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RYTHERGATE, CAWOOD.

**REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION.
OSA REPORT No: OSA04EV07.**

NOVEMBER 2004.



OSA

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Report Summary.

REPORT NO: OSA04EV07 C 3628

SITE NAME: Land at Rythergate, Cawood E 2366

COUNTY: North Yorkshire S9553

PARISH: Cawood. (relates to previous

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE: SE 5726 3797 DBA E1063

PLANNING APPLICATION No: 8/35/18F/PA

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PERIODS REPRESENTED: Roman, medieval, and post-medieval.

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1.0 Abstract.

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by On-Site Archaeology on land adjacent to 40 Rythergate, Cawood, North Yorkshire on behalf of Loversall Estates Ltd. This work was conducted in order to fulfil an archaeological condition attached to the planning permission (Planning Ref.8/35/18F/PA) for a proposed residential development. The archaeological evaluation consisted of 3 days on site from the 20th – 22nd October 2004.

The archaeological programme consisted of the excavation of three trenches to determine the nature of archaeological deposits in the area. A number of archaeological features and deposits were revealed, including, post-holes, representing a late medieval structure and ditches of post-medieval date.



Figure 1. Site Location (NGR SE 5726 3797).

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2.0 Site Location, Geology, Topography and Land Use.

The site considered by this report is situated 250m to the northwest of the centre of the village of Cawood. The national grid reference for the centre of the site is SE 5726 3797 and it lies at approximately 7m to 8m AOD. The site covers an area of just under 0.31ha, and is a rectangular area approximately 80m x 40m which is bounded by the street frontage of Rythergate to the southwest, the White Cross Ski Club to the northwest, gardens belonging to number 40 Rythergate to the southeast and the embankment forming the River Ouse flood defences to the northeast.

The study area is situated on the Bunter sandstone, overlain by drift geology in the form of sand (including wind blown sand) and along the river edge, alluvium (Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales), 1973, Sheet 71).

The modern ground surface slopes down from the southwest (at approximately 8.30mAOD adjacent to the street frontage) to 7m AOD in the east (behind the flood defence embankment).

The site is currently an overgrown paddock, although in the southwest corner, adjacent to the street frontage is a small area of concrete hard standing.

