

Plate 1. Trench 1 - General View. Facing East



Plate 2. Trench 1 - General View. Facing North



Plate 3. Trench 2 - General View. Facing North West



Plate 4. Trench 3 - Pre Excavation. Facing South

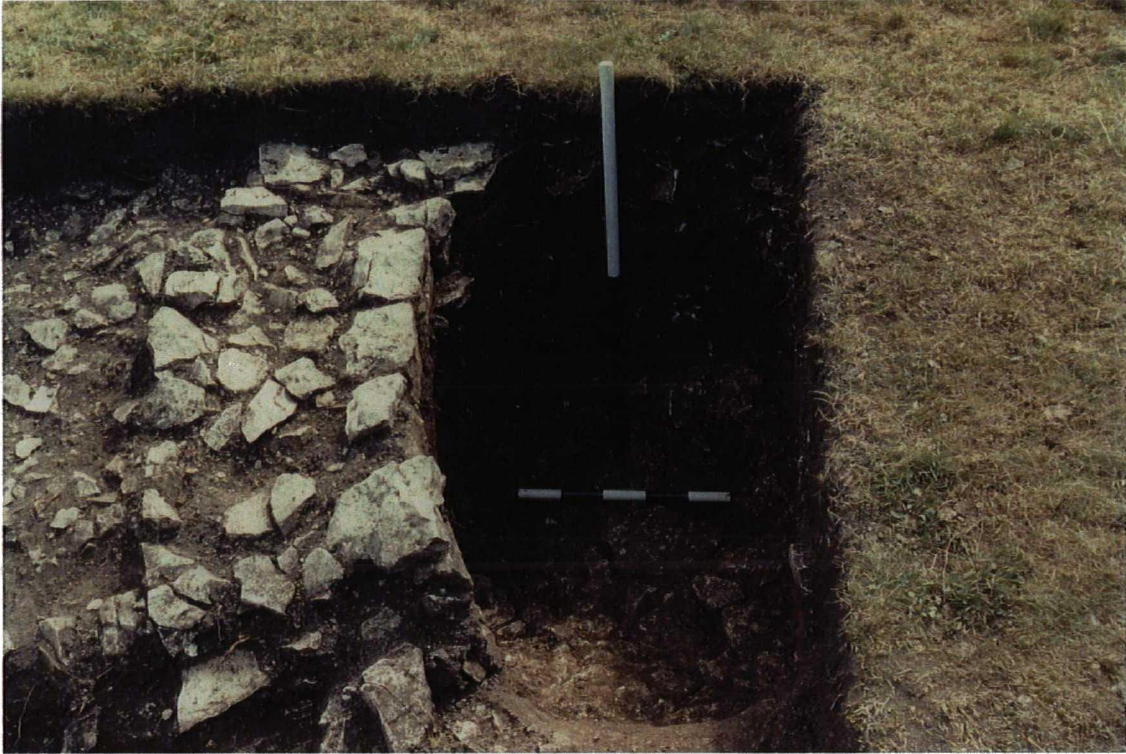


Plate 5. Trench 3 - Wall 3001. Facing East



Plate 6. Trench 5 - Walls 5005 and 5006. Facing North West



Plate 7. Trench 5 - Wall 5006. Facing North



Plate 8. Trench 6 - Feature 6018. Facing North



Plate 9. Trench 6 - Linear Feature 6010. Facing East



Plate 10. Trench 6 - Postholes 6011 and 6013; Stakeholes 6015, 6017 and 6020. Facing North

APPENDIX 1

Context Listing

Land at the village hall, main street, Foxholes (Site Code MAP 03-03-05)

Evaluation Trench 1

Context	Description
1000	Deposit 10YR 3/1; sandy loam
1001	Deposit 10YR 3/3; sandy silt
1002	Deposit 10YR 3/2; sandy loam
1003	Deposit 10YR 3/3; sandy silt

Evaluation Trench 2

Context	Description
2001	Deposit 10YR 3/1; silt, Topsoil
2002	Deposit 10YR 3/2; silty clay
2003	Deposit 10YR 3/1; silty loam
2004	Deposit 10YR 3/2; silty loam
2005	Deposit 10YR 4/6; sandy clay
2006	Deposit 10YR 8/1; chalk

