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CNY	1375
Parish	5030
Rec'd	27/06/02

GROUSE GARAGE, GARGRAVE.

REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION.
OSA REPORT No: OSA02EV02.

MARCH 2002.



OSA

ON SITE ARCHÆOLOGY

25A Milton Street • York • North Yorkshire • YO10 3EP
telephone • 01904 411673 • fax • 01904 414522 • mobile • 07767 385766
e-mail • mail@onsitearchaeology.co.uk

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Report Summary.

NYS 6942
NYM 23370

REPORT NO: OSA02EV02.

SITE NAME: Grouse Garage, High Street, Gargrave.

COUNTY: North Yorkshire.

PARISH: Gargrave.

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE: SD 9317 5416.

PLANNING APPLICATION No: 30/2001/1637.

ON BEHALF OF: Pennine Motor Services,
Grouse Garage, High Street,
Gargrave

Telephone: 01756 748 215

TEXT: Susan Diamond,
Tania Kausmally.

GRAPHICS: Marie-Claire Ferguson.

FIELDWORK BY: Chris Fenton-Thomas,
Antony Brown,
Tania Kausmally,
Susan Diamond.

TIMING: Fieldwork
February 2002.
Post excavation & report preparation
March 2002.

ENQUIRIES TO: Nick Pearson
On Site Archaeology
25A Milton Street
York
YO10 3EP

tel (01904) 411673

fax (01904) 414522

mobile (07767) 385766

e-mail mail@onsitearchaeology.co.uk

PERIODS REPRESENTED: Medieval & Post Medieval.

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Acknowledgements.

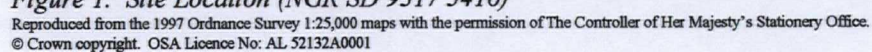
Thanks are due to the site owner Mr Norman Simpson for helpfully accommodating the fieldwork. We are also grateful to the Mechanics of Pennine Motor Services for the use of their tearoom. Thank you as well to the architects Wales, Wales & Rawson for providing plans of the site and to West Yorkshire Archive Services for the provision of historical maps of the area. Finally we are very grateful for the archaeological information that was sent to us by Gail Falkingham, Archaeologist with North Yorkshire County Council.

1.0 Summary.

Following the proposal for development at Grouse Garage, High Street, Gargrave, four evaluation trenches were opened in order to establish the presence of any archaeology. The area north of the site had previously been excavated in the 1970's and again in 1997 where remains of medieval occupation was uncovered. Roman occupation has likewise been established 1 km south of Gargrave village, suggesting that the area of development could potentially reveal further archaeological remains. Two trenches (1 & 2) were placed along the front of West Street in order to determine any potential medieval settlement. Trenches 3 & 4 were placed to establish the extent of any further archaeological remains. The result of this evaluation revealed no significant archaeological features or deposits although a single medieval posthole was identified, which could potentially be part of a larger structure. It is possible that further archaeology may come to light during groundworks and it is suggested that a watching brief should be carried out during this stage.

2.0 Introduction.

Redevelopment for residential housing is proposed at the present bus depot at Grouse Garage, between High Street and West Street, Gargrave. The development will involve renovation of existing buildings along High Street to provide two dwellings as well as the clearance of the rest of the site for fourteen new houses. A full planning application has been submitted to Craven District Council by Pennine Motor Services, for which approval is awaited. The Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) has advised that a scheme of archaeological evaluation is undertaken by means of documentary and cartographic survey and trial trenching. A written scheme of investigation has been produced (NYCC, 2001), which outlines general archaeological requirements. It was recommended that the specific locations of trial trenches should be determined by the results of the cartographic and documentary survey. The results of the cartographic survey are detailed below along with further information on archaeological background to the site as well as the results of the trial trenching exercise.



