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GRACIOUS STREET METHODIST CHURCH, KNARESBOROUGH.

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REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION.  
OSA REPORT No: OSA05EV13.

DECEMBER 2005.

**OSA**

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**Report Summary.**

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**REPORT NO:** OSA05EV13.

**SITE NAME:** Gracious Street Methodist Church, Knaresborough.

**COUNTY:** North Yorkshire.

**PARISH:** Knaresborough.

**NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE:** SE 3512 5695.

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**TIMING:** Fieldwork  
17<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> October 2005  
Post excavation & report preparation  
November 2005

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**PERIODS REPRESENTED:** Medieval (?), Post-medieval to modern

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## Table of Contents.

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1.0 Introduction.....	3
2.0 Site Location, Geology, Topography and Land Use.....	5
3.0 Archaeological Background.....	6
3.1 Prehistoric.....	6
3.2 Romano-British.....	6
3.3 Anglo-Saxon to Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1540).....	6
4.0 Methodology.....	7
5.0 Results.....	8
5.1 Trench 1, (see Figs. 3-4 & Plates 1-2).....	8
5.2 Trench 2.....	10
6.0 Discussion and Conclusions.....	11
7.0 Bibliography.....	12
8.0 Appendix 1 ~ List of Contexts.....	13
9.0 Appendix 2 ~ Archive Index.....	13
10.0 Appendix 3 ~ Pottery & Glass Assessment.....	14
11.0 Appendix 4 ~ The Plates.....	21

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## List of Figures.

---

Figure 1. Site Location (NGR SE 3512 5695).....	4
Figure 2. Layout of site showing trenches. (Scale 1:1000).....	5
Figure 3. Trench 1, southeast facing section. (Scale 1:20).....	9
Figure 4. Trench 1, post excavation plan. (Scale 1:20).....	9
Figure 5. Trench 2, southeast facing section. (Scale 1:20).....	10

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## List of Plates.

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Plate 1. Trench 1, wall (1005) and southwest end of section. (Scale of 1m).....	21
Plate 2. Trench 1, wall (1005) and northeast end of section. (Scale of 1m).....	21
Plate 3. Trench 2 looking east. (Scale of 1m).....	22

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## 1.0 Introduction.

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*An Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken, by On-Site Archaeology Ltd at the request of Richard Eves Chartered Architects, at the site of The Gracious Street Methodist Church, Gracious Street, Knaresborough. The evaluation involved the excavation of two hand excavated trenches, to a maximum depth of 1.20m. One of the trenches revealed undisturbed natural clay at a depth of 1.10m, which was initially overlain by a layer of horticultural soil, containing pottery ranging in date from the medieval to early modern periods. This was sealed by a series of make-up deposits of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The second trench did not reach natural in the maximum excavated depth. It contained a substantial stone wall that may date to the medieval period, against which layers of medieval and early modern date had been deposited. It may be necessary to undertake additional investigation of the area around the wall, possibly alongside a geotechnical investigation. None of the archaeological remains encountered during the evaluation were of sufficient significance to prevent redevelopment of the site. It is likely, however, that a watching brief will be required during groundworks associated with the development.*



