

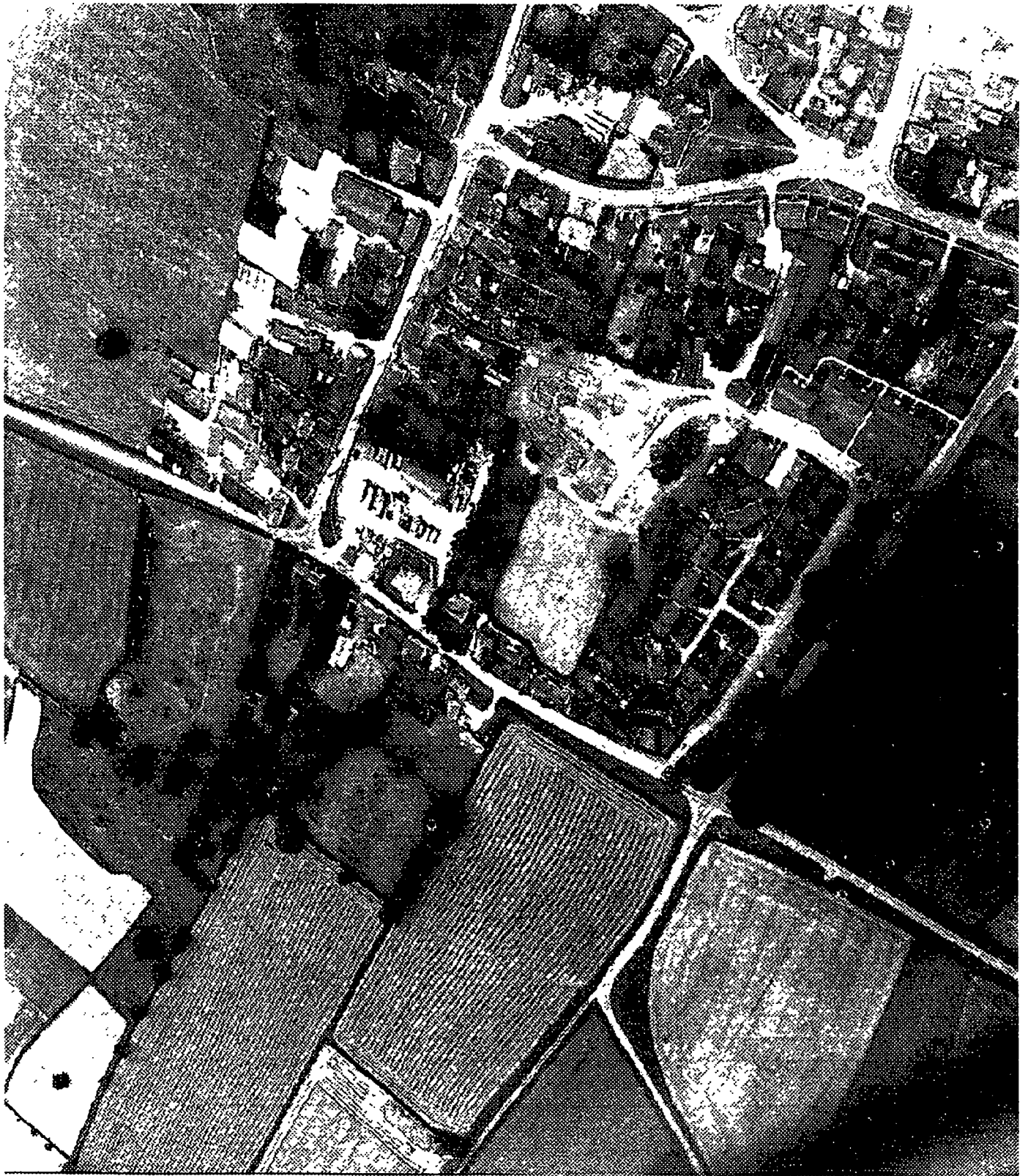
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SNY	895
ENY	635
CNY	2025
Parish	3123
Rec'd	18-12-95

**Main Street, Slingsby  
North Yorkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation



Aerial Photograph of Slingsby, North Yorkshire  
with kind permission of A L Pacitto

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# Main Street, Slingsby, North Yorkshire

## Archaeological Evaluation

### Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Castle Howard Estate to assess the archaeological importance of a site within the village of Slingsby (SE 6971 7490 : Fig 1). The proposed development site fronts onto The Green and High Street and lies 100m to the east of the ruin of Slingsby Castle which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No. NY373). The evaluation was carried out prior to an application for planning to build up to three houses on the site. The planning application number for the site is : 3/123/89A/AC, and has outline planning permission.

