



Vine Farm, Carlton Selby

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



LS Archaeology

Site	Vine Farm, Low Street, Carlton, Selby DN14 9PN	
Site Code	VFC19	
County	North Yorkshire	
Location	National Grid Reference	SE 64600 24368
	Easting and Northing	464600 424368
	Latitude Longitude	53.71174, -1.022728
Planning Reference	2019/0169/FUL	
Development	Erection of seven dwellings following the demolition of the existing agricultural buildings	
Text and Images	D. Signorelli: Text L. Signorelli: Images F. Lawson-Jones: Editing	
Specialist Contributors	C. Cumberpatch: Pottery Assessment J. McComish: Stone and Ceramic Building Material Assessment	
Date of Issue	16 th of October 2020	
Site Dates	August 2020	
Client	RBLC Properties Ltd.	

Summary

An archaeological watching brief took place at Vine Farm Carlton, Selby.

Twenty-three contexts were recorded from a study area of 174.2m² within a maximum depth of 3.80m AOD. The natural, Brighton Sand Formation, was encountered at a depth of 4.30m AOD.

Five features were initially identified as pits; Contexts [7], [11], [13], [15], and [19], although on further investigation, these appeared to be horticultural, dating to the 19th century. One feature was identified as a pit/posthole of uncertain function, dating to the early 20th century.

A dumping layer, Context (2), was observed spread across most of the access road area and contained a large quantity of pottery from various periods. The pottery assemblage ranged from the 13th century to the 20th century and included a quantity of 15th-16th century Humberware and Late Humberware.

This dumping layer sealed a 19th century pit/posthole and an intact 17th century limestone well; Feature [20].

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Introduction



This document outlines the results of a recent archaeological watching brief carried out at Vine Farm, Carlton, Selby (Figure 1).

The watching brief was carried out during August 2020 over a period of 5 days.

The monitoring archaeologist was Gigi Signorelli of LS Archaeology who were commissioned by the client RBLC Properties Ltd to undertake all archaeological works.

Figure 1: General reference map of site and locality outlined in red (Streetmap).

Vine Farm is located towards the northern end of Low Street, which lies within the medieval settlement of the village of Carlton, situated five miles south-east of Selby, North Yorkshire.

The village has a north/south aligned High Street with several east/west aligned plots and lanes leading into the settlement to the west and bounded by Carlton Towers Estate to the east. Low Street is located to the west of the High Street and would previously have led to Selby, however, during the late 19th century, the Hull and Barnsley Railway truncated Low Street Lane. The character of Low Street with long rectangular plots leading off of it suggests medieval origins.

Due to the site's proximity to Low Street, which has medieval origins, the development had the potential to disturb archaeological assets.

Planning

2019/0169/FUL Erection of seven buildings following the demolition of the existing agricultural buildings.

The development was granted planning permission by Selby District Council with archaeological mitigations attached to fulfil **condition 19** in accordance with NPPF Policy ENV28 and Section 16.

A) No demolition/development in respect of the new private drive and Plot 1 shall commence until a Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological watching brief has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions and:

1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.
2. The programme for post investigation assessment.
3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.
4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.

B) No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under (A) above.

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under (A) above and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: In accordance with Policy ENV28 and Section 16 of the NPPF as the site is of archaeological significance.

Related Texts

- LS Archaeology 2019; Vine Farm, Carlton, Selby: A Written Scheme of Investigation.

Development

The development involves the construction of seven dwellings and a private drive (Appendix 1). The site was originally comprised of a farmhouse, gardens and mixed-use auxiliary farm buildings. The farmhouse and gardens have been partially retained (a portion of the gardens fronting low street will accommodate the access road) and the auxiliary farm buildings removed to enable the construction of the new dwellings (Photo's. 1 & 2).



Photo 2: Gable end of farmhouse looking south.



Photo 1: Figure 2: Gardens adjacent to farmhouse looking south.

Aims and Objectives

The broad aims of the evaluation are:

- To ensure that the watching brief, post-excavation and archive are carried out and fulfilled in accordance with guidance as stated in ClfA, (2014); Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.

Site-Specific Value:

- Have any archaeological deposits of medieval origin survived later landscaping and construction?
- If medieval deposits are present, can they elucidate a date range to support understanding the medieval narrative of the village?

Geology and Topography

The topography of the site is low-lying, with Vine Farm, Low Street (SE 64600 24368) being located at an elevation of approximately 5 metres AOD. The new development covers an area of approximately 0.84 acres with the archaeology study area comprising of 174.2m². Vine Farm, auxiliary farm buildings and a garden currently occupy the site.

Description	Geology	Characteristic of Natural	Archaeological relevance
1:50 000 scale superficial deposits	Brighton Sand Formation. These sedimentary deposits are glacial in origin. They are detrital, created by the action of ice and melt water.	Sand is dominantly yellow to pale brown and reddish yellow. It is a slightly clayey to silty sand, with a variably developed very dusky red to black compressible peat to clayey sandy peat base. Typically composed of moderately well-sorted medium quartz grains with minor bands of finer, coarser or poorly sorted material, including finely comminuted flint and lithic clasts. Thin beds of clayey sandy peat and poorly developed fine to medium-grained slightly gravelly clayey sand are noted towards the base of the formation. Thickness: average 1m-2m, but can exceed 6m in some cases.	Depending on Ph, this may be favourable for the preservation of bone.
1:50 000 scale bedrock geology description	Sherwood Sandstone Group. Sandstone is sedimentary and fluvial in origin (river setting floodplain).	Natural at a deeper level may have lenses of deposits due to water channels/floodplain activity. Sandstone is red, yellow and brown. It is part pebbly; conglomeratic in lower part; pebbles are generally extraformational quartz and quartzite, with some intraformational clasts; subordinate red mudstone and siltstone. Thickness: variable, maximum >1500m.	Indicates floodplain wetland and water logging. This would be detrimental for creating early settlements.

Table 1: Geological nature of the site and its archaeological relevance.

Archaeological Summary

Significance

North Yorkshire Historic Environment Records Officer recommendations with regard to the planning application:

The proposal is within the historic medieval settlement of Carlton. The village takes a complex form, having a main High Street and several other areas of linear development along the lanes leading into the settlement. The development plot appears mediaeval in character with a frontage onto Low Street and a long narrow plot to the rear, typical of deliberate Norman planning. Much of the development site is a garden area under lawn and there is archaeological potential here. The area of greatest interest is the frontage onto Low Street as this is where we would expect medieval buildings, with the plot to the rear used for small-scale industry, waste disposal, and agriculture. The majority of the site contains existing buildings and hard standing, and these areas have a low archaeological potential. The garden area is for the most part retained within the proposed development; however, a new access road is proposed and unit VF1 is located within it. These aspects of the development may have a negative impact on heritage assets of archaeological interest. Recommendations: I advise that a scheme of archaeological mitigation recording is undertaken in response to the ground disturbing works associated with the access road and plot VF1. This should comprise an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during excavations for new foundations and new drainage or services, to be followed by appropriate analyses, reporting and archive preparation. This is in order to ensure that a detailed record is made of any deposits/remains that will be disturbed.

A desk-based web search revealed only one prior archaeological investigation at Carlton (Table 2).

Intervention Details	Results	Relevance
St Mary's Church, Carlton, North Yorkshire Archaeological Observation and Recording Watching Brief Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (2005)	The watching brief did not reveal any significant archaeological information, as the drainage trench through the churchyard was relatively narrow. Another trench dug along the outside of the west wall of the nave might have revealed some information relating to the building of the 1861 church, but these excavations were not able to be monitored. There was a higher percentage of pottery artefacts than might normally have been expected in the topsoil and subsoil, but it was mostly of 18th-19th century date and was not retained. However, two interesting finds were made; a broken clay pipe bowl and a broken bone knife handle. The pipe bowl exhibited Masonic symbols and was dated to between 1795 and 1830 and may have been locally made. These were kept and deposited with the site archive. No articulated human burials were disturbed by the works, and a few fragments of disarticulated bone were replaced in the drainage trench.	St Mary's Church is located off the High Street in Carlton Village. It is located 170m to the south east of the development site. The relatively high amount of 18th-19th century pottery could indicate that the land had been previously used for agricultural purposes as domestic refuse was used as a soil improver. It could suggest that in the 1700-1800's land located along the north of Low Lane may have been utilised for agricultural purposes rather than as domestic plots.

Table 2: Prior local archaeological interventions and relevance to the development site.

Historical and Cartographic Evidence

A desk-based web search yielded little information about the lives of the population of the village of Carlton during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

The historical records primarily focus on the lives of those associated with the Grade I Carlton Towers estate.

The name Carlton is thought to be a partly Scandinavianised form of the Old English Ceorlenatum, derived from the plural form of *ceorl* meaning churl or free peasant, with *tun* meaning a farmstead, village or estate. Ceorl (en) a tun: the village of free peasants.

This village of free peasants may have been the case during the Anglo-Saxon period, however, by the 11th century, the village was under Lordship.