3.0 Site Location, Geology, Topography and Land Use.

Gargrave is located 5km northwest of Skipton within the Craven District of North Yorkshire. This area was part of the West Riding of Yorkshire until boundary changes in 1974. The River Aire flows through the centre of the settlement. The proposed development lies to the north of the river and covers an area of 0.31 ha between the junction of High Street and West Street. The plot is an irregular shape with frontages lying to the north and east of the Grouse Hotel as well as land to the rear of nos. 4-20 West Street, 22 West Street and 36-46 West Street.

The site is currently in use as a bus depot and is run by Pennine Motor Services. The majority of the site is under tarmac surface or hardstanding. It contains three buildings, which are due to be demolished prior to development. These include a large brick-built workshop (B), a smaller stone building that used to be an outhouse connected to the Grouse hotel (D) and a clad building from the 1950's (C) to the east of 20 West Street. To the east of this building the site is free of buildings and covered with brambles and vegetation (A) (see figure two).

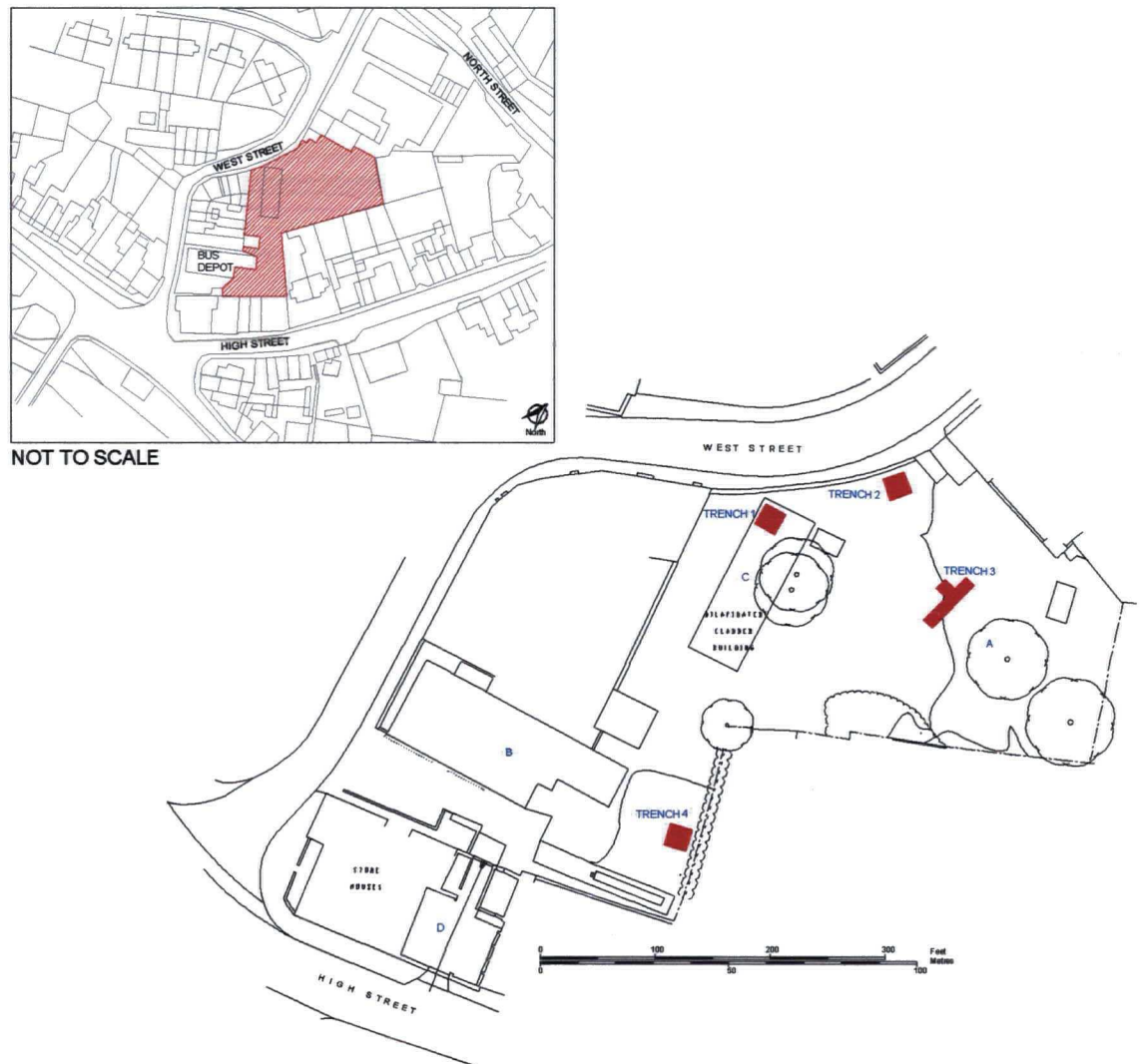


Figure 2. Detailed site and trench location plan. Scale 1:2000.

4.0 Archaeological Background.

The Domesday Book of 1086 records two manors at Gargrave to the north and south of the river Aire. The site lies within the heart of the northern manor, which was associated with the Fee of Clifford and Skipton Castle. Very little information is known about the nature of the medieval settlement as only a small number of archaeological excavations have taken place and few buildings survive from before the 19th century. The place-name is derived from two Old English words meaning 'the copse at the triangular piece of land' (Gill 1988).

Excavations have taken place to the north of the site off West Street, immediately to the south of the canal. They were directed by David Williams in the late 1970's and subsequently by MAP Archaeological Consultancy in 1997. These excavations revealed evidence for medieval occupation associated with a large v-shape moat. The pottery found with it suggests a date around the 12th or 13th century. Subsequently, after the 14th century, the focus of the settlement moved away from the moated site and this area appears to have formed part of the medieval Old Hall Farm. At this time it was occupied by a number of smaller buildings (MAP 1998).

