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LAND OFF MAIN STREET, HOVINGHAM, NORTH YORKSHIRE

EVALUATION REPORT

by Mark Johnson

N. Y. C. C.
BES
15 NOV 2007
Pass No. <i>RS</i>
Actual
Anst.

REPORT NUMBER 2007/53



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CONTENTS

	page
ABSTRACT	1
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. METHODOLOGY	2
3. LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	2
4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	4
5. RESULTS	5
6. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS	21
7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	22
8. BIBLIOGRAPHY	22
APPENDIX 1: Pottery report	23
APPENDIX 2: Environmental samples	25

List of Illustrations

Figures

1. Site and trench location plan	3
2. Trench 1, S. facing section	7
3. Trench 2, plan	11
4. Trench 2, S. facing section	12
5. Trench 3, E. facing section	15
6. Trench 4, plan	19
7. Trench 4, E. facing section	20

Plates

Cover: Aerial view of site

1. Trench 1, looking N.E.	5
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2.	Trench 1, looking N.W.	6
3.	Trench 2, looking N.N.W.	10
4.	Trench 2, major N.-S. ditch to left, E.-W. ditch to right, looking S.	10
5.	Trench 3, looking N.E.	14
6.	Trench 3, east facing section, looking N.N.W.	14
7.	Trench 4, looking S.W.	18
8.	Trench 4, E-W wall with ditch in front, N-S ditch behind, looking N.	18

ABSTRACT

In September 2007, York Archaeological Trust carried out an archaeological evaluation on an area of land to the east of Main Street, Hovingham, North Yorkshire. This evaluation of four trenches, followed on from a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey previously carried out for the site. This report follows on from an interim report on the evaluation works.

Archaeological features and deposits of the medieval to modern periods was encountered during the evaluation. Trenches 1 and 3 in the eastern part of the site provided only a low density of archaeological features. Considerably more remains of interest were present in Trenches 2 and 4 in the western part of the site. These consisted of a medieval north – south ditch parallel to the Main Street frontage and a series of later, though still medieval, ditches and a wall at 90 degrees to the early ditch. The early north – south ditch may relate to the eastern limits of the medieval tenements lining Main street, whilst the east – west aligned wall and ditches may relate to an eastwards extension of the tenements or, for example, to the creation of a series of separate closes. These significant remains generally lie at a depth of between 0.20m – 0.50m BGL.

A number of post-medieval / modern features are present across the site. Arguably, these are of more limited interest.

1. INTRODUCTION

Between 4th – 12th September 2007, York Archaeological Trust carried out an archaeological evaluation on an area of land behind the east side of Main Street, Hovingham, North Yorkshire (NGR: SE 6695 7575). This evaluation followed on from a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey previously carried out for the site (YAT 2006/26). The work was commissioned by Brierley Groom and Associates, architects of York, on behalf of Lindrick Homes of Wetherby. This report expands on, and updates, an interim report that was prepared immediately upon completion of the evaluation fieldwork as an accompanying submission with a planning application (YAT 2007/44).

2. METHODOLOGY

The evaluation consisted of four trenches, numbered 1 – 4, that were distributed across the site with the aim of providing reasonably representative archaeological information about the site as a whole (see trench location plan). The earlier geophysical survey was not used as a guide to trench location as this survey failed to produce results that were readily meaningful. All trenches were located in the accessible grassed northern 4/5ths of the development plot. The presence of upstanding walls in the scrub covering the extreme southern part of the plot prevented access for machines for the removal of overburden. Each trench encompassed a minimum area of 20 square metres. The trenches were mechanically stripped of overburden under direct archaeological supervision and thereafter hand excavated. Due to the presence of medieval to modern features at a variety of horizons in Trenches 2 and 4, these were each excavated to a variety of heights. Excavation in this manner permitted a fuller range of the archaeology present to be determined and examined. The treatment of drawn and written records, environmental sampling, photography and finds recovery were in line with standard York Archaeological Trust procedures.

3. LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site is comprised of a series of adjoining land blocks to the rear of buildings and gardens fronting Main Street on the eastern side of the village of Hovingham, North Yorkshire (Figure 1, Site location map). Measuring approximately 134m (north to south) by between 42m and 80m (east to west) the land generally lies between 43m and 55m AOD behind the Main street frontage. On the north side the land block is bounded by modern housing and on the west side by housing of generally older stock together with outbuildings and former agricultural buildings. The southern boundary of the site is formed by the car park of the Malt Shovel public house and open ground. The east side of the site is bounded by arable land. The plot occupies land that is fairly level, generally around 33m above Ordnance datum and is presently laid to grass with some areas of scrub. All land within the potential development block lies within a conservation area.

Hovingham lies towards the south-western end of the lowland Vale of Pickering whilst immediately south of the village the land rises to the Howardian Hills (Geological Survey 1957). The Vale is comprised principally of alluvial deposits, the Howardian Hills of limestone. There are no details of boreholes held by the British Geological Survey in the immediate vicinity of the site. The nearest borehole in the Vale lies just over 1.5km to the east, at Fryton. This borehole revealed several metres of alluvial deposition above limestone

bedrock (BGS, borehole SE67NE8). Maws Beck, a tributary of the River Rye runs through the northern part of the village.

