later lustres in the assemblage (e.g.. TP3, TP16, TP52) might be from the Newcastle potteries, for example under Robert Maling at the Ford Pottery which only closed finally in 1963 (Gibson 1999, 30-31). Among other products, Maling produced mocha ware jugs like those from TP37, as well as blue transfer printed wares. A fragment of moulded jug from TP18 may be from the St Peter's Pottery (North Shore) of Thomas Fell, established in 1817, and this factory also produced sponged and printed pearlwares (Gibson 1999, 34; Bell 2000). A **Victorian majolica**, probably a teapot with cauliflower form and colourings (TP75), was also recovered (Mankowitz 1953, Pl33) and one sherd of ironstone ware stamped ADAMS (TP86) – William Adams and Sons. This was manufactured at Stoke after 1921.

Porcelain and **bone china** were rare (75 sherds), even though they were widely used by all but the lowest social classes after 1750 and had by then substituted for delftware (Archer 1997, 7). This category includes sprigged bone china with applied motifs in mauve of the mid-19thC and later from TP46 ('sprigging' being the addition of cast or moulded ornamentation to the pottery surface) and seven miniature forms from TP48, TP73 (mug), TP74 (cauldron) and TP75, TP90, TP93 (jug), TP104 (bowl) (for distribution see Figure 10.6; see also Figure 1.6 below). These tiny vessels are lost pieces from miniature tea sets. They were educational in nature and encouraged the learning of domestic skills in the late 19th century household. **Cane coloured earthenwares** included one cut into a circular 'counter' (TP49), possibly also a toy. Generally, this earthenware is a common kitchenware, and can still be bought today.

In broad terms, local pottery becomes less frequent with the advent of highly popular pearlwares, although local earthenwares (redwares) continued in use, many of them in similar fabrics to those from earlier periods. Changes in table manners and the wider introduction of tea and coffee drinking introduced new styles of crockery, and by the end of the 19th century pewter had been substituted by fine earthenwares in a huge variety of colours and forms.



Appendix A3 Figure 1.6. One of several pieces from 19th century miniature tea sets

Distribution and quantities

Some brief comments can be made about the sizes of assemblages recovered from the test pits. The largest assemblage came from Harry TP8 but several test-pits produced over 100 sherds such as Anastasia TP1 and Liam TP12,

Post-medieval pottery was recovered from XX test pits, XX% of the total. When the distribution of tin-glazed pottery and Staffordshire slipwares is plotted out, both secure 18th century ceramic types, these TPs are concentrated in and around the market place (Figure 10.3) but there a patchy spread beyond the known urban core into gardens, fields and allotments adjacent to the town.

Modern pottery was recovered from all the test pits. Larger quantities being found in TPs 52, 53, 75, 89, 90, 100, 104. There were two clear anomalies in the results. Finn TP6 [5/6] contained 144 fragments of modern stoneware; while Harry TP8 [9] had 241 fragments of modern stoneware. In both cases, the pottery had been crushed and was probably being recycled as hardcore to create a hardstanding surface. Very large quantities of flowerpot wares in Liam TP12 [1], 124 sherds, as well as in Harry TP8, Titania TP46, Vaughn TP74, Wendy TP75 and Vera Lynn (TP100) presumably indicate the presence of greenhouses or horticultural sheds (see Section 9 for links to families). Otherwise there is little obvious spatial patterning to the results, Figure 10.3 shows that almost all the test pits across the town recovered plain or blue-transfer printed pearlwares, two secure 19/20th century pottery types and that this mirrors the spread of urban housing seen on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps.

2. OTHER CERAMIC OBJECTS by Chris Gerrard

Other ceramics worthy of mention are two fragments of a porcelain **figurine** from TP2 [2] and another unidentified fragment of porcelain figure in TP104 [3]. Part of a **wig curler** was also recovered from TP86 [1] and a 'china' marble from TP38.

Bottle stoppers produced for the drinks company Jones from Bishop Auckland were found in TP2 (Boris) [2] and TP86 (Heather) [2].

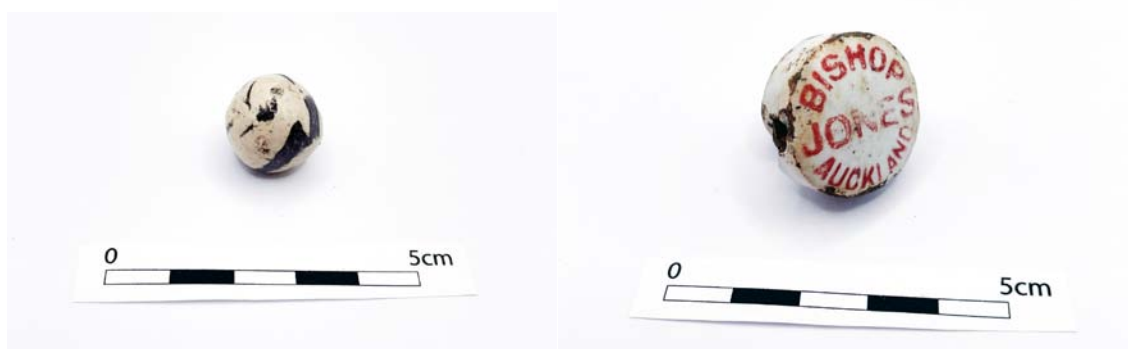
Abbreviated Catalogue

OC1 Ceramic marble made from two clays of different colours, one cream the other dark brown to create a 'swirled' effect visually. 1.9cm diameter. 19th/20th century. Photographed Figure 2.1 (below). From TP38 [1]

OC2 Bottle stopper. Stamped with red lettering 'JONES, BISHOP AUUCKLAND'. Photographed Figure 2.2 (below). From TP86 [2].

OC3. Fragment of wig curler. Made from white kaolin (pipe) clay, not glazed. Also known as 'roulettes' or 'bilboquets'. To be wrapped in damp hair on a wig and then baked. 17th -19th century. Photographed Figure 2.3 (below). From TP86 [2]

OC4. Two fragments of a porcelain figurine of Scottish music hall star Sir Harry Lauder. Photographed Figure 2.4 (below). From TP2 [2]



Appendix A3 Figure 2.1 Ceramic glazed marble (OC1) (left).

Appendix A3 Figure 2.2 Bottle stopper (OC2) (right)



Appendix A3 Figure 2.3 Fragment of wig curler (OC3)

Appendix A3 Figure 2.4 Memorabilia statue in porcelain to Sir Harry Lauder, c.1920 (OC4)

3. THE CLAY PIPES by Maisie Robinson

Some 605 clay pipes were recovered from the BBD test pits (for 17th, 18th and 19th century distributions see Figure 10.1). No wasters (clay pipes that failed in the kiln) were recovered. Two test-pits produced more than 30 fragments, TP32 (34 frags) and TP82 (54 frags), otherwise they were widely distributed across the town. 77% of the test pits produced at least one fragment and clay pipes were only completely absent from 24 test pits (TP5, 7, 10, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 59, 61, 63, 69, , 70, 71, 72, 81, 85, 86, 106 and 107). Many of the test pits on this list also produced exclusively modern pottery (TP5, 7, 10, 17, 18, 21, 26, 61, 81, 86, 107) and are probably dug down though very recent stratigraphy.

Overall, the clay pipes from the Bishop Big Dig demonstrate tobacco usage throughout the town from the beginnings of tobacco consumption in England through to the 20th century. The majority date from the 18th and 19th centuries and some feature initials or names which allowed makers and their location of manufacture to be identified. The majority of the pipes that could be attributed to a specific maker were produced locally and in the North East of England. Recurring names of manufacturers include John Hastings II of Gateshead, the Parke Family of Gateshead, William Tennant of Newcastle and George Bell of Bishop Auckland. Overall, there is a preference for local manufacturers.

Catalogue

CP1 Stem stamped 'Gambier a Paris M*M Depose'; stamp used 1870-1890 (<https://pipemuseum.nl/en/collection/apm-21-189>). From TP44 [1]

CP2 Stem with stamped cartouche with fleur-de-lis and initials TP. Made by Thomas Parke of Gateshead 1667-1687 (Davey 1988, 50). From TP38 [3]

CP3 Plain bowl with plant leaves on both seams. Similar pipe bowl with decoration dated to 1840-1880 (Mann 1977, 25). From TP53 [1]

CP4 Stem stamped 'BURNS CUTTY' and a partial stamp 'FINN'. Possibly F.J FINN of Gateshead from c. 1840s. (<http://scpr.co/PDFs/Newsletters/SCPR22.pdf> Pg 8) (Parsons 1964, 246). From TP73 [2]

CP5 Bowl fragment featuring a high heel. Similar pipe bowl shape from 1640-1660 (Mann 1977, 9). From TP66 [1]

CP6 Fragment of stem with partial stamp 'THO PARK'. Made by Thomas Parke of Gateshead 1667-1687 (Davey 1988, 50). From TP38 [1]

CP7 Fragment of bowl stamped with the initial 'W'. Probably a 'TW' stamp used by multiple manufacturers in Scotland. Earliest date in use is 1825 with 'Thomas White' but the stamp was used through to the 1920s (<http://scpr.co/PDFs/Newsletters/SCPR22.pdf>, 1-8). From TP77 [1]

CP8 Fragment of bowl with leaf decoration on the seam. Similar decoration dated 1840-1880 (Mann 1977, 25). From TP43 [1]

CP9 Bowl with leaf decoration on the seam. Similar decoration dated 1840-1880 (Mann 1977, 25). From TP33 [1]

- CP10 Fragment of bowl with spur intact and flower decoration on each side. Similar example dated 1700-1780 (Edwards 1988,10,13,16). From TP54 [4]
- CP11a Complete bowl and heel. The heel features the letter 'I' on the left side and 'H' on the right. By John Hastings II of Gateshead 1720-1740 (Edwards 1988, 42). From TP3 [2]
- CP11b Complete bowl and heel, plain. The shape indicative of 1720-1740 (Edwards 1988, 42). From TP3 [2]
- CP12 Partial pipe bowl with heel featuring letters 'I' and 'H'. By John Hastings II of Gateshead 1720-1740 (Edwards 1988, 42). From TP79 [3]
- CP13 Stem fragment with 'B.P AUC' on one side and 'LL' on the other. 'B.P AUC' is Bishop Auckland and 'LL' could indicate George Bell who was producing pipes in the town 1856-1894 (Parsons 1964, 249 <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-3433-1/dissemination/AAseries4/AA442new/archael442-000-000-PDFs/archael442-231-254-parsons.pdf>). From TP45 [1]
- CP14 Fragment of bowl featuring two relief-moulded thistles. Similar designs produced 1841-1867 (https://www.hantsfieldclub.org.uk/publications/hampshirstudies/digital/2010s/Vol_72/s7_higgins.pdf, 185). From TP32 [1]
- CP15 Small fragment of a stem featuring a small dotted loop. Usually part of the pipe stem that shows a maker's name but this is cut off. This decoration was utilised from 1840 (<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-3433-1/dissemination/AAseries4/AA442new/archael442-000-000-PDFs/archael442-231-254-parsons.pdf>, 246/247). From TP8 [9]
- CP16 Small fragment of bowl featuring relief plant leaves on the seam. Similar decoration dating from 1840-1880 (Mann 1977, 23-25). From TP32 [2]
- CP17 Fragment of bowl with ribbed design. Similar pipe bowl with the same decoration dating from 1830-1860 which was a common design of this period (<http://www.dawnmist.org/pipdex.htm>, Decorated style English pipes). From TP66 [2]
- CP18 Fragment of stem featuring the words 'TENNANT' on one side and 'NEWCASTLE' on the other. The Tennant pipe company ran from 1872-1925 (<https://landofiron.org.uk/collections-blog/clay-pipes>) (<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-3433-1/dissemination/AAseries4/AA442new/archael442-000-000-PDFs/archael442-231-254-parsons.pdf> 246/247). From TP52 [4]
- CP19 Fragment of bowl with leaf decoration along both seams. Similar decoration dated 1840-1880 (Mann 1977, 25). From TP15&16 UNSTRAT
- CP20 Two bowls, one of which features the entire bowl and one is partial. The intact bowl dates from 1640-1680 (Mann 1977, 10, 11, 12). The other features the spur dated to the late 18th century (Mann 1977, 23, 24). From TP15 [2&3]
- CP21 Small fragment of glazed stem in a brown colour. Extremely thin and most likely the mouthpiece from the clay pipe. Glazed clay pipes were particularly prominent from the Late 18th century and the first half of the 19th century in the North East, especially brown and green glazed (<https://orb.binghamton.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1194&context=neha> PG 84) and email information from David Higgins at the Clay Pipe Archives (email 04-09-22). From TP32 [2]

CP22 Small fragment of brown glazed pipe stem. Most likely the mouthpiece. Glazed clay pipes are predominantly from the 19th century and in the North East of England they were particularly prominent in the late 18th century and the first half of the 19th century, especially brown and green glazed (<https://orb.binghamton.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1194&context=neha> PG 84) and email information from David Higgins at the Clay Pipe Archives (email 04-09-22). From TP37 [1]

CP23 Small fragment of brown stem with patches of glazing. Glazed clay pipes are predominantly 19th century and in the North East of England they were particularly prominent in the late 18th century and the first half of the 19th century, especially brown and green glazed (<https://orb.binghamton.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1194&context=neha> PG 84) and email information from David Higgins at the Clay Pipe Archives (email 04-09-22). From TP37 [1]

CP24 Small fragment of light brown/green glazed stem glazed on one section only. Glazed pipes were predominantly from the 19th century and in the North East of England they were particularly prominent in the Late 18th century and the first half of the 19th century, especially brown and green glazed (<https://orb.binghamton.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1194&context=neha> PG 84) and email information from David Higgins at the Clay Pipe Archives (email 04-09-22). From TP52 [1]

CP25 Fragment of stem with green and brown glaze. Glazed pipes were predominantly from the 19th century and in the North East of England they were particularly prominent in the Late 18th century and the first half of the 19th century, especially brown and green glazed (<https://orb.binghamton.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1194&context=neha> PG 84) and email information from David Higgins at the Clay Pipe Archives (email 04-09-22). From TP8 [13]

CP26 Complete bowl with heel which displays the letter 'I' on one side and 'H' on the other. By John Hastings II from Gateshead 1720-1740 (Edwards 1988, 42). From TP32 [2]

CP27 Stem fragment with '..ELL'. Possibly George Bell from Bishop Auckland 1856-1894 (Parsons 1964, 249 <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-3433-1/dissemination/AAseries4/AA442new/archaeol442-000-000-PDFs/archaeol442-231-254-parsons.pdf>). From TP54 [3]

CP28A Fragment of curved stem. Long curved stems make their first appearance in the late 18th century, this could be the earliest date of this pipe (National Pipe Archive <http://www.pipearchive.co.uk/howto/date.html>). From TP15&16 Unstratified

CP28B Fragment of a light brown glazed stem. Glazed pipes are predominantly 19th century and in the North East of England they were particularly prominent in the late 18th century and the first half of the 19th century, especially green and brown glazed (<https://orb.binghamton.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1194&context=neha> PG 84) and email from David Higgins at the Clay Pipe Archives (email 04-09-22). From TP15&16 Unstratified

CP28C Fragment of stem with a small patch of light coloured glaze. Glazed pipes were predominantly from the 19th century and in the North East of England they were mainly prominent in the late 18th century and first half of the 19th century (<https://orb.binghamton.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1194&context=neha> PG 84) and email from David Higgins at the Clay Pipe Archives (email 04-09-22). From TP15&16 Unstratified

CP29 Fragment of bowl with intact heel and part of stem. Plain. Heel and bowl form suggest 1690-1720 (Mann, 1977, PG 21). From TP54 [4]

- CP30 Fragment of bowl with intact spur. Plain and highly worn. Spur and projection of the bowl indicates 1840-1880 (Mann 1977, PG 23 & 24). From TP53 [1]
- CP31 Fragment of stem with spur and metal ferrule on the stem indicating this is a mounted pipe bowl. The stem features a dotted design, found on Acorn pipes. British manufacturers began producing mounted bowls from the middle of the 19th century (Ayto 1994, PG 23) (email from Clay Pipe Archives on 26-09-22). From TP74 [1]
- CP32 Fragment of stem featuring 'PIPE' on one side and an illegible name on the other. Possibly a Burns Cutty Pipe with a short stem and of brittle clay (Higgins, 2017, Section 5.4). Design in use from 1840 onwards (Parson, 1964, PG 247; http://www.pipearchive.co.uk/pdfs/howto/Guidelines%20Ver%201_2%20030917.pdf). From TP52 [1]
- CP33 Fragment of decorated stem with incuse floral design. Dated from 1780-1820 (Parsons, 1964, PG 246-47). From TP79 [2]
- CP34 Partial bowl with intact spur. Possibly 1750-1790 (Mann 1977, PG 22). From TP30 [1]
- CP35 Partial bowl, half remaining. The angle of the bowl suggests 1710-1740 (Mann 1977, PG 18). From TP45 [1]
- CP36 Fragment of pipe stem with 'NEW' on one side and 'T' on the other. Possibly Tennant pipemakers of Newcastle 1872-1925 (<https://landofiron.org.uk/collections-blog/clay-pipes>) (<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-3433-1/dissemination/AAseries4/AA442new/archaeI442-000-000-PDFs/archaeI442-231-254-parsons.pdf> 246/247). From TP89 [1]
- CP37 Fragment of a light brown glazed stem. Glazed pipes are predominantly 19th century and in the North East of England they were particularly prominent in the late 18th century and the first half of the 19th century, especially green and brown glazed (<https://orb.binghamton.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1194&context=neha> PG 84) and email information from David Higgins at the Clay Pipe Archives (email 04-09-22). From TP 93 [2]
- CP38 Fragment of stem with light coloured glaze. Glazed pipes are predominantly 19th century. In the North East of England they were mainly prominent in the late 18th century and first half of the 19th century (<https://orb.binghamton.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1194&context=neha> PG 84) and email information from David Higgins at the Clay Pipe Archives (email 04-09-22). From TP 103 [1]
- CP39 Fragment of stem with 'L' on one side and 'B' on the other. Likely George Bell who was producing pipes in Bishop Auckland from 1856-1894 (Parsons 1964, 249 <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-3433-1/dissemination/AAseries4/AA442new/archaeI442-000-000-PDFs/archaeI442-231-254-parsons.pdf>). From TP84 [1]
- CP40 Partial bowl with the heel stamped 'I' on one side and 'H' on the other. John Hastings II from Gateshead 1720-1740 (Edwards 1988, 42). From TP87 [2]
- CP41 Partial bowl and stem stamped 'I' on one side and 'H' on the other. John Hastings II from Gateshead 1720-1740 (Edwards, 1988, 42). From TP83 [2]
- CP42 Fragment of stem with dark brown glaze. Glazed pipes are predominantly 19th century. In the North East of England they were mainly prominent in the late 18th century and first half of the

- 19th century (<https://orb.binghamton.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1194&context=neha> PG 84) and email information from David Higgins at the Clay Pipe Archives (email 04-09-22). From TP93 [4]
- CP43A Heel featuring the letters 'M' and 'P'. This is a mark used by Michael Parke 1692-1737 in Gateshead (Edwards 1988, 46-47). From TP2 [2]
- CP43B Partial bowl with leaf decoration along the seam. Relief-decorated seams tend to be 1840-1890 (Mann 1977, 23, 25). From TP2 [2]
- CP43C Fragment of bowl, plain. Undated. From TP2 [2]
- CP44 Spur. 1850-1880 (Mann 1977, 23) From TP80 [1]
- CP45 Spur. 1840-1880 (Mann 1977, 23). From TP94 [2]
- CP46A Fragment of bowl with leaf decoration along the seam, 1840-1890 (Mann 1977, 23, 25). From TP104 [4]
- CP46B Bowl fragment with intact spur. A spur of this length and the angle of the bowl suggest 1750-1790 (Mann, 1977, 22). From TP104 [4]
- CP47 Part of bowl with partial heel. Projection of the pipe bowl and shape of the heel suggests 1710-1750 (Edwards 1988, 10,16). From TP91 [7]
- CP48A Fragment of stem with brown glaze. Glazed pipes are predominantly 19th century. In the North East of England they were mainly prominent in the late 18th century and first half of the 19th century (<https://orb.binghamton.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1194&context=neha> PG 84) and email information from David Higgins at the Clay Pipe Archives (email 04-09-22). From TP92 [3]
- CP48B Fragment of stem with brown glaze. Glazed pipes are predominantly 19th century. In the North East of England they were mainly prominent in the late 18th century and first half of the 19th century (<https://orb.binghamton.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1194&context=neha> PG 84) and email information from David Higgins at the Clay Pipe Archives (email 04-09-22). From TP92 [3]
- CP48C Fragment of glazed stem with intact spur. The shape of the spur suggests this was produced 1850-1880 (Mann 1977, 23, 24). From TP92 [3]
- CP49A Section of green glazed stem. Predominantly used in the late 18th century and 19th century (<https://orb.binghamton.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1194&context=neha> PG 84) and email information from David Higgins at the Clay Pipe Archives (email 04-09-22). From TP82 [7]
- CP49B Part of a stem with dark brown glaze. Glazed pipe stems were used in the late 18th and 19th Centuries (<https://orb.binghamton.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1194&context=neha> PG 84) and email information from David Higgins at the Clay Pipe Archives (email 04-09-22). From TP82 [7]
- CP50 Stem with a button or nipple mouthpiece. Usually found on short cutty pipes which originated around 1850 and were predominant through to the 20th century (<http://www.pipearchive.co.uk/howto/glossary.html> Accessed 05-01-23). From TP 89 [3]

- CP51 Partial bowl with intact spur. The bowl seems to depict a crest but it is too worn to identify. The angle of the spur suggests 1840-1880 (Mann 1977, 23). From TP34 [1]
- CP52 Fragment of bowl with spur. Size of the spur and angle of the bowl suggest 1850-1880 (Mann 1977, 23). TP104 [4]
- CP53 Small fragment of bowl with two ridges with raised dots between. Possibly a bowl with a fluted design 1810-1870 (Higgins 2012, 96, 127
https://www.academia.edu/36212818/Higgins_2012_Clay_Tobacco_Pipes_and_Other_Pipe_Clay_Objects_from_Excavations_at_Big_Lea_Green_Merseyside Accessed 05-01-23). From TP42 [2]
- CP54A Small fragment of plain stem. Undated. From TP90 [4]
- CP54B Fragment of stem with a very light glaze. Pipe stems were typically glazed from the late 18th century and into the first half of the 19th century in the North East
(<https://orb.binghamton.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1194&context=neha> PG 84) and email information from David Higgins at the Clay Pipe Archives (email 04-09-22). From TP90 [4]
- CP55A Small piece of plain bowl. Undated. From TP102 [1]
- CP55B Fragment of undecorated pipe bowl. The angle of the curve of the bowl suggests 1850-1880 (Mann 1977, 23, 25). From TP102 [1]
- CP56A Fragment of bowl with milled rim. Milled rims were prominent from 1600-18th century and moulded milling developed from the second half of the 19th century. This pipe shows evidence of it being hand milled with blade marks at the top. Size of bowl suggests the early 1700s (Higgins/National Pipe Archive 2017 PG 22
http://www.pipearchive.co.uk/pdfs/howto/Guidelines%20Ver%201_2%20030917.pdf accessed 05-01-23). TP103 [2]
- CP56B Fragment of stem with light brown glaze. Pipe stems were typically glazed in the late 18th century and the first half of the 19th century in North East England
(<https://orb.binghamton.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1194&context=neha> PG 84) and email information from David Higgins at the Clay Pipe Archives (email 04-09-22). From TP103 [2]
- CP57A Partial stem and bowl with spur intact. On one side ‘.ELL’, possibly George Bell of Bishop Auckland 1856-1894 (Parsons 1964, 249
<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-3433-1/dissemination/AAseries4/AA442new/archaeI442-000-000-PDFs/archaeI442-231-254-parsons.pdf>). From TP104 [4]
- CP57B Small Fragment of bowl with raised dots. Similar examples are late 19th century
(<https://pipemuseum.nl/en/collection/apm-5-319a> Accessed 07-01-23). From TP104 [4]
- CP58 Fragment of stem with roller stamped decoration. Similar examples are 1750-1780 and were used in Leicester/Nottingham (Higgins 1987, 10, 12
https://www.academia.edu/43350251/Higgins_1987_Some_Clay_Pipes_from_Cheshire_and_Merseyside0). From TP51 [2]
- CP59 Fragment of stem with moulded decoration and plant leaves on the seams. Similar examples date to the early 19th century
(http://www.pipearchive.co.uk/pdfs/howto/Guidelines%20Ver%201_2%20030917.pdf Accessed 6th January 2023). From TP76 [1]

CP60 Almost complete bowl with worn design. One side may depict a Celtic harp, the other features a bird and floral decoration. Pipes with typical Irish design were common in the 19th century (Hartnett 2004, 140, 141

https://www.jstor.org/stable/20853049?sam1_data=eyJzYW1sVG9rZW4iOiIyMmMxZWZhZC0wZiI1LTQ0YzYtODY4OS0yZWYwOGQyNTgxNjkiLCJpbmN0aXR1dGlvbklkcyI6WYyJiYmQwMjAwMS1iOGY3LTQ5NmItYjA3MC1IM2M0OTg3ZjlkNGMiXX0&seq=9#metadata_info_tab_contents). From TP33 [2]

CP61 Fragment of bowl with leaf decoration along the seam. Relief-decorated seams were mostly in use 1840-1890. Other decoration evident here but unclear (Mann 1977, 23, 25). From TP42 [2]

CP62 Small fragment of bowl with moulded decoration. Possibly a thistle design and so second half of the 19th century

https://www.hantsfieldclub.org.uk/publications/hampshirstudies/digital/2010s/Vol_72/s7_higgins.pdf 182, 185 Accessed 07-01-23). From TP64 [2]

CP63A Piece of bowl with relief-decorated seam. Similar moulded seams are dated 1840-1885, relief moulded seams are most common 1840-1890 (Mann 1977, 23, 25)

https://www.hantsfieldclub.org.uk/publications/hampshirstudies/digital/2010s/Vol_72/s7_higgins.pdf 184, 185 Accessed 07-01-23). From TP82 [1]

CP63B Fragment of stem with light brown glaze. Pipe stems were typically glazed in the late 18th century and the first half of the 19th century in North East England

<https://orb.binghamton.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1194&context=neha> PG 84) and email information from David Higgins at the Clay Pipe Archives (email 04-09-22). From TP82 [1]

CP64A Partial bowl with intact spur and leaf-decorated seam. Relief-moulded seams tended to date from 1840-1890, this is supported by the size of the spur and the angle of the pipe bowl (Mann 1977, 23, 25). From TP102 [2]

CP64B Fragment of a pipe with a small section of the bowl and stem. The spur of the pipe is broken. The angle of the bowl suggests 1840-1880 (Mann 1977, 23, 25). From TP102 [2]

CP64C Almost complete bowl with intact heel. Heel is teardrop-shaped which suggests 1660-1690 (Mann 1977, 48, 51). From TP102 [2]

CP65 Almost complete clay pipe. The stem has "J.W Armstrong" written on both sides and the bowl has the head of a bull with "RAOB" - the Royal Antediluvian Order of the Buffaloes. Armstrong produced RAOB pipes to stop his business from going bust. Armstrong's business ran from 1856-1939 (Parsons 1964, 249) (<https://www.your-book.co.uk/hobby/pipes/armstr.htm> Accessed 07-01-23). From TP86 [2]

CP66 Fragment of bowl with leaf-decorated seam, milled rim and some moulded decoration. The decoration is two diamond shapes with circles within. No comparisons but relief-moulded seams suggests 1840-1890 (Mann, 23, 25). From TP37 [1]

CP67 Small fragment of bowl with fluted design. Similar examples date to 1790-1840

<http://www.pipearchive.co.uk/pdfs/publications/Higgins%202004%20-%20Tower%20of%20London%20Moat.pdf> 250, 254 Accessed 08-01-23). From TP82 [4]

CP67B Small fragment of bowl with part of spur remaining. Similar examples 1790-1840

<http://www.pipearchive.co.uk/pdfs/publications/Higgins%202004%20-%20Tower%20of%20London%20Moat.pdf> 250, 254 Accessed 08-01-23). From TP82 [4]

- CP67C Fragment of bowl with fluting and decorated rim. Similar examples 1810-1870 (Higgins 2012, 96, 127
https://www.academia.edu/36212818/Higgins_2012_Clay_Tobacco_Pipes_and_Other_Pipe_Clay_Objects_from_Excavations_at_Big_Lea_Green_Merseyside Accessed 08-01-23). From TP82 [4]
- CP67D Fragment of bowl with fluting, a decorated rim and relief-moulded seam. Similar examples are 1810-1870. (Higgins, 2012, 96, 127
https://www.academia.edu/36212818/Higgins_2012_Clay_Tobacco_Pipes_and_Other_Pipe_Clay_Objects_from_Excavations_at_Big_Lea_Green_Merseyside Accessed 08-01-23). From TP82 [4]
- CP67E Fragment of bowl with raised floral design along the seam and a small leaf on the side of the pipe. No comparisons but similar designs are late 18th century and first half of the 19th century
<http://scpr.co/PDFs/Armorials/Atkinson%20and%20Oswald%20BAR%201980,%20pgs%20363%20to%20391.pdf> Accessed 09-01-23). From TP82 [4]
- CP68A Fragment of bowl with fluted design. Similar examples are 1790-1840
<http://www.pipearchive.co.uk/pdfs/publications/Higgins%202004%20-%20Tower%20of%20London%20Moat.pdf> 250, 254 Accessed 08-01-23). From TP103 [4]
- CP68B Fragment of plain bowl with a tiny fragment of spur. Angle of the pipe suggests it is 19th century (Mann 1977, 23, 25) From TP103 [4]
- CP68C Fragment of bowl with leaf-decorated seam. These were mostly used from 1810-1880
<http://www.pipearchive.co.uk/pdfs/publications/Higgins%202004%20-%20Tower%20of%20London%20Moat.pdf> 247 Accessed 08-01-23). From TP103 [4]
- CP68D Stem featuring a stamp that looks floral. Incuse decorated stems were prominent in the late 18th century and early 19th century (Parsons 1964, PG 246 & 247). From TP103 [4]
- CP68E Bowl featuring tendrils rising alongside the seam of the pipe and other decoration which is too worn to identify. Closest comparison found is an armorial pipe from the late 18th century and 19th century
<http://scpr.co/PDFs/Armorials/le%20Cheminant%20BAR%201981,%20pgs%20102%20to%20126.pdf> 124 Accessed 09-01-23). From TP103 [4]
- CP69A Complete bowl with heel intact and the letter 'H' on the base of the heel. Similar stamps date to the 1720s and the size of the bowl and heel indicate the 18th century
<http://www.pipearchive.co.uk/howto/maker.html> and Higgins, 1987 1, 2 Clay pipes from Cheshire and Merseyside)
http://www.pipearchive.co.uk/pdfs/Clay/Atkinson/LIVNP_2012_06_225_LONDON%20I.pdf 69). From TP100 [2]
- CP69B Fragment of bowl with one small dot near the base. The angle of the bowl suggests 1840-1880 but this is not certain (Mann 1977, 23, 25). From TP100 [2]
- CP70 Fragment of bowl with a leaf-decorated seam and possible rope decoration. Leaf-decorated seams are usually 1810-1880
<http://www.pipearchive.co.uk/pdfs/publications/Higgins%202004%20-%20Tower%20of%20London%20Moat.pdf> 247 Accessed 08-01-23)
<https://100pages.me/thames-beachcombing/hazards-and-clay-pipes.aspx>). From TP97 [2]
- CP71A Fragment of clay pipe with a line and dot design and a leaf-decorated seam. The seam indicates 1810-1880 as does the simplicity of the design

<http://www.pipearchive.co.uk/pdfs/publications/Higgins%202004%20-%20Tower%20of%20London%20Moat.pdf> 247 Accessed 08-01-23). From TP54 [1]

CP71B Fragment of clay pipe with line and dot design and a leaf-decorated seam. The design of the seam indicates 1810-1880 as does the simplicity of the design

<http://www.pipearchive.co.uk/pdfs/publications/Higgins%202004%20-%20Tower%20of%20London%20Moat.pdf> 247 Accessed 08-01-23). From TP54 [1]

CP71C Fragment of green-glazed stem. The shape indicates a cut mouthpiece. Glazed pipe stems are predominant in the North East in the late 18th century and the first half of the 19th century

<https://orb.binghamton.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1194&context=neha> PG 84) and email information from David Higgins at the Clay Pipe Archives (email 04-09-22). From TP54 [1]

CP72 Bowl with tendrils rising alongside the seam of the pipe. Closest comparison is an armorial pipe that dates from the late 18th century and 19th century

<http://scpr.co/PDFs/Armorial/le%20Cheminant%20BAR%201981,%20pgs%20102%20to%20126.pdf> 124 Accessed 09-01-23). From TP36 [1]

CP73 Fragment of stem featuring a spur and V-shaped section which once connected to the bowl of the pipe. These unusually shaped spurs and stem fragments seem to be late 19th century when decorative pipes became more common (Ayto 1994, 9). From TP100 [2]

CP74 Complete bowl with broken stem featuring two crudely moulded figures of Native Americans.

Each figure holds a staff or spear in one hand and a leafy bushel (presumably tobacco) in the other. This pipe has clear parallels in examples found in Lincoln, Hull and Boston (Mann 1977: 28), though this example lacks the Native American headdresses or leaf moulding along the central seam of the bowl. The popularity of Native American figures on clay pipes likely relates to the booming tobacco industry in the USA at the time and the growing prominence of Native American/settler politics in British news at the time. Maker's information is not present. Photographed Figure 3.1 (below). Date: c.1840-1880. From TP86 [1]



Appendix A3 Figure 3.1 Complete pipe bowl with broken stem, c.1840-1880, (CP74) featuring two crudely moulded figures of Native Americans. From TP86

4. THE COINS by Richard Kelleher

Catalogue

Coin1. Edward IV, first reign (1461-70), light coinage (1464-70), silver halfpenny, London mint, i.m. crown, trefoils by neck, 0.33g (recently broken in three). Probably lost within 25 years of minting. Withers 5, North 1608. From TP64 [7].

Coin2. Sixpence 1948. From TP13 [1]

Coin3. 1883 penny. From TP51 [1]

Coin4. 1988 1 pence coin. From TP46 [1]

Coin5. 1 pence coin illegible. From TP42 [1]

Coin6. Victoria (1837-1901), bronze halfpenny, 'bun head' issue so minted 1860-95, very worn and corroded so date not visible. 4.21g. Spink 3956. From TP87 [2]

5. OBJECTS OF STONE by Chris Gerrard

A possible fragment of sandstone **roofing tile** came from TP16 [4]. Roofing tiles of this type are found at Auckland Castle. A light scatter of roofing **slate** was also recorded from test pits contexts but never in large quantities. TP13 [1] had 11 fragments of roofing slate, but no other test pits contained more than 10 fragments. They are sometimes perforated (e.g. TP66 with attachment holes), but some may conceivably be school tablets for writing (e.g. TP 66 [2]). There was also a possible **whetstone** of micaceous sandstone from TP44 [2] and a fragment of modern **grinding stone** from TP53 [1]. Among everyday objects are the **slate pencils** from TP74 [1], TP59 [1], TP80 [1] and TP100 [2] which are late 18th century to c.1950 (Shaffrey 2022). They are not possible to date closely, but some are cylindrical, others multi-faceted, and always pointed at one end. Writing slates, lined or otherwise, were not identified. Other items include graphite **battery cores** from TP3 [1], TP96 [3], TP103 [1] and TP57 [1], and **stone marbles** from TP73 [3], TP80 [1] and TP90. Purple fluorite **crystals**, probably introduced to Bishop Auckland gardens as a memento from lead mines up nearby Weardale or sold as a garden ornament, were found at TP12 [1]. Further detail on this find can be found in Section 9 of the main report. A fragment of unworked **chalk** came from TP77 [1]. There was also a rectangular sandstone block with chamfered upper edges from TP91 [4], probably of 19th or 20th century date.

Abbreviated Catalogue

S1. Fluorite crystal with large pinkish purple cubic phenocrysts. Photographed Figure 5.1 (below). From TP12 [1]



F Appendix A3 igure 5.1. Fluorite crystal S1

6. PAPER, PLASTICS and other synthetic materials by Caroline Smith

More than a hundred plastic artefacts were recovered, of which half were unidentifiable fragments of plastic film, polystyrene, or rigid plastic fragments. For distribution see Figure 10.8). Of the identifiable plastic artefacts, the majority are disposable food packaging items, mostly **sweet, chewing gum, crisp and chocolate bar wrappers**, for which secure dating has been possible from some wrappers through identification of label codes (e.g. recycling, Fairtrade, kosher and halal symbols), expiry dates, and dateable slogans and artwork. In some cases (i.e. P1), the wrappers relate to discontinued food products. **Plastic drinks bottles and labels** (i.e. P5), **screw bottle tops** (TP107), and **alcoholic beverage labels** (P7) are similarly well-represented, with one instance of a **2-litre transparent fizzy drinks bottle** with the funnel end removed for reuse as a container (TP51). There is one personal **condiment or dairy tub** (P8); and one perforated plastic sheet used for **banana packaging** (P6).

Four **vulcanite screw bottle stoppers** have been recovered through excavations. Vulcanite is a hard non-elastic black rubber from India. In the vulcanisation process, rubber is heat treated with sulphur and linseed oil to create a rigid yet yielding product suitable for a bottle stoppers. The substance was patented by Henry Goodyear in 1846, and the screw stopper design was patented by Henry Barrett in 1872 (Plastic Historical Society 2015). These stoppers soon replaced corks on beer bottles, and could be reused repeatedly and branded. Vulcanite bottle stoppers with the branding 'VAUX' (TP81), 'JONES BRO, B. AUCKLAND' (TP65), 'CAMERON' (TP105) and 'DARLINGTON BOTTLING C.LTD' (TP52), from the factory located Gladstone Street, Darlington, c.1889-1966, were recovered from test-pits across Bishop Auckland. In all cases, the breweries were from the North East – Vaux Brewery was located in Monkwearmouth, Jones Brother's was situated in Bishop Auckland, Cameron in West Hartlepool, and Darlington Bottling in Darlington. Vulcanite bottle stoppers were popular in the UK from the 1870s to the 1970s.

Plastic household and domestic items include whole or fragmented **plastic clothes pegs**, yellow **plastic curtain hooks** (TP53). Four grey **plastic drainpipe offcuts** were recovered from TP107. One complete 20th/21st century **fire alarm** was recovered from TP18, found at a depth of 1m and believed to have been buried to muffle the alarm. One **halogen light bulb** with a plastic cover was recovered from TP48. Binda twine was recovered from TP68 [2], and electric cable from TP9 [2], TP3 [1], TP8 [1], TP57 [1], TP79 [1].

Plastic toys, or fragments of toys included **one black king chess piece** from TP53, one **Kinder Surprise Egg toy container** TP106), one large **plastic octagonal faceted faux gemstone** from TP81, and **pliable plastic sheet with a printed image of a butterfly wing** on both sides that probably comes from a toy or piece of garden décor (TP106).

Artefacts from two test pits situated in the same plot (TP1 and TP70) produced evidence for music and literature. 15 **vinyl records** with paper/card sleeves were found in TP1. Nine of these had no labels, the identifiable artists being Vera Lynn, Frankie Goes to Hollywood (1984), Last Night at the Proms, South Pacific (1958), Mrs Mills, Buddy Holly and the Crickets (1978), Dermot O'Brien (1995), Gracie Fields (1975), Monica Rose (1974), Perry Como (1975), TOTP (1977) with covers only for Meatloaf Bat Out of Hell (1977) and Jim

Reeves, The Country Side of (1962). There was also a **plastic library-issue book cover** containing the partial remains of the paper cover of Stephen King's 'Skeleton Key' book of horror short stories (1986). These were found alongside a burnt copy of Stephen King's 'Heart of Atlantis' (1999) without the plastic cover. These test pits are located in the garden of what was a nursing home, so may represent the a residents discarded record collection. Two **felt pen lids** were also recovered from TP106.

Three artefacts associated with medication and pharmaceuticals were recovered: a **Propranolol blister pack** from TP18, a **brown plastic pill bottle** from TP5 and one **plastic medicine bottle top** from TP10.

Two **bakelite** artefacts were discovered during excavations - a **fragment of possible knife handle** from TP89 and a **decorated lozenge-shaped object with two holes** from TP93.

Other notable plastic artefacts included one **packet for a probable counterfeit disposable vaping pen** recovered from TP89 (Kasper), one fragment of an **RTI prepay gas card** from TP106 (Cedric), a **white plastic shirt button** from TP46 (Titania), a translucent brown fragment from a **French pleat hair comb** from TP104 (Zelda), and a **yellow plastic bead** from TP55 (Charlotte).

Catalogue

Food and Beverage packaging

P1. One near complete Smith's Smokees plastic film crisp packet. The red, white and yellow packaging is very faded, particularly on the front of the packet, and the top front of the packet has been lost which slightly obscures the top of the letters of the brand name 'Smokees'. Beneath the brand name, in very faded white lettering reads 'BACON FLAVOUR' and in yellow lettering beneath 'CRUNCHY CURLS'. A transparent window in three-lobed bubble shape and white border sits beneath lettering. On reverse, the yellow SMITH'S logo is well preserved, with consumer care and ingredient information very visible below. The first box reads 'These Smokees should reach you in perfect condition, if you are not satisfied, please write to Consumer Service Department, The Smith Food Group, 111 Mortlake Road, Richmond, Surrey TW9 4AH., enclosing this packet with its contents stating where and when bought and we will be pleased to reimburse you.'. Second box reads 'Ingredients: Golden Corn, Vegetable Oil with Antioxidant, Flavouring, Salt, Monosodium Glutamate, Colour'. On the left, a cartoon of a smiling man with hat and apron is well preserved. A vertical transparent plastic strip bisects the information and cartoon and contains the joining seam. Crimping on both ends of the packet survives. No expiry date or recycling information is visible.

Smith's started trading in crisps in the UK from 1913, creating many brands of potato-based snacks. By the 1950s-80s, Smith's was known for producing low-cost crisps, setting them apart from competitors like Walkers. In 1982 both Walkers and Smith's were acquired by Nabisco and latterly PepsiCo in 1989. Following their acquisition by PepsiCo, Smith's was entirely phased out of production by the mid-1990s. Plastic crisp packets gained dominance over wax-paper crisp packets in the 1960s and were replaced by metallised film crisp packets in the 1990s. **TP 57 (Esmeralda).**
Context 1. 1960s-mid-1990s. H: 115mm L: 150mm. D: 3mm.

P2. One Wrigley's Extra Sugar-free Chewing Gum wrapper in two connected parts – the external wrapper with branding and artwork and the internal foil wrapper. The external wrapper is made of thin plastic film, coloured blue with yellow, white and black writing. One edge has been lost, but the brand name 'EXTRA' survives intact with illustration of two chewing gum pieces. Above the word 'Wrigley's' is visible, and below in yellow writing the words 'Sugarfree gum'. The barcode and ingredients list has partially survived, together with contact information for Wrigley's and the Tidyman symbol. The internal foil and paper wrapper has partially survived complete with red plastic tear-tape. No expiry date is visible.

The Tidyman symbol was introduced to the UK after 1970 and has been in constant use since then. This packaging predates the currently available Wrigley's Extra Sugar-free Chewing Gum. **TP46 [1]. 20th/21st century. 1970s-2000s. L: 90mm. H: 70mm.**

P3. One intact Mars Bar wrapper with little fading. On reverse the Best Before date panel is faded and unreadable. The wrapper features the Tidyman Symbol (introduced post-1970), black and white Green Dot symbol (introduced in Europe after 1991), and the KLBD kosher symbol (Mars bars were kosher recognised in 2010 (Jewish Chronicle 2009)). The wrapper also contains information about Mars being members of the Fairtrade Cocoa Program, which it joined in 2014 (Fairtrade Foundation 2015). **TP 48 (Venus). Context 1. 21st century. 2014-2022. L:130mm. H: 45mm.**

P4. Fragment of clear plastic film Haribo sweet miniature packet with faded coloured text and illustrations depicting green shoes, yellow anthropomorphic figures, green frogs, white milk bottles with anthropomorphic faces. A banner stating 'NO ARTIFICIAL COLOURS' is visible top left and the beginning of the slogan 'THE HAPPY WORLD...' survives in a blue banner at base of packet above orange banner is a cutoff word beginning with S. The combination of illustrated characters probably indicates that this is a 'Supermix' packet, which was launched in the UK in 1996 (Haribo History 2022). **TP 48 (Venus). Context 1. Late 20th/21st century. 1996-2022. L: 74mm. H: 30mm.**

P5. One white plastic film wrapper with Coca-Cola branding on front. This type of wrapper is attached around the middle of plastic bottles and contains branding, ingredients, barcodes and other information. The wrapper is largely complete, with some loss to the base of the wrapper. The colouring has faded but most of the text is still legible. Along the top banner a promotion for a 'PAY AS YOU GO 'COCA-COLA' BRANDED ERICSSON A1018S PHONE FOR £30 PLUS 60 PHONE TOKENS' has a closing date for applications of '30/9/2000'. **TP 3 (Cleopatra). Context 1. Late 20th/21st century, c. 1999/2000. L: 200mm. H: 50mm.**

P6. One transparent square plastic sheet with square-shaped perforations forming a regular pattern across the centre of the sheet. Some minor ripping to the edges. A faded coloured design is visible across parts of the sheet. The best-preserved portion of the image, on the bottom right side of the sheet, appears to show a circular cartouche with green internal background and yellow border and image of a bunch of bananas in the centre. On the top left of the sheet a red letter 'N' can be discerned. The sheet has clear lateral fold marks, suggesting it might have been folded around/over a rectangular object.

This is likely to be a plastic protective covering over a box of bananas, either sold for domestic consumption with the packaging, or removed at the shop before sale. Packaging ethylene-treated bananas in perforated plastic can create the optimum conditions for transporting bananas over distance because the plastic enables the creation of a beneficial modified atmosphere around the fruit (Rodov et al 2022). Using ethylene to ripen fruit has been an established method since the late 1920s (Miller 1947) and transporting unripe bananas to the UK has been popular since the late 1940s and 50s (Earle 2018). **TP 53 (Alicia). Context 1. Mid-20th-21st century. Late 1940s/50s -present day. L: 475mm. W: 475mm.**

P7. One transparent plastic 'Cactus Jack's Schnapps Cherry Flavour' label. The label which features a black and white swirled design and the byline 'SERVE CHILLED' and 'STRAIGHT FROM THE FRIDGE' was a sticker applied to a glass bottle (not found during excavation).

Cactus Jack's flavoured schnapps is a brand in the ICB Ltd family. ICB, based locally in Middlesbrough, was founded in 1990 and added the Cactus Jack's label to their portfolio in 2005. In 2020, Cactus Jack's had a label refresh which this artefact predates (ICB 2020). Cactus Jack's schnapps is a low-cost fruit flavoured alcoholic beverage which currently retails for around £7.49 for a 70cl bottle after tax. **TP 56 (Dimitri). Context 1. 21st century. 2005-2020.**

P8. One white plastic rectangular condiment/sauce/dairy tub with flat base, rounded corners and rim with ridged thumb-tab. Embossed on the base of the object are the numbers '28', '21.01.19' and 'Hassia 7 PP'. The first number might be a manufacturing code for the product, the second code is likely the expiration date for the item and 'Hassia 7 PP' refers to the plastic type and manufacturer. Hassia-Redatron is a major German manufacturer of food packaging machines, particularly pouches and plastic dairy containers (Hassia Redatron website 2023); PP refers to polypropylene and 7 is the

recyclable plastic identification number (Plastic Expert 2023). **TP 106 (Boudicca). Context 1. 21st century. C. 2009 -2019. L: 55mm W: 43mm D: 25mm**

Vulcanite Bottle Stoppers

P9. Black vulcanite bottle-stopper, with screw-top threading. Obverse reads 'DARLINGTON', reverse reads 'BOTTLING C. LTD'. Darlington Bottling Company was a brewery located on Gladstone Street, Darlington, active between 1889-1966. **TP52 (Zoey). Context 1. 19th-20th century. 1889-1966. L: 33mm**

P10. Black vulcanite bottle-stopper, with screw-top threading. Obverse reads 'JONES BRO', reverse reads 'B. AUCKLAND'. Jones was a local fizzy-drink manufacturer in Bishop Auckland, founded in 1906 on North Bondgate, and demolished in the late 1960s. **TP65 (Melinda). Context 4. 20th century. 1906-c.1970. L: 29mm. W: 13mm. D: 12mm.**

P11. Black vulcanite bottle-stopper, with screw-top threading and flat plate top with 'VAUX' embossed. Vaux Brewery was founded in 1837 and closed in 1999. It was situated in Sunderland. **TP81 (Cristiano). Context 1. 19th-20th century. c1870-c1970. L: 23mm. W: 21mm. D: 22mm.**

P12. Black vulcanite bottle-stopper, with screw-top threading. Obverse reads 'CAMERON', reverse reads 'WEST H'POOL'. Both sides read 'C' in depressed cartouche. J.W. Cameron's & Co was a brewery from West Hartlepool founded in 1852 by William Waldon and leased to John Cameron in 1872 with 16 public houses, with 10 public houses in Bishop Auckland currently owned by J. W. Cameron's & Co, including the Coach & Horses situated close to the site of this test pit. **TP 105 (Alfred). Context 2. L: 38mm W: 20mm**

Household and Domestic Items

P13. One yellow plastic articulated clothes peg in two parts. One segment, comprising fingerboard, hinge and ridged clip is intact, while the other segment's fingerboard has snapped off leaving an irregular break. The metal spring-hinge has been lost, but there is some irregular rust staining in multiple places across the peg. On the outside faces of the peg the yellow colour has faded but remains more vivid on the internal faces of the peg. The peg has no visible branding. While the articulated peg was first patented in 1887, plastic versions did not become widely available until the 1950s (Mitchison 2016). **TP 5 (Elsie). Context 1. Mid 20th-21s century. 1950s—present day.**

P14. One broken halogen lightbulb. Two thirds of the dome survives intact, with some chipping across the rim. Both metal attachment prongs survive intact. Halogen lightbulbs were invented in 1955 by Elmer Fridich and Emmet Wiley and manufactured widely by 1959. In recent decades they have overtaken the incandescent lightbulb due to their greater efficiency and longer lifespan. Halogen lightbulbs will be banned in the UK after 2023 in favour of more energy efficient varieties (Dept of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy 2021). **TP 46 (Titania). Context 1. 20th/21st century. 1959-2022.**

Pharmaceutical Packaging

P15. Amber transparent moulded plastic pill bottle in two fragments with broken neck and side mould seams. Base is slightly concave and '25 ml' and 'a 8' are embossed on base within embossed cartouche. An off-centre circle with smaller circle in centre is embossed on base between the two phrases above. Because it blocks ultraviolet light, amber is commonly used in both glass and plastic pharmaceutical packaging. The surviving threading on neck of bottle is consistent with a standard child-proof fastening which was implemented in the UK after 1975 (British Plastics Federation 2022). The lack of a Mobius Loop recycling logo on base, which was developed in the 1970s, gained popularity at the end of the 20th century and became standardly used in the UK after the implementation of the 2003 Recycling Law, might indicate that the bottle dates from before 2003. **TP5 (Elsie). Context 1. 20th/21st century, 1975-2003 (?).**

P16. Transparent plastic 14-pill single-dose blister pack with slight damage on top right corner resulting in the complete loss of one blister and the partial damage to another. All blister compartments have been unsealed and no pills remain in the packaging. On reverse, the rectangular transparent plastic card with moulded blisters has silver foil laminate with embossed diamond cross-hatching design and expiry date of medication embossed on right-side in vertical type 'BN10101 EXP

09/2019'. Printed in black type in repeating pattern eight times across foil laminate is 'Sustained Release Capsules/Propranolol HCl 80mg/Tillomed Laboratories Ltd/PL 11311/0017'.

Propranolol is a commonly prescribed beta blocker used to treat anxiety, high blood pressure, angina and migraines. Propranolol generally has a shelf-life of three years from the date of manufacture, placing the manufacture of the medication in September 2016 (Propranolol 80mg Tablets BP 2022). The plastic blister pack would have been manufactured before 2016. **TP 18 (Rex). Context 1. 21st Century, c.2016. L:105mm W:61mm D: 0.7mm.**

P17. Rigid burgundy/maroon plastic medicine bottle cap with fragments of clear glass bottle neck attached. Bottle top is vertically ridged around trunk of bottle top, and the flat surface on the top of the bottle reads 'MEASURE HALF OF THIS CAP TO HALF A TUMBLER OF WATER'. The plastic cap is largely undamaged and in good condition.

The instruction on how to self-administer on the cap and clear glass bottle suggests that this bottle contained an over-the-counter medicament rather than a prescription-only drug which would be more likely to require a brown light-blocking bottle. Therefore, this bottle might have contained a cough syrup, vitamin solution or something similar. Rigid plastic food packaging became widely available in the UK from the 1950s and continues in use today. **TP 10 (Julius). Context 1. 20th/21st century, 1950s-present day. H: 20mm W: 25mm.**

Literacy and Music

P18. Transparent plastic book sleeve with partially fragmented paper cover of Stephen King novel 'Skeleton Crew'. Plastic book sleeve is consistent with those added to books at public libraries in the UK, with crimped edge and largely intact except for a small tear at base. Of the surviving paper book cover, the cover art depicting the words 'STEPHEN KING' in bold yellow font atop a black background with illustration of a blue book with skeletons crawling out and the words 'SKELETON CREW' beneath, are well preserved. A small fragment of the bottom corner of the inside book sleeve has preserved, and parts of the blurb are readable. The back cover which includes a full-page black and white photograph of the author wearing glasses is well-preserved, including barcode and ISBN (0751504386) number. Based on the ISBN information, this edition was first published in 1986. This book is a compilation of short stories of the horror genre. The presence of only the plastic book sleeve might suggest the singular deposition of the book sleeve or the total decomposition of the rest of the book. **TP 72 (Trent). Context 1. 1986-Present day.**

P19. Opaque grey coloured ridged felt-tip pen lid with plain base. Moulded from a single piece of plastic. **TP 106 (Boudicca). Context 1. Mid-20th/21st century.**

P20. White ridged felt-tip pen lid with plain base. Moulded from a single piece of plastic. **TP 106 (Boudicca). Context 1. Mid-20th/21st century.**

Toys

P21. Black rigid plastic chess gaming piece. The gaming piece is broken and base has been lost. The plastic is roughly torn with visible splintering. The top of the gaming piece is largely intact and diagnostic decorative detail survives. This detail includes a double ridged band below a truncated cone-shaped crown decorated with four petal-shaped lobes and topped by a cross. Moulded with central seam.

The combination of decorative features is consistent with the standard Staunton-style black king which always feature a crown topped by cross pattée. The Staunton Chess Set was created by master turner Jacques of London in 1849 and named after leading English chess master Howard Staunton. This chess set standardised chess pieces, modelling them after symbols of respectable English society characterised by commonly known symbols like a Western-style mitre for the bishop, stylised battlements for the castle and horse, styled on the Parthenon Marbles, for the knight. The cross pattée is always synonymous with the king, while the coronet is always synonymous with the queen. Rigid coloured plastics have been used for toy production from the 1950s and 60s and have remained popular to the present day (British Plastics Federation (1) 2022). **TP 53 (Alicia). Context 1. Mid-20th-21st century. 1950s-present day. H: 58mm. W: 15mm**

P22. Half of a cracked domed mustard-yellow Kinder Surprise Egg toy container. Kinder Surprise Eggs are made by the Ferrero Rocher brand, created in 1972, and have been widely available in the UK since (History of Kinder Surprise 2023). **TP 106 (Boudicca). Context 3. Late 20th-21st century. 1972-present day. L: 35mm W: 30mm.**

Money

P23. One fragment of a faded orange RTI (Real Time Information) gas card. On obverse is an electronic chip and white image of an arrow, on the reverse is the phrase RTI. RTI gas cards are supplied with credit at selected payment centres, like the Post Office or Payzone, and inserted into pre-pay gas meters to activate them. **TP 107 (Cedric). Context 1. Late 20th – 21st century. L: 27mm W: 19mm**

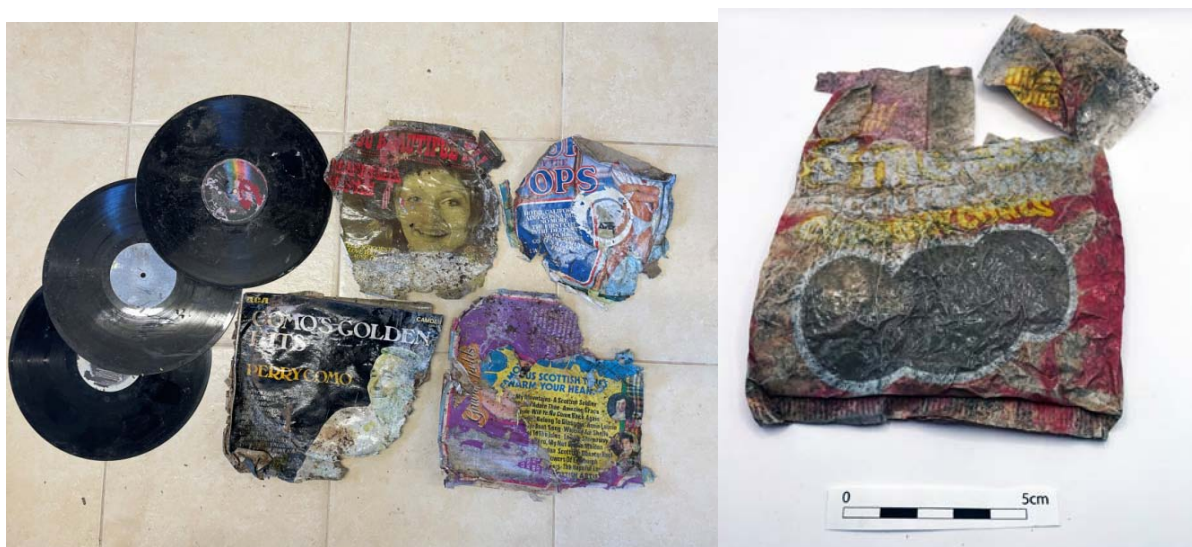
Dress Accessories

P24. One translucent brown fragment from a curved French pleat hair comb, featuring four broken tines. The longest tine has a wavy profile, designed to better hold the hair in place. French pleat hair combs remain a popular dress accessory, used to create French pleat, twist or chignon updos. These hairstyles were particularly popular in the 1950s – 70s in the UK, and remain popular hairstyles for formal occasions. French pleat hair combs were often created in tortoiseshell or tortoiseshell, brown or black plastics to camouflage with the widest range of hair colours in the UK. **TP104 (Zelda). Context 1. Mid 20th-21st century. L: 42mm. W: 19mm.**

Smoking

P25. One silver, black and translucent plastic packet featuring a wavy black bordered design and the central phrase 'Excellent Vaping Experience'. At the base of the packet is the lettering 'WARNING: This product contains nicotine which is a highly addictive substance'. The design is the repeated n both obverse and reverse. The packet is partially torn at the top.

This packet would have contained a disposable vaping pen, bought and used for a specific quantity of puffs. This packet would have contained an unregulated product able to exceed the legal 550-600 puff limit., or the equivalent of 50 cigarettes. Since vaping originated in the UK c. 2010, the vaping market has boomed and spawned an illegal counterfeit trade (The Vape Superstore 2022; Vape With Us pers. comm). Counterfeit vaping devices are widely available online or through social media. On average, one vaping pen will cost between £6-£10 and come in a variety of flavours. **TP89 (Kasper). Context 1. 21st century. 2010-2022. L: 145mm. W: 50mm.**



Appendix A3 Figure 6.1 Vinyl records from TPs 1 and 70 and 'Smokees' packet (P1)

7. OBJECTS OF BONE by Chris Gerrard

An 18/19th century **bone domino piece** was found in TP103 [4].

B1. Small thin domino piece (6 | -). Hand-made with varying sized dots for the '6'. 18th century in date,. 33mm x 140mm x 1.2mm. Photographed Figure 7.1 (below). From TP103 [4]



Appendix A3 Figure 7.1 Domino piece B1

8. OBJECTS OF EXOTIC MATERIALS by Chris Gerrard

A half-coconut bird feeder for the garden was recovered from TP56 [1].

9. VESSEL GLASS by Annabelle Scullion

Post-medieval and modern glass was a significant assemblage collected from 90% of the BBD test pits. Only eleven test pits produced none whatsoever (TP11, 17, 23, 24, 29, 30, 47, 58, 72, 76, 87). **Table glass** was surprisingly rare (e.g. TP73 in pink wine goblets), and there was occasional **pyrex** (mainly 1950s and later, e.g.. decorated with vine leaf decoration. 1915 onwards, from TP46 [1]) and one possible **chandelier droplet** (a chamfered rectangle) from TP68 [1]. **Glass globules** were also present in TP37 and TP68, probably not from glass-making industries but the product of bonfires. There was also 20/21st century **light bulb** fragments (TP73) indicative of very recent deposition. The vast majority of vessel glass are broken bottles, however, some of them post-medieval **wine bottles** which could have been supplied by, for example, Henry Anderson or Matthew Anderson or Charles Layfield or John Mason in the Market Place or High Row in 1833-34 (Trade Directories).

The majority of bottles date from around the mid 19th century to the modern day. Most of the closely dated finds are from the late 1800s to early 1900s, but many others cannot be identified because of their incomplete profiles. They are likely to be 19th century onwards. There is evidence of glassware supplied by local companies such as 'Jones' and the 'Darlington Bottling Company' as well as glass from further afield like 'Camerons' from Hartlepool and even 'Walkers Kilmarnock Whiskey' from Scotland. 'Druggists' in the town (Mr Dixon or Thomas Lonsdale or Jane Wellberry or Robert Davison or Matthew Anderson in the Market Place in the 1820s and 1830s, or Thomas Wilkinson or George Swinburn in Newgate St, Thomas Barlow on Chapel Row (Trade Directories) might have supplied some of the medicinal and more poisonous substances suggested below. Later 19th and early 20th century chemists and apothecaries also supplied bottled carbonated waters, which were considered to have positive health benefits.

Catalogue

VG1 Modern whole unbroken bottle, embossed "W.H.WOOD" and "DURHAM" with picture of Durham Cathedral. Location of workshop unknown. H:220mm. Around c. 1880s-1920s. Donated to project by Rosemary Butler.

VG2 Modern whole bottle, rounded base soda bottle. Designed to store laid down on side to keep cork moist and in the bottle. H:22cm. Probably c.1800s-1900s. Donated to project by Rosemary Butler.

VG3 Post-medieval bottle base, wine bottle push up base. No identifying marks. H:58mm, diameter:94mm. 18th/19th c. From TP1 [3].

VG4 Post-medieval 4 glass fragments, originally from a single wine bottle. Sizes of each piece: W:89mm H:73mm, L:60mm W:37mm, L:63mm W:35mm, L:54mm W:50mm 18th/19th c. From TP1 [3]

VG5 Modern partial bottle neck. Machine made. Likely from a small bottle. Opening diameter:14mm. 20th c. onwards. From TP7 [1].

VG6 Modern glass frag, partially embossed "YE" visible possibly "YEM". Undated, 19thC onwards. L:32mm, W:30mm. From TP7 [1].

- VG7 Modern glass frag, embossed "4" and "MF" visible. Machine-made jar. Mark of food manufacturers federation (now The food and drink federation), were distributed throughout the UK, other examples found in Sheen, Staffordshire (Accessed 13th Dec 2022). L:65mm, W:34mm. C. 1913-1970s. From TP7 [1].
- VG8 Modern light aqua coloured glass frag, embossed "PO" with ridges. Hexagonal Victorian poisonous substance bottle, possibly held ammonia, or other cleaning products or paregoric elixir. Approx L:42mm W:41mm. C. 1870s-1930s. From TP12 [1].
- VG9 Modern glass stopper, 'club sauce type' stopper. Originally with cork around glass to fit bottle neck, probably used for a sauce. H:28mm. Mid 19th century to mid 20th century. Unstrat from TPs 15 & 16.
- VG10 Post-medieval glass frag, possibly stained. No identifying marks. L:40mm, W:11mm. From TP16 [2]
- VG11 Modern whole glass jar, embossed numbers and dots at bottom rim of jar: "... .." "8" "Q2: 1682" "D". H:120mm, Opening diameter:53mm. C. 1990s onwards. From TP18 [1].
- VG12 Modern bottle neck. Green coloured. Machine made in two-part mould. Crown cap closure, probably a beer bottle. H:66mm. C. 1890s onwards. From TP18 [1].
- VG13 Modern glass frag, partially embossed "AIR" "RES" visible. Undated, 19thC onwards. L:42mm, W:24mm. From TP18 [1].
- VG14 Modern Codd marble, from a Codd bottle used by many manufacturers of carbonated drinks. L:9mm, W:8mm. C. 1872-1930s. From TP22 [1].
- VG15 Modern glass frag, partially embossed "HIS" or "SIH" visible. Undated, 19thC onwards. L:25mm, W:22mm. From TP37 [1].
- VG16 Modern bottle neck. Dull green colour. No identifying marks. H:52mm. Mid 19th century - mid 20th century. From TP37 [2].
- VG17 Post-medieval bottle base, push up wine bottle base. No identifying marks. Glass 11mm at thickest. From TP41 [2].
- VG18 Post-medieval bottle base, push up wine bottle base. No identifying marks. Glass around 10mm thick. Diameter if complete:72mm. From TP41 [3].
- VG19 Modern bowl rim. Rim is ribbed, decoration. No identifying marks. L:29mm, W:17mm. From TP41 [7].
- VG20 Modern glass frag, partially embossed "MAR" & "PAUG" visible. Small edge, meaning rim or base piece. Undated, 19thC onwards. L:38mm, W:29mm. From TP43 [1].
- VG21 Modern glass frag, partially embossed "MN" visible. Undated, 19thC onwards. L:41mm, W:31mm. From TP43 [3].
- VG22 Modern stopper, 'club sauce type' stopper. Originally had cork around glass to fit bottle neck, often used for a sauce. H:32mm. Mid 19th to mid 20th century. From TP43 [4].
- VG23 Modern glass frag, partially embossed "CON" visible. Undated, 19thC onwards. L:42mm, W:30mm. From TP48 [1].

- VG24 Modern partial base, circular, embossed "A" with two other partial letters visible. Brown/amber coloured. Undated, 19thC onwards. L:57mm, W:24mm. From TP49 [1].
- VG25 Modern glass frag, partially embossed "EUR" visible. Undated, 19thC onwards. L:34mm, W:26mm. From TP49 [1].
- VG26 Modern glass rim. Small jar or large, wide rimmed bottle. Undated, 19thC onwards. Diameter if complete:70mm. H:30mm. From TP52 [1].
- VG27 Modern glass frag, partially embossed "PAU" faintly visible. Possibly from a base or corner as glass is quite thick and has one rounded off edge. Undated, 19thC onwards. L:51mm, W:24mm. From TP52 [1].
- VG28 Modern glass frag, partially embossed "A.C." visible. Undated, 19thC onwards. L:37mm, W:23mm. From TP52 [1].
- VG29 Modern glass frag, partially embossed "D.S" visible. Cloudy. Undated, 19thC onwards. L:40mm, W:22mm. From TP51 [1].
- VG30 Post-medieval glass frag, some decoration but hard to see due to lamination. L:27mm W:18mm. From TP52 [3].
- VG31 Modern glass frag. Cobalt blue, this colour was used during the Victorian era as an indicator that it contained a poisonous substance. C.1870s-1930s. From TP53 [1].
- VG32 Modern glass stopper. Very dark green colour, looks almost black. 'Club sauce type' stopper, originally had cork around glass to fit bottle neck. H:37mm. Mid 19th century to mid 20th century. From TP53 [1].
- VG33 Modern bottle neck. Originally with a glass stopper ground down to fit. This bottle was to be refilled or used over a long period of time. H:25mm, opening diameter:13mm. From TP53 [1].
- VG34 Modern partial bottle base and side, base embossed "WA" & "KILMA" & "WHI" & "6". Made by Walkers Kilmarnock Whisky. Originated in Kilmarnock, East Ayrshire, Scotland. H:137mm. C. 1860-1908. From TP53 [1].
- VG37 Modern glass frag, embossed (possibly an "R" but unclear). Undated, 19thC onwards. L:39mm, W:15mm. From TP57 [1].
- VG38 Modern glass frag, embossed partial lettering possibly "HOM". Undated, 19thC onwards. L:27mm, W:19mm. From TP61 [2].
- VG39 Modern glass. Possible game counter, small partial rectangle, corners & edges rounded off and smooth. One side shows small decoration in the form of a line following the border of the piece, however the line leading to the missing part does not seem to be straight. Undated, 19thC onwards. L:25mm, W:16mm. From TP68 [1].
- VG40 Modern glass frag, partially embossed "ALL BACK" visible. Undated, 19thC onwards. L:49mm, W:28mm. From TP68 [2].
- VG41 Modern glass frag, partially embossed "OCR" visible. Undated, 19thC onwards. L:19mm, W:17mm. From TP68 [2].

- VG42 Modern base, embossed “MF” “9” “1016” and “S” in a vertical diamond. Machine made jar. Mark of food manufacturers federation (now called the food and drink federation), were distributed throughout the UK. Other examples found in Staffordshire. Diameter:65mm. C. 1913-1970s. From TP73 [1].
- VG43 Modern glass tube, L:47mm, diameter:7mm. Similar ones widely used in labs, industrial processes ect. 20th c. onwards. From TP73 [3].
- VG44 Modern whole broken bottle with stopper, embossed “JONES” & “Bp AUCKLAND”, stopper says “BISHOP AUCKLAND” & “JONES”. Lightning type closure. Jones founded in 1906, a factory on North Bondgate in BA, demolished late 60s/early 70s and moved to West Auckland. H:192mm. From TP74 [1].
- VG45 Modern bottle neck, applied finish rim. No identifying marks, Undated, 19thC onwards. H:45mm, opening diameter:20mm. From TP80 [1].
- VG46 Modern broken bottle, embossed “ESS CAMP COFFEE & CHICORY” & “GLASGOW” & “PATTERSON’S”. Made in Camp Coffee Works, Charlotte St, Glasgow. Approx H:180mm. C. 1870s-1970s. From TP86 [2].
- VG47 Modern melted glass. Melted ridged tube, possibly some type of vial. Diameter:15mm, H:48mm. From TP86 [2].
- VG48 Modern bottle neck. Machine made. Lightning type closure - suggests carbonated drink. L:66mm, diameter:31mm. C. 1875-present, widely used 1880s-1920s. From TP86 [2].
- VG49 Modern possibly glass candle holder base. Bottom of base diameter:50mm. C. 1900s onwards. From TP86 [2].
- VG50 Modern bottle neck. Once had a glass stopper ground down to fit, probably to be refilled or used over a long period of time. H:21mm, opening diameter:13mm. From TP89 [2].
- VG51 Modern partial base. Circular. Aqua coloured, colour common in Europe around 1750s-1930s. Diameter:52mm, glass thickest at base:8mm. From TP89 [2].
- VG52 Modern partial base piece. Possibly heptagonal. Cloudy glass. Embossed partial lettering illegible. The shape suggests a Victorian poison bottle. From TP89 [2].
- VG53 Modern glass frag. Dark green colour. With part of a handle. Possibly a Victorian green glass tankard. L:37mm, W:35mm. 19th C. From TP89 [2].
- VG54 Modern bottle side & base. Rectangular side with small bit of rectangular or square base. Dark aqua coloured, colour common in Europe around 1750s-1930s. Likely to be medicinal/chemical or other non-food household bottles. Undated, 19thC onwards. H:72mm, L:43mm, W:29mm. From TP89 [2].
- VG55 Modern glass frag, floral decoration. L:42mm, W:24mm. No identifying marks, Undated, 19thC onwards. From TP90 [4].
- VG56 Modern rectangle base. Aqua coloured, colour common from 1750s-1930s in Europe. No identifying marks. L:62mm, W:40mm. From TP93 [1].

VG57 Modern square base. Aqua coloured, colour common from 1750s-1930s in Europe. Embossed "M" on base & partial embossing "ARKLTD" & "ONE" visible on side. H:32mm, L:35mm, W:35mm. From TP93 [1]

VG58 Modern partial base frag. Light aqua colour, colour common from 1750s-1930s in Europe. H:50mm, L:46mm, W:34mm. No identifying marks. From TP93 [1].

VG59 Modern partial bottle neck rim. Applied finish rim. No identifying marks, Undated, 19thC onwards. L:44mm, W:30mm. From TP93 [1].

VG60 Modern full bottle neck, tooled finish rim. Opening diameter:20mm, opening & rim diameter:34mm, H:49mm. From TP93 [1].

VG61 Modern glass frag, partially embossed "OLDS" visible. Undated, 19thC onwards. L:36mm, W:19mm. From TP94 [1].

VG62 Modern partial glass lid, scalloped decoration. No identifying marks, Undated, 19thC onwards. L:108mm, W:35mm. From TP94 [3].

VG63 Modern glass frag, partial lettering visible but unable to read. Undated, 19thC onwards. L:42mm, W:40mm. From TP96 [2].

VG64 Modern rim of a jar, probably a food container. H: 30mm, L:73mm, diameter if complete:81mm. From TP99 [1].

VG65 Modern glass frag, embossed "CO" vertically in a rectangle. Undated, 19thC onwards. L:32mm, W:16mm. From TP99 [1].

VG66 Modern bottle neck & lid. External threaded screw cap. No identifying marks. 20th century onwards. H:54mm. From TP99 [2].

VG67 Modern base, embossed "C.T.G". Undated, 19thC onwards. Diameter:69mm. From TP99 [2].

VG69 Modern glass frag, embossed "N" possible 'ONS'. Undated, 19thC onwards. L:43mm, W:27mm. From TP102 [1].

VG70 Modern partial rim, applied finish. No identifying marks, Undated, 19thC onwards. Diameter if complete:60mm. From TP103 [4].

VG71 Modern partial rim, possibly small piece of rectangular/square bottle base. Light aqua colour, colour common in Europe around 1750s-1930s. L:50mm, W:29mm. From TP104 [4].

VG72 Modern base, embossed markings/ symbols on base "4" and some dots. Undated, 19thC onwards. Diameter:74mm. From TP104 [4].

VG73 Modern glass stopper, embossed "HOE'S SAUCE" & "REGd". Once with a cork around the stopper to fit it to bottle. This company had a factory in Greater Manchester. H:34mm. C. 1854 - 1930s. From TP104 [4].

Finds VG74 to VG84 are all from the same bottle design and maker, the complete design said "J.W.CAMERON & CO." "LIMITED" "WEST HARTLEPOOL". Cameron's brewery was founded in 1865 in Stranton (originally in west Hartlepool). These finds probably date to the 1870s-1990s.

- VG74 Modern glass frag, partial lettering visible at top possibly "A", embossed "LIMI" & "WES" visible. L:80mm, W:53mm. From TP105 [2].
- VG75 Modern glass frag, embossed "&" "LIMITED" & "HART" visible. L:91mm, W:50mm. From TP105 [2].
- VG76 Modern glass frag, partially embossed "J.W" visible. Brown/amber coloured. L:56mm, W:49mm. From TP105 [2].
- VG77 Modern glass frag, partially embossed "LE" visible. Dark aqua coloured. L:59mm W:28mm. From TP105 [2].
- VG78 Modern glass frag, partially embossed "J.W.C." visible. Brown/amber coloured. L:37mm, W:22mm. From TP105 [2].
- VG79 Modern glass frag, partially embossed "J.W" visible. Green coloured. L:55m, W:34mm. From TP105 [2].
- VG80 Modern glass frag, partially embossed "J.W" visible. L:42mm, W:27mm. From TP105 [2].
- VG81 Modern glass frag, partial lettering "MIT" visible. L:46mm, W:25mm. From TP105 [2].
- VG82 Modern glass frag, partially embossed "N &" visible. L:47mm, W:18mm. From TP105 [2].
- VG83 Modern glass frag, cloudy, partially embossed "WES" visible. L:41mm, W:35mm. From TP105 [3].
- VG84 Modern partial base, partially embossed "H" visible. H:40mm, L:51mm, W:19mm. From TP105 [3].
- VG85 Modern partial bottle base. Brown/amber coloured. Rectangular. Start of a 'border' pattern visible on the glass, likely to be medicinal/chemical or other non-food household bottle. W:27mm, L:26mm, H:29mm. From TP105 [6].
- VG86 Modern bottle base. Aqua coloured, colour common in Europe around 1750s-1930s. Rectangle base, likely to be medicinal/chemical or other non-food household bottle. L:32mm, W:21mm, H:28mm. From TP105 [6].
- VG87 Modern base frag, partially embossed "N" possible "ON" visible. Aqua colour, colour common in Europe 1750s-1930s. H:28mm, L:57mm, W:17mm. From TP107 [1].
- VG88 Modern glass frag, embossed "TURN". Undated, 19thC onwards. L:17mm, W:15mm. From TP107 [1].
- VG89 Modern glass frag, embossed "air" possibly some type of cursive. Undated, 19thC onwards. L:53mm, W:26mm. From TP107 [1].

