

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT
THE PINES, THORNTON LE STREET,
NORTH YORKSHIRE**



**CS Archaeology
October 2007**

On behalf of: Mr W Stockdale and Mrs JA Stockdale-Garbutt
The Pines
Thornton Le Street
Northallerton
North Yorkshire

National Grid Reference (NGR): SE 41364 86321

Project No: 011

Prepared and illustrated by: Chris Scurfield

Pottery Assessment: Dr C G Cumberpatch

Timing: Fieldwork September 2007
Report October 2007

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1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report is in response to a condition placed on Scheduled Monument Consent by English Heritage (17/3/2007: Monument No. 31348) and on a condition from North Yorkshire County Council (Planning Application No.07/01256/FUL). These permit development to proceed subject to the approval of a written scheme of archaeological works (Appendix 1).
- 1.1 These conditions were imposed because the Proposed Development Area (PDA) is situated within a Scheduled Monument and could impact on archaeological deposits of national significance.
- 1.2 The watching brief was undertaken for proposed parking south-west of The Pines, and for an extension onto the south-east gable wall. The site strip of the parking area revealed a continuation of an extant earthwork and the trench for the extensions revealed a small medieval ditch/furrow. The pottery assessment has confirmed the presence of medieval Tees Valley ware from the late medieval period (13th to 14th centuries).

2. INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The settlement of Thornton Le Street (**Figure 1**) lies towards the centre of North Yorkshire just off the A167 between Northallerton (8.4kms north) and Thirsk (4.3 kms south).
- 2.2 The field work for this project took place between the 1st and 3rd October 2007 and was organised in response to a condition placed on Scheduled Monument Consent by English Heritage (17/3/2007: Monument No. 31348) and on a condition from North Yorkshire County Council (Planning Application No.07/01256/FUL) which permitted development to proceed subject to the approval of a written scheme of archaeological works (Appendix 1).
- 2.2 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) surrounds a dormer bungalow, The Pines, which was constructed during the 1960s. The PDA is a polygonal plot of land, 0.3 hectares, that is characterised by low lying land traditionally used for pastoral agriculture. The PDA features extant earthworks and is situated at the southern edge of the Scheduled Monument, centred on the National Grid Reference SE 41364 86321.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 During the Romano-British Period the PDA lay close to the line of Rycknild Street.
- 3.2 The PDA lies close to the centre of the shrunken medieval village of Thornton Le Street, between the Church of Saint Leonard, which dates from the late 12th century and the Old Hall, which probably also dates to the early post medieval period. Thornton Le Street is first mentioned in the Domesday Book (1086 AD). Today, the landscape character of the village is dominated by a series of prominent earthworks which include house platforms, embankments and causeways.
- 3.3 The Pines is a chalet style dormer bungalow which was built during the 1960s and was built amidst a series of ridge and furrow earthworks boundary banks and potential house platforms. No known previous archaeological interventions have occurred within the PDA or its immediate surrounding area.

4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The purpose of the watching brief was to record the archaeological resource. This record will establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the PDA in the areas outlined in **Figure 1**, and if suitable, samples will be collected for palaeo-environmental research.

5. METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 A watching brief was conducted for both the site strip and the trenches for the foundation of the south-east extension, following the methodology in the WSI (Appendix 1).
- 5.2 The site strip (Figure 2) and foundations (Figure 3) were excavated by mini-digger using a toothless ditching bucket, 1.75m wide. The site strip involved the removal of overlying topsoil, which revealed the upper surfaces of a number of archaeological deposits together with more recent made ground used to level up the garden. No contexts, other than the topsoil, were removed. The area was then recorded and covered by loose (unbonded) limestone base, the base deposit for a hard standing gravelled parking area.
- 5.3 Mechanical excavation by mini digger was used extremely judiciously, under constant archaeological supervision down to the required depths. For the site strip approximately 0.2-0.25m was removed and for the foundation trenches, 0.7 and 0.9m was excavated below the surface, at which point a hard sandy gravel, the natural, was encountered. The natural provided a suitable base upon which the new house foundations were laid.
- 5.4 Hand excavation was carried out across the linear feature [011], the complete trench section is recorded in Figure 4.
- 5.5 The archaeological contexts encountered were of limited archaeological potential and were therefore not used for environmental sampling.

6. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

6.1 Site Strip Area

- 6.1.1 The area of the site strip lay between The Pines and its south-west boundary fence (Figure 2).
- 6.1.2 Between 0.2-0.25m of topsoil was removed. This revealed spreads of re-deposited brown silty clay [005] mixed with inclusions of sandstone, brick, pantile and broken glazed drainage pipes [002]. A buried topsoil [004] was also revealed towards the centre of the site strip and flanking the bank [003]. The buried topsoil [004] has been interpreted as the pre-1960 ground level.
- 6.1.3 At the south-east of the site strip area, the formation level resulted in truncation of the topsoil and the underlying deposits were not revealed, and were left *in situ*.
- 6.1.4 Of particular significance was the continuation of the linear earthwork that probably represented a medieval boundary bank [003], but there was no evidence for an associated ditch. The top of the bank was scrapped off to an approximate depth of

0.05m. The bank material [003] consisted of a light brown sandy clay with rounded stone up to 0.03m in diameter.

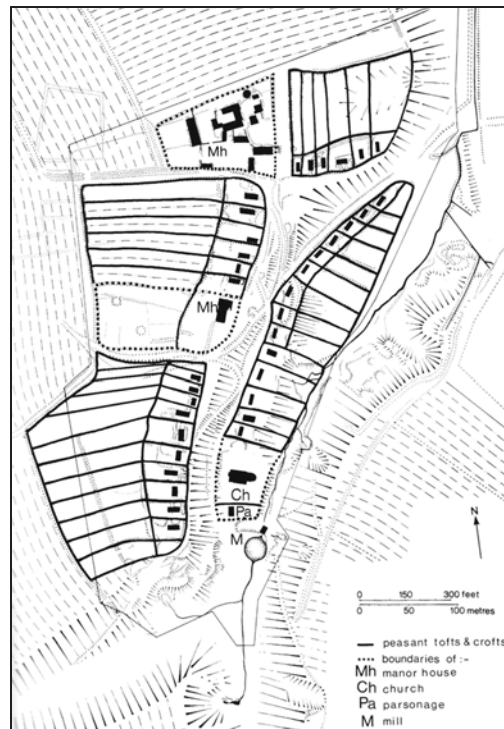
- 6.1.5 After the area was reduced it was covered in crushed limestone aggregate which formed the base of the car parking area.

6.2 Extension Area

- 6.2.1 This involved the excavation of three trenches that form a 'U' shaped plan abutting The Pines south-east gable (**Figure 3**): Trench 1 was aligned north-west/south-east, Trench 2 north-east/south-west and Trench 3 north-west/south-east
- 6.2.2 *Trench 1* (0.6 x 6.45m) extended to 0.75m below the surrounding ground surface. The deposits were relatively undisturbed and consisted of two layers of brown silty clay [007 and 008] of which [008] was a firmer, more consolidated context [008] beneath overlaying a compacted sandy gravel natural [009]. A number of pottery sherds were recovered from the spoil heap and were confidently associated with the lowered deposit [008] both through examination during the excavation and close examination of the soil which adhered to the pottery sherds. The pottery assessment has confirmed that these sherds are Tees Valley ware and were probably manufactured at Scarborough (Appendix 4). At the south-east end of Trench 1, 0.7m below the surface, a 0.5m wide linear feature [011] was revealed (**Plate 6**). A slot was hand excavated across the feature (**Figure 4: Plate 7**). This revealed a shallow dish shaped profile but no pottery was recovered. The linear feature [011] was filled by the overlying plough soil [008]. This was therefore interpreted as a deep plough furrow.
- 6.2.3 *Trench 2* (0.6 x 7.8m) contained the continuation of feature [011] and enabled the furrow to be traced 3.45m to the south-west. The feature terminated as a butt end half way down the trench where it shallowed towards the butt end. Interestingly the natural [009] rose up quite markedly, by up to 0.4m, with the lower compacted context [008] trailing out.
- 6.2.4 *Trench 3* (0.6 x 6.45m) contained no new features, the natural [009] lay some 0.8m below the surface but the intervening deposit [012] contained 35% round stone (cobbles) up to 0.35m in diameter. The cobbles were concentrated towards the lower interface of the clay [012] with the natural [009]. This deposit [012] was consistent throughout the trench.

7. CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The watching brief has recorded the nature and extent of a tantalisingly small section of the PDA.
- 7.2 The evidence for the linear feature in trenches 1 and 2, suggests it was caused by a plough probably breaking into a furrow on a south-west/north-east direction.
- 7.3 The presence of cobbles in trench 3 indicates a considerable accumulation and was probably associated with agricultural boundary bank or head row dividing the tofts (house) and crofts (adjacent enclosure). A possibly later field system that probably dates to the post medieval period is visible as a series of 'S' shaped, ridge and furrow earthworks across the eastern half of the PDA (Figure 1).
- 7.4 A similar medieval street plan was revealed during the research and excavations at Wharram Percy, East Yorkshire. The Wharram plan indicates a boundary bank to the rear of properties front onto the High Street. The evidence of the cobble concentration in Trench 1, and the increase in the natural, in Trench 2. This suggests a similar plan to medieval Thornton Le Street. The bank [003] at in the front garden of the pines would have marked the edge of the street with a similar bank to the rear delineating the agricultural land from the yard and provides some idea how the landscape was being organised.



Plan of Wharram Percy as it may have looked during the medieval period showing its arrangement of tofts and crofts

9. REFERENCES

9.1 *Bibliography*

Beresford, M & J, Hurst. 1993 *Wharham Percy Deserted Medieval Village*, Batsford

CS Archaeology. 2007 *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief at the Pines, Thornton Le Street, North Yorkshire*, unpublished report

Wrathmell, S. 1987 *The Pottery* In: G.A.B. Young *Excavations at Southgate, Hartlepool, Cleveland 1981-82*. **Durham Archaeological Journal** 3.

Wrathmell, S. 1990 *Pottery* In: R. Daniels *The development of Medieval Hartlepool: excavations at Church Close, 1984-85*. **Archaeological Journal** 147.

9.2 *Cartographic References*

c.2007, 1:1250 Ordnance Survey tile

2007, 1:250000 Ordnance Survey travel map

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many thanks to Mr W Stockdale and Mrs J A Stoochdale-Garbutt for commissioning the work and providing full access to the PDA and to Ms Sylvina Tilbury (NYCC) for her help and advice.



Plate 1 (Photo 36): Pre excavation view of the site strip area standing on the earthwork bank, looking south-east



Plate 2 (28): The site strip area, looking north-east



Plate 3 (30): The site strip area, looking north-west with the extant bank at the back of the picture



Plate 4 (32): Pre excavation view of the area of the extension, looking west



Plate 5 (6): Post Excavation view of Trench 1 south-west facing section, looking north-west