The Domesday entry for Carlton suggests that during the 11th century a medium sized population of twelve households were present and that the taxable value was quite high- at 6 geld units. In 1066 when Lord Wicga was in power, the property had a value of £2 but by 1086, the value had dropped by half to £1 during the Lordship of Ulfkil.

The 1808 Enclosure Map of Carlton by Snaith and Camblesforth (Fig.4) illustrates the ownership of the land divisions within the village. The site is shown on the Enclosures Map as being leased under the name of Gibson and is shaded pink (Fig.5). This indicates that the land was under copyhold, most likely associated with Carlton Manor. The extensive swathes of copyhold land are all located to the east of Low Street.

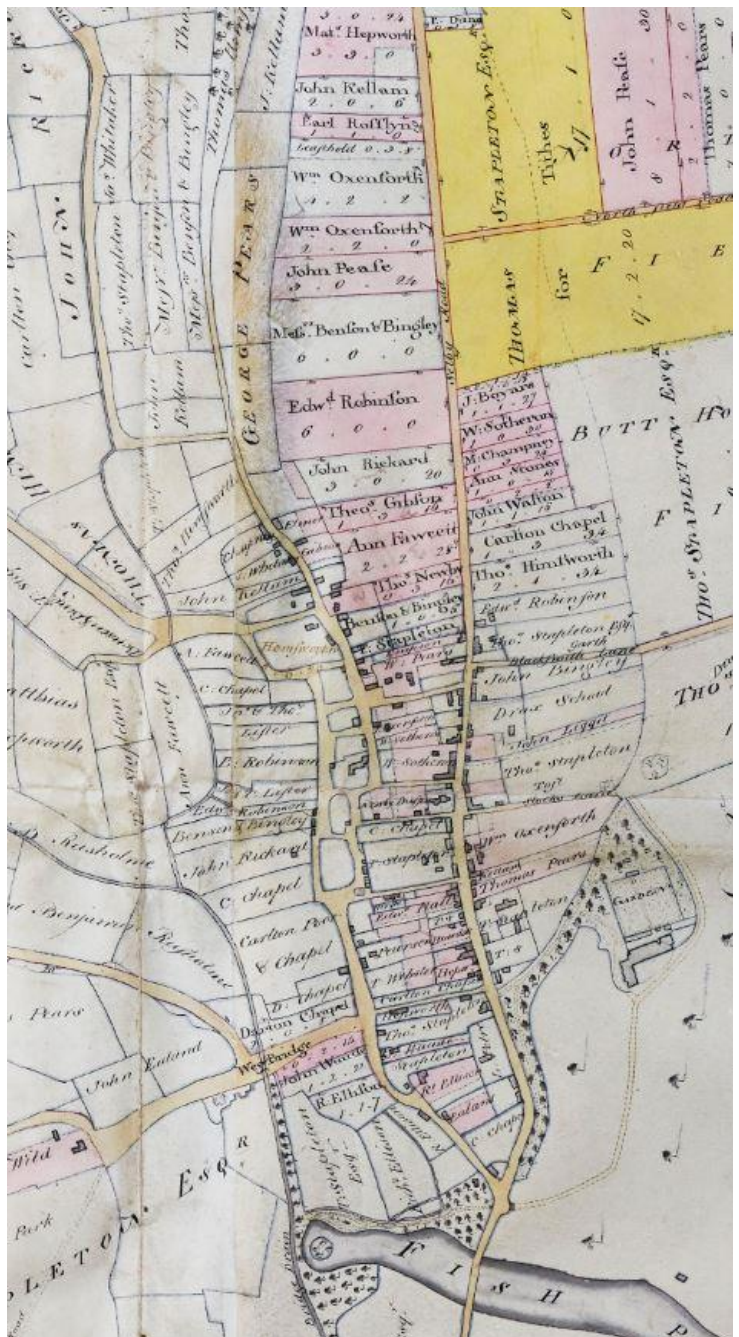


Figure 3: 1808 Enclosure Map of Carlton by Snaith and Camblesforth.



Figure 4: Enlargement of the 1808 Enclosure Map with the site's location indicated as being leased to 'Gibson'.



Figure 5: 1853 Ordnance Survey Map of Carlton.

35 years later, the Ordnance Survey map of 1853 shows that the property was further developed and now includes an additional two buildings located to the eastern boundary of the site (Fig.6).

The original building fronting Low Street remains. Adjacent to the north there is an open field with orchard gardens. To the south, Vine Farm bounds a plot containing a large L-shaped building.

By 1853, the village of Carlton had four churches/chapels, a school, public houses and housing situated along the High Street, as well as to the west, branching off lanes. The land to the immediate east of the village settlement is dominated by the extensive parks and gardens belonging to Carlton Hall.

The village gardens have many fruit trees and vegetable gardens, and the 19th century Carlton Towers was renowned for its excellence in fruit production, particularly in exotic varieties (Wickham and Ratcliffe, 2017). Maybe this enthusiasm for growing extended into the village to create additional resources, as many of the villagers would be employed in work directly linked to the estate of Carlton Towers.

Methodology

Excavation

An archaeologist monitored all groundworks required for the access road and the foundation footings for Plot V1 (Figure 7).

A back-acting excavator fitted with a toothless bucket was used to excavate the ground to the required depths, with the ground being dug in spits of 0.1m to afford time for the archaeologist to scrutinise or spot any potential deposits and retain any finds.

The area for the access road was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m below ground level from 5.07m AOD. The footings for Plot V1 measured 10m in length and 0.6m in width, extending to a depth of 0.9m below ground level from 5.12m AOD.

Stripping for the access road involved the removal of turf and topsoil, and excavation ceased when features were exposed at a depth of 4.67 AOD. Further stripping of this area after the features were recorded was not required, as the depth of the archaeological deposits fell within the depths required for the construction of the access road.



Figure 6: Development plan with the area monitored during the watching brief highlighted in green.

Archaeological mitigation works involved the appropriate investigation of all potential archaeological features.

Recording

A standard single context recording system was used to keep a documented record of all archaeology encountered. Features were drawn in sections to a 1:10 scale on an archive stable permatrace. All archaeological features and sections were digitally photographed.

All archaeological features were, as a minimum, sample excavated to the following criteria: ditches 5%; pits 50%; post-holes 100%; burials 100%; linear structures (walls etc.) 5%.

The excavation of Feature [20] (the 17th century well) ceased at a depth of 0.65m due to air pockets being present and the possibility of instability within the back fill. Furthermore, stripping within this area had reached its maximum depth, therefore the feature would be preserved in situ, albeit under the new access road.

All archaeological finds were collected for post-excavation evaluation and possible further assessment pending agreement with the relevant specialists.

No sealed deposits were encountered that warranted environmental sampling, as adequate dating was found. Regarding the well, it had been filled to the depth exposed with redeposited material. Additionally, there was no evidence suggestive of industrial activity. There was therefore no opportunity on this site to sample for the purpose of:

- a. The survival of palaeo-environmental ecofacts.
- b. The survival of industrial residues.

Post-Excavation Analysis



All paper records from site, including drawings made on permatrace, have been digitized. Photographs have been saved as uncompressed Tiff files.

All finds were washed, marked and packaged in accordance to the *Institute for Archaeologists* guidance (2008) and the *First Aid for Finds* manual (Watkinson and Neal 2001).

After consultation, limestone and ceramic building material from Well Feature [20] were retained for further assessment by Jane McComish of the York Archaeological Trust (Photo. 3).

Photo 3: Magnesium limestone slabs and ceramic building material retained from Feature [20].

The assemblage of pottery from Context (2) (a possible dumping layer) and fills from Features [9] and [19] (Contexts (8) and (19)) were prepared to be assessed by Chris Cumberpatch.

Pottery within Context (2) was evaluated due to the unusual date range of the sherds and the inclusion of medieval pottery in amongst later wares (Photo. 4).

A small quantity of animal bone was observed in Context (2), albeit to a lesser volume than the pottery sherds.

This was noted, but not retained due to the context's inability to provide a specific date.



Photo 4: The assemblage of Humberware and Late Humberware retained from Context (2).

