NAA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

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HAVELOCK HOUSE
BOWES
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prepared for

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HAVELOCK HOUSE, BOWES
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Summary

This document presents the results for a phase of archaeological strip, map and record relating to a development at Havelock House, Bowes, County Durham (NY 9953 135). Northern Archaeological Associates were commissioned by Stephen Vickers to undertake the archaeological works in advance of the construction of a patio and a garage extension.

The development site was located towards the east end of the village on the north side of the main road (The Street), which follows the course of the Roman road traversing the Pennines via Stainmore Pass. The present village has medieval origins, having formed alongside the 12th-century castle that may have made partial use of the earthworks of the Roman fort Lavatrae.

The investigations revealed evidence of settlement activity of Roman and Medieval to modern date. The density of features producing frequent artefacts of a Roman date showed that the area of development was sited within the bounds of the vicus *of the Roman fort, with probable boundary ditches yielding evidence for domestic activity in the form of pottery, building materials and animal bone, as well as evidence for metalworking.*

The medieval and later settlement was attested by fragments of pottery ranging in date from the 11th to the 19th century, with a peak of activity within the area of development evident in the 14th to 16th centuries.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document presents the results for a phase of archaeological strip, map and record relating to a development at Havelock House, Bowes, County Durham (NY 9953 1353; Fig. 1). The archaeological works were required as a condition of the planning permission for the development (Ref: DM/19/02269/FPA), and were carried out in December 2019 and January 2020. This report comprises an assessment of the results in line with current national guidelines (EH 2008; CIfA 2014b; HE 2015b).

1.2 The document has been prepared by Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) for Stephen Vickers. All archaeological works were carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (NAA 2019) and relevant standards, guidance and best practice published by English Heritage (2008), Historic England (2015 a, b) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014a-d)

2.0 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

Location

2.1 Bowes is located on the south side of the A66, some 6.5km to the west of Barnard Castle, County Durham (Fig. 1). The development site was located towards the east end of the village on the north side of the main road (The Street), which follows the course of the Roman road traversing the Pennines via Stainmore Pass. The present village has medieval origins, having formed alongside the 12th-century castle that may have made partial use of the earthworks of the Roman fort *Lavatrae*. The village largely maintains its medieval form of a row of properties either side of The Street, with a back lane to the rear of those properties to the south.

Geology and soils

2.2 The solid geology of the development site is the 'Millstone Grit Series' of the Namurian Formation of the Carboniferous overlain by boulder clay (BGS 2019). The soils in the study area are the Brickfield 3 Association being slowly permeable fine loam over clay (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

Topography and land-use

2.3 The site comprised a relatively flat area within the overgrown rear garden of Havelock House, at a level of approximately 920m aOD (Fig. 2).

3.0 SUMMARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The development site was located approximately 210m east of the Roman fort of *Lavatrae*. Built in the late 1st century AD, the fort continued in use into the 4th century. The *vicus* (associated civilian settlement) lies predominantly to the east of the fort and has been observed through a number of archaeological interventions throughout the 20th century.

3.2 A programme of archaeological trial trenching was undertaken at Holme Lea, located to the south of the main road approximately 125m west of Havelock House. The trial trenching demonstrated that well-preserved Roman remains survived at that location, including clay-bonded stone walls, flagged floors, beam slots, gullies and demolition material. Medieval to post-medieval remains were also located within some of the evaluation trenches (The Archaeological Practice 2008).

3.3 Trial trenches have also been excavated in the garden of Bowes Manor, the adjacent property to the west of Holme Lea, which demonstrated the presence of well-preserved Roman structural remains just below the present ground level. A medieval to early post-medieval ditch and a post-medieval stone spread were also recorded (Archaeological Services Durham University 2009 and 2010).

4.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 The aim of the archaeological monitoring was to identify the presence and location of archaeological remains within the area of development, and sample, excavate and record any such remains in order to achieve their 'preservation by record'.

4.2 The objectives of the monitoring were:

- to establish the presence, nature, extent, preservation and significance of any archaeological remains within the area of development;
- to provide a detailed record of any such archaeological remains;
- to recover and assess any associated structural, artefactual and environmental evidence;
- to undertake a programme of investigation that meets with national and regional standards (Historic England 2015a; CIfA 2014b; 2014c); and
- to prepare an illustrated report on the results of the archaeological

- investigations to be deposited with the Durham County Council Historic Environment Record.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the methodology stipulated in the Written Scheme of Investigation (NAA 2019) and followed national guidelines and standards (CIfA 2014a; 2014b).

5.2 The development comprised two areas of excavation to the rear of Havelock House; the footprint for a patio, with an associated drainage run connecting to an existing manhole, and a foundation trench for the extension of an existing garage (Fig. 2).

Excavation

5.3 Overburden soils were mechanically removed using a straight-bladed ditching bucket and carried out under direct control and supervision of a qualified and experienced archaeologist. Soils were removed until natural geology or undisturbed archaeological deposits were identified, whichever was encountered first. Provision was made for sufficient time to enable archaeologists to adequately assess, excavate, sample and record any archaeological deposits or features by hand.

5.4 After consultation with Durham County Council and the client, it was agreed that archaeological features encountered at a depth exceeding that of the planned development (0.7m within the patio trench and 0.4m within the garage trench) were to be covered with geotextile and preserved *in situ*.

Recording

5.5 All archaeological remains were surveyed and located within the National Grid using GPS, and the information was transferred to AutoCad software and reproduced for incorporation within the report. Levels were tied into Ordnance Datum in accordance with Historic England specifications (HE 2015d).

5.6 A drawn record of all archaeological features was made at an appropriate scale. Plans and sections were recorded at 1:20 scale, with their location accurately identified on the relevant plan. All drawings include appropriate data on levels relative to Ordnance Datum.