The site stands on an area of flat land to the north of the Howardian Hills. This an area of well drained calcareous fine loamy soils over limestone gravel. Some similar soils are affected by groundwater; (Badsey 2 Soil Association: SSEW 1983)

There has been no recorded, previous archaeological work carried out on the site

Six trenches were excavated by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. in October, 1995 (Fig 2). The results of the work are contained in this report.

All work was funded by Castle Howard Estate

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### Historical Background

The derivation of the name of Slingsby follows through from Selungesbi, Eslingesbi (eleventh century); Slingasbi (twelfth century), Slingebi, Lenggesby, Lengheby, and Lengeby (twelfth and thirteenth centuries Smith 1927)

#### The Manor

The Domesday survey records that the manor of Slingsby had 14 carucates in 1086, and was a berewick of Hovingham. In 1086 the carucates were held by Count Mortain, previous to this date the carucates were held by two thegns as two manors

Roger of Pont l'Eveque, Archbishop of York was tenant in 1167/8. Before 1184 the joint tenancy was held by William Hay and Robert Chambard, Hay it appears had the manor part.

Nicholas de Yeland held two knights fees in 1216-20 In the Spring of 1222/3 Nicholas de Yeland and his wife Eustacia were granted two oxgangs to Peter de Toreny The Wyvills, probable successors of the Hays were living in Slingsby by 1215 In 1253 Henry III granted William Wyvill free warren in Slingsby. The Wyvill family sold two parts of the manor in 1343 to Sir Ralph de Hastings. In 1344 Ralph de Hastings had a license to crenellate his dwelling and to impark certain woods in Slingsby He was the Sheriff of Yorkshire and a Keeper of York Castle but died at the Battle of Nevilles Cross in 1347.

The Hastings in 1406 had their land removed for taking part in the Mowbray and Scropes rebellion, but the land was restored in 1410 The family continues, through the sons, as a prominent Yorkist family.

In 1461 they were given the barony of Hastings (Sussex), and in 1475 William Lord Hastings had leave to "build, enclose, crenellate, embattle and machicolate" the castle or manor. In 1475 he was allowed to enclose and impark 2000 acres in Slingsby.

Hastings was beheaded in 1483 after the death of Edward IV. George Hastings was created Earl of Huntingdon in 1529 and in 1563 the manor was conveyed to Sir John Atherton, whose son conveyed the manor to Sir Charles Cavendish in 1594. William Cavendish was created Earl of Ogle and Duke of Newcastle as compensation for his losses in the Civil War. In 1691 John Holies, Earl of Clare received the Cavendish Estate through marriage, including Slingsby. Edward Harley held the manor in 1714 and it passed in to the Dukes of Buckingham in 1735. In 1750 it was acquired by Mrs Daley who in 1751 sold it to the 4th Earl of Carlisle who had held lands in Slingsby since the fourteenth century and thereafter the manor follows the descent of Castle Howard. Rent of 8 shillings and 8d was still being paid to Hovingham in 1619.

### Slingsby Castle

Some confusion seems to occur between the two manors of Slingsby. Wyvill Hall was located at the east end of the village and in 1619 was described as an old house of stone. Le Patourel (Patourel 1973), states that no moat could be seen at the site of Wyvill Hall. The site of the Hastings fortified house at the west end of the village does have extensive ditches, presumably of a moat (Fig 1), and hence the confusion.

Sir Charles Cavendish commissioned John Smythson, son of Robert Smythson, architect of Hardwick Hall and Woollerton Park, to build a house of considerable size in the early Seventeenth century (Pis 7 and 8: Girouard 1983). The building possessed small square turrets at all four external angles and narrow ranges of apartments projected forward slightly on the north and south elevations. The hall and Great Chamber probably occupied the first floor of the centre part of the house. The kitchen was located on the north side of the basement, some large fire places remain intact. The entrance was on the east and it is likely that the main stairs and secondary stairs to the kitchens were located at the front. The hall appears to have been along the south side of the house. Two vaulted cellars are to be found in the basement on the west side and are supported by octagonal columns. The windows are represented by pedimented mullion windows which are characteristic of the early seventeenth century. At present the building is in ruins, in need of consolidation and further work.