Evaluation Trench 3

Context	Description
3000	Deposit 10YR 5/3; silt, Topsoil
3001	Structure Wall
3002	Deposit Mixed small chalk frags.; possible surface
3003	Deposit 10YR 4/3; silty loam with chalk frags.
3004	Deposit 10YR 4/3; silty loam; fill of Cut 3005
3005	Cut Pit filled by 3004
3006	Deposit 10YR 4/3; silty loam, same as 3007
3007	Deposit 10YR 4/3; silty loam, same as 3006
3008	Structure Wall
3009	Cut Pit filled by 3010
3010	Deposit 10YR 4/3; silty loam; fill of Cut 3009

Evaluation Trench 4

Context	Description
4000	Deposit 10YR 3/1; silt, Topsoil
4001	Deposit 10YR 3/2; silty clay
4002	Deposit 10YR 3/1; silt
4003	Deposit 10YR 6/6; silty clay
4004	Deposit 10YR 3/2; clay silt with chalk rubble
4005	Deposit 10YR 8/1; chalk bedrock

Evaluation Trench 5

Context	Description
5000	Deposit 10YR 3/1; silt, Topsoil
5001	Deposit 10YR 3/3; silty clay, Subsoil
5002	Deposit 10YR 3/2; silty clay
5003	Deposit 10YR 3/2; silty clay
5004	Deposit 10YR 3/2; chalk rubble
5005	Structure Chalk wall
5006	Structure Chalk wall

5007	Deposit	10YR 8/1; chalk bedrock
5008	Deposit	10YR 3/2; silty clay

Evaluation Trench 6

Context	Description	
6001	Deposit	10YR 3/2; clay, Topsoil
6002	Deposit	10YR 4/3; clay
6003	Deposit	10YR 5/3; silty clay
6004	Deposit	10YR 3/2; silt
6005	Deposit	10YR 4/2; clay silt; fill of Cut 6011
6006	Deposit	10YR 4/2; clay silt; fill of Cut 6021
6007	Deposit	10YR 4/2; clay silt; fill of Cut 6022
6008	Deposit	10YR 4/2; clay silt; fill of Cut 6018
6009	Deposit	10YR 3/3; clay silt; fill of Cut 6010
6010	Cut	Ditch filled by 6009
6011	Cut	Post hole filled by 6005
6012	Deposit	10YR 4/2; clay silt; fill of Cut 6013
6013	Cut	Post hole filled by 6012
6014	Deposit	10YR 4/2; clay silt; fill of Cut 6015
6015	Cut	Stake hole filled by 6014
6016	Deposit	10YR 4/2; clay silt; fill of Cut 6017
6017	Cut	Stake hole filled by 6016
6018	Cut	Linear feature filled by 6008
6019	Deposit	10YR 4/2; clay silt; fill of Cut 6017

APPENDIX 2

Finds Catalogue

Village Hall, Foxholes - 03.03.05

Context No:	Type	Total	Description	Weight (g)	Spot date
1001	Pottery	11	1 body sherds 3 rim sherds 2 base sherds	385	C19th
	Animal Bone	2	fragments	10	
	CBM	2	fragments	229	
	Metal	S.F. 5	Lead object - spoon	51	
	Metal	S.F. 16	Iron scissors	62	
1003	Pottery	4	1 body sherds 1 rim sherd 2 base sherds	70	C12/14th
	Animal Bone	3	fragments	29	
	CBM	1	fragment	63	
2000	Pottery	16	7 body sherds 4 rim sherds 2 handle sherd 3 base sherds		C18/19th
	Animal Bone	4	fragments	35	
	CBM	1	fragment	82	
	Flint	S.F. 15	End scraper	16	
3000	Pottery	23	20 body sherds 1 rim sherd 2 base sherds	173	C16/17th
	Animal Bone	8	fragments	29	
	Flint	S.F. 1	End & side scraper	11	
	Metal	S.F. 11	Iron nail fragment	3	
	Metal	S.F. 14	Iron nail	8	
3002	Pottery	2	2 body sherds	15	C12th
	Metal	S.F. 3	Iron nail fragment	3	
3003	Pottery	64	49 body sherds 2 rim sherds 1 rim/handle sherd 1 handle sherd 11 base sherds	1470	?1C16/17th
	Animal Bone	13	fragments	134	
	CBM	2	fragments	17	
	Metal	S.F. 4	Iron nail	12	
	Metal	S.F. 5	Iron nail	5	
3004	Pottery	2	1 rim sherd 1 base sherds	36	C15/16th
	Metal	S.F. 2	Copper alloy crotal bell	6	

