

Medieval Ceramics from Shaw's Wiend, Appleby-in-Westmorland, Cumbria

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Two phases of archaeological investigation have been undertaken on land adjacent to Boroughgate, Appleby-in-Westmorland, which have revealed evidence for medieval and later domestic activity at the site. The archaeological features identified represent two main phases of development, relating to the occupation of two burgages in the medieval and post-medieval periods, as well as periods of apparent abandonment. A significant assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered, which points to trade links on both sides of the Pennines, but with close links to the North West, in particular with Carlisle, Dacre and Penrith. As a result of this and previous work, an Eden Valley medieval ceramic tradition is slowly beginning to emerge.

IN September 2009 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. undertook an excavation on land adjoining Shaw's Wiend, Appleby-in-Westmorland, Cumbria on behalf of their client Mr. Michael Birkbeck. This work related to a planning application for the construction of a new dwelling, and was required to mitigate against the destruction of archaeological deposits identified during a previous evaluation comprising the excavation of three trenches at the site. The evaluation and excavation were the first modern archaeological investigations to take place within the medieval borough, and the first excavation of medieval burgage plots within Appleby.

Appleby is situated in a loop of the River Eden. The site of the new dwelling is located at the top of the main street, Boroughgate, which lies within the medieval town outside the gates of the thirteenth-century castle. The site occupies an area of land on the west side of Boroughgate, north of Appleby Castle, bounded by Shaw's Wiend to the south (centred on NGR SD 517918). The High Cross is close by to the east (Fig. 1).

The Shaw's Wiend site; Martin D Railton

The earliest surviving map of Appleby is Hill's map of 1754. This was created to show the results of a local election, but provides a great deal of detail about the layout of the medieval town. The axis of the new town was Boroughgate, which originally ran from the castle bailey to the church, with long strips of land or 'burgages' laid out either side. It can be calculated that each burgage plot had a frontage approximately 12m wide, extending back as far as the River Eden to the east, or to a back lane, now known as Doomgate, to the west. Houses would have fronted the burgage plots with cultivated gardens behind. Shaw's Wiend was one of a series of lanes providing access between Boroughgate and Doomgate, although it is uncertain when the latter came into existence.