### The Village

The growth of the village was in a northerly direction due to the location of the railway. The village green lies to the south of the village and still possesses a maypole. The majority of the houses are constructed of stone, with tile roofs. Although agriculture was the main employer in the past, small industrial components such as the Brick and Tile works, and Sand and Limestone quarries are known to have existed. The Church of All Saints was constructed in 1869, in ashlar with a lead roof. The building consists of a chancel, with a north vestry, north and south chapels, nave with aisles, west tower and south porch. Little remains of the earlier church, other than some voussoirs and a corbel capital dated to the thirteenth century. In the north wall of the tower some incised grave slabs of the early fourteenth century can be seen. In the south chapel an effigy of a knight in armour of the late thirteenth century survives, if in rather a poor condition. Little is known of the earlier church; but in 1591 John Phillips, Bishop of Sodor and Man, was rector of Slingsby.

In 1619, Dodsworth recorded that "Ther is the walls of a faire chappell nere as bigg as the church within the castle walls, where they had service in tyme of warres within themselves."

## Excavation Methods

Six trenches were excavated on the site (Fig. 2). The topsoil and earlier garden soils were removed by a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket down to the levels at which in situ archaeological features occurred.

Each trench was planned at a scale of 1:20 and selected features were sampled to provide dating and functional information (Figs.3-6). A single context planning system was maintained (Appendix I), and the Trench and Feature sections were drawn at 1:10 and 1:20 (Appendix III) A photographic record of the excavation was also produced (Appendix IV).

## Excavation Results

### Trench 1

Trench 1 was situated to the west of the site (Fig. 2), aligned west to east and measured 4.4m x 1.6m. Three cut features were revealed, contexts 107, 109 and 111 (Figs. 3 & 7).

The earliest phase of activity was represented by two cut features, contexts 107 and 111, which cut into a 0.35m thick layer of silty sand, context 112. Context 107, a north-south linear cut measured c 1.7m in width at the top and was over 0.6m in depth. Only a small part of the upper fill of this feature was removed, therefore the full depth and the form of its base are unknown (Fig. 7). The profile appeared to be V-shaped, with the western edge being slightly steeper (c 60 degrees) to the eastern edge (c 50 degrees). Four fills were identified, contexts 103, 104, 105 and 106, which were composed of varying coloured sandy silts (Appendix I). Context 106 contained three medieval sherds (Appendix II).

Context 111 was situated towards the eastern end of the trench. This cut feature was c.0.9m by c.1m, with a depth of 0.4m. The edges fell at c 45 degrees to the flattish base. The single fill, context 108, a sandy silt, contained no finds.

A later feature, context 109, cut into the north-eastern part of context 110. The part of this feature that lay within the trench was c.0.6m x 0.2m in size, with a depth of 0.40m. The edges of the cut were near vertical with a flat base. The fill, a sandy silt context 108, contained no finds.

Context 102, a 0.48m thick deposit of silty sand, overlay the fills of the features mentioned above, and produced three medieval sherds (Appendix II). This deposit would appear to be the result of long-term horticultural activity in this area of the site. A 0.28m thick modern topsoil, context 101, completed the sequence in Trench 1.

0.76m  
cover

### Trench 2

Trench 2 was situated 11m east of Trench 1, and measured 4.25m by 1.6m (Fig. 6). A single linear feature, context 204 was revealed.

The earliest deposit encountered was a horizon of sub-angular and sub-rounded fractured sandstone gravel, context 206. Initially context 206 was seen as a deliberately laid surface, but further excavation showed it to be the surface of the frost-fractured bedrock. Context 205 was a deposit of sandy silt, 0.28m thick, overlying the top of the fractured bedrock, and which was cut through by a linear feature, context 204 (Fig. 7).

Context 204 crossed the central part of the trench on an east to west alignment; it was 1.05m wide at the top, 0.45m deep and had a V-shaped profile. The cut was filled by a sandy silt, context 203, which

contained appreciable amounts of sub-angular sandstone and limestone and three sherds of medieval pottery (Appendix II).

Context 203 was overlain by context 202; a deposit of sandy silt, 0.24m thick. A considerable depth of modern topsoil, context 201, represented the latest deposit in the trench, and was doubtless the result of modern gardening activity.

0.24  
2

### Trench 3

Trench 3 lay in the north-eastern corner of the site and measured 4.6m by 1.5m (Fig. 4). During excavation of this trench, seven medieval features were observed. These features were cut into a clayey sand with patches of limestone gravel which was encountered at a depth of 0.71m, context 304.

