

Wolverhampton Archaeology Group

Project No 48

Pub Dig at the Dog & Partridge, Wednesfield

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The Dog and Partridge and landlords Mr and Mrs Gregory. Little is known of the history of the building before the Gregory family took over, although it appears on the tithe map of 1843 and is well placed to be a much older coaching inn.

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Introduction

The earliest recorded information about the Dog & Partridge is taken from the Wolverhampton Archives, Ref P/6050, which states, *“It is one of the oldest buildings in Wednesfield, and possibly the earliest public house in the area. It has been licensed since at least 1782, when Samuel Marston was landlord.”* The article continues, *“Little is known of the history of the Dog and Partridge public house, although it is most likely to be of late 16th century origin (possibly a coaching inn).”*

The Dog & Partridge is situated at the junction where two roads meet; High Street and Neachells Lane. High Street is recorded in the Saxon Charters (then called Alde Strete) as an “ancient route way running from Wolverhampton to Wednesfield and thence north east to Watling Street” whilst Neachells Lane was known as “The Old Stafford Road” (illustrated in Figure 1 opposite) which ran from Warwick to Stafford.

As the oldest and original part of the building consisted of one room downstairs and two rooms upstairs it is likely that at one point it could have been a medieval alehouse. Traditionally an alehouse at that time was a simple dwelling where beer was brewed to sell locally and to travellers. If travellers stayed overnight they would have slept on the floor.

Inns were bigger and usually purpose built with stables for the change-over of horses.

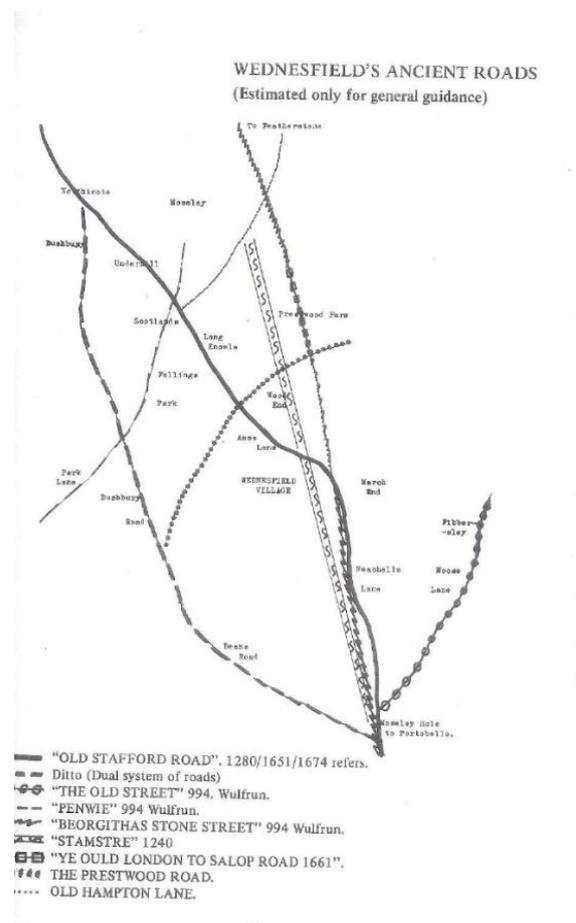


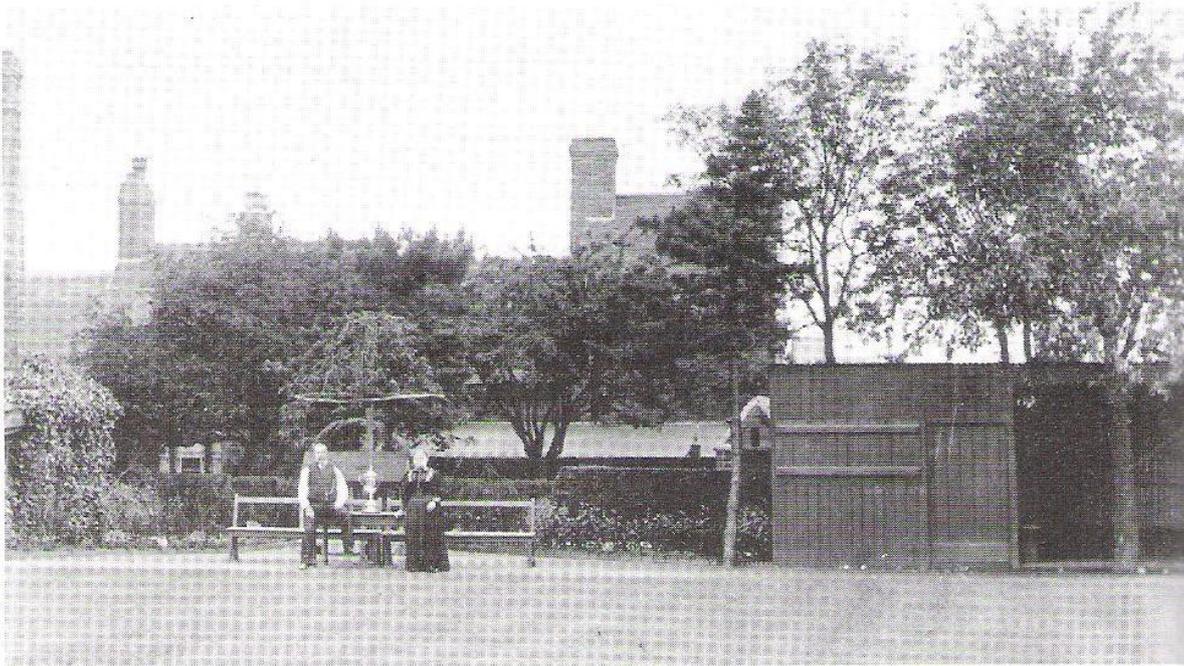
Figure 1 Wednesfield's Ancient Roads (Smallshire[1])

As time went by structural improvements and additions of more rooms were made to the Dog & Partridge which could well have also included stables and a yard. Therefore, the possibility of it being a coaching inn is feasible.

Although little is known of the history of the Dog & Partridge, the Tithe Map of 1842 records the land that the Dog & Partridge stood on at that time as being owned by Edward Tunnicliffe and the tenant as being Edward Marston; the description of the land and premises being house and garden.

Part of the garden to the rear of the Dog & Partridge was once a bowling green and in Hitchmough's Black Country Pubs – Wednesfield Tony Hitchmough mentions that it was the headquarters of the Wednesfield Bowling Club. An old photograph of the bowling green can be seen in figure 2 on page 6.

Although it has not been used as a bowling green for some years now, it has remained grassed and used as a beer garden.



Mr and Mrs Gregory with a bowls trophy at the back of the Dog and Partridge. Harry Gregory, who died in 1957 at the age of 89, was a bowler himself and was responsible for the formation of the Staffordshire Crown Green Bowling Association. The green at the Dog and Partridge was one of the oldest in the area.

Figure 2 Bowling Green at the Dog and Partridge

Over the years as Wednesfield village grew, and the old buildings were demolished to make way for new builds, the grassed area has avoided development. For this reason, along with the age and location of the pub; and the fact that the earliest know references to Wednesfield date to the tenth century Wolverhampton Archaeology Group thought this would be an interesting site to dig.

Methods

Geophysics

Gradiometry

The group uses a Geoscan FM18 Fluxgate Gradiometer (Geoscan Research). This consists of two sensors at right angles to each other. The upper sensor detects the earth's magnetic field; the lower sensor detects the earth's magnetic field plus any other field resulting from buried features. The signal from the earth's magnetic field can thus be electronically removed leaving the signal from buried objects. Readings are usually taken at half metre intervals along a fixed grid where the grid lines are spaced at one metre (traverse interval).

Buried objects can be detected through one of two mechanisms.

- **Heat (Thermoremanent Magnetism)** if a material is heated above the Curie point of iron oxide (>650°C), any iron oxide particles it contains become demagnetised. On cooling, the particles remagnetise along the lines of the earth's magnetic field. This produces a fixed magnetic field for the object relative to its surroundings. Typical examples include furnaces and hearths, to a lesser extent, walls.
- **Magnetic Susceptibility** certain materials such as iron can become magnetised when placed in a magnetic field. This displaces the earth's magnetic field which can be detected with the gradiometer.