Plate 6 (15a): Pre excavation view of ditch [011], looking south west



Plate 7 (12): Post Excavation view of the Ditch [011], looking north-east



Plate 8 (9): Post Excavation view of Trench 3, looking north-west

Archaeological Watching Brief at The Pines, Thornton Le Street, North Yorkshire



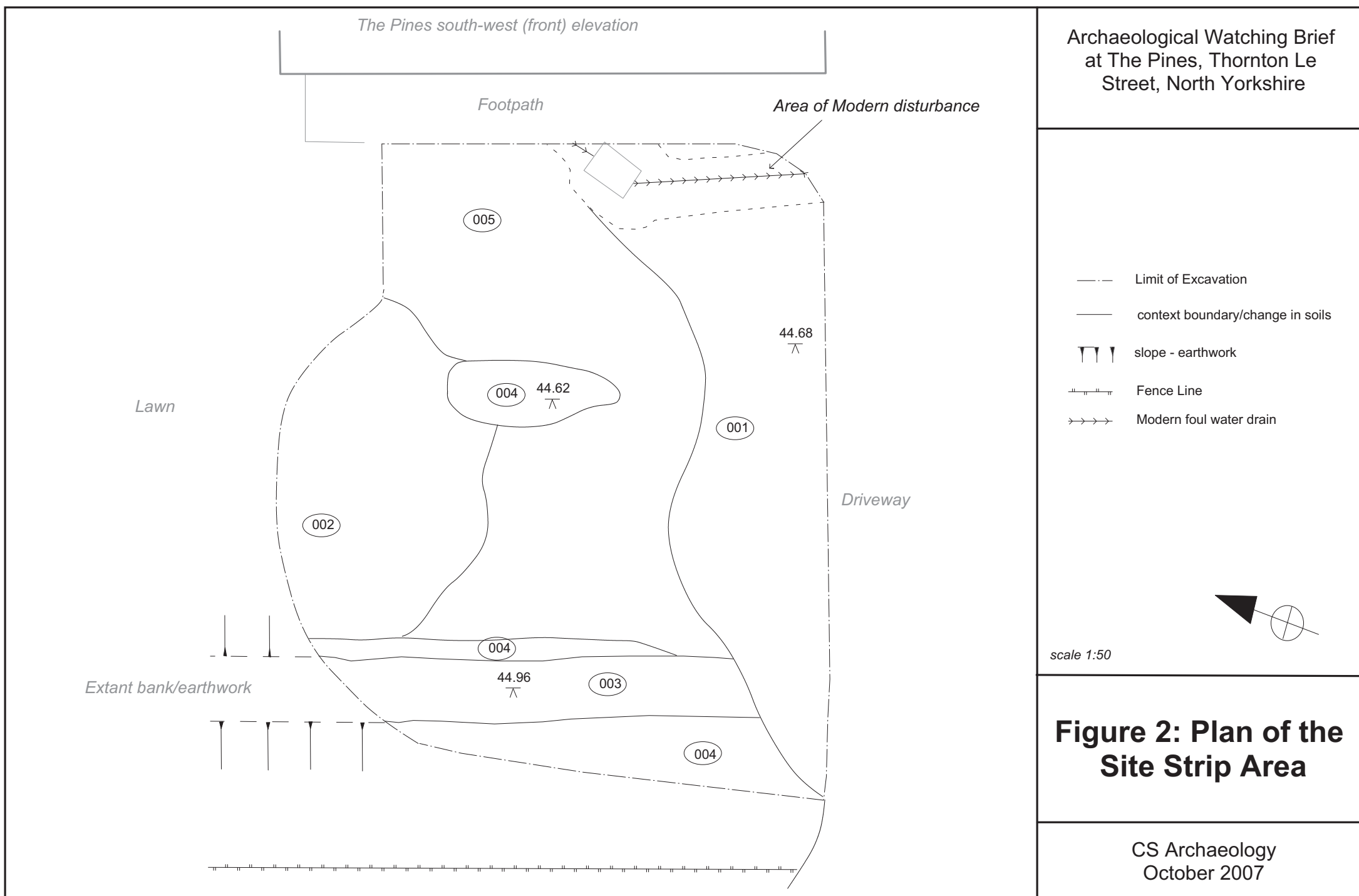
- Scheduled Monument Area
- PDA
- existing dwelling
- south-east extension
- site strip area