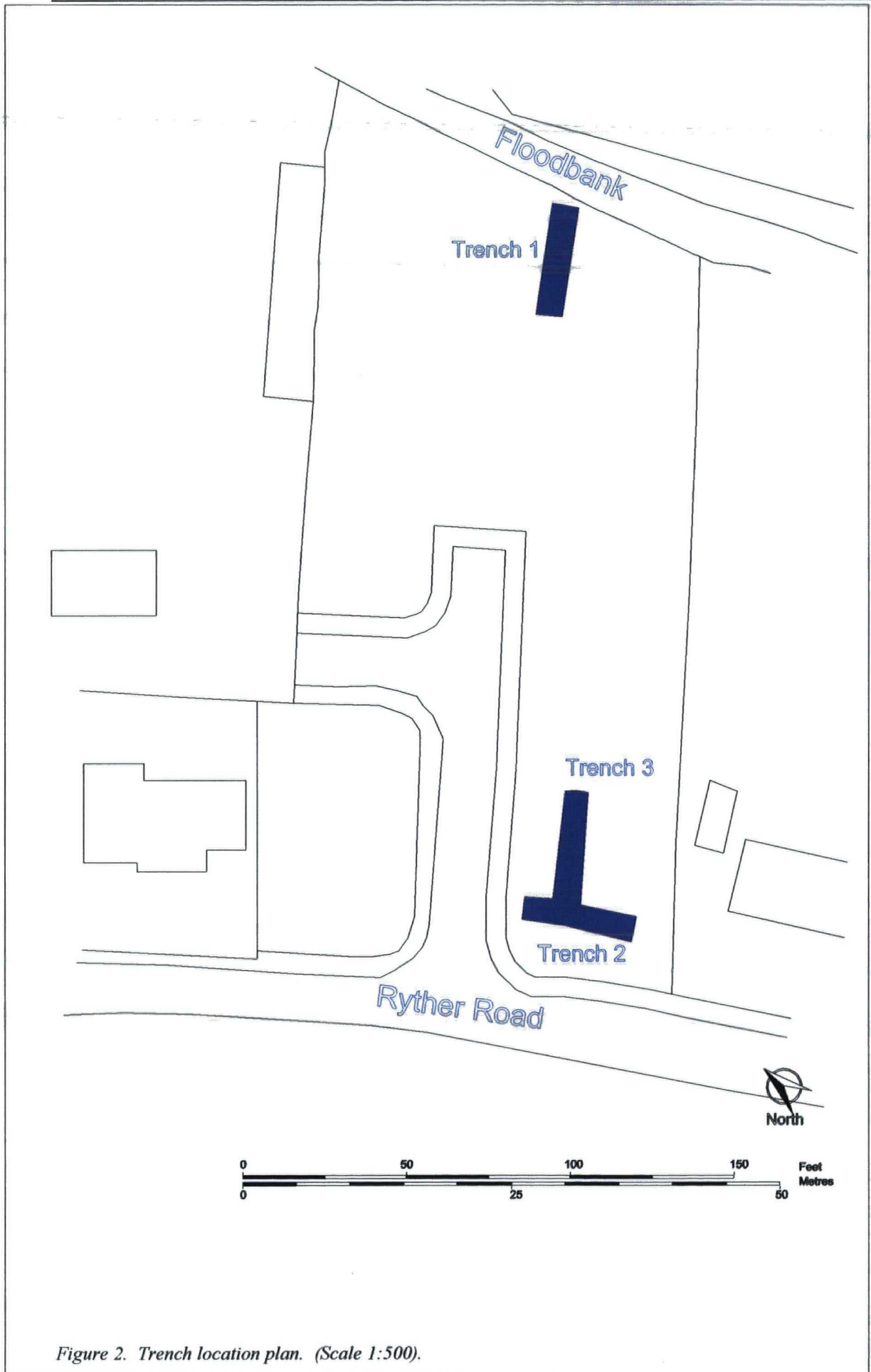


Figure 2. Trench location plan. (Scale 1:500).

3.0 Archaeological Background.

An archaeological desk-based assessment has previously been carried out (OSA February 2003), which provides a detailed account of all the archaeological information in the vicinity of the site. The information presented in the assessment is therefore summarised here.

The assessment found almost no evidence of remains of Prehistoric date. The lack of even residual material from any of the limited modern archaeological interventions relating to these earliest periods indicates that extensive Prehistoric activity did not take place.

Definite Roman material, indicative of occupation, has been found, although this has been limited to a single concentration to the northwest of the village at the Cawood Brick and Tile Works. The current site is in a similar location to the Brick works Roman site, on the outside of a river bend, and at a similar elevation above the water level. However, it is notable that no Roman finds have been found within Cawood itself.

The Anglo-Saxon period is represented by no certain archaeological remains in Cawood. However, documentary evidence indicates that it is at this time that the earliest predecessor of the modern village was established. As Rythergate appears to be one of the earliest routeways through the village it is possible that archaeological remains of this period may exist along side this road.

Much of the detailed discussion regarding the development of Cawood during the medieval period is covered by Blood and Taylor, 1992. Information relating to the medieval period is dominated by the Archbishops holdings, concentrated at the Castle and, to a lesser extent, by the other major property owners in the village, the de Cawood family, presumably based at Kensbury moated site.

During the medieval period the village developed as a poly-focal settlement, with distinct parts centred upon the church, Wistowgate and the core of the present village. This core is based upon the Market Place and a developed block of land comprising an incomplete grid of narrow lanes and passages between Rythergate and the River Ouse. The Market Place would have originally been considerably larger, with the limited modern layout being the result of encroachment along its edges. The northwest limit of the medieval village was presumably formed by Back Lane. The presence of such a large riverside market was almost the result of deliberate planning, to enable commercial exploitation of river and road traffic. This exploitation would have required quays or staithes along the waterfront and numerous late medieval records note the presence of wharfs at Cawood, all of which were in the possession of the Archbishop. The Archbishop also collected tolls from the ferry across the Ouse and was involved in the repair of the causeway, which approached the north bank of the river.

