LAND TO REAR OF NO. 9 HIGH STREET AND THE TOWN HALL, OFF JERRY CROFT, SKIPTON, NORTH YORKSHIRE

Archaeological Watching Brief



Client: Maple Grove Developments Ltd

NGR: 3991 4519

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Non-Technical Summary

Following the submission of a planning application for the construction of a retail unit on land to the rear of No. 9 High Street and the Town Hall, off Jerry Croft, Skipton, North Yorkshire, and the demolition of No. 9 High Street and construction of a new unit on its footprint, Greenlane Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation. This uncovered a number of medieval and post-medieval finds and features across the area to the rear of No. 9 and the Town Hall. As a consequence of the results of the evaluation, further archaeological mitigation was requested by Craven District Council following consultation with North Yorkshire Councy Council. Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design in response and following its acceptance undertook an archaeological watching brief at the site between February and May 2013.

The proposed development site is on one of the main medieval thoroughfares of the town and relatively close to the church and castle, both of which have at least medieval origins. The early medieval focus of Skipton is thought to have been in the area at the north end of High Street and archaeological work elsewhere in the town has revealed evidence for medieval activity in what were clearly former burgage plots, the remnants of which survived in extant boundaries within the proposed development area. A small number of prehistoric stone artefacts have also been found during previous excavations along the High Street.

The watching brief recorded several additional features of medieval and post-medieval date, as well as revealing the full extent of many of those identified during the evaluation. These included numerous pits and the remains of several probable burgage plot boundaries, aligned east/west, perpendicular to the High Street. In addition, ditch features running across this alignment and probably earlier in date, most likely late prehistoric or Romano-British, were also revealed, as well as a series of terraces, utilised in the formation of the burgage plots but seemingly predating them.

A considerable amount of finds of several periods, primarily comprising pottery of both medieval and post-medieval date and but also smaller amount of metal objects and prehistoric stone artefacts were recovered, the vast majority from stratified contexts. The investigation, coupled with that of the evaluation that preceded it, has provided a considerable amount of material relevant to the understanding of the origins of the present town. In particular, it is apparent that the medieval burgage plots were constructed on top of an existing developed landscape of probable late prehistoric or Romano-British date, elements of which at least were still likely to have been visible on the ground and which were deliberately backfilled or incorporated into the medieval street pattern. The site is, therefore, of considerable importance in terms of the understanding of the archaeological work are worthy of further analysis and publication.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Maple Grove Developments Ltd for commissioning the project and in particular Allan Gundry for his help and information about the site. Further thanks are due to Mark Moore at Craven District Council, Lucie Hawkins, Development Management Archaeologist, and Melanie Partlett, both at North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC), for their comments. Particular thanks are due to Simon Milligan and colleagues at Eric Wright, and staff from Harrison Plant for their assistance and cooperation on site.

The watching brief was carried out by Dan Elsworth, Ric Buckle, and Tom Mace at Greenlane Archaeology. This report was co-written by Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace, the latter of whom also produced the illustrations. All of the finds were initially processed by staff at Greenlane Archaeology, and the post-medieval pottery and glass finds were assessed by Jo Dawson and the post-medieval slag and CBM and stone artefacts by Dan Elsworth, both at Greenlane Archaeology. The animal bone was examined by Dr Jane Richardson, Senior Project Manager, Archaeological Services West Yorkshire Archive Services (ASWYAS); the medieval pottery was examined by Dr Chris Cumberpatch; Dr Philip

Mills examined the medieval and earlier ceramic building material, and the clay tobacco pipe was examined by Dr Peter Davey, Honorary Senior Fellow, School of Archaeology Classics and Egyptology, at the University of Liverpool. The environmental samples were processed by Dan Elsworth and assessed by Laura Bailey and Dr Tim Holden at Headland Archaeology Ltd. The metal objects were assessed by Kate Kenward and Margrethe Felter, Conservators at York Archaeological Trust. The slags were examined by Dr Gerry McDonnell (Gerry McDonnell Archaeometals) and the Roman coin by Emeritus Professor David Shotter. Jo Dawson edited the report and the project was managed by Dan Elsworth. Further thanks are due to Tom Lord, Annie Hamilton-Gibney and Rosemary Stewart (University of Reading) for their comments on the chert artefacts.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

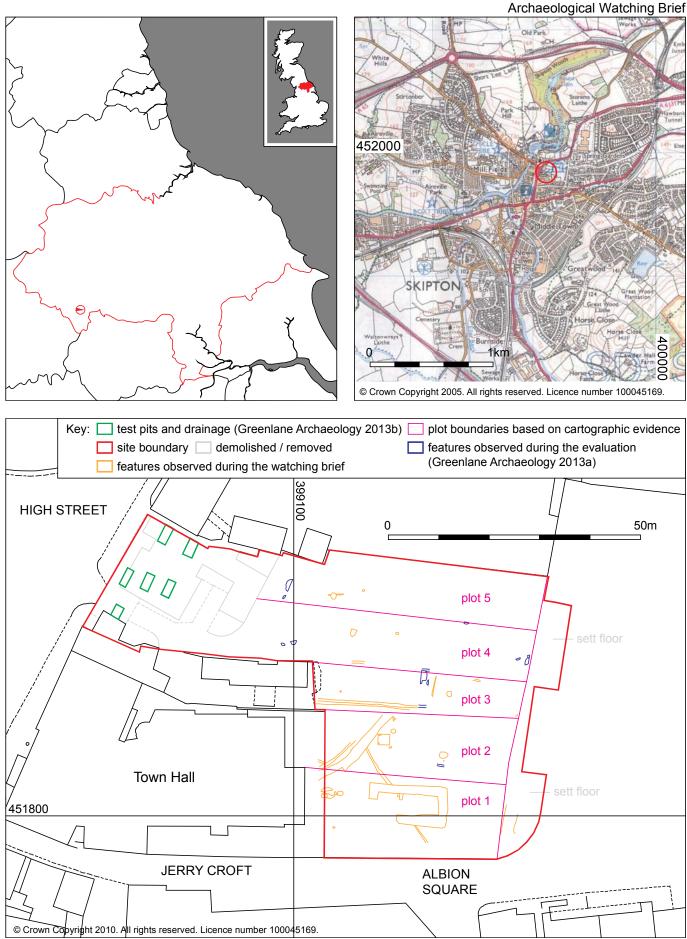
1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (Planning ref. 63/2011/11816) by Maple Grove Developments Ltd (hereafter 'the client') for the demolition of No. 9 High Street and construction of two new buildings on its footprint and construction of a new retail development on the adjoining land to the rear of the Town Hall, off Jerry Croft, Skipton, North Yorkshire (NGR 3991 4519), a condition was placed by Craven District Council, following consultation with North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC), for a programme of archaeological evaluation. This followed on from recommendations made in an earlier archaeological desk-based assessment for the site produced by Greenlane Archaeology (2011). The archaeology in January 2013 (Greenlane Archaeology 2013a), and uncovered medieval finds and features across the site. In addition, a watching brief was carried out by Greenlane Archaeology on the footprint of No. 9 High Street following its demolition (Greenlane Archaeology 2013b). As a consequence of the results of the evaluation, further archaeological mitigation was requested by Carven District Council in response to which Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design and following its acceptance undertook an archaeological watching brief at the site between February and May 2013.

1.1.2 The proposed development site is on the east side of High Street, one of the main medieval thoroughfares of the town and in relatively close proximity to the church and castle, both of which have at least medieval origins. The early medieval focus of Skipton is thought to have been in the area at the north end of High Street and archaeological work elsewhere in the town has revealed evidence for medieval activity in what were clearly former burgage plots, the remnants of which probably survive in extant boundaries within the proposed development area.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site is situated on the east side of the High Street that forms the centre of Skipton (Figure 1) within the area of former medieval burgage plots, which run at right angles to the main road. It forms an approximately rectangular block extending across the two car parks situated behind the Town Hall and No. 9 High Street. The southern boundary is adjacent to the lane known as Jerry Croft and the north against a timber fence forming the side of the adjoining plot. The east boundary comprises a stone wall.

1.2.2 The site lies at approximately 115m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2005). Skipton is largely situated in an area geologically predominated by Carboniferous limestone lying in flat beds, with associated layers of mudstone, rising into higher ground to the north forming extensive areas of limestone pavement (Countryside Commission 1998, 78). While this is perhaps less evident within the urban area of Skipton itself, it forms the dominant landscape of the surrounding area. The solid geology has, in turn, been sculpted by glacial activity and the overlying drift deposits tend to be formed by glacially derived clay and till (*ibid*).





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2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A desk-based assessment revealed the likelihood of finding evidence relating to medieval activity at the site (Greenlane Archaeology 2011) and remnants of former medieval burgage plots were found to have survived within the proposed development area during a subsequent archaeological evaluation (Greenlane Archaeology 2013a). In light of the results of the evaluation, further archaeological work was merited and a watching brief was recommended (*ibid*).

2.1.2 All aspects of the archaeological watching brief were carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008) and according to Greenlane Archaeology's own excavation manual (Greenlane Archaeology 2007).

2.2 Archaeological Watching Brief

2.2.1 The overburden, comprising the tarmac surface of the car park and related layers of gravel bedding for this, and dumped deposits and buried topsoil below this were removed using a tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket approximately 1.7m wide. It was then possible to examine the deposits beneath and record all of the archaeological features that were exposed, although the use of large excavators, the presence of standing walls, which required demolition during the bulk excavation, and the requirements of the methodology of the ground work contractors meant that this level of detail was not always practical and some features were therefore truncated or only seen in section. In addition, the following the initial clearance of the north end of the site (Plot 1) a C-shaped arrangement of piles was constructed, which potentially truncated and remains present at its east and west ends. All finds were collected from all deposits, as far as was practical, with finds from the early buried soil (**1004**) recorded by plot number (see Section 4.1), and a metal detector was used as practicable to examine the fill of any features encountered and the buried soil (**1004**). At any given time there were between one and three archaeologists on site during the watching brief. The following recording techniques were used during the watching brief:

- Written record: descriptive records of all deposits and features (see Appendix 2) were made using Greenlane Archaeology pro forma record sheets. In addition, a general record was made of the day's events;
- **Photographs**: photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format were taken of all archaeological features uncovered during the watching brief, as well as general views of the site, the surrounding landscape, and working shots. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report and the remainder are included in the archive. A written record of all of the photographs was also made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets (Greenlane Archaeology 2007);
- **Instrument survey**: all surveying on site was carried out using a Leica reflectorless total station coupled to a portable computer running AutoCAD 2006 LT and TheoLT, which captures the survey data in AutoCAD in real-time at a scale of 1:1. This enabled the location and form of each feature to be positioned but also allowed levels above Ordnance Datum to be provided through reference to a temporary bench mark provided by the engineer on site. Larger features were planned entirely by instrument survey, with hand drawings produced of sondages and sections, while smaller features were located by surveying the position of the section line using the instrument;
- **Drawings**: drawings were produced as follows:
 - i. plans were produced by hand at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate;
 - ii. sections were produced at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate.

2.3 Finds

2.3.1 **Collection**: finds collected on site were allocated a context number as appropriate. In the case of features already revealed during the previous evaluation the same numbers were used with the addition of the suffix 'EX' to distinguish them from the previous phase of work.

2.3.2 **Processing**: artefacts were washed (or dried and dry brushed in the case of glass and metal), naturally air-dried, and packaged appropriately in self-seal bags with white write-on panels.

2.3.3 **Assessment and recording**: the finds were assessed, identified where possible, and a list of them was compiled (see *Appendix 3*).

2.3.4 **Roman coin**: the Roman coin recovered from context **1004** was sent for conservation treatment (*Appendix 7*) before being referred to a numismatist for identification (*Appendix 4*).

2.3.5 **Medieval pottery**: the medieval pottery was analysed following guidelines provided by the *Medieval Pottery Research Group* (2001) and is described in generic terms (with no attempt to link specific fabrics or forms to specific sources) as knowledge of the medieval pottery industry of North Yorkshire is, as yet, too limited. Brief descriptions of the sherds and groups of sherds are given in *Appendix 5* (*Yorkshire Gritty ware, Gritty ware, Local Gritty ware, Local Buff Sandy ware, Oxidised Gritty ware, Reduced Coarse Sandy ware*, etc).

2.3.6 *Early Ceramic building material*: seven pieces of ceramic building material were sent for assessment, with a request to assess for the possibility of material of Roman date (see *Appendix 6*).

2.3.7 **Metal objects**: the metal artefacts from contexts considered to be of medieval date were assessed to meet the requirements of MoRPHE to produce a stable site archive (English Heritage 2006). This involved X-radiography and an assessment of the condition, stability and packaging of the finds. The condition of the material is summarised and indicators of unusual preservation noted (*Appendix 7*). The metal objects were X-rayed (except for the lead) using standard procedures and equipment. One sheet of film was used, and the plate was given a reference number. The X-ray number was written on each recorded find bag. Each image on the radiograph was labelled with its recorded finds number. The plate was packaged in an archival paper pocket. All finds were examined under a binocular microscope at X20 magnification. Metal finds from contexts considered to be of post-medieval date were assessed in house.

2.3.8 *Clay tobacco pipe*: the pipes have been recorded and studied according to nationally agreed guidelines (Davey 1981; Davey and Higgins 1984; see *Appendix 8*).

2.3.9 **Slags**: the slags from contexts considered to be of medieval date (or earlier), recovered both by hand and in the residue of the samples (typically comprising part of the fraction collected with a magnet), were sent for specialist assessment. These were recorded following guidelines issued by English Heritage (Anon 2001, 7). The material described as slags were visually examined and the classification is based solely on morphology. In general residues are divided into two broad groups. First are the diagnostic ferrous materials which can be attributed to a particular industrial process; these comprise ores and the ironworking slags, i.e. smelting and smithing slags. Secondly, the non-diagnostic slags, could have been generated by a number of different processes but show no diagnostic characteristic that can identify the process. In many cases the non-diagnostic residues, e.g. hearth or furnace lining, may be ascribed to a particular process through archaeological association. The samples recovered are listed in *Appendix 9* and residue classifications are defined in *Appendix 10*. The number and weight of each slag type present in each context was also recorded (*Appendix 11*).

2.3.10 **Animal bone**: for the purposes of assessment, all animal bone fragments were rapidly scanned in order to quantify the assemblage by taxa and by context (see *Appendix 12*). At this preliminary stage, no digital archive of individual bones was created. Bones were assigned to taxa wherever possible, although lower-order categories were also used (e.g. sheep/goat, large mammal). The separation of sheep and goat bones was attempted, but no goats were noted. The presence of epiphyseal fusion and dental eruption and wear data was recorded (after Silver 1969). Bone condition, erosion and fragment

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size were noted in order to assess bone preservation, while gnawing, burning and butchery marks were recorded to determine bone treatment. Biometrical data were not recovered at this assessment stage and no pathological bones were noted.

2.4 Environmental samples

2.4.1 Environmental samples were taken from any cut feature or deposit that was deemed to have the potential for the preservation of organic matter or fine industrial residues (see *Appendix 13*). In total, 522 litres of samples were taken from 23 individual deposits, none of which were considered waterlogged.

2.4.2 **Processing**: a sub-sample from each of the samples (up to one 10 litre bucket, depending on the size of the sample, if the samples was smaller than 10 litre it was typically 100% processed) were processed using flotation techniques with 500µm and 250µm meshes used to separate the flot, and a 1mm mesh used for the retent. The flots and retents were then naturally air dried. The flots from all 23 samples were sent for palaeoenvironmental assessment to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains in the samples, and to establish the palaeoenvironmental potential of the site.

2.4.3 **Assessment and recording**: artefacts and ecofacts were removed from the retents and assessed. All plant macrofossil samples were analysed using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100 where necessary to aid identification. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers *et al.* (2006). Any charred plant remains were recorded using a simple four-point scale as follows: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common, ++++ = abundant. Cereal grains were counted and notes were also made on the condition of the charred plant remains as appropriate. Charcoal was identified as oak/ non-oak where possible. The content of the retents was recorded on *pro forma* record sheets, and this information is summarised in *Appendix 13*, together with the results of the flot analysis. Suitable material for accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) is identified in the table.

2.5 Archive

2.5.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*) and current IfA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Brown 2007). The archive, which comprises the drawn, written, and photographic record, will be deposited with the North Yorkshire Record Office in Northallerton. A copy of the report will also be provided to the client, Greenlane Archaeology will retain a copy, a copy will be provided for the NYCC Historic Environment Record (HER), and a digital copy will form part of the OASIS scheme.

2.5.2 The client will ultimately be encouraged to transfer ownership of any significant finds and samples to a suitable museum, which in this case is the Craven Museum and Gallery in Skipton. If no suitable repository can be found the finds may have to be discarded and in this case as full a record as possible would be made of them beforehand.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

3.1 Site History

3.1.1 *Introduction*: the site history is intended to place the results of the watching brief in their local context, incorporating information from the desk-based assessment (Greenlane Archaeology 2011). The history of the immediate landscape is dominated by the development of the medieval town.

3.1.2 Prehistoric Period (c12, 000BC - 1st century AD): during the earliest period of human occupation in the region settlement was transitory in nature, with groups of nomadic hunter-gatherers moving from site to site, perhaps seasonally. There is limited evidence in the form of occasional stray finds for very early activity at sites such as Kirkdale Cave and Victoria Cave (Roskams and Whyman 2005, 48-49). In general, however, it is not until the Upper Palaeolithic period that more concrete evidence of settlement is available (ibid). This also tends to be sparse, with diagnostic lithic types and carbon dated remains recorded in the area around Skipton, again typically from cave sites (Jacobi and Lord 2006). Evidence for activity in the Mesolithic period (c8,000 – 4,000 BC) is more readily identifiable, largely on account of increased numbers of the diagnostic tool type – microliths. These are found at a large number of sites across the central highland areas of the north of England and along the coast (Spikins 1999; Young 2002). Recent evidence for essentially permanent settlements during this period has been found at a number of sites, typically in coastal locations (see for example Pitts 2009). Elsewhere in Yorkshire, at Star Carr, an extensive lake-side settlement with apparent structures of early Mesolithic date was recorded in the 1950s (Darvill 1993, 40-41). An example of a perforated mace head, another artefact type thought to be of Mesolithic date, has been discovered at Ashgarth near Skipton (Roe and Radley 1971, 176).

3.1.3 In the Neolithic (c4,000 – 2,500 BC) populations appear to have become more settled, large scale monuments such as burial mounds and stone circles begin to appear in the general region, and one of the most recognisable tool types of this period, the polished stone axe, is found in large numbers across the country. However, identifying a distinct difference in many cases between sites of late Mesolithic type and early Neolithic can be very difficult (Roskams and Whyman 2005, 53-54), although the presence of pottery is a useful marker. Remains of this period are less plentiful in the immediate area around Skipton than they perhaps are elsewhere in the region, but they are present on the higher ground (Raistrick and Raistrick 1930, 4). During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 600 BC) monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still, and it is likely that settlement sites thought to belong to the Iron Age have their origins in this period. Remarkably, remains of this date have actually been discovered within Skipton; a small vessel of probable early Bronze Age date and associated flint artefacts were discovered 'beneath the pavement outside the Regal Cinema on Keighley Road' and perhaps represent the remains of a long-since destroyed burial mound (ibid). A settlement site at Horse Close Farm just outside Skipton, excavated in the 1960s, revealed evidence that it was Iron Age in date (Ramm 1966, 330; Anon 1966, 563; Williams 1981, 7), again indicating the general continuity of settlement in the area, albeit perhaps at a relatively low level.

3.1.4 **Romano-British to Early Medieval Period** (1^{st} century AD – 11^{th} century AD): while there is no specific evidence for a Roman settlement at Skipton it was positioned on the main Roman road between York and Elslack (Rowley 1983, 13). There is little information both historically and archaeologically for the effect that the collapse of Roman administration had on Skipton, but the place-name, from the Anglian meaning 'sheep town' indicates that some form of relatively substantial settlement existed (*ibid*). This is thought likely to have clustered around the higher ground on which the later castle was built, probably extending to the west towards Mill Bridge (Raistrick and Raistrick 1930, 12; Williams 1981, 6).

3.1.5 *Medieval Period (late 11th – 16th century)*: Skipton is primarily a medieval town and its growth and development in that period is well attested through historical records, its physical arrangement, and archaeological evidence. Attempts to depict its physical growth have been made by Raistrick and Raistrick (1930, 12) and more recently by Williams (1981, 6), with the original core presumed to be

based around the castle to the north and subsequent development of planned streets, initially comprising High Street in the 13th or 14th century and later Swaford and Newmarket Streets in the 14th to 16th centuries (Plate 1). Historically Skipton is thought to have grown following the Norman Conquest because the earlier manor of Bolton was given to the de Romille family, who chose to make Skipton their seat of power probably before AD 1100, and a market was established during the 12th century (Raistrick 1970, 154-155). Despite this growth, the early centuries of the town's development were beset with difficulties, the region being one of conflict due to its proximity with the border with Scotland. In 1138 the Craven area was attacked by the troops of King David of Scotland and the original castle built by Robert de Romille is considered by some to have been destroyed at this time (Hatfield 1991, 15). During the 14th century Skipton passed to the Clifford family, under whom it prospered for over 300 years (Dawson 1882, 21; Rowley 1983, 15). Its continued growth during this period is perhaps best demonstrated by the creation of a 'new market', first mentioned in 1555 – '*perhaps an overflow from the Market Place*' (Rowley 1969, 19).

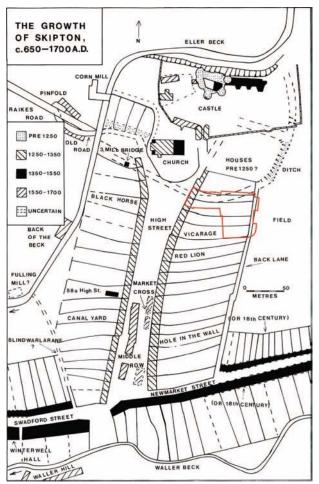


Plate 1: Plan showing the growth of Skipton between *c*650 and 1700 (from Williams 1981, 6) with the site marked in red

3.1.6 **Post-Medieval (16th century – present)**: Skipton continued to grow and develop during the early part of the post-medieval period, although the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the mid-16th century led to an important loss of trade that was still felt at the beginning of the 17th century (Raistrick and Raistrick 1930, 10). Nevertheless, the town did continue to prosper, which was further aided by the arrival of the Leeds and Liverpool canal in 1774 (Raistick 1970, 156-157). As the town grew, the old burgage plots began to fill with new dwellings creating the crowded yards that are now such a feature of the townscape (*op cit*, 158-159; Skipton-in-Craven Civic Society 2009b). Industrial growth continued into the 19th century, but it was somewhat thwarted initially because of the policy of the major landowner in the area, the Trustees of the Castle Estates, who would not sell any freehold land and refused to grant long leases

until the second half of the 19th century (Rowley 1969, 21-25) thus inhibiting the town's growth during the first part of the industrial revolution. By the later 18th century it was already at risk of stagnating because of the lack of room to expand; one commentator stated in 1859 that it *'looks at a standstill'* (*op cit*, 26). The appointment of Angus Nicholson as sub-steward of the Castle Estates led to what was described in 1877 as *'an extraordinary building mania'* (*ibid*). One of the results of this construction boom was the creation of a new Town Hall (immediately adjoining the site), opened in 1862 and built on the site of the former vicarage for Holy Trinity Church (Bowman Riley Architects n.d., 7). This replaced an earlier Moot Hall, originally housed in the Middle Row at the south end of High Street (Skipton-in-Craven Civic Society 2009a).

3.2 Previous Archaeological Work

3.2.1 **Previous archaeological work**: a number of previous pieces of archaeological work have been carried out along High Street, including an archaeological evaluation of the proposed development site, and the most relevant are summarised below in chronological order.

3.2.2 **Excavation, Sweeps Yard, High Street, 1975-1976 (ENY3604):** excavation undertaken on land between Craven Terrace and Hallams Yard approximately 30m to the west of the High Street revealed a number of features and finds, primarily of medieval and post-medieval date, but also including two flint artefacts of Mesolithic date (Anon c1975; Moorhouse 1977). The earliest structures were orientated parallel to Eller Beck to the west rather than perpendicular to the line of the street to the east and its associated burgage plots, and these were overlain by deposits of 13th century date (Williams 1981, 12). A series of pits (some cess pits containing a variety of preserved organic material) and ditches was then created across the site in the later medieval period, before these features were buried by post-medieval garden soils (*op cit*, 12-13 and 25). Finds included large amounts of medieval and post-medieval pottery, the former comprising principally local gritty wares of 12th to 14th century date as well as a large amount of clay pipe fragments of 17th to 19th century date (Anon c1975).

3.2.3 *Watching Brief, Holy Trinity Church,* **1979**: a watching brief was carried out during the extension of the church yard and church. This revealed the remains of a timber building, thought to be of 13th century date, which had been destroyed by fire (Williams 1981, 11-12).

3.2.4 *Excavation, Kendals Yard, pre-1981*: a well of 16th or early 17th century date was uncovered (Williams 1981, 17 and 25-26).

3.2.5 **Excavation, bailey ditch, pre-1981**: a section of the outer bailey of the castle was excavated prior to 1981 (Williams 1981, 10). It was originally 9m wide and 2m deep with a flat-bottomed V-shaped profile, but it had been subsequently modified with revetted walls in stone and timber and had been recut on a least two occasions. It was considered to have origins in the early 12th century, with the modifications taking place in the 12th to 13th centuries before it went out of use in the late 13th to 14th century and was covered by an extension to High Street by the 16th century (*ibid*).

3.2.6 *Watching Brief and Excavation, Skipton Castle, 1993 (ENY 4181)*: a well and cobbled surface were revealed during improvement work within the castle (Clarke 1993).

3.2.7 **Watching Brief, 4/6 High Street, 1996 (ENY 4183)**: this was suspected to be the line of the bailey ditch or at least an area occupied by medieval burgage plots but only deposits of 17th century date and later were encountered (Cale 1996a). Two significant late medieval finds were recovered, however; a lead spindle whorl with decorative motif (*op cit*, 35) and a lead seal matrix (Cale 1996b).

3.2.8 **Desk-Based Assessment and Watching Brief, The Bailey, 1999 (ENY 89 and 90)**: a metal detector survey recovered a collection of lead shot thought to relate to the Civil War siege of Skipton Castle but no features of archaeological interest were encountered (Cale 2000).

3.2.9 *Watching Brief and Evaluation, Thanet's Yard, 2004-2005 (ENY 2814 and 2903)*: a possible cobbled surface and a small amount of medieval pottery was recorded (ASWYAS 2004; 2005).

3.2.10 *Land to Rear of Town Hall and No. 9, High Street, 2013*: archaeological evaluation of the site revealed evidence relating to medieval activity and the remnants of former medieval burgage plots had survived within the proposed development area. The plots are aligned approximately east/west across the site and appear to be terraced from north to south. In light of these results, further archaeological work was merited and a watching brief was recommended (Greenlane Archaeology Ltd 2013).

3.3 Map and Image Regression

3.3.1 **Crow's map, 1757**: this is the earliest detailed map of Skipton (Plate 2). Although it is dated 1757 it clearly had additions made to it as late as 1824 as it shows the canal and other later features of the local topography (Skipton-in-Craven Civic Society 2003, 7). It clearly shows the arrangement of the properties and associated boundaries along the High Street, demonstrating their origins as medieval burgage plots.

3.3.2 **Anonymous map of c1830**: this plan shows a considerable amount of further detail with features shown within what are evidently gardens to the rear of the properties fronting onto High Street (Plate 3).



Plate 2 (left): Extract from Crow's map of 1757

Plate 3 (right): Extract from the anonymous map of c1830

3.3.3 **Wood's map, 1832**: this plan shows essentially the same elements as the previous one, although in less detail, with the gardens depicted in stylised form and the property boundaries not shown (Plate 4).

3.3.4 *Health Board map, 1850*: this map (Plate 5) is more detailed than Wood's map, although divisions between properties are not clear. Gardens are depicted more accurately to the rear of the properties fronting onto High Street and there are several small outbuildings shown, perhaps summer houses.



Plate 4 (left): Extract from Wood's map of 1832

Plate 5 (right): Extract from the General Board of Health map of 1850

3.3.5 **Ordnance Survey, 1852**: this map of the town clearly depicts the buildings along High Street with their associated outbuildings (Plate 6). The details of the gardens to the rear are more apparent too, with obvious formal paths and the former burgage plot boundaries are also very clear.

3.3.6 *Ordnance Survey, 1854*: this map is at a scale of 1:10,560 and so not particularly detailed and of little use in showing the development of the site.

3.3.7 *Ordnance Survey, 1896*: the most significant change by this date is the appearance of the Town Hall, which is clearly labelled (Plate 7).

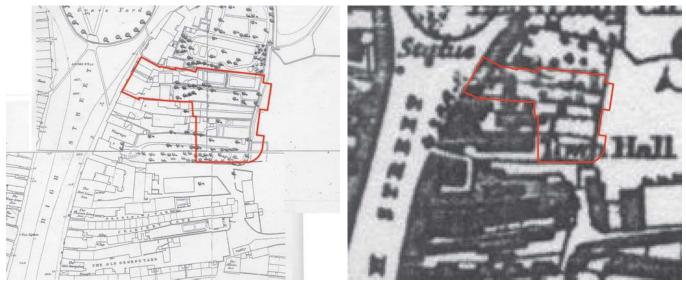


Plate 6 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1852 Plate 7 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1896

3.3.8 **Ordnance Survey, 1909**: this map shows a number of significant changes to the local topography. Perhaps the most noticeable is the construction of a large cattle market to the east (Plate 8). It is also notable that the gardens to the rear of the properties on High Street are shown as being much simpler, with no obvious features, although the former burgage plot boundaries are clearly depicted.

3.3.9 **Ordnance Survey, 1938**: this map (Plate 9) shows that very little change has taken place since 1909, with the exception of the addition of a possible outbuilding or structure in the south-east corner of the site.

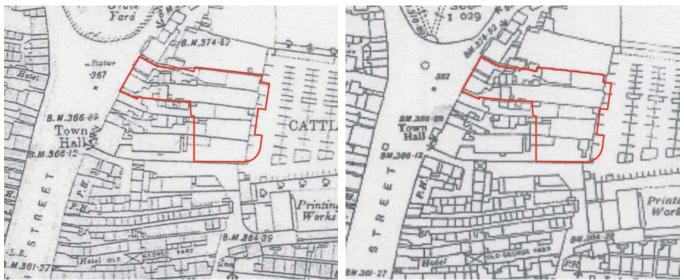


Plate 8: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1909

Plate 9: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1938

3.3.10 **Ordnance Survey, 1966**: the cattle market to the east has been removed and replaced by a car park by this date (Plate 10). The clinic has been constructed which opened in March 1965 (Varley 1974) and the buildings that previously stood on the site have been demolished. A further outbuilding has been constructed on the southern part of the site, extending the line of those behind the Town Hall, what had been gardens to the rear of the properties along High Street have been cleared, and what had been two plots on the north side of the site have been merged into one by the removal of the central east/west boundary. The ditch of the bailey is also depicted in detail for the first time to the north-east of the site although its position had been suggested on earlier plans (Plate 3 and Plate 4).