Resistivity

The group uses a Geoscan RM15 unit, which measures the electrical resistance of soils. This is done using 4 electrodes, 2 current probes and 2 potential probes. They can be configured in various ways, but this unit uses a twin probe array. With this system, one current and one potential electrode (spaced 0.5 metres apart by means of a frame) are used to take the measurements by sampling over a grid pattern, whilst the other two are situated at least 15 metres away and form the pair of fixed probes. The readings are captured by a datalogger and can be later downloaded into a computer for subsequent processing. This method can detect buried objects about 1.5 times the spacing of the electrodes; in this case it is about 0.75 metres.

The resistance of soil depends upon its nature. The electrical current is passed by means of dissolved salts in the soil so wet soils pass electricity more easily than drier areas such as stone walls. Resistivity can be expected to detect the remnants of human activity such as walls, pits and ditches.

Data Processing

The geophysical data produced in the report is processed by a combination of the following methods:

Geophys (M R Holland) this is a Windows data analysis programme

Chime (Molecular modelling plugin for Internet Explorer by Chime) this uses XYZ data produced by Geophys to display the data in 3-dimensional form

Test Pits

Test pits can be opened, excavated and closed within one day and are suitable for use in public areas. They provide information about human activity but are not suitable for excavating archaeological remains (such as buildings) for which a proper excavation would be required.

- A metre square is marked out on the ground and turves carefully removed and stored so they can be replaced at the end of the day.
- Soil is removed 10cm at a time and carefully sieved.
- Any finds (pottery, glass, tiles etc) are washed and stored according to their depth
- Digging stops when finds run out or archaeology (building remains) are found
- The trench is filled in and the turves replaced

Auger Survey

The auger survey is used to detect organic settlement within a wet area and also building debris in an open area. The survey uses a metal rod, 1 metre in length; of about 1cm diameter and random samples are taken across the area. The rod is pushed into the ground until solid material is reached or the 90 cm limit is reached, the auger is then pulled out and the soil sample examined for organic/building deposits. The hole is virtually invisible and no disruption is caused. The results can then be plotted on to a plan. Auger results can also be useful to validate features seen on a pseudosection.

Site Plan

A site Plan was drawn using Google Earth. The mouse was positioned at points on the aerial view of the Dog and Partridge such as the corners of buildings and the ground and the latitude and longitude were recorded. These were then converted to Ordnance Survey co-ordinates using Grid Inquest, free software provided by the Ordnance Survey. These were then entered into an Excel spreadsheet and plotted as an XY scatter chart.