Whilst the creation of the Archbishop's inland port at Cawood will have been particularly useful within the context of communications between the Archbishops Castle and the wider region, it was also linked with the exploitation of a specific natural resource. Running southeast from the River Ouse, next to the wharfs and ferry and forming a division between the

village and the Castle, was the Bishop Dike (see Miller and Gee, 1983, for the detailed discussion from which this summary is drawn). This artificial watercourse linked the River Ouse with Huddlestone Quarry, to the west of Sherburn –in-Elmet. Magnesian limestone from the quarry, which was leased by the Dean and Chapter of York from the late 14th to mid 16th centuries, was known to have been used at York Minster and further afield, at Kings College Chapel and Eton College. The limestone used in Cawood Castle Gatehouse is also likely to have been obtained from Huddlestone. Whilst some of the stone is known from documentary records to have been transported by cart as far as Cawood, to be transferred onto the river via the wharfs, the creation of the canal would have saved this initially expensive part of the journey. The feat of engineering required to construct the Bishops Dike, which for much of its length is raised above the surrounding land, indicates the importance placed upon the exploitation of this resource, and by inference the importance of the port of Cawood as an integral part of this transport system.

The extent of occupation during the post-medieval period is illustrated by a late 18th century Enclosure Map. This indicates that although occupation was occurring along Rythergate as far out of the village as the present site, this was all concentrated on the west side of the road. The site itself has predominantly remained open land from at least the 18th century until well into the 20th century.

4.0 Methodology.

The overburden was removed by a JCB excavator fitted with a toothless bucket down to the level of the first visible archaeological horizon. The exposed surfaces were then cleaned by hand in order to detect any archaeological features revealed through textural or colour changes in the deposits. Once this had been completed, sections were hand excavated through the archaeological features that had been identified.

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

The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section (NYCC September 2004).

5.0 Results.

5.1 Trench 1.

This trench was located within the northeast part of the site, closest to the River Ouse flood defence bank. It was aligned southwest to northeast, and was approximately 10m long and 2m wide, down to a maximum depth of 1.20m (a sample of the section of this trench is shown on Plate 1).

The earliest deposit (104) encountered was only visible in the southwest end of the trench, at a depth of 0.90m (5.90m AOD) below the modern ground surface. This deposit comprised soft mid yellow to yellowish brown sandy silt containing occasional fragments of tile. This was sealed by a trench-wide layer of broken roof tile within a matrix of mid yellow brown silty sand (103). The tile layer was between 0.25m and 0.50m thick (thickest at the northeast end of the trench) and included fragments of flat peg tile and pantile, together with modern (19th to 20th century) sherds of pottery. Groundwater rapidly filled the trench following the excavation of this layer and stabilised at approximately 6.00m AOD (Plate 2).

The tile dump was sealed by a 0.25m thick layer of friable mid grey brown sandy clay silt (102), which again contained modern ceramics, followed by 0.20m of firm, pale brown clay (101). The latest deposit recorded in the trench was the modern, mid grey brown clay silt topsoil (100) with rough grass cover. The top of this was at 6.80m AOD at the southwest end of the trench and 6.73m AOD at the northeast end.

5.2 Trenches 2 and 3.

These two trenches were located close to the Rythergate street frontage in the southeast corner of the site. Trench 2 was approximately 10m long and 2m wide and was aligned roughly parallel to the street. Trench 3 was also 10m by 2m and was positioned perpendicular to the line of the street, joining Trench 2 approximately half-way along its northeast side. As the two trenches were conjoined they were excavated and recorded together with a single sequence of context numbers being allocated (from 200 to 231). The results of these two trenches will therefore be described together under a single heading.