3.3.11 **Ordnance Survey, 1979**: the clinic, which is clearly marked, has not evidently been changed but the internal divisions are no longer shown (Plate 11). However, a massive extension has been made to the north side of the outbuildings to the rear of the town hall and an east-west boundary to the rear of this and other structures have been removed.

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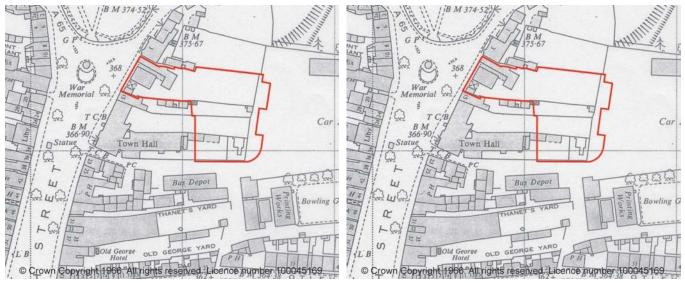


Plate 10 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1966 Plate 11 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1979

3.3.12 **Aerial View of c1981**: although not especially clear, this photograph gives some information about the site (Plate 12). The clinic building is clearly depicted as are the various elements of the Town Hall. Of particular interest is the land to the rear (east) of the site, which does seem to show that some elements of garden are present, with some large trees depicted, but also that areas are perhaps disturbed or even waste ground, but certainly that there are a mix of uses at this time, which is not something that is apparent on the maps of the same period (Plate 11).



Plate 12: Aerial view of the site from c1981 (from Williams 1981)

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3.4 Conclusion

3.4.1 From the available historical and archaeological evidence it is known that Skipton is essentially a medieval town of typical planned form, although there is scattered evidence for some much earlier activity in the area and the town has at least early medieval origins. Cartographic evidence clearly shows that the proposed development area largely comprises remnant burgage plots associated with properties that fronted onto High Street, which appear to have seen relatively little development until the 20th century. Previous archaeological investigations along High Street have demonstrated the presence of medieval remains associated with these burgage plots and remnants of former medieval burgage plots are known to have survived within the proposed development area (Greenlane Archaeology 2013a).

4. Fieldwork Results

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The bulk excavation of the site monitored during the watching brief essentially worked from south to north, although the north end was initially stripped prior to piling in order to enable the construction of a solid base for the piling rig. The order in which features were recorded is therefore essentially random, with a small number initially identified at the north end of the site, followed by the rest recorded from the south end before heading northwards, hence the context numbering begins at the north end before continuing from the south. In order to make the descriptions logical, and in order to break the site in to logical sections, a series of plot numbers were allocated, Plot 1 to Plot 5 from south to north, each relating to a space between the position of presumed burgage plot boundaries, based on extant walls and historical information (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

4.1.2 Across the whole area was a layer of tarmac, typically no more than 0.1m thick (**1000**). This was inevitably laid on a deposit of whitish grey gravel bedding, occasionally incorporating sand and larger stones typically varying from 0.2m to 0.3m thick, although in the area to the north of the boundary between Plots 2 and 3 it was up to 1.0m thick (**1001**) (Plate 13 and Plate 14). East of the rear boundary wall, where a relatively small area of the tarmac was removed, a sett floor was revealed directly below it (**1002**) (Plate 15). The setts were gritstone, very regularly laid, and each typically 0.2m long by 0.15m wide and 0.15m thick. Below these and elsewhere across the site, below the gravel, were a number of dumped mixed deposits, typically a dark grey silty clay but also including orange-yellow sandy deposits and frequently containing rounded cobbles, gravels and other rubble inclusions, typically between 0.2m and 0.4m thick (**1003**), although this also included a very ashy deposit across parts of the south side of the site (**1010**). Below this was a buried soil, varying from a mid brown to more greenish-grey silty clay, with very infrequent rounded gravel inclusions and between 0.3m and 0.5m thick (**1004**). This deposit typically sealed the majority of the features described below, which were generally cut into the underlying natural clay, which varied from a sandy yellowish-orange to a much firmer dark brown, with considerable variation presumably caused by glacial activity.



Plate 13 (left): Tarmac removed from the north end of site Plate 14 (right): Tarmac removed from the south end of site

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Plate 15: Stone sett floor (1002)

4.1.3 The following sections provide a summary of the features in each plot (*Section 4.2* to *4.6*). A full description of each context is provided in *Appendix 2*. The finds from the site are discussed in *Section 4.7* (with a full list of the finds by context provided in *Appendix 3*) and an interpretation of the results of the watching brief is given in *Section 5*.

4.2 Plot 1

4.2.1 Plot 1 lay along the south side of the side, along Jerry Croft and next to Albion Square. Features which fall completely inside Plot 1 include pits 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020 and 1022, and the large Cshaped feature, 1052. Part of ditches 1029, 1037, 1039, 1059 and 1062 also fall inside Plot 1. Ditches 1029 and 1037 are described as part of the description of Plot 2. Pit 1012 was a steeply sided, small, oval-shaped pit cut into the natural and filled by a mid grey-brown silty clay, which contained 60% stone slabs (1011) (Figure 5e; Plate 16 and Plate 17). The fill (1019) of pit 1020 was first encountered much higher up than the other nearby features, above the south-west end of what was exposed of ditch 1029, and it was certainly post-medieval in date (Plate 3, Figure 3 and Figure 4; Plate 18 to Plate 20). Pit 1014 was a rectangular cut with a flat base and near vertical sides. Its fill (1013) was encountered just below 1001 and it was probably also relatively recent. It certainly postdates pit 1016 which it truncated (Figure 5b; Plate 21 and Plate 22). Pit **1016** was a long and irregular pit with a spur to the north-east end cut into the natural (Figure 5b). The spur had a shallow U-shaped section while the main body of the pit had sides at 45° to its flattish base and was filled by a loose silty-clay (**1015**). To the north of these two pits was another long oval-shaped pit (1018), although its south side was truncated by machining (Figure 5b; Plate 23). It had a shallow slope to its flat base, which was cut into the natural and sloped slightly down to the south (Plate 24). Its fill was a silty-clay with infrequent rounded gravel and cobble-sized inclusions (1017). Pit 1022 was nearby to the east of the irregularly shaped pit (1016). This sub-circular pit had near vertical sides cut into the natural and was filled with a firm mid grey clay (1021) (Plate 25 and Plate 26). Ditch 1039 was probably a modern service trench although it was not bottomed. It was a northwest/south-east aligned ditch, several metres long (Figure 7), with near vertical sides, and filled with a very loose, soft, sandy-clay, varying from dark grey to mid to dark greyish-brown (1038). Plot 1, however, is dominated by the large U-shaped feature, 1052 (Figure 7; Plate 27 to Plate 30). The cut had vertical sides and timbers survived at various points lining its edge (although these had collapsed inward in places) and a red earthenware ceramic drain pipe ran along the bottom (Figure 7; Plate 31 and Plate

32). The base of the feature was filled with loose clinker, slag, and gravel (**1055**) above which was a lense of compacted, mid orange-brown clay (**1056**), and a soft, dark grey silt (**1054**) within the area formed by the timber lining, above which was a was a moderately compacted dark, brownish-grey/orange-brown sandy-clay (**1053**). The east end of Plot 1 had two overlying ditches (Figure 2; Plate 33), the earlier one (**1059**) apparently truncated along its western edge by a later lopsided, U-shaped ditch (**1062**) (see Figure 5d; Plate 34), which seemingly followed a similar, approximately north/south alignment. The lower ditch was not fully excavated due to constraints of working on site: both features were near live electric cables and digging against the edge of the excavation had the potential to undermine the section, making it unsafe to do so. The soft, silty-clay fill (**1060**) of the lower ditch varied from a mid grey/green to a darker grey lower down and had a layer of rounded sub-angular cobbles c0.4m down. This deposit was cut by the later ditch (**1062**), which had a firm, mid orange-brown sandy-clay fill containing a patch of sub-angular cobbles (**1061**) and had burnt patches on the top (Figure 5d; Plate 35).



Plate 16 (left): Pit *1012*, pre-excavation, viewed from the south Plate 17 (right): Pit *1012*, half-sectioned, viewed from the west



Plate 18 (left): Pit 1020, pre-excavation, viewed from the south Plate 19 (centre): Pit 1020, half-sectioned, viewed from the south Plate 20 (right): Pit 1020, half-sectioned, viewed from the west



Plate 21 (left): Pits *1014* and *1016*, pre-excavation, viewed from the north Plate 22 (right): Pits *1014* and *1016*, half-sectioned, viewed from the south-west

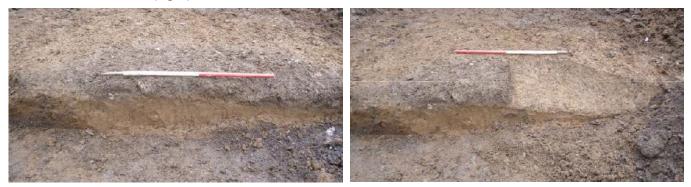


Plate 23 (left): Pit *1018*, truncated by machine, viewed from the south Plate 24 (right): Pits *1018*, quarter-sectioned, viewed from the south



Plate 25 (left): Pit *1022*, pre-excavation, viewed from the south Plate 26 (right): Pit *1022*, half-sectioned, viewed from the north



Plate 27 (left): West end of feature *1052* exposed Plate 28 (right): West end of the north 'arm' of feature *1052*



Plate 29 (left): Feature 1052 partially exposed, viewed from the south-west Plate 30 (right): Feature 1052, viewed from the south-east



Plate 31 (left): Clinker, slag and gravel (*1055*) in the base of feature *1052* Plate 32 (right): Ceramic pipe exposed at the base of feature *1052*



Plate 33 (left): Ditch 1062, pre-excavation, viewed from the south-west Plate 34 (right): Slot across ditches 1062 and 1059, viewed from the south



Plate 35: Deposits 1061 and 1060

4.3 Plot 2

4.3.1 Plot 2 was located to the north of Plot 1 and to the south side of the principal east/west wall across the car park which remained in place ahead of the watching brief but which was removed during the course of the work on site. Features of note in Plot 2 include: the better part of ditches 1029 and 1037, which overlap into Plot 1; ditches 1024 and 1026 (Plate 36) and ditch 215 from the evaluation; pits/postholes 1031, 1033, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047 and 1049; various stone culverts, including 1051 and **1057.** and the 'tank' (**315**) and pit **218** from the evaluation. The stone culverts were generally roughly constructed from undressed stone in various sizes and c0.4-0.5m wide. Feature 1024 was possibly the end of a north-west/south-east aligned linear ditch, cut into the natural, which extended beyond the limits of the trench to the west (Figure 4). It was 0.4m wide and had a pointed V-shaped section, the sides of which sloped at 45°, and was filled by a fairly firm, light orangey-grey sandy-clay (1023) (Plate 37). Ditch 1026 was a similar width, up to 0.55m wide, with similarly sloping sides but with a rounded base (Plate 38 to Plate 40). It was perhaps some sort of boundary ditch, cutting the natural and later filled by a siltyclay (1025), but unlike the other plot boundaries it was aligned north-east/south-west. Ditch 1029 followed a similar alignment to **1026**, although perhaps curling round slightly more tightly at the ends (Figure 3). Ditch **1029** was substantially deeper and wider than the other linear ditches, measuring 1.4m wide and c0.95m deep at it deepest point, and it had several fills: 1027, 1028, 1034 and 1035. The bulk of the fill comprised a firm, mid, grey-brown silty-clay (1028) with a concentration of stonier material, predominately sub-angular and rounded boulders along its south-east side (Figure 4; Plate 41 to Plate 49). It was only exposed in a piecemeal fashion, in part due to disturbance caused by the removal of the overlying standing wall, starting at the south-west end, and was re-encountered below the east/west boundary wall (Plate 51). The lowest fill, predominately numbered 1035 but initially encountered at the south-west end without the overlying deposits as **1027**, was a mid grey-brown silty-clay with 1-2% small, rounded stone inclusions. The cut (1031) to the south side of ditch 1029 may have been a pit or possibly part of a linear feature and was filled with a similar mid grey-brown silty-clay (1030); its relationship to 1029 was uncertain but it presumably cuts through it. The upper fill of ditch 1029 (1028) is cut by a postmedieval posthole (1033) to the north-east (Plate 50), at which point the line of 1029 became very difficult to determine. The posthole was fairly square with a flattish base, filled by a firm pale, yellowishbrown silty-clay (1032), and had a timber post in situ (Figure 4). Ditch 1037 is filled with a firm mid grey silty-clay up to 0.3m deep (1036) and straddles Plots 1 and 2 (Figure 2). It is aligned north-west/southeast and is between 0.2m and 0.6m wide, with a concave base and sides, varying slightly along its length (Figure 4; Plate 52 to Plate 56). Pit 1041 was a small, isolated pit, almost 'D-shaped' in plan, with a shallow section and slightly concave base, filled by a soft, loosely compacted dark brownish-grey, siltyclay (1040) (see Plate 57 and Plate 58). Pit 1045 may have been an outer cut for posthole 1043 (Figure 4; Plate 59 and Plate 60). It was a rounded square in plan and had vertical sides and was filled by a loose, mottled mid-grey and orange silty-clay and clay. Inside 1045, posthole 1043 was circular in plan and filled with a loose, dark grey loamy-silt (1044). It had fairly deep, vertical sides and a flat base. Pit 1049 had a similar outer fill (1048) incorporating a round posthole, to the south of which was another small posthole (1047) (Figure 4; Plate 61). This other posthole was square, with vertical sides, and filled with a loose, dark grey-black silt with an edge set stone on the north side (1046). The full extents of pit 218 and the 'tank' (315) from the evaluation were also exposed during the watching brief (Figure 4; the slot in pit 218 from the evaluation is visible in Plate 62). Pit 218 measured 1.2m east/west by 1.0m north/south and was 0.4m deep (Figure 5c). It had two fills: a firm, mid brown, silty-clay (216) above a mottled, mid orange-brown, silty-clay (217), and was cut to the east by a stone culvert (1057, the cut for which was 1058) (Plate 63 and Plate 64). Ditch 215 from the evaluation was again encountered in section to the south of pit **218**. The 'tank' was found to be 2.4m long overall by 1.1m wide (Figure 4) and the same structural and fill deposits which were observed during the evaluation continued along its length (312, 313 and 314) (see Greenlane Archaeology 2013a).

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Plate 36 (left): Ditches *1024*, *1026* and *1029*, pre-excavation, viewed from the west Plate 37 (right): Ditch *1024*, section viewed from the south-east



Plate 38 (left): Ditch *1026*, pre-excavation, viewed from the south-west Plate 39 (centre): Ditch *1026*, section viewed from the south-west Plate 40 (right): Ditch *1026*, section viewed from the north-east



Plate 41 (left): Section through ditches *1029* and *1026*, viewed from the south-west Plate 42 (right): Section through ditches *1029* and *1026*, viewed from the north-east



Plate 43 (left): South-west end of *1028* showing stones on east side of ditch *1029* Plate 44 (right): Top down view of ditch *1029*, showing the stones in *1028* from the north-east



Plate 45 (left): Detail of the stones in deposit *1028* in ditch *1029* Plate 46 (right): Ditch *1029* and cut *1031*, viewed from the south-west

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Plate 47 (left): North-east end of *1028* showing stones on the east side of ditch *1029* Plate 48 (right): Section through ditch *1029*, from the south-west



Plate 49 (left): The base of ditch 1029

Plate 50 (right): Ditch 1029 and posthole 1033 viewed from the north-east



Plate 51: Section through ditch 1029 below the east/west wall across site



Plate 52 (left): Ditch 1037, viewed from the north-west Plate 53 (centre): Section through ditch 1037 towards the north-west end Plate 54 (right): Section through ditch 1037 towards the centre



Plate 55 (left): Section through ditch *1037* towards the south-east end, viewed from the south-east Plate 56 (right): Section through ditch *1037* towards the south-east end, viewed from the north-west



Plate 57 (left): Pit *1041*, pre-excavation, viewed from the south Plate 58 (right): Pit *1041*, pre-excavation, viewed from the south



Plate 59 (left): Pit *1045*, pre-excavation, viewed from the north Plate 60 (right): Pit *1045*, half-sectioned, viewed from the north



Plate 61 (left): Pits *1047* and *1049* Plate 62 (right): Pit *218* and culvert *1057*



Plate 63 (left): Slot across pit *218* Plate 64 (right): The west side of pit *218* fully excavated

4.4 Plot 3

4.4.1 Plot 3 was immediately north of the east/west wall across the car park which approximately marks the northern extent of Plot 2. The main features in this plot were the east/west ditches 1063 and 1067 along the south side of the plot and the continuation of ditch 417 from the evaluation along its northern edge. Ditch 1063 was observed during the evaluation and had already been given the context 409. Other features in Plot 3 include pit 1065 and 1079 as well as the approximately north/south aligned ditch **1077**. The east/west ditch along the northern edge of the plot was c0.4m wide by 0.15m deep with sides sloping at 45° to a flat/slightly rounded base (417) and it was filled with a firm, mid grey-brown, silty-clay (416) (see Greenlane Archaeology 2013a). The ditch along the southern edge of the plot (1067) was c0.5m wide and its northern edge sloped at 30° and it was found to have a flat base at the west end (Figure 6c; Plate 65). It was filled with a mid to dark grey silty-clay (1068). Ditch 409 was encountered slightly to the north of this on the same alignment (Plate 66 and Plate 67). This shallow ditch, c0.4m wide, had a U-shaped section and concave base and a fairly uniform section along its length (see Figure 6c; Plate 68 to Plate 70). It was filled with a compact, mid grey-brown, silty-clay (1064; the same as context 408 from the evaluation). There was a discrete circular pit slightly to the north of this at the western end of the plot (1065), c0.3m wide with a shallow, concave base, filled with compact mid grey-brown silty-clay (1066) (Figure 6c; Plate 71 and Plate 72). Ditch 1077 was very shallow and narrow (Figure 2). It had vertical sides 0.12m apart and a flat base c0.12m deep and was filled with loose, dark grey silt (1076). To the east of this was an oval pit (1079) filled by a soft, mid to dark brownish-grey silty-clay (1078), with sides sloping at 45° and a pointed base (Figure 6b; Plate 73 and Plate 74).

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Plate 65: Ditch 1068 section, viewed from the east



Plate 66 (left): Ditches 409 and 1067, viewed from the north Plate 67 (right): Ditches 409 and 1067, viewed from the east



Plate 68: Ditch *409*, viewed from the east Plate 69: Ditch *409* section, viewed from the west



Plate 70: Ditch 409 section, viewed from the east



Plate 71 (left): Pit 1065 Plate 72 (right): Pit 1065, half-sectioned, viewed from the west

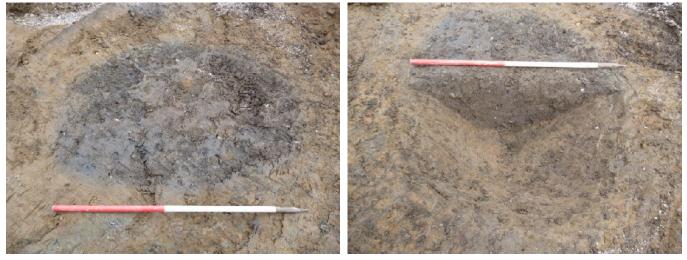


Plate 73 (left): Pit *1079*, pre-excavation, viewed from the north-east Plate 74 (right): Pit *1079*, pre-excavation, viewed from the south-east

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4.5 Plot 4

4.5.1 Plot 4 was located between Plots 3 and 5 to the north of the site. Part of the east/west ditch **417** from the evaluation continued along the south side of Plot 4. A dump of post-medieval pottery was discovered in a dark grey silty-clay deposit (**1075**; possibly part of **1003**), possibly in a shallow cut along the edge of the plot where it drops down to Plot 3, and a large post-medieval feature (**1074**) was also truncated during the course of piling (Plate 75). The large feature (**1074**) had steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled with a soft, dark grey silty-clay (**1073**), but its extent was not determined and so is not shown on the figures. The only other features encountered in Plot 4 during the watching brief were two small pits: a shallow, sub-circular pit (**1069**), with a moderately compacted mid grey-brown silty-clay fill (**1070**) (Plate 76 and Plate 77), and an oval-shaped pit (**1072**), with a rounded base and a soft, dark grey, silty-clay fill (**1071**) (Plate 78 and Plate 79; Figure 6a).



Plate 75: Post-medieval feature (1074) truncated by piling



Plate 76 (left): Pit *1069*, pre-excavation, viewed from the east Plate 77 (right): Pit *1069*, half-sectioned, viewed from the south



Plate 78 (left): Pit 1072, viewed from above Plate 79 (right): Pit 1072, section, viewed from the north-west

4.6 Plot 5

4.6.1 Plot 5 is to the north side of the site and is the northernmost plot within the site limits. Very few features were observed in the northernmost plot, the main ones being two pits: **1006** and **1008** (Figure 5a). Pit **1006** was oval shaped with arms projecting from the north and west (Plate 80). It was shallow, filled with a loose, dark grey and mixed brown sandy clay (**1005**) overlain by **1003**, and had a burnt clay base (Plate 81). It is suggested that it might have been industrial. Pit **1008** was another small, oval pit, filled with loose, mid brown, silty-clay and rounded gravel (**1007**) and sealed by **1004** (Plate 82 and Plate 83). A row of cultivation features was also observed in the north-east corner of the site, each *c*0.3m wide and filled with a loose, dark grey, sandy-silty-clay no more than 0.1m deep (**1009**), below the overburden (**1003**).

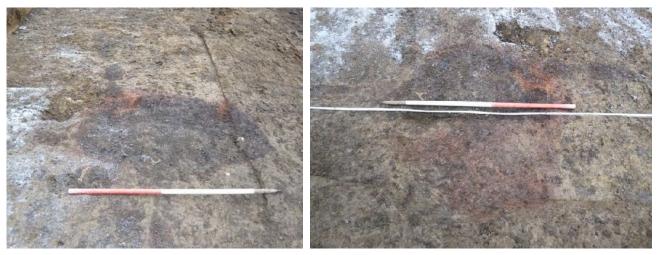


Plate 80 (left): Pit 1006, viewed from the west Plate 81 (right): Pit 1006, half-sectioned, viewed from the south

Land to the Rear of No. 9 High Street and the Town Hall, off Jerry Croft, Skipton, North Yorkshire: Archaeological Watching Brief

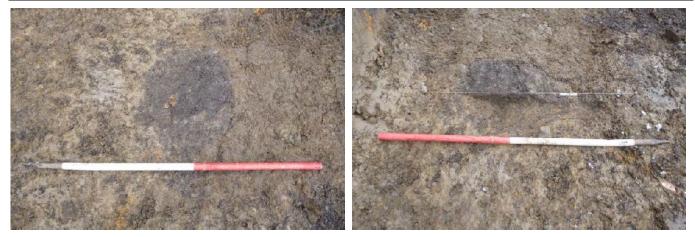
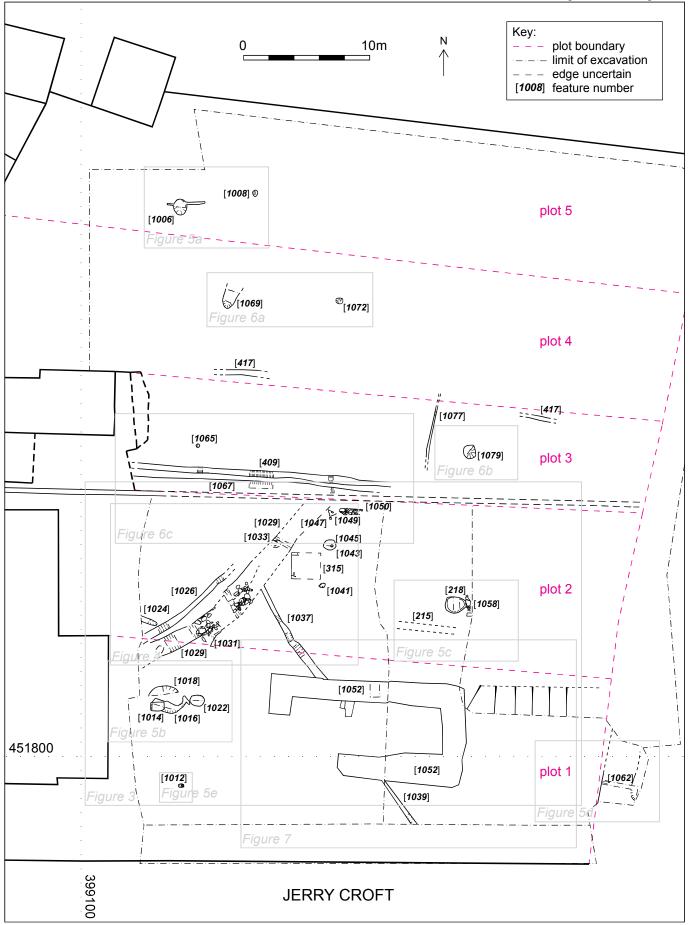
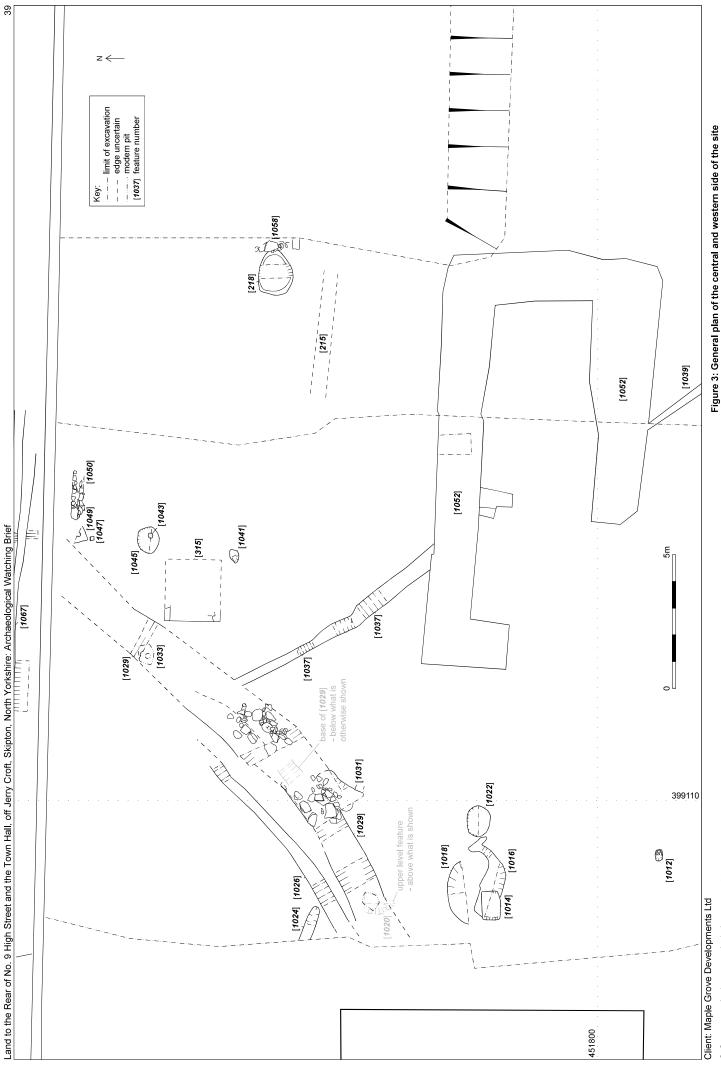


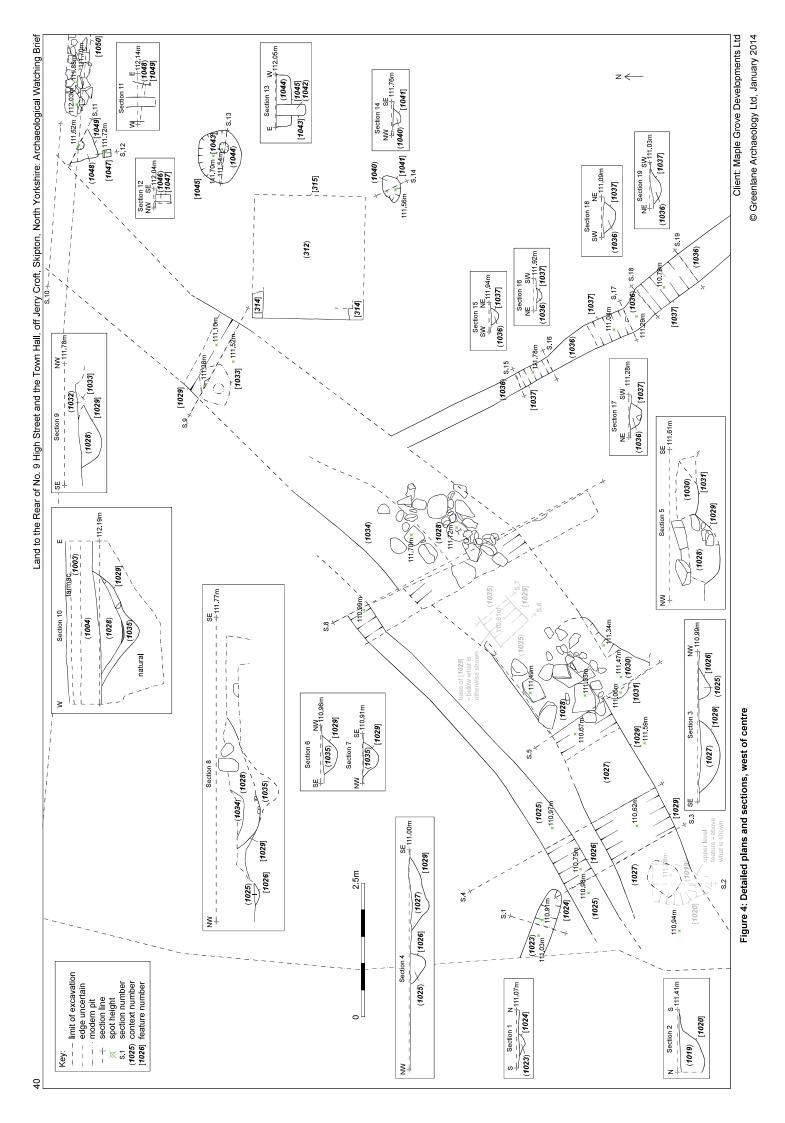
Plate 82 (left): Pit *1008*, viewed from the south Plate 83 (right): Pit *1008*, half-sectioned, viewed from the west