In addition to these medieval discoveries finds of the Roman period have been made in the vicinity of the village. A large Roman villa was situated 1km to the southeast of the village on well-drained land overlying the gravel of a former glacial lake (White 1997). Aerial photography shows that it was surrounded by a network of enclosures and fields. The villa began life as a modest farmstead in the early Roman period but was rebuilt during the late 2nd century AD. It was a lavish dwelling by any standards and contained hypocaust heating systems, mosaic floors and a bath-house. The villa was enclosed by ditch and bank during the 3rd century and then probably abandoned by the end of the 4th century. The presence of the villa on the outskirts of the modern village shows that the area must have been occupied and farmed on a significant scale in the Roman period. Some residual Roman finds were made during the excavations at West Street (MAP 1998) and it is possible that the site occupied by the village contained some kind of Roman period settlement. If so the remains of such a settlement are likely to lie beneath the medieval and later buildings.

Although there are no known prehistoric remains from the village or its immediate vicinity, there are many known sites to the north in lower Malhamdale and lower Wharfedale. These mainly comprise early Bronze Age barrows, late prehistoric settlement enclosures and late prehistoric and Roman period field systems on the higher slopes.

In summary, there is good evidence of a settlement at Gargrave from at least the 11th century. Whether this medieval site had earlier origins in the centuries before the Norman Conquest is not known but seems likely in the light of the Domesday record. It is possible that there was some occupation on the site during the Roman period given the nearby presence of a large villa complex. Considering the archaeological potential of the village as a whole and the relatively poor information available, it is important that the extent and nature of buried archaeological deposits on the site is established prior to development.

5.0 Results.

5.1 Trench 1.

Trench 1 was located to the far west of the area under consideration, towards the frontage of West Street. Measuring 3m by 3m, the trench was excavated by machine to a depth of 0.70m. The sections and base of the trench were cleaned by hand in order to ascertain the nature and extent of surviving archaeological deposits. Natural sand and gravel [104] was encountered at a depth of 0.70m and no archaeological features truncated this deposit. The natural was overlain by a subsoil horizon [103] for a depth of 0.20m. This comprised of greenish grey, sandy-silt with a gritty component and frequent small round stones. A deposit comprising soft, brownish grey sandy-silt [102], measuring 0.19m deep overlay the subsoil horizon. Coarse components within this included occasional small round stones and rare charcoal flecks. This material was sealed by 0.18m of tarmac, clinker, slag and ash [101], which formed a make-up or levelling deposit for a tarmac surface [100]. The tarmac surface comprised the uppermost 0.07m of the trench and was associated with a very recently demolished building. No significant archaeological features were identified during the excavation of this trench.