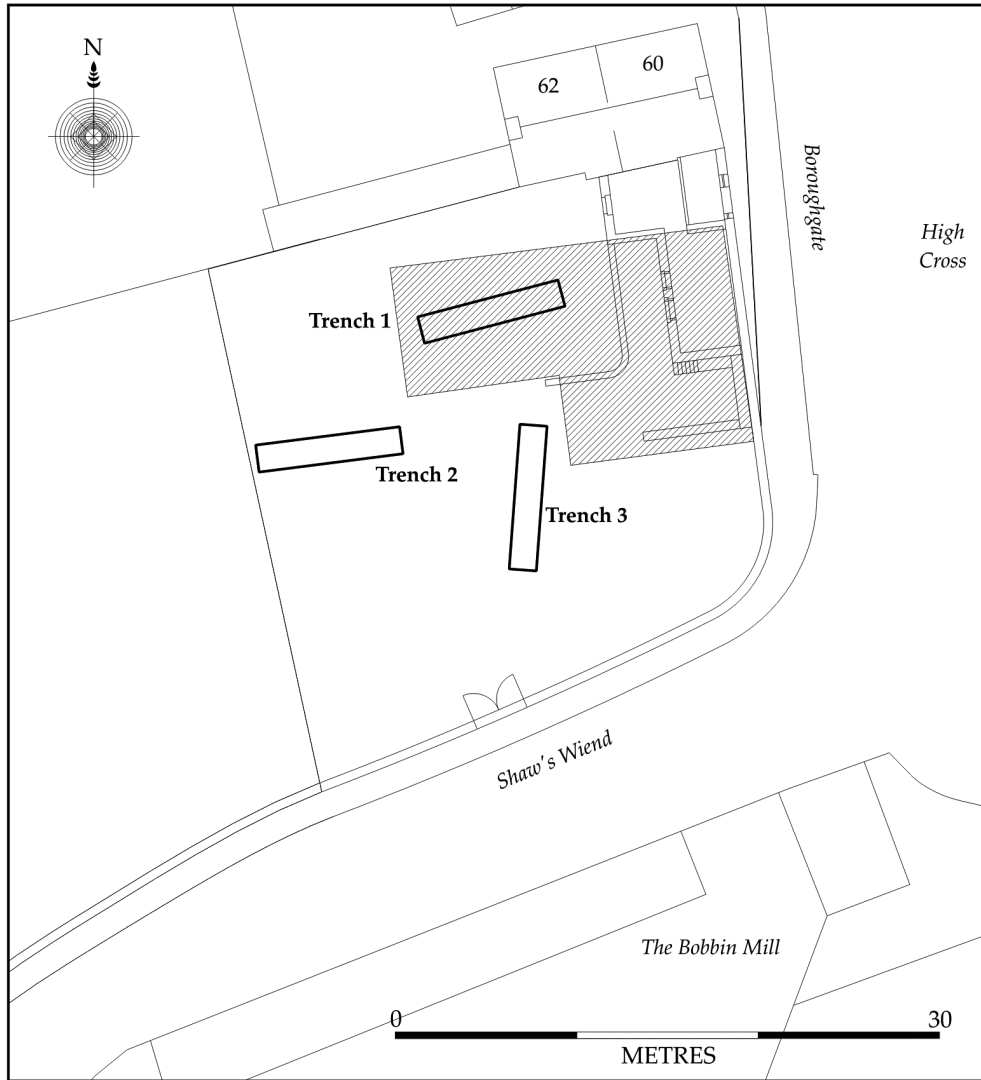


FIG. 1. Plan of the 2009 excavation area (shaded) and the previous evaluation trenches (Trenches 1-3).

Hill's map suggests the present development area was originally part of two burgages, with the boundary still surviving at that date. The eastern ends of the plots were occupied by buildings, fronting onto both Boroughgate and Shaw's Wiend, with garden plots behind (Fig. 2). Two buildings still occupied the site by the time of the 1843 Appleby Tithe Map. The land is then described as a 'paddock' occupied by Atkinson and Co, who owned a brewery on the opposite side of Shaw's Wiend. These buildings and the burgage plot boundary were removed at the end of the nineteenth century, and replaced by a small lean-to outhouse and sunken yard on the north-east corner of the plot, which survived until the present development. A bobbin mill had replaced the brewery on the opposite side of Shaw's Wiend.

The Shaw's Wiend site remained part of the land belonging to the bobbin mill until recently, and appears to have been utilised as pasture or garden throughout the twentieth century. A high wall separated the plot from Boroughgate. The site of the new dwelling was possibly the only plot of land adjoining Boroughgate, which has remained undeveloped throughout the modern period. For that reason it was considered to have a high potential for the survival of archaeological remains from the medieval and post-medieval times.

Archaeological evaluation

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Greenlane Archaeology in 2006 for the previous owner of the Shaw's Wiend site at the request of Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service. This comprised the excavation of three trenches (Trenches 1-3(Fig. 1)), which were located to target features identified on historic maps of the site.¹

The earliest deposit identified in all three trenches was a layer of mottled orange clay, which was apparently deposited across the entire site, containing flecks of charcoal, finds and possible cess material. The evaluation failed to identify the full thickness of this material, or the possible presence of underlying deposits. It was interpreted as a possible trampled ground surface that may have developed between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries, or a dumped deposit used to level the site; however, this was unresolved during the evaluation.

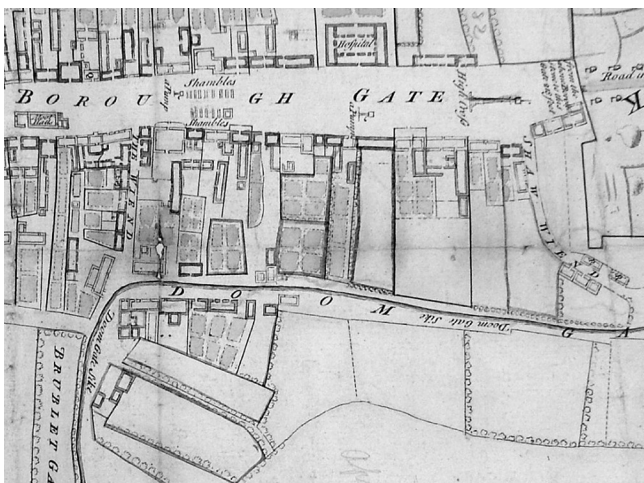


FIG. 2. Extract from Hill's map of Appleby-in-Westmorland, 1754.