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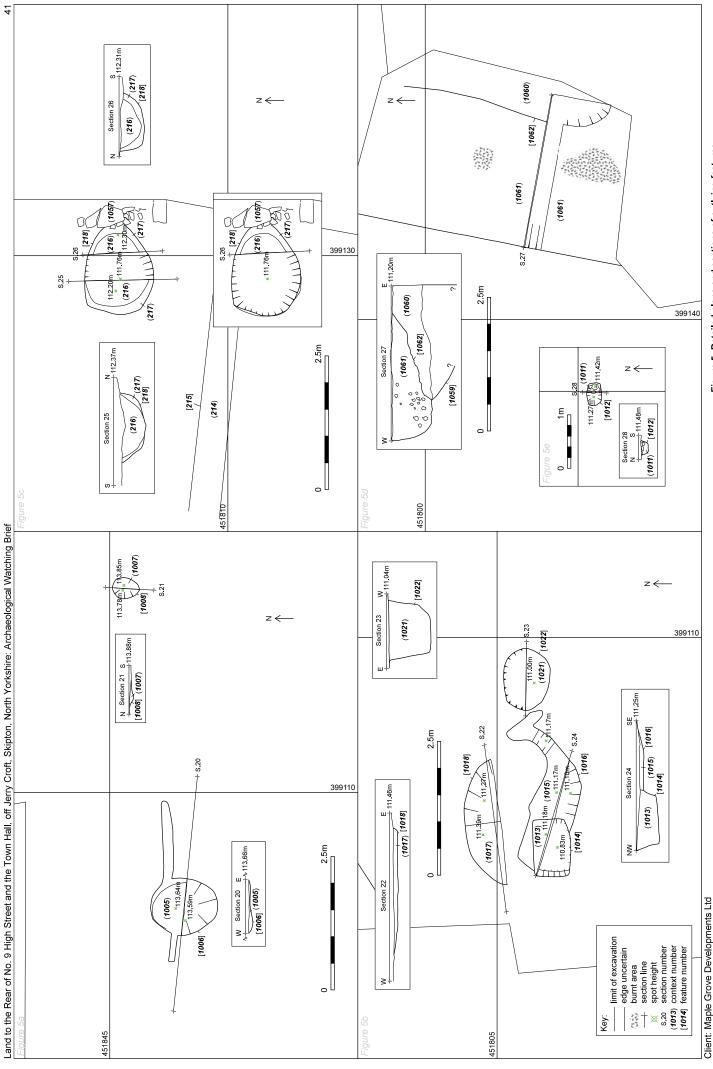
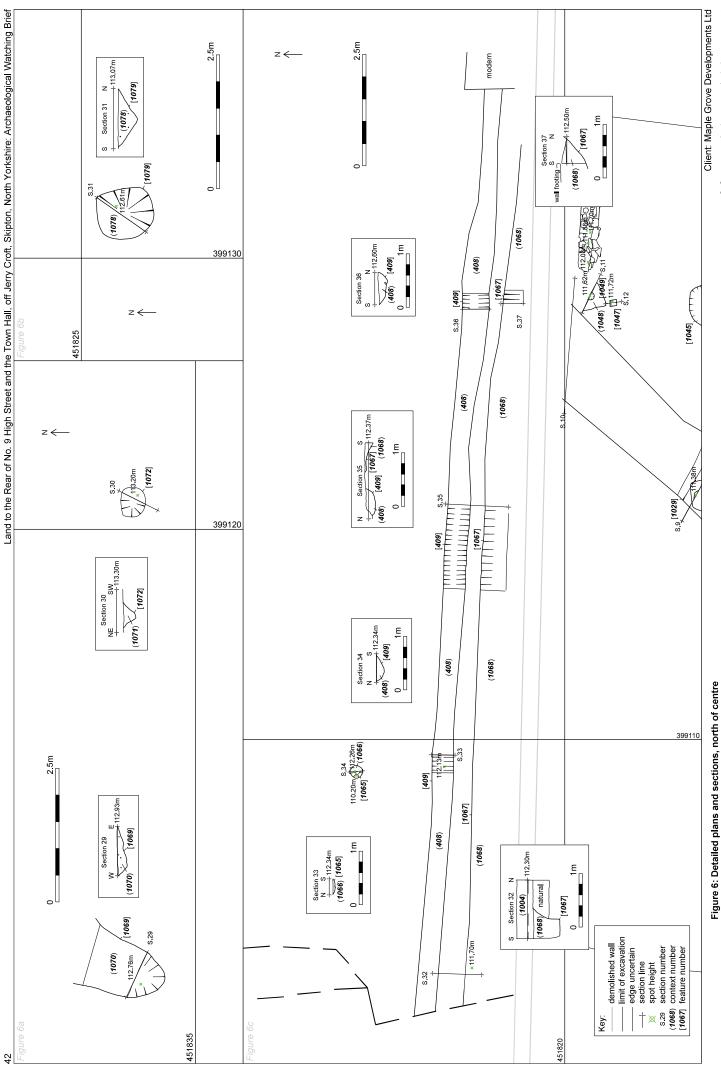
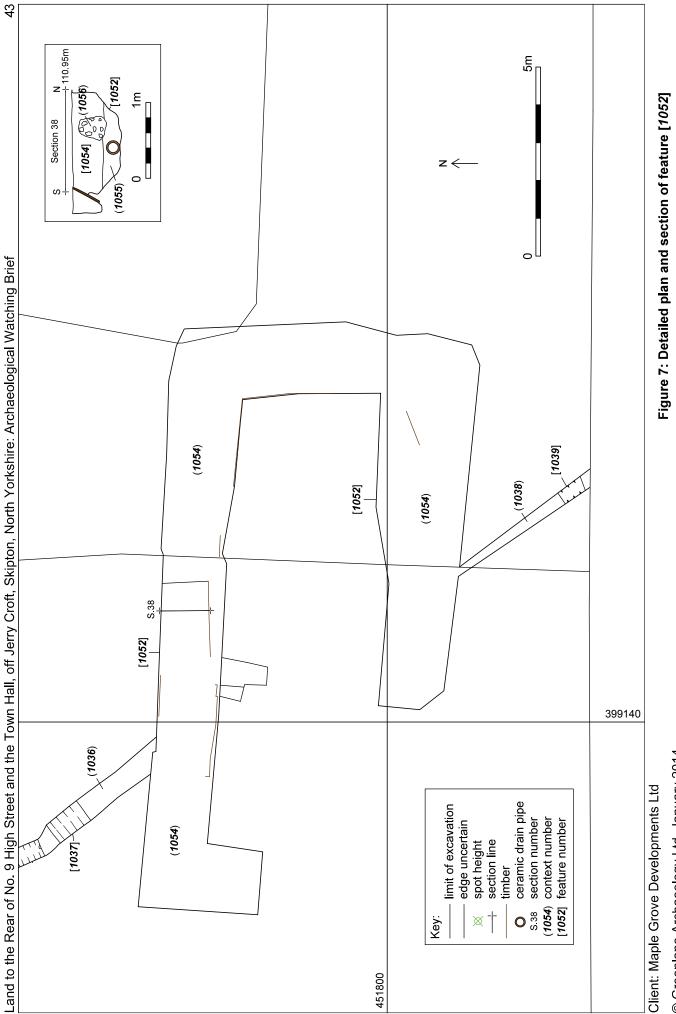


Figure 5: Detailed plans and sections of outlying features

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4.7 Finds

4.7.1 In total, 1627 artefacts were recovered during the watching brief; the majority comprising fragments of animal bone, but medieval and post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material, industrial residue, glass, metal, metal alloy, and clay tobacco pipe fragments were also present in smaller quantities as well as a small number of stone artefacts. A full catalogue is presented in *Appendix 3* and is summarised in Table 1 below.

Find date	Find type	FindsPhase number of contexttype(date in centuries AD, E=early, L=late, P=PrehtotalsRB=Romano-British, U=Unphased, U/S=unstr						atified)			
			RB)	3 (L11- 14)	4 (15- 16)	6a (18- 19)	6b (18- 19)	7a (19- E20)	7b (19- E20)	U	U/S
Prehistoric	Stone	8	3		1		1				3
Roman	Cu alloy	1				1 coin					
Medieval	Pottery	442		99	95	234	4	6	1		3
	CBM	7	3				3		1		
	Ceramic	4		2	2						
	Fe (ironwork)	3				3					
	Undated Fé (from medieval contexts)	7		3	4						
	Undated Cu alloy from medieval contexts	1		1							
Post-	Pottery	183			1	13	43	102	24		
medieval	CBM	10					5	1	4		
meuleval	Carbon	1							1		
	Unidentified	1							1		
	Glass	82		1			39	30	12		
	Cu alloy	1						1			
	Fe (ironwork)	2					1		1		
	Clay tobacco pipe	18				1	8	8	1		
Undated	Industrial residue	48		4		2	3		33	6	
	Animal bone	779	55	98	166	337	62	16	6	2	37
	Shell	2							2		
	Ironwork	17				10					
	Stone	9		4	2	1					2
	(natural?)										
	Charcoal	4									4
	Cu alloy	2				1					
	Pb	3				2	1				
Total finds by phase		1627	61	212	271	605	170	164	87	8	49

Table 1: Summary of hand-retrieved finds by date, type, and phase (N.B. there were no finds from Phases1, 5 and 8)

4.7.2 **Stone artefacts**: a total of 17 stone artefacts, possible stone artefacts, or fragments of stone of a fabric suitable for artefacts, were recovered from several phases or unstratified. Although difficult to date

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in many cases, the majority are potentially Mesolithic or Neolithic and represent waste from tool manufacture. If the finds that could not be distinguished between **1028** and **1030** are assumed to be from **1028** then the largest proportion (although only five artefacts) would be from Phase 2 features. Although these are still probably residual, these features being unlikely to be so early, this is potentially significant and suggests that they were created in an area already frequently exploited in the prehistoric period. The remaining finds are all clearly residual, although the fragment of apparently worked slab of sandstone or gritstone is likely to be later in date and so may not be. In general the stone finds suggest that the area was occupied in the Mesolithic and Neolithic, much as the previous work on the west side of Skipton has shown (Williams 1981) and as revealed during the previous evaluation (Greenlane Archaeology 2013a). The small quantity of finds makes any detailed interpretation of distribution difficult, but it is noticeable that they seem to be more prevalent on the west side of the centre of the site suggesting a particular concentration in that area.

4.7.3 **Roman coin**: a moderately worn Roman coin was recovered from context **1004** in plot 3 (see *Appendix 4*). It is a copy of a radiate Tetricus I, dating from AD 271-3, with a radiate head looking to the right on the obverse (Plate 84), with no legend visible, and a standing female figure facing left on the reverse (Plate 85), possibly *Providentia* or *Salus* (*RIC* 5 (Tetricus I). Such coins are very difficult to date closely; the rebel Gallic Empire (*Imperium Galliarum*), of which Britain was a part, and of which Tetricus I and his son (Tetricus II) were the last rulers, was overthrown by the central government in AD 273. However, local copies of coins of the rebel Emperors, especially those of the Tetrici, continued to be struck through the 270s and later (pers comm. David Shotter).



Plate 84 (left): Obverse side of Roman coin after conservation Plate 85 (right): Reverse side of Roman coin after conservation

4.7.4 **Medieval pottery**: the medieval pottery assemblage consists of 442 sherds of pottery weighing 4057 grams representing a maximum of 436 vessels. The data are summarised in *Appendix 5*. The assemblage is dominated by material of local origin with a small number of regional imports and a single sherd of European origin. This report should be read in conjunction with the earlier report from the archaeological evaluation in order to get a general overview of the range of material which constituted the assemblage from the entire site. As with the first assemblage, the local pottery has been described in generic terms with no attempt to link specific fabrics or forms to specific sources as our knowledge of the medieval pottery industry of North Yorkshire is, as yet, too limited to permit the definition of individual wares in cases such as this. The term *Yorkshire Gritty ware* has been reserved for a particular group of fabrics characterised by the presence of abundant sub-rounded to sub-angular quartz grit in a buff, white or, less commonly, pale grey body. They belong to a wider regional tradition which includes the Pimply, Hillam and Buff Gritty wares of North and West Yorkshire (Cumberpatch 2002; 2007; Vince and Young 2007) as well as the Yorkshire Gritty wares defined at Wetherby (Vince and Young nd). In addition to

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forming a recognisable regional tradition in terms of the fabrics, the vessels are characterised by their distinctive but variable angular rim forms, thin walls (often rilled) and fine finish which contrasts with the generally thicker, heavier and less skilfully made later medieval gritty wares. Jars and cooking pots are the commonest forms but jugs also occur in small numbers as detailed in Table 2 (see also *Appendix 5*). At present the evidence seems to suggest decentralised production by potters working within a strong and enduring regional tradition (cf. Cumberpatch 1997) which spans the modern counties of West and North Yorkshire and parts of neighbouring areas. Local variations are indicated by the occurrence of distinctive inclusions such as mudstone and iron-rich grit, as discussed elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2002; Young and Vince nd) but the task of characterising fabrics from the Skipton area is one for the future.

4.7.5 A preliminary analysis of the data shows the numbers of vessels of identifiable types (the hollow ware and unidentified categories have been omitted to improve the clarity of the graph) based on the estimated (maximum) number of vessels (ENV) (see Table 2). Jars were clearly the commonest form with almost twice as many examples as jugs and other forms, other than the distinctive Humberware drinking jugs, represented by small numbers of examples. Although the multi-purpose nature of medieval vessel forms makes it difficult to identify site types by the characteristics of pottery assemblages, this appears to be a domestic assemblage which shows the characteristic long term stability followed by relatively rapid change which is typical of the medieval period.

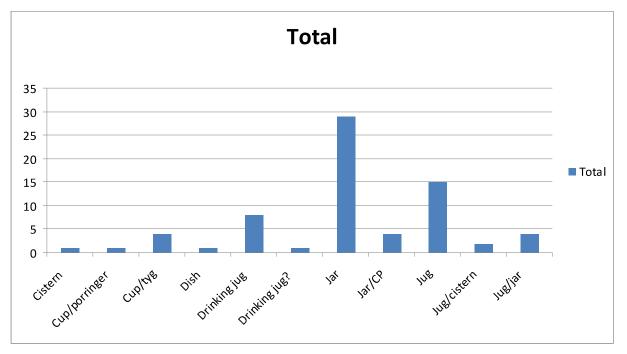


Table 2: Frequency of vessel forms identified within the medieval pottery assemblage

4.7.6 A small number of sherds in gritty and coarse sandy fabrics do not conform to the criteria for inclusion within the Yorkshire Gritty ware group. Brief descriptions of the sherds and groups of sherds are given in the data tables (*Gritty ware, Local Gritty ware, Local Oxidised Gritty ware, Reduced Gritty ware, Oxidised Gritty ware* and *Splash Glazed Gritty ware*). Whether these wares represent the results of inevitable changes in practice over time or the output of individual potteries is unclear but the general characteristics of the vessels place them in the earlier (late 11th to 13th century) rather than the later medieval period (13th to 15th century).

4.7.7 In general terms, medieval pottery in Yorkshire falls into two broad groups; Gritty wares (including those discussed above) and Sandy wares which have finer texture and are generally green-glazed externally and have red or orange external surfaces. The wider reasons for this have been discussed elsewhere (Cumberpatch 1997) and in the present context it is sufficient to note that the majority of Sandy wares identified in the assemblage appeared to be of local origin (principally *Local Sandy ware,*

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Local Buff Sandy ware, Local Oxidised Sandy ware, Local Reduced Sandy ware, Reduced Coarse Sandy ware and Local Coarse Sandy ware). Summary details of these types and their characteristics are given in Appendix 5. As with the material recovered from the evaluation phase, regional imports were scarce but included a possible sherd of Hallgate A ware from context **1004** (Buckland *et al* 1979) and a sherd of Hillam type ware from context **1064** (Cumberpatch 2002; note: context **1064** is the same as context **408** from the evaluation – see Greenlane Archaeology 2013a). Micaceous Sandy ware, (represented in contexts **1003**, **1019** and **unstratified**) was distinguished by the presence of fine muscovite inclusions amongst the ubiquitous quartz grains but at present no specific source can be suggested for the type.

4.7.8 The general *Oxidised Sandy ware*, *Buff Sandy ware*, *Sandy ware* and *Reduced Sandy ware* groups are somewhat more diverse in character and include a wide range of sherds which seemed to span the medieval period; details of the individual sherds are included in *Appendix 5*.

4.7.9 One individual vessel worthy of particular note was identified in context **216**. This was a mediumsized jug (rim diameter 110mm) with a tall, funnel-shaped neck and rim in an unidentified reduced sandy fabric containing fine quartz and red grit. The combination of inclusions suggests a local origin but at present no closer identification can be made.

4.7.10 Later medieval pottery is represented by a small number of sherds of *Humberware* (contexts **408** and **1004**) and by sherds from Humberware drinking jugs (Jennings 1994) from contexts **1004**, **1078**, **216**, **408** and probably **416**. *Reduced Greenware* was identified in contexts **214**, **1004** and **1044** and a number of sherds of Reduced Greenware type from context 1004 are similar to examples from recent excavations at Healey near Richmond (Sage pers comm. and in prep).

4.7.11 Unidentified wares of later medieval date include *Late Medieval Sandy ware* (contexts **1004**, **1078**, **1060** and **1071**), probably a variant on the Humberware/Reduced Greenware tradition from an as yet unidentified source.

4.7.12 The end of the medieval period is a matter of some controversy and the relationship between material culture and wider political and social change is unclear. This is reflected in the dating of *Cistercian ware* (contexts **216**, **416**, **1068** and **1078**) to *c*.1450 – *c*.1600, a period which spans the end of the medieval period as traditionally understood (1485 or 1530; see Cumberpatch 2003 for further discussion) while suggesting that changes in material culture preceded wider political change.

4.7.13 A single small sherd of Rhenish stoneware, probably Frechen-Köln dating to the 14th or 15th century, was identified in context **1004** (Plot 3). A rim sherd from context **1004**, Plot 1 in an unusual fine pinkish-buff fabric remains unidentified. It does not appear to be of local origin and, while fine enough in texture to be Stamford type ware, is much softer than Stamford ware and the form does not match known Stamford ware forms. It is possible that it is of European origin although no specific parallels are known to the author.

4.7.14 *Early ceramic building material*: a total of seven fragments of CBM considered to be medieval or earlier were sent for specialist assessment. This is a very small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) with a few worn sherds, indicative of its presence as a secondary usage – most probably refuse (see *Appendix 6*). Likewise, the small fragment size, the range of fabrics, and general lack of identifiable forms suggest that this material was deposited as refuse and not necessarily associated with any nearby structures. No forms were identified, apart from a fragment of a brick with a burnt surface – possibly from a diaper pattern, of 14th century or later date (from context *1028*). The majority of the material is definitely medieval in date; the majority of the fabrics identified fit with those expected of CBM of medieval, or later date, with the exception of the fabric designated here as TZ11.82 (see *Appendix 6*), whose properties of colour, levigation and extant size make the fragments plausibly Roman in date, but in the absence of a larger quantity of material and identifiable forms they are most likely medieval or later in date.

4.7.15 *Medieval metalwork*: three iron fiddle key-type nails were recovered (residual within context 1004), and could therefore be dated to the 11th to 12th centuries (Clark 2004, 85-92). In addition, seven

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iron objects were recovered from medieval contexts but could not be closely dated. These comprised three from Phase 3 (one fragment, and two refitting horseshoe fragments), and four from Phase 4 (probable nail shank and two other nails, and a fragment). In addition, a copper alloy strip was recovered from Phase 3, but could not be closely dated. It is likely that all the metal objects listed are medieval in date, due to the contexts in which they were recovered, as these phases contained negligible amounts of intrusive finds of post-medieval date.

4.7.16 **Post-medieval pottery**: a total 183 fragments of post-medieval pottery vessels were recovered during the watching brief, from Phases 4, 6a, 6b, 7a, and 7b, and is listed in the main finds catalogue (*Appendix 3*).

4.7.17 The material from Phase 4 comprised a single fragment of late Blackware from context **1004**, dated to the 18th century, and either intrusive within this context, or possibly earlier than the date postulated for it.

4.7.18 The material from Phase 6a comprised 13 fragments of domestic vessels, with fabrics comprising orange earthenware (late 17th to early 18th century), late Yellow-ware (18th century), brown-glazed and black-glazed red earthenwares (late 17th – early 20th century), and brown-glazed grey bodied stoneware (19th to mid 20th century).

4.7.19 The material from Phase 6b comprised 43 fragments with earlier fabrics comprising mottledware, purple earthenware (forms include cup), and pale orange earthenware (forms include mug). Fabrics later in date or not as closely dated comprised black-glazed and brown-glazed red earthenwares (forms include crock), red earthenware (flower pots), fine brown-glazed red earthenware (cup), bone china (green transfer-printed Fibre pattern), white earthenware (including Albion and other blue transfer-printed pattern), stoneware, and unidentified burnt fragment. Special mention should be made of those fragments from context *312EX*, many of which were from the same vessels as those recovered from context *312* during the evaluation, including fragments from white earthenware tableware vessels (Willow transfer-printed well and tree dish (18 fragments)), willow transfer-printed flat rimmed dinner plate (one fragment), and porringer or bowl (two fragments)), and from stoneware flagons from the Mitchell and Birtwhistle wine and spirit business (a total of eight fragments from three of the four marked flagons identified during the evaluation).

4.7.20 The material from Phase 7a formed the majority of the assemblage, totalling 102 fragments. Earlier fabrics comprised tin-glazed earthenware (blue painted plate), orange earthenware, and brown salt-glazed stoneware. Later fabrics, and fabrics not as closely dateable, comprised brown-glazed and black-glazed red earthenware (coarseware, including pancheon), creamware (bowl), pearlware (including blue Chinoiserie transfer-printed pattern), white earthenware (plate and ashet, with transfer-printed patterns Willow, Asiatic Pheasants, and Albion), bone china (saucer, plate, and cup, including Fibre transfer-printed pattern in green), stoneware (flagons (including some similar to the flagons from the Mitchell and Birtwhistle wine and spirit business), hot water bottle, and bottle), and red earthenware (flower pots and unidentified vessel)

4.7.21 The material from Phase 7b comprised 24 fragments of stoneware (bottle and bowl), creamware (tankard and cup), pearlware (jug), white earthenware (Marble transfer-printed soap dish), bone china (plate and saucer), and flower pots (including some marked Sankey Bullwell).

4.7.22 **Post-medieval glass:** the glass assemblage was all post-medieval in date, and comprised 82 fragments from Phases 3 (one intrusive brown bottle fragment), 6b (39 fragments from window panes and bottles), 7a (30 fragments all from bottles except one window pane fragment), and 7b (12 fragments, again all from bottle except one window pane fragment). The majority of the bottles were unmarked, and the few that were marked could not be conclusively identified with a particular company. It too is also listed in *Appendix 3*.

4.7.23 **Other post-medieval finds:** ten fragments of ceramic building material of probable postmedieval date were assessed, and are likely to represent fragments of brick and similar material. In addition, there were some metal finds assessed as being post-medieval in date: a halfpenny dated 1945

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(copper alloy), and an iron washer and staple. A carbon battery rod was also recovered, as well as an unidentified object – possibly a lump of congealed paint. These are also listed in *Appendix 3*.

4.7.24 *Clay tobacco pipe*: a total of 18 pipe fragments were recovered from nine contexts (see *Appendix 8*). The assemblage includes a single mouthpiece and a stem-bowl junction with a small relief stamp on the top of the stem. The remaining 16 stems lack any decorative or diagnostic features. A number of the pieces have been stained, probably through contact with a domestic fire. With an average of two fragments per context there are too few pieces in any one context for any reliable chronological statements to be made, whether on the basis of stem bore measurements or assessments of bowl form. The stem bore results suggest a predominantly 18th or 19th century focus as smaller values of 5/64" and 4/64", with two thirds of the total, are dominant. The stamped stem is probably of late 17th to early 18th century date.

4.7.25 The stamped stem is an unusual find. It is a relief stamp placed across the stem and on the top of it as viewed by the smoker. It is some 12mm from the stem/bowl junction. The frame of the stamp is shield-like on the sides but has four deep notches on the top and three on the bottom. The outer notches are v-shaped and the inner ones more rectangular. Within the frame are two very faint letters, just possibly IW. Relief stamps across the stem are generally unusual; a few are known from Yorkshire and are more common in neighbouring counties such as Durham and Nottinghamshire. Stamps with the distinctive frame of the Skipton find are unknown in these areas. The closest parallels to the type of stamp, though not to the initials, are found in Wiltshire where examples occur in Hugh Oak-Rhind's Hindon and Brinkworth groups; a group of marks by Thomas Hunt (1667-96+) have very similar notches though the name is in full (Oak-Rhind 1980, 359, plate IV, nos 20, 22). These stamped pipes probably date from c1690 to 1710.

4.7.26 **Industrial residue**: the slag recovered is a background scatter of iron smithing debris and nondiagnostic slags. Appendice 9 and 10 lists the macro-slag types recovered, including some iron fragments discussed below (totalling nine fragments of smithing slag, two cinders, and one lump of fired clay), which includes a small quantity of smithing slag lumps present in four contexts. No other diagnostic slag was recovered. The remaining material comprised fragments of fired clay and cinder. One of the cinder samples (context **1047**) is indicative of being generated using coal fuel, and hence could be of more modern origin.

4.7.27 22 contexts produced a magnetic fraction or slags in the sieved residue (*Appendix 11*). Only seven contexts produced hammerscale of which four contained both flake and spheroidal hammerscale. Six context samples contained only a few flakes, but one (context **1019**) contained significant amounts of hammerscale. Only one context (context **1070**) containing hammerscale contained hand-recovered macro-slags, but only 5grams. It was noted that the sample that only contained flake hammerscale (context **1040**), also contained cinder possibly of modern origin or derived from a coal-fired hearth as did context **1019** that contained the largest quantity of hammerscale.

4.7.28 The recovery of small quantities of macro-smithing slag lumps is typical of a background scatter recovered from most medieval urban settlements. Although hammerscale was present in seven contexts and is indicative of smithing in the vicinity only one context contained significant amounts of hammerscale. Furthermore, two samples containing hammerscale contained cinder thought to derive from coal fired hearths. It is possible that this material derived either from a coal fired smithing hearth or from an iron firebox and is of post-medieval date.

4.7.29 **Animal bone**: in total, 779 animal bones were recovered (see *Appendix 12*). These were highly fragmented, but otherwise typically well preserved with few eroded bone surfaces. Despite the relatively small size of the assemblage, bones of cattle, horse, pig, sheep, dog, cat, domestic fowl, domestic goose, fallow deer and roe deer were noted. Cattle, sheep, pigs, chickens and geese are likely to represent meat consumption in the main, although the secondary products of milk, eggs, fleeces and hides may also have been utilised. Fallow and roe deer are presented by metapodials and may also have been consumed although no butchery marks were noted on their bones. Dog and cat bones had apparently been mixed in with domestic waste deposits. Certainly cat bones were scattered over a

number of deposits and both sub-adult and adult animals are represented. The dog bones include a complete skull (cranium and both mandibles) from an adult animal from context **1004** and a partial skeleton (elements of both hind legs) from context **1060**.

4.7.30 The assemblage is fragmented but otherwise is in good condition. Few bones are burnt (nine) or gnawed (19). Butchery marks, restricted to cattle and sheep-sized bones, reflect the use of domestic livestock for food, with the reduction of their carcasses into joints.

4.7.31 Age data are limited due to the assemblage size. A few juvenile cattle bones and an adult cattle tooth, and sub-adult and adult sheep teeth indicate that a range of ages are present for these animals.

4.7.32 *Shell:* an oyster valve and cockle valve from Phase 7b represent the entire hand-retrieved shell assemblage.

4.7.33 **Undated metalwork:** a total of 10 fragments of iron were recovered from post-medieval contexts which could not be closely dated, all from Phase 6a. They comprised one possible wedge, one possible horseshoe fragment, four nails and two probable nail fragments, a possible strap end, and one other fragment. In addition, one copper alloy object (pin head) and three lead objects (washer, sheet fragment, and small dome with broken edges) were recovered from post-medieval contexts and could not be closely dated.

4.8 Environmental Samples

4.8.1 While the majority of material recovered was charred, samples 21 and 31, the fill (**1007**) of pit **1008** and the fill (**1032**) of posthole **1033** respectively, contained material that may have been preserved by desiccation or waterlogging and it is worth noting that a small amount of slag, coal and cinders were recovered from a number of deposits. A description of each sample and a list of the contents of the flots and retents are given in *Appendix 13*, which is summarised here:

- The majority of samples contained low concentrations of cereal grains. Oats (*Avena* sp.) were the most common grain (13 samples). Bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) was present in small numbers in eight samples and barley, primarily 6-row, (*Hordeum vulgare*) was present, in small numbers, in six samples, with significant numbers in samples 29 and 30, taken from the lower fill of ditch *1029* (*1027*) and fill (*1030*) of pit [*1031*] respectively. Cereal grain preservation was generally poor, with many grains distorted and abraded and many could not be identified to species.
- No waste products from cereal processing e.g. chaff or rachis fragments were recovered in any of the samples, suggesting either that this material has not survived or, more likely that these were primarily small-scale losses from a domestic (consumer) context.
- Wood charcoal fragments were present in varying quantities in the majority of samples, with the exception of four samples. The charcoal fragments ranged in size from <0.1 cm to 1 cm. The majority of charcoal fragments were too small to identify. However, those of a suitable size for identification purposes were identified as non-oak.
- Several desiccated roots, possibly heather, were recovered from the fill (**1007**) of pit **1008**. The presence of heather, albeit in very small quantities, together with cereal, suggests that a variety of habitats were exploited.
- Relatively few wild seeds were recovered in the assemblage. Cleavers (*Galium* sp.), sedges, (*Carex* sp.) and dock (*Rumex* sp.) were present in small quantities. Generally, these would be consistent with weeds of cereal fields or waste ground.
- The occasional uncharred robust seeds, eg. *Rubus* (bramble), from the fill (**1060**) of ditch **1059**, could represent older material or modern contaminations.
- Charred seeds of Vicia faba (broad bean) were recovered from sample 21, from the fill (1007) of pit 1008. Legumes formed an important part of the medieval diet.

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- Several seeds of flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) were recovered. These are common elements in medieval diet and reinforce the supposition that these samples were from a domestic context.
- Seeds from the cabbage family *Brassica/Sinapis* sp. were present in small quantities in sample 30, taken from the fill (**1030**) of pit **1031**. Many of these species were cultivated for spices and oils but many are also common weeds on arable fields or waste ground. It was not possible to distinguish cultivated from non-cultivated varieties in this case.
- *Rosaceae* sp. seeds were also present in small numbers in sample 30. It is possible that these seeds may represent the gathering of wild fruits.
- Terrestrial snail shell was recovered from two flots: the fill (**1036**) of ditch **1037** and the fill (**1076**) of ditch **1077**. Given the amount of modern vegetable matter within the samples, together with the excellent condition of the shells, it is likely that the shells are of recent rather than archaeological origin.

4.8.2 Although a relatively small quantity of plant macrofossils were recovered, the assemblage gives an insight into the foodstuffs consumed in the area, potentially with both cultivated and collected food resources utilised. Oats, a common cultivar in the medieval period, were the most common grain within the assemblage, although barley and bread wheat were also present. Other cultivars present include flax and broad/field bean which were most probably used as foods. Taxa such as members of the cabbage family and wild fruits (*Rosaceae* sp and *Rubus* sp) may also have been collected and eaten but the low numbers present could also be explained by the incidental charring of crop and other contaminants.

