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Appl. No. 05/00263/FUL: Erection of 2 two-bed semi-detached dwellings. Land adjacent to No.1 Cherry Avenue, Swinton

**Report of the archaeological watching brief
on land at the corner of Cherry Avenue and
West Street, Swinton, North Yorkshire**

Site Code: SWI'07

March 2007

By Chris Fern BA MA

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SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Fern Archaeology on behalf of Mr Clifford Menzies in early March 2007. The development, application number 05/00263/FUL, comprised the erection of a pair of semi-detached dwellings on land at the corner of Cherry Avenue and West Street, Swinton, North Yorkshire.

The works revealed a series of stone walls, of unbonded and partially faced limestone blocks, the footprint of which is proportionate with buildings shown on 19th-century historic maps of the area. These structures overlay a series of medieval occupation deposits and features, interpreted as pits, leveling layers, floors and post-pads; which combined, indicate direct occupation of the site in the period. It was not possible to fully characterise this archaeology in the circumstances of the watching brief, but the assessment of the associated pottery suggests medieval activity from the late 12th century, with all periods represented thereafter. This assemblage includes non-local pottery forms, as well as glazed floor and roof tiles, that are suggestive of a high status presence.

SITE LOCATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The site is located at the corner of Cherry Avenue and West Street, in the village of Swinton, North Yorkshire (**Figure 1**). It is centered at National Grid Reference (NGR) SE 75846, 73356.

The village of Swinton is set on a steep incline, projecting northwards from the ridge of the B1257 Malton to Helmsey road, equidistant between the neighbouring villages of Amotherby and Broughton. The head of the village, which lines the road, stands at 39m, from which the settlement spread falls along the line of West Street to the 25m contour below. At the point of the development the ground stands at c.28m AOD (*Above Ordnance Datum*). No extant benchmark could be located within the village and so instead a relative height survey was maintained. The temporary bench mark (TBM=0.00m) for this survey was set at the most easterly corner of 1 Cherry Avenue at the point at which the brick wall meets the concrete surround (**Figure 2**).

The modern route of the B1257 is believed to represent the historic course of the Roman road leading from the fort at Malton. Prehistoric and medieval remains have also been reported from the village, as well as elsewhere along the course of the B1257 (OSA 2005; NYCC 2006). Therefore, in view of the potential for archaeological remains relating to these periods, as well as the village's later formation, North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section placed an archaeological watching brief condition on the development (**Appendix 4**).

The underlying geology of the area is stoneless glacial sand (**C1000**).

Prior to development, the site plot was the grassed front garden of 1 Cherry Avenue, though the historic map record shows that the site was previously occupied by structures that survived into the mid-20th century. The initial ground works for the development required the leveling of the existing uneven surface by c.0.5-1.0m; this sloped downwards, west to east, from the existing building to the pavement. This was followed by the excavation of wall-foundation strip trenches, c.0.6m wide by c.0.6m deep (**Figures 2-3**).

The watching brief took place over five days from the 1st-3rd, 5th-6th March 2007. The weather in this period was mild and dry.

The site code allocated is **SWI' 07**.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The early history of Swinton is not well documented. Its location on the course of the Helmsey/Malton Roman trackway may indicate an origin in this period, though prehistoric finds from the vicinity may alternatively suggest an even earlier occupation (NYCC 2006). Early Anglo-Saxon activity in the area is attested by a cremation cemetery at the nearby village of Broughton, south of the trackway, but the associated settlement is currently unknown (Meaney 1964, 282-3). Other villages on the course of the road probably date from this period, including Appelton-Le-Street

and Hovingham. The place-name *Swin-ton* suggests an origin in this period also, being a compound of the Old English term ‘swine’(pig) and ‘town’, suggesting an early association with pig farming.

Recent archaeological work in the village of Swinton, at Birch Cottage, off Middle Road, produced evidence of late medieval occupation, in the form of a rubbish pit that included a sherd of *Humberware* (OSA 2005).

The evidence of the historic cartographic sources shows that the outline of the village has changed little since the 19th century (**Figure 8**).

METHODOLOGY

The methodology used was that directed by North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) in their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief (**Appendix 4**). The standard established in *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (MAP2) (English Heritage 1991), and in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), was adhered to throughout both the fieldwork and post-excavation phases. The archaeological contractor appointed for the project was Fern Archaeology. The supervising archaeologist for the duration was Chris Fern.

Topsoil and buried soils, of late post-medieval or modern date, were removed over the entire footprint area of the development plot using a 360° mechanical digger with a toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision (**Figure 9a**). Subsequently encountered archaeological deposits, layers and structures were cleaned, recorded, and where possible, sampled by hand excavation to define their character and date. Full records of each context (C) were kept on a hand-held computer using the single context recording system and *Munsell Soil* classifications, which are detailed in **Appendix 1**. A full photographic record of the watching brief findings was made using colour digital photography (at 6 megapixel resolution) and monochrome 35mm film. These have been developed and form part of the archive (**Appendix 5**). Standing sections were recorded on *permatrace* at 1/10 scale, with plans drawn at 1/20 scale. All of the recorded plans and sections have been reproduced here in a digitised format in **Figures 3-7**, with a selection of photographs shown in **Figure 9**. A record of ground levels was maintained throughout, relative to the established TBM (**Figures 2-3**).

In the post-excavation phase of work all finds were cleaned and consolidated as directed in the *First Aid for Finds* manual (Watkinson and Neal 2001). Specialist assessment by Alan Vince Archaeological Consultancy (AVAC) was undertaken of the small pottery assemblage (**Appendix 3**).

A full archive for the excavation is included in **Appendix 5** in accordance with IFA and MAP2 guidelines.

FIELDWORK RESULTS

The archaeological remains encountered during the watching brief were recorded with a separate context (C) number for each discreet layer, cut, deposit and structure. The nature of the site works meant that most deposits and features were recorded in section only, following the implementation of the site works (**Figures 2-7**). A plan view of the archaeological features is shown in **Figure 3**. The context records are detailed in **Appendix 1**.

Initial ground works across the site reduced the sloped standing surface by between *c.*0.5 and *c.*1.00m, as is illustrated in **Section A**, the site's southern standing limit. The greatest reduction was along the western edge, with the eastern edge abutting the pavement least affected (**Figure 4**). This removed a number of layers of late post-medieval and modern date. Uppermost was a very dark greyish brown loam topsoil, **C1001**, up to *c.*0.50m in depth. Beneath this was a thin very dark grey layer of mixed limestone gravel and loam, **C1002**. These overlay Layer **C1003**, which was characterised by a high limestone rubble content, and was up to *c.*0.40m deep. Pottery from this layer includes both medieval and post-medieval sherds, indicating a date after the 18th century. The topsoil and Layer C1003 covered the whole site area, though Layer C1002 was restricted to the south-west corner of the site. Also, within the topsoil layer was observed a lens of tarmac in **Section K** (**Figure 7**). Further observed in Section A were Layers **C1018** and **C1019**, a yellow silty sand and dark grey silty clayey sand respectively. No dating material was recovered from these two layers and they were observed in this section only. A number of cut features were also apparent. Cut **C1032** and its fill, **C1031**, a dark greyish brown silty clay flecked with charcoal. It appears to have been cut into the yellow sand subsoil, **C1000**, and possibly was a small pit, though no finds were recovered to provide dating. The remains of Walls **C1012** and **C1026** are also visible in this section; these will be described more fully below.

Following the 'topsoil strip', which reduced the ground level to *c.*1.00m below the TBM level, a number of structures were identified. The first of these was Structure **C1022**, a deliberate arrangement of flat limestone slabs and blocks that had been set within a rectangular flat bottomed cut, **C1038** (**Figures 9a-c**). It was overlaid by layer C1003 and is interpreted here as the post-pad of a medieval building. It was sampled by hand excavation (**Figures 3** and **7**). This revealed that the stones had been laid on a foundation of dark greyish brown silty clayey sand, **C1004**, flecked with charcoal. Two sherds of late 13th- early 14th-century *Brandsby ware* were recovered from this deposit. This feature had been cut through a sequence of thin layers (**C1006**, **C1007**, **C1013** and **C1041**), which may be associated with building occupation.

A series of stone walls was encountered within the western half of the site (**Figure 3**). All had been largely removed by previous demolition works and were overlaid by the rubble layer, C1003. They comprised unbonded, largely unworked, limestone blocks set upon foundations of rubble hardcore. Medieval pottery was found in association with several of these walls (C1005, C1012 and C1016); though it is clear from the historic map evidence that these walls are related to structures of late post-medieval date (**Figure 8**).

The longest was Wall **C1016** which ran for 13.50m parallel and partially beneath the site's western limit, up to 0.50m of its width being visible. Along most of its north-to-south alignment, the wall, of unworked blocks, survived to only a single or double course, between -0.62m and -0.84m below the level of the TBM. Hand excavation of a small section of this wall showed that a lower course of rubble and blocks, in a silty clay matrix, had been laid in a prepared cutting, 0.58m x 0.20m in size; Cut **C1033** and Fill **C1017**, a dark grey silty clay (**Sections J and K; Figure 7**). In the southwest corner of the site a short projection of partially surviving joining wall was identified, that was perpendicular to C1016. This projection appears to mirror another length of wall, C1014, 5.00m to the north, which also joined Wall C1016.

Wall **C1014** was 0.60m wide and c.2.00m long, orientated east-to-west, and survived to -0.86m below the TBM. Its eastern limit was removed by the strip-trench excavated for the wall-foundations of the new development. The construction of this wall was recorded in a section of the strip trench (**Section D; Figure 5**). It showed a vertically sided cut, **C1044**, measuring 0.54m x 0.54m, backfilled with limestone blocks and rubble, in a very dark grey silty clayey sand, Fill **C1043**. Cut 1044 could be seen to have cut through a number of archaeological deposits including C1010, C1013 and C1059, two of which produced well-stratified medieval pottery (for more detail on these layers see pp9-10 below).

It is probable that at its eastern end Wall C1014 originally joined with Wall **C1026**, which was set at 90° to it, though this relationship was not observed prior to the digging of the foundation trench at this point. Just over 5.00m of the length of this wall was exposed within the trench. It was again formed of unworked limestone blocks, and was at -0.61m to -0.77m below the TBM. Along most of its length it survived to only one course and was 0.60m wide. Like Wall C1016, with which it was aligned, this wall ran north-to-south. Two sections were recorded across the wall and its foundation construction: one a hand-excavated sample (**Sections N; Figure 7**); and the other the machine-excavated strip trench (**Sections C; Figures 4**). This showed that, in contrast to the foundation cut for Wall C1014, this wall was set in a shallow cutting, **C1034**, which measured 1.00m x 0.18m, and was backfilled with a very dark greyish brown silty clayey sand and limestone rubble mix, Fill **C1012**. Where Wall C1026 met the southern excavation limit it appeared to turn through 90°, though only a short length of this wall survived. Viewed in plan Walls C1014, C1016 and C1026 appear to represent the remains of a small rectangular structure, with an internal dimension of approximately 5.00m x 2.30m. This size of building matches well with one shown on the 1854 1st Edition OS map (**Figure 8b**). Despite this late dating, Fill C1012 produced exclusively pottery of 12th- to 14th-century date, including unabraded and joining sherds; evidence that its construction had disturbed underlying medieval archaeological deposits.

At the northern end of the excavation area another section of wall, perpendicular to wall C1016, was identified. Wall **C1005** was on an east-to-west alignment, with 5.45m of its length visible within the excavation area. It was again unbonded, but did incorporate some faced stone. The hand excavation of a section of this wall revealed its width to be 1.28m, with a construction method similar to that of Wall C1016, comprising a 0.78m x 0.30m ditch cut, **C1030**, backfilled with limestone rubble, in a dark brown silty clayey sand matrix, Fill **C1029** (**Section M; Figure 7**). However, the ditch does not appear to have run for the full length of the wall, since it clearly

terminated within the excavated section (**Figure 3**). At its eastern extent Wall C1005 turned a 90° ‘dog leg’, to continue under the northern limit of the excavation. Again this layout and dimensions approximate with a structure shown on historic maps, in this case the earliest source for the area, the 1845 Tithe Map (**Figure 8a**). The pantile (CBM) fragments from C1005 and C1029 indicate a build date for this structure from the late 17th century.

Besides these structures, two other discrete features were hand-excavated, both of which were located in the southwest corner of the site (**Figures 3**). The first was a small sub-ovoid pit, Cut **C1021**, that was only partially visible beneath Wall C1016. Its visible portion measured 0.60m x 0.49m in plan. Upon excavation it was found to have a flat-based U-shaped profile, and to be backfilled with a mixed silty clayey sand, Fill **C1020**, flecked with charcoal (**Section J; Figures 7 and 9d**). The lower portion of this fill was a dark grey silty clay, that may represent a decayed organic deposit, and possibly the remnants of deliberately buried occupation rubbish. This fill contained five fragments of animal bone and the handle sherd of a c.13th-century *Hedon-type* glazed jug (see p12 below). It had been cut through the natural sand, C1000, and survived to a depth of 0.39m: -1.30m below the TBM. It was overlaid by C1003, and had been partially truncated by the cutting (C1033) for Wall C1016.

The other feature was located immediately to the northeast of Pit C1021, and comprised a small and shallow circular pit or post-hole, Cut **C1027**. As with the other pit this anomaly was also 50% sampled by hand excavation. It measured 0.43m x 0.38m x 0.15m, had been cut into Layer C1013 and was backfilled with a mixed dark greyish brown and pale brown silty sand, Fill **C1028** (**Figure 3; Section I; Figure 7**). No finds were recovered.

The strip trenches excavated for the wall foundations of the new dwelling encountered considerable evidence of archaeology. For this reason six of the standing sections were recorded and are illustrated as **Sections B-G** in **Figures 4-6**. Most of the features and deposits identified were not seen in plan, and hence their character is in many cases uncertain.