Results

Site Plan

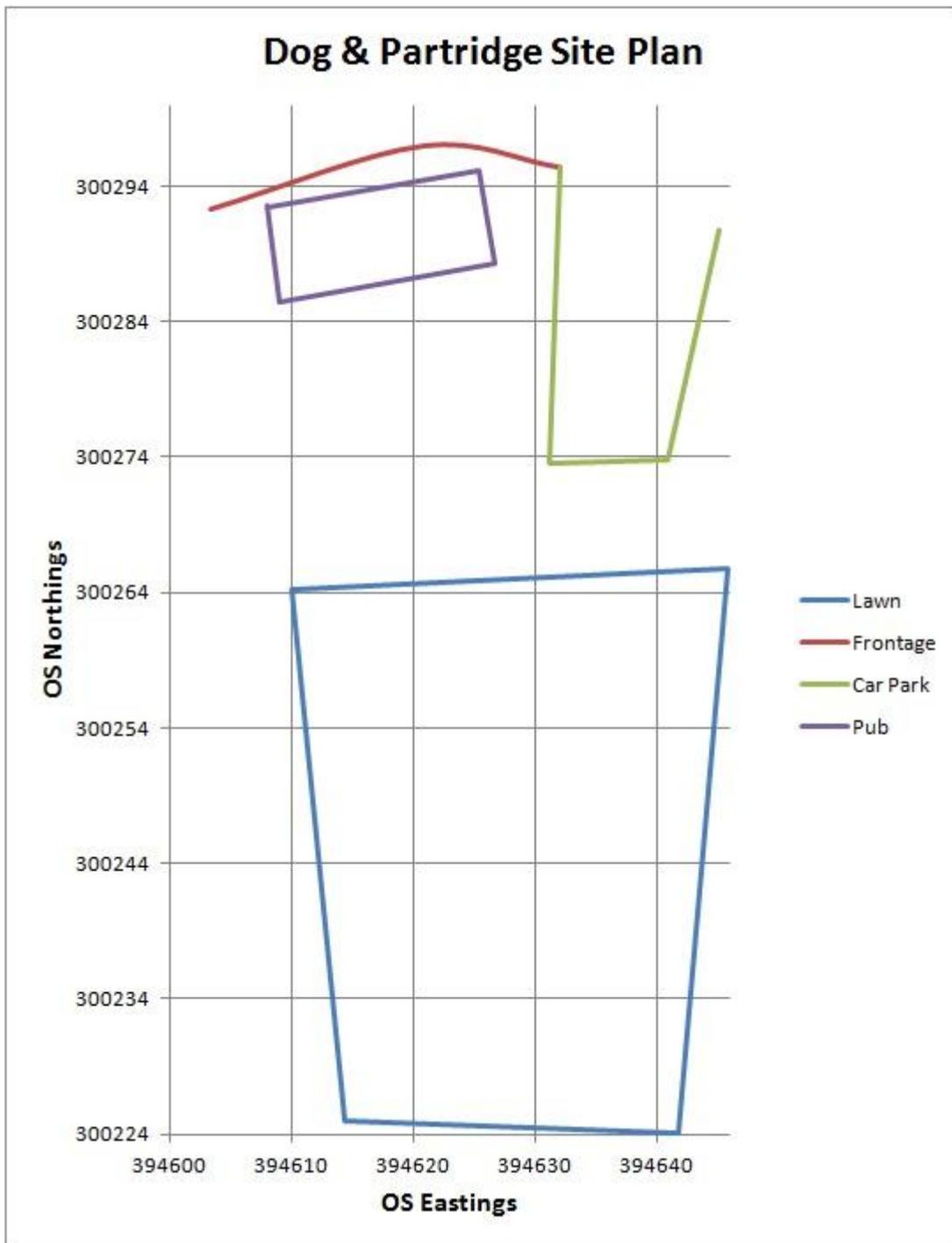


Figure 3 Dog and Partridge Site Plan

Resistivity

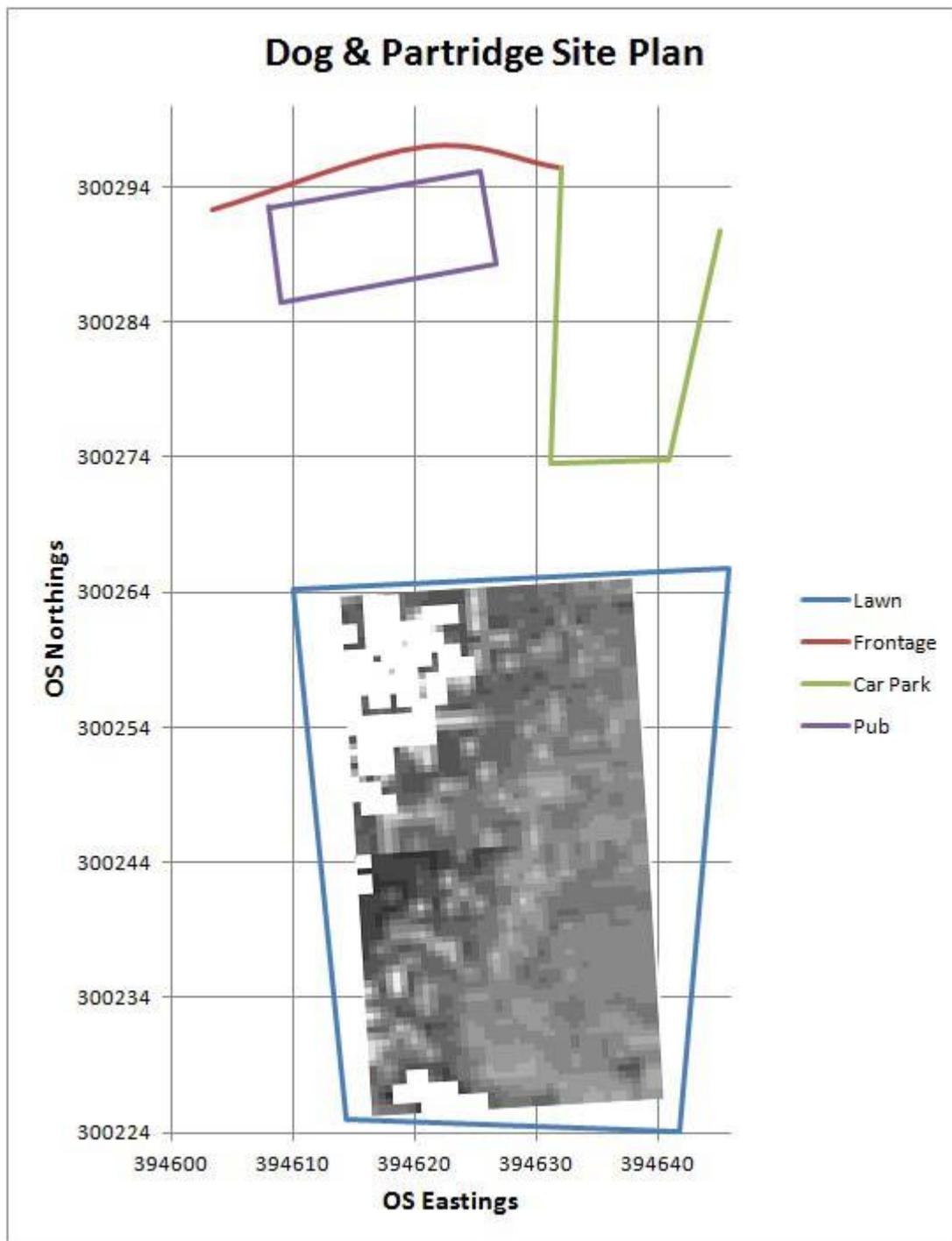


Figure 4 Resistivity

The garden was just big enough for two 20 by 20 metre grids to be done

Gradiometry

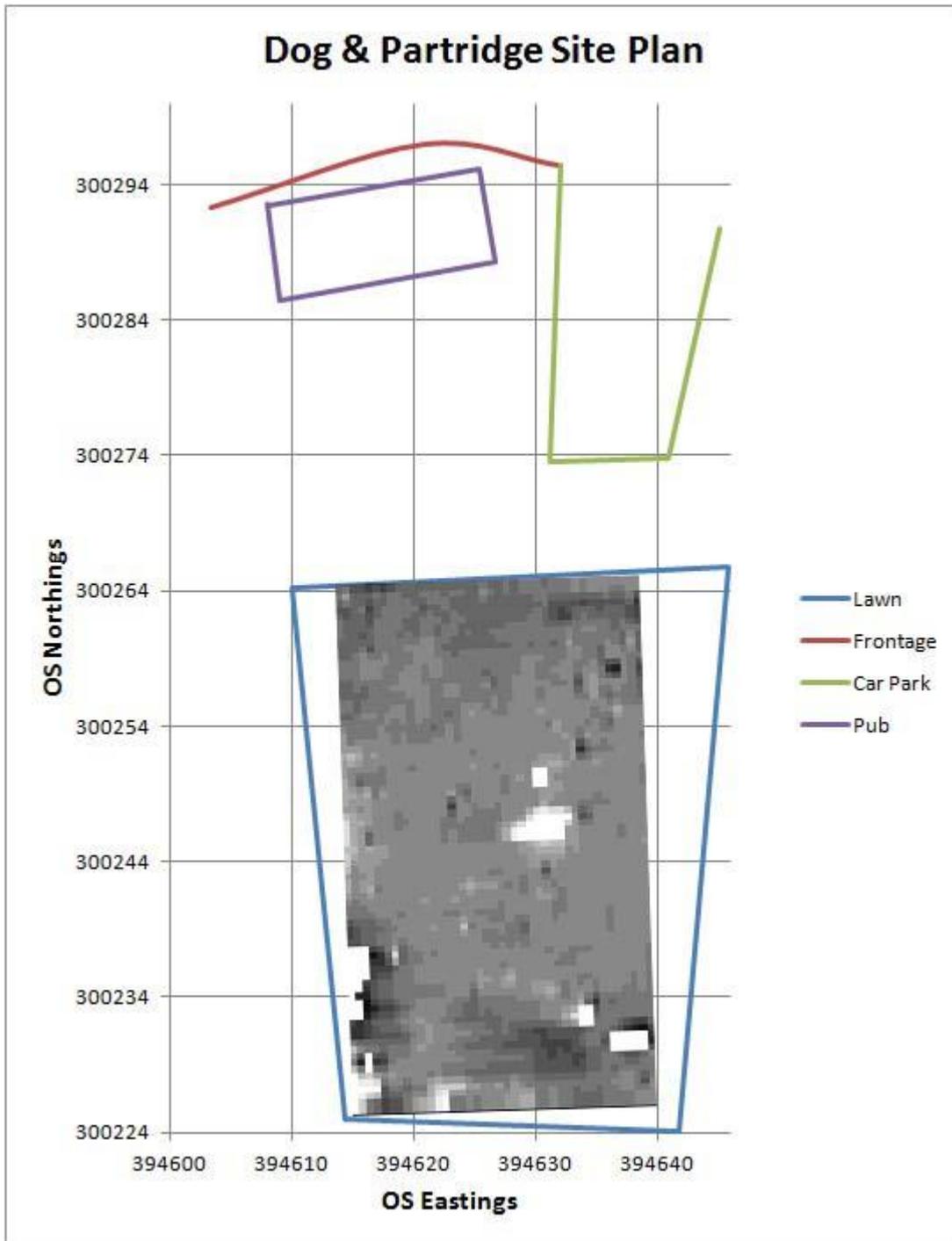
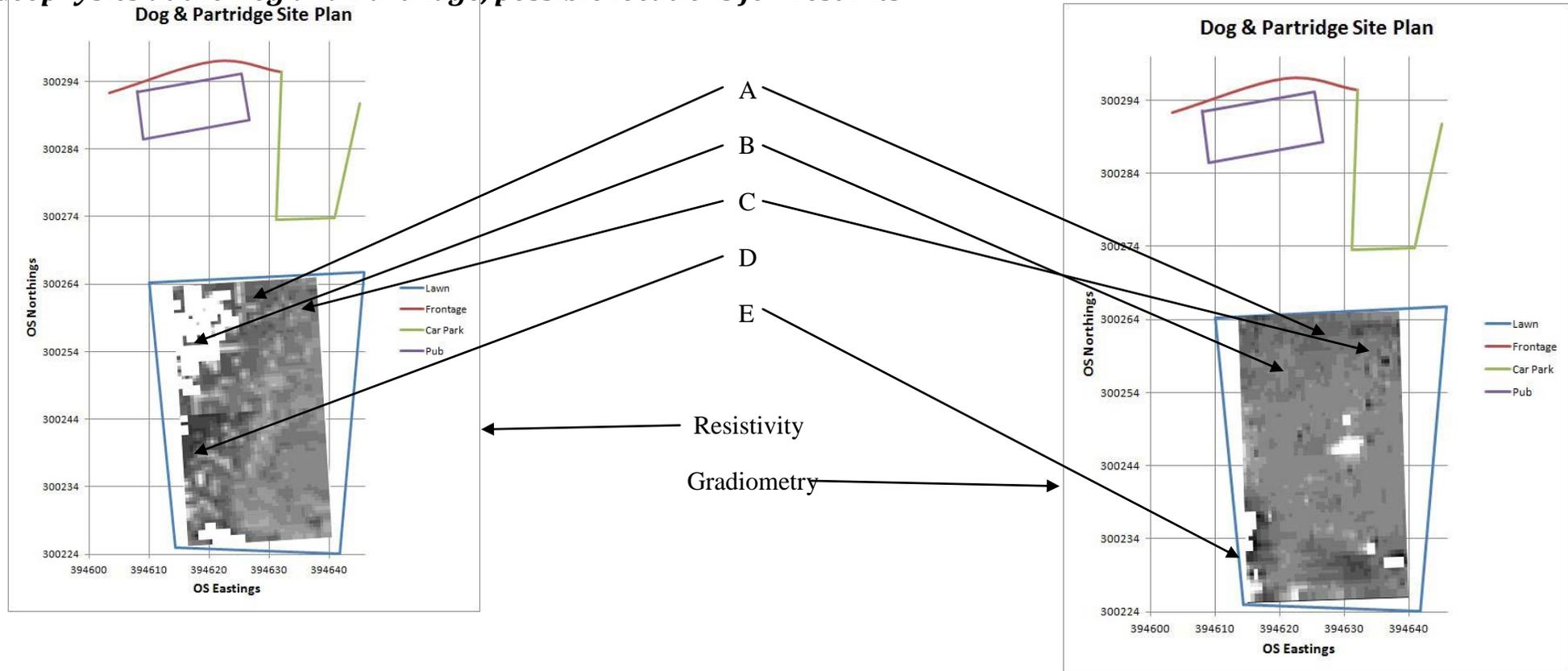