4.8.3 There is no evidence to suggest that the cereal grains were anything other than a cleaned grain. All the plant macrofossils within the assemblage appear to be the result of secondary deposition. The majority of seeds are charred which shows their association with fire. It is possible that they may have been incorporated into the assemblage through food processing, preparation, fuel and perhaps even building materials.

5. Discussion

5.1 Results

5.1.1 The results of the watching brief largely confirmed the findings of the original evaluation, while, in addition, revealing an earlier phase of activity that was clearly missed in Trench 2 of the evaluation (most likely on account of the presence of later features, which were left in place during the evaluation and also obscured the earlier ditch, but also the nature of the watching brief, which exposed larger areas). In total eight phases were identified:

5.1.2 **Phase 1 – natural boulder clays and subsoil deposits**: across the site natural deposits were observed to a depth of several meters on the north side of the site because of the nature of the ground works. As found during the evaluation these were typically observed to comprise brownish-orange sandy clays, gradually becoming firmer, with associated subsoils typically containing less stone and being softer. However, at greater depth the limestone bedrock was possibly exposed on the north side of the site and below the orange clay the deposits were typically much firmer and stonier, with a mid brown clay being common, within which were patches and channels of softer greenish sand. All of these deposits are presumed to represent natural layers that accumulated at the end of the last Ice Age and were subsequently reworked and therefore no finds or features of archaeological interest were present amongst them.

5.1.3 Phase 2 – Prehistoric - Romano-British: a group of seemingly connected ditch features present primarily on the west side of Plot 2 (1024, 1026, 1029 and probably 1037), appear, largely on morphological grounds, to be earlier than the subsequent medieval features of Phase 3 and Phase 4. Stratigraphically they are earlier than the buried soils of Phase 6a, which also seal the medieval features, but they have limited dating evidence. Indeed, of the smaller ditches the fill of 1024 (1023) contained no hand-retrieved finds at all and only fragments of chert, flint, and CBM in the sample retent, while the fill of 1026 (1025) contained a single piece of bone and CBM, and the fill of 1037 (1036) also contained animal bone and a single chunk of apparently worked flint. This suggests that these ditches are potentially prehistoric. The larger ditch (1029) had a more complex development, and was very difficult to identify in places in part due to disturbance by later features on top of it, including an extant wall. The lower fills (1027 and 1035) were similar to the smaller ditches and contained only a small amount of animal bone, while the main upper fill (1028) contained animal bone, chert, and CBM of possible Roman but more likely or certain medieval date. The relationship between feature 1031 and ditch 1029 is uncertain, but the presence of evidently post-medieval finds in the former suggests that it cuts through the former and there has been a mixing of some finds as a result where it was not possible to distinguish which fill they were from (1028 or 1030). The dating of all of these features seems to suggest a prehistoric or even Romano-British date of origin, but that the larger ditch was still open until the medieval period at which point it was finally backfilled. Indeed, the stones present in 1028 perhaps represent a deliberate attempt to backfill it.

5.1.4 **Phase 3 – late 11th – 14th century**: as found during the evaluation two phases of medieval features were identified, based on the pottery found within them, both of which were sealed below the buried soil of Phase 6a. These comprised shallow pits (**1012**, **1016**, **1018** and **1069**), with the exception of one pit (**1022**), which was much deeper and vertically-sided. The function of these features is, as with the evaluation, uncertain, although rubbish disposal and possible clay extraction are likely. **1012** contained lots of fragments of stone that could be broken roof flag, and so may have been for the disposal of building material. The purpose of the amorphous pit (**1016**) is particularly hard to understand, although it might be an animal burrow, perhaps associated with the nearby pit (**1018**). Pit **1022**, which is positioned at the narrow 'entrance' end on the west side of **1016**, perhaps represents an attempt to dig out the burrow or trap the animals. This would suggest that Plot 1 was essentially abandoned at this time, however, which might be discernable from further analysis of the finds. In addition, the majority of the ditches re-examined (**215** and **409**) or discovered (**1059** and **1062**) probably also belong to this phase; although there are potentially later finds from some of these they are likely to be intrusive. One further small feature, a vertically-sided probable post hole (**1047**) also appears to belong to this phase,

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although it seems to have been an isolated example rather than part of a larger structure. As mentioned above the large ditch (*1029*) was seemingly finally back filled in the medieval period, perhaps during this phase.

5.1.5 **Phase 4 – 15^{th} - 16^{th} century**: like the evaluation, later medieval features, typically identified by the presence of later pottery types such as Cistercian ware, comprised three pits, both on the east side of the burgage plots (**218**, **1072** and **1079**), all probably rubbish pits. It also apparent that two presumed boundary ditches (**417** and **1067**) also appear to belong to this period. This is particularly interesting in the case of **417**, which takes an odd alignment compared to the others, while **1067** seems to be positioned immediately adjacent to an earlier ditch, suggesting that both represent slightly later attempts to reorganise the divisions of the plots.

5.1.6 **Phase 5 – 17^{th} - 18^{th}? century**: sections of two stone culverts or drains (**1050** and **1058**) were revealed sealed below buried soil **1004**, which although not dateable by finds, probably or certainly post-date Phase 4 features (**1058**) that they cut across, or pre-date Phase 6b features that they seem to be cut by (**1050**).

5.1.7 **Phase 6a – 18^{th} – 19^{th} century**: across the whole site a range of buried soils were present, which were grouped as context **1004** although finds were recorded by plot. Finds from this include large amounts of medieval pottery and animal bone but also post-medieval pottery, and metal finds of various types, including a late 3^{rd} century Roman coin, which must be residual. Compared to the evaluation the post-medieval finds were often later in date, typically 18^{th} or 19^{th} century, but this is likely to be due to some mixing with overlying deposits and less controlled recovery. Nevertheless, this phase is likely to represent a period of cultivation in the post-medieval period, which disturbed earlier features and deposits.

5.1.8 **Phase 6b** – 18^{th} – 19^{th} century: sealed below the overlying deposits representing Phase 7a (1003) and cutting through the buried soil (1004) were a number of features. These comprised the stonelined pit identified during the evaluation (315), from which a further large collection of finds of mid- 19^{th} century date, primarily pottery and glass, were recovered from context 312. To the north of this, and perhaps related to it, were three post-holes, all of which had holes for the timber round-wood posts still evident, and which seemingly formed a single structure, perhaps with a fourth post-hole destroyed by the construction of the wall to the north (1033, 1045, and 1049). Two of these contained 18^{th} to 19^{th} century pottery (1033 and 1045) and 1033 was cut through the upper fills of ditch 1029, although these were difficult to identify in this location. These structures appear to correspond to ones shown on the map of 1852 (Greenlane Archaeology 2011, 13). In addition, a further pit (1020) was also identified, cutting into the fill of ditch 1029, while feature 1031 also seems to represent a pit of this phase, also cutting 1029, although its full form is uncertain. A small area of linear features, probably connected with cultivation, in the north-east corner of the site (1009), and a further probable pit (1074), truncated by the piling, are also likely to belong to this phase.

5.1.9 **Phase 7a – 19**th – **early 20**th **century**: sealing all of the Phase 6 deposits and features was a general layer of overburden given the general context number of **1003**, although this also included an ashy deposit on the south side of the site (**1010**). This contained a mixture of finds, including some medieval pottery, but also large amounts of post-medieval pottery and glass including material of early 20th century date, as well as material very similar in character to that found in pit **315**, which may have originally derived from it. It is likely that this represents several different periods of deposition across the site, perhaps with each plot having a different depositional process and at a different time. At least some of the standing wall elements may also belong to this phase, although they have all been subject to rebuilding; certainly the southern boundary wall contained finds of this date but also modern material such as aluminium drinks containers. In addition, beyond the east boundary wall small areas of a stone sett surface (**1002**) were uncovered directly below the overlying tarmac of Phase 8, which probably also belong to this phase and no doubt relate to the former auction mart that was situated in this area.

5.1.10 **Phase 7b 19**th – early 20th century: a number of cut features were identified that are sealed by the overlying tarmac and gravels of Phase 8 (1001), which contain finds indicating they are essentially

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contemporary with **1003**. Of these one comprises a small pit (**1014**), which cuts through a Phase 2 pit. The remaining features are probably part of a single structure and comprise a massive cut, essentially U-shaped in plan and backfilled with loose material on top of a layer of slag and with ceramic drainage pipes in the base (**1052**). Running from the south side of this was a narrow vertically-sided ditch (**1039**), which was not fully excavated but was clearly very late in date. The purpose of these two features is uncertain, but **1052** was clearly a massive structure (judging by the depth of deposits identified during the evaluation) although it is not apparently shown on any of the contemporary maps (Greenlane Archaeology 2011). It is conceivable, given the interest in drainage, that it represents a garden feature, perhaps associated with box hedges or topiary. This area is shown planted with trees in 1852 (*op cit*, 13).

5.1.11 **Phase 8 – late 20th century**: almost the whole site was sealed by tarmac laid on a bed of gravel, which was group-numbered **1001**. This was clearly quite modern and related to the creation of the extant car park in the 20th century.

5.1.12 **Undated**: a small number of features, some of which are interesting, were revealed that could not be dated (**1006**, **1008**, **1041**, **1065**, and **1077**). They are all likely to belong to Phase 3 or 4, although **1006** and **1041** could belong to Phase 6b. **1006** is of interest because of its unusual plan and it appeared to be industrial in nature, although exactly what industry was not evident. Linear feature **1077** seems likely to represent a boundary put up between two burgage plot boundaries (**417** and **409** or **1067**), perhaps a sill-beam for a timber structure as it was almost perfectly square in section. It contained some metal working slag and so might suggest iron smithing or a similar activity was taking place nearby, and it is possible that this feature represents a lightweight partition put up to screen this activity. If it is associated with the burgage plots it would seem likely to be of similar date.

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 The combined results of the earlier evaluation and watching brief on the area to the rear of No. 9 High Street and the Town Hall have revealed what are arguably the most significant archaeological remains discovered in Skipton since excavations carried out in c1975 on the west side of High Street. which were ultimately published by Williams in 1981. Not only have extensive finds and features (largely comprising pits and ditches) of two phases medieval date been discovered, with what is probably the single largest collection of medieval pottery found in the town, but seemingly earlier features, most likely late prehistoric or Romano-British, have also been revealed as well as interesting post-medieval deposits and a number of essentially stray finds of earlier prehistoric date and even a single Roman coin. While many of the medieval features are seemingly heavily truncated and not out of the ordinary, they add considerably to the understanding of medieval Skipton, confirming the notion, based on historical sources and previous archaeological work, that this part of Skipton was laid out as planned burgage plots, perhaps as early as the 12th century (Phase 3), when the de Romille family made it their seat of power and a market charter was granted (Greenlane Archaeology 2011, 22). The presence of a second phase of later medieval activity might correspond to a second phase (Phase 4) of growth following the height of the border conflicts of the 14th century, although it is notable that the later features tend to be further to the rear of the burgage plots, perhaps representing a shift in activity. The apparent evidence of reorganisation to some of the burgage plots and the presence of what may be an animal burrow in one plot also potentially indicate a period of instability followed by subdivision or reorganisation of existing plots.

5.2.2 The presence of both earlier prehistoric finds and a single Roman coin can perhaps be taken as evidence for general activity in the area during these periods; however the ditch features of Phase 2 do indicate the likelihood of a late prehistoric to Romano-British settlement underlying at least some of the centre of Skipton. The date at which these elements were abandoned is unclear, although the large ditch (**1029**) was clearly still partially visible in the medieval period, and it would appear that the burgage plots were laid out, to some extent, on existing terraces. Terraces of this type are well known from late prehistoric/Romano-British rural settlements, with many existing in the wider region (see for example the extensive landscape survey carried out in association with hillforts in Northumberland: Oswald *et al*

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2006) indicating that enclosed land was well-ploughed during the period (Higham 1986, 207). The manner in which they were apparently used also potentially indicates a degree of continuity from the end of the Roman period into the medieval, with the assumption having already been made that Anglian Skipton was focussed at the north end of High Street, in the area of the castle and church (Williams 1981). Whether this means the 7th century occupation was deliberately reusing an existing settlement is uncertain; Skipton was situated within the British kingdom of Craven, which most likely had pre-Roman origins and was 'acquired' by the Angles in the mid 7th century (Wood 1996). However, the suggestion has been made in neighbouring Cumbria that British settlements forming part of the kingdom of Rheged were based on earlier Romano-British sites (Clarkson 2010, 73) and although there is no archaeological evidence to prove this the suggestion that structures present at some of them might be early churches does add weight to this argument (Dark 2000, 200, citing Smith 1996). A similar situation may therefore have occurred in Skipton, although it is not necessarily possible for the results of the work on this site to prove this, but it does provide a considerable amount of relevant additional information.

5.3 Recommendations

5.3.1 It is recommended that the results of the archaeological work on the site be written up for publication as an article in a suitable place, such as the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*. This would require further analysis of the results, drawing of suitable finds and production of other illustrations, additional investigation of some of the finds, and carbon dating of material from samples taken from the potentially late prehistoric/Romano-British ditches in order to determine their actual date.

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Appendix 1: Project Design

SITE TO THE REAR OF TOWN HALL, HIGH STREET, SKIPTON, NORTH YORKSHIRE

Archaeological Watching Brief Project Design



Client: Maple Grove Developments Ltd

Planning ref: 63/2011/11816

NGR: 3991 4519

February 2013

Client: Maple Grove Developments Ltd © Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, January 2014

Archaeological Watching Brief

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (Planning ref. 63/2011/11816) by Maple Grove Developments Ltd (hereafter 'the client') for the demolition No. 9 High Street and construction of two new buildings on its footprint and construction of a new retail development on the adjoining land to the rear of the Town Hall, off Jerry Croft, Skipton, North Yorkshire, (NGR 3991 4519), a condition was placed by North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) for a programme of archaeological evaluation. This followed on from recommendations made in an earlier archaeological desk-based assessment for the site produced by Greenlane Archaeology (2011a). The archaeological evaluation on the site to the rear of the Town Hall was carried out by Greenlane Archaeology in January 2013 (Greenlane Archaeology 2013), and uncovered medieval finds and features across the site. In addition, a watching brief is due to be carried out by Greenlane Archaeology on the footprint of the standing buildings which are to be demolished (No. 9 High Street). As a consequence of the results of the evaluation, archaeological mitigation was recommended by North Yorkshire County Council. This project design relates to this mitigation, which takes the form of a watching brief on the site to the rear of the Town Hall.

1.1.2 The proposed development site is on the east side of High Street, one of the main medieval thoroughfares of the town and in relatively close proximity to the church and castle, both of which have at least medieval origins. The early medieval focus of Skipton is thought to have been in the area at the north end of High Street and archaeological work elsewhere in the town has revealed evidence for medieval activity in what were clearly former burgage plots, the remnants of which probably survive in extant boundaries within the proposed development area.

1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of over 18 years continuous professional experience working in commercial archaeology, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Code of Conduct. The watching brief will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008).

1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed by **Dan Elsworth (MA (Hons), AlfA)**. Daniel graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has recently managed a wide variety of projects including building recordings of various sizes, watching briefs, and excavations, including an excavation and evaluation in the centre of medieval Kendal (Greenlane Archaeology 2009b; 2010a), evaluation in the Roman *vicus* at Stanwix (Greenlane Archaeology 2010b), evaluation of a Scheduled post-medieval gunpowder works (Greenlane Archaeology 2010c), and watching briefs in Preston (Greenlane Archaeology 2009c; 2010d).

1.3.2 The watching brief will be carried out by **Dan Elsworth** and/or **Tom Mace (BA (Hons), MA, MIfA)**, with additional assistance as required, depending on scheduling constraints. Tom has extensive experience of working on a variety of archaeological projects, especially watching briefs, but also excavations, evaluations, and building recordings, as well as report writing and illustration production. He joined Greenlane Archaeology in 2008 having worked for several previous companies including Archaeological Solutions and Oxford Archaeology North.

1.3.3 All artefacts will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology, and it is envisaged that they will initially be assessed by Jo Dawson, who will fully assess any of post-medieval date. Medieval pottery will be assessed by Chris Cumberpatch, and other finds will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate. The client will be notified of any other specialists, other than those named, whom Greenlane Archaeology wishes to engage.

1.3.4 Environmental samples and faunal remains, should significant deposits of these be recovered, will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology. It is envisaged that charred plant remains will be assessed by Headland Archaeology Ltd, and faunal remains by Jane Richardson at ASWYAS. Should any human remains be recovered for assessment it is envisaged that these will be examined by Malin Horst at York Osteoarchaeology, following appropriate advice on initial processing.

2. Objectives

2.1 Watching Brief

2.1.1 To identify any surviving archaeological remains and to investigate and record any revealed archaeological remains or deposits.

2.2 Report

2.2.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the watching brief, which will outline the nature, form, extent, and date of any archaeological remains discovered.

2.3 Archive

2.3.1 Produce a full archive of the results of the watching brief.

3. Methodology

3.1 Watching Brief

3.1.1 Any groundworks with the potential to affect below ground deposits are to be monitored, with two archaeologists on site. If there are multiple machines operating on site it may be considered necessary to have one archaeologist per machine, in addition to the archaeologist recording features uncovered, which is aimed at keeping disruption of on-site construction work to a minimum.

3.1.2 The watching brief methodology will be as follows:

- All groundworks, including trenches excavated for the placement or removal of services, will be excavated by machine under supervision by staff from Greenlane Archaeology;
- All deposits of archaeological significance which have not been adequately examined during the evaluation will be examined by hand in a stratigraphic manner, using shovels, mattocks, or trowels as appropriate for the scale. Features identified during the evaluation will be fully exposed and characterised where this was not originally achieved during the evaluation;
- The position of any features, such as ditches, pits, or walls, will be recorded and where necessary these will be investigated in order to establish their full extent, date, and relationship to any other features. If possible, negative features such as ditches or pits will be examined by sample excavation, typically half of a pit or similar feature and approximately 10% of a linear feature;
- All recording of features will include detailed plans and sections at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 where practicable or sketches where it is not, and photographs in both colour print and colour digital format;
- All deposits, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- All finds will be recovered during the watching brief for further assessment as far as is practically and safely
 possible. Should significant amounts of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be
 devised;
- All faunal remains will also be recovered by hand during the watching brief as far as is practically and safely possible, but where it is considered likely that there is potential for the bones of fish or small mammals to be present appropriate volumes of samples will be taken for sieving;
- Deposits that are considered likely to have, for example, preserved environmental remains, industrial residues, and/or material suitable for scientific dating will be sampled. Bulk samples of between 20 and 60 litres in volume (or 100% of smaller features), depending on the size and potential of the deposit, will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (e.g. gullies, pits and ditches) and occupation deposits such as hearths and floors. An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of samples of suitable deposits by specialist sub-contractors (see Section 1.3.4 above), who will examine the potential for further analysis. All samples will be processed using methods appropriate to the preservation conditions and the remains present;
- Any articulated human remains discovered during the watching brief will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. The client will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. Should it be considered

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necessary to remove the remains this will require a Home Office licence, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857, which will be applied for should the need arise;

- Any objects defined as 'treasure' by the Treasure Act of 1996 (HMSO 1996) will be immediately reported to the local coroner and securely stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- Where practicable spoil removed using the machine will be visually checked for finds and scanned with a metal detector in order to recover metal finds;
- Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the watching brief these will immediately be brought to the attention of NYCC and ground works in that area halted so that the need for further work can be determined. Any additional work and ensuing costs will be agreed with the client, and subject to a variation to this project design.

3.2 Report

3.2.1 The results of the watching brief will be compiled into a report, which will contain the following sections as necessary:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR);
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the watching brief including descriptions of any deposits identified, their extent, form and potential date, and an assessment of any finds or environmental remains recovered during the watching brief;
- Discussion of the results, with specific reference to their relationship with previous discoveries at the site;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
 - a plan showing the location of the ground works;

- plans and sections of the watching brief ground works, as appropriate, showing any features of archaeological interest;

- photographs of the watching brief, including both detailed and general shots of features of archaeological interest and the trenches;

- photographs of individual artefacts as appropriate.

3.3 Archive

3.3.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the watching brief, formed during the project, will be stored by Greenlane Archaeology until it is completed. Upon completion it will be deposited with the North Yorkshire Record Office in Northallerton. The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the IFA (Brown 2007), and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). In addition details of the project will be submitted to the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

3.3.2 A copy of the report will be deposited with the archive at the North Yorkshire Record Office in Northallerton, three copies will be supplied to the client, and within two months of the completion of fieldwork, one copy will be provided for the NYCC Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition, Greenlane Archaeology will retain one copy, and a digital copy will be deposited with the OASIS scheme as required.

3.3.3 The client will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to a suitable museum. Any finds recovered during the watching brief will be offered to an appropriate museum, most likely Craven Museum and Gallery in Skipton. If no suitable repository can be found the finds may have to be discarded, and in this case as full a record as possible and necessary would be made of them beforehand.

4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project on **11th February 2013**, or at another date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the project will involve tasks in the following order:

- *Task 1*: watching brief;
- **Task 2**: post-excavation work on archaeological watching brief, including processing of finds and production of draft report and illustrations;
- Task 3: feedback, editing and production of final report, completion of archive.

5. Other matters

5.1 Access

5.1.1 Access to the site will be organised through co-ordination with the client and/or their agent(s).

5.2 Health and Safety

5.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology carries out risk assessments for all of its projects and abides by its internal health and safety policy and relevant legislation. Health and safety is always the foremost consideration in any decision-making process.

5.3 Insurance

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of **£500,000**. Details of this can be supplied if requested.

5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

5.4.1 Greenlane Archaeology has a strong commitment to environmentally- and ethically-sound working practices. Its office is supplied with 100% renewable energy by Good Energy, uses ethical telephone and internet services supplied by the Phone Co-op, is even decorated with organic paint, and has floors finished with recycled vinyl tiles. In addition, the company uses the services of The Co-operative Bank for ethical banking, Naturesave for environmentally-conscious insurance, and utilises public transport wherever possible. Greenlane Archaeology is also committed to using local businesses for services and materials, thus benefiting the local economy, reducing unnecessary transportation, and improving the sustainability of small and rural businesses.

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Appendix 2: Summary Context List

Cxt			Description	Interpretation	Phase	
214	Plot 2	Deposit	Firm, mid brown, silty-clay, 0.35m wide by 0.1m deep	Fill of ditch [215]	3	
215	Plot 2	Cut	East/west linear cut, 0.35m wide by 0.1m deep, with sides sloping at 30° to the horizontal and a flattened, U-shaped profile; filled by (214)	Ditch	3	
216	Plot 2	Deposit	Firm, mid brown, silty-clay, with 5% sub- angular cobbles; 1.0m north/south by 1.2m east/west by 0.3m thick	Upper fill of pit [218]	4	
217	Plot 2	Deposit	Firm, mottled, mid orange-brown, silty- clay, with 1% angular gravel, 0.1-0.2m thick	Lower fill of pit [218]	4	
218	Plot 2	Cut	East/west aligned, oval pit, with steeply sloping sides on the south side and a flat base; 1.0m north/south by 1.2m east/west by 0.4m deep; filled by (216) and (217)	Large pit	4	
312	Plot 2	Deposit	Loose mix of dark, greyish-purple to black ash, 1% angular cobbles, and fragments of glass and pottery; 2.2m east/west by 0.8m north/south by 0.2m thick	Upper fill of cellar or pond [314]	6b	
313	Plot 2	Deposit	Mottled, grey-brown and orange, silty-clay and clay, with 2% mortar and 10% angular slabs (possible footings), 0.1m thick by 0.8m wide by 2.2m long	Lower fill of cellar or pond [314]	6b	
314	Plot 2	Structure	Four courses remaining of a square or rectangular tank set into the natural (316), built from roughly-dressed stone (possibly slate) blocks, each 0.2 by 0.15 by 0.05m, in a lime mortar	Possible cellar, pond or garden feature	6b	
315	Plot 2	Cut	East/west aligned rectangular cut with vertical sides and a flat base, 2.4m long, 1.1m wide by 0.2m deep; filled by (<i>312</i>), (<i>313</i>) and [<i>314</i>]	Cut for structure [314]	6b	
408	Plot 3	Deposit	Firm, dark greyish-green silty-clay, with 1% rounded gravel, 0.4m wide by 0.1m thick	Fill of ditch [409], part excavated during the evaluation; same as (1064)	3	
409	Plot 3	Cut	East/west linear cut, 0.4m wide by 0.1m deep, with sides at 45° to a slightly rounded then flat base; filled by (408)	Medieval ditch, part excavated during the evaluation; same as [1063]	3	
416	Plot 3	Deposit	Firm, mid grey-brown, silty-clay, with 1% gravel inclusions; 0.4m wide by 0.15m thick	Fill of ditch [417]	4	
417	Plot 3	Cut	East/west linear, 0.4m wide by 0.15m Medieval ditudeep by 1.7m long; sides sloping at 45° to a flat/slightly rounded base; filled by (416)		4	
1000	Across site	Deposit	Hard, black, small gravel stones and tar layer across site	Tarmac	8	

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Cxt	Area	Туре	Description	Interpretation	Phase
1001	Across site	Deposit	Light, variable, whitish-grey, loosely packed stone and sandy gravel layer across site below tarmac (1000); noticeably finer to the south side of the north end of the car park, up to the dividing wall east/west across the centre of site	Gravel below tarmac (1000)	8
1002	East of boundary wall	Deposit	Hard, mid yellow-brown gritstone sett floor, each sett typically 0.2 by 0.15 by 0.15m thick	Sett floor east of boundary wall	7a
1003	Across site	Deposit	Loose, mixed dark grey and orange- yellow, silty clay or sandy deposit, with 10% mostly rounded cobble and gravel inclusions and some 75% rubble; typically 0.2-0.4m thick	Buried dump of soil and rubble	7a
1004	Across site	Deposit	Soft to loose, mid brown, occasionally more greenish-grey, silty-clay, with 1% rounded gravel inclusions, typically 0.3- 0.5m thick	Buried medieval soil	6a
1005	North-west corner [Plot 5]	Deposit	Loose, dark grey, sandy-clay, scorched to red at the base and mixed brown on the west side, with 20% charcoal inclusions; 0.05m thick	Fill of pit [1006]	U
1006	North-west corner [Plot 5]	Cut	Oval shaped pit with linear arms projecting from the east and west; sides sloping at 30° to the horizontal with a flat base; filled by (1005)	Shallow pit, possibly industrial, with scorched red clay at the base	U
1007	North-west corner [Plot 5]	Deposit	Loose, mid brown, silty-clay, with 1% rounded gravel, less than 0.1m thick	Fill of pit [1008]	U
1008	North-west corner [Plot 5]	Cut	Oval pit, aligned north/south, with sides at 45° to the horizontal and a flat base; filled by (1007)	Small pit	U
1009	North-east corner [Plot 5]	Deposit	Row of linear deposits, each 0.3m wide by less than 0.1m deep of loose, dark grey, sandy/silty-clay, with charcoal inclusions	Possibly a row of cultivation features	6b
1010	Plot 1	Deposit	Loose, dark, grey-brown, ash and clay, with potash and slag inclusions	Dump of ash forming part of overburden (1003)	7a
1011	Plot 1	Deposit	Loose, mid-grey brown, silty-clay, with 60% small, stone slabs, typically 0.1-0.2m wide and 0.02m thick; 0.45m east/west by 0.3m north/south by 0.15m deep	Fill of pit [1012]	3
1012	Plot 1	Cut	East/west oval cut, 0.45m by 0.3m by 0.15m deep, with steep sides and a step up on the east side; filled by (1011)	Small pit	3
1013	Plot 1	Deposit	Loose, mottled, mid brown-orange and dark grey-brown, clay and sandy-silt, with 5% grey roof slate and 2% sub-angular gravel inclusions	Fill of pit [1014]	7b
1014	Plot 1	Cut	Rectangular, east/west aligned pit with vertical sides and a flat base; filled by (1013)	Square pit	7b
1015	Plot 1	Deposit	Loose, mid grey-brown, silty-clay, with 1% angular cobble inclusions; 2.3m long with spur running to north-east	Fill of pit [1016]	3

Cxt	Area	Туре	Description	Interpretation	Phase
1016	Plot 1 Cut 2.3m long, east/west, oval pit with a spur to the north-east, with sides sloping at less than 45° to the horizontal and a flattish base; filled by (1015) and truncated by [1014]		Irregular pit	3	
1017	Plot 1	Deposit	Loose, mid grey-brown, silty-clay, with 2% rounded gravel and 1% angular cobble inclusions	Fill of pit [1018]	3
1018	Plot 1	Cut	East/west oval cut, with shallow sloping sides and a flat base, sloping to the south; machine cut to the south side; filled by (1017)	Shallow pit, truncated by machine on the south side	3
1019	Plot 1	Deposit	Loose, mid grey, silty clay and clay, with 10% angular cobble inclusions and lenses of orange clay near the base; 1.1m north/south	Fill of pit [1020]	6b
1020	Plot 1	Cut	North/south aligned oval pit, with vertical sides and a very shallow step at the south end and a rounded base; filled by (1019)	Post-medieval pit	6b
1021	Plot 1	Deposit	Firm, mid grey, clay/sandy-clay, with 1% unsorted sub-angular, cobble-sized stones and 2% small gravel inclusions; fill of pit [1022]	Fill of pit [1022]	3
1022	Plot 1	Cut	Sub-circular/round oval cut, with longest axis east/west, 1.13m by 0.9m by 0.8m deep, with near vertical, very steeply sloping, sides; not truncated; filled by (1021)	Steeply-sided, circular pit	3
1023	Plot 2	Deposit	Fairly firm, light orangey-grey, sandy-clay, with no inclusions; no finds; fill of cut [1024]	Fill of ditch [1024]	2
1024	Plot 2	Cut	North-west/south-east aligned linear cut, approximately 0.4m across by 1.3m long, extending beyond the limit of excavation to the west; pointed, V-shaped section, with sides sloping at 45° to the horizontal; not truncated; filled by (1023)	Possible linear ditch terminus	2
1025	Plot 2	Deposit	Firm, mid grey-orange, silty-clay, with 1% rounded gravel inclusions; 0.55m wide by 0.15m deep	Fill of ditch [1026]	2
1026	Plot 2	Cut	North-east/south-west aligned linear cut, 0.55m wide by 0.15m deep, with sides at 45° to a rounded base; filled by (1025)	Possible plot boundary / linear ditch	2
1027	Plot 1/2	Deposit	Firm, mid grey-brown, silty-clay, with 1% mostly rounded and sub-angular stone, 1.4m wide by 0.95m deepLower (?) fill of ditch [1029]		2
1028	Plot 1/2	Deposit	Firm, mid grey-brown/orange, silty clay and sub-angular and rounded boulders, 0.7m wide by 0.8m deep	Upper fill of ditch [1029]	3/4
1029	Plot 1/2	Cut	North-east/south-west aligned, curving linear cut, with sides sloping at 45° to the horizontal and a rounded base; filled by (1027), (1028), (1034) and (1035)	Large ditch	2
1030	Plot 1/2	Deposit	Firm, mid grey-brown, silty-clay	Fill of pit [1031]	6b