3006	Pottery	32	27 body sherds 5 base sherds	514	C15th
	Animal Bone	5	fragments	68	
3007	Pottery	33	26 body sherds 2 rim sherds 5 base sherds	324	C15th
	Animal Bone	16	fragments	208	
	Metal	S.F. 6	iron nail	12	
4002	Pottery	10	7 body sherds 3 base sherds	178	C15th
	Animal Bone	4	fragments	32	
	CBM	1	fragment	136	
5001	Pottery	5	2 body sherds 1 rim sherd 2 handle sherd	208	C14/15th
	Animal Bone	3	fragments	81	
5002	Pottery	8	6 body sherds 2 base sherds	95	C12/14th
	Animal Bone	6	fragments	120	
5003	Pottery	14	10 body sherds 2 rim sherds 2 base sherds	164	C14/15th
	Animal Bone	7	fragments	31	
5004	Pottery	17	14 body sherds 3 rim sherds	203	C14/15th
	Animal Bone	7	fragments	124	
6001	Pottery	18	13 body sherds 2 rim sherds 1 handle sherd 2 base sherds	377	C14/15th
6004	Metal	S.F. 7	?Copper alloy object	3	
6005	Pottery	6	4 body sherds 2 rim sherds	53	C13th
	Animal Bone	5	fragments	27	
6007	Pottery	42	32 body sherds 3 rim sherds 7 base sherds	331	C14/15th
	Animal Bone	2	fragments	8	
	Metal	1	iron nail fragment	5	
6008	Pottery	24	18 body sherds 2 rim sherds 4 base sherds	181	C13/14th
	Animal Bone	8	fragments	48	
	Shell	1	whelk	4	

6009 Pottery

95 61 body sherds
10 rim sherds
24 base sherds

1962 C13th

Animal Bone

8 fragments

92

APPENDIX 3

Drawing Archive Listing

Land at the village hall, main street, Foxholes (Site Code MAP 03-03-05)

Drawing Number	Scale	Type	Description
1	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of trench 1 pre-ex
2	1:10	Section	South east facing section of trench 2
3	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of trench 1 post-ex
4	1:10	Section	West facing section of trench 1
5	1:10	Section	West facing section of trench 2
6	1:10	Section	West facing section of trench 1
7	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of trench 2
8	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of trench 3 post-ex
9	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of trench 5 pre-ex
10	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of trench 4 pre-ex
11	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of trench 4
12	1:10	Section	West facing section of trench 4
13	1:10	Section	South facing section of trench 4
14	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of trench 3
15	1:20	Plan	Wall Structures 5005 + 5006
16	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of trench 6 pre-ex
17	1:20	Plan	Wall Structure 5006
18	1:10	Section	Section of wall 5006
19	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of trench 6 post-ex
20	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of trench 5 post-ex
21	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of trench 3 post-ex
22	1:10	Section	Section of Deposit 6008 + Cut 6018
23	1:10	Section	Section of Cut 6015
24	1:10	Section	Section of Cut 6017
25	1:10	Section	Section of Cut 6020
26	1:10	Section	East facing section of trench 5
27	1:10	Section	West facing section of trench 3
28	1:10	Section	North facing section of trench 6
29	1:10	Section	East facing section of trench 6
30	1:10	Section	West facing section of trench 6
31	1:10	Section	South facing section of trench 5
32	1:10	Section	West facing section of trench 5

APPENDIX 4

Photographic Archive Listing

Land at the village hall, main street, Foxholes (Site Code MAP 03-03-05)