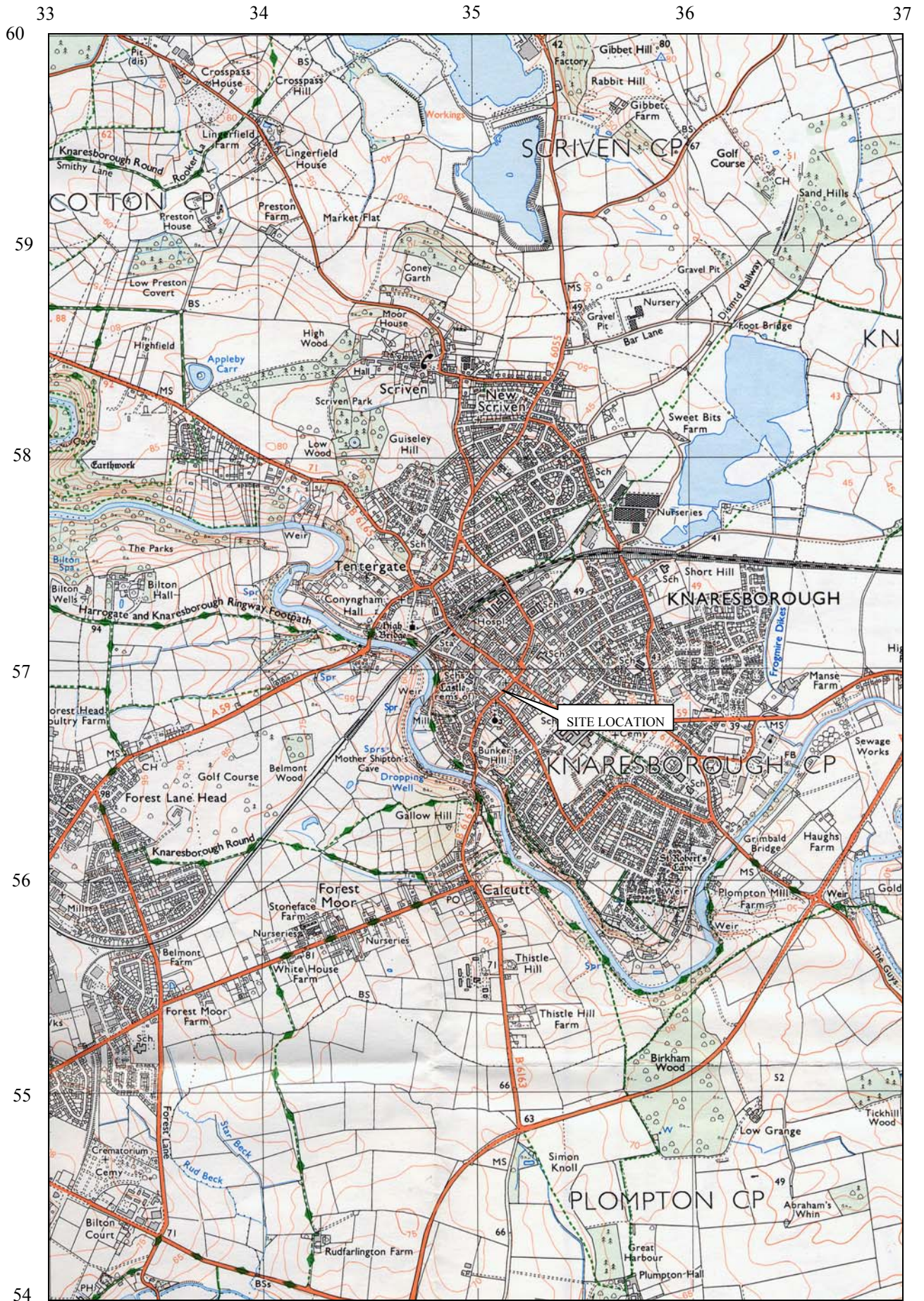


Figure 1. Site Location (NGR SE 3512 5695)

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## 2.0 Site Location, Geology, Topography and Land Use.

The site considered by this report lies to the rear of Gracious Street Methodist Church, Knaresborough, centred at National Grid Reference SE (see Figure 1), approximately 30m to the southwest of the High Street. The area of the new extension consists of part of an earlier single storey building, a tarmac alleyway, paved playground and overgrown garden.

The town of Knaresborough lies in a loop of the River Nidd, on its east and north banks, with the High Street running through the town aligned approximately southeast to northwest. The town and site lie upon Lower Magnesian Limestone, (Cooper, 1993, 34).