Cutting this layer were a number of features interpreted as medieval, including cobbled surfaces, a pit and a stone-lined drain. Above these was a garden soil which was believed to correspond to the garden plots shown on Hill's map of 1754 (Fig. 2). Late post-medieval deposits were also identified, including layers of rubble, stone and brick edging, and paths.

Most significantly a large quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered during the evaluation, which it was recognised had the potential to add considerably to the understanding of local pottery fabrics and the social status of residents in this part of the medieval settlement. A quantity of medieval tile was also recovered, which suggested that a building of some status may have stood nearby.

Archaeological excavation

Subsequent archaeological excavation of the site was undertaken by a team from North Pennines Archaeology in 2009.² The excavation was undertaken to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of a new dwelling at the site; this enhanced and clarified the results of the previous evaluation. The excavation involved a rectangular area, measuring 175m² in total (Fig. 1). This area was on the north-east corner of the previous archaeological evaluation, and incorporated one of the evaluation trenches (Trench 1).

Significant remains were revealed, relating to the medieval and post-medieval occupation of two medieval burgages. These remains included a series of medieval pits and deposits associated with rubbish disposal (Fig. 3), as well as post-medieval cobbled yard surfaces and culverts. The archaeological features identified represented two main phases of development relating to the medieval and post medieval domestic occupation of the two burgages, as well as periods of apparent abandonment represented by soil-development and evidence for gardening/agriculture.

Phase I: the earliest layer identified at the site was a probable yard surface, comprising a compacted layer of small stones, embedded into the natural silty clay. The lack of topsoil, suggests that the site was deliberately cleared before this surface was laid down, possibly in the twelfth/thirteenth century. It is feasible that this phase relates to a period when the ground was cleared around Appleby Castle. The finds recovered from this surface dated between the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries, but are all likely to be residual. A stone-lined pit and possible rubbish pit within the area of the southern burgage plot were the earliest dated cut features at the site, the fills of these pits containing twelfth/thirteenth century pottery.

Phase II: cutting the yard surface were a series of pits, and deposits believed to be associated with the medieval occupation of the northern burgage plot during the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries (Fig. 4). Also associated with this phase was a stone boundary feature, interpreted as a medieval garden wall. On the basis of the pottery recovered from these features it is clear that there was significant activity relating to the occupation of the site from at least the thirteenth century, extending through to the fifteenth century. However, there was an apparent absence of material recognisably sixteenth-century in date. Although it is possible that the end-date suggested by the medieval pottery may be misleading, the archaeological evidence suggests that domestic activity at the site had ceased by this time.

Phase III: overlying the medieval features in the northern burgage plot were a series of post-medieval soil layers, cobbled surfaces and culverts (Fig. 5). These relate to a former yard, which would have been present to the rear of buildings fronting on to Boroughgate, which was laid down during the seventeenth or eighteenth century. Although the yard surface only survived in a fragmentary state, it contained well-made stone-lined culverts that may have served a more significant function than merely draining the yard surface, although this was uncertain. The layout of the culverts and the presence of a sump or drain may indicate on-site water management associated with some small-scale domestic function. Finds recovered from the yard surfaces