Film 800: Monochrome

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	Structure 5005	1x1m	South
2	Structure 5005	1x1m	South
3	Structure 5005	1x1m	South
4	Structure 3001	1x1m	North
5	Structure 3001	1x1m	North
6	Structure 3008	1x1m	North
7	Structure 3008	1x1m	North
8	Overall photo of trench 3 post-ex	1x1m	South
9	Overall photo of trench 3 post-ex	1x1m	South
10	End of film		

Film 799: Colour Slide

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	Structure 5005	1x1m	South
2	Structure 5005	1x1m	South
3	Structure 5005	1x1m	South
4	Structure 3001	1x1m	North
5	Structure 3001	1x1m	North
6	Structure 3008	1x1m	North
7	Structure 3008	1x1m	North
8	Overall photo of trench 3 post-ex	1x1m	South
9	Overall photo of trench 3 post-ex	1x1m	South
10	End of film		

Film 795: Colour Print

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	I.D shot	N/A	N/A
2	Overall photo of trench 1 pre-ex	2x1m	North
3	Overall photo of trench 1 pre-ex	2x1m	North
4	Overall photo of trench 1 post-ex	2x1m	North
5	Overall photo of trench 1 post-ex	2x1m	North
6	Overall photo of trench 2 post-ex	2x1m	North west
7	Overall photo of trench 2 post-ex	2x1m	North west
8	Overall photo of trench 5 pre-ex	2x1m	South
9	Overall photo of trench 5 pre-ex	2x1m	South
10	Overall photo of trench 5 pre-ex	2x1m	North
11	Overall photo of trench 5 pre-ex	2x1m	North
12	Overall photo of trench 3 pre-ex	2x1m	South
13	Overall photo of trench 3 pre-ex	2x1m	South
14	Overall photo of trench 4 pre-ex	2x1m	East
15	Overall photo of trench 4 pre-ex	2x1m	East
16	Overall photo of trench 5 pre-ex	2x1m	East
17	Overall photo of trench 5 pre-ex	2x1m	East
18	Structures 5005 + 5006	1x1m	South east
19	Structures 5005 + 5006	1x1m	South east
20	Structures 5005 + 5006	1x1m	North west
21	Structures 5005 + 5006	1x1m	North west
22	Cut 3005	1x1m	East
23	Cut 3005	1x1m	East
24	Cut 6010	1x1m	East
25	Cut 6010	1x1m	East
26	Cut 6011	1x1m	East
27	Cut 6011	1x1m	East
28	Cuts 6011 + 6012-6017	1x1m	North
29	Cuts 6011 + 6012-6017	1x1m	North
30	Structure 5006	1x1m	North
31	Structure 5006	1x1m	North
32	Cut 6018	1x1m	North
33	Cut 6018	1x1m	North
34	Cuts 6011 + 6013 + 6015	1x1m	North
35	Cuts 6011 + 6013 + 6015	1x1m	North
36	Cut 6012	1x1m	North
37	End of film		

Film 796: Monochrome

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	I.D shot	N/A	N/A
2	Overall photo of trench 1 pre-ex	2x1m	North
3	Overall photo of trench 1 pre-ex	2x1m	North
4	Overall photo of trench 1 post-ex	2x1m	North

5	Overall photo of trench 1 post-ex	2x1m	North
6	Overall photo of trench 2 post-ex	2x1m	North west
7	Overall photo of trench 2 post-ex	2x1m	North west
8	Overall photo of trench 5 pre-ex	2x1m	South
9	Overall photo of trench 5 pre-ex	2x1m	South
10	Overall photo of trench 5 pre-ex	2x1m	North
11	Overall photo of trench 5 pre-ex	2x1m	North
12	Overall photo of trench 3 pre-ex	2x1m	South
13	Overall photo of trench 3 pre-ex	2x1m	South
14	Overall photo of trench 4 pre-ex	2x1m	East
15	Overall photo of trench 4 pre-ex	2x1m	East
16	Overall photo of trench 5 pre-ex	2x1m	East
17	Overall photo of trench 5 pre-ex	2x1m	East
18	Structures 5005 + 5006	1x1m	South east
19	Structures 5005 + 5006	1x1m	South east
20	Structures 5005 + 5006	1x1m	North west
21	Structures 5005 + 5006	1x1m	North west
22	Cut 3005	1x1m	East
23	Cut 3005	1x1m	East
24	Cut 6010	1x1m	East
25	Cut 6010	1x1m	East
26	Cut 6011	1x1m	East
27	Cut 6011	1x1m	East
28	Cuts 6011 + 6012-6017	1x1m	North
29	Cuts 6011 + 6012-6017	1x1m	North
30	Structure 5006	1x1m	North
31	Structure 5006	1x1m	North
32	Cut 6018	1x1m	North
33	Cut 6018	1x1m	North
34	Cuts 6011 + 6013 + 6015	1x1m	North
35	Cuts 6011 + 6013 + 6015	1x1m	North
36	Cut 6012	1x1m	North
37	End of film		