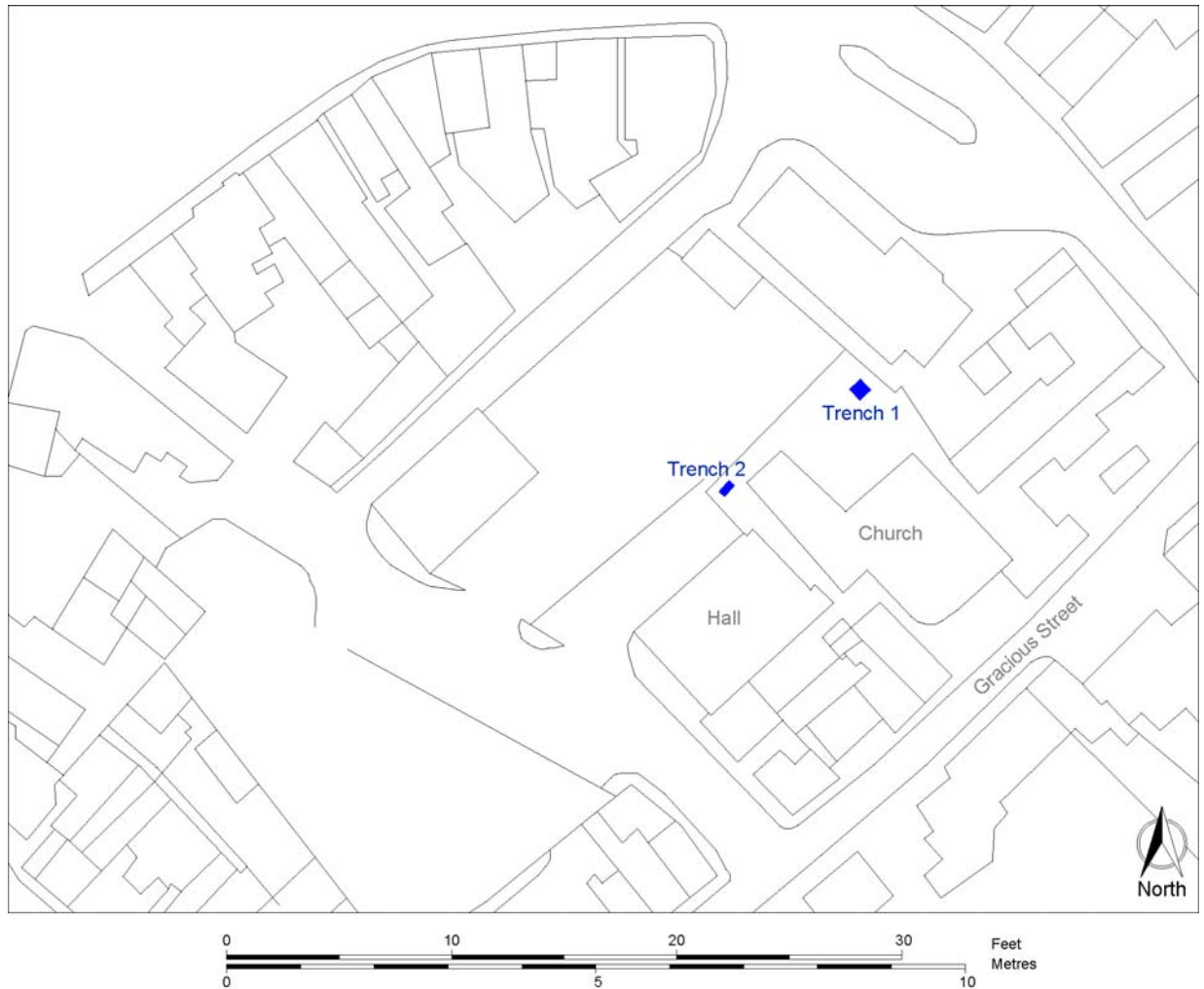


Figure 2. Layout of site showing trenches. (Scale 1:1000).

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## 3.0 Archaeological Background.

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This is drawn principally from Jennings, (1970).

### 3.1 *Prehistoric.*

Occasional flint and stone artefacts have been recovered in the town of Knaresborough and the surrounding area, although these have tended to be scattered finds rather than significant concentrations indicative of permanent occupation and settlement.

### 3.2 *Romano-British.*

Within the town finds of this date have also been fairly limited, but include a 2<sup>nd</sup> century vase, found at Tentergate Drive.

### 3.3 *Anglo-Saxon to Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1540).*

This is clearly the main period of activity likely to be represented on the site. Knaresborough was recorded as Chenarsburgh in the Domesday Book; the first part of the place name is presumably a personal name, whilst the second element, “burh” generally refers to a fortification or earthwork. Whilst no physical evidence for an Anglo-Saxon defended area has been found, the naturally defensible site of the later castle may suggest that such occupation existed in this area. The Manor of Knaresborough had been held by King Edward the Confessor prior to the Norman Conquest, and following the invasion, northern rebellion of 1069 and subsequent devastation had passed into the hands of King William by the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086. This continuation of royal interest provides a foretaste of the later significance of the town.

The first documentary reference to the castle comes from 1129-30, with expenditure on “the kings works”. The related settlement, serving the castle, had achieved borough status by 1169. By the early 14<sup>th</sup> century 86 burgesses are known, occupying the area concentrated around the Market Place, and running along the High Street to the northeast. Gracious Street, meaning “the street in the ditch” is first mentioned in 1624 and is believed to have been built over the line of the town defences, although no archaeological evidence for the defences has been observed in the vicinity of the site. The general form of medieval urban development expected on the site, would comprise buildings on the street frontages with either open yards, or smaller scale out buildings to the rear. The basic urban topography of this part of the medieval town has been maintained up to the present day, with the obvious exception of the defences being replaced by Gracious Street.

The location of the site, within a block surrounded by medieval streets and the defences, is therefore very likely to have been intensively occupied during much of the medieval and later periods. Any archaeological remains on the site would be expected to reflect this intensity of activity.



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## 4.0 Methodology.

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Two trenches were excavated in location agreed in advance between representatives of the church, North Yorkshire County Council, Richard Eves Architects and *On-Site Archaeology*. The trenches were entirely excavated by hand, in reverse stratigraphic order, down to a maximum depth of 1.20m, or to the surface of the undisturbed natural. The sides and base of each trench were cleaned and inspected for archaeological features, represented by textual and colour changes in the deposits.

Standard *On-Site Archaeology* techniques were followed throughout the excavation. This involved the completion of a context sheet for each deposit, structure or cut encountered, along with plans and/or sections drawn to scale. Heights above Ordnance Datum (AOD) were calculated by taking levels from a Temporary Benchmark (TBM) which was then tied in with an existing Ordnance Survey benchmark (76.05m AOD on the corner of number 26 York Place). A photographic record of the deposits and features was also maintained.

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## 5.0 Results.

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### 5.1 Trench 1, (see Figs. 3-4 & Plates 1-2).

This was located in the western corner of the site, was 2m long and 1m wide, orientated approximately northeast to southwest. The natural was not reached within the maximum excavated depth of 1.20m. The earliest feature recorded was a substantial sandstone wall (1005) (see Plate 1). This was 0.40m wide, crossing the width of the trench, on a northwest to southeast alignment. It survived for a total height of approximately 1.00m, (up to 76.82mAOD), and continued below the basal limit of the trench. A total of six courses were recorded, with the lowest one on the southwest side projecting approximately 0.10m out from the otherwise vertical face of the wall. It consisted well-dressed, unmortared, blocks, up to 0.40m long, 0.20m wide and 0.20m deep, with some evidence for rubble infill between the two faces of the wall. On the northeast side one of the blocks of the lowest recorded course had apparently been removed, although this was difficult to confirm due to the very cramped conditions of excavation and recording at this end of the trench. (The space between the wall and edge of excavation at this end of the trench was only 0.40m wide).