scale 1:1250







Figure 1: Location map

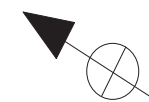
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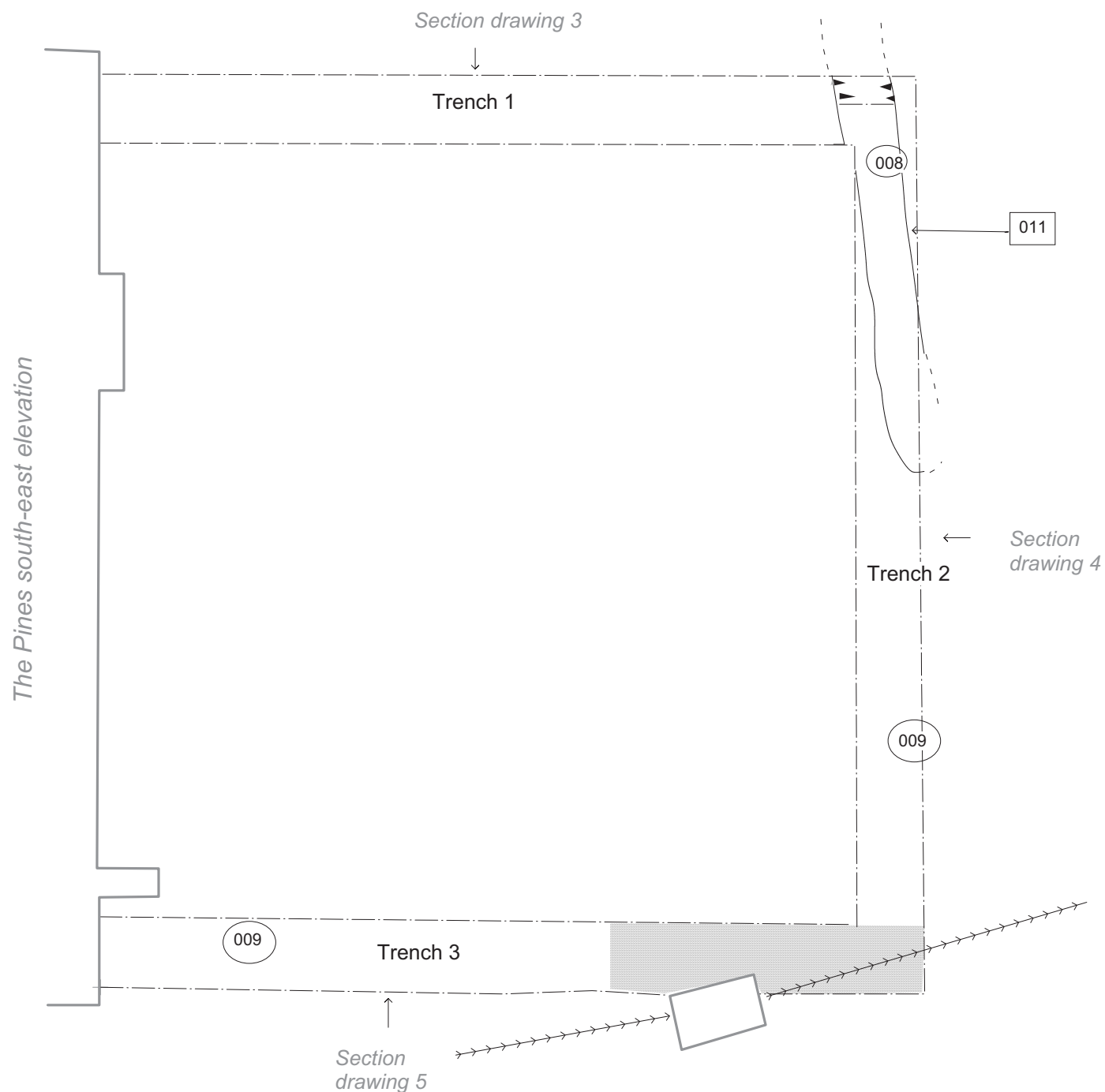
-  Limit of Excavation
-  context boundary/change in soils
-  Modern drainage pipe
-  Area not observed due to modern disturbance

scale 1:500



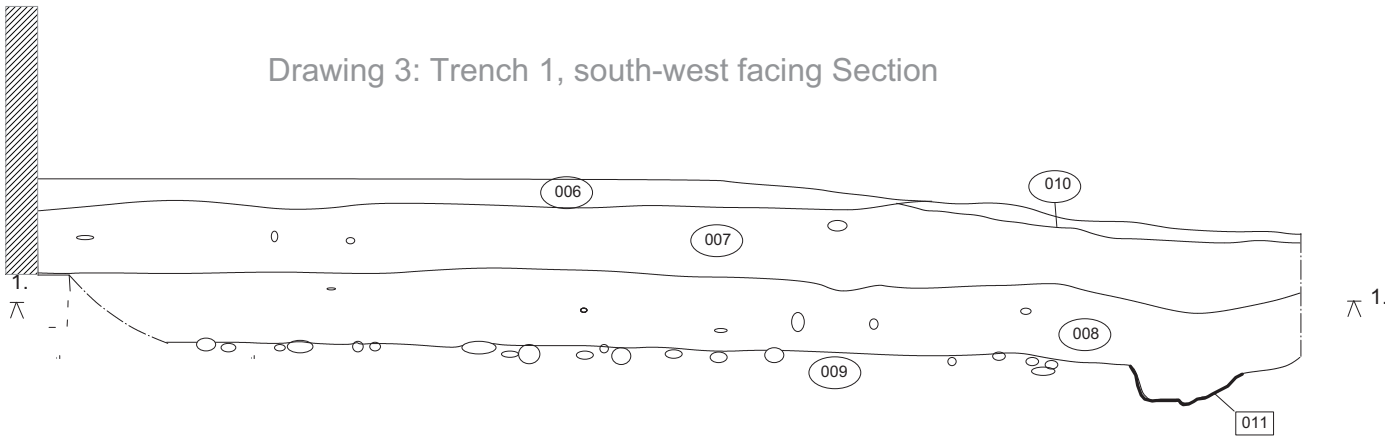
**Figure 3: Plan of the
Extension Area**