5.7 A measured survey of all exposed archaeological features within the patio trench was undertaken using orthogrammetric photomontage. This technique uses a series of orthorectified images, tied-in to a REDM surveyed control network, to provide accurate, measurable plans and elevations. All photogrammetric elements conformed to the levels of accuracy required by Historic England (HE 2015d).

5.8 Archaeological deposits, features and layers were assigned individual context numbers and recorded on standardised forms employing a pro forma recording system and conventions.

5.9 A photographic record in 35mm black and white film and digital formats was made to document the archaeological works. Photographs was taken of all archaeological deposits, features and layers in order to record their characteristics and relationships.

Finds recording

5.10 Artefacts and animal bone were collected as bulk samples. Finds were appropriately recorded and processed using the NAA system and submitted for post-excavation assessment. All recovered finds were appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions. Finds recovery, processing, conservation and storage strategies were in accordance with published guidelines (EH 1995; Watkinson and Neal 2001; Brown 2011; CIfA 2014a).

6.0 RESULTS

Patio trench (Fig. 3)

6.1 Covering the area of the patio footprint was a c. 0.2m thick layer of turf and recent sandy silt topsoil (**1**), containing occasional modern debris. Underlying the topsoil was up to 0.4m deep post-medieval occupation deposit (**2**) comprising dark grey-brown clayey silt which contained pottery fragments ranging in date from the medieval period to the 19th century. In the western area of the trench, this was followed by a demolition deposit (**3**) composed of angular pieces of sandstone. This deposit was the probable result of the demolition of an earlier structure prior to the construction of an extension to Havelock House.

6.2 Following the demolition deposit in the north part of the trench was an up to 0.3m deep subsoil layer (**5**). The deposit comprised brown-grey clayey silt and contained frequent unabraded sherds of 12th to 16th-century pottery, with occasional residual fragments

of Roman wares. Sealed by the subsoil was a stone surface (**6**) measuring 4.5m by 2m to the limit of excavation. The surface was constructed from natural rounded cobbles and quarried laminar sandstone slabs, with the largest measuring 0.5m across, and probably represented the remains of a yard surface. To the south and east of the stone surface was a deposit similar in composition to subsoil layer **5** but with a more reddish hue (**4**). It measured c. 0.2m in depth and contained sherds of 11th to 14th-century pottery.

6.3 Underlying stone surface **6** and subsoil **4** were a series of features which were encountered at a depth exceeding that of the planned development, and were therefore left to be preserved *in situ*. Cut features were observed cutting the natural boulder clay (**10**), and all deposits produced Roman pottery when cleaned over. Covering the width of the eastern part of the trench was a mid red-brown clayey silt deposit (**14**) which contained numerous sherds of Roman pottery. This deposit appeared to be overlying an east-northeast to west-southwest aligned linear feature (**19**) which was filled by a grey-brown sandy clay deposit and occasional sandstone cobbles (**20**). One rim-sherd of a Roman mortarium was recovered from the fill during cleaning. Feature **19** intersected with two other linear features near the southern limit of excavation. The first (**11**) appeared to be a square-ended gully terminus comparable in width and filled by a similar deposit (**12**), which contained a fragment of a Roman amphora. It was orientated north-northwest to south-southeast and may have formed part of the same enclosure or structure as feature **19**.

6.4 Part of a larger linear feature was seen in the south-west corner of the trench (**21**). It was aligned north-west to south-east and filled by a brown-grey silty clay deposit (**22**) which contained one crucible fragment. This probable ditch appeared to line up with a square-ended feature in the north-west corner of the trench (**17**), which was interpreted as a possible terminus. One fragmented Cu-alloy object (RF1) was recovered from fill **18** during cleaning, along with sherds of Roman pottery and a partial cattle mandible. Feature **17** intersected with a north to south orientated ditch (**15**), measuring c. 2m in width. Fragments of Roman pottery were recovered from the upper fill (**16**) of the ditch during cleaning. Most of ditch **15** was obscured by stone surface **6** but could be seen continuing south of it.

6.5 The only feature that was excavated by hand was an oval pit or posthole (**7**), as it had been disturbed by investigative groundworks. It measured c. 0.9m by 0.6m and had been cut by probable gully terminus **11**. The north end of the feature had been lined

with natural river cobbles. The pit contained two fills; an upper deposit of grey-brown silty clay (**9**) and a primary fill of red-brown sandy clay which contained one sherd of Roman pottery (**8**).

6.6 A trench for a new land drain was excavated from the western edge of the patio trench, running west along the north facing elevation of Havelock House for 2.6m before turning to south-southwest and joining an existing manhole (Fig. 2). The drain trench measured 0.6m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. No archaeological features were encountered as the whole area had been disturbed by earlier service trenches.

Garage trench (Fig. 4)

6.7 The trench for the garage foundation was excavated immediately east of the existing garage building. It comprised two east to west orientated trenches measuring 4m and 3.7m respectively. They were joined up by a north to south orientated trench measuring 8m in length. All joining trenches measured 0.6m in width and c.0.5m in depth.

6.8 The internal floor area of the garage extension had a specified depth of 0.15m and was due to this shallow depth left to be excavated without archaeological supervision.

6.9 The north area of the proposed garage extension was covered by tightly set cobbles (**24**), creating a level yard surface. Traces of this surface was observed elsewhere but it had either been deliberately removed or damaged by rooting. Underlying the cobbled surface and the (elsewhere) thin layer of turf and topsoil (**1**) was the thick post-medieval occupation deposit (**2**) previously observed within the patio trench. The deposit contained fewer sherds of domestic pottery in this area, undoubtedly due to it being further away from Havelock House itself. This was followed by a layer of grey-brown subsoil (**5**) which increased in thickness from north to south to reach a maximum of c. 0.3m.