The sequences of deposits recorded to either side of the wall were distinctly different. On the southwest side (see Plate 1) the earliest deposit was a compact dark grey slightly sandy clay (1004), containing occasional small fragments of sandstone, but unfortunately no datable artefacts. This deposit continued below the basal limit of excavation, and was a maximum of 0.25m deep, but was clearly seen to overlies the lowest recorded course of wall (1005) and butt against the blocks of the course above this. This deposit was overlain by a 0.14m thick layer of loose pale reddish pink sand (1003) containing frequent fragments of sandstone rubble, together with occasional sherds of later 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery. This deposit was sealed by a substantial layer of loose pale yellow sand and crushed sandstone (1002) with occasional larger fragments of the same sandstone. Layer (1002) was 0.60m thick and filled this end of the trench up to the top surviving course of wall (1005).

The earliest deposit recorded on the northeast side (Plate 2) of wall (1005) was a soft dark reddish brown clay silt (1007), which again butted against the face of the wall, and also filled the void left by the apparent removal of one of the blocks (see above). A single sherd of mid 11<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered from this deposit, which continued below the basal limit of excavation, but survived to a maximum thickness of 0.30m. The top of deposit (1007) had been truncated by the construction trench [1008] for a recent drain. The trench had utilised the northeast face of wall (1005) down to a depth of 0.90m below the modern surface. The drain itself was visible in the northeast end of the trench, running approximately parallel to the earlier wall, and apparently flowing out of the site, into the car park to the northwest of the site. The drain had been sealed by a mixed backfill deposit (1006), from which a sample of fragments of post-medieval and modern pottery was recovered. It also contained fragments of plastic, which were not retained.

The entire trench was finally sealed by a layer of pale grey sand and gravel (1001), make-up for the thin tarmac modern surface (1000).

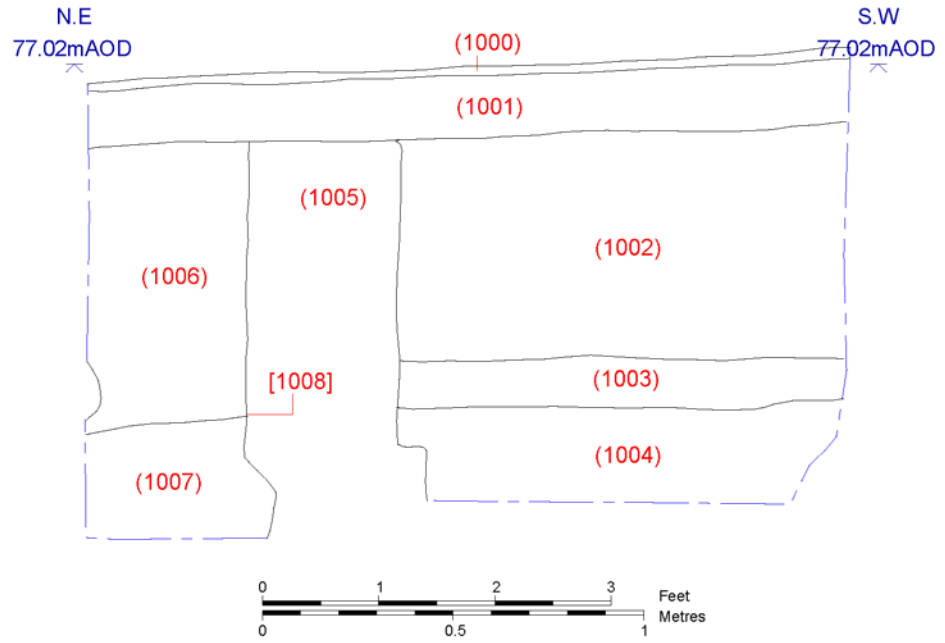


Figure 3. Trench 1, southeast facing section. (Scale 1:20).

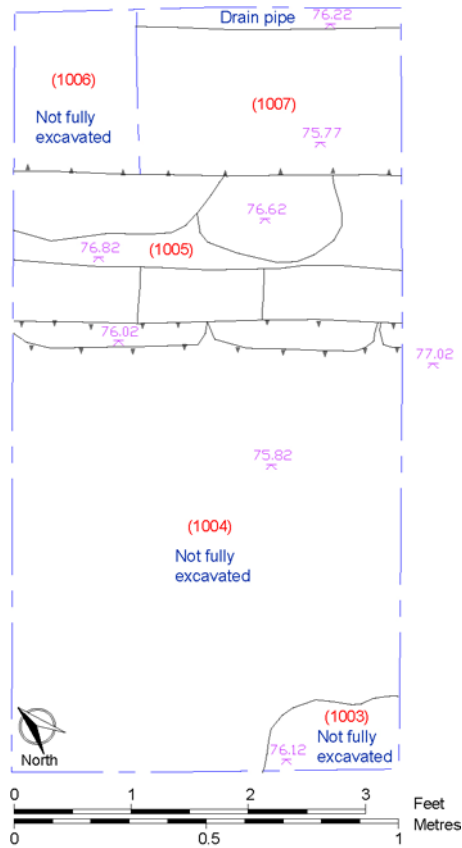


Figure 4. Trench 1, post excavation plan. (Scale 1:20).

## 5.2 Trench 2, see Fig.5 & Plate 3).

This was located in the northeastern corner of the site, was 2m x 2m square, orientated approximately northeast to southwest.