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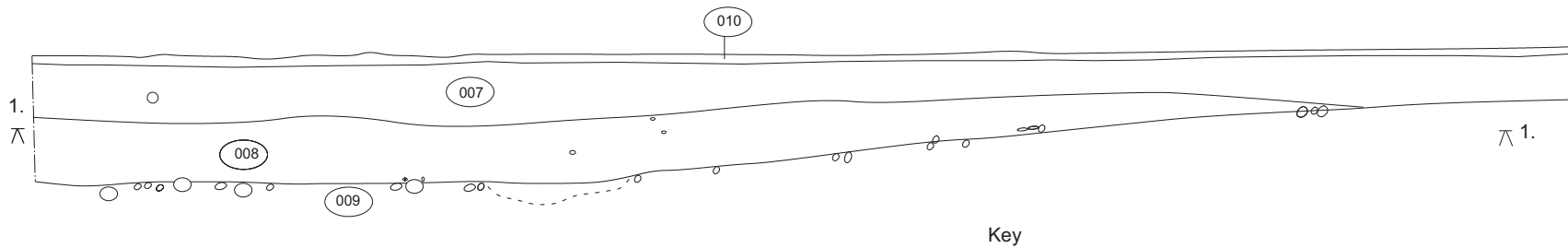


Archaeological Watching Brief
at The Pines, Thornton Le
Street, North Yorkshire

Drawing 3: Trench 1, south-west facing Section

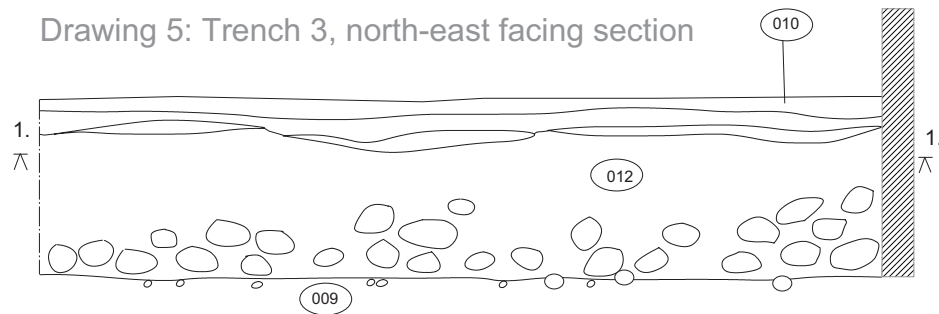






Drawing 4: Trench 2, north-west facing section



Key

Drawing 5: Trench 3, north-east facing section



-  Limit of Excavation
-  context boundary/change in soils
-  house wall
-  43.1m AOD

**Figure 4: Trench
Sections**

CS Archaeology
October 2007

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT THE
PINES, THORNTON LE STREET,
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

CS Archaeology

August 2007

0 SUMMARY

- 0.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is in response to a condition placed on Scheduled Monument Consent by English Heritage (17/3/2007: Monument No. 31348) and on a condition from North Yorkshire County Council (Planning Application No.07/01256/FUL) which permits development to proceed subject to an approved written scheme of archaeological works, which has to be agreed in writing before any works can take place.
- 0.2 This condition has been imposed because the Proposed Development Area (PDA) is situated within a Scheduled Monument could impact on archaeological deposits of national significance.
- 0.3 This WSI proposes that an archaeological watching brief is implemented to ascertain the nature of the archaeological resource which may be encountered during the site works.
- 0.4 The results from these archaeological works will provide a more detailed assessment of the PDAs archaeological resource.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Details

- 1.1.1 *Site Name:* The Pines
- 1.1.2 *Location:* Thornton Le Street, North Yorkshire.
- 1.1.3 *Status* Scheduled Monument (No. 31348)
- 1.1.4 *Grid reference:* SE 41364 86321
- 1.1.5 *Area of site (hectares):* c.0.3
- 1.1.6 *Purpose of the work:* to record the archaeological resource. This record will establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the PDA in the areas outlined in **Figure 1**, and if suitable, samples will be collected for palaeoenvironmental research.