Context List.

Context	Description	Interpretation	Level on top
100	Layer: Modern Tarmac	Surface	109.65
101	Layer: Mixture of tarmac, clinker and slag with slight ash component	Make-up for (100)	-
102	Layer: Soft, dark brownish grey sandy silt with rare charcoal flecks, occasional small round stones and visible roots.	Garden soil	-
103	Layer: Soft, mid greenish grey sandy silt with frequent small round stones and slight gritty component.	Subsoil	-
104	Layer: Mid, greenish grey sand and gravel with frequent medium cobbles.	Natural	109.12

5.2 Trench 2.

Trench 2 was located to the west of the area towards the frontage of West Street. Measuring 4m by 4m, the trench was excavated by machine to a depth of 1.2 m. The northwest facing section and the base of the trench was cleaned by hand in order to determine the existence of any archaeological features. The natural deposit was present at a depth of 1.2 m [213]. The natural was overlain by a subsoil horizon [204] of soft, light greenish silty clay with occasional larger rocks. Overlying [204] was a 0.1 m deep dump layer of crushed loose limestone [203], possibly building debris. Immediately above the limestone layer was another dump layer that consisted of a soft, mid greenish grey silty clay with occasional pebbles [202]. It was truncated by pit [208] and pit [206] (see below). The topsoil [200] overlying pit [206] was made up of soft, dark brownish black sandy silt with occasional pebbles and CBM measuring 0.45m in depth.

A 20th Century drain [212] was cut into the natural deposit in the North Western corner of the trench. One meter of the drain was visible in the trench running in an east-west direction measuring a depth of 0.55m and a width of 0.90m. The drain was square in section and lined with dark grey rough flattened sandstone, with no bonding material visible, further covered by

three larger orange slabs. The drain contained two separate fills; immediately above the sandstone was a 0.20m deep mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small stones [210] containing modern fragments of glass and pot. Overlying this was a 0.20m deep loose, mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent large pebbles and small to medium cobbles containing moderate fragments of 20th century pot [209].

The northwest facing section of the trench revealed two intercutting pits. Pit cut [208] had been heavily truncated by above lying pit [206] with only a small section approximately 0.10m in width remaining and measuring a depth of 0.32m with a concave bottom. The fill of [208] consisted of soft, mid greenish grey silty clay with occasional large pebbles and moderate fragments of animal bone. The more recent pit [206] measuring 0.75m in width and 0.42m in depth was immediately under the topsoil [200] in the section. The pit contained one soft, dark brown silty clay fill with large pebbles lining the concave base. Parts of articulated sheep/goat skeletal remains were recovered from the pit as well as claypipe fragments and moderate quantities of Post Medieval glazed pot sherds.

Context List.

Context	Description	Interpretation	Level on top
200	Layer: Soft, dark brownish black sandy silt with occasional pebbles.	Topsoil	109.63
201	(void)		-
202	Layer: Soft, mid greenish grey silty clay with occasional pebbles.	dumplayer	-
203	Layer: Loose, light limestone and mortar.	dumplayer	-
204	Layer: Soft, light greenish silty clay with occasional larger rocks	Subsoil	-
205	Fill: Soft, dark brown silty clay with large pebbles.	Fill of pit [206].	109.09
206	Cut: Oval in plan with gradual to steep concave sides and concave base.	Filled by (205).	-
207	Fill: Soft, mid greenish grey silty clay with occasional large pebbles.	Fill of pit [208].	-
208	Cut: Oval in plan with gradual to moderate concave sides and concave base.	Filled by (207).	-
209	Fill: Loose, mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent large pebbles and small to medium cobbles.	Fill of drain [212].	-
210	Fill: Firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small stones.	Fill of drain [212]	-
211	Masonry: Comprised of roughly worked sandstone slabs.	Drain structure	-
212	Cut: Linear in plan with vertical sides and flat base.	Cut of drain filled by (209), (210) and (211).	108.66
213	Layer: Mid, greenish grey sand and gravel with frequent medium cobbles.	Natural	108.45