Figure 5 Gradiometry

Geophysics at the Dog and Partridge, possible locations for Test Pits



- A. An auger showed there was a stone or wall about 1 foot below the surface.
- B. This area contains building rubble.
- C. Both resistivity and gradiometry showed a linear feature, possibly a wall.
- D. A high resistance area on resistivity.
- E. A high magnetic signal in this area. Need to check there is no obvious metalwork here

Figure 6 Suggested areas for geophysics

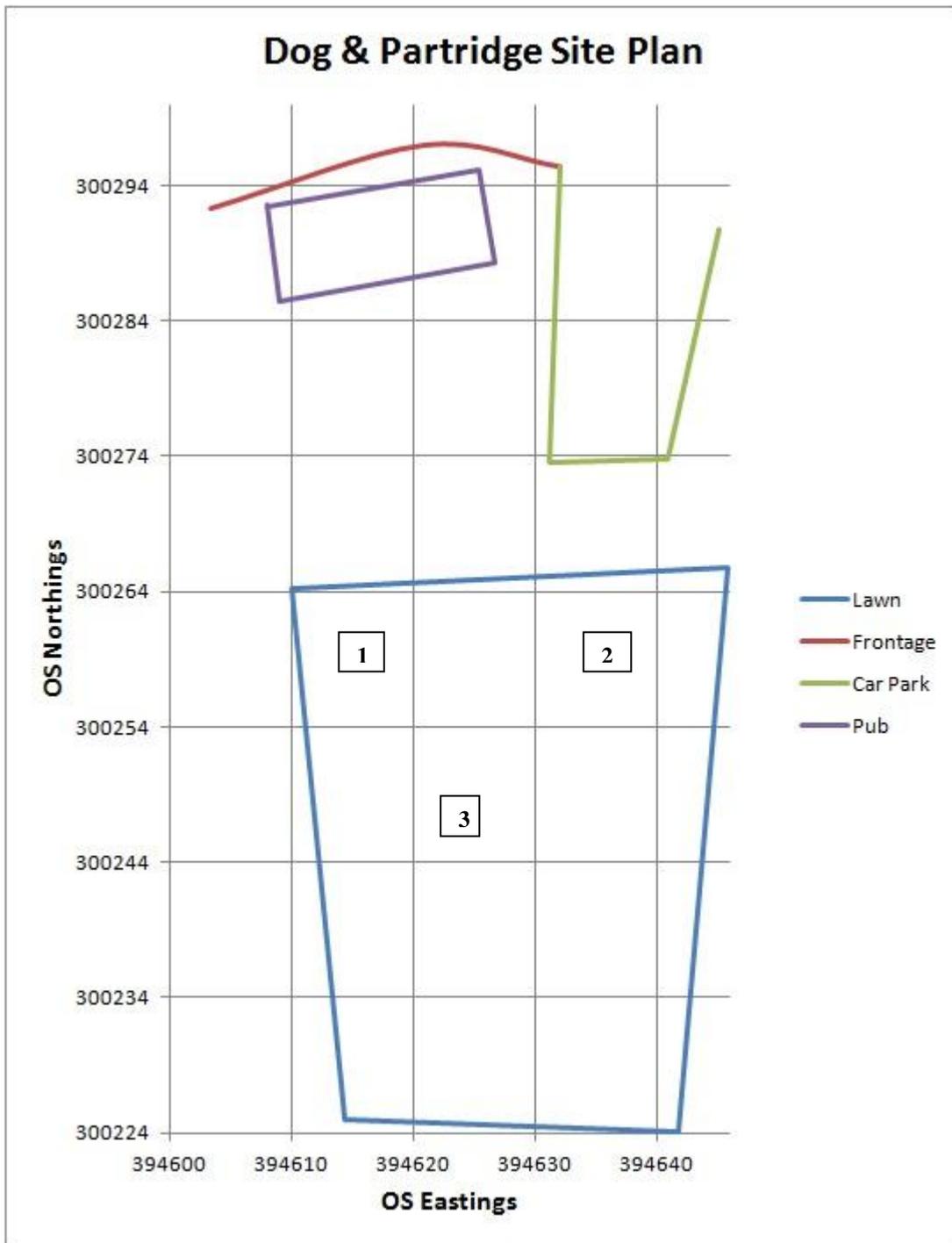


Figure 7 Location of Test Pits

Three test pits were located at B, C and D as indicated on the previous page. The co-ordinates are (relative to the geophysics):

Test Pit	metres south	metres east
1	4	3
2	4	17
3	9	4.5

Pipe Stem Analysis

Test pits 1 and 2 were particularly rich in pipe stem fragments. Test pit 3 by contrast had only 27 which were found in Spits 1 and 2.

TP1

Bore(64 th)	Spit 1	Spit 2	Spit 3	Spit 4	Spit 5	Spit 6	Spit 7
4	8						
5	30	9	10	9	2	1	1
6	17	6	12	10	5		
7		2		1	3		1
8				1			
Weighted bore	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.1	5.0	6.0
Mean Date (Heighton)	1737	1723	1724	1719	1707	1743	1710

TP2

Bore(64 th)	Spit 1	Spit 2	Spit 3	Spit 4	Spit 5	Spit 6	Spit 7
4	Topsoil	5	1	2			
5		42	56	45	42	87	2
6		29	45	34	33	65	3
7		3	1	1	5	7	1
8						24	
Weighted bore		5.4	5.45	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6
Mean Date (Heighton)		1730	1727	1728	1724	1725	1722

The mean date is that calculated from the weighted bore by Heighton [1] using the formula $1600+22*((-\log(\text{bore})+1.044325)/0.05324)$ and gives the most probable date of habitation.

Analysis of pipe stems was done for those spits which contained 10 or more stems.