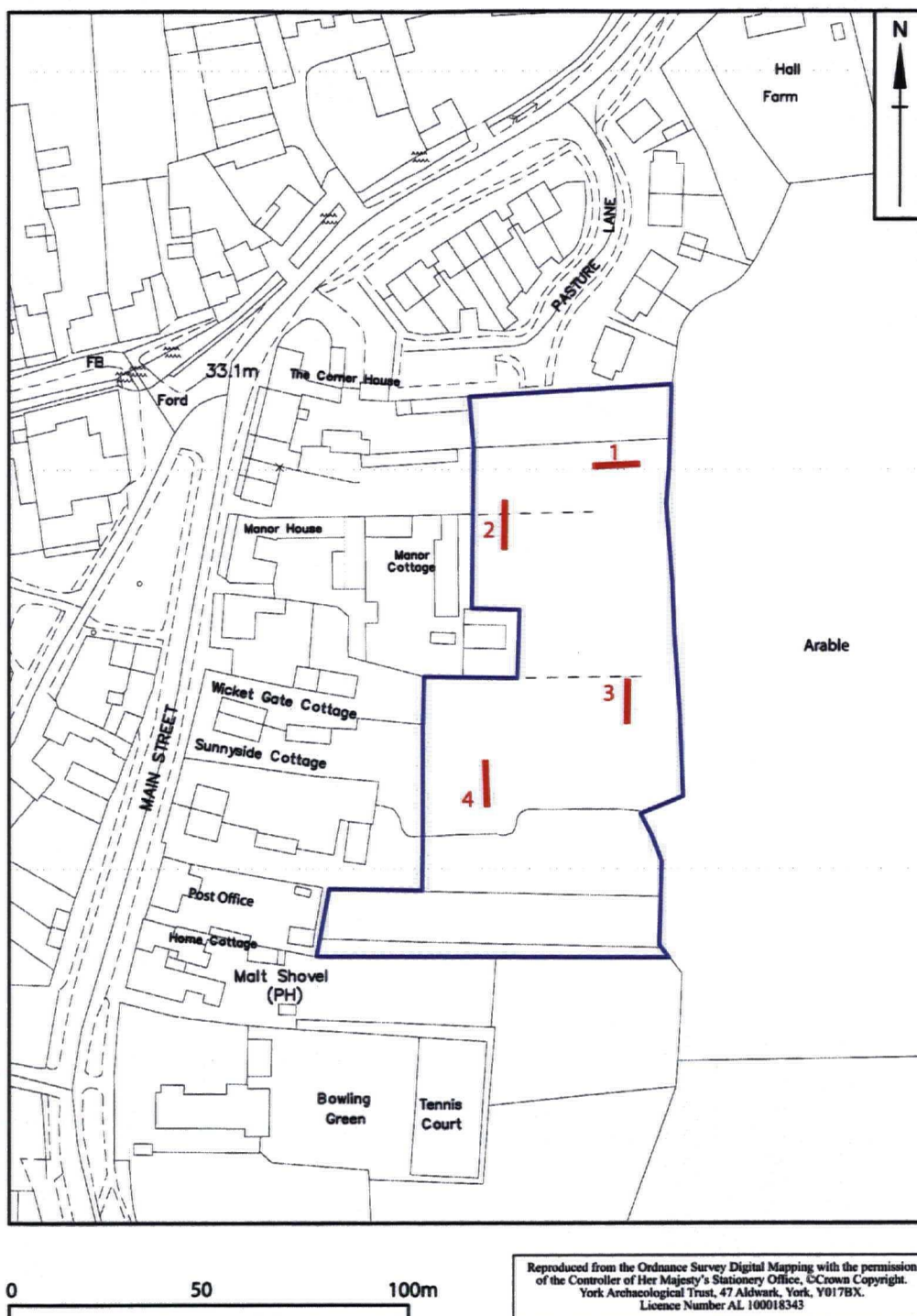


Figure 1 Site and trench location plan

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A detailed archaeological and historical background of the area within a 1km radius of the site has already been carried out and presented in a desk-based assessment for the proposed development land (YAT 2006/26). The reader is referred to this document for an in-depth consideration of the archaeological remains of the village and its surroundings. The desk-based assessment demonstrated the considerable evidence relating to the prehistoric periods in the locality and to the presence of a nearby Roman villa. Activity of the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian periods is more difficult to characterise though pre-conquest sculpture and a limited amount of in-situ fabric in the nearby church of All saints relate to this era. It is probable that the present village took on much of its form and layout during the medieval period though no upstanding structures of this age are known to survive. Many of the properties within the village originate in the post-medieval period, the remainder are modern.

5. RESULTS

5.1 TRENCH 1

Trench 1 was located in the north-east corner area of the site, measured some 12.7m long with a width slightly in excess of 1.5m and had its long axis aligned east – west. Natural deposits in the form of light orangish brown sandy clay, context 1003, was encountered at depths of between 0.55-0.60m BGL (Below Ground Level); this equating to a height around 32.95m OD.

A small sub-circular cut, context 1005, measuring some 0.14m across and 0.05m deep was seen to cut into 1003 in the north central part of the trench. This was filled with a mid-dark brown clayey silt, 1004, that contained some charcoal flecks but was otherwise devoid of finds material. This isolated feature probably represents a post or stake hole. The shallowness of 1005 suggests it has either been truncated or that it originally cut through the overlying soil 1002.

A deposit of light-mid orange/yellowish brown clayey silt, context 1002, containing occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal, extended fully across the trench. This material, which was generally around 0.35m deep, was initially thought to represent a naturally developed sub-soil. However, the presence of ?11th-15th century pottery within 1002 together with the recognition of a similar material also containing finds in the other trenches argues against this being the case. Although interpretation of this material is uncertain it may, for example, represent a leached soil that has previously been 'worked'.

In the north-east corner area of the trench the southern parts of a large cut feature in excess of 1.2m across and 0.5m deep was seen to cut through the soil 1002. This steep sided, flat bottomed cut, context 1007, contained the articulated remains of a small cow or calf. The remainder of the cut was backfilled with a mid greyish brown clayey silt. This feature clearly represents the disposal of a complete animal within a pit. Although there is no conclusive dating evidence for the burial it may well be post-medieval. A local farmer provided information regarding a number of diseased animals being buried in this area in his 'grandfather's time'. Given the complete articulated nature of the remains it may be that this was a disposed diseased beast.

The uppermost deposit in trench 1 was the extant turf and friable, dark greyish brown sandy clay silt topsoil. Typically around 0.2-0.3m deep the topsoil contained a variety of 19th-20th century materials.