5.3 Trench 3.

Trench 3 was located to the north-east of the site and comprised of a 'T'-shaped area, measuring 8m by 1.60m (northwest-southeast) and 1.80m by 1.60m (southwest-northeast). The trench was machined down to the natural at a depth of approximately 0.70m and then cleaned by hand in order to ascertain the nature and extent of underlying archaeological deposits. The natural [304] in this trench comprised of loose, yellowish brown sand with gravel and cobbles. A single feature was identified, truncating the natural, centrally located at the junction of the two trenches. This feature was a small, oval pit or posthole [303], with steep irregular sides and a concave base. Measuring 0.40m in diameter and 0.20m deep, it was

filled with soft, brownish grey sandy-silt with rare sub-rounded pebbles [302]. A subsoil horizon [301] was visible throughout the trench, measuring 0.20m deep and made up of soft, mid brownish grey sandy-silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones. The upper 0.50m of the trench comprised of friable, dark greyish black sandy-silt topsoil [300], with rare, sub-rounded pebbles.

Context List.

Context	Description	Interpretation	Level on top
300	Layer: Friable, dark greyish black sandy silt with rare, sub-rounded stones.	Topsoil	109.54
301	Layer: Soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones.	Subsoil	-
302	Fill: Soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt with rare, sub-rounded stones.	Fill of pit [303].	-
303	Cut: Oval in plan with steep, irregular sides and concave base.	Cut of pit filled by (302).	108.84
304	Layer: Loose, light yellowish brown sand with gravel and cobbles.	Natural	108.98



Figure 3. South facing section of posthole [303]. Scale 1:10.

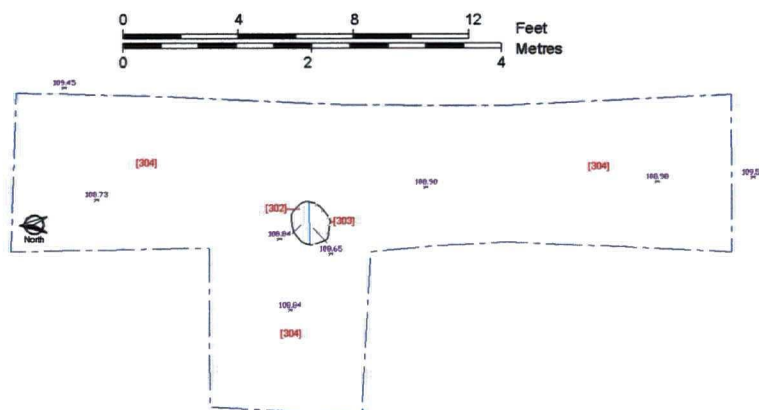


Figure 4. Post-ex plan of posthole [303]. Scale 1:80.

5.4 Trench 4.

Trench 4 was located towards the far south of the site, just east of an existing brick building (B), and north of the existing inspection ramp. Measuring 3m by 3m, the trench was machined to a total depth of 1.38m. Following machining, the sections and base were hand cleaned and, as in the case of trench 1, no significant archaeological features were identified. Natural [405], comprising of yellowish brown sand and gravel was encountered at a depth of 1.38m and this was overlain by 0.24m of subsoil [404]. The subsoil horizon was made up of mid, greenish grey sandy-silt with occasional small to medium round stones. A 0.28m deep deposit of soft, greenish-grey sandy silt [403] containing occasional small round stones and rare charcoal flecks sealed the subsoil horizon. This was in turn overlain by a deposit of garden soil [402]. Measuring 0.30m deep, this material comprised of soft, dark brownish grey, sandy-silt with small, sub-angular stones and rare cobbles. The upper 0.27m of the trench was made up of a levelling deposit [401], of greasy dark grey sandy silt, cobbles, glass, clinker and small round stones. This material provided a make-up for the 0.18m deep modern tarmac surface.