Results

Context Number	Type	Identified As	Phase
1	Topsoil	Garden soil	C20th
2	Subsoil	Dumping/levelling layer	C20th
3	Concrete floor	Concrete floor of farmyard	C20th
4	Made-up ground	Made-up ground for the poured concrete farmyard floor	C20th
5	Natural	Natural Brighton Sand Formation	
6	Ovate feature fill	Backfill of garden feature	
7	Ovate feature cut [7]	Cut for a pit/posthole	C19th
8	Ovate feature fill	Backfill/dumping levelling layer same as (2)	
9	Ovate feature cut [9]	Cut for a pit/posthole	C20th
10	Ovate feature fill	Sterile backfill of garden feature	
11	Ovate feature cut [11]	A shallow cut for a garden feature	C19th
12	Ovate feature fill	Sterile backfill of garden feature	
13	Ovate feature cut [13]	A shallow cut for a garden feature	C19th
14	Ovate feature fill	Sterile backfill of garden feature	
15	Ovate feature cut [15]	A shallow cut for a garden feature	C19th
16	Ovate feature fill	Sterile backfill of garden feature	
17	Ovate feature cut [17]	A shallow cut for a garden feature	C19th
18	Cut for foundation trenches	Cut for the foundations of dwelling VF1	
19	Limestone Structure fill	Backfill into a limestone constructed well. Same as (2)	C20th
20	Limestone Structure [20]	Limestone constructed well	C17th
21	Circular stone feature	Small isolated spread of materials belonging to the limestone constructed well	C20th
22	Fill of foundation trenches [18]	Contexts (2), (3) and (5)	
23	Subsoil	Thin grey subsoil	C19th

Twenty-three contexts were recorded from a study area of 174.2m² within a maximum depth of 3.8m AOD. The natural, Brighton Sand Formation, was encountered at a depth of 4.3m AOD. Five features were initially identified as pits; Contexts [7], [11], [13], [15], and [19], although on further investigation, these appeared to be horticultural, dating to the 19th century (Figure 8). One feature was identified as a pit/posthole of uncertain function, dating to the early 20th century.

A dumping layer, Context (2), was observed spread across most of the access road area and contained a large quantity of pottery from various periods. The pottery assemblage ranged from the 13th century to the 20th century and included a quantity of 15th-16th century Humberware and Late Humberware. This dumping layer sealed a 19th century pit/posthole and an intact 17th century limestone well, Feature [20].

The results of the watching brief have been subdivided based upon their location:

- Results from evaluating the area excavated for Plot V1 Footings.
- Results from evaluating the area stripped for the Access Road.

Plot V1 Footings

The stratigraphy in this area reflected its former use as a farmyard and differed from that encountered whilst stripping for the access road. Prior to development this area of the property contained temporary agricultural structures, whereas the area to be utilised as an access road had been laid as lawned gardens serving the farmhouse.

The farmyard comprised of a poured grey concrete surface, Context (3), which extended to a depth of 0.1m below ground level (Photo 5). This surface sealed a silty rubble made-up ground, Context (4), which extended to depth of 0.3m below ground level (Photo 6). Context (4) was positioned upon a thin grey silty rubble interface, Context (23), with animal bioturbation leaching this grey material into the natural strong reddish-brown sand, Context (5).

The natural was encountered at 0.4m below ground level and was observed to a depth of 0.9m (Photos 7 & 8). Artefactual evidence was not observed within this area.



Photo 5: Post stripping of concrete surface, Context (3).



Photo 8: Mixed silt and rubble made-up ground, Context (4).



Photo 11: Foundation trenches for PlotV1.



Photo 14: Reddish brown natural sand in foundation trenches, Context (5) and greyish subsoil, Context (23).

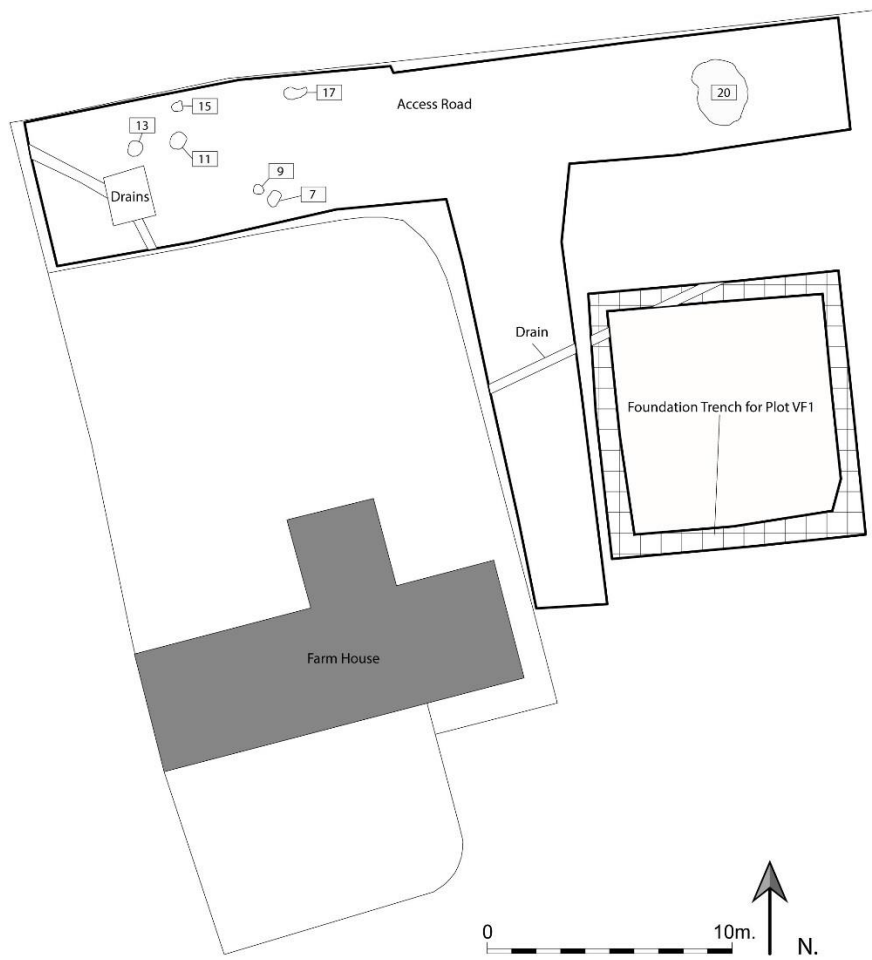


Figure 7: Plan of the site of archaeological features encountered.

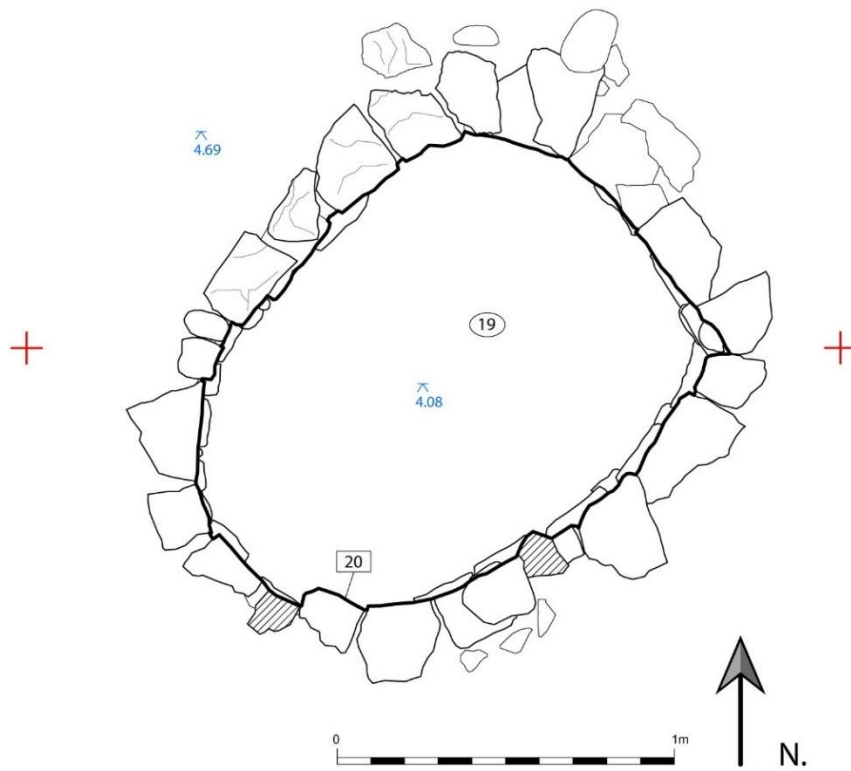


Figure 8: Plan of the 17th Century limestone well.

Access Road



Photo 17: Access road post stripping facing west.

The removal of the garden lawn (Photo 9) revealed Context (1), a very dark brown clay silty sand, which had sealed five horticultural Features [7],[11], [13], [15] and [17] (Photos 10, 12-15). These features all presented as ovate pits and were less than 1m in length, no greater than 0.65m in width, and were shallow- extending to a maximum depth of 0.21m.

They all had similar fills; Contexts (6), (10), (12), (14) and (16) were a sterile dark brown silty sandy material (Appendix 2). These five features had been cut through Context (2).



Photo 10: Feature [7] facing north-west.



Photo 11: Feature [9], plan.



Photo 12: Feature [11] facing west.



Photo 13: Feature [13] facing west.



Photo 14: Feature [15] facing west.



Photo 15: Feature [17] facing west.

Ovate Feature [9] differed from the other horticultural features; having a rounder and deeper cut which extended to a depth of 0.38m, and being packed with a dark brown silty sand fill, Context (8), (Photo 11 & Appendix 2).

This fill was half comprised of mixed artefactual material, including pottery sherds ranging from 13th century to 20th century in date. This fill would appear to be the same material as observed in Contexts (2) and (19), (Cumberpatch, 2020).