0.71m  
depth

The earliest feature, context 319, may have been a post hole. It was located 1.4m east of the trench's south-west corner and measured 0.74m long on the section, 0.42m wide and was 0.36m deep. This feature had a distinct change in profile from its mouth, which was conical, to the lower segment which was near vertical. Context 319 contained two fills, contexts 317 and 318. The lower fill, context 318, was a fine silty sand, and filled the steep sided segment of the cut; it contained a large angular piece of limestone that may have been packing. Above this lay context 317 which contained significant amounts of charcoal. This context was only 0.06m deep and was cut away by context 314 (Fig. 8).

Context 314, the cut of an irregular, undulating feature, ran along the north facing section for 1.4m, from the south-west corner, and truncated the upper fill of context 319. It contained a loose dark brown silty sand, context 313. Its undulating profile, up to 0.09m deep, and ragged plan may suggest 'Post in Trench' construction, however excavation was too limited and the feature too truncated to be certain of this.

Three stake holes, contexts 310, 312 and 316, may form a line running south-east from the north-west corner of Trench 4. All three had a similar sub-square shape measuring from 0.2m to 0.25m wide and had similar silty sandy fills, contexts 309, 311 and 315, but they varied greatly in depth, from a few centimetres (context 310), to 0.16m (context 312). Context 315 contained a piece of red sandstone, 0.17m x 0.11m x 0.06m which may have been packing.

A well-defined linear feature, context 308, entered Trench 3 from the north-east corner. Running slightly south-west for a distance of 2.22m, it ended in a rounded terminal of 0.44m diameter with a bowl shaped profile, and measured 0.11m deep. The remainder of the feature was of similar dimensions, with a rounded U profile. Filling context 308 was context 307; this was a silty sand that contained a little charcoal and moderate quantities of angular limestone gravel. This feature's function remains unknown but it may have been structural. It can be suggested that the gravel indicates it was refilled very soon after excavation with the excavated material.

Lying in the south east corner of Trench 3 was a pit, contexts 305, measuring up to 0.83m x 0.75m. This was not excavated but a piece of York Glazed Ware and large quantities of animal bone was noted in the top of this feature.

All the features described lay below context 303, a silty sand with occasional fragments of angular limestone and red sandstone, which measured up to 0.53m deep. This was below context 302, a friable loamy sand with traces of modern rubbish, which measured up to 0.3m deep. The nature of this deposit suggests deposition through cultivation. Above this lay context 301 the heavily rooted topsoil.

0.53  
x  
0.30  
x  
?

The density and diversity of features encountered in Trench 3 suggested it is in an area of continuous occupation during the medieval period. It seems likely that some of the features encountered are structural, possibly relating to medieval timber buildings.



#### Trench 4

Trench 4, located in the north-western corner of the site (Fig. 3), measured 5.5m by 1.6m, and was aligned east-west. Machine excavation of contexts 401 and 402, was followed by hand cleaning. This revealed a stretch of wall, running north-south across the trench.

The length of wall, context 403, comprised two faces of roughly squared unbonded limestone blocks. Contexts 405 and 407 were visible either side of the wall, context 403. These deposits were similar to context 402, but contained angular limestone fragments and a quantity of medieval pottery.

Two modern intrusive deposits were noted. To the east of the trench was a dog skeleton, context 406; in the north-western corner there was an area of top soil, context 404, which contained modern pottery. A number of limestone roof tiles with peg holes were recovered during the cleaning of Trench 4.

None of the features in Trench 4 were excavated.

#### Trench 5

Trench 5 was located 6m to the south of Trench 4 (Fig. 2); it was aligned east-west and measured 1.6m by 4.6m. Below the topsoil and subsoil, contexts 401 and 402, a number of modern and medieval features were observed.

Context 553 was a relatively shallow U shaped gully that ran north-south across the western end of Trench 5 (Fig. 5). It measured up to 1.8m wide and 0.18m deep and contained a single silty sandy fill, a number of large pieces of limestone were located in this fill. To the west, context 553 was cut away by a similarly sized feature. This re-cutting, context 555, contained two distinct fills, contexts 554 and 556 the lower fill being more compact. Cut 555 cut into sandy clays and had a steep western sided and a stepped eastern edge. Its base sloped from west to east.

Lying on top of and masking the southern portion of context 555, was a shallow feature, context 509, which was cut from the subsoil level.