Context List.

Context	Description	Interpretation	Level on top
400	Layer: Tarmac and stone chippings.	Surface	110.35
401	Layer: Soft, greasy dark grey sandy silt with occasional glass, clinker and small round stones.	Make-up for (400).	-
402	Layer: Soft, dark brownish grey sandy silt with small, sub-angular stones and rare cobbles.	Garden soil	-
403	Layer: Soft, mid to dark, slightly greenish grey sandy silt with occasional small round stones and rare charcoal flecks.	Garden soil	-
404	Layer: Soft, mid greenish grey sandy silt with a slight gritty component and occasional small to medium round stones.	Subsoil	-
405	Layer: Loose, mid yellowish brown sand and gravel.	Natural	108.90

6.0 Discussion.

A total of four trenches were excavated within the Grouse Garage area proposed for development. The trenches were placed on the basis of the topographical layout of the area. Bearing in mind not to cause any obstruction of the day to day running of the bus garage, a further proposed trench 5 had to be eliminated from the evaluation. Trench 1 and Trench 2 were situated to the east facing West Street, in order to recognise any possible medieval building or plots. Trench 3, situated further north east of trench 1 and 2 and Trench 4, situated at the most south eastern area of the development, were both placed in order to determine the scale of possible archaeology in the wider area.

Trench 1 revealed no archaeological features. Trench 2 exposed a total of 3 features but none of these are believed to be of archaeological nature. The drain [212] and both pits [206] and [208] all contained fragments of pot dated to the 20th century and hence are of little archaeological significance. Trench 3 contained a single feature [303], truncating the natural, located at the junction of the two trenches, fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from this feature, which may possibly represent part of a larger medieval structure. Despite extending the trench to the west to form a T-shape no evidence of any further archaeology was revealed. Trench 4 revealed no features or archaeological deposits.

No significant archaeology was recovered, despite evidence of Medieval and Roman occupation within the vicinity of the village. It can however not be excluded that the medieval feature uncovered in trench 3 is part of a larger picture relating to the medieval settlement excavated by MAP archaeological consultancy in 1997 immediately north of the proposed area of development.

7.0 Conclusions.

On the basis of the above results it is unlikely that further excavation work will be necessary. A watching brief would perhaps be advisable on the basis of the medieval pit/posthole uncovered in Trench 3, as further features may come to light during groundworks in the area not covered by the trial trenches.

8.0 Bibliography.

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North Yorkshire County Council (2000) Grouse Garage, High Street, Gargrave, North
Yorkshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

White, R (1997) The Yorkshire Dales: landscapes through time Batsford/ English Heritage

Williams, D Excavations at Gargrave (1977-1981) Craven District Council

9.0 Appendix 1 ~ Archive Index.

9.1 Drawing Register.

Dwg No	Description	Scale	Date	Initials
1	Section of pit [303]	1:10	25/02/02	AB
2	Plan of Trench 3	1:20	25/02/02	AB
3	Plan of trench 1	1:200	26/02/02	CFT
4	Plan of trench 2 & 3	1:200	26/02/02	CFT
5	Plan of trench 4	1:200	26/02/02	CFT