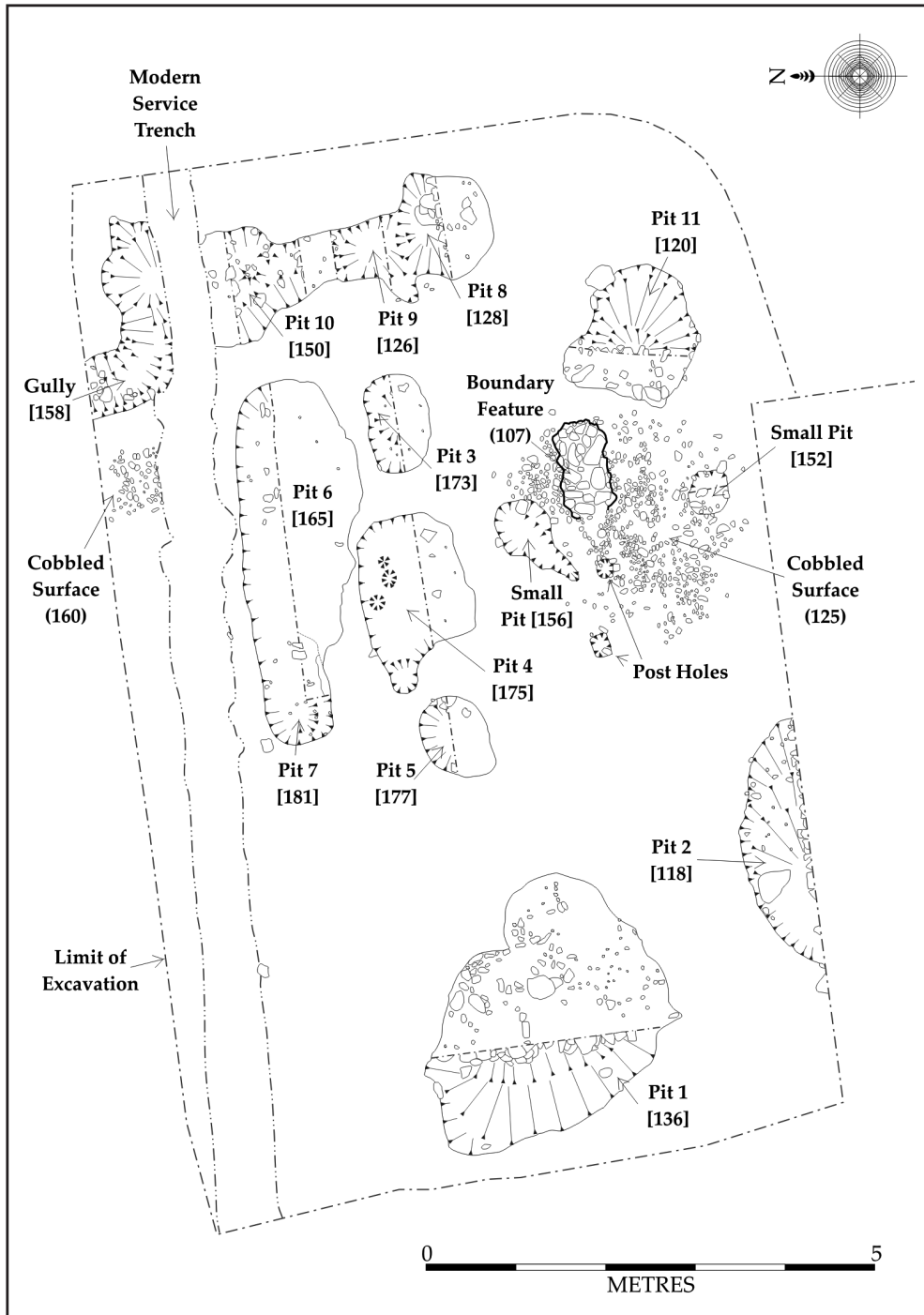


FIG. 3. Location of medieval features.



FIG. 4. Rubbish pit.

included a fragment of an undecorated post-medieval bone comb, sherds of pottery and clay pipe fragments. The majority of the post-medieval pottery comprised glazed earthenware cooking and storage vessels dating from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries, which are typical domestic wares.

Phase IV: at some point during the eighteenth century this yard went out of use, followed by soil development on the north side of the excavated area. A substantial depth of garden soil subsequently accumulated over the whole of the north west side of the development area. The use of this area as a garden is shown on Hill's map of 1754.

Phase V: the area was subsequently utilised as both garden and paddock into the modern period. This activity included the deposition of a number of insubstantial brick surfaces, garden paths, and rubble deposits. The sunken yard and outbuilding were constructed on the east side of the development area at the end of the nineteenth century. It is probable that the depth of compact orange clay, identified on the south side of the excavation, was deposited as a result of this activity.

No evidence was revealed for early buildings at the site, or of the former medieval burgage plot boundary as shown on Hill's map. However, evidence for these was probably removed during the construction of the nineteenth-century sunken yard and access ramp on the east side of the plot. A boundary feature of probable medieval date was identified, but historical map evidence suggests that this was too far north to be the burgage plot boundary: it is likely to be a garden wall or other internal boundary.

Environmental sampling of the medieval pits and other features has identified well-preserved organic remains, and indicated the presence of cess pits which were later used for rubbish disposal. The plant remains and animal bone recovered have provided evidence of the varied diet of the medieval inhabitants, which included a range of both cultivated and wild foods.