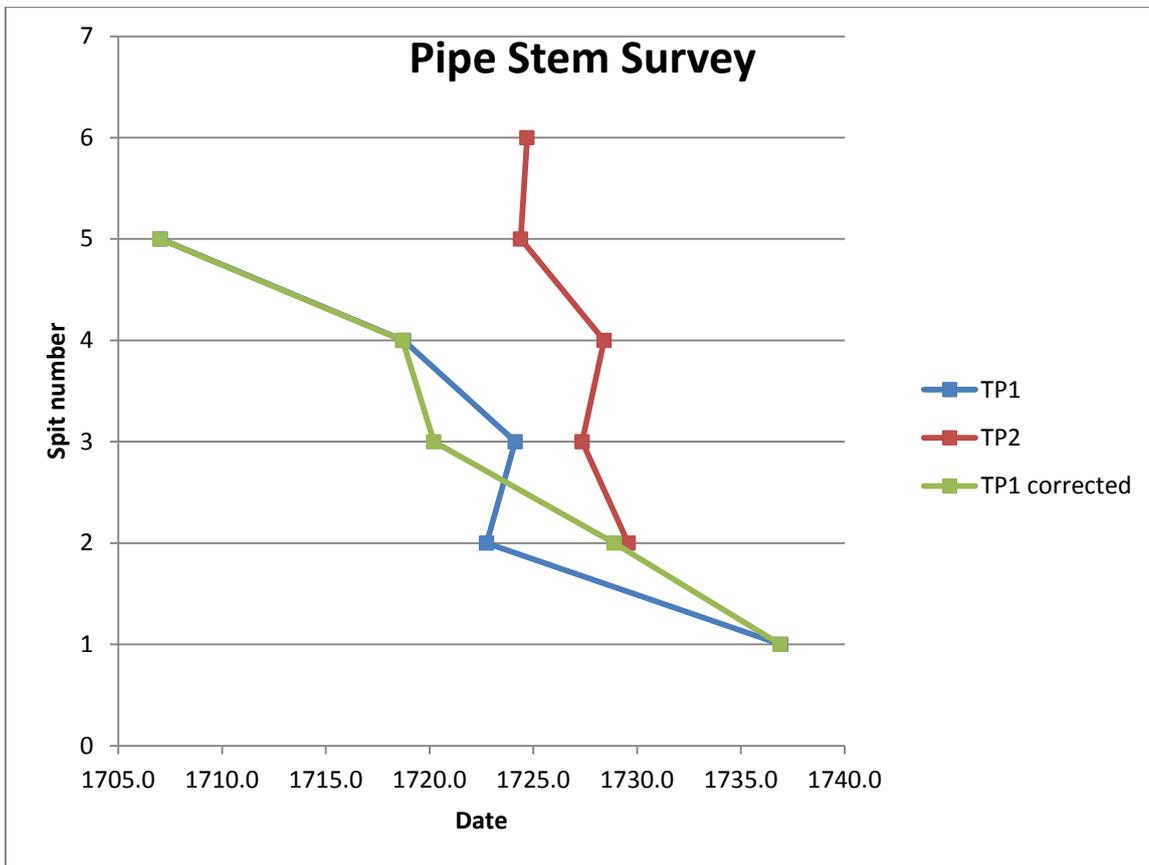


Figure 8 Pipe Stem age by depth

Figure 6 shows that the older pipes are found deeper in the ground. There is a hiatus around spits 2 and 3 for Test Pit 1 which may be a statistical sampling error (2 stems with a bore of 7/64th in spit 2 which take the date from 1729 to 1723) or it may indicate that the soil was disturbed around 1722. A sampling error could arise because spit depths are arbitrarily assigned so a stem occurring at the bottom of one spit may actually belong to the spit below. This can be alleviated by using spit depths of 10 cm which would improve the resolution. Reassigning the two oldest stems to spit 3 resulted in the TP1 corrected graph.

Cumulative probability graphs were used to compare the stem population in the upper spits to those in the lower spits.

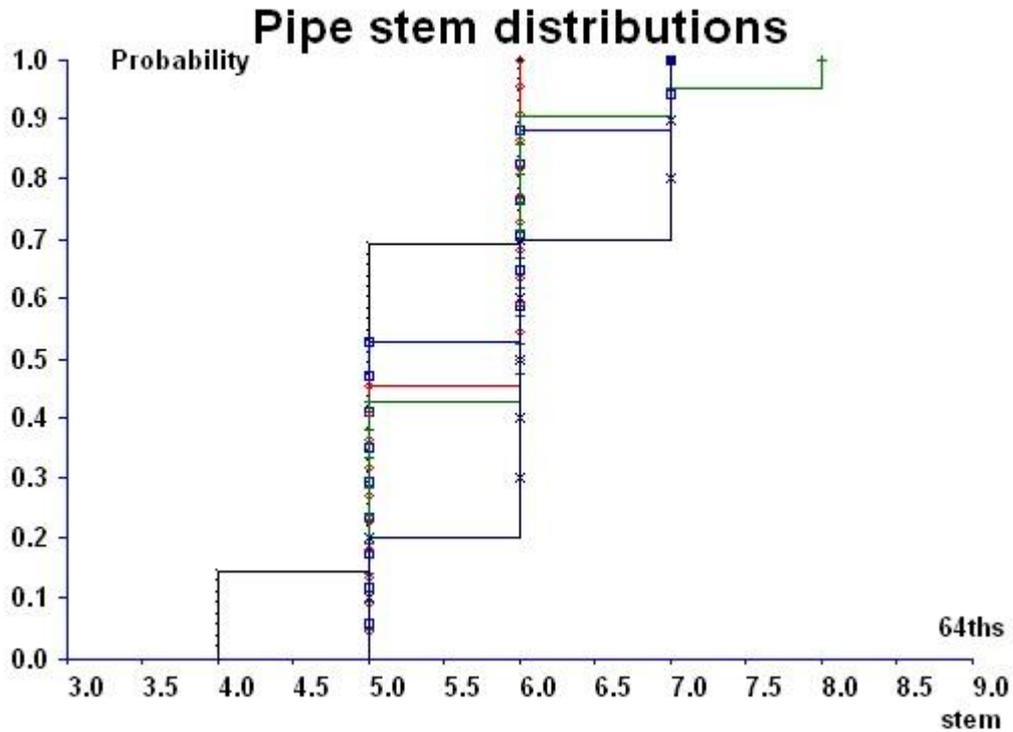


Figure 9 TP1 The distribution of Pipe Stems by Spit

Key

- Spit 1 Black line
- Spit 2 Blue rectangle and line
- Spit 3 Red diamond and line
- Spit 4 Green cross and line
- Spit 5 Navy x and line

The distributions show that deeper spits tend to have pipe stems of larger bore. If there is a significant difference between the distributions, the maximum vertical difference must exceed a critical value. For spits 1 and 5 this critical value is 0.46 and is just exceeded for bore size 5.0 i.e. stems in spit 5 are significantly older than those in spit 1.

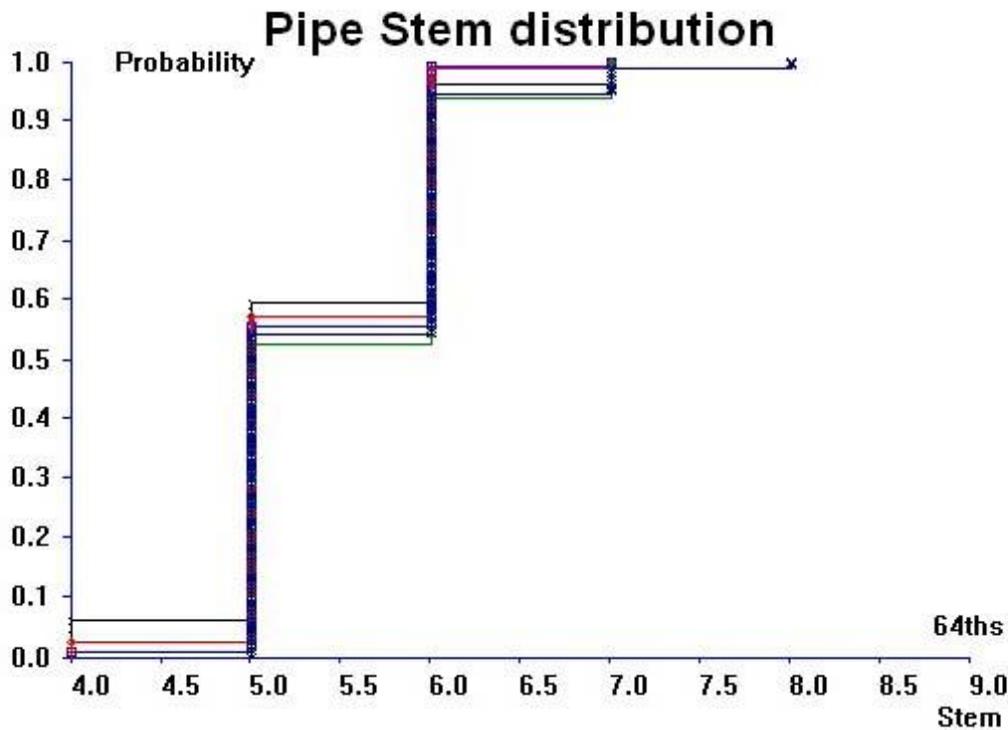


Figure 10 TP2 The Distribution of Pipe Stems by Spit

Key

- Spit 2 Black line
- Spit 3 Blue rectangle and line
- Spit 4 Red diamond and line
- Spit 5 Green cross and line
- Spit 6 Navy x and line

The distributions show that deeper spits tend to have pipe stems of larger bore. If there is a significant difference between the distributions, the maximum vertical difference must exceed a critical value. For spits 2 and 5 this critical value is 0.18 and is not exceeded for any of the spits. There is therefore no significant difference in the distribution of pipe stems between any of the spits.