1.2 Archaeological Background

- 1.2.1 During the Romano-British Period the PDA lay close to the line of Rycknild Street or as it is more locally known Cades Road.
- 1.2.2 The PDA lies close to the centre of the shrunken Medieval village of Thornton Le Street, between the Church of Saint Leonard, which dates from the late 12th century and the Old Hall, which probably dates to the early Post Medieval period. Thornton Le Street is first mentioned in the Domesday Book (1086 AD). Today, the landscape character of the village is dominated by a series of prominent earthworks which include house platforms, embankments and causeways.
- 1.2.3 It is likely that the work will encounter archaeological deposits which will date from the Medieval/Post Medieval period. There is also potential for Romano-British deposits.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 This WSI represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to both mitigate and enable an assessment of the impact of development proposal on the archaeological resource of the PDA. This is in accordance with local plan policies and the national Planning Policy Guidance, Note 16 on Archaeology and the Planning, 1990. Because the PDA lies within a Scheduled Monument (Number 31348). This WSI has been written in response to conditions placed Scheduled Monument Consent and North Yorkshire County Council Consent (Ref. 07/01256/FUL).

- 1.3.2 There is one condition for archaeological work this is to prepare a WSI that will in the form of an archaeological watching brief. The watching brief will apply to all below ground works in the garden of The Pines (except the existing dwelling and its associated patio to the north-east elevation). In particular an area of hard standing is to be constructed to the south-west of the existing dwelling and a two storey extension to its south-east elevation.

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of this programme of archaeological work was to gather sufficient information to establish presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Watching Brief

- 3.1.1 It is proposed to carry out a watching brief of the site strip and foundation excavation operations.
- 3.1.2 This project will be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 2001).
- 3.1.3 CS Archaeology will ensure that services are located prior to excavation by means of site plans.
- 3.1.4 The overburden such as turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials will be removed by a mechanical excavator using a toothless or ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation will be used extremely judiciously, under constant archaeological supervision down to a required depth of around 1.2m below the present surface.
- 3.1.5 The removed material will be scanned using a metal detector under archaeological supervision ensuring that all metal finds are located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection should be carried out following the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice.
- 3.1.6 Should any human remains be revealed these will be initially left *in situ*. The coroner's office will be informed only if the remains appear to have been buried for less than 50 years. If the remains prove to be archaeological and have to be removed, a licence will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice and relevant regulations.
- 3.1.7 It is not anticipated that the natural geology will be truncated however should this arise the Watching Brief will ensure that any archaeological deposits will be fully recorded. All deposits will be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. All features will be planned at 1:20, with individual features being planned at 1:10 where additional detail is required. All feature sections sampled will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. The elevation of the underlying natural where

encountered will also be recorded. Even if no archaeology is recorded the stratigraphy will be recorded. The limits of excavation will be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.

- 3.1.8 The watching brief will favour preservation in situ, unless features will be directly affected by on-site works. If features are to be affected all anthropomorphic features will be investigated – discrete features will initially be half-sectioned; linear features will be excavated to 20% of their extent, not less than 1m in extent. Archaeological contexts at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated for the relationship between components to be established.
- 3.1.9 All finds that are ‘treasure’ will be reported to the coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act Code of Practice (1997).
- 3.1.10 Attention will be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil, sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone.
- 3.1.11 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during the excavations will be collected and processed, unless variations to this are agreed by the archaeological monitor (EH/NYCC). In some cases sampling may be most appropriate.
- 3.1.12 Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in First Aid for finds (Watkins and Neal, 1998). In accordance with the procedures of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues should be collated by hand, with separate samples collected for micro-slugs. In these instances, the guidance of Bayley *et al* (2001) will be followed.

3.2 Sampling Strategy

- 3.2.1 If the archaeological deposits are of sufficient interest Environmental sampling may be recommended. Different sampling strategies will be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the deposits under investigation. CS Archaeology conventionally recovers three main categories of sample:
 - i) Routine Soil Samples; a representative 500g sample from every excavated soil context on site. This sample is used in the characterisation of the sediment, potentially through pollen analysis, particle size analysis, pH analysis, phosphate analysis and loss-on-ignition;
 - ii) Standard Bulk Samples; a representative 30-40 litre sample from every excavated soil context on site, in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (2002). This sample is used, through floatation sieving, to recover a sub-sample of charred macroplant material, faunal remains and artefacts;
 - iii) Purposive or Special Samples; a sample from a sediment which is determined, in field, to either have the potential for dating (wood charcoal for radiocarbon dating or in situ hearths

for magnetic susceptibility dating) or for the recovery of enhanced palaeo-environmental information (waterlogged sediments, peat columns, etc).