Section B was approximately 9.00m long and recorded the vertical west face of the length of trench which truncated post-pad C1022 and Walls C1014 and C1026. Post-pad C1022 appeared to be cut through (or to abut) a series of thin, very dark grey, silty sand layers with a high density of charcoal inclusions, recorded as **C1006** and **C1041** (**Figure 9c**). C1006 was also visible in plan following the initial ‘topsoil’ strip as a rectangular area, 2.70m x 2.40m, though it was only 0.02m deep at its maximum. Although only allocated two context numbers, in reality each sequence comprised several interleaved micro-layers. These composite deposits were separated by at least two layers of yellow clayey sand, flecked with charcoal, recorded as **C1007** and **C1013**. These varied in depth from 0.02m to 0.16m. At the southern extent of the recorded section C1041 became thicker, to 0.12m, and was itself separated into layers of dark silt, and fire-reddened and hardened clay deposits.

This layer series is interpreted as the phases of internal flooring of a medieval building: the dark silty deposits (C1006 and C1041) being evidence of direct occupation build-up; overlying deliberately laid yellow clayey-sand floor layers (C1007 and C1013); and, the burnt areas being possible hearths, or evidence of

industrial activity. Pottery sherds from C1006, C1007 and C1013 indicate a date after the 13th-14th century (the *Staffordshire slipware* sherd being an intrusive find) for the start of this occupation sequence. The earliest of these layers stratigraphically, C1041, was further associated with another structural feature, **C1039**, which comprised flat limestone slabs deliberately laid, in a fashion reminiscent of Post-pad C1022, that in profile measured 0.74m x 0.08m. The proximity of both features reinforces the suggestion that Structure C1039, though seen in section only, should also be identified as a post-pad.

The lowest of the dark silty bands, C1041, overlay the natural sand and a dark greyish brown silty clay, **C1011**, that was flecked with charcoal, from which a sherd of 12th- to 13th-century *York Glazed ware* pottery was recovered. This buried deposit and that below it, a similar charcoal-flecked dark grey silty clay, **C1010**, are difficult to interpret; but may be dumps of levelling material laid for a building. Seven sherds of 12th- to 13th-century pottery were recovered from C1010. A thin lense of brownish yellow clayey sand, **C1042**, partially separated these two deposits.

The earliest stratigraphic feature encountered was Cut **C1058**, the profile of which suggests a pit with sloped sides, that was cut into the natural sand. It measured 1.64m x 0.31m, though its full depth exceeded the excavation depth of the strip trench. It was backfilled with a greyish brown silty clay, Fill **C1009**, containing a sherd of *Staxton ware*, datable to the 12th-13th century. Another feature visible in Section B is Cut **C1040**, which is interpretable as a post hole. It had a U-shaped profile and measured 0.20 x 0.17m. Its fill, **C1008**, was a dark greyish brown silty clayey sand, that contained two sherds of medieval pottery. Despite this, its stratigraphic relationship to Layers C1013 and C1041, dates it after the late medieval period.

Section C was 4.50m long and north facing (**Figures 3 and 4**). C1010 is again represented in this section, overlaid by the dark silty Layer C1041, which appears thicker and again banded with reddened burnt clay. Both layers appear to slope from east-to-west in conformity with the underlying natural sand. In the western half of the trench, C1041 was overlaid by a deposit of charcoal-flecked dark greyish brown silty clay, up to 0.42m in depth, **C1059**. This was sealed below Layer C1013, which was itself truncated by Cut 1034, the foundation for Wall C1026. Overlying C1013 was Layer C1003.

Section D records only a short 1.60m length of the opposite face to Section B to show the construction of Wall C1014 (described above, p8) (**Figures 3 and 5**). Besides this feature the layers demonstrated in Sections B and C are repeated.

Section E is the south-facing section of the strip trench that ran adjacent and parallel to Wall C1005, and was 4.00m long (**Figures 3 and 5**). It illustrates the length of the wall, set within its soil matrix of C1029 (cf. Section M). For most of its length, Fill C1029, within its Cut C1030, overlaid the natural sand, except at the east and west ends of the section, where it overlay Cut **C1047** and Deposit **C1046**. The profile of C1047 suggests a U-shaped pit, backfilled with a dark grey silty clayey sand, Fill **C1045**. It was 0.95m wide and 0.46m in depth. Deposit C1046, a dark grey silty clay, may be the edge of another pit or a leveling deposit.

Section F was the longest recorded, at 15.00m, being the west-facing middle section of the development foundation footprint (**Figures 2 and 6**). Many of the layers already detailed are again present including the very dark grey Layer C1041, incorporating further evidence for burnt deposits. This is again overlaid by the yellow clayey sand, C1013, with Layer C1003 uppermost. Both of these layers were cut by the modern water pipe, Cut **C1036** (Fill **C1035**). Layer C1003 also overlaid Deposit **C1049**, which is interpreted as being within a discrete cut in the natural sand, Cut **C1048**. This feature measured 3.04m x 0.42m and was filled with a dark greyish brown silty sand flecked with charcoal. In the southern half of the section, C1003 also overlay Layer C1010, again verifying the relationship seen in Section B. A number of separate features were recorded as cutting this layer. The first comprised a possible wall foundation, comprising unworked limestone blocks, **C1053**, within a dark grey silty clay matrix, Fill **C1054**. The cut for this structure and deposit, **C1055**, was largely invisible, with an approximate width and depth of 1.00m x 0.46m. Another possible wall is represented by Cut **C1052** which contained roughly laid limestone blocks, Structure **C1050**, contained within a matrix of dark grey silty clay, Fill **C1051**. This cut measured 0.70m x 0.22m. Neither of these possible walls was observed in plan, being obscured by the overlying Layer C1003. The last feature was an animal burial. It was unclear if the cut for this, **C1057**, had been excavated through Layer C1003, or sealed by it. The cut was filled by a dark grey silty clay, **C1056**, in which was contained the skeleton of a medium sized mammal, possibly a dog or sheep. This measured 0.68m x 0.36m. Below Layer C1010, at the southern extent of the recorded section, was Deposit **C1015**. This comprised a charcoal-flecked dark greyish brown silty clay, which contained one thumb base sherd from a *York Glazed ware* jug. This is interpreted as another possible leveling deposit.

Section G was a south-facing section, 5.92m in length (**Figures 2 and 6**). It shows the same stratigraphic relationships established in the other sections recorded.

FINDS

All archaeological finds were hand-collected during excavation. The animal bone, ceramic building material (CBM), and pottery has been hand-washed, packaged, marked and archived in accordance with the *First Aid for Finds* manual (Watkinson and Neal 2001). A summary of all the finds is to be found in **Appendix 2**. The specialist report for the pottery is in **Appendix 3**. All finds have been retained for the archive.

The bulk of the finds material is pottery dated between the late 12th and early 14th century, including sherds of *Staxton ware*, *York Glazed ware* and *Brandsby ware*. *Staxton ware* was predominantly a kitchen ware for storage and cooking, while jugs for drink are included amongst the other two wares. The candle-making pot is a rare find (**Figure 11a**). It is also unusual in being a *Staxton ware* fabric with an applied glaze (other glazed sherds of this fabric were found in C1012): glazed examples of this ware are otherwise unknown. Much of this pottery was found redeposited in association with the 19th-century stone structures, but the unabraded character of much of it, combined with the fact that some are conjoining sherds, indicates that the material has not traveled far from its original point of deposition. They can therefore

be considered as evidence of direct occupation of the site in the period, with their date range matching the two medieval phases of occupation suggested below. Less frequent were sherds of late medieval and early post-medieval *Cistercian ware*, *Humberware* and *Hambelton ware*, that suggest a presence in the vicinity in this period, though not necessarily direct occupation. All of these fabrics are local to the Yorkshire region. The *Hedon-type ware* handle sherd from Pit C1021 may be an exception, and hence evidence for wider regional connections (**Figure 10**). Besides glazes (most typically green glaze), decoration is evidenced on a number of pieces, including horizontal line, cordon, thumb-stripe, and thumb-base ornament. A further point of note is the stacking scar on the base of the *Hambelton ware* jug from C1003 (**Figure 11b**).

Late post-medieval wares of 16th- to 18th-century date are represented by local *Glazed earthenware*, *Blackware* and *Staffordshire slipware*. More unusual is the sherd of *French stoneware*, with moulded leaf decoration, a late 16th- to mid 17th-century continental import. Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe of this period were also recovered.

Four fragments of CBM were found. Two are post-medieval pantiles, but two are more unusual. A glazed roof-ridge tile of *York Glazed ware* fabric and a square floor tile with brown glaze of probable late medieval or early post-medieval date. Both may be considered indicators of high-status buildings in the vicinity in these periods. The two fragments of possible stone roof tile may belong to one of these periods, but could be later.

The eleven fragments of animal bone were recovered. Only six were found in stratified medieval deposits. Such a small collection is of limited research value and has not been expert assessed.

INTERPRETATION

The archaeology and artefacts excavated during the watching brief are a significant discovery for the local and regional understanding of the origins and history of the village of Swinton.

The circumstance of discovery and recording, the excavation of house foundations, was not ideal for the level of stratified archaeology encountered. The interpretation made here should therefore be viewed with some caution. Nevertheless it is clear that the deposits encountered are evidence for both direct and indirect occupation of the site in the medieval period. The preservation of the archaeology was greatest where the overlying layers were deepest (i.e. in the western section of the site), with the degree of truncation greatest in the front half of the site closest to the road.

A medieval presence on the site is demonstrated both by intact stratigraphic layers and features, and by the residuality of pottery in post-medieval and modern phases of activity.

The site phasing assigned in **Appendix 1** is based on the stratigraphic observations recorded, combined with the dating provided by the finds recovered. The chronology of the phases is summarised as follows:

Phase N: (Natural) sand geology – C1000

Phase 1: late 12th to mid-13th century – rubbish pits C1021, C1058, C1047(?)

Phase 2: mid 13th-14th century – Layers C1010, C1011, C1015, C1041, C1042, Post-pad C1039

Phase 3: 14th-16th(?) century – Layers C1006, C1007, C1013, C1059, Post-pad C1022

Phase 4: 18th-19th century – Pit(?) C1027, Walls C1005, C1014, C1016, C1026, C1052(?), C1055(?), Deposit C1048, Animal burial C1057 (?)

Phase M: (Modern) late 19th-20th century – Layers C1001-3, C1037, Water-pipe C1036

Phase 1: this represents the earliest activity on the site in the form of pits, probably dug for the disposal of domestic rubbish, including broken medieval pottery dated to the late 12th to mid-13th century. Pit C1021 produced a handle sherd from a *Hedon-type* jug which is a non-local ware, indicating that Swinton had access to wider regional products at this time.

Phase 2: comprises a series of silty clay layers that sealed some of the earlier pits, but which contained pottery of a similar date to them, including *York Glazed ware* jugs and *Staxton ware* jars. Uppermost was the very dark layer, C1041, which exhibited a high density of charcoal and localised areas of firing, which suggests hearths or industrial activity. In places this surface appeared uneven (Sections B and C; **Figures 4 and 5**), though the evidence for a possible post-pad (C1039) at this horizon strengthens the case for this being the earliest evidence on the site of direct habitation. The *York Glazed ware* ridge tile found redeposited in C1016 may indicate that the building was of higher than average status.

Phase 3: A c.0.2m layer of yellow clayey sand, C1013, was deliberately laid across the site in the late 13th century. It is likely that this is a floor surface for the building indicated by Post-pad C1022, the construction cut of which also produced late 13th- to early 14th-century *Brandsby ware*. Over this floor level were built-up further occupation deposits, C1006/C1007. Besides their survival in association with the post-pad, a very similar series of deposits was evidenced in proximity to Pit C1027, suggesting a more extensive spread than that observed in Section B. Across much of the site, however, it is clear that this occupation horizon has been removed, being seemingly replaced by C1003, here interpreted as a modern demolition layer. Finds of *Hambleton ware*, *Humberware* and *Cistercian ware* indicate that a presence continued up to the 16th century.

Phase 4: There may have been a brief cessation of occupation of the site in the early post-medieval period. The next period of habitation is evidenced by the series of unbonded stone walls (C1005, C1014, C1016, C1026) that suggest the partial outline

of two buildings and a conjoining wall. Pottery from the foundation cut of Wall C1005 indicates that it was built after the late 17th century. The 1845 Tithe Map for Swinton suggests that it is the southern end of a rectangular building that at the time fronted what is now Cherry Avenue (**Figure 8a**). The record that accompanies this map describes the plot as containing ‘a cottage and gardens’. The tenants were William and James Smith, and John Priest, and the landowner Christina Mennell. The plan of the other rectangular structure, formed by Walls C1014 and C1026, and the conjoining Wall C1016, approximate with buildings shown on the 1st Edition 1854 OS Map (**Figure 8b**). The subsequent 1911 and 1928 OS Maps further corroborate this plan (**Figures 8c and 8d**).

FURTHER WORK

The additional chemical and thin-section analysis of the pottery proposed by AVAC is beyond the requirements of the NYCC WSI (NYCC pers comm.) and hence has not been commissioned. Research funding for this work will be sought independently and hopefully this can be fulfilled in the future.