In both test pits 1 and 2, older pipe stems tended to be found deeper in the ground, The date range for TP2 is smaller than for TP1 (1725 to 1730 compared with 1707 to 1737).

However, the linear relationship between stem bore and depth indicates that the soil in both test pits has not been significantly disturbed.

Test Pit Results

Test Pit 1

A preliminary geophysics and auger survey of the garden suggested several areas where test pits could be dug. The first test pit was located in the North West area of the garden which is identified as 'B' on the Geophysics results on page 11.

Turf was carefully removed and initially a band of burning was found as the first spits, each spit being 10cm depth, were dug. As the soil was sieved fragments of bottle and window glass, pipe stem, charcoal, pottery and brick were found. As digging progressed more finds came to light (a detailed list of finds can be seen in

Appendix A) in the form of post medieval pottery, window glass, pieces of pipe bowl, one complete pipe bowl, and many pieces of clay pipe stems. One of the stems had the name 'Singleton' on; a Wolverhampton pipe maker from the 1840's.

At a depth of approximately 85 cm we discovered some Midlands White pottery which date from the early 12 to 14 century. The piece illustrated was a rim from a bowl about 40 cm diameter and would probably have been kitchenware.



Figure 11 Pipe stem from Singleton

This indicates that there may have been human activity here from that period onwards. We then came to a layer of clay at a depth of approximately 90 cm which had cobbles on the surface. It was not possible to establish whether this was an internal or external cobbled floor and at this point the clay was too wet to sieve.

At the base of the test pit two dark areas which looked like stake holes were visible fairly close to each other with one being just in the section.



Figure 12 Midlands white pottery fragment

Test Pit 2

Test pit 2 was placed in the North East corner of the garden the aim was to try and locate a possible wall or evidence of a building in that area. For the first few spits, about 40cm, in test pit 2 there was no evidence in the section to show layers or contexts to indicate stratification. Finds, a full list can be seen in Appendix B, included: bone china, willow pattern, clay pipes and bowl fragments, brown and black glaze, vessel and window glass, brick, mortar, charcoal and bone. One special find was a much damaged brass token which when researched was found to be an English Coronation medal which was struck to celebrate the coronation of Queen Victoria, date 1838.



Obverse



Reverse

Figure 13 Queen Victoria Coronation Medal

At about a depth of one metre several pieces of window glass and window lead were found, all of the finds gave good indication of a building but by 1.2 metres deep, natural in the form of red clay was reached which was streaked with charcoal.

Test Pit 3

Resistivity grid 1 showed a high level of resistance extending to its south west corner so it was decided to put test pit three close to its southern edge and a few metres from its western edge (19m south and 4.5m east). Although a building was previously noticed on an old map as lying across the boundary wall of the Dog & Partridge and into the area next door which is now garages, the feature which showed on the survey lay some distance further south so this is what we decided to investigate.

The first two spits were dug out and examined without sieving. The soil was very dark, almost black and crumbly and contained small amounts of finds such as pot and pipe stems and some building materials, see Appendix C.

Then at about 40 cm depth (context 120) at the northern edge of the test pit we found some fairly large pebble boulders, roof tile, floor tile, occasional nails, brick (post 1760's) and some flat pieces of sandstone.

In the next spit a feature with a hard surface was discovered which appeared to be a wall foundation which separated two floor surfaces. It seemed to be a clay-like matrix which contained pieces of unidentified building stone (see figure 14, context 110, trowel points north).

Further cleaning suggested this feature was a wall foundation and to the south of this there was a pebble floor on top of yellow clay (pebbles just visible in the south section). This could possibly indicate an external floor.

Two sondages were then dug in the northern area of the test pit, one right by the wall, which after about a spade's depth, showed natural red clay and the other in the North East corner which showed natural clay after about half a spade's depth. This might suggest a deeper foundation was dug for the wall and the other area could have been internal flooring which may have consisted of bricks laid in a sandy matrix.

Compared to the first two test pits, this one contained very little domestic material such as pottery, glass, bone, charcoal. The pit was filled in and the turf re-laid.

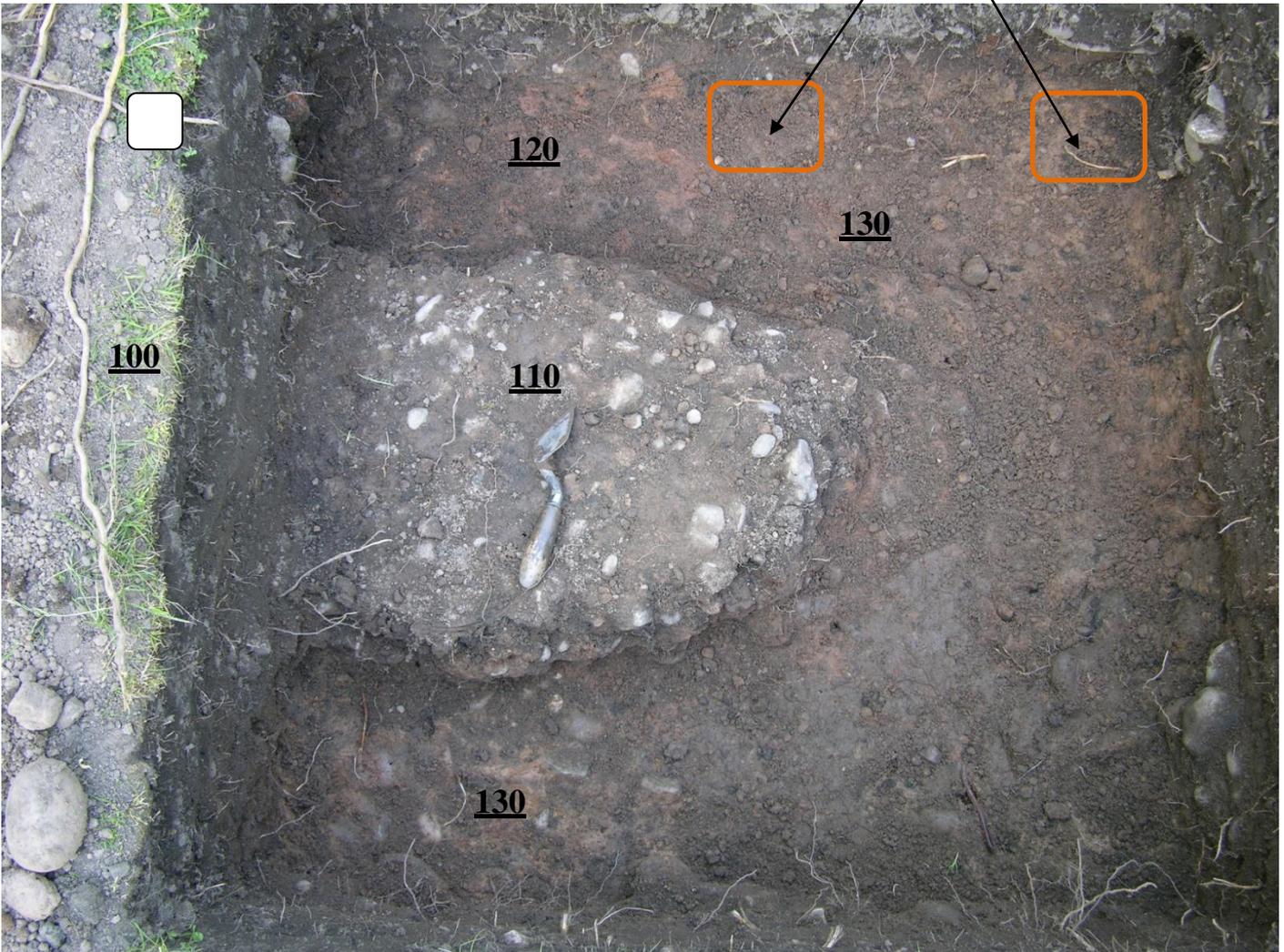


Figure 14 Test Pit 3

100 Topsoil

110 Amorphous hard mound at 40cm below 100 possibly a wall

120 Trench containing large pebbles (Jan reckons that if this is next to a wall it could be a drainage channel for a stable).