The project provided evidence for a mixed economy in the medieval period, which is consistent with the system of burgage tenure, involving agriculture and other small-scale economic activities indicative of semi-urban life. However, the importance of the adjacent market place and availability of agricultural produce from the surrounding countryside should not be underestimated. The industrial residues recovered from the site indicated that iron-working took place nearby on a limited scale. However, the site has produced very little evidence for animal or plant processing, which might have been expected during this period. The evidence points rather to domestic consumption, perhaps indicating that economic activity was focused elsewhere.



FIG. 5. Drain and sump.

The excavation demonstrated that there is potential for further information on the early history of Appleby to be obtained from within the site. Despite the truncation of archaeological deposits on the east side of the property in the vicinity of the nineteenth-century outbuilding and yard, the work has shown that archaeological remains are likely to be present across the whole of the site, which has seen very limited modern disturbance.

Medieval Pottery: Catherine M Brooks, Mike McCarthy

758 sherds were recovered from the site, comprising 639 from the excavation and 119 from the evaluation. In the following text context numbers in brackets refer to archaeological deposits recorded during the archaeological fieldwork.

Examination of the fabrics suggested that the pottery represents a diverse range of sources, as is to be expected on one of the major trans-Pennine routeways. The

affinities of most sherds appear to be with Cumbria and the Eden Valley, specifically, Penrith, Dacre and Carlisle, rather than the North East.

Much of the pottery was relatively fresh and unabraded, but the majority of sherds were small, showing that they may have been subject to some movement and trampling. Given the shallowness of the stratigraphy, and that post-medieval surfaces were in direct contact with medieval features, this is not surprising. A few sherds were relatively large and may have been broken at or near the point of discovery, as in the case of a highly-decorated jug found on the medieval surface (125) which joins to a fragment in an adjacent pit (130). The small size of many sherds also means that there are relatively few diagnostic features with which comparisons to other sites can be made.

Even so, almost all the pottery can be recognised as domestic wares, either cooking pots or glazed jugs. Very occasional bowls were also noted, but there are also some less-common forms including a possible urinal. The commonest forms are jugs, many of which are plain, but there are also a few highly decorated anthropomorphic vessels with motifs that link directly with Carlisle.

The size of the sherds, and the few diagnostic features also means that the pottery is extremely difficult to date. It all falls within the 'high middle ages', but within that broad range it is only possible to say whether sherds belong at the earlier (twelfth to thirteenth century), the middle (thirteenth to fourteenth century) or the later (fourteenth to sixteenth century) parts of that timescale. The date bands are based upon material from Carlisle, where dendrochronologically-dated contexts are present,³ and other sites to the east including York. An interesting absence is the lack of any Cistercian Ware sherds or continental imports such as Siegburg, Langewehe or Raeren stonewares.

The nature and shallowness of the stratigraphy suggests that there may have been a fair degree of mixing of deposits. Therefore, few contexts can be attributed solely to any date band with any confidence.

Technology

The earliest fabrics are gritty wares (Fabrics 1, 2 and 9). Amongst the Fabric 9 sherds is a large fragment from context 166 that could have been coiled and finished on a wheel. Fabrics 1 and 2 seem to be thrown, and all the remaining sherds, whilst difficult to assess in many cases, are likely to have been wheel-thrown. At Rickerby, Carlisle, a number of examples of handmade, relatively soft red gritty wares with coils visible in the fractures, were identified; it is thought that these may be an early locally produced ware.⁴

The kiln sources of the medieval pottery are not known, but the colours of the clay bodies clearly demonstrate the use of iron-rich clays (reds and browns); others with buff to pale or white bodies may have originated elsewhere. The two sources need not be far distant from each other. For example, in Cumbria twelfth-century red gritty wares in Carlisle were probably made in or near the town, but other gritty wares from

further south in Cumbria occur in clays that are relatively iron-free and may have been made in different places. The trend seen in Carlisle, from red, orange or off-white and buff fabrics in the twelfth to early thirteenth centuries developing towards predominantly reduced wares from the fourteenth century on, is also apparent at Appleby.

Most of the clays had grits or sand added as temper, but no mineralogical analysis has been undertaken to try and narrow the production centres down more precisely. The differences between different fabrics can be very subtle, and attempting to distinguish one sandy fabric from another is not easy, and nor is it helped when single vessels sometimes display differences between the rim, base and sides. For example, a basal sherd from context (137) is fully oxidised externally but fully reduced internally. The division is clear, giving the appearance of different clays being used, and the fabrics of the two sides look subtly different.