An oval shaped limestone well, Feature [20] was revealed, sealed below Contexts (1) and (2), (Photo 16-19). It measured 1.6m in length, 1.15m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.65m, however, the base of this feature was not reached.

It was constructed with no obvious bond from re-used 0.02m thick grey magnesium flat limestone slabs with the occasional inclusion of re-used 16th-18th century red ceramic bricks and <0.3m large rounded cobbles (Photo 19). The limestone slabs used in the construction of this well may have been previously used within walls or roofing (Mc Comish, 2020). Feature [20] had been backfilled and sealed by Context (19) which was the same as Context (2) (Photo 17). Located within Feature [20], within the upper levels of Context (2), was a 1916 George V penny.



Photo 16: Feature [20] pre-excitation.



Photo 17: The homogenous fill (Context (19) of Feature [20].



Photo 18: Post-excitation of Feature [20].



Photo 26: Close up of construction materials used in Feature [20].

Context (2) was a redeposited/dumping layer observed across the access road area. Sealed underneath the topsoil (Context (1)), Context (2) was a strong brown silty sand material which sealed Features [9] and [20]. Context (2) contained a large amount of pottery sherds dating from the 13th century through to the 20th century and much of this assemblage consisted of 15th-16th century Humberware and Late Humberware. Context (2) merged with the natural (Brighton Sand Formation) Context (5) at variable levels. Natural was observed within the base of horticultural Feature [13], though it was not visible at the base of other Features which extended to a greater depth, such as Feature [9].

Conclusion

The research questions proposed prior to the archaeological watching brief were associated with the potential for medieval deposits to be present:

- Have archaeological deposits of medieval origin survived later landscaping and construction?
- If medieval deposits are present, can they elucidate a date range to support understanding the medieval narrative of the village?

This watching brief revealed there were no features of medieval date present. Pits located close to Low Street were observed during the stripping for the access road, however, on further investigation these were identified as 19th century horticultural features. The limestone constructed well has been dated to the 17th century, so is at the very least 150 years later than the period of interest.

The dumped layer located within the access road area contained pottery sherds dating to the late medieval period: 13th-15th century. However, the layer was mixed with ceramics from later periods, including artifacts associated with ceramic production, such as a 19th century tripod spur (Cumberpatch, 2020). A similar layer, in terms of large quantities of pottery being present, was observed during a watching brief in Carlton in 2005. Investigations took place at St Mary's Church where an unusually large quantity of 18th-19th century pottery sherds were noted within the topsoil and subsoil.

Whatever its purpose was, the exact source of the dumped layer observed on site is uncertain. It may have been present on site already and was shifted from one area to another. It is also possible that it was brought to site from another source, from outside or within Carlton itself. Historically, there may have been attempts (with or without the input of Carlton Towers Estate) to improve the local topsoil to support horticultural practices. The local sandy natural is present at a shallow depth, and sandy soils do not retain water well and are lacking in nutrients.

This dumped layer sealed two features: one a pit/posthole of no obvious function, the other a 17th century well. The 1808 Enclosures Map indicates that the site at this time was copyhold to 'Gibson' and that one structure was present, being located to the north-west of the site, fronting onto Low Street. This structure is of unknown date and could predate the 1808 map, moreover the building was sited near the location of the 17th century well. This could suggest the presence of a business/small holding that was dependent on quantities of water, such as a smithy, although no evidence was found indicting any specific industry.

Comparable examples of post-medieval wells were not forthcoming during a desk top search. Only two were located and neither were in Yorkshire. One was observed during excavations in Northampton, the other in Warwickshire; 2008, Excavations at the corner of Kingswell Street and Wool Monger Street and 1991 excavations at 21 and 23 Inknield Street, Bidford-on-Avon.

In 1883 the remodeled farmhouse that currently stands within the plot was built by a George Eodell and builder J. Bowser (Photo 20). Sometime after the farmhouse was built, a programme of garden landscaping was undertaken and the well was backfilled with the dumped layer.



Photo 20: Commemorative plaque located on the south facing elevation of Vine Farmhouse.

Evidence suggests that it was during the 20th century that the layer was spread/dumped and sealed the pit/posthole and the 17th century well. The inclusion of a 1916 George V penny within this fill,

when considered alongside the ceramic evidence, suggests a backfill date erring towards the first quarter of the 20th century rather than mid-20th century (although George V pennies remained in circulation until decimalisation in 1971).

Archive

The watching brief at Vine Farm has produced a physical archive which includes:

Original site context cards and plans.

A small assemblage of 13th-16th century Humberware and Late Humberware extracted from Context (2) for retention.

Limestone and ceramic building material samples extracted from Feature [20].

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, discussions with the York Museum Trust regarding the potential deposition of the archive has not been possible. LS Archaeology will retain the archive until a discussion can take place at some point in the future. Once a decision has been made about the archive, an update will be sent to North Yorkshire County Council HER.

A digital copy of the report will not be uploaded onto OASIS for subsequent inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service LS Archaeology grey literature records page until a decision has been made regarding the archive.

Bibliography

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Dennison, E. (2005); *St Mary's Church Carlton, North Yorkshire. Archaeological Observation and Recording*.

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Kibblewhite, Toth and Hermann (2015); *Science of the Total Environment, Volume 529; Predicting the preservation of cultural artefacts and buried materials in soil*.

McComish, J. (2020); *Artefact Assessment Report, Vine Farm, Carlton, Selby*.

Watkinson & Neal (2001); *First Aid for Finds*.

Wessex Archaeology (2013); *Desk Based Assessment: Thorpe Marsh Gas Pipeline, South, East and North Yorkshire*.

Wickham and Ratcliffe (2017); '*Carlton Towers park and garden Report*' Yorkshire Gardens Trust, Selby District Historic Designed Landscapes Project.

Online Resources

mapapps.bgs.ac.uk

heritagegateway.org.uk

historicengland.org.uk

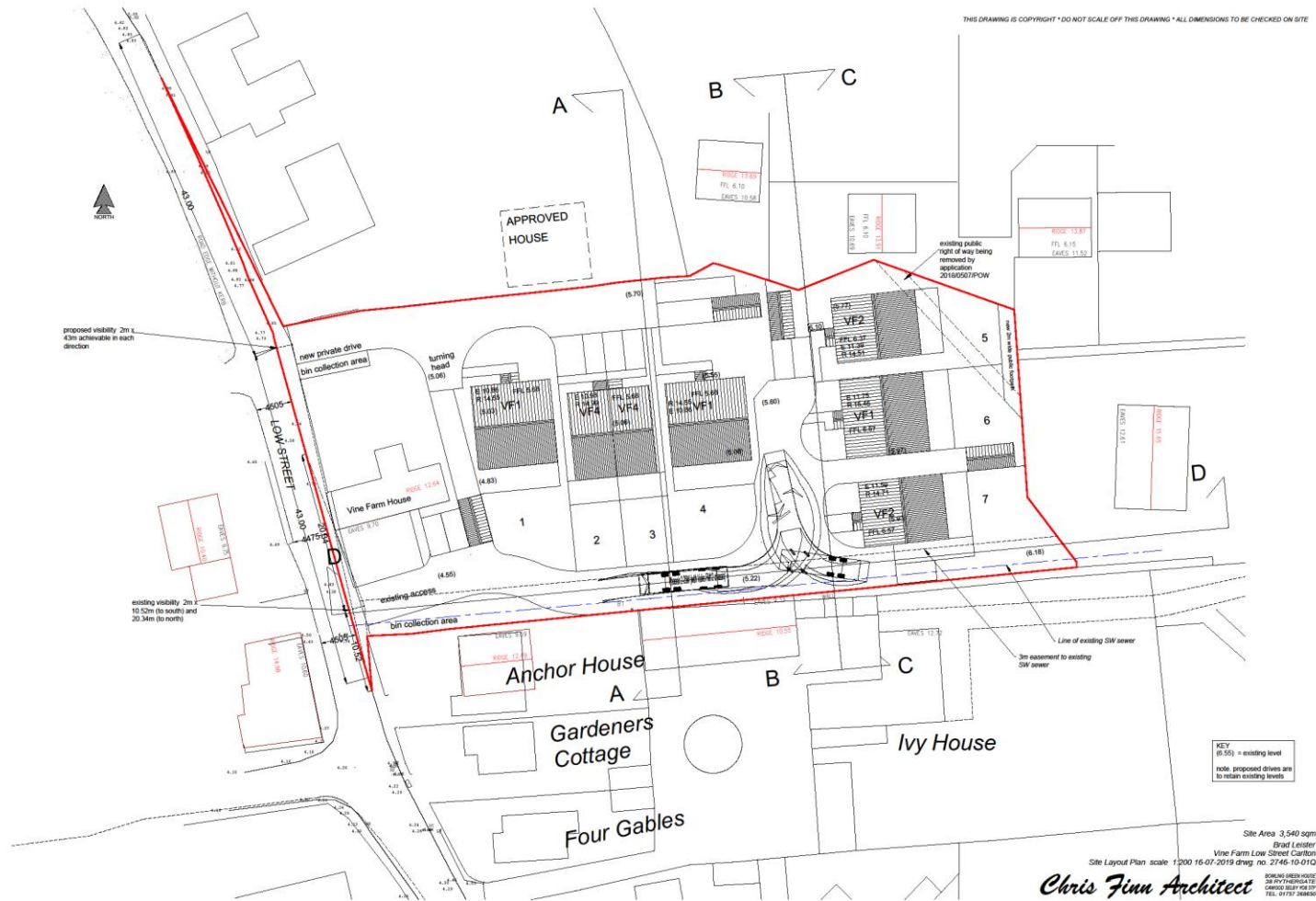
historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/