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APPENDIX 1: archaeological context descriptions

Context	Type	Interpretation	Profile	Plan	Munsell Colour	Stratigraphic Relationship	Soil/Stone Type	Inclusions	Dimensions (cm) Length – Width – Depth	Date (period)	Phase
1000	layer	subsoil	layer	unseen	10YR7.6	<u>Under:</u> C1003, C1010, C1011, C1015, C1019, C1041 & C1046; <u>Cut by:</u> C1021, C1027, C1030, C1032, C1033, C1034, C1047, C1048 & C1058	sand	-	*** _ *** _ ***	NATURAL	N
1001	layer	topsoil	layer	unseen	10YR3.2	<u>Over:</u> C1002, C1003 & C1037	loam	charcoal flecks	*** _ *** – 52	MODERN	M
1002	layer	buried soil	layer	unseen	10YR3.1	<u>Under:</u> C1001; <u>Over:</u> C1003	mixed loam and gravel	limestone gravel	*** _ *** – 12	MODERN	M
1003	layer	buried soil	layer	unseen	10YR4.1	<u>Under:</u> C1001, C1002 & C1037; <u>Over:</u> C1000, C1005, C1010, C1011, C1012, C1013; C1014, C1016, C1017, C1018, C1019, C1020, C1021, C1022, C1026, C1027, C1028, C1031, C1032, C1033, C1034, C1038, C1041, C1043, C1044, C1048, C1049, C1050, C1051, C1052, C1053, C1054, C1055, C1056? & C1057?; <u>Abuts:</u> C1044?; <u>Cut by:</u> C1036, & C1057?	silty clayey sand	limestone blocks and rubble, gravel, charcoal flecks	*** _ *** – 42	MODERN	M
1004	fill/make-up	post-pad	wide U-shaped	rectangular	10YR4.2	<u>Under:</u> C1022; <u>Over:</u> C1038	silty clayey sand	charcoal flecks, limestone grit and flecks	112 – 97 – 16	MEDIEVAL	3
1005	structure	wall	1 course	linear	-	<u>Under:</u> C1003; <u>Over:</u> C1029 & C1030	Mix of rough cut limestone rubble and faced blocks	-	545 – 128 – 20	LATE POST-MEDIEVAL	4
1006	layer	occupation?	layer	rectangular	10YR3.1	<u>Under:</u> C1003; <u>Over:</u> C1007; <u>Cut by:</u> C1038	silty sand and charcoal	charcoal flecks	270 – 240 – 2	MEDIEVAL	3
1007	layer	occupation?	layer	amorphous	10YR7.6	<u>Under:</u> C1006; <u>Over:</u> C1013; <u>Cut by:</u> C1038	clayey sand	charcoal flecks	*** – 55 – 5	MEDIEVAL	3
1008	fill	post-hole?	U-shaped	unseen	10YR4.2	<u>Under:</u> C1003; <u>Over:</u> C1040	silty clayey sand	-	*** – 20 – 17	MEDIEVAL/P OST-MEDIEVAL	3-4
1009	fill	pit?	wide U-shaped	unseen	10YR5.2	<u>Under:</u> C1010 & C1011; <u>Over:</u> C1058	silty clay	limestone fragments	*** – 164 – 31	MEDIEVAL	1
1010	layer	buried soil	layer	unseen	10YR4.1	<u>Under:</u> C1003, C1011, C1041, C1042; <u>Over:</u> C1000, C1009, C1015 & C1058; <u>Cut by:</u> C1044, C1052, C1055 &	silty clay	charcoal flecks, limestone fragments	*** _ *** – 34	MEDIEVAL	2

						C1057					
1011	layer	buried soil	layer	unseen	10YR4.2	<u>Under:</u> C1003, C1039, C1041; <u>Over:</u> C1000, C1009, C1010 & C1042	silty clay	charcoal flecks	*** – *** – 25	MEDIEVAL	2
1012	fill/make-up	wall- foundation	shallow wide U-shaped	linear	10YR4.2	<u>Under:</u> C1003, C1026; <u>Over:</u> C1034	silty clayey sand	limestone blocks and rubble	530 – 100 – 18	LATE POST- MEDIEVAL	4
1013	layer	floor?	layer	unseen	10YR7.6	<u>Under:</u> C1003, C1006 & C1007; <u>Over:</u> C1027?, C1028?, C1041 & C1059; <u>Cut by:</u> C1021, C1027, C1034, C1036, C1038, C1040, C1044 & C1048?	silty clayey sand		*** – *** – 18	MEDIEVAL	3
1014	structure	wall	flat based U- shape	linear	-	<u>Under:</u> C1003; <u>Over:</u> C1043	Unfaced rough cut limestone rubble	-	200 – 54 – 16	LATE POST- MEDIEVAL	4
1015	layer	buried soil	layer	unseen	10YR4.2	<u>Under:</u> C1010; <u>Over:</u> C1000	silty clay	charcoal flecks	*** – 170 – 12	MEDIEVAL	2
1016	structure	wall	1-3 courses	linear	-	<u>Under:</u> C1003; <u>Over:</u> C1017	Mix of rough cut limestone rubble and faced blocks	-	*** – 50 – 40	LATE POST- MEDIEVAL	4
1017	fill/make-up	wall	wide U-shaped	linear	10YR4.1	<u>Under:</u> C1016; <u>Over:</u> C1033	silty clay	limestone blocks and rubble	*** – 58 – 20	LATE POST- MEDIEVAL	4
1018	layer	redeposited natural	layer	unseen	10YR7.6	<u>Under:</u> C1003; <u>Over:</u> C1019	silty sand	-	*** – 358 – 12	MEDIEVAL/P OST- MEDIEVAL	2-4
1019	layer	buried soil	layer	unseen	10YR4.1	<u>Under:</u> C1003 & C1018; <u>Over:</u> C1000 & C1013	silty clayey sand	-	*** – 444 – 19	MEDIEVAL/P OST- MEDIEVAL	2-4
1020	fill	pit	flat-based U- shaped	ovoid?	10YR4.1/ 4.2 (mixed)	<u>Under:</u> C1003?; <u>Over:</u> C1021; <u>Cut by:</u> C1033	silty clayey sand	charcoal flecks	60 – 49 – 35	MEDIEVAL	1
1021	cut	pit	flat-based U- shaped	ovoid?	-	<u>Under:</u> C1003?; <u>Cuts:</u> C1000; <u>Cut by:</u> C1033; <u>Filled by:</u> C1020	-	-	60 – 49 – 35	MEDIEVAL	1
1022	structure	post-pad	flat irregular	irregular	-	<u>Under:</u> C1003; <u>Over:</u> C1004	Unfaced rough cut limestone slabs	-	60 – 48 – 25 (largest stone)	MEDIEVAL	3
1026	structure	wall	1 course	linear	-	<u>Under:</u> C1003; <u>Over:</u> C1012	Unfaced rough cut limestone blocks	-	530 – 60 – 20	LATE POST- MEDIEVAL	4
1027	cut	pit?	wide U-shaped	circular	-	<u>Under:</u> C1003; <u>Cuts:</u> C1013; <u>Filled by:</u> C1028	-	-	43 – 38 – 15	LATE POST- MEDIEVAL	4
1028	fill	pit?	wide U-shaped	circular	10YR4.2/ 10YR6.3 (mixed)	<u>Under:</u> C1003?; <u>Over:</u> C1027	mixed silty sand	charcoal flecks	43 – 38 – 15	LATE POST- MEDIEVAL	4

1029	fill/make-up	wall	U-shaped	linear	10YR3.3	<u>Under:</u> C1005; <u>Over:</u> C1030	silty clayey sand	limestone blocks and rubble	*** – 78 – 30	LATE POST-MEDIEVAL	4
1030	cut	wall-foundation	U-shaped	linear	-	<u>Under:</u> C1005; <u>Cuts:</u> C1000; <u>Filled by:</u> C1029	-	-	*** – 78 – 30	LATE POST-MEDIEVAL	4
1031	fill	pit?	wide U-shaped	unseen	10YR4.2	<u>Under:</u> C1003; <u>Over:</u> C1032	silty clay	charcoal flecks	*** – 50 – 20	MEDIEVAL/P OST-MEDIEVAL	1-4
1032	cut	pit?	wide U-shaped	unseen	-	<u>Under:</u> C1003; <u>Cuts:</u> C1000; <u>Filled by:</u> C1031	-	-	*** – 50 – 20	MEDIEVAL/P OST-MEDIEVAL	1-4
1033	cut	wall-foundation	wide U-shaped	linear	-	<u>Under:</u> C1003; <u>Cuts:</u> C1000 & C1013; <u>Filled by:</u> C1016 & C1017	-	-	*** – 58 – 20	LATE POST-MEDIEVAL	4
1034	cut	wall-foundation	shallow wide U-shaped	linear	-	<u>Under:</u> C1003; <u>Cuts:</u> C1000, C1013 & C1018 <u>Filled by:</u> C1012 & C1026	-	-	530 – 100 – 18	LATE POST-MEDIEVAL	4
1035	fill	water pipe	U-shaped	linear	10YR4.2	<u>Over:</u> C1036	silty clay	-	*** – 26 – 24	MODERN	M
1036	cut	water pipe	U-shaped	linear	-	<u>Cuts:</u> C1003, C1013 & C1029 <u>Filled by:</u> C1035	-	-	*** – 26 – 24	MODERN	M
1037	layer	tarmac	layer	unseen	tarmac	<u>Under:</u> C1001; <u>Over:</u> C1003	tarmac	-	*** – *** – ***	MODERN	M
1038	cut	post-pad	flat-based wide U-shaped	rectangular	-	<u>Under:</u> C1003; <u>Cuts:</u> C1006, C1007, C1013 & C1041; <u>Filled by:</u> C1004 & C1022	-	-	112 – 97 – 16	MEDIEVAL	3
1039	structure	post-pad?	layer	unseen	-	<u>Under:</u> C1013; <u>Over:</u> C1011; <u>Abuts:</u> C1041	Unfaced rough cut limestone slabs	-	*** – 74 – 8	MEDIEVAL	2
1040	cut	post-hole?	U-shaped	unseen	-	<u>Under:</u> C1003; <u>Cuts:</u> C1013 & C1041; <u>Filled by:</u> C1008	-	-	*** – 20 – 17	MEDIEVAL/P OST-MEDIEVAL	3-4
1041	layer	occupation?	layer	unseen	10YR3.1	<u>Under:</u> C1003, C1013 & C1059; <u>Over:</u> C1000, C1010 & C1011; <u>Cut by:</u> C1040 & C1049; <u>Abuts:</u> C1039	silty sand, charcoal & reddened burnt clay	charcoal flecks	*** – *** – 14	MEDIEVAL	2
1042	layer	lense	layer	unseen	10YR6.6	<u>Under:</u> C1011; <u>Over:</u> C1010	clayey sand	-	*** – 152 – 2	MEDIEVAL	2
1043	fill	wall-foundation	flat-based U-shaped	linear	10YR3.1	<u>Under:</u> C1014; <u>Over:</u> C1044	silty clayey sand	-	200 – 54 – 54	LATE POST-MEDIEVAL	4
1044	cut	wall-foundation	flat-based U-shaped	linear	-	<u>Under:</u> C1003; <u>Cuts:</u> C1010, C1013, C1041 & C1059; <u>Filled by:</u> C1014 & C1043	-	-	200 – 54 – 54	LATE POST-MEDIEVAL	4
1045	fill	pit?	U-shaped	unseen	10YR4.1	<u>Over:</u> C1047; <u>Cut by:</u> C1030	silty clayey sand	charcoal flecks	*** – 95 – 46	MEDIEVAL	1-3
1046	fill/layer	layer?	unseen	unseen	10YR4.1	<u>Over:</u> C1000; <u>Cut by:</u> C1030	silty clay	charcoal flecks	*** – 46 – 20	MEDIEVAL	1-3
1047	cut	pit?	U-shaped	unseen	-	<u>Cuts:</u> C1000; <u>Cut by:</u> C1030 <u>Filled by:</u> C1045	-	-	*** – 95 – 46	MEDIEVAL	1-3
1048	cut	pit?	amorphous	unseen	-	<u>Under:</u> C1003; <u>Cuts:</u> C1000; <u>Filled by:</u> C1049	-	-	*** – 304 – 42	MEDIEVAL/P OST-MEDIEVAL	1-4
1049	fill	pit?	amorphous	unseen	10YR4.2	<u>Under:</u> C1003; <u>Over:</u> 1048	silty sand	charcoal flecks	*** – 304 – 42	MEDIEVAL/P OST-MEDIEVAL	1-4

1050	structure	wall- foundation	1 course	unseen	-	<u>Under:</u> C1003; <u>Over:</u> 1051	Unfaced rough cut limestone slabs	-	*** – 68 – 16	MEDIEVAL/P OST- MEDIEVAL	3-4
1051	fill/makeup	wall- foundation	flat-based U- shaped	unseen	10YR4.1	<u>Under:</u> C1003 & C1050; <u>Over:</u> 1052	silty clayey sand	limestone rubble	*** – 70 – 22	MEDIEVAL/P OST- MEDIEVAL	3-4
1052	cut	wall- foundation	flat-based U- shaped	unseen	-	<u>Under:</u> C1003; <u>Cuts:</u> C1010; <u>Filled by:</u> C1050 & C1051	-	-	*** – 70 – 22	MEDIEVAL/P OST- MEDIEVAL	3-4
1053	structure	wall- foundation	3 courses	unseen	-	<u>Under:</u> C1003 & C1054; <u>Over:</u> 1055	Unfaced rough cut limestone slabs	-	*** – 50 – 32	MEDIEVAL/P OST- MEDIEVAL	3-4
1054	fill/makeup	wall- foundation	wide U-shaped	unseen	10YR4.1	<u>Under:</u> C1003; <u>Over:</u> 1055	silty clay	charcoal flecks, limestone rubble	*** – 100 – 46	MEDIEVAL/P OST- MEDIEVAL	3-4
1055	cut	wall- foundation	wide U-shaped	unseen	-	<u>Under:</u> C1003; <u>Cuts:</u> C1010; <u>Filled by:</u> C1053 & C1054	-	-	*** – 100 – 46	MEDIEVAL/P OST- MEDIEVAL	3-4
1056	fill	animal burial	wide U-shaped	unseen	10YR4.1	<u>Under:</u> C1003?; <u>Over:</u> C1057	silty clay	-	*** – 68 – 36	MEDIEVAL/P OST- MEDIEVAL	3-4
1057	cut	animal burial	wide U-shaped	unseen	-	<u>Under:</u> C1003?; <u>Cuts:</u> C1003? & C1010; <u>Filled by:</u> C1056	-	-	*** – 68 – 36	MEDIEVAL/P OST- MEDIEVAL	3-4
1058	cut	pit?	wide U-shaped	unseen	-	<u>Under:</u> C1010 & C1011; <u>Cuts:</u> C1000; <u>Filled by:</u> C1009	-	-	*** – 164 – 31	MEDIEVAL	1
1059	layer	buried soil	layer	unseen	10YR4.2	<u>Under:</u> C1013; <u>Over:</u> C1041; <u>Cut by:</u> C1034 & C1044	silty clay	charcoal flecks	*** – *** – 42	MEDIEVAL	3