Plate 1 *Trench 1, looking NE*



Plate 2 Trench 1 looking NW

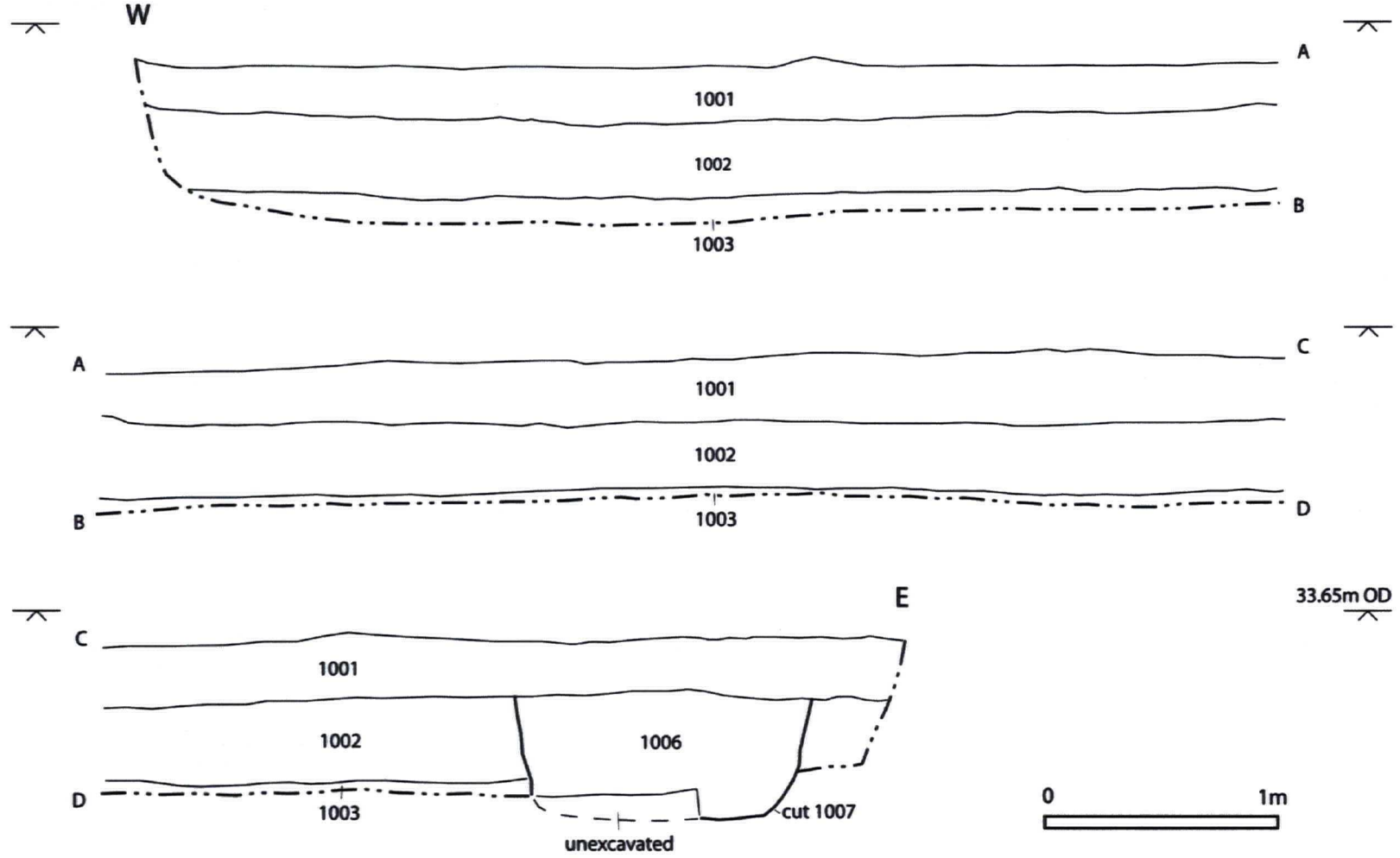


Figure 2 Trench 1, S. facing section

5.2 TRENCH 2

Trench 2 was aligned north south, measured some 13.5m long with a width just in excess of 1.5m and was located in the north-western part of the site. This trench was positioned so as to cross an east – west aligned slight terrace/bank. Owing to the presence of a metalled surface the northern and southern ends of this trench were excavated to greater depths than the central part. Natural deposits, context 2007, were observed in the deeper ends of the trench at a height of around 32.83m OD. These proved to be of orangish brown silty clay that contained an amount of very fine gravel.

What appeared to be the earliest feature was the eastern part of a north – south aligned ditch that was observed in western parts of both of the deep ends of the trench. That part in the south, cut 2006 had fairly gently sloping sides and a flattish base, that in the north, cut 2012, was of similar profile. A single fill of greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional small stones, flecks of charcoal and small clumps of orangish clay, fill 2005, occupied the southern excavated segment. Two fills were noted in the northern segment. The primary of these, 2011, was an orangish brown silty clay – perhaps derived from erosion of the edges of the ditch that were cut into natural deposits. The upper fill of the northern segment, 2010, was a dark brown clayey silt containing inclusions similar to those of 2005, i.e. stone, charcoal and clumps of clay. The relative alignments of the ditch segments leave little doubt that they form part of the same feature (and probably the same as the north - south ditch in Trench 4). With a depth of around 0.55m+ the full width of the ditch could be ascertained as this lay beyond the limits of excavation. On the basis of the excavated eastern sides however, the width is likely to be around 2m or more. Pottery recovered from contexts 2005 and 2010 of the excavated ditch segments suggest a 13th-14th century date.

Parts of a large cut feature, 2015, probably a ditch, were encountered in the northern end of the trench. Only the northern and western sides of this feature occurred fully within the excavated area. These sides suggest an east – west alignment and indicate a termination just within the eastern edge of the north – south ditch detailed above. 2015 had fairly steep sides, was around 0.7m deep and was of a width clearly well in excess of 1.2m. The primary fill of this feature was 2014, a deposit of dark brown clayey silt intermingled with and orangey brown silty clay. Occasional flecks of charcoal and pebbles were present within this material. The upper fill, 2013, was a dark brown clayey silt containing small amounts of charcoal, stone and small clumps of orangish brown clay. Pottery of 13th-14th date was recovered from 2013 and 2014. Despite thorough cleaning and careful excavation the stratigraphic relationship between the fills and cuts of the north – south and east – west ditches could not be ascertained. This may indicate that both ditches were effectively 'open' at the same, and indeed silted up, at the same time – this perhaps supported by the near identical

characteristics of fills 2010 and 2013. It has also been noted that the western edge of the east – west ditch extended just beyond, and not across, the eastern line of the north – south ditch. This respect of alignment again suggests at least partial contemporaneity.

The ditches were sealed by a deposit of mid orangish brown slightly sandy clayey silt, context 2004. This material, which was generally around 0.3m deep is likely to be an equivalent of 1002 in Trench 1.

An east – west aligned terrace, or slight bank, of dark greyish brown slightly sandy clayey silt, context 2003, overlay 2004 and was confined in distribution to the northern end of the trench. This feature respected the alignment of that for the supposed ditch 2015 though was set around a metre to its north. The separating presence of 2004 between these two features however, indicates that 2003 does not represent a direct successor to 2015. The terrace/bank of 2003 may in fact be of an early modern date. Support for this comes from the metalled surface 2002 which lay immediately south of 2003 and from this point was seen to extend fully across the trench. Surface 2002 was composed of angular and sub-angular fragments of limestone, was generally around 0.15m thick, and lay directly above 2004. Although no finds material was recovered from this surface it seems likely, given that only turf lay above it, that it relates to the latest structure or feature in this part of the site. A local resident provided information that a dutch barn stood in the area of trench 2. It is probable therefore that this surface relates to an earlier 20th century dutch barn that was built on level ground. Preparation of the level ground appears to have involved topsoil removal (it being noted that metalling 2002 sat directly over soil 2004), the northern limit of this removal producing the step-like effect apparent in 2003. As such 2003 can be interpreted as in-situ topsoil.

A single feature, an east – west aligned 20th century surface water soak-away drain cut through 2003. The upper horizon in Trench 2 was formed of the extant turf.