In the centre and eastern portion of the trench was a narrow linear feature, context 512, which ran south-west to north-east across the trench, but was not excavated. A sub-rectangular pit, context 551, located close to the north-eastern end of context 512, measured 0.8m by 0.44m, and contained a silty-sand fill, context 550, which was 0.20m deep.

A pair of parallel features, contexts 505 and 507 ran east west across Trench 5. It is likely that these two features were furrows connected with recent horticulture on the site. The fills of contexts 505 and 507, (contexts 506 and 508) were very similar to the loamy sand of the subsoil, context 502.

#### Trench 6

Trench 6 was located to the south-east of the site (Fig. 2), and measured 5.60m by 1.60m. The removal of the turf and garden soil, context 601, revealed a number of features; contexts 602, 607 and 611.

Excavation was confined to the northern end of Trench 6, taking place in an area measuring 1.6m by 1.6m, and to a depth of 0.56m. A number of medieval and post-medieval dump layers and two features were revealed.

The earliest deposit was context 610, a dump layer, was excavated to a depth of 0.12m, and comprised a compact silty clay, with yellow mottles, (Fig. 9).

Cutting deposit 610 was context 611, a shallow flat-based sub-circular feature with a diameter of

0.48m, but it was only 0.04m deep. The feature was filled by context 609, a dark brown clayey silt.

Sealing this feature was another dump layer, context 608, which was in turn cut by the foundation trench, context 607, of an early nineteenth century wall, context 602. Context 607 ran east-west across the trench and measured 0.37m wide at the top, 0.23m wide at the base and was 0.33m deep. It had a steep sided flat based profile and contained a loamy fill; context 606. The wall rested on top of this fill. Only the north facing surface and top of the wall were uncovered. It was constructed of two faces of roughly squared limestone blocks, bonded with a coarse mortar, with later repairs in a hard grey concrete.

To the north of the wall, context 612 sealed the foundation trench and covered the entire trench, up to the face of the wall to a depth of 0.16m. Context 612 was a loose sandy loam with 20 per cent limestone chips and fragments ranging in size up to 0.08m by 0.07m. Lying on top of, and slightly compressed into it, was context 605. This was a tongue shaped deposit of angular limestone rubble and chippings that ran slightly north-east from the wall at its western end to the north-eastern trench edge. Above this context was a thin layer which lay directly below the top soil, context 603. Contemporary to this on the southern side of the wall was context 604. This context was not excavated, but modern brick and tile could be seen in its upper surface. Sealing 603 and 604 and lying on top of the wall was a thin layer of modern topsoil and turf; context 601.

## Conclusions

Following the excavations of the six trenches, there is evidence to show that the site was occupied during medieval times. There is also slight evidence to indicate occupation from prehistoric times through to the medieval period. Archaeology was found in Trenches 1-5 at depths of between 0.3m and 0.7m, but in Trench 6 the post-medieval wall was encountered at 0.05m.

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## APPENDIX I

### Context Listing

#### Trench 1

- 100 Unstratified finds
- 101 10YR 3/1 sandy silt
- 102 10YR 4/3 silty sand
- 103 10YR 4/4 fine sandy silt
- 104 10YR 5/4 fine sandy silt
- 105 10YR 5/1 fine silty sand
- 106 10YR 4/3 fine sandy silt
- 107 linear cut
- 108 10YR 4/2 sandy silt
- 109 cut
- 110 10YR sandy silt, fill of 109
- 111 cut
- 112 7.5YR 4/6 fine silty sand
- 113 field drain

#### Trench 2

- 201 10YR 3/1 sandy loamy silt
- 202 10YR 3/3 sandy silt
- 203 10YR 3/3 sandy silt
- 204 cut
- 205 10YR 4/4 sandy silt
- 206 10YR 5/4 silty sand

#### Trench 3

- 301 10YR 3/1 sandy loam
- 302 10YR 4/2 loamy sand
- 303 10YR 4/3 silty sand
- 304 10YR 5/8 clayey sand
- 305 10YR 3/6 silty sand
- 306 cut
- 307 10YR 4/4 silty sand
- 308 cut
- 309 10YR 4/2 sandy silt
- 310 cut
- 311 10YR 3/3 silty coarse sand
- 312 cut
- 313 10YR 3/3 silty sand
- 314 cut
- 315 10YR 4/4 silty sand
- 316 cut
- 317 10YR 3/3 fine silty sand
- 318 10YR 3/4-3/6 fine silty sand