Film 794: Colour Slide

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	I.D shot	N/A	N/A
2	Overall photo of trench 1 pre-ex	2x1m	North
3	Overall photo of trench 1 pre-ex	2x1m	North
4	Overall photo of trench 1 post-ex	2x1m	North
5	Overall photo of trench 1 post-ex	2x1m	North
6	Overall photo of trench 2 post-ex	2x1m	North west
7	Overall photo of trench 2 post-ex	2x1m	North west
8	Overall photo of trench 5 pre-ex	2x1m	South
9	Overall photo of trench 5 pre-ex	2x1m	South
10	Overall photo of trench 5 pre-ex	2x1m	North
11	Overall photo of trench 5 pre-ex	2x1m	North
12	Overall photo of trench 3 pre-ex	2x1m	South
13	Overall photo of trench 3 pre-ex	2x1m	South
14	Overall photo of trench 4 pre-ex	2x1m	East
15	Overall photo of trench 4 pre-ex	2x1m	East
16	Overall photo of trench 5 pre-ex	2x1m	East
17	Overall photo of trench 5 pre-ex	2x1m	East
18	Structures 5005 + 5006	1x1m	South east
19	Structures 5005 + 5006	1x1m	South east
20	Structures 5005 + 5006	1x1m	North west
21	Structures 5005 + 5006	1x1m	North west
22	Cut 3005	1x1m	East
23	Cut 3005	1x1m	East
24	Cut 6010	1x1m	East
25	Cut 6010	1x1m	East
26	Cut 6011	1x1m	East

APPENDIX 5

Environmental Archive Listing

Land at the village hall, Main street, Foxholes (Site Code MAP 03-03-05)

No.	Context	Description	Type	No. of tubs
1	6009	Ditch fill	GBA	2
2	6005	Post fill	GBA	1
3	6012	Post fill	GBA	1
4	6008	Pit fill	GBA	1
5	3003	Layer	GBA	1
6	5003	Layer	GBA	2

APPENDIX 6

Pottery Assessment

Methods

The assemblage consists of 422 sherds (405 medieval and 17 post-medieval), all of which were examined under a hand lens and compared to MAP's type collection of medieval and post-medieval pottery. The fabric types and sherd count by context are shown in the table below.

Fabrics

Medieval

Seven fabrics are represented: Beverley-type 1, Gritty, York Glazed, Staxton, Beverley 2, Scarborough and Humber Wares.

The 16 Beverley-type 1 sherds are generally from cooking pots, although there are examples of Beverley Splashed Ware jugs from 5001 and 6009 and a small jar rim from 6005. The date for this fabric is 12th century.

The 4 Gritty Ware sherds from context 6009 are from cooking pots or jars, with a single and unusual glazed sherd from a jug in 6005. These sherds date to the 12th century or the first half of the 13th.

The York Glazed sherds are contemporary with the Gritty Ware, and the 3 sherds recovered (6001, 6007 and 6009) were small sherds from glazed jugs.

The 267 sherds of Staxton Ware form the major part of this assemblage, accounting for the majority of all coarse ware at the site during the 12th-14th centuries. The identifiable forms are all cooking pots (e.g. sooted bases from 5002 and 5006), excepting two sherds of curfews or bowls with applied thumbed strips from 6008 and 6009. A major group of 93 Staxton Ware sherds was recovered from context 6009; this included at least 9 separate cooking pots, with 3 rim sherds from the same vessel; there were also 2 sherds shaped into counters or small lids.