Plate 3 *Trench 2 looking NNW*



Plate 4 *Trench 2, major N-S ditch to left, E-W ditch to right, looking S*

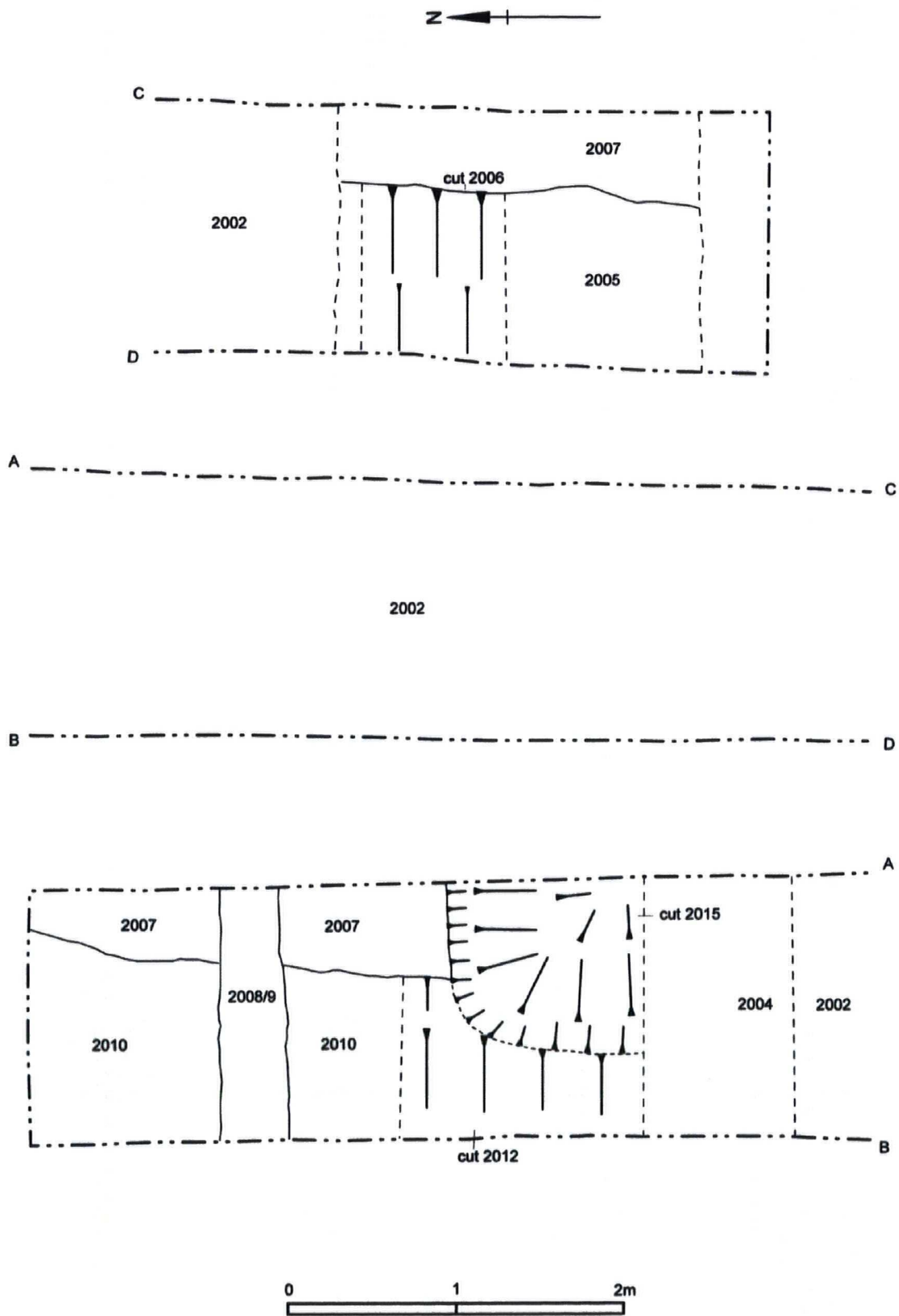


Figure 3 Trench 2 plan

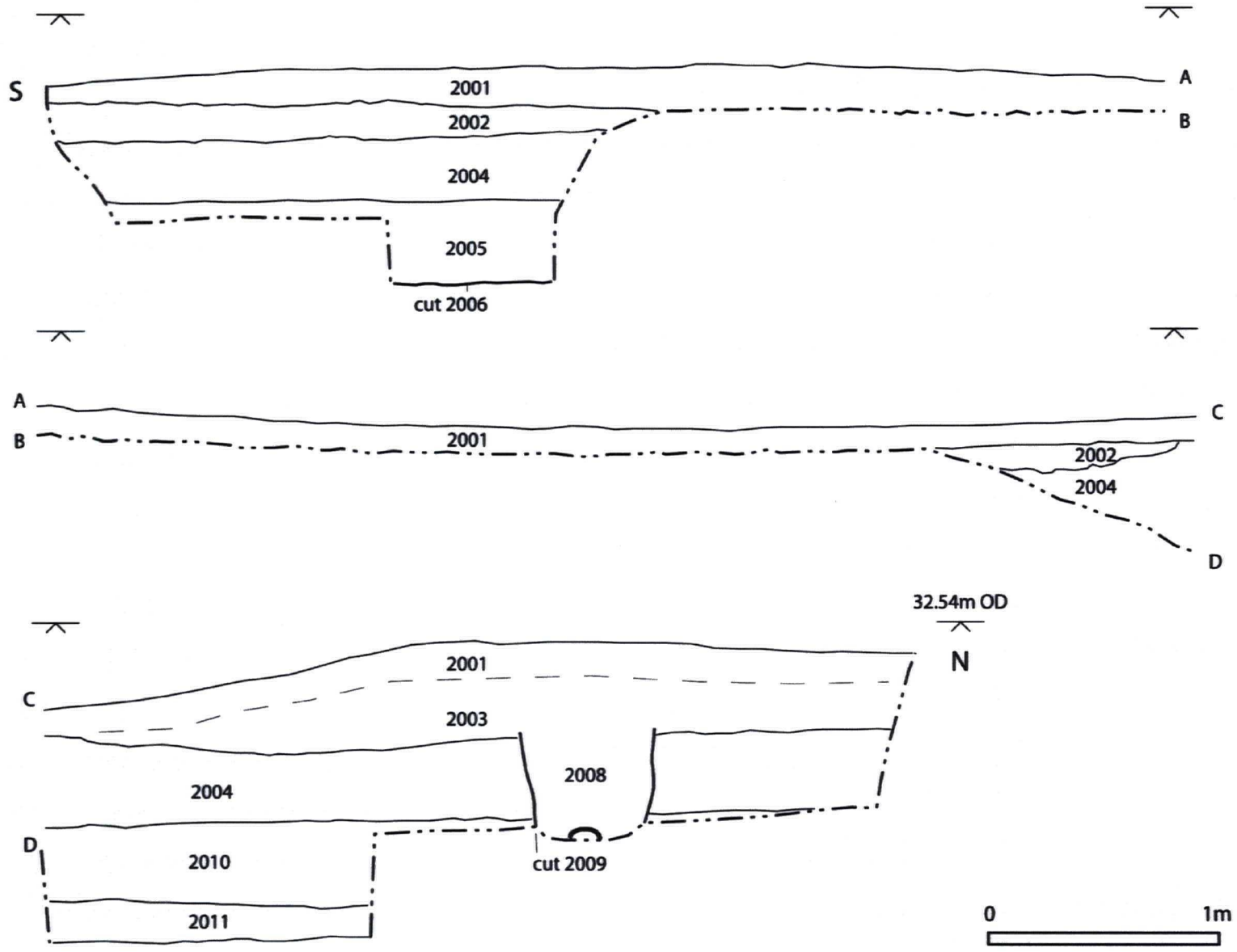


Figure 4 Trench 2, E facing section

5.3 TRENCH 3

Trench 3 was located in the south-eastern part of the accessible grassed area of the proposed development plot, was aligned north – south and measured some 13m long by just in excess of 1.5m wide. Natural deposits of yellowish brown sandy clay permeated by a number of thick lenses of clean brown clay, context 3007, was encountered across the base of the trench at a depth of around 0.5-0.6m BGL (typically around 32.79m OD).

A single feature, a sub-circular cut, context 3009, was seen to cut into natural deposits. This feature was steep sided, had a concave base and measured up to 0.38m across by 0.16m deep. A single fill of light brownish grey silty clay containing occasional flecks of charcoal and a lesser amount of pebble, 3008, occupied this cut. This isolated feature, which is best interpreted as a post-hole, was not visible at the level of the overlying soil 3006.

The soil layer 3006 was an orangish brown slightly sandy clayey silt that was generally in the region of 0.30m+ thick, extended fully across the trench and contained pottery of 15th century date. This material is believed to be the equivalent of 1003 and 2004 in Trenches 1 and 2.