The earliest deposit encountered was the pale orange to brownish yellow silty clay to silty sand natural (202). This was broadly level within Trench 2, with maximum height of 7.11m AOD at the northwest end of the trench and 7.05m AOD at the southeast end, but sloped down appreciably to the northeast end of Trench 3 (furthest from the street frontage), to a maximum height of 6.50m AOD. The natural had been cut by several features, some of which exhibited a limited degree of intercutting.

At the southeast end of Trench 2 the surface of the natural was cut by two features. The earliest of these was [216] a shallow, gently sloped gully orientated approximately east west. This was only 0.10m to 0.20m deep, 0.40m wide and survived for a maximum length of 1.50m. The single fill (204) consisted loose, pale grey brown sandy silt with occasional flecks of

charcoal and CBM, but no other finds. The CBM includes probably late medieval tile and a single fragment of brick that may be of post-medieval date. The eastern end had been truncated by a deeper feature [217]. This appeared to fill the entire width of Trench 2 at this southeast end, and extended for a maximum of 1.00m from the end of the trench. It either represents a single, irregularly shaped cut, or possibly several intercutting features, but as much of this continued beyond the edges of excavation it was not possible to determine which (Plate 3). Cut [217] was a maximum of 0.40m deep and included some gently sloping sides and others that were close to vertical. Only a single fill was recognised, suggesting that even if the cut represents more than a single feature, they were all filled in as part of the same process or activity. The fill (203) was a friable, mid grey brown sandy clay silt containing occasional small pebbles, fragments of CBM (including misfired waste material) and charcoal. Single sherds of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery were also present.

Further to the northwest, occupying much of the central part of Trench 2, was a second shallow linear feature [224] (Plate 3). This was larger than [216], being a total of 4.50m long, and 0.90m wide, but was also very shallow, with a maximum depth of 0.14m. The edges of the cut were very poorly defined, with gently sloping sides down to a broadly flat base. The base, however, included a frequent signs of what appeared to be root holes. The single fill (214) of this feature (excavated in two sections) was a friable, mid to pale grey brown sandy silt, which contained occasional flecks of CBM. A single sherd of 17th to 18th century pottery was also recovered from the top of the fill during initial cleaning of the feature. This linear feature was cut by one of a number of modern service trenches (all of which were given the number (215)). No other features were present within Trench 2.

Concentrated in the southwest part of Trench 3 (close to the join with Trench 2) were eight postholes, cut into the surface of the natural (Plate 4). These varied in shape and size, from small oval [231] and D-shaped [225] a maximum of 0.20m in diameter, to squares [226] or rectangles [229] 0.30m to 0.45m across and larger ovals [218], [222], [223] and [227], up to 0.70m in diameter. All but one of these contained identical fills of mid grey brown sandy silt, (the exception being (228) which was slightly lighter in colour). Two of the fills (228 and 230) contained no finds. Two more (210 and 212) contained only occasional medieval tile (although it was notable that none of this was waste material). The remaining fills all contained occasional sherds of pottery. In one case this was Roman (209), another medieval (205) and in two (211 and 213) late medieval Humberware was present.

To the northeast of the group of postholes were three linear features. Two of these were orientated southwest to northeast. The larger [220] was a maximum of 7.60m long and at the northeast end of the trench a minimum of 2m wide. A section excavated through this feature revealed a steep to vertical side to a sloping base, at a maximum depth of 0.40m (Plate 5). The single fill (207) was a very soft mid to light grey brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles. This contained occasional fragments of pottery dated to the medieval and late medieval periods together with CBM including vitrified waste material. A short distance to the west of this large linear feature was a second, smaller, roughly parallel feature [221]. This was approximately 2m long, and 0.60m wide. The majority of this feature was very shallow, (0.05m) with gently sloping sides and a flat base, but in the centre was a deeper (0.20m)

circular posthole, 0.25m in diameter. The fill (208) was, like the postholes, a mid grey brown sandy silt, which contained occasional fragments of medieval tile (which was again like the postholes notable for the lack of waste material), but no other finds.

The southwest ends of [221] and [220], and one of the largest postholes [222] were all cut by a shallow southeast to northwest aligned linear feature [219]. This was a maximum of 1.40m long, 0.55m wide and 0.10m deep, with shallow sides and a flat base. The fill (206) clearly differed from the other features in Trench 3, being a dark grey brown clay silt, containing tile (including waste material) and pottery of late 17th or 18th century date.