6.10 Natural boulder clay (**10**) was encountered at a depth of 0.4m-0.5m. The features that were seen cutting the natural clay were tested to determine their character, but were left to be preserved *in situ* as they were found at a depth exceeding that specified for the proposed development. At the western end of the northernmost length of trench was a ditch running north-east to south west (**28**). The full width of the feature was not exposed, as it continued west outside the area of investigation. It was filled by a grey-brown sandy clay deposit (**27**), with frequent inclusions of small stones. No artefacts were recovered from the fill.

6.11 A north-west to south-east orientated ditch (**26**) was observed centrally within the north to south running trench. Its top fill (**25**), measuring 0.45m deep at its southern edge, comprised a brown-grey sandy silt deposit containing Roman pottery sherds and fragments of fired clay. The removal of the upper fill exposed a slumped layer of redeposited clay (**31**), which may have formed a bank running along the southern edge of ditch **26.** Its northern edge had been cut by a 1.8m wide ditch, running east to west (**29**). The top fill of this later ditch consisted of a red-brown mottled sandy clay (**30**), which yielded no dateable artefacts.

7.0 THE FINDS

Roman pottery (Stephen Wadeson)

7.1 A total of 33 sherds (379.9g) of Roman pottery was recovered during excavations, dating broadly to the mid-1st to 4th centuries AD and representing a maximum of 31 vessels. Most of the assemblage consisted of Reduced wares produced in a limited range of fabrics and forms and typically associated with a mid-2nd to later 4th centuries AD.

7.2 Fine wares were represented by two sherds of Nene Valley colour coated ware, and eight sherds of Central Gaulish samian ware, produced at Lezoux c. AD120-200. A good example of a Drag 31R bowl was identified and is characteristic of the second half of the 2nd Century AD.

7.3 Context **12** produced a single sherd of a globular Dressel 20 type amphora (Peacock and Williams 1986, class 25). Manufactured at a series of production centres in the Guadalquivir valley in southern Spain (the Roman province of Baetica), this type of amphora was commonly used to transport olive oil and was one of the most common and widely distributed of all amphorae, especially in the western Roman provinces (Tyers 1996, 87-8). Dating from the 1st to 3rd centuries AD they are commonly found on post-conquest sites up to the mid-3rd century.

7.4 The pottery assemblage was recovered from an area which was most likely within the extra mural settlement of the Roman fort *Lavatrae* and is characteristic of domestic Roman activity.

Post-Roman pottery and miscellaneous material (Charlotte Britton)

7.5 A total of 41 fragments (870.3g) of post-Roman pottery was recovered, and ranged from medieval to post-medieval in date. The miscellaneous material consisted of crucible,

copper alloy, iron, fired clay and glass (41.6g). Most of it was diagnostic, although the glass likely dated to the modern period.

7.6 The medieval pottery assemblage represented a maximum of fourteen vessels and encompassed types probably produced within the north of England, spanning the early to late medieval periods, suggesting that the area around Havelock House was inhabited throughout, and was continuously domestic in nature. The assemblage was heavily dominated by reduced wares, all of which displayed a white slip under a green-brown glaze. White slip was often applied to reduced wares in order in make a green glaze brighter, a style of pottery that was common in the north during the 14th-16th century.

7.7 The post-medieval assemblage represented a maximum of eleven vessels and the wares and forms present encompassed both table and utilitarian wares, typical of the period and region, that were probably associated with a domestic settlement situated on site during the time.

7.8 Overall, however, the assemblage indicated that the area excavated at Havelock House saw continuous human occupation throughout the medieval to post-medieval periods, and that the communities residing in the area were continually domestic in nature.

Faunal Remains (Nathan Sleaford)

7.9 A very limited assemblage of animal bone was recovered from fill **18** of possible ditch terminus **17**. The only notable fragment was a partial cattle (*Bos taurus*) mandible with third molar present and exhibiting a moderate degree of wear. Based on O'Connor's method for aging cattle (1988), the degree of wear would indicate the animal was an older adult at time of death; however, it would be speculative to infer population dynamics and exploitation strategies from a single fragmentary specimen. Other remains include two specimens from rodent-sized mammals: a fragment possibly from the temporal region of the skull, and a possible metapodial; however, the degree of fragmentation is such that any identification must be considered tentative.

8.0 DISCUSSION

8.1 The programme of strip map and record at Havelock House, Bowes, revealed evidence of settlement activity of Roman and Medieval to modern date. As the uncovered features were left to be preserved *in situ*, their exact nature and purpose remained unknown. The density of features producing frequent artefacts of a Roman date showed that the area of development was sited within the bounds of the *vicus* of the Roman fort *Lavatrae*,

with probable boundary ditches yielding evidence for domestic activity in the form of pottery, building materials and animal bone, as well as evidence for metalworking.

8.2 The medieval and later settlement is attested by fragments of pottery ranging in date from the 11th to the 19th century, with a peak of activity within the area of development evident in the 14th to 16th centuries.

8.3 These findings echo those of previous investigations within Bowes village and as such add to the corpus of evidence for Roman and medieval activity within the local area.

9.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

9.1 The full archive from the archaeological investigations, including paperwork, drawings, photographs, digital data and the finds assemblage, is to be deposited with The Bowes Museum.