At the northern end of the trench a series of overlying deposits was noted. The lowest of these was a thin spread of yellowish brown silty clay, 3005, was observed. This material may well be re-deposited natural clay (i.e. derived from 3007). 3005 was in turn overlain by 3004, a compact and level deposit of limestone fragments up to 0.2m thick. This limestone deposit almost certainly represents a metalled surface and was in turn sealed by a thin deposit of dark greyish brown sandy clay silt, context 3002. This dark material formed a truncated part of the topsoil. The uppermost deposit was represented by 3003, a deposit of convex profile that was composed of small fragments of limestone, clumps and lenses of yellow – dark brown clayey silt. This mixed deposit formed what appeared to be an east - west linear bank in this part of the site. A fragment of pan-tile and pieces of tarmac testify to the lateness of this deposit.

South of the 'bank' only a dark greyish brown sandy clay silt topsoil, 3001, was present. In the central part of the trench this had been cut by a single 20th century unidentified service; an east –west aligned small diameter metal pipe set some 0,5m deep. The extant turf-line sealed the entirety of the trench surface.

An interesting aspect of this Trench 4 was that the east – west bank is almost certainly of modern origin. Indeed the metalled surface which the bank partially overlies is itself potentially of modern origin also. This is suggested by a concrete slab lying immediately north of the trench that, judging by pieces of brickwork at its edges, formerly supported a

building. The metallised surface may relate to a hard standing adjacent to such a building. It may be that the bank originated as demolition related debris at the time that the building went out of use?