There is a total of 5 sherds of Beverley-type 2 Ware, all from glazed jugs (e.g. a jug decorated with a "raspberry" motif from 3000), except a sooted pipkin handle from 5001. The Beverley-type 2 sherds are 13th/14th century in date.

The Scarborough Ware sherds are also all from glazed jugs, and would be roughly contemporary with the Beverley-type 2 jugs (i.e. 13th/14th century). The Scarborough jugs are highly decorated with both rod (2000) and strap handles (3003), an example from context 3000 having incised wavy lines. There is also a narrow ceramic sprue, most likely an "arm" from a knight jug.

The 71 Humber Ware sherds date from the late 14th to the first half of the 15th centuries. The largest group (33 sherds) came from context 3003, with large bung-hole pichers represented, some with internal (internal ?uric acid residue). Context 4002 yielded a thumbed base sherd from a small jug.

Post-medieval

The commonest post-medieval fabric consists of Red Ware, a sandy oxidised coarse ware that developed out of Humber Ware in the 16th century, and continued in manufacture into the 18th century. The Foxholes sherds come from internally glazed vessels such as bowls and dishes.

A single sherd of Staffordshire-type Slipware came from context 3003, and should date from around 1700.

There was a large part of a Nottingham-type stoneware lid from context 1001, for which a late 18th century date would be appropriate.

Finally, there were 3 sherds of factory-made Pearl Ware and a Cream Ware sherd (all from 1001), which date from the early 19th century.

Taphonomy

There are clues concerning the processes of deposition of the assemblage. As noted previously a large number of Staxton Ware sherds came from context 6009; the relatively large sherd-size, high number of joining sherds and their unabraded condition, points to the dumping of freshly broken rubbish. The 7 sherds from the same Staxton Ware cooking pot from context 5004 also suggest that process. Cross-fits in Scarborough Ware jug sherds between contexts 3006 and 3007 implies that these two deposits accumulated at the same time.

Conclusions

Although this is a relatively small assemblage, the clear conclusion can be drawn that it has largely local origins (for instance in the way that Scarborough Ware jugs outnumbered contemporary Beverley-type 2 vessels, and supplanted Brandsby-type examples); in that respect it mirrors the assemblage from the Watching Brief at land opposite Cottage Farm. There is an emphasis on food preparation and storage, with cooking pots and jars outnumbering glazed jugs, which would be expected at a site of modest social scale. There are no indications from the pottery of extra-regional or foreign trading contacts.

The condition and the number of matching sherds points to the assemblage having been deposited as the direct result of medieval occupation, rather than an indirect process such as manuring.

Recommendations

The pottery should be retained, as it represents a scientifically recovered and sealed assemblage with clear potential to aid the study of the medieval settlement at Foxholes.

M. R. Stephens

Context Number	Medieval							Post Medieval				
	BEV 1	BEV 2	HW	GW	STPB	SCW	YGL	RW	STSL	NT	PW	CRW
1001								6		1	3	1
1003					3							
2000					6	7		3				
3000	6	1	6	1	4	4		1				
3002	2											
3003	1	1	33		23	6			1			
3004			1		1							
3006			6		17	9						
3007			11		19	3						
4002	2		5		3							
5001	1	1	1		2							
5002					8							
5003		1	2		10	1						
5004			4		10	2		1				
6001	1	1	2		13		1					
6005	1			1	4							
6007			3		30	4	1					
6008					23	1						
6009	2			4	93		1					
TOTAL	18	3	71	6	267	37	3	11	1	1	3	1

Key

Medieval

- BEV 1 = Beverley type 1 Ware
- BEV 2 = Beverley type 2 Ware
- HW = Humber ware
- GW = Gritty ware
- STPB = Staxton/ Potter Brompton ware
- SCW = Scarborough ware
- YGL= York glazed Ware

Post- Medieval

- RW = Redware
- STSL = Staffordshire type yellow glazed ware
- NT = Nottingham type stoneware
- PW = Pearlware
- CRW = Creamware

APPENDIX 7

The Ceramic Building Materials from the Village Hall Foxholes, North Yorkshire Report No 2072

J. Tibbles BA (Hons); AIFA

Summary

The majority of the fragments of ceramic building material appear to be intrusive within the dated contexts with the exception of the pantile. Overall the material recovered shows a date range between the late 18th-20th century.