All of the non-modern features within Trench 2/3 were sealed by a 0.25m thick layer of mid yellow brown clay sand silt subsoil (201), followed by modern topsoil 0.30m thick. The modern surface was at between 7.70m AOD at the western end of Trench 2, sloping down to 7.16m AOD at the northeast end of Trench 3.

6.0 Discussion and Conclusions.

The evaluation has revealed the presence on the site of archaeological remains dating from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. These were only present within the Trenches excavated closest to the street frontage. In the case of the Roman period this was limited to rare sherds of pottery retrieved from what are almost certainly later features. The only datable sherd is likely to be of later 1st or early 2nd century date, suggesting that it is not related to the Roman site excavated at the Cawood Brick and Tile works in the 1930's, which was dated to the late 2nd to late 4th centuries.

The features excavated in Trench 2/3 can probably be divided into a medieval phase and at least one post-medieval phase of activity. The medieval activity is represented by the postholes, the latest dating for which is provided by the Humberware pottery, which is probably of later 14th century date, and the shallow slot, with central posthole to the northeast of these. There is no evidence for intercutting between these features, suggesting that they represent a single phase of structural activity. This may have been a small late medieval timber building, set back slightly from the Rythergate street front. The remaining features all appear to be of post-medieval date and either represent drainage ditches, hedged boundaries, or horticultural features.

The results of Trench 1, further from the street, suggest that this lower lying area was not utilised during the medieval period. Prior to the construction of the flood defences the northeast part of the site would have formed the seasonally flooded edge of the River Ouse.

The proposed development of the site is to involve the construction of nine dwellings, four of which are to be situated on the street front and the remainder behind, together with a new access road and services. The finished floor levels of the new buildings are to be approximately 600mm above the existing ground service, so the development impact should be limited to the foundations themselves, together with the deepest groundworks associated with the new road and services. An appropriate level of mitigation would therefore appear to be to undertake a watching brief during groundworks, which would be most likely to encounter archaeological remains of medieval date closest to the Rythergate frontage. Any such decision must, however, lie with the North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Unit and the local planning authority.

7.0 Bibliography.

Blood, N.K. & Taylor C.C. (1992). Cawood: An Archiepiscopal Landscape. In: *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 64, 1992.

Miller, J.S. & Gee, E.A. (1983). The Bishop Dyke and Huddlestone Quarry. In: *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 55, 1983

North Yorkshire County Council (September 2004). Land at Rythergate, Cawood, North Yorkshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching.

On-Site Archaeology Ltd (February 2003). Rythergate/Ryther Road, Cawood. A desktop Archaeological Study. (OSA Report No: OS03DT01)