130 The soil surrounding 110 and 120

140 Natural (not shown), found under the sondages.

Discussion

Wolverhampton Archaeology Group decided to do something new and investigate the grounds of a pub which was known to be 'old' and therefore stood a good chance of providing some interesting finds to help enrich the history of the building and possibly the immediate surrounding area.

Although not too much is known of the history of the Dog & Partridge, this pub was chosen due to its location on the junction of two known ancient route ways and the history of Wednesfield centre itself. The earliest known references to Wednesfield date to the tenth century. At that time Wednesfield was probably a hamlet with Wednesfield Green at the centre and one outer edge being where the Dog & Partridge is sited now. The pub has been in existence since the early 1600s and the garden has therefore missed the industrial development that has taken place in the rest of Wednesfield. That means there is a chance of discovering human occupation from this period.

The landlord was approached and was very keen for us to proceed. He obtained permission from the brewery and the date of the survey was agreed. We used Resistivity, Gradiometry and an auger to complete the survey. From the results of these, which can be seen in figure 6, the location of the test pits we would dig was decided.

The advantage of test pits is that they can be dug and filled in during one day so they are ideal for use in public areas. They do provide information about human occupation but do not provide the detailed information that an open excavation would. However, several can provide glimpses of what lies under the ground.

As area B on the plan for possible location of test pits (see figure 6), suggested building rubble the aim of the first test pit was to try and locate the remains of a possible building. Because so little is known about the pub apart from the suggestion that it was probably a coaching inn we thought that we might be able to locate perhaps a stable, or even brew house as they would have brewed their own beer.

Occupation

All three test pits contained a range of pottery sherds from medieval through to post medieval and modern, in particular, test pit 1 was relatively rich in medieval white at a depth of 50 to 85cm. Test pits 1 and 2 were relatively rich in pipe stems dating from 1680 to 1750. Older pipe stems tended to be found at greater depths which is what one would expect and indicates that the stratigraphy has not been disturbed. Fewer pipe stems were found in test pit 3. A Victorian commemorative Coronation Medal was found in test pit 2 at a depth of 45cm. These items suggest that the site was in continuous use from medieval times and that the abundance of pipe stems in test pits 1 and 2 suggest that these locations were primarily meeting places, perhaps outdoor smoking areas just outside the pub.

Habitation

All three test pits contained considerable quantities of brick, mortar and tile. These items were combined as they were dug out and weighed. They were recorded in the finds list as BMT and they mainly occurred between 40 and 60cm below ground.

What type of buildings were there? Test pits 1 and 2 contained window glass (more in pit 2 than in pit 1). Both contained floor and roof tiles and pit 2 contained lead from leaded windows. There was no window

glass in test pit 3 but floor tiles were present and a roof tile which still showed evidence of the maker's thumb impression (Appendix I, Special find 6).

Test pit 1. There may have been a building here but the suggestion of a cobble surface may indicate that earlier this was an outside area which was used as a staging post and a meeting place.

Test pit 2. Building material was found at the lower spit levels so there was probably a building here from early times. The presence of window lead suggests a fairly high class building. Later on, the building was demolished and the area used as a meeting place as indicated by the large number of pipe stems found.

Test pit 3. This is possibly the most interesting area as far as habitation is concerned. At about 40cm below the surface, the test pit gave way to open archaeology. At this point an amorphous hard area was found which is possibly the foundations of a wall. Just to the north was a pebbled area which could have been a drainage channel for an interior room. Some flat pieces of sandstone found in this area and they may well have been used as a floor surface. This would explain why they overlaid the clay when in fact should have been lower in the geological sequence. Little domestic material was found here so it is possible that this formed part of a stable.

Conclusion

The three test pits showed that there was human activity dating back to medieval times and that there may have been a cobbled surface used as a yard or staging post and stables for changing the horses. The Dog and Partridge lies at the junction of two major routes, Wolverhampton to Watling Street and Warwick to Stafford but the pub is too small to have offered accommodation as it has only two bedrooms. Accommodation may have been available at other pubs in Wednesfield but the route is close enough for accommodation to be sought in Wolverhampton or at the Rose and Crown at the top of Old Hill in Tettenhall on the Holyhead road. It probably offered refreshments and changes of horses.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to the following WAG members who joined the dig:

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Chris Robinson	Janice Holland
Carole Griffiths	Martin Holland
Eileen Matthews	Sue Foster
Tony Vaughan	

and to Dr Simon Davies and Trevor Timms

Thanks also to Marston's/Banks' Brewery for giving their permission to carry out this dig along with thanks to the current publican, Kevin. We would also like to thank all the local people and children who took a great interest and helped with the sieving.

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References

[1] Smallshire J L. Wednesfield, the field of Woden, p 43. The Workers Education Association, Wolverhampton Branch. 1978

[2] Heighton and Deagan in Barca K., BA Thesis 2012, The best kind of Long Ones, p10

Appendix A Test Pit 1 Finds

Test Pit 1	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7
Spit Depth	15	30	45	50	55	65	85
Pottery type							
Unglazed							
Medieval Orange							
Midlands sandyware							1
Midlands white				2 glazed		1r	1+2r
Coarse black earthenware	6		4	6	1		
Fine black earthenware	7	1	11	7	5	1	
Midlands Yellow	1						
Midlands Purple				2			
Creamware		1					
White	31	3	7	7	2	2	
Brownware	3		1	1	2	1	
Blue&white	7	1	2				
Stoneware	3		1	1			
Slipware				1			
Modern	8	1	1	1			
Window Glass	9	5	1		1		
Fine glass	1				1	1	
Coarse glass	10		2				
Bottle Glass	4	2		1			
Floor Tiles	2						
Roof Tiles			1				
Tiles unspecified							
Slate	1						
Plaster							
Mortar	7	10			6		1
Brick	1	6			2		7
Tiles							
MBT	272g	889g	1252g	1057g	819g		
Pipe Stems 3/64"							
Pipe Stems 4/64" 1720-1750	8						
Pipe Stems 5/64" 1720	30	9	10	9	2	1	1
Pipe Stems 6/64" 1680-1720	17	6	12	10	5		
Pipe Stems 7/64" 1680		2		1	3		1
Pipe Stems 8/64" 1650-1680				1			
Pipe Stems 9/64" 1650							
Total stems	55	17	22	21	10	1	2

Weighted bore	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.1	5.0	6.0
Date (Heighton)	1736.9	1722.7	1724.1	1718.7	1707.0	1742.7	1710.0
Date (Binford)	1734.3	1718.0	1719.7	1713.2	1698.5	1740.6	1702.3
Date (Hanson)	1721.6	1696.6	1699.1	1689.1	1666.4	1731.3	1672.3

				1 H Henry			
Pipe bowl	8			Dry			
Charcoal	8	2		1		12 large	3 large
Coal							
Slag	10		8				
Bone		1					
Shell							
Nail							
Worked stone							
Iron	2		5	1			
Flint							

Notes S1
8 pipe bowls including 1 complete (SF 2) one with fleur de lys
1 stem with Singleton name (SF3)
1 B&W jug handle (SF1)