9.2 Photographic Register.

Frame	Description	View	Scale	Date	Initials
9/190202/9:00/B&W					
29	Pit/posthole (302) [303]	N	½ m	22/02/02	AB
30	Pit/posthole (302) [303]	N	½ m	22/02/02	AB
31	Pit/posthole (302) [303]	N	½ m	22/02/02	AB
9/250202/13:00/B&W					
8	Trench 4: North facing section	S	2x2 m	26/02/02	SD
9	Trench 4: North facing section	S	1x2 m	26/02/02	SD
10	Trench 4: Base	E	1x2 m	26/02/02	SD
11	Trench 1: west facing section	E	1x2 + 1x0.5m	26/02/02	SD
12	Trench 1: west facing section	E	1x2 + 1x0.5m	26/02/02	SD
13	Trench 1: west facing section	E	1x2 + 1x0.5m	26/02/02	SD
14	Trench 2: North facing section	S	1x1m	26/02/02	FP
15	Trench 2: North facing section	S	1x1m	26/02/02	FP
16	Trench 2: North facing section	S	1x1m	26/02/02	FP
17	Trench 2: Drain Construction	NE	1x1m	26/02/02	FP
18	Trench 2: Drain Construction	NE	1x1m	26/02/02	FP
19	Trench 2: Drain Construction	NE	1x1m	26/02/02	FP
20	Trench 2: Drain Construction	NE	1x1m	26/02/02	FP

10.0 Appendix 2 ~ Results of Cartographic & Documentary survey.

10.1 *Methodology.*

The archival search was carried out at the Wakefield HQ of the West Yorkshire Archive Service. The aim of this exercise was to consult all available cartographic sources for the development site in order to establish its former land-use. This information will help in deciding the extent and location of trial trenches. According to the catalogue of Yorkshire Enclosure Awards (English 1986) there is no surviving award or plan for this parish. Nor do the WYAS hold copies of any tithe award or plan. The earliest available map of the village was the 1st edition 6" OS map from 1852. This was consulted along with later editions at this scale and the earliest available 25" maps.

OS Maps consulted:

1852: 6" scale sheet 150
1910: 6" scale sheet 150 SW
1910: 6" scale sheet 150 SE
1909: 25" scale sheet 150/14
1909: 25" scale sheet 150/15
1938: 25" scale sheet 150/15

10.2 *Results.*

The map evidence showed that the majority of the site was free of buildings during the later 19th and earlier 20th century. For most of the period between 1852 and 1909 it was enclosed garden or open pasture. The brick garage to the south of the site (B) appears to have been constructed in the 1920's (information from NYCC brief). Prior to this the area now occupied by this building appears to have belonged to the Grouse Hotel and probably acted as garden or orchard. An enclosed area containing trees is marked on the 1852 map. The stone outhouse to the north of here (D) is marked on the 1852 map as a small complex of buildings. By 1909 this building was located within an enclosed area. As stated in the NYCC brief it probably served as an outhouse for the hotel. The 1909 map records a long linear boundary running from High Street through to West Street roughly along the line of the eastern wall of building (C). At this point the site was divided into a number of enclosures or paddocks. A smithy is marked on the West Street frontage on the 1852 map at a point in the northwestern corner of the development site. No other buildings are marked along this part of the West Street frontage between what is now numbers 20 and 22. A small building is present on the 1852 map that might have been a privy for the cottages on the other side of the road (as mentioned in the NYCC brief). The remainder of the site to the northeast appears to have been open at least since 1852.

10.3 Trench Locations.

It was common in medieval villages for the dwellings to be arranged along the street frontages with long parallel enclosures (*tofts*) running back from the street front buildings. The site contains two areas fronting onto West Street and it is important that trial trenches be located here to determine the presence or absence of medieval buildings or plots. Otherwise, given the lack of further information it will be necessary to spread other trenches across the site to gain a broad understanding of the extent of archaeological deposits and features here. It is acknowledged that the position and size of trenches will be determined to some extent by the day to day to requirements of the bus depot as it will still be in use when trial trenches are excavated.

Following the recommendations made by NYCC a total of five trenches is proposed covering a maximum area of 50 sq metres. The size and location of trenches is as follows:

Trench Number	Trench Size	Location
1	3m x 3m	Frontage of West Street
2	3m x 3m	Frontage of West Street
3	2m x 8m	Northeastern sector
4	3m x 3m	North of inspection ramp
5	2m x 2m	West Street access

11.0 Appendix 3 ~ Pottery Assessment.

Alan Vince.

11.1 Introduction.

Seventeen sherds of pottery from an evaluation at Gargrave, North Yorkshire, were submitted for identification and assessment. Two are likely to be of 12th/13th-century date with the remainder dating to the 18th and 19th centuries.