10. OTHER GLASS

WINDOW GLASS by Chris Gerrard

Fragments of transparent 19th or 20th century window glass were distributed widely across the town. Some contexts produced very large assemblages of more than 50 fragments (see below) and these probably represent demolition and refenestration projects, possibly of outbuildings in some cases.

TP	Name	Context	Frag count
46	Titania	1	326
53	Alicia	1	190
57	Esmerelda	1	82
60	Horatio	1	98
74	Vaughn	1	210
100	Vera Lynn	2	62

Appendix A3 Figure 10.1 BBD test pit contexts with in excess of 50 window glass fragments recorded

GLASS MARBLES by Chris Gerrard

Glass marbles of different kinds were recovered from TP55 [1], TP57 [1], 2xTP82 [1], TP99 [1]) of blue glass and TP107 [1]. The TP55 and TP57 examples are machine-made, 3 vein tricolour cats-eye marbles. This type originated in Japan and is now mass produced around the world, and date to c.1950-present.

11. METALWORK

IRON OBJECTS by Chris Gerrard

Most of the metal objects recovered during the course of the BBD were Fe **nails**. These were ubiquitous across the town. Fe **straps** for hinges and Fe **bolts** were also identified in numbers. Diagnostic fragments worth noting are: a **gate key** TP2 [3]; iron **castings** TP3 [1]; **grommets** for tarpaulins TP4 [1] and TP37 [1]; reinforcement **binding** for buckets and cans TP6 [1], TP11 [1], TP32 [3] and TP50 [1]; Fe **offcuts** from TP3 [1]; possible **horse harness fitting** and a **coupling loop**, (both from TP7) [1]; **chain link** from TP8 [1]; **strap** from TP9 [1]; a **rat trap** spring TP18 [1]; and **horseshoes** from TP21 [1], TP102 [2] and TP107 [1]; shoe **pattens** or 'blakeys' from TP32 [1] and TP53 [1]; a fork **tine** TP46 [1]; a pipe **bracket** TP46 [1]; paint **tins** from TP57 [1], TP99 [3] and TP74 [1] where there were three; a **pintle** TP59 [3]; a **penknife** with a bone handle from TP75 [2]; a **washer** TP80 [1]; **gate fixture** TP84 [1]; **staples** TP97 [2] and TP100 [2], and; a **grate** for an airbrick TP99 [2]. There was also cast iron **guttering** from TP6 [3], TP10 [1], TP13 [1], TP43 [2], TP57 [1] and TP99 [2]. The only Fe dress accessory is a **buckle** from TP32 [1]. **Galvanised nails and screws** were found on several sites, indicating recent DIY projects (TP26 [2]).

ALUMINIUM OBJECTS by Chris Gerrard

Aluminium was represented in the assemblage in the form of a **pie tray** TP99 [2]; drinks **cans** TP20 [1], TP22 [1], TP25 [1], TP26 [1], TP49 [1] and TP51 [1] with their **ring pulls** (TP46 [1] and TP99 [1]); **bottle caps** TP46 [1] including a Gaymers metal bottle cap TP38 [2]; a **chassis number tag** TP42 [1]; a **grommet** for a tarpaulin TP49 [1]; **cigarette foils and cigar filter** from TP 57 [1], TP49 [1], TP99 [2], TP106 [1] and [3]; a **light bulb fitting** from TP7 [1]; a **tomato puree tube** TP18 [1], and a **toothpaste tube** TP18 [1].

Of particular interest is one amorphous lightweight lump of white metal from TP83 [2]. This was analysed using an SEM. It was composed of AL and Si and rather than being natural or a metal-working slag it may be simply a melted aluminium can.

LEAD and TIN OBJECTS by Chris Gerrard

A length of **lead** piping was recovered from TP6 [3] and there were several Pb **offcuts** from roofing projects (TP6 [3], TP7 [1], TP16 [4], TP41 [7] and TP45 [1]) together with a lead **prism** with hammered end from TP44 [1]. **Cable clips** TP46 [1], a **staple** TP57 [1], a **musket ball** TP82 [4] and the base of a toy figure with blue paint P105 [6] were also present in the assemblage.

Abbreviated Catalogue

LT1. Semi-intact pulley wheel from a clock mechanism. Photographed Figure 11.1 (below). From TP1 [1]



Appendix A3 Figure 11.1. Pulley wheel from a clock mechanism (LT1)

COPPER ALLOY OBJECTS by Chris Gerrard

These included picture **hook** plates TP8 [1] and TP74 [1]; a wardrobe **rail fitting** TP8 [1]; pipe **bracket** TP9 [1] **junction fitting** TP10 [1]; 20th century plain brass **buttons** for clothing with raised rims TP14 [1], TP48 [1] and TP93 [1]; ?19th century CUA button cast in two parts from TP88 [3]; **curtain rod** TP18 [1]; **gun cartridge** cap TP34 [1]; a hat and coat **hook** TP41 [1]; square headed and shanked **Cu nails** for fastening slates TP44 [2], TP94 [3] and TP101 [1]; **plate** with attachment holes TP52 [1]; **gas tap** fitment TP53 [1]; **filament** from a kerosene lamp TP53 [1]; **copper wire** TP55 [2]; **handle** for a cooking pan TP63 [4]; Cu **filigree oval** for a brooch TP91 [1], the pulley wheel and; a **spoon handle** for tea or mustard TP100 [2].

Abbreviated Catalogue

CU1. Upper part of a spoon handle. Badly corroded but with remnants of decoration. From TP100 [2]

CU2. Filigree cover for an oval brooch with securing piercings at each end. Probably late 19th or early 20th century. Photographed Figure 13.2 (below). From TP91 [1]

CU3. Handle for a pan, interior curvature 8.5cm. Photographed. From TP63 [4]



Appendix A3 Figure 11.2 Filigree cover for an oval brooch (CU2)

STAINLESS STEEL OBJECTS by Chris Gerrard

The assemblage contained a stainless steel **tap fitting** TP13 [1]; a **key ring** TP18 [1]; part of a **pen** TP18 [1]; clipboard **clip** TP51 [1]; possible steel **toe cap** TP56 [1]; 4-way spider wheel **wrench** TP56 [1]; metal **wire twist** TP97 [2] and TP107 [2]; metal **cord** TP103 [2], and; a modern **key** (brand 'Tower') TP104 [1].

12. TEXTILES AND LEATHER by Chris Gerrard

Various items were collected including a semi-complete **blue shirt** from TP40 [1]; a cloth **rag** TP29 [1]; two **leather patches** from TP81 [1]; one leather **shoe sole** TP86 [2]; one rubber **sole shoe** TP99 [1]; a fragment of **leather** with stitching TP99 [2], and; a gardening **glove** TP18 [1]. There were also three **medical plasters** TP9 [2], TP57 [1] and TP57 [1]. Also included in this category are fragments of **furnishings** such as cushion stuffing TP4 [1]; fake leather TP9 [2], and; a short length of carpet TP99 [3].

13. CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS by Chris Gerrard

CBM was the one of the most numerous categories of finds recorded –1906 fragments in total. The largest assemblages, in excess of 100 fragments, were recovered from TPs 1, 38 and 82. Generally, these small undiagnostic frags were chippings of 19th century and 20th century brick and broken tile and probably represent construction waste, but there is little to be said about the distribution of material over the wider urban area. Some TPs, it might be noted, produced very little waste of this kind, probably due to their distance from built structures (TP5, 12, 15, 17, 20, 21, 27, 39, 50, 62, 86, 94, 103).

TP	Name	Context	Frag count
1	Anastasia	1	53
1	Anastasia	2	77
1	Anastasia	4	53
1	Anastasia	4	52
14	Neil	1	71
38	Lizzy	1	53
45	Solomon	1	66
48	Venus	1	64
82	Diana	7	103

Appendix A3 Figure 13.1. BBD test pit contexts with in excess of 50 CBM fragments recorded

A light scatter of ceramic **roofing tile** was recorded from test pits contexts but never in large quantities. Roofing tile was of the pantile type with projecting nibs for suspension. A brick and tile maker is recorded on Cockton Hill in 1833-34 (Trade Directories).

BRICKS by John Castling

52 largely complete or incomplete fragments of brick or tile were recovered from 35 contexts across 25 test-pits. This assemblage was selected as a sample from the larger quantity of excavated ceramic building material due to each brick or tile retaining at least one complete dimension or other diagnostic element. The dimensions and weight, fabric, form and any diagnostic elements were recorded according to the guidelines suggested by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group 2002), and compared to other accessible assemblages. No scientific analysis has been undertaken.

The assemblage of 48 bricks and four tiles gives some manufacturing information. Half (26 – including all four tiles) are machine pressed and must date to after the 1860s, while those with evidence of being wire cut (B37, B39, B50) must date to post-1851 (McComish 2015, 47). The deep frogs and makers stamps that machine-pressed bricks allow can be seen in nine bricks. At least five (B1, B19, B23, B24, B40) are by the London Brick Company, which was established in 1877, hit peak production in the 1950s and until the 1980s was the largest brick manufacturing company in the world (Hanson 2007). Only fragments or initials remain of the other stamps, although on (B35) could be from the nearby Eldon brickworks which opened in 1897 (Sallery 2022). The date of 22 of the remaining non-wire-cut handmade bricks can be estimated by their thicknesses, which steadily grew through the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, partly influenced by the 1784 Brick Tax which usually led to bricks thicker than three inches (76mm) being produced (McComish 2015, 43). In urban York 45-50mm thick would be usual for medieval bricks, while those of c.1540-1784 would be 51-64mm thick (McComish 2015, 24–25, 42). In southern rural Northumberland those earlier than 1740 are usually thinner than 57mm, those from 57-63mm date from c.1740-1784, those 64-76mm are c.1784-1840, with thicker bricks generally later than this (Castling & Woolford 2018, 265).

On a combination of this evidence we might tentatively suggest two (B5, B44) as possibly late medieval, seven (B7, B8, B9, B11, B16, B17, B22) as late-sixteenth- to earlier-eighteenth-century, eleven (B6, B12, B15, B18, B27, B28, B30, B31, B32, B36, B45) as mid- to late-eighteenth-century, one (B25) as late-eighteenth- to mid-nineteenth-century, and one (B33) as mid- to late-nineteenth-century.

Evidence of use is limited to the presence of mortar (evident on twenty of the bricks), white-wash or white paint (B8, B11, B29, B36, B47, B48), or signs of burning which might suggest use in or near a fire (B10, B17, B51). The location of mortar on broken faces suggests either reuse or deliberate breaking prior to use in a wall on five bricks (B8, B17, B20, B31, B32). One brick (B26) and one tile (B34) are salt-glaze, which may suggest use associated with sanitation (McComish 2015, 53).

The assemblage contains both CBM made locally and that which has been imported from elsewhere in the country. The dates focus around the later-eighteenth- and then the later-nineteenth- to twentieth-century, although there is possibly late-medieval material from around Bishop Auckland's Market Place too. There is likely evidence of reuse, but no specific uses can be identified beyond some associations with burning and white-washed walls.

- B1 Brick (complete), Machine-made, Stamped, No Glaze. Fabric: Light-pinkish-red (ext.); non-friable; no notable inclusions. Deep trapezoidal frog stamped "LBC M PHORPRES 4" in frog; slightly worn on edges and some minor spalling in several places but otherwise in good condition. L:220mm D:105mm T:69mm Weight:1941g. Photographed Figure 13.2 (below). London Brick Company, post-1877, likely mid-twentieth-century. From TP9 [2].
- B2 Brick (incomplete), Machine-made, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Dark-red (ext.), dark-grey (int); non-friable very occasional medium stone inclusions. Broken in half? along stretcher; damage on edges and corners. L:>153mm D:107mm T:76mm Weight:1991g. Post-1860s. From TP42 [2].
- B3 Brick (incomplete), Machine-made, Stamped, No Glaze. Fabric: Light-pinkish-yellow (ext.), mid-pinkish-red (int); slightly friable where broken; very frequent small stone inclusions. Broken along

stretcher; shallow curved frog stamped with "V.M."; significant loss around corners and one end, and faces worn. L:c.179mm D:117mm T:83mm Weight:2156g. Post-1860s. From TP11 [2].

- B4 Brick (incomplete), Machine-made, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Mid-orangey-red (ext. sides), Mid-brownish-red (int. and top and base); non-friable; no notable inclusions. Broken into third(?) along stretcher down centre of end core-hole; damage on one corner. L:>74mm D:106mm T:69mm Weight:917g. Post-1860s. From TP11 [2].
- B5 Brick (incomplete), Handmade, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Mid-orangey-red (ext. and int.), Mid-greyish-red (stretcher face); soft, slightly friable; frequent small and very small stone inclusions. Large crack centrally, mortar adhered to both bed-faces; major loss on one corner, slight losses on other corners; uneven width, slight bend along stretcher. L:>169mm D:118mm T:50mm Weight:1030g. Possibly fourteenth to sixteenth-century. From TP2 [2].
- B6 Brick (incomplete), ?Handmade, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Mid-yellowish-grey (ext.), Mid-grey (int.); non-friable; v occasional small stones. Broken in half? along stretcher; slight loss on edges and corners; mortar adhered to all ext. faces. L:>123mm D:118mm T:69mm Weight:1417g. Likely mid- to late-eighteenth-century. From TP41 [7].
- B7 Brick (incomplete), Handmade, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Mid-red (ext.), Marbled red and grey (int.); non-friable; occasional small and very small stones. Broken along stretcher, slight damage to edges and corners. L:>68mm D:113mm T:52mm Weight:581g. Likely late-sixteenth- to earlier-eighteenth-century. From TP49 [1].
- B8 Brick (incomplete), Handmade, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Mid-pinkish-red (ext.), mid-brownish-red (int.); non-friable; occasional small stone inclusions. Broken along stretcher at angle, one corner lost, some mortar adhered to beds, possible faded white-wash on stretchers and broken header - possible reuse; some spalling on beds; variable thickness. L:>128mm D:118mm T:53mm Weight:977g. Likely late-sixteenth- to earlier-eighteenth-century. From TP49 [1].
- B9 Brick (incomplete), Handmade, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Mid-orange (ext.), mid-grey (int.); non-friable; no notable inclusions. Broken along stretcher, slight damage to corners and one bed; bulge from manufacturing in one corner, curve along header. L:>100mm D:125mm T:54mm Weight:923g. Likely late-sixteenth- to earlier-eighteenth-century. From TP48 [3].
- B10 Brick (incomplete), Machine-made, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Dark-reddish/purplish-grey (ext. and int.) dark-pinkish-red (one stretcher); slightly friable; occasional shell and very small stone inclusions. Broken unevenly along stretcher; heavily burnt and cracked with some heat damage; damaged along edges, some variation in thickness. L:>176mm D:118mm T:74mm Weight:2277g. Post-1860s. From TP2 [3].
- B11 Brick (incomplete), Handmade, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Mid-brownish-red (ext.), mid-greyish-brown (int.); slightly friable; no notable inclusions. Broken unevenly along stretcher, slight damage on corners; uneven beds and slight curve along stretcher; mortar adhered to beds, possible remaining white-wash on stretchers. L:>133mm D:112mm T:56mm Weight:988g. Likely late-sixteenth- to earlier-eighteenth-century. From TP1 [2].
- B12 Brick (incomplete), Handmade, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Dark-orangey-grey (ext.), mid-grey (int.); non-friable; no notable inclusions. Broken unevenly along stretcher; slight damage on corners; mortar adhered to beds and intact header; slight curve along header. L:>139mm D:114mm T:62mm Weight:1320g. Likely mid- to late-eighteenth-century. From TP1 [2].

- B13Brick (incomplete), Machine-made, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Mid-pinkish-red (ext.), light-grey (int.); non-friable; occasional very small shell inclusions. Broken along stretcher, slight damage to one corner. L:>155mm D:108mm T:70mm Weight:1655g. Post-1860s. From TP6 [6].
- B14Brick (incomplete), Machine-made, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Dark-red (ext.), mid-orangey-red (int.); friable in places; no notable inclusions. Broken in half? along stretcher; small square-ended frog; parts of other brick affixed in some areas. L:>124mm D:112mm T:74mm Weight:1854g. Post-1860s. From TP2 [3].
- B15Brick (incomplete), Handmade, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Mid-pinkish-red (ext.), mid-grey (int.); slightly friable; occasional very small shell inclusions. Broken in half? along stretcher; loss of one corner, slight damage to remaining corner and edges; slight trace of mortar adhering to both beds and one stretcher; thickens towards that stretcher. L:>126mm D:115mm T:61mm Weight:1065g. Likely mid- to late-eighteenth-century. From TP8 [13].
- B16Brick (incomplete), Handmade, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Dark-reddish-brown (ext.), dark-grey (int.); slightly friable; occasional very small shell inclusions. Broken in half? along stretcher; slight damage to edges and corners; uneven thickness, slight curve along stretcher; traces of mortar adhered to both beds, stretchers and remaining header. L:>122mm D:111mm T:53mm Weight:1147g. Likely late-sixteenth- to earlier-eighteenth-century. From TP1 [4].
- B17Brick (incomplete), Handmade, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Mid-orangey-red (ext.), mid-grey (int.); non-friable; no notable inclusions. Broken in half? along stretcher; signs of soot/burning in patches on one stretcher and remaining header; mortar adhered to both beds and the remaining header and broken header face - likely reuse or broken deliberately in primary use; score-mark at angle along remaining header and onto one bed; uneven thickness. L:>126mm D:110mm T:52mm Weight:1073g. Likely late-sixteenth- to earlier-eighteenth-century. From TP48 [1].
- B18Brick (incomplete), Handmade, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Mid-greyish-red (ext. and int.); slightly friable; no notable inclusions. Broken along stretcher, slight damage to edges and corners; depth and thickness vary slightly; mortar adhered to one bed and header. L:>168mm D:122mm T:63mm Weight:2013g. Likely mid- to late-eighteenth-century. From TP70 [2].
- B19Brick (incomplete), Machine-made, Stamped, No Glaze. Fabric: Light-pinkish-red (ext. and int.); non-friable; no notable inclusions. Broken along stretcher and in half? along header; deep trapezoidal frog stamped "LBC PHORPRE..." in frog; slightly worn on corners. L:>152mm D:103mm T:>40mm Weight:628g. London Brick Company, post-1877, likely mid-twentieth-century. From TP8 [1].
- B20Brick (incomplete), Machine-made, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Dark-brownish-red (ext. and int.); non-friable; occasional shell and stone inclusions. Broken along stretcher and significant loss in corner and one bed face too; possibly broken down middle of off-centre core-hole - may be drilled later due to surrounding circular depression; mortar adhered to one bed and both complete and broken header - likely reuse or broken deliberately in primary use. L:>80mm D:112mm T:>72mm Weight:799g. Post-1860s. From TP2 [3]
- B21Brick (incomplete), ?Handmade, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Dark-brownish-red (ext.), dark-grey (int.); non-friable; frequent stone inclusions. Broken along stretcher; mortar adhered to one bed and header; slight damage and spalling to corners; possible decorative stepped edge with round protrusion; slight curve along header. L:>53mm D:117mm T:>58mm Weight:553g. Photographed Figure 13.3 (below). Likely late-sixteenth to late-eighteenth-century. From TP68 [1]

B22Brick (incomplete), ?Handmade, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Dark-orangey-red (ext.), dark-grey (int.); non-friable; v. occasional shell inclusions. Broken along stretcher and slight loss to one corner; mortar adhered to all faces except one stretcher, including broken faces - likely reuse or broken deliberately in primary use; whole brick is on an angle with one bed offset from the other, also thickens towards one stretcher. L:>92mm D:112mm T:51mm Weight:808g. Likely late-sixteenth- to earlier-eighteenth-century. From TP1 [5]

B23Brick (incomplete), Machine-made, Stamped, No Glaze. Fabric: Light-pinkish-red (ext.), mid-yellowish-grey (int.); non-friable; no notable inclusions. Broken unevenly along stretcher; deep trapezoidal frog stamped "L...[BC] PHOR...[PRES]" in frog; slightly worn on edges, some loss in one corner and some minor spalling on base bed. L:>110mm D:104mm T:69mm Weight:838g. London Brick Company, post-1877, likely mid-twentieth-century. From TP6 [2]

B24Brick (complete), Machine-made, Stamped, No Glaze. Fabric: Mid-greyish-white (ext.), mid-grey (int.); non-friable; no notable inclusions. Deep trapezoidal frog stamped "LBC PHORPRES 12" in frog; minor damage to top edges and corners, rusticated on one stretcher and one header face. L:216mm D:103mm T:66mm Weight:1830g. Photographed Figure 13.4 (below). London Brick Company, post-1877, likely mid-twentieth-century. From TP9 [1]

B25Brick (incomplete), Handmade, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Mid-pinkish-red (ext.), light-grey (int.); non-friable; occasional very small shell inclusions. Damage on edges and loss at corners and across whole of one header face; tooling marks obvious on one bed; possible animal print; possible curve in fabric along stretcher (damage makes interpretation difficult). L:>201mm D:117mm T:76mm Weight:2634g. Likely late-eighteenth- to mid-nineteenth-century. From TP42 [2]

B26Brick (incomplete), Machine-made, No Stamp, Salt-glaze. Fabric: Dark-brownish-red (ext.), mid-grey (int.); non-friable; no notable inclusions. Broken along stretcher, slight damage to one corner; dark-red salt-glaze on both beds, remaining header and one stretcher. L:>90mm D:111mm T:74mm Weight:1251g. Post-1860s. From TP75 [2]

B27Brick (incomplete), Handmade, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Light-pinkish-orange (ext. and int.); slightly friable; occasional very small shell inclusions. Broken in half? along stretcher; slight damage to edges and loss at one corner; same fabric and dimensions as B28, but two fragments do not join likely different bricks. L:>133mm D:118mm T:59mm Weight:1023g. Likely mid- to late-eighteenth-century. From TP1 [5]

B28Brick (incomplete), Handmade, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Light-pinkish-orange (ext. and int.); slightly friable; occasional very small shell inclusions. Broken in half? along stretcher; slight damage to edges and loss at one corner; same fabric and dimensions as B27, but two fragments do not join likely different bricks. L:>136mm D:117mm T:59mm Weight:1121g. Likely mid- to late-eighteenth-century. From TP1 [5]

B29Brick (incomplete), Machine-made, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Mid-orangey-red (ext.), mid-grey (int.); non-friable; no notable inclusions. Slight damage on edges and corners, major loss at one header, very slight frog depression, remains of white paint on one stretcher. L:>173mm D:105mm T:76mm Weight:2499g. Post-1860s. From TP69 [1]

B30Brick (incomplete), Handmade, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Dark-brownish-red (ext.), dark-grey (int.); non-friable; no notable inclusions. Slight loss to one corner, otherwise slight damage to edges but largely complete; bend along stretcher and both headers; slight mortar adhesion on both beds. L:245mm D:120mm T:70mm Weight:2888g. Likely mid- to late-eighteenth-century. From TP50 [1]

- B31Brick (incomplete), Handmade, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Light-pinkish-red (ext.), mid-grey (int.); non-friable; no notable inclusions. Broken along stretcher, slight damage to remaining header; some mortar adhered to one bed and remaining header, with possible traces on broken header - possible reuse. L:>151mm D:127mm T:60mm Weight:1706g. Likely mid- to late-eighteenth-century. From TP70 [2]
- B32Brick (incomplete), Handmade, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Light-pinkish-red (ext. and int.); slightly friable; occasional very small shell inclusions. One corner broken, otherwise largely complete; bend along stretcher; mortar adhered to one bed and spots elsewhere, including on broken corner - possible reuse. L:253mm D:124mm T:62mm Weight:3051g. Likely mid- to late-eighteenth-century. From TP71 [2]
- B33Brick (incomplete), ?Handmade, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Dark-orangey-red (ext.), light-pinkish-grey (int.); non-friable; frequent very small stone and shell inclusions. Broken along stretcher; very shallow frog on one bed; loss on remaining corners and edges. L:>86mm D:113mm T:80mm Weight:1332g. Likely mid- to late-nineteenth-century. From TP75 [1]
- B34Tile (incomplete), Machine-made, No Stamp, Salt-glaze. Fabric: Mid-grey concrete (int.) with very small stone inclusions, dark-red salt-glaze (ext.). Concrete tile with dark-red salt-glaze on top and bottom faces and the one unbroken edge, possible over-firing as one edge glaze is vitrified. L:>115mm D:>103mm T:43mm Weight:472g. Post-1860s. From TP75 [1]
- B35Brick (incomplete), Machine-made, Stamped, No Glaze. Fabric: Mid-orange (ext. and int.); non-friable; occasional very small shell and stone inclusions. Broken along stretcher; frog on both beds, one with surrounding edge lost; stamped with "E..."; peg hole on opposite bed. L:>95mm D:116mm T:70mm Weight:1066g. Photographed Figure 13.5 (below). Post-1860s, possibly Eldon Brickworks (post-1877). From TP50 [1]
- B36Brick (incomplete), Handmade, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Mid-reddish-brown (ext. and int.); slightly friable; no notable inclusions. Broken unevenly in half? along stretcher; mortar adhered to both beds and white-wash on in-tact header. L:>115mm D:122mm T:57mm Weight:1137g. Likely mid- to late-eighteenth-century. From TP50 [1]
- B37Brick (complete), ?Handmade, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Mid-orangey-red (ext. and int.); non-friable; no notable inclusions. Slight damage on edges; wire marks across both beds; some white discolouration on both headers; slight bend along both stretchers. L:229mm D:110mm T:76mm Weight:3269g. Post-1850s. From TP102 [1]
- B38Brick (complete), Machine-made, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Mid-pinkish-orange (ext. and int.); non-friable; occasional very small shell inclusions. Slight damage on corners and edges; uneven square frog with uneven upper bed around frog. L:228mm D:109mm T:61mm Weight:2779g. Post-1860s. From TP102 [1]
- B39Brick (incomplete), ?Handmade, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Dark-reddish-brown (ext.), dark-grey (int.); non-friable; no notable inclusions. Broken along stretcher and significant loss in corner; wire marks on one stretcher and bed; slight mortar adhesion on all faces. L:>167mm D:113mm T:80mm Weight:2548g. Post-1850s. From TP105 [3]
- B40Brick (incomplete), Machine-made, Stamped, No Glaze. Fabric: Light-pinkish-red (ext.), dark-grey (int.); non-friable; no notable inclusions. Broken along stretcher and (in half) along header, with loss to top of frog; deep trapezoidal frog stamped "PHORP[ES]". L:>135mm D:>68mm T:>64mm Weight:469g. London Brick Company, post-1877, likely mid-twentieth-century. From TP107 [2]

- B41Brick (incomplete), Machine-made, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Dark-brownish-red (ext. and int.); non-friable; occasional shell and stone inclusions. One corner remaining; shallow rectangular frog. L:>66mm D:114mm T:76mm Weight:327g. Post-1860s. From TP103 [2]
- B42Tile (incomplete), Machine-made, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Dark-brownish-red (top and core) mid-grey (base); non-friable; occasional small stone inclusions. Two small sections of intact adjacent edges remain; burnished top face; linear ridges around edges and parallel across base to act as frogs. L:>105mm D:>71mm T:29mm Weight:232g. Post-1860s. From TP103 [2]
- B43Tile (incomplete), Machine-made, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Mid-greyish-red (top and core) mid-grey (base); non-friable; occasional small stone inclusions. One small section of intact edge remains; burnished top face; linear ridges around edges and parallel across base to act as frogs; some mortar adhered to base. L:>89mm D:>75mm T:31mm Weight:252g. Post-1860s. From TP103 [2].
- B44Brick (incomplete), Handmade, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Mid-reddish-orange (ext. and int.); non-friable; no notable inclusions. Broken along stretcher and significant loss to one bed; mortar adhered to remaining header with spots on bed and stretcher; curve along remaining bed. L:>84mm D:116mm T:50mm Weight:602g. Possibly fourteenth to sixteenth-century. From TP100 [2].
- B45Brick (incomplete), Handmade, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Mid-brownish-red (one bed and stretcher) light-grey (remaining ext.), dark grey (int.); non-friable; no notable inclusions. Broken along stretcher in half? curve across bed and remaining header; mortar adhered to one bed, both stretchers and remaining header. L:>138mm D:124mm T:58mm Weight:1302g. Likely mid- to late-eighteenth-century. From TP100 [2]
- B46Brick (incomplete), Machine-made, Stamped, No Glaze. Fabric: Mid-orangey-red (ext. and int.); non-friable; occasional very small shell inclusions. Broken along stretcher; deep trapezoidal frog stamped "S" on sloping header end of frog; on opposite bed two small round peg protrusions. L:>55mm D:105mm T:65mm Weight:418g. Post-1860s. From TP107 [1]
- B47Brick (incomplete), Machine-made, Stamped, No Glaze. Fabric: Light-pinkish-red (ext. and int.); non-friable; occasional very small shell inclusions. Two fragments of same brick - main fragment from corner showing deep trapezoidal frog (opposite bed, stretcher and header both broken); white-wash on remaining part of header/stretcher and possibly into frog and onto stretcher/header; stamp (embossed) "2 1"; round peg protrusion on edge around frog; smaller fragment of upper bed with same frog; stamp (embossed) "7"; also possible white-wash on bed and frog and stretcher/header face. L:>71mm D:>65mm T:>42mm Weight:229g. Post-1860s. From TP104 [4]
- B48Brick (incomplete), Machine-made, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Light-pinkish-red (ext. and int.); non-friable; occasional very small shell inclusions. Corner fragment; deep trapezoidal frog; possible white-wash on header, bottom bed and frog bed; rusticated face on stretcher. L:>54mm D:>98mm T:57mm Weight:212g. Post-1860s. From TP106 [1]
- B49Tile (incomplete), Machine-made, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Mid-grey concrete, frequent very small stone and coal inclusions. Roof tile; one side and one adjacent top edge remain; upper face has pronounced side ridge and parallel curved flutes (two remaining); on lower face two raised parallel frogs perpendicular to upper face flutes, rest of lower face flat. L:>88mm D:>50mm T:16mm Weight:73g. Post-1860s. From TP106 [1]

B50Brick (incomplete), ?Handmade, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Mid-pinkish-red (ext.), mid-orangey-red (int.); non-friable; occasional very small stone and shell inclusions. Two fragments of same brick - small fragment fits to corner of main brick (recent damage); main brick broken along stretcher at angle; wire and trowel manufacture marks clear on both beds and one stretcher; bulge on edge between bed and remaining header; bend along stretcher. L:>171mm D:115mm T:76mm Weight:2204g. Post-1850s. From TP98 [1]

B51Brick (incomplete), Machine-made, Stamped, No Glaze. Fabric: Light-yellowish-grey (ext. and int.); non-friable; occasional very small stone inclusions. Broken along stretcher; rectangular frog stamped "L[?]EY"; on bottom bed a ring impression half remaining where broken; brick is blackened/burnt across one stretcher and that half of the other faces; slight curve along remaining header. L:>98mm D:104mm T:78mm Weight:1408g. Post-1860s. From TP105 [4]

B52Brick (incomplete), Machine-made, No Stamp, No Glaze. Fabric: Light-orangey-pink (remaining header and one bed), light-pinkish-yellow (rest of ext.), mid-yellowish-grey (int.); non-friable; no notable inclusions. Broken along stretcher in half? thickens and widens towards broken header; slight convex curve on remaining header; mortar adhered to both beds, one stretcher and remaining header. L:>139mm D:111mm T:79mm Weight:1656g. Post-1860s. From TP96 [1]



Appendix A3 Figure 13.2. "LBC M PHORPRES 4" stamp B1



Appendix A3 Figure 13.3. Possible edge decoration B21



Appendix A3 Figure 13.4 "LBC PHORPRES 12" stamp B24



Appendix A3 Figure 13.5 "E..." stamp B35

Other construction materials and concluding remarks by Chris Gerrard

In addition to the above, concrete, cement, mortar, wall plaster, drainage pipe, and stone were all recovered in small quantities. Taken together, the combination of CBM and the other construction materials recorded by the BBD project suggest recent building demolition at scale near 25 test pits (TPs 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 24, 32, 38, 41, 45, 46, 48, 51, 53, 54, 60, 68, 76, 82, 93, 99, 100, and 106). The presence of 20th century ceramic bathroom tile in TPs 1, 2, 8, 18, 33, 49, 51, 53, 99, 105 clearly indicates that some of these construction projects are relatively recent (i.e. in the last 30 years).

14. METAL-WORKING RESIDUES, COAL AND CINDERS by Chris Gerrard

Small fragments of coal were routinely recovered from the BBD test pits (Figure 10.5 for distribution). Test pit 16 produced 41 fragments, TP25 33 fragments, TP49 42 fragments, and TP75 produced 26 fragments, but there is little to be said about overall distributions; coal was a universal across the town although never in large quantities. Much of the assemblage is hearth sweepings unstratified in the garden topsoil but most likely of 19th or 20th century in date.

The slags from the BBD were visually inspected and classified. No hearth bases or linings were identified but among the diagnostic slags are **tap slag** (TS), or the gangue products of the smelting process when iron ore is heated; TS typically have a flow-textured surface and are multi-layered. **Fuel Ash Slag** (FAS) is a waste slag formed by any hearth or fire at high temperatures. It is not necessarily indicative of metalworking and includes cinders or high silica light vesicular slags. In an industrial town such as Bishop Auckland, and one with documented 18th and 19th century industries, we might expect to find slags widely distributed across the town, and this is indeed the case. TS was recorded from the following TPs: 6, 8, 15, 34, 36, 43, 54, 73, 75, 79, 90, 100, 103, 105, 106 (Figure 10.5 for distribution plot) but these show little patterning.

In the first half of the 19th century, **tinplate** workers were found across the town: 1 in High Bondgate, 2 in Fore Bondgate, 4 in Newgate St (one of which was a nail maker). This industry involves rolling iron plates and coating them in tin. A 'whitesmith and bellhanger' is also identified in Newgate St, that is someone who does finishing work on iron and steel. A 'brass founder, brazier and tinplate worker' could also be found in Newgate St in 1833-34 (Trade Directories).

The town had several **Blacksmiths**, 2 in Fore Bondgate in 1833-34, 1 in Back Bondgate, 1 in High Bondgate, 4 in Newgate St, and 1 in Gaunless Chare.

15. ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

HUMAN BONE

Not recovered, but see main text Section 11 for new data.

ANIMAL BONE by Louisa Gidney

Animal bone fragments were recovered from 73 of the test pits excavated. The quantity of animal bones recovered varies with the location of the test pits, with the most abundant finds associated with the historic town centre. Most finds of bones were associated with other classes of recent artifacts, to be expected from dug over garden soils. These comparatively recent finds were in reasonable condition. Remains of pet burials were encountered in these garden soils but only one largely complete dog skeleton was lifted. The remains of smaller cat and rabbit skeletons appear to have been disturbed prior to excavation. There was no evidence recovered for pet burials of species such as guinea pig. A few test pits encountered stratified, waterlogged finds of some antiquity, with characteristic deposits of vivianite. These bones had been well preserved but have now dried out and the surfaces are starting to flake off.

Fragments of cattle, sheep/goat and pig bones were counted as identifiable if they encompassed a 'zone', or discrete diagnostic feature. The cattle-size and sheep-size categories indicate ribs and vertebrae. Indeterminate fragments were only noted if all fragments from one test pit were indeterminate. The standard term sheep/goat is used but there is no evidence for the presence of goat, while diagnostic elements are clearly from sheep. The species represented are listed in Figures 15.1a-i, grouped by the areas in which the test pits were located.

Ageing and metrical data were recorded but the data are scant and of limited value from insecurely stratified contexts.

Butchery chop and saw marks, dog and rat gnawing marks were recorded where these were clearly defined. Figure 15.2 indicates that saw marks, which are characteristic of the 19th century onwards, were noted in 23 of the test pits compared to chop marks in 20 Test pits. However, the sawn bones were only found in surface deposits. Overall, fragments with chop marks were far more numerous than those with saw marks. The lower levels of the more deeply stratified test pits, such as those associated with the Almshouses, exhibited only chop mark butchery. Dog gnawing marks were observed in fourteen test pits but remains of dogs were recovered from only six test pits. Scraps fed to pet dogs may account for some of the more recent finds of animal bone fragments. Rat nibble marks were only seen on bones from TPs 41, 66 and 101 extension.

Since many test pits produced few, or no, finds of bone, the distribution of bone will be discussed in groupings, commencing with the historic north end of town.

28-29 Market Place

Figure 15.1a shows some trends that will be seen throughout the test pits. Bones of sheep/goat and smaller species far outnumber those of cattle. This is probably not a reflection of a preference for mutton rather than beef but of an acceptable size of bone

fragment to be deposited in the vicinity of human habitation. Large cattle bones are too bulky, and possibly smelly, to be discreetly dug into garden soil, so more recent large bones probably went in the rubbish bin and ended up on the municipal tip. The presence of sawn bones, a recent butchery practice, from cattle in TP1, sheep/goat in TP1, 3 and 5 and pig in TP4 indicates that these deposits are relatively modern. Pig bones are generally less numerous than those of cattle and sheep. TP3 produced an example from a sucking pig. Cat is the only household companion animal, represented in TP3. Horse is represented by a shed deciduous incisor from TP2. The domestic fowl bones are meat bearing wing and leg bones from immature birds. The goose size bones from TP5 are from the peripheral parts of the body: head, neck and feet, and might represent discard from dressing a bird for the oven. It is not clear if the rabbit bones from TP1 and 5 derive from pets or food waste. The finds of domestic fowl and goose bones from these TP suggest these rabbit bones also represent food. In contrast the sole find of rabbit bones from TP70 might suggest a disturbed pet burial. The fish bone from TP1 is a vertebra probably from a large gadid and interesting as a very rare find, absent from almost all the other TP investigated as part of the Big Dig project.

Market Place and Silver Street

The finds from these TP are broadly comparable with those from 28 Market Place, suggesting common patterns of consumption and waste disposal, particularly for cattle, sheep and pig bones. Saw mark butchery and robust conformation indicate that some of these finds are of comparatively recent origin. Weathered fragments are the result of exposure to the elements in garden soil. One complete sheep metacarpal from TP100 [6] had broken on lifting. The estimated Greatest Length measurement indicates a height of about 0.55m. This falls within the size range seen for medieval and earlier post-medieval sheep from excavations in Durham City (for example St John's College DJC17, Claypath DCC16).

A pig humerus from TP101 [7] is of particular interest as this is the only measurable example found from all the TP excavated. This bone is outstanding for its large size but it does not exhibit the stocky build typical of improved post-medieval animals. This bone is plotted in Figure 15.3 against two medieval pig humeri from Shrewsbury, two from St John's College Durham and a collection of Mesolithic Danish wild boar humeri from Ringkloster (data kindly provided by Prof. P. Rowley-Conwy). It can be seen that the TP101 find is comparable in size to the larger examples from both Shrewsbury and Durham, which are both postulated to derive from wild boar. Though found re-deposited in a late medieval levelling up dump, the larger Durham bone has been dated by C14 with a calibrated date range of 890-1030 AD, pre-dating the Norman occupation of the peninsula. While wild boar was one of the noble quarry species of the medieval hunt, archaeological finds of medieval wild boar bones are very rare compared to those of red deer. The demise of the wild boar under Norman administration may seem counter intuitive to its status as one of the noble quarry of the *chasses par force des chiens*. However, the medieval hunting manuals derive from continental practice, whereas the Anglo-Norman husbandry treatises emphasise the damage even domestic pigs could do to standing corn. Domestic pigs were prohibited from the Weardale deer forest since they were thought to drive the deer away (Drury 1982). Hunting the local wild boar to extinction would satisfy the pursuit of noble game, preserve the deer which were the favoured quarry of the hunt and prevent damage to the arable which underpinned the Bishops' rent roll.

One difference compared to 28-29 Market Place is that cat bones are more numerous and present in TP99, TP100 and TP101. Cat appears to have been the companion animal of choice as dog is represented by only one element from TP100, which complements the finds of gnawed bones in Figure 15.2 from TP 100 and 101.

Rabbit is present with hare in TP100, suggesting some rabbit bones may derive from food waste rather than pets.

The bird species again include domestic fowl and goose but are augmented by duck in TP99 and jackdaw in TP101. This is the only find of duck from all the TP, suggesting that this might have been a rarely available wild bird, unlike the domestic geese represented in a range of test pits. Jackdaw is a common urban commensal species but only one other example was found, in TP 52.

A fish vertebra from TP101 complements the find from TP1. Both finds are well preserved so the paucity of fish remains is not a reflection of decay after deposition.

Silver Street

In this grouping, only TP68 produced identifiable fragments of cattle, sheep/goat and pig.

Almshouses and 18, The College

These TP produced the greatest number of finds and diversity of species represented, with sufficient finds and depth of stratigraphy to tabulate by context in Table 1b. Fragments of cattle and sheep bones are most numerous throughout. While the proportion varies by context, overall sheep/goat fragments outnumber those of cattle. A range of ages, representing veal and beef, grass fed lamb and mutton are indicated by the fused and unfused epiphyses and the stages of tooth eruption and wear.

The surface finds from the area where TP15 and 16 were located produced five female sheep horncores. Three had been clearly chopped from the skull, three exhibit depressions that are associated with periods of winter malnutrition and one is much shorter than the others. No sheep horncores were found in TP15 or 16, though a sheep skull fragment was found in TP16 [4]. A tiny sheep horn core was found in TP58 [5] with a further female horn from TP 66 [1] and a frontal with the horn core chopped off from TP66 [2].

Pig remains were rare compared to those of cattle and sheep. This is partly because the pig bones are from immature animals and more prone to destruction by canid gnawing than robust beef bones. However the more deeply stratified TP58 [5] shows a higher proportion of pig bones relative to those of cattle and sheep, which may suggest accelerated decay and fragmentation of pig bones in disturbed contexts. An additional agent of post-medieval pig bone destruction is indicated by a weaner-size piglet bone from TP66 [3] with rat nibble marks.

The cat bones from TP16 [4] represent part of one forelimb and the group of four bones from TP58 [2] probably derives from one animal. Otherwise cat and dog bones appear to be disassociated stray finds.

A single stratified medieval horse bone fragment was found in TP 58 [6]. There is otherwise a conspicuous absence of horse remains in later deposits.

The finds of rabbit bones in TP16 [1] and TP 66 [1] could represent either food waste or pet burials. The hare bone from TP 48 [1] is more certainly food waste. This species is a rare find from this project with only one other example in TP100.

The finds of fallow deer bones reflect the proximity of these TPs to the deerpark. Four of the five bones found are from the forelimb. This part of the carcass was awarded to the hunt servants and forelimb bones are the usual body parts found in urban deposits outside high status establishments. The remaining fragment is part of the pelvis. In the unmaking of a red deer stag, this was known as the corbyn bone – left out for the crows who could act as an agent of transportation of fragments.

The majority of the bird bones are from domestic fowl. While all are single finds, there is a small concentration of four bones from TP58 [2-5]. One spurred tarso-metatarsus is from an aged cock bird with exostoses on the shaft. Goose is represented only in TP58.

An unusual find of a wing bone from a large bird of prey came from TP15 [2&3]. It is probably red kite but the Durham reference specimen is incomplete and lacks this element. Red kite were once commonplace urban scavengers.

Woodcock is represented by a single bone from TP16 [2]. Woodcock was a highly regarded game bird and bones are regularly found in 17th century and later midden deposits on Durham peninsula.

A small fragment from a large fish bone was recovered from TP48.

Dial Stob Hill

Few finds of animal bone were recovered from this group of test pits, listed in Figure 15.1c. Most fragments are from cattle, sheep/goat and pig.

A largely complete adult male dog skeleton was found in TP53, from an animal roughly 58cm tall. There appears to be a congenital absence of mandibular molars 2 and 3, as the *in situ* teeth show virtually no signs of wear and there is no evidence for oral disease that would cause tooth loss.

Horse is represented by one element in TP49.

The bird bones include a domestic fowl size vertebra from TP57. The goose bones from TP53 were clearly deposited together as all are black and charred. Remains of one meal and one bird appear to have been disposed of in the fire and deposited with the ashes. The jackdaw from TP52 is a common commensal urban species, attracted to chimney pots for nesting sites.

The Willows and Park Street

Figure 15.1d shows that no identifiable fragments were found at The Willows. Cattle and sheep/goat are represented at Park Street.

High Bondgate

This group of TP, listed in Figure 15.1e, is of interest for the finds of cattle horn cores, with two from TP38 [4], one from TP41 [3] and eight from TP41 [7] (see Figure 10.4 for location). The skulls had been split down the frontal suture, with a transverse chop separating the base of the horn core from the frontal.

Four of the horn cores from TP41 [7] are masculine and probably entire males rather than castrates and a further two examples are probably immature males. None appear to derive from aged animals. Where possible, the basal diameters were measured and are plotted in Figure 15.4. The six larger examples fall within the male range for medieval and post-medieval horn cores from Shrewsbury while the smallest find is at the lower end of the Shrewsbury female size range (Gidney in press). These horn cores suggest waste disposal from horn craft working in the vicinity. However, there is a most unusual find of a polled (congenitally hornless) frontal from an adult female. Archaeological finds of polled cattle in the region are very rare, this is the first indubitable example seen by the author. However polled cattle skulls were found in the Scottish Borders at the Roman forts of Newstead and Bar Hill (Ewart 1911, 375 & Plate XCVII: 1) and postulated as representing a type ancestral to the modern Galloway breed.

TP38 seems to be on the periphery of the craft working activity as food waste fragments from sheep/goat are the most numerous finds. The cat, dog and rabbit bones probably represent disturbed pet burials. This is one of the rare TP where horse is represented. The few sheep/goat fragments from TP41 include an example with rat gnawing marks from TP41 [7]. The pig radius from TP41 [3] is short and stocky in build, from an improved post-medieval type. A dog mandible was found in TP41 [7].

TP42 appears to lie outside the zone of faunal refuse deposition, with a single identifiable sheep/goat fragment found.

North Bondgate

Few fragments were recovered from this area with an unidentifiable fragment from TP84, a cattle tooth from TP85 and two domestic fowl bones, from the wing and breast, from TP86.

Etherley Lane Environs

The deposits encountered in these TP, listed in Figure 15.1f, all produced other categories of recent finds besides the few scraps of animal bone encountered. Sawn bones in TP94 and TP96 corroborate a recent origin for these fragments.

The rabbit bones from TP33 are a matching pair of humeri, possibly from a pet burial. Similarly, the cat bones from TP79 appear to represent one animal, also likely to be a pet burial. The remaining fragments are the "background" detritus to be found in brought in made ground and disturbed greenfield soil previously manured with household midden contents. TP82 in North Etherley Lane is notable for the presence of a fallow deer vertebra in context [4]. This is some distance from the other finds of fallow deer at the Almshouses.

King James Academy Fields

The paucity of bone fragments from these TP, in Figure 15.1g, suggest that this area of the town lay outside the zone of urban refuse disposal.

Dellwood and Cockton Hill Road

The TP in this area of the town also produced very few identifiable fragments, detailed in Figure 15.1h. Saw mark butchery is complementary evidence for the recent origin of these finds. For such a small collection, saw marks were observed on a cattle femur fragment from TP63, a cattle scapula fragment from TP64, a cattle size vertebra from TP43 and a sheep/goat pelvis fragment from TP44.

The association of rabbit bones with poultry bones in TP 89 and TP103 may suggest that these rabbits were food not pets.

St Andrew's South Church

Few fragments were recovered from this area with only cattle and rabbit identified in TP104, Figure 15.1i.

Discussion

The Big Dig test pit project has demonstrated that stratified archaeological deposits with animal bone are concentrated in the vicinity of the historic town centre around the market place. The Almshouses demonstrate the potential for a well preserved bone assemblage in this area, spanning medieval and post-medieval occupation with a diverse range of species associated with high table dining as well as the standard beef and mutton victualling ordinary household members.

The concentration of faunal remains in the TP from 28 Market Place and TP 99, TP100 and TP 101, with a diversity of species indicating access to a choice of meats, poultry, game and fish, contrasts with the paucity of finds from the adjacent locations at 29 Market Place and TP 67-69 in Silver Street. This may indicate differences in on or off site rubbish disposal. The find of a possible wild boar humerus from TP101 is unexpected as this species was hunted to extinction in the 13th century (Albarella 2010, 64). Further information on the context could justify a C14 date for comparison with the dated wild boar humerus from Durham. High Bondgate may have housed an artisan craft worker in horn, suggested by the unique concentration of cattle horncores with an unusual bias towards those from large males. The associated female cattle include an unexpected polled variant, possibly representing a Galloway or a recognised Galloway cross such as the Blue Grey.

Bone fragments were rare finds in the test pits furthest from the Market Place environs. These were mostly fragments from robust cattle and sheep bones as well as disturbed pet burials.

None of the test pits produced enough fragments to quantify the age structure of the cattle and sheep selected for consumption. Only one complete sheep bone was found, to enable estimate of the height of the animal. The largest sample of measurable bones, from all the test pits examined, is the sheep/goat distal tibia, with five examples plotted in Figure 15.5, from TP 5, 48, 54 and 58. These show a very tight size grouping despite the disparate find spots.

28 Market Place

29 Market Place

	TP1	TP2	TP3	TP4	TP5	TP70	TP73	TP59	TP60
Cattle	2	1	3		1		1		
Cattle size	2		1						
Sheep/goat	7		6	1	1				1
Sheep size	3		1		3		1		
Pig	2		1	1					
Cat			1						
Horse		1							
Rabbit	1				4	3			
Domestic fowl	1				2				
Goose size	1				5				
Fish sp.	1								
Indet only								X	

Appendix A3 Figure 15.1a. Market Place test pits. Fragment counts for the species represented. X = present

Fig 15.1a cont. Market Place & Silver Street

Silver Street

	TP99	TP100	TP100 Extension	TP101	TP101 Extension	TP67	TP68	TP69
Cattle		2		2	4		2	
Cattle size	2			2				
Sheep/goat	2	4	5	5	6		1	
Sheep size	1				3		1	
Pig	1	1		1	1			
Cat	2	2		2	1			
Dog		1						
Rabbit		1	3					
Hare		1						
Domestic fowl	1	1			2			
Goose				2				
Duck	1							
Jackdaw				1				
Fish				1				

Indet only																		X			X
------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	---

	TP 15 1	TP 15 2&3	TP 15 4&5	TP 15 5	TP 16 1	TP 16 2	TP 16 3	TP 16 4	TP 15 & 16 U/S	TP 58 2	TP 58 3	TP 58 4	TP 58 5	TP 58 6	TP 66 1	TP 66 2	TP 66 3,4,5 6,7
Cattle		3	3			4	4	8	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	3	1
Cattle size		2	1	1	1		2	7	1	1		2	2	2		4	1
Sheep/goat	1	4	5	3	2	9	3	6		21		10	7	5	7	11	6
Sheep								1	5				1		1	1	
Sheep size		3	1		1	1	1			3		1			1	3	
Pig		1					2	1		1	1	1	4	1			3
Cat						1		3		4							
Dog						2				1		1					
Horse														1			
Rabbit					1										3		
Fallow deer						1				1			1	2			
Domestic fowl								1		1	1	1	1			1	1
Goose										1		1					
Raptor		1															
Wood-cock						1											

Appendix A3 Figure 15.1b. Almshouses test pits. Fragment counts for the species represented.

	TP48 1	TP48 2	TP48 3	TP48 4
Cattle		1		1
Cattle size	1			
Sheep/goat	3		5	
Cat				1
Hare	1			
Fish sp.	1			

Appendix A3 Figure 15.1b cont. 18, The College. Fragment counts for the species represented.

	TP49	TP50	TP51	TP52	TP53	TP54	TP57
Cattle	1	1		2	1	4	
Cattle size				1	3		
Sheep/goat	1		1	3	2	5	
Sheep size				1			
Pig				1		1	
Dog					skele		
Horse	1						
Domestic fowl							1
Goose					4		
Jackdaw				1			

Appendix A3 Figure 15.1c. Dial Stob Hill test pits. Fragment counts for the species represented.

The Willows Park Street

	TP6	TP7	TP11		TP12	TP13
Cattle					1	1
Sheep/goat					1	
Indet only	X	X	X			

Appendix A3 Figure 15.1d. The Willows and Park Street test pits. Fragment counts for the species represented. X = present

High Bondgate

North Bondgate

	TP38 1&2	TP38 3-5	TP40	TP41 1-5	TP41 7	TP42		TP84	TP85	TP86
Cattle		3		1	10				1	
Cattle size	2	1			2					
Sheep/goat	2	7	1	1	2	1				
Sheep size	1	1								
Pig				1						
Cat		1								
Dog	1	2			1					
Horse		1								
Rabbit	1									
Domestic fowl										2
Indet only								X		

Appendix A3 Figure 15.1e. Bondgate test pits. Fragment counts for the species represented.

	TP32	TP33	TP36	TP37	TP74	TP75	TP76	TP77	TP79	TP80	TP82	TP94	TP96	TP97	TP98
Cattle						1						1			1
Cattle size					2				1		2		1		
Sheep/goat				1		4	1	1			1	1			
Sheep size				1		1			1		2			1	
Pig			1			1					1				
Cat									4						
Fallow deer											1				
Rabbit		2													
Indet	X									X					

Appendix A3 Figure 15.1f. Environs of Etherley Lane test pits. Fragment counts for the species represented. X = present

	TP22	TP30
Cattle size	1	
Indet		X

Appendix A3 Figure 15.1g. Fields associated with King James Academy test pits, Fragment counts for the species represented. X = present

	Dellwood					Cockton Hill Rd								
	TP61	TP62	TP63	TP64		TP43	TP44	TP45	TP89	TP90	TP91	TP93	TP102	TP103
Cattle			1	1									1	
Cattle size						1					1			
Sheep/goat							1		2	2				2
Sheep								1				1		

size														
Rabbit									1				1	1
D. fowl									1					
Goose										1				1
Indet	X	X												

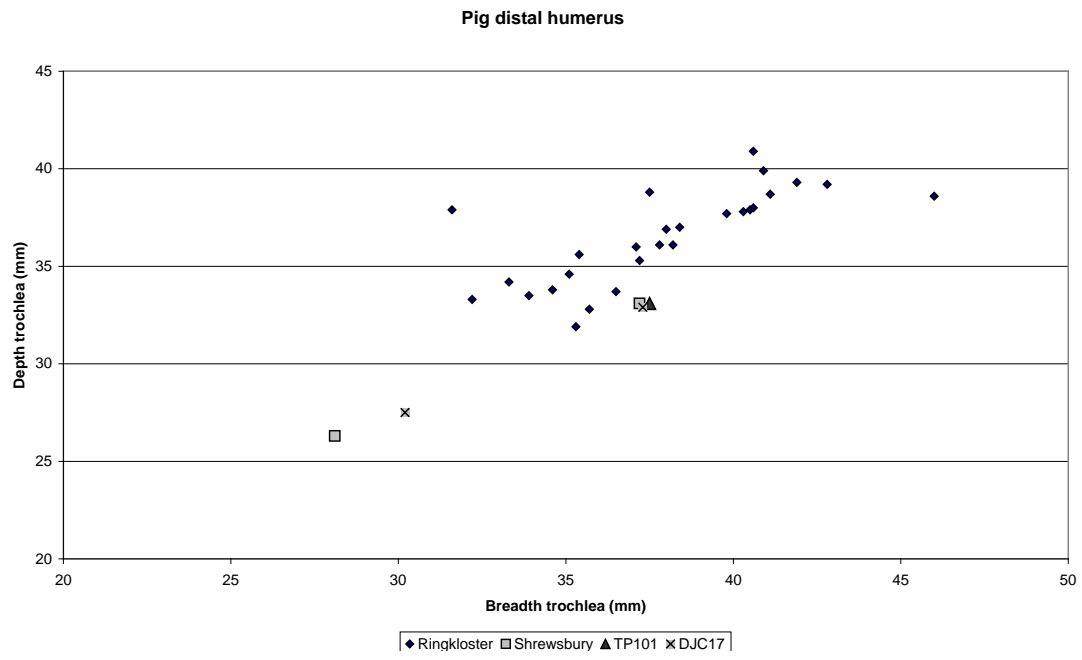
Appendix A3 Figure 15.1h. Dellwood & Cockton Hill Road test pits. Fragment counts for the species represented. X = present

	TP104	TP105	TP106
Cattle	1		
Cattle size	1		
Rabbit	1		
Indet		X	X

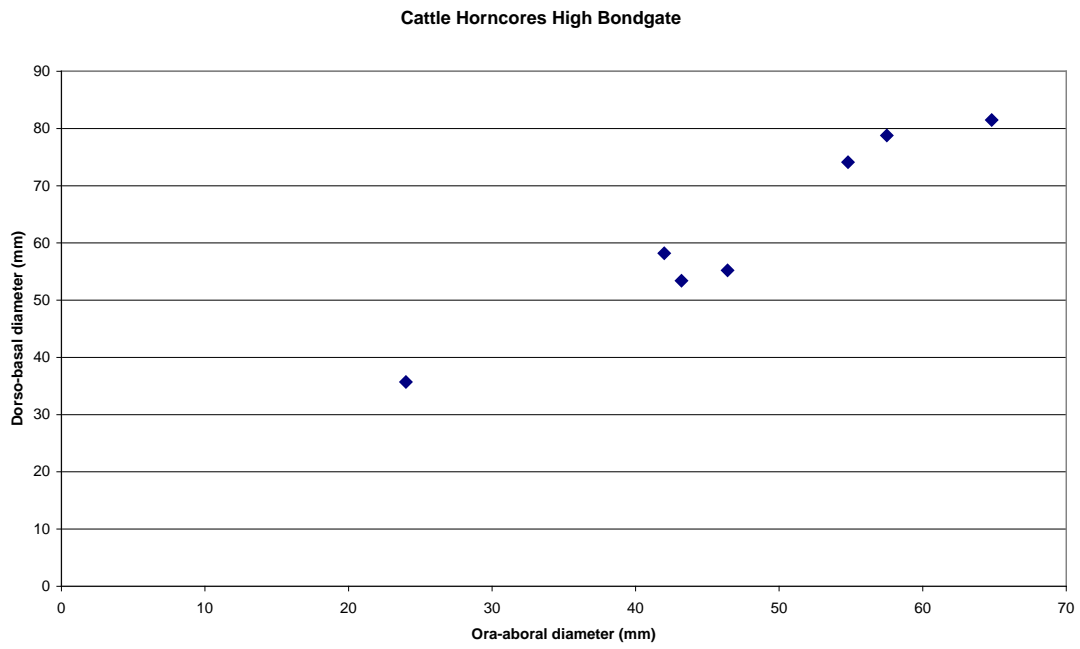
Appendix A3 Figure 15.1i. St Andrew's South Church test pits, Fragment counts for the species represented. X = present

Chop marks	TP 1, 3, 5, 15, 16, 38, 40, 48, 41, 54, 58, 66, 76, 82, 89, 90, 98, 99, 100, 101, 101 ext
Saw Marks	TP 1, 3, 4, 5, 15, 16, 43, 44, 53, 60, 63, 64, 66, 77, 79, 91, 94, 96, 97, 99, 101, 103, 104
Dog gnawing	TP 1, 3, 5, 15, 16, 38, 44, 48, 58, 66, 75, 98, 100, 100 ext, 101ext
Rat gnawing	TP 41, 66, 101 ext

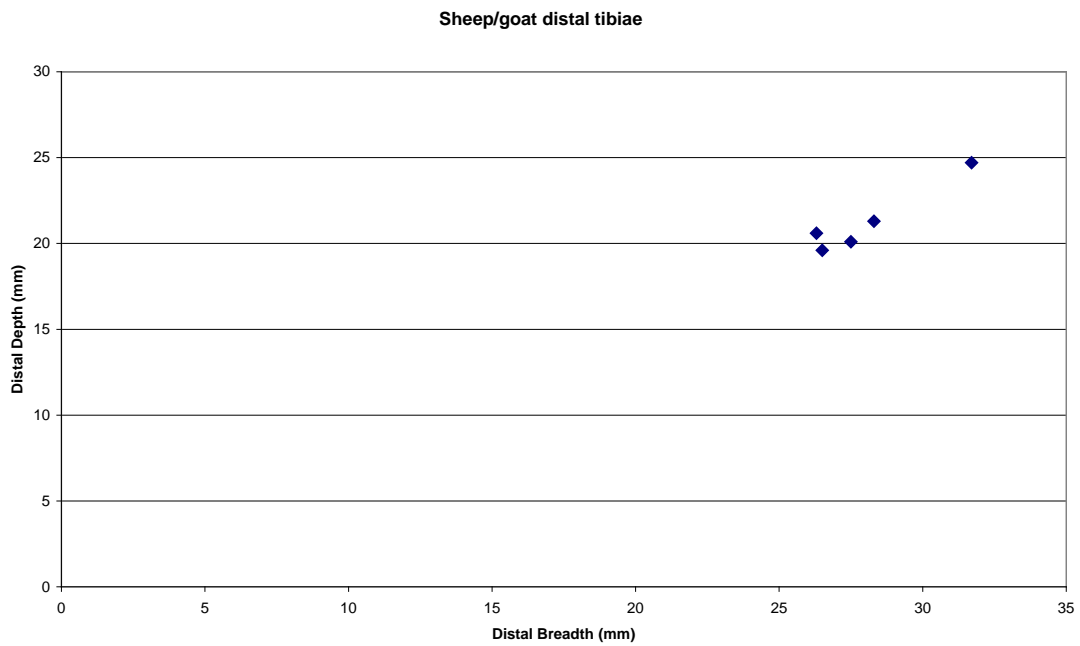
Appendix A3 Figure 15.2. Distribution of butchery and gnawing marks



Appendix A3 Figure 15.3. Pig distal humerus



Appendix A3 Figure 15.4. Cattle Horncores High Bondgate



Appendix A3 Figure 15.5. Sheep/goat distal tibiae

MOLLUSCA AND CRUSTACEANS by Chris Gerrard

Four types of marine mollusca were identified from the BBD; oysters (*Ostrea edulis*), cockles (*Cerastoderma*), a single mussel (*Mytilus*) and periwinkles (*Littorina littorea*) (for distribution see Figure 10.7). They are all food debris and principally oysters of post-medieval and modern date when they were plentiful and cheap (and used in stews and soups as well as fried). Periwinkles, also known as 'sea snails', are commonly found on British coastlines and considered to be a food of the poor in the later 19th century. They were packed in bags and sold in London at 3d a pint in 1859 (www.foodtimeline.org).

These species would have been brought to Bishop Auckland in live condition for consumption. Given the lack of significant numbers, few would provide reliable measurements to attempt an interpretation of size preferences or provenance. However, the presence of crab (TPs 1 and 66) is unusual and indicates refuse from a higher status diet. Crabs were not easy to obtain inland (and difficult to eat). In particular, TP1 stands out as being of exceptional volume and range.

There was also one mother-of-pearl button from TP100 [2].

The assemblage can be tabulated as follows:

TP	Name	Cockles	Oysters	Others
1	Anastasia	71	5	9 crab
2	Boris	1	1	
3	Cleopatra	5	5	
5	Elsie	3	13	
8	Harry		1	
15	Otilie	3	2	
16	Percy	8		
43	Quigley		1	
48	Venus		9	
52	Zoey	2	2	
57	Esmerelda		1	
58	Francis		1	
59	Grace		6	

66	Nigel	1	1	1 crab
68	Patrick	3		
72	Trent	2		
73	Umika	1		1 mussel
75	Wendy		2	
82	Diana		1	2 common periwinkles
94	Penelope	1		
99	Uhtred	3	1	
100	Vera Lynn	3		
101	Winston		2	
105	Alfred		3	

Appendix A3 Figure 15.6 BBD test pits with marine mollusc and crustaceans

Abbreviated Catalogue

MC1. Mother-of-pearl button with pink lustre painted rim. Diameter 2cm. From TP100 [2]



Appendix A3 Figure 15.7. Mother-of-pearl button (MC1)

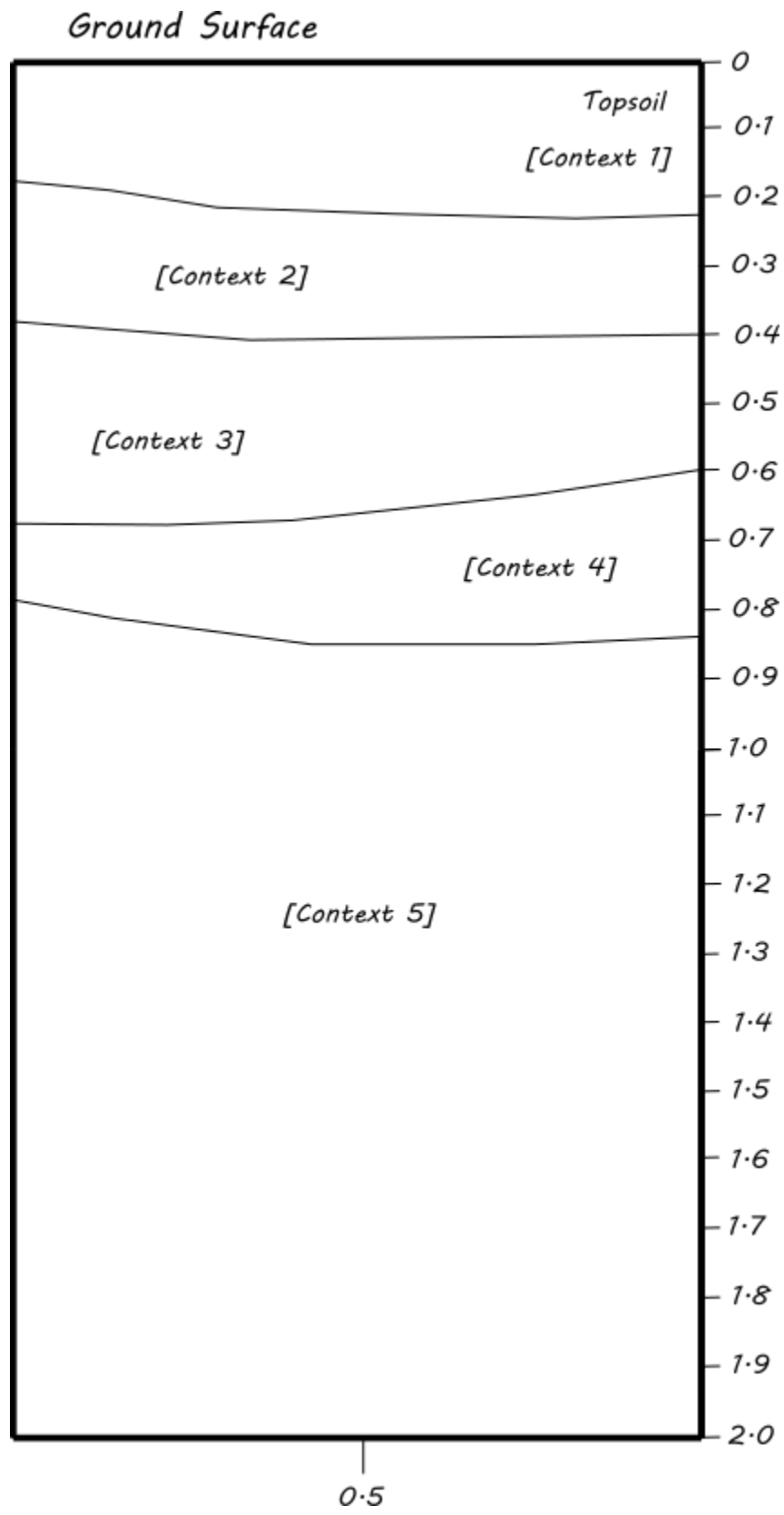
APPENDIX A2 – TEST PITS

Test Pit Number	1	Test Pit Name	Anastasia
Address	28 Market Place	NGR	NZ 21155 30221
Excavators	J. Meadows (DU); N. Muhmood (DU); A. Robson (DU); C. Blakey (v); S. Hutchinson (v); X. Roberts (DU)	Date of Excavation	10/3/22 – 11/3/33
Number of Contexts	7	Reached Natural	No – test pit became too deep to excavate safely
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	2m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cold, overcast.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>Early test pit excavated while team was still getting used to the recording system. Test pit has a complex stratigraphy, featuring multiple features and deposits partially revealed in the test pit. A reasonable interpretation is that the contexts below Context 1 are levelling deposits intended to form a terrace. The area appears to be a manmade terrace behind 28 Market Place with substantial stone and brick retaining wall immediate south of this test pit. A flight of concrete steps connects this higher terrace with lower southern terraces. Test pit 2, situated only 2m's north of this test pit on the same terrace, has dramatically different stratigraphy featuring notable slag-rich deposits. Given the nature of the deposits and the variation between both test pits, multiple deliberate levelling deposits seems the most likely explanation for the formation of this test pit.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath scrub and overgrown weeds. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Dark brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Homogenous topsoil with large stone and brick inclusions and finds rich. Corner depths: 1) 0.17; 2) 0.22; 3) 0.18; 4) 0.13</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Light yellowish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 3			
<p>Homogenous subsoil gently sloping east west. Finds rich. Corner depths: 1) 0.37; 2) 0.39; 3) 0.30; 4) 0.25</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Dark brownish black

Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots, sand, clay	Finds	Residual post-med
Summary of Context 4			
Homogenous level subsoil containing high quantities of CBM and other finds. Corner depths: 1) 0.64; 2) 0.6; 3) 0.63; 4) 0.61			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Light greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots, sand, clay	Finds	Residual Post-Medieval
Summary of Context 5			
Homogenous firm deposit with high quantity of CBM and other finds. Corner depths: 1) 0.75; 2) 0.83; 3) 0.76; 4) 0.87			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand	Finds	Residual Post-Medieval
Summary of Context 6			
Discrete deposit with limits entirely within test pit. This deposit is not present in any corners and is shallow, only 5cm deep in deepest portion. It contains only some glass sherds. Overlies Context 7, abutting Context 5. Broadly caps Context 7. Corner depths: 1) N/A; 2) N/A; 3) N/A; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 7			
Deposit filling round-shaped pit-like feature encased by Context 5 on west-facing and north-facing contexts. Context 7 not present in any corners, but the surface depth upon discovery was approx.. 1.16m. This context was excavated to a depth of 2m and abandoned due to the unsafe depth of the test pit. Final depths: 1) 2; 2) 2; 3) 2; 4) 2			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish brown
Inclusions	charcoal	Finds	

Next Page: south facing section (between Corners 1 and 2).

Following page: photograph of south facing section (between Corners 1 and 2)





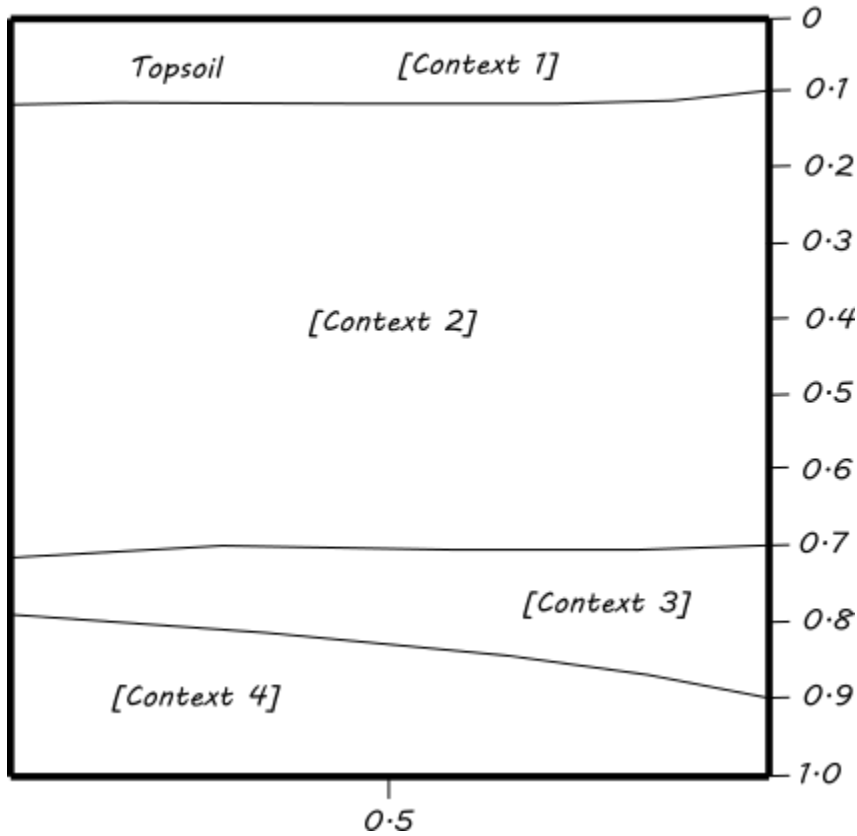
Test Pit Number	2	Test Pit Name	Boris
Address	28 Market Place	NGR	NZ 20797 29941
Excavators	M. Robinson (v); C. Blakey (v); A. Robson (DU); N.Muhmood (DU); X. Roberts (DU)	Date of Excavation	10/3/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	No.
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	1m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cold, overcast.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>Early test pit excavated while team was still getting used to the recording system. Progress went well, 1m dug in a day. Test pit was rich in finds, including large deposits of tap and fuel ash slag. The area appears to be a manmade terrace behind 28 Market Place with substantial stone and brick retaining wall immediate south of this test pit. A flight of concrete steps connects this higher terrace with lower southern terraces. Given the site's morphology and unstable sections caused by the friable slag-rich deposits, it was decided to abandon further excavation of this pit beyond 1m. Notably, deposits considerably varied between TP1 (Anastasia) and this TP despite their close proximity to one another.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath scrub and overgrown weeds. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish black
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Friable sandy context present in approx. 70% of test pit, abutting Context 3 at its eastern limit. Likely levelling deposit or building rubble. This deposit appeared to slope westward, suggesting it had been dumped from an elevated easterly position. Corner depths: 1) 0.1; 2) 0.12; 3) N/A; 4) N/A</p>			
Soil Consistency	Coarse sand	Soil Colour	Light yellowish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 3			
<p>Dark slag-rich deposit abutting Context 2 at its highest points on its eastern edge, and eventually underlying Context 2. Finds rich. Probably a levelling deposit comprising large quantities of ex-situ tap and fuel ash slag. Corner depths: 1) 0.51; 2) 0.52; 3) 0.19; 4) 0.21</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Dark brownish black
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal	Finds	Residual Post-Medieval
Summary of Context 3			

Dark brown deposit comprising significant quantities of building material and pottery. Possibly a domestic context or levelling deposit containing some domestic refuse.

Corner depths: 1) 0.62; 2) 0.6; 3) 0.68; 4) 0.69

Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay	Finds	Glass, CBM, pottery

Ground Surface



Above: drawing of southeast facing section (between Corners 1 and 2).