The earliest deposit encountered was the firm reddish brown clay natural (2006), at a maximum height of 75.81m AOD (1.10m below the modern ground level). This was sealed by a 0.35m thick layer of dark grey brown silty clay (2004), containing occasional small stones, and sherds of pottery ranging in date from the 12<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century. This deposit is likely to represent a long period of horticultural land use on this part of the site. It was covered by a compact layer of mid to dark reddish brown clay sand (2003) with frequent cobbles, pebbles and gravel, together with pottery and glass indicative of an 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century date. This deposit was 0.28m thick and was sealed by a similar depth of compact greenish grey silty sand (2002), with frequent pebbles.

The compact stony layers were covered by a looser deposit (2001) of pale creamy yellow sand and crushed sandstone, which was a maximum of 0.10m thick becoming thinner towards the southwest corner of the trench, where it was completely absent. Along the southeast edge of the trench the loose sandy layer was built over by a single coursed wall (2005). This wall comprised roughly squared, unmortared, sandstone blocks, a maximum of 0.45m long, and 0.20m deep, aligned northeast to southwest. The wall and underlying loose sand were sealed by a layer of loose pale grey coarse gravel (2000), which formed the modern surface in this area of the site (see Plate 3).



Figure 5. Trench 2, southeast facing section. (Scale 1:20).

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## 6.0 Discussion and Conclusions.

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The two excavated trenches exhibited very different sequences of deposits. Trench 2 contained a fairly predictable sequence of deposits, with a mixed horticultural horizon overlying the natural. This deposit contained a range of pottery from medieval to early modern in date, which probably indicates that it was being reworked over a substantial period of time. This suggests that the area of the site within which Trench 2 lay was occupied during the medieval and post-medieval periods, by open gardens to the rear of properties fronting either the High Street or Gracious Street. Although no archaeological cut features were found within this trench it is possible that ditched property boundaries or pits may have been present within such an area and that these lie beyond the limits of the investigated sample. The horticultural soil deposit was sealed by a series of ground make-up layers dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, indicative of an intensification of activity on the site during this later period. The very shallow wall found at the top of the trench is likely to date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century construction of the church, or even the 20<sup>th</sup> century rebuilding of the same.

Trench 1, in contrast, produced rather unexpected results. The substantial wall is particularly problematic, due to the lack of secure dating evidence for its construction and use. Stratigraphically the wall is the earliest feature recorded in this trench, but excavation did not reach its original construction level. The earliest datable deposits on each of the sides of the wall varied from medieval on the northeast side, to early modern on the southwest. If the single medieval sherd recovered from the deposit on the northeast side is *in-situ* then it would appear to date the wall to the medieval period. If it does indeed date to this early period then the deposits on the southwest side have been laid down at a considerably later date. This could have happened if either earlier layers have been cut away and replaced by the later material, or the wall was upstanding and the later deposits were dumped against it to raise the ground level. If the latter suggestion was correct then it may indicate the abandonment and backfilling of a medieval cellar or other below ground structure during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, the dating of the wall, via the adjacent deposit, to the medieval period, is based upon the presence of a single sherd of pottery. It is therefore possible that this deposit is actually later and contains a single residual sherd of medieval pottery. If this is the case then the wall may be post-medieval or even early modern in date. It is worth noting that there is no sign of a wall of this scale in this part of the site on the 1890 Edition Ordnance Survey map.

Within the vicinity of Trench 2 the evaluation has not revealed archaeological remains of significance. There should be no archaeological reason in this part of the site to prevent development, although it may be considered appropriate to maintain a watching brief during the groundworks associated with construction. The remains encountered within Trench 1 are also unlikely to be considered sufficiently important to prevent the development taking place. However, it may be necessary to undertake further investigation of the wall and adjacent deposits to ensure that an appropriate scheme of mitigation can be designed. Additional investigation may be required for engineering purposes, and it would be appropriate for this to be undertaken under archaeological supervision.



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## 7.0 Bibliography.

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Cooper, A.H. (1993). Geology of the country around Harrogate. (British Geological Survey).

Jennings, B. (1970). A History of Harrogate & Knaresborough

## 8.0 Appendix 1 ~ List of Contexts.

Context	Description	Extent	Depth
1000	tarmac	2m x 1m	0.02m
1001	Loose pale greenish grey sand and gravel	2m x 1m	0.18m
1002	Loose pale creamy yellow sand and crushed sandstone	1.20m x 1m	0.60m
1003	Loose, pale reddish pink sand and fragments of sandstone	1.20m x 1m	0.13m
1004	Compact dark grey sandy clay with occ pebbles	1.20m x 1m	0.25m
1005	NW -SE aligned sandstone block wall	1m x 0.40m	1.10m
1006	Loose mixed greenish grey clay sand with freq pebbles	1m x 0.40m	0.75m
1007	Loose dark reddish brown clay silt with occ pebbles and ceramic drain	1m x 0.40m	0.30m
1008	Vertical sided flat based drain trench aligned NW-SE	1m x 0.40	0.75m
2000	Loose pale grey gravel	2m x 2m	0.15m
2001	Loose pale creamy yellow sand and crushed sandstone	2m x 2m	0.10m
2002	Compact mid greenish grey silty sand	2m x 2m	0.30m
2003	Compact mid to dark reddish brown clay sand with freq cobbles, pebbles and gravel	2m x 2m	0.28m
2004	Compact dark grey brown silty clay	2m x 2m	0.35m
2005	NE – SW aligned sandstone wall	2m x 0.10m	0.20m
2006	Compact mid reddish brown clay (natural)	2m x 1.80m	-