8.0 Appendix 1 ~ List of Contexts.

Context	Description (and interpretation)	Extent	Thickness
<i>Trench 1</i>			
100	Friable mid grey brown clay silt	Tr	0.25m
101	Plastic pale brown clay	Tr	0.20m
102	Friable mid grey brown sandy clay silt	Tr	0.25m
103	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand and tile	Tr	0.25m – 0.50m
104	Soft mid yellow to yellow brown sandy silt	Tr	0.30m +
<i>Trenches 2 & 3</i>			
200	Friable dark grey brown sandy clay silt	Tr	0.30m
201	Friable mid yellow brown clay sand silt	Tr	0.25m
202	Firm to soft pale orange to brownish yellow silty clay to silty sand (natural)	Tr	N/A
203	Friable mid grey brown sandy clay silt	1.70m x 1.10m	0.40m
204	Loose pale grey brown sandy silt	0.80m x 0.40m	0.10m
205	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt	0.35m dia	0.15m
206	Friable dark grey brown clay silt	1.35m x 0.55m	0.10m
207	Very soft mid to light grey brown sandy silt	5m + x 0.80m	0.40m
208	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt	1.95m x 0.55m	0.20m max
209	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt	0.70m dia	0.30m
210	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt	0.50m dia	0.25m
211	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt	0.20m x 0.15m	0.08m
212	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt	0.40m x 0.30m	0.23m
213	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt	0.60m x 0.50m	0.30m
214	Friable mid to pale grey brown sandy silt	4.5m x 0.90m	0.10m
215	Mottled dark grey brown and mid orange sandy clay silt and silty clay	variable	Not exc
216	Shallow linear cut	0.80m x 0.40m	0.10m
217	Irregular cut	1.70m x 1.10m	0.40m
218	Steep sided circular posthole	0.35m dia	0.15m
219	Shallow linear cut	1.35m x 0.55m	0.10m
220	Steep sided, sloping based linear cut	5m + x 0.80m +	0.40m
221	Shallow linear cut with steep sided, circular posthole in the centre	1.95m x 0.55m	Max 0.20m
222	Steep sided oval posthole	0.70m dia	0.30m
223	Steep sided oval posthole	0.50m dia	0.25m
224	Shallow linear cut	4.5m x 0.90m	0.10m
225	Steep sided D-shaped posthole	0.20m x 0.15m	0.08m
226	Sub-rectangular vertical sided posthole	0.40m x 0.30m	0.22m
227	Steep sided oval posthole	0.60m dia	0.30m
228	Friable light brownish grey sandy silt	0.45m x 0.40m	0.30m
229	Vertical sided oval posthole	0.45m x 0.40m	0.30m
230	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt	0.15m dia	0.10m
231	Steep sided oval posthole	0.15m dia	0.10m

9.0 Appendix 2 ~ Archive Index.

9.1 Drawing Register.

Dwg No	Description	Scale	Date	Initials
1	Trench 2/3 plan of all archaeological features	1:20	211004	AD

9.2 Photographic Register.

Frame	Description	Scale	Date	Initials
<i>Film # Digital 221004</i>				
1-2	Tr 1, sample of SW section	1m	201004	GB
3-4	Tr 1, showing groundwater level	1m	201004	GB
5-7	Tr 2, pre-exc	1m	201004	GB
8	Tr 2, pre-exc	1m	201004	GB
9	Tr 2, sections through [216] and [224]	1m	211004	GB
10-11	Tr 2, sections through [216] [217] and [224]	1m	211004	GB
12	Tr 2, sections through [216] and [217]	1m	211004	GB
13-14	Tr 3 postholes	1m	211004	GB
15	Tr 3 postholes and ditch [220]	1m	211004	GB
16-17	Tr 3 postholes	1m	211004	GB
18	Tr 3, section through ditch [220]	1m	211004	GB
19	Tr 3 postholes and ditch [220]	1m	211004	GB
20	Tr 3 postholes	1m	211004	GB

10.0 Appendix 3 ~ Finds Assessment.

Alan Vince, & Kate Steane¹.

10.1 Summary.

Seventy-six finds were recovered from an archaeological evaluation at Cawood, North Yorkshire, carried out by *On-Site Archaeology Ltd* (site code OSA04 EV07). They represent no more than 75 artefacts and weigh in total 1.180Kg.

The finds range in date from, possibly, the Roman period to the late 18th or 19th century and include waste from the production of flat roof tiles.

10.2 Description.

The finds consist mainly of fragments of ceramic building material, with some pottery and a single iron nail shaft (Table 1).

10.2.1 Ceramic Building Material.

Fifty-nine fragments of flat roof tile and a single fragment of brick were recovered. The flat roof tile consists in the main of small spalled fragments but includes overfired, vitrified and distorted pieces, some of which have oxidation patterns showing that they were re-fired in the kiln after breakage. These are clearly production waste and include fragments, which could not have been used, even as seconds. This waste comes from three contexts: 203, 206 and 207, whilst the remaining tile includes pieces from contexts 204, 205, 208, 210, 212 and 215.

The thickness of the fragments was measured (Table 2) and indicates that the definite waste fragments have a wider thickness range than the remainder. This may be due to the bloating of the clay. The mean thickness of the waste tiles was 14.62mm whilst the remainder have a mean thickness of 13.42mm.