Plate 5 Trench 3, looking NE



Plate 6 Trench 3, east facing section, looking NNW

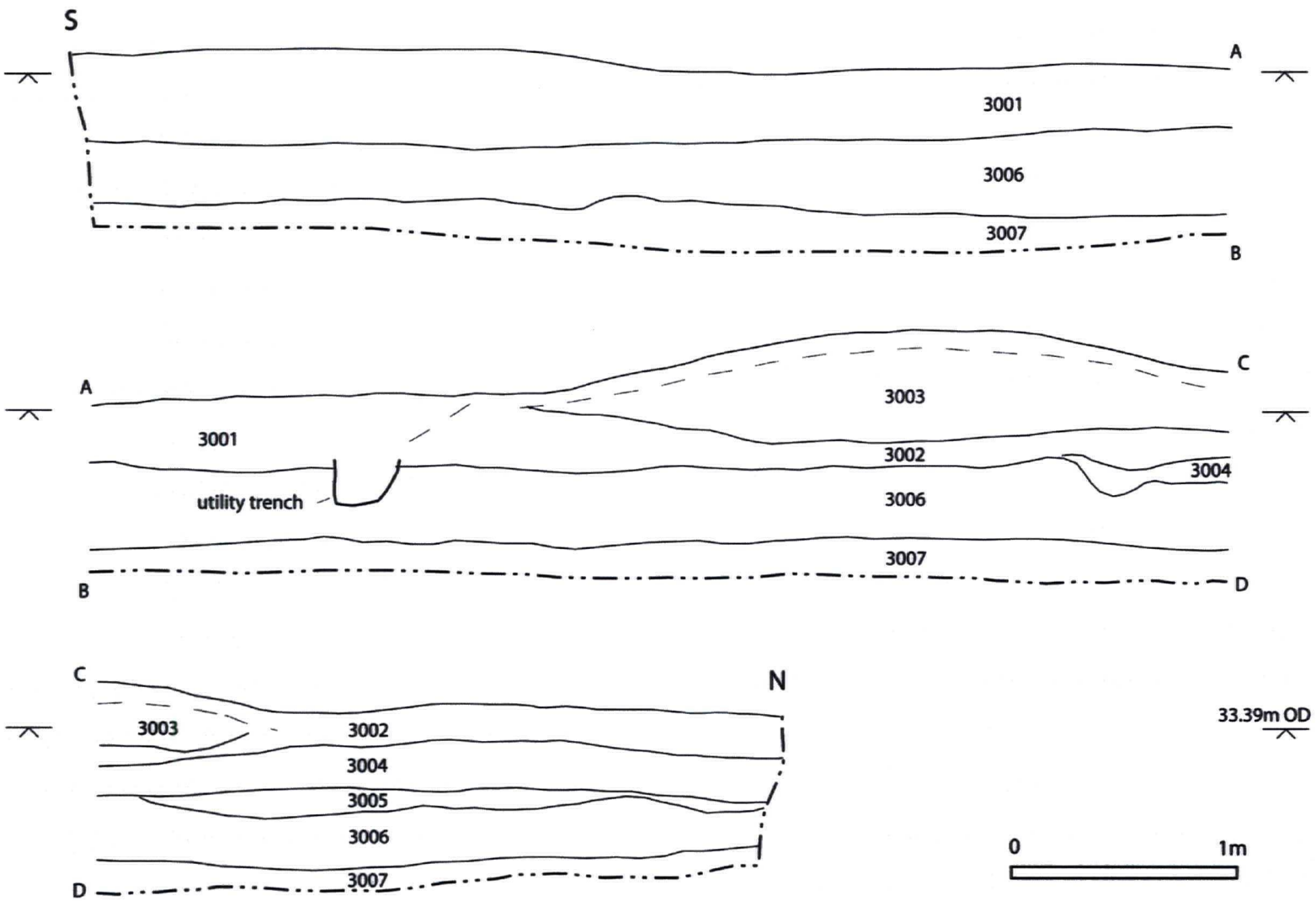


Figure 5 Trench 3, E facing section

5.4 TRENCH 4

Trench 4 was located towards the south-west corner area of the grassed part of the proposed development plot, was aligned north – south and measured some 12.7m long by just some 1.6m wide. This trench was mechanically, and manually, excavated to a variety of different levels owing to the presence of medieval to modern features at a variety of horizons. Natural deposits, 4015, were encountered in the south-east and east central parts of the trench only at an upper depth of around 0.38m BGL (33.12m OD) and were composed of yellowish brown sandy clays.

The earliest feature/s in the trench was a north – south aligned cut feature, the eastern side only of which was visible in the western side of the excavation. In the central part of the trench this, or another shallower feature was seen to extend from the north – south feature in an easterly direction. The north – south cut, context 4012, had a moderately steep eastern edge which, at a depth of around 0.6m merged into a flattish/slightly concave base. A single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional flecks of charcoal and pieces of limestone, context 4011, occupied this cut (contexts 4003 and 4019 are equivalents of 4011 and relate to mechanically and hand excavated parts of the fill removed during definition of the feature). 13th and 14th century pottery was recovered from these fills. Clearly representing a ditch, the alignment of 4012 broadly mirrors that of ditch 2006/2012 in Trench 2 whilst the pottery from each is also closely comparable. It is probable that these ditches form part of the same feature. Only the southern side of the cut of the eastern offshoot of the north – south ditch, 4014, was observed. This was seen to display a fairly gentle edge that merged into a concave base. This feature was only around half the depth of that of the north – south ditch. A single fill, almost identical to that of the north – south ditch, context 4013, occupied this cut but did not produce any finds material. Owing to the similarities of fill, the sequential relationship between 4012 and 4014 could not be determined. It is possible that similarity of fills may be due to their being accumulated at the same time i.e. that the features are contemporary.

In the southern part of the trench two features, a wall foundation and a ditch, were seen to cut through the north – south ditch 4012. Both features were aligned east – west and located in close proximity to one another. The northern of these, wall foundation 4010, was composed of crude blocks and fragments of limestone, measured between 0.85–0.9m wide and survived for only a single course. The outer (facing) blocks measured up to 0.3m across and had crudely shaped/dressed outer faces. The stone between the facing blocks was more angular and smaller in size. The only bonding material was an orangish brown clayey silt. The vertically sided, flat based construction cut, 4020, for this walling was occupied fully by foundation 4010. The relationship of the walling to ditch 4007 (see below) and the absence

of any evidence for adjacent floor surfaces suggests that 4010 is perhaps more likely to have served as a boundary than as part of a structure.

Immediately south and parallel of the wall foundation lay cut 4007. This was seen to be steep sided with a flattish/concave base and measured some 1.7m wide and 0.6m deep. Three distinct fills were occupied this cut. The primary of these was 4006, a clean, light yellowish brown clayey silt that may be derived from initial weathering/erosion of the 'natural' edges of the cut. This was overlain by 4005, composed of pieces/blocks of limestone up to 0.25m in size. This limestone content was seen to tip into the cut from the upper northern edge. The uppermost fill was 4004, a dark greyish brown clayey silt that contained frequent flecks of charcoal together with lesser amounts of small fragments of limestone. Cut 4007 clearly represents a ditch. Pottery recovered from this feature was comprised of sherds of the 13th-14th century.

The wall foundation 4010 and ditch 4007 post-date the north – south ditch 4012. The available evidence also suggests that wall foundation and ditch were at least partially in contemporary usage, perhaps both forming part of a boundary. This is indicated by the stone tumble of fill 4005 which appears certain to represent parts of collapsed walling within the ditch fill sequence. The pottery dates cited above indicate that both ditch and wall are of medieval date.

Immediately south of ditch 4007 an isolated posthole, 4009, was encountered. Being sub-circular in plan, 4009 had vertical sides, a concave base and measured some 0.21m across and 0.35m in depth. The single fill of this feature was 4008, a dark brown sandy silt which contained a number of ?packing stones. No dating evidence was recovered from this isolated feature.

Sealing all of the deposits described above was a layer composed primarily of dark yellowish brown clayey silt but containing a large amount of small fragments of limestone, 4002. Up to 0.15m thick, this deposit extended fully across the area of the trench. The origin of this material is uncertain. Finds???? A cluster of larger stones at the extreme north end of the trench, 4018, may form a constituent part of 4002.

Towards the extreme northern end of the trench an oval shaped cut, 4017, some 0.6m across and in excess of 0.2m deep was examined was seen to cut through 4002. This was seen to contain the articulated skeleton of a small pig and a fill of dark greyish brown sandy clay silt. The location of this feature so high within the stratigraphic sequence suggests a post-medieval, or later, date for this feature.

The uppermost deposit in Trench 4 was formed of the extant turf and topsoil, 4001.