319 cut

#### Trench 4

401 10YR 3/2 sandy loam  
402 10YR 4/2 slightly silty sandy loam  
403 10YR 4/2 slightly silty sandy loam  
404 10YR 4/2 slightly silty sandy loam  
405 10YR 4/2 slightly silty sandy loam  
406 10YR 4/2 sandy silt  
407 10YR 4/2 sandy loam

#### Trench 5

501 10YR 3/1 sandy loam  
502 10YR 4/2 loamy sand  
503 10YR 5/8 sandy loam  
504 10YR 3/1 silty sandy loam  
505 cut  
506 10YR 4/2 loamy sand  
507 cut  
508 10YR 4/2 loamy sand  
509 cut  
510 10YR 4/3 sandy loam  
511 10YR 4/2 silty sand  
512 cut  
551 10YR 3/3 sandy silt  
552 10YR 4/2 silty sand  
553 cut  
554 10YR 3/4 silty sand  
555 gully/ditch cut  
556 10YR 4/3-4/4 silty sand

#### Trench 6

601 10YR 3/1 silty loam  
602 wall  
603 10YR 3/1 silty loam  
604 10YR 3/1 sandy loam  
605 10YR 3/1 sandy loam  
606 10YR sandy loam  
607 wall foundation cut  
608 10YR 3/1 sandy loam  
609 10YR 3/3 clay silt  
610 10YR 3/3-3/2 silty clay  
611 cut  
612 10YR 3/1 silty loam

## APPENDIX II

### Finds Catalogue

Context	Description	
100	Total pottery - 5 sherds, 0 030kg 3 ?Gritty-type ware body sherds 1 Gritty Ware body sherd 1 York Glazed Ware body sherd	
	Brick/Tile , 0 010kg 1 fragment	
102	Total pottery - 3 sherds, 0 030kg 1 Gritty Ware body sherd 2 York Glazed Ware body sherds, one decorated with raised cordon and wavy comb impressions	
106	Total pottery - 3 sherds, 0 040kg 1 Brandsby-type Ware cooking pot rim 2 Brandsby-type Ware body sherds	13th/early 14th century
	Animal bone, 0 010kg 1 fragment	
	1 Flint flake	
203	Total pottery - 3 sherds, 0 030kg 2 abraded Gritty Ware body sherds 1 York Glazed Ware body sherd	
	Charcoal, 0 010kg 1 fragment	
300	Total pottery - 1 sherd, 0 010kg 1 Scarborough Ware body sherd	
305	Total pottery - 1 sherd, 0 015kg 1 York Glazed Ware body sherd, applied scale decoration	
313	Total pottery - 1 sherd, 0 020kg 1 Gritty Ware body sherd	
	Animal bone, 0 050kg 5 fragments	
	Burnt stone, 0 20kg 1 fragment	

- 315 Total pottery - 1 sherd, 0 010kg  
1 ?Prehistoric body sherd
- Burnt stone, 1 80kg  
1 fragment
- 317 Total pottery - 1 sherd, 0 020kg  
1 York-type Ware body sherd
- Animal bone, 0 20kg  
27 fragments
- 318 Animal bone, 0 10kg  
4 fragments
- 402 Total pottery - 28 sherds, 0 40kg  
2 body sherds - ?medieval fabric  
1 York-type Ware body sherd  
3 Gritty Ware body sherds  
2 Gritty Ware rim sherds, 1 weakly glazed  
6 York Glazed Ware body sherds  
1 York Glazed Ware base sherd  
5 Brandsby-type Ware body sherds  
1 Scarborough Ware body sherd  
5 Humber Ware body sherds  
1 Humber Ware frilled base  
1 blue and white earthenware body sherd
- Animal bone, 0 40kg  
25 fragments
- Lithic objects, 0 40kg  
4 fragments
- Roof tiles, 0 080kg  
2 fragments
- 504 Total pottery - 23 sherds, 0 20kg  
3 body sherds ?medieval fabric  
6 Gritty Ware body sherds  
2 Gritty Ware rim sherds  
6 York Glazed Ware body sherds  
1 Scarborough Ware body sherd  
4 Staxton/Potter Brompton Ware body sherds  
1 white earthenware body sherd
- Animal bone, 0 20kg  
18 fragments
- Coke ,0 050kg  
10 fragments