Below: photograph of southeast facing section (between corners 1 and 2)

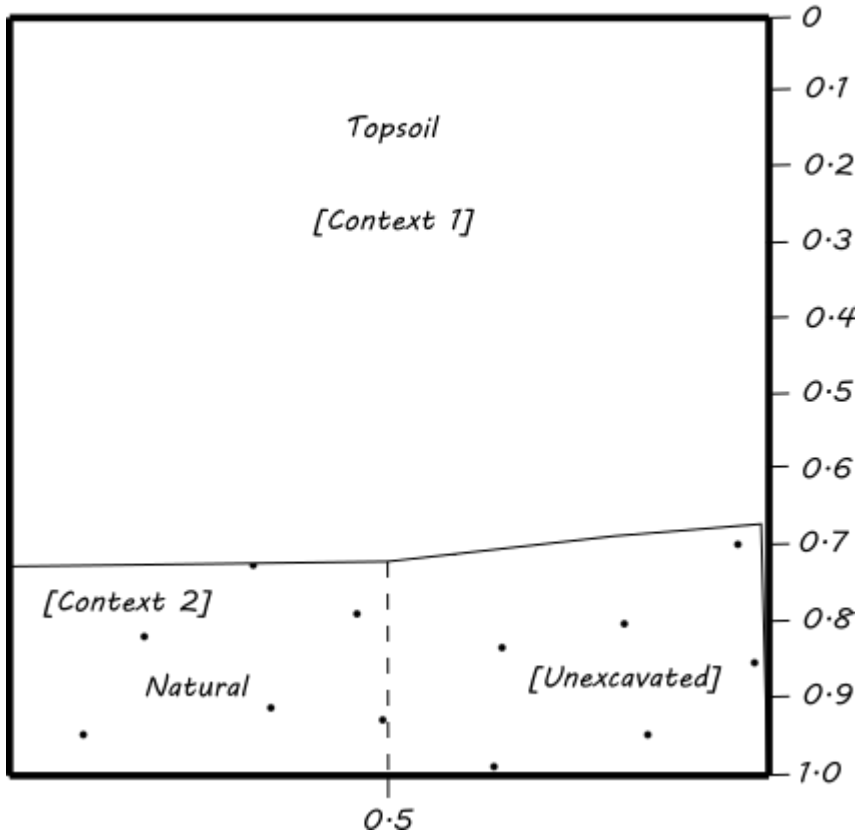


Test Pit Number	3	Test Pit Name	Cleopatra
Address	28 Market Place	NGR	NZ 21141 30243
Excavators	S. Hutchinson (v); S. Paterson (DU); D. Willison (v)	Date of Excavation	10/3/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.76-0.87m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.87m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cold, overcast.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>3 contexts discovered: 1 topsoil containing range of finds, 1 subsoil containing similar range of finds, and a natural clay. Excavation was simple and stratigraphy was quite clear.</p> <p>This test pit was situated on terrace beneath test pits' 1 and 2 within same garden. The assemblage was different, containing large quantities and modern and post-medieval domestic refuse and lacking the abundance of building material and slag present in Test Pit 2. This area does not appear to have had significant deliberate dumps of material for the purposes of terracing.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath scrub and overgrown weeds. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Undulating subsoil containing large patches of grey clay occupying approx. 40% of test pit, and large intrusive stones. Two large grey clay deposits are situated on the east section (between corners 2 and 4), and the west section (between corners 1 and 3). Corner depths: 1) 0.62; 2) 0.59; 3) 0.55; 4) 0.58</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish grey
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 3 (NATURAL)			
<p>Undulating natural clay containing intrusive rounded stones. Clay deposits in Context 2 could have been isolated fragments from Context 3. Corner depths: 1) 0.77; 2) 0.87; 3) 0.84; 4) 0.76</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	N/A

Below: photograph of northeast facing section (between Corners 3-1)
 Further below: drawing of southwest facing section (between Corners 2 -4)



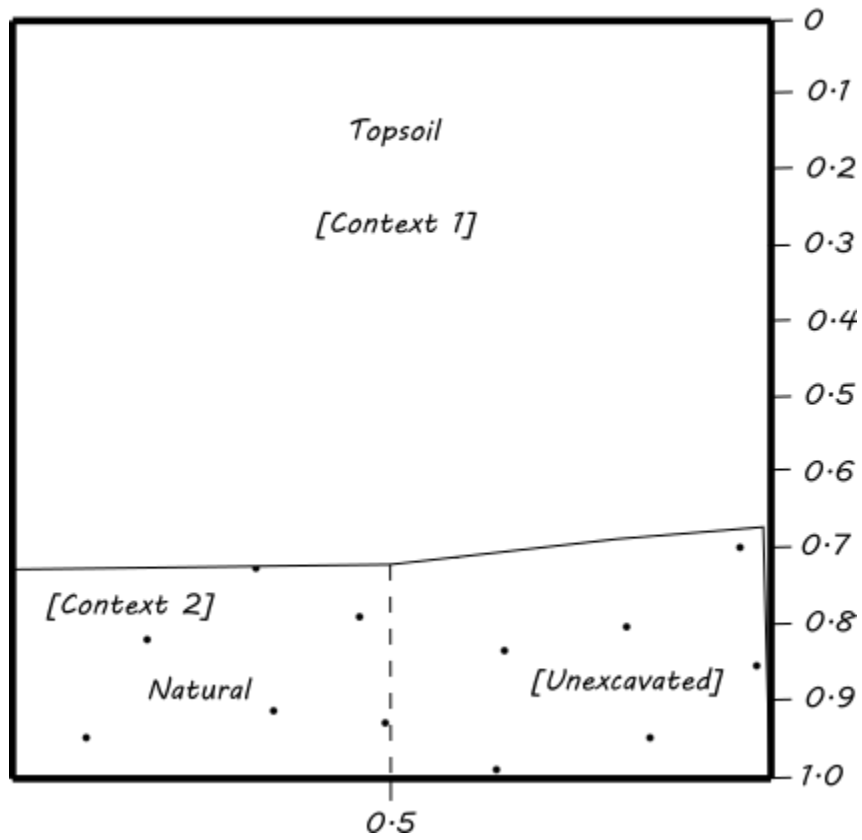
Ground Surface



Test Pit Number	4	Test Pit Name	Dave
Address	28 Market Place	NGR	NZ 21151 30227
Excavators	H. Morris (DU); K. Watson (DU); A. Robson (DU); M. Robinson (v)	Date of Excavation	10/3/22
Number of Contexts	2	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.18-0.61	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.61m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cold, overcast.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
2 Contexts discovered, a topsoil and natural clay. Very shallow test pit, yielding few finds. Natural clay was undulating and uneven, sloping broadly east west. Very simple and unproblematic excavation. Very shallow.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath scrub and overgrown weeds. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Dark greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots	Finds	Residual later medieval and post-medieval
Summary of Context 2 (NATURAL)			
Undulating clay deposit broadly sloping east-west, similar in composition to other nearby test pits. Corner depths: 1) 0.18; 2) 0.24; 3) 0.6; 4) 0.61			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Mid brownish grey
Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots	Finds	N/A

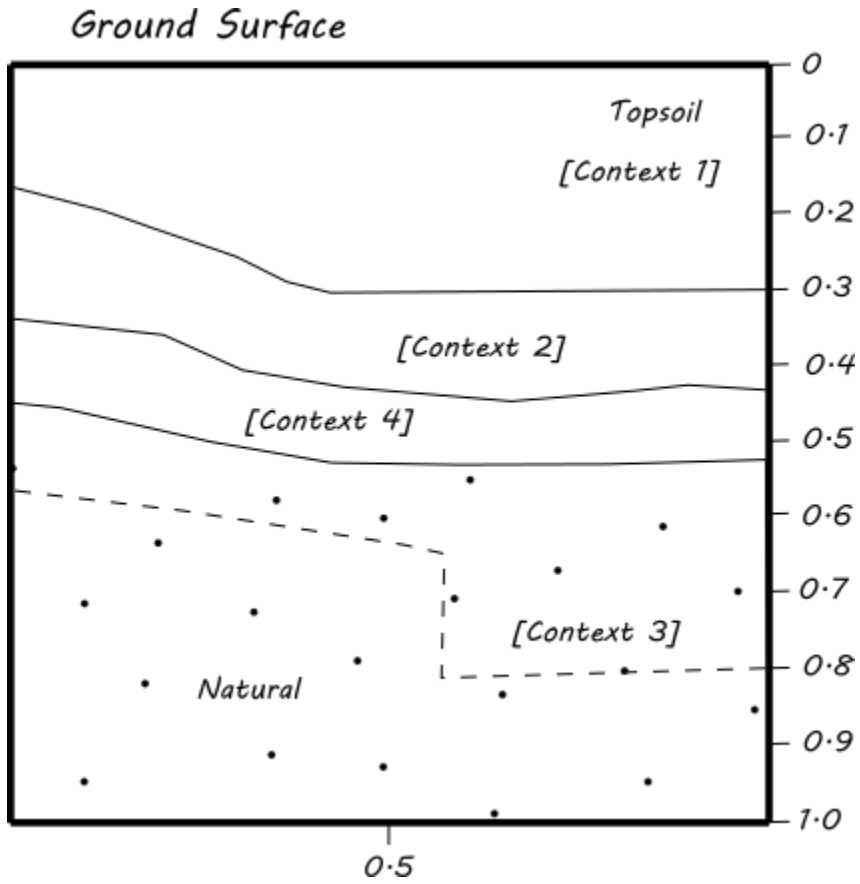
Below: Drawing of northwest facing section (between corners 2-4).
Further below: Photograph of northwest facing section (between corners 2-4)

Ground Surface



Test Pit Number	5	Test Pit Name	Elsie
Address	28 Market Place	NGR	NZ 21145 30246
Excavators	S. Hutchinson (v); A. Robson (DU); J. Mace (DU); D. Carr (v); D. Willison (v)	Date of Excavation	10/3/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.35-0.56m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.61m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cold, overcast.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Early test-pit consisting of 3 contexts: a topsoil, subsoil and natural clay. Context 2 was a heavily clay-rich deposit only present in one corner and extending halfway across pit. Elsewhere, the topsoil directly overlay the natural clay. Simple and unproblematic excavation of a very shallow test pit.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath scrub and overgrown weeds. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish black
Inclusions	Stone, sand, roots, clay, coal	Findings	Residual Post-Medieval and later medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Sandy/silty coal rich deposit containing high quantity of mixed finds present only in Corner 2 and extending unevenly across approx. 45 % of test pit. Context 2 is beneath Context 1 and abuts Context 3 on 2 faces. Corner depths: 1) N/A; 2) 0.46; 3) N/A; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid bluey black
Inclusions	Stone, sand, roots, clay	Findings	
Summary of Context 3			
Sandy/silty coal rich deposit containing high quantity of mixed finds present only in Corner 2 and extending unevenly across approx.. 45 % of test pit. Context 2 is beneath Context 1 and abuts Context 3 on 2 faces and overlies Context 3. Corner depths: 1) N/A; 2) 0.46; 3) N/A; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid bluey black
Inclusions	Stone, sand, roots, clay	Findings	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 4			
Natural clay which underlies Context 2 and Context 1. Context 3 has an irregular undulating horizon. Corner 2 was box sectioned and excavated to a depth of 0.61m to test if this was the natural clay. Some small rounded stones intrusions within the clay.			

Corner depths: 1) 0.56; 2) 0.52; 3) 0.46; 4) 0.35			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Mid brownish grey
Inclusions	Stone, clay	Finds	N/A

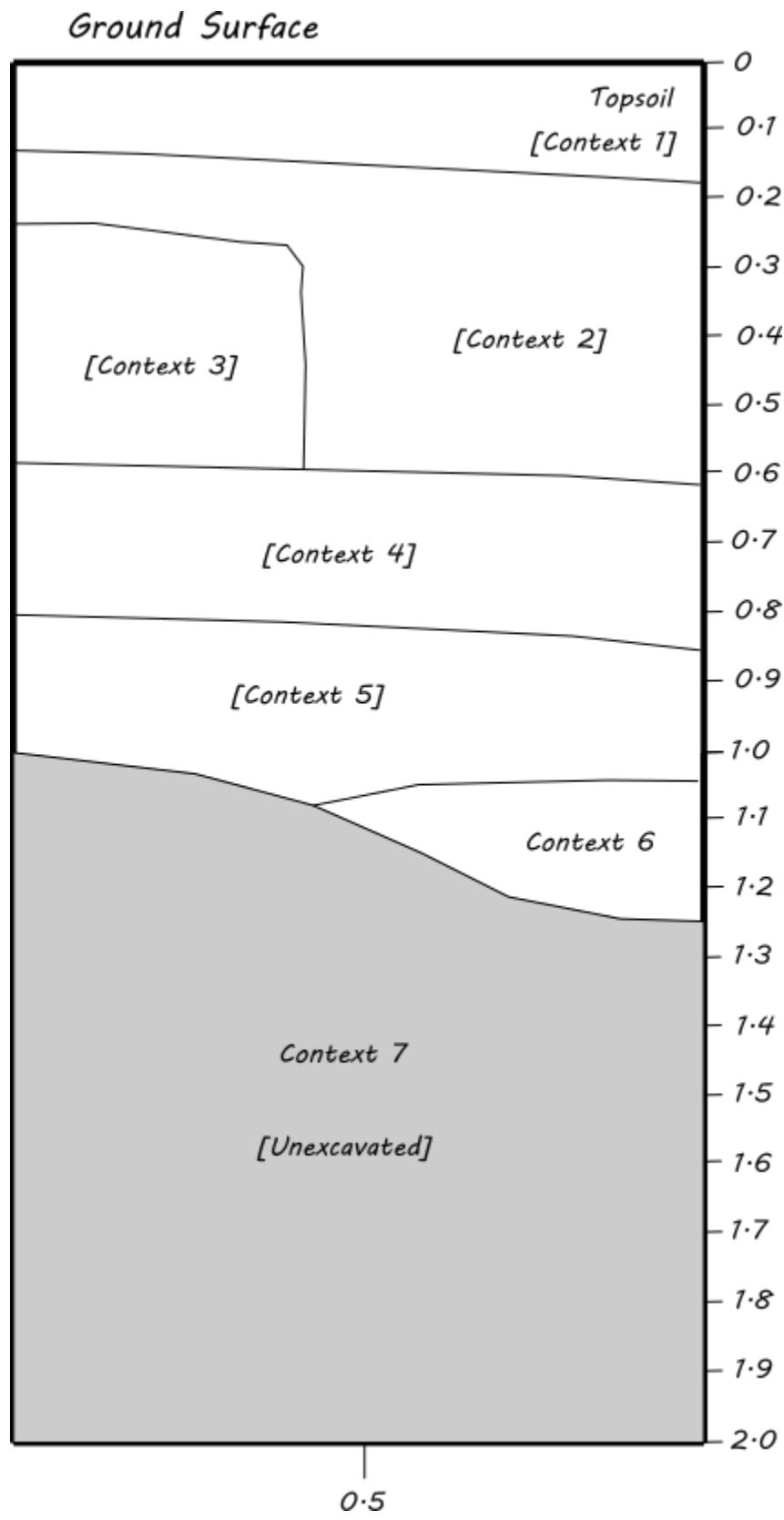


Left: Drawing of southwest facing section (between Corners 1 and 2)
 Below: photograph of southwest facing section (between Corners 2-4)



Test Pit Number	6	Test Pit Name	Finn
Address	4 The Willows (front garden)	NGR	NZ 21409 29876
Excavators	A.De Lathauwer (DU); C.Roberts (DU); A. Hollanby (DU); M. Dalgleish (DU)	Date of Excavation	21/03/22 – 24/03/22
Number of Contexts	7	Reached Natural	No – test pit became too deep to be excavated safely.
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	1.25m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Sunny, bright, warm
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>Deep test-pit consisting of many interdigitated contexts and rich in modern and post-medieval finds. The high quantity of CBM, window glass and coarse sand-rich contexts suggest deliberate deposition of construction-related deposits for use as levelling or hardcore related to the construction of the house in the 1960s/70s. Below context 5, it is reasonable to suggest based on the finds that these deposits may be hardcore deposits pre-dating the construction of the house, possibly for garden features relating to 4 Durham Road. Prior to the construction of these houses, this land sat within its garden. Context 7 resembled natural elsewhere but the discovery of clay pipe and slag fragments suggest that this is an archaeological context, though the possibility these are residual should not be discounted. Unfortunately, due to the depth of the test pit and the friable nature of some contexts, it was decided that excavation should not surpass 1.25m depth for safety reasons.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Dark brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Clay-rich deposit occupying approx. 30% of test pit, present only in corner 2 and separated from other deposits by a thin band of pure clay positioned diagonally between corners 1 and 4. This deposit has been interpreted as a levelling deposit containing modern CBM and window glass, probably deposited when the house was built in the 1960s/70s.</p> <p>Corner depths: 1) 0.13; 2) 0.17; 3) 0.15; 4) 0.16</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish grey
Inclusions	Clay, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 3			
<p>Dark sandy clay strip extending between corners 1 and 4, suspended within Context 2. This deposit has been interpreted as a levelling deposit containing modern CBM and window glass, probably deposited when the house was built in the 1960s/70s.</p> <p>Corner depths: 1) 0.23; 2) N/A; 3) N/A 4) 0.23</p>			

Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Dark brownish black
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 4			
<p>A homogenous sandy deposit containing large quantities of slag (fuel ash and tap varieties) and complete and crushed red brick. The presence of intact textiles and plastic indicate that this is a recent deposition and likely a hardcore levelling deposit. Deposit was loose and friable, but the presence of many large brick, stone, and slag fragments slowed progress.</p> <p>Corner depths: 1) 0.6; 2) 0.62; 3) 0.66 4) 0.65m</p>			
Soil Consistency	Medium sand	Soil Colour	Mid reddish red
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	Residual later medieval
Summary of Context 5			
<p>Dark sandy deposit containing high quantities of CBM and slag (both tap and fuel ash varieties). This deposit was unevenly distributed, existing at a high level in the middle of the test pit and sloping towards the corners of the test pit. Its depth in the centre of the test pit was 0.76m. The presence of CBM and slag suggest that this was again a hardcore levelling deposit related to the construction of the house or an earlier building/structure.</p> <p>Corner depths: 1) 0.82; 2) 0.85; 3) 0.80 4) 0.83m</p>			
Soil Consistency	Coarse sand	Soil Colour	Dark brownish black
Inclusions	Stone, sand	Finds	
Summary of Context 6			
<p>L-shaped context present only in corners 2, 3, and 4, occupying approx. 50% of test pit, abutting and overlying Context 7. One large, rounded rock was embedded in this context near Corner 2.</p> <p>Corner depths: 1) N/A; 2) 1.04; 3) 1.02 4) 1.07m</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Light yellowish grey
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand	Finds	
Summary of Context 7			
<p>Homogenous context with one large stone inclusion at top of context. Context both abuts Context 6 and underlies Context 6 entirely. Few finds, only a clay pipe fragment and some slag. Possibly, these finds might be residual. The soil composition resembles the natural found in nearby test pits. Due to the depth of the test pit, it was decided that excavation would cease at 1.25m.</p> <p>Corner depths: 1) 1.05; 2) 1.25; 3) 1.20 4) 1.22</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Light yellowish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay	Finds	



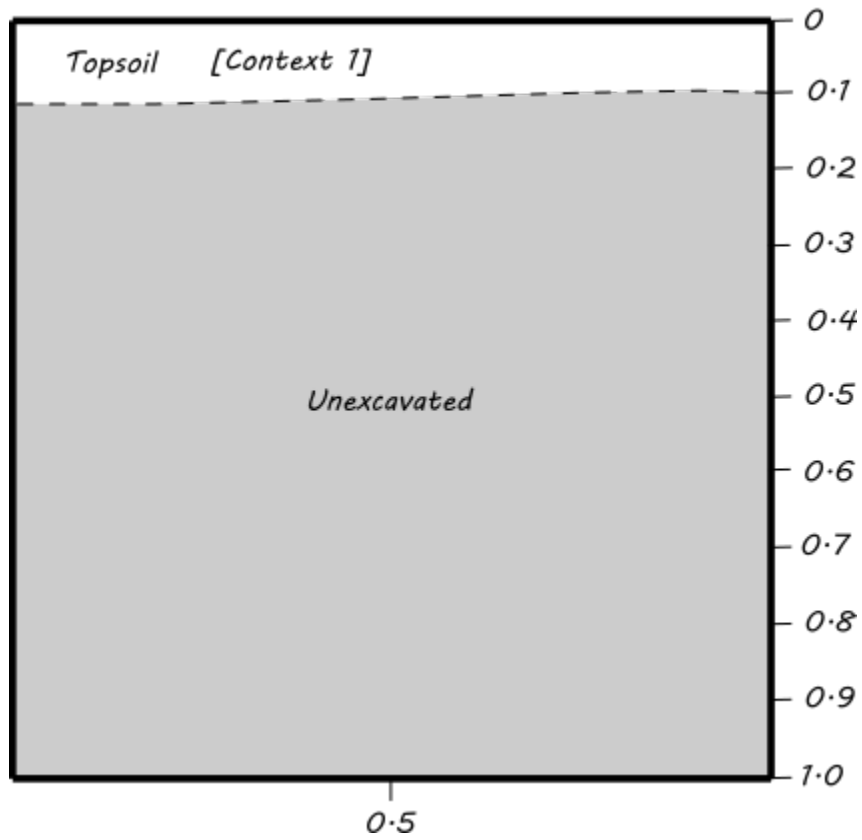


Above (top): Drawing of southwest facing section (between corners 1-2)
Above: Photograph of southeast facing section (between sections 3-1)

Test Pit Number	7	Test Pit Name	Gertrude
Address	4 The Willows (back garden)	NGR	NZ 21439 29897
Excavators	H. Morris (DU); E. Rogers (DU); E. Newton (DU); H. Wilson (DU)	Date of Excavation	21/03/22
Number of Contexts	1	Reached Natural	No – root intrusion prohibited extensive excavation
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.11m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Sunny, bright, warm
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>Test pit was chosen because of its situation on a raised knoll close to Durham Road and the boundary of medieval Auckland Park. The presence of large, mature trees indicated that this area had probably not been landscaped at the time that the current houses on The Willows were built. Despite attempts to excavate in a spot thought to avoid most roots, the test pit was so heavily filled with roots it was decided that excavation had to cease to avoid damaging well-established living trees. Despite this, some finds were recovered.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Topsoil beneath turf. Context was filled with a heavy concentration of roots, from both living and dead trees. The site was chosen because it was felt that it might avoid the largest concentration of roots, but this was not found not to be the case. Some finds were recovered.</p> <p>Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0 Final depths: 1) 0.06; 2) 0.12; 3) 0.11; 4) 0.05</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay, roots, plant bulbs	Finds	

Below: Drawing of west facing section
(between corners 2-3)
Further below: photograph of east facing
section (between 4-1)

Ground Surface



Test Pit Number	8	Test Pit Name	Harry
Address	5 The Willows (front garden)	NGR	NZ 21427 29838
Excavators	T. Millin (DU); A. Holden (DU); E. Williams (DU); W. Redley (DU)	Date of Excavation	21/03/22 – 24/03/22
Number of Contexts	14	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	1.15m	Final Depth of Test Pit	1.25m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Sunny, bright, warm
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>Complex test pit containing numerous interdigitated contexts relating to both the construction of the property and earlier features. Contexts 1-4 likely relate to the construction of the property, containing large quantities of modern finds and CBM. Contexts 5-11 also resemble levelling deposits, and the unusual use of regular fragments of 19th century stoneware hardcore suggest a deliberate deposition of discarded pottery. Deposits 11-13 may be occupation/domestic deposits predating the modern houses, and the pottery and clay pipe suggest 18th and 19th century deposition.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Dark brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots, charcoal	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Sandy subsoil deposit only present in Corner 1 and occupying approx. 20% of test pit. This context was only noticed by excavators when cleaning the section and was excavated through by accident. All finds were recorded with Context 1 finds. This sand deposit is likely a levelling deposit related to the construction of the property in the 1960s/70s. Corner depths: 1) 0.3; 2) N/A; 3) N/A; 4) N/A</p>			
Soil Consistency	Medium sand	Soil Colour	Mid reddish brown
Inclusions	Stone, sand, clay, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 3			
<p>Deposit only present in corners 1, 3, and 4. Not present in Corner 2 and occupies 70% of test pit. Very few finds, heavy root intrusion. Corner depths: 1) 0.33; 2) N/A; 3) 0.4; 4) 0.44</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish black
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand, clay, roots	Finds	

Summary of Context 4			
Homogenous almost pure sand context present across pit. No finds, few intrusions. Probably a deliberate levelling deposit. Corner depths: 1) 0.4; 2) 0.43; 3) 0.45; 4) 0.45			
Soil Consistency	Coarse sand	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish yellow
Inclusions	Stone, sand, roots	Finds	None.
Summary of Context 5			
Thin layer (approx.2-5mm thick) of damp wood covering entire trench with thin layer of white and yellow plaster in irregular patches across surface of the wood. The wood had incised grooves running east-west resembling planks of wood upon closer inspection were not planks of wood. Wood is likely plywood/scrap wood used for mixing plaster, or scrap wood buried beneath levelling deposits when house/garden were laid down. It is possible that this wooden feature may represent an earlier garden feature. No finds were found with the deposit. Corner depths: 1) 0.56; 2) 0.52; 3) 0.53; 4) 0.53			
Soil Consistency	N/A	Soil Colour	N/A
Inclusions	N/A	Finds	N/A
Summary of Context 6			
Sandy deposit containing high quantity of regularly-sized sherds of stoneware pottery evenly distributed across test pit. This has been interpreted as a deliberate levelling deposit using broken stoneware sherds as hardcore, probably acquired from elsewhere. This likely predates the construction of the property and might relate to an earlier garden feature like a path, base of an outbuilding or tennis court. More detail on the pottery is available in the pottery report. Corner depths: 1) 0.58; 2) 0.57; 3) 0.58; 4) 0.58			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Dark reddish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 7			
Thin homogenous deposit across entire test pit. No finds and very dark in colour with high sand content. Corner depths: 1) 0.59; 2) 0.59; 3) 0.6; 4) 0.6			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Dark brownish black
Inclusions	Roots	Finds	None
Summary of Context 8			
Homogenous deposit across entire test pit. Context resembles matrix of Context 6. No finds. Corner depths: 1) 0.61; 2) 0.61; 3) 0.61; 4) 0.62			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Dark reddish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	None
Summary of Context 9			

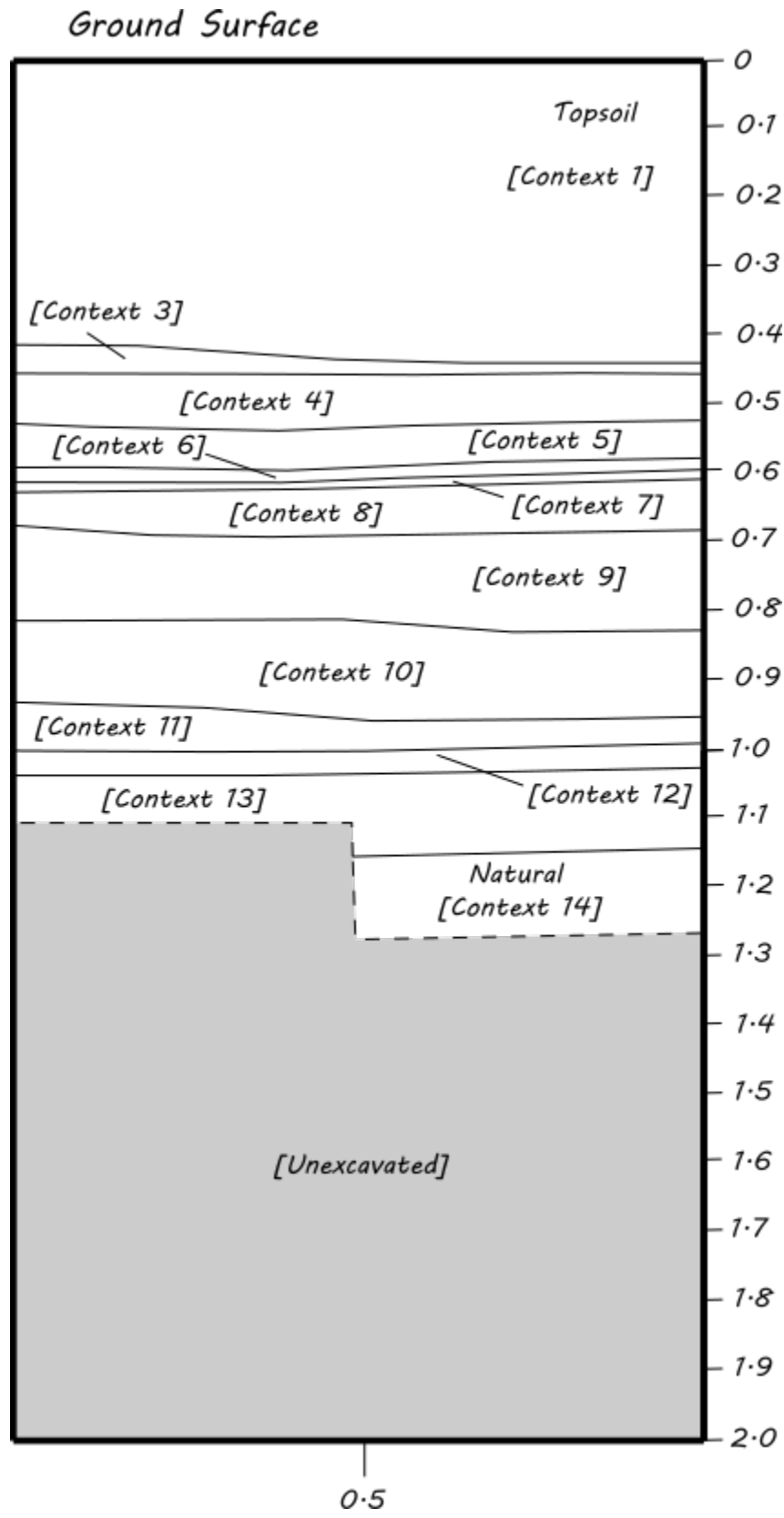
<p>Large quantities of pottery, similar to Context 6, characterize this context. Homogenously spread across test pit, finds were evenly distributed within. Possibly this might represent a levelling deposit containing high quantities of deliberately deposited broken pottery sherds. Corner depths: 1) 0.69; 2) 0.68; 3) 0.67; 4) 0.69</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 10			
<p>Thick layer of coal and mortar slabs. No matrix between them. Note that this was coal, not slag. Some limestone fragments were also recovered. Corner depths: 1) 0.84; 2) 0.81; 3) 0.81; 4) 0.83</p>			
Soil Consistency	N/A	Soil Colour	N/A
Inclusions	Stone, mortar	Finds	
Summary of Context 11			
<p>Homogenous deposit present across test pit containing large quantities of brick and mortar. Corner depths: 1) 0.91; 2) 0.89; 3) 0.92; 4) 0.94</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish grey
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal	Finds	
Summary of Context 12			
<p>Homogenous deposit present across test pit. Finds include numerous blue-white transfer printed pearlware pottery of 19th century date, predating the construction of the present house. Corner depths: 1) 1.01; 2) 0.97; 3) 0.99; 4) 0.99</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Light reddish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand, clay	Finds	
Summary of Context 13			
<p>Homogenous deposit present across test pit. Even distribution of finds throughout context. Corner depths: 1) 1.05; 2) 1.00; 3) 1.03; 4) 1.03</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand, clay	Finds	
Summary of Context 14 (NATURAL)			
<p>Natural recovered in only one corner (4) at a depth of 1.15m. Excavation ceased at 1.25m. Deposit contained rounded stones, consistent with a glacial deposit. Corner depths: 1) N/A; 2) N/A; 3) N/A; 4) 1.15m</p>			

Soil Consistency	Fine sand	Soil Colour	Light yellowish yellow
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	N/A



Above: photograph of south facing section (between corners 4-1)

Below: drawing of east facing section (between corners 3-4)



Test Pit Number	9	Test Pit Name	Iris
Address	2 The Willows (back garden)	NGR	NZ 21439 29897
Excavators	H. Morris (DU); E. Rogers (DU); E. Newton (DU); H. Wilson (DU)	Date of Excavation	22/03/22 – 24/03/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	No – test pit became too deep to excavate safely and the presence of a protruding iron rod which was impossible to remove hindered safe progress.
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	1.15m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Sunny, bright, warm
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Test pit was chosen because of its situation on a raised knoll close to Durham Road and the boundary of medieval Auckland Park. The presence of large, mature trees indicated that this area had probably not been landscaped at the time that the current houses on The Willows were built. Despite attempts to excavate in a spot thought to avoid most roots, the test pit was so heavily filled with roots it was decided that excavation had to cease to avoid damaging well-established living trees. Despite this, some finds were recovered.			
Summary of Context 1			
Topsoil beneath overgrown scrub. Some surface roots. Finds indicate a substantial dumping of household construction refuse, including CBM, breeze blocks, cement fragments and asbestos Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots, sand	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
Deposit beneath deep topsoil. Contained high frequency of modern finds related to house building, including bricks, breeze blocks, plastic and concrete. This was probably a dump of building refuse from either the construction or remodelling of the house in the 1960s/70s or the construction of Durham Road in the early 1980s. . A large iron rod protruded from eastern section of the trench (between corners 1 and 3), extended approx..50cm into test pit and could not be removed from the section. Corner depths: 1) 0.55; 2) 0.54; 3) 0.59; 4) 0.54			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 3			
Deposit containing high quantities of modern building debris.. Corner 1 contained a dense deposit of pure clay covering approx. 25% of test pit.			

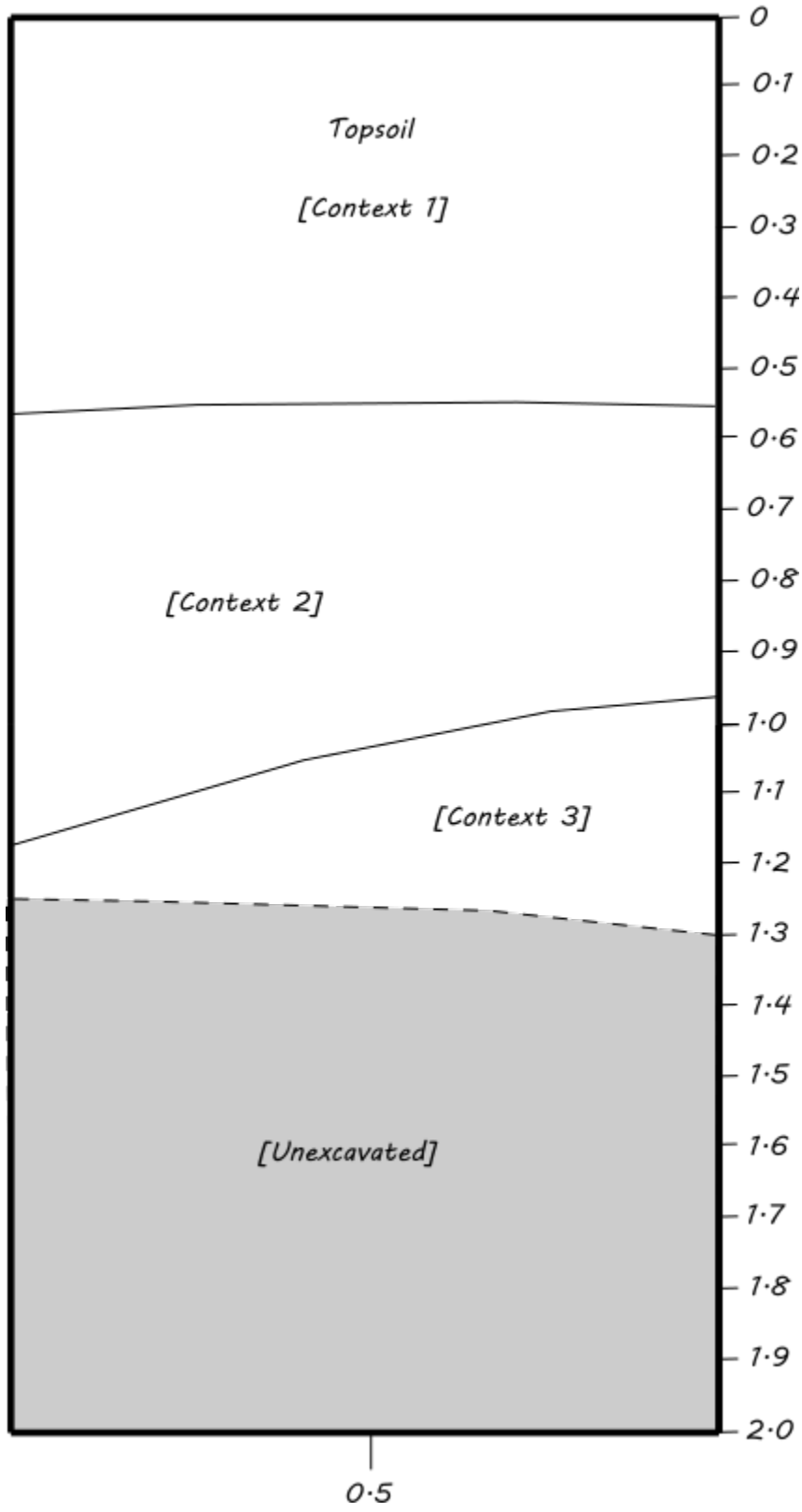
Corner depths: 1) 1.15; 2) 0.95; 3) 0.84; 4) 0.83 Final depths: 1) 1.23; 2) 1.3; 3) 1.14; 4) 1.05			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid brownish grey
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	



Above: photograph of northeast facing section (between Corners 2-3).

Below: drawing of northwest facing section (between Corners 1-2)

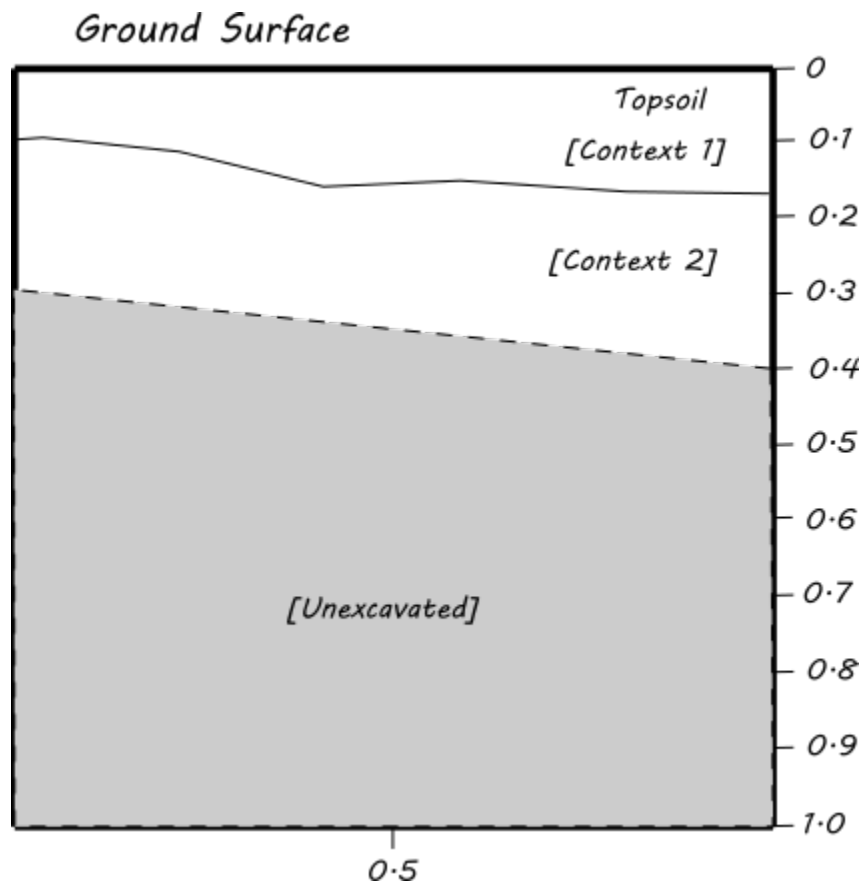
Ground Surface



Test Pit Number	10	Test Pit Name	Julius
Address	3 The Willows (back garden)	NGR	NZ 21443 29917
Excavators	K. Watson (DU); M. Patil (DU); X. Roberts (DU); L. Lembeck- Legner (DU)	Date of Excavation	22/03/22 – 23/03/33
Number of Contexts	2	Reached Natural	No – significant root intrusion prevented significant excavation.
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Like Test Pit 9, this site was chosen because of its situation on a raised knoll close to Durham Road and the boundary of medieval Auckland Park. The presence of large, mature trees indicated that this area had probably not been landscaped at the time that the current houses on The Willows were built. Despite attempts to excavate in a spot thought to avoid most roots, the test pit was so heavily filled with roots it was decided that excavation had to cease to avoid damaging well-established living trees. Despite this, some finds were recovered.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath dense leaf litter. Some root intrusion. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Coarse sand	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
Sloping subsoil northwest-southeast with significant root intrusion from both small and large roots. Excavation was abandoned due to the difficulty of digging around the roots and reluctance to remove roots in case of damage to young and established trees. Corner depths: 1) 0.23; 2) 0.2; 3) 0.14; 4) 0.19 Final depths: 1) 0.23; 2) 0.36; 3) 0.52; 4) 0.45			
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	Residual Later Medieval

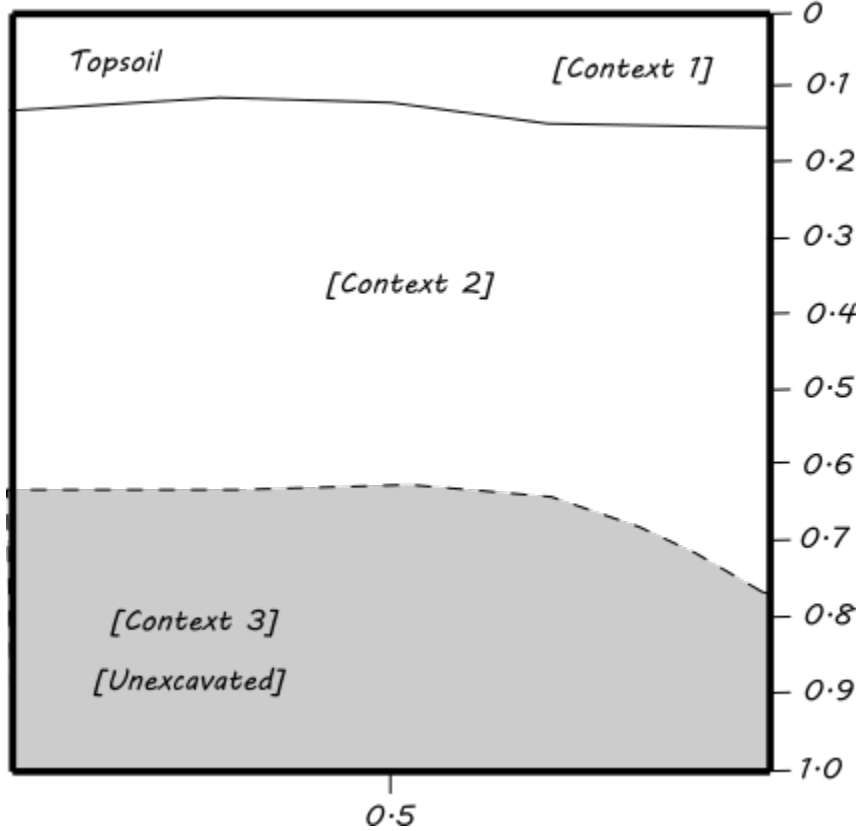
Below: drawing of northwest facing section (between corners 1 -2)

Further below: photograph of southwest facing section (between corners 4-1).



Test Pit Number	11	Test Pit Name	Kaye
Address	7 The Willows (front garden)	NGR	NZ 21443 29815
Excavators	J. Mace (DU); A. Scullion (v); J. Parker (v); D. Willison (v); X. Roberts (DU); O. Adderley (DU)	Date of Excavation	24/03/22 – 25/03/33
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	No – discovered a deposit which excreted noxious tar-like fumes and excavation was stopped for safety reasons.
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.79m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Excavation of test pit in front garden of property. Context 1 was a topsoil, Context 2 was a subsoil containing some finds and high proportions of CBM and other building products, Context 3 was a dark black context which released noxious tar-like fumes and contained upon cursory inspection large fragments of sheet asbestos. Excavation was immediately suspended due to ground contamination and homeowners notified.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. One large root, which homeowner allowed us to remove, bisected trench along north-east section (between Corners 4 and 1). Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil containing large brick and stone intrusions. Corner depths: 1) 0.11; 2) 0.15; 3) 0.15; 4) 0.09			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Light yellowish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 3			
Deposit releasing noxious tar-like fumes with dark black colour with fragments of visible asbestos within thick compact black matrix. Excavation was immediately suspended due to ground contamination and homeowners notified. Corner depths: 1) 0.65; 2) 0.79; 3) 0.77; 4) 0.73			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Dark blackish black
Inclusions	Stone, coal	Finds	

Ground Surface

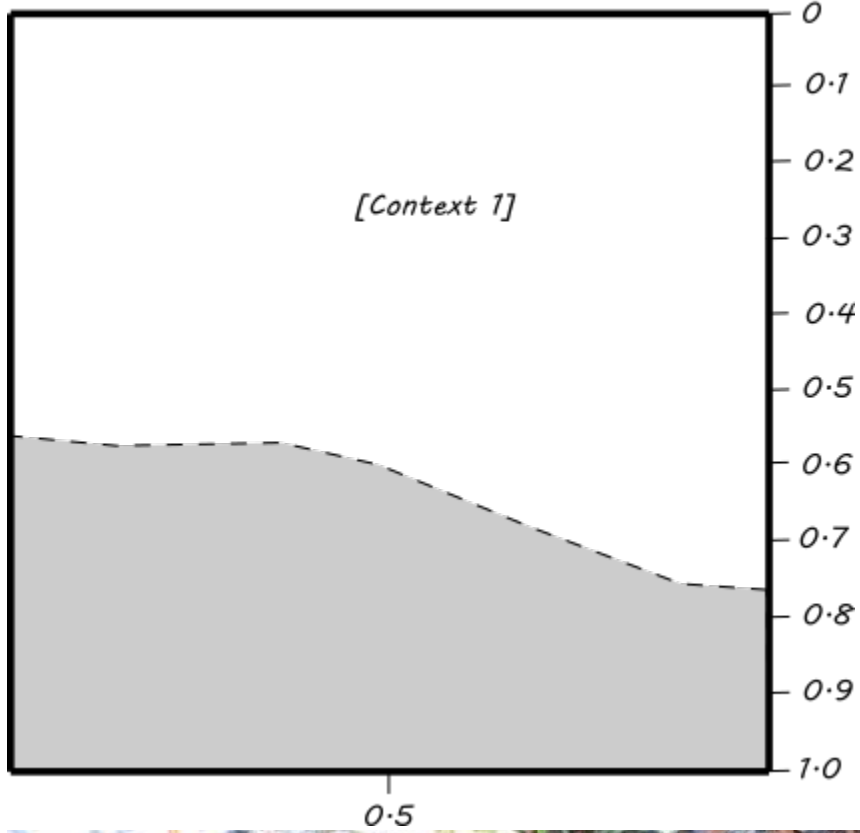


Left: drawing of southwest facing section (between corners 1-2).
Below: photograph of northwest facing section (between corners 2-3).



Test Pit Number	12	Test Pit Name	Liam
Address	Treetops, Park Street	NGR	NZ 21269 29850
Excavators	J. Afshan (DU); N. Phelps (DU); T. Lui (DU); Y. Long (DU)	Date of Excavation	29/03/2022
Number of Contexts	1	Reached Natural	No – rising water prevented further excavation of this test pit
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.79m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cold, damp, overcast
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Test pit situated in back garden of property, close to a steep escarpment. This test pit hit ground water and had to be abandoned. The deposits yielded lots of finds, mostly related to modern horticultural			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil within flower bed. Some ornamental stones on the surface were moved. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0 Final depths: 1) 0.79; 2) 0.59; 3)0.67; 0.75			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Mid blackish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay, roots	Finds	

Ground Surface



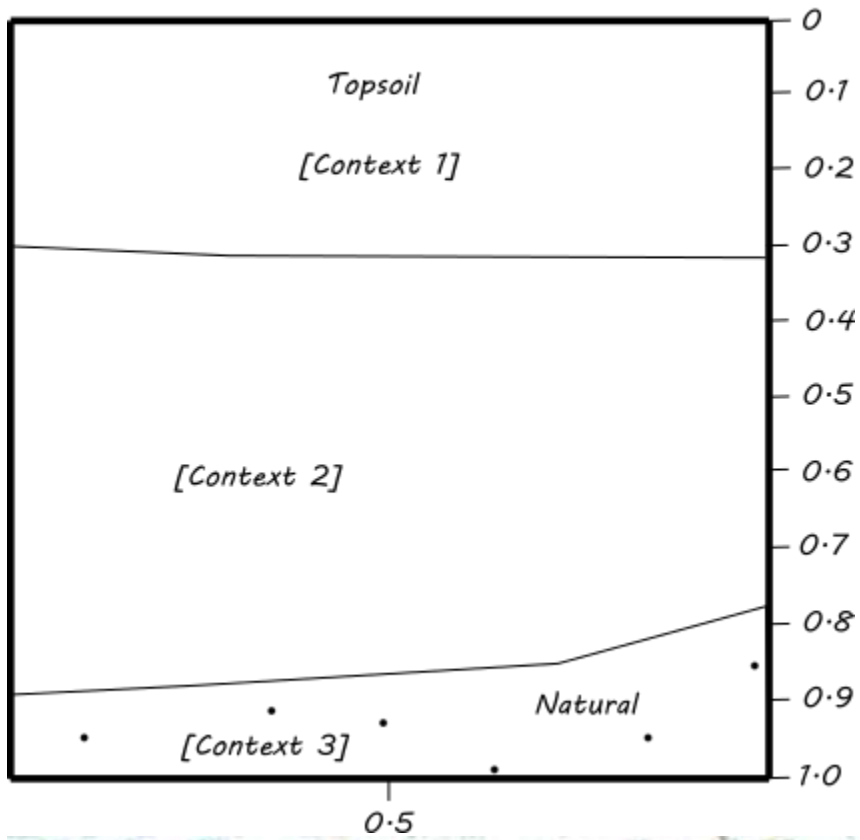
Left: drawing of southwest facing section (between corners 1-2)
Below: Photograph of southeast facing section (between corners 4-1).



Test Pit Number	13	Test Pit Name	Mary
Address	The Old Vicarage, Park Street	NGR	NZ 21252 29820
Excavators	D. Grainger (DU); S. Ai (DU); S. Sandford-Hopper (DU); C. Keri (DU); J. Meadows (DU); H. McNulty (v).	Date of Excavation	29/03/22 – 31/03/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.76-0.87m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.87m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cold, snowing, freezing rain.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Excavated under challenging weather condition. Test-pit also had significant root intrusion from felled trees which slowed excavation and hampered progress. Topsoil and subsoil contained numerous finds relating to both the 19 th century occupation of the house and earlier, and natural was identical in composition and similar in depth to TP 14 (Neil).			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath moss-rich turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Silty Sand	Soil Colour	Dark brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	Residual Later Medieval and post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil with significant root intrusion along southern section. A dense network of smaller roots was present across test pit. Corner depths: 1) 0.27; 2) 0.32; 3) 0.32; 4) 0.33			
Soil Consistency	Silty Sand	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 3 (NATURAL)			
Homogenous deposit of very compact natural sand with rounded pebbles and other stone inclusions. Lightly undulating. Corner depths: 1) 0.89; 2) 0.76; 3) 0.82; 4) 0.87			
Soil Consistency	Silty Sand	Soil Colour	Light yellowish brown.
Inclusions	Roots, stone	Finds	N/A

Below: drawing of south facing section (between corners 1-2).
Further below: photograph of west facing section (between corners 2-3).

Ground Surface



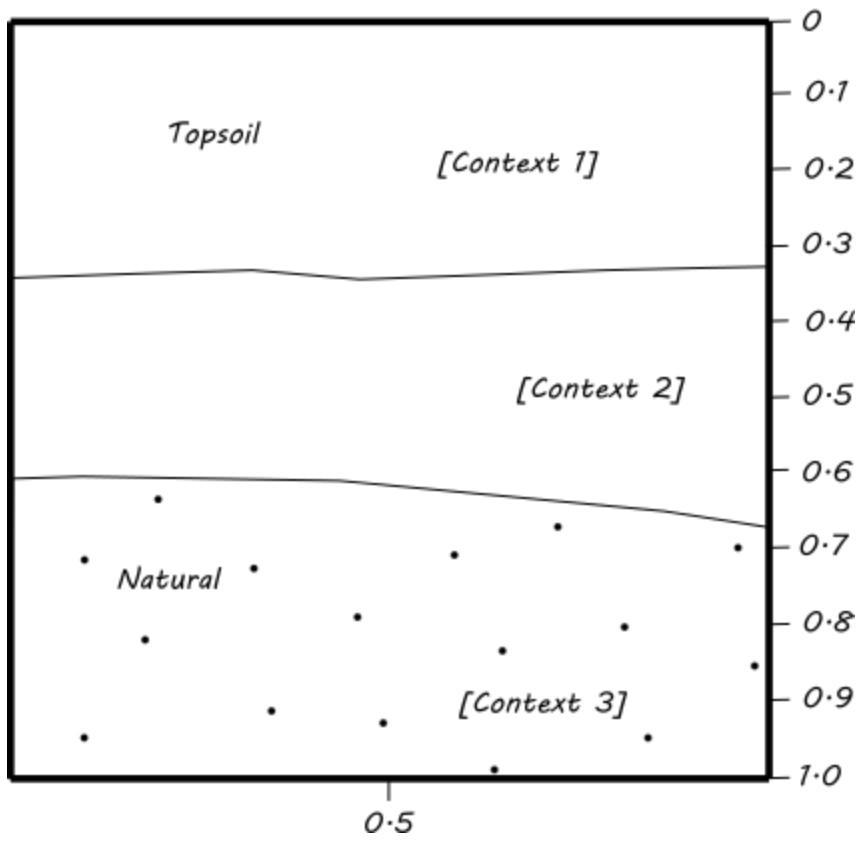
Test Pit Number	14	Test Pit Name	Neil
Address	The Old Vicarage, Park Street	NGR	NZ 21260 29819
Excavators	M. Robinson (v); O. Adderley (DU); J. Meadows (DU)	Date of Excavation	29/03/22 – 31/03/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.6m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.7m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cold, snowing, freezing rain.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Excavated under challenging weather condition. Test pit yielded some significant post-medieval and medieval finds, including artefacts related to the 19 th century occupants and before the construction of the property. Site located on high ground above River Gaunless. One topsoil context, one subsoil context containing archaeological finds and the natural were discovered.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Silty Sand	Soil Colour	Dark brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil containing finds. Soil was fine, loose, and friable. Very easy to dig. Corner depths: 1) 0.38; 2) 0.32; 3) 0.35; 4) 0.28			
Soil Consistency	Silty Sand	Soil Colour	Light brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay	Finds	Residual later medieval
Summary of Context 3 (NATURAL)			
Very compact natural sand containing rounded pebbles and other stone inclusions. No finds. Deposit undulates. Corner depths: 1) 0.6; 2) 0.68; 3) 0.7; 4) 0.7			
Soil Consistency	Silty Sand	Soil Colour	Light orangey brown
Inclusions	Rounded pebbles	Finds	N/A

Below: photograph of southeast facing section (between sections 4-1)

Further below: drawing of southwest facing section (between section 1-2)



Ground Surface



Test Pit Number	15	Test Pit Name	Ottilie
Address	The Almshouses, Market Place	NGR	NZ 21196 30143
Excavators	R. Philip (DU); K. Turnbull (DU); T. Candita-Simpkins (DU); C. Batten (DU)	Date of Excavation	04/04/22 – 05/04/22
Number of Contexts	5	Reached Natural	No – discovered rising groundwater and had to abandon excavation
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.86
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, sunny, bright
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>Finds rich test pit consisting of 1 topsoil context, 4 humic-rich subsoils and 1 cobbled surface. Unfortunately, upon reaching the cobbled surface, water began seeping up from below at a rate which prevented further excavation. It is likely that the water table has been displaced due to the creation of nearby basements. Nevertheless, this test pit yielded a high-quantity of finds.</p> <p>This test pit is located in the front garden of the The Almshouses: 18th century almshouses situated on the footprint of a hospital used in the 17th century as almshouses.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Homeowner had previously revealed that he had dug over the topsoil previously to plant potatoes and collected large quantities of finds he donated to the project. These included clay pipes, modern and post-medieval pottery, vessel glass and animal bone. Deposit is very loose and colour suggests high compositional proportion of coal dust and humic material.</p> <p>Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silt	Soil Colour	Dark greyish black
Inclusions	None	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Homogenous, finds rich subsoil. The colour and composition of this deposit strongly resembled Context 3 and during excavation and the excavators missed the subtle differences between them. After excavation, it was decided that Context 2 and 3 were separate contexts, however the finds have been recorded together as Contexts '2+3'.</p> <p>Corner depths: 1) 0.39; 2) 0.37; 3) 0.4; 4) 0.43</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish black
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 3			
<p>Homogenous, finds rich subsoil. The colour and composition of this deposit strongly resembled Context 2 and during excavation and the excavators missed the subtle differences between them. After excavation, it was</p>			

<p>decided that Context 2 and 3 were separate contexts, however the finds have been recorded together as Contexts '2+3'. Corner depths: 1) 0.49; 2) 0.47; 3) 0.55; 4) 0.53</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish/bluish black
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 4			
<p>Homogenous finds rich deposit. Similar in composition and colour to surrounding contexts. Corner depths: 1) 0.7; 2) 0.66; 3) 0.68; 4) 0.63</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Dark greyish black
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal	Finds	Residual later medieval
Summary of Context 5			
<p>Cobbled surface with a sandy silt matrix. Unfortunately, rising ground water prevented further excavation. A similar cobbled surface was also identified in TP 16 (Percy). Corner depths: 1) 0.86; 2) 0.80; 3) 0.82; 4) 0.86</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish black (wet)
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	Later medieval

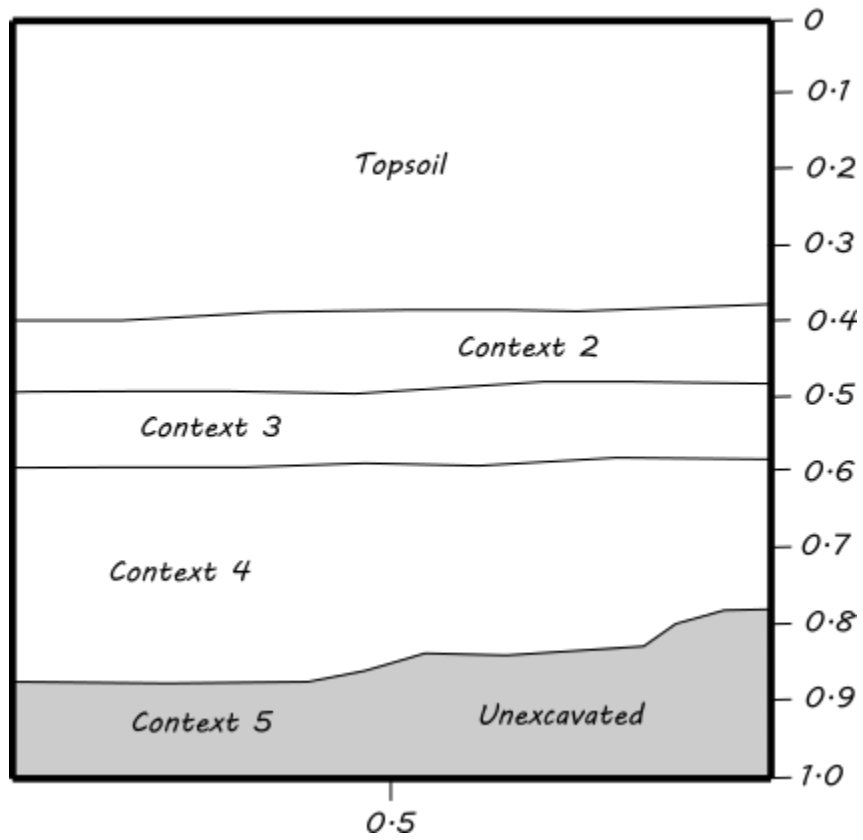
Below: photograph of south facing section (between corners 4-1).

Further below: Photograph of cobbled surface (context 5).

Further below: drawing of west facing section (between corners 1-2).



Ground Surface



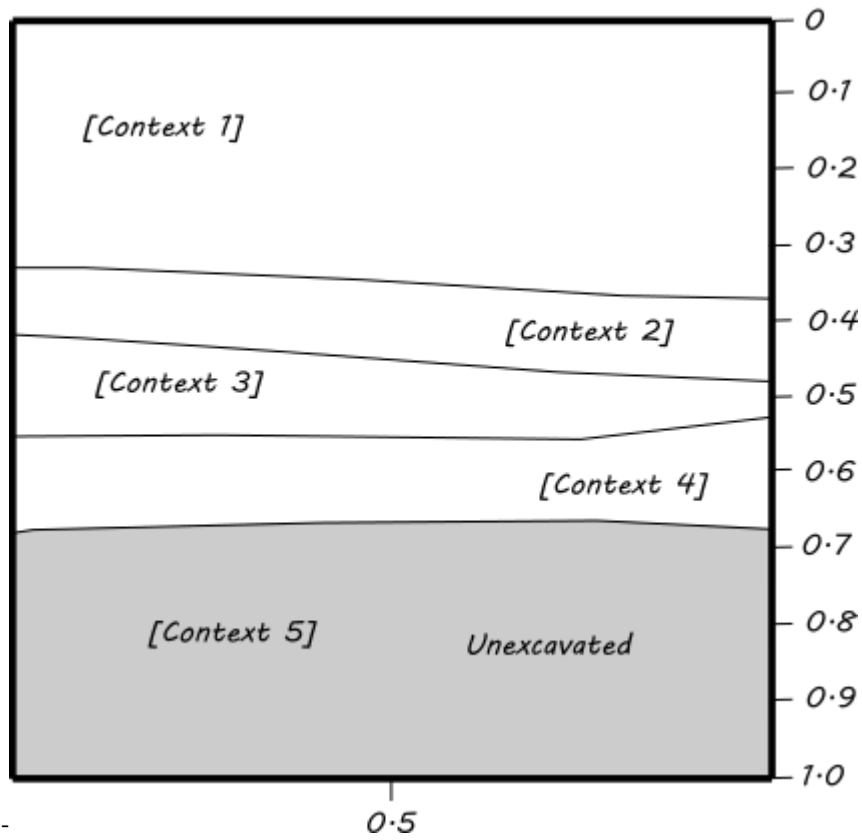
Test Pit Number	16	Test Pit Name	Percy
Address	The Almshouses, Market Place	NGR	NZ 21191 30147
Excavators	L. Markham (DU); I. Dorczynska (DU); H. Stone (DU)	Date of Excavation	04/04/22 – 05/04/22
Number of Contexts	5	Reached Natural	No – hit groundwater and had to abandon excavation
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.7
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, sunny, bright
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>Finds rich test pit consisting of 1 topsoil context, 3 humic-rich subsoils and 1 cobbled surface. Unfortunately, upon reaching the cobbled surface, water began seeping up from below at a rate which prevented further excavation. It is likely that the water table has been displaced due to the creation of nearby basements. Nevertheless, this test pit yielded a high-quantity of finds.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Homeowner had previously revealed that he had dug over the topsoil previously to plant potatoes and collected large quantities of finds he donated to the project. These included clay pipes, modern and post-medieval pottery, vessel glass and animal bone. Deposit is very loose and colour suggests high compositional proportion of coal dust and humic material. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Dark blackish black
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Homogenous level subsoil with no obvious features. Deposit is very loose and silty. Rich in finds. Corner depths: 1) 0.36; 2) 0.38; 3) 0.38; 4) 0.42</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish black
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay, roots	Finds	Residual later medieval
Summary of Context 3			
<p>Homogenous level subsoil with no obvious features. Deposit is very loose and sandy. Rich in finds. Corner depths: 1) 0.42; 2) 0.47; 3) 0.46; 4) 0.48</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Dark brownish black
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand	Finds	Residual later medieval
Summary of Context 4			
<p>Homogenous level subsoil with no obvious features. Deposit is very loose and sandy, and very rich in finds. Corner depths: 1) 0.54; 2) 0.52; 3) 0.5; 4) 0.56</p>			

Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Dark greyish black
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay, coal	Finds	Residual later medieval
Summary of Context 5			
Waterlogged cobbled surface with clayey-sand matrix. Water began seeping up from below preventing further excavation. Corner depths: 1) 0.66; 2) 0.68; 3) 0.72; 4) 0.70			
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Dark blackish black (wet)
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay, coal	Finds	None

Below: Drawing of west facing section
(between corners 1-2).

Further below: Photograph of east facing
section (between corners 3-4).

Ground Surface

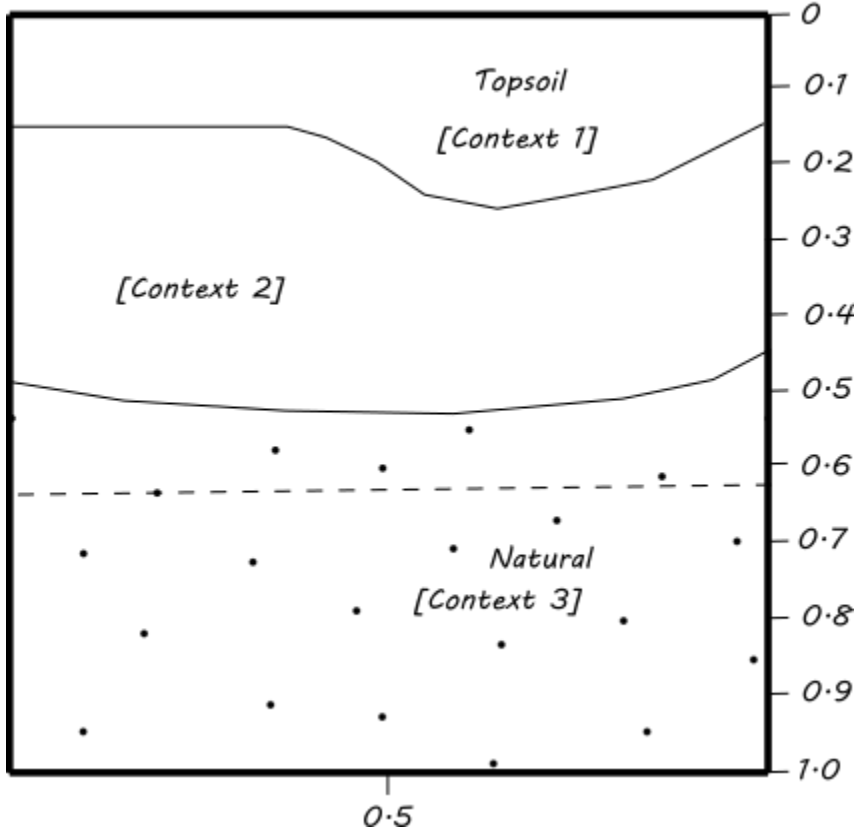


Test Pit Number	17	Test Pit Name	Queenie
Address	22 Durham Chare (Pinder's House)	NGR	NZ 21264 29937
Excavators	C. Bailey (DU); E. Pierre (DU); R. Philip (DU); A. Verma (DU); T. Gargett (DU); A. Scullion (v)	Date of Excavation	05/04/22 – 06/04/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.3 – 0.44m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.44m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Bright, sunny, warm
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>Test pit excavated on a hill above and behind the house. This house is situated on Durham Chare, a part of the main route from Barnard Castle to Durham which brought traffic through Bishop Auckland until the construction of Kingsway in the 1980s. In 1748 this road was turnpiked, formalizing in legislature an ancient practice by this point. The horse trough fountain, installed by the Temperance Movement in 1873 is situated opposite this site. Although the exact date of this house is unknown, and it is not listed, the house contains some moulded stonework including a weathered limestone quatrefoil at the rear of the property. Since the later medieval period, Pinders were responsible for impounding stray animals and their role was superseded by the Police in the 19th century. Police often resided in existing Pinders houses, as was the case at this property. Pinder's houses were often situated peripheral to urban settlement. It seems likely that this house may have been built on the site, or close to, the medieval pinder's house, possibly reusing parts of that building. An interestingly curved wall limestone wall comprising the outer part of the courtyard adjacent to the road may form part of an earlier building.</p> <p>Excavation of this pit yielded little historic material, with a dense topsoil containing large quantities of modern artefacts relating to the previous occupant and home renovations. The soil was very clay-rich and difficult to dig. The natural was a densely compacted sand.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath light scrub. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
Soil containing large quantities of roof tile fragments throughout. The deposit slopes from north to south. Corner depths: 1) 0.14; 2) 0.2; 3) 0.12; 4) 0.13			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 3 (NATURAL)			

Natural deposit, identical to that found in TP 18 Rex, found at depth of between 0.3-0.44m. Sand lamination visible. This deposit sloped from north to south. No finds discovered.
 Corner depths: 1) 0.3; 2) 0.44; 3) 0.35; 4) 0.33

Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots	Finds	N/A

Ground Surface

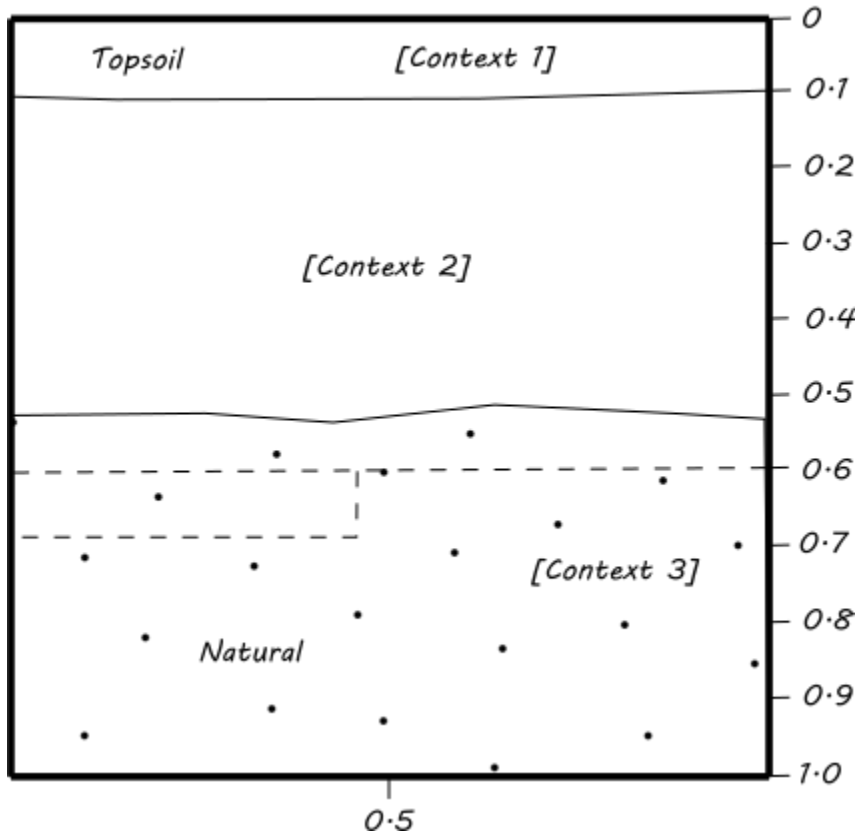


Above: drawing of south facing section (between corners 1-2)

Test Pit Number	18	Test Pit Name	Rex
Address	22 Durham Chare (Pinder's House)	NGR	NZ 21268 29941
Excavators	L. Markham (DU); I. Dorczynska (DU); C. Batten (DU); E. Pierre (DU); C. Bailey (DU); A. Scullion (v); A. Verma (DU)	Date of Excavation	05/04/22 – 07/04/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.39-0.55m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.6m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Sunny, bright, warm
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>Test pit excavated on a hill above and behind the house. This house is situated on Durham Chare, a part of the main route from Barnard Castle to Durham which brought traffic through Bishop Auckland until the construction of Kingsway in the 1980s. In 1748 this road was turnpiked, formalizing in legislature an ancient practice by this point. The horse trough fountain, installed by the Temperance Movement in 1873 is situated opposite this site. Although the exact date of this house is unknown, and it is not listed, the house contains some moulded stonework including a weathered limestone quatrefoil at the rear of the property. Since the later medieval period, Pinders were responsible for impounding stray animals and their role was superseded by the Police in the 19th century. Police often resided in existing Pinders houses, as was the case at this property. Pinder's houses were often situated peripheral to urban settlement. It seems likely that this house may have been built on the site, or close to, the medieval pinder's house, possibly reusing parts of that building. An interestingly curved wall limestone wall comprising the outer part of the courtyard adjacent to the road may form part of an earlier building.</p> <p>Test-pit consisted of three contexts: one topsoil, one subsoil and one natural. Finds in contexts 1 and 2 were very modern, and likely related to the 20th/21st century renovation of the property. The discovery of the natural below context 2 was a surprise and it might could be reasonable assumed that other archaeological material of 19th, 18th or earlier would be located at this site. Consequently, it is possible that Context 3 is a dense, thick layer of redeposited natural clay. This context was challenging to excavate, and it strongly resembled other natural clays found across Bishop Auckland. Given the parameters of the project and the difficulty of hand-excavating this deposit, excavation was abandoned after a reasonable exploration of this context.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath scrub. Test pit is situated on slight slope directed southwest – northeast. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots, coal	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. Deposit slopes gradually southwest-northeast. Finds remained very modern and related to domestic activity at property. Corner depths: 1) 0.1; 2) 0.15; 3) 0.14; 4) 0.12			

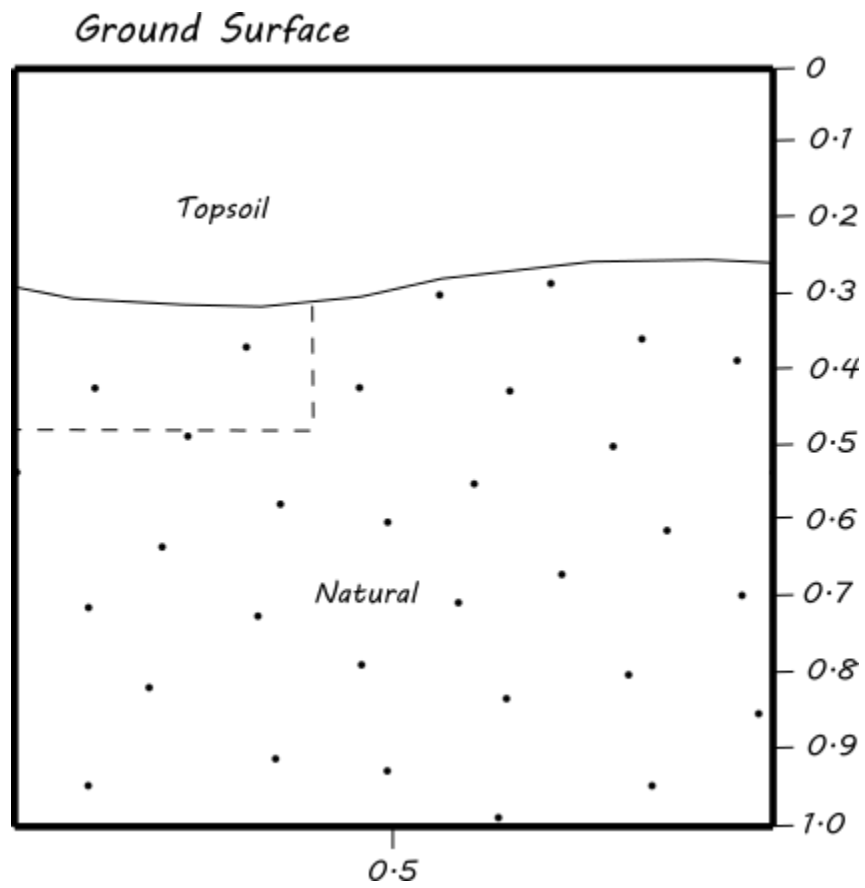
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 3 (NATURAL)			
Dense clay sloping in same manner as in Context 1 and 2. This clay appeared natural and was excavated to a depth of 20cm in Corner 2 to test. Given that above deposits were very modern, it is possible that this is a dense accumulation of redeposited natural soil. Given the time and parameters of the project, it was decided not to excavate deeper in this test pit. Corner depths: 1) 0.56; 2) 0.39; 3) 0.42; 4) 0.56			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	N/A