Discussion

Since there is no independent site-based dating that can be applied to the pottery, the dates attributed to the fabrics listed above are based on parallels, mostly at Carlisle where good stratified sequences, combined in some cases with absolute dates, are present. Carlisle remains the most appropriate point for comparative purposes in Cumbria, as the quality of the archaeological sequence recorded there has yet to be replicated at other sites.

The dates for the excavated contexts are based on the latest fabrics identified. It was apparent that most contexts contained residual sherds, and that very few contained only twelfth- or early thirteenth-century material (Fabrics 1, 2, 9), despite nearby evidence for early occupation in the form of the early motte and bailey castle. Appleby Castle is believed to have been converted into stone by 1174.¹⁵ Whilst Fabrics 1, 2 and 9 are probably indicative of activity on or in the vicinity of Shaws Wiend in the twelfth century, it is possible that they are all residual and even that they had little or nothing to do with most of the pits and other features identified. In this case, it might be worth speculating that, given the proximity of the site to the castle gate and walls, there may have been open space in the Shaw's Wiend area during the initial phases of castle activity.

About 73 per cent of the pottery can be broadly attributed to the thirteenth to sixteenth centuries, and it seems likely that the archaeological features all fall within that broad date bracket. Had there been open space in front of the castle early on, as suggested above, the pottery and archaeological features suggest occupation along the street frontage from the thirteenth century onwards.

At the later end of the timescale, the lack of Tudor wares, especially black-glazed Cistercian Wares and imported stonewares, has already been noted, but considering the presence of post-medieval material, the broad end-date suggested by the medieval pottery may be misleading. Indeed, it is inconceivable that Cistercian wares and occasional imported stonewares would not have been in circulation on street frontage

properties close to the market place. At Brougham Castle, like Appleby a Clifford stronghold, both these types are well represented.

Within the medieval material are a small number of fragments of highly decorated jugs (Fig. 6) with anthropomorphic decoration, impressed 'wheat ears' and bridge spouts (contexts 107, 125, 129, 130, 152). These can be matched on both sides of the Pennines, but especially at Carlisle where bearded face jugs are not unusual. The pottery therefore adds to a small but growing corpus of pottery from Cumbria and the trans-Pennine route to the North East. The bulk of the fabrics are similar to presumed local medieval pottery recovered from Carlisle, Dacre and Penrith. Taking these sites together, an Eden Valley ceramic tradition is beginning to emerge more clearly, as suggested in previous work by the authors.¹⁶

The site is located adjacent to the castle in Appleby, a planned town of the mid to late twelfth century and a major focus of seigneurial and royal power in the Middle Ages on the route now known as the A66. Such a location, combined with the wide Boroughgate, the site of the medieval market, could be expected to produce a range of material originating in both an easterly and westerly direction. The A66 routeway provides a link between the castles at Penrith and Brougham with the Honour of Richmond, and thence to major foci at Durham, York and other towns in the North East including Hartlepool as well as the important north-western outpost at Carlisle. The social and economic implications of this link have not been explored archaeologically, and may be difficult to establish, but the use of ceramics from such sites as Dacre,¹⁷ Penrith¹⁸, Brougham Castle, Kirkby Thore,¹⁹ and Brough under Stainmore,²⁰ offers some scope for undertaking this in the future. Whilst many of these places produce only limited amounts of pottery, considered together, the assemblages acquire a 'group-value' status reflecting the movement of low-value goods used by all social sectors and presumably acquired through markets or from pedlars along a major arterial link.

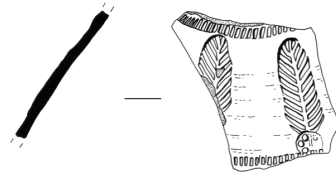
The Tile

In addition to the medieval pottery, some 13 mostly small ceramic tile roof tile fragments were recovered. A few fragments had spots of glaze and one had a peg hole, but the pieces were too small to reconstruct a complete tile. They show that ceramic-tiled roofs were present, if not on site, then in the vicinity.