## 9.0 Appendix 2 ~ Archive Index.

### 9.1 Drawing Register.

Dwg No	Description	Scale	Date	Initials
1	Tr 1, nw facing section	1:10	20-10-05	GB
2	Tr 1. plan	1:20	20-10-05	GJB
3	Tr 2, nw facing section	1:10	20-10-05	GJB/TPR
4	Tr 2, plan	1:20	20-10-05	GJB/TPR

### 9.2 Photographic Register.

Frame	Description	Scale	Date	Initials
<i>Film # Digital Photo download 21-10-05</i>				
1-2	Tr 2, (2003)	1m	191005	LH
3	Tr 2, (2005)	1m	191005	LH
4-5	Tr 2, (2004)	1m	191005	TPR
6-7	Tr 1, nw facing section	1m	201005	GJB
8-13	Tr 1, wall (1005)	1m	201005	GJB
14	Tr 1, (1006)	1m	201005	GJB
15-16	Tr 2, se facing section	1m	201005	GJB
17	Tr 2, sw facing section	1m	201005	GJB
18	Tr 2, nw facing section	1m	201005	GJB
19-21	Tr 2, natural (2005)	1m	201005	GJB

## 10.0 Appendix 3 ~ Pottery & Glass Assessment.

*Alan Vince and Kate Steane.*

### 10.1 Summary.

An archaeological evaluation at Gracious Street Methodist Chapel, Knaresborough, carried out by *On-Site Archaeology Ltd* produced a small quantity of pottery and post-medieval glassware. These finds were submitted for identification and assessment.

### 10.2 Description.

#### 10.2.1 Glass.

Two fragments of a single dark green bottle of tall form were recorded from context 2003. This type was first produced in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century and had been replaced by mould-blown vessels in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### 10.2.2 Pottery.

##### *Medieval.*

Eight sherds of York Gritty ware (YG) were recorded. This ware was produced from Coal Measures light-firing clays and tempered with a gravel derived from Millstone Grit-type sandstone. It was made in West Yorkshire, probably at Potterton, from the mid 11<sup>th</sup> century until the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century. However, excavations on a rural settlement on the line of the A1 north of Wetherby suggest that it had been replaced by Northern Gritty wares (NGR) made closer to the site by the mid 12<sup>th</sup> century. These wares were also made from Carboniferous clays, but the iron content of the clay is higher and fragments of finer-grade sandstone are also present in the sand. Two sherds of Humberware (HUM) were also recorded. This ware was made from a red-firing, silty or fine sandy clay but was often fired in a reduced atmosphere, producing a grey fabric. Production sites for Humberware existed at York (where it is known as Walmgate Ware), Holme-upon-Spalding Moor and West Cowick ({Hayfield 1992 #4843}; {Vince 2005 #45983}; {Vince & Steane 2005 #46273}). Thin section and chemical analysis of the Humberware from the A1 site suggests that it was produced from Quaternary clay, possibly at York but possibly from another source, presumably closer to the site. Potters are recorded working in Knaresborough forest, but it is uncertain what types were produced there or what raw materials they were made from ({Le Patourel 1968 #46303}).

Most of the sherds came from jars (Table 1) with four coming from jugs.

*Table 1.*

<b>cname</b>	<b>JAR</b>	<b>JUG</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
HUM	1	1	2
NGR	1	3	4
YG	8		8
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>

*Post-Medieval.*

Twenty-six sherds of post-medieval pottery were recorded (Table 2). The types present certainly span the mid 17<sup>th</sup> to the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century in date whilst some might date to the later 16<sup>th</sup> century (BL, CSTN, FREC, GRE, LHUM, RYEDALE) although all of these wares continued in production into the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The majority of the types present could have been produced in Yorkshire but a small quantity of non-local English wares (such as press-moulded, embossed ware and Mottled ware from Staffordshire) and imported wares (Frechen and Westerwald stonewares) were also present. The range of forms present includes those used in food preparation, storage, drinking and dining, together with a possible fragment of chamber pot.

Of particular note is a complete crucible, probably made from a graphite-tempered clay. This crucible has been used and has green corrosion products adhering to it, suggesting that it was used to melt a copper alloy. Such vessels were widely used in the post-medieval period (an example was recorded by the authors from Holy Trinity Church Goodramgate) but it is rare to find complete examples.

*Table 2.*

<b>cname</b>	<b>BOWL</b>	<b>CHPT?</b>	<b>CUP</b>	<b>DJ</b>	<b>HANDLED JAR</b>	<b>JUG</b>	<b>PLATE</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
BL	5							5
CSTN			5					5
FREC				1				1
GRE	6							6
LHUM						1		1
NOTS	1							1
RYEDALE	2				2			4
STEM							1	1
STMO	1							1
WEST		1						1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>

*Early Modern.*

Sixteen sherds of late 18<sup>th</sup>-century or later date were recorded (Table 3). Most of these are refined wares whose source is difficult to determine (CREA, ENDS, PEAR, TPW) but they include four sherds of Sunderland coarseware, which was produced in the north east of England and exported alongside Sunderland lustrewares and other finewares. The Nottingham Stoneware and some of the blackwares included here as being post-medieval might also be contemporary with these early modern wares. The range of forms present include those used for liquid storage, food preparation and dining (the most common form).