Examples of post-medieval wells

<https://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA7126>

https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Post-medieval-stone-lined-well-365_fig10_341460316

Appendix 1: Development Plan



Appendix 2: Context Data

Context Number	Fill/ Cut/ Deposit/ Structure	Feature Number	Type	Description	Identified As
1	D		Topsoil	Very dark brown clay silty sand mixed with small gravel inclusions and extended to a depth of 0.30m.	Garden Soil
2	D		Sub soil	Strong brown silty sand material mixed with occasional cobbles, fragmented ceramic building material and gravel inclusions. Contained frequent pottery (mixed phases) and occasional glass, clay pipe and bone fragments. Exposed to a depth of 0.10m.	Dumping/levelling layer
3	D		Concrete floor	Poured grey concrete surface, 0.10m in depth.	Concrete floor of farmyard
4	D		Made up ground	Mixed rubble including fragmented ceramic building materials, fragmented mortar, gravel and stones. 0.30m in depth.	Made up ground for the poured concrete farmyard floor
5	D		Natural	Strong reddish-brown sand observed at a 0.40m bgl / 4.30m AOD.	Natural Brighton Sand Formation
6	F	7	Ovate feature fill	Compact dark brown silty sand fill with very occasional small stone inclusions.	Back fill of garden feature
7	C	7	Ovate feature cut [7]	A small ovate pit with vertical edges bottoming out with a gentle slope. Dimensions measured 0.67m in length, 0.52m in width and 0.21m in width.	Cut for a garden feature
8	F	9	Ovate feature fill	Compact dark brown silty sand with 50% of fill comprising of a of pottery, glass, ceramic building material, animal bone, tile, coal and stone fill.	Backfill/Dumping levelling layer same as (2)
9	C	9	Ovate feature cut [9]	A round cut feature with a U-shaped profile. Vertical edges. Dimensions measured 0.40m in length, 0.38m in width and 0.32m in depth. Pit/post hole	Cut for a pit/posthole
10	F	11	Ovate feature fill	Compact dark brown silty sand fill with less than 2% stone inclusions. Sterile of finds. Roots present.	Sterile back fill of garden feature
11	C	11	Ovate feature cut [11]	A small shallow cut, ovate in shape and shallow in depth. Dimensions measured 0.65m in length, 0.58m in width and 0.07m in depth.	A shallow cut for a garden feature

Context Number	Fill/ Cut/ Deposit/ Structure	Feature Number	Type	Description	Identified As
12	F	13	Ovate feature fill	Compact dark brown silty sand fill with less than 3% small stone inclusions. Sterile of finds. Roots present.	Sterile back fill of garden feature
13	C	13	Ovate feature cut [13]	Irregular cut, undulating base. Dimensions measured 0.60m in length, 0.62m in width and 0.14m in depth	A shallow cut for a garden feature
14	F	15	Ovate feature fill	Compact dark brown silty sand fill with less than 3% small stone inclusions. Sterile of finds. Roots present.	Sterile back fill of garden feature
15	C	15	Ovate feature cut [15]	A shallow scoop of a rounded feature. Dimensions measured 0.44m in length, 0.35m in width and 0.07m in depth	A shallow cut for a garden feature
16	F	17	Ovate feature fill	Compact dark brown silty sand fill with less than 3% small stone inclusions. Sterile of finds. Roots present.	Sterile back fill of garden feature
17	C	17	Ovate feature cut [17]	Irregular cut, undulating base. Dimensions measured 0.94m in length, 0.53m in width and 0.17m in depth	A shallow cut for a garden feature
18	C	18	Cut for foundation trenches	Cut for the foundation trenches for plot VF1. Dimensions measured 10.00m in length, 0.60m in width and 0.80m in depth	Cut for the foundations of dwelling VF1
19	F	20	Limestone Structure fill	Firm dark brown silty sand fill with very occasional rounded cobbles and various finds such as pottery, glass, 1916 George V penny, ceramic building material, twisted/folded lead.	Backfill into a limestone constructed well. Same as (2)
20	ST	20	Limestone Structure [20]	A rounded structure constructed flat cut limestone and occasional large rounded cobbles and reused cut red ceramic brick. The stone of structure is laid as a drystone wall with no obvious bonding material used between limestone, brick and cobble layers. Dimensions measured 1.60m in length, 1.15m in width and 0.65m in depth.	Limestone constructed well.
21	F	21	Circular stone feature	Redeposited limestone small spread likely originally formed part of well structure [20]. Likely dislodged during dumping event.	Small isolated spread of materials belonging to the limestone constructed well.
22	F	18	Fill of foundation trenches [18]	The foundation trenches comprised of 0.40m subsoil (2), 0.20m of made up ground (3) and 0.04m of natural sand (5).	Contexts (2), (3) and (5).
23	D	23	Subsoil	A thin grey subsoil observed sealed and in part mixed with made up ground Context (4). Below (4) above (5).	Disturbed subsoil/

Appendix 3: Ceramic Building Material and Stone Assessment



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Artefact Assessment Report Vine Farm, Carlton, Selby

By J. M. McComish

YAT Report 2020/112 September 2020



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



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Abbreviations

CBM	Ceramic Building Material
SBM	Stone Building Material
YAT	York Archaeological Trust

Non-technical Summary

In September 2020 York Archaeological Trust conducted an artefact assessment on building materials recovered from archaeological investigations at Vine Farm, Carlton, Selby. The work was undertaken on behalf of LS Archaeology.

The ceramic building material (CBM) was mainly of post-medieval date, with a single sherd post-dating c. 1850; in addition, there was one fragment of limestone which could not be closely dated.

Key Project Information

Project Name	Vine Farm, Carlton, Selby
YAT Project No.	6222
Document Number	2020/112
Type of Project	Artefact Assessment
Client	LS Archaeology

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1 introduction

In September 2020 York Archaeological Trust conducted an artefact assessment on building materials recovered from archaeological investigations at Vine Farm, Carlton, Selby. The work was undertaken on behalf of LS Archaeology. The building materials are discussed below in terms of the Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and Stone Building Material (SBM).

2 Ceramic Building Material

2.1 Methodology

The collection was recorded to a standard YAT methodology (McComish 2020) whereby each sherd is individually recorded on a pro-forma sheet which details the project code, the context number, the weight in grams, the fabric type, the surviving complete dimensions (length, width, thickness, flange height), evidence of re-use, evidence of over-firing and any other relevant information (surface marks, glazes, unusual features etc.). A question mark is placed after the form name if the identification is uncertain, for example 'Imbrex?', while the form of non-standardised sherds is listed as 'Other'. A fabric series was devised for the collection. The data is stored on YAT's internal computer system (which is backed up daily to prevent data loss) under the project code YAT project code 6222.

2.2 Results

There was 6.269kg of CBM (13 sherds), the various forms present are summarised by historical period on Table 1 while a summary by context is given on Table 2.

Post-medieval

The post-medieval CBM accounted for 97.3% of the total volume of CBM from the site. The forms present included bricks of 16-18th century date and pan tiles of 17th century and later date.

Bricks of 16-18th century date were made in wetted moulds, a technique termed slop-moulding. The examples at the site were 48-57mm in thickness (4 examples), 106-108mm in breadth (4 examples), but no lengths survived. One brick had rain marks on the upper surface showing that it had been laid on the ground to dry to the leather-hard stage before firing (the alternative was to dry bricks in an open-sided shed). One brick was totally reduced and a second had a reduced core and upper bed; reduction being caused by reducing the oxygen during firing. Two sherds were overfired which had caused the bricks to blow slightly. One brick had clearly been re-used as mortar was present on the breaks. Three different fabrics were present suggesting that the bricks came from different sources originally.

Pan tiles have a shallow S shaped profile and a nib on the reverse for attaching the tile to a roof. These tiles were introduced into eastern Britain from the Netherlands and came into widespread use from the 17th century onwards (Lemmen 2013, 8) largely replacing the earlier flat roof tiles. The pan tiles at the site were 13-16mm in thickness (7 examples), but no other dimensions survived. The only surviving nib was 43 x 27 x 21mm in size. Two fabrics were present suggesting that these sherds originated from two different buildings originally.