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Cxt	Area	Туре	Description	Interpretation	Phase
1031	Plot 1/2	Cut	North-east/south-west aligned, oval cut, with sides at 45° to the horizontal and rounded base, 1.6m north-east/south-west wide by 0.6m wide by 0.4m deep; filled by (1030) and possibly cut by [1029]	Possible pit or part of linear [1029]	6b
1032	Plot 2	Deposit	Firm, pale yellowish-brown, silty-clay, containing timber post	Fill of posthole [1033]	6b
1033	Plot 2	Cut	Irregular, east/west aligned, squarish cut, with vertical sides then sloping at the base, which is flat; filled by (1032)	Squarish post- medieval posthole, with timber post <i>in</i> <i>situ</i>	6b
1034	Plot 2	Deposit	Firm, dark grey-brown, silty-clay, with 1% sub-angular inclusions	Lense in upper fill of ditch [1029]	2
1035	Plot 2	Deposit	Firm, mid grey-brown, silty clay, with 1-2% rounded inclusions	Lowest fill of ditch [1029]	2
1036	Plot 1 / 2	Deposit	Firm, mid grey, silty-clay, with 1% rounded gravel; 0.6m wide by 0.2-0.3m deep	Fill of ditch [1037]	2
1037	Plot 1 / 2	Cut	North-west/south-east aligned linear, 0.6m wide by 0.2-0.3m deep, with sides sloping at 45° to a rounded base; filled by (1036)	Ditch	2
1038	Plot 1	Deposit	Soft, varying very dark grey to mid greyish-brown, sandy-clay with no inclusions; fill of [1039]	Fill of cut [1039]	7b
1039	Plot 1	Cut	North-west/south-east aligned linear, several metres long, approximately 0.4m wide, with near vertical sides excavated to 0.4m deep but not bottomed; filled by (1038)	North-west/south- east linear cut, possibly modern, possibly a service trench	7b
1040	Plot 2	Deposit	Soft, loosely compacted, dark brownish- grey, silty-clay, with less than 1% small stones (less than a few centimetres in length); fill of pit [1041]	Fill of pit [1041]	U
1041	Plot 2	Cut	D-shaped, south-west/north-east aligned pit, 0.48m by 0.33m by 0.15m deep; north side is near vertical, south side is slightly concave, with sides sloping at 45° to horizontal; concave base, with a gentle break of slope to a slightly concave base; not truncated; filled by (1040)	D-shaped pit with no finds	U
1042	Plot 2	Deposit	Loose/soft dark grey, loamy silt	Loose fill of circular posthole [1043]	6b
1043	Plot 2	Cut	Circular cut, with vertical sides and a flat base; filled by (1042)	Circular posthole	6b
1044	Plot 2	Deposit	Loose, mottled, mid-grey and orange, silty-clay and clay, with 2% rounded gravel inclusions	Loose, mottled, mid-grey and orange, silty-clay and clay, with 2% rounded gravelFill of larger pit [1045], surrounding	
1045	Plot 2	Cut	Rounded square cut, aligned east/west, with vertical sides and the base slopes to the west; filled by (1044)	Outer cut for posthole [1043]	6b
1046	Plot 1	Deposit	Loose/soft, dark grey-black, silt, with edge-set stone on the north side	Fill of posthole [1047]	3
1047	Plot 2	Cut	North-east/south-west aligned, square cut, with vertical sides and a flat base	Small, square posthole	3
1048	Plot 2	Deposit	Firm and loose mottled grey and orange and dark grey, silty-clay and clay loam	Cut for outer edge of posthole, incorporating round posthole	6b

Cxt	Area	Туре	Description	Interpretation	Phase
1049 Plot 2 Cut		Cut	North/south aligned, rounded-square cut;	Outer cut for inner	6b
			not excavated; filled by (1048)	round posthole	
1050	Plot 2	Cut	East/west linear, 0.5m by 0.7m, with steep	Cut for stone culvert	5
			sides and a flat base; filled by (1051)	[1051]	
1051	Plot 2	Deposit /	East/west stone culvert, roughly	Stone culvert,	5
		structure	constructed, with no mortar or bonding,	truncated or removed	
			from undressed, grey/yellow stone in	apart from this	
			various sizes, ranging from 0.3 by 0.5m to	remaining section	
4050	Plot 1	<u><u> </u></u>	0.5 by 0.6m	Cut of Laborad	7b
1052	PIOLI	Cut	C-shaped cut, longest side east/west, 1.2m by 8.5m, with steep, near vertical	Cut of L-shaped modern feature:	70
			sides and a flat base; filled by (1053) and	possible ornamental	
			timber lined on the south side	garden feature	
1053	Plot 1	Deposit	Moderately compacted, dark brownish-	Upper fill of 1052 ,	7b
1000	1 101 1	Deposit	grey/orange-brown sandy-clay, with 30%	collapse behind	10
			inclusions, 1.20m by 8.50m; timber lined	timber lining?	
1054	Plot 1	Deposit	Soft, dark grey, silt, 0.4m thick	Lower fill of [1052]	7b
	1 101 1	Dopoon		within area formed by	
				timber lining	
1055	Plot 1	Deposit	Loose, mid brown-grey and loose clinker	Loose clinker and	7b
			and slag; 1.10m by 0.80m	gravel base of [1052];	
				modern pot found	
				within	
1056	Plot 1	Deposit	Compacted, mid orange-brown clay, with	Lense within (1054)	7b
			40% inclusions		
1057	Plot 2	Deposit	Loose, mid grey-brown/yellow silty-clay	Fill and structure of	5
			and angular stone, 0.4m wide; cuts pit	stone culvert	
			[218] from the evaluation		
1058	Plot 2	Cut	North/south linear cut, 0.4m wide, with	Cut for stone culvert	5
			vertical sides and a flat base; filled by	[1057]	
			(1057)		
1059 F	Plot 1	Cut	North/south linear, with vertical sides,	Possible linear cut	3
			filled by (1060); not bottomed as too deep	feature	
			and too long		-
1060	Plot 1	Deposit	Soft, mid grey, silty-clay, varyingly green	Fill of linear [1059]	3
			and darker grey lower down, with a layer		
			of rounded and sub-angular cobbles		
4004	Dist 4	Denesit	c0.84m down		<u> </u>
1061	Plot 1	Deposit	Firm, mid orangey-brown, sandy clay, with	Fill of linear [1062]	3
			a patch of angular and sub-angular		
1062	Plot 1	Cut	cobbles and burnt patches on top North/south linear cut with a U-shaped	Possible linear cut	3
1002	FIOLI	Cui	section, sides sloping at 45° to the		3
			horizontal; truncated by [1059] and filled		
			by (1061)		
1063	Plot 3	Cut	Shallow, north/south aligned linear cut,	Shallow linear; same	3
1000	1 101 0	Out	with a concave base, 1.5m by 0.4m; filled	as [409] from the	U
			by (1064)	evaluation (see	
				above)	
1064	Plot 3	Deposit	Compact, mid grey-brown, silty-clay, 1.5m	Fill of shallow linear	3
1007		200000	by 0.4m; fill of [1063]	[1063]; same as	Ĭ
				(408) from the	
				evaluation (see	
				above)	
1065	Plot 3	Cut	Shallow, 0.3m diameter, circular cut, with	Small, shallow,	U
			a shallow concave base; filled by (1066)	circular pit	-

Cxt	Area	Туре	Description	Interpretation	Phase
1066	Plot 3	Deposit	Compact, mid grey-brown, silty-clay, 0.3m by 0.3m	Fill of pit [1065]	U
1067	Plot 3	Cut	East/west linear cut, 0.5m wide, with sides sloping at <i>c</i> 30° to the horizontal, with a flattish base; filled by (<i>1068</i>)	Linear plot boundary ditch	4
1068	Plot 3	Deposit	Loose, mid to dark grey, silty-clay, 0.5m wide, with 1% gravel inclusions	Fill of plot boundary ditch [1067]	4
1069	Plot 3	Cut	Shallow, sub-circular, north-south aligned cut, 1.4m by 0.9m; filled by (1070)	Shallow pit, containing medieval pottery and bone	3
1070	Plot 3	Deposit	Moderately compacted, mid grey-brown, silty-clay, with less than 5% inclusions, 1.5m by 0.4m	Fill of pit [1069] containing medieval pottery and bone	3
1071	Plot 4	Deposit	Soft, dark grey, silty-clay fill of [1072], truncated on the west side	Fill of pit [1072]	4
1072	Plot 4	Cut	East/west oval cut, sides sloping at 45° to the horizontal, with a rounded base; filled by (1071)	Truncated pit	4
1073	Plot 4	Deposit	Soft, dark grey, silty-clay, with 5% sub- angular inclusions	Fill of post-medieval feature [1074]	6b
1074	Plot 4	Cut	Steeply-sided cut with a flat base, truncated by piles; filled by (1073)	Large, post-medieval feature	6b
1075	Plot 4	Deposit	Firm, dark grey, silty-clay, with 1% brick and 20% sub-angular cobble inclusions; 3m east/west by 4m north/south and 0.1m thick; cut by a gravel-filled, east/west drain, 0.4m wide, with a ceramic pipe in the base	Dump of post- medieval material, possibly in a shallow cut (regular north edge but irregular elsewhere) – effectively part of (1003) – actually, the edge is where it drops between plots 3 and (1004)	7a
1076	Plot 3	Deposit	Loose, dark grey, silt, 0.12m wide by 0.12m deep	Fill of shallow linear [1077]	U
1077	Plot 3	Cut	North/south linear cut, 0.12m wide by 0.12m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base; filled by (1076)	Shallow linear cut feature	U
1078	Plot 3	Deposit	Soft, mid to dark brownish-grey, silty-clay, with 2% sub-angular cobble inclusions; 1.4m east/west by 1.2m north/south by maximum 0.35m deep	Fill of large oval pit [1079]	4
1079	Plot 3	Cut	East/west oval cut, 1.4m east/west by 1.2m north/south by maximum 0.35m deep, with sides sloping at 45° to the horizontal and a pointed base; filled by (1078)	Large oval pit	4

Appendix 3: Summary Finds List

Context	Plot	Туре	Qty	Description	Date range
U/S	-	Stone	1	Lump of black/dark-grey chert with cortex at one end, possibly an abraded single-platform core for producing small blades as one end has apparent percussion scars and sides are flaked	Mesolithic?
U/S	-	Stone	1	Large blade in speckled dark bluish-grey chert, slight bulb of percussion at proximal end, possible core rejuvenation flake	Mesolithic or early Neolithic?
U/S	-	Stone	1	Flake of translucent brown flint with ripples from percussion on one side and cortex on other	Mesolithic?
U/S	-	Animal bone	1	1 x large mammal	Uncertain
U/S	-	Pottery	1	Soft, abraded orange local oxidised Sandy ware hollowware fragment	Late 11 th – 13 th century
U/S	-	Pottery	1	Local, pale grey Reduced Sandy ware hollowware fragment with dark green glaze externally	century 11 th – 14 th century?
U/S	-	Pottery	1	Bright orange micaceous Sandy ware hollowware fragment with thin clear glaze externally	Late 11 th – 14 th century
214	2	Pottery	1	Wide, ridged, strap handle from a Reduced Greenware jug in a distinctive sandy fabric with patchy dark green glaze on top	13 th – 15 th century
214	2	Pottery	2	Soft orange Yorkshire Gritty type ware hollowware fragments, with patchy clear to green glaze ?splashed externally	Late 11 th – 13 th century
216	2	Animal bone	87	12 x cattle; 4 x pig; 4 x sheep / goat; 1 x dog; 2 x cat; 1 x roe deer; 60 x large mammal; 3 x small mammal	Uncertain
216	2	Pottery	1	Fine buff Sandy ware hollowware fragment with clear glaze (?splashed) externally and applied dark glaze pellet	12 th – 13 th century
216	2	Pottery	1	Cistercian ware cup fragment: brown glazed internally and externally	c.1450 – c.1600
216	2	Pottery	1	Humberware drinking jug base	14 th – 15 th century
216	2	Pottery	1	Distinctive pale orange to pale grey local oxidised Sandy ware hollowware fragment with clear glaze externally	Late 11 th – 13 th century
216	2	Pottery	1	Local oxidised Sandy ware hollowware fragment with pale grey core and buff margins and a dull clear splashed glaze, possibly misfired	Late 11 th – 13 th century
216	2	Pottery	1	Small abraded hollowware fragment of local oxidised Sandy ware in a fine pale orange sandy fabric with clear glaze externally	Late 11 th – 13 th century
216	2	Pottery	1	Small, heavily abraded local Sandy ware hollowware fragment with a dull orange/brown	11 th – 12 th century
216	2	Pottery	1	Short collared rim from a jug with pulled spout in a fine buff/orange oxidised Sandy ware	12 th – 13 th century

Context	Plot	Туре	Qty	Description	Date range
216	2	Pottery	3	Hard, dense oxidised Sandy ware hollowware flakes	Late Medieval
216	2	Pottery	1	Hard Reduced Coarse Sandy ware hollowware fragment with a black body and dull orange external margin	12 th – 13 th century
216	2	Pottery	2	Reduced Sandy ware hollowware fragments with a black body and dull orange margins	12 th – 13 th century
216	2	Pottery	3	Reduced Sandy ware hollowware fragments with a black body and thin orange margins and thin, patchy green glaze externally	12 th – 13 th century
216	2	Pottery	2	Hard, dense, Yorkshire Gritty type ware; thin- walled hollowware fragments	Late 11 th – 13 th century
216	2	Pottery	6	Normal range of variation Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware	Late 11 th – 13 th century
216	2	Pottery	3	Rim and body fragments of an unidentified, hard, dense grey fabric with oxidised internal margin and patchy brown glaze externally and on the inside of the tall jug neck/rim	13 th – 14 th century?
216	2	Pottery	1	Late Blackware cup/porringer base with black glaze internally and parallel ridges on underside	18 th century
216	2	Stone	1	Yellowish-brown flint blade fragment, broken at both ends and with retouch along both edges	Mesolithic – Neolithic?
312	2	Pottery	18	White earthenware Willow transfer-printed well and tree dish (single vessel), mostly refitting, rim to base fragments, impressed size mark on base '18' (refits with fragments from evaluation 312)	19 th century
312	2	Pottery	1	White earthenware Willow transfer-printed dinner plate (flat rim, single vessel) (refits with fragments of marked vessel from evaluation 312)	1841-1849?
312	2	Pottery	2	White earthenware porringer/bowl, possibly from same vessel as found in evaluation 312	19 th – 20 th century
312	2	Pottery	1	Bone china hollow-ware with Fibre transfer- printed pattern in green	19 th – early 20 th century
312	2	Pottery	4	Greenish-glazed buff-coloured stoneware flagon fragments, brown-washed internally, from vessel found in evaluation 312 with single strap handle and slab seal imitating a metal glass bottle seal on a chain (in this case four incised concentric circles), rouletted decoration round base. Slab seal reads: "T. MITCHELL / SKIPTON / 492 / 4 GALL"	Pre-1837 (White 1837) - 1881 (Anon n.d.)
312	2	Pottery	4	2 fragments from flagon (A) from evaluation 312 (slab marked 'T MITCHELL / SKIPTON / 2 GALL' (shiny greenish-glazed buff- coloured stoneware), strap handle not present); and 2 fragments from flagon (B) from evaluation 312 (slab marked 'T MITCHELL / SKIPTON' and '263' and '4' (presumably 4 gallons) (light yellowish- brown-glazed buff-coloured stoneware), strap handle present)	1837 (White 1837) – 1881 (Anon n.d.)

Context	Plot	Туре	Qty	Description	Date range
312	2	Pottery	1	Light brown-glazed buff-coloured stoneware	19 th – early 20 th
				bottle rim to body	century
312	2	Glass	11	Dark green bottle fragments	1800-1920, but more likely to be 1820-1850 dated by pottery from same context
312	2	Animal bone	1	1 x small mammal rib fragment	Uncertain
312	2	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Stem fragment (5/64")	18 th – 19 th century
408	3	Pottery	1	Light buff Hillam type ware hollowware base	Late 11 th – 13 th century
408	3	Pottery	1	Dark grey coarse local reduced Sandy ware, with a pale grey external margin; green glaze externally	13 th century
408	3	Pottery	1	Rod handle from a hard, dark grey Yorkshire Gritty ware jug with orange to buff margins and patchy thin green glaze on the handle	Late 11 th – 13 th century
408	3	Pottery	1	Dense dark grey Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragment with thin orange margins	Late 11 th – 13 th century
408	3	Pottery	1	Pale orange to grey Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragment	Late 11 th – 13 th century
408	3	Animal bone	3	1 x sheep; 1 x fallow deer; 1 x small mammal	Uncertain
408	3	Animal bone	13	4 x cattle; 1 x pig; 3 x sheep / goat; 1 x cat; 4 x large mammal	Uncertain
408	3	Pottery	1	Heavily abraded coarse Sandy ware hollowware fragment with a dull red body and grey internal margin	Medieval
408	3	Pottery	1	Fine Humberware, possibly Cowick hollowware fragment with green glaze externally	Late 13 th – 15 th century
408	3	Pottery	4	Humberware drinking jug base and body fragments	14 th – 15 th century
408	3	Pottery	1	Local Reduced Gritty ware hollowware fragment with a dense pale grey body and oxidised internal margin and friable brown glaze externally	Late 11 th – 13 th century
408	3	Pottery	1	Narrow, local Reduced Sandy ware strap handle from a jug in a dark grey fabric with a patchy green glaze externally	13 th – 14 th century?
408	3	Pottery	4	Local Reduced Sandy ware hollowware fragments with green glaze externally; some variation in dark grey reduced fabric with buff/pale orange margins	13 th – 14 th century?
408	3	Pottery	1	Dark grey local Reduced Sandy ware hollowware fragment	12 th – 14 th century
408	3	Pottery	2	Fine oxidised Sandy ware hollowware fragments, one with clear/brown friable glaze externally; heavily abraded	Late 11 th – 13 th century
408	3	Pottery	2	Oxidised Sandy ware hollowware fragments	Medieval
408	3	Pottery	1	Hard, dense pale grey reduced Gritty ware hollowware fragment	Late 11 th – 13 th century

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Context	Plot	Туре	Qty	Description	Date range
408	3	Pottery	1	Fine, hard grey reduced Sandy ware hollowware fragment with green glaze internally and externally	12 th – 13 th century
408	3	Pottery	1	Fine grey reduced Sandy ware hollowware fragment with oxidised internal margin	13 th – 14 th century?
408	3	Pottery	1	Dense pale grey reduced Sandy ware hollowware fragment	Late 11 th – 14 th century
408	3	Pottery	12	Hollowware fragments in normal range of variation in buff Yorkshire Gritty ware	Late 11 th – 13 th century
408	3	Pottery	1	Chipped and abraded Yorkshire Gritty ware jar rim in a typical buff fabric with a grey core	Late 11 th – 13 th century
408	3	Cu alloy	1	Copper alloy strip, somewhat bent up	Not closely dateable
408	3	Fe	2	Refitting horseshoe fragments	Not closely dateable
416	3/4	Animal bone	8	1 x cattle; 3 x sheep / goat; 1 x sheep; 1 x cat; 2 x small mammal	Uncertain
416	3/4	Pottery	1	Cistercian ware cup fragment, rilled internally, with brown glaze internally and externally	c.1450 – c.1600
416	3/4	Pottery	1	Cistercian ware cup rim; brown glaze internally and externally	c.1450 – c.1600
416	3/4	Pottery	1	Shapeless fragment with no surviving surfaces but fabric resembles Humberware drinking jug	14 th – 15 th century
416	3/4	Pottery	1	Dull orange local coarse Sandy ware hollowware fragment with grey core	12 th – 14 th century?
416	3/4	Pottery	2	Local oxidised Gritty ware hollowware fragments	Late 11 th – 13 th century
416	3/4	Pottery	1	Local Reduced Gritty ware with buff external margin and thin patchy green glaze externally	Late 11 th – 13 th century
416	3/4	Pottery	2	Very thin Yorkshire Gritty ware fragments	Late 11 th – 13 th century
416	3/4	Pottery	1	Buff Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware with patchy green splashed glaze externally	Late 11 th – 13 th century
416	3/4	Stone	1	Whitish-grey burnt lump of flint or potash(?)	Not closely dateable
416	3/4	Fe	2	Large straight nail, and smaller nail bent at right angles near head	Not closely dateable
1003	-	Animal bone	1	1 x cf. rabbit	Uncertain
1003	-	Pottery	1	White earthenware Willow transfer-printed base fragment	19 th century
1003	1	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Stem / bowl junction (6/64"), stem stamp	Late 17 th – early 18 th century
1003	1	Animal bone	1	1 x cattle	Uncertain
1003	1	Pottery	4	White earthenware Willow transfer-printed ashet fragments	19 th century
1003	1	Pottery	3	Bone china saucer (?) base with green Fibre transfer-printed pattern	19 th – early 20 th century

Context	Plot	Туре	Qty	Description	Date range
1003	2	Glass	21	Dark green bottle fragments (kick up on base, pontil scars, no embossed marks or wording, hand applied lips. Most basically the same size, and presumably either for wine: 2 lips and necks, 13 bases, 6 body fragments	1800 –1920
1003	2	Glass	1	Dark green bottle base fragment with impressed text on footrim on base: 'OWER TEC'	1800–1920?
1003	2	Pottery	14	Greenish-glazed buff-coloured stoneware flagon fragments, brown-washed internally, from at least two vessels, one with rouletted decoration round base. Similar to Mitchell flagon from 312	19 th century
1003	2	Pottery	2	Buff-coloured glazed flagon body fragments, similar to those from Mitchell and Birtwhistle flagons from 312	19 th – early 20 th century
1003	2	Pottery	10	Brown salt-glazed stoneware flagon (?) body fragments	19 th – early 20 th century
1003	2	Pottery	1	Bone china plate rim with green Fibre transfer-printed pattern	century 19 th – 20 th century
1003	2	Pottery	1	Red earthenware flower pot (?) fragment	19 th – 20 th century
1003	2	Pottery	1	Red earthenware lid (?) from unidentified object. Heavy, thick-walled, apparently with knop sheared off top, and cut-out opening further down.	19 th – 20 th century
1003	2	Pottery	7	Pearlware dinnerware lid rim and body fragments, all refitting, with blue transfer- printed floral Chinoiserie pattern	Early 19 th century
1003	3	Animal bone	8	3 x cattle; 1 x sheep / goat; 3 x large mammal; 1 x small mammal	Uncertain
1003	3	Pottery	1	Local Reduced Sandy ware hollowware fragment with dull buff margins and patchy pale green glaze internally and externally	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1003	3	Pottery	1	Fine orange local Sandy ware hollowware flake	12 th – 13 th century
1003	3	Pottery	1	Dull orange to pale grey micaceous Sandy ware hollowware fragment; thin flaky brown glaze externally	12 th – 13 th century
1003	3	Pottery	1	Reduced Sandy ware hollowware flake with friable brown glaze on surviving surface	12 th – 13 th century
1003	3	Pottery	1	Thin walled buff Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragment	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1003	3	Pottery	1	Red earthenware flower pot fragment	18 th – 20 th century
1003	3	Pottery	2	Creamware (?) flatware base and hollow- ware rim	Mid 18 th – 19 th century
1003	3	Glass	1	Colourless complete bottle, covered in mortar, mould seams over lip, embossed on side 'PADIHAM HILLS', punt mark '7401'	Early 20 th century
1003	3	Glass	1	Dark green bottle base	19 th century?
1003	5	Cu alloy	1	1945 halfpenny	1945
1003	5	Pottery	1	Buff to pale grey Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragment	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1003	5	Pottery	2	Creamware bowl base, refitting fragments	Mid 18 th – early 19 th century

Context	Plot	Туре	Qty	Description	Date range
1003	5	Pottery	3	Very pale orange earthenware orange slip- coated glazed dish – refitting rim fragments	Late 17 th – early 18 th century?
1003	5	Pottery	1	Tin-glazed earthenware plate rim fragment, blue painted	18 th century
1003	5	Pottery	2	Brown salt-glazed grey-bodied stoneware hollow-ware base and cylindrical body fragment	18 th – early 20 th century
1003	5	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Stem fragment (7/64")	18 th – 19 th century
1004	1	Animal bone	82	18 x cattle; 9 x horse; 1 x pig; 3 x sheep / goat; 3 x sheep; 1 x cat; 45 x large mammal; 2 x small mammal	Uncertain
1004	1	Pottery	1	Buff Sandy ware dish rim; bright green friable glaze internally only with fine pitting and deep groove inside rim; unusual sherd in a very fine, soft buff fabric; possibly imported	Late 11 th – early 13 th century?
1004	1	Pottery	1	Coarse local Gritty ware hollowware base	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	1	Pottery	2	Black to pale grey local Gritty ware hollowware fragment with brown glaze externally	century 12 th – 13 th century
1004	1	Pottery	8	Local Gritty ware hollowware fragments with grey cores and orange to buff margins	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	1	Pottery	1	Fine grey local Sandy ware hollowware fragment with orange margins	12 th – 14 th century
1004	1	Pottery	1	Oxidised local Sandy ware hollowware fragment with pale grey core	12 th – 13 th century
1004	1	Pottery	1	Rod handle from an oxidised Gritty ware jug, with an orange fabric and grey core and patchy brown glaze on top	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	1	Pottery	1	Oxidised Sandy ware, possibly a Humberware drinking jug	13 th – 15 th century
1004	1	Pottery	1	Oxidised Sandy ware hollowware fragment cf Hallgate A	
1004	1	Pottery	1	Thick wall and base from a large Reduced Greenware type jar or cistern	13 th – 15 th century
1004	1	Pottery	1	Fine hard Reduced Greenware type hollowware base with patchy clear glaze internally only	13 th – 15 th century
1004	1	Pottery	1	Reduced Greenware type hollowware fragment, with spots of dark glaze externally; probably Healey (Sage, in prep.)	14 th – 15 th century
1004	1	Pottery	1	Black, Reduced Sandy ware hollowware fragment	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	1	Pottery	1	Fine Reduced Sandy ware hollowware fragment with an oxidised internal margin and combed wavy line externally under green glaze	13 th – 14 th century
1004	1	Pottery	1	Fine Reduced Sandy ware hollowware fragment with green glaze externally	13 th century
1004	1	Pottery	1	Reduced Yorkshire Gritty type ware hollowware base	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	1	Pottery	1	Pale to dark grey Yorkshire Gritty ware jug strap handle with patchy brown glaze	Late 11 th – 13 th century

Context	Plot	Туре	Qty	Description	Date range
1004	1	Pottery	1	Rounded clubbed rim with slight overhang from a buff Yorkshire Gritty ware jar; light	Late 11 th – 13 th century
		_		sooting externally	th th
1004	1	Pottery	1	Triangular section clubbed rim from a Yorkshire Gritty ware jar in a buff to grey fabric	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	1	Pottery	13	Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragments	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	1	Pottery	1	Sharply everted flat-topped rim from a Yorkshire Gritty ware jar; finely finished but still a gritty fabric	century Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	1	Pottery	1	Pale grey Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragment, rilled externally; heavily sooted	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	1	Pottery	3	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware fragments	Late 17 th – early 20 th century 19 th – mid 20 th
1004	1	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware hollow- ware body fragment, rouletted	19 th – mid 20 th century
1004	1	Stone	1	Lump of dark grey/black chert with cortex on either side, no obvious signs of working	Natural?
1004	2	Animal bone	1	1 x dog skull	Uncertain
1004	2	Animal bone	1	1 x sheep/goat	Uncertain
1004	2	Fe	1	Probable strip fragment or possible strap end, with possibly one end showing signs of being a strap end terminal	Not closely dateable
1004	2	Pottery	1	Everted rim from a local oxidised Gritty ware jar with a bright orange fabric	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	2	Pottery	1	Bright orange local oxidised Gritty ware jar base with a sparse, thin clear splashed glaze externally	Late 11 th – mid 13 th century
1004	2	Pottery	2	Local, oxidised, orange Gritty ware hollowware fragment	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	2	Pottery	1	Orange, local oxidised Sandy ware rim[?] with cream core; heavily abraded	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	2	Pottery	4	Sandy ware hollowware fragments and flakes; various unidentified sandy fabrics	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	2	Pottery	1	Yorkshire Gritty type ware hollowware fragment with rilled profile externally in a pale orange fabric with white internal and external surfaces	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	2	Pottery	1	elaborate funnel-necked, clubbed rim with a flat, dished top and internal flange from a thin-walled Yorkshire Gritty ware jar	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	2	Pottery	4	Buff to pale grey Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragments	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	2	Pottery	4	Buff to grey Yorkshire Gritty ware fragments	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	2	Pottery	3	High-fired brown-glazed red earthenware fragments, one with applied yellow slip decoration	Late 17 th – 19 th century
1004	2	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware bottle body fragment	18 th – early 20 th century
1004	2	Pottery	3	Brown-glazed red earthenware fragments	Late 17 th – early 20 th century

Context	Plot	Туре	Qty	Description	Date range
1004	2	Pottery	1	Glazed red slip-coated pale orange earthenware small vessel base fragment	Late 17 th – early 18 th century
1004	2?	Animal bone	33	5 x cattle; 2 x pig; 1 x sheep / goat; 1 x domestic fowl; 21 x large mammal; 3 x small mammal	Uncertain
1004	2?	Pottery	1	Fine light buff Sandy ware hollowware fragment with dark green glaze externally	13 th century
1004	2?	Pottery	1	Hallgate A; flat base from a jug/jar with a patchy green glaze externally	13 th century
1004	2?	Pottery	2	Local Coarse Gritty ware hollowware fragments	Late 11 th – 13 th century Late 11 th – 13 th
1004	2?	Pottery	1	Dull dark orange local coarse Sandy ware hollowware fragment	century
1004	2?	Pottery	1	Oxidised Gritty ware; thin walled sherd in a soft pale orange fabric	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	2?	Pottery	1	Reduced Sandy ware hollowware fragment with dull buff margins	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	2?	Pottery	6	Buff to white Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragments	Late $11^{\text{th}} - 13^{\text{th}}$ century Late $11^{\text{th}} - 13^{\text{th}}$
1004	2?	Pottery	3	Buff Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragments with light sooting externally	
1004	2?	Pottery	1	Strap handle from a buff Yorkshire Gritty ware jug	century Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	2?	Pottery	1	Buff Yorkshire Gritty ware flat base	Late 11 th – 13 th
1004	2?	Pottery	2	Rounded clubbed rim from a buff Yorkshire Gritty ware vessel	century Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	2?	Pottery	1	Rounded clubbed rim from a reduced Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware vessel with a buff external margin	century Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	2?	Pottery	2	Dark grey Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragments with buff margins; sooted externally	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	2?	Pottery	1	Orange Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragment with reduced external margin	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	3	Animal bone	179	31 x cattle; 12 x horse; 7 x pig; 17 x sheep / goat; 1 x sheep; 2 x cat; 1 x domestic goose; 1 x roe deer; 102 x large mammal; 5 x small mammal	Uncertain
1004	3	Fe	11	One possible wedge, one possible horseshoe fragment, three fiddle key type nails, three nails, two probable nail fragments, and one other fragment	Fiddle key type nails: 11 th – 12 th century (Clark 2004, 85-92); othe finds: not closely dateable
1004	3	Industrial residue	2	Smithing slag lumps	Not closely dateable
1004	3	Pb	2	One washer and one sheet fragment	Not closely dateable