C1023-C1025: NOT USED

APPENDIX 2: archaeological finds

Context	Find No.	Material	Weight (g)	Type	quantity	Description	Latest Date
1003	1	bone	21	animal	1 fragment	1 x medium-sized mammal (long bone)	N/A
1005	2	bone	1	animal	1 fragment	1 x small avian(?) (long bone)	N/A
1004	3	bone	7	animal	1 fragment	1 x medium-sized mammal (long bone)	N/A
1012	4	bone	28	animal	4 fragment	3 x medium-sized mammal (probably sheep – one individual?), 1 x large mammal	N/A
1020	5	bone	79	animal	5 fragments	5 x large mammals (probably cattle)	N/A
1005	6	ceramic	94	CBM-tile	1 fragment	1 x pantile	19 th century
1016	7	ceramic	46	CBM-tile	1 fragment	1 x ridge tile of <i>York Glazed ware</i>	mid-13 th century
1017	8	ceramic	383	CBM-tile	1 fragment	1 x floor tile with iron rich brown glazed	early 17 th century?
1029	9	ceramic	27	CBM-tile	1 fragment	1 x pantile	19 th century
1002	11	ceramic	11	clay tobacco pipe	2 fragments	1 x stem datable 18 th -19 th century pipe, 1 x bowl and stem datable 1710-40	19 th century
Unstrat.	10	ceramic	206	pottery	14 sherds	12 x <i>Brandsby ware</i> , 1 x <i>Humberware</i> , 1 x <i>Frenchen stoneware</i>	early 17 th century
1002	12	ceramic	24	pottery	2 sherds	2 x sherds of teapot spout	19 th century
1003	13	ceramic	287	pottery	8 sherds	1 x <i>Staxton ware</i> , 1 x <i>Humberware</i> , 1 x <i>Brandsby ware</i> , 1 x <i>Hambleton ware</i> , 2 x <i>Cistercian ware</i> , 1 x <i>Blackware</i> , 1 x <i>Glazed earthenware</i>	18 th century
1004	14	ceramic	7	pottery	2 sherds	2 x <i>Brandsby ware</i>	early 14 th century
1005	15	ceramic	172	pottery	12 sherds	7 x <i>Staxton ware</i> (incl. possible candle tray with glazed interior), 5 x <i>Brandsby ware</i>	early 14 th century
1006	16	ceramic	38	pottery	2 sherds	1 x <i>Brandsby ware</i> , 1 x <i>Staffordshire slipware</i> (intrusive)	early 14 th century
1007	17	ceramic	4	pottery	1 body sherd	1 x <i>York Glazed ware</i>	mid-13 th century
1008	18	ceramic	11	pottery	2 sherds	1 x <i>Staxton ware</i> , 1 x <i>York Glazed ware</i>	mid-13 th century
1009	19	ceramic	12	pottery	1 sherd	1 x <i>Staxton ware</i>	mid-13 th century
1010	20	ceramic	72	pottery	7 sherds	6 x <i>Staxton ware</i> , 1 x <i>York Glazed ware</i>	mid-13 th century
1011	21	ceramic	1	pottery	1 sherd	1 x <i>York Glazed ware</i>	mid-13 th century
1012	22	ceramic	602	pottery	35 sherds	26 x <i>Staxton ware</i> , 9 x <i>Brandsby ware</i>	early 14 th century
1013	23	ceramic	53	pottery	4 sherds	2 x <i>Staxton ware</i> , 1 x <i>York Glazed ware</i> , 1 x <i>Brandsby ware</i>	early 14 th century
1015	24	ceramic	87	pottery	1 base sherd	1 x <i>York Glazed ware</i> (with thumb base)	mid-13 th century
1016	25	ceramic	106	pottery	6 sherds	2 x <i>Staxton ware</i> , 2 x <i>Brandsby ware</i> , 2 x <i>Humberware</i>	early 16 th century

1020	26	ceramic	290	pottery	1 body and handle sherd	1 x <i>Hedon-type ware</i> (unusual non-local fabric)	mid-13 th century
1029	27	ceramic	26	pottery	2 sherds	2 x <i>Glazed earthenware</i>	18 th century
1012	28	stone	282	worked - tile?	2 fragments	2 x possible worked stone	N/A

Finds Summary

Find Type	Medieval (11 th -early 16 th century AD)	Post-Medieval (mid 16 th - 18 th century AD)	Modern (19 th -20 th century)	Weight (g)	Total
animal bone	6	-	5	136	11
CBM	1	1	2	504	4
ceramic pot	91	8	2	2044	101
clay pipe	-	1	1	11	2
stone	-	2?	-	282	2
Total	98	12	10	2977	120

APPENDIX 3: Assessment of the Pottery from Swinton, Yorkshire (SWI07). By Alan Vince and Kate Steane

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at Swinton, Yorkshire, by Fern Archaeology. The pottery from this watching brief was submitted to the authors for identification and assessment. The pottery ranges in date from the later 12th or early 13th century to the mid 18th century with every major period within this range represented.

The finds are mostly of types well-known from the Vale of Pickering but include a glazed ridge tile of late 12th to mid 13th-century type and a glazed floor tile, which requires further work to determine its likely date and origin. Both of these finds hint at a relatively high status for the first occupation on the site. A glazed jug of unusual character also requires further work to establish its origin but also suggests that the settlement had non-local contacts. It is possible that the site was able to acquire these artefacts because of its location on the Malton to Helmsley road.

Description

Ceramic Building Material

Four fragments of ceramic building material were recovered. Two were of medieval date, a glazed ridge tile of *York Glazed ware* and a glazed floor tile. The floor tile, context 1017, is made from a red-firing clay and was probably plain, although the rough upper surface might indicate a faint stamped design. Glazed floor tiles were rarely used in domestic buildings in the medieval period and where found are often probably reused from ecclesiastical structures, such as churches or chapels. Glazed ridge tiles were more common, but still relatively rare except on high status sites. *York Glazed ware* wasters have been found at Byland Abbey, confirming that this ware was a late 12th to mid 13th-century predecessor to the North Yorkshire Whiteware Brandsby-type industry which was based in villages in the Hambleton Hills.

Two fragments of post-medieval pantile were recovered. Pantiles were introduced to eastern England from the Low Countries in the later 16th century but remain uncommon in most areas until the later 17th century or later. The fragments come from contexts 1005 and 1029.

Clay Tobacco Pipes

Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered. One is from an undecorated bowl of early 18th century type and the other is a stem fragment whose bore diameter suggests an 18th or 19th century date.

Pottery

One hundred and two sherds of pottery were recovered (**Table 1**). These range in date from the late 12th to mid 13th century to the later 18th or 19th century (**Table 6**).

Table 1

Data	emed	emod	hmed	lmed	pmed	Grand Total
Sum of Weight	873	22	689	227	140	1951
Sum of Nosh	53	2	33	5	9	102
Sum of NoV	32	2	27	5	8	74

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<http://www.postex.demon.co.uk/index.html>

A copy of this report is archived online at

<http://www.avac.uklinux.net/potcat/pdfs/avac2007060.pdf>

Early Medieval (Table 2 emed)

Fifty-three sherds of pottery dating between the late 12th and the mid 13th centuries were recovered. These were of two main types, *Staxton-type ware* and *York Glazed ware* (STAXT and YORK). In addition, a single fragment of an unusual glazed jug is either of similar date or slightly later (HEDE). Most of the sherds come from jars, used in cooking, and jugs, used for the serving of drink. In addition, a single sherd comes from an unusual vessel form, here interpreted as a candle-making tray. Such vessels are rare but are found throughout eastern England and the Low Countries. They consist of a deep oval container, often with a second compartment alongside it. It is suggested that they were used in the manufacture of tallow candles with the hot wax being present in one compartment and the other being used to store completed candles. The collection is also unusual in having examples of what appears to be glazed *Staxton-type ware*. No glazed vessels were found at the production sites of Staxton and Potter Brompton, neighbouring villages about 18 miles east of Swinton. The identification, which is made on the basis of visual similarity in fabric, should therefore be confirmed by analysis using thin sections and chemical analysis. The *Staxton-type ware* collection also includes an unglazed rod handle.

The *York Glazed ware*, as noted above, was produced in the Hambleton Hills, between 11 and 15 miles west of Swinton. The sherds include a thumbled jug base, a type which is either of very late 12th or early 13th century date.

The third ware present is a wheelthrown, glazed jug with a rod handle. Abundant rounded oololiths can be seen at x20 magnification in the fabric and these probably originated in an oolitic limestone. However, no signs of a limestone cement were seen and in the East Midlands, for example at Lyveden in Northamptonshire, it seems that oololiths were either present in the clay source or the oolite was only loosely cemented (as with the Ketton Limestone, which outcrops to the west of Stamford in south Lincolnshire). Unlike Lyveden ware, however, this vessel was thrown on the wheel and the handle is decorated with vertical grooves, a typical Yorkshire form. Several examples of similar vessels have been seen by Jane Young at Hedon, in East Yorkshire (pers comm) but the geology of the Hedon area should not include oolitic clays and the nearest oolite is either the Lincolnshire Limestone or the Cave Oolite, both outcropping well to the west of Hedon. The source of the vessel could probably be determined through thin section and chemical analysis. In addition, the vessel should be illustrated.

Table 2

cname	Form	Sum of Weight	Sum of Nosh	Sum of NoV
HEDE	JUG	252	1	1
HEDE Total		252	1	1
STAXT	CANDLE TRAY	68	1	1
	JAR	375	39	21
	JUG	68	6	3
STAXT Total		511	46	25
YORK	JAR	3	1	1
	JUG	107	5	5
YORK Total		110	6	6
Grand Total		873	53	32

High Medieval (Table 3 hmed)

Only one type of pottery of the later 13th to early 14th centuries was present, *Brandsby-type ware*. This ware was produced in villages in the Hambleton Hills, about 12 miles west of Swinton and connected today by a direct route, probably also the case in the medieval period.

Thirty-three sherds of *Brandsby-type ware* were recovered (Table 3). These were mostly from jugs with a few jars. This low jar frequency suggests that some of the *Staxton-type ware* from the site may be contemporary.

Table 3

cname	Form	Description	Sum of Weight	Sum of Nosh	Sum of NoV
BRAN	JAR		66	4	2
		KNIFE TRIMMED BASE	185	3	1
		SPOT GLAZE	18	1	1
	JUG		281	19	19
		Jennings 1992 CAT 96 AND 97	34	3	1
		VERT APPLIED STRIPS	20	1	1
		VERT THUMBED STRIP	22	1	1
	LARGE JAR		63	1	1
Grand Total			689	33	27

Late Medieval (Table 4 lmed)

Five sherds of later medieval date were recovered. These were of two types, *Hambleton ware* (Jennings 1992) and *Humberware* (Hayfield 1992). Confusingly, production waste from the manufacture of *Hambleton ware* has actually been found at Castle Howard, in the Howardian Hills (and only 5 miles to the southwest of Swinton, Vince 2002). The nearest sources of *Humberware* known are at York and Holme-upon-Spalding Moor (21 miles to the southwest and 38 miles to the south respectively). In terms of distance and probably also accessibility the York source is more likely. *Hambleton ware* is broadly datable to the 15th and early 16th centuries and *Humberware* has a longer date range, starting in the mid 14th century but also continuing into the early 16th century.

Table 4

cname	Form	Description	Sum of Weight	Sum of Nosh	Sum of NoV
HAMB	JUG		115	1	1
HUM	JUG	GLAZE INT/EXT	74	1	1
		SPOTS OF GLAZE; HANDLE JOINING	25	1	1
	JUG/JAR		13	2	2
Grand Total			227	5	5

Post-medieval (Table 5 pmed)

Nine sherds of late 16th to mid 18th century date were recovered. Some of these cannot be dated more closely, such as the *Blackware* sherd (BL) and the three sherds of *Glazed Red Earthenware* (GRE). The *Frechen stoneware* (FREC) drinking jug, however, is a late 16th to mid 17th century type, probably made earlier rather than later within this bracket (Hurst, Neal, and van Beuningen 1986; Gaimster 1997). Earlier in the period is *Cistercian ware*, which is dated late 15th to early 17th century. The latest sherd is a press-moulded *Staffordshire slipware* dish (STCO). This vessel is decorated with broad slip trailed lines without any use of combing and therefore probably dates to the mid 18th century.

Table 5

cname	Form	Description	Sum of Weight	Sum of Nosh	Sum of NoV
-------	------	-------------	---------------	-------------	------------

BL	LARGE JAR		4	1	1
CSTN	CUP	HANDLE SCAR 15 ACROSS	37	1	1
		ROD HANDLE 10 ACROSS	12	1	1
FREC	DJ	MOULDED LEAF SPRIG	31	1	1
GRE	BOWL		25	2	1
		GLAZE INT/EXT	25	1	1
	JAR		3	1	1
STCO	DISH	DARK BROWN/WHITE SLIP	3	1	1
Grand Total			140	9	8

Early Modern (emod)

Two sherds of refined *redware* teapot (REFR) were recovered. Vessels of this type were first produced in the mid 18th century but are more common in the later 18th and 19th centuries.

Assessment

Stratigraphic sequence

The watching brief recorded a series of features which cut through natural deposits and which could be of any date, unless sealed by subsequent deposits. Two such features produced sherds of medieval pottery: a round pit, C1021 (fill C1020) and another round-sectioned pit C1058 (fill C1009). The former produced the unusual oolitic-tempered jug and the latter produced a sherd of *Staxton-type ware*. These features suggest that there was activity on the site on the late 12th to mid 13th century and that the remaining pottery of this date probably originated on the site.

Several deposits interpreted as make-up overlay the natural and the features cut through it and three of these produced pottery finds: C1010, C1011 and C1015. Nine sherds of pottery were recovered from these deposits and they consist of *York Glazed ware* jugs and *Staxton-type ware* jars. The presence of a thumbled jug base indicates that this dumping took place in the very late 12th or early 13th century or later.