Plate 7 Trench 4, looking SW



Plate 8 Trench 4, E-W wall with ditch in front, N-S ditch behind, looking N

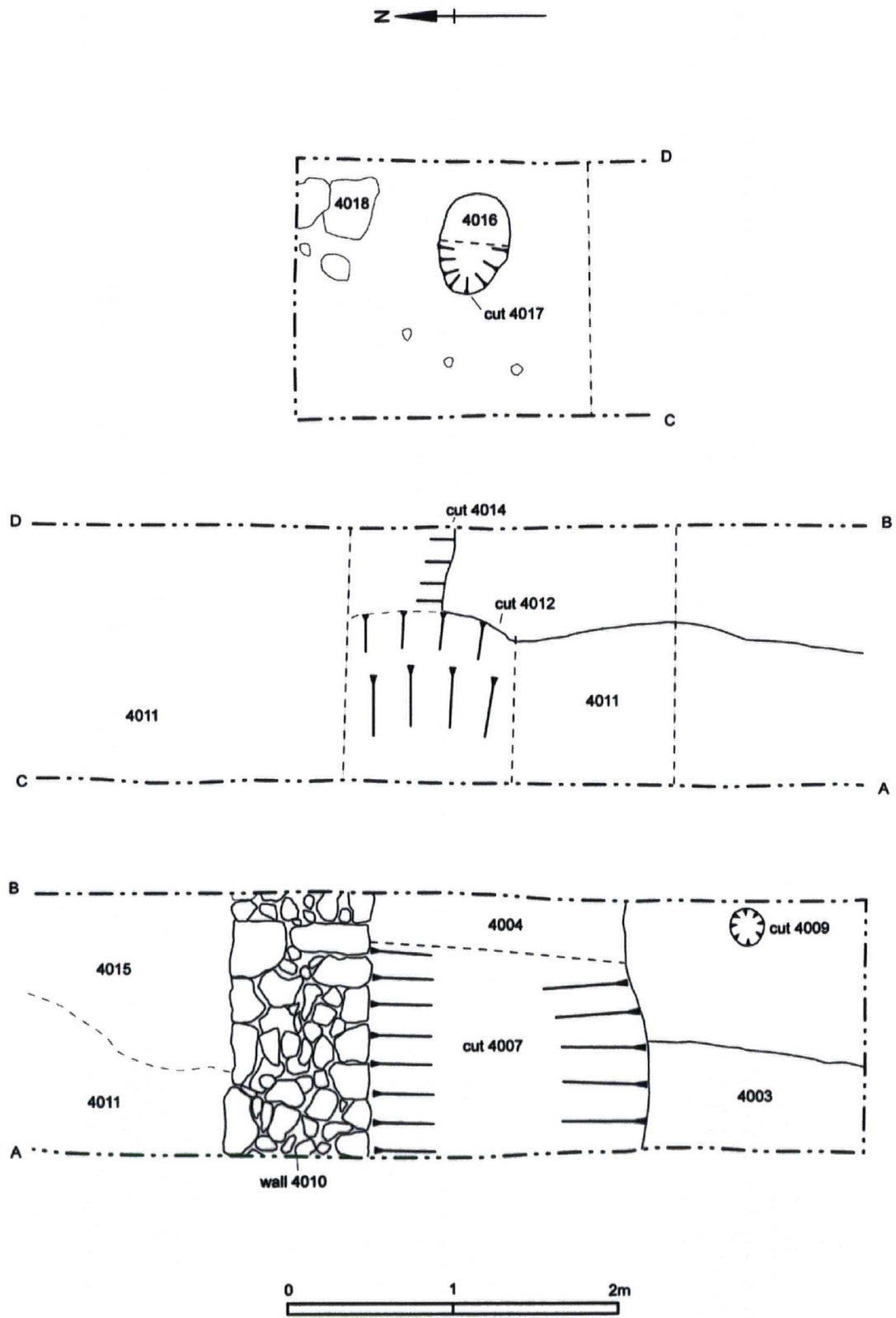


Figure 6 Trench 4 plan

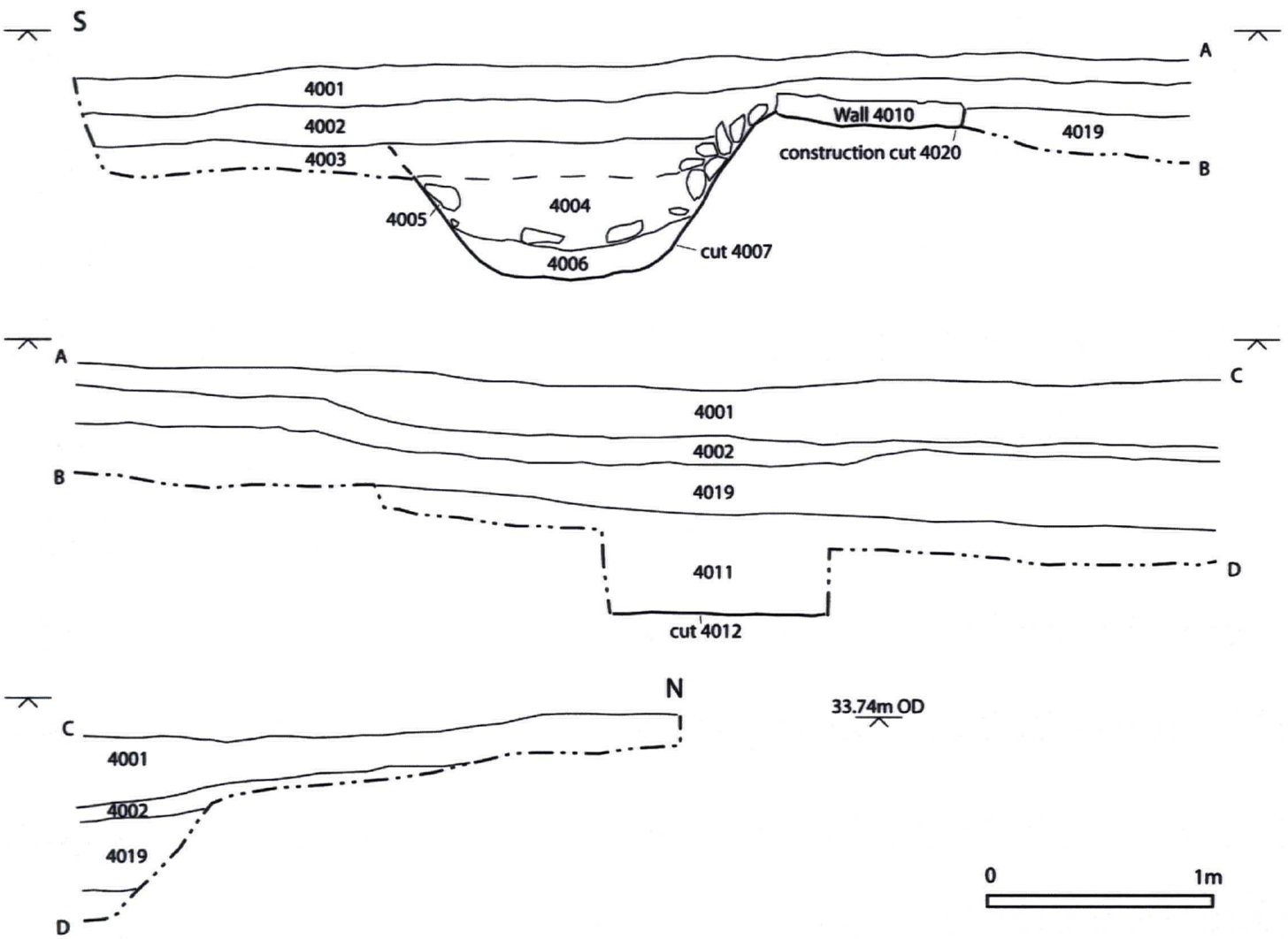


Figure 7 Trench 4, E facing section

6. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Features of the medieval to modern periods were encountered in the excavated trenches. The eastern-most trenches, Trenches 1 and 3 revealed only a low density of archaeological features. Considerably more remains of interest were present in Trenches 2 and 4 in the western part of the site. All archaeological deposits encountered were dry and their environmental potential limited.