Introduction

An assemblage of 7 fragments of ceramic building material, with a total weight of 518 gm, was submitted for analysis. Assessment of the ceramic assemblage was based upon a visual scan of the retained material, with a more detailed examination of the diagnostic examples. The resulting information was then compared, where possible, with the known typologies and any correlation was recorded.

It should be noted that the diversity of size and colour within brick and tile caused during the manufacturing process must be taken into consideration when comparing samples within collected assemblages and local typologies. The varying sizes and colours can be attributed to the variation in the clays used, shrinkage during drying, firing within the kiln or clamp and the location of the brick/tile within the kiln. This particular assemblage has also been heavily affected by its usage within flues etc during its lifetime. The dating of ceramic building material can be highly contentious due to its re-usable nature and therefore the date range given is that of the known dates where such bricks have been recorded.

Methodology

The assemblage was examined using a x15 magnification lens were appropriate to aid and refine dating. Fabric analysis was not undertaken as it was considered beyond the scope of this assessment. Information regarding the dimensions, shape and fabric (were applicable) was recorded, catalogued accordingly and compared with the regional fabric typology. A Munsell colour code has been incorporated where appropriate. The presence of the original surfaces was also taken into consideration to aid identification.

The Assemblage

The assemblage comprised of seven fragments of ceramic material (see Table 1).

Table 1: Assemblage Analysis

	No of Fragments	Weight gms
Pantile	3	302
Brick	2	199
Land Drain?	1	15
Unidentified	1	2
Total	7	518gm

The Ceramic Building Material

Roof Tiles

Pantiles

The three fragments of pantiles recorded from 1001 and 2000 exhibited residual moulding sand and were manufactured in either a Light Red 2.5YR/6/8 fabric (F1) or a Pale Red 10R/6/4 fabric (F5). Thickness of the fragments ranged between 15mm-20mm. A single fragment from 1001 bore the residual elements of a squared suspension nib suggesting a late 19th-20th century date of manufacture. The second fragment displayed trimmed edges forming a neat bevelled edge. A thinner fragment from 2000 appears to be of an earlier date (18th century) and displayed abraded surfaces with little residual moulding sand.

Although Pantiles were imported into Britain by the 16th century there is no evidence for their manufacture in this country before 1700 (Neave 1991). Pantile roof covering within the eastern counties of Britain during the 18th and 19th centuries became popular and is difficult without fabric analysis to differentiate between the imported Dutch tiles (Dakpannen) and English pantiles manufactured locally. During the reign of George I an Act of Parliament was passed stating that a fired tile [pantile] should not be smaller than 13 ½" inches long by 9 ½" inches wide and ½" inch thick, which has been the accepted size to date (Lucas 1998).

Brick

From within context 4002 a non-diagnostic fragment of a fire/refractory brick was recovered. One surface displayed the residual elements to the edge of a frog or makers stamp. The fabric was a Red (10R/5/6), hard, coarse fireclay with frequent inclusions <4 mm and the beginnings of reduction.

During the 18th and 19th centuries the increase in temperatures required for industrial processes gave rise to the demand for refractory materials capable of withstanding extreme heat and stress. Firebricks are made from fireclay in the same manufacturing process as ordinary bricks. By the turn of the 20th century there were several varieties in general use usually named after the area providing the fire clay. They were so

named because of the resistance they offer to high temperatures. All bricks are heat resisting but those having a fusing point less than 2000°F would not be classed as firebricks. Their resistance depends upon the relative qualities of silica, alumina and iron oxide present in the clay. The best known beds of fireclay were at Stourbridge, near Birmingham from the coal measures which were frequently, pale brownish colour sometimes red or yellow with dark spots formed by iron pyrites (Rivington 1919). The sand is often substituted for broken crucibles, old firebricks and glasshouse pots ground to a powder to prevent contraction within particular clay mixes (Dobson 1850 Vol I p.14)

During the 19th and early 20th centuries in the domestic market most houses had stoves or fireplaces containing firebricks. Firebricks were also used in blast furnaces (iron manufacture), open hearth furnaces (steel manufacture), coke ovens boilers rotary kilns (cement manufacture), kilns and incinerators (Douglas & Oglethorpe 1993)

A single fragment of non-diagnostic machine-made brick displaying sharp arrisses, a Pale yellow (2.5YR/8/4) slip and a hard red (10R/5/6) fabric was recorded within context 1003. These characteristics suggest a modern brick of 20th century date.