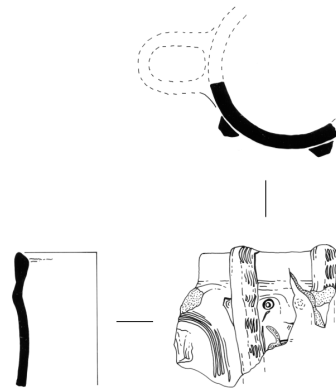
Two fabric types were identified. The first was buff to bright orange, slightly sandy fabric with spots of glaze. Some examples have streaks of a buff colour in the fracture. The second was purple, very hard slightly sandy fabric with some glaze on the surfaces. This may be a variant of the first fabric type. Little further could be gained from the study of this material.

Conclusions

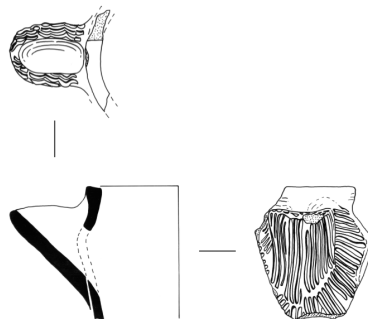
The medieval ceramic assemblage points to trade links on both side of the Pennines but especially with production centres in the North West, in particular with Carlisle,



Catalogue Number 1: Jug shoulder fragment



Catalogue Number 2: Rim and neck of jug with anthropomorphic decoration.



Catalogue Number 3: Bridge spout from a jug with combed decoration.



FIG. 6. Decorated thirteenth/fourteenth century pottery vessels (Fabric 4).

1. Jug shoulder fragment, decorated with horizontal rouletting and 'wheat ear' stamps with a pellet-filled circle at the base. Olive glaze internally. Three joining sherds (Ref. SWA-A 107).
2. Rim and neck of jug with anthropomorphic decoration, ornamented with thick vertical applied strips with stabbed decoration, and applied face decoration. Part of a bridge spout survives (to the left), which also has anthropomorphic decoration in the form of an applied 'nose', within a zone defined by combing. Olive glaze internally. Three joining sherds (Ref. SWA-A 125 and 130).
3. Bridge spout from a jug with combed decoration. External mottled apple-green glaze, varying in thickness, containing some copper (Ref. SW06 203).

Dacre and Penrith, rather than the North East. The pottery assemblage had added to a small but growing corpus of pottery from Cumbria, and it can be seen that an Eden Valley ceramic tradition is slowly beginning to emerge.

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Fabric descriptions

A total of twelve medieval fabric types have been identified from the assemblage. Tables 1 and 2 show the fabrics represented in each context in the excavation and the evaluation respectively. Table 3 defines the relative proportions of fabrics recovered from the site overall. Decorated examples of fabric type 4 are illustrated in (Fig. 6).

1. Red to buff iron-rich gritty fabric, notably similar to Red Gritty ware (fabrics 1 and 2) at Carlisle⁵ and similar fabrics at Penrith and Dacre.⁶ Forms include square-rimmed cooking pots and some jugs. Date range twelfth to early thirteenth century. Fabric 1 sherds comprise 9 per cent of the total assemblage.
2. Off-white to orange-buff gritty fabric. Forms include cooking pots, bowls with internal glaze and jugs. Similar to fabrics 3 and 4 at Carlisle.⁷ Date range late twelfth to thirteenth century. This fabric accounts for 15 per cent of the medieval pottery from the site.
3. Reduced dark grey sandy ware, hard, thin-walled with a dark external glaze. Possibly a variant of fabric 4. Form comprises jugs. Date range thirteenth to fourteenth century. Rare, forming 1 per cent of the assemblage.
4. Off-white to buff, hard sandy fabric usually with a reduced core giving a sandwich effect cross-section, similar to Partially Reduced Grey Ware, fabrics 15, 17 and 19, at Carlisle⁸ and similar fabrics at Penrith and Dacre.⁹ Forms are mainly thin-walled jugs, some being highly decorated, with some cooking pots. Motifs include rouletting, faces, rosettes, an arm or beard, and raised cordons. Date range thirteenth to fourteenth century. This is the commonest medieval fabric from the site, comprising over half (51 per cent) of the assemblage.
5. Fine, smooth, reduced grey fabric with a drab, often flaking olive glaze similar to Late Medieval Reduced Grey Ware, fabrics 41 and 43, at Carlisle¹⁰ and similar fabrics at Penrith and Dacre.¹¹ Date range fourteenth to sixteenth century. The fabric

is part of a widespread northern 'Reduced Greenware' tradition and may include jugs, cisterns and a urinal identified from a possible uric acid residue. Fabric 5 Accounts for 13 per cent of the assemblage.