Ground Surface



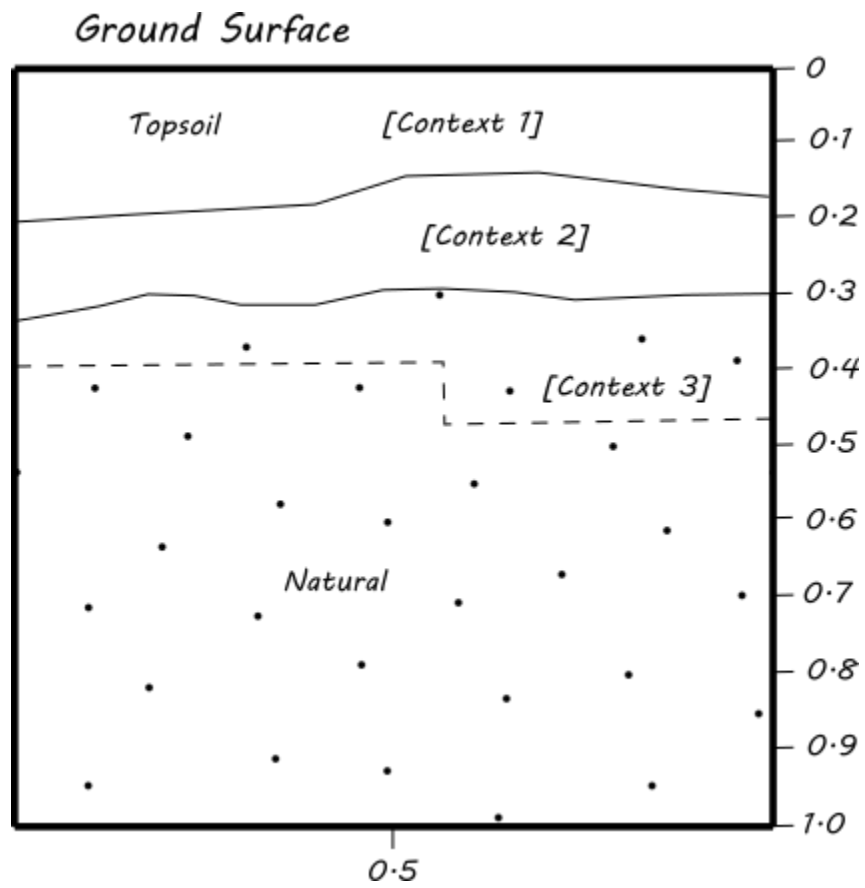
Above: drawing of west facing section (between corners 2 and 3)

Test Pit Number	19	Test Pit Name	Samantha
Address	King James I Academy South Field	NGR	NZ 21692 29503
Excavators	D. Stephenson (yp); D. Nelson (yp); T. Howat-Powell (yp); T. Gargett (DU); S. Wilson (v)	Date of Excavation	7/04/2022
Number of Contexts	2	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.25-0.28m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.38m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cold, raining
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>Test pit excavated in challenging weather conditions. Test Pit stratigraphy was simple and shallow. Topsoil context yielded some finds, mostly modern. The topsoil lay directly above the natural. The topsoil was loose and sandy, consistent with an alluvial deposit.</p> <p>This test pit was situated in King James I Academy's South Field, a low-lying field beside the River Gaunless which serves as an occasional floodplain. This field is open to the public for dog walking, and serves as a school playing field.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Dark brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Homogenous natural consisting of compact sandy clay with rounded stone inclusions. No obvious features. Corner 3 excavated to a depth of 10cm to test natural. Corner depths: 1) 0.27; 2) 0.25; 3) 0.28; 4) 0.25</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	N/A



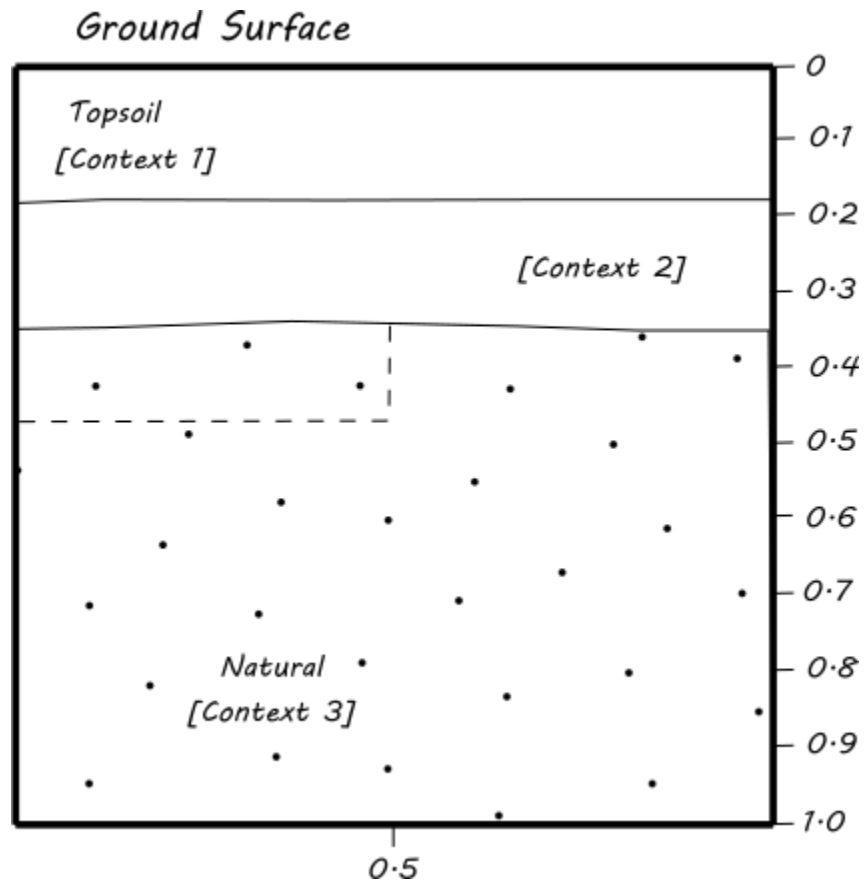
Above: drawing of west facing section
(between corners 3-4)

Test Pit Number	20	Test Pit Name	Timothy
Address	King James I Academy South Field	NGR	NZ 21643 29496
Excavators	C. Austin (yp); A. Verma (DU); C. Broom (yp); M. Giu (DU)	Date of Excavation	07/04/2022
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.25-0.28m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.28m.
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cold, raining
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>Excavated under difficult weather conditions. Test pit stratigraphy was simple, and test-pits were shallow. Topsoil context yielded some finds, with subsoil yielding most finds. Deposits were sandy silt consistent with alluvial deposits. Pottery was highly abraded consistent with an alluvial deposit.</p> <p>This test pit was situated in King James I Academy's South Field, a low-lying field beside the River Gaunless which serves as an occasional floodplain. This field is open to the public for dog walking, and serves as a school playing field.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Light greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	Residual later medieval
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Homogenous subsoil. Some larger rounded stones scattered throughout test pit, not forming an obvious feature. Soil is loose and sandy, consistent with an alluvial deposit. Corner depths: 1) 0.21; 2) 0.13; 3) 0.17; 4) 0.16</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand, roots	Finds	None
Summary of Context 3 (NATURAL)			
<p>Homogenous heavily compacted clay deposit slightly sloping from north to south. Identical in composition to those found in test pits 19-23. Corner depths: 1) 0.26; 2) 0.27; 3) 0.28; 4) 0.25</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Light orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	N/A



Above: drawing of west facing section
(between corners 2-3)

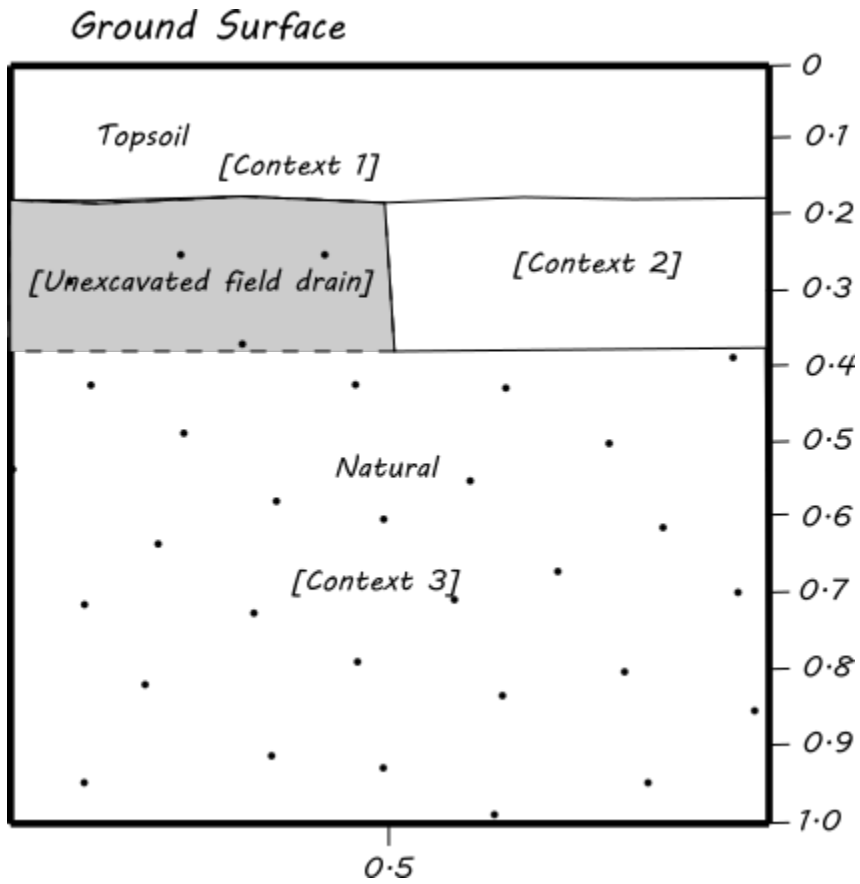
Test Pit Number	21	Test Pit Name	Ursula
Address	King James I Academy South Field	NGR	NZ 21628 29497
Excavators	C. Richards (DU); A. Henderson (yp); J. Harris (yp).	Date of Excavation	7/04/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.33-0.36m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.47m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cold, raining
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>Excavated under difficult weather conditions. Test pit stratigraphy was simple and test-pits were shallow. Topsoil context yielded some finds, with subsoil yielding most finds. Deposits were sandy silt consistent with alluvial deposits. Pottery was highly abraded consistent with an alluvial deposit.</p> <p>This test pit was situated in King James I Academy's South Field, a low-lying field beside the River Gaunless which serves as an occasional floodplain. This field is open to the public for dog walking, and serves as a school playing field.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Light greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.18; 2) 0.18; 3) 0.18; 4) 0.18</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Light greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand, clay	Finds	
Summary of Context 3 (NATURAL)			
<p>Homogenous level context containing heavily compacted natural deposit. No obvious features. Box sectioned in Corner 1 to a depth of 0.47m. Corner depths: 1) 0.47; 2) 0.36; 3) 0.33; 4) 0.36</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Light orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	N/A



Above: drawing of south facing section
(between corners 1-2)

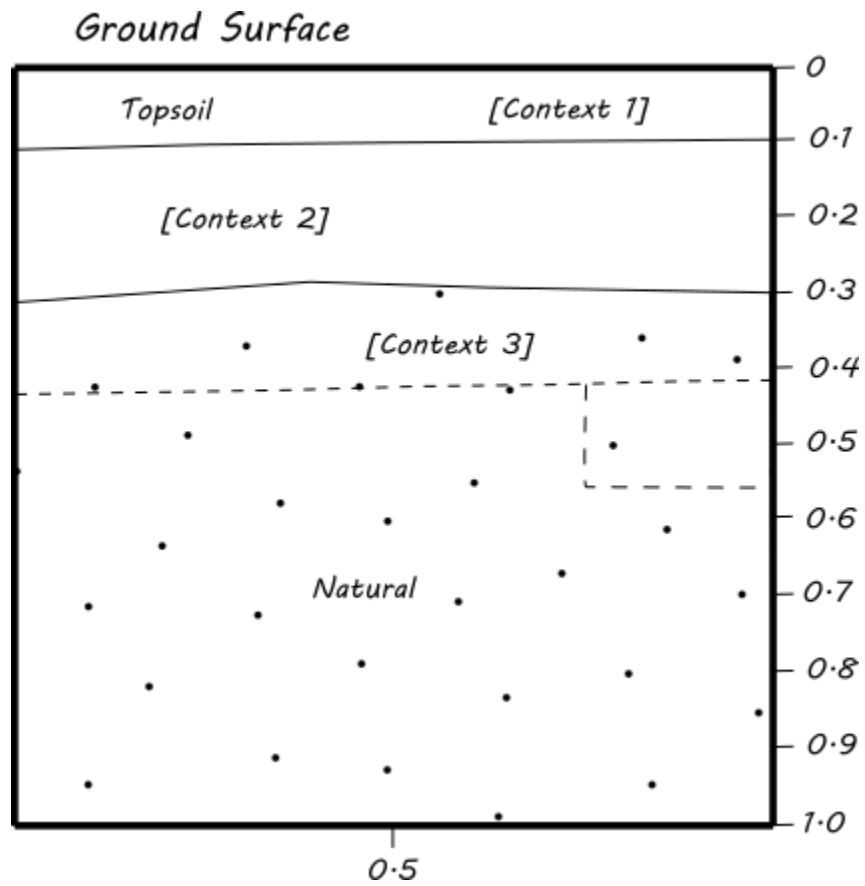
Test Pit Number	22	Test Pit Name	Victor
Address	King James I Academy South Field	NGR	NZ 21619 29513
Excavators	M. Robinson (v); S. Hutchinson (v); C. Austin (yp); T. Penman (yp); S. Gargett (yp)	Date of Excavation	07/04/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.39m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.39m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cold, raining
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>Shallow test pit excavated in challenging weather conditions. Field drain was discovered in context 2 which led to the decision to quarter-section the test pit to avoid destroying this feature. Natural clay was found a depth of 0.39m. The lack of CBM or building material, together with the silty soil compositions, is consistent with alluvial deposits and incidental losses. It does not seem likely that this area has ever been built upon, either recently or in the past.</p> <p>This test pit was situated in King James I Academy's South Field, a low-lying field beside the River Gaunless which serves as an occasional floodplain. This field is open to the public for dog walking, and serves as a school playing field.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Dark brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, sand	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Subsoil containing channel filled with gravel. This channel is probably a field drain and is oriented northwest-southwest, bisects the test pit approx. 30m from Section 4-1 and measures approx. 10cm wide. This feature cuts Context 2 and the one below.</p> <p>Corner depths: 1) 0.18; 2) 0.18; 3) 0.19; 4) 0.19</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Light brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, sand	Finds	
Summary of Context 3 (NATURAL)			
<p>Upon discovery of field drain, test pit was quarter sectioned with Corner 2 (southeast corner) excavated. Context 3, natural clay, was discovered at a depth of 0.39m. This deposit resembled the natural clay found in nearby test pits.</p>			

Corner depths: 1) N/A; 2) 0.39; 3) N/A; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	N/A



Above: Drawing of south facing section (between corners 1-2).

Test Pit Number	23	Test Pit Name	Wednesday
Address	King James I Academy South Field	NGR	NZ 21579 29509
Excavators	E. Pierre (DU); C. Bailey (DU); A. Mikalauskas (yp); T. Penman (yp).	Date of Excavation	7/04/2022
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.38-0.42m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.52m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cold, raining
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>Excavated under challenging weather condition. Test pit stratigraphy was simple and test-pits were shallow. Topsoil context yielded some finds, with subsoil yielding most finds. Deposits were sandy silt consistent with alluvial deposits. Pottery was highly abraded consistent with an alluvial deposit.</p> <p>This test pit was situated in King James I Academy's South Field, a low-lying field beside the River Gaunless which serves as an occasional floodplain. This field is open to the public for dog walking, and serves as a school playing field.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty Sand	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots, clay, charcoal	Findings	
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Homogenous subsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Soil very loosely compacted. Corner depths: 1) 0.15; 2) 0.13; 3) 0.19; 4) 0.16</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty Sand	Soil Colour	Mid orangey brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay,	Findings	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 3 (NATURAL)			
<p>Homogenous level context containing heavily compacted natural sandy clay. No obvious features. Box sectioned in corner 3 to a depth of 0.52m. Corner depths: 1) 0.3 2) 0.28; 3) 0.34; 4) 0.29</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Light orangey brown
Inclusions	Stone	Findings	N/A



Above: drawing of west facing section (between corners 2-3).

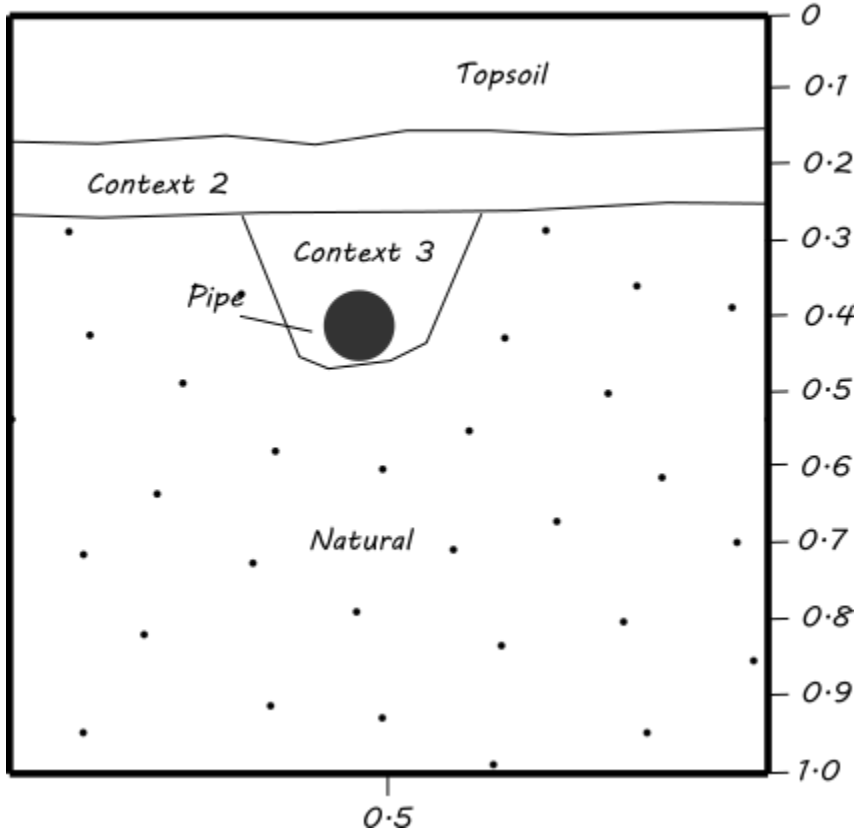
Test Pit Number	24	Test Pit Name	Xavier
Address	King James I Academy North Field	NGR	NZ 21614 29567
Excavators	C. Austin (yp); H. Morris (DU); C. Broom (yp); D. Willison (v); T. Howat-Powell (yp)	Date of Excavation	28/4/22
Number of Contexts	4	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.23-0.24m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.47m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Sunny, bright, warm
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is located in a school playing field belonging to King James I Academy north of the River Gaunless, sometimes serving a floodplain to this river. The sites also lies at the low-lying end to a sloping easterly field displaying clear ridge and furrow earthworks.</p> <p>Excavation of this test pit was simple and stratigraphy was shallow and clear. Context 1 was a topsoil which sat directly above the natural sand-clay. The absence of CBM and limited finds assemblage indicate there has probably never been substantial settlement or deposition of refuse on or close to this site.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. Slight east-west sloping gradient. Rubble/concrete inclusions. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Coarse sand	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, coal	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Rubble-rich deposit with large quantities of concrete fragments. Corner depths: 1) 0.22; 2) 0.23; 3) 0.2; 4) 0.2</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal	Finds	
Summary of Context 3			
<p>Fill of pipe cut containing an intact ceramic drainage pipe. The drainage pipe was left undisturbed, but the sandy/gravel fill was removed to understand the profile of the ditch feature. The ditch was cut into the natural clay. Ditch was not present in any corners, but had an average depth of 0.24m from the surface. Corner depths: N/A</p>			
Soil Consistency	Coarse sandy/gravel	Soil Colour	Light yellowish grey
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	
Summary of Context 4 (NATURAL)			

Natural sandy clay deposit similar to those found in nearby test pits. It had a uniform appearance and depth cross the test pit, and is truncated by the north-east orientated pipe cut (see Context 3). While it was not possible to excavate a testing sondage in the corner of the test pit without disrupting the pipe, the depth of this deposit was recorded at 0.47m.

Corner depths: 1) 0.24; 2) 0.24; 3) 0.23; 4) 0.23

Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish brown
Inclusions	None	Finds	N/A

Ground Surface



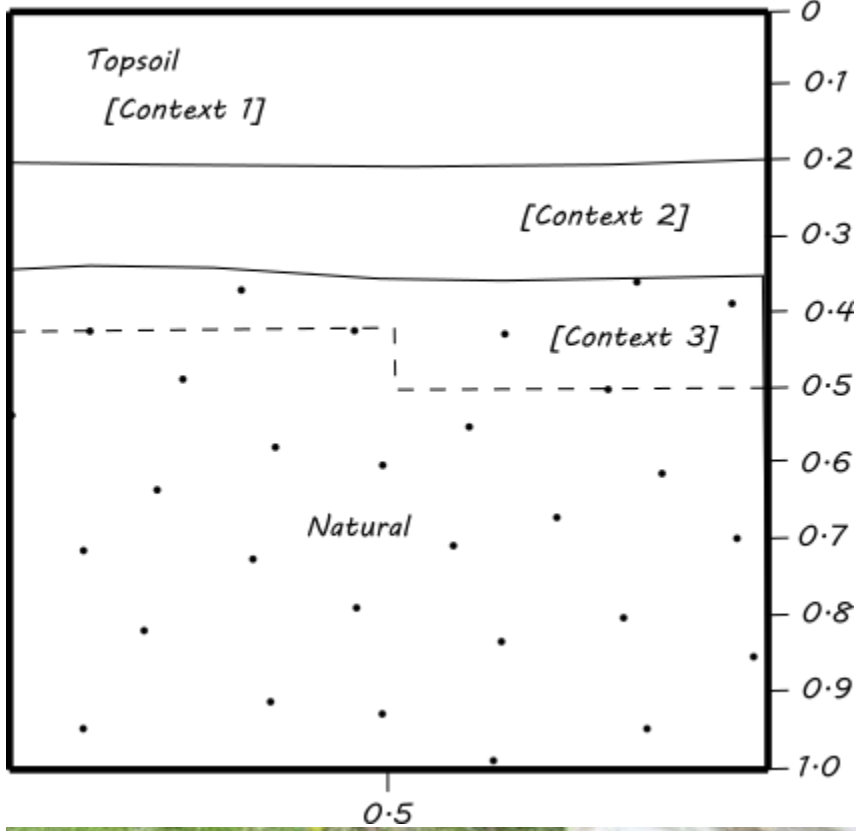
Left: drawing of south facing section (between corners 1-2).

Below: photograph of south facing section (between corners 1-2)



Test Pit Number	25	Test Pit Name	Yennefer
Address	King James I North Field	NGR	NZ 21615 29583
Excavators	C. Bailey (DU); T. Penman (DU); K. Turnbull (DU); S. Calvert (yp); A. Mikalauskas (yp).	Date of Excavation	28/04/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.17-0.22m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.38m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is located in a school playing field belonging to King James I Academy north of the River Gaunless, sometimes serving a floodplain to this river. The sites also lies at the low-lying end to a sloping easterly field displaying clear ridge and furrow earthworks.</p> <p>Excavation of this test pit was simple and stratigraphy was shallow. Context 1 and 2 were loose and sandy, consistent with alluvial deposits or improved to facilitate better drainage. The absence of CBM and limited finds assemblage indicate there has probably never been substantial settlement or deposition of refuse on or close to this site.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Homogenous subsoil with slightly undulating horizon. Corner depths: 1) 0.09; 2) 0.15; 3) 0.14; 4) 0.13</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Light brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 3 (NATURAL)			
<p>Dense silty clay with rounded pebbles and large grey clay clumps. The deposit appeared mottled in appearance. This resembled other nearby natural deposits. Corner 3 was box sectioned to a depth of 20cm to test if this was the natural. Corner depths: 1) 0.17; 2) 0.19; 3) 0.18; 4) 0.22</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Clay, stone	Finds	N/A

Ground Surface



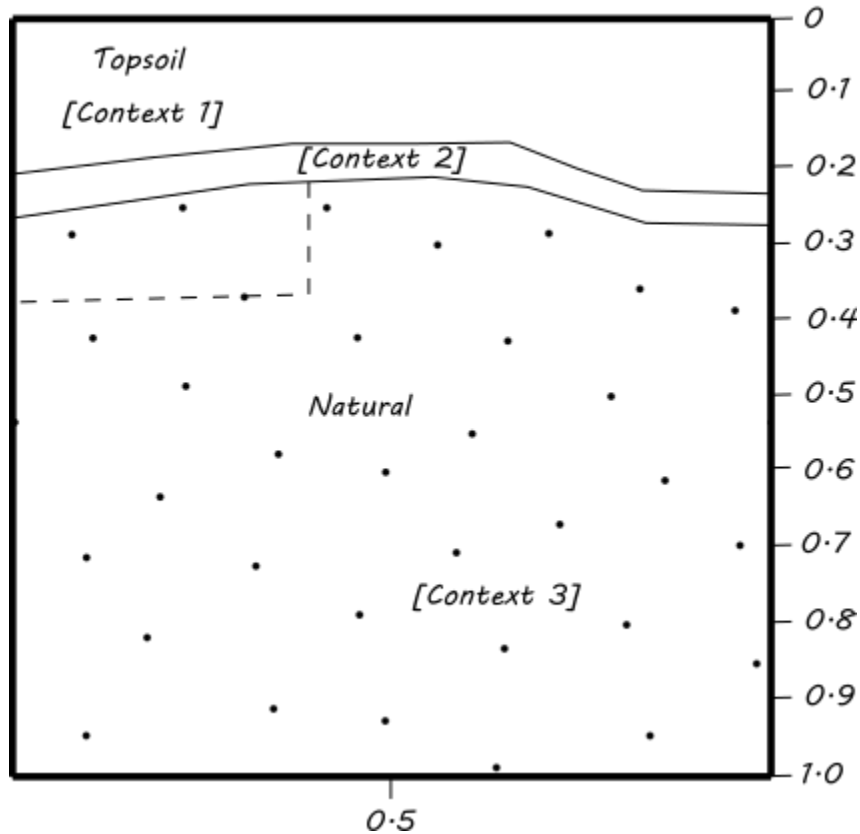
Left: drawing of northwest facing section (between corners 2-3)
Below: photograph of northeast facing section (between corners 3-4)



Test Pit Number	26	Test Pit Name	Zack
Address	King James I Academy North Field	NGR	NZ 21611 29603
Excavators	M. Taylor (yp); L. Kirby (yp); S. Gargett (yp); M. Bird (DU); S. Hutchinson (v)	Date of Excavation	28/4/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.21-0.29m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.39m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Sunny, bright, warm
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is located in a school playing field belonging to King James I Academy north of the River Gaunless, sometimes serving a floodplain to this river. The sites also lies at the low-lying end to a sloping easterly field displaying clear ridge and furrow earthworks.</p> <p>Excavation of this test pit was simple and stratigraphy was shallow. Context 1 and 2 were loose and sandy, consistent with alluvial deposits or improved to facilitate better drainage. The absence of CBM and limited finds assemblage indicate there has probably never been substantial settlement or deposition of refuse on or close to this site.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, coal	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Homogenous subsoil with a slightly undulating surface. There was a slight depression in Corner 2 and a circular depression of approx. 10cm diameter and 5cm depth located centrally in test pit. Corner depths: 1) 0.18; 2) 0.25; 3) 0.18; 4) 0.19</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Light orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	
Summary of Context 3 (NATURAL)			
<p>Lightly undulating deposit of thick dense clay, sloping dramatically on northern edge between Corners 2 and 3. A box section was excavated in Corner 1 to a depth of 10cm to test natural. Deposit was difficult to excavate, it was highly compacted with flecks of manganese throughout. Corner depths: 1) 0.29; 2) 0.24; 3) 0.23; 4) 0.21</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Light orangish brown

Inclusions	Stone	Finds	N/A
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Ground Surface



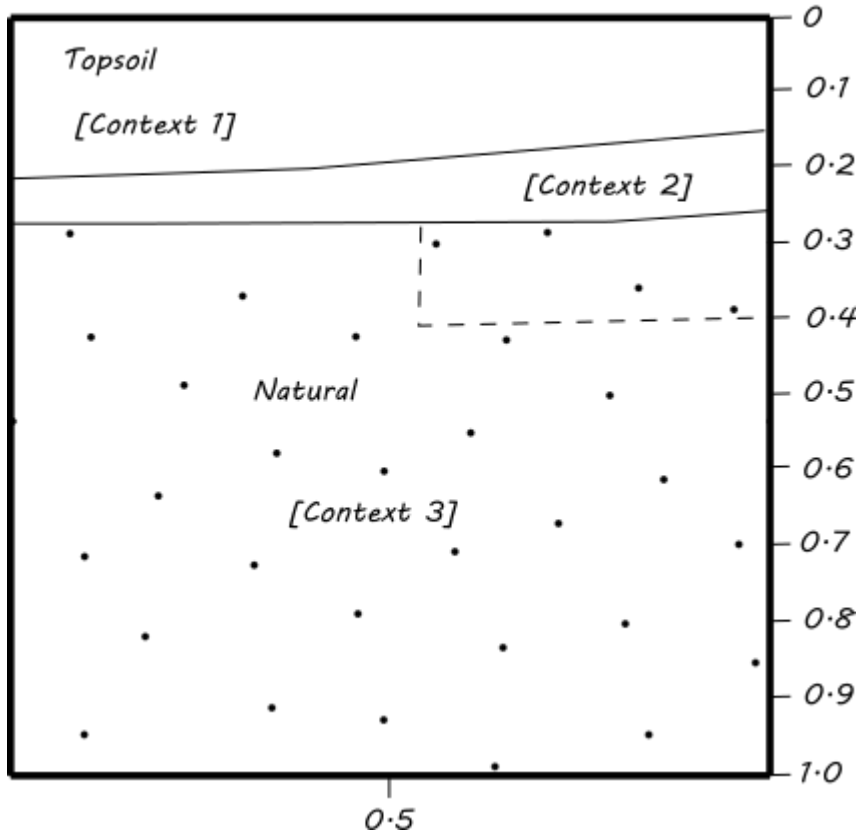
Left: drawing of south facing section (between corners 1-2)
 Below: photograph of north facing section (between corners 3-4)



Test Pit Number	27	Test Pit Name	Adrian
Address	King James I Academy North Field	NGR	NZ 21609 29637
Excavators	D. Nelson (yp); M. Jardine (yp); A. Verma (DU); K. Watson (DU); J. Meadows (DU)	Date of Excavation	28/4/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.23-0.27m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.4m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Sunny, bright, warm
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is located in a school playing field belonging to King James I Academy north of the River Gaunless, sometimes serving a floodplain to this river. The sites also lies at the low-lying end to a sloping easterly field displaying clear ridge and furrow earthworks.</p> <p>Excavation of this test pit was simple and stratigraphy was shallow and clear. Context 1 was a topsoil, Context 2 was a subsoil and Context 3 was natural clay. The absence of CBM and limited finds assemblage indicate there has probably never been substantial settlement or deposition of refuse on or close to this site.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. Slight east-west sloping gradient. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Slightly sloping east-west subsoil containing numerous stone inclusions. Corner depths: 1) 0.2; 2) 0.17; 3) 0.18; 4) 0.21</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Light brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots, clay	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 3			
<p>Dense compact clay deposit. Corner 2 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m to test whether it was natural. Corner depths: 1) 0.23; 2) 0.28; 3) 0.27; 4) 0.22</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Light orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	N/A

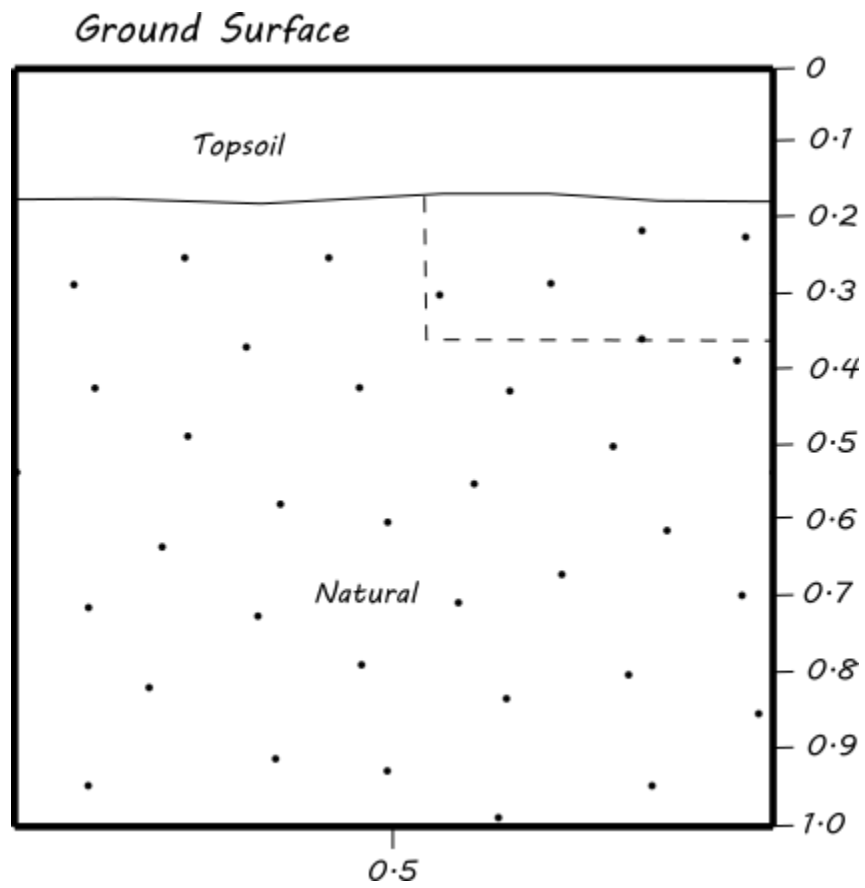


Ground Surface



Above: photograph of west facing section (between corners 2-3).
 Left: drawing of south facing section (between corners 1-2)

Test Pit Number	28	Test Pit Name	Brenda
Address	King James I Academy North Field	NGR	NZ 21608 29652
Excavators	D. Stephenson (yp); A. Henderson (yp); J. Harris (yp); M. Jones (v); A. Scullion (v)	Date of Excavation	28/4/22
Number of Contexts	2	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.16-0.18m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.34m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Sunny, bright, warm
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is located in a school playing field belonging to King James I Academy north of the River Gaunless, sometimes serving a floodplain to this river. The sites also lies at the low-lying end to a sloping easterly field displaying clear ridge and furrow earthworks.</p> <p>Excavation of this test pit was simple and stratigraphy was shallow and clear. Context 1 was a topsoil which sat directly above the natural sand-clay. The absence of CBM and limited finds assemblage indicate there has probably never been substantial settlement or deposition of refuse on or close to this site.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. Slight east-west sloping gradient. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots, coal	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2 (NATURAL)			
<p>Homogenous silty clay natural deposit, similar to those found in nearby test pits. This deposit contained rounded stone inclusions. Deposit is directly below the topsoil. Corner 4 was excavated to a depth of 0.34m to test natural. Corner depths: 1) 0.17; 2) 0.16; 3) 0.18; 4) 0.18</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Mid brownish grey
Inclusions	Stone, roots, clay	Finds	N/A



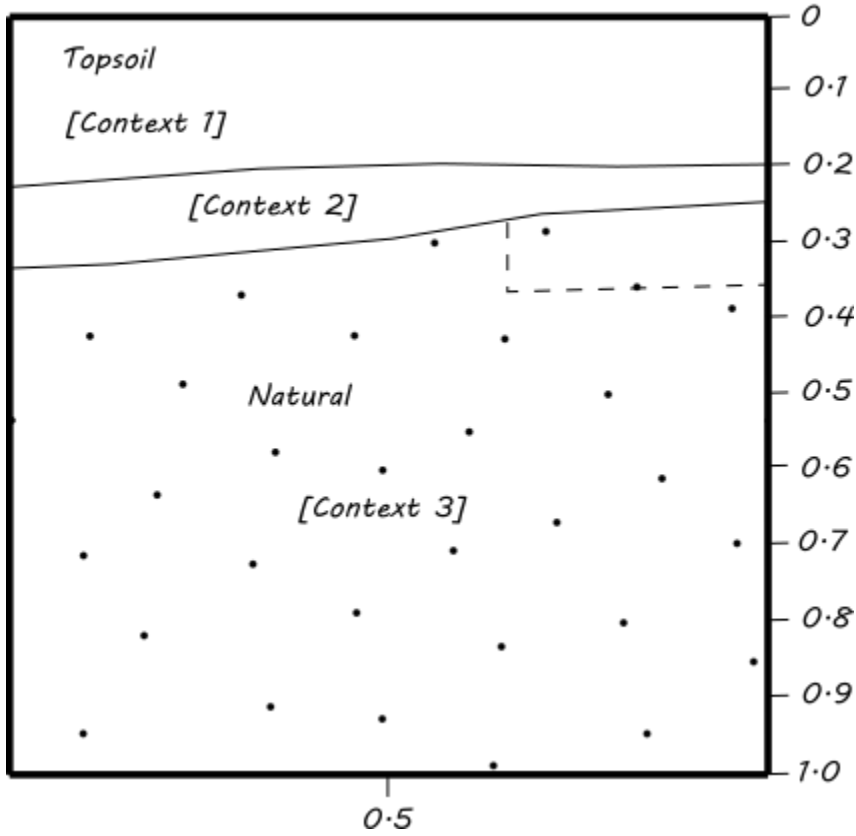
Above: drawing of north facing section
(between corners 3-4)

Test Pit Number	29	Test Pit Name	Carlos
Address	King James I Academy North Field	NGR	NZ 21545 29619
Excavators	M. Bird (DU); S. Hutchinson (v); M. Taylor (yp); L.Kirby (yp); S. Gargett (yp); A. Henderson (yp).	Date of Excavation	28/4/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.36-0.3m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.44m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Sunny, bright, warm
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is located in a school playing field belonging to King James I Academy north of the River Gaunless, sometimes serving a floodplain to this river. The sites also lies at the low-lying end to a sloping easterly field displaying clear ridge and furrow earthworks.</p> <p>Test pit stratigraphy was clear and simple. Along the eastern section (between corners 2 and 3) was a field drain comprising a narrow channel filled with gravel. This was left unexcavated as similar features were excavated elsewhere and the excavation of this feature would necessarily destroy it. The absence of finds relating to building or large quantities of domestic refuse suggest that this area has never been occupied. Deposits are consistent with alluvial debris or incidental losses.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Homogenous level subsoil containing mixed finds. Deposit was slightly mottled in colour with small grey patches which did not compositionally vary from the wider matrix. Deposit was very compact and hard to dig. Along eastern section (between corners 2 and 3) was a shallow channel containing only regular grey gravel extending approx. 10cm into test pit. This is probably a field drain related to the sites' use as a school playing field and floodplain and it contained no finds where excavation intruded into it. It was decided to leave this unexcavated due to its existing role as a draining mechanism for the field, and similar field drains were discovered in other nearby test pits. Excavation of this feature would necessarily destroy it. Corner depths: 1) 0.2; 2) 0.22; 3) 0.18; 4) 0.21</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Mid orangey brown
Inclusions	Stone, coal	Finds	
Summary of Context 3 (NATURAL)			
<p>Dense very compact clay comprising a level homogenous horizon. One 30cm² box section was excavated in</p>			

Corner 1 and there was no change in the deposit to a depth of 15cm. Field drain discovered in Context 2 continued into Context 3, cutting Context 3 to an unknown depth.
 Corner depths: 1) 0.29; 2) 0.26; 3) 0.27; 4) 0.3

Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish orange
Inclusions	None	Finds	N/A

Ground Surface

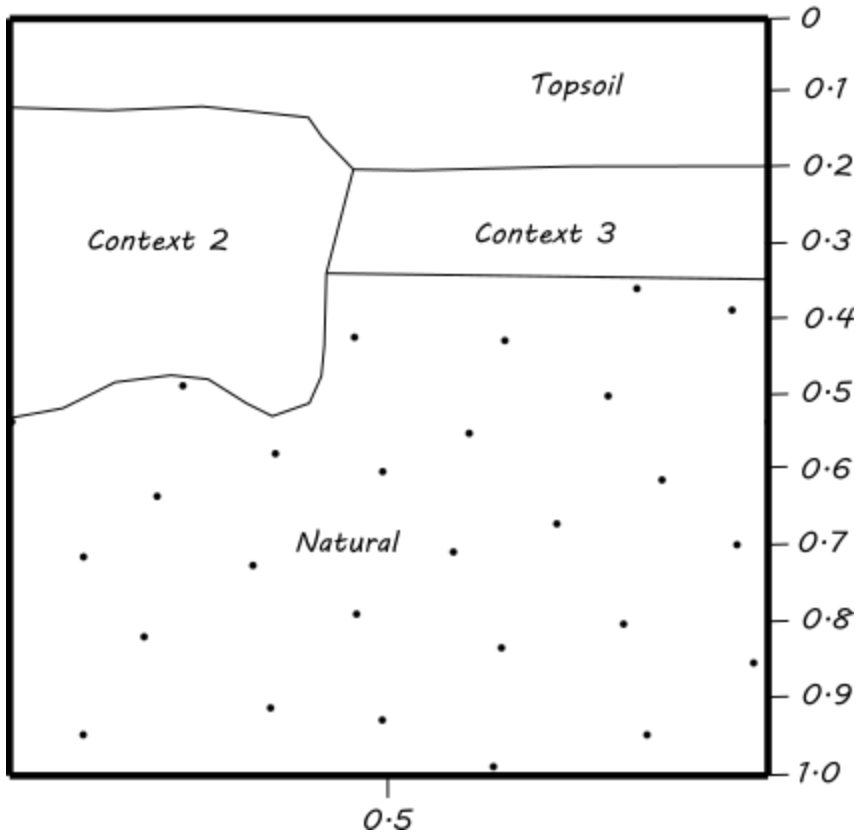


Above: drawing of east facing section (between corners 4-1).

Test Pit Number	30	Test Pit Name	Drizilla
Address	King James I North Field	NGR	NZ 21548 29582
Excavators	C. Bailey (DU); T. Penman (yp); K. Turnbull (DU); S. Calvert (yp); A. Mikalauskas (yp)	Date of Excavation	28/04/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.29-0.35m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.35
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is located in a school playing field belonging to King James I Academy north of the River Gaunless, sometimes serving a floodplain to this river. The sites also lies at the low-lying end to a sloping easterly field displaying clear ridge and furrow earthworks.</p> <p>This test pit was shallow and excavated rapidly. The discovery of a field drain in Context 2 resembled those found in nearby test pits.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
Fill of a field-drain bisecting the trench north-south along the east-facing section. Corner depths: 1) 0.14; 2) N/A; 3) N/A; 4) 0.13			
Soil Consistency	Coarse stony sand	Soil Colour	Mid whitish yellow
Inclusions	Stone, sand	Finds	
Summary of Context 3 (NATURAL)			
Excavation continued in the east portion of the trench avoiding the field drain until natural was found. This thick clay deposit resembled other nearby naturals. It contained numerous stone inclusions. Corner depths: 1) N/A; 2) 0.35; 3) 0.29; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Mid brownish orange
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	N/A



Ground Surface



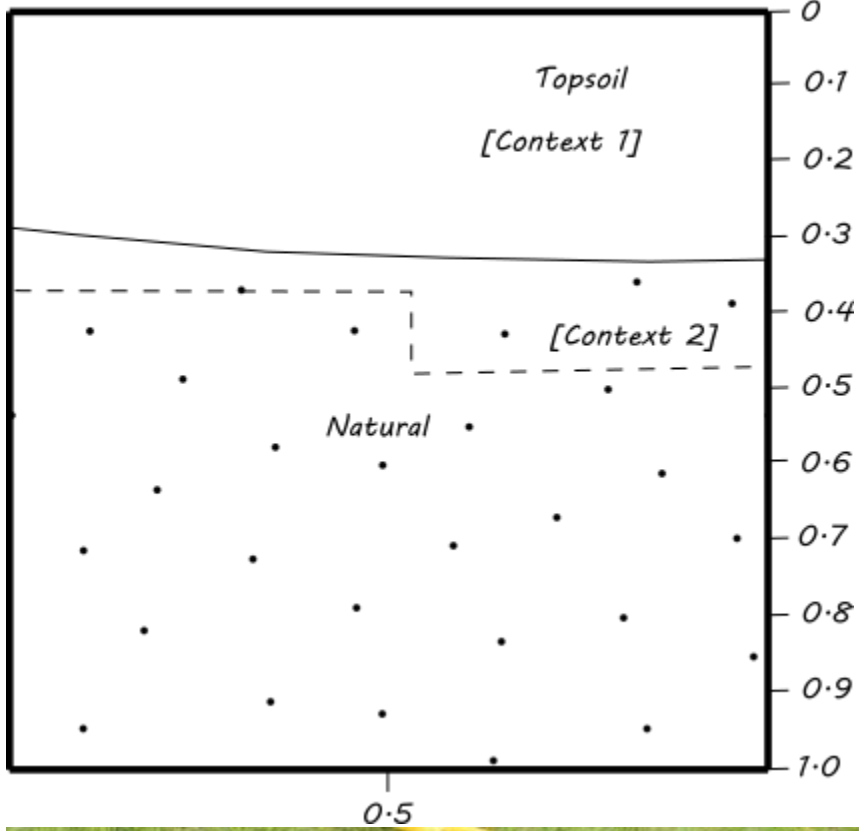
Above: photograph of east facing section (between corners 4-1)
 Left: drawing of south facing section (between corners 1-2)

Test Pit Number	31	Test Pit Name	Edmund
Address	King James I North Field	NGR	NZ 21564 29623
Excavators	K. Watson (DU); A. Verma (DU); D. Nelson (yp); J. Meadows (DU); M. Jardine (yp); M. Jones (v)	Date of Excavation	28/04/22
Number of Contexts	2	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.36-0.32m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.46m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is located in a school playing field belonging to King James I Academy north of the River Gaunless, sometimes serving a floodplain to this river. The sites also lies at the low-lying end to a sloping easterly field displaying clear ridge and furrow earthworks.</p> <p>Excavation of this test pit was simple and stratigraphy was shallow. Context 1 and 2 were loose and sandy, consistent with alluvial deposits or improved to facilitate better drainage. The absence of CBM and limited finds assemblage indicate there has probably never been substantial settlement or deposition of refuse on or close to this site.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots, clay	Finds	
Summary of Context 2 (NATURAL)			
<p>Homogenous natural sandy clay deposit containing rounded pebbles and clay lumps. Corner 2 was excavated to a depth of 0.46m to test if natural. Thin (>20mm thick) Patchy deposits of dark brown soil (not visible in all areas and undefinable as a homogenous context) yielded medieval pottery. Corner depths: 1) 0.28; 2) 0.32; 3) 0.26; 4) 0.26</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish brown
Inclusions	Stone, sand, clay	Finds	

Below: Drawing of south facing section
(between corners 1-2)

Further below: photograph of west facing
section (between corners 2-3)

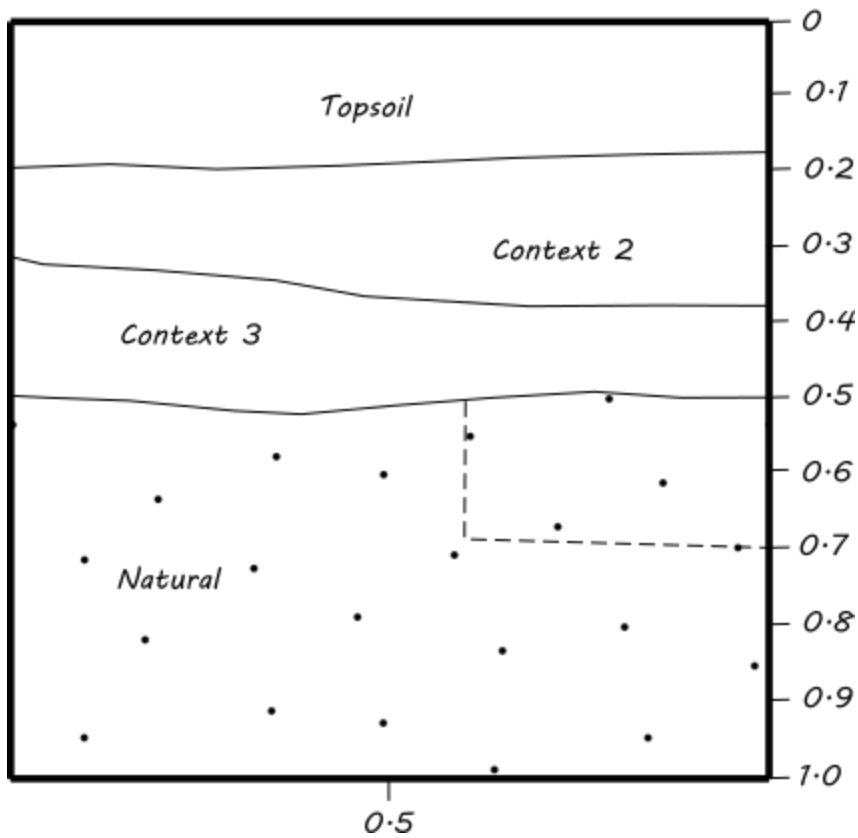
Ground Surface



Test Pit Number	32	Test Pit Name	Fiona
Address	Field owned by and immediately southwest of 58 Etherley Lane	NGR	NZ 20355 29320
Excavators	M. Jardine (yp); S. Gargett (yp); H. Morris (DU); M. Jones (v)	Date of Excavation	5/5/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.39-0.49m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.65m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is located in a field owned by 58 Etherley Lane but situated immediately southwest of this property. The field is a narrow fossilized strip-field, sloping east west towards a tributary stream of the River Wear. Adjacent fields on both sides display evidence of ridge and furrow earthworks. The field is bounded on both north and south limits by a mature hedgerow and is used as occasional pasture today. The owners possessed a painting of the field from the 19th century showing the field cultivated as pasture at that date.</p> <p>Excavation of this test pit was simple, with clear stratigraphy. The test pit comprised 2 contexts: 1 topsoil and 1 natural clay. The finds lacked building debris, like CBM or window glass, and was rich in pottery, clay pipes and other small finds. Altogether, the finds are indicative of domestic refuse used for agricultural manuring at a time when the field was ploughed and used for arable cultivation.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots, coal	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.2; 2) 0.19; 3) 0.15; 4) 0.18			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, coal	Finds	Residual later medieval and post-medieval
Summary of Context 3			
Subsoil containing large scatter of rounded stones which do not form a coherent arrangement. Corner depths: 1) 0.32; 2) 0.38; 3) 0.36; 4) 0.31			

Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish orange
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	Residual later-medieval
Summary of Context 4 (NATURAL)			
Natural sandy clay deposit with rounded pebbles, similar to other natural deposits from nearby test pits. A quar section box trench was excavated in corner 2 to a depth of 0.65m to test natural. Corner depths: 1) 0.49; 2) 0.49; 3) 0.39; 4) 0.42			
Soil Consistency	Sandy Clay	Soil Colour	Mid reddish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	N/A

Ground Surface



Above: drawing of west facing section
(between corners 1-2)

Below: photograph of north facing
section (between corners 2-3)



Test Pit Number	33	Test Pit Name	George
Address	Field owned by and immediately southwest of 58 Etherley Lane	NGR	NZ 23343 29314
Excavators	S. Hutchinson (v); C. Austin (yp); J. Mace (DU); T. Howat-Powell (yp)	Date of Excavation	5/5/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.3-0.4m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.53m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Sunny, bright, warm
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is located in a field owned by 58 Etherley Lane but situated immediately southwest of this property. The field is a narrow fossilized strip-field, sloping east west towards a tributary stream of the River Wear. Adjacent fields on both sides display evidence of ridge and furrow earthworks. The field is bounded on both north and south limits by a mature hedgerow and is used as occasional pasture today. The owners possessed a painting of the field from the 19th century showing the field cultivated as pasture at that date.</p> <p>Excavation of this test pit was simple, with clear stratigraphy. The test pit comprised 3 contexts: 1 topsoil, 1 subsoil containing a mixture of abraded finds, 1 natural clay. The finds lacked building debris, like CBM or window glass, and was rich in pottery, clay pipes and other small finds. Altogether, the finds are indicative of domestic refuse used for agricultural manuring at a time when the field was ploughed and used for arable cultivation.</p> <p>This was the first test pit of the five excavated at this location to find the natural geology and as a result Context 3 was deliberately over-excavated and used as a proxy for the other test pits at this site.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. Site gently slopes east-west. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots, coal	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil containing rounded stones and mixture of highly abraded finds. Corner depths: 1) 0.15; 2) 0.2; 3) 0.17; 4) 0.19			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay	Finds	Residual later medieval and post-medieval

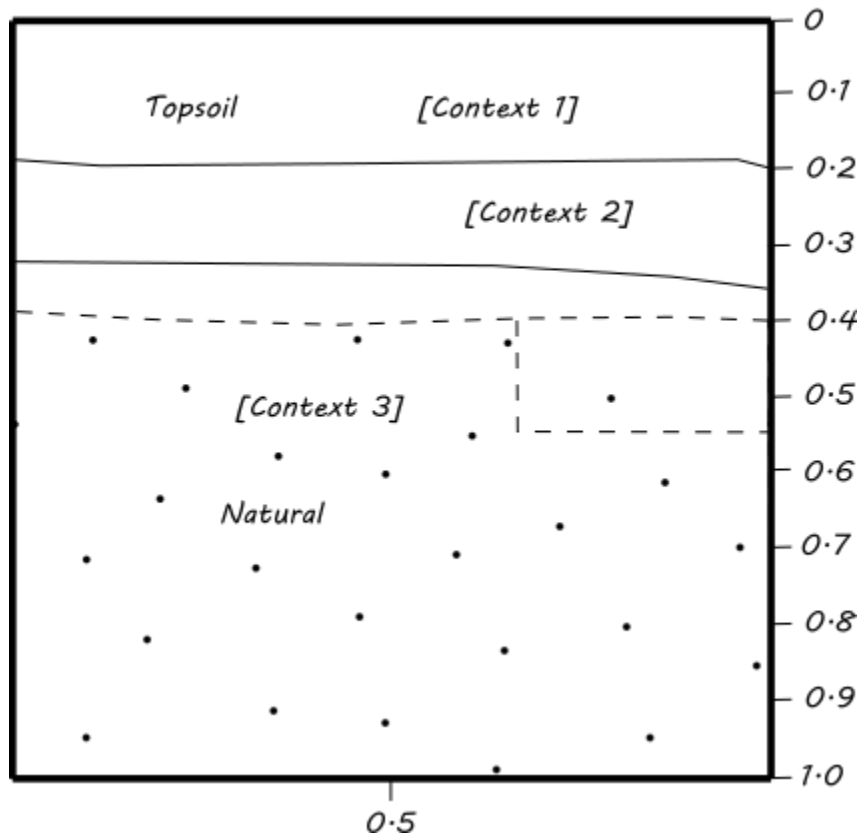
Summary of Context 3 (NATURAL)			
Homogenous deposit containing rounded stones and mixture of highly abraded finds. Lightly undulating across test pit. There were 3 large stones in western side of test pit. This deposit was excavated across the entirety of the test pit to test its depth. This was the first of the 5 test pits excavated in this location where this deposit was found.			
Corner depths: 1) 0.3; 2) 0.36; 3) 0.4; 4) 0.37			
Depth at end of excavation: 1) 0.37; 2) 0.53; 3) 0.5; 4) 0.51			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	N/A



Above: photograph of north facing section (between corners 3-4)

Below: drawing of south facing section (between corners 1-2)

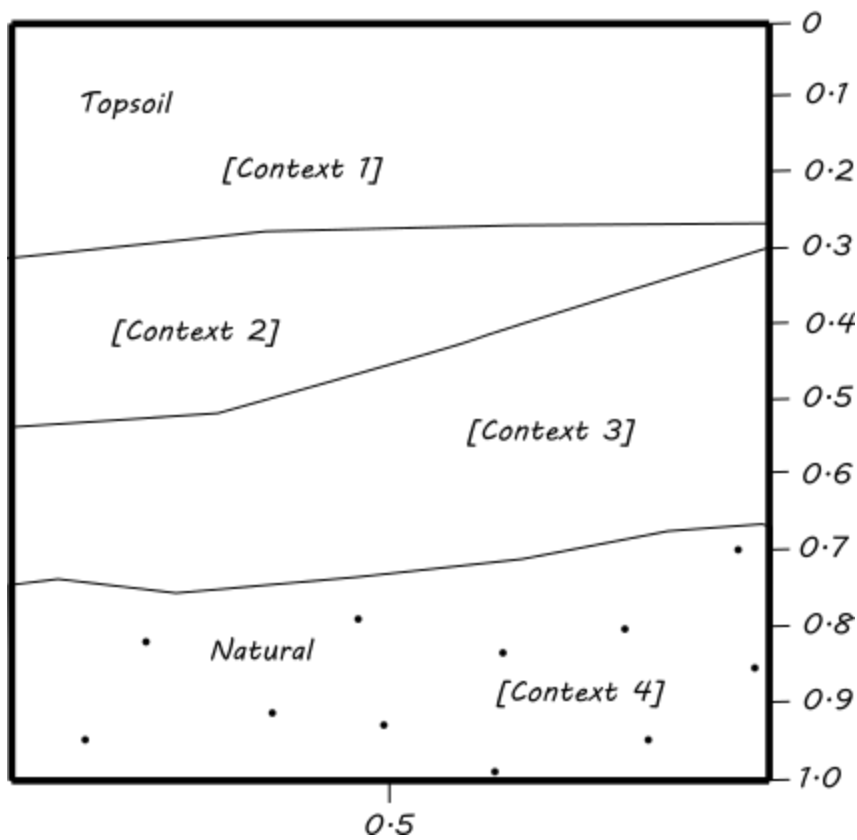
Ground Surface



Test Pit Number	34	Test Pit Name	Harriet
Address	Field owned by and immediately southwest of 58 Etherley Lane	NGR	NZ 20311 29310
Excavators	D. Nelson (yp); A. Scullion (v); L. Kirby (yp); J. Meadows (DU); S. Paterson (DU)	Date of Excavation	5/5/22
Number of Contexts	4	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.55-0.63m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.63m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Sunny, bright, warm
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is located in a field owned by 58 Etherley Lane but situated immediately southwest of this property. The field is a narrow fossilized strip-field, sloping east west towards a tributary stream of the River Wear. Adjacent fields on both sides display evidence of ridge and furrow earthworks. The field is bounded on both north and south limits by a mature hedgerow and is used as occasional pasture today. The owners possessed a painting of the field from the 19th century showing the field cultivated as pasture at that date.</p> <p>Excavation of this test pit was simple, with clear stratigraphy. The test pit comprised 4 contexts: 1 topsoil, 2 subsoils containing a mixture of abraded finds, 1 natural clay. The finds lacked building debris, like CBM or window glass, and was rich in pottery, clay pipes and other small finds. Altogether, the finds are indicative of domestic refuse used for agricultural manuring at a time when the field was ploughed and used for arable cultivation.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. Site gently slopes east-west. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay, roots	Finds	Residual later medieval and post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil containing rounded stones and mixture of highly abraded finds. Corner depths: 1) 0.32; 2) 0.3; 3) 0.26; 4) 0.28			
Soil Consistency	Silt	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 3			
Homogenous subsoil with no notable features and lightly undulating horizon. Corner depths: 1) 0.37; 2) 0.44; 3) 0.29; 4) 0.34			

Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay	Finds	
Summary of Context 4 (NATURAL)			
Homogenous clay with rounded stone inclusions and undulating horizon. Deposit is consistent with that found in nearby test pits and elsewhere across Bishop Auckland. Corner depths: 1) 0.55; 2) 0.63; 3) 0.56; 4) 0.55			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Light brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	N/a

Ground Surface



Above: drawing of west facing section (between corners 1-2)

Below: photograph of south facing section (between corners 4-1)

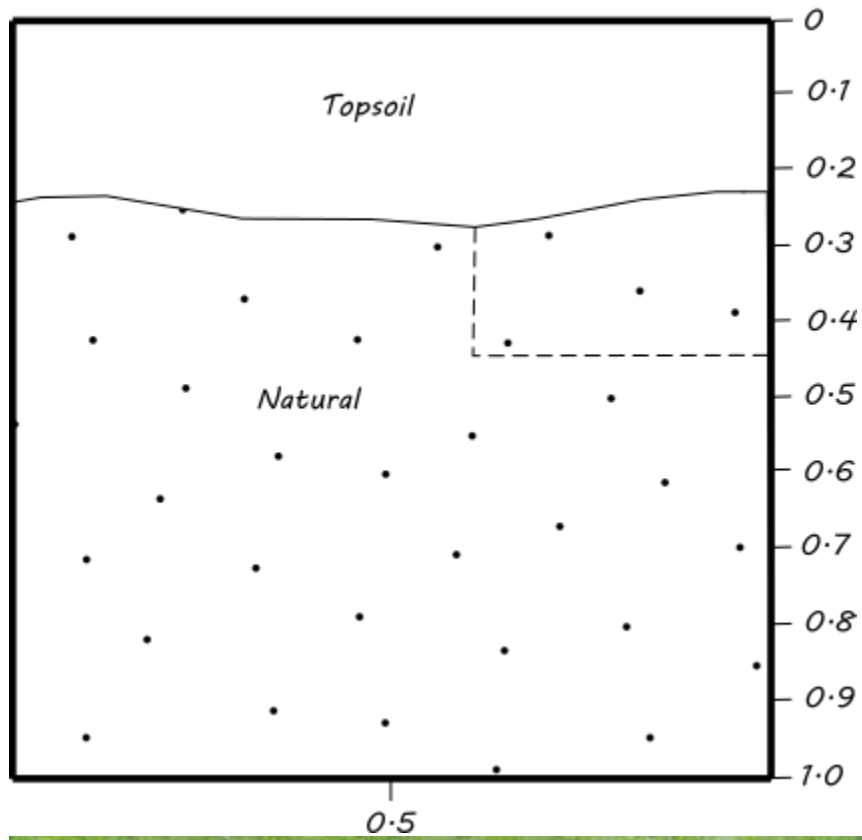


Test Pit Number	35	Test Pit Name	Isidore
Address	Field owned by and immediately southwest of 58 Etherley Lane	NGR	NZ 20293 29311
Excavators	H. McNulty (v); A. Henderson (yp); A. Robson (DU); S. Calvert (yp); C. Broom (yp)	Date of Excavation	5/5/22
Number of Contexts	2	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.21-0.23m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.36m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is located in a field owned by 58 Etherley Lane but situated immediately southwest of this property. The field is a narrow fossilized strip-field, sloping east west towards a tributary stream of the River Wear. Adjacent fields on both sides display evidence of ridge and furrow earthworks. The field is bounded on both north and south limits by a mature hedgerow and is used as occasional pasture today. The owners possessed a painting of the field from the 19th century showing the field cultivated as pasture at that date.</p> <p>Excavation of this test pit was simple, with clear stratigraphy. The test pit comprised 2 contexts: 1 topsoil and 1 natural clay. The finds lacked building debris, like CBM or window glass, and was rich in pottery, clay pipes and other small finds. Altogether, the finds are indicative of domestic refuse used for agricultural manuring at a time when the field was ploughed and used for arable cultivation.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand, clay, roots	Finds	None
Summary of Context 2 (NATURAL)			
Homogenous even clay deposit, similar to natural clays found in nearby test pits. Corner 4 was excavated to a depth of 0.36m to test if this was the natural. No finds. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand, clay, roots	Finds	N/A

Below: drawing of north facing section
(between corners 3-4)

Further below: photograph of north
facing section (between corners 3-4)

Ground Surface



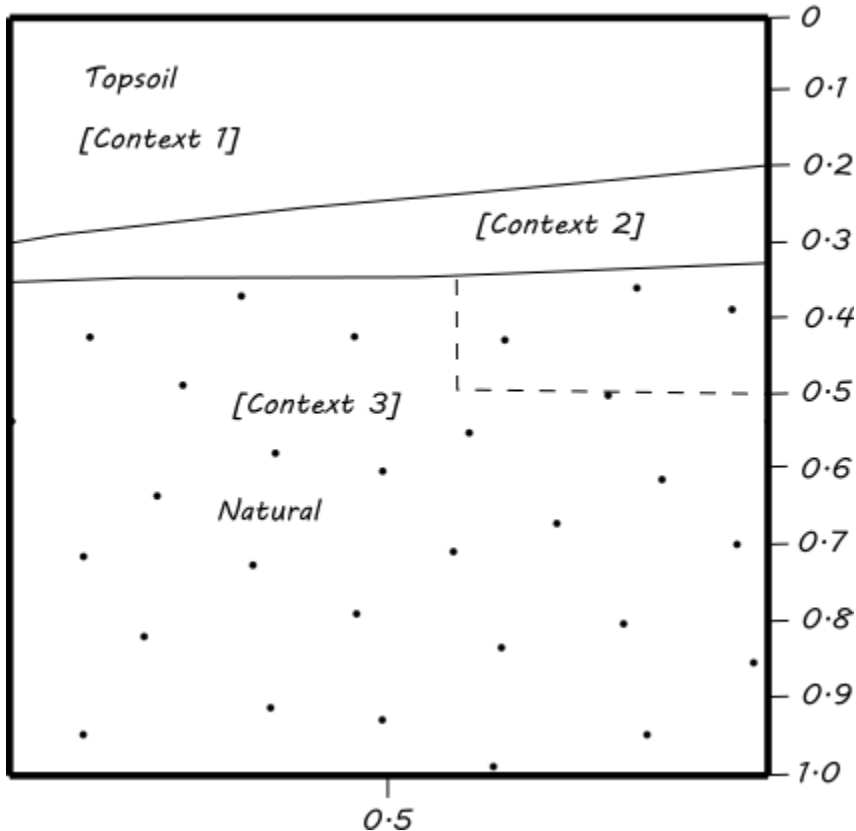
Test Pit Number	36	Test Pit Name	Joanna
Address	Field owned by and immediately southwest of 58 Etherley Lane	NGR	NZ 20262 29306
Excavators	M. Taylor (yp); J. Harris (yp); T. Penman (yp); A. Verma (DU); D. Willison (v).	Date of Excavation	5/5/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.31-0.32m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.46m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Sunny, bright, warm
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is located in a field owned by 58 Etherley Lane but situated immediately southwest of this property. The field is a narrow fossilized strip-field, sloping east west towards a tributary stream of the River Wear. Adjacent fields on both sides display evidence of ridge and furrow earthworks. The field is bounded on both north and south limits by a mature hedgerow and is used as occasional pasture today. The owners possessed a painting of the field from the 19th century showing the field cultivated as pasture at that date.</p> <p>Excavation of this test pit was simple, with clear stratigraphy. The test pit comprised 3 contexts: 1 topsoil, 1 subsoil containing a mixture of abraded finds, 1 natural clay. The finds lacked building debris, like CBM or window glass, and was rich in pottery, clay pipes and other small finds. Altogether, the finds are indicative of domestic refuse used for agricultural manuring at a time when the field was ploughed and used for arable cultivation.</p> <p>The level natural deposit of Context 3 together with its abundance of large rounded stones might indicate a pre-occupation alluvial deposit, earlier river course or different geological morphology of this hillslope.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. Site gently slopes east-west downhill. No obvious features Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Dark greyish black
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil with numerous large and small stone inclusion. These appear to be naturally occurring and do not form any coherent arrangement. Corner depths: 1) 0.25; 2) 0.27; 3) 0.25; 4) 0.2			
Soil Consistency	Medium sand	Soil Colour	Mid greyish black
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	
Summary of Context 3 (NATURAL)			

Dense clay deposit containing numerous large and small rounded stones. Deposit was roughly level, not sloping east-west downhill as in previous contexts. A box section was excavated in Corner 4 to a depth of 15cm occupying 25% of test pit and a congregation of large rounded stones were uncovered. These appeared to be naturally occurring and did not form any coherent arrangement. This deposit resembled the natural found in other test pits at this site and excavation was ceased upon its discovery.