Modern

A single sherd of machine-made pressed brick was present accounting for 2.7% of the total volume of CBM. No original dimensions survived on this sherd, but there was clearly no frog

on the one surviving bed. Machines for the mass production of pressed bricks were invented in the mid-19th century (Brunskill 1997, 25).

2.3 Summary and recommendations for further research

The collection of CBM from the site was typical for periods in question in terms of the forms present, and it is mainly of use for dating the contexts in question. It is clear that the well at the site (Context 20) was made of whatever building materials were at hand, including re-used stone and broken bricks from at least two different sources (as there are bricks of two different fabrics present within the well structure). The bricks clearly date this structure as 16-18th century. The CBM from within a cut for a garden feature (Context 8) were 17-18th century date, while the garden soil (Context 2) contained CBM which ranged from the 16-18th century to 1850+ in date, which is to be expected for mixed garden soil.

The collection does not merit further research.

2.4 Recommendations for retention/discard

The CBM was retained at the request of the client. Given that so little archaeological work has taken place in the vicinity of the site it would be useful to retain a selection of the CBM as a reference collection of fabrics for the area for reference. It is recommended that one sherd of each fabric be retained (i.e. two sherds of pan tile and four sherds of brick).

Period	Form	No. of sherds	Weight in grams	% of total weight
Post-medieval	Brick	5	4462	71.2
	Pan	7	1639	26.1
Modern	Brick	1	168	2.7

Context	Dating	Forms present
2	1850+	Brick, Pan, Post-medieval brick
8	17 th -18 th	Pan, Post-medieval brick
20	16-18 th	Post-medieval brick

3 Stone building material

Two adjoining fragments of magnesian limestone collectively weighing 2.068kg were examined. This was originally a flat slab 25mm thick, but no other original dimensions survived, nor did any original edges. This item may have originally been used either as building material within a wall or as roof slab. The original date of this item is uncertain, as magnesian limestone has been in use from Roman times onwards in Yorkshire. Whatever its' original date, this item had clearly been re-used in the well at the site (Context 20).

3.1 Summary and recommendations for further research

There is insufficient stone from the site to merit any further research.

3.2 Recommendations for retention/discard

This stone has been retained for now at the request of the client, however, it is recommended for discard.

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Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material and Stone Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Corners	Weight	Length	Breadth	Thickness	Flange	Reused	Mortar	Over fired	Comments	Retained
2	5	Brick	0	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Machine pressed brick. No original measurements survive.	1
2	1	Pan	1	776	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	Rectangular nib 43x27x21mm on reverse	1
2	2	Pan	0	82	0	0	14	0	0	0	0		1
2	1	Pan	0	50	0	0	15	0	0	0	0		1
2	2	Pan	0	115	0	0	16	0	0	0	0		1
2	4	Pbrick	0	1294	0	108	48	0	0	0	0	Slop moulded	1
8	2	Pan	0	58	0	0	13	0	0	0	0		1
8	1	Pan	0	22	0	0	14	0	0	0	0		1
8	1	Pan	0	536	0	0	16	0	0	0	0		1
8	3	Pbrick	0	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Slop moulded. No original measurements survive.	1
20	6	Pbrick	2	944	0	108	48	0	0	0	1	Slop moulded, reused with mortar on breaks, reduced throughout, slightly blown on header and one stretcher.	1
20	4	Pbrick	1	870	0	106	53	0	0	0	0	Slop moulded, rain marks on top	1

Context	Fabric	Form	Corners	Weight	Length	Breadth	Thickness	Flange	Reused	Mortar	Over fired	Comments	Retained
20	4	Pbrick	2	1246	0	108	57	0	0	0	1	Slop moulded, reduced on one bed and most of core. Slightly blown on both stretchers and header, one bed cracked through overtiring	1
Brick	5	4462	6269	71.17563	71.2								
Pan	7	1639	6269	26.14452	26.1								
Brick	1	168	6269	2.679853	2.7								
20	MGLS	Other	0	2068	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	Flat slab with no original edges, two adjoining fragments.	1

Appendix 5: Pottery Assemblage Assessment

Late medieval and later pottery from Vine Farm, Carlton, Selby (VFC20)

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Introduction

The pottery assemblage from Vine Farm, Carlton, Selby (VFC20) was examined by the author on the 20th and 21st September 2020. It consisted of a total of 184 sherds weighing 5032 grams representing a maximum of 171 vessels. The data are summarised in Table 1. One fragment from a floor tile and a tripod spur were included with the pottery (Table 2).

The pottery

The earliest pottery in the assemblage was of later medieval date and consisted of a large group of Humberware and Late Humberware sherds from context 2, smaller quantities from contexts 8 and 19 and single sherds of other contemporary wares (Late Medieval Sandy ware, Oxidised Sandy ware and Purple-glazed Humberware) from contexts 8, 2 and 19 respectively.

The Humberware sherds were distinguished by their fine, hard fabrics which were mainly reduced but often with a dark orange external margin and partial green glaze. The sherds resembled Cowick-type Humberware more closely than they did the slightly coarser, sandier, Holme-upon-Spalding Moor type (Hayfield and Grieg 1990, Mayes and Hayfield 1980). Following Watkins (1987:98-104), this type of pottery dates to the period between the late 13th century and the 16th century, with quantities in Hull declining from around 1500 as it was replaced by Late Humberware (see below). Vessel forms were mainly jugs but there was also one example of a handled bowl, distinguished by the fact that the handle sprang from the rim rather than the neck, a typical late medieval to early post-medieval form. Context 2 also produced the base and lower body of a small Humberware drinking jug dating to the 14th or 15th century. Purple-glazed Humberware (context 19) appears to represent a move by Humberware potters to follow the wider move away from green-glazed wares and towards the radically different colour palette which is definitive of early post-medieval wares (Cumberpatch 2003). The remaining two medieval sherds could not be identified to a specific type although their characteristics were consistent with a later medieval date.

Early post-medieval wares were also well represented, principally by a substantial group of Late Humberwares, associated with the earlier Humberwares (context 2) and with smaller quantities in contexts 8 and 19. This type was distinguished by its bright orange fabric which was, generally speaking, almost as fine as the earlier Cowick type. The glaze was green to brown in colour and in many cases had decayed somewhat, leaving the surface crazed and friable. The continuity with earlier types of Humberware was represented by the vessel forms which included a wedge-shaped jar rim similar to examples in earlier reduced fabrics (cf. Watkins 1987: Figure 64; 142-144, 146) and large jugs. These retained typical features of Humberware jugs including the wide strap handles with ridges and grooves on the top and, in some cases, small stabbed holes in the upper surface. The thumb-impressions on the rim of a particularly large jug from context 2 also recall the use of finger and thumb impressed strips on earlier Humberwares. Other forms were more typical of 16th to 17th century post-medieval wares with shallow dishes, bowls and pancheons particularly notable.

Two sherds, distinguished by the presence of green glaze both internally and externally, were also of general Late Humberware type (also known as Green Glazed Sandy ware) although the differences between these sherds and the orange-bodied Late Humberwares suggests both alternative sources of supply and a degree of variability within

the later Humberware industry that requires considerable further work before its scope and significance can be fully evaluated.

Other post-medieval wares included individual sherds of 17th century Blackware and Redware, both from context 2). These wares were somewhat later than the late Humberwares and the small quantities, together with the absence of other familiar post-medieval wares (notably Yellow ware and Cistercian ware), suggests that either the Late Humberwares were of very late medieval rather than post-medieval date or that the patterns of discard on the site resulted in an assemblage that does not fully reflect the range of vessels in use at the time.

Early modern wares (c.1720 – c.1840) were well-represented in all three contexts. Vernacular tablewares (as defined elsewhere; Cumberpatch 2014) included Mottled ware (context 8), Slipware (contexts 2 and 19), Slip Coated ware (contexts 2 and 19) and Late Blackware (context 19). Formal tablewares included a sherd of White Salt Glazed Stoneware from context 2, distinguished by its brightly coloured enamel decoration indicating a date range between c.1755 and c.1780. Rather more common were Creamwares (contexts 2, 8 and 19) Pearlware (contexts 2 and 19) and Edged ware (contexts 2, 8 and 19). Utilitarian wares, including Brown Glazed Coarseware, Yellow Glazed Coarseware and Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware are harder to date with any accuracy and span the early modern and recent periods; suggested date ranges for individual sherds are given in Table 1. Taken together, the presence of the early modern sherds suggests a resurgence of activity on the site after a possible hiatus during the later post-medieval period, although given the fact that the material may have been brought to the site and dumped, such a simple reading of the situation may be misleading.

Recent wares included examples of many of the more common types belonging to the 19th and early 20th centuries. Some types, including Cane Coloured and Slip-banded Cane Coloured (CC) wares and Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware span the early modern/recent divide and were manufactured throughout the 19th century. Others, notably the Whitewares, Bone China and lead glazed Stonewares were of mid to late 19th or early 20th century date, as indicated in Table 1.