6. Red to brown sandy fabric with many small inclusions and very occasional larger ones (up to 0.5mm). Oxidized throughout. Occasional splashes of clear glaze. Forms appear to be mostly cooking pots. Dated to the thirteenth century. Comprises 4 per cent of the assemblage.

7. Buff, sandy fabric, fully oxidized on some sherds, but can be reduced. Similar to fabric 13 at Carlisle¹², and fabrics 4 at Penrith and Dacre.¹³ Forms include sherds from highly decorated jugs dated to the thirteenth to fourteenth century. Comprises 1.5 per cent of the assemblage.

8. Buff, sandy fabric with some larger rounded darker inclusions. Dated to the early thirteenth century. Represented by only one sherd.

9. Black, with rounded grits, similar to fabric 9 in Carlisle.¹⁴ External splashy glaze. Date range twelfth to early thirteenth century. Forms 3 per cent of the assemblage.

10. Buff, lightly gritted, external olive glaze, sometimes with copper additive. Possible regional import. Jugs, thirteenth to fourteenth century. Rare, amounting to less than 1 per cent of the pottery.

11. Buff, very smooth fabric with light olive glaze. Probably an oxidized variant of fabric 5. Date range fifteenth to sixteenth century. Comprises 1 per cent of the assemblage.

12. Reduced dark grey, sandy fabric with numerous small rounded grains. Comprises a cooking pot. Probably twelfth to thirteenth century. Represented by only one sherd.

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Glossary

- BURGAGE** A town rented property, owned by a king or lord. The property usually consisted of a house on a long and narrow plot of land, with the narrow end facing the street
- BOROUGH** A place where the burgages were free from land taxes, but had other rights granted by the Lord of the manor in return for the rents they paid

TABLE 1: Excavation contexts, medieval fabrics and associated objects.

Context	Quantity	Fabrics	Associated objects	Date range of fabrics
104	7	1,2,3	PM pot	12-13th
105	6	2,3,4,5,9	PM pot & glass	12-15th
106	3	4,5	PM pot, clay pipe, metal, glass	13-15th
107	76	3,4,6,7,8	Tile	13-14th
109	9	5	PM pot, tile, vessel glass, iron	14-15th
110	3	4,5		13-15th
111	13	1,2,4,5,6,10,11	Clay pipe. PM pot, glass, metal, slag	13-15/16th
119	105	U, 1,2,4,5,6,9,10	Slag	12-14th
121	12	4,5,9	Glass, tile	12-14th
125	7	4,5	Tile	13-15th
127	3	5		14-15th
129	34	1,2,3,4,5,7	Metal, glass, slag	12-15th
130	53	1,2,4,6,7	Iron,	13-15th
131	2	4	Glass	13-14th + daub
132	14	1,2,4,9		12-14th
135	2	5		14th
137	57	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,10	Tile, metal	12th -15th
138	24	1,2,4,5,9	Copper alloy, slag, metal	14-15th
140	1	1		12-13th
149	14	4		13-14th
151	6	1,4,5,7	Metal	13-15th
152	20	2,4		13-14th
154	6	2,4		13-14th
157	2	4		13-14th
159	2	5		14-15th
161	16	2,4,5,12	Clay pipe, tile, glass, PM pot, lead musket ball, slag	13-15th
166	79	1,2,4,5,7,9	Tile, metal	13-14th
169	1	2	Tile	12-13th
176	4	1,2,9		12-13th
183	9	4	Iron	13-14th
U/S	43	Various		12-15th
Total	639			

TABLE 2: Evaluation contexts and medieval fabrics.

Context	Quantity	Fabrics	Date range of fabrics
104	12	4,5,11	15-16th
108	23	4.5.11	15-16th
203	51	1,2,4,5,6,7,11	12-16th
307	33	1,2,4,6,9	12-16th
Total	119		

TABLE 3: Overall percentages of medieval fabrics recovered from the excavation and evaluation.

Fabric	Nos. sherds	Percentage of total
1	64	9.0
2	105	14.7
3	7	1.0
4	365	51.0
5	93	13
6	31	4.3
7	11	1.5
8	1	0.1
9	24	3.4
10	6	0.8
11	7	1.0
12	1	0.1
Totals	715	100.0
Unstratified	43	
Overall	758	