Lithic object, 0 10kg  
1 fragment

Roof tiles, 0 010kg  
1 fragment

Burnt stone, 0 70kg  
11 fragments

Slag, 0 030kg  
1 fragment

Charcoal, 0 010kg  
4 fragments

Mortar, 0 010kg  
1 fragment

Clay pipe, 0 020kg  
2 stems

Welsh roof slates, 0 020kg  
2 fragments

Window glass, 0 010kg  
2 fragments

Vessel glass, 0 020kg  
2 fragments

3 Fe objects, 0 050kg

550 Total pottery - 5 sherds. 0 050kg  
3 Staxton/Pottery Brompton Ware body sherds  
1 Staxton/Pottery Brompton Ware rim sherd  
1 Brandsby-type Ware body sherd

Animal bone, 0 020kg  
6 fragments

Lithic objects, 0 10kg  
2 fragments

552 Total pottery - 8 sherds. 0 050kg  
1 abraded Samian body sherd  
1 ?Shelly Ware body sherd  
1 ?Torksey-type Ware body sherd  
1 Gritty Ware body sherd  
3 York Glazed Ware body sherds  
1 York Glazed Ware rim sherd  
11th/12th century

- Animal bone, 0 050kg  
10 fragments
- Burnt stone, 0 020kg  
1 fragment
- Slag, 0 20kg  
1 fragment
- 554 Total pottery - 2 sherds, 0 020kg  
1 Humber Ware base sherd  
1 Roman Greyware body sherd
- Brick/Tile, 0 010kg  
1 fragment
- Animal bone, 0 010kg  
1 fragment
- Burnt stone, 0 080kg  
1 fragment
- 609 Total pottery - 2 sherds, 0 050kg  
1 Staxton/Potter Brompton Ware rim sherd  
1 Brandsby-type rim sherd
- Animal bone, 0 010kg  
1 fragment
- 610 Total pottery - 10 sherds, 0 20 kg  
2 York-type Ware pre-Conquest body sherds  
1 Gritty Ware body sherd  
2 Brandsby-type Ware body sherds  
2 Brandsby-type Ware rim sherds  
1 Staxton/Potter Brompton Ware body sherd  
1 Humber Ware body sherd
- Animal bone, 0 040kg  
6 fragments
- Burnt stone, 0 050kg  
1 fragment
- Slag, 0 30kg  
1 fragment
- 612 Total pottery - 16 sherds, 0 30kg



1 York Glazed Ware body sherd  
1 Ryedale-type Ware body sherd  
5 post-medieval red bodied Coarseware  
2 manganese-glazed coarse ware  
3 Staffordshire-type Slipper body sherds  
1 Pearlware body sherd  
2 Nottingham-type stoneware rim sherds  
1 white earthenware rim sherd

Window glass. 0 010kg  
1 fragment

Coal, 0 020kg  
1 fragment

Clay pipe. 0 020kg  
1 stem

### Pottery Summary

The total pottery assemblage consisted of 110 sherds: 1 prehistoric, 2 Roman, 6 pre-Conquest, 84 medieval, 13 post-medieval and 4 modern. The Roman sherds were from residual contexts in Trench 5, and consisted of a tiny sherd of abraded Samian and a larger less abraded sherd of Greyware. Pre-Conquest pottery (York-type, Shelly and Torksey-type Wares) occurred in Trenches 3, 4, 5 and 6, and suggest that there was 10th/11th century activity on the site. The earliest of the medieval fabrics represented is Gritty Ware which formed 24.5% of the medieval total and was found in all the excavated trenches. Gritty Ware dates to the 11th/12th centuries. York Glazed Ware (12th/early 13th century) was the commonest fabric represented (27.4% of the medieval total). Not all the York Glazed Ware sherds were from glazed vessels, as cooking pots were also present. Other medieval fabrics at the site included Scarborough ware (3.57% of medieval total) of 12th/13th century date, Staxton/Potter Brompton Ware sherds (11.9% of medieval total), Brandsby-type Ware (16.66% of medieval total) and Humber Ware (9.52% of medieval total). Five of the medieval sherds (5.95% of medieval total) were unidentified.

Although the pottery assemblage is small, it shows a range of dates and fabrics. The presence of pre-Conquest material is clearly significant. The suggestion of pre-conquest activity at the site is continued into the medieval period by the Gritty Ware, which overlaps the pre-conquest and immediately post-conquest periods. The York Glazed Ware is the most common fabric at the site, and coupled with the Gritty Ware, this suggests that the most intense occupation at the site was in the 12th century. The relatively small proportion of Humberware, which regionally is the major fabric during the 14th/15th centuries, and the absence of late medieval and early post-medieval fabrics bears out the suggestion that the major activity at the site is of early medieval date.