The tripod spur from context 8 (Table 2) is of particular note as the only use of these objects, which are associated with the production of refined earthenwares, was in the manufacture of pottery. The example considered here was of 19th century, machine-made, type and its presence on the site indicates a link with a pottery factory. The location of this factory is unknown. Griffin refers to two potteries close to Selby; one at Cawood and the other at Rawcliffe (Griffin 2012:351) although in both cases the products seem to have been utilitarian wares which would not have required the use of tripod spurs. Pottery waste was widely sold as hardcore for building work but the fact that there was no other evidence of such material from the site is unusual if this was the source.

Discussion

Layer 2 (Dump)

Context 2, identified as a dumped layer, produced the largest assemblage of pottery from the site. It included the substantial quantities of Humberware and Late Humberware described above but also included a wide range of other types of pottery spanning the period between the 17th and early 20th centuries.

Context 8 (Pit fill)

Context 8 contained a mixed assemblage of pottery which included later medieval and post-medieval wares (Humberware, Late Humberware, Late Medieval Sandy ware) alongside early modern and recent types. The profile of the assemblage resembled that of those from contexts 2 and 19.

Context 19 (Well backfill)

The backfill of the well, context 19, contained a diverse assemblage of pottery which included a small quantity of later medieval / early post-medieval material (individual sherds of Humberware, Purple-glazed Humberware and Late Humberware) alongside larger quantities of early modern and recent pottery.

In general terms there was little apart from size and the disproportionate quantity of Humberware and Late Humberware in context 2 to distinguish the pottery assemblages from the three contexts. In all cases later medieval and post-medieval pottery was accompanied by later wares up to and including later 19th and early 20th century types. The source of the dumped material (if not from the site itself) may be of considerable interest as it is clear that a deposit or feature of some considerable size and dating to the later medieval or early post-medieval period was involved as was waste from recent pottery manufacture.

Archiving and curation

The assemblage includes a number of features of interest, notably the large collection of Humberware sherds dating to a critical period in the history of the local and regional pottery industry, and as such should be deposited in the appropriate local museum or finds depository when the project is completed.

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Appendix 6: Pottery Catalogue

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2	Blackware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C17 th	Hard, fine dark red fabric
2	Bone China	1	41	1	Spout	Teapot	Relief-moulded patterns at base of spout	LC19 th – EC20 th	
2	Bone China	1	11	1	Ring foot base	Cup	U/Dec	LC19 th – EC20 th	
2	Bone China	2	16	1	Rim	Saucer	U/Dec	LC19 th – EC20 th	Fresh break
2	Bone China	1	9	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	LC19 th – EC20 th	
2	Bone China	1	7	1	Rim	Lid	Overglaze floral motif around edge of lid	LC19 th – EC20 th	Flanged edge of teapot lid
2	Brown Gazed Fineware type	1	18	1	Rim	Jar	Black glaze int & ext	LC18 th – C19 th	Sharply everted rim; fine red fabric
2	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	67	1	Rim	Bowl/pancheon	Brown glaze int only	LC18 th – C19 th	Everted round rim, slightly clubbed profile
2	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	LC18 th – C19 th	
2	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze ext & partial glaze int	C18 th – C19 th	Bright orange fine sandy fabric
2	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18 th	Bright orange fabric
2	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled brown glaze int & ext	LC17 th – C18 th	Earlier type of BGCW
2	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	13	1	BS	Bottle	Thin brown salt glaze ext	C19 th	
2	Brown Salt	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark brown salt glaze ext;	C19 th	

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
	Glazed Stoneware						glaze fuming int		
2	Cane Coloured ware	1	58	1	Base	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19 th	
2	Cane Coloured ware	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19 th	Plain rim
2	Cane Coloured ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19 th	
2	Creamware	2	10	1	Rim	Jar	Fluted & ridged ext	c.1740 – c.1820	Fresh break
2	Creamware	1	16	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
2	Creamware	1	4	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
2	Edged ware	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	Wavy rim; low-relief moulded rim w/ blue paint	EC19 th	
2	Fine Redware	3	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & ext w/ ridge & grooves ext	C18 th – EC19 th	Thin-walled vessel; thin bright red body; fresh breaks
2	Humberware	2	142	1	Strap handle	Jug	Wide, thin strap handle w/ ridges on top; patchy green glaze	LC13 th – C15 th	Hard, fine grey fabric; cf Cowick type
2	Humberware	1	102	1	Rim & handle	Jug	Green-brown glaze ext	LC13 th – C15 th	Hard, fine, orange to pale grey fabric; narrow strap handle
2	Humberware	1	53	1	Strap handle	Jug	Patchy green glaze on top of handle	LC13 th – C15 th	Hard, fine grey to pale orange fabric
2	Humberware	1	41	1	Rod handle	Jug	Spots of overfired purple glaze on upper surface	LC13 th – C15 th	Hard, fine grey to dull orange fabric
2	Humberware	1	51	1	Strap handle	Jug	Patchy green-brown glaze ext	LC13 th – C15 th	Fine grey fabric w/ partial orange margins
2	Humberware	1	27	1	Rim & handle	Handled bowl	Flaky green-brown glaze ext & on handle	C15 th – C16 th	Handle springs from rim; int surface missing
2	Humberware	1	18	1	Neck & shoulder	Jug	Thin, hard, patchy green glaze ext	LC13 th – C15 th	Hard, fine grey to pale orange fabric
2	Humberware	10	196	10	BS	Hollow ware	Spots, patches & streaks of glaze ext	LC13 th – C15 th	Hard, fine grey to pale orange fabric

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2	Humberware	6	105	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13 th – C15 th	Hard, fine grey to pale orange fabric
2	Humberware	10	149	10	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext; mainly partial	LC13 th – C15 th	Hard, fine grey to pale orange fabric
2	Humberware	2	53	2	BS/Shoulder	Jug	Friable green-brown glaze ext; grooves on shoulder	LC13 th – C15 th	Hard, fine reduced fabric
2	Humberware	3	156	1	Base & body	Drinking jug	U/Dec	C14 th – C15 th	Tall, narrow drinking jug, thick walls & irregular base
2	Humberware	2	65	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy green to brown glaze int & ext	LC13 th – C15 th	Grey core w/ orange margins; fresh breaks
2	Humberware	2	91	1	Base	Hollow ware	Spots & streaks of glaze ext on underside	LC13 th – C15 th	Typical hard, fine reduced fabric w/ an orange ext margin
2	Humberware	1	116	1	Base	Hollow ware	Thin, sparse glaze ext	LC13 th – C15 th	Typical Cowick style fabric & pattern of glazing
2	Humberware	1	62	1	Base	Hollow ware	Sparse glaze on underside w/ contact scar	LC13 th – C15 th	Hard, fine reduced fabric; cf Cowick type
2	Humberware	1	40	1	Base	Hollow ware	Green glaze & stacking scar on underside of base	LC13 th – C15 th	Hard, fine grey fabric w/ orange ext margin
2	Humberware	1	74	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze on underside of base	LC13 th – C15 th	Heavily sooted on underside of base
2	Humberware	1	37	1	Base	Hollow ware	Spots of green glaze on underside of base	LC13 th – C15 th	Grey core w/ bright orange ext margin
2	Humberware	3	87	3	Base	Hollow ware	Spots & streaks of glaze on underside	LC13 th – C15 th	Grey core w/ orange ext margin; typical Cowick type fabric
2	Humberware	1	18	1	Base	Hollow ware	Small spots of glaze ext	LC13 th – C15 th	Orange fabric w/ pale grey core
2	Humberware	1	73	1	BS & handle stump	Jug	Bright green glaze int & ext	C15 th – C16 th	Fine grey fabric
2	Humberware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bright green glaze int & ext	C15 th – C16 th	Fine grey fabric
2	Humberware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC14 th – C15 th	A slightly sandy reduced fabric
2	Late Humberware	2	176	1	Rim & handle	Jug	Friable red-brown glaze int & ext; wide grooves on handle	C15 th – C16 th	Wide strap handle attached to rim; contact scar on lip
2	Late Humberware	1	111	1	Rim	Jar	Patchy green-brown glaze ext & int	C15 th – C16 th	Form; see Watkins 1987: Fig 64; 142-144, 146 but in a later fabric
2	Late Humberware	1	361	1	Rim & handle	Jug/cistern	Friable brown glaze ext; finger impressed rim; stabbed holes	C15 th – C16 th	A very large vessel w/ typical Humberware decoration