The tile fabric contains sparse to moderate inclusions of quartz sandstone, probably mainly of lower Carboniferous Millstone Grit, up to 0.5mm across, in a groundmass of fine, calcareous clay. The surface sometimes has a thick white 'salt surface' caused by the reaction of the carbonate inclusions with clay minerals in the presence of brine. This fabric is found in the City of York in the late medieval period. The calcareous body, and the presumed presence of brine, points to the use of an estuarine or marine clay, which discounts the local boulder clay although the underlying Mercian Mudstone might have been used. The sand inclusions, however, are identical to those found in glacial till and fluvio-glacial sands in the southern Vale of York. No sign of either nibs or pegholes were present.

The brick fragment, from context 204, has a very sandy fabric without a calcareous matrix and is probably of post-medieval date.

¹ 25West Parade, Lincoln, LN1 1NW

10.2.2 *Iron.*

The shaft of an iron nail was recovered from context 210.

10.2.3 *Pottery.*

Roman?

A fragment of sandy greyware from context 203 and a bead rimmed jar from context 209 are probably of Roman date. The latter, a rim sherd, is tempered with a coarse mixed sandstone sand and has a black fabric. It is likely to be of early Roman date (i.e. 1st to early 2nd century).

Medieval.

A sherd of Staxton-type ware from context 203, a sherd of York glazed ware jar from context 207 and an unidentified sand-tempered ware from context 205 probably date to the later 12th to 14th centuries.

Later Medieval.

Sherds of Humberware of late 14th to 16th-century date were recovered from contexts 207, 211 and 213. They include sherds of large closed vessels with sparse suspension glaze (either jugs or jars) and of unglazed drinking jugs. The latter, from contexts 207 and 213, are likely to be of late 14th century date.

Post-medieval.

Sherds of glazed red earthenware were recovered from contexts 203, 206 and 214. They include a fragment with a whitish internal deposit. This is interpreted as a chamber pot sherd. The remaining sherds are probably from bowls. All probably date from the later 17th or 18th centuries.

Early Modern.

A sherd of transfer-printed ware bowl was recovered from context 215. It can be broadly dated between the later 18th and late 19th centuries.

10.3 *Assessment.*

The pottery indicates activity in the area in the Roman period and then again from the later 12th century through to the 19th century. This is typical of the sort of assemblage found on rural sites where the finds are present as a result of manuring, including the spreading of night soil of urban origin (in this case presumably York or Selby).

The flat roof tile production waste is an unlikely component of either farmyard manure or night soil. It is therefore either likely to indicate the local presence of tile manufacture or, perhaps, the use of tile waste as metalling. In Essex, for example, tile waste from a production site at Danbury was traded, as waste, as far as Chelmsford, a distance of about 10-15 miles.

Although it might date to any period between the mid 12th and the 17th centuries, it is might be of late medieval date, based on the similarity in fabric with tiles of this date from York.

Since all the finds are stratified they should be retained for potential future study.

Analysis of the tile fabric might establish whether or not they are waste from a York tiliary or indicate local production.

10.4 Costing.

Thin section and chemical analysis of a sample of tile would cost £46.00 plus VAT, inclusive of a report.

10.5 Tables.

Table 1. Summary of finds.

class	Sum of Nosh	Sum of NoV	Sum of Weight
CBM	60	60	993.5
IRON	1	1	12.0
POTTERY	15	14	175.0
Grand Total	76	75	1,180.5

Table 2. Incidence of flat tiles by thickness

THICKNESS	not waste	waste	Grand Total
12	2	2	4
13	1	4	5
14	1	1	2
15	3	2	5
16	3	1	4
17	1	1	2
18		1	1
19		1	1
Grand Total	11	13	24