Context	Plot	Туре	Qty	Description	Date range
1004	3	Cu alloy	1	Complete copper alloy coin; radiate copy, Tetricus I; AD 271-3; corroded and moderately worn; Obv. Radiate head right; no legend visible; Rev. Female figure standing left; possibly Providentia or Salus (RIC 5 (Tetricus I). Such coins are very difficult to date closely; the rebel Gallic Empire (Imperium Galliarum), of which Britain was a part, and of which Tetricus I and his son (Tetricus II) were the last rulers, was overthrown by the central government in AD 273. However, local copies of coins of the rebel Emperors, especially those of the Tetrici, continued to be struck through the 270s and later.	c. 270s
1004	3	Pottery	2	Clubbed everted rim from a hard, dense reduced Gritty ware jar	13 th – 14 th century
1004	3	Pottery	1	Heavy clubbed, everted rim from a black Gritty ware jar with dull orange margins; finger impression on the rim	13 th – 14 th century
1004	3	Pottery	1	Humberware hollowware fragment with a patchy green glaze externally	Late 13 th – 15 th century
1004	3	Pottery	2	Humberware drinking jug base and body fragments	14 th – 15 th century
1004	3	Pottery	1	Hard fine dark grey Late Medieval Sandy ware hollowware with mottled brown glaze internally and externally	15 th – 16 th century
1004	3	Pottery	23	Local Coarse Sandy ware hollowware fragments; oxidised fabrics, some with reduced core	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	3	Pottery	4	Soft orange local coarse Sandy ware hollowware with patchy clear to green glaze externally	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	3	Pottery	2	Dull orange local oxidised Gritty ware hollowware base; one fragment has a knife- trimmed exterior	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	3	Pottery	2	Dull orange local oxidised Gritty ware hollowware fragments with rouletted decoration externally	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	3	Pottery	8	Abraded orange local oxidised Gritty ware hollowware fragments	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	3	Pottery	1	Distinctive but unidentified local Sandy ware; very hard, dense fabric with abundant fine quartz and black grit up to 0.5mm	Late Medieval
1004	3	Pottery	1	Clubbed, flat-topped everted rim with internal flange from an oxidised Sandy ware hollowware vessel with pale grey core and oxidised margins	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	3	Pottery	2	Reduced Greenware jug/cistern strap handle; probably from Healey (Sage in prep.)	Mid 14 th – mid 15 th century
1004	3	Pottery	1	Abraded Reduced Greenware hollowware base	Late 13 th – 15 th century
1004	3	Pottery	1	Reduced Greenware cistern with a flaky brown glaze internally and externally; probably Healey (Sage in prep.)	Mid 14 th – mid 15 th century

Context	Plot	Туре	Qty	Description	Date range
1004	3	Pottery	2	Reduced Greenware hollowware fragments, rilled externally with thin hard brown glaze	Mid 14 th – mid 15 th century
1004	3	Pottery	1	externally; probably Healey (Sage in prep.) Reduced Greenware hollowware fragment with a thin hard green glaze externally; probably Healey (Sage in prep.)	Mid 14 th – mid 15 th century
1004	3	Pottery	7	Reduced Greenware hollowware flakes with a thin hard glaze externally where external surface survives; probably Healey (Sage in prep.)	Mid 14 th – mid 15 th century
1004	3	Pottery	1	Reduced Greenware jug/cistern base with dull green glaze internally and externally; probably Healey (Sage in prep.)	Mid 14 th – mid 15 th century
1004	3	Pottery	1	Rhenish Stoneware hollowware fragment with mottled iron-wash salt glaze externally; probably Frechen-Koln	Late 14 th – 15 th century
1004	3	Pottery	1	Strap handle from Gritty ware jug; hard, dense reduced fabric with dull orange margins and patchy green glaze splashed on handle	Late 11 th – mid 13 th century
1004	3	Pottery	10	Yorkshire Gritty type ware hollowware fragments with patchy clear to green glaze externally	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	3	Pottery	1	Wide everted rim with a dished top from a Yorkshire Gritty ware jar; sooted externally	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	3	Pottery	1	Clubbed rounded rim with pulled spout from a Yorkshire Gritty ware jug; hard orange fabric with lighter streaks and sparse overfired glaze externally	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	3	Pottery	1	Heavy clubbed square rim with a groove on top from a buff to orange Yorkshire Gritty ware jar with a thin clear glaze externally	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	3	Pottery	1	Sub-angular rim with a flat top from a reduced Yorkshire Gritty ware jar with buff margins	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	3	Pottery	1	Clubbed sub-angular rim from a buff to pale grey Yorkshire Gritty ware jar	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	3	Pottery	1	Unusual 'S' shaped rim from a Yorkshire Gritty ware jar with a dark grey core and buff margins	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	3	Pottery	1	Small clubbed diamond shaped rim with a pointed cap from a reduced Yorkshire Gritty ware jar, with pale grey margins	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	3	Pottery	1	Inturned rim with groove around flat top from a Yorkshire Gritty ware jar	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	3	Pottery	1	Rod handle from a hard, reduced Yorkshire Gritty ware jug with buff margins and patchy mottled green glaze externally	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	3	Pottery	1	Rod handle from a hard, dense reduced Yorkshire Gritty ware jug, with dull pale grey to orange margins and a patchy dull green glaze	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1004	3	Pottery	3	Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware base with a reduced core and dull buff to orange margins	Late 11 th – 13 th century

Context	Plot	Туре	Qty	Description	Date range
1004	3	Pottery	2	Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware base with reduced core and dull buff margins and	Late 11 th – 13 th century
				patchy green glaze internally only	
1004	3	Pottery	2	Base from a hard, black Yorkshire Gritty	Late 11 th – mid 13 th
		_		ware jug/jar with dull buff to grey margins	century
				and a patchy green splashed glaze	
				externally; pinched feet	
1004	3	Pottery	24	Buff to grey Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware	Late 11 th – 13 th
		-		fragments	century
1004	3	Pottery	10	Hard dark grey Yorkshire Gritty ware	century Late 11 th – 13 th
				hollowware fragments with buff margins	
1004	3	Pottery	1	Hard, dark grey reduced Yorkshire Gritty	century Late 11 th – 13 th
	-	· · · · ,		ware base with dull orange margins and very	century
				small spots of dark glaze externally	
1004	3	Pottery	1	Yorkshire Gritty ware base with a thin pale	Late 11 th – 13 th
	-	,		grey core and buff margins	century
1004	3	Pottery	1	Hard grey Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware;	13 th century
1004	Ũ	1 ottory		rouletted pattern under green glaze	10 Contary
				externally	
1004	3	Pottery	6	Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragments	Late 11 th – mid 13 ^t
1004	Ŭ	1 Ottory	Ŭ	with a buff to pale grey body and patchy	century
				green splashed glaze externally	oentary
1004	3	Pottery	5	Dark grey Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware	13 th century
1004	5	Tottery	5	with pale grey margins with green glaze	10 Century
				externally; one with a dark glaze pellet	
				externally	
1004	3	Pottery	2	Dull buff to pale grey Yorkshire Gritty ware	Late 11 th – 13 th
1004	3	Follery	2	hollowware fragments with patchy green	century
				glaze ?splashed externally	Century
1004	3	Pottery	1	Late Yellow ware: hollowware fragments of a	18 th century
1004	5	Follery	1	hard, dense light buff fabric with thin yellow	To century
				glaze internally and externally	
1004	3	Clay	1	Mouthpiece (7/64") with a cut end	18 th – 19 th century
1004	3	tobacco	1	Moutriplece (7/64) with a cut end	10 – 19 Century
4004	4	pipe	20	2 x actiles 1 x horeas 6 x riss 1 x aboon (Lincortoin
1004	4	Animal	39	2 x cattle; 1 x horse; 6 x pig; 1 x sheep /	Uncertain
4004		bone		goat; 28 x large mammal; 1 x small mammal	Nist slavela
1004	4	Fe	1	Complete small nail	Not closely
					dateable
1004	4	Cu alloy	1	Pin head	Not closely
					dateable
1004	4	Pottery	1	Hard, dark grey local Reduced Sandy ware	13 th – early 14 th
				hollowware fragment with green glaze	century
				externally	th th
1004	4	Pottery	1	Flat-topped, square-sectioned rim with	Late 11 th – 13 th
				internal flange from a Yorkshire Gritty ware	century
				jar	th th
1004	4	Pottery	2	Buff Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware	Late 11 th – 13 th
				fragments, one with a grey core	century
1004	4	Pottery	1	Grey Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware	Late $11^{\text{th}} - 13^{\text{th}}$
				fragment with a buff external margin	century
1004	4	Pottery	2	Grey Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware	Late 11 th – 13 th
				fragments with grey to dull orange margins	century
1004	5	Animal	2	1 x cattle	Uncertain
		bone	1		

Context	Plot	Туре	Qty	Description	Date range
1007	5	Animal bone	1	1 x horse; 1 x sheep / goat	Uncertain
1009	5	Clay tobacco pipe	3	Stem fragments (1 x 6/64", 1 x 4/64"), one burnished (5/64")	18 th – 19 th century
1010	1	Animal bone	1	1 x large mammal	Uncertain
1010	1	Pottery	27	Glazed buff-coloured stoneware from two different vessels: a hot water bottle and probably a bottle	19 th – early 20 th century
1010	1	Pottery	7	White earthenware: 'Asiatic Pheasants' transfer-printed plate fragments x 6, and 'Albion' transfer-printed fragment	Mid 19 th – early 20 th century
1010	1	Pottery	2	Bone china hollow-ware body and cup rim fragments	19 th – 20 th century
1010	1	Pottery	2	Red earthenware flower pot fragments	19 th – 20 th century
1010	1	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware vessel fragment	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1010	1	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware vessel fragment	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1010	1	Clay tobacco pipe	6	5 x stem fragments (4 x 5/64" and 1 x 4/64"), 1 x stem / bowl junction (4/64")	18 th – 19 th century
1010	1	Glass	4	Dark green refitting bottle mouth and neck fragments	Late 17 th – 18 th century
1010	1	Glass	1	Very dark green bottle fragment	19 th – early 20 th century?
1010	1	Glass	1	Very light turquoise window pane fragment	19 th – 20 th century
1011	1	Pottery	1	Buff Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragment	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1013	1	Animal bone	3	1 x large mammal; 2 x small mammal	Uncertain
1013	1	Pottery	4	Glazed buff-coloured stoneware bottle body fragments	19 th – early 20 th century
1013	1	Pottery	2	Brown-washed grey-bodied stoneware bowl (?) rim and body fragment	19 th – mid 20 th century?
1013	1	Pottery	1	White earthenware Marble transfer-printed patterned soap (?) dish lid knop to rim fragment	19 th – early 20 th century
1013	1	Pottery	1	Bone china plate footrim	19 th – 20 th century
1013	1	Pottery	1	Red earthenware flower pot fragment	19 th – 20 th century
1013	1	Glass	3	Very light turquoise window pane fragments	19 th – 20 th century
1013	1	Glass	1	Very light turquoise bottle fragment with embossed lettering on shoulder 'D[?] ANDER[SON]'	Mid 19 th – early 20 th century
1013	1	Ceramic building material	2	Brick fragment and brick/tile fragment	Post-medieval
1013	1	Industrial debris	2	Slag lump and coke lump	Post-medieval
1015	1	Animal bone	2	1 x cattle; 1 x horse	Uncertain
1015	1	Pottery	1	Local, soft, dark grey Reduced Sandy ware hollowware fragment	12 th – 13 th century

Context	Plot	Туре	Qty	Description	Date range
1015	1	Pottery	1	Very coarse Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware base	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1015	1	Pottery	1	Pale grey Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragment with pale green glaze externally	13 th century
1017	1	Animal bone	6	2 x cattle; 1 x horse; 2 x pig; 1 x small mammal	Uncertain
1017	1	Pottery	1	Holloware base, like Yorkshire Gritty ware but thicker than normal	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1019	1	Animal bone	8	3 x sheep / goat; 4 x large mammal; 1 x small mammal	Uncertain
1019	1	Pottery	1	Micaceous Sandy ware hollowware fragment; resembles Reduced Greenware but with fine muscovite inclusions	Late Medieval?
1019	1	Clay tobacco pipe	2	Stem fragments (1 x 5/64" and 1 x 6/64")	18 th – 19 th century
1019	1	Glass	22	Very light turquoise window pane fragments	19 th – 20 th century
1019	1	Glass	1	Very light green window pane fragment	18 th – 19 th century?
1019	1	Glass	2	Very light turquoise bottle fragments, one with embossed lettering 'IGHLE'	Mid 19 th – early 20 th century
1019	1	Glass	1	Colourless bottle fragment	19 th – 20 th century
1019	1	Glass	1	Dark green bottle fragment	17 th – 19 th century
1019	1	Pottery	1	White earthenware Albion transfer-printed pattern plate fragment	19 th century
1019	1	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware body fragment	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1019	1	Pottery	1	Glazed pale orange slip-coated red earthenware coarseware base fragment	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1019	1	Pottery	1	Red earthenware flower pot fragment	19 th – 20 th century
1019	1	Pottery	1	Fine mottledware (?) hollow-ware body fragment	Late 17 th – early 18 th century Late 17 th – 19 th
1019	1	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware fine ridged cup handle	Late 17 th – 19 th century Late 17 th – 19 th
1019	1	Pottery	1	Lustrous brown-glazed pale orangey buff- coloured earthenware mug handle	century
1019	1	Industrial residue	2	Undiagnostic iron working slag, possible smithing waste	Not closely dateable
1019	1	Ceramic building material	5	Brick fragments	19 th – 20 th century?
1019	1	Fe	1	Circular washer, corroded	Post-medieval
1021	1	Stone	3	Lumps of black/dark-grey chert, two with cortex remaining and very abraded, probably unworked	Natural?
1021	1	Animal bone	9	1 x cattle; 1 x large mammal; 7 x small mammal	Uncertain
1021	1	Pottery	1	Black local Reduced Gritty ware hollowware fragment with a thin buff internal margin	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1021	1	Pottery	1	Yorkshire Gritty ware base; typical thin walled jar (cf Hillam type ware); sooted & burnt externally	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1021	1	Pottery	1	Typical hard dense Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragment	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1021	1	Animal bone	9	1 x cattle; 8 x small mammal	Uncertain

Context	Plot	Туре	Qty	Description	Date range
1025	2	Animal bone	1	1 x cattle	Uncertain
1027	2	Animal bone	5	1 x pig; 4 x large mammal	Uncertain
1028	1/2	Ceramic building material	3	One fragment of CBM of unrecognizable form, one fragment possibly from a brick with a burnt surface, possibly for a diaper pattern (later than 14 th century date), one fragment of unrecognizable form, water worn	Uncertain and Medieval
1028	1/2	Animal bone	31	6 x cattle; 2 x sheep / goat; 19 x large mammal; 4 x small mammal	Uncertain
1028	2	Stone	1	Chunk of black/dark-grey chert, cortex remaining at one end and flake scars, possibly waste from tool manufacture	Mesolithic?
1028 or 1030	1/2	Animal bone	36	5 x cattle; 1 x sheep / goat; 27 x large mammal; 3 x small mammal	Uncertain
1028 or 1030	1/2	Stone	2	Lump of very abraded black/dark-grey chert, probably not worked x 1, flat slab of local yellowish brown sandstone/gritstone, probably shaped and with flattened sides, possible whetstone?	Not closely dateable
1028 or 1030	1/2	Charcoal	4	Lumps of charcoal	Not closely dateable
1030	1/2	Stone	1	Chunk of translucent pale brown flint with flake and percussion scars on all sides, obviously waste from tool manufacture, probably production of bladelets	Mesolithic?
1030	1/2	Animal bone	51	5 x cattle; 46 x large mammal	Uncertain
1030	1/2	Pb	1	A small dome with broken edges	Not closely dateable
1030	1/2	Ceramic building material	3	Three fragments of CBM of unrecognizable form	Medieval
1030	1/2	Pottery	1	White earthenware cup (?) rim with blue transfer-printed pattern	19 th – early 20 th century
1030	1/2	Pottery	1	Lustrous purplish-black-glazed purple earthenware cup handle fragment	Late 17 th – 18 th century?
1030	1/2	Industrial residue	1	Cinder lump	Not closely dateable
1032	2	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware fragment	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1035	2	Stone	1	Chunk of black/dark grey chert with cortex at one end and iron concretion on one side, flake scars suggest possible tool manufacturing waste	Mesolithic?
1035	2	Animal bone	4	1 x cattle; 1 x sheep / goat, 2 x large mammal	Uncertain
1036	1/2	Animal bone	14	14 x large mammal	Uncertain
1036	1/2	Stone	1	Chunk of white flint with possible flake scars suggesting it is waste from tool manufacture	Mesolithic?
1038	1	Animal bone	2	1 x sheep / goat; 1 x large mammal	Uncertain

Context	Plot	Туре	Qty	Description	Date range
1038	1	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Stem fragment (5/64")	18 th – 19 th century
1038	1	Industrial residue	3	Lump of undiagnostic iron working slag	Not closely dateable
1038	1	Industrial residue	2	Lumps of tar rich material, perhaps tarmac?	19 th – 20 th century
1044	2	Animal bone	2	2 x large mammal	Uncertain
1044	2	Pottery	1	Fine, sandy, mainly reduced / Reduced Greenware hollowware fragment with green glaze internally and externally	Late 13 th – 15 th century
1044	2	Pottery	1	Sharply everted rim with flat top & pointed lip from a hollowware Yorkshire Gritty ware vessel with a reduced core and oxidised margins and patchy splash glaze on rim	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1044	2	Pottery	1	Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragment with thin misfired green glaze externally	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1044	2	Pottery	1	Unidentified, heavily secondarily burnt hollowware fragment with discoloured glaze internally and externally	Earl modern / recent
1044	2	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Stem fragment (4/64")	18 th – 19 th century
1044	2	Glass	1	Dark green bottle fragment	18 th – 20 th century
1046	2	Pottery	1	Soft orange local oxidised Gritty ware hollowware fragment, rilled externally	Late 11 th – 13 th
1046	2	Pottery	1	Orange Yorkshire Gritty ware with buff margins	century Late 11 th – 13 th century
1046	2	Industrial residue	1	Cinder lump	Not closely dateable
1053	1	Marine shell	2	Oyster valve and cockle valve	Not closely dateable
1053	1	Animal bone	1	1 x small mammal	Uncertain
1053	1	Pottery	1	Fine grey Reduced Sandy ware hollowware fragment with thin patchy green glaze externally	13 th – 15 th century
1053	1	Fe	1	Staple	19 th – 20 th century
1053	1	Carbon	1	Battery rod	20 th century
1053 1053	1	Unid. Glass	1 4	Lump of congeald paint? Dark green bottle fragments	Post-medieval 19 th – early 20 th century
1053	1	Glass	2	Very light turquoise bottle fragments	19 th century
1053	1	Glass	1	Dark green bottle base	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
1053	1	Pottery	6	Red earthenware flower pot fragments, including one marked 'SANKEY &'	$19^{\text{th}} - 20^{\text{th}}$ century
1053	1	Pottery	2	Creamware tankard base and cup handle fragment	Mid – late 18 th century
1053	1	Pottery	2	Refitting pearlware/bluish-glazed white earthenware jug pouring lip, with relief- moulded ridging	Late 18 th – 19 th century
1053	1	Pottery	2	White earthenware cup/bowl base and body fragment	19 th – 20 th century

Context	Plot	Туре	Qty	Description	Date range
1053	1	Ceramic building material	1	Red earthenware tile/drain pipe fragment	19th century
1053	1	Ceramic building material	1	Brown-glazed buff-coloured fireclay drain pipe fragment	19 th – 20 th century
1054	1	Ceramic building material	1	One fragment of CBM of unrecognizable form	Medieval
1054	1	Glass	1	Very light turquoise thick window pane fragment	19 th – 20 th century
1054	1	Pottery	1	Red earthenware flower pot fragment	19 th – 20 th century
1055	1	Industrial residue	11	Coke lumps	Post-medieval?
1055	1	Industrial residue	15	Undiagnostic iron working slag, probably smithing waste	Not closely dateable
1055	1	Pottery	1	Bone china saucer rim	19 th – 20 th century
1055	1	Pottery	1	Red earthenware flower pot fragment marked '[SANKEYS BUL]WELL NOT[TINGHAM]'	1855 – 1980s
1060	1	Animal bone	43	3 x cattle; 15 x dog; 1 x cat; 1 x domestic fowl; 23 x large mammal	Uncertain
1060	1	Pottery	1	Fine buff Sandy ware fragment	Medieval
1060	1	Pottery	2	Hard, dense orange Late Medieval Sandy ware hollowware fragments with patchy brown glaze externally	15 th – 16 th century
1060	1	Pottery	1	Local Gritty ware base from a jar with patchy dull green glaze externally	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1060	1	Pottery	1	Short, angular diamond-profiled rim from a local Gritty ware jar with a reduced core and dull red surfaces	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1060	1	Pottery	1	Dull orange local oxidised Sandy ware hollowware fragment with misfired glaze externally	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1060	1	Pottery	1	Hard, dense oxidised Sandy ware hollowware fragment with red slip externally; unidentified type	12 th – 15 th century
1060	1	Pottery	1	Pale orange to buff oxidised Sandy ware hollowware fragment with pale green friable glaze externally	Medieval
1060	1	Pottery	1	Black reduced Sandy ware hollowware fragment	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1060	1	Pottery	2	Buff Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware base	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1060	1	Pottery	1	Rilled shoulder fragment from a Yorkshire Gritty ware jar	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1060	1	Pottery	1	Rilled shoulder fragment from a Yorkshire Gritty ware jar, with spots of glaze ?splashed externally; slightly finer than normal Yorkshire Gritty ware	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1060	1	Pottery	1	Buff to grey Yorkshire Gritty ware base with spots of splashed glaze on underside	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1060	1	Glass	1	Brown bottle fragment	19 th – 20 th century
1060	1	Industrial residue	1	Coal lump	Not closely dateable

Context	Plot	Туре	Qty	Description	Date range
1060	1	Stone	1	Lump of abraded dark grey chert	Natural?
1061	1	Animal bone	4	1 x cattle; 1 x pig; 2 x large mammal	Uncertain
1061	1	Pottery	1	Heavily abraded orange oxidised Gritty ware hollowware fragment	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1061	1	Pottery	1	Oxidised Gritty ware hollowware fragment with patchy dark glaze externally	century Late 11 th – 13 th century
1061	1	Pottery	1	Fine bright orange oxidised Sandy ware fragment	century 12 th – 13 th century
1061	1	Pottery	1	Fine orange oxidised Sandy ware hollowware fragment with clear glaze externally	13 th century
1061	1	Pottery	1	Distinctive lid-seated rim from a Yorkshire Gritty ware jar with thin patchy green glaze externally and finger impressions internally	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1061	1	Pottery	1	Groove around top of inturned rim from a light buff Yorkshire Gritty ware jar	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1061	1	Pottery	5	Buff Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragments; three burnt externally	century Late 11 th – 13 th century
1061	1	Pottery	5	Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragments; green glaze externally	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1061	1	Ceramic	2	Two small fragments of orange sandy fired clay	Medieval
1064	1	Industrial residue	1	Smithing slag lump	Not closely dateable
1064	1	Fe	1	Fragment	Not closely dateable
1068	3	Animal bone	8	1 x sheep / goat; 1 x large mammal; 6 x small mammal	Uncertain
1068	3	Fe	1	Undiagnostic object, probable nail shank	Not closely dateable
1068	3	Pottery	4	Heavily abraded orange local oxidised Gritty ware hollowware fragments with a patchy clear glaze externally	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1068	3	Pottery	2	Soft orange local oxidised Gritty ware hollowware fragments	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1068	3	Pottery	1	Pale grey reduced Gritty ware hollowware fragments with pale green glaze externally	13 th century
1068	3	Pottery	2	Fine grey reduced Sandy ware hollowware fragments with green glaze externally	13 th – 14 th century?
1068	3	Pottery	5	Buff to grey Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragments	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1068	3	Pottery	1	Small clubbed rim from a dark grey Yorkshire Gritty ware jar with pale orange margins	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1068	3	Pottery	2	Pale grey reduced Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragments with green glaze externally	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1068	3	Ceramic	1	Small shapeless fragment of fine fired clay	Medieval
1068	3	Animal bone	20	2 x cattle; 3 x sheep / goat; 1 x cat; 11 x large mammal; 3 x small mammal	Uncertain
1068	3	Pottery	1	Cistercian type ware fragment; brown glaze internally and externally – note: dark orange fabric is not typical of Cistercian ware	c.1450 – c.1600

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Context	Plot	Туре	Qty	Description	Date range
1068	3	Pottery	1	Short, everted funnel-shaped rim with round-	Late 11 th – 13 th
				capped rim from a Local Gritty ware jar with	century
				a black body and red margins	
1068	3	Pottery	3	Orange local oxidised Gritty ware hollowware	Late 11 th – 13 th
	-		-	fragments	century
1068	3	Pottery	1	Fine pale grey to orange oxidised Sandy	13 th – 14 th century?
1000	5	rollery		ware hollowware fragment with thin, flaky,	
			l .	clear glaze externally	th
1068	3	Pottery	1	Pale grey Yorkshire Gritty type ware	13 th century
				hollowware fragment with buff margins and	
				green glaze externally	
1068	3	Pottery	8	Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragments	Late 11 th – 13 th
					century
1068	3	Pottery	1	Short, round-capped everted rim from a	Late 11 th – 13 th
1000	Ŭ	1 ottory		reduced dark grey Yorkshire Gritty ware jar	century
				with buff margins and a thin patchy pale	Century
				green glaze externally; finger impressions on	
				rim	the second second
1068	3	Pottery	1	Grey Yorkshire Gritty ware base with orange	Late 11 th – 13 th
				margins from a jug or jar with pinched feet	century
				around the base	
1068	3	Pottery	1	Pale orange Yorkshire Gritty ware base	Late $11^{\text{th}} - 13^{\text{th}}$
		,			century
1068	3	Pottery	3	Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragments	Late 11 th – 13 th
1000	Ŭ	1 ottory	Ŭ	with patchy clear/pale green glaze	century
1068	3	Dettery	1		13 th century
1000	3	Pottery	1	Grey Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware	15 Century
				fragment, rilled externally, with a pale green	
				glaze internally and buff margins; sooted	
				externally	
1068	3	Ceramic	1	Shapeless fragment of fired clay	Medieval
1070	4	Animal	9	1 x cattle; 2 x sheep / goat; 5 x large	Uncertain
		bone		mammal; 1 x small mammal	
1070	4	Pottery	1	Pulled spout from a fine buff to pale grey	13 th century
	•	. ettery		local Sandy ware jug with sparse clear glaze	
				externally	
1070	4	Detter	1		12 th – 13 th century
1070	4	Pottery	1	Fine pale orange local oxidised Sandy ware	12 - 13 century
				hollowware fragment with clear glaze	
				externally	16 16
1070	4	Pottery	1	Oxidised Gritty ware base from a jar with	Late 11 th – 13 th
				pale grey core and dull orange margins; light	century
				sooting on underside	
1070	4	Pottery	1	Rilled shoulder from a dark grey reduced	Late 11 th – 13 th
	1.	,		Yorkshire Gritty type ware jar with pale	century
				orange margins	
1070	4	Dottor:	1	Deep rectangular collared rim with internally	Late 11 th – 13 th
10/0	4	Pottery	1		
				bevelled lip from a white/buff Yorkshire Gritty	century
			↓	ware jar	the set of
1070	4	Pottery	1	Yorkshire Gritty ware base from a jar; sooted	Late 11 th – 13 th
				externally	century
1070	4	Pottery	8	Buff to grey Yorkshire Gritty ware; some	Late 11 th – 13 th
-				sooting externally	century
1070	4	Pottery	3	Reduced grey Yorkshire Gritty ware	Late $11^{\text{th}} - 13^{\text{th}}$
1070	7	i oliery	5	hollowware fragments with mottled green	
					century
1070				glaze externally	
1070	4	Industrial	1	Smithing slag	Not closely
	1	residue	1		dateable

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Context	Plot	Туре	Qty	Description	Date range
1071	4	Animal bone	20	1 x cattle; 1 x sheep / goat; 13 x large mammal; 5 x small mammal	Uncertain
1071	4	Pottery	2	Hard, dense grey Late Medieval Sandy ware hollowware fragments with sparse streaks of dark glaze externally	Late Medieval
1071	4	Pottery	1	White Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragment with a thin pale grey core and patchy yellow glaze externally	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1073	4	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware crock body fragment	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1073	4	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Burnished stem fragment (7/64")	18 th – 19 th century
1075	4	Animal bone	5	1 x cattle; 1 x fallow deer; 1 x large mammal; 2 x small mammal	Uncertain
1075	4	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware base fragment	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1075	4	Pottery	1	Lustrous black-glazed red earthenware body fragment	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1075	4	Pottery	1	Red earthenware brick fragment	Post-medieval
1076	3	Animal bone	1	1 x small mammal	Uncertain
1076		Industrial residue	5	Smithing slag lumps	Not closely dateable
1076		Industrial residue / Ceramic building material	1	Fired clay lump	Not closely dateable
1078	3	Animal bone	23	3 x cattle; 7 x sheep / goat; 1 x sheep; 1 x roe deer; 3 x large mammal; 8 x small mammal	Uncertain
1078	3	Pottery	1	Cistercian ware cup with white pipeclay design externally	c.1450 – c.1600
1078	3	Pottery	1	Humberware drinking jug base	14 th – 15 th century
1078	3	Pottery	1	Late Medieval fine dull orange Sandy ware hollowware fragment with brown glaze internally and externally	15 th – 16 th century
1078	3	Pottery	1	Rim from a bright orange oxidised Gritty ware jar	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1078	3	Pottery	3	Unidentified oxidised Sandy ware flakes, possibly Humberware	century 13 th – 15 th century
1078	3	Pottery	1	Bright orange oxidised Sandy ware hollowware fragment	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1078	3	Pottery	1	Sub-square sectioned clubbed rim from a buff Yorkshire Gritty ware jar with a shallow groove around the top of the rim	century Late 11 th – 13 th century
1078	3	Pottery	1	Grey Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragment with dull orange margins	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1078	3	Pottery	1	Pale orange Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragment with Clear glaze externally	century Late 11 th – 13 th century
1078	3	Pottery	3	Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragments	Late 11 th – 13 th century

Context	Plot	Туре	Qty	Description	Date range
1078	3	Pottery	1	Yorkshire Gritty ware hollowware fragment with pale green glaze externally	Late 11 th – 13 th century
1078	3	Stone	1	Amorphous lump of black/dark-grey chert with cortex, abraded	Natural?
1078	3	Fe	1	Fragment	Not closely dateable
Built into south boundary wall	[5?]	Pottery	5	Black-glazed red earthenware pancheon rim, body, and base fragment, covered in mortar	Late 17 th – early 20 th century

Appendix 4: Roman Coin Report

1004 (Plot 3)

Radiate copy, Tetricus I; AD 271-3; 2.1gm; corroded and moderately worn

Obv. Radiate head right; no legend visible

Rev. Female figure standing left; possibly Providentia or Salus (RIC 5 (Tetricus I),

116 or 124

Such coins are very difficult to date closely; the rebel Gallic Empire (*Imperium Galliarum*), of which Britain was a part, and of which Tetricus I and his son (Tetricus II) were the last rulers, was overthrown by the central government in AD 273. However, local copies of coins of the rebel Emperors, especially those of the Tetrici, continued to be struck through the 270s and later.