Corner depths: 1) 0.32; 2) 0.32; 3) 0.31; 4) 0.31

Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	N/A

Ground Surface



Above: drawing of east facing section
(between corners 3-4)

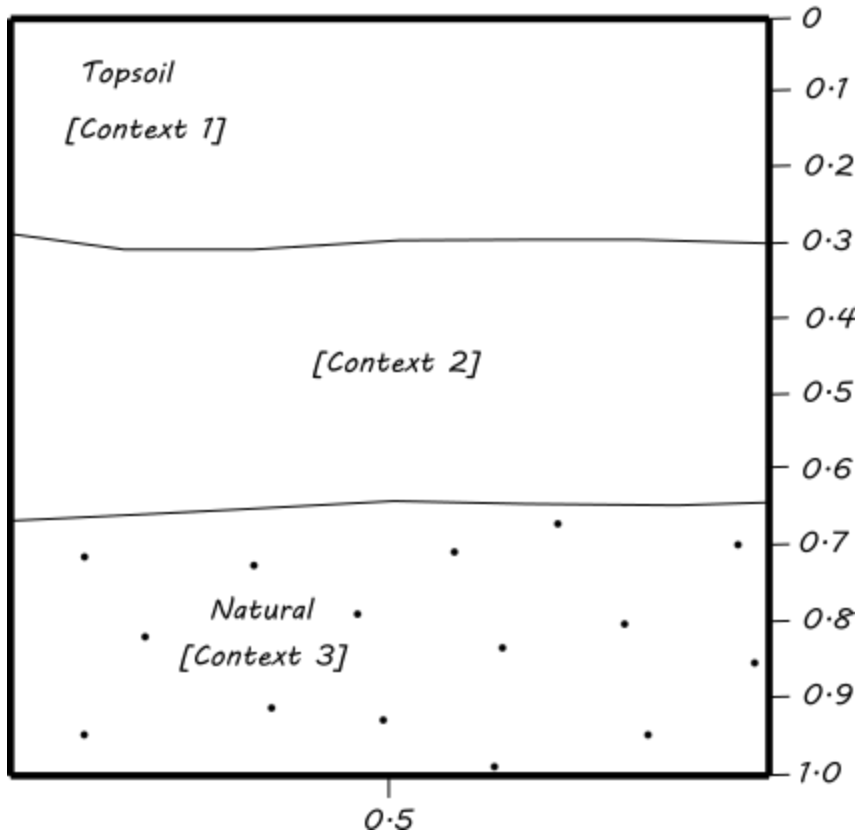
Below: photograph of west facing section
(between corners 1-2)



Test Pit Number	37	Test Pit Name	Kenny
Address	Field owned by and immediately southwest of 58 Etherley Lane	NGR	NZ 20235 29302
Excavators	H. McNulty (v); A. Henderson (yp); A. Robson (DU); S. Calvert (yp); C. Broom (yp)	Date of Excavation	5/5/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.63-0.66m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.66m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is located in a field owned by 58 Etherley Lane but situated immediately southwest of this property. The field is a narrow fossilized strip-field, sloping east west towards a tributary stream of the River Wear. Adjacent fields on both sides display evidence of ridge and furrow earthworks. The field is bounded on both north and south limits by a mature hedgerow and is used as occasional pasture today. The owners possessed a painting of the field from the 19th century showing the field cultivated as pasture at that date.</p> <p>Excavation of this test pit was simple, with clear stratigraphy. The test pit comprised 2 contexts: 1 topsoil and 1 natural clay. The finds lacked building debris, like CBM or window glass, and was rich in pottery, clay pipes and other small finds. Altogether, the finds are indicative of domestic refuse used for agricultural manuring at a time when the field was ploughed and used for arable cultivation.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish grey
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval and later medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.29; 2) 0.27; 3) 0.22; 4) 0.25			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal	Finds	Residual later medieval
Summary of Context 3 (NATURAL)			
Natural sandy clay deposit with small pebble inclusions. Similar in composition to other naturals found in nearby areas. Corner depths: 1) 0.66; 2) 0.65; 3) 0.65; 4) 0.63			

Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	N/A

Ground Surface



Above: drawing of south facing section
(between corners 1-2)

Below: photograph of north facing
section (between corners 3-4)



Test Pit Number	38	Test Pit Name	Lizzy
Address	30 High Bondgate (back garden)	NGR	NZ 20748 30074
Excavators	T. Howat-Powell (yp); T. Penman (yp); H. Morris (DU); C. Heeley (v); E. Hersee (DU); F. Benasconi (DU)	Date of Excavation	19/05/22 – 20/05/22
Number of Contexts	5	Reached Natural	No – test pit became too deep to dig safely
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	2m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>Test pit is located in the back garden of 30 High Bondgate (Alderville), in a terrace above the field behind. Based on the age of the property (17th century or earlier), this terrace is likely to be an historic feature. Unfortunately, due to the depth of the terrace we were unable to hit natural, even at a depth of 2m. Each context was very finds rich, containing large quantities of domestic refuse (animal bone, pottery, small finds etc). The homeowner did reveal that approximately 20 years ago he found human remains beneath the stairs and alerted the police. A present archaeologist ruled that the remains were historic. Attempts to track down these remains have not yielded anything. It seems they were seized by the police, but we were denied access to the coroner's report.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous deposit beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots, coal	Finds	Residual later medieval and post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Homogenous subsoil. One rock protruding from north-facing section (between corners 3 and 4). Deposit is firm and compact. Corner depths: 1) 0.24; 2) 0.24; 3) 0.26; 4) 0.28</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots, coal	Finds	Residual later medieval and post-medieval
Summary of Context 3			
<p>Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Level throughout test pit. Deposit is firm and compact. Corner depths: 1) 0.5; 2) 0.45; 3) 0.45; 4) 0.52</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown

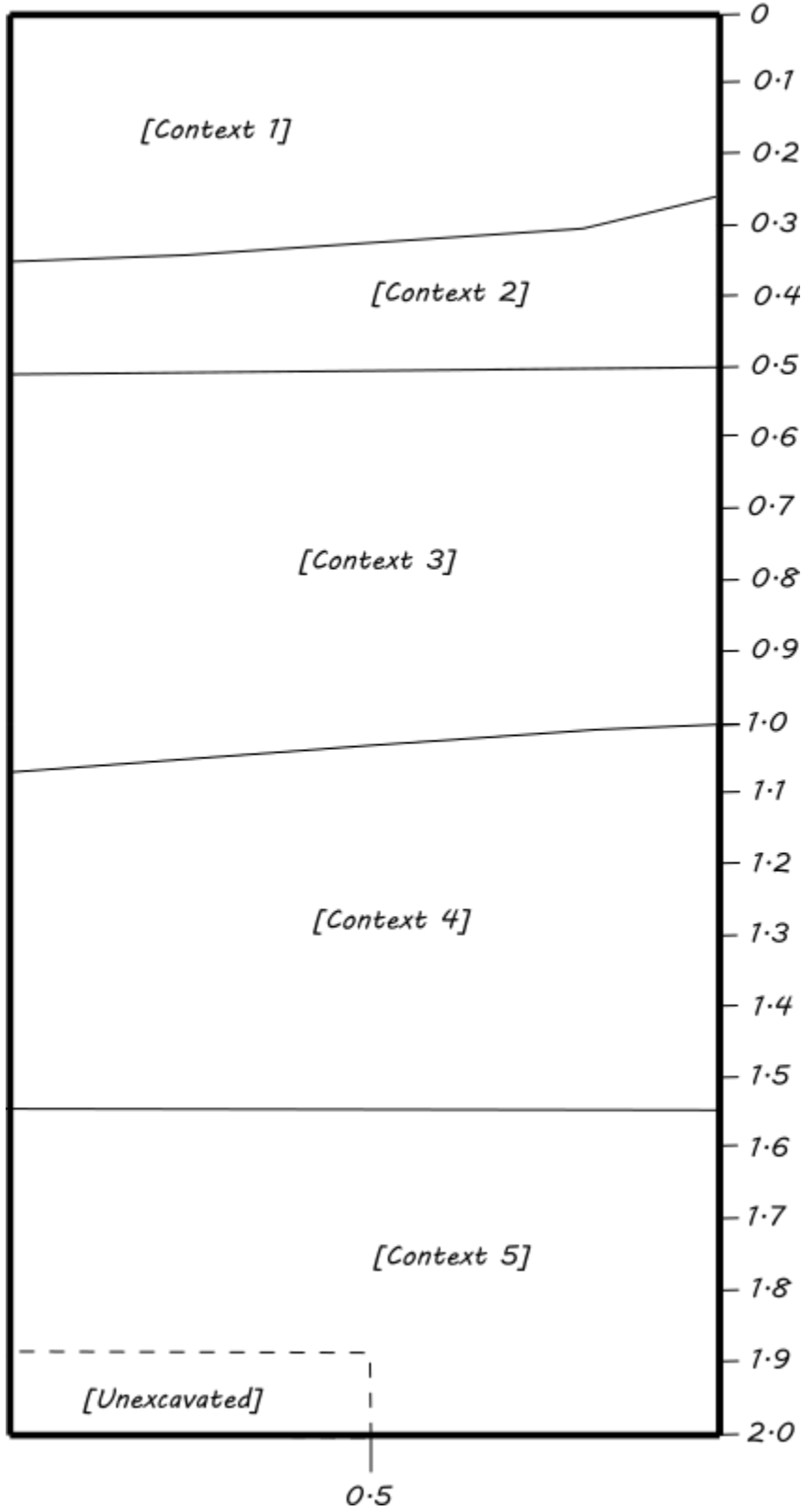
Inclusions	Stone, roots, coal, charcoal, clay	Finds	Residual later medieval and post-medieval
Summary of Context 4			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Level throughout test pit. Deposit firm and compact. Corner depths: 1) 1.0; 2) 1.04; 3) 1.03; 4) 1.06			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal	Finds	Residual later medieval and post-medieval
Summary of Context 5			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Level throughout test pit. In order to continue safe digging, this context was stepped with corner 1 dug to a depth of 2m. There was no change in this context even at a depth of 2m and excavation was abandoned for safety reasons. Corner depths: 1) 1.54; 2) 1.53; 3) 1.51; 4) 1.58 Final depths: 1) 2.0; 2) 1.57; 3) 1.6; 4) 1.9			
Soil Consistency	Coarse sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots, charcoal, grit	Finds	

Below: photograph of north facing section (between corners 3-4)

Further below: drawing of east facing section (between corners 4-1)

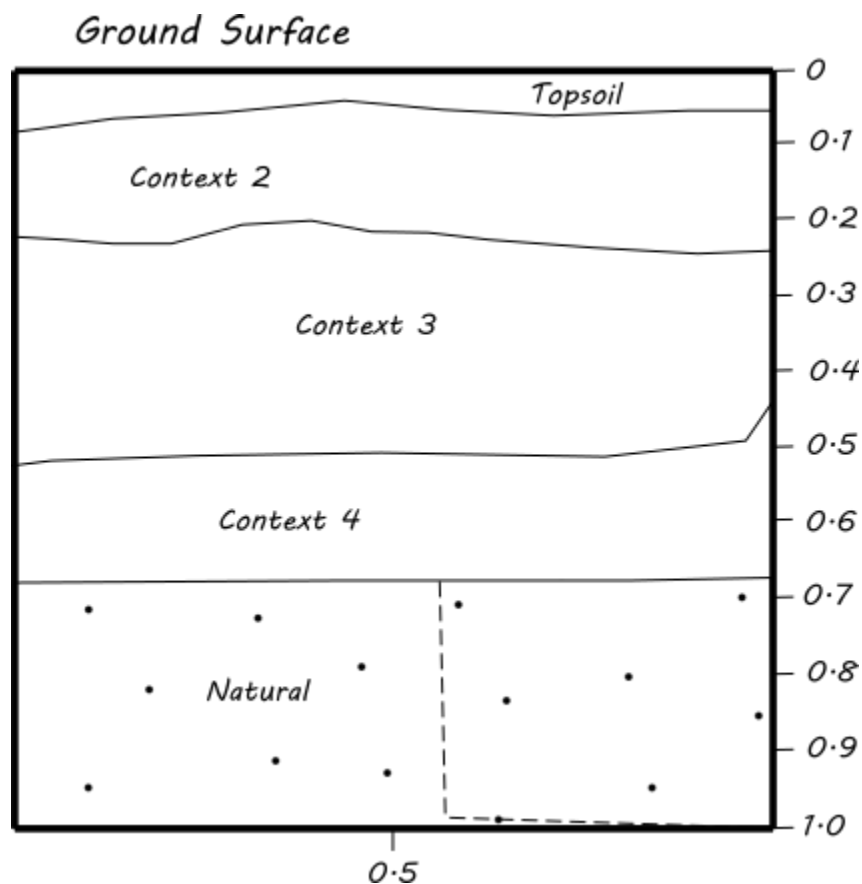


Ground Surface



Test Pit Number	39	Test Pit Name	Michael
Address	Field behind 30 High Bondgate	NGR	NZ 20730 30098
Excavators	M. Bird (DU); M. Davies (DU); S. Gargett (yp); M. Jardine (yp); A. Henderson (yp); A. Robson (DU)	Date of Excavation	19/05/22 – 20/05/22
Number of Contexts	5	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.63-0.7m	Final Depth of Test Pit	1.06m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>Test pit situated in field behind 30 High Bondgate belonging to owners of that property. This strip field likely fossilizes a medieval burgage plot extending from High Bondgate. 19th century maps label this plot as Pollard's Land; owned by the Pollard family since the 13th century.</p> <p>Test pit contained 5 contexts: 1 topsoil; 2 rubble rich and very compact deposits which were likely hardcore for a field track; 1 subsoil; and the natural sand. Unlike most of the test pits excavated in this project, this test pit features no natural clay with pure laminated sand discovered instead. Similar deposits have been found during excavations at Auckland Castle.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous deposit beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal roots	Findings	
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Dense compact deposit with large stones across context, though forming no obvious arrangement. This is possibly remnant building rubble from the construction of Newton Capp Viaduct between 1854 and 1857, or hardcore for a path/track through this field. Corner depths: 1) 0.15; 2) 0.1; 3) 0.14; 4) 0.14</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Dark brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal roots	Findings	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 3			
<p>Dense coal-rich deposit containing fewer large stones than Context 2. This context might similarly relate to the hardcore or remnant building debris suggested for the above context. A large rock in Corner 4 prevented further excavation of this corner. Corner depths: 1) 0.27; 2) 0.2; 3) 0.34; 4) N/A</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Dark blackish brown

Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay, coal	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 4			
Dense coal-rich deposit containing fewer large stones than Context 2. This context might similarly relate to the hardcore or remnant building debris suggested for the above context. Corner depths: 1) 0.35; 2) 0.39; 3) 0.47; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Clay	Finds	
Summary of Context 5 NATURAL			
Natural fine laminated sand, similar to other natural deposits found across Bishop Auckland. The removal of the large rock in Corner 4 left a large hole, which was excavated to a depth of 1.06m to test natural. There was no change. Sitting atop Context 5 were thin (>10mm) patches of dark brown deposit yielding medieval pottery. This has not been interpreted as a separate context, but finds were retained. Corner depths: 1) 0.63; 2) 0.63; 3) 0.66; 4) 0.70			
Soil Consistency	Fine sand	Soil Colour	Light yellowish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	



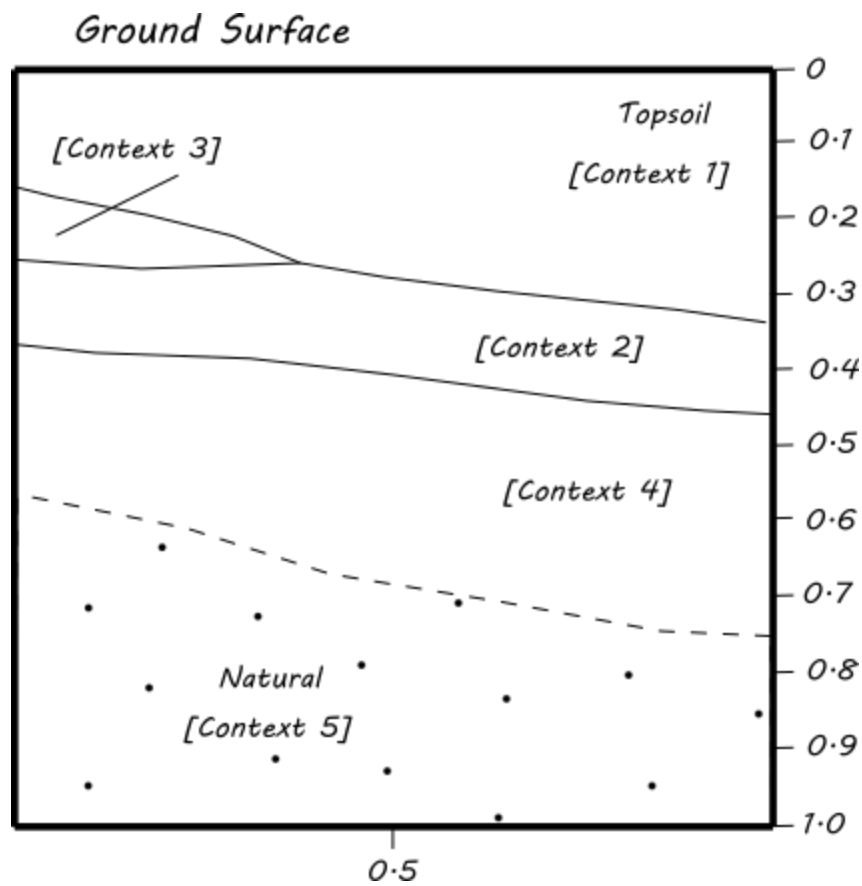


Above: drawing of northwest facing section (between corners 2-3)

Above: photograph of southwest facing section (between corners 1-2)

Test Pit Number	40	Test Pit Name	Nicola
Address	Field behind 30 High Bondgate	NGR	NZ 20727 30105
Excavators	D. Stephenson (yp); C.Broom (yp); S. Calvert (yp); M. Jones (v); L. Luo (DU)	Date of Excavation	19/05/22 – 20/05/22
Number of Contexts	5	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.47-0.75m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.79m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>Test pit situated in field behind 30 High Bondgate belonging to owners of that property. This strip field likely fossilizes a medieval burgrave plot extending from High Bondgate. 19th century maps label this plot as Pollard's Land; owned by the Pollard family since the 13th century.</p> <p>Test pit contained 4 contexts: 5 topsoil; 3 subsoils containing a range of unusual modern and post-medieval finds, and 1 natural clay deposit. Excavation was unproblematic and stratigraphy was straightforward.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Slight slope south-north. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Slight slope south-north. Corner depths: 1) 0.11; 2) 0.16; 3) 0.28; 4) 0.25			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Clay	Finds	
Summary of Context 3			
Context 3 sits below Context 2 but is only present in Corners 1, 2 and 3, forming a curved strip which bisects the trench. Altogether, this deposit occupies approx.. 45% of test pit. Corner depths: 1) 0.16; 2) 0.16; 3) 0.33; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Light brownish grey
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	None
Summary of Context 4			
Loose, friable deposit with no obvious features. Deposit slopes gently south-north. Corner depths: 1) 0.43; 2) 0.28; 3) 0.45; 4) 0.44			

Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	
Summary of Context 5 (NATURAL)			
Compact clay deposit similar to natural clays found in other test pits. Corner 1 was excavated to a depth of 0.79m to test the natural. No change detected. Corner depths: 1) 0.69; 2) 0.47; 3) 0.76; 4) 0.75			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Light orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	N/A



Above: drawing of west facing section
(between corners 2-3)

Below: photograph of north facing
section (between corners 3-4)



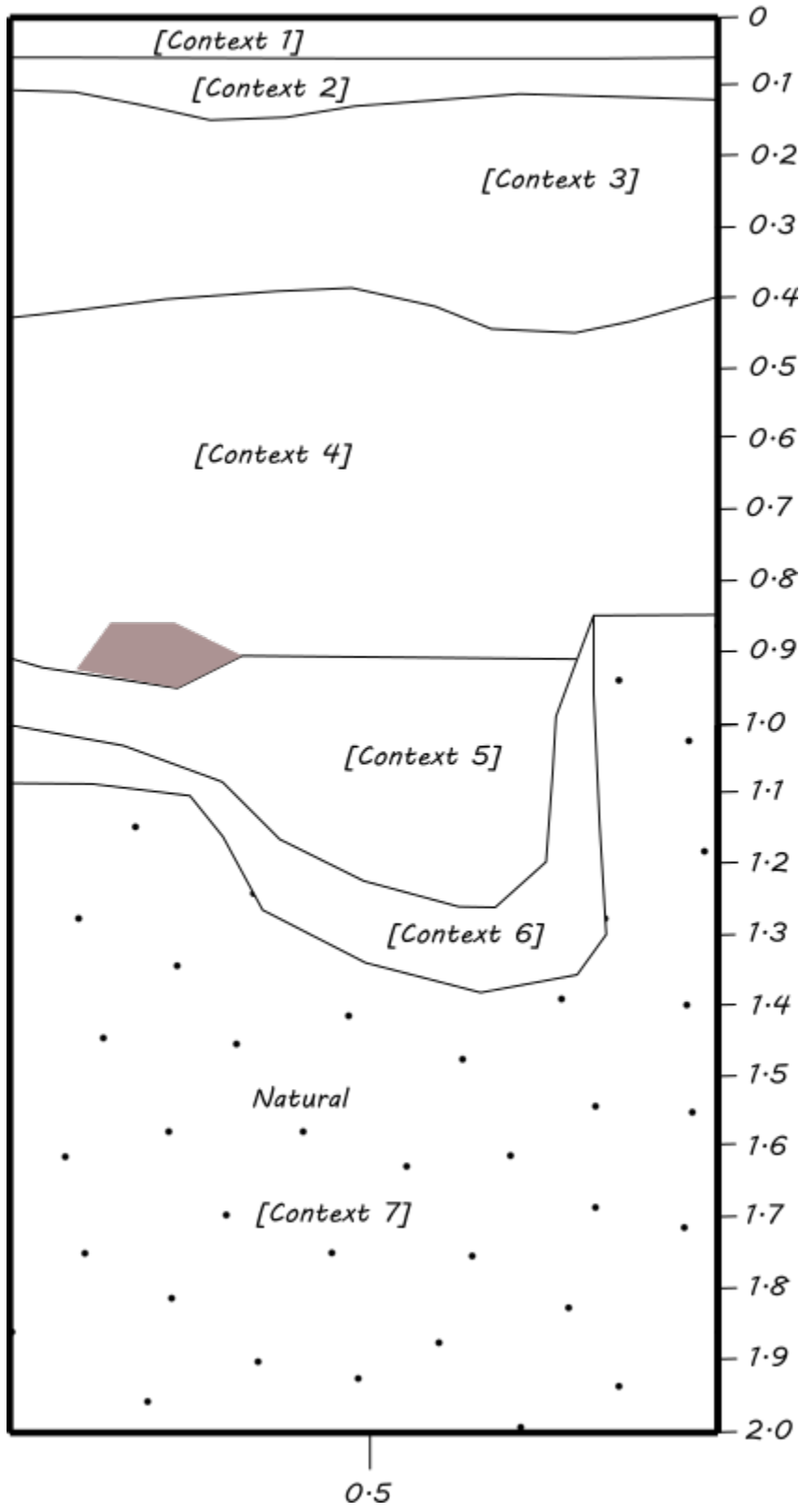
Test Pit Number	41	Test Pit Name	Oscar
Address	Field behind 30 High Bondgate	NGR	NZ 20726 30120
Excavators	M. Taylor (yp); A. Mikalauskas (yp); S. Hutchinson (v); J. Harris (yp)	Date of Excavation	19/5/22 – 21/5/2022
Number of Contexts	8	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.85-1.09m	Final Depth of Test Pit	1.65m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>Interesting test pit featuring a range of intersecting features. Context 1 and 2 were homogenous topsoil and subsoil contexts. Context 3, featuring the concaved sand deposit, and Context 6, are likely to be a redeposited natural sand. The linear features that these two contexts comprise could relate to two recut field boundaries. The post-hole cut into the natural sand in Context 8, and filled with a horn-core rich context (7) might represent the filling-in of a posthole which related to a previous field boundary using refuse material.</p> <p>The presence of the abundance of horn cores is interesting and has been discussed in more depth in the bone report.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. Slightly sloping south-north. Soil was loosely compacted. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish black
Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots, coal	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Homogenous subsoil with significant root intrusion and firmer compaction. Corner depths: 1) 0.13; 2) 0.1; 3) 0.13; 4) 0.12</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish black
Inclusions	Stone, sand, roots, coal	Finds	Residual later medieval and post-medieval
Summary of Context 3			
<p>Compact fine sand context with concave, rounded horizon. The sand slopes towards the south-facing and west-facing section. Corner depths: 1) 0.22; 2) 0.23; 3) 0.24; 4) 0.24</p>			
Soil Consistency	Fine sand	Soil Colour	Light yellowish orange
Inclusions	Stone, sand, roots, coal	Finds	Residual post- medieval
Summary of Context 4			

Homogenous compact context underlying Context 3. Corner depths: 1) 0.4; 2) 0.3; 3) 0.38; 4) 0.47			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, sand, clay, roots, coal	Finds	None
Summary of Context 5			
Compact rounded baulk extending approx. 23cm from south-facing section (between Corners 1-2). Curved profile. Corner depths: 1) 0.8; 2) 0.79; 3) N/A; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, sand, clay	Finds	
Summary of Context 6			
Strip of loose sand extending from east-facing section (between corners 1+4) approx.. 12cm, slightly curving at its northernmost extent. Abuts both contexts 5 and 7. Corner depths: 1) N/A; 2) N/A; 3) N/A; 4) 0.85			
Soil Consistency	Loose sand	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish orange
Inclusions	Roots	Finds	None
Summary of Context 7			
Context abutting Context 5 to north, and 6 to west. This began as a raised lozenge-shaped feature protruding from west-facing section which became a homogenous deposit containing bricks, stones, shell and horn cores. Corner depths: 1) N/A; 2) N/A; 3) 0.96; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mottled light greyish white
Inclusions	Stone, sand	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 8 (NATURAL)			
Context 7 gave way to homogenous laminated coarse-sand context containing a circular post-hole with diameter 43cm and sloping edges. Along east-facing section between Corners 4-1 was a stepped ledge 10cm high extending approx. 15cm into test pit. Post-hole depth from top of test pit is 1.65m. Corner depths: 1) 0.86; 2) 0.99; 3) 1.09; 4) 0.85			
Soil Consistency	Coarse sand	Soil Colour	Mottled light greyish white
Inclusions	Stone, sand	Finds	N/A





Ground Surface



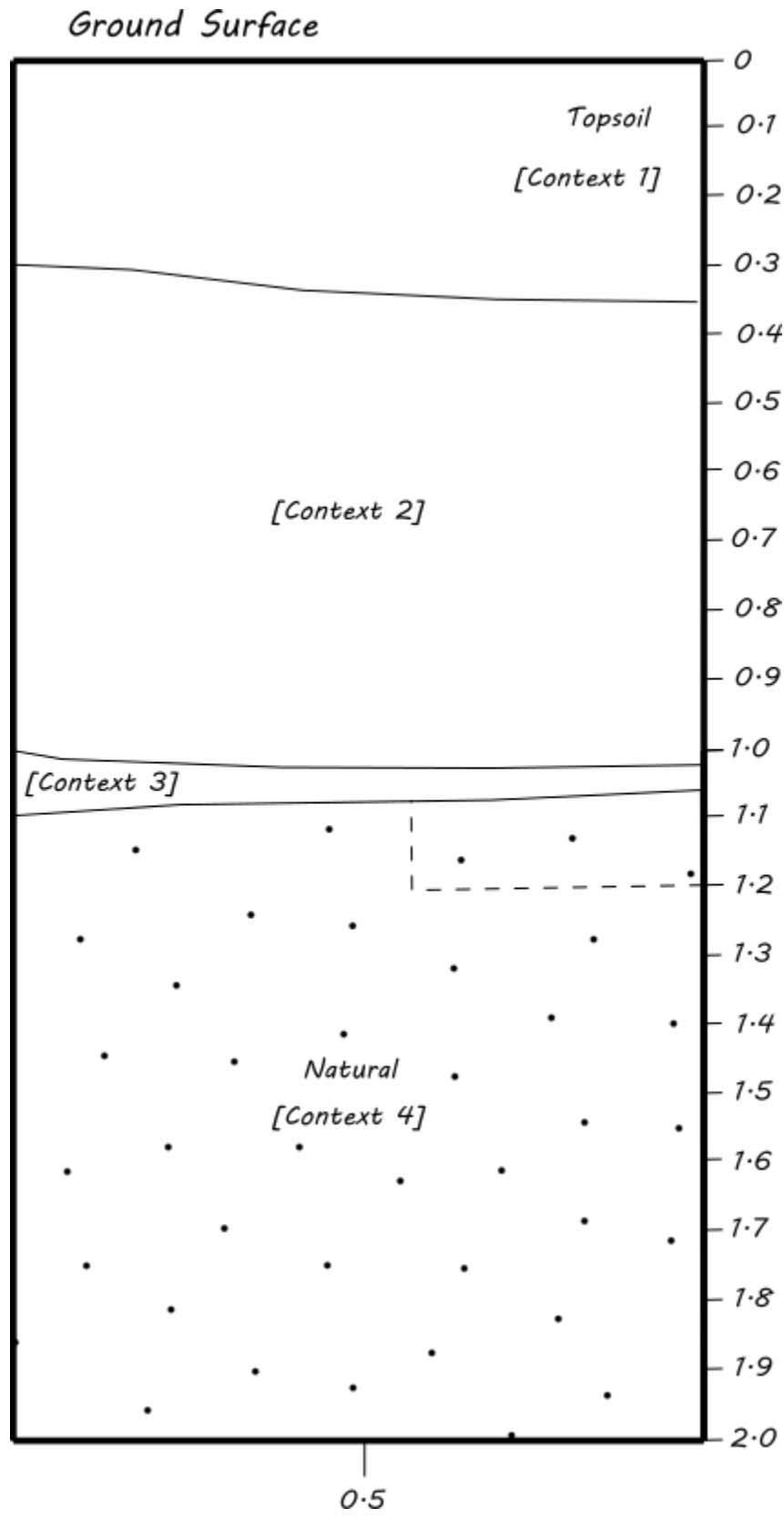
Test Pit Number	42	Test Pit Name	Pauline
Address	Field behind 30 High Bondgate	NGR	NZ 20720 30135
Excavators	R. Davison (DU); A. Verma (DU); L. Kirby (yp); C. Austin (yp); M. Jones (v)	Date of Excavation	19/05/22 – 20/05/22
Number of Contexts	4	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.92-1.07m	Final Depth of Test Pit	1.2m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>Test pit situated in field behind 30 High Bondgate belonging to owners of that property. This strip field likely fossilizes a medieval burgage plot extending from High Bondgate. 19th century maps label this plot as Pollard's Land; owned by the Pollard family since the 13th century.</p> <p>Test pit contained 4 contexts: 1 topsoil; 1 dense clay context with large stone inclusions interpreted as probable hardcore for a path or track through the field; 1 subsoil and 1 natural pure clay deposit.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silt	Soil Colour	Dark greenish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Homogenous subsoil, with large stone inclusions and very compact matrix. Possibly hardcore for a track. Corner depths: 1) 0.23; 2) 0.4; 3) 0.29; 4) 0.35</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Mid orangey brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	Residual later medieval and post-medieval
Summary of Context 3			
<p>Homogenous subsoil, no obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.78; 2) 0.82; 3) 1.0; 4) 1.02</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Dark brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	
Summary of Context 4 (NATURAL)			
<p>Natural pale clay, similar to that found elsewhere. Corner 4 was excavated to a depth of 1.20 to test natural. No change detected.</p>			

Corner depths: 1) 0.98; 2) 0.92; 3) 1.07; 4) 1.05			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Light whitish yellow
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	N/A



Above: photograph of north facing section north facing section (between corners 3-4)

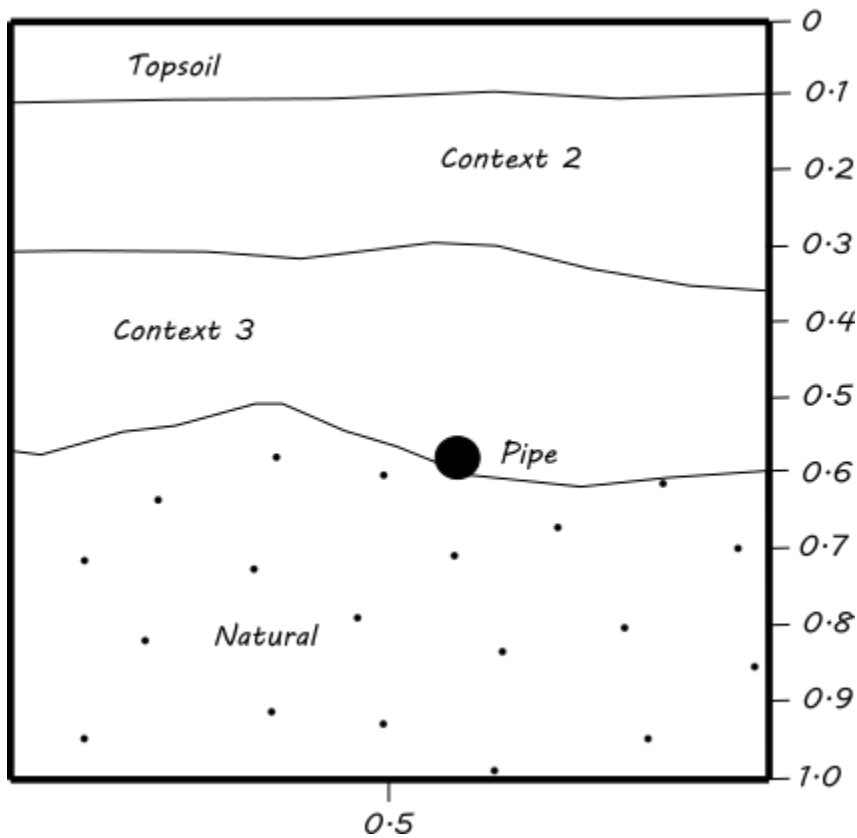
Below: drawing of north facing section (between corners 3-4)



Test Pit Number	43	Test Pit Name	Quigley
Address	Cockton Hill Road Methodist Church	NGR	NZ 20940 28984
Excavators	C. Heeley (v); A. Robson (DU); A. Mikalauskas (yp); S. Calvert (yp); O. Adderley (DU); M. Jardine (yp)	Date of Excavation	9/6/22 – 10/6/22
Number of Contexts	4	Reached Natural	No – abandoned because of gas pipe
Depth of Natural	0.44-0.52m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.52m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cold, rainy, overcast
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is located close to Cockton Hill Road in the front garden of Cockton Hill Road Methodist Church opposite Bishop Auckland General Hospital. This test pit yielded some finds, but the discovery of a gas pipe in Context 3 throws doubt on whether the above contexts are redeposited. There was no clear cut related to this pipe, which might indicate that the pipe was laid when the ground was stripped of above deposits, possibly what Cockton Hill Methodist Church was excavated or in subsequent building works.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. Large tree root bisected trench in southwest corner (Corner 4). Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Dark greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots, clay	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Homogenous undulating subsoil. Large tree root continued to bisect trench in southwest corner (Corner 4). Corner depths: 1) 0.2; 2) 0.16; 3) 0.15; 4) 0.22</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Dark greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots, clay	Finds	
Summary of Context 3			
<p>Homogenous subsoil, with in situ metal gas pipe bisecting the test pit between the north-facing and east-facing sections. This pipe was sitting atop the natural clay. There was no clear pipe cut, possibly indicating that when the pipe was laid the area had been open area. This might have occurred when the Methodist Church was built.</p> <p>Corner depths: 1) 0.43; 2) 0.39; 3) 0.33; 4) 0.4</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish brown

Inclusions	Stone, sand, clay, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 4			
Sandy clay with rounded pebbles, similar to natural deposits found in other test pits. The metal gas pipe appeared to be sitting atop this deposit. Due to the discovery of the pipe, it was decided that excavation would not continue for safety reasons and this context was not box tested. Corner depths: 1) 0.52; 2) 0.52; 3) 0.5; 4) 0.44			
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	

Ground Surface



Above: drawing of north facing section
(between corners 3-4)

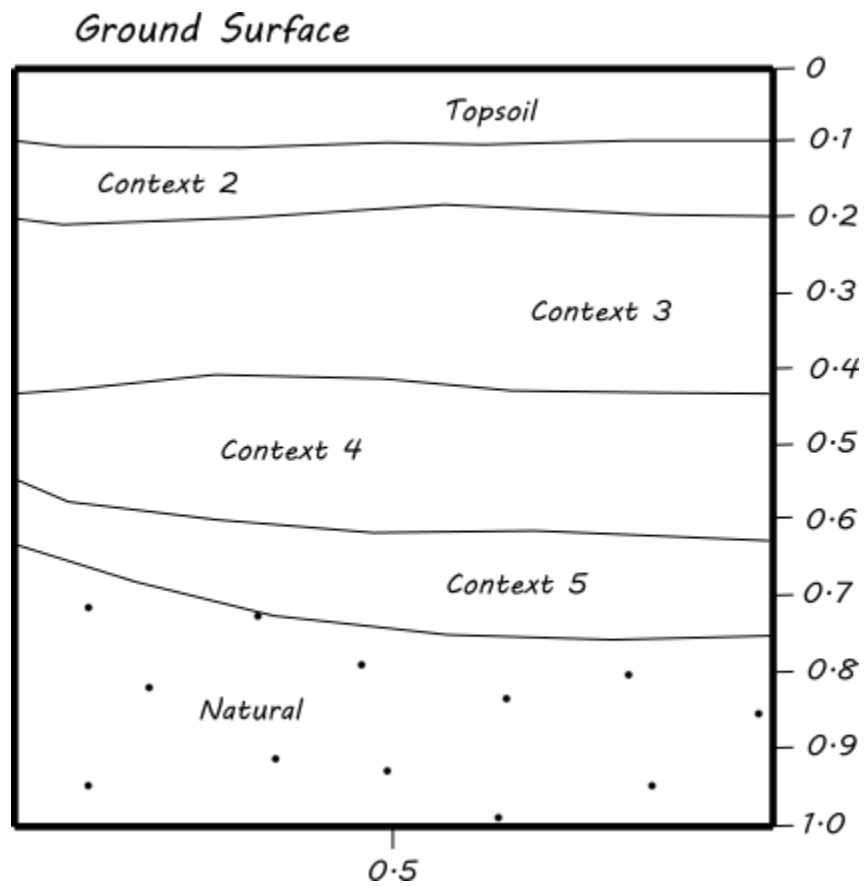
Below: photograph of east facing section
(between corners 4-1)



Test Pit Number	44	Test Pit Name	Rosalie
Address	Cockton Hill Road Methodist Church Manse	NGR	NZ 20932 28959
Excavators	T. Penman (yp); S. Paterson (DU); M. Taylor (yp); S. Gargett (yp); M. Robinson (v)	Date of Excavation	26/05/22
Number of Contexts	5	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.65-0.77m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.77m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny, rainy
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>Test pit situated in front garden of Cockton Hill Road Methoist Church manse, adjacent to Cockton Hill Road and in alignment with Test Pits 43 and 45. This test pit consisted of 5 contexts: 1 topsoil, 3 subsoils, 1 almost pure sand context, and the natural sandy-clay geology. This test pit yielded many interesting finds, including a clay pipe from the 1840s depicting Native Americans. Similarly, Context 4 also contained solely green-glaze medieval or early post-medieval ceramics.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. Some surface roots. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish brown
Inclusions	Charcoal, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Homogenous subsoil with some minor root intrusion. Corner depths: 1) 0.12; 2) 0.11; 3) 0.09; 4) 0.08</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish brown
Inclusions	Charcoal, roots, stone, sand	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 3			
<p>Homogenous subsoil with some minor root intrusion. Very level throughout and firmly compacted. Corner depths: 1) 0.2; 2) 0.2; 3) 0.2; 4) 0.26</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand, clay, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 4			
<p>Loose sand rich deposit with roots intrusion and contained no finds. Corner depths: 1) 0.41; 2) 0.41; 3) 0.41; 4) 0.43</p>			

Soil Consistency	Medium sand	Soil Colour	Light yellowy yellow
Inclusions	Charcoal, stone, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 5			
Loose sandy deposit with some root intrusion. Notable as a sealed context containing green-glaze ceramics. Corner depths: 1) 0.54; 2) 0.61; 3) 0.58; 4) 0.55			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Light yellowish brown
Inclusions	Charcoal, sand, stone, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 6 (NATURAL)			
Compact undulating sandy clay with rounded pebble inclusions. Consistent with other natural clays found in nearby test pits. Corner depths: 1) 0.65; 2) 0.75; 3) 0.77; 4) 0.65			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Light orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	N/A





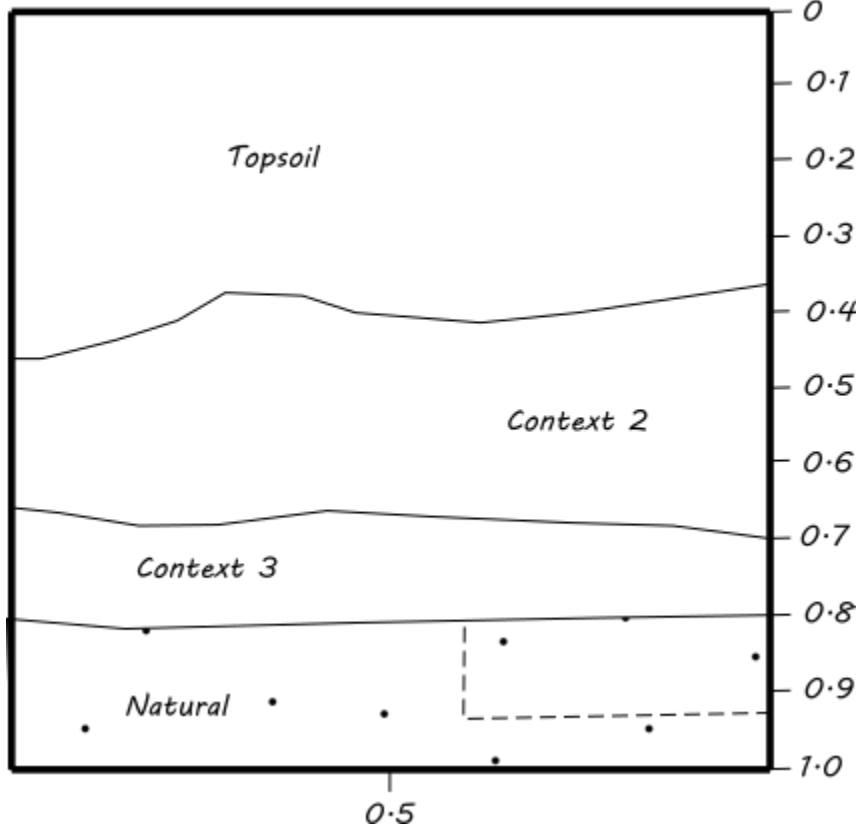
Above: photograph of west facing section
(between corners 2-3)

Above: drawing of south facing section
(between corners 1-2)

Test Pit Number	45	Test Pit Name	Solomon
Address	Cockton Hill Road Methodist Church Manse	NGR	NZ 20936 28962
Excavators	J. Harris (yp); A. Henderson (yp); H. Morris (DU); F. McClean (DU); I. Dorczynska (DU).	Date of Excavation	26/5/2022
Number of Contexts	4	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.79-0.86	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.95m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Test pit with simple stratigraphy. No problems during excavation. Consisted of a topsoil, 2 subsoils and 1 natural context. Interesting assemblage of finds from lower contexts, including green-glazed ceramics.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots, coal	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil with significant root intrusion. Deposit resembled builders sand. Corner depths: 1) 0.37; 2) 0.42; 3) 0.37; 4) 0.4			
Soil Consistency	Medium sand	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots, coal	Finds	
Summary of Context 3			
Homogenous deposit with no obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.67; 2) 0.65; 3) 0.7; 4) 0.69			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Mid greyish orange
Inclusions	Roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 4 (NATURAL)			
Homogenous compact sandy silt deposit with rounded pebble inclusions. Sondage excavated in Corner 3 to a depth of 0.95m to test natural. No changes. Natural deposit resembled others in nearby test pits. Corner depths: 1) 0.86; 2) 0.79; 3) 0.82; 4) 0.84			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish brown

Inclusions		Finds	N/A
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Ground Surface



Left: drawing of west facing section (between corners 2-3)
 Below: photograph of west facing section (between corners 2-3)

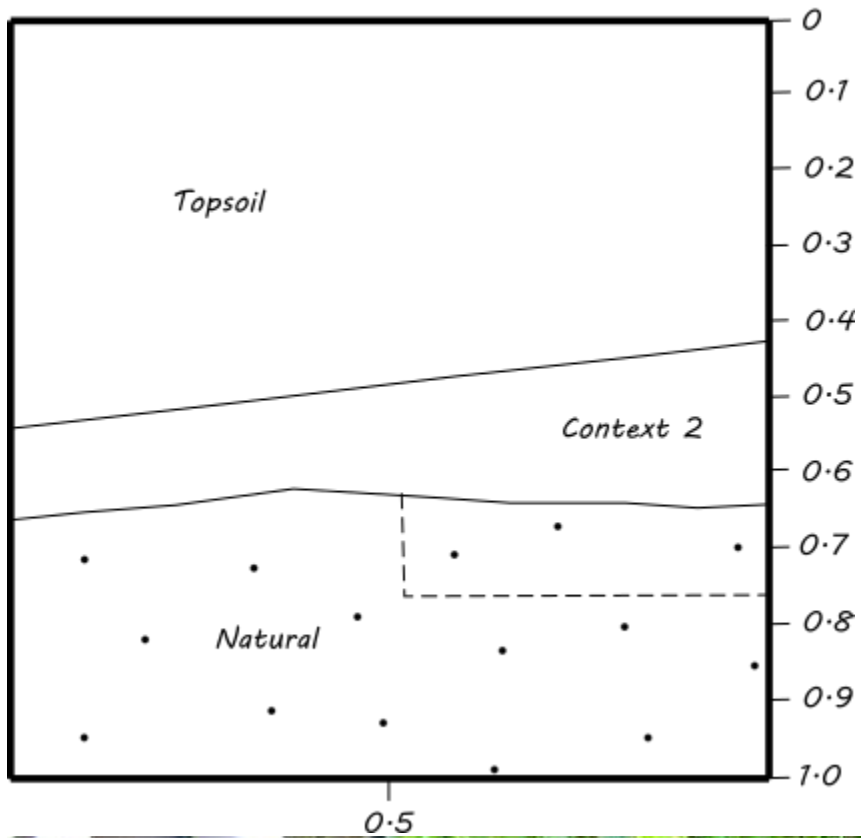


Test Pit Number	46	Test Pit Name	Titania
Address	77 Cockton Hill Road (front garden)	NGR	NZ 20905 28804
Excavators	C. Austin (yp); A. Scullion (v); C. Broom (yp); L. Lembeck-Legner (DU); L. Kirby (yp)	Date of Excavation	26/5/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.6-0.67m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.74m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Test pit excavated in front garden of Victorian terraced house on Cockton Hill Road. Simple stratigraphy with an abundance of modern finds. Natural resembled that found nearby. Unproblematic excavation.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath gravel. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Medium sand	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil containing substantial quantity of modern finds and window glass. Corner depths: 1) 0.5; 2) 0.46; 3) 0.45; 4) 0.52			
Soil Consistency	Coarse sand	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish brown
Inclusions	Stone, sand, clay	Finds	
Summary of Context 3 (NATURAL)			
Homogenous natural sandy-clay deposit containing rounded pebbles, similar to that found in nearby test pits. Very compact and hard to dig. Box sectioned in Corner 2 to a depth of 0.74m. Corner depths: 1) 0.67; 2) 0.64; 3) 0.6; 4) 0.66			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	N/A

Below: drawing of south facing section
(between corners 1-2)

Further below: photograph of north
facing section (between corners 3-4)

Ground Surface

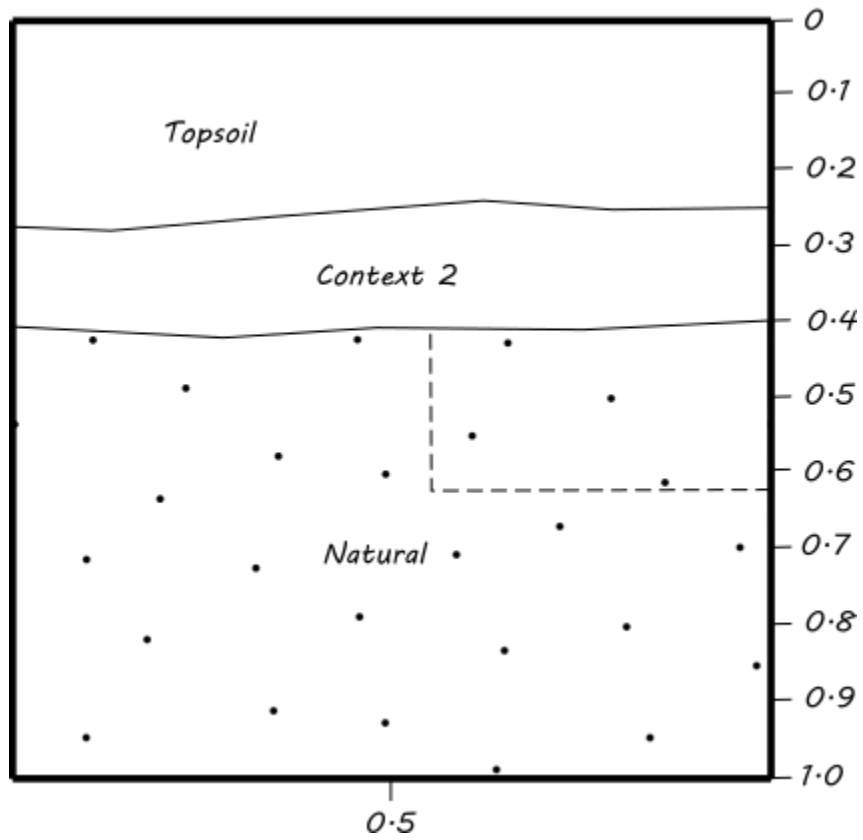


Test Pit Number	47	Test Pit Name	Ulysses
Address	74 Cockton Hill Road	NGR	NZ 20855 28625
Excavators	T. Howat-Powell (yp); D. Nelson (yp); D. Stephenson (yp); D. Willison (v); A. Verma (DU)	Date of Excavation	26/05/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.36-0.49m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.6m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Shallow test pit with simple stratigraphy. Context 1 was a levelling deposit for the path, Context 2 contained very few finds, and Context 3 was a natural clay. Altogether, this test pit yielded the fewest finds of all the test pits.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous deposit beneath paving stones. No obvious features. Probably a levelling deposit for the path. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Medium sand	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	None
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous deposit. No obvious features. Possibly a secondary levelling deposit for path. Corner depths: 1) 0.24; 2) 0.3; 3) 0.29; 4) 0.24			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal	Finds	None
Summary of Context 3 (NATURAL)			
Homogenous deposit with lots of rounded pebbles within clay matrix. Consistent with other natural clays found in other test pits. A box section in corner 4 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m to test natural. Corner depths: 1) 0.38; 2) 0.49; 3) 0.36; 4) 0.4			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Dark yellowish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	N/A

Below: drawing of south facing section
(between corners 1-2)

Further below: photograph of east facing
section (between corners 4-1)

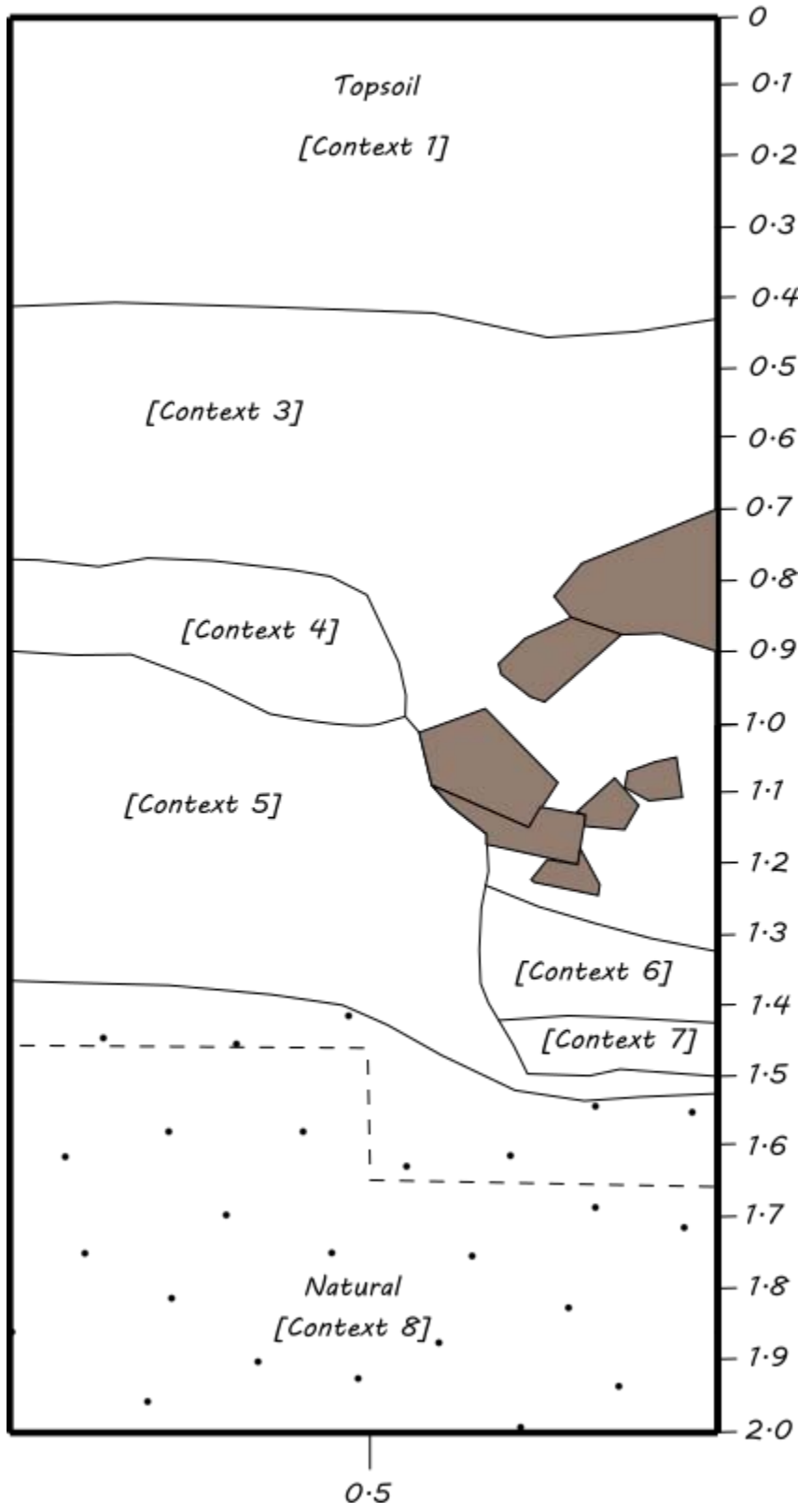
Ground Surface



Test Pit Number	48	Test Pit Name	Venus
Address	18, The College	NGR	NZ 21247 30135
Excavators	O. Carrington (DU); A. Keall (DU); M. Bailey (DU); L. McGuirk (DU); A. Cahill (DU)	Date of Excavation	5/6/22 – 8/6/22
Number of Contexts	8	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	1.24-1.34m	Final Depth of Test Pit	1.55m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is situated within Auckland Castle College, a medieval monks college with a close relationship to Auckland Castle and currently owned by The Auckland Project. Other parts of this college have been subject to excavation by Archaeology Services Durham University ahead of the construction of TAP's Energy Centre. Currently, much of the college buildings are private residences with small back gardens. Excavations at the Energy Centre revealed that along the inside western wall of The College, a 19th century carriage shed had stood and the floor surface was revealed.</p> <p>Deep and complex test pit comprising 8 contexts and a post hole in Corner 3. Post hole might relate to carriage shed discovered nearby or might relate to an outbuilding extending north of 18 The College, or an earlier fence. Possibly, this post hole relates to an earlier feature which is not currently understood. Numerous finds were recovered, including post-medieval pottery and animal bone.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath bark chippings and geotextile. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silt	Soil Colour	Dark bluish black
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Crushed cement stone chips extending approx.20cm into trench from southern (north facing) section (between corners 3 and 4). This is likely paving material or consolidation material related to a pipe cut immediate south of this test pit. This area was not excavated, and excavation of the rest of the test pit continued. Corner depths: 1) 0.02; 2) 0.04; 3) N/A; 4) N/A</p>			
Soil Consistency	Cement	Soil Colour	N/A
Inclusions	N/A	Finds	
Summary of Context 3			
<p>Homogenous finds rich deposit which overlies Context 4 and is the fill of a deeper pit feature in Corner 3. In this deeper portion of the context, large stones created voids. Corner depths: 1) 0.43; 2) 0.46; 3) 0.47; 4) 0.44</p>			

Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Dark brownish black with yellowish speckled inclusions
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay	Finds	Residual Post-Medieval
Summary of Context 4			
Deposit only present in corners 1, 2 and 4. Deposit is cut by Context 3 in Corner 3, which appears to form a circular pit. Corner depths: 1) 0.56; 2) 0.71; 3) N/A; 4) 0.63			
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Dark greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay	Finds	
Summary of Context 5			
After the removal of Context 3, it became apparent that Context 3 was the fill of a posthole. Context 5 the deposit below Context 4 which was cut by the posthole. It also underlay the posthole. Corner depths: 1) 0.78; 2) 0.83; 3) 1.33; 4) 0.83			
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal	Finds	
Summary of Context 6			
Deposit at base of posthole, below Context 3 and above Context 7. No finds. Corner depths: 1) N/A; 2) N/A; 3) 1.25; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Dark brownish grey
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay	Finds	None
Summary of Context 7			
Deposit at base of posthole, below Context 6 and above Context 5. No finds. Corner depths: 1) N/A; 2) N/A; 3) 1.32; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Mid greyish grey
Inclusions	Sand, clay	Finds	None
Summary of Context 8			
Natural deposit with rounded stones, similar to natural deposits at Auckland Castle. The test pit was half sectioned with southern half of test pit excavated to test if natural. Corner depths: 1) 1.24; 2) 1.27; 3) 1.34; 4) 1.26 Final depths: 1) 1.34; 2) 1.37; 3) 1.55; 4) 1.53			
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Light orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay	Finds	N/A

Ground Surface



Left: drawing of west facing section (between corners 2-3)

Below: photograph east facing section (between corners 4-1)

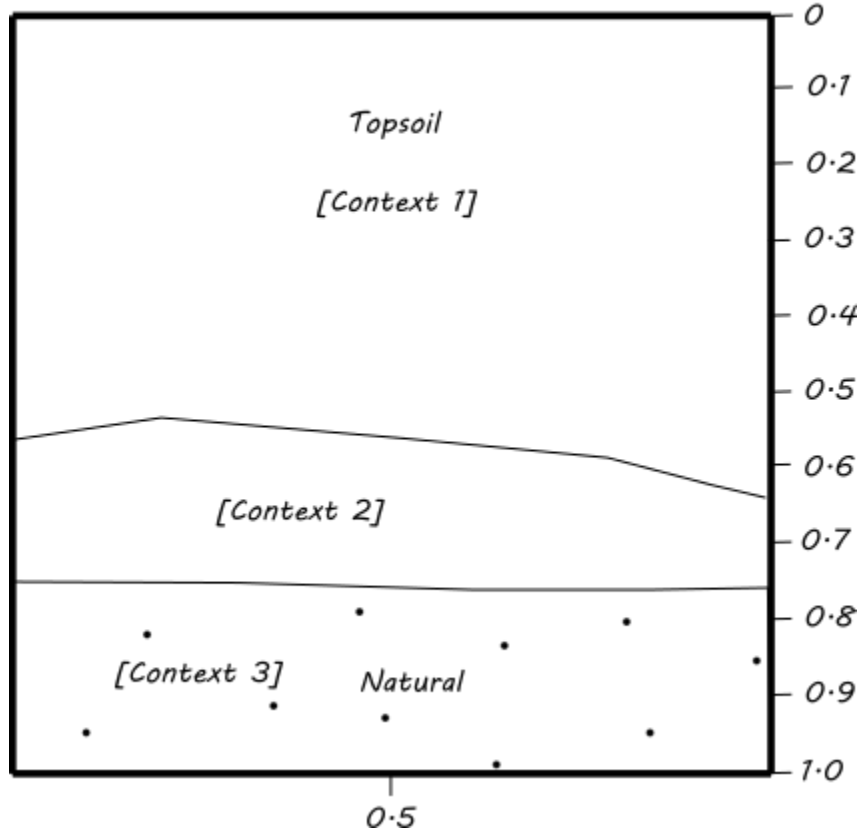
Further below: overview photograph of test pit with posthole.



Test Pit Number	49	Test Pit Name	Wilson
Address	Land behind 1 Dial Stob Hill	NGR	NZ 21163 30327
Excavators	Annabelle. S (v); Poppy. W(DU); Phia. T (DU); Valeziia. V (DU); Maja. B (DU); Liv. C (DU)	Date of Excavation	8/6/22 – 10/6/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.75-0.82m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.82m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is located in a strip of uncultivated land owned by the occupants of 1 Dial Stob Hill, but runs behind the adjacent properties on Dial Stob Hill, abutting the wall of east wall of Auckland Park adjacent to the existing pond. This area of the town is low-lying and serves as floodplain for the River Wear and known locally as The Batts. 17th-19th century Gypsy, Roma, Traveller encampments were known to occupy The Batts for large portions of the year. 1 Dial Stob Hill and its immediate neighbours are very modern properties (last 10 years) but this site was known for 19th century slum housing.</p> <p>This test pit is situated in a low-lying position at the base of the north-facing slope adjacent to garden fence of property. Due to rising ground water this excavation was abandoned as further excavation was impossible. Both contexts yielded large quantities of finds, including an articulated dog skeleton, modern and 19th century pottery, modern domestic waste and household construction debris.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath weedy scrub. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Dark greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval and later medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil containing some root intrusion and one protruding rock from south-facing section and building rubble throughout context. Corner depths: 1) 0.58; 2) 0.64; 3) 0.64; 4) 0.63			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Dark brownish grey
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 3 (NATURAL)			
Compact undulating clay deposit similar to that found in Test Pit 50 (Xandra). Corner depths: 1) 0.75; 2) 0.76; 3) 0.79; 4) 0.82			
Soil Consistency	clay	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish brown

Inclusions	Stone	Finds	N/A
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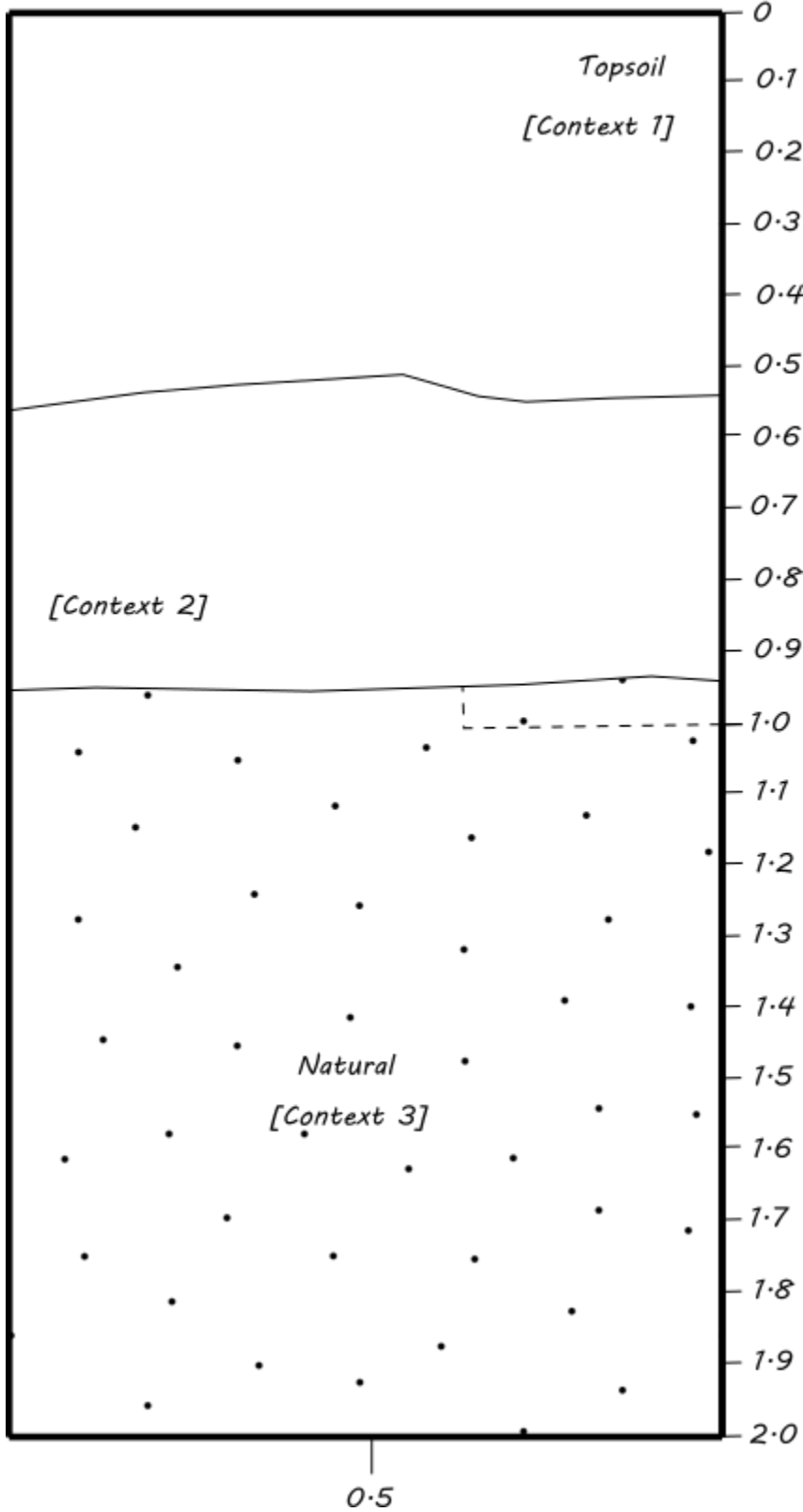
Ground Surface



Above: drawing of west facing section
(between corners 1-2)

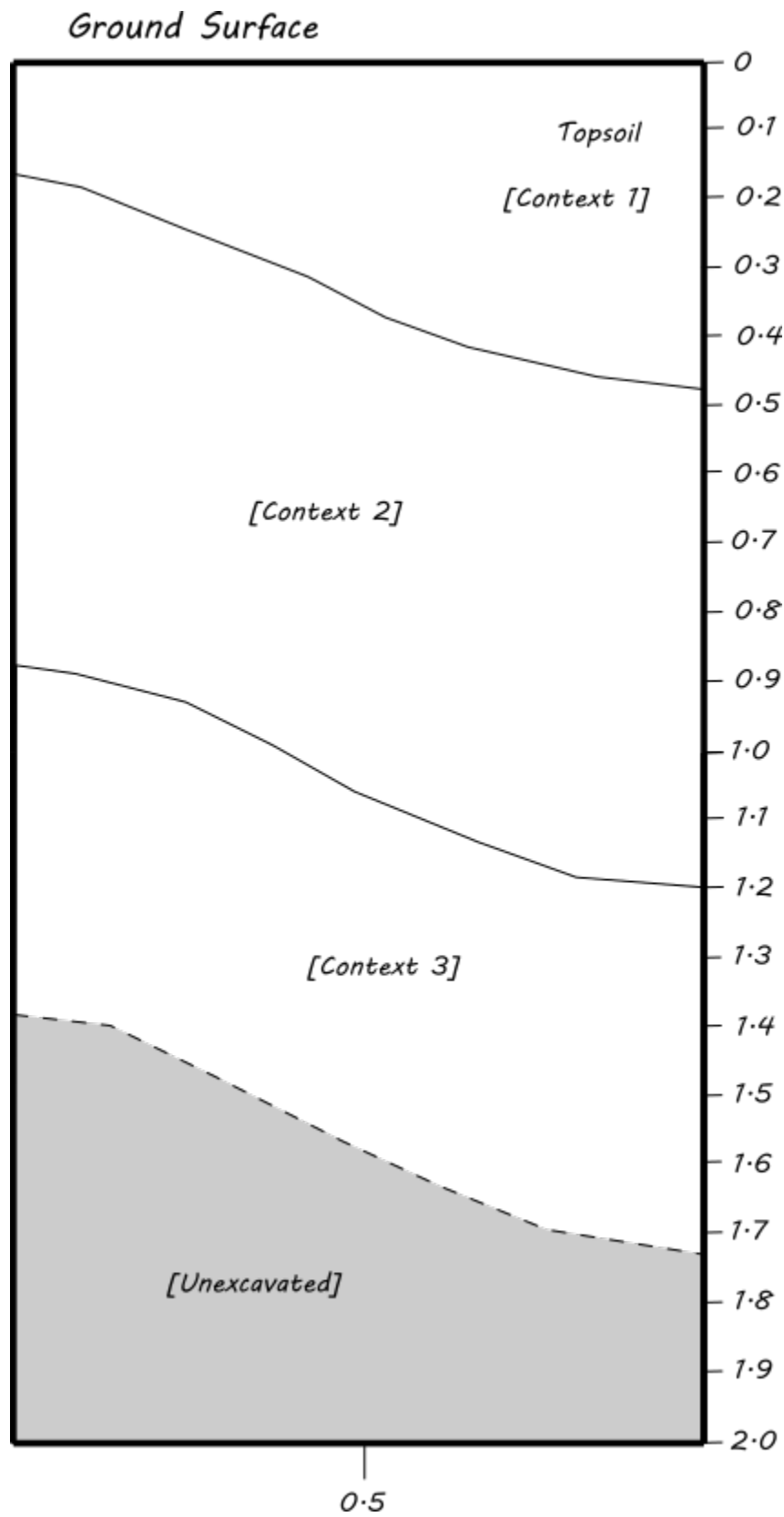
Test Pit Number	50	Test Pit Name	Xandra
Address	Land behind 1 Dial Stob Hill	NGR	NZ 21149 30305
Excavators	H. Smart (DU); P. Atherton (DU); Z. Ben (DU); U. Qin (DU); A. Robson (DU); L. Harrison (DU); S. Ramirez-Cruzado (DU)	Date of Excavation	8/6/22 – 10/6/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.87-0.92m	Final Depth of Test Pit	1.07m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is located in a strip of uncultivated land owned by the occupants of 1 Dial Stob Hill, but runs behind the adjacent properties on Dial Stob Hill, abutting the wall of east wall of Auckland Park adjacent to the existing pond. This area of the town is low-lying and serves as floodplain for the River Wear and known locally as The Batts. 17th-19th century Gypsy, Roma, Traveller encampments were known to occupy The Batts for large portions of the year. 1 Dial Stob Hill and its immediate neighbours are very modern properties (last 10 years) but this site was known for 19th century slum housing.</p> <p>This test pit is situated at the top of a bank which sloped steeply northwards towards the houses and The Batts. A range of finds were recovered, mostly modern.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath weedy scrub. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Dark brownish black
Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.5; 2) 0.58; 3) 0.6; 4) 0.54			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish yellow
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand, clay	Finds	
Summary of Context 3 (NATURAL)			
Undulating clay deposit with large rounded rocks contained within pure clay matrix. Corner 1 was box sectioned to a depth of 1.07m to test if this was the natural. No change in context. Corner depths: 1) 0.89; 2) 0.87; 3) 0.92; 4) 0.91			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Mid greyish yellow
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	N/A

Ground Surface



Left: drawing of east facing section (between corners 4-1)

Test Pit Number	51	Test Pit Name	Youssef
Address	Land behind 1 Dial Stob Hill	NGR	NZ 21155 30310
Excavators	C. Creaner (DU); B. Hill (DU); W. Hines (DU); K. Scott (DU)	Date of Excavation	8/6/22 – 10/6/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	No – test pit became too deep to excavate safely
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	1.73m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is located in a strip of uncultivated land owned by the occupants of 1 Dial Stob Hill, but runs behind the adjacent properties on Dial Stob Hill, abutting the wall of east wall of Auckland Park adjacent to the existing pond. This area of the town is low-lying and serves as floodplain for the River Wear and known locally as The Batts. 17th-19th century Gypsy, Roma, Traveller encampments were known to occupy The Batts for large portions of the year. 1 Dial Stob Hill and its immediate neighbours are very modern properties (last 10 years) but this site was known for 19th century slum housing.</p> <p>This test pit is situated on the north-facing slope behind property. Test pit became too deep to excavate safely, but many finds were recovered.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath weedy scrub. Test pit situated on south-north slope. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish black
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. Test pit situated on south-north slope, and this deposit conforms to that slope. Corner depths: 1) 0.17; 2) 0.48; 3) 0.54; 4) 0.22			
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Mid brownish grey
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand, clay, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 3			
Homogenous subsoil. Test pit situated on south-north slope, and this deposit conforms to that slope. Test pit abandoned due to unsafe depth. Corner depths: 1) 0.89; 2) 1.2; 3) 1.24 ; 4) 0.92 Final depths: 1) 1.4; 2) 1.73; 3) 1.6; 4) 1.42			
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Mid brownish grey
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand, clay, roots	Finds	





Above: drawing of west facing section
(between corners 1-2)

Above: photograph of east facing section
(between corners 3-4)

Test Pit Number	52	Test Pit Name	Zoey
Address	3 Wear Terrace, Dial Stob Hill	NGR	NZ 21264 30345
Excavators	X. Roberts (DU); A. Scullion (v); J. Mace (DU); J. Harris (DU)	Date of Excavation	8/6/2022 - 11/6/2022
Number of Contexts	6	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	1.48-1.55m	Final Depth of Test Pit	1.55m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Test pit situated in back garden of 3 Wear Terrace, Dial Stob Hill against the north-facing side of the north wall of Auckland Park. Test pit had simple stratigraphy and yielded a lot of modern and post-medieval finds. Some contexts were high in rubble and building debris, possibly suggesting an earlier building or surface in that area. Some deposits were difficult to excavate because the ground was hard, dry and rubbly, but the natural geology was found at a depth of 1.48-1.55m.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Finds rich. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil with large brick and slate fragments. Finds rich. Corner depths: 1) 0.33; 2) 0.42; 3) 0.43; 4) 0.34			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Dark brownish grey
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 3			
Homogenous subsoil with no obvious features. Finds rich. Corner depths: 1) 0.5; 2) 0.54; 3) 0.57; 4) 0.55			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand	Finds	Residual later medieval
Summary of Context 4			
Rubbly context within silty clay matrix. Hard to excavate, very compact. Level across test pit. Corner depths: 1) 0.65; 2) 0.66; 3) 0.64; 4) 0.67			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Dark greyish brown

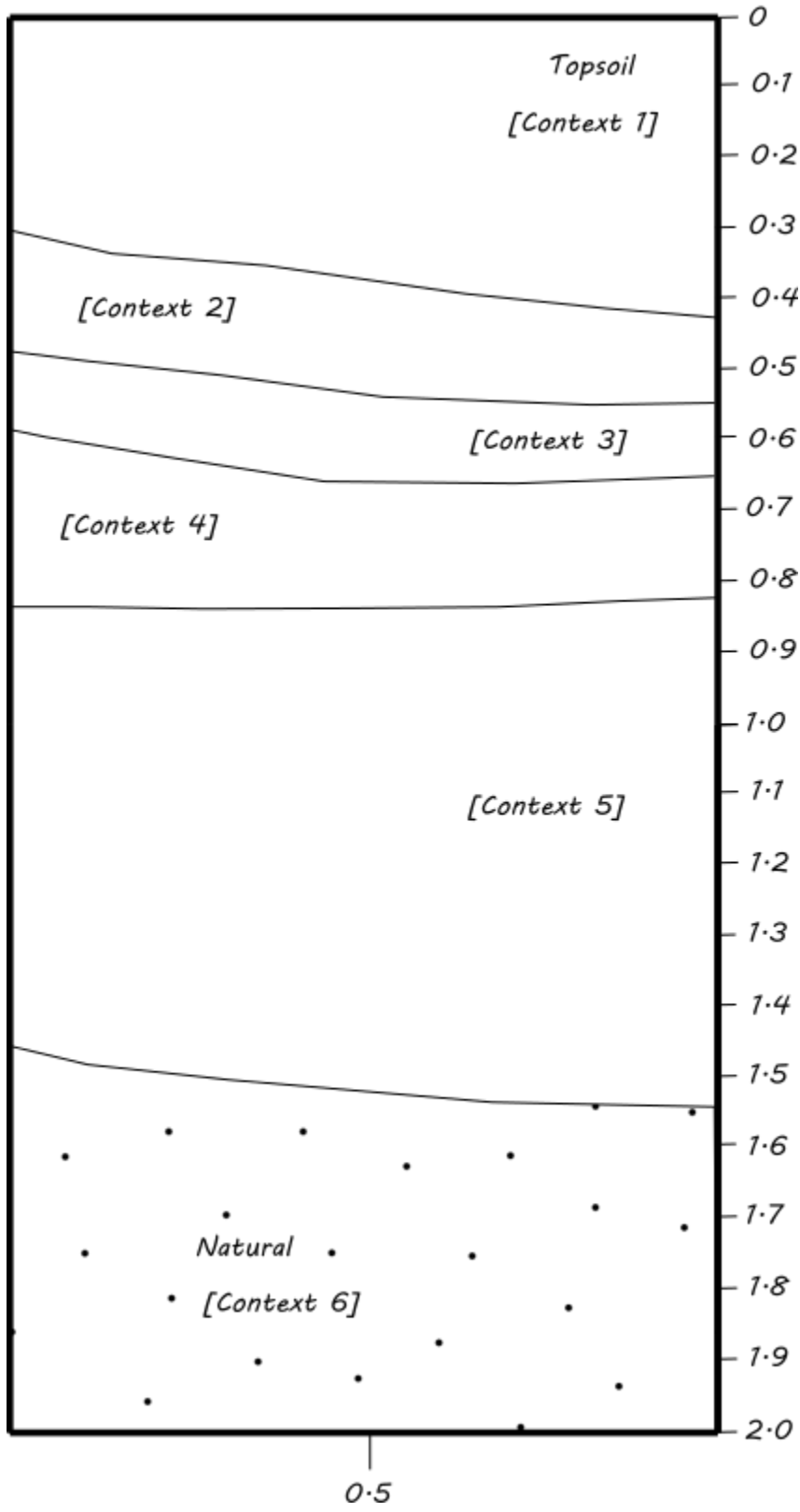
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 5			
Like matrix of Context 4 without rubbly/stone inclusions. Very compact, hard to dig. Corner depths: 1) 0.82; 2) 0.83; 3) 0.90; 4) 0.88			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Charcoal, clay	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 6 (NATURAL)			
Natural silty sand with rounded pebble inclusions. Similar to natural soils found elsewhere across Bishop Auckland. Level across test pit. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 1.48; 2) 1.55; 3) 1.55; 4) 1.49			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	N/A



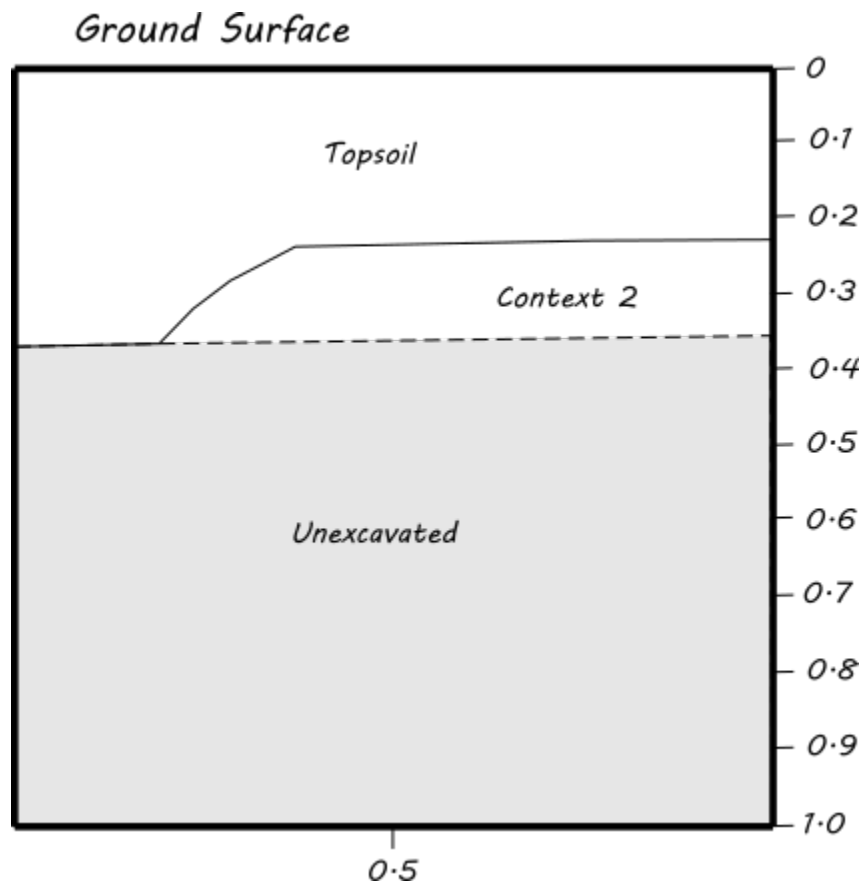
Above: photograph of southeast facing section (between corners 4-1)

Below: drawing of southwest facing section (between corners 1-2)

Ground Surface



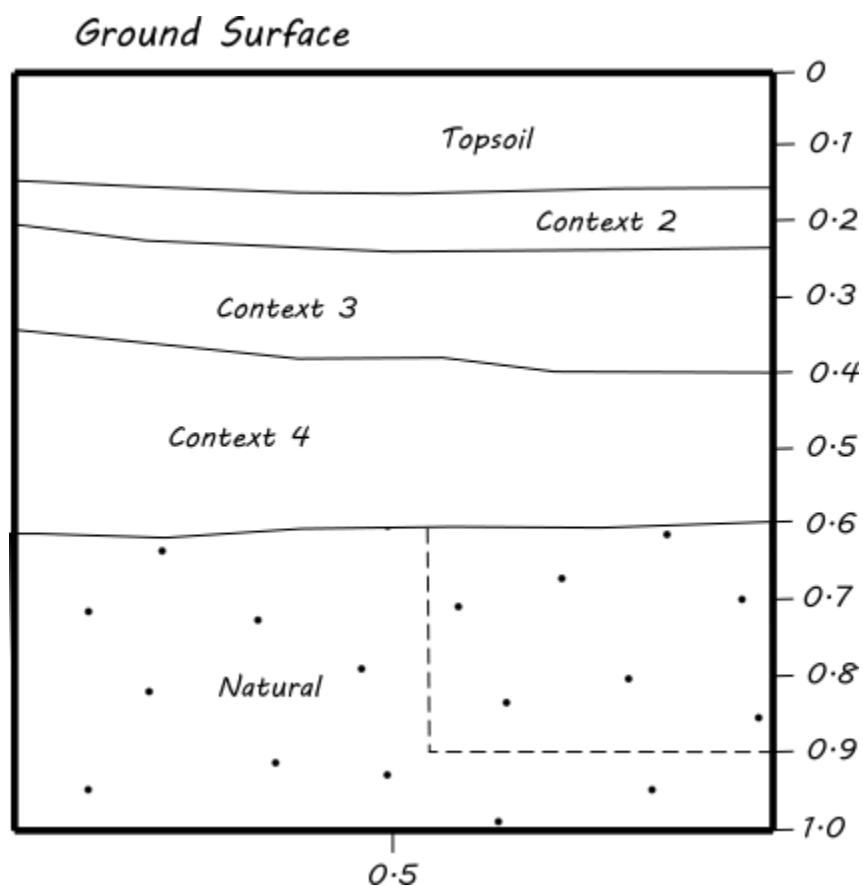
Test Pit Number	53	Test Pit Name	Alicia
Address	Land behind 1 Dial Stob Hill	NGR	NZ 21178 30335
Excavators	D. Willison (v); T. Howat-Powell (yp); S. Paterson (DU); O. Adderley (DU); L. Kirby (yp); M. Robinson (v); W. Beswick (homeowner)	Date of Excavation	9/6/22 – 10/6/22
Number of Contexts	2	Reached Natural	No – rising groundwater prevented further excavation.
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.49m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is located in a strip of uncultivated land owned by the occupants of 1 Dial Stob Hill, but runs behind the adjacent properties on Dial Stob Hill, abutting the wall of east wall of Auckland Park adjacent to the existing pond. This area of the town is low-lying and serves as floodplain for the River Wear and known locally as The Batts. 17th-19th century Gypsy, Roma, Traveller encampments were known to occupy The Batts for large portions of the year. 1 Dial Stob Hill and its immediate neighbours are very modern properties (last 10 years) but this site was known for 19th century slum housing.</p> <p>This test pit is situated in a low-lying position at the base of the north-facing slope adjacent to garden fence of property. Due to rising ground water this excavation was abandoned as further excavation was impossible. Both contexts yielded large quantities of finds, including an articulated dog skeleton, modern and 19th century pottery, modern domestic waste and household construction debris.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath weedy scrub. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Dark greyish black
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Subsoil deposit with rapidly rising ground water which led to the abandonment of the excavation. Numerous finds recovered, including an articulated dog skeleton wrapped in plastic and textile with plastic curtain hooks.</p> <p>Corner depths: 1) 0.39; 2) 0.37; 3) 0.34; 4) 0.35 Final depths: 1) 0.39; 2) 0.49; 3) 0.49; 4) 0.35</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Dark blackish grey
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	N/A