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APPENDIX A

CONTEXT AND FINDS CATALOGUE

Context	Trench	Phase	Interpretative description	Finds and sample information
1	All	Modern	Topsoil	
2	All	PM	Post-medieval occupation layer	Pottery, glass
3	Patio	Modern	Demolition layer	
4	Patio	PM	Post-medieval occupation layer	
5	Patio	Medieval	Medieval subsoil	Pottery
6	Patio	Medieval	Stone surface	
7	Patio	Roman	Cut for stone lined pit	
8	Patio	Roman	Primary fill of stone lined pit 7	Pottery, bone
9	Patio	Roman	Secondary fill of stone lined pit 7	
10	All	-	Natural clay	
11	Patio	Roman	Gully terminus	
12	Patio	Roman	Fill of gully terminus 11	Pottery
13	-	-	Not used	
14	Patio	Roman	Roman deposit	Pottery
15	Patio	Roman	Cut of ditch	
16	Patio	Roman	Fill of ditch 15	Pottery
17	Patio	Roman	Cut of ditch terminus	
18	Patio	Roman	Fill of ditch terminus 17	Pottery, Cu object (RF1), bone
19	Patio	Roman	Cut of gully	
20	Patio	Roman	Fill of gully 19	Pottery
21	Patio	Roman	Cut of gully	
22	Patio	Roman	Fill of gully 21	Pottery, crucible fragment
23	Patio	Modern	Modern demolition cut	
24	Garage	PM	Cobbled surface	
25	Garage	Roman	Upper fill of ditch 26	Pottery, fired clay
26	Garage	Roman	Cut of ditch	
27	Garage	?	Upper fill of ditch 28	
28	Garage	?	Cut of ditch	
29	Garage	?	Cut of ditch	
30	Garage	?	Upper fill of ditch 30	

APPENDIX B

ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Stephen Wadeson

INTRODUCTION

A total of 33 sherds, weighing 379.9g of Roman-period pottery were recovered during excavations at Havelock House, Bowes.

METHODOLOGY

The Roman pottery was analysed following guidelines recorded in A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (Barclay et al. 2016). The assemblage was studied and organised by stratified deposit (context) and quantified by count and weight (Table B1). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and divided into fabric groups defined based on inclusion types present. Vessel forms (Cup, Dish, Bowl) were identified where possible. In addition, any decoration, residues and abrasion were also recorded, and a spot date has been provided for each individual sherd and context.

The site archive is currently held by NAA and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

Context	Count	Count (%)	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
8	1	3.03	17.8	4.7
12	1	3.03	48.5	12.7
14	10	30.30	65.8	17.3
16	8	24.24	85	22.4
18	8	24.24	68.7	18.1
20	1	3.03	73.7	19.4
25	4	12.12	20.4	5.4
Total	**33**	**100**	**379.9**	**100**

Table B1: pottery recovered by context, count and weight

OUTLINE OF THE ASSEMBLAGE

The assemblage is British in date (Mid-1st to 4th centuries AD) and consists primarily of locally produced utilitarian domestic coarse wares (reduced & oxidised) accounting for c.52% (by weight) of the assemblage. Fine wares, both domestic Nene Valley colour coated wares (Tyers 1996, 173-175) and imported Gaulish samian table wares (Tyers 1996 105-116; Tomber and Dore 1996, 25-41) account for a further c.16% (by weight) of the assemblage. In addition, small quantities of specialist wares, Spanish Amphora (c.13% by weight) and Mortaria (c.19% by weight) were identified. (Table B2).

The Roman pottery

A total of 33 sherds (379.9g) of Roman pottery was recovered during excavations, dating broadly to Mid-1st to 4th centuries AD and representing a maximum of 31 vessels. Characteristic of the

period, most of the assemblage (c.44% by weight) consists of Reduced wares produced in a limited range of fabrics and forms and typically associated with a mid-2nd to later 4th centuries AD. These vessels follow the vessel shapes of the Black Burnished ware 2 tradition *in vogue* from the early/mid-2nd to 4th centuries AD (Tyers 1996, 186-88) and include examples of the globular jars with rolled rim and straight sided dish with a triangular rim. In addition, a single example of a lid-seated jar was identified, most probably produced locally.

Domestic produced fine wares, c.5% (by weight) are represented by two sherds of Nene Valley colour coated ware (Tyers 1996, 173-175: Perrin 1999). Produced in the Lower Nene Valley and centred on the Roman town of Durobrivae (Water Newton), they include a single the rim sherd from a grooved, plain rim beaker, dating from the Mid-3rd Century AD. (Perrin 1999).

Central Gaulish samian, (Tomber and Dore 1998, 32) imported during the 2nd century AD and produced at Lezoux (AD120-200) account for most of the fine ware assemblage recovered (11.5% by weight), representing a maximum of eight vessels. These included a single rim sherd from a Drag 37 hemispherical bowl (Webster, 1986), as well as a single abraded mould decorated vessel sherd of indeterminate form. In addition, a single example of a Drag 31R bowl (c.AD160+) was identified and is characteristic of the second half of the 2nd Century AD.

Context **12** produced a single sherd, accounting for c.13% by weight (of total assemblage), of a globular Dressel 20 type amphora (Peacock and Williams 1986, class 25) from Southern Spain (Tyers 1996, 87-8). Manufactured at a series of production centres in the Guadalquivir valley (the Roman province of Baetica), this type of amphora was commonly used to transport olive oil and was one of the most common and widely distributed of all amphorae, especially in the western Roman provinces. Dating from the 1st to 3rd centuries AD they are commonly found on post-conquest sites up to the mid-3rd century.

Fabric	Count	Count (%)	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Amphorae	1	3	48.5	12.8
Samian	8	24	43.8	11.5
Fine wares	2	6	17.9	4.7
Mortaria	1	3	73.7	19.4
Oxidised wares	4	12	29.9	7.9
Reduced wares	17	52	166.1	43.7
Total	**33**	**100**	**379.9**	**100**

Table B2: Wares present with date range, count and weight

DISCUSSION

Located on the south side of Bowes village on land to the east of known extra mural settlement (*vicus*) of the adjacent Roman fort of *Lavatrae*, it is almost certain that the Roman pottery recovered during excavations can be related with settlement activity associated with the vicus.