Land Drain?

A single fragment of possible land drain 12mm thick was recovered from 3003. It displayed a curved profile and was manufactured in a Reddish Yellow 5YR/6/6 sandy fabric with a reduced core.

Unidentifiable by Form

A single fragment of non-diagnostic ceramic building material was recovered from 3003. Although not conclusively identifiable by the slightly curved form, the fabric (F1) in association with this form suggests a possible post-medieval date. This tends to suggest a possible intrusive fragment of late 18th century land drain.

Discussion

Although bricks and tiles alone cannot provide a firm date because of their re-usable nature, it is possible to date types of brick and roof tile by their earliest occurrence within dated contexts. The presence or absence of particular bricks can suggest a variety of structural forms. Ceramic building material not only provides valuable information pertaining to the method of construction, fabric and possible form of the buildings that once occupied the site, it can also show the construction techniques of hearths, ovens kilns and chimneys and their likely uses, with possible reference to local industries.

Generally, the pantile fragments within the assemblage appear to be manufactured in at least two similar fabrics (F1 & F5): homogenous light red clays (2.5YR/6/8). (*See appendix I*).

The majority of the ceramic building material and land drain fragments appears to be intrusive within the numbered contexts based upon the pottery dating.

Although firebricks were in manufacture from the late 18th century the manufacturing characteristics of the fragment recovered tend to suggest a late 19th 20th century date of manufacture and therefore based upon the dating of the context must be considered as intrusive. Again, based upon the pottery dating of the context 1003 the brick fragment recovered is machine-made of a late 19th-20th century date and must also be considered as intrusive.

Within context 3003 the fragment of land drain must also be considered intrusive based upon the pottery dating.

The pantile fragments recovered from contexts 1000 and 2000 are contemporary with the pottery assemblage dates although the fragment from context 2000 may be of a slightly earlier date.

Recommendations

The small assemblage contains little information that would enhance our knowledge of the uses of ceramic building material within the area. It is recommended that upon completion of work on the ceramic building material the assemblage should be discarded.

The Catalogue

Tile

Context 1001 Wgt: 220g 2 Fragments

Two fragments of pantile 20mm thick. Bevelled edges. F1 fabric. Moulding sand.

Provisional date: 19th century

Context 2000 Wgt: 82g 1 Fragment

One fragment of pantile 15mm thick. Abraded. F5 fabric. Moulding sand.

Provisional date: 18th century

Context 1003 Wgt: 63g 1 Fragment

One fragment of non-diagnostic brick. Machine-made Pale yellow (2.5YR/8/4) slip. F12 fabric. Mortar stains.

Provisional date: L19-E20th century

Context 4002 Wgt: 136g 1 Fragment

One fragment of non-diagnostic firebrick. Machine-made Residual elements of Makers stamp/frog. F18 fabric.

Provisional date: L19-E20th century

Context 3003 Wgt: 15g 1 Fragment

One fragment of non-diagnostic land drain. Slight curvature in profile. 12mm thick. Lack of extrusion striations suggests hand-made.

Provisional date: L 18th -E19th century

Context 3003 Wgt: 2g 1 Fragment

One fragment of non-diagnostic CBM.

Provisional date: ? century

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Appendix I

Fabric Type	Colour	Munsell	Comments
F1	Light Red	2.5YR/6/8	None visible
F2	Light Red	2.5YR/6/8	Occ quartzite particles and freq black
F5	Pale Red	10R/6/4	None visible
F12	Light Red	10R/6/8	No visible inclusions. Occ/freq unfired
F18	Red	10R/5/6	Frequent black inclusions <4 mm