Above: drawing of west facing section
(between corners 2-3)

Test Pit Number	54	Test Pit Name	Bart
Address	Land behind 1 Dial Stob Hill	NGR	NZ 21160 30316
Excavators	H. Morris (DU); A. Henderson (yp); J. Harris (yp)	Date of Excavation	9/6/22 – 10/6/22
Number of Contexts	5	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.6-0.69m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.9m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is located in a strip of uncultivated land owned by the occupants of 1 Dial Stob Hill, but runs behind the adjacent properties on Dial Stob Hill, abutting the wall of east wall of Auckland Park adjacent to the existing pond. This area of the town is low-lying and serves as floodplain for the River Wear and known locally as The Batts. 17th-19th century Gypsy, Roma, Traveller encampments were known to occupy The Batts for large portions of the year. 1 Dial Stob Hill and its immediate neighbours are very modern properties (last 10 years) but this site was known for 19th century slum housing.</p> <p>This test pit is situated in a low-lying position at the base of the north-facing slope adjacent to garden fence of property. This pit reached a reasonable depth without hitting groundwater unlike nearby test pits, and uncovered evidence of industrial working or the dumping of industrial waste.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath weedy scrub. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Dark blackish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay, coal	Finds	Residual pst-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Shallow deposit containing large quantities of burnt stone and slag fragments (both tap and fuel ash varieties). Possible evidence of industrial processes. Corner depths: 1) 0.16; 2) 0.15; 3) 0.14; 4) 0.17			
Soil Consistency	Silty gravel	Soil Colour	Dark blackish grey
Inclusions	Stone, clay, coal	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 3			
Firm subsoil forming a level horizon with no obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.19; 2) 0.23; 3) 0.2; 4) 0.2			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Dark orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, coal	Finds	Residual post-medieval and later medieval

Summary of Context 4			
Firm subsoil forming a level horizon with no obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.33; 2) 0.39; 3) 0.36; 4) 0.32			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Mid orangish grey
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	Residual later medieval and post-medieval
Summary of Context 5 (NATURAL)			
Firm sandy clay containing rounded pebbles. Very level, no features. Test pit was half sectioned, with east half of trench excavated further to test natural. Corner depths: 1) 0.6; 2) 0.62; 3) 0.69; 4) 0.6 Final depths: 1) 0.6; 2) 0.9; 3) 0.85; 4) 0.6			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	N/A

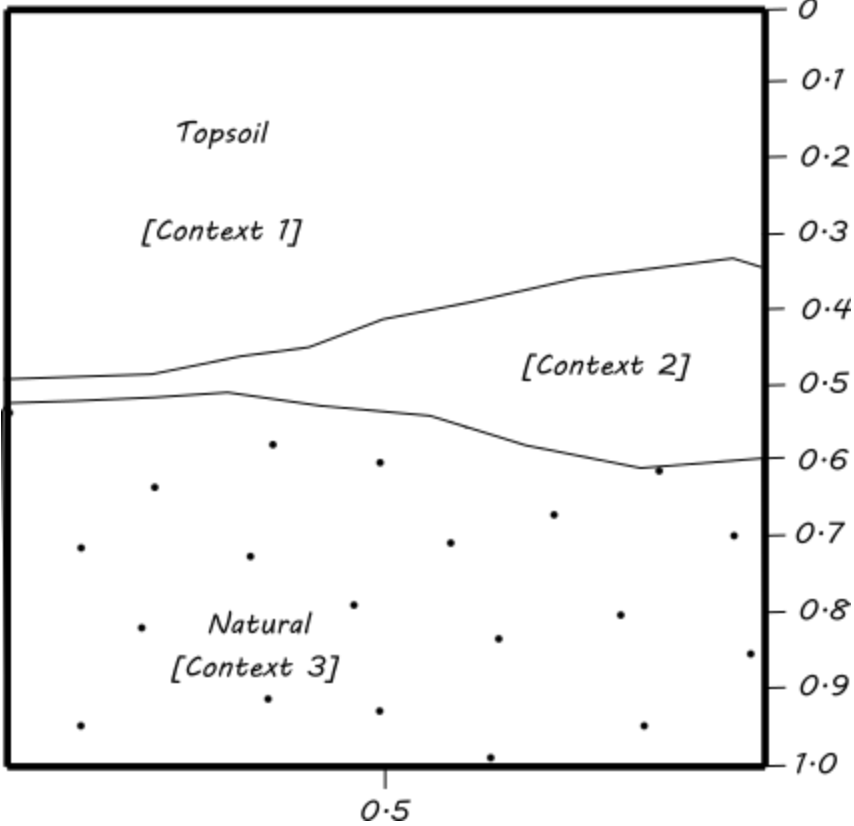


Above: drawing of south facing section (between corners 1-2)

Test Pit Number	55	Test Pit Name	Charlotte
Address	Land behind 1 Dial Stob Hill	NGR	NZ 21180 30323
Excavators	M. Davies (DU); S. Calvert (yp); S. Garget (yp); A. Mikalauskas (yp); R. Davidson (DU)	Date of Excavation	9/6/22 – 10/6/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.5-0.6m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.6m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is located in a strip of uncultivated land owned by the occupants of 1 Dial Stob Hill, but runs behind the adjacent properties on Dial Stob Hill, abutting the wall of east wall of Auckland Park adjacent to the existing pond. This area of the town is low-lying and serves as floodplain for the River Wear and known locally as The Batts. 17th-19th century Gypsy, Roma, Traveller encampments were known to occupy The Batts for large portions of the year. 1 Dial Stob Hill and its immediate neighbours are very modern properties (last 10 years) but this site was known for 19th century slum housing.</p> <p>This test pit is situated in a low-lying position at the base of the north-facing slope adjacent to garden fence of property. This pit reached a reasonable depth without hitting groundwater unlike nearby test pits. Varied finds, mostly modern.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath weedy scrub. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Dark brownish black
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Gritty subsoil, very dense and hard to excavate. Undulating horizon. One brick protrudes from section 3-4 (north east facing section). Corner depths: 1) 0.5; 2) 0.35; 3) 0.4; 4) 0.4</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clay with evenly distributed gritty inclusions	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand, clay	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 3 (NATURAL)			
<p>Natural silty clay with rounded pebbles contained within. Resembles similar nearby natural clays and therefore excavation beyond the discovery of the natural did not occur. Corner depths: 1) 0.53; 2) 0.6; 3) 0.55; 4) 0.5</p>			

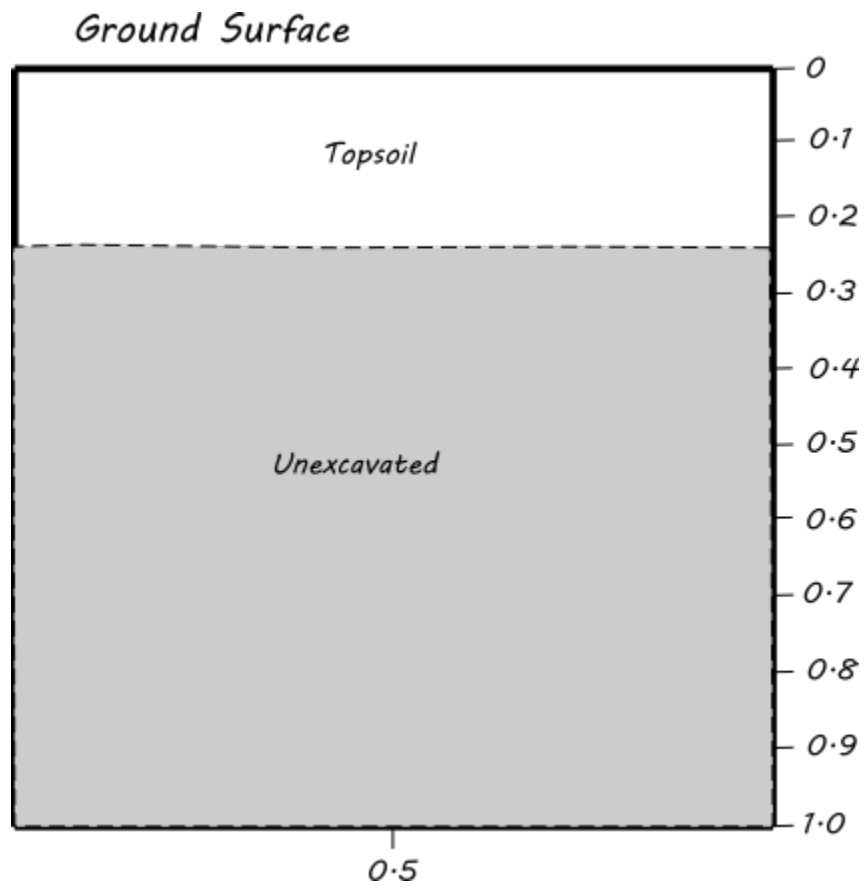
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	N/A

Ground Surface



Above: drawing of south facing section (between corners 1-2)

Test Pit Number	56	Test Pit Name	Dimitri
Address	Land behind 1 Dial Stob Hill	NGR	NZ 21173 30313
Excavators	C. Austin (yp); D. Stephenson (yp); N. Muhmoud (DU); M. Jones (v)	Date of Excavation	9/6/22 – 10/6/22
Number of Contexts	1	Reached Natural	No – rising groundwater prevented further excavation.
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.52m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is located in a strip of uncultivated land owned by the occupants of 1 Dial Stob Hill, but runs behind the adjacent properties on Dial Stob Hill, abutting the wall of east wall of Auckland Park adjacent to the existing pond. This area of the town is low-lying and serves as floodplain for the River Wear and known locally as The Batts. 17th-19th century Gypsy, Roma, Traveller encampments were known to occupy The Batts for large portions of the year. 1 Dial Stob Hill and its immediate neighbours are very modern properties (last 10 years) but this site was known for 19th century slum housing.</p> <p>This test pit is situated in a low-lying position at the base of the north-facing slope adjacent to garden fence of property. Due to rising ground water this excavation was abandoned as further excavation was impossible. Large portions of stone and brick building debris, possibly forming an in-situ platform or feature, were discovered in the northern half of the test pit. In the southern half, rising ground water prevented further excavation.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Topsoil beneath weedy scrub. This context contained substantial quantities of modern finds and building debris. The building debris appeared to form a rough surface across the northern half of the test pit, with sloping brick edges. Standing water in the southern portion of the test pit prevented further excavation. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0 Final depths: 1) 0.28; 2) 0.28; 3) 0.52; 4) 0.51</p>			
Soil Consistency	Medium sand	Soil Colour	Dark greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval



Above: drawing of south facing section
(between corners 1-2)

Test Pit Number	57	Test Pit Name	Esmeralda
Address	Land behind 1 Dial Stob Hill	NGR	NZ 21199 30323
Excavators	C. Broom (yp); D. Nelson (yp); A. Verma (DU); A. Scullion (DU); J. Meadows (DU)	Date of Excavation	8/6/22 – 10/6/22
Number of Contexts	2	Reached Natural	No – test pit became too waterlogged to continue with rising ground water from below.
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.71
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is located in a strip of uncultivated land owned by the occupants of 1 Dial Stob Hill, but runs behind the adjacent properties on Dial Stob Hill, abutting the wall of east wall of Auckland Park adjacent to the existing pond. This area of the town is low-lying and serves as floodplain for the River Wear and known locally as The Batts. 17th-19th century Gypsy, Roma, Traveller encampments were known to occupy The Batts for large portions of the year. 1 Dial Stob Hill and its immediate neighbours are very modern properties (last 10 years) but this site was known for 19th century slum housing.</p> <p>This test pit is situated close to the site of a 19th century chapel (now demolished) and on the site of a possible roadway suggested by Barbara Laurie which would have ran adjacent to the east wall of Auckland Park, locking into the north of Silver Street. The abundance of rubble found during this excavation is consistent with having come from the chapel, and the high ground water is similarly explained by the nearby pond in Auckland Park. All other finds were modern.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath weedy scrub. Lots of building rubble (brick, stone) on ground surface but forming no obvious arrangement. Context was deep and contained an abundance of modern building rubble, including large portions of mortared together bricks and stone. These have been interpreted as the in situ remains of a modern demolished brick and stone building.</p> <p>Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
<p>The surface of this context was identified beneath large rubble deposits but rising ground water prevented excavation of it.</p> <p>Corner depths: 1) 0.66; 2) 0.68; 3) 0.71; 4) 0.68</p> <p>Final depths: 1) 1.25; 2) 1.10; 3) 1.3; 4) 1.25</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Dark greyish brown

Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
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19031
1 DIAL STON HILL
TEST-PT 57
SECTION 4-1
4 550 2 32

Test Pit Number	58	Test Pit Name	Francis
Address	Almshouses (Market Place)	NGR	NZ 21187 30148
Excavators	M. Robinson (v); A. Scullion (v)	Date of Excavation	13/6/2022 – 15/6/2022
Number of Contexts	7	Reached Natural	No – test pit became too waterlogged to continue with rising ground water from below.
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.94m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is situated adjacent to The Almshouses on its western section. This spot was chosen to explore where any remnant building remains from the 17th century almshouses remained below-ground. This excavation revealed numerous finds-rich deposits but no building evidence relating to an earlier structure. Excavation had to be abandoned because of rising ground water in Context 7.</p> <p>The current almshouses are 18th century and built on the footprint of ones built in 1663 by Bishop Cosin. The gardens are among the only green space in the centre of the market place. The soil is dark and very humic, although the homeowner revealed that he has dug the front lawn to approx.. 50cm depth to plant potatoes and collected all finds.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath unplanted flowerbed. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Dark blackish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil with disused drainpipe in Corner 2 which could not be removed from the section. Excavation of Corner 2 could not occur for below contexts due to the drainpipe. Corner depths: 1) 0.13; 2) 0.1; 3) 0.21; 4) 0.12			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal	Finds	Residual later medieval
Summary of Context 3			
Very compact deposit containing large quantity of finds. Corner depths: 1) 0.46; 2) N/A; 3) 0.52; 4) 0.49			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish orange

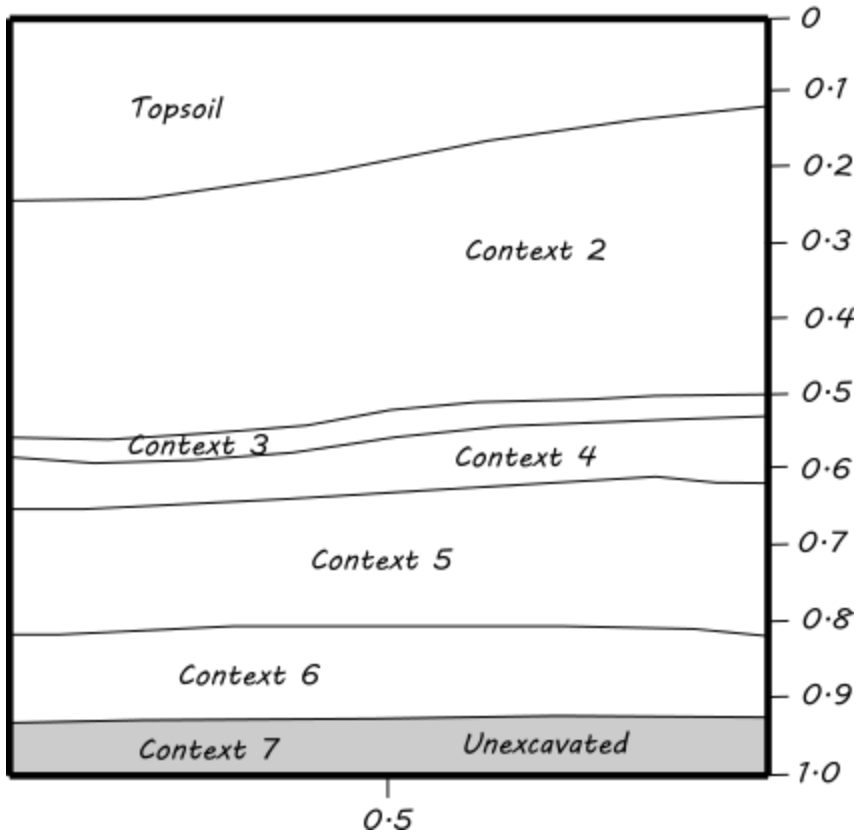
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand, clay, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 4			
Looser deposit than Context 3, but compositionally similar. Corner depths: 1) 0.55; 2) N/A; 3) 0.54; 4) 0.52			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Dark brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal	Finds	
Summary of Context 5			
Homogenous deposit with horizontal formation. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.72; 2) N/A; 3) 0.71; 4) 0.73			
Soil Consistency	Silt	Soil Colour	Dark bluish black
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal	Finds	
Summary of Context 6			
Homogenous deposit with horizontal formation. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.84; 2) N/A; 3) 0.79; 4) 0.82			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish grey
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	
Summary of Context 7			
Homogenous deposit with horizontal formation. No obvious features. Excavation was abandoned at the discovery of this context because of rising groundwater. Corner depths: 1) 0.94; 2) N/A; 3) 0.92; 4) 0.93			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Mid orangish yellow
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand	Finds	N/A

Below: photograph of southeast facing section (between corners 3-4)

Further below: drawing of southeast facing section (between corners 3-4)

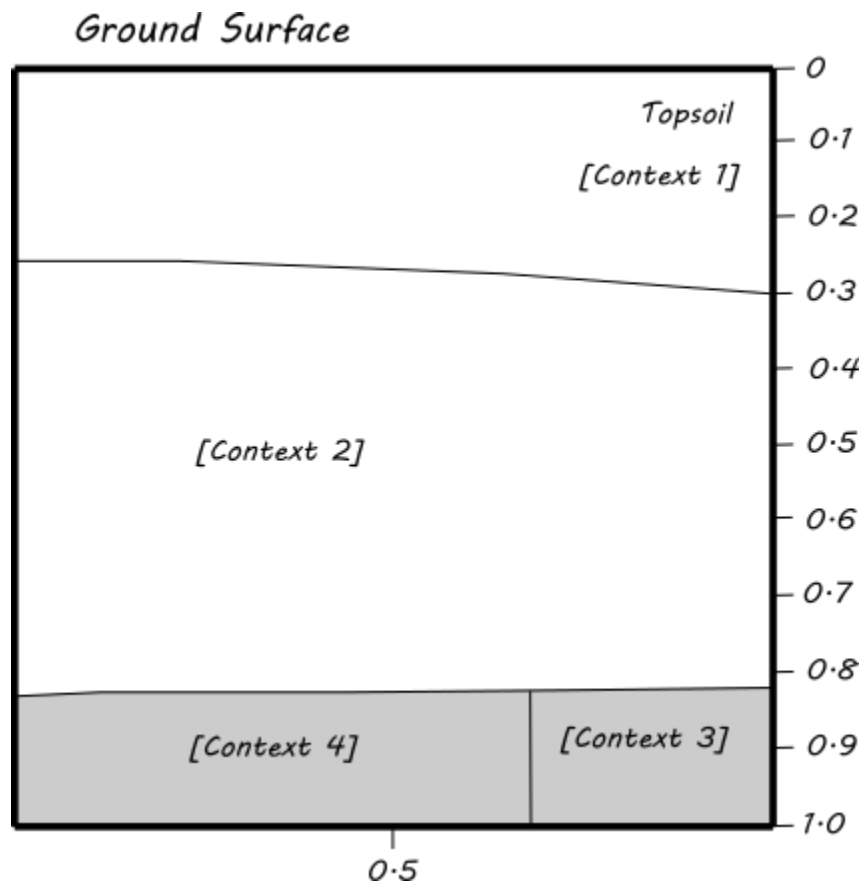


Ground Surface



Test Pit Number	59	Test Pit Name	Grace
Address	28 Market Place	NGR	NZ 21147 30259
Excavators	C. Wright (DU); B. Tomlinson (DU); E. Boston (DU); A. Mikalauskas (yp); G. Laidlaw (DU)	Date of Excavation	14/6/2022
Number of Contexts	5	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	1.12m	Final Depth of Test Pit	1.12m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Test pit had simple stratigraphy. The discovery of a pipe cut a hampered progress meaning that only one corner could be fully excavated. Natural was found at a depth of 1.12.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath scrub. No obvious features. Sloping south-north. Finds rich. Significant root disturbance. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Coarse sand	Soil Colour	Dark greyish blue
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous compact deposit. Finds rich. Corner depths: 1) 0.26; 2) 0.3; 3) 0.28; 4) 0.29			
Soil Consistency	Coarse sand	Soil Colour	Mid greyish blue
Inclusions	Stone, clay	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 3			
Fill of a linear pipe cut bisecting the Test Pit between Corners 2 and 4. Loose compaction Corner depths: 1) N/A; 2) 0.83; 3) N/A; 4) 0.72			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Dark blackish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay	Finds	
Summary of Context 4			
Compact deposit cut by pipe cut filled with Context 3. Corner depths: 1) 0.81; 2) N/A; 3) 0.9; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Light orangey brown

Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay	Finds	None
Summary of Context 5 (NATURAL)			
Because of the Pipe cut, only corner 3 was excavated and Context 5 was located at a depth of 1.12m. This resembled natural deposits elsewhere. It was not possible to test this deposit because of the space limitations. Corner depths: 1) N/A; 2) N/A; 3) 1.12; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Light orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	N/A



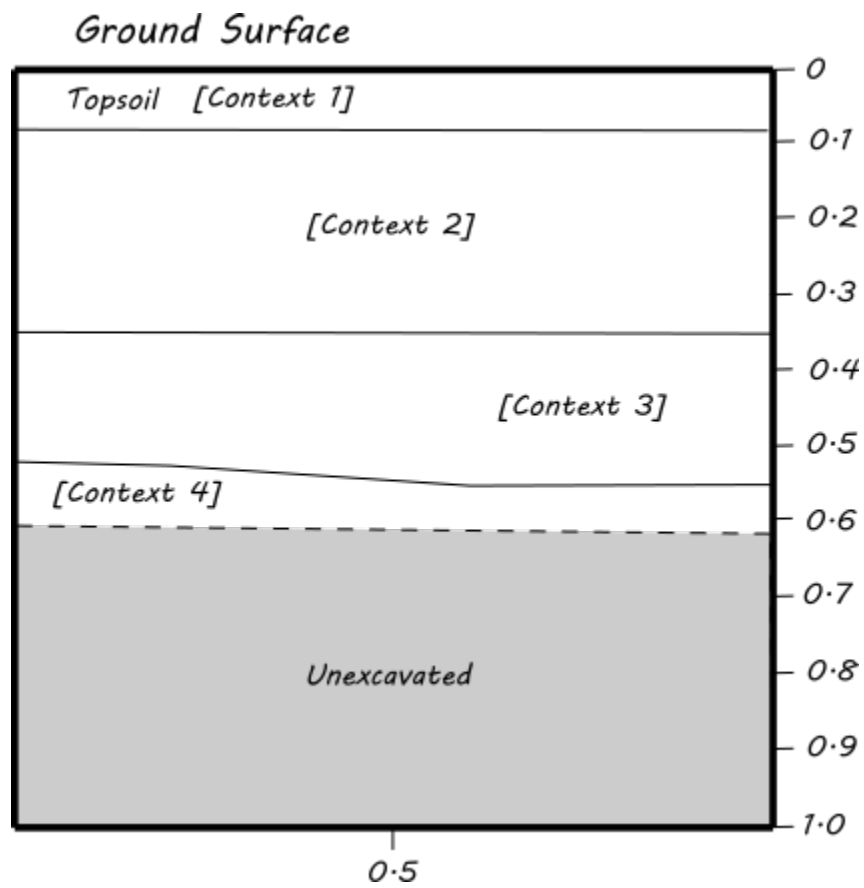
Above: drawing of south facing section
(between corners 1-2)

Below: Photograph of west facing section
(between corners 2-3)



Test Pit Number	60	Test Pit Name	Horatio
Address	28 Market Place	NGR	NZ 21136 30254
Excavators	B. Hill (DU); E. Quilty (DU); A. Kilby (DU); J. Harris (yp); A. Henderson (yp)	Date of Excavation	20/06/2022-21/06/2022
Number of Contexts	8	Reached Natural	No – test pit abandoned because of time constraints. Other nearby test pits were excavated to natural.
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.92
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Test pit unfinished because of time constraints. Natural deposits were discovered in nearby test pits.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath scrub. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Coarse sand	Soil Colour	Dark yellowish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand, roots	Finds	Residual later medieval and post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.08; 2) 0.08; 3) 0.21; 4) 0.22			
Soil Consistency	Silt	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish brown
Inclusions	Stone, sand, clay, roots, coal	Finds	
Summary of Context 3			
Dense clay deposit sloping south-north. Corner depths: 1) 0.35; 2) 0.36; 3) 0.24; 4) 0.21			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Light orangish grey
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 4			
Dense clay deposit. – Corner depths: 1) 0.51; 2) 0.54; 3) 0.53; 4) 0.51			

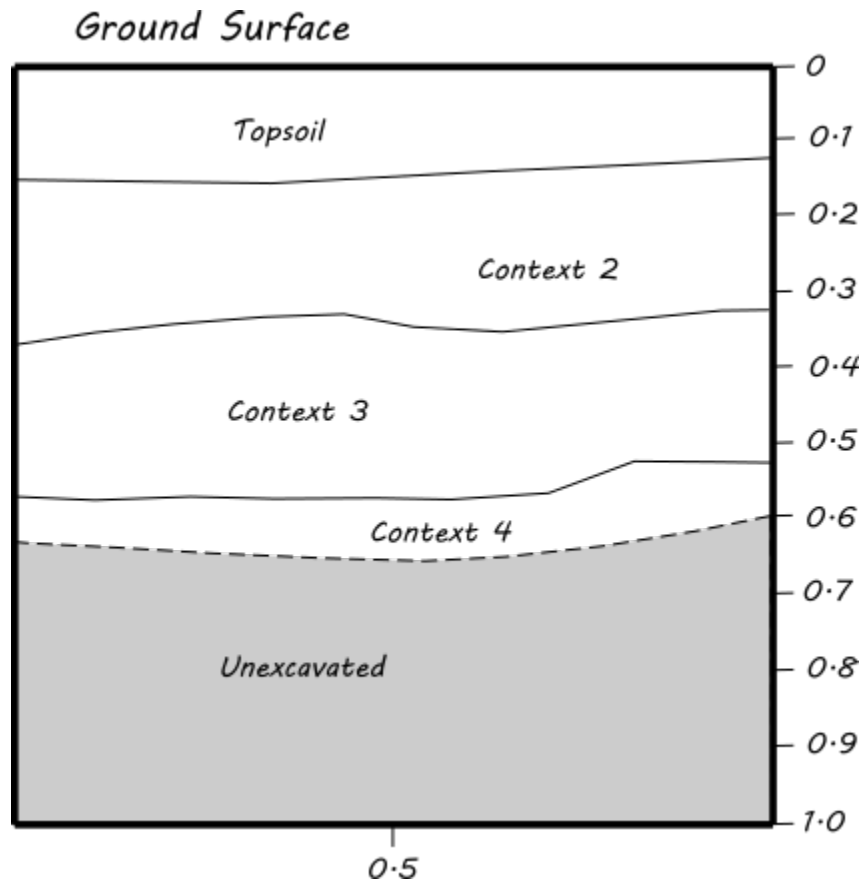
Final depths: 1) 0.6; 2) 0.62; 3) 0.66; 4) 0.64			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Light orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	Residual post medieval and later medieval



Above: drawing of south facing section (between corners 1-2)

Test Pit Number	61	Test Pit Name	Imogen
Address	Dellwood (Park Street)	NGR	NZ 21289 29777
Excavators	L. Kirby (yp); D. Stephenson (yp); M. Jones (v); X. Roberts (DU).	Date of Excavation	16/06/22
Number of Contexts	4	Reached Natural	No – abandoned excavation for safety reasons after finding cess-like deposit.
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.64m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny, rainy
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Test pit situated at easterly extent of Dellwood garden, close to boundary with The Old Vicarage. Test pit consisted of 4 contexts: 1 topsoil, 2 subsoils and 1 cess-like deposit with high humic content. Excavation was abandoned upon the discovery of this context due to safety reasons. Similar deposits were not found in other test pits and homeowners did not believe this was the site of cess pit.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Mid brownish grey
Inclusions	Stone, sand, clay, roots	Findings	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.14; 2) 0.12; 3) 0.17; 4) 0.16			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay, roots	Findings	
Summary of Context 3			
Homogenous subsoil. Deposit was notably damper than earlier contexts. Corner depths: 1) 0.36; 2) 0.32; 3) 0.31; 4) 0.41			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Dark brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand	Findings	
Summary of Context 4			
Dark, damp deposit with high quantity of humic material and strong cess-like odour. For safety reasons excavation was abandoned in this context. Corner depths: 1) 0.58; 2) 0.53; 3) 0.51; 4) 0.49			

Final depths: 1) 0.64; 2) 0.61; 3) 0.59; 4) 0.58			
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Dark blackish brown
Inclusions	Sand	Finds	None



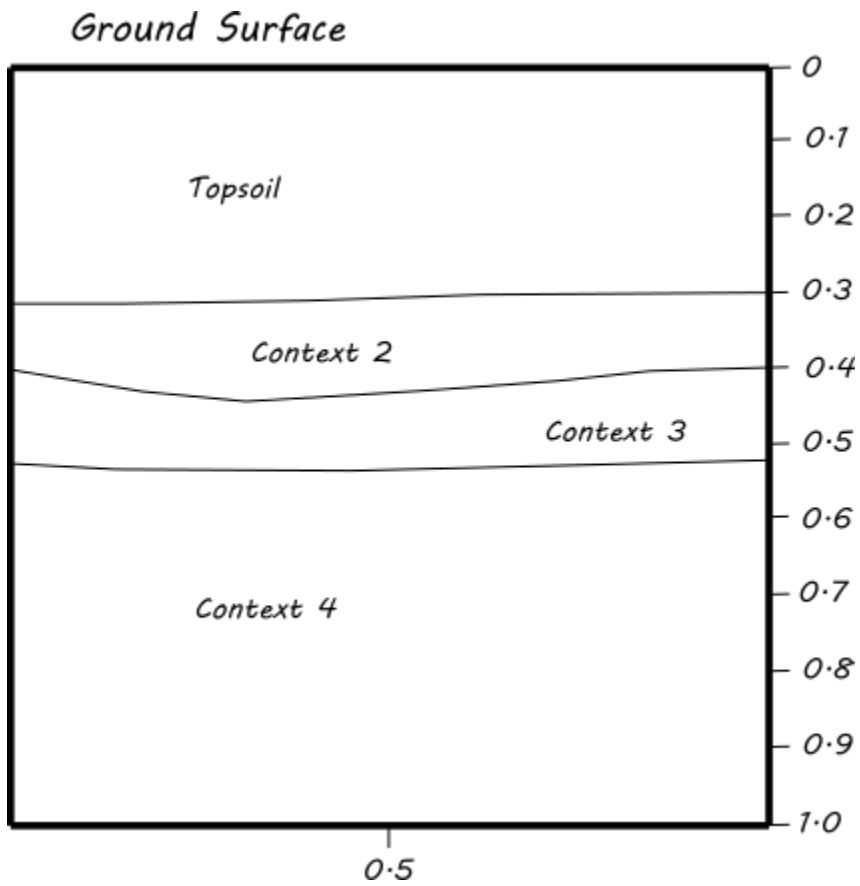
Left: drawing of south facing section (between corners 1-2)

Below: photograph of west facing section (between corners 2-3)



Test Pit Number	62	Test Pit Name	Jeremiah
Address	Dellwood (Park Street)	NGR	NZ 21291 29768
Excavators	C. Austin (yp); D. Singlewood (yp); A. Scullion (v); D. Willison (v); T. Cowan-Taylor (DU); L. Walton (DU); G. Laidlaw (DU)	Date of Excavation	16/06/22-19/06/2022
Number of Contexts	4	Reached Natural	No – rising ground water prevented further excavation of this test pit
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	1m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Test pit situated in Dellwood garden and comprised 4 contexts. Context 1 was topsoil, context 2 was a subsoil with stone inclusions, Context 3 showed evidence of a crude metallated surface consisting of rounded stones pressed into a dense clay context, and Context 4 consisted of a dense waterlogged clay deposit. Unfortunately, excavation was abandoned at the discovery of Context 4 because of rising ground water.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil with some large stone inclusions. Corner depths: 1) 0.32; 2) 0.29; 3) 0.3; 4) 0.33			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	
Summary of Context 3			
Dense clay deposit with thin layer of rounded pebbles pressed into the surface forming a metallated surface. Corner depths: 1) 0.42; 2) 0.41; 3) 0.4; 4) 0.45			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Light orangish grey
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	
Summary of Context 4			
Dense clay deposit with sporadic distribution of large rounded pebbles. This context was very wet and rising ground water prevented continued excavation of this context beyond its initial discovery. This deposit was			

excavated to a depth of 1m. Corner depths: 1) 0.5; 2) 0.52; 3) 0.5; 4) 0.48			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Dark bluish black
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay	Finds	



Above: drawing of south facing section
(between corners 1-2)

Below: drawing of south facing section
(between corners 1-2)



Test Pit Number	63	Test Pit Name	Kylie
Address	Dellwood (Park Street)	NGR	NZ 21299 29768
Excavators	S. Calvert (yp); A. Mikalauskas (yp); S. Gargett (yp); R. Davison (DU); S. Paterson (DU)	Date of Excavation	16/06/22
Number of Contexts	5	Reached Natural	No – rising ground water prevented excavation of Context 5 and beyond
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	1.22m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Test pit situated in Dellwood garden and comprised 5 contexts. These were all deposited horizontally with few features. Unfortunately, excavation had to be abandoned because of rising ground water. However, many modern and post-medieval finds were recovered in during this excavation.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	No finds
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.4; 2) 0.43; 3) 0.4; 4) 0.39			
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay, roots	Finds	Residual later medieval
Summary of Context 3			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Soil is both clay rich and has clay inclusions. Corner depths: 1) 0.55; 2) 0.56; 3) 0.56; 4) 0.57			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay	Finds	
Summary of Context 4			
Humic-rich deposit with high finds content. One large rock protruded from the north-facing section approx. 12cm into test pit. Corner depths: 1) 0.73; 2) 0.74; 3) 0.7; 4) 0.72			

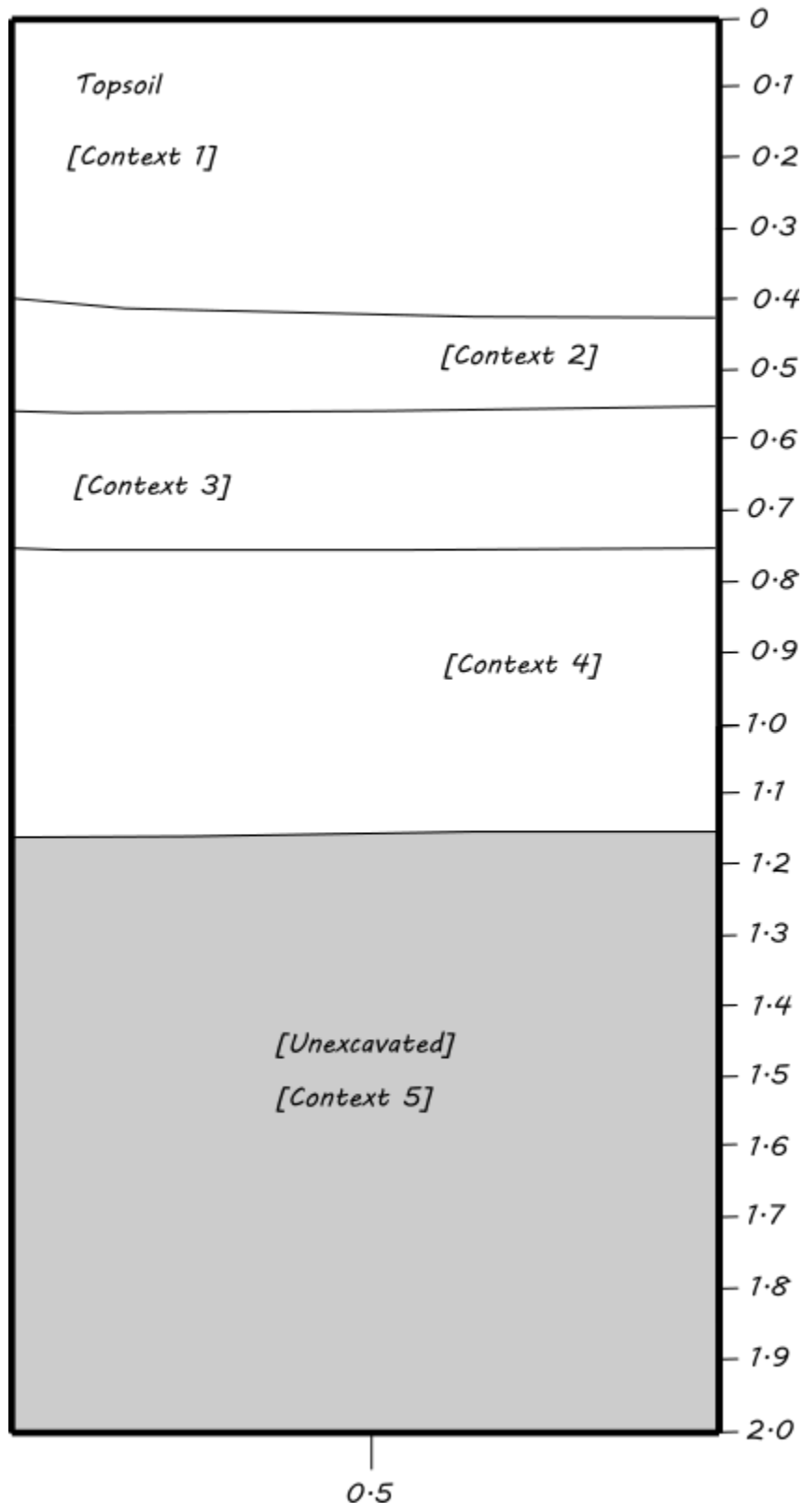
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish black
Inclusions	stone	Finds	
Summary of Context 5			
Homogenous clay-rich deposit which could not be excavated because of rising ground water. The blueish/grey tinge is likely caused by unoxidized clay in the matrix. Corner depths: 1) 1.17; 2) 1.18; 3) 1.22; 4) 1.17			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Light bluish grey
Inclusions	None	Finds	Residual post-medieval



Above: photograph of south facing section (between corners 1-2)

Below: drawing of south facing section (between corners 1-2)

Ground Surface



Test Pit Number	64	Test Pit Name	Leroy
Address	Dellwood (Park Street)	NGR	NZ 21292 29778
Excavators	M. Davies (DU); B. Perry (DU); C. Broom (yp); J. Harris (yp); A. Verma (DU); A. Scullion (v)	Date of Excavation	16/06/22
Number of Contexts	7	Reached Natural	No – discovered rising ground water in Context 7 and further excavation was impossible
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	1.2m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Test pit situated in Dellwood garden and comprised 7 contexts. Below the topsoil, context's 2, 3 and 4 sloped in different directions, suggesting a deliberate sequence of deposition. Subsequent contexts were more level, possibly suggesting surfaces. Unfortunately, this test pit was not excavated to the natural because of rising ground water detected in Context 7. Context 7 tantalizingly revealed a silver medieval hammered coin.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil sloping gently east-west. Corner depths: 1) 0.2; 2) 0.16; 3) 0.18; 4) 0.21			
Soil Consistency	Silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 3			
Homogenous subsoil sloping gently northeast-southwest (toward Corner 4). Corner depths: 1) 0.32; 2) 0.33; 3) 0.33; 4) 0.35			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Dark bluish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal	Finds	
Summary of Context 4			
Homogenous subsoil sloping east-west. Corner depths: 1) 0.43; 2) 0.4; 3) 0.38; 4) 0.53			

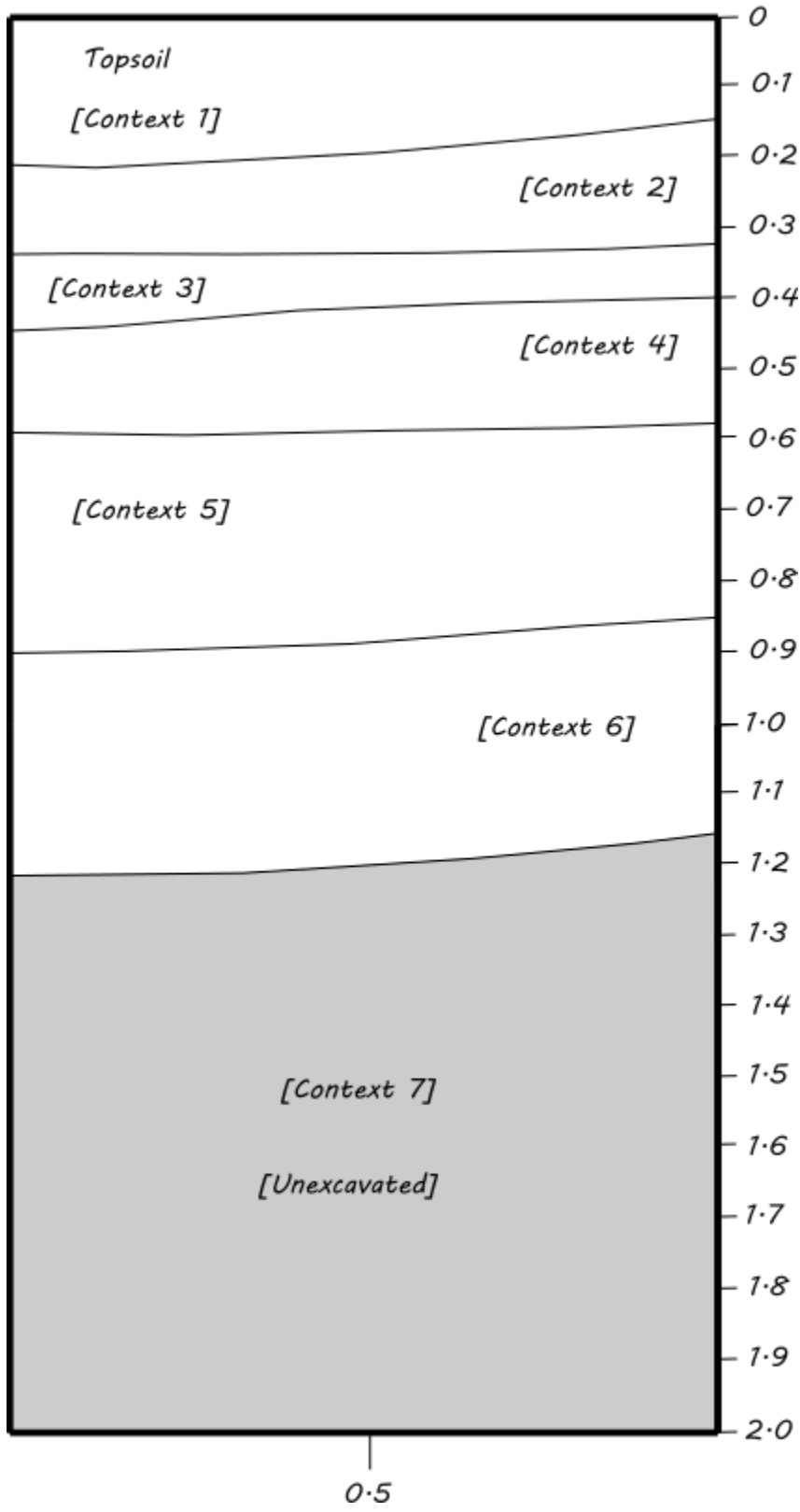
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Mid brownish yellow
Inclusions	Roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 5			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.59; 2) 0.58; 3) 0.54; 4) 0.56			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 6			
Homogenous deposit. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.9; 2) 0.85; 3) 0.88; 4) 0.9			
Soil Consistency	silt	Soil Colour	Dark reddish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	
Summary of Context 7			
Homogenous deposit. High volume of charcoal inclusions. Excavation ceased at the discovery of this context because of rising ground water which prevented further excavation. This deposit yielded a medieval hammered silver coin. Corner depths: 1) 1.2; 2) 1.14; 3) 1.07; 4) 1.12			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid blackish brown
Inclusions	Charcoal	Finds	



Above: photograph of south facing section (between corners 1-2)

Below: drawing of south facing section (between corners 1-2)

Ground Surface

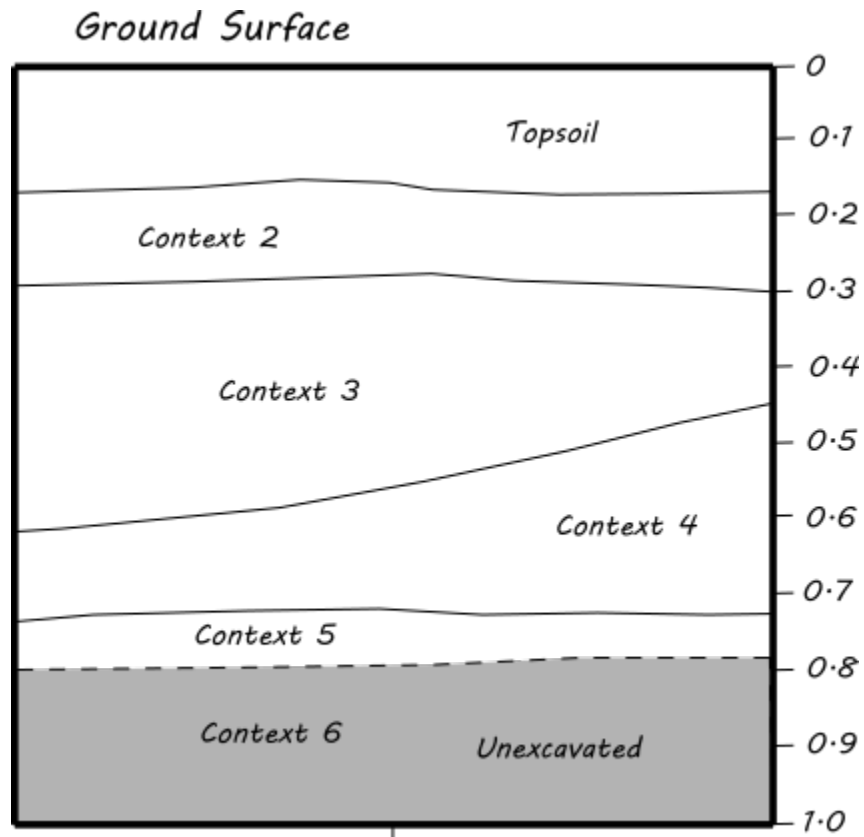


Test Pit Number	65	Test Pit Name	Melinda
Address	Dellwood (Park Street)	NGR	NZ 21294 29739
Excavators	T. Howat-Powell (yp); A. Henderson (yp); Y. Vogiaridis (DU); A. Cahill (DU)	Date of Excavation	16/06/22-19/06/2022
Number of Contexts	6	Reached Natural	No – rising ground water prevented excavation beyond Context 6.
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.82m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Test pit situated in Dellwood garden and comprised 4 contexts. Context 1 was topsoil, context 2 was a subsoil with stone inclusions, Context 3 showed evidence of a crude metallated surface consisting of rounded stones pressed into a dense clay context, and Context 4 consisted of a dense waterlogged clay deposit. Unfortunately, excavation was abandoned at the discovery of Context 4 because of rising ground water.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay, charcoal, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Clay deposit with some small voids in Corner 2 (northeast corner). Probably the result of animal burrowing. Corner depths: 1) 0.28; 2) 0.27; 3) 0.22; 4) 0.23			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Charcoal, clay	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 3			
Homogenous deposit, level across test pit. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.33; 2) 0.28; 3) 0.3; 4) 0.29			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal	Finds	
Summary of Context 4			
Homogenous deposit, level across test pit. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.56; 2) 0.55; 3) 0.43; 4) 0.58			

Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Mid brownish orange
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal	Finds	Residual later medieval
Summary of Context 5			
Homogenous deposit, level across test pit. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.77; 2) 0.76; 3) 0.72; 4) 0.74			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Mid greyish orange
Inclusions	None	Finds	None
Summary of Context 6			
Homogenous deposit, broadly horizontal across test pit. No obvious features. Rising ground water prevented excavation beyond the discovery of this context. Corner depths: 1) 0.81; 2) 0.82; 3) 0.76; 4) 0.79			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Dark greyish black
Inclusions	None	Finds	None

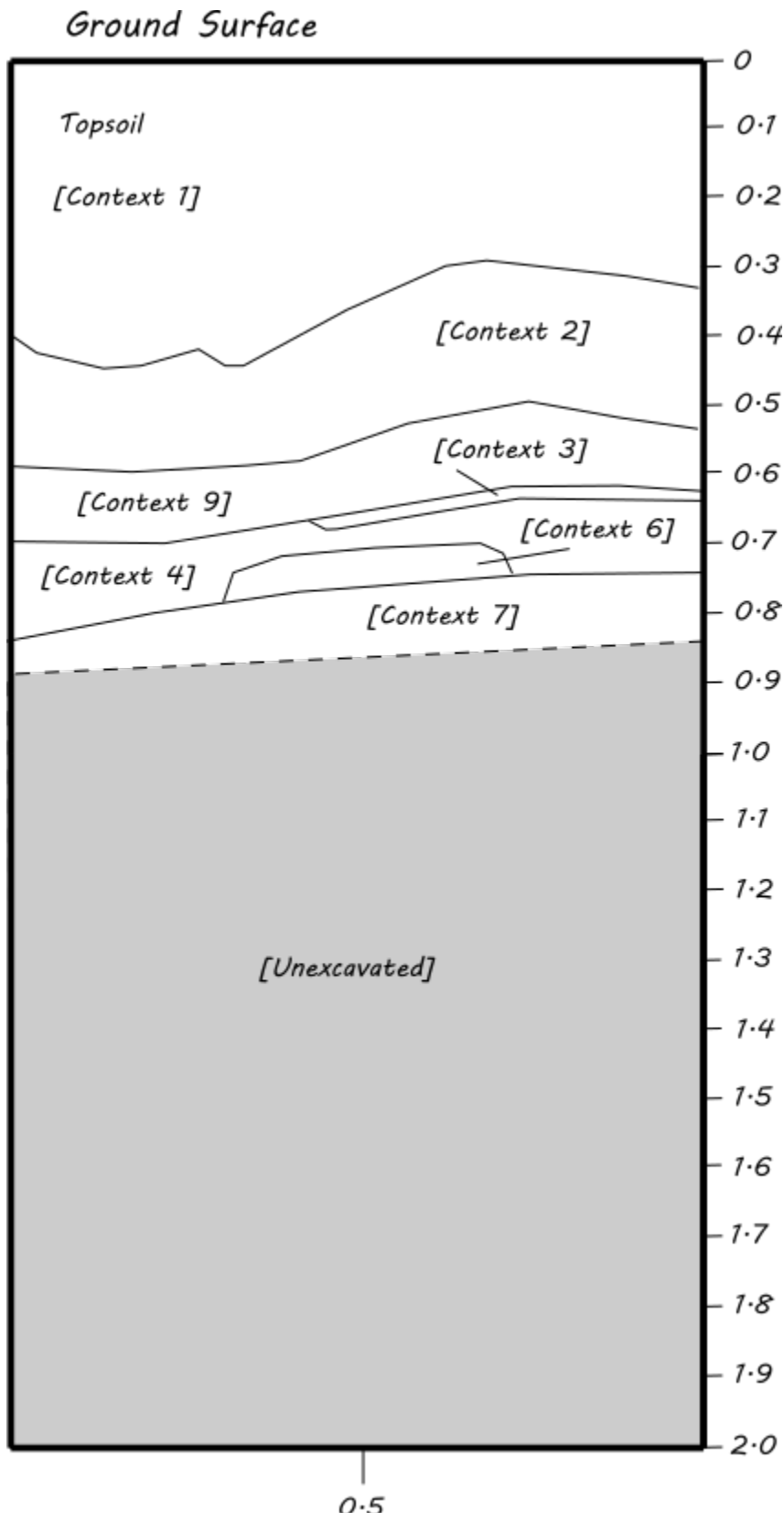
Below: Drawing of west facing section
(between corners 2-3)

Further below: Photograph of west facing
section (between corners 2-3)



Test Pit Number	66	Test Pit Name	Nigel
Address	Almshouses (Market Place)	NGR	NZ 21192 30153
Excavators	E. White (DU); B. Hill (DU); E. Hampton (DU); S. Hutchinson (v); W. Hines (DU)	Date of Excavation	20/06/2022-21/06/2022
Number of Contexts	8	Reached Natural	No – rising ground water prevented excavation beyond
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.92
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>Test pit situated in front garden of The Almshouses in Bishop Auckland Market Place. The current almshouses are 18th century and built on the footprint of ones built in 1663 by Bishop Cosin. The gardens are among the only green space in the centre of the market place. The soil is dark and very humic, although the homeowner revealed that he has dug the front lawn to approx.. 50cm depth to plant potatoes and collected all finds.</p> <p>The stratigraphy of this test pit was challenging and confusing. Large spreads of mortar, coal debris and rubble suggest deliberate dumping of material, possibly the result of building work. Unfortunately, rising ground water has prevented ongoing excavation and it was not possible to explore the extent of these changes. We did not uncover evidence of cobbled surfaces found in Test Pits 15 and 16.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Dark blackish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	Residual later medieval and post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Dark, silty context with many rock intrusions. Protruding from east-facing section is a segment of in situ drainage pipe which could not be removed without undermining the section. Corner depths: 1) 0.43; 2) 0.42; 3) 0.41; 4) 0.46</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Dark blackish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	Residual later medieval
Summary of Context 3			
<p>Deposit extends from north-facing section (between corners 3 and 4) extending approx. 25cm into test pit with an undulating interface between Context 3, 4 and 5. This context sits below Context 2 and above Context 5. Corner depths: 1) N/A; 2) N/A; 3) 0.6; 4) 0.62</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown

Inclusions	Sand, clay	Finds	
Summary of Context 4			
L-shaped context extending from Corner 1 towards Corner 3, encompassing Context 7 at this depth and abutting context 5 and 6. This is a mortar rich context, possibly a mortar spill. This context is not present in Corner 4 due to Context 7. Corner depths: 1) 0.6; 2) N/A; 3) 0.65; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Light whitish yellow
Inclusions	Stone, sand	Finds	None
Summary of Context 5			
Context filled with CBM and large stone fragments confined to north-east corner of test pit (Corner 2) and extending 60cm by 55cm into trench. Abuts contexts 6, 7 and 4. Corner depths: 1) N/A; 2) 0.63; 3) N/A; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Dark greyish black
Inclusions	Stone, clay	Finds	Residual later medieval
Summary of Context 6			
L-shaped context beneath Context 4 (mortar spread). Present in corners 1 and 3, not present in Corner 4 because of Context 7 which at this depth is fully encompassed by Context 6. Corner depths: 1) 0.62; 2) N/A; 3) 0.62; 4) 0.66			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Light brownish grey
Inclusions	Stone, clay, sand	Finds	None
Summary of Context 7			
L-shaped context which sits below Context 6. Context 7 was visible in Corner 4 in earlier contexts. Upon the removal of Context 6, it was found that Context 7 sat below it and followed the same footprint. This context was coal-rich (90%) with no finds. Corner depths: 1) 0.66; 2) N/A; 3) 0.77; 4) 0.73			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Dark blackish black
Inclusions	Stone, coal	Finds	None
Summary of Context 8			
Undulating homogenous deposit with four circular depressions. Unfortunately, rising ground water prevented further excavation. Corner depths: 1) 0.75; 2) 0.76; 3) 0.92; 4) 0.84			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Clay, roots	Finds	None



Left: drawing of north facing section (between cornices 3-4)

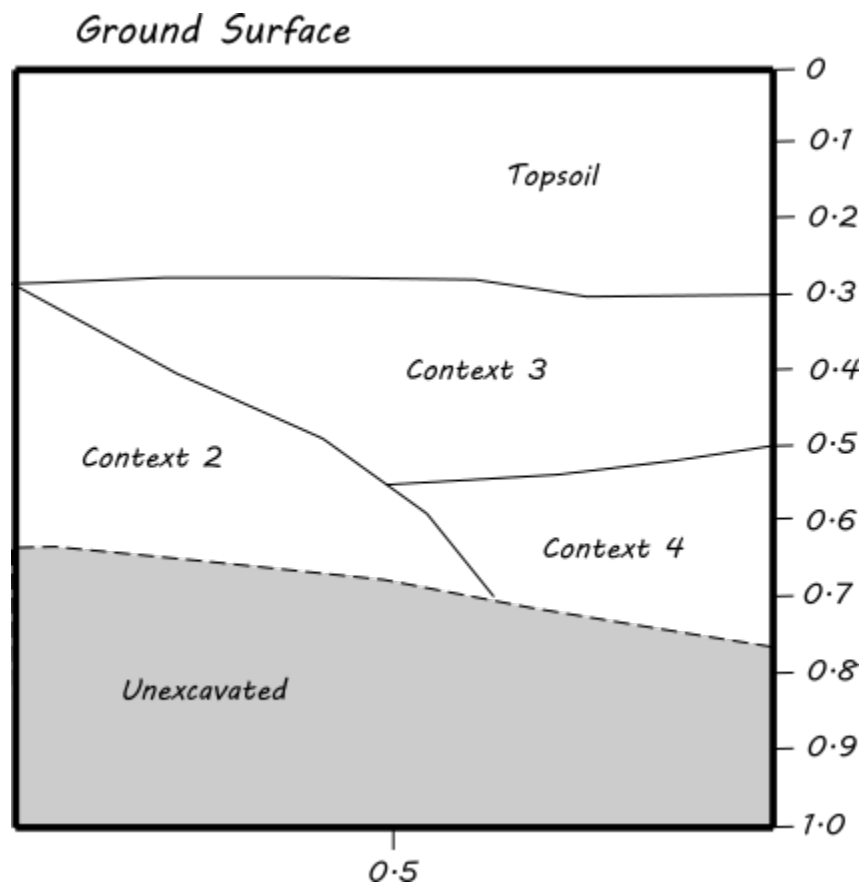
Below: Photograph of north facing section (between cornices 3-4)

Further below: photograph of rubble deposits



Test Pit Number	67	Test Pit Name	Olivia
Address	Area north of Silver Street properties	NGR	NZ 21156 30271
Excavators	P. Botwood (DU); J. Ford (DU); O. Broadhead (DU)	Date of Excavation	20/06/2022 – 23/06/2022
Number of Contexts	4	Reached Natural	No – Context 2 was too difficult to dig through
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.77m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>Test pit situated on area of flat ground belonging to Silver Street flat development. This area has not been built over and is used as communal garden/recreational land.</p> <p>This test pit had similar stratigraphy to Test Pit 68 with interleaved contexts of pure clay and silty sand with clean, sharp interfaces between the contexts. Like in TP 68, due to the purity of the deposits, the lack of natural pebbles/stones and lack of lamination of the sand, these are unlikely to be natural deposits. Instead, it is proposed that these interdigitated layers of sand and clay are either 1) residual material debris from the building of the Silver Street flat complex; 2) deliberate, deposits to create a level terrace for the recreational/garden area, probably done when Silver Street flat complex was built in the early 2000s.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath scrub. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Medium sand	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Grey clay present in north half of test pit, below Context 1 and abutting Context 3. Corner depths: 1) 0.29; 2) 0.27; 3) N/A; 4) N/A</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots, clay	Finds	Residual later medieval and post-medieval
Summary of Context 3			
<p>Silty sand present in south half of test pit, below Context 1 and abutting Context 3. This did not resemble natural sand as it lacked any lamination. Corner depths: 1) N/A; 2) N/A; 3) 0.3; 4) 0.29</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid Brownish orange
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	None

Summary of Context 4			
Silty sand present in south half of test pit, below Context 3 and abutting Context 2. This did not resemble natural sand as it lacked any lamination and stained fingers. Corner depths: 1) N/A; 2) N/A; 3) 0.52; 4) 0.47 Final corner depths: 1) 0.59; 2) 0.63; 3) 0.75; 4) 0.77			
Soil Consistency	Fine silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, sand, clay	Finds	None



Above: drawing of west facing section (between corners 2-3).

Below: photograph of west facing section (between corners 2-3).



Test Pit Number	68	Test Pit Name	Patrick
Address	Area north of Silver Street properties	NGR	NZ 21194 30278
Excavators	J. Harris (DU); R. Greenwood (DU); J. Harris (yp); S. Gargett (yp); T. Penman (yp); D. Willison (v)	Date of Excavation	20/6/22 – 24/6/22
Number of Contexts	6	Reached Natural	No
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	1.03
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>Test pit situated on area of flat ground belonging to Silver Street flat development. This area has not been built over and is used as communal garden/recreational land. This test pit had confusing stratigraphy, with seemingly interdigitated deposits of thick clay and pure sand. After the topsoil and initial subsoil, the lower contexts lacked any finds. Due to the purity of the deposits, the lack of natural pebbles/stones and lack of lamination of the sand, these are unlikely to be natural deposits. Instead, it is proposed that these interdigitated layers of sand and clay are either 1) residual material debris from the building of the Silver Street flat complex; 2) deliberate, deposits to create a level terrace for the recreational/garden area, probably done when Silver Street flat complex was built in the early 2000s.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath scrub. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Dark greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Homogenous subsoil, rich in modern and post-medieval finds. Corner depths: 1) 0.2; 2) 0.28; 3) 0.26; 4) 0.24</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Dark greyish black
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	Residual later medieval and post-medieval
Summary of Context 3			
<p>Yellowish-brown clay present in southeast half of test pit, with undulating horizon. Abuts Context 4 which is pure sand with clean, sharp interface. Corner depths: 1) N/A; 2) 0.44; 3) 0.59; 4) N/A</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish brown

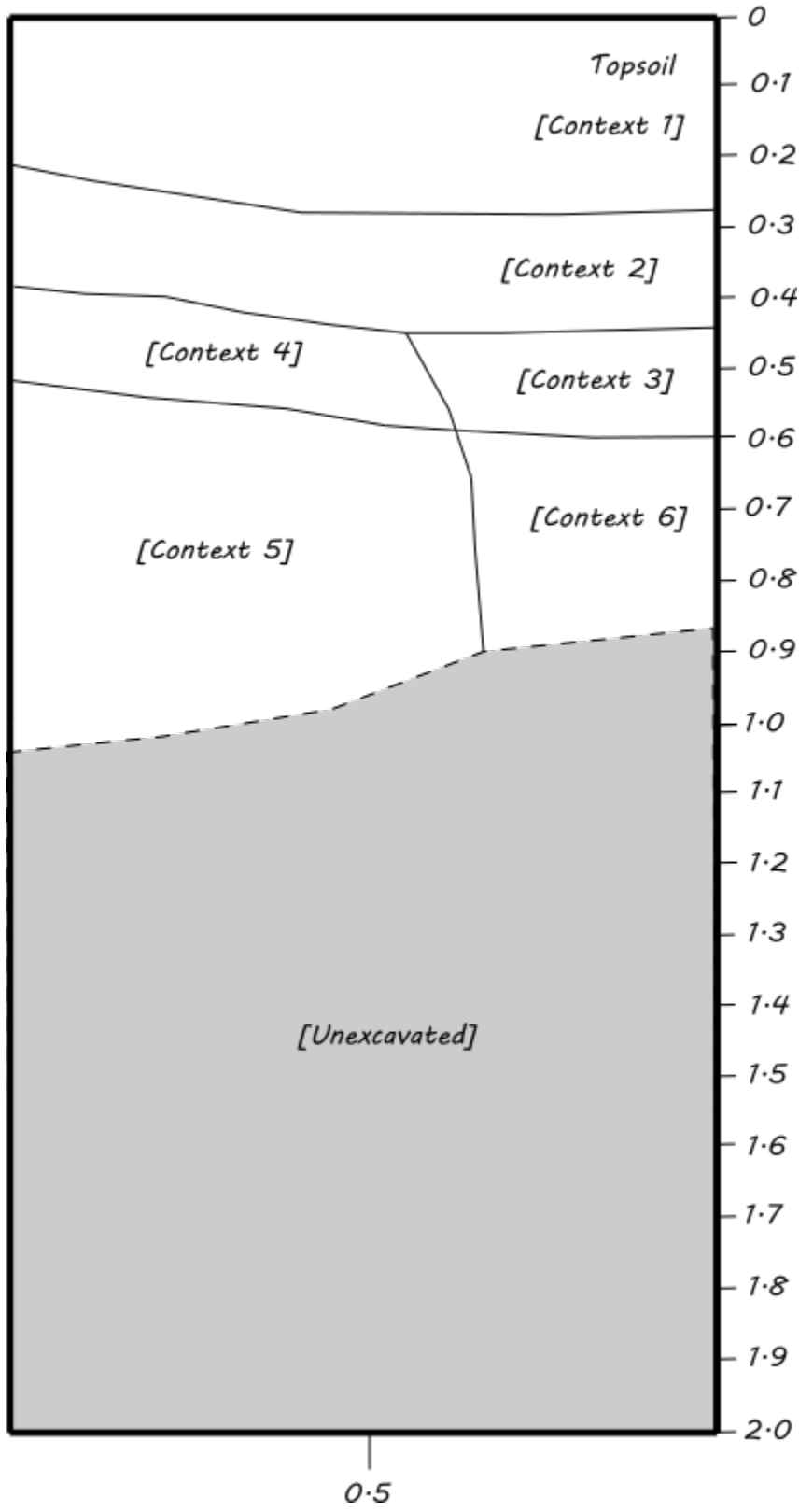
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	None
Summary of Context 4			
Pure yellow clay situated in northwestern half of trench, abutting Context 3 with clean, sharp interface. No finds. Resembles sand used in construction and is not laminated. Corner depths: 1) 0.40; 2) n/A; 3) N/A; 4) 0.46			
Soil Consistency	Medium sand	Soil Colour	Light greyish yellow
Inclusions	None	Finds	None
Summary of Context 5			
Clay deposit present across 80% of trench, abuts Context 6 along southeastern section (between corners 2 and 3). This deposit is similar to Context 3. No finds or inclusions within this. Corner depths: 1) 0.53; 2) n/A; 3) N/A; 4) 0.58			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Dark brownish grey
Inclusions	None	Finds	None
Summary of Context 6			
Pure sand compositionally identical to Context 4, abutting Context 5 along southeastern section (between corners 2 and 3) and extending approx.. 20cm into test pit. No finds or inclusions. Corner depths: 1) N/A; 2) 0.6; 3) 0.63; 4) N/A Final depth: 1) 1.0; 2) 0.88; 3) 0.8; 4) 1.02			
Soil Consistency	Medium sand	Soil Colour	Light greyish yellow
Inclusions	None	Finds	None



Above: photograph of northeast facing section (between corners 3-4)

Below: drawing of southwest facing section (between corners 1-2)

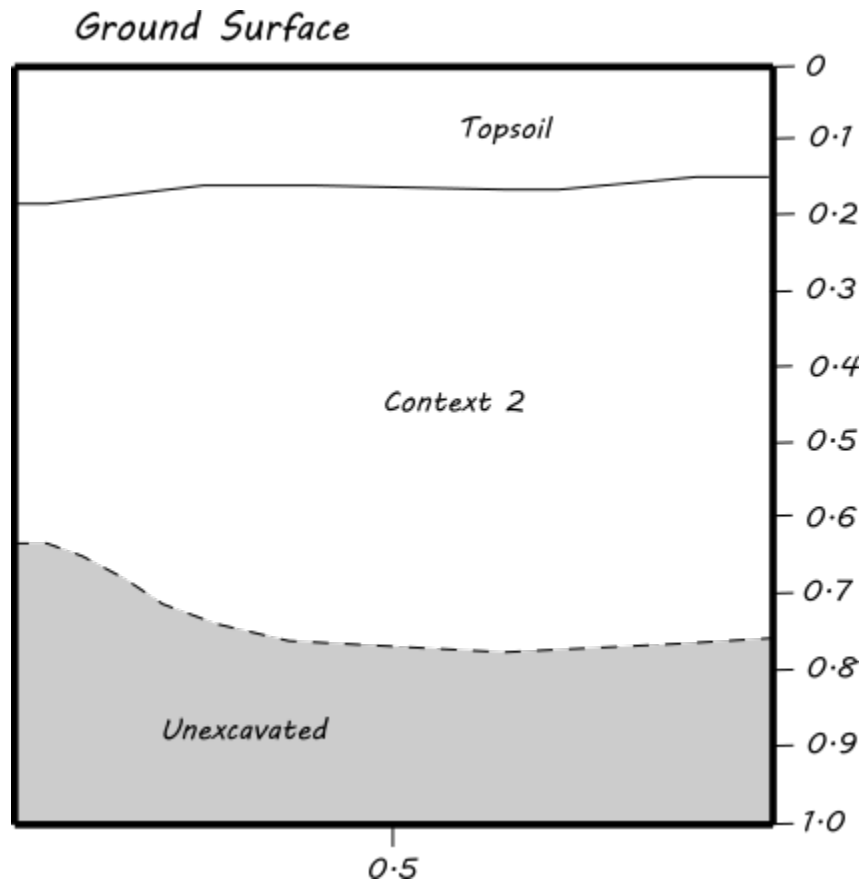
Ground Surface



Test Pit Number	69	Test Pit Name	Quintessa
Address	Area north of Silver Street properties	NGR	NZ 21189 30278
Excavators	J. Whitelaw (DU); M. Cain (DU); A. Henderson (yp); T. Howat-Powell (yp)	Date of Excavation	20/6/22
Number of Contexts	2	Reached Natural	No – unable to dig manually.
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.77m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Hot, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>Test pit situated on area of flat ground belonging to Silver Street flat development. This area has not been built over and is used as communal garden/recreational land. This test pit had confusing stratigraphy, with seemingly interdigitated deposits of thick clay and pure sand. After the topsoil, the subsequent deposit was a very compact and dry clay deposit with few finds. This clay was very hard to excavate manually and baked hard with the heat. This deposit has been interpreted as probably residual clay from the construction of the Silver Street building complex in the 1990s, probably for use as a levelling deposit to create the garden/recreational land.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath scrub. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Medium sand	Soil Colour	Dark greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Homogenous very compact and dry clay deposit with stones protruding from the section. This clay deposit was very difficult to excavate manually; it was very compact and dry because of the weather conditions. Excavation was abandoned in this context. Corner depths: 1) 0.17; 2) 0.17; 3) 0.14; 4) 0.2 Final depths: 1) 0.62; 2) 0.63; 3) 0.77; 4) 0.63</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Dark greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots, coal	Finds	

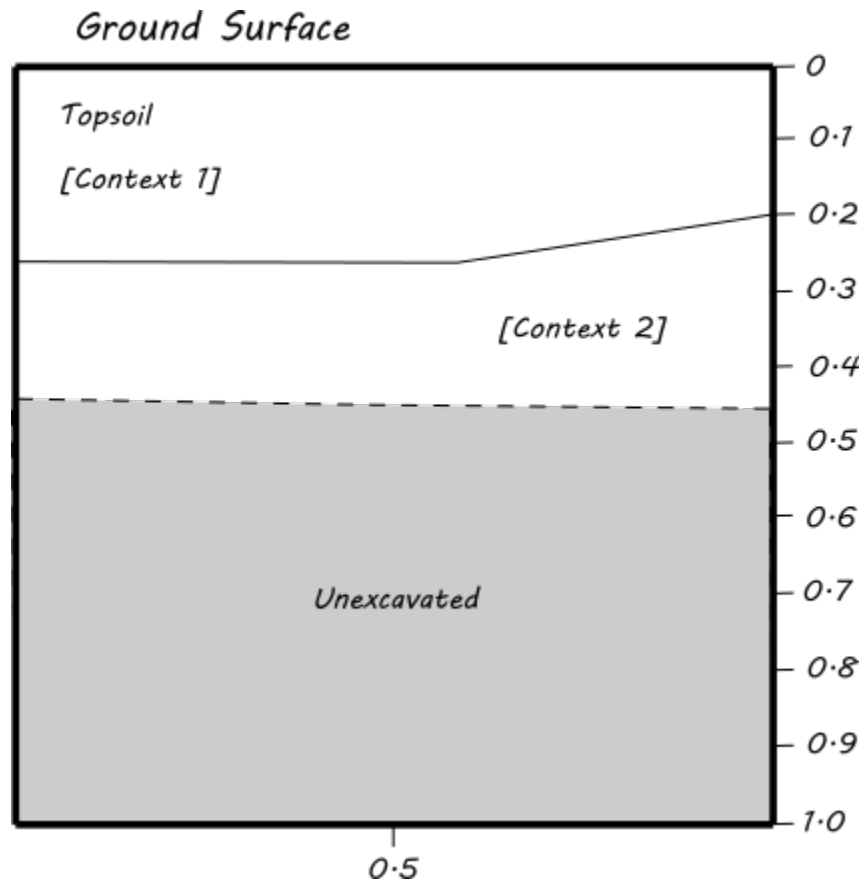
Below: drawing of west facing section
(between corners 2-3)

Further below: photograph of west facing
section (between corners 2-3)

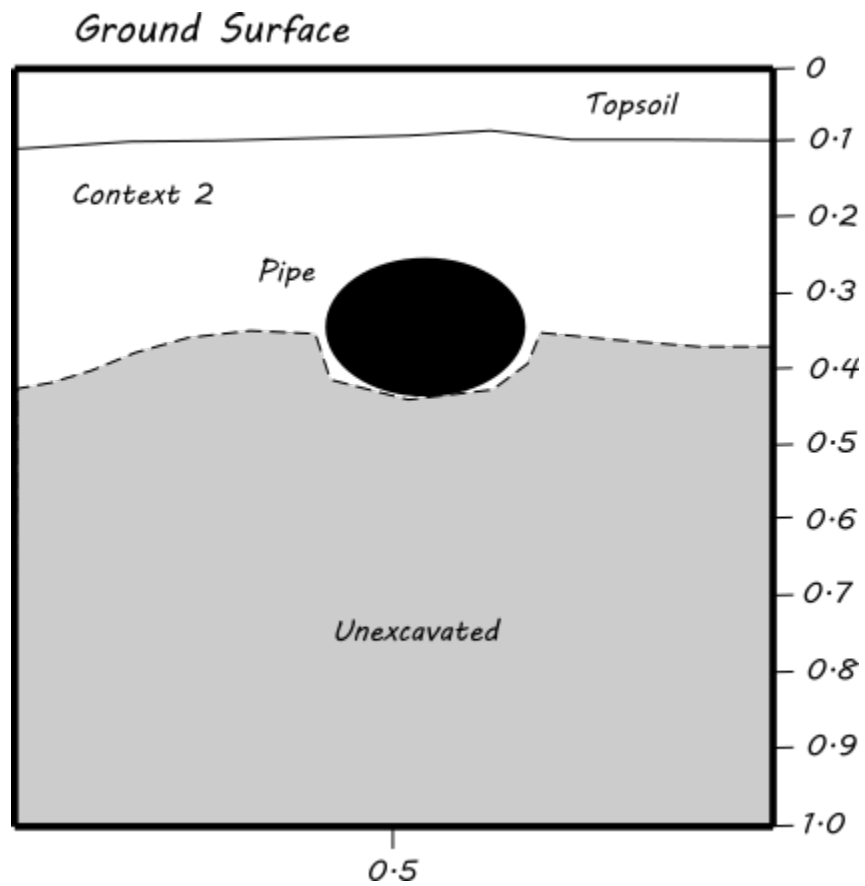


Test Pit Number	70	Test Pit Name	Ruben
Address	28 Market Place	NGR	NZ 21149 30260
Excavators	S. Gargett (yp); S. Calvert (yp); A. Scullion (v)	Date of Excavation	30/6/22
Number of Contexts	2	Reached Natural	No – test pit abandoned because of lack of time. Many test pits in the same plot were excavated to natural.
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.48
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Test pit consisted of 2 contexts and was abandoned due to time constraints. Many nearby test pits were excavated to the natural. Significant root disturbance hindered progress.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath scrub. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Significant root disturbance. Corner depths: 1) 0.24; 2) 0.2; 3) 0.21; 4) 0.24 Final depths: 1) 0.4; 2) 0.45; 3) 0.48; 4) 0.44			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots, clay	Finds	