*Table 3.*

<b>cname</b>	<b>BOTTLE</b>	<b>BOWL</b>	<b>JUG</b>	<b>PLATE</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
CREA			1	2	3
ENGS	1				1
PEAR				2	2
SUND		3		1	4
TPW		1	1	4	6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>

### 10.3 Assessment.

The evaluation consisted of two trenches, 1 and 2. The pottery includes a small quantity of medieval and late medieval types but all were recovered from later deposits. They might indicate occupation on the site in the medieval period but could equally have been brought onto the site at a later period. None of the sherds joined and the mean size of the earlier types (YG and NGR) was less than 10gm.

#### 10.3.1 Trench 1.

The earliest feature revealed in trench 1 was a stone wall. Deposits on either side of the wall, post-dating it, could not be correlated and produced a small quantity of pottery (Table 4). To the southwest, the only deposit to produce pottery was 1003, which can be dated to the later 18<sup>th</sup> century or later. To the northeast, context 1007 is the earliest pottery-producing layer and this produced a sherd of medieval pottery (YG). This deposit was partially removed by a recent drain and the backfill over the drain, 1006, produced another small collection of late 18<sup>th</sup>-century or later pottery. However, since the deposit also produced pieces of plastic, these finds are clearly residual.

Table 4.

Context	cname	BOTTLE	BOWL	JAR	JUG	PLATE	Grand Total
1007	YG			1			1
1003	CREA					2	2
	ENGS	1					1
	PEAR					1	1
1006	BL		2				2
	CREA				1		1
	HUM				1		1
	PEAR					1	1
	RYEDALE		1				1
	SUND					1	1
	TPW		1		1	4	6

#### 10.3.2 Trench 2.

This trench reached natural reddish brown clay, over which was a deposit interpreted as a horticultural soil (2004). This soil produced a collection of medieval and post-medieval pottery, in which the latest type present was a fragment of Westerwald Stoneware which might come from a chamber pot, a form which is most common in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. A sherd of Staffordshire Mottled ware is also likely to be of 18<sup>th</sup>-century date.

This soil was sealed by a layer of reddish brown clay sand (2003) which produced a small assemblage of pottery which includes sherds of Sunderland Coarseware and a Nottingham Stoneware bowl, together with the two fragments of glass bottle. These finds suggest a late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup>-century date for the deposit. The range of forms present in these two deposits includes vessels used in food preparation, a possible chamber pot, drinking and dining.



Table 5.

Context	cname	BOWL	CHPT?	CUP	CRUC	DJ	HANDLED JAR	JAR	JUG	PLATE	TALL	Grand Total
2004	BL	3										3
	CSTN			5								5
	FREC					1						1
	GRE	5										5
	HAMB							1				1
	HUM							1				1
	LHUM								1			1
	NGR							1	3			4
	RYEDALE	1					1					2
	STEM									1		1
	STMO	1										1
	WEST		1									1
	YG							7				7
2003	GRAPH				1							1
	GRE	1										1
	NOTS	1										1
	PMGL										2	2
	RYEDALE						1					1
	SUND	3										3

#### 10.4 Further work.

The only find of intrinsic interest from the site is the graphite-tempered crucible. This should be drawn, photographed and x-rayed, to establish whether any fragments of metal survive in the slag which adheres to the vessel. Given the complete condition of the crucible, analysis of its fabric is not recommended, but if further work takes place on the site then the possible presence of metalworking debris and further crucible fragments should be borne in mind.

Table 6.

Task	Description	Unit Cost	Quantity	Amount
1	Illustration of crucible	£15.00	1	£15
2	Photograph of crucible	£25.00	1	£25
3	Research and report	£23.50	1	£24
Total				£64
VAT				£11.11
Grand Total				£74.61

#### 10.5 Retention.

The finds from stratified deposits should be retained for potential future study and the crucible could be considered for display.

cname	subfabric	full name	period	earliest date	latest date	Broad source	Narrow source	source	bibliography	Shards	Vessels	Wt(gm)
BL		Black-glazed wares	pmed	1500	1750	England	various	various		5	4	158