As this assemblage is only a small sample of the pottery which may be recovered from this site it is impossible to characterise it completely at this stage. As such only a broad date can be assigned to during the Roman period.

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APPENDIX C

POST-ROMAN POTTERY AND MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

Charlotte Britton

INTRODUCTION

A total of 41 fragments (870.3g) of post-Roman pottery was recovered, and ranged from medieval to post-medieval in date. The miscellaneous material consisted of crucible, copper alloy, iron, fired clay and glass (41.6g). Most of it was diagnostic, although the glass likely dated to the modern period (Table C1).

METHOD

The pottery was examined in accordance with Barclay et al. (2016) and was assessed by eye between 31st January-3rd February 2020. The material was organised by stratified deposit (context) and quantified by count and weight (Table C2). Wares and date were identified where possible, and vessel form and decoration were documented.

The remaining finds were recorded on 31st January in a Microsoft Access database. The material was recorded in accordance with the national finds standards and find type specific guidance where possible (English Heritage 2008, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014). The material was organised by stratified deposit (context) and quantified by count and weight (Table 3).

DISCUSSION

The Pottery

The assemblage dated to the medieval (11th-16th century) and post-medieval (18th-19th century) periods and was domestic in nature, typical of the region and consistent with what is understood of the ceramic sequences in the general area during these periods. The medieval assemblage represented a maximum of fourteen vessels and encompassed pottery types probably produced within the north of England, spanning the early to late medieval periods, suggesting that the area around Havelock House was inhabited throughout, and was continuously domestic in nature. The assemblage contained sandy wares, gritty wares, possible north Yorkshire whiteware, and possible Ryedale ware, with an Osmotherly-type glaze, all of which likely originated in the North Yorkshire region as comparable examples indicate (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 394). In addition, the assemblage was heavily dominated by reduced wares, all of which displayed a white slip under a green-brown glaze. White slip was often applied to reduced wares in order in make a green glaze brighter, a style of pottery that was common to the north during the 14th-16th century. It is likely that this assemblage originated in Durham or the surrounding area, as comparable examples have also been found within the vicinity (McCarthy and Brooks 1988,389). The recovered pottery therefore indicated that the site at Havelock House was likely part of a small network of interaction that spanned the north of the country during the medieval period. The forms present within the assemblage were solely utilitarian, being used for the preparation of food and the pottery displayed characteristic traits, such as green, yellow and brown lead and copper glazes. A single large sherd (121g) also displayed characteristic thumbing around the rim, however, the rest of the assemblage, was devoid of decoration, which may suggest that the community that inhabited the site during this medieval period was rural and modest.

The post-medieval assemblage represented a maximum of eleven vessels and the wares and forms present encompassed both table and utilitarian wares, typical of the period and region, that were probably associated with a domestic settlement situated on site during the time. The table wares included mochaware, slipware and fine red ware, and the utilitarian wares encompassed blackwares, stoneware and yellow glazed earthenware. All were typical of northern domestic settlements during the 18th-19th century and indicated that domestic food preparation and consumption, was taking place within the area during this time.

All the post-Roman pottery was recovered from medieval subsoil or post-medieval occupation layers across the entire site, and thus was essentially residual, having a low potential to inform us about the people inhabiting the site in the past. Overall, however, the assemblage indicated that the area excavated at Havelock House saw continuous human occupation throughout the medieval to post-medieval periods, and that the communities residing in the area were continually domestic in nature.

The Miscellaneous material

The remaining assemblage consisted of crucible, copper alloy, iron, fired clay and glass. The single fragment of crucible (12g) recovered from gully fill **22**, displayed a small amount of glassy slag adhered to the outside, and the reduced fabric indicated it has been well used. It was likely recovered from its primary deposition context dating to the Roman period, and as such indicated that metalworking, or a similar industrial process, may have taken place on the site during this time. In addition, the fired clay recovered from ditch fill **25**, consisted of two fragments (17g) that were featureless, oxidised orange red in colour and showed no evidence of metallurgical residues. The fragments were therefore undiagnostic, and it was difficult to distinguish between deliberate or accidental firing. Both fragments were likely recovered from their primary deposition context dating to the Roman period, and so may have also derived from an industrial process such as that which produced the crucible fragment, although may have also simply been a by-product of a domestic hearth, oven or other similar processes that took place on site in the past.

The iron and copper alloy fragments (4.8g) were recovered from ditch terminus fill **18**, dating to the Roman period. The material consisted of a small nail with a square cross-section and an unidentifiable copper alloy fragment in a very good condition. Finally, the single glass fragment (7.8g) recovered was transparent with no colour, was very well made, and likely derived from a modern vessel.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All the post-Roman pottery and diagnostic miscellaneous material dated form the medieval to post-medieval period, except for the crucible which probably dated to the Roman period. The assemblages indicated human activity had taken place on the site in the past and were typical of the periods and region. No further study is therefore required, and all the finds are recommended for discard.