The north – south aligned ditches apparent in Trenches 2 and 4 may form parts of the same feature. The alignment and distance from the Main Street frontage of such a putative single feature, suggest that it may have formed a boundary delimiting the area of tenements on the western side from areas of fields to the east. The available dating points towards this ditch as at least partially silting up in the 14th century. Such a ditch would presuppose a common limit to the tenements and may even argue the case of a contemporary, i.e. planned layout, or re-layout, of this side of the village. East – west aligned ditches and a wall in Trenches 2 and 4, certain of which can be stratigraphically demonstrated to post-date the north – south ditch, appear to represent sub-division of what may have been open land to the east of the older boundary. Whether such sub-division corresponded with the tenement boundaries to the west of the early ditch, and thereby served to extend the individual tenements eastwards, is unknown. If this was not the case then the east – west boundaries may relate to the creation of, for example, a series of closes, within former open ground.

The ditches and wall within trenches 2 and 4 can be argued to be of some local significance as they have the potential to answer questions relating to the early layout and of this part of the village and to developments subsequent to this. The answering of such questions would, considering the results of the existing geophysical survey, require further selective excavation.

The precise impact that any development may have on the remains will be entirely dependent upon the location, nature and depth of any future development related works. The evaluation has demonstrated that some significant remains, for example the wall in Trench 4 (c.0.20m BGL) lie close to the surface (ditches also generally within c.0.3 - 0.5m BGL).

Certain of the upstanding boundary walls in the southern part of the site were highlighted in the desk-based assessment (p. 10) as was the inaccuracy of the modern Ordnance Survey map in the plotting of these. Particular mention was made of wall B, built of limestone and brick and of a probable 18th century date, and a suggestion was made (p. 15) that the principal features on the site be surveyed. Wall B was again briefly inspected during the

evaluation when it was noted that, although somewhat overgrown, the eastern part of this wall survives to full height and is in generally good condition. The same applies to the western-most part of the wall, whilst the central portion is near completely collapsed and probably beyond reasonable restoration. The presence of numerous small nail holes on the southern side of this wall suggest that it formed part of a post-medieval ornamental garden. This wall forms an interesting element of the structural fabric of the village. It may be possible to retain the well preserved parts as interesting focal points within the development layout? If not, then survey, description and photographic recording should be undertaken prior to demolition.

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Excavation team	Sarah Whittaker, Andrew Greef, Mark Johnson
Illustrations	Mark Johnson
Editor	Martin Stockwell
Pottery	Ailsa Mainman

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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YAT 2006 (B) Land Behind Main Street, Hovingham, North Yorkshire. Interim Evaluation report. YAT rep. # 2007/44

APPENDIX 1

POTTERY REPORT

A small amount of pottery was recovered from all four trenches. This showed activity dating from the early medieval to the Victorian period, mostly of a domestic character.

TRENCH 1

Only eight sherds were recovered, the latest being of 15th century date. A single reduced sandy sherd could be as early as 11th century but this cannot be confirmed. All others are local types typical of the 13th – 15th century.

CONTEXT	QUANTITY	SPOT-DATE	DETAILS
1002	8	15 th CENTURY	1 reduced sandy ware with smooth black surfaces, no diagnostic elements. Possibly 11 th century 3 gritty wares - pale surfaces with sandy/gritty fabrics. 12 th /13 th century 1 ?Walmgate -type ware. 14 th century 2 Ryedale wares. 15 th century 1 sherd with abraded copper green glaze - either a Brandsby-type ware or a Hambleton-type ware. 15 th century

TRENCH 2

Nine further sherds were recovered from Trench 2. All were quite small and had few diagnostic features. A date in the later 13th or 14th century seems appropriate for this group.

CONTEXT	QUANTITY	SPOT-DATE	DETAILS
2005	1	13TH CENTURY	2 gritty ware sherds including a base and sherd with pale surfaces
2010	3	? 14TH CENTURY	2 pale white sandy wares with micaceous surfaces 1 Brandsby-type ware
2013	4	? 13TH CENTURY	4 white surfaced/splashed ware sherds
2014	1	? uncertain ? 14 th century	1 scrap of oxidized sandy ware

TRENCH 3

Only three sherds from a single vessel were recovered from Trench 3. A 15th century date is proposed on the basis of these being internally glazed and probably part of the large jug or cistern. Again it would appear to be a local product.

CONTEXT	QUANTITY	SPOT-DATE	DETAILS
3006	3	?15TH CENTURY	3 sherds from a large wide-mouthed form with internal thin lead glaze - exterior oxidized. Possibly the neck of a cistern or large jug form

TRENCH 4

The largest group of pottery came from Trench 4 where 28 sherds were recovered. Some of these were of Victorian date and comprised earthenwares and transfer printed wares. A trailed slipware from context 4001 is probably of 18th century date. Other wares are similar to those recovered from the other trenches and include a range of domestic vessels in a range of fabrics. Nothing was recovered which need be earlier than the 13th century.

CONTEXT	QUANTITY	SPOT-DATE	DETAILS
4000	5	19TH CENTURY	2 white gritty/sandy wares 1 pale oxidized smooth wares 1 red ware 1 19th century red earthenware with yellow banded decoration
4001	5	19TH CENTURY	3 sherds from a glazed earthenware with blue floral transfer print 1 trailed slipware 1 undiagnostic white ware
4003	2	13TH CENTURY	2 sherds of sandy/gritty wares
4004	12	13TH CENTURY	1 large reduced cooking pot with lid-seated flanged rim and under rim sooting 11 pale/white wares with spots of glaze
4006	1	13TH/14TH CENTURY	1 large lead glazed jug handle attachment
4011	3	14TH CENTURY	3 Brandsby sherds including classic flanged rim with wavy line decoration

CONCLUSION

This small assemblage is much as one would expect from a village whose origins reach back into the early medieval period. The majority of the pottery is of a domestic character and spans the 13th-15th century. There is nothing of the 16th or 17th century but that need not be significant given the small size of the trenches. The 18th and 19th centuries are represented by a few sherds.

The pottery almost certainly derives from domestic activities although some of it might have been deposited as a result of spreading midden deposits for manuring.

FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

This assemblage has little to offer from further research. It should be offered to the appropriate museum for their consideration with reference to their retention/disposal policy.

APPENDIX 2

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

During the excavation no waterlogged or organic deposits were encountered. All excavated deposits were dry and devoid of materials suggestive of significant environmental potential. Varying amounts of charcoal were however noted. Four 3 litre (tub) samples of sediment from contexts 2013, 2014, 4004 and 4011 were taken. Subsequently 1 litre from each sample was wet sieved through 2mm mesh. This processing revealed only flecks of charcoal and a few modern rootlets.