Below: Drawing of south facing section
(between corners 1-2)



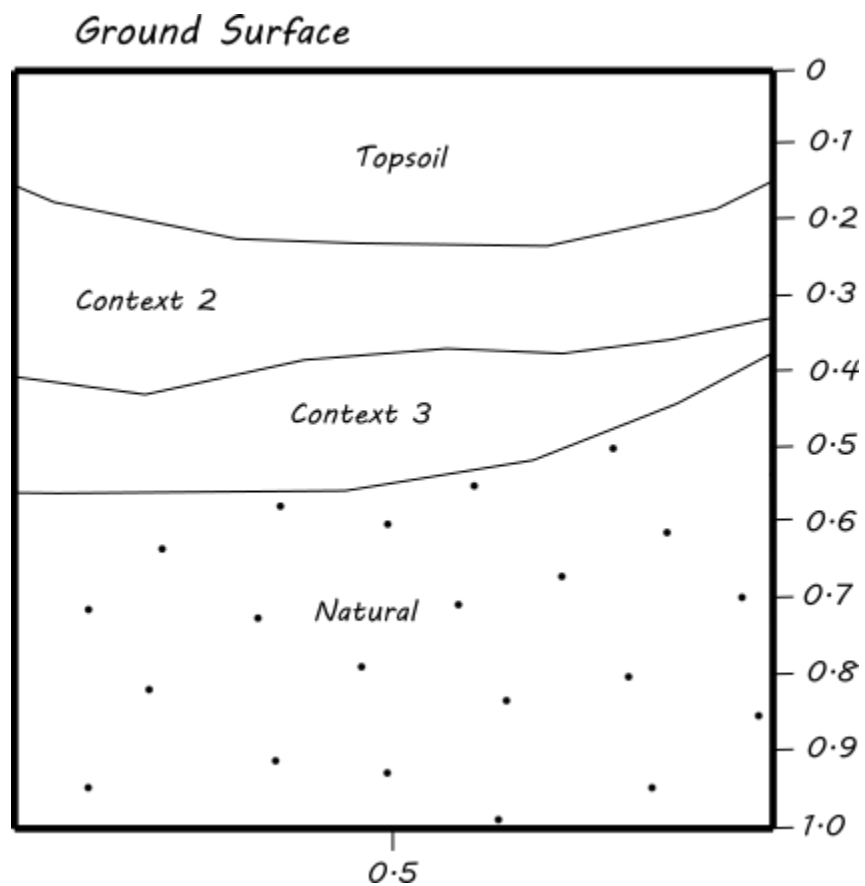
Test Pit Number	71	Test Pit Name	Sapphire
Address	28 Market Place	NGR	NZ 21148 30265
Excavators	D. Stephenson (yp); L. Kirby (yp); S. Hutchinson (v)	Date of Excavation	30/6/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	No – discovery of an intact drainage pipe halted progress
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.35
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Test pit in overgrown, wooded garden at the back of 28 Market Place. Excavation was simple but had to be abandoned because of the discovery of an intact drainage pipe in Context 3. Many modern and post-medieval finds were recovered from the topsoil and Context 2.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath scrub. Lots of roots and shallow. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Dark greyish black
Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots	Finds	Residual later medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.1; 2) 0.09; 3) 0.09; 4) 0.09			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid greyish grey
Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots, sand	Finds	Residual later medieval
Summary of Context 3			
Subsoil containing large intact ceramic drainage pipe. Excavation was abandoned to avoid damaging the pipe. The pipe sat within a firm silty-clay matrix containing rounded pebbles, clay patches and coal. Corner depths: 1) 0.35; 2) 0.34; 3) 0.29; 4) 0.28			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Light reddish brown
Inclusions	Clay, stones, coal	Finds	None



Above: drawing of west facing sections
(between corners 2-3)

Test Pit Number	72	Test Pit Name	Trent
Address	28 Market Place	NGR	NZ 21145 30272
Excavators	T. Howat-Powell (yp); C. Broom (yp); M. Jones (v)	Date of Excavation	30/6/22
Number of Contexts	4	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.38-0.64m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.64m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Test pit in overgrown, wooded garden at the back of 28 Market Place. Excavation was simple but had to be abandoned because of the discovery of an intact drainage pipe in Context 3. Many modern and post-medieval finds were recovered from the topsoil and Context 2.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath scrub. Lots of roots and shallow. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	Residual later medieval and post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.15; 2) 0.17; 3) 0.13; 4) 0.17			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid orangey brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval and later medieval
Summary of Context 3			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.32; 2) 0.33; 3) 0.39; 4) 0.36			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Light greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots, charcoal	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 4 (NATURAL)			
Homogenous undulating clay deposit with some orange/brown mottling. Rounded pebbles embedded within context. Resembles natural contexts found elsewhere. Corner depths: 1) 0.5; 2) 0.38; 3) 0.49; 4) 0.64			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Light orangish brown

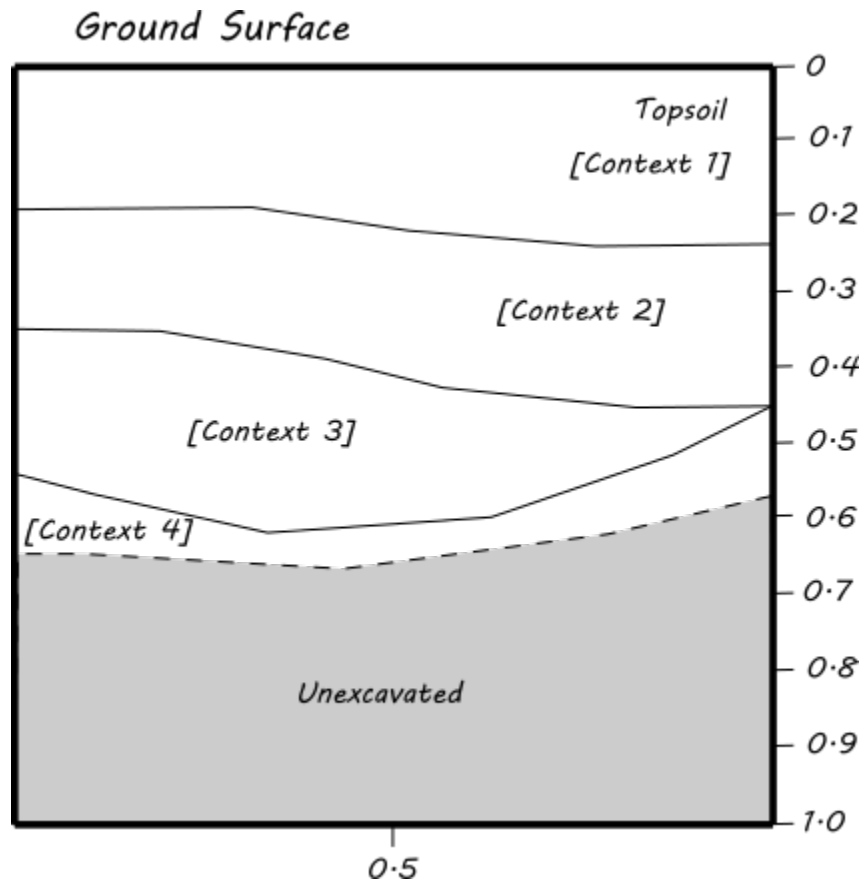
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	N/A
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Above: drawing of south facing section
(between corners 1-2)

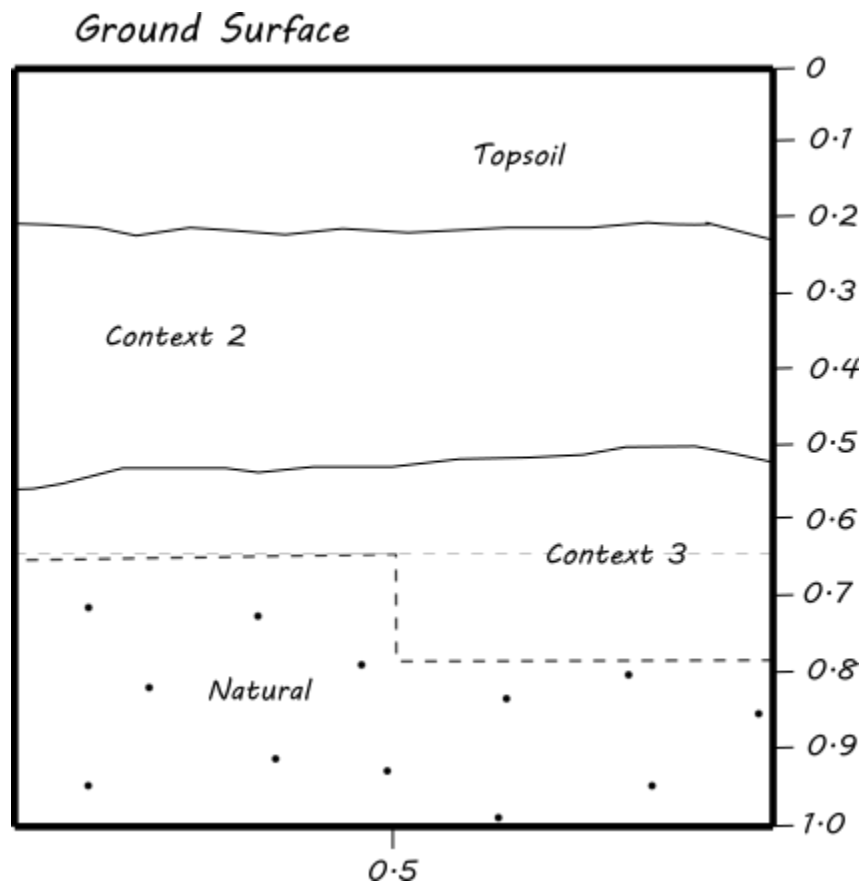
Test Pit Number	73	Test Pit Name	Umika
Address	28 Market Place	NGR	NZ 21139 30287
Excavators	D. Nelson Singlewood (yp); C. Austin (yp); D. Willison (v); M. Jones (v)	Date of Excavation	30/6/22
Number of Contexts	4	Reached Natural	No – test pit abandoned before completion because of time constraints. Many nearby test pits were excavated to natural.
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.35
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Warm, bright, sunny
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Test pit in overgrown, wooded garden at the back of 28 Market Place. Excavation was simple but had to be abandoned because of the discovery of an intact drainage pipe in Context 3. Many modern and post-medieval finds were recovered from the topsoil and Context 2. Test pit abandoned before completion because of time constraints. Many nearby test pits were excavated to the natural. This test pit had significant root disturbance.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath scrub. Lots of roots and shallow. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid greyish grey
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. Slag-rich. Abundant finds. Corner depths: 1) 0.18; 2) 0.23; 3) 0.26; 4) 0.23			
Soil Consistency	Coarse sand	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots, charcoal	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 3			
Charcoal-rich deposit. Possible evidence of the deposition of cinders and other burnt material in a singular event. Corner depths: 1) 0.37; 2) 0.45; 3) 0.46; 4) 0.4			
Soil Consistency	Coarse sand	Soil Colour	Dark blackish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 4			
Charcoal-rich deposit with distinct texture and colour difference from Context 3. Deposit slopes dramatically			

east-west. Corner depths: 1) 0.55; 2) 0.45; 3) 0.46; 4) 0.58 Final depths: 1) 0.60; 2) 0.57; 3) 0.55; 4) 0.64			
Soil Consistency	Coarse silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid blackish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal	Finds	None



Above: drawing of south facing section
(between corners 1-2)

Test Pit Number	74	Test Pit Name	Vaughan
Address	8 Clarence Gardens	NMR	NZ 20585 29593
Excavators	T. Howat-Powell (yp); D. Stephenson (yp); A. Scullion (v)	Date of Excavation	7/7/22 – 8/7/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.6m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.78m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Sunny, very dry. Bright sunlight made discerning contexts challenging.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Excavated over two days in very hot and dry conditions. Dry baked ground, significant root intrusion, and large quantities of sharp plate glass slowed excavation. Two archaeological contexts were identified, and one natural context. Natural was tested to a depth of 0.78m in one corner. Finds were largely post-medieval and modern domestic refuse. Large quantities of plate window glass might suggest that the test pit site was an active point of glass working or glass refuse relating to the construction of the house. The windows appeared contemporary to the house which dates from the 1930s and was built in an Antipodean vernacular style.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0m; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Dark brownish grey (dry)
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	Residual later medieval and post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Similar consistency to context 1 with greater compaction. Corner depths: 1) 0.61m; 2) 0.78; 3) 0.65; 4) 0.6			
Soil Consistency	Silt	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown (dry)
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	Residual later medieval
Summary of Context 3 (NATURAL)			
Homogenous natural glacial sand and clay matrix with rounded pebble inclusions. Very compact and dry, hard to excavate by hand. Corner was excavated to a depth of 0.78m to test context.			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Mid yellowy orange (dry)

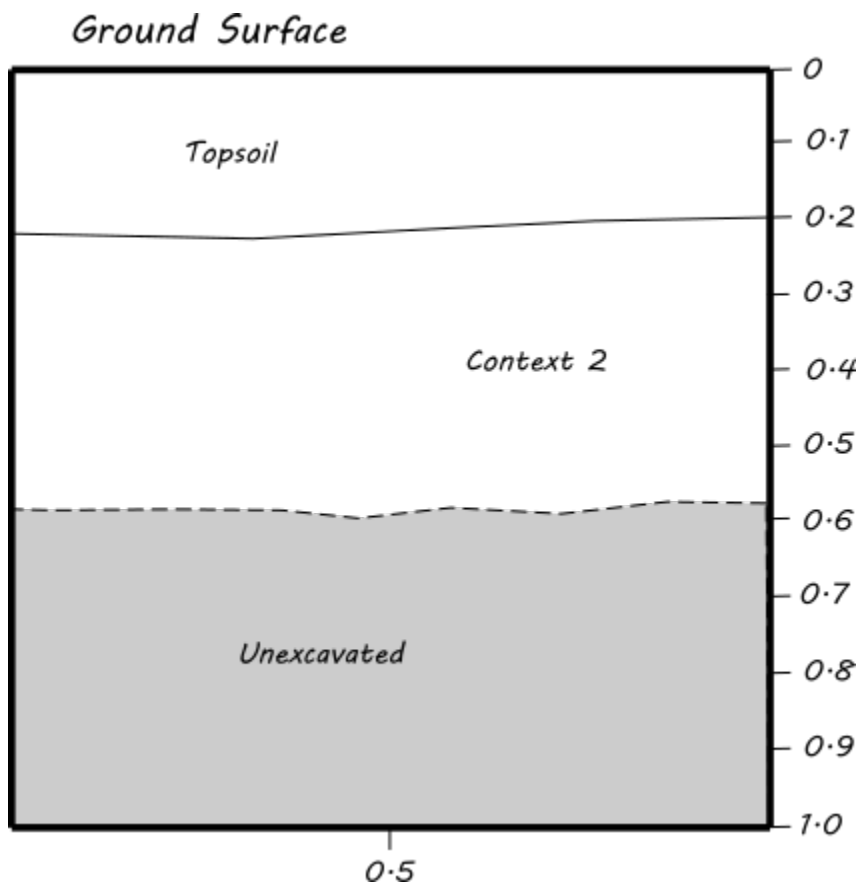


Above: drawing of west facing section
(between corners 1-2)

Test Pit Number	75	Test Pit Name	Wendy
Address	25 Ladysmith Close	NMR	NZ 20569 29552
Excavators	J. Harris (yp); A. Henderson (yp); M. Robinson (v)	Date of Excavation	7/7/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	No – deposits were rubble-heavy and too difficult to dig manually
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.6m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Sunny, hot, dry
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is situated in Ladysmith Close, one of the highest areas in Bishop Auckland. Because of its elevation, this area was targeted because of the potential for prehistoric or historic settlement in high places. During the excavation of this pit large areas of rubble were located which forced abandonment of this excavation. It is possible that this remnant rubble from a large early-mid 20th century water tower which stood close to the this garden, though not on the exact location.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Dark brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Homogenous subsoil containing large stone inclusions, slag inclusions, high quantities of CBM and slate fragments. Corner depths: 1) 0.2; 2) 0.16; 3) 0.2; 4) 0.15</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish black
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 3			
<p>Context three was a dense rubble-rich deposit containing large quantities of stone and CBM. Excavation was abandoned at the point of discovery of Context 3 because it was considered too difficult to dig manually. Corner depths: 1) 0.6; 2) 0.58; 3) 0.58; 4) 0.6</p>			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	None

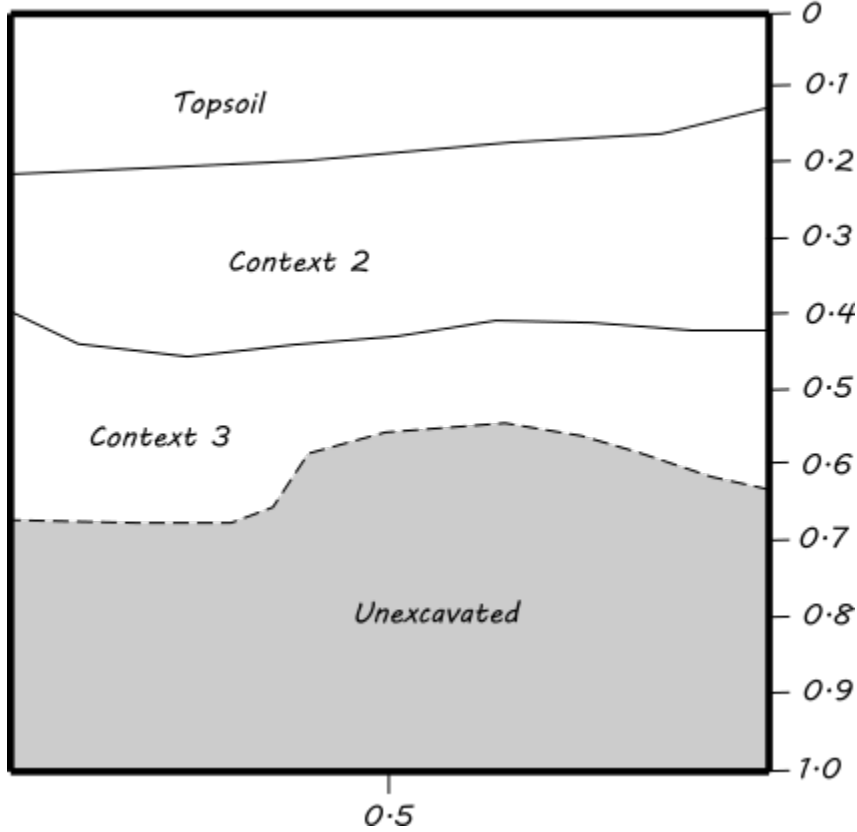
Below: photograph of south facing section (between corners 1-2)

Further below: drawing of south facing section (between corners 1-2)



Test Pit Number	76	Test Pit Name	Xander
Address	25 Ladysmith Close	NMR	NZ 20568 29553
Excavators	C. Austin (yp); C. Broom (yp); M. Jones (V)	Date of Excavation	07/07/2022
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	No – hit a dense concrete layer that was impossible to excavate through.
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.63m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Sunny, hot, dry
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is situated in Ladysmith Close, one of the highest areas in Bishop Auckland. Because of its elevation, this area was targeted because of the potential for prehistoric or historic settlement in high places. During the excavation of this pit large areas of concrete and pipes were located which forced abandonment of this excavation. It is possible that this remnant rubble from a large early-mid 20th century water tower which stood close to the this garden, though not on the exact location.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Homogenous deposit, no obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.13.; 2) 0.18; 3) 0.16; 4) 0.19</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	None
Summary of Context 3			
<p>Thick clay deposit, very hard to dig as ground was baked due to heatwave. During the excavation a large area of concrete was discovered extended southwest-northeast between corners 2 and 4. A ceramic pipe was also located southeast of the concrete raft. This test pit was abandoned because it was impossible to excavated beyond this concrete.</p> <p>Corner depths: 1) 0.43.; 2) 0.36; 3) 0.42; 4) 0.4 Final depths: 1) 0.63; 2) 0.46; 3) 0.6; 4) 0.57</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Dark greyish brown
Inclusions	None	Finds	

Ground Surface



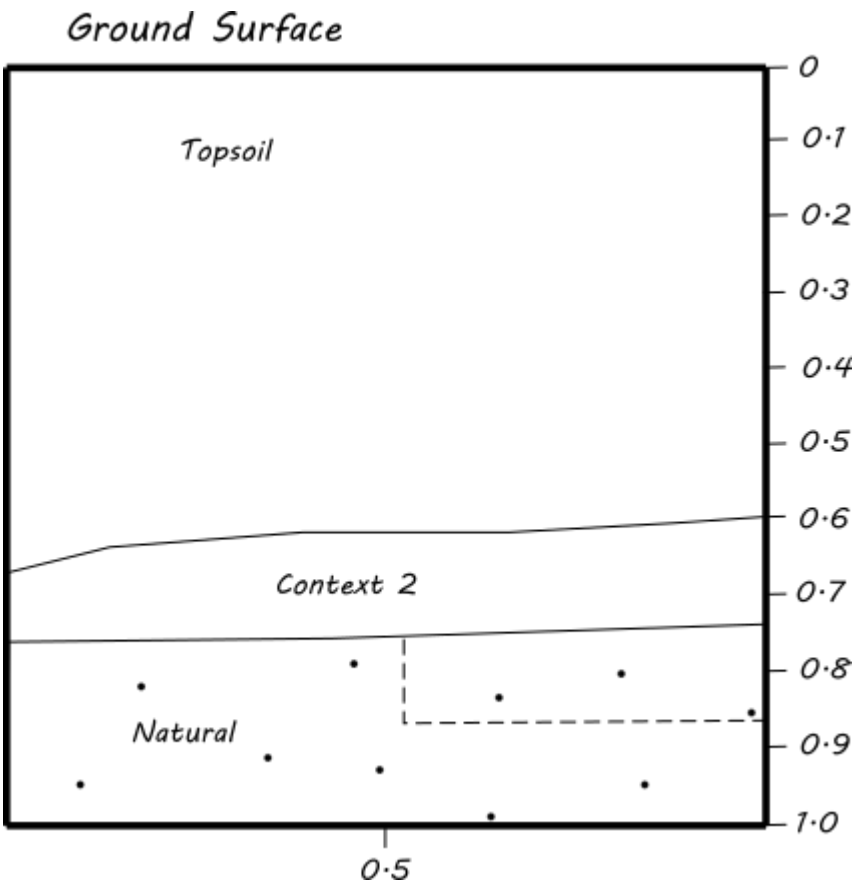
Left: Drawing of east facing section (between corners 4-1)
Below: Photograph of west facing section (between corners 2-3)



Test Pit Number	77	Test Pit Name	Yvonne
Address	36 Etherley Lane	NMR	NZ 20431 29499
Excavators	L. Kirby (yp); R. Davidson (DU); D. Nelson Singlewood (yp); A. Scullion (v)	Date of Excavation	7/7/22 – 8/7/22
Number of Contexts	2	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.55-0.65	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.89
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Sunny, hot, dry
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
This test pit is situated in the back garden of 36 Etherley Lane. Very simple stratigraphy. One context, and a natural context. This pit was excavated in very hot conditions which baked the soil. It is possible there were more subtle contexts which were difficult to identify because of the weather situation.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2 (NATURAL)			
Natural silty sand with rounded pebble inclusions. Sondage excavated in Corner 2 to test natural to a depth of 0.89m. Corner depths: 1) 0.65; 2) 0.61; 3) 0.55; 4) 0.58 Final depths: 1) 0.73; 2) 0.7; 3) 0.67; 4) 0.66			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid brownish yellow
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal	Finds	None

Below: photograph of south facing section (between corners 1-2)

Further below: drawing of south facing section (between corners 1-2)



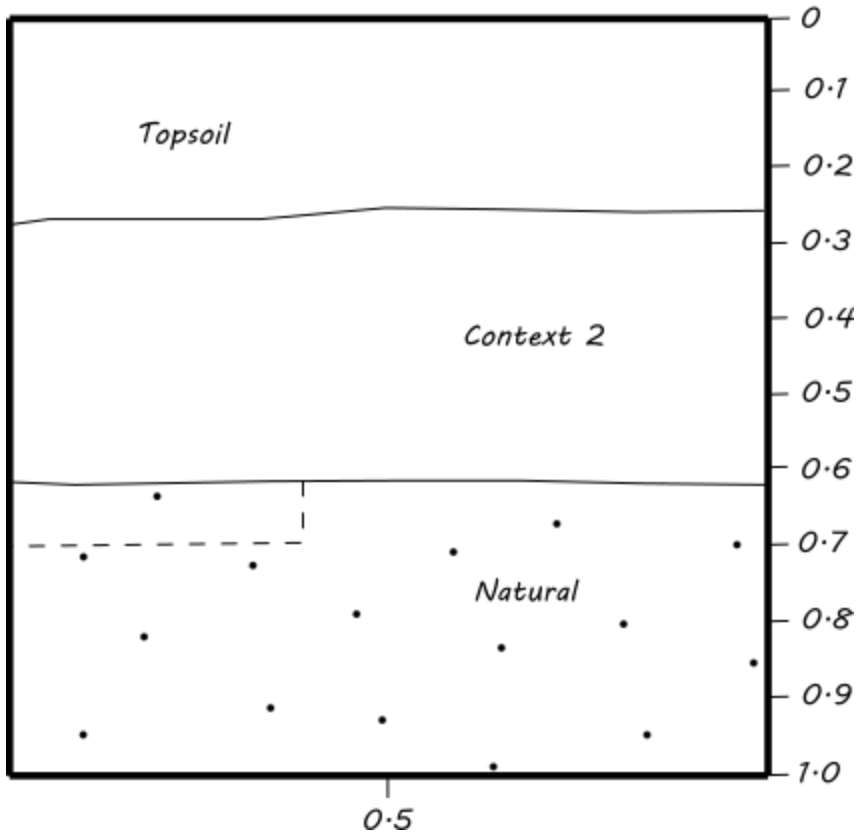
Test Pit Number	78	Test Pit Name	Zalazar
Address	36 Etherley Lane	NMR	NZ 20412 29493
Excavators	S. Hutchinson (v); A. Mikalauskas (yp); S. Gargett (yp); S. Calvert (yp)	Date of Excavation	7/7/22 – 8/7/22
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.62-0.68	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.72m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Sunny, dry, very hot
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
This test pit is situated in the back garden of No. 36 Etherley Lane. Very simple stratigraphy, one topsoil, one subsoil and the natural. Finds recovered were largely modern, and likely relate to the 19 th and 20 th century construction and occupation of the property.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous loose topsoil beneath wood chips. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Charcoal, clay, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous compact subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.25.; 2) 0.18; 3) 0.27; 4) 0.28			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Light greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, sand, clay, roots, coal	Finds	Residual later medieval
Summary of Context 3 (NATURAL)			
Very firm and friable clay deposit. Box sectioned in Corner 3 to a depth of 10cm. Corner depths: 1) 0.64.; 2) 0.68; 3) 0.62; 4) 0.62			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Light yellowish brown
Inclusions	None	Finds	N/A

Below: photograph of north facing section (between corners 2-3)

Further below: drawing of east facing section (between corners 3-4)



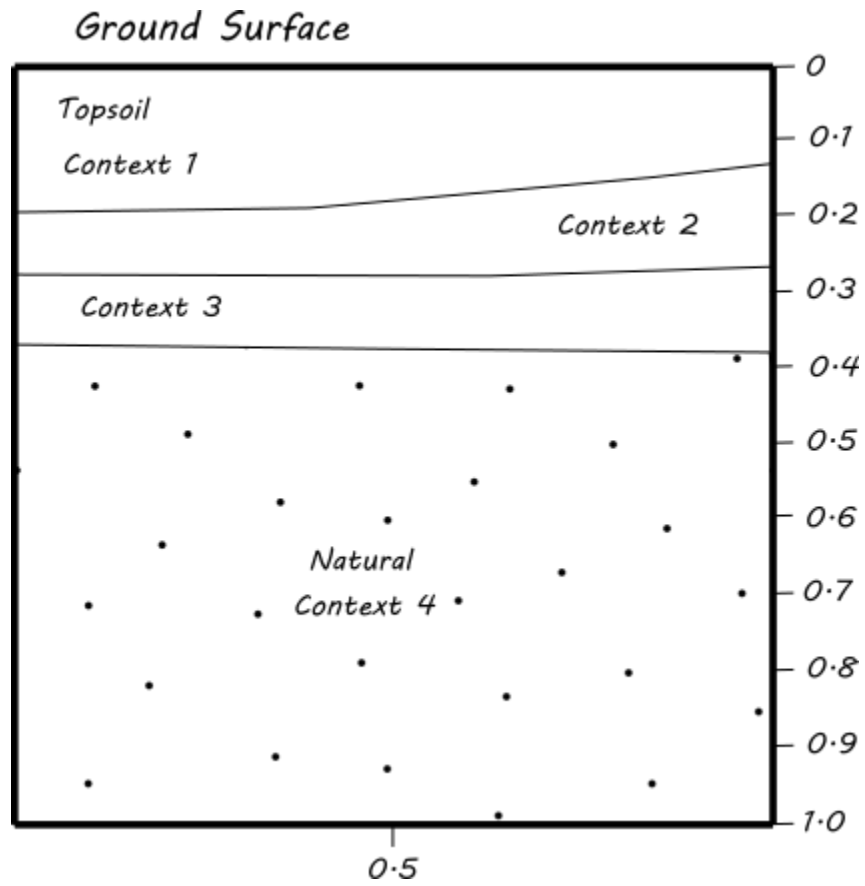
Ground Surface



Test Pit Number	79	Test Pit Name	Aladore
Address	24 Etherley Lane	NMR	NZ 20421 29616
Excavators	S. Calvert (yp); A. Mikalauskas (yp); S. Hutchinson (v); L. Luo (DU)	Date of Excavation	14/7/22
Number of Contexts	4	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.34-0.41m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.41m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Overcast, warm.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
This test pit is situated in the back garden of 24 Etherley Lane, in a vegetable patch. The stratigraphy was largely simple, with one topsoil and two subsoil contexts. The natural was regularly ridged, with Context 3 infilling in the furrows in between. This has been interpreted as evidence of ploughing. Although in a garden now, this evidence suggests that this test pit was situated on agricultural land at an earlier date.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous loose topsoil beneath scrub. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Mid greyish black
Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots	Findings	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Compact deposit with a higher frequency of stone inclusions. Corner depths: 1) 0.17.; 2) 0.12; 3) 0.16; 4) 0.12			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Mid brownish grey
Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots	Findings	
Summary of Context 3			
Compact uniform deposit, no obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.24.; 2) 0.29; 3) 0.27; 4) 0.22			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Light orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots, coal	Findings	
Summary of Context 4 (NATURAL)			
Compact deposit, similar to Context 3 in composition, with a slightly deeper orange tone and coal inclusions than Context 3. Context 4 was first identified as 4 regularly spaced east-west strips, with equally spaced strips of Context 3 between them. This has feature has been interpreted as plough marks. Corner depths: 1) 0.41.; 2) 0.37; 3) 0.38; 4) 0.34			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown

Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots,	Finds	N/A
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Above: Photographs of section 3-4 (west facing section)

Above: drawing of section 1-2 (south facing section)

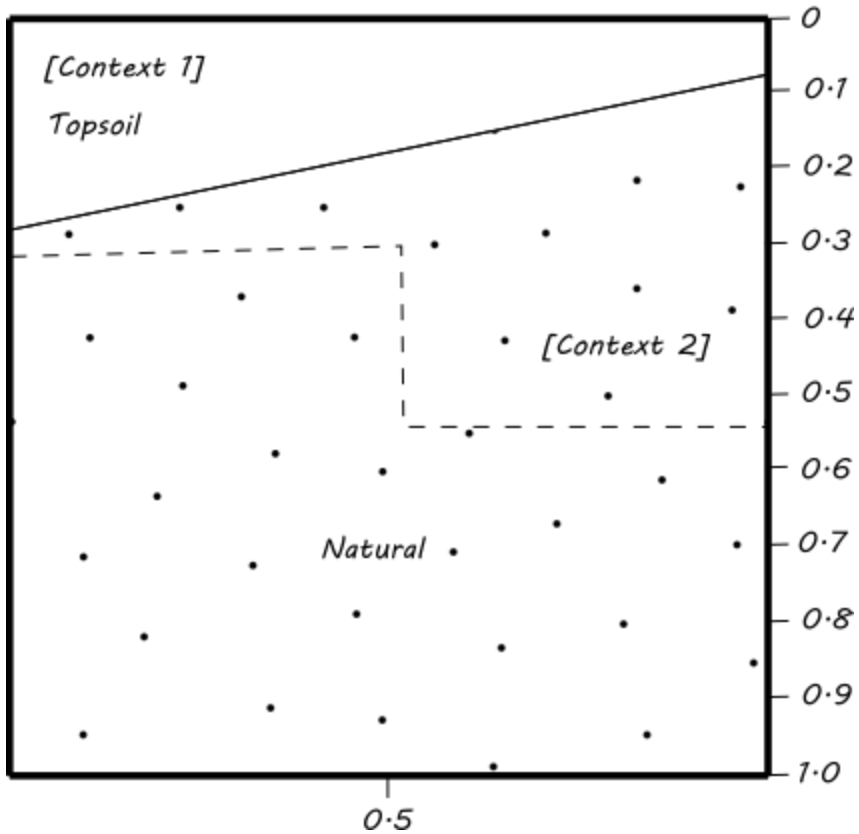
Test Pit Number	80	Test Pit Name	Bertha
Address	24 Etherley Lane	NMR	NZ 20416 29622
Excavators	D. Stephenson (yp); J. Harris (yp); A. Henderson (yp); M. Jones (v); M. Robinson (v)	Date of Excavation	14/7/22
Number of Contexts	2	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.09-0.24	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.53m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Overcast, warm.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
This test pit is situated in the back garden of 24 Etherley Lane, in a vegetable patch. The stratigraphy was very simple, consisting of one topsoil and natural.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous loose topsoil beneath scrub. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid brownish black
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	Residual later medieval
Summary of Context 2 (NATURAL)			
Homogenous loose deposit. No obvious features. Corner 3 excavated to a depth of 0.53m to test natural deposit. Corner depths: 1) 0.24.; 2) 0.22; 3) 0.09; 4) 0.08 Final depths: 1) 0.31; 2) 0.25; 3) 0.24; 4) 0.22			
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	N/A

Below: photograph of south facing section (between corners 1-2)

Further Below: drawing of west facing section (between corners 2-3)



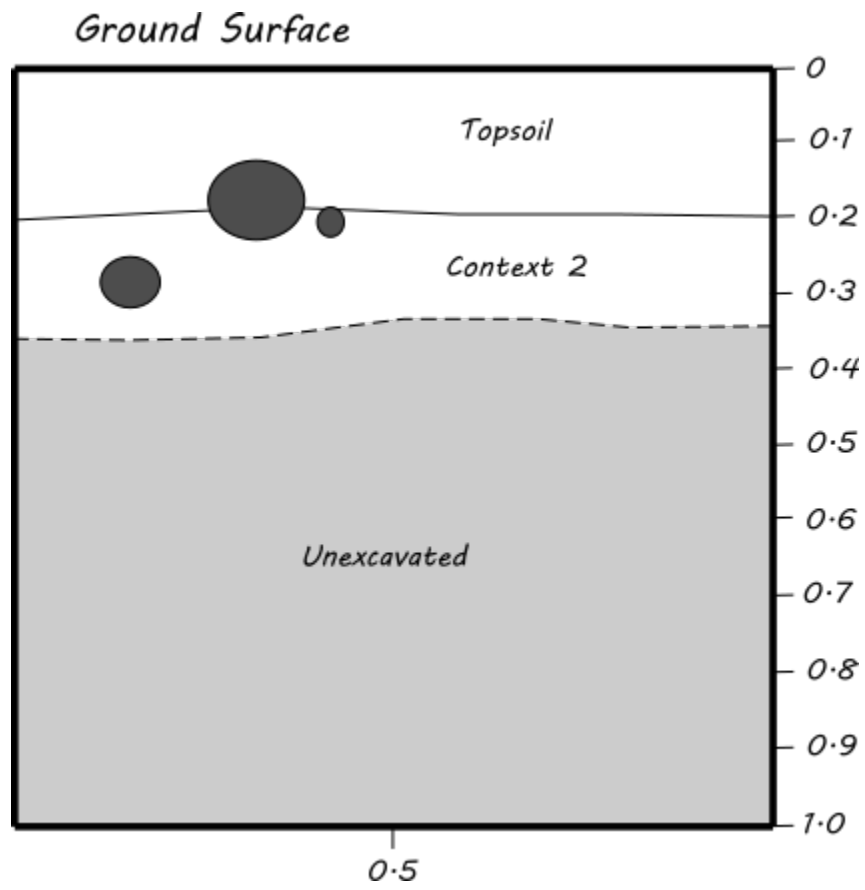
Ground Surface



Test Pit Number	81	Test Pit Name	Cristiano
Address	25 Etherley Lane (front garden)	NMR	NZ 20502 29625
Excavators	C. Broom (yp); D. Nelson Singlewood (yp); M. Davies (DU); J. Parker (v)	Date of Excavation	14/7/22
Number of Contexts	2	Reached Natural	No – excavation was abandoned because of significant root disturbance
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.3
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Hot, sunny, dry
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
This test pit is located in the front garden of 25 Etherley Lane, adjacent to Etherley Lane. Beneath the topsoil was a context with significant root disturbance, which made excavation impossible without harming the trees. Some modern finds were recovered.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish black
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
Silty, loose matrix. Excavation was abandoned because of significant root disturbance which was impossible to excavate through. Context was partially excavated. Corner depths: 1) 0.3.; 2) 0.25; 3) 0.25; 4) 0.24			
Soil Consistency	Silt	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	None

Below: drawing of south facing section
(between corners 1-2)

Further below: photograph of south
facing section (between corners 1-2)



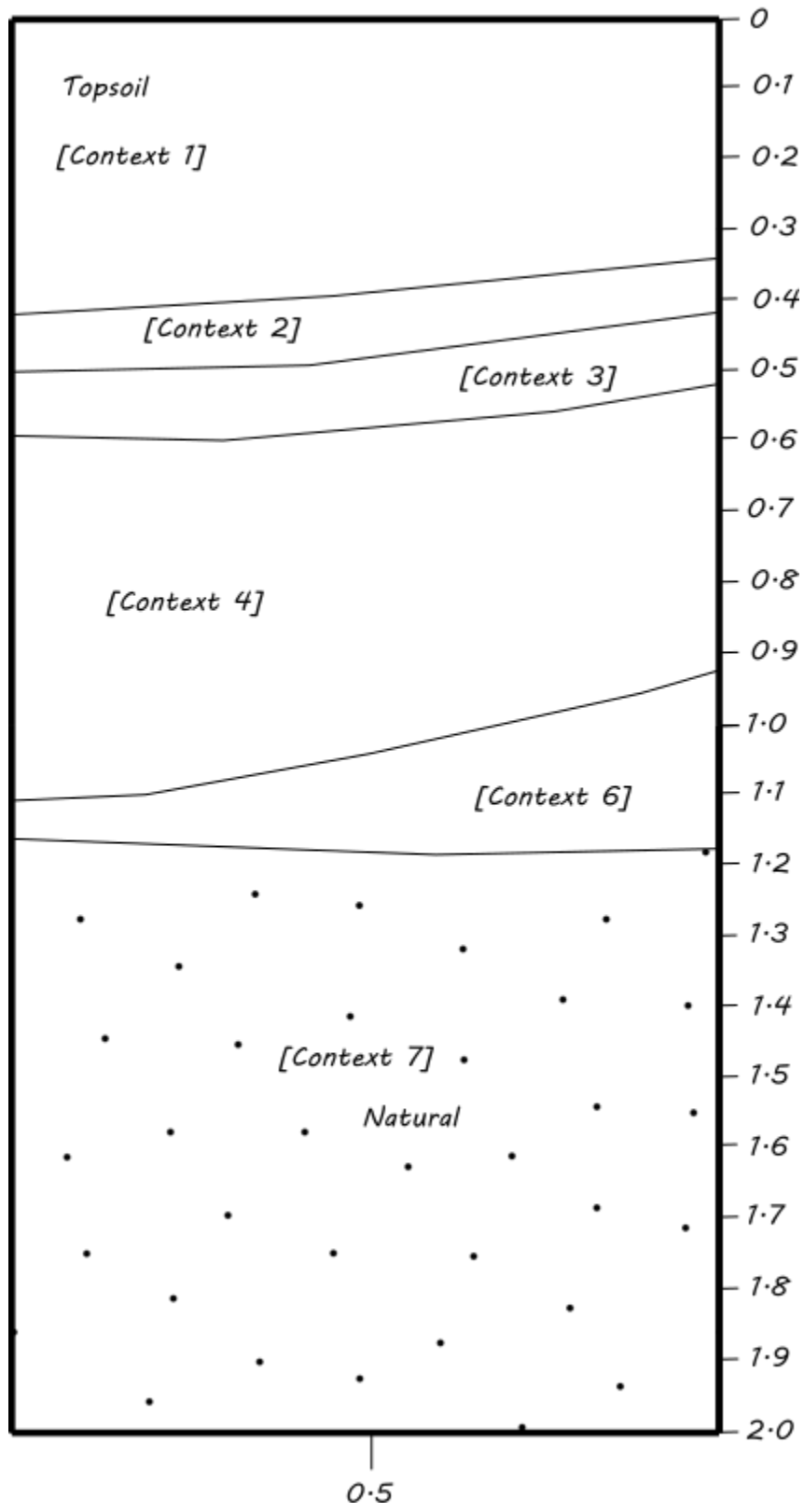
Test Pit Number	82	Test Pit Name	Diana
Address	25 Etherley Lane	NMR	NZ 20557 29636
Excavators	T. Howat-Powell (yp); A. Scullion (v); L. Kirby (yp); S. Hutchinson (v); J. Castling (pa)	Date of Excavation	14/7/2022 – 15/7/2022
Number of Contexts	8	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	1.07-1.18m	Final Depth of Test Pit	1.18.
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Sunny and dry. Slightly overcast. Good digging conditions.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Weather conditions were suitable, but interpreting the archaeology was challenging. Our interpretation of the stratigraphy indicates that we excavated two partial pits. Contexts 1-3 were homogenous topsoil and subsoil deposits, Context 5 is the fill of a shallow scoop-like pit cutting Context 4 and truncating Context 7 beneath. Context 7 is the fill of a pit cutting both Context 6 (archaeological) and Context 8 (natural).			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2)0; 3)0; 4)0			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid brownish grey
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval and later medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.38m; 2)0.36; 3)0.32; 4)0.32			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish brown
Inclusions	Stone, sand, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 3			
Homogenous deposit. No obvious features. Similar consistency to C2 but with greater compaction. Corner depths: 1)0.45m; 2) 0.41; 3)0.4; 4)0.42			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	Residual later medieval and post-medieval
Summary of Context 4			
Upon discovery, Context 4 extended across approx. 70% of test pit, present in corners 1 and 2 only. A thin band of white mortar traced the interface between contexts 4 and 5. Found beneath Context 3. Corner depth: 1) 0.58m; 2) 0.52; 3) N/A; 4) N/A			

Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	Residual later medieval and post-medieval
Summary of Context 5			
Upon discovery, Context 5 extended across approx. 30% of test pit, present in corners 3 and 4 only. A thin band of white mortar traced the interface between contexts 4 and 5. Found beneath Context 3. Corner depth: 1) N/A; 2) N/A; 3) 0.59; 4) 0.54.			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Mid brownish yellow
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	None.
Summary of Context 6			
Context 6 extended beneath all of context 5 and parts of context 5. Context 6 extends across approx. 65% of test pit, present in corners 1, 2 and 3 only. The interface between contexts 6 and 7 is a near vertical cut. Corner depth: 1) 1.04; 2) 0.93; 3) 0.92; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Mid reddish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, coal	Finds	
Summary of Context 7			
Context 7 was the infill of a feature cutting Context 6. Context 7 was not fully excavated because of safety concerns around depth and unstable edges. Corner depth: 1) N/A; 2) N/A; 3) N/A; 4) 1.01			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, coal	Finds	Residual later medieval and post-medieval
Summary of Context 8 (NATURAL)			
Context 8 was found directly beneath Context 6, also cut by feature containing Context 7. Interpreted as the natural. Because we were unable to finish excavating Context 7, the natural depth could not be established in corner 4. Corner depth: 1) 1.11; 2) 1.18; 3) 1.07; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Sand	Soil Colour	Mid greyish yellow
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	N/A

Below: drawing of southwest facing sections (between corners 1-2)

Further below: photograph of southeast facing section (between corners 4-1)

Ground Surface

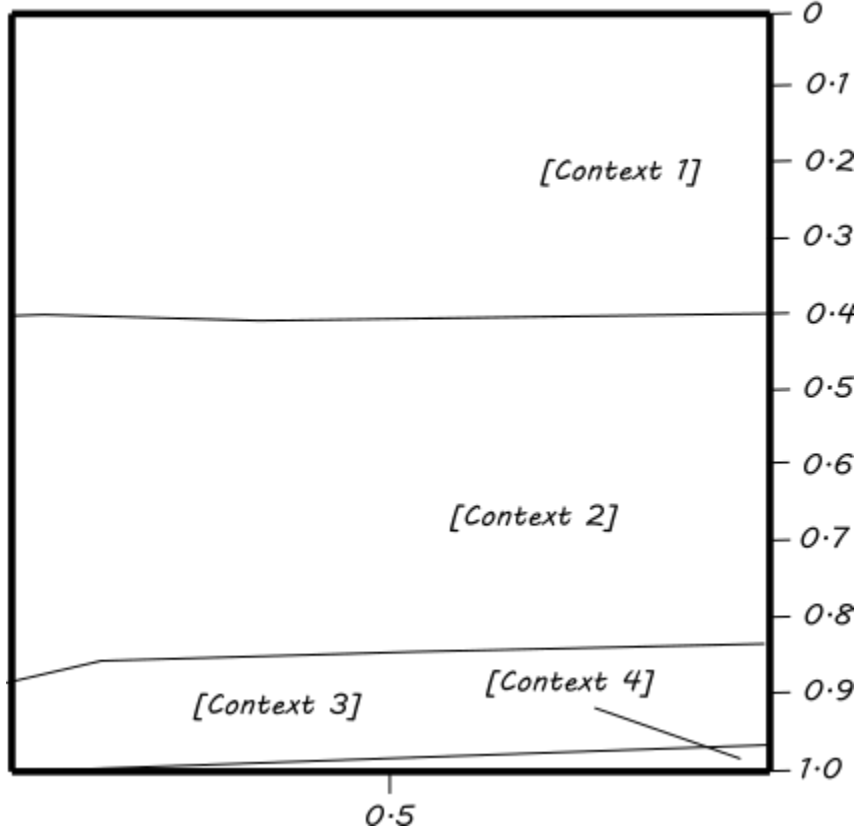




Test Pit Number	83	Test Pit Name	Einstein
Address	Field north of North Bondgate Carpark	NGR	NZ 20948 30218
Excavators	C. Austin (yp); T. Howat-Powell (yp); D. Singlewood (yp); D. Willison (v).	Date of Excavation	22/09/2022 – 23/09/2022
Number of Contexts	4	Reached Natural	No – test pit became too deep to excavate safely.
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	1m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Sunny with sudden rain spells.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
This test pit was situated on a slight slope. Simple stratigraphy and unproblematic excavation. Unfortunately, excavation had to be stopped before completion because of the unsafe depth of the test pit.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath scrubby grass. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish black
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.42; 2) 0.4; 3) 0.36; 4) 0.34			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid reddish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	Residual later medieval
Summary of Context 3			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.89; 2) 0.85; 3) 0.75; 4) 0.76			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	Residual later medieval
Summary of Context 4			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Excavated to the top of this context and not beyond due to depth issues. Corner depths: 1) 1.0; 2) 0.97; 3) 0.80; 4) 0.82			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish brown

Inclusions	Stone	Finds	None
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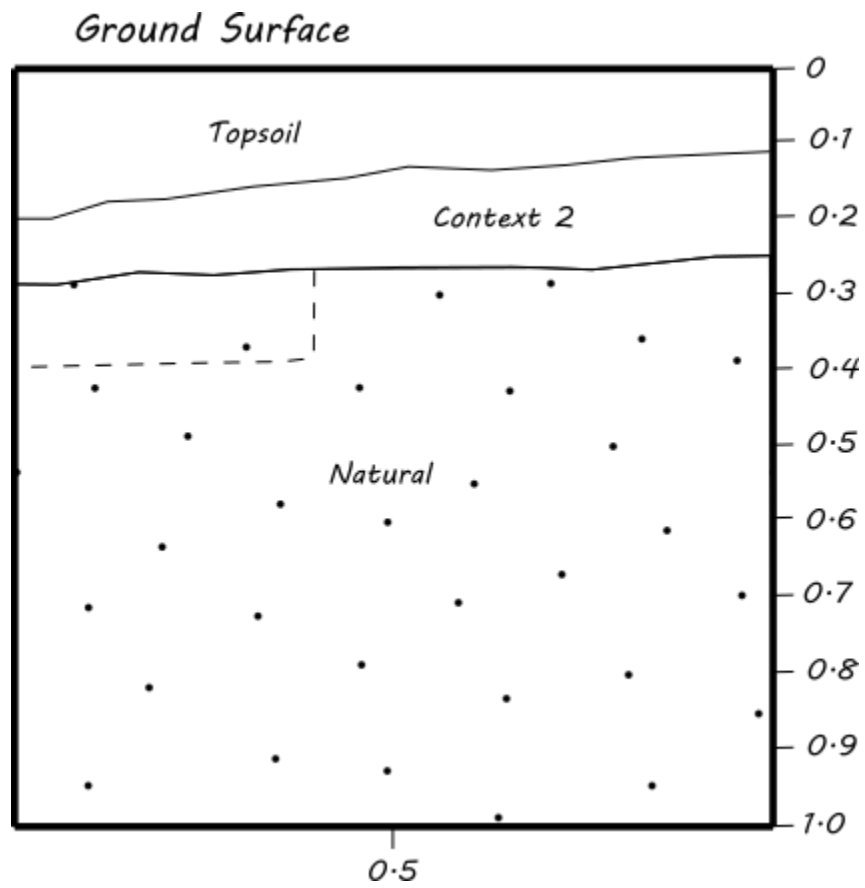
Ground Surface



Left: drawing of southwest facing section (between corners 1-2)
 Below: photograph of northeast facing section (between corners 3-4)

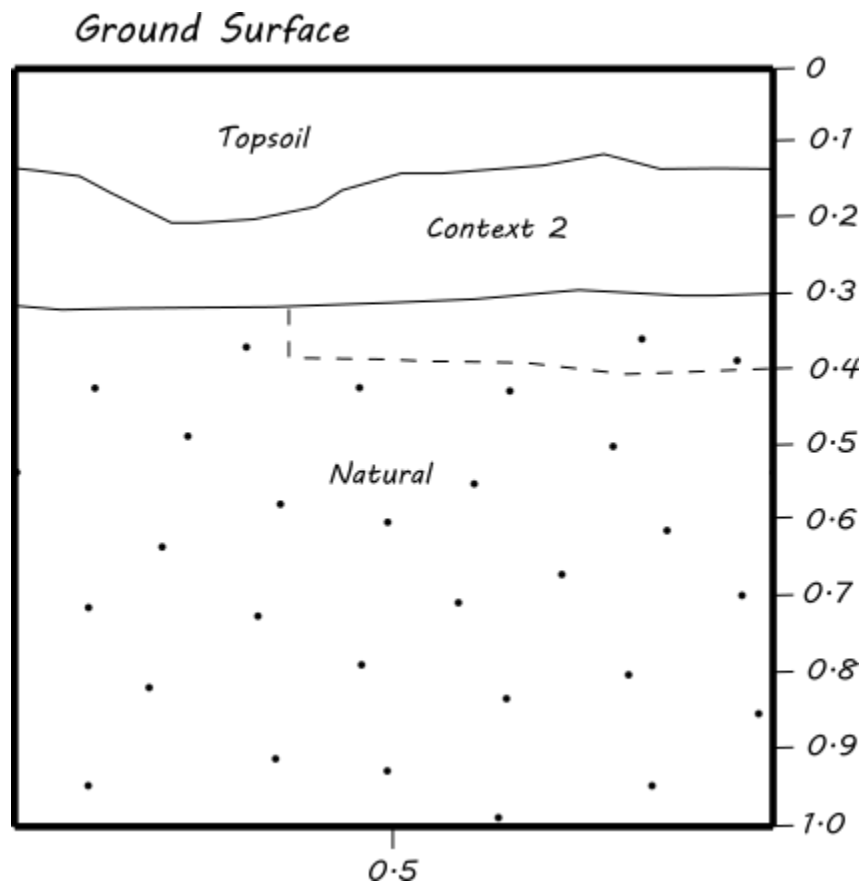


Test Pit Number	84	Test Pit Name	Flora
Address	Field north of North Bondgate Carpark	NGR	NZ 20947 30253
Excavators	A. Mikalauskas (yp); S. Hutchinson (v); S. Gargett (yp); M. Robinson (v)	Date of Excavation	22/09/2022
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.24 – 0.33m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.33m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Sunny with sudden rain spells.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
This is a shallow test pit which reached natural at 0.24m. The topsoil and subsoil deposits both contained modern and post-medieval artefacts. Very simple excavation, no problems during excavation. This test pit is consistent with its use as a field/scrub land in the modern and post-medieval period.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath scrubby grass. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Dark greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Undulating clay rich subsoil. Corner depths: 1) 0.17; 2) 0.1; 3) 0.1; 4) 0.23			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Light brownish grey
Inclusions	Stone, clay	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 3 (NATURAL)			
Natural sandy clay deposit. No obvious features. Box tested in corner 1 to depth of 10cm. Very densely compacted deposit and difficult to dig by hand. Corner depths: 1) 0.33; 2) 0.26; 3) 0.23; 4) 0.24			
Soil Consistency	Sandy Clay	Soil Colour	Light orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay	Finds	None.



Above: drawing of southwest facing section (between corners 1-2)

Test Pit Number	85	Test Pit Name	Gabriel
Address	Field north of North Bondgate Carpark	NGR	NZ 20797 29941
Excavators	A.Henderson (yp); X. Roberts (DU); J. Harris (yp)	Date of Excavation	22/09/2022
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.22-0.33m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.33m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Sunny with sudden rain spells.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
This is a shallow test pit which reached natural at 0.22m. The topsoil and subsoil deposits contained modern and post-medieval finds. Very simple, unproblematic excavation. Very similar stratigraphy, composition and finds profile as Test Pit 84.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath scrubby grass. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.12; 2) 0.12; 3) 0.08; 4) 0.09			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots, clay	Finds	None
Summary of Context 3 (NATURAL)			
Natural sandy clay deposit. No obvious features, relatively flat across test pit. Box tested to a depth of approx.. 10cm in corner. Very densely compacted and difficult to dig by hand. Corner depths: 1) 0.3; 2) 0.33; 3) 0.23; 4) 0.22			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Light orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots, clay	Finds	None.



Above: drawing of west facing section
(between corners 1-2)

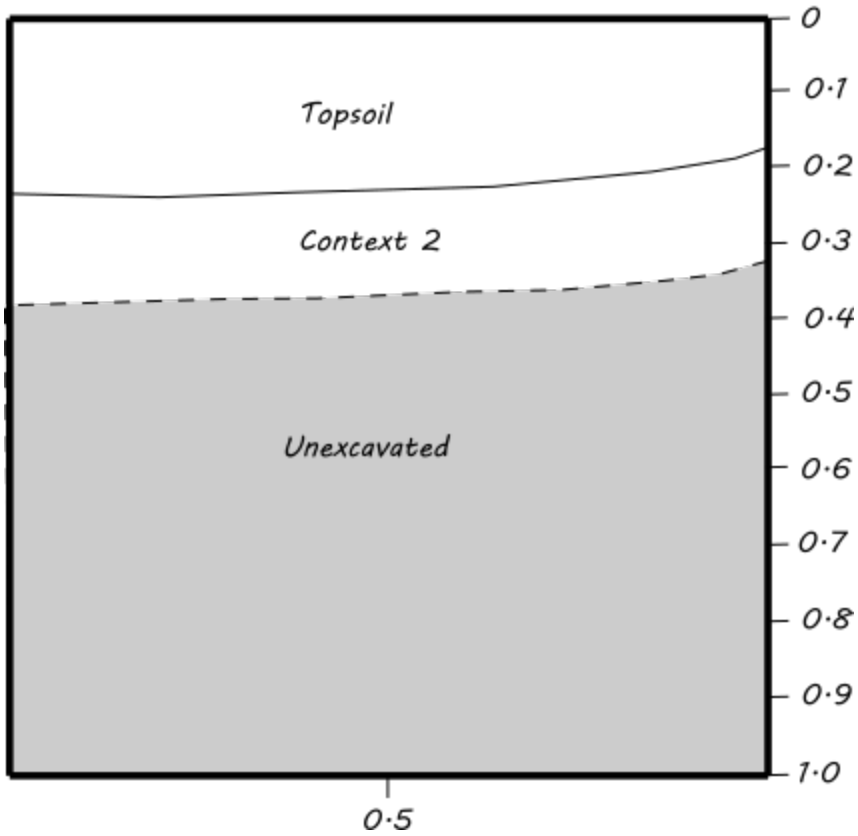
Test Pit Number	86	Test Pit Name	Heather
Address	Field north of North Bondgate Carpark	NGR	NZ 20947 30311
Excavators	D. Stephenson (yp); L. Kirby (yp); A. Scullion (v).	Date of Excavation	22/09/2022
Number of Contexts	2	Reached Natural	No – hit water table
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.36m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Sunny with sudden rain spells.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
This was a very finds rich test pit. Unfortunately excavation had to be abandoned because of the discovery of the water table at a depth of approx. 0.36m. The sandy/silty soil composition and high levels of humic material suggest this area routinely floods or is prone to standing water. Its location at the base of the hill close to The Batts and River Wear support this suggestion.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath scrubby grass. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Silt	Soil Colour	Dark greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil with no obvious features. Finds rich. Excavation stopped on this context because the water table was located and the pit began filling with water from below. Corner depths at top of context: 1) 0.21; 2) 0.17; 3) 0.19) 0; 4) 0.18 Corner depths when excavating ceased: 1) 0.36; 2)0.32; 3) 0.34; 4) 0.36			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Dark blackish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	

Below: photograph of north facing section (between corners 3-4)

Further below: drawing of south facing section (between corners 1-2)

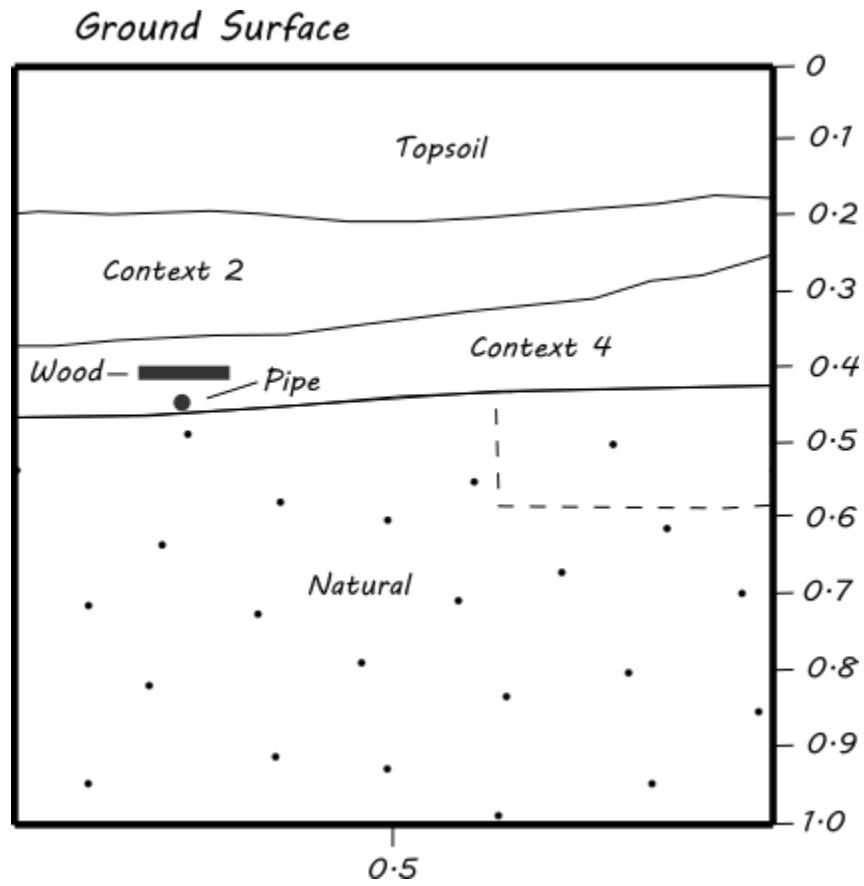


Ground Surface



Test Pit Number	87	Test Pit Name	Isambard
Address	8 Watling Road	NGR	NZ 20766 28148
Excavators	D. Stephenson (yp); S. Hutchinson (v); T. Howat-Powell (yp).	Date of Excavation	29/09/2022
Number of Contexts	4	Reached Natural	No – discovered metal gas pipe and stopped excavation
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.34m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Sunny and dry. Slightly overcast.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
This test pit consisted of one topsoil context, one subsoil context, a cut containing a pipe covered by machine-cut wooden planks and an archaeological context. Excavation had to be stopped on this test pit because of the discovery of the metal pipe and concern over whether it was still in use. Most finds were modern/19 th century.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath landscaped front garden covered in weed-proof geotextile covered in ornamental slate fragments. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid greyish black
Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.19; 2) 0.16; 3) 0.19; 4) 0.2			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Light brownish grey
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay, roots, coal	Finds	
Summary of Context 3			
Bisecting the trench in the southern half was a linear trench running east-west containing modern machine cut wooden planks sitting atop a metal pipe. Context 3 is the fill of that ditch cut. Context 3 does not exist in any corner. Depth to Context 3 on northern edge: 0.34m Depth to Context 3 on southern edge: 0.34m.			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Mid greyish black
Inclusions	Clay	Finds	
Summary of Context 4			
Context 4 is an archaeological subsoil in all areas of test pit not affected by Context 3 and pipe ditch.			

Corner depths: 1) 0.26; 2) 0.25; 3) 0.34; 4) 0.31			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Mid orange brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay	Finds	



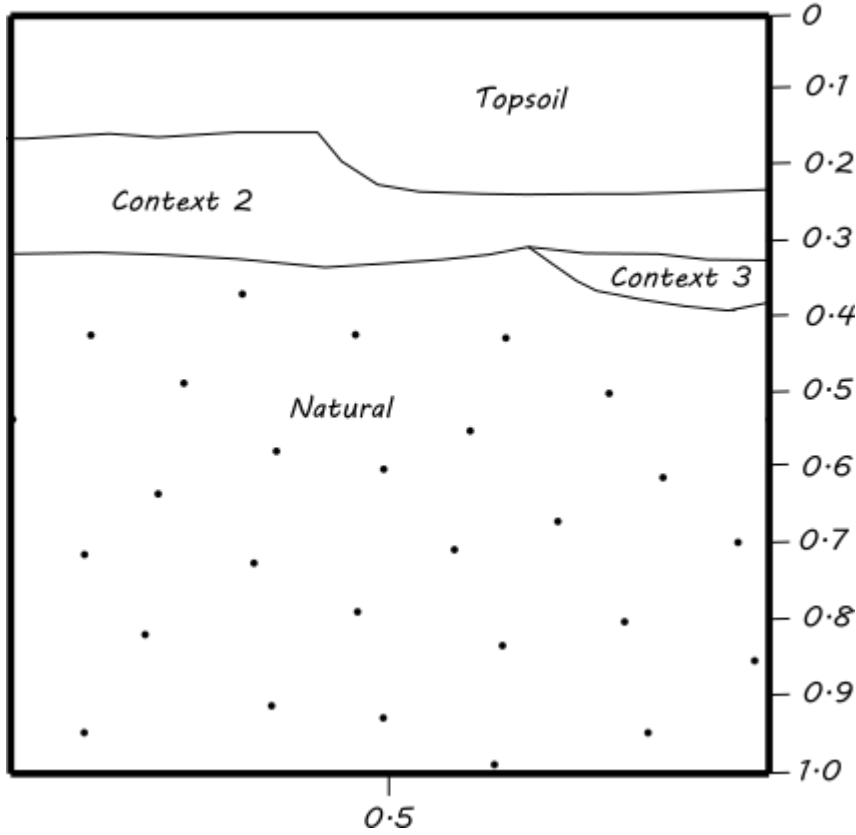
Left: drawing of east facing section (between corners 4-1)
 Below: photograph of south facing section (between corners 1-2)



Test Pit Number	88	Test Pit Name	Jane
Address	10 Watling Road	NGR	NZ 20750 28112
Excavators	M. Davies (DU); A. Henderson (yp); J. Harris (yp); M. Luo (DU)	Date of Excavation	29/09/2022
Number of Contexts	4	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.28m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.48m.
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Sunny and dry. Slightly overcast.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Excavation was unproblematic. Test pit contained only 3 archaeological contexts and one natural context. A drainpipe and associated ditch diagonally cut the test pit from Section 3-4 to Section 4-1 running south-west to north-west. This drainpipe was cut through archaeological contexts and the natural context. Likely a 19 th century drainpipe, with more modern topsoil.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Silt	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Charcoal, sand, roots, coal	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil diagonally cut by Context 3 in Corner 4. Corner depths: 1) 0.16 2) 0.16; 3) 0.15; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish brown
Inclusions	Charcoal, roots	Finds	Residual later medieval
Summary of Context 3			
Context 3 only present in Corner 4. Although compositionally similar to Context 2, Context 3 is the fill around a 19 th century ceramic drainpipe which cuts Corner 4 of the test pit. Corner depths: 1) N/A 2) N/A; 3) N/A; 4) 0.23			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Dark yellowish brown
Inclusions	Clay, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 4 (NATURAL)			
Context 4 is the natural, found across approx. 70% of test pit except where cut by drainpipe ditch in corner 4. Tested in Corner 2 to a depth of 0.48m. Corner depths: 1) 0.28 2) 0.28; 3) 0.28; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Mid brownish yellow

Inclusions	Clay	Finds	N/A
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Ground Surface



Left: drawing of north facing section (between corners 3-4)
 Below: photograph of east facing section (between corners 4-1)



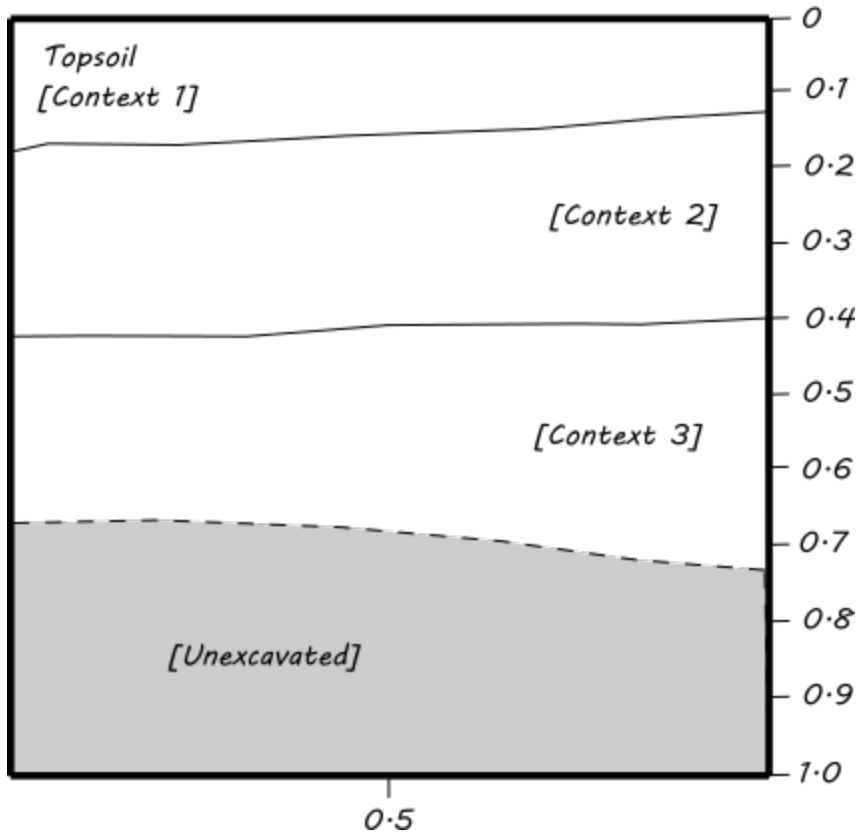
Test Pit Number	89	Test Pit Name	Kasper
Address	69 Watling Road	NGR	NZ 20760 27995
Excavators	S. Gargett (yp); A. Mikalauskas (yp); S. Calvert (yp); A. Scullion (v)	Date of Excavation	29/09/2022 – 30/09/2022
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	No – weather conditions meant that excavation had to be abandoned.
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.74m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cold, overcast, very wet.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Stratigraphy of this test pit is very simple, with one topsoil and two subsoil deposits. Unfortunately, excavation had to be abandoned on second day due to severe rain. Test pit was in an open front garden on main road and could not safely be left over a weekend for excavation to resume the following Monday. Excavation on the neighbouring test pit (90) did reach natural and depth of natural could be inferred from this test pit. Finds were generally modern and likely relate to the construction of the house.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Silt	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown (wet)
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.17; 2) 0.13; 3) 0.19; 4) 0.17			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 3			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depths at top of context: 1) 0.4; 2) 0.41; 3) 0.38; 4) 0.42 Corner depths at end of excavation: 1) 0.68; 2) 0.74; 3) 0.74; 4); 0.64			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval

Below: photograph of east facing section (between cornes 3-4)

Further below: drawing of west facing section (between corners 1-2)



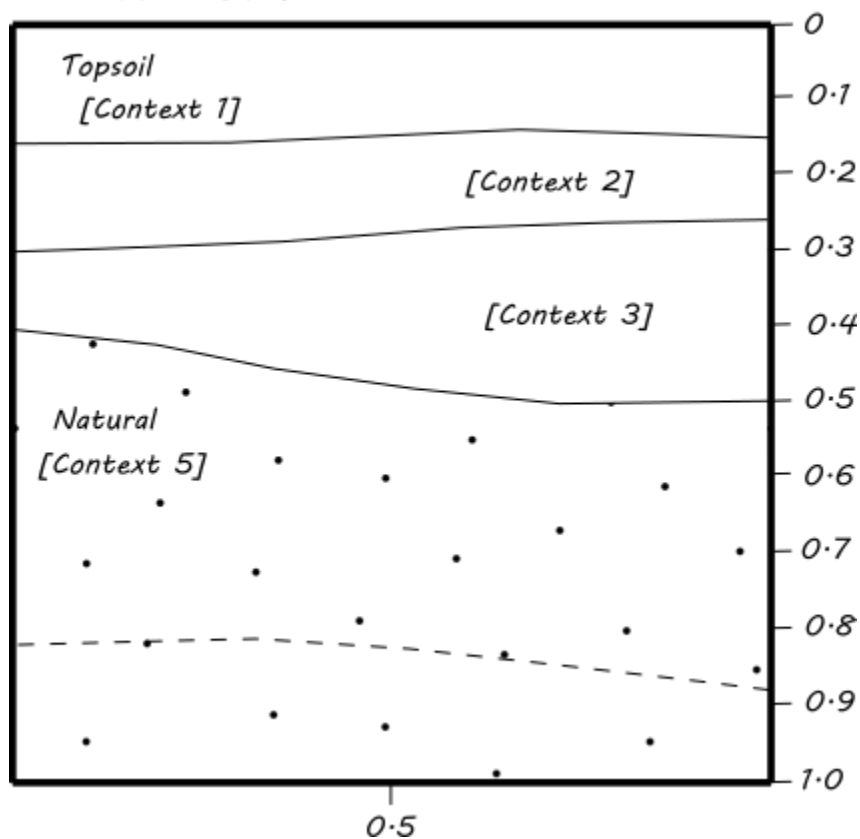
Ground Surface



Test Pit Number	90	Test Pit Name	Lucy
Address	71 Watling Road	NMR	NZ 20763 27993
Excavators	C. Austin (yp); L. Kirby (yp); D. Singlewood (yp); X. Roberts (DU); C. Smith (pa)	Date of Excavation	29/09/2022 – 30/09/2022
Number of Contexts	5	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.42 – 0.5m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.87m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cold, overcast, very wet.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Fine weather first day, very poor weather the second day. Stratigraphy very clear. Deposits appear to relate to the construction of the house in the 19 th century.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features.			
Corner depth: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0.; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown(wet)
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features.			
Corner depth: 1) 0.16; 2) 0.14; 3) 0.13; 4) 0.14			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown (wet)
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay	Finds	
Summary of Context 3			
Context 3 extends across approx. 30% of test pit, present in corners 1 and 2 only. It abuts Context 4. Under context 2. Sloping at slight gradient east to west.			
Corner depth: 1) 0.3; 2) 0.25; 3) N/A; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Coarse Sand	Soil Colour	Mid brownish orange
Inclusions	Stone, sand	Finds	
Summary of Context 4			
Context 4 extends across approx. 70% of test pit, present in corners 3 and 4 only. It abuts Context 3, sloping gradually east to west.			