Notes S7
3 Midands white, one rim with yellow glaze, second rim SF5

Appendix B Test Pit 2 Finds

Test Pit 2	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7
Spit Depth	5	30	45	60	75	100	110
Pottery type							
Unglazed		Topsoil					
Medieval Orange							
Midlands sandyware							
Midlands white						1	
Coarse black earthenware		6	3	3	5	8	
Fine black earthenware		10	9	6	9	18	
Midlands Yellow		4	5	2	1	6	
Midlands Purple				2		4	
White		27	19	18	16	30	
Mottled Brownware		2			1	2	
Brownware						2	
Slipware						1	
Stoneware		1	6	1	1	2	
Blue & white		8	5	4	4	3	
Creamware						3	
Modern		10	5	4	6	6	
Window Glass		7	10	16		6	1
WG decorated							
WG frosted							
WG yellow							
Glass - other	2	10	10	4	3	8	
Floor Tiles		1					
Roof Tiles							
Tiles unspecified							3
Slate							
Plaster							
Mortar							
Brick							
Tiles							
MBT		411g	833g	847g	630g	1057g	
Sandstone							
Pipe Stems 3/64"							
Pipe Stems 4/64" 1720-1750		5	1	2			
Pipe Stems 5/64" 1720		42	56	45	42	87	2
Pipe Stems 6/64" 1680-1720		29	45	34	33	65	3
Pipe Stems 7/64" 1680		3	1	1	5	7	
Pipe Stems 8/64" 1650-1680						2	
Pipe Stems 9/64" 1650							
Sum stems		79	103	82	80	161	5
Weighted bore		5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6
Date (Heighton)		1729.6	1727.4	1728.4	1724.4	1724.7	1722.4

Date (Binford)	1726.0	1723.5	1724.7	1720.0	1720.4	1717.6
Date (Hanson)	1708.9	1704.9	1706.8	1699.6	1700.1	1695.9

Pipe bowl	5	4			20	
Charcoal	8	9	3	6	6	
Coal						
Slag						
Bone	2			5		
Shell						
Iron	1	4	2		3	
Lead					2	
Wire						

Plastic counter,
stopper

Notes S3 1 pipe bowl with corded pattern
1 Victoria Coronation token (SF 4)

Notes S6 1 CBE from a large bowl
2 fragments of lead surrounding window glass

Appendix C Test Pit 3 Finds

Test Pit 3	S1	S2	S3
Spit Depth	20	40	60
Pottery type			
Unglazed			
Medieval Orange		2	
Midlands sandyware			
Midlands white		1	
Coarse black earthenware	5	1	2
Fine black earthenware	1		
Midlands Yellow	1		
Midlands Purple	1	1	1
White	9	3	
Mottled Brownware			
Brownware			
Slipware	1		
Stoneware	1		
Blue & White	8	1	1
Creamware			
Modern	5		
Window Glass			
WG decorated			
WG frosted			
WG yellow			
Glass - other	2 blue 1 green		
Floor Tiles		2	2
Roof Tiles			
Tiles unspecified			
Slate			
Plaster			
Mortar		7	3
Brick		9	1
Tiles			
MBT	700g	3374g	505g
Sandstone			
Pipe Stems 3/64"			
Pipe Stems 4/64" 1720-1750			
Pipe Stems 5/64" 1720	8	1	
Pipe Stems 6/64" 1680-1720	11	7	
Pipe Stems 7/64" 1680			
Pipe Stems 8/64" 1650-1680			
Pipe Stems 9/64" 1650			

Sum stems	19	8	
Weighted bore	5.6	5.9	
Date (Heighton)	1723.0	1713.8	
Date (Binford)	1718.4	1707.1	
Date (Hanson)	1697.1	1679.7	

Pipe bowl	1	1	
Charcoal	10	7	4
Coal			
Slag			
Bone			
Shell			
Nail			

Notes S3 Roof tile , curved (SF 6)

Appendix D. Special Find 1, Jug Handle

Grid square(s)	Area/Section:	Finds No : 1	Site Code D&P14	Context TP1
Coordinates:		Levels: Spit 1		
Plan/Section Nos:		Photograph Nos:		
Method of excavation				
				
Description: Blue and White jug handle				
Provisional period	Group	Initials & Date 14		

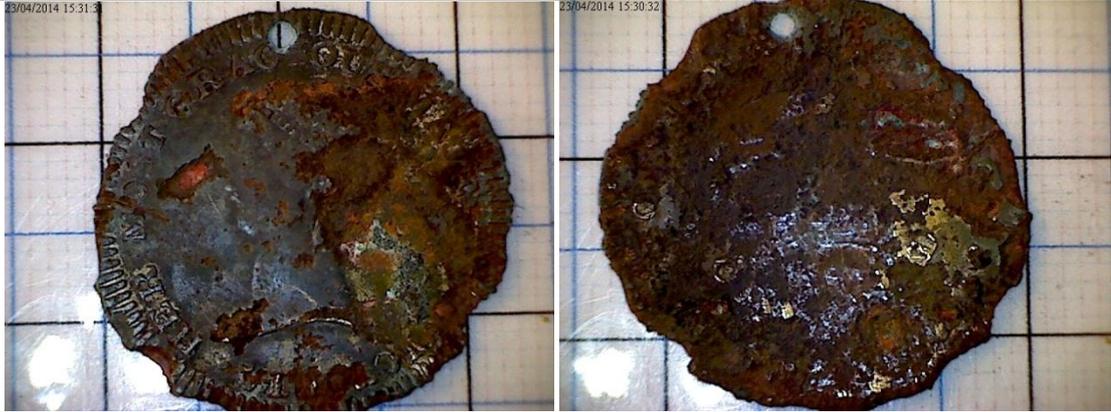
Appendix E. Special Find 2, Pipe Bowl

Grid square(s)	Area/Section:	Finds No : 2	Site Code D&P14	Context TP1
Coordinates:		Levels: Spit 1		
Plan/Section Nos:		Photograph Nos:		
Method of excavation				
				
Description: Complete pipe bowl, similar to bowl shape 10 (Ayto, Clay tobacco pipes, p8, Shire publications.) This dates from 1700 to 1770.				
Provisional period 18 th Century	Group	Initials & Date MRH 23/4/14		

Appendix F. Special Find 3, Singleton Pipe Stem

Grid square(s)	Area/Section:	Finds No : 3	Site Code D&P14	Context TP1
Coordinates:		Levels: Spit 1		
Plan/Section Nos:		Photograph Nos:		
Method of excavation				
				
Description: Pipe stem with the name “Singleton” on one side, “Wolverhampton” on the other. Made by C Singleton of Wolverhampton around 1840.				
Provisional period 19 th Century	Group	Initials & Date MRH 23/4/14		

Appendix G. Special Find 4, Victoria Coronation token

Grid square(s)	Area/Section:	Finds No : 4	Site Code D&P14	Context TP2
Coordinates:		Levels: Spit 3		
Plan/Section Nos:		Photograph Nos:		
Method of excavation				
				
Obverse		Reverse		
<p>Description:</p> <p>Thin brass token 2.3cm diameter. Text around the circumference reads “VICTORIA HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY. On the reverse the word “CROWN” can just be made out</p> <p>This is an English Coronation medal struck to celebrate the coronation of Queen Victoria, date 1838</p> <p>A good example may be seen at the Leamington Spa Art Gallery and Museum</p>				
Provisional period	Group	Initials & Date		
19 th Century		EM 23/4/2014		

Appendix H. Special Find 5, Midlands White pottery

Grid square(s)	Area/Section:	Finds No : 5	Site Code D&P14	Context TP1
Coordinates:		Levels: Spit 7		
Plan/Section Nos:		Photograph Nos:		
Method of excavation				
				
Description: Midlands White bowl rim, diameter 30cm, poorly fired. Form suggests a shallow bowl. Early 13th to 15th century.				
Provisional period	Group	Initials & Date		
Medieval		MRH 24/4/14		

Appendix I. Special Find 6, Roof tile.

Grid square(s)	Area/Section:	Finds No : 6	Site Code D&P14	Context TP3
Coordinates:		Levels: Spit 3		
Plan/Section Nos:		Photograph Nos:		
Method of excavation				
				
Description: Handmade roof tile. Fabric local Etruria marl. Evidence of makers thumb impression when held in wet state. Curvature of tile due to clay relaxing whilst drying and causing slight radius in the tile. Nail hole visible RH side of picture.				
Provisional period	Group	Initials & Date		
		Chris Robinson 17/5/14		