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Appendix 5: Medieval Pottery List

Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Note
	214	Reduced Greenware type	1	35	-	Strap handle	Jug	Patchy dark green glaze on top of ridged handle	C13th – C15th	Wide strap handle in a distinctive sandy fabric w/ abundant fine quartz & sparse black grit
	214	Yorkshire Gritty type ware	2	10	2	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy clear to green glaze ext; ?splashed	LC11th – C13th	Soft orange fabric w/ abundant sub-rounded quartz & sparse soft white rock frags
	216	Buff Sandy ware	٢	5	-	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze (?splashed) ext w/ applied dark glaze pellet	C12th - C13th	Fine buff sandy fabric w/ abundant fine quartz up to 0.4mm, occasionally larger; possible thin white slip int
	216	Cistercian ware	1	1	-	BS	Cup/tyg	Brown glaze int & ext	c.1450 - c.1600	
	216	Humberware DJ	1	57	1	BS/Base	Drinking jug	U/Dec	C14th - C15th	
	216	Late Blackware	-	10	-	Base	Cup/porringer	Black glaze int	C18th	Parallel ridges on underside of base
	216	Local Oxidised Sandy ware	1	2	٢	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	LC11th - C13th	Distinctive pale orange to pale grey sandy fabric w/ abundant quartz & red grit up to 1mm, occasionally larger
	216	Local Oxidised Sandy ware	1	7	٢	BS	Hollow ware	Dull clear splashed glaze, possibly misfired	LC11th - C13th	Pale grey core w/buff int & ext margins; dense fabric w/ abundant quartz & red grit
	216	Local Oxidised Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	LC11th - C13th	Small abraded sherd in a fine pale orange sandy fabric w/ fine quartz & sparse red grit
	216	Local Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C11th - C12th	Small, heavily abraded sherd w/ moderate sub- rounded quartz up to 0.6mm, occasionally larger, in a dull orange/brown body
	216	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	4	٢	Rim & spout	Jug	U/Dec	C12th - C13th	Short collared rim w/ pulled spout in a fine buff/orange sandy fabric w/ fine rounded quartz up to 0.4mm, rarely larger
	216	Oxidised Sandy ware	3	4	3	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Late Medieval	Hard, dense oxidised sandy fabrics w/ fine quartz sand
	216	Reduced Coarse Sandy ware	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th - C13th	Hard black body w/ dull orange ext margin; abundant sub-angular quartz up to 0.8mm
	216	Reduced Sandy ware	2	19	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th - C13th	Black body w/ dull orange int & ext margins; moderate sub-angular quartz up to 0.8mm
	216	Reduced Sandy ware	3	11	3	BS	Hollow ware	Thin, patchy green glaze ext	C12th - C13th	Black body w/ thin orange margins; fine sandy texture w/ sparse/moderate angular/sub-angular quartz up to 0.6mm
	216	Yorkshire Gritty type ware	2	5	-	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th - C13th	Hard, dense, thin-walled sherds w/ abundant quartz up to 0.8mm & thin platy rock frags up to 2mm
	216	Yorkshire Gritty ware	9	12	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th - C13th	Normal range of variation in fabrics

Archaeological Watching Brief

Plot	Context	Type	٥N	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Note
								Patchv brown glaze		Unidentified type: hard. dense arev fabric w/
	216		ю	163	ю	Rim & body	bnc	ext & on inside of tall	C13th - C14th?	oxidised internal margin; contains abundant fine
										Heavily abraded sherd: dull red w/ grav int
	408	Coarse Sandy ware	-	4	~	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	rreavily abraueu sireiru, uuli reu wi grey int margin containing abundant sub-angular quartz up to 1mm
	408	Humberware	-	12	-	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	Fine Humberware, possibly Cowick
	408	Humberware DJ	4	17	4	Base & BS	Drinking jug	U/Dec	C14th - C15th	
	408	Local Reduced Gritty ware	-	٢	۰,	BS	Hollow ware	Friable brown glaze ext	LC11th - C13th	Dense pale gray body w/ oxidised int margin
	408	Local Reduced Sandy ware	-	46	.	Strap handle	bnr	Patchy green glaze ext	C13th - C14th?	Narrow strap handle in a dark grey fabric w/ sub- angular quartz grit up to 1mm, occasionally larger
	408	Local Reduced Sandy ware	4	14	4	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C13th - C14th?	Some variation in dark grey reduced fabric w/ sub-angular quartz grit; buff/pale orange int & ext margins
	408	Local Reduced Sandy ware	٦	5	Ļ	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th - C14th	Dark grey quartz tempered fabric w/ sub-angular quartz up to 1mm but includes a wide range of sizes
	408	Oxidised Sandy ware	2	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	One w/ clear/brown friable glaze ext	LC11th - C13th	Fine oxidised sandy fabrics; heavily abraded
	408	Oxidised Sandy ware	2	2	2	SB	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Quartz tempered sandy ware
	408	Reduced Gritty ware	-	8	, -	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th - C13th	Hard, dense pale grey fabric w/ abundant sub- ang & sub rounded quartz up to 2mm, mainly finer
	408	Reduced Sandy ware	1	4	٢	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze int & ext	C12th - C13th	Fine, hard grey sandy fabric w/ sparse quartz & rare rounded red grit
	408	Reduced Sandy ware	-	2	۲	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th - C14th?	Fine grey fabric w/ sparse quartz up to 0.6mm w/ oxidised int margin
	408	Reduced Sandy ware	1	6	-	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th - C14th	Dense pale grey fabric w/ moderate fine quartz up to 06mm, occasional grains up to 1mm
	408	Yorkshire Gritty ware	12	25	12	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th - C13th	Normal range of variation in buff quartz tempered fabrics
	408	Yorkshire Gritty ware	-	13	.	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	LC11th - C13th	Chipped & abraded rim in a typical quartz- tempered buff fabric w/ a grey core; quartz & sparse white rock temper
	417	Cistercian ware	1	13	L	SB	Cup/tyg	Brown glaze int & ext	c.1450 — c.1600	Rilled int
	417	Cistercian ware	1	2	1	Rim	Cup/tyg	Brown glaze int & ext	c.1450 — c.1600	
	417	Humberware DJ?	1	6	-	Fragment	Drinking jug?	N/A	C14th – C15th	Shapeless fragment w/ no surviving surfaces but fabric resembles Humberware drinking jug
	417	Local Coarse Sandy ware	1	8	۲	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C14th?	Dull orange w/ grey core; abundant quartz up to 1mm
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417 Local Oxidised Gritty 2 417 Local Reduced Gritty ware 2 417 Yorkshire Gritty ware 2 417 Yorkshire Gritty ware 2 417 Yorkshire Gritty ware 1 417 Yorkshire Gritty ware 1 417 Yorkshire Gritty ware 1 1003 Local Reduced Sandy 1 1003 Local Sandy ware 1 1003 Reduced Sandy ware 1 1003 Reduced Sandy ware 1 1003 Yorkshire Gritty ware 1 1003 Yorkshire Gritty ware 1 1003 Yorkshire Gritty ware 1 1004 Buff Sandy ware 1 1004 Local Gritty ware 2 1004 Local Sandy ware 1	5	,					
Local Reduced Gritty ware 2 Yorkshire Gritty ware 2 Yorkshire Gritty ware 1 Yorkshire Gritty ware 1 Local Reduced Sandy 1 Mare 1 Norkshire Gritty ware 1 Micaceous Sandy ware 1 Micaceous Sandy ware 1 Yorkshire Gritty ware 1 Yorkshire Gritty ware 1 Buff Sandy ware 1 Local Gritty ware 2 Local Gritty ware 2 Local Gritty ware 8 Local Gritty ware 1 Local Gritty ware 2 Local Gritty ware 8 Local Sandy ware 1		2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Oxidised fabric w/ abundant sub-angular quartz grit
Yorkshire Gritty ware 2 Yorkshire Gritty ware 1 Local Reduced Sandy 1 Local Reduced Sandy ware 1 Micaceous Sandy ware 1 Micaceous Sandy ware 1 Micaceous Sandy ware 1 Yorkshire Gritty ware 1 Yorkshire Gritty ware 1 Buff Sandy ware 1 Local Gritty ware 1 Local Gritty ware 1 Buff Sandy ware 1 Local Gritty ware 1 Local Gritty ware 1 Local Gritty ware 2 Local Gritty ware 2 Local Gritty ware 8 Local Gritty ware 8 Local Gritty ware 1 Local Gritty ware 8 Local Sandy ware 1 Local Sandy ware 1	1	-	BS	Hollow ware	Thin patchy green glaze ext	LC11th – C13th	Reduced w/ buff ext margin; abundant quartz up to 1mm, mainly finer
Yorkshire Gritty ware 1 Local Reduced Sandy 1 Local Reduced Sandy ware 1 Micaceous Sandy ware 1 Micaceous Sandy ware 1 Micaceous Sandy ware 1 Porkshire Gritty ware 1 Yorkshire Gritty ware 1 Buff Sandy ware 1 Local Gritty ware 1 Local Gritty ware 2 Local Gritty ware 2 Local Gritty ware 2 Local Gritty ware 8 Local Gritty ware 1 Local Gritty ware 1 Local Gritty ware 2 Local Sandy ware 1	-	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Very thin sherds
Local Reduced Sandy ware 1 Local Sandy ware 1 Local Sandy ware 1 Micaceous Sandy ware 1 Micaceous Sandy ware 1 Yorkshire Grifty ware 1 Yorkshire Grifty ware 1 Buff Sandy ware 1 Local Grifty ware 1 Local Grifty ware 2 Local Grifty ware 2 Local Grifty ware 8 Local Grifty ware 1 Local Grifty ware 1 Local Grifty ware 1 Local Grifty ware 1 Local Grifty ware 8 Local Sandy ware 1	2	+	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green splashed glaze ext	LC11th – C13th	Buff fabric w/ abundant quartz grit up to 1mm
Local Sandy ware 1 Micaceous Sandy ware 1 Reduced Sandy ware 1 Yorkshire Gritty ware 1 Yorkshire Gritty ware 1 Buff Sandy ware 1 Local Gritty ware 1 Local Gritty ware 1 Local Gritty ware 2 Local Gritty ware 2 Local Gritty ware 8 Local Gritty ware 8 Local Gritty ware 1 Local Gritty ware 1 Local Gritty ware 1 Local Gritty ware 8 Local Gritty ware 1	10	-	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy pale green glaze int & ext	LC11th – C13th	Reduced w/ dull buff margins int & ext; abundant sub-angular quartz o.2mm – 1mm
Micaceous Sandy ware 1 Reduced Sandy ware 1 Yorkshire Gritty ware 1 Yorkshire Gritty ware 1 Buff Sandy ware 1 Local Gritty ware 1 Local Gritty ware 2 Local Gritty ware 2 Local Gritty ware 8 Local Gritty ware 1 Local Gritty ware 1 Local Gritty ware 1 Local Sandy ware 1	٢	۰,	Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	Fine orange sandy ware w/ fine quartz & black grit
Reduced Sandy ware 1 Yorkshire Gritty ware 1 Yorkshire Gritty ware 1 Buff Sandy ware 1 Local Gritty ware 1 Local Gritty ware 2 Local Gritty ware 2 Local Gritty ware 8 Local Gritty ware 1 Local Gritty ware 1 Local Gritty ware 1 Local Gritty ware 1 Local Sandy ware 1	6	-	BS	Hollow ware	Thin flaky brown glaze ext	C12th – C13th	Dull orange to pale grey fine sandy fabric w/ fine quartz & mica grains
Yorkshire Gritty ware 1 Yorkshire Gritty ware 1 Buff Sandy ware 1 Local Gritty ware 1 Local Gritty ware 2 Local Gritty ware 8 Local Gritty ware 1 Local Sandy ware 1	٦	Ļ	Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	Friable brown glaze on surviving surface
Yorkshire Gritty ware 1 Buff Sandy ware 1 Local Gritty ware 1 Local Gritty ware 2 Local Gritty ware 8 Local Sandy ware 1	1	-	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Thin walled buff sherd w/ quartz up to 1mm
Buff Sandy ware 1 Local Gritty ware 1 Local Gritty ware 2 Local Gritty ware 8 Local Sandy ware 1	18	+	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Abundant sub-angular quartz up to 1.4mm in a buff to pale grey fabric
Local Gritty ware 1 Local Gritty ware 2 Local Gritty ware 8 Local Sandy ware 1	10		Rim	Dish	Bright green friable glaze int only w/ fine pitting; deep groove inside rim	LC11th - EC13th?	Unusual sherd in a very fine, soft buff fabric; import?
Local Gritty ware 2 Local Gritty ware 8 Local Sandy ware 1	19	.	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Coarse gritty fabric w/ quartz & black grit up to 1.5mm
Local Gritty ware Local Sandy ware	27	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze ext	C12th – C13th	Black to pale grey fabric w/ abundant sub- angular quartz up to 1mm
Local Sandy ware	63	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Some variation in quartz gritted fabrics; grey cores w/ orange to buff int & ext margins
_	8	٢	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C14th	Fine grey sandy fabric w/ orange int & ext margins; sparse larger quartz grit up to 1mm
1004 Local Sandy ware 1	4	٢	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	Oxidised sandy fabric w/ pale grey core; occasional larger quartz grains
1004 Oxidised Gritty ware	29	۰,	Rod handle	bnr	Patchy brown glaze on top of handle	LC11th – C13th	Orange fabric, grey core; abundant sub-angular quartz up to 1mm
1004 Oxidised Sandy ware 1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th – C15th	Possibly a Humberware drinking jug
1004 Oxidised Sandy ware 1	з	-	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	cf Hallgate A
1004 Reduced Greenware 1 type	88	-	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th – C15th	Thick wall and base from a large jar or cistern
1004 Reduced Greenware 1	50	+	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy clear glaze int only	C13th – C15th	Fine hard sandy w/ occasional quartz up to 1mm & sparse black grit
1004 Reduced Greenware 1	26	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of dark glaze ext	C14th – C15th	Probably Healey (Sage, in prep.)
dy ware 1	22	٢	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Black sandy fabric w/ sparse/moderate poorly sorted sub-angular quartz grit 0.2mm – 1mm

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	margin		to 1mm	n in a	i; buff	Ight	quartz	uartz	lished	ıgular rit up to	ndant	up to	artz grit	e sub- aded		faces; up to	ecked, nge; n	o 1mm		tz & / larger		red grit 1m
	Fine reduced sandy fabric w/ oxidised int margin	uced fabric	ular quartz up ck grit	Abundant sub-angular quartz up to 1mm in pale to dark grey fabric	Rounded clubbed rim w/ slight overhang; buff	tabric w/ abundant quartz up to 1mm; light sooting ext	Triangular section clubbed rim; abundant quartz in a buff to grey fabric	Normal range of variation in YG type quartz tempered fabrics	Sharply everted flat-topped rim, finely finished but still in a gritty fabric	Pale grey YG fabric w/ abundant sub-angular Lartz up to 1.2mm & rare rounded red grit up 2mm; heavily sooted	Everted rim; bright orange fabric w/ abundant quartz 0.5mm to 2mm	Bright orange fabric w/ abundant quartz up to 1mm, mainly finer	Drange gritty fabric w/ typical range of quartz grit	Orange sandy fabric w/ cream core & fine sub- angular quartz up to 0.5mm; heavily abraded	Various unidentified sandy fabrics	Pale orange fabric w/ white int & ext surfaces; moderate quartz, red & black rock fags up to 1mm	Thin-walled vessel w/ elaborate funnel-necked, clubbed rim w/ flat, dished top & int flange; abundant sub-ang quartz up to 1mm	Buff to pale grey w/ abundant quartz up to 1mm	itty fabrics	Fine light buff sandy ware w/ fine quartz & sparse rounded red grit up to 1mm, rarely larger		Coarse gritty ware w/ abundant quartz & red grit up to 2mm, sparse black grit up to 1mm
Note	andy fabric	Fine sandy reduced fabric	w/ sub-angular q & rare black grit	sub-angular quartz up to pale to dark grey fabric	bed rim w/	undant quartz u sooting ext	ection clubbed rim; abu in a buff to grey fabric	e of variation in Y(tempered fabrics	erted flat-topped rim, fin but still in a gritty fabric	G fabric w/ abundant : .2mm & rare rounded 2mm; heavily sooted	; bright orange fabric v quartz 0.5mm to 2mm	fabric w/ abundar 1mm, mainly finer	ıbric w/ typi	fabric w/ cr z up to 0.5r	unidentified	abric w/ whit artz, red & bla 1mm	ssel w/ elat w/ flat, dish t sub-ang q	ey w/ abund	Buff to grey gritty fabrics	ıff sandy wa d red grit up		are w/ abur , sparse bla
	Fine reduced s	Fine	Reduced fabric w/ sub-angular quartz up to 1mm & rare black grit	Abundant sul pa	Rounded clut	tabric w/ ab	Triangular sect in	Normal rang	Sharply evert bu	Pale grey YG fabric w/ abundant sub-angular quartz up to 1.2mm & rare rounded red grit up to 2mm; heavily sooted	Everted rim; I qi	Bright orange	Orange gritty fa	Orange sandy angular quart	Various	Pale orange f moderate qua	Thin-walled ve clubbed rim abundan	Buff to pale gr	Bu	Fine light bu sparse rounde		Coarse gritty w up to 2mm
Date range	C13th – C14th	C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th		LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – MC13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	C13th	C13th	LC11th – C13th
	e ext ze	ćt	_				-		_		_			_						ext	aze	
Decoration	Combed wavy line ext under green glaze	Green glaze ext	U/Dec	Patchy brown glaze	!	U/Dec	U/Dec	U/Dec	U/Dec	Rilled ext	U/Dec	Sparse, thin clear splashed glaze ext	U/Dec	U/Dec	U/Dec	Rilled profile ext	U/Dec	U/Dec	U/Dec	Dark green glaze ext	Patchy green glaze ext	U/Dec
Form	Hollow ware	Hollow ware	Hollow ware	BnC		Jar	Jar	Hollow ware	Jar	Hollow ware	Jar	Jar	Hollow ware	Hollow ware	Hollow ware	Hollow ware	Jar	Hollow ware	Hollow ware	Hollow ware	Jug/jar	Hollow ware
Fe	Hollo	Hollo	Hollo	ſ		`	ر د	Hollo	~	Hollov	7	~	Hollo	Hollo	Hollo	Hollov	ſ	Hollo	Hollo	Hollo	'nſ	Hollo
Part	BS	BS	Base	Strap handle	i	Kim	Rim	BS	Rim	BS	Rim	Base	BS	Rim?	BS/Flake	BS	Rim	BS	BS	BS	Flat base	BS
ENV	٢	1	-	Ļ		1	٢	13	÷	Ļ	٢	٢	2	-	4	1	Ļ	4	4	٢	٢	2
Wt	9	2	9	30		10	8	74	8	4	17	26	9	٢	2	11	43	25	40	1	42	15
No	-	٢	-	-		-	-	13	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	4	4	-	-	2
Type	Reduced Sandy ware	Reduced Sandy ware	Yorkshire Gritty type ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware		Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Local Oxidised Gritty ware	Local Oxidised Gritty ware	Local Oxidised Gritty ware	Local Oxidised Sandy ware	Sandy ware	Yorkshire Gritty type ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Buff Sandy ware	Hallgate A	Local Coarse Gritty ware
Context	1004	1004	1004	1004		1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004
Plot	-	٢	-	1		-	1	-	-	٢	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

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	Context	Type	ŝ	٤t		Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Note
2	1004	Local Coarse Sandy ware	-	2	-	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Dull dark orange fabric w/ abundant sub-rounded quartz up to 0.8mm & red & black grit up to 1mm
2	1004	Oxidised Gritty ware	1	3	-	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Thin walled sherd in a soft pale orange fabric w/ abundant sub-angular quartz up to 1mm & sparse red grit up to 2mm
2	1004	Reduced Sandy ware	1	9	Ļ	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Reduced fabric w/ dull buff margins int & ext; sub-rounded quartz up to 0.6mm
2	1004	Yorkshire Gritty ware	9	20	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Buff to white fabrics w/ abundant quartz up to 1mm
2	1004	Yorkshire Gritty ware	с	25	e	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Buff fabrics, light sooting ext
2	1004	Yorkshire Gritty ware	-	245	-	Strap handle	Jug	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Buff fabric w/ abundant sub-angular quartz up to 0.8mm
2	1004	Yorkshire Gritty ware	-	10	-	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Buff fabric w/ abundant sub-angular quartz up to 1mm
2	1004	Yorkshire Gritty ware	2	5	-	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Rounded clubbed rim; buff fabric w/ abundant sub-angular quartz & rare red grit up to 1mm
2	1004	Yorkshire Gritty ware	٦	15	L	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Rounded clubbed rim; reduced w/ buff ext margin; moderate sub-rounded quartz grit up to 2mm
5	1004	Yorkshire Gritty ware	2	17	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Dark grey core w/ buff margins w/ sub-rounded quartz up to 1.5mm; sooted ext
2	1004	Yorkshire Gritty ware	1	5	Ļ	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Orange gritty fabric w/ reduced ext margin; abundant sub-angular quartz up to 1.5mm
3	1004	Gritty ware	2	30	Ļ	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C13th – C14th	Hard, dense reduced gritty fabric w/ moderate quartz up to 2mm, mainly finer; clubbed everted rim
3	1004	Gritty ware	1	36	-	Rim	Jar	Finger impression on rim	C13th – C14th	Heavy clubbed, everted rim; black fabric w/ abundant sub-angular quartz up to 1mm; dull orange margins
ю	1004	Humberware	-	5	-	BS	Ho ll ow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	
3	1004	Humberware DJ	2	49	2	Base & BS	Drinking jug	U/Dec	C14th – C15th	
е	1004	Late Medieval Sandy ware	١	15	Ļ	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled brown glaze int & ext	C15th – C16th	Hard fine dark grey fabric
с	1004	Late Yellow ware	١	3	Ļ	BS	Hollow ware	Thin yellow glaze int & ext	C18th	Hard, dense light buff fabric
m	1004	Local Coarse Sandy ware	23	74	23	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Oxidised fabrics, some w/ reduced core; normal range of variation in quartz gritted fabric
с	1004	Local Coarse Sandy ware	4	23	4	SB	Hollow ware	Patchy clear to green glaze ext	LC11th – C13th	Soft orange fabric w/ moderate sub-angular quartz up to 0.5mm
з	1004	Local Oxidised Gritty ware	2	14	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Dull orange fabric w/ abundant ang to sub-ang quartz up to 1mm; one sherd knife-trimmed ext
m	1004	Local Oxidised Gritty ware	2	4	2	BS	Hollow ware	Rouletted decoration ext	LC11th – C13th	Abundant sub-ang to ang quartz & red grit up to 1mm in a dull orange fabric

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Note	Abraded orange fabric w/ moderate to common sub-ang quartz up to 1mm	Distinctive but unidentified type; very hard, dense fabric w/ abundant fine quartz & black grit up to 0.5mm	Clubbed, flat-topped everted rim w/ internal flange; pale grey core w/ oxidised margins; moderate fine quartz up to 0.5mm	Probably from Healey (Sage, in prep.)	Abraded base	Probably Healey (Sage, in prep.)	Probably Healey (Sage, in prep.)	Probably Healey (Sage, in prep.)	Probably Healey (Sage, in prep.)	Probably Healey (Sage, in prep.)	Probably Frechen-Koln	Hard, dense reduced fabric w/ dull orange margins; abundant, well-sorted rounded quartz up to 1mm, mainly finer	Considerable variation in texture and density of incs but all within the range of YG type ware	Wide everted rim w/ dished top; sooted ext; abundant sub-angular quartz up to 1mm, occasionally larger	Clubbed rounded rim w/ pulled spout; hard orange fabric w/ lighter streaks & abundant sub- angular quartz up to 1mm	Heavy clubbed square rim w/ groove on top; buff to orange quartz tempered fabric	Sub-angular rim w/ flat top; reduced fabric w/ buff margins & sub-angular quartz up to 1mm, mainly finer	Clubbed sub-angular rim; buff to pale grey fabric w/ quartz grit up to 0.5mm, occasionally larger
Date range	LC11th – C13th	Late Medieval	LC11th – C13th	MC14th – MC15th	LC13th – C15th	MC14th – MC15th	MC14th – MC15th	MC14th – MC15th	MC14th – MC15th	MC14th – MC15th	LC14th – C15th	LC11th – MC13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th
Decoration	U/Dec	U/Dec	U/Dec	U/Dec	U/Dec	Flaky brown glaze int & ext	Rilled ext w/ thin hard brown glaze ext	Thin hard green g l aze ext	Thin hard glaze ext where ext surface survives	Dull green glaze int & ext	Mottled iron-wash salt glaze ext	Patchy green splashed glaze on handle	Patchy clear to green glaze ext	U/Dec	Sparse overfired glaze ext	Thin clear glaze ext	U/Dec	U/Dec
Form	Hollow ware	Hollow ware	Hollow ware	Jug/cistern	Ho ll ow ware	Cistern	Ho ll ow ware	Hollow ware	Hollow ware	Jug/cistern	Hollow ware	gnÇ	Hollow ware	Jar	gnÇ	Jar	Jar	Jar
Part	BS	BS	Rim	Strap handle	Base	BS	BS	BS	Flakes	Base	BS	Strap handle	BS	Rim	Rim & spout	Rim	Rim	Rim
ENV	8	~	-	-	٢	-	-	۲	2	-	-	~	10	٢	~	-	~	~
٧t	18	172	12	85	47	21	68	33	31	6	-	52	41	30	17	13	12	12
٩	8	-	-	2	+	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	~	-
Type	Local Oxidised Gritty ware	Local Sandy ware	Oxidised Sandy ware	Reduced Greenware type	Reduced Greenware type	Reduced Greenware type	Reduced Greenware type	Reduced Greenware type	Reduced Greenware type	Reduced Greenware type	Rhenish Stoneware	Splash Glazed Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty type ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware
Context	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004
Plot	с	с	3	3	ю	ю	ю	с	с	ю	ю	с	ю	З	с	ю	с	ю

Archaeological Watching Brief

Note	Unusual 'S' shaped rim; dark grey core, buff int & ext margins; abundant sub-angular quartz up to 1mm	Small clubbed diamond shaped rim w/ pointed cap; reduced w/ pale grey int & ext margins; sub- ang quartz up to 1mm	Inturned rim w/ groove around flat top; sub- angular guartz & sparse red grit	Hard, reduced fabric w/ buff margins; abundant sub-angular quartz up to 1mm	Hard, dense reduced fabric w/ dull pale grey to orange margins; sub-rounded quartz & round red grit up to 1mm	Reduced core w/ dull buff to orange margins; abundant quartz grit	Reduced core w/ dull buff margins; abundant quartz grit up to 1mm, occasionally larger	Hard, black fabric w/ dull buff to grey margins; moderate to abundant sub-angular quartz up to 1.2mm, mainly finer	Some variation in quartz gritted buff to grey fabric	Hard dark grey fabric w/ buff margins; normal range of variation in quartz gritted fabric	Hard, dark grey reduced fabric w/ dull orange margins int & ext; abundant sub-angular quartz up to 0.5mm, occ larger	Thin pale grey core w/ buff margins int & ext; abundant quartz up to 0.5mm & sparse platy black incs	Hard grey fabric w/ sparse/moderate sub-ang quartz up to 1mm	Normal range of variation in quartz gritted fabric in a buff to pale grey body	Normal range of variation in quartz gritted fabric; dark grey core w/ pale grey int & ext margins	Dull buff to pale grey w/ quartz & sparse black grit	Hard, dark grey reduced fabric w/ moderate, well-sorted quartz up to 0.5mm	Flat-topped, square-sectioned rim w/ internal flange
Date range	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – MC13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	C13th	LC11th – MC13th	C13th	LC11th – C13th	C13th – EC14th	LC11th – C13th
Decoration	U/Dec	U/Dec	U/Dec	Patchy mottled green glaze ext	Patchy dull green glaze	U/Dec	Patchy green glaze int only	Patchy green splashed glaze ext; pinched feet	U/Dec	U/Dec	Very small spots of dark glaze ext	U/Dec	Rouletted pattern under green glaze ext	Patchy green splashed glaze ext	Green glaze ext; one w/ dark glaze pellet ext	Patchy green glaze ext; ?splashed	Green glaze ext	U/Dec
Form	Jar	Jar	Jar	gnÇ	биС	Hollow ware	Hollow ware	Jug/jar	Hollow ware	Hollow ware	Hollow ware	Hollow ware	Hollow ware	Hollow ware	Hollow ware	Hollow ware	Hollow ware	Jar
Part	Rim	Rim	Rim	Rod handle	Rod handle	Base	Base	Base	BS	BS	Base	Base	BS	BS	BS	BS	BS	Rim
ENV	٢	٢	-	~	-	e	7	2	24	10	-	٢	~	9	5	2	-	-
Wt	6	4	ъ	41	34	24	38	42	96	84	58	30	2	26	29	19	14	13
No	-	-	~	~	-	с	7	7	24	10	-	-	~	9	5	2	~	-
Type	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Local Reduced Sandy ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware
Context	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004
Plot	3	3	r	т	n	e	т	ε	т	r	З	3	r	3	з	ю	4	4