Above this dumping was evidence for occupation, which unfortunately did not produce any finds, and then further dumping, of which one deposit, 1013, produced four pot sherds, two of similar types to those in the earlier dump and one sherd of *Brandsby-type ware*. This presumably indicates the presence of another building phase, datable to the late 13th century or later.

The majority of the remaining finds came from the backfill of wall foundations which are interpreted by the excavator as 18th and 19th-century structures. One of the walls can be identified on the 1845 Tithe map whilst others are absent from that map and present on the Ordnance Survey map of 1854. The finds, however, appear to be almost all residual medieval in date. The exceptions are three sherds of *glazed red earthenware*, the *Staffordshire press-moulded* dish and the two pantile fragments. These indicate that the structures are later than the mid 18th century, which is consistent with the cartographic evidence. These finds include the glazed ridge tile and floor tile fragments, which both indicate that buildings of some status existed in the area.

Two deposits were interpreted as being demolition debris from the destruction of these structures (C1003) and a subsequent spread (C1002). Probably, however, all of the finds from C1003 are residual medieval and post-medieval in date whilst those from C1002 include the two clay tobacco pipes and the refined *redware* teapot sherds.

Chronological Summary

There is evidence from the finds for activity on this site in the later 12th to mid 13th centuries or later but no sign of earlier activity. The Vale of Pickering, however, has a gap in its pottery sequence which ceases in the mid 9th century (when the settlement at West Heslerton was abandoned) and does not start again until the foundation of the Staxton and Potter Brompton industries in the mid/late 12th century. Excavations by Fern Archaeology at Leppington, only 10 miles to the south of Swinton, have produced earlier 12th-century types, as have excavations at Easingwold. However, both of these sites lie in the Vale of York, and it may be that there was some sort of cultural boundary separating the Vale of Pickering, in which cooking took place without the use of pottery, and the Vale of York, where there is a continuous pottery sequence from the mid 9th century onwards (Mainman 1993; Mainman 1990; Vince and Steane 2005). For this reason, it is unwise to conclude from this watching brief that Swinton was not occupied before the late 12th to mid 13th century. However, it is quite likely that the foundation of abbeys such as Byland and Rievaulx would have had an effect on the area either by encouraging the production of an agricultural surplus in the area or by providing a material for goods like pottery, which were then available for sale to secular settlements in the area.

The pottery, given the small size of the excavated area and the lack of remaining stratigraphy, covers the entire period from the 13th century to the 18th century and indicates that once founded the settlement at Swinton was continuously occupied, both before and after the mid 14th century crisis.

Further Work

The source of the oolite-tempered vessel, which is stratified in what could be a later 12th to 13th-century feature, the source of the glazed *Staxton-type ware* and the source of the glazed floor tile should be confirmed using thin section and chemical analysis. A drawing of the oolitic tempered ware vessel and the possible candle tray should also be produced.

Retention

All of the finds are stratified and should be retained for potential future study.

Table 6

Context	class	cname	subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Action	Description	Part	Weight	Use	Condition
1002	PIPECLAY	PIPECLAY		CLAYPIPE	1	1		18-19TH CENTURY BORE	STEM	2		
1002	PIPECLAY	PIPECLAY		CLAYPIPE	1	1		1710-40, SIMILAR TO MANN 1977, 152	BOWL/HEEL/STEM	8		
1002	POTTERY	REFR		TPOT	1	1		MOULDED DEC	BS	5		
1002	POTTERY	REFR		TPOT	1	1			SPOUT	17		
1003	POTTERY	BL		LARGE JAR	1	1			BS	4		
1003	POTTERY	STAXT		JAR	1	1			B	7		
1003	POTTERY	CSTN		CUP	1	1		ROD HANDLE 10 ACROSS	H	12		
1003	POTTERY	HUM		JUG/JAR	1	1			BS	8		
1003	POTTERY	CSTN		CUP	1	1		HANDLE SCAR 15 ACROSS	B	37		
1003	POTTERY	BRAN		LARGE JAR	1	1			BS	63	BLACK DEP INT	
1003	POTTERY	GRE		JAR	1	1			BS	3		
1003	POTTERY	HAMB		JUG	1	1			B	115	WHITE DEP INT	
1004	POTTERY	BRAN		JUG	2	2			BS	6		
1005	POTTERY	STAXT		JAR	4	1			BS	10		
1005	POTTERY	STAXT		JAR	1	1		HORIZ GROOVE	BS	2		
1005	POTTERY	STAXT		JUG	1	1		ROD HANDLE 15 ACROSS; NO GLAZE	BS	18		
1005	POTTERY	STAXT		CANDLE TRAY	1	1	DR	GLAZE INT	BS	68		
1005	POTTERY	BRAN		JUG	2	2			BS	20		
1005	POTTERY	BRAN		JAR	3	1			BS	43	BROWN	

The Alan Vince Archaeology Consultancy, 25 West Parade, Lincoln, LN1 1NW

<http://www.postex.demon.co.uk/index.html>

A copy of this report is archived online at

<http://www.avac.uklinux.net/potcat/pdfs/avac2007060.pdf>

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Context	class	cname	subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Action	Description	Part	Weight	Use	Condition
											DEP INT	
1005	CBM	PMTIL		PANT	1	1			BS	93		
1006	POTTERY	BRAN		JUG	1	1			B	34		
1006	POTTERY	STCO		DISH	1	1		DARK BROWN/WHITE SLIP	BS	3		
1007	POTTERY	YORK		JAR	1	1		GLAZE INT	BS	3	SOOTED EXT	
1008	POTTERY	YORK		JUG	1	1			BS	9		
1008	POTTERY	STAXT		JAR	1	1			BS	1	SOOTED EXT	
1009	POTTERY	STAXT		JAR	1	1			BS	11		
1010	POTTERY	STAXT		JAR	1	1			BS	7	SOOTED EXT; BLACK DEP INT	
1010	POTTERY	STAXT		JAR	2	2			BS	8	SOOTED EXT	
1010	POTTERY	STAXT		JAR	1	1			BS	9	HEAVILY SOOTED EXT	
1010	POTTERY	STAXT		JAR	1	1			BS	28	SOOTED EXT; GREEN DEP INT	
1010	POTTERY	STAXT		JAR	1	1			B	13		
1010	POTTERY	YORK		JUG	1	1		2 CORDONS	BS	2		
1011	POTTERY	YORK		JUG	1	1			BS	1		
1012	POTTERY	STAXT		JUG	1	1		GLAZE EXT	BS	2		
1012	POTTERY	STAXT		JUG	4	1	TS;ICPS	GLAZE EXT; HORIZ GROOVES	BS	48		
1012	POTTERY	STAXT		JAR	1	1			BS	11	SOOTED	

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Context	class	cname	subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Action	Description	Part	Weight	Use	Condition
											EXT	
1012	POTTERY	STAXT		JAR	3	1			BS	28	SOOTED EXT; BLACK DEP INT	
1012	POTTERY	STAXT		JAR	1	1			BS	12	WHITE DEP INT	
1012	POTTERY	STAXT		JAR	1	1			B	21	WHITE DEP INT	
1012	POTTERY	STAXT		JAR	3	1			B	35		
1012	POTTERY	STAXT		JAR	12	1			BS	138		FLAKING SURFACE INT
1012	POTTERY	BRAN		JAR	1	1			BS	23	SOOTED EXT	
1012	POTTERY	BRAN		JUG	2	2			BS	60		
1012	POTTERY	BRAN		JUG	3	1		JENNINGS 1992 CAT 96 AND 97	R;BS	34		
1012	POTTERY	BRAN		JAR	3	1		KNIFE TRIMMED BASE	B;BS	185	SOOTED EXT	
1013	POTTERY	STAXT		JAR	2	2			BS	16	SOOTED EXT	
1013	POTTERY	YORK		JUG	1	1			BS	8		
1013	POTTERY	BRAN		JUG	1	1			B	29		
1015	POTTERY	YORK		JUG	1	1		THUMBED BASE	B	87		
1016	POTTERY	GRE		BOWL	1	1		GLAZE INT/EXT	BS	25		
1016	CBM	MTIL	YORK	RIDGE	1	1		GLAZE EXT	BS	46		
1016	POTTERY	HUM		JUG/JAR	1	1			BS	5		
1016	POTTERY	BRAN		JUG	2	2			BS	33		

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Context	class	cname	subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Action	Description	Part	Weight	Use	Condition
1016	POTTERY	STAXT		JAR	2	2			BS	18	SOOTED EXT	
1016	POTTERY	HUM		JUG	1	1		SPOTS OF GLAZE; HANDLE JOINING	BS	25		
1017	CBM	MTIL		FLOOR	1	1		DIMPLED SURFACE SUGGESTS THE POSSIBILITY OF SOME PATTERN BUT PROBABLY NOT THE CASE; NOTHING SIMILAR IN STOPFORD	BS	345	SOME WEAR	
1020	POTTERY	HEDE	OOLITHS	JUG	1	1	DR; TS;ICPS	ROD HANDLE 34 ACROSS	H	252		
1029	POTTERY	GRE		BOWL	2	1			BS	25		
1029	CBM	PMTIL		PANT	1	1			BS	26		
U/S	POTTERY	FREC		DJ	1	1		MOULDED LEAF ADDED TO SURFACE	BS	31		
U/S	POTTERY	BRAN		JAR	1	1		SPOT GLAZE	BS	18	SOOTED EXT	
U/S	POTTERY	BRAN		JUG	1	1		VERT APPLIED STRIPS	BS	20		
U/S	POTTERY	BRAN		JUG	1	1		VERT THUMBED STRIP	BS	22		
U/S	POTTERY	BRAN		JUG	9	9			BS	99		
U/S	POTTERY	HUM		JUG	1	1		GLAZE INT/EXT	BS	74	WHITE DEP INT	

**STANDARD WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (WSI)
FOR LIMITED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING (“WATCHING BRIEF”)**

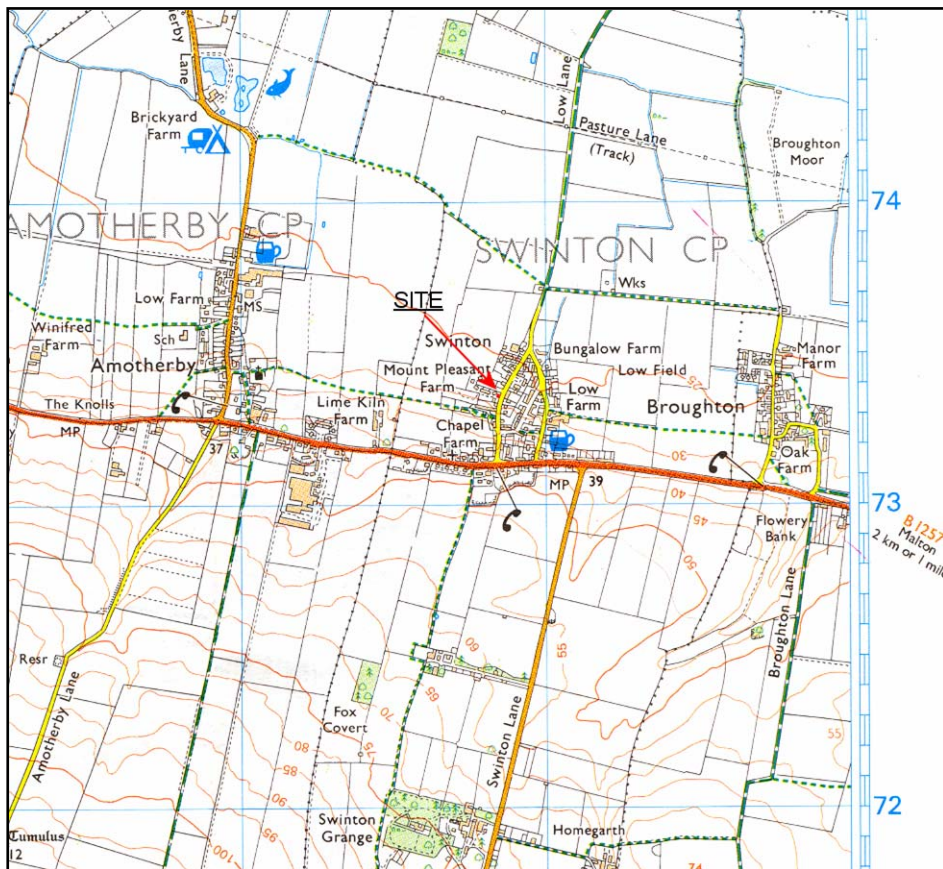
- 1 The purpose of the work is to record and recover archaeological remains which are:
 - a) affected by proposed development only to a limited and clearly defined extent,
 - b) not available or susceptible to standard area excavation techniques, or
 - c) of limited importance or potential.The work should not require the construction programme or development to be held up while archaeological investigation takes place, although some developers may give such a facility.
- 2 The WSI represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements needed to comply with an archaeological planning condition or obligation. The scheme does **not** comprise a full specification or Bill of Quantities, and the County Council makes no warranty that the works are fully or exactly described. No work on site should commence until the implementation of the scheme is the subject of a standard ICE Conditions of Contract for Archaeological Investigation or similar agreement between the Developer and the Archaeologist.
- 3 The Archaeologist should notify by letter or e-mail the County Archaeology Service (archaeology@northyorks.gov.uk) at least 10 working days in advance of the start of work on site.
- 4 The removal of overburden (that is vegetation, turf, loose stones, rubble, made ground, Tarmac, concrete, hardcore, building debris and topsoil) should be supervised by the Archaeologist contracted to carry out the WSI. The Archaeologist should be informed of the correct timing and schedule of overburden removal.
- 5 Removal of overburden by machine should be undertaken using a back-acting excavator fitted with toothless or ditching bucket only. Where materials are exceptionally difficult to lift, a toothed bucket may be used temporarily. Subsoils (B horizons) or deep, uniform fills of features may also be removed by back-acting excavator but only in areas specified by the Archaeologist on site, and only with archaeological supervision. Bulldozers or wheeled scraper buckets should not be used to remove overburden above archaeological deposits. Where reinstatement is required, topsoil should be kept separate from other soil materials.
- 6 Metal detecting within the development area, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, should only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording such that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection should be carried out following the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice.
- 7 Where structures, finds, soil features and layers of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed by construction works, the Archaeologist should be provided with the opportunity to observe, clean, assess, excavate by hand where appropriate, sample and record these features and finds. If the contractors or plant operators notice archaeological

remains, they should immediately tell the Archaeologist. The sampling of deposits for palaeo-environmental evidence should be a standard consideration, and arrangements should be made to ensure that specialist advice and analysis are available if appropriate.