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Context	2		4		5		18		22		25			
Material	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	**Total Count**	**Total Weight (g)**
Crucible									1	12			1	12
Cu Alloy							1	1.4					1	1.4
Fe iron							1	3.4					1	3.4
Fired Clay											2	17	2	17
Glass	1	7.8											1	7.8
Medieval Pottery	2	19.7	3	74.7	17	403.8							22	498.2
Post-medieval Pottery	19	372.1											19	372.1
Total	22	399.6	3	74.7	17	403.8	2	4.8	1	12	2	17	47	911.9

Table C1: post-Roman pottery and misc. materials by context, count and weight

Context		2		4		5			
Ware	**Period**	**Count**	**Weight (g)**	**Count**	**Weight (g)**	**Count**	**Weight (g)**	**Total Count**	**Total Weight (g)**
Blackware	18th century	2	52.2					2	52.2
Fine buff ware	12th-14th century?	1	12.2					1	12.2
Fine oxidised ware	Medieval					3	15.3	3	15.3
Fine red ware	19th century	1	3.5					1	3.5
Glazed gritty ware	12th-14th century			1	54.5			1	54.5
Gritty ware	12th-14th century			1	7.8			1	7.8
Gritty ware - Northern	11th-13th century			1	12.4			1	12.4
Late Blackware	19th century	2	52.5					2	52.5
Mochaware	19th century	1	5.4					1	5.4
North Yorkshire whiteware?	mid 12th-14th century?					1	9.9	1	9.9
Oxidised sandy ware	12th-13th century	1	7.5			1	11.1	2	18.6
Reduced ware	mid 14th-16th century					11	351.3	11	351.3

Context		2		4		5			
Ware	Period	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	Total Count	Total Weight (g)
Ryedale ware?	14th-16th century					1	16.2	1	16.2
Slipware	18th century	1	21.6					1	21.6
Stoneware	19th century	7	109.1					7	109.1
Yellow glazed earthenware	18th-19th century	5	127.8					5	127.8
Total		21	391.8	3	74.7	17	403.8	41	870.3

Table C2: post-Roman pottery by ware, period and context with count and weight

Context	2		18		22		25			
Material	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	Total Count	Total Weight (g)
Crucible					1	12			1	12
Copper Alloy			1	1.4					1	1.4
Iron			1	3.4					1	3.4
Fired Clay							2	17	2	17
Glass	1	7.8							1	7.8
Total	1	7.8	2	4.8	1	12	2	17	6	41.6

Table C3: misc. materials by context, count and weight

APPENDIX D

FAUNAL REMAINS

Nathan Sleaford

METHOD

The data was recorded into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, with the faunal remains laid out in context order. Identification was undertaken using published catalogues (i.e. Schmid 1972, Cohen and Serjeantson 1996, Hillson 2003), the author's own reference collection, and NAA's comparative skeletal collection. All the animal remains were counted, weighed and assigned a unique reference number. Exceptions were made for long bone and cranial fragments, which were counted and weighed collectively within size category and context, and indeterminate fragments which were simply weighed.

To give an indication of fragmentation, specimens were recorded using the 'diagnostic zone' approach (Dobney and Reilly 1988) with each zone being noted as absent, less than 50% present, or greater than 50% present in each specimen. Where a lack of diagnostic features precluded identification to taxa or element, specimens were assigned to more generalised categories where possible e.g. micro-/small-/medium-/large-sized animals, long bone or crania fragments. The zonation system was also used to record the location, frequency and nature of butchery marks, pathology, and carnivore and rodent activity. Tooth wear on the cattle mandible was recorded according to Grant (1982). No measurements were taken due to the lack of suitable specimens.

The condition of each specimen was assessed with reference to Lyman's wear stages (1994) and graded 0-5 accordingly, with 0 being best preserved and grade 5 representing bone that had deteriorated to the point of being unrecognisable. The material was recorded in January 2020.

OUTLINE OF THE ASSEMBLAGE

The animal bone remains constitute a very limited assemblage being mainly fragments from the long bones and crania of medium-to-large sized mammals. The only notable recovery is a fragmentary right cattle (*Bos taurus*) mandible with third molar present and exhibiting a moderate degree of wear. Based on O'Connor's method for aging cattle (1988), the degree of wear would indicate the animal was an older adult at time of death; however, it would be speculative to infer population dynamics and exploitation strategies from a single fragmentary specimen. Other remains include two specimens from rodent-sized mammals: a fragment possibly from the temporal region of the skull, and a possible metapodial; however, the degree of fragmentation is such that any identification must be considered tentative. All remains were recovered from fill **18** of possible ditch terminus **17**.

Overall the animal bone assemblage is of little significance and possesses little potential for further work. As such it may be disposed of.

TAXA	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
Cattle (*Bos Taurus*)	1	42
Large Mammal	20	44
Rodent Sized Mammal	2	0
Indeterminate	Not recorded	8.9
Total	23	94.9

Table D1: Summary table for the fragments recorded in the assemblage and taxa present.