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
							in handle		
2	Late Humberware	1	123	1	Strap handle	Jug	Patchy, thin green glaze on ridged upper surface of handle	C15 th – C16 th	Wide strapped handle
2	Late Humberware	1	57	1	Strap handle	Jug	Streak of misfired glaze on handle	C15 th – C16 th	Narrow strap handle; double finger impressed terminal fragment
2	Late Humberware	1	88	1	Handle stump	Jug	Typical streaks & splashes of glaze ext	C15 th – C16 th	Double thumbing ext
2	Late Humberware	1	144	1	Rim	Dish	Friable brown glaze int only	C15 th – C16 th	Everted clubbed rim w /int flange
2	Late Humberware	1	85	1	Rim	Dish	Green-brown glaze int only	C15 th – C16 th	Rounded, slightly clubbed rim
2	Late Humberware	1	100	1	Rim	Dish	Patchy, thin green brown glaze int only	C15 th – C16 th	Wide, everted rim w/ internal bulge
2	Late Humberware	1	23	1	Rim	Dish	Thin green-brown glaze int only	C15 th – C16 th	Everted, slightly clubbed rim
2	Late Humberware	1	14	1	Rim	Bowl	Flaky green-brown glaze int	C15 th – C16 th	Deep bowl w/ small everted rim w/ a groove on the top
2	Late Humberware	1	36	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C15 th – C16 th	Clubbed round rim
2	Late Humberware	1	191	1	Base	Hollow ware	Friable brown glaze int only	C15 th – C16 th	Irregular base
2	Late Humberware	1	17	1	Base	Dish/bowl	Thin green glaze int only	C15 th – C16 th	
2	Late Humberware	1	19	1	Base	Dish/bowl	Brown glaze int	C15 th – C16 th	
2	Late Humberware	1	47	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patch of brown glaze ext	C15 th – C16 th	Hard, fine orange fabric
2	Late Humberware	1	83	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C15 th – C16 th	
2	Late Humberware	1	65	1	Base	Dish/bowl	Green glaze int; patchy glaze ext	C15 th – C16 th	
2	Late Humberware	1	113	1	BS/Base	Dish/bowl	Thin green glaze int; spots of glaze ext	C15 th – C16 th	
2	Late Humberware	6	121	6	BS	Dish/bowl	Thin green-brown glaze int	C15 th – C16 th	Glaze is slightly decayed

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2	Late Humberware	3	57	3	BS	Hollow ware	Spots & splashes of glaze ext	C15 th – C16 th	
2	Late Humberware	5	76	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C15 th – C16 th	
2	Late Humberware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Shallow groove ext	C15 th – C16 th	
2	Late Humberware	1	36	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze int & patchily ext	C15 th – C16 th	
2	Late Humberware	1	28	1	BS	Dish/bowl?	Friable flaky brown glaze int; flaked ext	C15 th – C16 th	
2	Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	58	1	Rim	Dish/bowl	White slip int w/ pale brown mottling on wide rim	LC18 th – C19 th	Thrown w/ turned ext surface; wide everted rim
2	Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware	2	14	1	Rim	Dish/bowl	White slip int int w/ brown mottling	C18 th – EC19 th	Fine red fabric; fresh break; deep bowl w/ everted rim
2	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	12	1	Rim	Jug?	Thin, partial purple glaze on neck/body	Late Medieval	An orange fabric w/ sub-angular quartz up to 0.6mm; flat-topped clubbed rim
2	Pearlware	1	3	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Hand-painted blue geometric/curvilinear design int	c.1780 – c.1820	Plain rim
2	Redware	1	21	1	BS	Dish/bowl	Traces of clear/red glaze int only; red slip ext	C17 th – EC18 th	
2	Slip Banded CC ware	1	8	1	Rim	Jug	Two thin white slip lines ext	C19 th	Everted rim
2	Slip Banded CC ware	1	11	1	Rim	Bowl	Two pairs of dark brown slip lines ext	C19 th	Plain rim
2	Slip Banded CC ware	1	8	1	Fragment	?Lid	Concentric blue & white slip lines on upper surface	C19 th	
2	Slip Coated ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin red slip int under glaze; dark mottled glaze ext	C18 th	Light buff fabric
2	Slipware	1	9	1	Base	Dish	White on red slip int; feathered	C18 th	Press-moulded dish

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2	Slipware	1	6	1	Rim	Dish	Red brown on white slip int; feathered	C18 th	Press-moulded dish; plain rim
2	Stoneware	1	9	1	Rim	Bottle	U/Dec	C19 th	Grey stoneware bottle rim
2	Stoneware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear lead glaze int & ext	C19 th	
2	TP Whiteware	1	7	1	Rim	Plate	Willow border	M – LC19 th	
2	TP Whiteware	1	7	1	Rim	Plate	Willow border	M – LC19 th	
2	TP Whiteware	1	8	1	BS	Cup/bowl	Blue printed curvilinear design ext; Flow Blue	c.1840+	
2	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	5	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Green, red, yellow & green enamel floral pattern ext	c.1755 – c.1780	Small everted rim
2	Whiteware	1	5	1	Footed base	Plate	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	
2	Whiteware	1	19	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	Everted clubbed rim; crazed & discoloured
2	Whiteware	1	9	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	Clubbed rim
2	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	7	1	BS	Bowl	White slip int under clear glaze	C19 th	Fine orange fabric
2	Yellow Glazed Coarseware type	1	16	1	BS	Dish/bowl	Clear glaze int only	LC18 th – C19 th	A fine pale orange fabric w/ common fine quartz <0.1mm
8	Creamware	1	13	1	Flat base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
8	Creamware	1	6	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
8	Edged ware	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	Wavy rim w/ sharp moulding & dark blue painted edge	LC18 th	
8	Humberware	1	23	1	BS	Base?	Traces of green glaze on underside of base	LC13 th – C15 th	
8	Late Humberware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze int & ext; flaky	LC15 th – C16 th	Fine grey fabric
8	Late Medieval	1	19	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Abraded surfaces	C15 th – C16 th	Dull orange to grey sandy fabric; possibly a late Humberware

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
	Sandy ware								
8	Mottled ware	1	13	1	Footed base	Cup/bowl	Honey-coloured glaze int & partially ext	C18 th	Fine buff fabric w/ sparse fine red grit
8	Mottled ware type	1	9	1	BS	Cup/bowl	Dark mottled glaze int & partially ext	C18 th	Fine buff fabric w/ sparse fine red grit
8	Slip Banded CC ware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Blue slip line ext	C19 th	Plain rim
8	Stoneware	1	87	1	Neck & rim	Bottle	Grey glazed stoneware	C19 th	
8	Stoneware	2	9	2	BS	Bottle?	Green lead glaze int & ext	MC19 th – EC20 th	
8	TP Whiteware	1	29	1	Rim	Large plate/server	Asiatic Pheasants	MC19 th – EC20 th	Crazed & discoloured
8	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	Footring base	Plate	Blue printed floral pattern int	M – LC19 th	
8	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Tureen?	Asiatic Pheasants	M – LC19 th	
8	Whiteware	1	15	1	Rim & body	Jug	Relief-moulded shamrock pattern ext	MC19 th – EC20 th	
19	Bone China	1	1	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	C19 th	Plain rim
19	Bone China	1	4	1	Rim	Plate	Red gold painted lustre pattern int	C19 th	
19	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	47	1	Rim	Bowl	Brown glaze int & ext	LC18 th – C19 th	Orange fabric w/ fine red grit
19	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	20	1	BS	Bowl/pancheon	Brown glaze int	C19 th	Sparse white slip ext; accidental
19	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	20	1	Handle	Jug	Brown glaze on a 'D' shaped handle	C19 th	
19	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	6	1	BS	Dish/bowl	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18 th – C19 th	Hard, fine red fabric; almost Late Blackware
19	Cane Coloured ware	1	6	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19 th	Rounded ring foot

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
19	Creamware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
19	Creamware	1	5	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
19	Edged ware	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	Plain rim w/ blue feather-edge paint	EC19 th	
19	Humberware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C14 th – E/MC15 th	
19	Late Blackware	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18 th	Curved everted rim; fine dark red fabric
19	Late Blackware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18 th	Hard, fine red fabric
19	Late Humberware	3	10	2	BS	Hollow ware	Thin green glaze int & ext	LC15 th – C16 th	
19	Pearlware	1	5	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
19	Pearlware?	1	1	1	Rim?	Flatware?	Blue paint on one surface	LC18 th – EC19 th	Odd sherd
19	Purple-glazed Humberware	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy purple glaze ext	LC15 th – C16 th	Reduced, slightly sandy Humberware
19	Slip Banded CC ware	1	4	1	BS/Flake	Bowl	Part of a brown slip line or band ext	C19 th	Carinated bowl; no internal surface
19	Slip Coated ware	1	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Thin red slip ext w/ blurred white slip disc ext	C18 th	Slightly everted rim
19	Slipware	1	7	1	BS	Dish	White on red feathered slip design int	C18 th	Press-moulded dish
19	Stoneware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze ext, green lead glaze int	M – LC19 th	Slightly odd glaze
19	Stoneware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff lead glaze int & ext	C18 th – EC19 th	
19	TP Whiteware	1	20	1	BS	Large plate/server	Large floral pattern int	M – LC19 th	
19	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark blue curvilinear design int & ext; Flow Blue	c.1840+	
19	Whiteware?	1	1	1	BS	Flatware?	U/Dec	C19 th	Heavily burnt
	Total	184	5032	171					