11.2 The Pottery

Medieval.

Two sherds of pottery from context 302 are likely to be of 12th/13th-century date. One of these is a Yorkshire Gritty ware jar, used for cooking and with a coating of soot on the exterior. Unusually, the vessel is decorated with two bands of roller-stamping. This decoration should be recorded by illustration. The second sherd is extremely unusual. It appears to be the rim of a vessel with a very small diameter and a cylindrical body. It too may be a Yorkshire Gritty ware, although the fabric is obscured. Alternatively, it may be the wheelthrown spout from a spouted pitcher or bowl. There is a rectangular cutout in the wall of the vessel, which might support the idea that it is a spout although there is soot around this cutout and no evidence for the luting of the wall of the vessel to another piece, which one would expect from a spout. Furthermore, the sherd is coated with an iron-rich deposit and, over this, a white crystalline deposit. Both of these may be related to the function of the vessel and suggest that it might, instead, be an industrial vessel. This sherd too requires illustration.

Post-Medieval.

Six sherds may be of 18th-century date, although in most cases they are of types which continued in use into the early modern period. They are a glazed red earthenware bowl (PMRED), blackglazed vessels (BL) and a small Staffordshire(?) stoneware jar or cup, decorated with combing and a brown wash. The latter type is clearly of early 18th-century date. All these sherds come from Trench 4 (contexts 401 and 402).

Early Modern.

Six sherds of 19th-century pottery were recovered. They are all factory-made products - buff ware (NCBW), white ware (WHITE), Derbyshire stoneware (DERBS) and an unsourced English stoneware (ENGs). The sherds come from contexts 205, 401 and 402.

11.3 Glass.

A single fragment of melted glass was present, in context 302. Although associated with medieval pottery, the glass appears to be of early modern (ie 18th-century or later) clear glass, with no sign of the chemical weathering associated with medieval and post-medieval glass. It

is most likely that this is a fragment of an early modern glass vessel or window that has been accidentally melted rather than production waste.

11.4 Assessment.

The two medieval sherds are both of interesting and unusual types. Both require illustration, at least for archive purposes.

The remaining pottery is of less interest in its own right and on balance probably indicates a phase of 19th-century activity on the site which includes one or more heirloom sherds of 18th-century date.

Context	Trench	Category	Cname	SUBFABRIC	Form	Nosh	NoV	PART	Description	Action
205		Emod	NCBW		BOWL	1	1	BS		
205		Emod	WHITE		BOWL	1	1	BS		
302	T3	Med	YG		JAR	1	1	BS	HORIZ BAND OF RSD; SOOTED EXT	DRAW/ PHOTO
302	T3	Med	YG		INDUST ?	1	1	BS	ID?; FORM?	DRAW
302	T3	Pmgl	GLASS	CLEAR	WASTE	1	1	BS	RUNNEL	
401	T4	Emod	WHITE		BOWL	1	1	BS	HORIZ BLUE BANDS	
401	T4	Emod	NCBW		BOWL	1	1	BS		
401	T4	Pmed- emod	BL		JAR	1	1	BS	OVAL HANDLE; MOTTLED BROWN GL INT AND EXT	
401	T4	Pmed- emod	BL		PANC	1	1	BS	BROWN GL INT	
401	T4	Pmed- emod	STBRS		JAR/CU P	2	1	BS	SMALL PEDESTAL BASE, COMBED DEC	
402	T4	Emod	DERBS		BLACKL EADING BOT	1	1	R		
402	T4	Emod	ENGs	SILTY;CF NOTTINGH AM BUT MUCH MORE IRON	JAR	1	1	BS	NARROW-NECKED BOTTLE FORM; HORIZ COMBED BANDS;PURPLE/BLACK BODY AND EXT GLAZE	
402	T4	Pmed- emod	BL		POSS?	1	1	B		
402	T4	Pmed- emod	BL			2	1	BS		
402	T4	Pmed- emod	PMRED		BOWL	1	1	BS		