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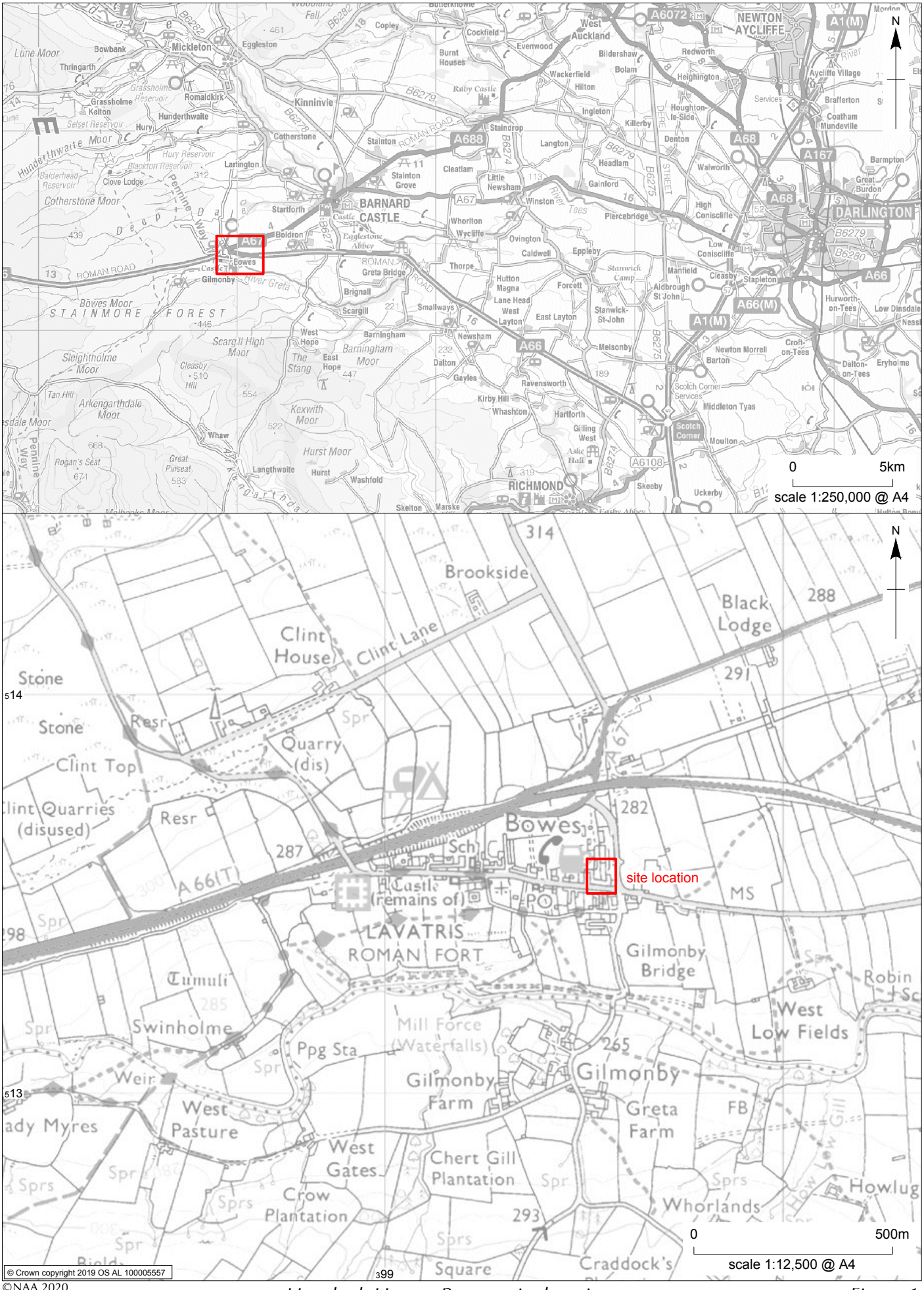
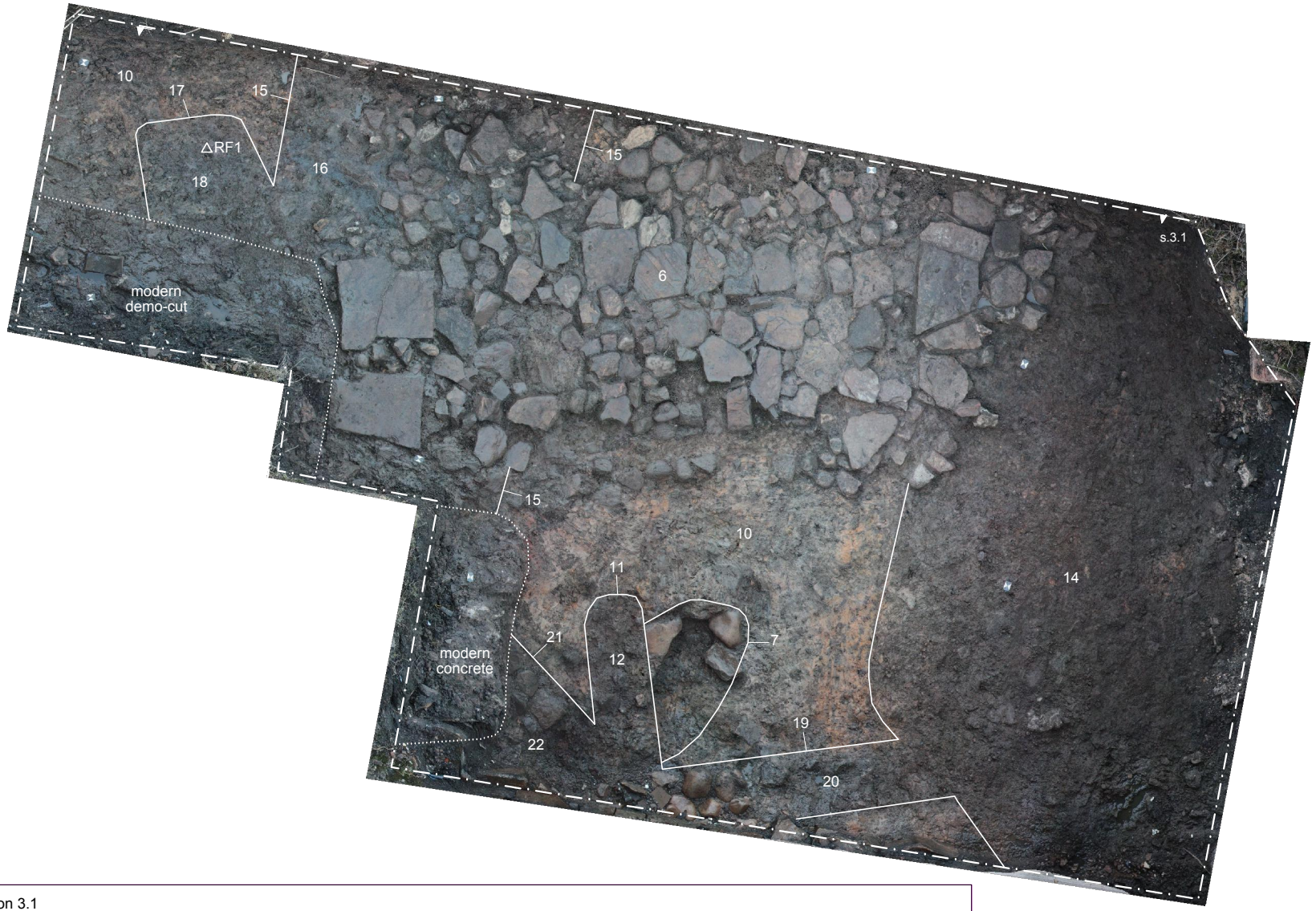