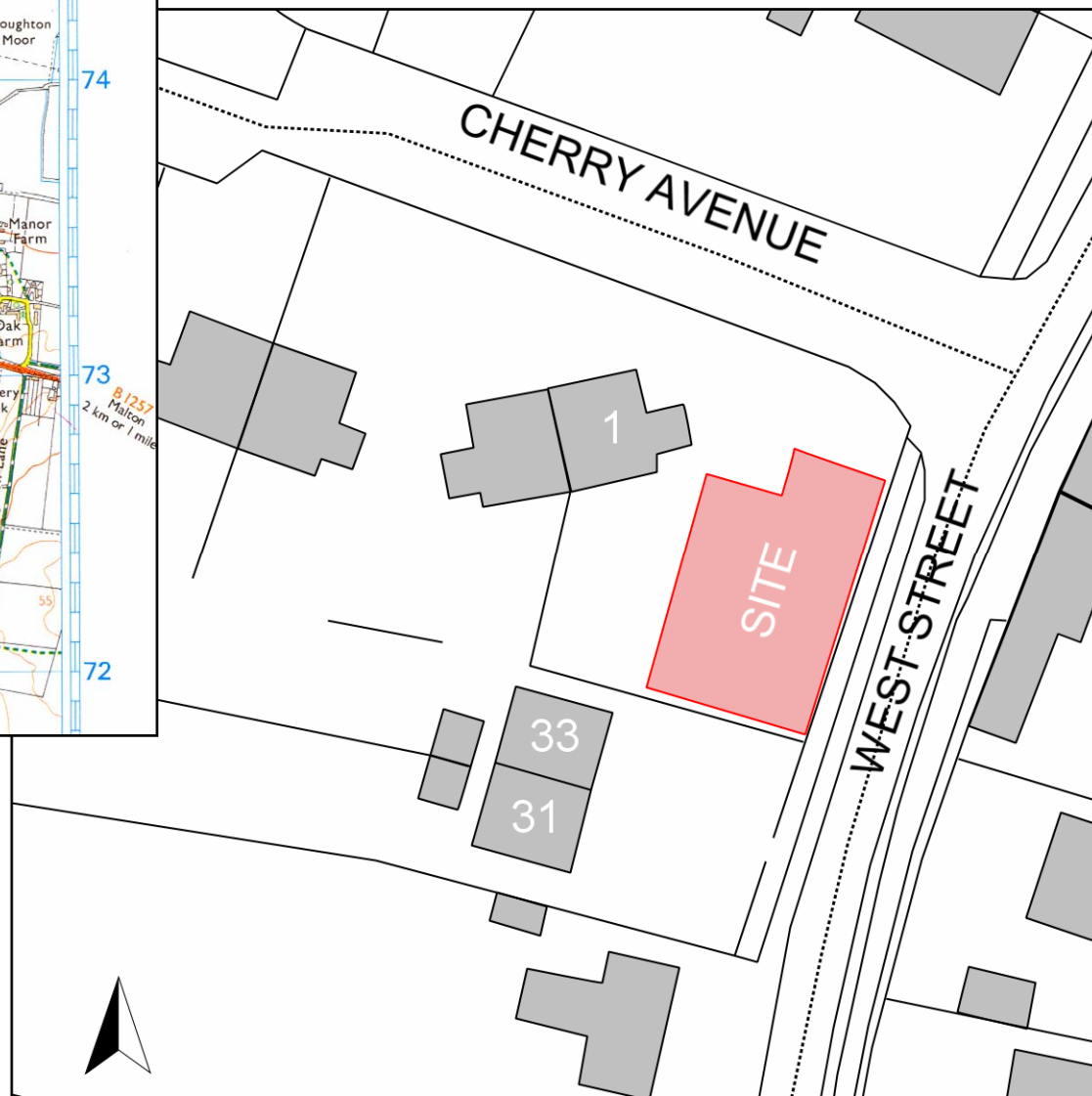
- 8 Heavy plant should not be operated in the near vicinity of archaeological remains until they have been recorded, and the Archaeologist on site has allowed operations to recommence at that location. Sterile subsoils (C horizons) and parent materials below archaeological deposits may be removed without archaeological supervision. Where reinstatement is required, subsoils should be backfilled first and topsoil last.
- 9 Upon completion of fieldwork, samples should be processed and evaluated, and all finds identified, assessed, spot-dated, properly stored, and subject to investigative conservation as needed. A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, and photographs. The Archaeologist should arrange for either the County Archaeologist or an independent post-excavation specialist to inspect the archive before making arrangements for the transfer of the archive to an appropriate museum or records office.
- 10 A summary report should be produced following NYCC guidelines on reporting. The report should contain planning or administrative details of the project, a summary of works carried out, a description and interpretation of the findings, an assessment of the importance of the archaeology including its historical context where appropriate, and catalogues of finds, features, and primary records. All excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings, roads and field boundaries. All significant features should be illustrated with conventionally-scaled plans, sections, and photographs. Where few or no finds are made, it may be acceptable to provide the report in the form of a letter with plans attached.
- 11 Copies of the summary report should be provided to the client(s), the County Heritage Section (HER), to the museum accepting the archive, and if the works are on or adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument, to English Heritage. A licence should be granted to the accepting museum and the County Council to use the documentation arising from the work for its statutory functions and to give to third parties as an incidental to those functions.
- 12 Upon completion of the work, the Archaeologist should make their work accessible to the wider research community by submitting digital data and copies of reports online to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>). Submission of data to OASIS does not discharge the planning requirements for the Archaeologist to notify the County Archaeology Service of the details of the work and to provide the Historic Environment Record (HER) with a summary report on the work.
- 13 Under the Environmental Information Regulations 2005 (EIR) information submitted to the HER becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'. Requests for sensitive information are subject to a public interest test, and if this is met, then the information has to be disclosed. The Archaeologist should inform the client of EIR requirements, and ensure that any information disclosure issues are resolved before completion of the work. Intellectual property rights are not affected by the EIR.
- 14 The County Archaeologist should be informed as soon as possible of the discovery of any unexpected archaeological remains, or changes in the programme of ground works on site. Any significant changes in the archaeological work should be specified in a variation to the WSI to be approved by the planning authority. If there is a need to remove human remains, an exhumation licence should be obtained from the Department for Constitutional Affairs (coroners@dca.gsi.gov.uk), or a faculty obtained where the remains are buried in land consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England.

APPENDIX 5: archive

Project Location:	West Street, Swinton		
Site Code:	SWI'07		
Description:	Material	Size	Quantity
field drawings labeled FD1-7	permatrace	A3	7
finds drawings DR1-2	paper	A3 & A4	2
monochrome photographs	matt prints	6"x 4"	51
monochrome negatives	negative film	35mm	51
colour photographs from digital	matt prints	6"x 4"	66
photographic register x2	paper	A4	2
finds	various	details in Appendix 2	
client architectural plans	paper	A3 & A4	5
letter correspondence: C. Menzies to C. Fern Undated 2006	paper	A5	1
letter correspondence from Lucie Hawkins (NYCC) 22/09/2006	paper	A4	2
NYCC WSI 01/2006	paper	A4	1
email correspondence: A. Vince to C. Fern 21/03/2007	paper	A4	1
email correspondence: A. Vince to C. Fern 08/05/2007	paper	A4	1
email correspondence: C. Fern to Sylvia Tilbury 21/05/07	paper	A4	1
table of 'AOD HEIGHTS'	paper	A4	2
extract from 1845 Tithe Map	paper	A4	2
extract from 1854 1 st Ed OS	paper	A4	3
extract from 1911 2 nd Ed OS	paper	A4	2
extract from 1928 3 rd Ed OS	paper	A4	2
AVAC report (with annotations)	paper	A4	13
compilation plan from field drawings	paper	A3	1
event detail for OSA report – NYCC	paper	A4	1
HEW'06 report	paper	A4	47
archive CD	CD	-	2



a.



b.

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Figure 1a. Site location (Scale 1:25000); **b.** Location of ground works (Scale 1:500)