Corner depth: 1) N/A; 2) N/A; 3) 0.26; 4) 0.33			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, sand	Finds	
Summary of Context 5 (NATURAL)			
Homogenous natural soil, very compact sandy silt with heavy clay inclusions.			
Corner depth when natural was discovered: 1) 0.42; 2) 0.5; 3) 0.46; 4) 0.42			
Corner depth when excavation ceased: 1) 0.82; 2) 0.87; 3) 0.8; 4) 0.85			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay, sand	Finds	N/A

Ground Surface



Above: drawing of west facing section
(between corners 1-2)

Test Pit Number	91	Test Pit Name	Mozart
Address	22 Newlands Avenue	NMR	NZ 20744 28868
Excavators	D. Stephenson (yp); D. Singlewood (yp); A. Scullion (v); A. Henderson (yp); S. Hutchinson (v); C. Smith (pa)	Date of Excavation	13/10/2022 – 14/10/2022
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.37-0.41m.	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.42m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cool, damp, overcast
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>Test pit was dug over two days and was a relatively unproblematic excavation experience. The test pit had some intersecting contexts and complex archaeology. Notably, an oily deposit (Contexts 5 and 7) that extended east-west along the southern edge of test pit (Section 3-4) which contained no finds may relate to a some kind of industrial or domestic activity on the site. A large irregularly shaped concrete block was wedged into Context 3 and 5 may relate to its use, or a later use. The chamfered block found in Context 4 may relate to the construction of the house in the 19th century or later. The final natural context (8) was heavily waterlogged and between the first and second digging days the test pit filled with rising water. The homeowner explained that her house floods after heavy rain and we probably hit the water table.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depth: 1) 0m; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Dark blackish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Homogenous subsoil with some discrete orange clay patches. Corner depth: 1) 0.21m; 2) 0.23; 3) 0.21; 4) 0.22</p>			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, Clay, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 3			
<p>Compact context, with large concrete inclusion occupying approx.. 10% of test pit centrally located abutting Section 4-3. One large root extended halfway across test pit from Section 4-1. Corner depth: 1) 0.36; 2) 0.34; 3) 0.4; 4) 0.41</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Dark blackish grey
Inclusions	Stone, Clay, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 4			
<p>Compact context forming the fill of a shallow pit cutting Context 6. This pit occupied approx. 20% of test pit,</p>			

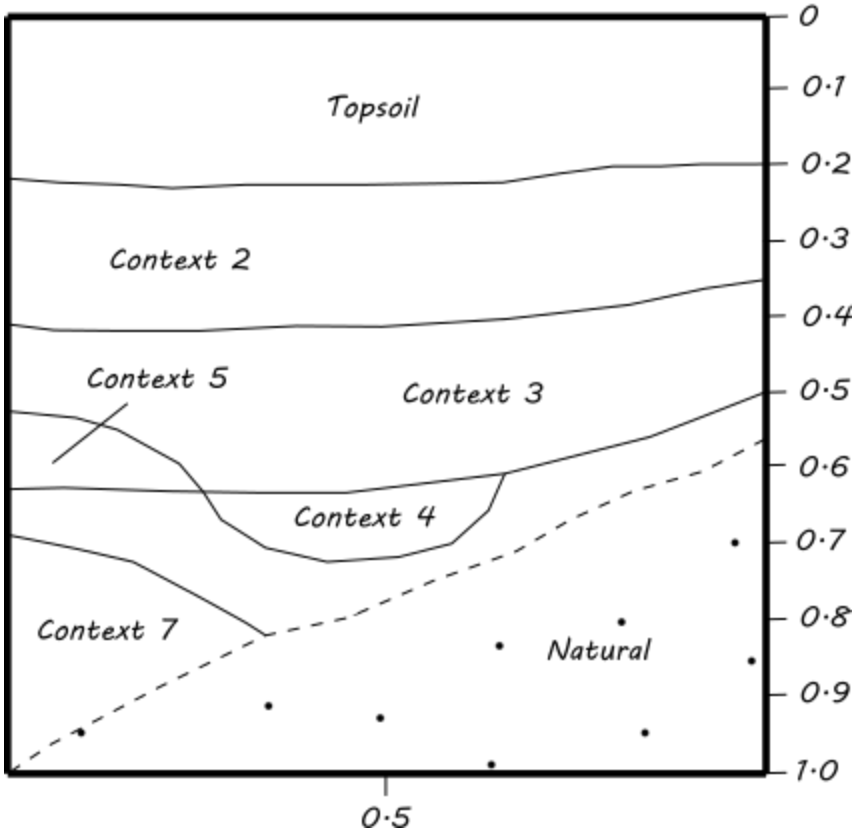
extending from northern half of Section 4-1 halfway across pit. Fill contained few finds, and its form may have been caused by the chamfered stone found in the pit which in its deposition may have cut Context 6. This context was not present on any corner, but its depth to the top of Context 4 was 0.5m from top of test pit, and its depth to the base of this context in its deepest part was 0.62m.			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Dark greyish black
Inclusions	Stone, Clay, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 5			
Linear context extended approx.0.15m into test-pit running parallel along Section 3-4. Concrete block (mentioned in Summary of Context 3) cuts Context 5. This strip contained no finds and abutted Context 6 along its northern edge. It has an unusual oily slick texture and petrol-like aroma.			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Dark greyish grey
Inclusions	Clay	Finds	None
Summary of Context 6			
Context 6 underlies Context 4 and abuts Context 7. The context is broadly flat but forms a shallow bowl-like depression which was filled with Context 4. Corner depths: 1) 0.5; 2)0.42; 3)0.6; 4)0.58			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Dark greyish orange
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 7			
Context underlies Context 5 and abuts Context 6. It extends across approx. 40% of southern end of test pit, and is only present in corners 3 and 4. The deposit had a strong petrol-like aroma and oily texture, similar to Context 5. Corner depths: 1) N/A; 2) N/A; 3)0.63; 4)0.64			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Bluish blackish grey
Inclusions	None	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 8 (NATURAL)			
Sand with large unoxidized clay inclusions. Deposit sloped from north to south in 3 east-west strips of different gradients, increasing severity from north-south. The sand was heavily waterlogged and the homeowner informed us her garden floods after heavy rain. We probably hit the water table. Corner depths: 1) N/A; 2) N/A; 3)0.63; 4)0.64			
Soil Consistency	Sand	Soil Colour	Mid orangey brown
Inclusions	Stone, sand, clay	Finds	N/A

Below: Photograph of west facing section (between corners 2-3)

Further below: drawing of east facing section (between corners 4-1)



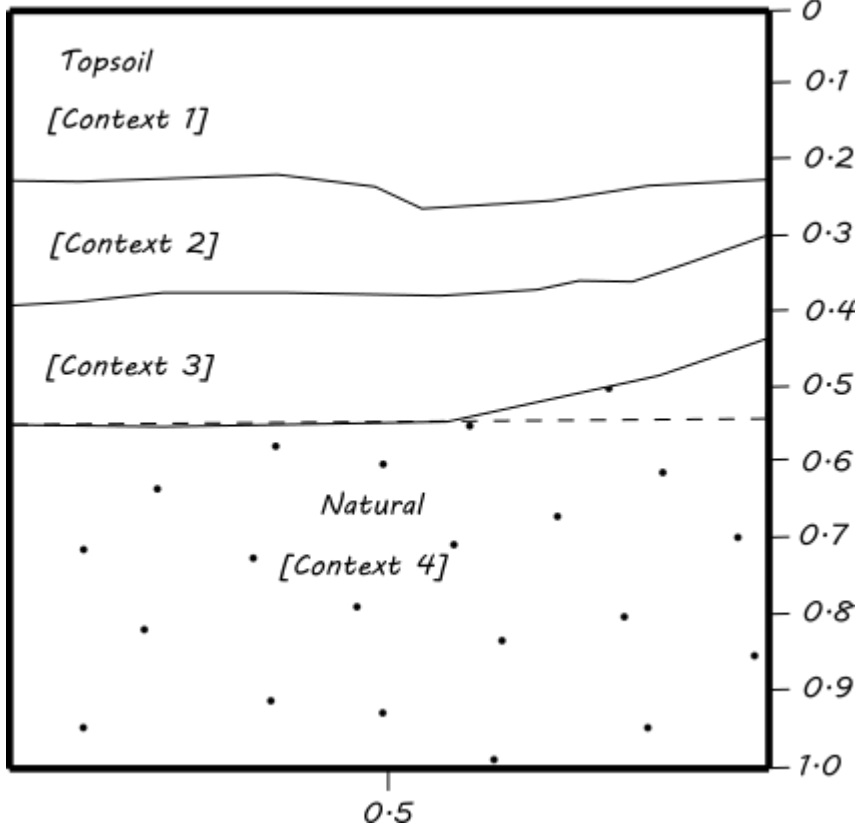
Ground Surface



Test Pit Number	92	Test Pit Name	Natalie
Address	1 Dudley Drive	NMR	NZ 20268 28753
Excavators	S. Calvert (yp); S. Gargett (yp); A. Mikalauskas (yp); Z. Weissand (DU); A. Robson (DU)	Date of Excavation	13/10/2022
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.37-0.41m.	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.42m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Bright, sunny, cool.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Excavation took place on a very dry day following some dry months. Excavation went smoothly and stratigraphy was easy to identify. The lozenge-shaped depression in Context 3 is likely a naturally occurring feature in the natural, rather than a manmade pit. No features, except the pipe in Section 3-4, were identified.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Very level and thin turf. Corner depth: 1) 0.24m; 2) 0.3; 3) 0.25; 4) 0.27			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid blackish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil with pipe partially protruding into test pit from northwest. Corner depth: 1) 0.24m; 2) 0.3; 3) 0.25; 4) 0.27			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Light brownish yellow
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand	Finds	
Summary of Context 3			
Natural silty sand with heavy clay components. This deposit featured a large shallow lozenge-shaped depression extending north-south in the western half of the test pit occupying approx. 40% of test pit. Corner depth: 1) 0.41m; 2) 0.37; 3) 0.42; 4) 0.37			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Light brownish brown
Inclusions	Clay	Finds	Residual later medieval
Summary of Context 4 (NATURAL)			
Natural silty sand with heavy clay components. This deposit featured a large shallow lozenge-shaped depression extending north-south in the western half of the test pit occupying approx. 40% of test pit. Corner depth: 1) 0.41m; 2) 0.37; 3) 0.42; 4) 0.37			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Light brownish brown

Inclusions	Clay	Finds	N/A
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Ground Surface

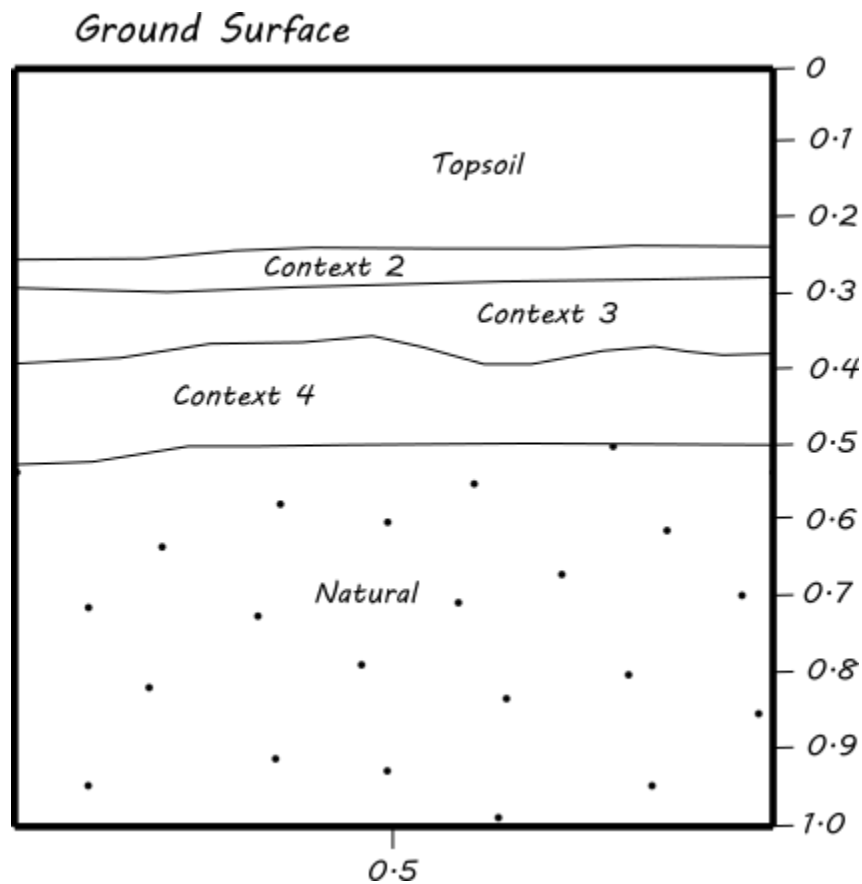


Left: drawing of northeast facing section (between corners 2-3)
 Below: photograph of southwest facing section (between corners 4-1)



Test Pit Number	93	Test Pit Name	Ozzie
Address	139 Woodhouse Lane	NGR	NZ 20071 28500
Excavators	C. Austin (yp); L. Kirby (yp); T. Howat-Powell (yp); J. Shepherd (v); K. Hoag (DU)	Date of Excavation	13/10/2022
Number of Contexts	5	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.45-05m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.55m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cold, overcast
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Test pit situated in front garden of property. Unproblematic excavation consisting of 5 contexts: 1 topsoil, 3 subsoils and 1 natural context. This test pit had an abundance of modern finds, particularly in upper contexts.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Finds rich. Corner depths: 1) 0.26; 2) 0.25; 3) 0.22; 4) 0.21			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots, charcoal, clay, coal	Finds	Residual Roman
Summary of Context 3			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.28; 2) 0.29; 3) 0.3; 4) 0.3			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 4			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.37; 2) 0.36; 3) 0.35; 4) 0.37			
Soil Consistency	Medium sand	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay,	Finds	Residual post-medieval

	roots, coal		
Summary of Context 5 (NATURAL)			
Homogenous deposit, like those found elsewhere in nearby test pits. No obvious features. Corner 3 excavated to a depth of 10cm to test natural. Corner depths: 1) 0.49; 2) 0.5; 3) 0.45; 4) 0.47			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Mid yellowish brown
Inclusions		Finds	N/A



Above: drawing of south facing section
(between corners 1-2)

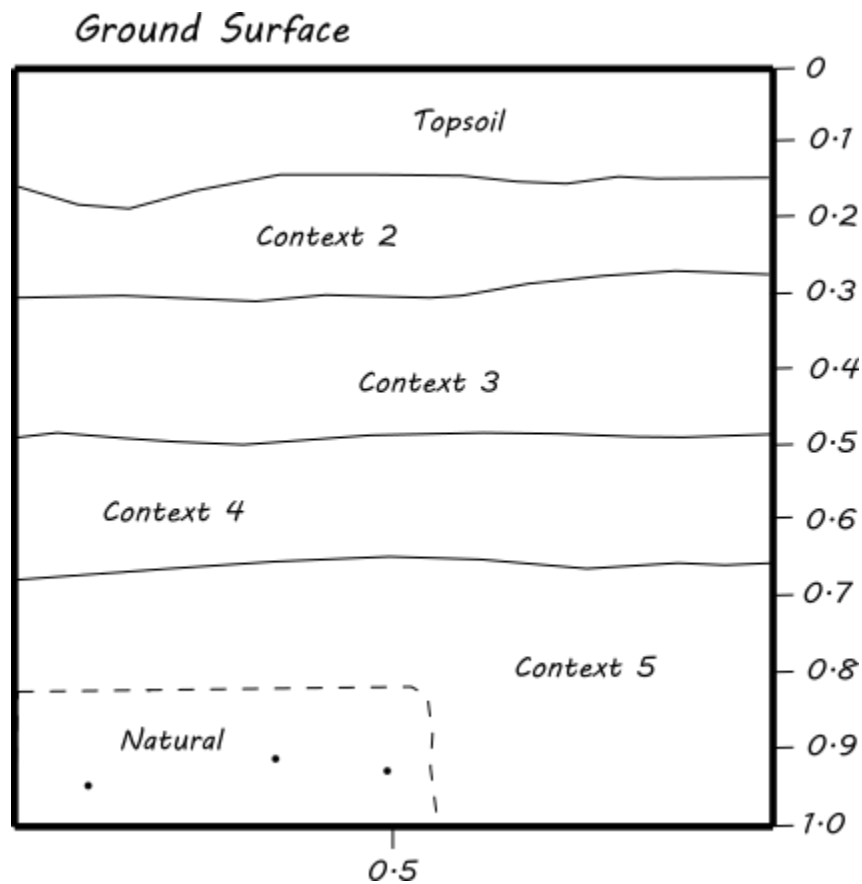
Below: photograph of west facing
section (between corners 2-3)



60032
139 WOODHOUSE LN
TEST PIT 03
SECTION 2-3
R41

Test Pit Number	94	Test Pit Name	Penelope
Address	2 Etherley Lane (Elmside)	NGR	NZ 20640 29796
Excavators	X. Roberts (DU); T. Howat-Powell (yp); L. Kirby (yp); D. Singlewood (yp); K. Hoag (DU); S. Hutchinson (v)	Date of Excavation	20/10/2022 – 21/10/2022
Number of Contexts	5	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.58-0.65m	Final Depth of Test Pit	1.02m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cold, overcast, rain
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Test pit situated in front garden of property, close to road. The excavation was unproblematic and yielded a range of finds. The test pit consisted of one topsoil context, 2 finds rich subsoils, 1 deposit with no finds and the natural sand.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. Some significant root disturbance. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. Significant root disturbance. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.12; 2) 0.16; 3) 0.15; 4) 0.13			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish grey
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	Residual later medieval and post-medieval
Summary of Context 3			
Homogenous subsoil. Significant root disturbance. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.28; 2) 0.21; 3) 0.28; 4) 0.33			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid greyish grey
Inclusions	Stone, roots, charcoal, sand	Finds	Residual later medieval
Summary of Context 4			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.42; 2) 0.38; 3) 0.39; 4) 0.45			

Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Light greyish grey
Inclusions	Stone, roots, charcoal, sand	Finds	None
Summary of Context 5 (NATURAL)			
Homogenous laminated sand deposit with rounded stone inclusions. This deposit with excavated to test the natural. Corner depths: 1) 0.28; 2) 0.21; 3) 0.28; 4) 0.33 Final depths: 1) 0.75; 2) 0.77; 3) 1.02; 4) 0.78			
Soil Consistency	Sand	Soil Colour	Light yellowish brown
Inclusions	Stone, sand, roots	Finds	N/A



Above: drawing of northwest facing section (between corners 2-3)

Below: photograph of northwest facing section (between corners 2-3)



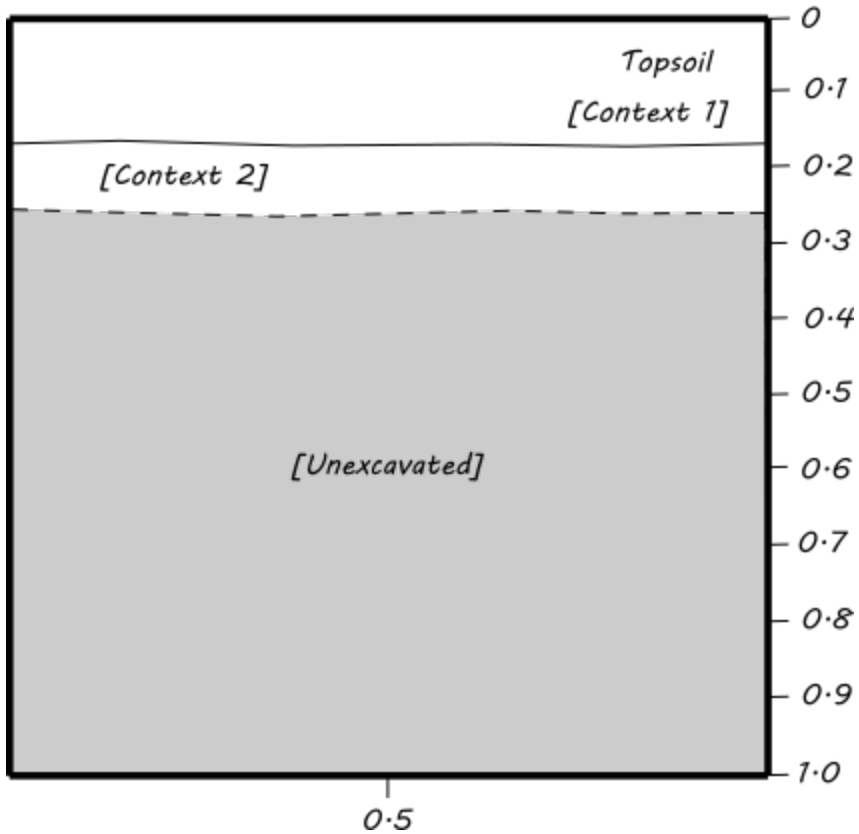
Test Pit Number	95	Test Pit Name	Quincy
Address	8 Broken Banks	NMR	NZ 20515 29748
Excavators	D. Taylor (v); A. Henderson (yp); J. Harris (yp)	Date of Excavation	20/10/2022
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	No – abandoned because of poor weather and saturated soil deposits
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.26,
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Torrential rain, cold
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Test pit excavated on property at the top of Broken Banks hill. A roughly cobbled surface was revealed in Context 2 which is likely modern, possibly related to earlier garden features at this property. Unfortunately, we were not able to fully continue excavation of this site because of severely inclement weather. Due to time constraints, we were unable to return to this pit to repeat and continue the excavation.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depth: 1) 0.0; 2) 0.0; 3) 0.0; 4) 0.0			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Dark brownish brown
Inclusions	roots	Finds	None
Summary of Context 2			
Sandy deposit with rounded cobble inclusions forming a metalled surface. In Corner's 1 and 2 were discrete patches of clay. Corner depth: 1) 0.17; 2) 0.16; 3) 0.18; 4) 0.19			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots	Finds	None
Summary of Context 3			
Due to the onset of rain, the test pit was half sectioned with the northern half excavated to a greater depth. Context 3 was discovered but excavation had to be abandoned because of torrential downpour which flooded site. We were unable to return to finish the excavation of this test pit because of time constraints. Corner depth: 1) 0.23; 2) 0.26; 3) N/A; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots	Finds	None

Below: Photograph of southeast facing section (between corners 4-1)

Further below: drawing of southwest facing section (between corners 1-2)



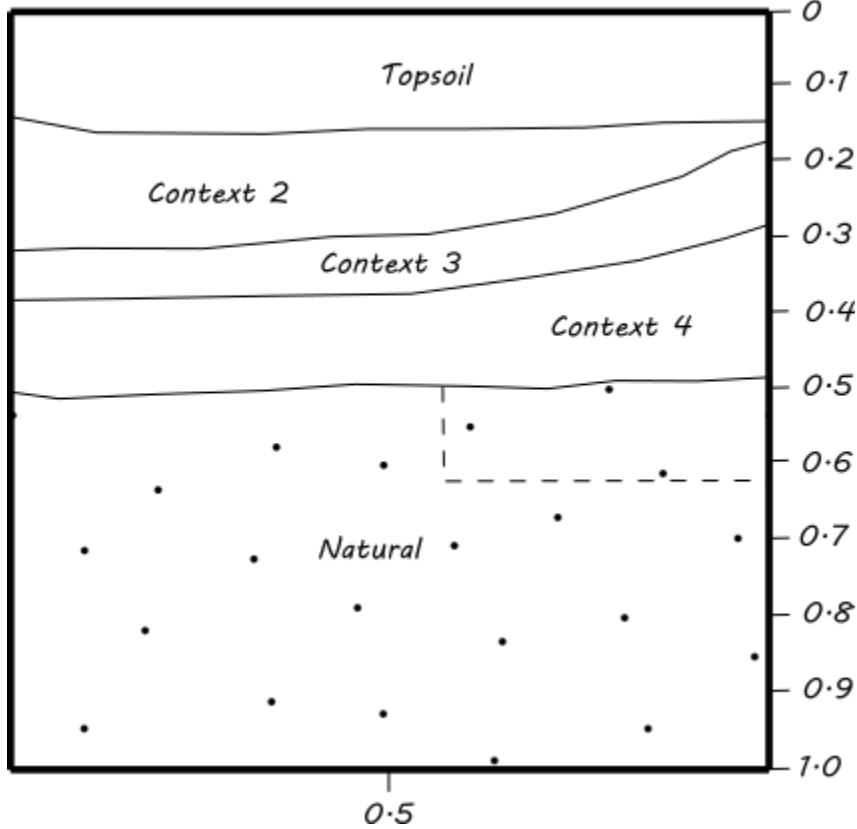
Ground Surface



Test Pit Number	96	Test Pit Name	Rita
Address	10 Broken Banks	NGR	NZ 20450 29786
Excavators	S. Gargett (yp); S. Calvert (yp); A. Mikalauskas (yp); S. Hutchinson (v).	Date of Excavation	20/10/2022
Number of Contexts	4	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.41-0.48m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.59m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Very wet, cold.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Test pit excavated in two events due to poor weather. Test pit consisted of 1 topsoil, 2 subsoil contexts and 1 natural context. No obvious features uncovered during excavation.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Silty loam	Soil Colour	Dark greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
Dense compact clay context with a brick protruding from section 4-1. A small circular depression approx. 15cm diameter just south of centre. Very hard to sieve. Corner depths: 1) 0.16; 2) 0.1; 3) 0.13; 4) 0.1			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Dark brownish grey
Inclusions	Stone, clay	Finds	
Summary of Context 3			
Dense compact deposit of uniform depth across test pit. Small, rounded stones were scattered throughout. Corner depths: 1) 0.31; 2) 0.27; 3) 0.15; 4) 0.16			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish black
Inclusions	Stone, clay	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 4 (NATURAL)			
Dense clay deposit of uniform depth across test pit. No obvious features. Water began seeping in from below, probably hit the water table or area of heavily saturated ground. Box tested in Corner 3 to a depth of approx. 20cm. Corner depths at top of context: 1) 0.46; 2) 0.42; 3) 0.38; 4) 0.41 Corner depths at end of excavation: 1) 0.46; 2) 0.48; 3) 0.59; 4) 0.42			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown

Inclusions	Stone, clay	Finds	N/A
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Ground Surface



Left: drawing of northwest facing section (between corners 2-3)

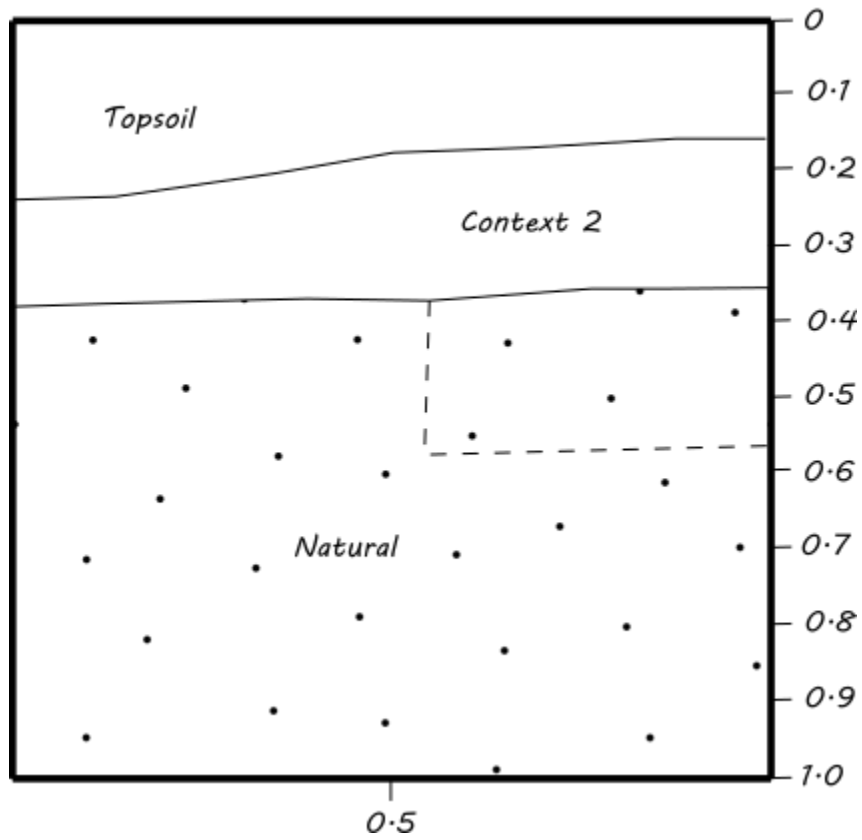
Below: photograph of northwest facing section (between corners 2-3)



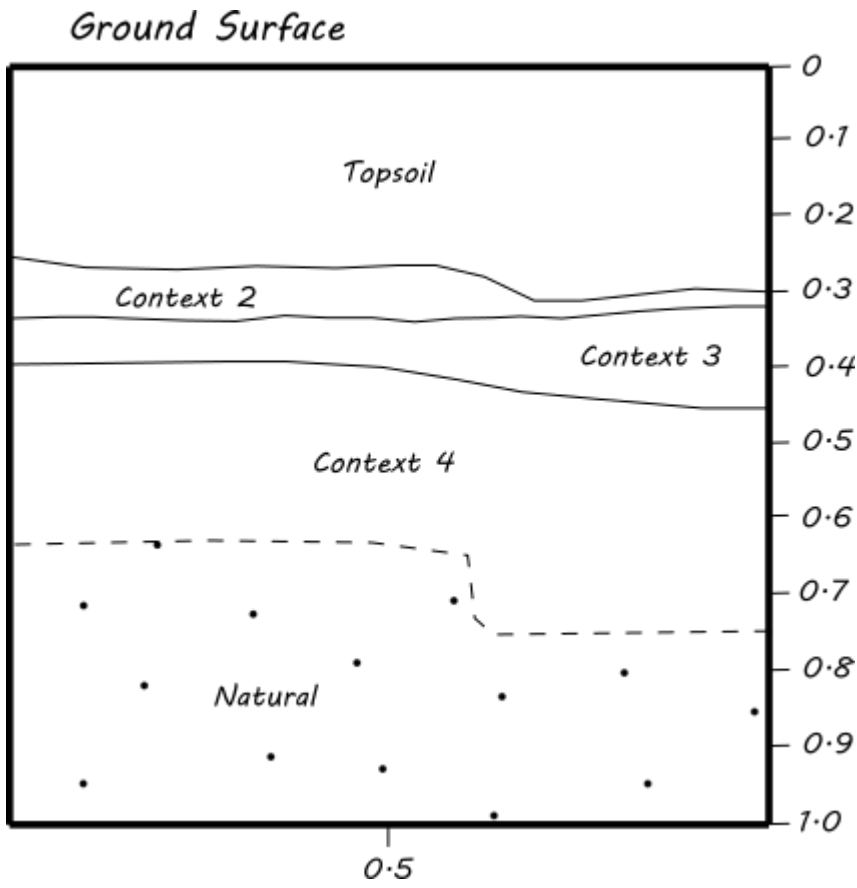
Test Pit Number	97	Test Pit Name	Shea
Address	2 Etherley Lane	NGR	NZ 20576 29780
Excavators	M. Robinson (v); A. Henderson (yp); J. Harris (yp).	Date of Excavation	3/11/2022
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.34-0.4m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.53m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cool, damp, overcast
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Test pit consisting of three contexts: 1 topsoil, 1 subsoil and 1 natural context. Context 2 was heavily interrupted by dense root coverage which slowed excavation. Finds are largely modern and post-medieval artefacts related to the building and occupation of the house.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
Loose, friable context intercepted by heavy root coverage. Corner depths: 1) 0.19; 2) 0.19; 3) 0.2; 4) 0.17			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 3			
Homogenous sandy clay with rounded pebble inclusions. Excavated to a depth of 0.53m in Corner 4. Corner depths: 1) 0.34; 2) 0.4; 3) 0.36; 4) 0.53.			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	N/A

Below: drawing of northeast facing section (between corners 3-4)

Ground Surface



Test Pit Number	98	Test Pit Name	Tallulah
Address	2 Etherley Lane	NMR	NZ 20601 29811
Excavators	T. Howat-Powell (yp); D. Willison (v); L. Kirby (yp); C. Austin (yp)	Date of Excavation	3/11/2022
Number of Contexts	4	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.39-0.45 m.	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.74m.
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cool, damp, overcast.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Weather conditions were suitable, though ground was saturated leading to darker soil colours. Very simple excavation with no issues or complexities. Interpreted as a multiple subsoil deposits relating to the construction of the house in the 19 th century and its subsequent use.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depth: 1) 0.06; 2) 0.07; 3) 0.04; 4) 0.07			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish black (wet)
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil, no obvious features. Corner depth: 1) 0.25; 2) 0.31; 3) 0.26; 4) 0.26			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish grey (wet)
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 3			
Homogenous subsoil with large discrete patches of charcoal. Corner depth: 1) 0.33; 2) 0.32; 3) 0.26 4) 0.32			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish black (wet)
Inclusions	Charcoal, sand	Finds	None
Summary of Context 4 (NATURAL)			
Homogenous natural sand with rounded pebble inclusions. Context 4 was excavated for approx. 20cm before being determined natural. Corner depth when first discovered: 1) 0.39; 2) 0.45; 3) 0.41 4) 0.44 Corner depth when excavation finished: 1) 0.67' 2) 0.74; 3) 0.66; 4) 0.59.			
Soil Consistency	Sand	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown (wet)
Inclusions	Stone, sand, roots	Finds	N/A



Above: photograph of south facing section (between corners 1-2)
 Below: drawing of south facing section (between corners 1-2)

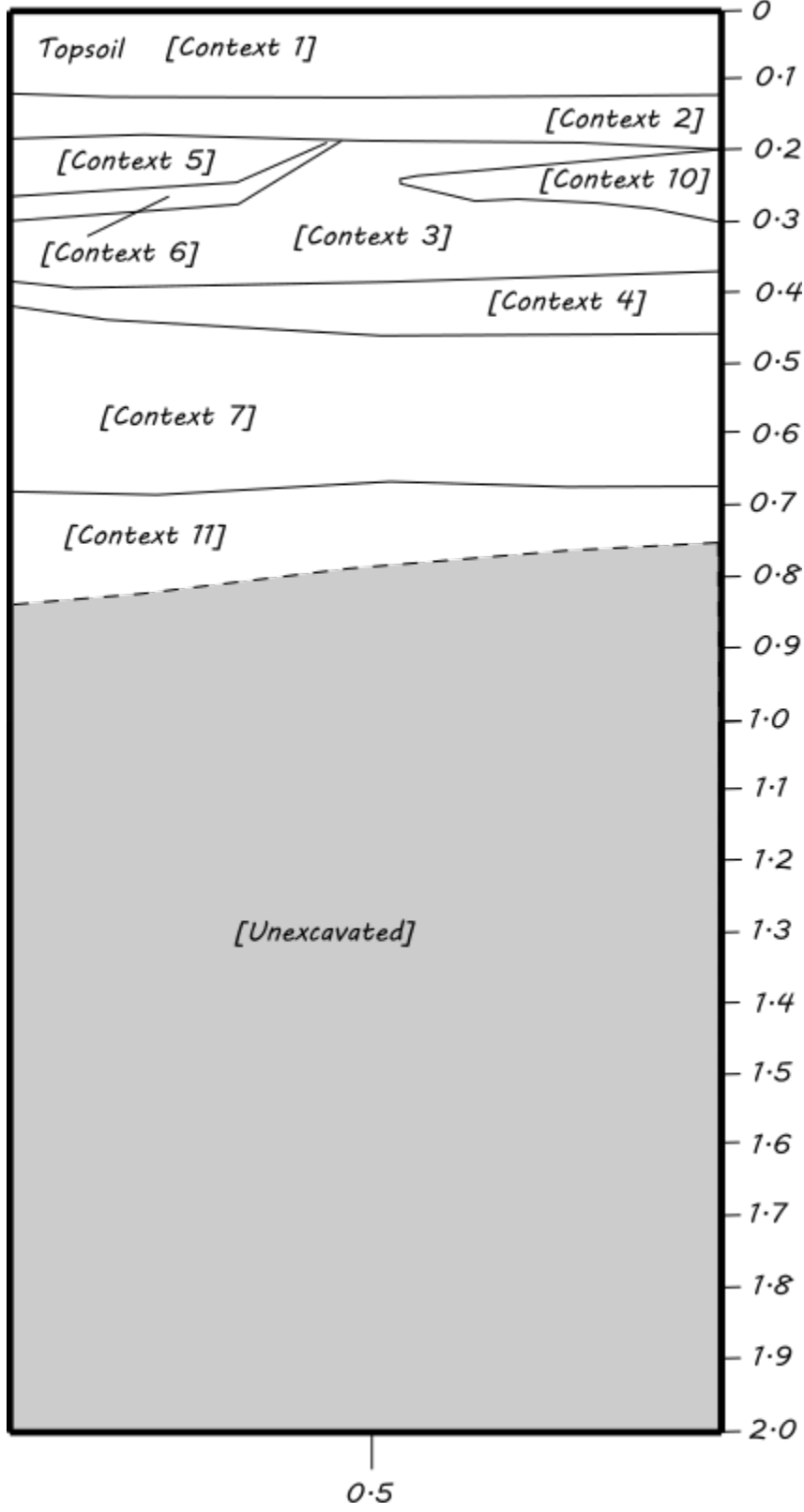
Test Pit Number	99	Test Pit Name	Uhtred
Address	20 Silver Street	NMR	NZ 21234 30170
Excavators	S. Calvert (yp); A. Mikalauskas (yp); S. Gargett (yp); S. Hutchinson (v); C. Blakey (v); C. Austin (yp); T. Howat-Powell (yp)	Date of Excavation	10/11/2022-11/11/2022
Number of Contexts	13	Reached Natural	No – test pit became too deep to dig safely. Sections were very loose and unstable.
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	1.03m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cool, damp, overcast.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Finds rich test pit with 6 contexts. Test pit was half sectioned upon the discovery of an insitu pipe. This test pit was also extended (not included here) to test the depth of the east wall of Auckland Castle.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depth: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish black
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depth: 1) 0.11; 2) 0.12; 3) 0.12; 4) 0.12			
Soil Consistency	Silt	Soil Colour	Dark blackish black
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	
Summary of Context 3			
Homogenous sand deposit. No obvious features. Corner depth: 1) 0.23; 2) 0.2; 3) 0.2; 4) 0.24			
Soil Consistency	Medium sand	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, sand	Finds	
Summary of Context 4			
Crushed mortar and gravel. Not present in south of test pit. Corner depth: 1) 0.32; 2) 0.37; 3) N/A; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Gravel	Soil Colour	Light whitish yellow

Inclusions	Stone, sand	Finds	None
Summary of Context 5			
Crushed mortar and gravel. Similar to Context 4, but looser. Only present in corner 1 extending approx.. 25% into test pit. Corner depth: 1) 0.16; 2) N/A; 3) N/A; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Gravel	Soil Colour	Light whitish yellow
Inclusions	Stone, sand	Finds	None
Summary of Context 6			
Dark black deposit directly underlying Context 5. Only present in Corner 1. Corner depth: 1) 0.22; 2) N/A; 3) N/A; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Silt	Soil Colour	Dark blackish grey
Inclusions	None	Finds	None
Summary of Context 7			
Dark black deposit directly underlying Context 6 and 4, only in corners 1 and 2 (north). Abutted by wall on southern extent. Contexts 7, 8, 9, 11 are the same. Corner depth: 1) 0.39; 2) 0.45; 3) N/A; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Dark blackish grey
Inclusions	Stone, clay	Finds	
Summary of Context 8			
Dark black deposit directly underlying Context 6 and 4, only in corners 3 (south east). Abutted by wall on northern extent. Contexts 7, 8, 9, 11 are the same. Corner depth: 1) N/A; 2) N/A; 3) 0.42; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Dark blackish grey
Inclusions	Stone, clay	Finds	Residual later medieval and post-medieval
Summary of Context 9			
Dark black deposit directly underlying Context 6 and 4, only in corners 4 (south west). Abutted by wall on eastern extent. Contexts 7, 8, 9, 11 are the same. Corner depth: 1) N/A; 2) N/A; 3) N/A ; 4) 0.4			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Dark blackish grey
Inclusions	Stone, clay	Finds	
Summary of Context 10			
Crushed mortar deposit only present in Corner 2 and 3 (eastern section). Corner depth: 1) N/A; 2) 0.33; 3) 0.3 ; 4) N/A			

Soil Consistency	Gravel	Soil Colour	Light whitish yellow
Inclusions	Stone, sand	Finds	None
Summary of Context 11			
Homogenous deposit with large stone inclusions. Corner depth: 1) 0.68; 2) 0.67; 3) 0.64 ; 4) 0.66			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Dark greyish black
Inclusions	Stone, clay	Finds	
Summary of Context 12			
Stones protruding from sections meant that excavation could only take place in a 0.5m square in the centre of the test pit. All measurements are a proxy for the actual sections. This deposit was only present in southern half of test pit. Corner depth: 1) N/A; 2) N/A; 3) 0.87 ; 4) 0.81			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Mid brownish grey
Inclusions	Stone, clay	Finds	None
Summary of Context 13			
Stones protruding from sections meant that excavation could only take place in a 0.5m square in the centre of the test pit. All measurements are a proxy for the actual sections. Corner depth: 1) 0.93; 2) 0.95; 3) 1.03 ; 4) 1.01			
Soil Consistency	Crushed mortar	Soil Colour	Light yellowish white
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	None



Ground Surface

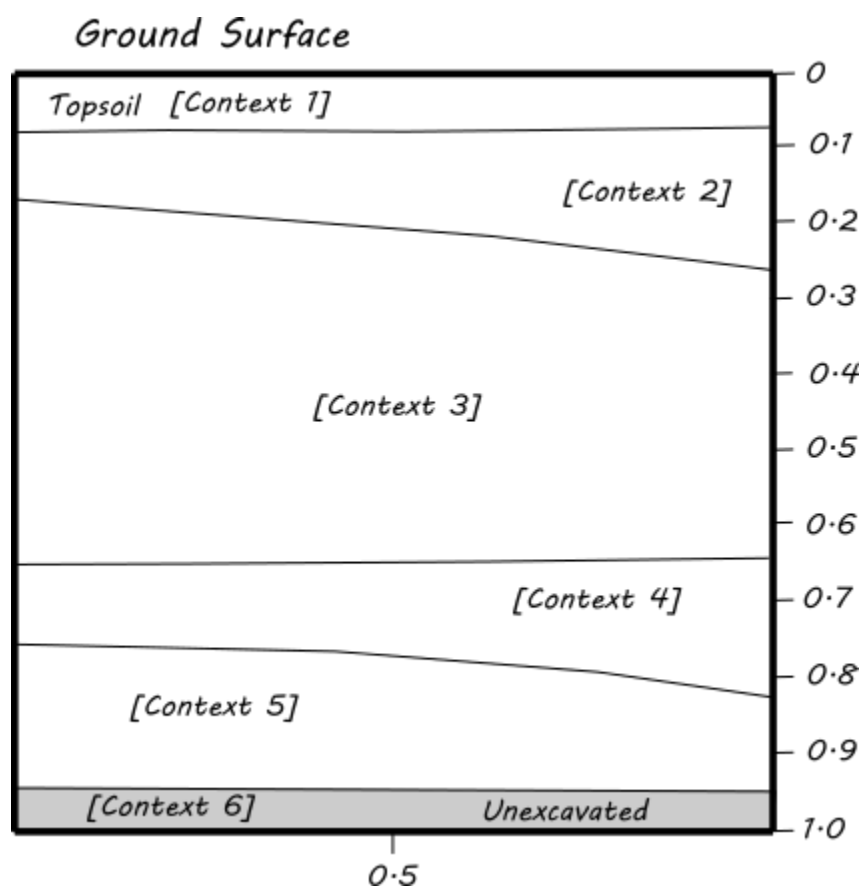


Above: photograph of west facing section (between corners 3-4)

Left: drawing of south facing section (between corners 1-2)

Test Pit Number	100	Test Pit Name	Vera Lynn
Address	20 Silver Street	NMR	NZ 21231 30176
Excavators	D. Singlewood (yp) L. Kirby (yp); A. Henderson (yp); J. Harris (yp); D. Willison (v); M. Robinson (v)	Date of Excavation	10/11/2022-11/11/2022
Number of Contexts	6	Reached Natural	No – test pit became too deep to dig safely.
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.96
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cool, damp, overcast.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Finds rich test pit with 6 contexts. Test pit was half sectioned upon the discovery of an insitu pipe. This test pit was also extended (not included here) to test the depth of the east wall of Auckland Castle.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depth: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish black
Inclusions	Stone, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depth: 1) 0.07; 2) 0.06; 3) 0.16; 4) 0.09			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid blackish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 3			
Homogenous deposit. No obvious features. Corner depth: 1) 0.17; 2) 0.27; 3) 0.24; 4) 0.19			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Dark greyish black
Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots	Finds	Residual later medieval
Summary of Context 4			
Homogenous deposit. Two pipes (lead and ceramic) in southern half of test pit. The southern half was not excavated beyond this point. Corner depth: 1) 0.63; 2) 0.65; 3) 0.32; 4) 0.22			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Mid blackish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	

Summary of Context 5			
Homogenous deposit. Two pipes (lead and ceramic) in southern half of test pit. The southern half was not excavated. Corner depth: 1) 0.76; 2) 0.82; 3) N/A; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Clayey sand	Soil Colour	Dark blackish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay	Finds	None
Summary of Context 6			
Homogenous deposit. Two pipes (lead and ceramic) in southern half of test pit. The southern half was not excavated. Context 6 was excavated to but not excavated. These depths were the final depths of the test pits. Corner depth: 1) 0.94; 2) 0.96; 3) N/A; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Dark blackish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	None



Above: drawing of south facing section
(between corners 1-2)

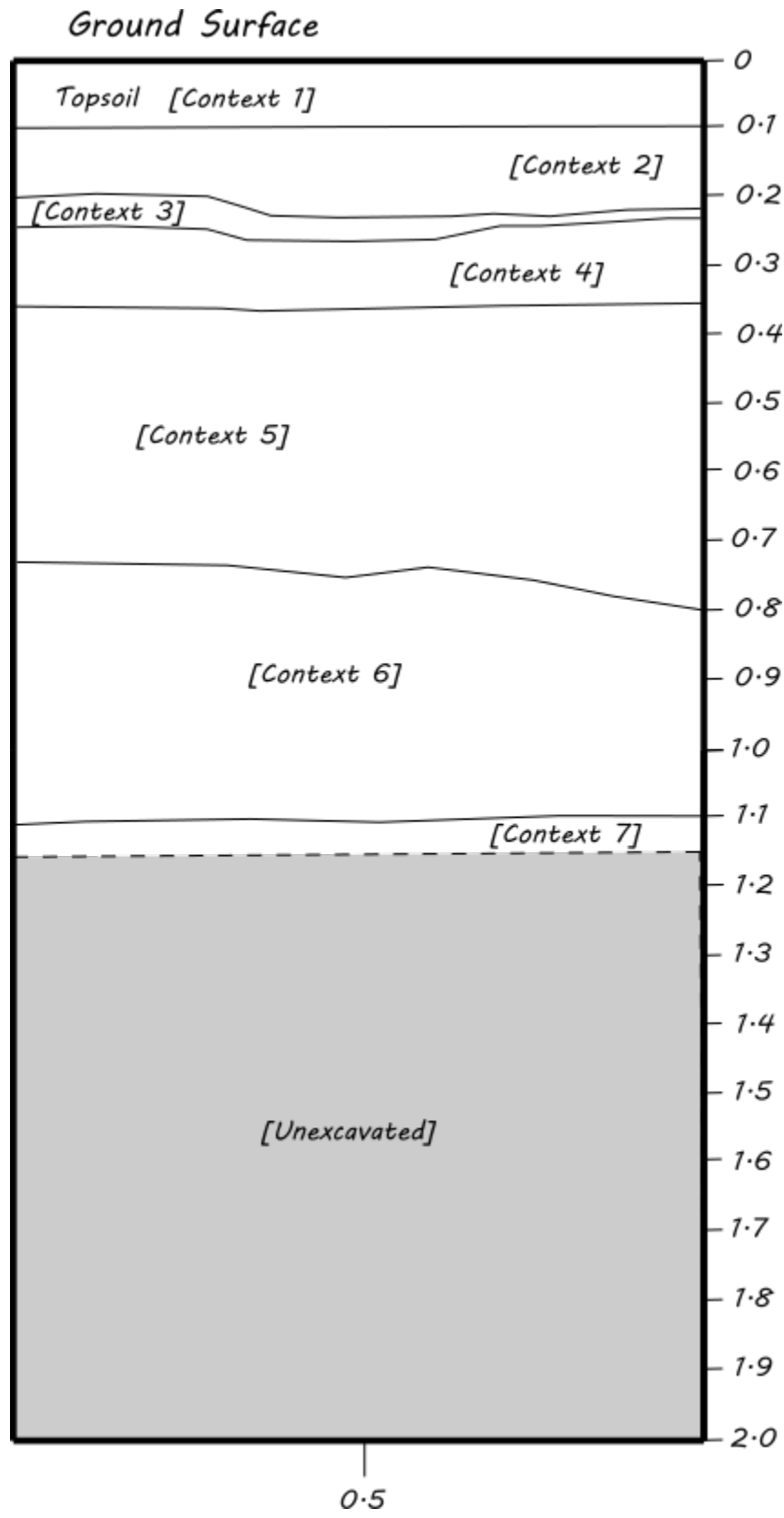
Test Pit Number	101	Test Pit Name	Winston
Address	20 Silver Street	NMR	NZ 21232 30170
Excavators	S. Calvert (yp); S. Gargett (yp); L. Kirby (yp); D. Stephenson (yp); C. Blakey (v)	Date of Excavation	10/11/2022-11/11/2022
Number of Contexts	7	Reached Natural	No – test pit became too deep to dig safely.
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cool, damp, overcast.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Finds rich test pit with 7 contexts. Test pit was half sectioned upon the discovery of an insitu pipe. This test pit was also extended (not included here) to test the depth of the east wall of Auckland Castle.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depth: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Mid brownish black
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots, sand	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depth: 1) 0.08; 2) 0.12; 3) 0.13; 4) 0.1			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Dark brownish black
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	None.
Summary of Context 3			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depth: 1) 0.11; 2) 0.15; 3) 0.14; 4) 0.11			
Soil Consistency	Medium sand	Soil Colour	Light brownish yellow
Inclusions	Stone, sand	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 4			
Deposit cut by pipe in cut extending northeast-southwest. Corner depth: 1) 0.14; 2) 0.13; 3) 0.15; 4) 0.18			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid blackish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal	Finds	Residual later medieval and post-medieval

Summary of Context 5			
Excavation continued in eastern half of test pit to avoid damaging the pipe. Corner depth: 1) N/A; 2) 0.32; 3) 0.41; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid blackish grey
Inclusions	Sand, charcoal	Finds	
Summary of Context 6			
Excavation continued in eastern half of test pit to avoid damaging the pipe. Corner depth: 1) N/A; 2) 0.62; 3) 0.62; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Sand, charcoal, stone	Finds	
Summary of Context 7			
Excavation continued in eastern half of test pit to avoid damaging the pipe. Corner depth: 1) N/A; 2) 1.22; 3) 1.2; 4) N/A Final depth: 1)N/A; 2) 1.25; 3) 1.26; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand, clay	Finds	

Below: drawing of northwest facing section (between corners 2-3)

Below: photograph of north facing section (between corners 2-3)



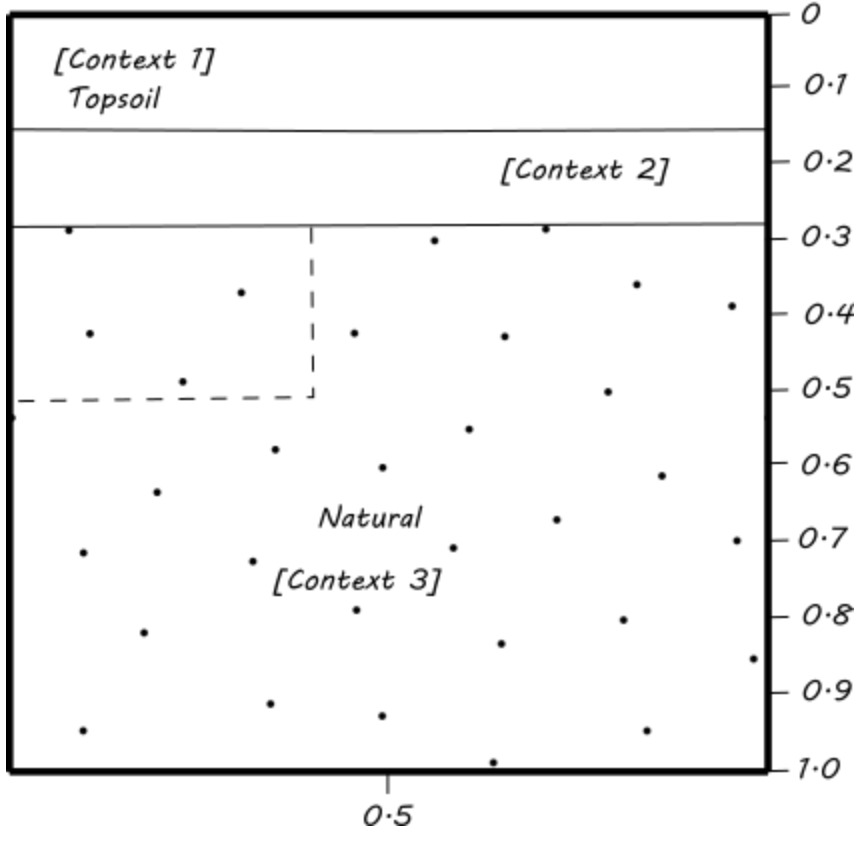


Test Pit Number	102	Test Pit Name	Xenia
Address	33 Westlea Avenue	NMR	NZ 21134 28769
Excavators	K. Hoag (DU); Z. Weissand (DU); L. Harrison (DU); S. Hutchinson (v); C. Blakey (v)	Date of Excavation	10/11/2022-11/11/2022
Number of Contexts	3	Reached Natural	Yes.
Depth of Natural	0.14-.054	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.54m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cool, damp, overcast.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Unproblematic and simple excavation. Very shallow test pit consisting of 3 contexts.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depth: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Dark greyish black
Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
Sloping context (east-west) extending half way across test pit, abutting Context 3. Corner depth: 1) 0.32; 2) 0.29; 3) N/A; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay, coal	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 3 (NATURAL)			
Sloping context (east-west) extending across the total test pit. Corner 3 was excavated to a depth of 0.54 cm to test deposit. Corner depth: 1) 0.52; 2) 0.58; 3) 0.13; 4) 0.14			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Light orangish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay	Finds	N/A

Below: photograph of section 3-4
(northeast facing)
Below: drawing of northeast facing
section (between corners 3-4)

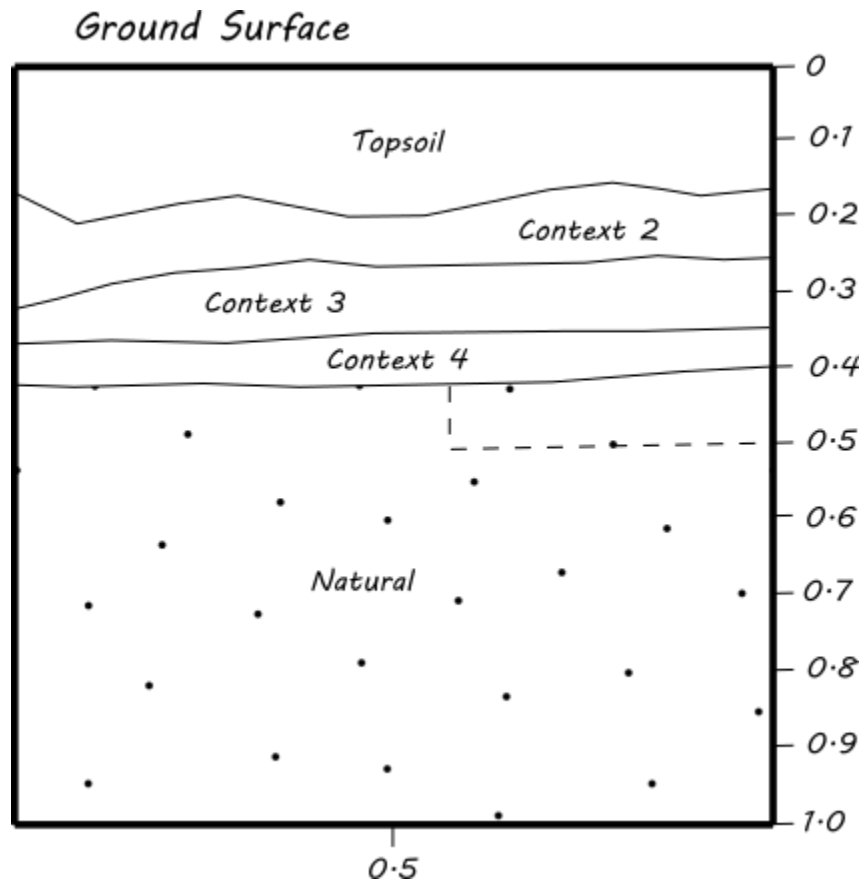


Ground Surface



Test Pit Number	103	Test Pit Name	Yorick
Address	49 Eastlea Avenue	NMR	NZ 21207 28718
Excavators	S. Morgan (DU); A. Scullion (v); A. Robson (DU)	Date of Excavation	30/11/2022
Number of Contexts	5	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.31-0.35m	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.35m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cold, damp, overcast.
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
Test pit with simple stratigraphy consisting of 5 contexts: 1 topsoil, 1 rubble-rich subsoil, 2 archaeological deposits containing modern finds, and the natural sandy clay. The stratigraphy and finds indicate 19 th -21 st century occupation.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath turf. No obvious features. Corner depth: 1) 0.0; 2) 0.0; 3) 0.0; 4) 0.0			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Light greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil with high quantities of CBM and intact brick inclusions. Corner depth: 1) 0.15; 2) 0.16; 3) 0.14; 4) 0.14			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 3			
Homogenous deposit, horizontally formed. No obvious features. Corner depth: 1) 0.27; 2) 0.28; 3) 0.3; 4) 0.3			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	None
Summary of Context 4			
Homogenous deposit, horizontally formed. No obvious features. Corner depth: 1) 0.35; 2) 0.31; 3) 0.34; 4) 0.34			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 5			

Natural clay. No obvious features. Resembles other nearby natural deposits. Corner depth: 1) 0.35; 2) 0.31; 3) 0.34; 4) 0.34			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Mid orangish brown
Inclusions	None	Finds	N/A

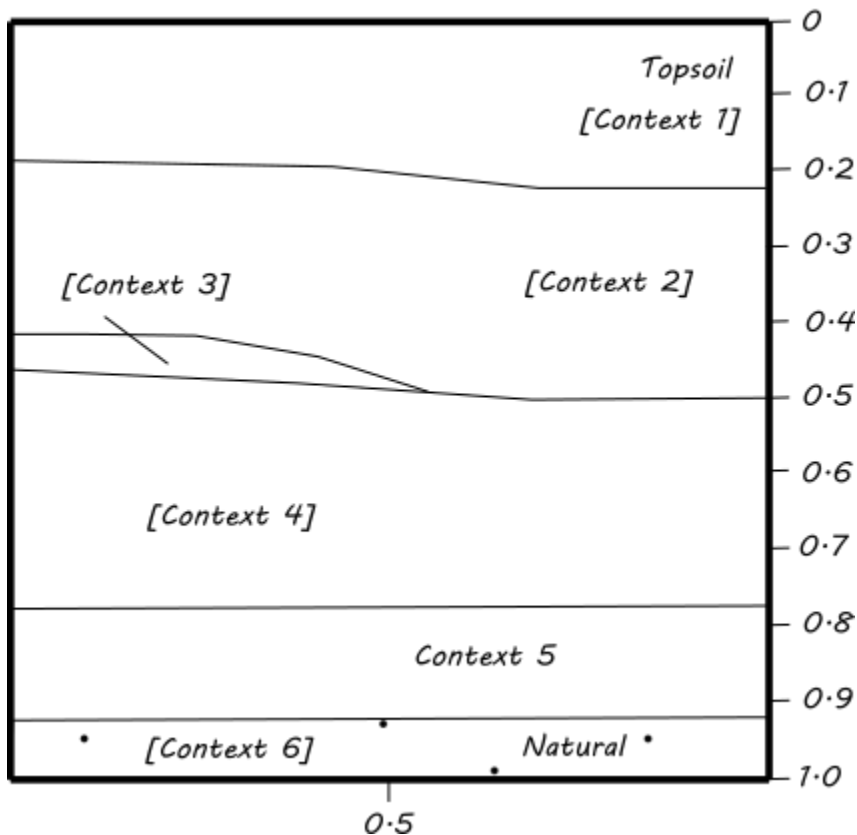


Above: drawing of east facing section
(between corners 4-1)

Test Pit Number	104	Test Pit Name	Zelda
Address	83 St Andrews Road, South Church	NMR	NZ 21495 28495
Excavators	M. Robinson (v); S. Calvert (yp); S. Hutchinson (v); S. Gargett (yp); A. Mikalauskas (yp)	Date of Excavation	8/12/22 – 9/12/22
Number of Contexts	6	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	0.89-0.93	Final Depth of Test Pit	1.14
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cold, wet, snow
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
This test pit is located in the front garden of 83 St Andrew's Road. Excavation was unproblematic. Test pit consisted of 6 contexts: 1 natural, 4 deposits and one natural deposit.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath lawn. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Dark blackish brown
Inclusions	Stone, clay, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. Deposit had a mottled appearance, mostly light orangish brown with mid greyish black patches. Corner depths: 1) 0.18.; 2) 0.22; 3) 0.2; 4) 0.24			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Mottled light orangish brown/grey
Inclusions	Stone, clay	Finds	Residual later medieval
Summary of Context 3			
Coal-rich deposit present only in corners 1 and 4, extending from west-facing section approx. 20cm into test pit. This deposit was on a slightly raised elevation (approx.8-10cm) from Context 4 which it abutted. Both Context 3 and 4 were below 2. Corner depths: 1) 0.45.; 2) N/A; 3) N/A; 4) 0.4			
Soil Consistency	Silt	Soil Colour	Dark blackish black
Inclusions	Stone, clay, coal	Finds	
Summary of Context 4			
Coal-rich deposit (less coal-rich than Context 3) deposit that was uniform and level across test pit. Sat below Context 3 and 2.			

Corner depths: 1) 0.47.; 2) 0.5; 3) 0.52; 4) 0.48			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Dark greyish black
Inclusions	Stone, clay, coal	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 5			
Uniform across test pit with no variation in depth. Corner depths: 1) 0.78.; 2) 0.78; 3) 0.76; 4) 0.77			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Mid greyish black
Inclusions	Stone, clay, coal	Finds	
Summary of Context 6 (NATURAL)			
Uniform across test pit with no variation in depth. Corner 4 was box sectioned to a depth of 1.14m to test natural. Rising ground water was noted at a depth of 1.14m. Corner depths: 1) 0.92.; 2) 0.93; 3) 0.89; 4) 0.89			
Soil Consistency	Sandy clay	Soil Colour	Light greyish yellow
Inclusions	Stone, clay, sand	Finds	N/A

Ground Surface



Left: drawing of southwest facing section (between corners 1-2)

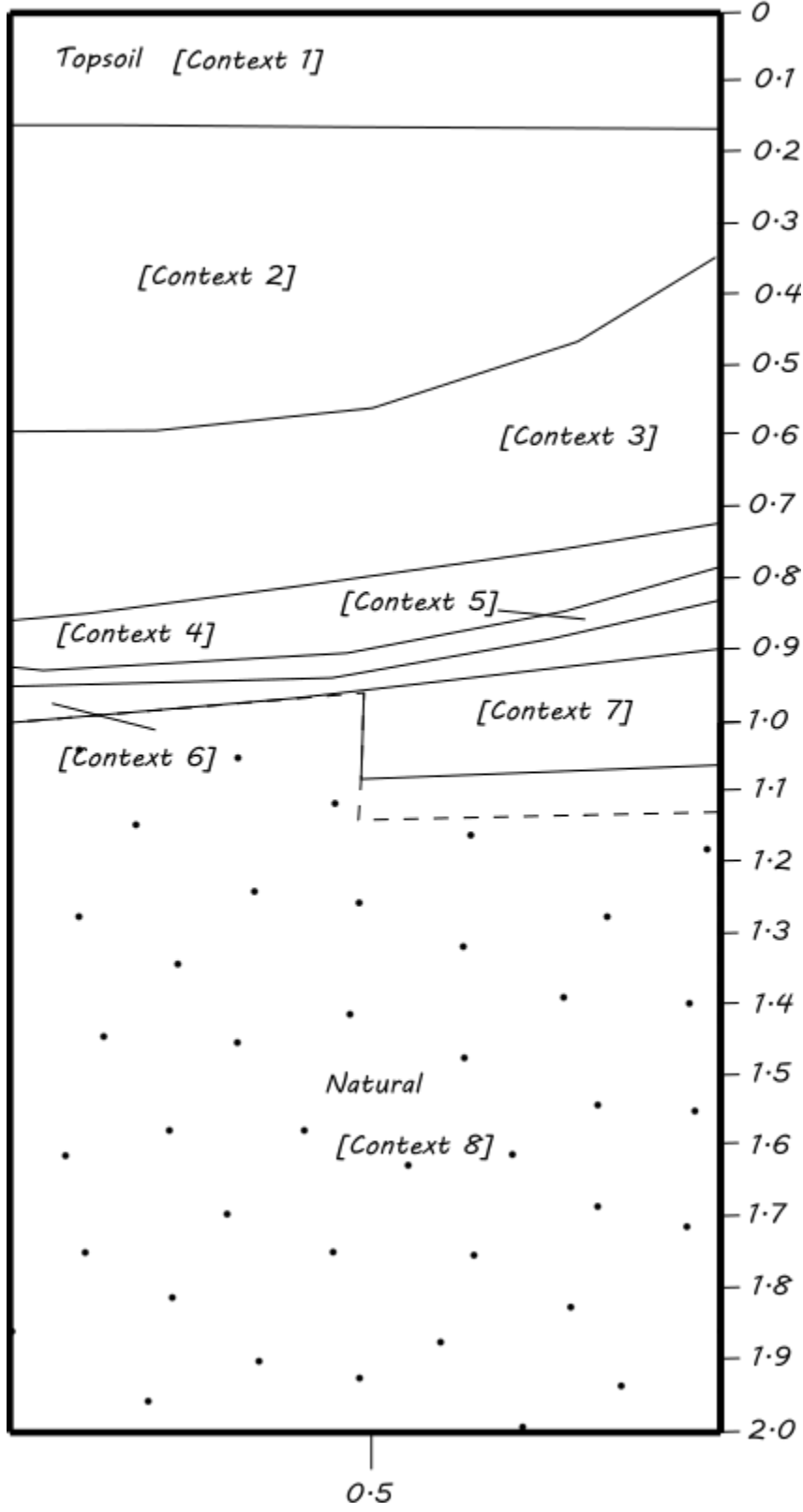
Test Pit Number	105	Test Pit Name	Alfred
Address	83 St Andrews Road, South Church	NMR	NZ 21495 28495
Excavators	C. Austin (yp); T. Howat-Powell (yp) J. Harris (yp); A. Henderson (yp); S. Morgan (DU); L. Harrison (DU)	Date of Excavation	8/12/22 – 9/12/22
Number of Contexts	8	Reached Natural	Yes
Depth of Natural	1.07m	Final Depth of Test Pit	1.12m
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cold, wet, snow
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
This test pit is located in the front garden of 83 St Andrew's Road. Excavation was unproblematic. Significantly, a metaled surface was discovered in Context 7.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath lawn. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	silt	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.18.; 2) 0.16; 3) 0.15; 4) 0.19			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, sand, roots	Finds	
Summary of Context 3			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.4.; 2) 0.37; 3) 0.55; 4) 0.35			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Light greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, clay	Finds	
Summary of Context 4			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.73.; 2) 0.75; 3) 0.8; 4) 0.72			
Soil Consistency	Silty sand	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown

Inclusions	Stone, roots, sand, clay	Finds	
Summary of Context 5			
Homogenous subsoil. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.78.; 2) 0.79; 3) 0.84; 4) 0.79			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Mid greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, roots, sand, clay	Finds	None
Summary of Context 6			
Very densely compacted tightly metaled surface. Cobbled surface is uniform and level across test pit. clay matrix. Corner depths: 1) 0.81.; 2) 0.81; 3) 0.86; 4) 0.84			
Soil Consistency	clay	Soil Colour	Dark greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	
Summary of Context 7			
Test pit was half sectioned. This was the deposit beneath the metaled surface (6). Corner depths: 1) N/A.; 2) N/A; 3) 0.9; 4) 0.91			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Mid greenish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal	Finds	
Summary of Context 8 (NATURAL)			
Test pit was quarter sectioned in Corner 4. Rising ground water was encountered upon discovery of this context. was half sectioned. This was the deposit beneath the metaled surface (6). Corner depths: 1) N/A.; 2) N/A; 3) N/A; 4) 1.07 Final depths: 1) N/A.; 2) N/A; 3) N/A; 4) 1.12			
Soil Consistency	Silty clay	Soil Colour	Mid greyish orange
Inclusions	Stone	Finds	

Below: drawing of northeast facing section (between corners 3-4)

Further below: photograph of south-facing section (between corners 2-3)

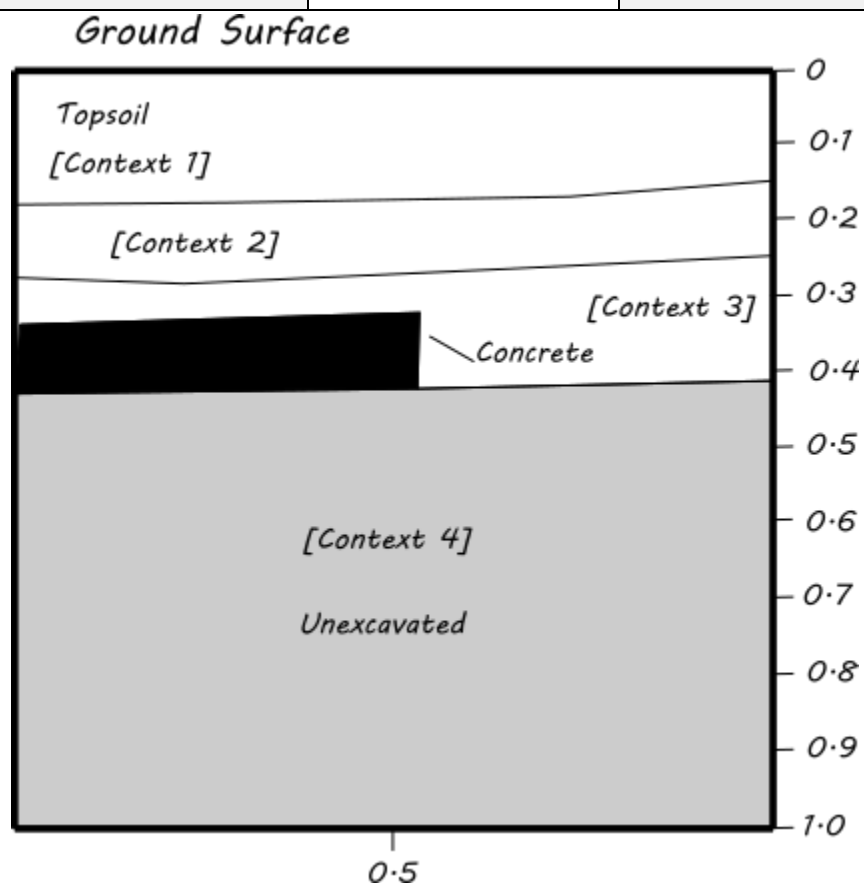
Ground Surface





Test Pit Number	106	Test Pit Name	Boudicca
Address	21 St Chads Close	NMR	NZ 21638 28370
Excavators	L. Kirby (yp); D. Stephenson (yp); D. Singlewood (yp); D. Willison (v); X. Roberts (DU)	Date of Excavation	8/12/22
Number of Contexts		Reached Natural	No – significant concrete deposit prevented further excavation
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cold, wet, snow
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
This test pit is located in the front garden of 83 St Andrew's Road. Excavation was unproblematic. Significantly, a metaled surface was discovered in Context 7.			
Summary of Context 1			
Homogenous topsoil beneath unplanted flowerbed. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0			
Soil Consistency	Sandy silt	Soil Colour	Mid brownish brown
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	Residual later medieval and post-medieval
Summary of Context 2			
Concrete and sand deposit. Probably levelling for a shed/demolition fill. Corner depths: 1) 0.17; 2) 0.17; 3) 0.14; 4) 0.15			
Soil Consistency	Medium sand	Soil Colour	Mid brownish yellow
Inclusions	Stone, charcoal, roots	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 3			
Concrete deposit. Probably levelling for a shed/demolition fill. Corner depths: 1) 0.25; 2) 0.22; 3) 0.19; 4) 0.22			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Mid blackish brown
Inclusions	stone	Finds	Residual post-medieval
Summary of Context 4			
Deposit only present in northern half of test pit (Corners 1-2). Corner depths: 1) 0.40; 2) 0.43; 3) N/A; 4) N/A			
Soil Consistency	Clay	Soil Colour	Mid blackish brown

Inclusions	stone	Finds	None.,
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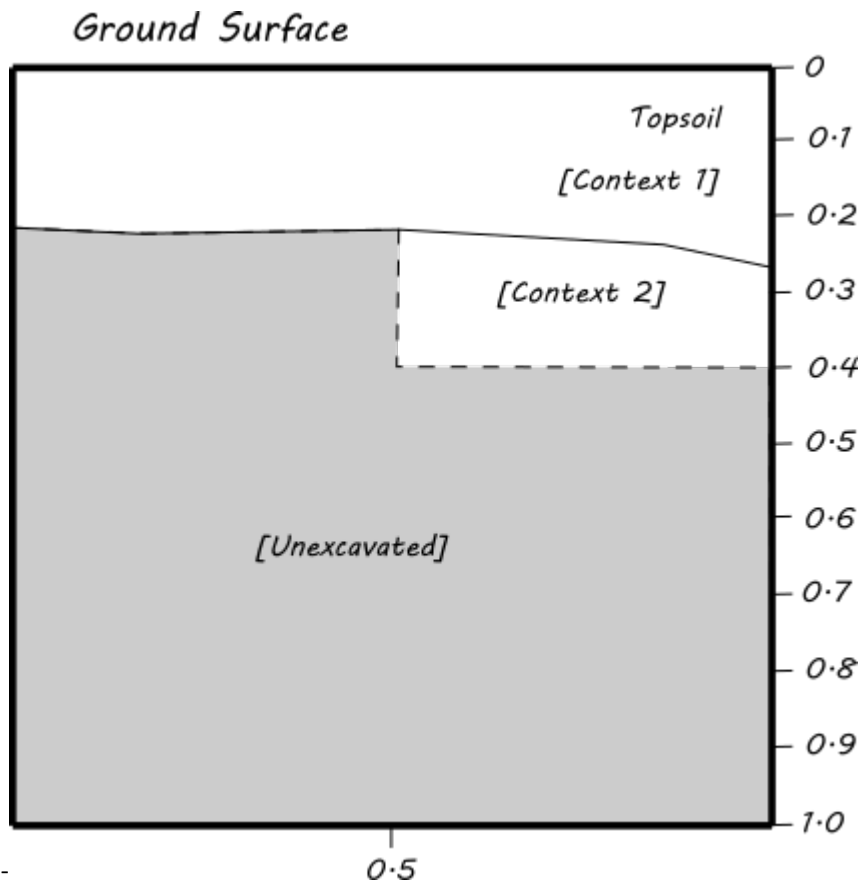


Above: drawing of east facing section
(between corners 4-1)

Below: photograph of north facing
section.



Test Pit Number	107	Test Pit Name	Cedric
Address	21 St Chad's Close (front garden), South Church	NMR	NZ 21678 28362
Excavators	B. Hill (DU); A. Verma (DU); J. Meadows (DU); D. Stephenson (yp); L. Kirby (yp); A. Scullion (v)	Date of Excavation	8/12/22 – 9/12/22
Number of Contexts	2	Reached Natural	No – excavation was abandoned because of significant root disturbance
Depth of Natural	N/A	Final Depth of Test Pit	0.3
Sieving Ratio	50%	Weather Conditions	Cold, wet, snow
Overview of Test Pit Experience			
<p>This test pit is located in the front garden of 21 St Chad's Close. The excavation was abandoned early due to inclement weather (snow) and lack of available time. The test pit is situated approx.. 10m from the River Gaunless on a slightly raised bank, possible manmade flood defenses created before the construction of the house. During this test pit we were unable to dig beyond modern construction deposits.</p>			
Summary of Context 1			
<p>Homogenous topsoil beneath empty flowerbed. No obvious features. Corner depths: 1) 0.; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4) 0</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Dark greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, sand, coal	Finds	
Summary of Context 2			
<p>Clayey silt deposit with high quantities of CBM and modern finds. Part of the foundations of the adjacent path intrude into the test pit from the east-facing section (between corners 1-4). Test pit abandoned in this context because of inclement weather and lack of time. This deposit was difficult to excavate because of its firm compaction, and its composition suggests remnant construction deposits related to the mid-20th century construction of the house. Corner depths: 1) 0.2.; 2) 0.26; 3) 0.24; 4) 0.23 Final depths: 1) 0.2; 2)0.4; 3) 0.49; 4) 0.14</p>			
Soil Consistency	Clayey silt	Soil Colour	Dark greyish brown
Inclusions	Stone, sand, coal	Finds	



Above: drawing of south facing section
(between corners 1-2)