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Note
4	1004	Yorkshire Gritty ware	2	11	2	Base	Ho ll ow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Buff fabrics, abundant quartz, one sherd w/ grey core
4	1004	Yorkshire Gritty ware	~	8	٢	SB	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Grey fabric w/ buff ext margin
4	1004	Yorkshire Gritty ware	2	13	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Grey w/ grey to dull orange margins; sparser quartz than normal
	1011	Yorkshire Gritty ware	٢	3	1	SB	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Buff fabric w/ abundant quartz up to 1mm
	1015	Local Reduced Sandy ware	1	4	۲	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	Soft, dark grey reduced fabric w/ moderate, well- sorted quartz up to 0.5mm
	1015	Yorkshire Gritty ware	~	32	1	Base	Ho ll ow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Very coarse YG w/ abundant sub-angular quartz up to 2mm
	1015	Yorkshire Gritty ware	~	2	-	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext	C13th	Pale grey fabric w/ quartz & rounded red grit up to 0.5mm
	1017	Yorkshire Gritty ware	-	43	-	Base/BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	As YG but thicker than normal and w/ abundant sub-angular quartz up to 1mm
	1019	Micaceous Sandy ware	-	18	-	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Late Medieval?	Resembles a Reduced Greenware type but w/ fine muscovite
	1021	Local Reduced Gritty ware	1	1	1	SB	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Black fabric w/ thin buff int margin; abundant angular quartz up to 1mm
	1021	Yorkshire Gritty ware	-	16	1	Base	Jar/CP	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Abundant quartz w/ black grit; sooted & burnt ext; typical thin walled vessel cf Hillam type ware
	1021	Yorkshire Gritty ware	٢	7	۲	SB	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Typical hard, dense YG type ware
	1044	Reduced Greenware	٢	9	1	SB	Hollow ware	Green glaze int & ext	LC13th – C15th	Fine sandy fabric, mainly reduced
	1044	U/ID	1	2	1	SB	Ho ll ow ware	Discoloured glaze int & ext	Early modern/recent	Heavily secondarily burnt
	1044	Yorkshire Gritty ware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Patchy splash glaze on rim	LC11th – C13th	Sharply everted rim w/ flat top & pointed lip; reduced core w/ oxidised int & ext margins; abundant quartz up to 1.2mm
	1044	Yorkshire Gritty ware	٢	3	Ļ	Sa	Hollow ware	Thin misfired green glaze ext	LC11th – C13th	Typical gritty fabric
	1047	Local Oxidised Gritty ware	-	3	1	Sa	Ho ll ow ware	Rilled ext	LC11th – C13th	Quartz & red grit in a soft orange body
	1047	Yorkshire Gritty ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Orange gritty fabric w/ buff int & ext margins
	1053	Reduced Sandy ware	1	18	1	BS	Ho ll ow ware	Thin patchy green g l aze ext	C13th – C15th	Fine grey reduced fabric
	1060	Buff Sandy ware	٢	3	-	SB	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Fine buff sandy fabric w/ abundant fine quartz
	1060	Late Medieval Sandy ware	2	40	1	Sa	Ho ll ow ware	Patchy brown glaze ext	C15th – C16th	Hard, dense orange fabric w/ abundant rounded quartz up to 0.5mm & sparse black grit
	1060	Local Gritty ware	1	8	1	Base	Jar	Patchy dull green glaze ext	LC11th – C13th	
	1060	Local Gritty ware	٢	30	Ļ	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Short, angular diamond-profiled rim; dense fabric w/ abundant quartz grit; reduced core w/ dull red surfaces

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Plot	Context	Iype	٥	٨t	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	NOLE
	1060	Local Oxidised Sandy ware	~	7	~	BS	Hollow ware	Misfired glaze ext	LC11th – C13th	Du ll orange fabric w/ quartz & sparse red grit
	1060	Oxidised Sandy ware	-	ი	-	BS	Hollow ware	Red slip ext	C12th – C15th	Hard, dense quartz tempered sandy ware; unidentified type
	1060	Oxidised Sandy ware	٢	3	+	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green friable glaze ext	Medieval	Pale orange to buff sandy fabric w/ fine quartz up to 0.1mm
	1060	Reduced Sandy ware	1	9	+	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Black sandy fabric w/ sparse/moderate poorly sorted sub-angular quartz grit, 0.2mm – 1mm
	1060	Yorkshire Gritty ware	2	18	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Typical range of variation in buff gritty fabrics
	1060	Yorkshire Gritty ware	-	7	-	Shoulder	Jar	Rilled shoulder	LC11th – C13th	
	1060	Yorkshire Gritty ware	-	10	-	Shoulder	Jar	Rilled shoulder; spots of glaze ext; ?splashed	LC11th – C13th	Slightly finer than normal YG type ware
	1060	Yorkshire Gritty ware	~	17	-	Base	Hollow ware	Spots of splashed glaze on underside	LC11th – C13th	Buff to grey gritty fabric w/ abundant quartz grit
	1061	Oxidised Gritty ware	-	2	-	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Heavily abraded orange fabric w/ moderate, well- sorted quartz up to 1mm
	1061	Oxidised Gritty ware	-	5	-	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy dark glaze ext	LC11th – C13th	Abundant quartz up to 1mm, occasionally larger, sparse fine round red grit
	1061	Oxidised Sandy ware	-	-	-	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	Fine bright orange sandy fabric w/ abundant fine quartz
	1061	Oxidised Sandy ware	~	-	-	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	C13th	Fine orange sandy fabric w/ fine quartz
	1061	Yorkshire Gritty ware	-	41	-	Rim	Jar	Thin patchy green glaze ext; finger imps int	LC11th – C13th	Distinctive lid-seated rim; abundant sub-rounded quartz & rounded red grains up to 1mm
	1061	Yorkshire Gritty ware	1	7	-	Rim	Jar	Groove around top of inturned rim	LC11th – C13th	Light buff fabric w/ sub-rounded quartz & rounded red grit up to 0.5mm
	1061	Yorkshire Gritty ware	5	24	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Buff fabric w/ abundant quartz grit up to 1mm; three burnt ext
	1061	Yorkshire Gritty ware	5	17	5	BS	Ho ll ow ware	Green glaze ext	LC11th – C13th	Some variation in size & density of quartz grit
	1064	Hillam type ware	١	5	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Light buff fabric w/ quartz & red rock frags up to 1.5mm
	1064	Local Reduced Sandy ware	-	9	-	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C13th	Dark grey coarse sandy fabric w/ pale grey ext margin; abundant quartz up to 0.5mm, occasionally larger
	1064	Yorkshire Gritty ware	1	27	1	Rod handle	Jug	Patchy thin green glaze on handle	LC11th – C13th	Hard, dark grey fabric w/ orange to buff margins; abundant sub-angular quartz grit up to 1mm
	1064	Yorkshire Gritty ware	~	13	~	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Dense dark grey core w/ thin orange margins; sub-angular quartz up to 1mm
	1064	Yorkshire Gritty ware	۲	٢	-	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Pale orange to grey gritty fabric w/ quartz & black grit
	1067	Local Oxidised Gritty ware	4	5	4	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy clear glaze ext	LC11th – C13th	Heavily abraded orange fabric w/ moderate, well- sorted quartz up to 1mm

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Note	Soft orange fabric w/ moderate well sorted quartz up to 0.8mm	Pale grey YG fabric w/ abundant sub-angular quartz up to 1mm	h? Fine sandy grey fabric	th Buff to grey gritty fabrics	Small clubbed rim; dark grey core w/ pale orange th margins int & ext; abundant quartz & sparse round red grit	th Pale grey reduced YG fabric	00 Dark orange fabric; not typical of Cistercian ware	Short, everted funnel-shaped rim w/ round- sth capped rim; abundant quartz (0.4-1mm) in black body w/ red int & ext margins	sth Quartz grit in an orange body	h? Fine pale grey to orange sandy ware	Pale grey core, buff int & ext margins; abundant rounded quartz up to 0.5mm	Normal	Short, round-ca w/ buff int & e au	Grey core w/ angular qua	th Pale orange quartz gritted fabric	Normal	Sooted ext; grey core w/ buff margins; moderate quartz grit	Pulled spout; fine buff to pale grey sandy fabric w/ occasional grains up to 0,5mm	Fine p sc	Pale grey core, dull orange margins; moderate sth sub-rounded quartz up to 1mm; light sooting on underside	Dark grey reduced margins; normal (
Date range	LC11th – C13th	C13th	C13th – C14th?	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	c.1450 – c.1600	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	C13th – C14th?	C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	C13th	C13th	C12th – C13th	LC11th – C13th	LC11th – C13th
Decoration	U/Dec	Pale green glaze ext	Green glaze ext	U/Dec	U/Dec	Green glaze ext	Brown glaze int & ext	U/Dec	U/Dec	Thin clear glaze ext, flaky	Green glaze ext	U/Dec	Thin patchy pale green glaze ext; finger imps on rim	Pinched feet around base	U/Dec	Patchy clear/pale green glaze	Rilled ext; pale green glaze int	Sparse clear glaze ext	Clear glaze ext	U/Dec	Rilled shoulder
Form	Hollow ware	Ho ll ow ware	Hollow ware	Hollow ware	Jar	Hollow ware	Hollow ware	Jar	Hollow ware	Hollow ware	Hollow ware	Hollow ware	Jar	Jug/jar	Hollow ware	Ho ll ow ware	Hollow ware	bnr	Hollow ware	Jar/CP	Jar
Part	BS	BS	BS	BS	Rim	BS	BS	Rim	BS	BS	BS	BS	Rim	Base	Base	BS	BS	Rim/spout	BS	Base	BS
ENV	7	+	2	5	-	2	-	-	ю	-	-	ω	-	~	~	е	٢	٢	٢	-	~
¥t	ю	-	9	2	4	11	2	10	1	œ	-	22	21	28	4	5	5	4	2	6	4
Ŷ	7	-	2	5	.	2	-	-	ю	-	-	ø	-	-	-	e	-	-	-	.	-
Tvpe	Local Oxidised Gritty ware	Reduced Gritty ware	Reduced Sandy ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Cistercian type ware	Local Gritty ware	Local Oxidised Gritty ware	Oxidised Sandy ware	Yorkshire Gritty type ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty ware	Local Buff Sandy ware	Local Oxidised Sandy ware	Oxidised Gritty ware	Yorkshire Gritty type
Context	1067	1067	1067	1067	1067	1067	1068	1068	1068	1068	1068	1068	1068	1068	1068	1068	1068	1070	1070	1070	1070

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Note
1070	Yorkshire Gritty ware	-	10	-	Rim	Jar/CP	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Deep rectangular collared rim, internally bevelled lip; white/buff fabric w/ abundant sub-angular quartz & sparse black grit
1070	Yorkshire Gritty ware	٢	14	-	Base	Jar/CP	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Sooted ext; typical YG quartz tempered fabric
1070	Yorkshire Gritty ware	ø	46	∞	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Typical range of variation in buff to grey quartz tempered fabrics; some sooting ext
1070	Yorkshire Gritty ware	ю	29	т	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green glaze ext	LC11th – C13th	Reduced grey YG type fabric
1071	Late Medieval Sandy ware	2	26	2	BS	Hollow ware	Sparse streaks of dark glaze ext	Late Medieval	Hard, dense grey fabric w/ abundant quartz 0.2mm – 1mm
1071	Yorkshire Gritty ware	-	-	-	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy yellow glaze ext	LC11th – C13th	White gritty fabric w/ thin pale grey core; abundant angular quartz & red grit up to 1mm
1078	Cistercian ware	-	2	-	BS	Cup/tyg	White pipeclay design ext	c.1450 — c.1600	
1078	Humberware DJ	-	9	-	Base	Drinking jug	U/Dec	C14th – C15th	
1078	Late Medieval Sandy ware	-	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C15th – C16th	Fine dull orange sandy fabric
1078	Oxidised Gritty ware	-	5	-	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Bright orange fabric w/ abundant quartz up to 1mm, occasionally up to 2mm
1078	Oxidised Sandy ware	3	3	З	Flakes	U/ID	N/A	C13th - C15th	Possibly Humberware
1078	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Bright orange sandy fabric w/ abundant fine quartz sand
 1078	Yorkshire Gritty ware	۲	20	-	Rim	Jar	Shallow groove around top of square rim	LC11th – C13th	Sub-square sectioned clubbed rim; buff fabric w/ abundant quartz up to 1mm, occasionally larger
1078	Yorkshire Gritty ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Grey core w/ dull orange int & ext margins; abundant quartz
1078	Yorkshire Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	LC11th – C13th	Pale orange fabric w/ sub-angular quartz & rounded red grit up to 2mm, mainly finer
1078	Yorkshire Gritty ware	e	7	e	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Quartz tempered sandy ware
1078	Yorkshire Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext	LC11th – C13th	
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Note: context 1064 is the same as context 408 from the evaluatio	
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Appendix 6: Early Ceramic Building Material List

Catalogue

Context	Comments
1028	One fragment of CBM of unrecognizable form, 2g, Fabric TZ01.81.
	One fragment of CBM, possible from a brick with a burnt surface, possibly for a diaper
	pattern, 2g, Fabric TZ01.81.
	One fragment of CBM of unrecognizable form, water worn. 26 g Fabric TZ11.82
1030	Three fragments of CBM of unrecognizable form, worn.31g, Fabric TZ11.82.
1054	One fragment of CBM of unrecognizable form, 1g, Fabric TZ01.81.

Fabrics

TZ01.81



This is a soft CBM fabric which has a reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) core with reddish yellow (5YR6/6) to grey (5YR6/1) surfaces. It has an irregular fracture and powdery feel. It has inclusions of sparse iron stone and lime at 0.4mm with common fine silver mica.

Plate 1 TZ01.81 x10

TZ11.82



This is a hard CBM fabric which is light red (10R 7/6) in colour with lenses of white clay. It has a fine to irregular fracture and powdery feel. It has inclusions of moderate white quartz at 0.4 mm and sparse clay pellets up to 1.3mm with some torn stone.

Appendix 7: Conservation Assessment for Metal Finds

Iron

X-ray	RF	Context	Assessment
8244		408	Labelled as Fe object x2. Fragment of iron horseshoe in two joining fragments. The object is covered in thin black corrosion products with encrusted soil. The break at one end is fresh but appears to be physical rather than caused by active corrosion, as the object generally appears to be stable. The X-ray shows the metal core of the object to be completely mineralised, though two square nail holes are clearly visible. The fragment is too small to warrant further investigation. Overall condition is fair.
			Recommendation: no further work required.
8244		416	Labelled as Fe object x2. Two largely complete iron nails covered with thin orange brown corrosion products and encrusted soil. Relatively fresh break to the end of the larger of the two and the smaller is bent at a right angle near the head. The X-ray shows the metal core of the larger, straight nail to be largely intact thought with some mineralisation of the edges, the bent nail is almost completely mineralised. Overall condition is good. Recommendation: no further work required.
8244		1004 plot 4	Labelled as Fe object x1. Complete small nail densely covered with encrusted soil and stable orange brown corrosion products. The X-ray shows the metal core to be present but with mineralisation at the edges. Coverall condition is good. Recommendation: no further work required.
8244		1004 plot 3	Labelled as Fe objs x11. Bag contains 10 iron objects: One possible wedge, one possible horseshoe fragment, three fiddle key type nails, three nails and two probable nail fragments. All the objects are in similar good condition: covered with stable orange brown corrosion products and encrusted soil. The X-ray shows all the metal cores to be heavily mineralised but with some metal surviving in all but the smallest fragment. Recommendation: no further work required.
8244		1004 plot 2	Labelled as Fe obj x1. Iron probable strip fragment or possible strap end covered with reddish brown corrosion products and encrusted soil. One corner has surface flaking probably due to active corrosion, but overall the object appears stable. X-ray shows the metal core to be almost completely mineralised, with possibly one end showing signs of being a strap end terminal. Recommendations: investigate cross-section to aid identification (est 2 hrs).
8244		1067 Plot 3	Labelled as Fe object. Undiagnostic object, probable nail shank, encrusted with reddish brown iron corrosion products and soil. No evidence for active corrosion, object is stable. X-ray shows the core to be entirely mineralised, and voided in places. Fair to poor condition. Recommendations: no further work required

Lead alloy

X-ray	ŔF	Context	Assessment
N/A		1004 Plot 3	Labelled as Pb x2. Two lead objects: one washer and one sheet fragment. Both are stable and covered with grey corrosion products although the sheet fragment has a slightly fragile crazed surface with spots of damage as well as fragile edges. Overall condition is fair to good.
0044		4000	Recommendation: no further work required.
8244		1030	Labelled as metal object x1. Observation under magnification and the X-ray image confirms this to be a lead object. It is a small dome with broken edges showing white and red corrosion products which are fragile. There is also associated cracking. Overall condition is fair to poor. Recommendation: no further work required.

Copper X-ray	RF	Context	Assessment
8244		408 Ex	Labelled as Cu alloy. Copper alloy strip, somewhat bent up and covered with a thin stable mid-green and black patina and patches of soil. Edges are fragile but the object
			is generally in good condition. The X-ray shows the metal core to be thin but even.
8244		1004	Recommendation: no further work required. Labelled as coin x1. Complete copper alloy coin covered with thin dark green corrosion
0244		plot 3	products; the edges are fragile and show some areas of damage with associated powdery potentially active corrosion. X-ray shows the metal core to be thin, pitted and worn. Overall condition is fair. The object was investigated immediately to aid with dating of the site. This was done using a scalpel and other small handtools. The object was coated with Incralac to afford some protection against future active corrosion but it is important to store the object in an environment of <35% RH. The images below show the object before and after treatment.
			0mm 5 10 15.* 20
8244		1004 plot 4	Copper alloy pin head. The object has some areas of intact black patina but large areas are actively corroding and covered with powdery light green corrosion products, though the object is still intact. Relatively fresh break to the shank. X-ray shows the metal core to be fairly solid, suggesting some lead content to the alloy. Overall condition is fair to poor. Recommendation: no further work required.

Context	В	S	J	Μ	7	6	5	4		T/Con	Bur	Χ	Μ4	Rim	Comments
312		1					1		1	1					
1003			1			1			1						Stem stamp
1003		1			1				1	2					
1004				1	1				1	1					Cut end
1009		1				1			1						
1009		1					1		1		1				
1009		1						1	1	3					
1010		4					4		4						
1010		1						1	1						
1010			1					1	1	6					
1019		1					1		1						
1019		1				1			1	2					
1038		1					1		1	1					
1044		1						1	1	1					
1073		1			1				1	1	1				
Total		15	2	1	3	3	8	4	18	18					

Appendix 8: Clay Tobacco Pipe List

Appendix 9: List of macro-slags recovered (weight in grams)

Context	Smith Slag Count	Smith Weight	HL Count	HL Weight	Fired clay Count	Fired clay weight	Cinder Count	Cinder Weight	Fe metal Count	Fe metal Weight
1004	2	30							1	25
1030							1	1		
1046							1	5		
1064	~	128							+	17
1070	~	5								
1076	5	8			~	2				
1078						0			1	30
Total		171				2		6		72

HL = hearth lining

Appendix 10: List of magnetic fractions from the flot programme

Context	Sample Num	HS?	Flake?	Sphed?	SSL wt
1005	20	n			
1007	21	n			
1011	22	n			
1015	23	у	у		
1017	24	n			
1019	25	у	у	у	
1021	26	n			
1023	27	n			
1025	28	n			
1027	29	n			
1030	30	n			
1032	31	у	у	у	
1034	32	n			
1036	33	n			
1040	34	у	у		
1060	35	n			
1064	37	n			
1066	36	n			
1068	38	у	у		
1070	39	у	у	у	
1077	40	n			
1078	41	у	у	у	

(Note: Sample Num - flot sample number. HS? - is hammerscale present? Flake? - is flake hammerscale present? Sphed? - is spheroidal hammerscale present. SSL wt. - weight of smithing slag recovered from larger sieve sized sample)

Appendix 11: Slags and residues classifications

Diagnostic Ferrous Slags and Residues

Smithing slag – randomly shaped pieces of iron silicate slag generated by the smithing process. In general slag is described as smithing slag unless there is good evidence to indicate that it derived from the smelting process.

Hearth bottom – a plano-convex accumulation of iron silicate slag formed in the smithing hearth.

Metal – metallic iron fragments, that lack a distinctive morphology of an artefact and may be fragments e.g. of bloom, the raw metal extracted from the furnace.

Hammer scale – there are two forms of hammer scale, flake and spheroidal. During heating a piece of iron may develop a thin skin of scale, which is predominantly iron oxide. This will break from the metal during hammering, and normally falls to the ground as small (usually less than 5 mm long) fishscale - like flakes. During fire welding, the mechanical joining of two pieces of metal at high temperature, the surfaces to be joined will have been cleaned by the addition of a flux (usually sand). The flux reacts with any scale present to form a thin film of liquid slag. When the pieces are hammered together the slag is expelled, and during flight forms balls of liquid slag (<10 mm diameter) and freeze. Both these microslags are generated during smithing, and are normally deposited in the working area (around the anvil). The presence of hammer scale is therefore a strong indicator that smithing (primary or secondary) was carried out on the site. Their small size precludes their hand recovery, and they are usually recovered during soil sample sieving (for environmental data).

Non-Diagnostic Slags and Residues

Hearth or furnace lining – the clay lining of an industrial hearth, furnace or kiln that has a vitrified or slagattacked face. It is not possible to distinguish between furnace and hearth lining.

Fired clay – fired clay lacks the vitrified surface of hearth or furnace lining.

Cinder – high silica-content slag that can either be formed as described above or by high temperature reaction between silica and ferruginous material. It can be considered either a non-diagnostic slag or a diagnostic slag depending on its iron content and morphology.

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Appendix 12: Animal Bone List

Context	Cattle	Horse	Pig	Sheep/ goat	Sheep	Dog	Cat	Domestic fowl	Domestic goose	Roe deer	cf <u>.</u> rabbit	Fallow deer	Large mammal	Small mammal	Total
S/N													-		-
216	12		4	4		. 	2			-			60	ю	87
312														-	~
408	4		Ļ	3			٦						4		13
416	1			3	1		٦							2	8
1003											1				-
1003	-														-
1003	3			1									3	1	8
1004	18	6	1	3	3		1						45	2	82
1004	5		2	1				Ļ					21	3	33
1004						1									٢
1004				Ļ											١
1004	31	12	7	17	1		2		1	۱			102	5	179
1004	2	1	9	1									28	1	39
1004	1			1											2
1007		1													٦
1010													1		٢
1013													1	2	3
1015	1	1													2
1017	2	1	2											1	9
1019				3									4	1	8
1021	1													8	6
1021	1												1	7	6
1025	1														1
1027			1										4		5
1028	6			2									19	4	
1028 or 1030	5			۲									27	č	36
1030	, L)	51

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Note: context 1064 is the same as context 408 from the evaluation

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Appendix 13: Environmental Samples Index

Sample	Context	Volume	Description
-		(litres)	
20	1005	20	Fill of pit [1006]
21	1007	3	Fill of pit [1008]
22	1011	1	Fill of pit [1012]
23	1015	30	Fill of pit [1016]
24	1017	20	Fill of pit [1018]
25	1019	40	Fill of pit [1020]
26	1021	50	Fill of pit [1022]
27	1023	10	Fill of ditch [1024]
28	1025	30	Fill of ditch [1026]
29	1027	60	Lower fill of ditch [1029]
30	1030	40	Fill of pit [1031]
31	1032	10	Fill of posthole [1033]
32	1035	20	Lower fill of ditch [1029]
33	1036	20	Fill of ditch [1037]
34	1040	10	Fill of pit [1041]
35	1060	70	Fill of ditch [1059]
36	1066	5	Fill of pit [1065]
37	1064	10	Fill of linear ditch [1063] (note: [1063] is the same
	(same		as [409] from the evaluation)
	as		
	context		
	408)		
38	1068	15	Fill of linear ditch [1067]
39	1070	20	Fill of pit [1069]
40	1076	2	Fill of linear [1077]
41	1078	35	Fill of pit [1079]
42	1028	1	Charcoal lense between 1028 and 1035 in ditch [1029]

Volume and contents of retents	Key: + = 1-9, ++ = 10-20, +++ = 21-50, ++++ = >	51)
--------------------------------	---	-----

Sample number	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Charred organic	++++	++++	+++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++
Uncharred organic	+											
Mieralised organic								+				
Bone (not specified)	+	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Bone (burnt)												
Mollusc		+	+									
Chert								+				
Flint								+				
Pottery (medieval)	+		+									+
Pottery (post- medieval)			+			+						
Pottery (not specified)	+			+								
Clay tobacco pipe												+
Ceramic building material	++++					++		+	+			
Lime mortar	+		+			++++						
Coal		++				++++						
Industrial residue												
Slag												
Potash						+						
Glass						+						
Bead?												
Iron nail												
Metal (unidentified)	++++			++	+++				+++	+++	++	++++

Sample number	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Charred organic	++	+++	++++	++++	++++	+++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++
Uncharred organic						+	++	+			
Mieralised organic	+					+					+
Bone (not specified)		+		+	++		+++	+++	++	+++	++
Bone (burnt)	+					++					
Mollusc			+			+	+		+		
Chert											
Flint	+				+					+	
Pottery (medieval)			+	+	+	+	++	+		+	
Pottery (post-											
medieval)											
Pottery (not											
specified)											
Clay tobacco pipe											
Ceramic building	+		+		+	+	+	+		+	
material											
Lime mortar			+		++		+	+	++	++	
Coal							++++		++	+++	
Industrial residue	+			+		+++		+			
Slag			+								
Potash			+		++		+		+	+	
Glass			+				+			+	
Bead?										+	
Iron nail										+	
Metal (unidentified)		++		++++							

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						7	<u>ح</u> ص	۲		± >	
stnəmmoƏ	Cereal grain highly abraded.	Contains uncharred (Calluna sp) roots ++	Contains single grains of oat and barley.	Cereal grains were heavily abraded.	Contains 3 oats. Cereal grains heavily abraded.	Contains one indeterminate cereal grain and cinders.	Contains two oat grains, 1 bread wheat grain and barley grains. All cereal grains are heavil abraded.	Contains 1 oat and 1 indeterminate cereal grain Grains very fragmentary.	Archaeologically sterile.	Contains > 30 hulled barley grains, 1 bread whea and 10 oats. All cereal grains were very poorl preserved.	Contains 15 oats, 33 barley grains and 1 bread wheat. All cereal grains were heavily abraded. Fungal sclerotia +
Material available fo SMA	No	٥N	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		Yes	Yes
Charcoal Max size (cm)*	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	٦	<0.5	0.5		<0.1		<0.1	~
Charcoal Quantity	‡	+	++	++++	++++	+		++		+++	+ + + +
other plant remains	c.f. gall, 2 small indeterminate weed seeds - highly fragmented	c.f. <i>Vicia fabia</i>								Linum usitatissimum + (flax), Rumex sp +	Brassica/Sinapis sp. seed +, Carex sp + c.f. Rosaeceae sp+,
Cerealia indet.	+			+		+		+			
.Triticumsp.							+			+	+
θηοιάθιν πυθργο Π			+		+		+			+ + +	+ + +
.qs6n9vA			+		+		+	+		‡	++
Feature	Fill of pit [1006]	Fill of pit [1008]	Fill of pit [1012]	Fill of pit [1016]	Fill of pit [1018]	Fill of pit [1020]	Fill of pit [1022]	Fill of ditch [1024]	Fill of ditch [1026]	Lower fill of ditch [1029]	Fill of pit [1031]
(Im) IoV folf IsfoT	100	10				5	പ	5	2	10	20
Tontext Number	1005	1007	1011	1015	1017	1019	1021	1023	1025	1027	1030
Sample Number	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Context Number Total flot Vol (ml) Total flot Vol (ml) Feature Avenasp. Other plant remains (cm)* Charcoal Quantity Charcoal Max size (cm)* Material available fo SMA		100 Context Number 101 Total flot Vol (ml) 102 Total flot Vol (ml) 103 Total flot Vol (ml) 104 Total flot Vol (ml) 105 Total flot Vol (ml) 106 Total flot Vol (ml) 107 Total flot Vol (ml) 108 Total flot Vol (ml) 109 Fillof pit [1006] 109 Fillof pit [1006] 100 Fillof pit [1006] 101 Fillof pit [1006] 101	101 100 Feature 103 Context Number 103 Context Number 103 Material available for 103 Trificumsp. 103 Trificumsp. 103 Trificumsp. 104 Trificumsp. 105 Trificumsp. 106 Trificumsp. 107 Trificumsp. 108 Trificumsp. 109 Trificumsp. 101 Trificumsp. 102 Trificumsp. 103 Trificumsp. 104 Trificumsp. 105 Trificumsp. 106 Trificumsp. 107 Trificumsp. 108 Trificumsp. 109 Trificumst. 110 Trificumst. 110 Trificumst. <th>101 100 1</th> <th>101 10 100 Fill of pit [100] Total flot Vol (ml) 101 101 100 Total flot Vol (ml) 101 100 Till of pit [100] 101 100 Till of pit [100] 101 101 Seeds - highly 101 10 Total flot Plant remains 11 11 10 11 11 10 11 11 10 11 11 10 11 11 10 11 11 10 11 11 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11</th> <th>101 1</th> <th>1000000000000000000000000000000000000</th> <th>1001 101 101 101 <t< th=""><th>1000000000000000000000000000000000000</th><th>Image: contract of the contrac</th></t<></th>	101 100 1	101 10 100 Fill of pit [100] Total flot Vol (ml) 101 101 100 Total flot Vol (ml) 101 100 Till of pit [100] 101 100 Till of pit [100] 101 101 Seeds - highly 101 10 Total flot Plant remains 11 11 10 11 11 10 11 11 10 11 11 10 11 11 10 11 11 10 11 11 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	101 1	1000000000000000000000000000000000000	1001 101 101 101 <t< th=""><th>1000000000000000000000000000000000000</th><th>Image: contract of the contrac</th></t<>	1000000000000000000000000000000000000	Image: contract of the contrac

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	Raterial available for SMA SMA comments	Yes Contains 9 oat grains.	Yes Contains 8 indeterminate cereal grains, 4 oats, 3 bread wheat and 3 barley grains.	No Contains snail shell +, modern roots +, two oats and 1 indeterminate cereal grain. Cereal grains were all heavily abraded.	Yes Contains three oat grains and two bread wheat grains.	Yes Uncharred Rubus sp.seed +	No Contains coal fragments ++	Yes Contains 3 oat grains, 1 bread wheat (<i>Triticum</i> aestivum) and slag fragments +	No Contains cinders ++, uncharred roots ++, and one bread wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>) grain	No Cereal grain highly abraded.	No Contains snail shell +, cinders ++ and coal fragments ++	No Contains coal fragments ++, oat fragments + and several bread wheat ++. Cereal grain preservation was very poor.
	(mo))											
	Charcoal Max size		<0.1	<0.1	~	~	<0.1 1	~	<0.1	<0.5		0.5
	Charcoal Quantity		+ +	+	+ + +	+ + +	+	+	+ +	+ +		+ + +
	Other plant remains	Uncharred wood shavings, bark ++++, <i>Carex</i> sp. +							Galium aparine +	c.f. <i>Veronica</i> sp.		Raphanus raphanistrum siliqua +, Linum usitatissimum +, Brassica/ Sinapsis seed +
	Cerealia indet.			+						+		
Jrain	.qsmuɔitinT		+		+			+	+			+
Cereal grain	әлғділү тиәрлоң		+									
	.qssnəvA	‡	+	+	+			+				+
	Feature	Fill of posthole [1033]	Lower fill of ditch [1029]	Fill of ditch [1037]	Fill of pit [1041]	Fill of ditch [1059]	Fill of Pit [1065]	Fill of linear/ ditch [1063]	Fill of linear/ ditch [1067]	Fill of pit [1069]	Fill of linear/slot [1077]	Fill of pit [1079]
	(Im) IoV tolî IstoT	100	5	5	40	5	25	10	50	25	15	30
	Context Number	1032	1035	1036	1040	1060	1066	1064	1068	1070	1076	1078
	Sample Number	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41

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	comments	Contains 2 oat grains and two highly abraded indeterminate cereal grains.			
)(Material available fo SMA	Yes			
	Charcoal Max size (cm)*	~			
	Charcoal Quantity	+ + + +			
•	Other plant remains				
	Cerealia indet.	+			
grain	.qamuəünT				
Cereal grain	ηοι deum vulgare				
•	.qsɛnəvA	+			
	Feature	Charcoal lense at base of [1028]			
	(Im) lo¥ tolî lîstoT	30			
	Context Number	1028			
<u> </u>	Sample Number	42			

(*Note: charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating)

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