## APPENDIX III

### Archive Listing

#### Plans

Trench 1. Unexcavated features  
Trench 1. Excavated features  
Trench 2. Unexcavated features  
Trench 2. Excavated features  
Trench 3. Unexcavated features  
Trench 3. Excavated features  
Trench 4. Unexcavated features  
Trench 4. Excavated features  
Trench 5. Unexcavated features  
Trench 5. Excavated features Context 551  
Trench 5. Excavated features Contexts 553 and 555  
Trench 6. Unexcavated features  
Trench 6. Context 604  
Trench 6. Context 605  
Trench 6. Context 606  
Trench 6. Contexts 607 and 608  
Trench 6. Context 609  
Trench 6. Contexts 610 and 611

#### Sections

Trench 1.  
Trench 2.  
Trench 3. West facing  
Trench 3. North facing  
Trench 3. Cut 312 South facing  
Trench 3. Cut 316 South facing  
Trench 3. Cut 308 West facing  
Trench 4. ? facing  
Trench 5. Context 551  
Trench 5. Contexts 553 and 555 South facing  
Trench 6. West facing section  
Trench 6. North facing section

## APPENDIX IV

### Photographic Archive

#### Colour

1. Trench 4 Facing west
2. Trench 4. Facing west
3. Trench 4 Facing east
4. Trench 4 Facing east
5. Trench 5. Facing west
6. Trench 5. Facing east
7. Trench 4. Facing south
8. Trench 4 Linear Facing east
9. Trench 3 Contexts 310 and 312 Facing west
10. Trench 3 Contexts 310 and 312 Facing west
11. Trench 3 Context 308 Facing east
12. Trench 3 Context 308 Facing east
13. Trench 3 Context 316 Facing north-east
14. Trench 3 Context 316 Facing north-east
15. Trench 3 Context 318 Facing south
16. Trench 3 Context 318 Facing south
17. Trench 3 Context 318 and 314 Facing south
18. Trench 3 Contexts 318 and 314 Facing south
19. Trench 1. North-west baulk Facing north
20. Trench 1 North-west baulk Facing north
21. Trench 1 North-east baulk Facing north
22. Trench 5. Pit on north baulk Facing north
23. Trench 5 Pit on north baulk Facing north
24. Trench 6 Modern wall Facing east
25. Trench 6 Modern wall Facing east
26. Trench 5 Contexts 553 and 555 Facing north
27. Trench 5 Contexts 553 and 555 Facing north
28. Trench 5 Contexts 553 and 555 Facing south
29. Trench 5 Contexts 553 and 555 Facing south
30. Trench 6 Context 606 and wall Facing south
31. Trench 6 Context 606 and wall Facing south
32. Trench 6. Context 610 and wall Facing south
33. Trench 6 Context 610 and wall Facing south

#### Monochrome

1. Trench 4 Facing west
2. Trench 4 Facing west
3. Trench 4 Facing east
4. Trench 4 Facing east
5. Trench 5 Facing west
6. Trench 5 Facing east
7. Trench 4 Facing south
8. Trench 4 Linear Facing east
9. Trench 3 Contexts 310 and 312 Facing west

10. Trench 3. Contexts 310 and 312 Facing west
11. Trench 3. Context 308 Facing east
12. Trench 3 Context 308 Facing east
13. Trench 3 Context 316 Facing north-east
14. Trench 3. Context 316. Facing north-east
15. Trench 3. Context 318 Facing south
16. Trench 3 Context 318 Facing south
17. Trench 3 Context 318 and 314 Facing south
18. Trench 3. Contexts 318 and 314 Facing south
19. Trench 1. North-west baulk Facing north
20. Trench 1. North-west baulk Facing north
21. Trench 1. North-east baulk Facing north
22. Trench 6 Pit on north baulk Facing north
23. Trench 6. Pit on north baulk. Facing north
24. Trench 5. Modern wall Facing east
25. Trench 5 Modern wall Facing east
26. Trench 5 Contexts 553 and 555 Facing north
- 27 Trench 5 Contexts 553 and 555 Facing north
- 28 Trench 5. Contexts 553 and 555 Facing south
- 29 Trench 5 Contexts 553 and 555 Facing south
30. Trench 6 Context 606 and wall Facing south
- 31 Trench 6 Context 606 and wall Facing south
- 32 Trench 6 Context 610 and wall Facing south
- 33 Trench 6 Context 610 and wall Facing south