Table 3. Catalogue of finds

Context	class	cname	date	subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Description	Weight	Use	TH	Condition
203	POTTERY	MEDLOC	1.2	ROM?	JAR	1.00	1.00		1.00			
203	POTTERY	STAXT	12.2		JAR	1.00	1.00		1.00			
203	POTTERY	GRE	16.2		CHP	1.00	1.00		3.00	HEAVY WHITISH DEPOSIT INT		
203	CBM	MTIL	12.2	not waste	FLAT	1.00	1.00		1.00		FRAG	
203	CBM	MTIL	12.2	not waste	FLAT	1.00	1.00		3.00		12	
203	CBM	MTIL	12.2	waste	FLAT	1.00	1.00	VITRIFIED; DISTORTED	13.00		6-10	WASTE
203	CBM	MTIL	12.2	waste	FLAT	1.00	1.00	VITRIFIED	6.00		19	WASTE?
203	CBM	MTIL	12.2	waste	FLAT	1.00	1.00	VITRIFIED	19.00		16	WASTE?
203	CBM	MTIL	12.2	waste	FLAT	1.00	1.00	VITRIFIED	15.00		13	WASTE?
203	CBM	MTIL	12.2	waste	FLAT	1.00	1.00	VITRIFIED	9.00		12	WASTE?
204	CBM	MTIL	12.2	not waste	FLAT				45.00		FRAG	
						13.00	13.00					
204	CBM	MTIL	12.2		BRICK	1.00	1.00		12.00		FRAG	
205	POTTERY	MEDLOC	12.2	A RQ <1.0MM;OXI D	JAR	1.00	1.00		6.00	BS		
205	CBM	MTIL	12.2	not waste	FLAT	1.00	1.00		0.50	BS		
206	CBM	MTIL	12.2	not waste	FLAT	2.00	2.00		2.00		FRAG	
206	CBM	MTIL	12.2	not waste	FLAT	1.00	1.00		19.00		16	
206	CBM	MTIL	12.2	waste	FLAT	1.00	1.00	VITRIFIED	59.00		12	WASTE?
206	POTTERY	GRE	16.2		BOWL	2.00	1.00		9.00			ABRA
206	POTTERY	GRE	16.2		BOWL	1.00	1.00		68.00			ABRA
207	POTTERY	YORK	12.2		JAR	1.00	1.00	INT GLAZE	4.00			
207	POTTERY	HUM	14.2		DJ	1.00	1.00		11.00			
207	POTTERY	HUM	14.2		JUG/JAR	1.00	1.00		29.00			
207	CBM	MTIL	12.2	not waste	FLAT	2.00	2.00		3.00		FRAG	
207	CBM	MTIL	12.2	not waste	FLAT	3.00	3.00		11.00		FRAG	
207	CBM	MTIL	12.2	not waste	FLAT	1.00	1.00		167.00		17	
207	CBM	MTIL	12.2	not waste	FLAT	1.00	1.00		31.00		16	
207	CBM	MTIL	12.2	not waste	FLAT	1.00	1.00		16.00		15	ABRA
207	CBM	MTIL	12.2	not waste	FLAT	1.00	1.00		94.00		14	
207	CBM	MTIL	12.2	not waste	FLAT	1.00	1.00		18.00		12	
207	CBM	MTIL	12.2	waste	FLAT	1.00	1.00	VITRIFIED	19.00		18	WASTE?
207	CBM	MTIL	12.2	waste	FLAT	1.00	1.00	VITRIFIED	36.00		17	WASTE?
207	CBM	MTIL	12.2	waste	FLAT	1.00	1.00	VITRIFIED; SEALED BREAK	54.00		15	WASTE
207	CBM	MTIL	12.2	waste	FLAT	1.00	1.00	VITRIFIED	83.00		15	WASTE?
207	CBM	MTIL	12.2	waste	FLAT	1.00	1.00	VITRIFIED; DISTORTED;	42.00		14	WASTE

11.0 Appendix 4 ~ Plates.



Plate 1. Sample section of Trench 1. (Scale of 1m).



Plate 2. General view of Trench 1 showing groundwater level. (Scale of 1m).



Plate 3. Trench 2 showing contexts [216], [217] & [224]. (Scale of 1m).



Plate 4. Trench 3, postholes. (Scale of 1m).



Plate 5. Trench 3, ditch [220]. (Scale of 1m).