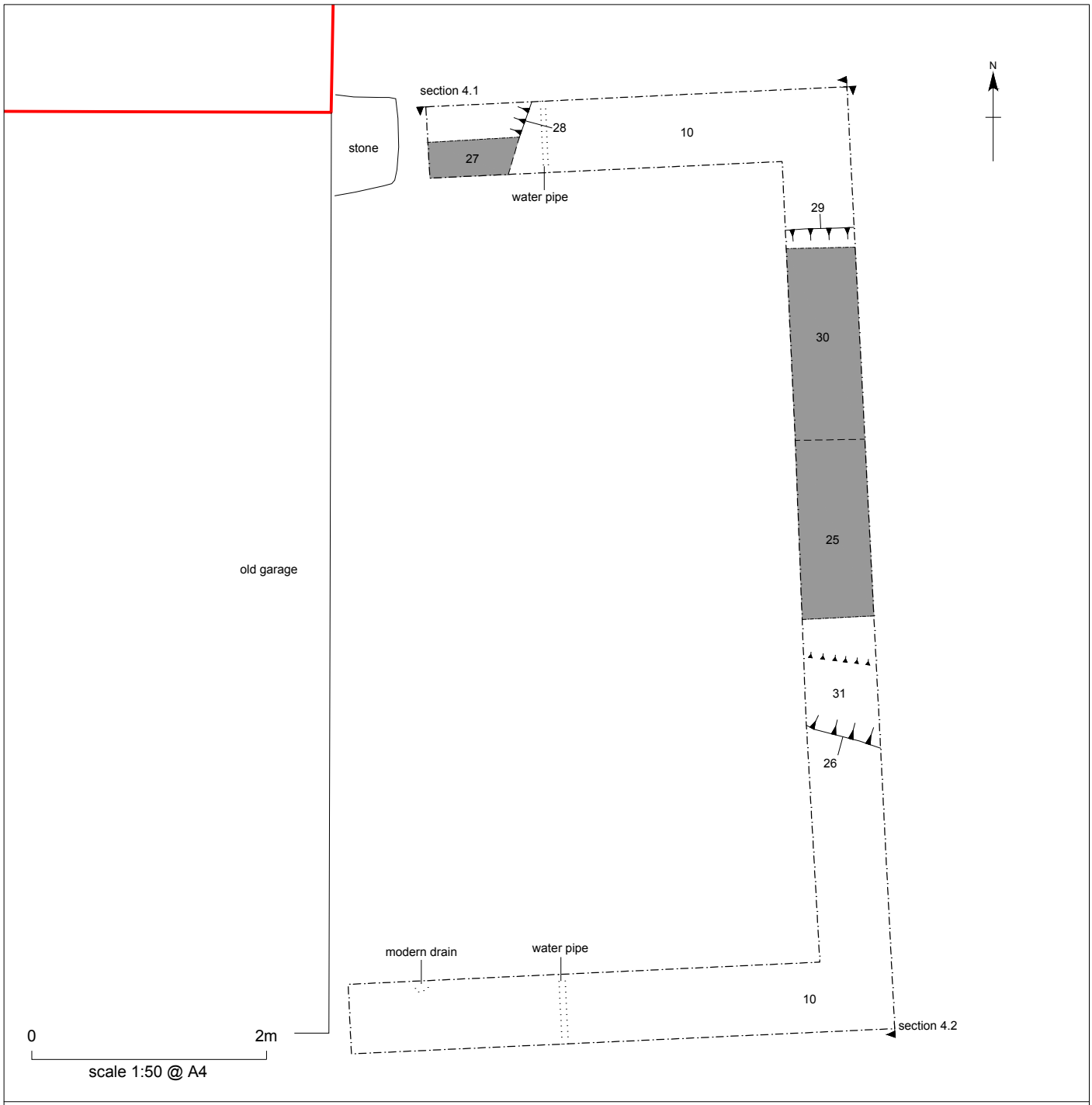
Havelock House, Bowes: site location *Figure 1*

Havelock House, Bowes: location of excavation *Figure 2*



Havelock House, Bowes: patio excavation, plan and section

Figure 3



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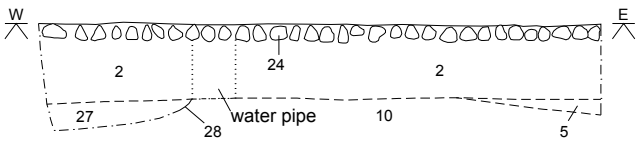

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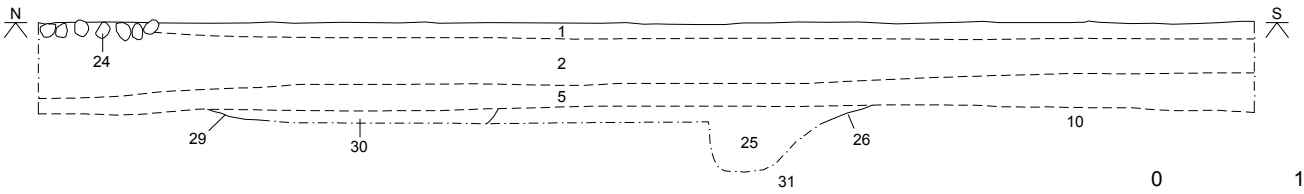

Havelock House, Bowes: garage excavation, plan and section *Figure 4*