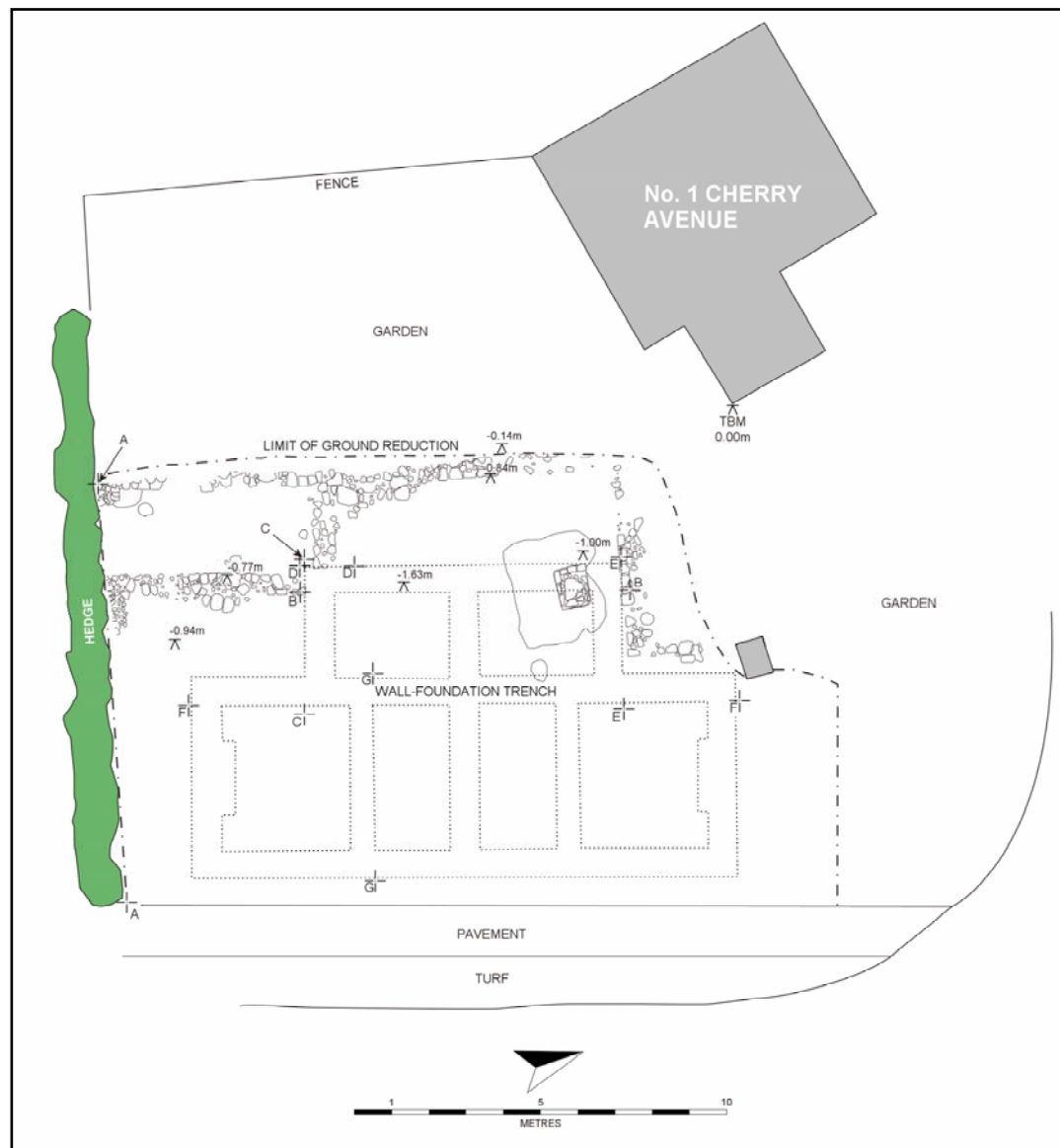
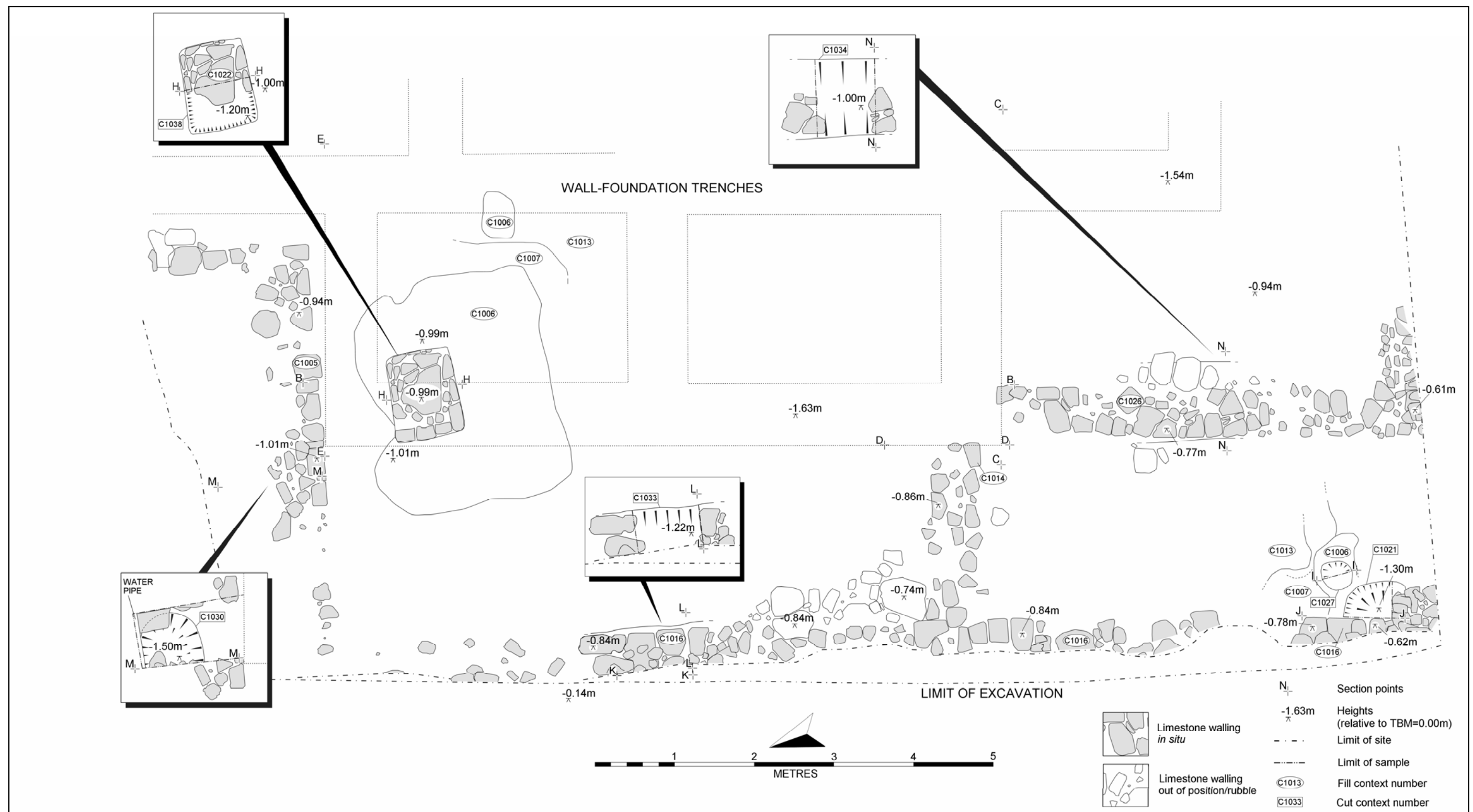
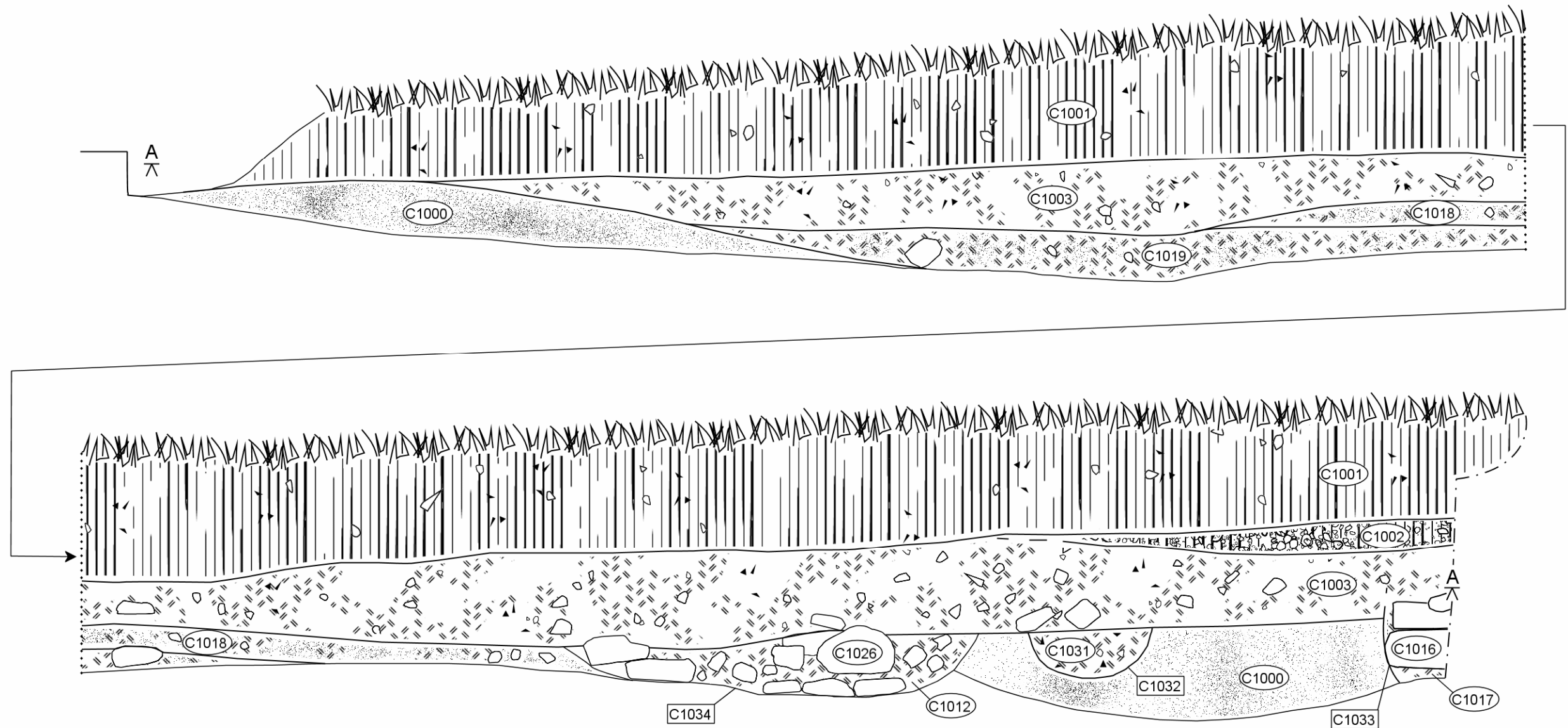


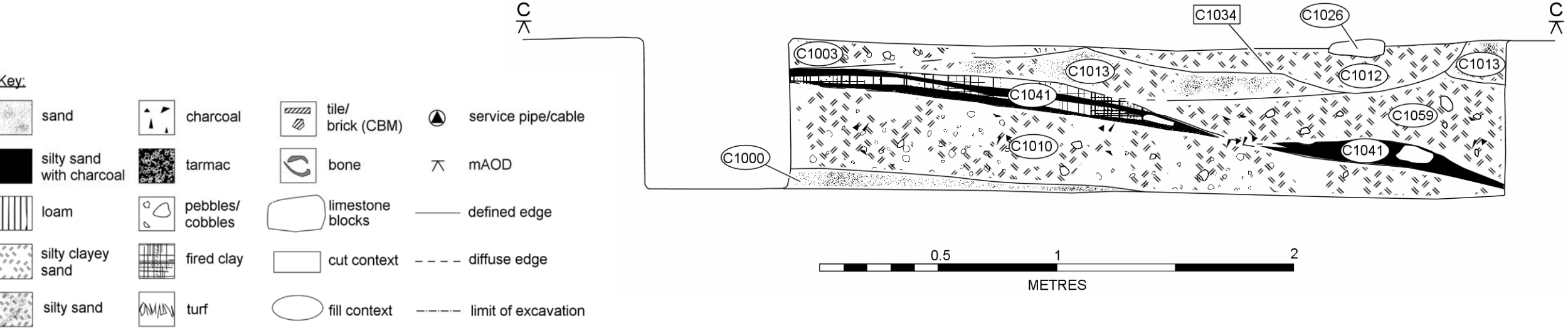
Figure 2. Overview of excavations and location of Sections A-G (Scale 1:200)



NORTH-FACING SECTION



NORTH-FACING SECTION



A = -0.51m
C = -0.81m

Figure 4. Sections A and C (Scale 1:20)

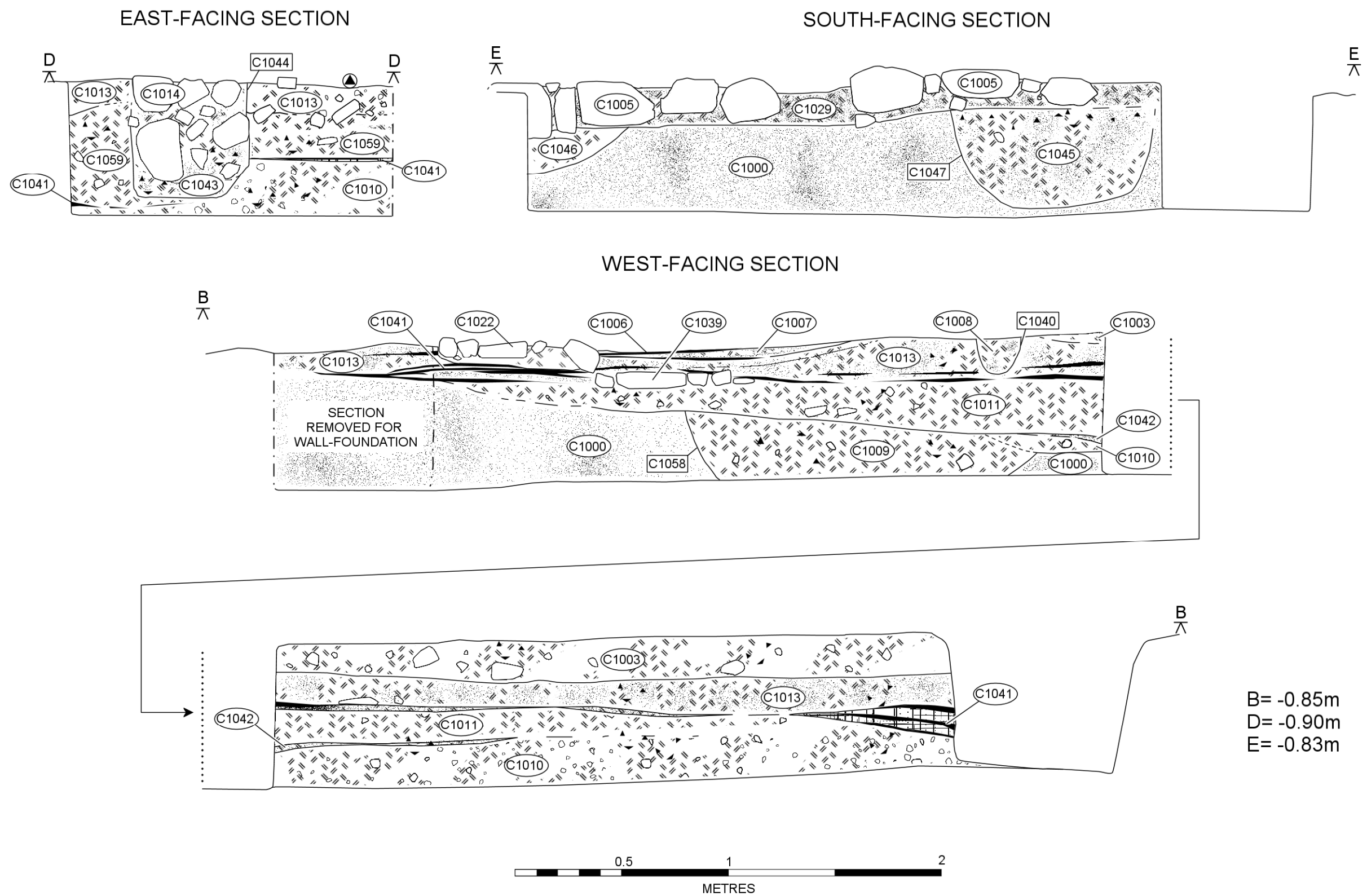
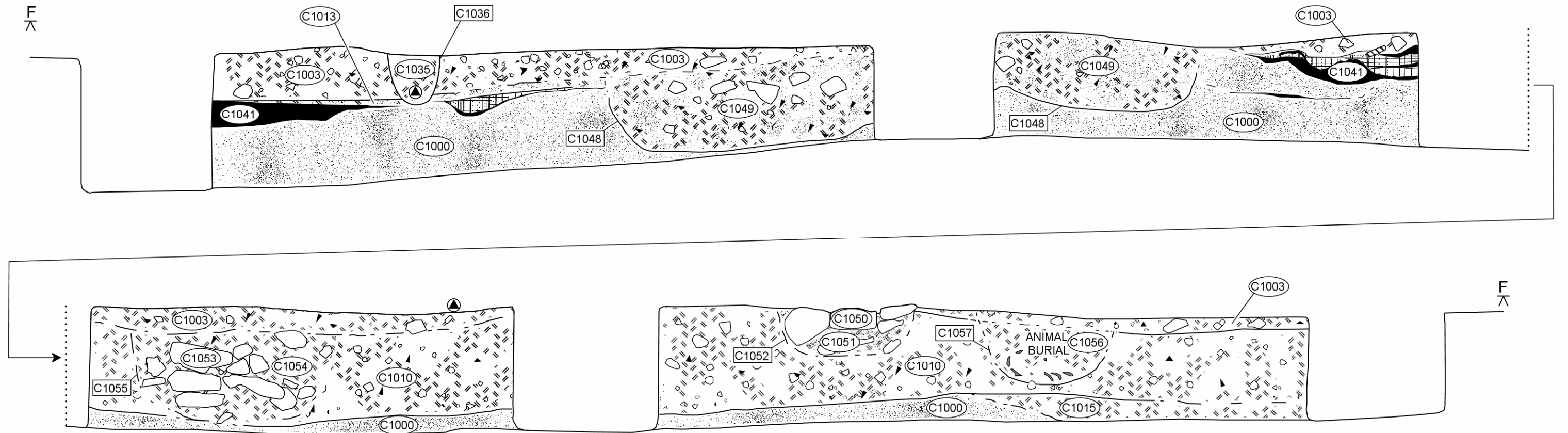


Figure 5. Sections B, D and E (Scale 1:20)