CREA		Creamware	emod	1765	1830	England	Staffordshire			3	2	12
CSTN		Cistercian ware	pmed	1500	1650	England	Gloucestershire		{Mainman 1993 #20763}, 591	5	5	28
ENGS		Unspecified English Stoneware	emod	1750	1900	England	nk	? numerous sources	Mainman 1993, 665	1	1	32
FREC		Frechen stoneware	pmed	1530	1680	Germany	Rhineland	Frechen/Cologne	Mainman 1993, 591	1	1	10
GRAPH		Graphite-tempered crucibles	Pmed	1550	1900	Germany				1	1	133
GRE		Glazed Red Earthenware	pmed	1500	1650	England	various	various		6	6	173
HAMB		Hambleton ware	Med	1350	1550	England	North Yorkshire		Mainman 1993, 590	1	1	10
HUM		Humberware	lmed	1250	1500	England	Humber Estuary	various	Mainman 1993, 590	2	2	40
LHUM		Late Humberware	emod	1550	1850	England	Yorkshire	Unknown		1	1	113
NGR		Northern Gritty ware	med	1150	1350	England	Yorkshire	Various		4	4	40
NOTS		Nottingham stoneware	pmed	1690	1900	England	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	Mainman 1993, 665	1	1	64
PEAR		Pearl ware	emod	1770	1900	England	Staffordshire/Bristol	various		2	2	5
PMGL	DARK GREEN	Post-Medieval glass	pmed	1550	2000	England	Various	Various		2	1	304
RYEDALE		Ryedale ware	pmed	1550	1700	England	Yorkshire	inc Stearsby	Mainman 1993, 665	4	4	178
STEM		Staffordshire embossed slipware	pmed	1650	1720	England	Staffordshire/Bristol	various		1	1	14
STMO		Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	pmed	1690	1800	England	Staffordshire			1	1	7
SUND		Sunderland coarseware	pmed	1800	1900	England	North-East	Sunderland	Mainman 1993, 665	4	4	104
TPW		Transfer printed ware	emod	1770	1900	England	Staffordshire	? numerous sources		6	6	29
WEST		Westerwald stoneware	pmed	1600	1800	Germany	Rhineland	Westerwald		1	1	2
YG		Yorkshire gritty ware	sn-emed	1050	1250	England	Yorkshire/North		Mainman 1993, 585; {Watkins 1991 #46263}, 78, 87	8	8	33

ZDATE		General context date	na	0	0	na	na	na		5	5	0
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## 10.6 Appendix A.

Context	class	cname	Form	Description	Part	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Condition	Use	earliest date
1003	POTTERY	CREA	PLATE		BS	2	1	8			1765
1003	POTTERY	ENG S	BOTTLE		BS	1	1	32			1750
1003	POTTERY	PEAR	PLATE		BS	1	1	3			1770
1006	POTTERY	SUN D	PLATE		R	1	1	11			1800
1006	POTTERY	HUM	JUG		BS	1	1	34			1250
1006	POTTERY	TPW	JUG		BS	1	1	8			1770
1006	POTTERY	CREA	JUG		B	1	1	4			1765
1006	POTTERY	RYE D A L E	BOWL		R	1	1	30			1550
1006	POTTERY	PEAR	PLATE	HAND PAINTED	BS	1	1	2			1770
1006	POTTERY	BL	BOWL		B	2	2	30			1500
1006	POTTERY	TPW	BOWL		BS	1	1	2			1770
1006	POTTERY	TPW	PLATE		R;BS	4	4	19			1770
1007	POTTERY	YG	JAR		BS	1	1	4			1050
2003	PMGL	PMGL	TALL		B	2	1	304			1550
2003	POTTERY	SUN D	BOWL		R;BS	3	3	93			1800
2003	POTTERY	GRE	BOWL		BS	1	1	31			1500
2003	POTTERY	RYE D A L E	HANDLED JAR	SHL=2004	H	1	1	26	ABRA		1550
2003	POTTERY	NOT S	BOWL		B	1	1	64			1690
2003	GRAPHITE?	GRAPH	CRUC		B	1	1	133			1550
2004	POTTERY	FRE C	DJ		BS	1	1	10			1530
2004	POTTERY	GRE	BOWL		BS	2	2	24			1500
2004	POTTERY	GRE	BOWL	HORIZONTAL HANDLE	H	1	1	72			1500
2004	POTTERY	GRE	BOWL		R;BS	2	2	46	ABRA		1500
2004	POTTERY	CST N	CUP		BS	1	1	1			1500
2004	POTTERY	CST N	CUP	WHITE CLAY DEC, WITH INCISED LINES	BS	4	4	27			1500
2004	POTTERY	RYE D A L E	BOWL		BS	1	1	6	ABRA		1550
2004	POTTERY	RYE	HANDL	SHL=2003	R;H	1	1	116	ABRA		1550

		DAL E	ED JAR								
2004	POTTERY	STE M	PLATE		BS	1	1	14			1650
2004	POTTERY	WE ST	CHPT?		BS	1	1	2			1600
2004	POTTERY	STM O	BOWL		R	1	1	7			1690
2004	POTTERY	HU M	JAR		BS	1	1	6			1250
2004	POTTERY	NG R	JAR		BS	1	1	7			1150
2004	POTTERY	NG R	JUG		BS	3	3	33			1150
2004	POTTERY	LHU M	JUG		B	1	1	113			1550
2004	POTTERY	YG	JAR		BS	7	7	29			1050
2004	POTTERY	HA MB	JUG		BS	1	1	10			1350
2004	POTTERY	BL	BOWL		B	3	2	128			1500



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## 11.0 Appendix 4 ~ The Plates.

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*Plate 1. Trench 1, wall (1005) and southwest end of section. (Scale of 1m).*



*Plate 2. Trench 1, wall (1005) and northeast end of section. (Scale of 1m).*





*Plate 3. Trench 2 looking east. (Scale of 1m).*