WEST-FACING SECTION



SOUTH-FACING SECTION

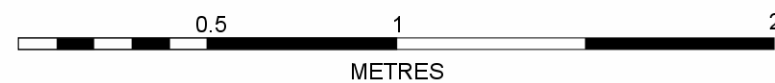
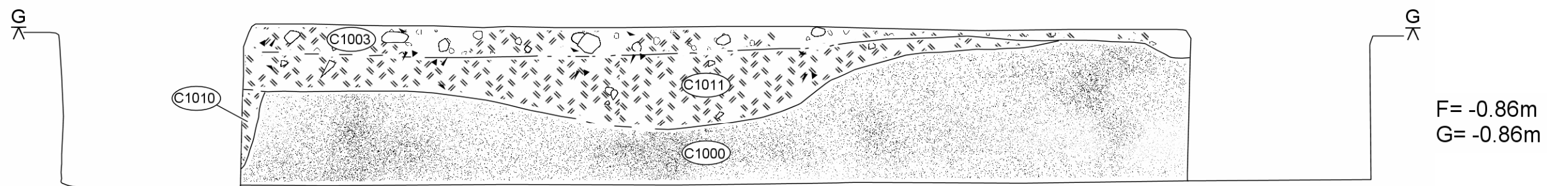


Figure 6. Sections F and G (Scale 1:20)

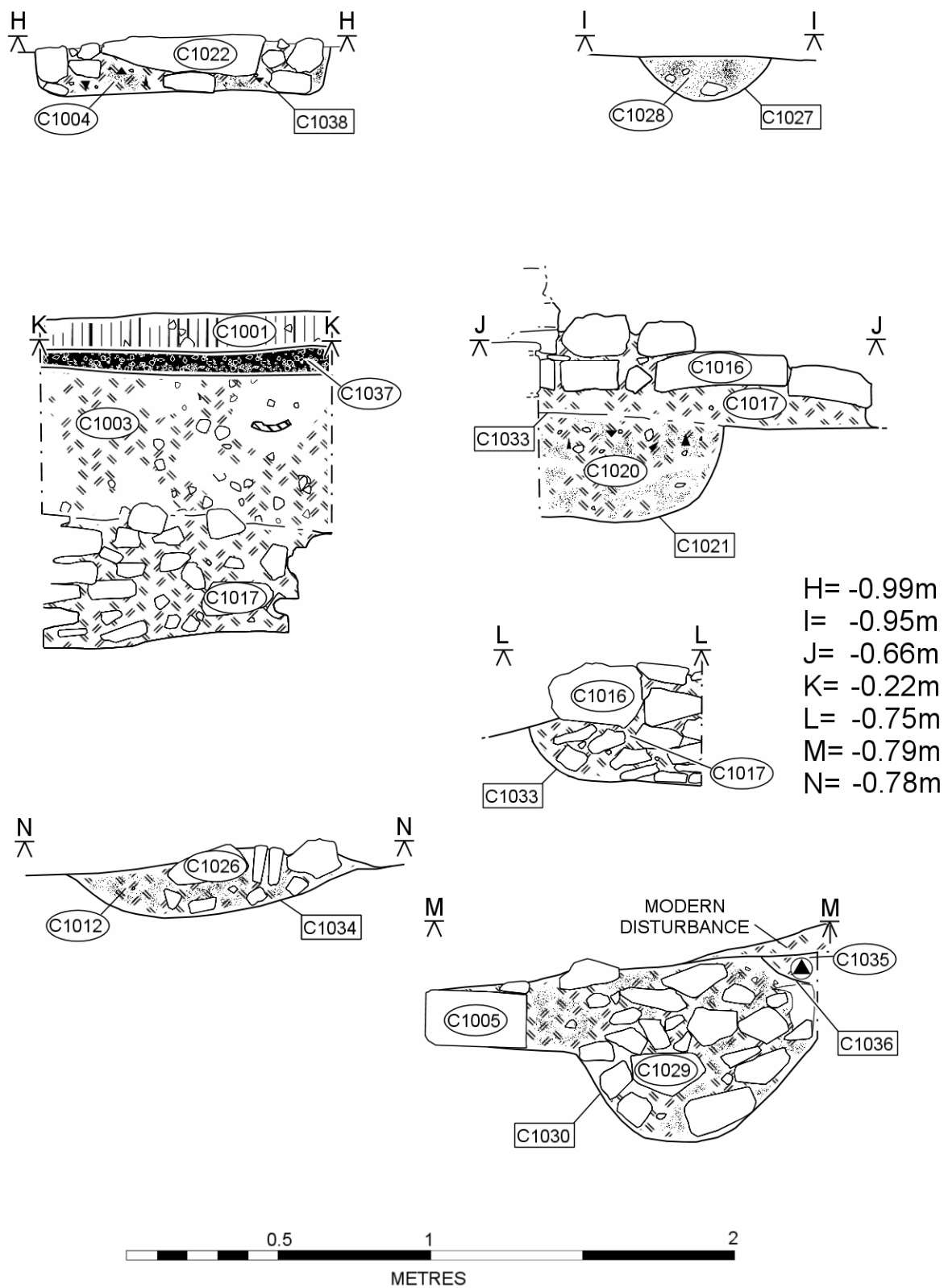


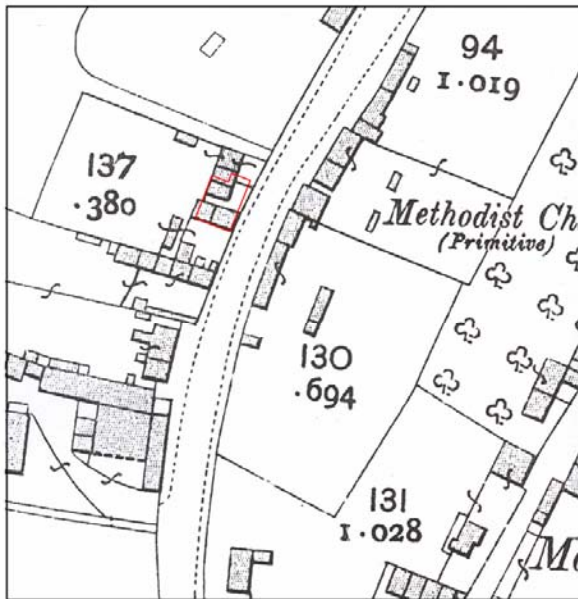
Figure 7. Sections H, I, J, K, L, M and N (Scale 1:20)



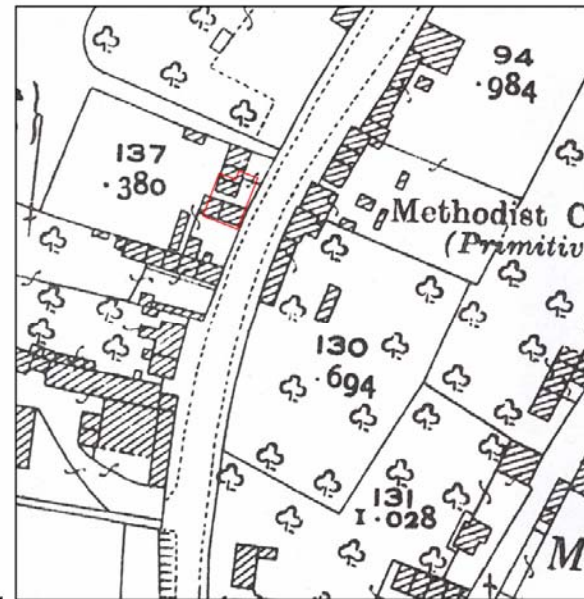
a.



b.



c.



d.

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Figure 8a. 1845 Tithe Map; **b.** 1854 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 6": 1 mile; **c.** 1911 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 25": 1 mile; **d.** 1928 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey 25": 1 mile (Not to Scale: Location of site is approximate)



a.



b.



c.



d.

Figure 9a. Site looking southeast; **b.** Post-pad C1022 looking north; **c.** Post-pad C1022 after half-sectioning looking south, showing detail of layers C1006, C1007 and C1041; **d.** Wall C1016 and Pit C1021, looking southwest (scales are 1m with 0.20m intervals)

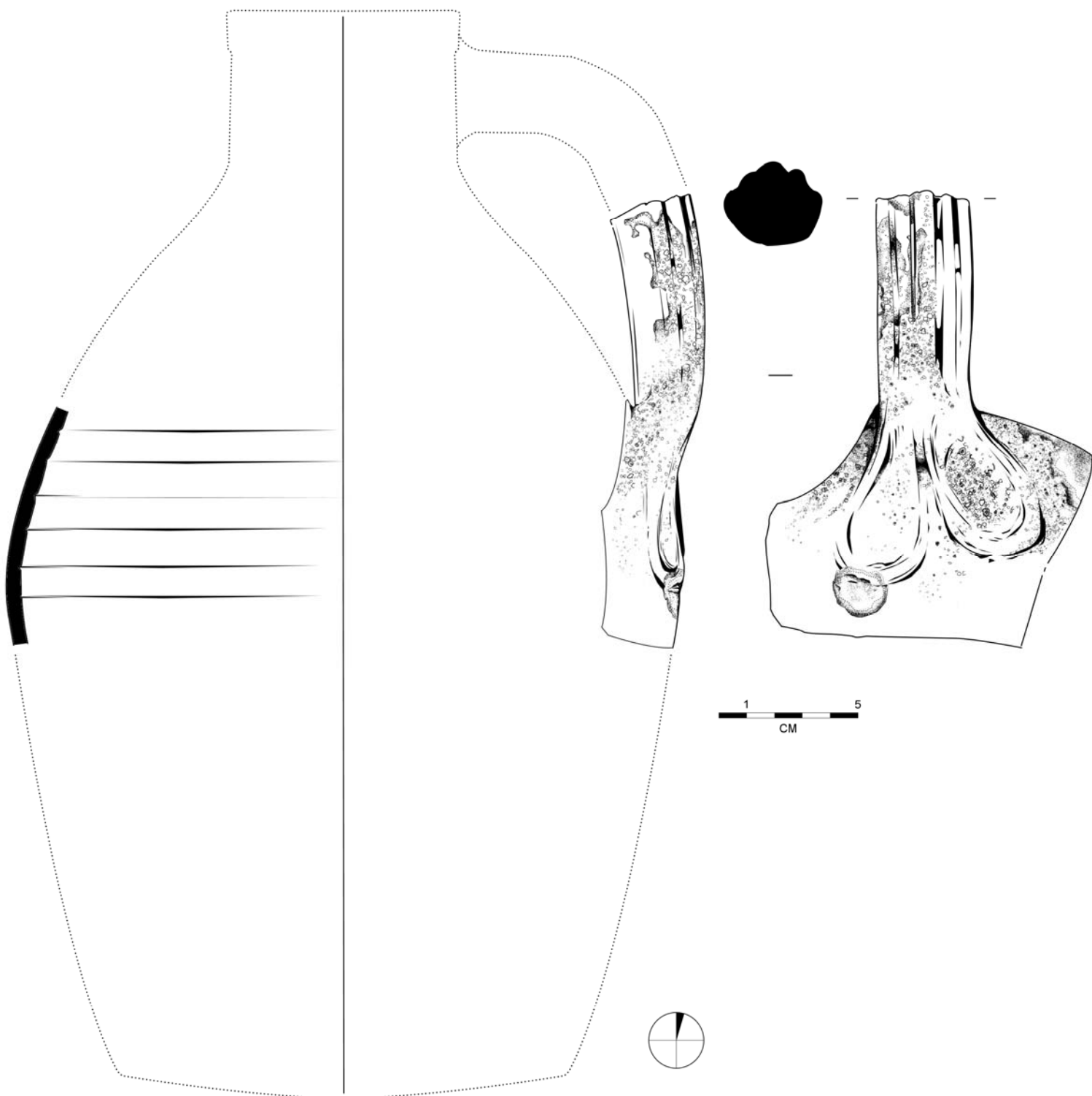


Figure 10. *Hedon-type ware* jug from Pit C1021 (Scale 1:2)

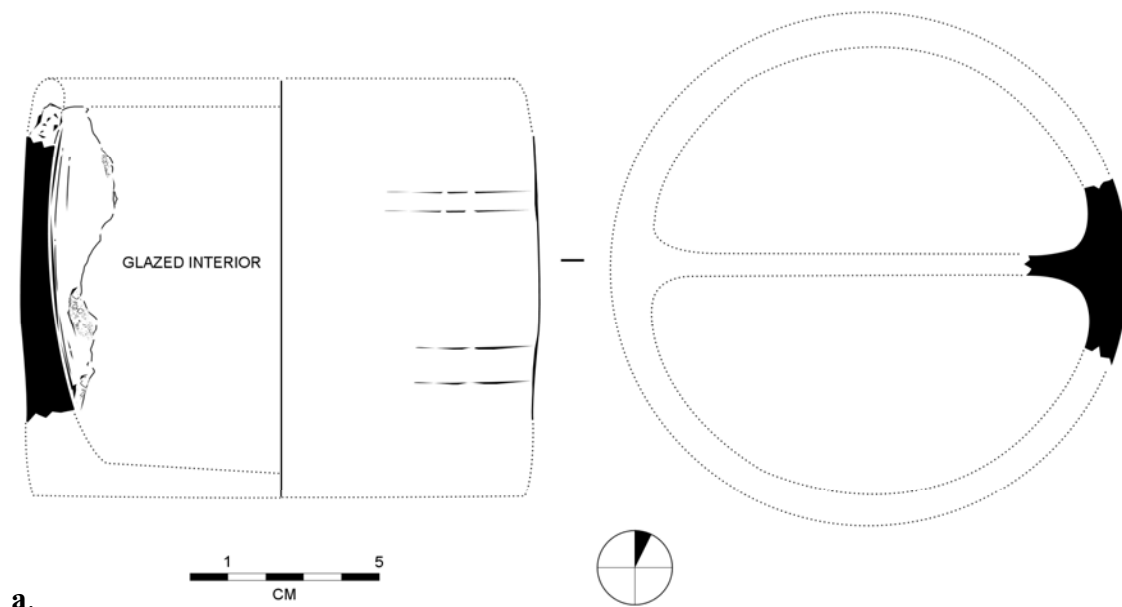


Figure 11a. *Staxton ware* Candle-making pot; **b.** Base sherd of a *Hambleton ware* jug showing stacking scar (Scale 1:2)