- 3.2.2 Samples will be taken for scientific dating, principally radiocarbon (C14) and archaeomagnetic dating, where dating of artefacts is insecure and where dating is a significant issue for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.
- 3.2.3 Environmental samples will be collected from primary and secondary contexts, where applicable, from a range of representative features, including pit and ditch fills, postholes, floor deposits, ring gullies and other negative features. Positive features should also be sampled. Sampling will also be considered for those features where dating by other methods (e.g. pottery and artefacts) is uncertain. Animal bones will be hand collected, and from bulk samples collected from contexts containing a high density of bones.
- 3.2.4 Standard Bulk Samples of 30-40 litres or more will be recovered from every archaeologically significant soil context as part of a comprehensive environmental sampling strategy.
- 3.2.5 Within each significant archaeological horizon a minimum number of features required to meet the aims of the project will be hand excavated. Pits and postholes normally will be sampled by half-sectioning although some features may require complete excavation. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. No deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable. As the objective is to define remains it will not necessarily be the intention to fully excavate all trenches to natural stratigraphy. However, the full depth of archaeological deposits across the entire site will be assessed. Even in the case where no remains have been located the stratigraphy will be recorded.
- 3.2.6 Any excavation, whether by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be demonstrably worthy of preservation in situ.

3.3 Photography

- 3.3.1 A general and detailed photographic record of the excavations and site reduction will be made.
- 3.3.2 General and detailed photographs will be taken with a 35mm camera. All photographs will be in black and white using an appropriate silver based film (Ilford HP5), this will form the primary photographic record.
- 3.3.3 This record will be supplemented by 35mm colour slides, especially where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded, e.g. decoration. All photographs will contain an appropriate graduated photographic scale. Digital photographs will also be taken to illustrate the report and to supplement the archive, copies will be included in the digital archive which will be supplied both to English Heritage and North Yorkshire County Council.

3.4 Site Monitoring

- 3.4.1 English Heritage (EH) and North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) will be notified at least two weeks in advance of the site works and the start of the archaeological watching brief, so that arrangements for monitoring the work can be made.
- 3.4.2 Monitoring will be arranged so that both the areas of the site reduction the deeper excavations can be inspected when field work is near completion, but before those areas have been cover over/filled in.

3.5 Health and Safety

- 3.5.1 CS Archaeology will operate with due regard to health and safety and a copy of the risk assessment will be sent for approval to the archaeological monitors (EH and NYCC).

3.6 Post –Recording Work and Report Preparation

- 3.6.1 Once the field recording work has been completed, a full report of the results of the watching Brief will be completed. The post-excavation assessment of material will be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991). The report will include: background information, methods, detailed results, grid references, conclusion and discussion.
- 3.6.2 The watching brief report will include a phased interpretation of the site, if possible.
- 3.6.3 The watching brief report will also consist of a detailed context index to the archive.
- 3.6.4 The results of the palate-environmental assessment by an appropriate specialist will outline the potential of the samples taken and will be included in the watching brief report.
- 3.6.5 The report will provide an interpretation of the results, placing them in local and regional context.
- 3.6.6 A copy of this WSI will be included as an appendix to the final report.

3.7 Report Submission

- 3.7.1 Copies of the completed report will be submitted in both hard and digital formats to:
- The Clients, Mr WJ & Mrs JA Stockdale Garbutt;
 - Mr N Campling, County Archaeologist Heritage Unit NYCC;
 - Mr K Emerick, IAM, English Heritage;
 - National Monuments Record, Swindon.

3.8 Submission and Deposition of the Archive

- 3.8.1 The archive, including a copy of the report, will be compiled, indexed and then offered for deposition with the appropriate repository.

3.9 Publicity

- 3.9.1 Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, and an OASIS form will be completed for the project.

3.10 References

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|--|
| Bayley J, Dungworth D and Paynter S | 2001 | Archaeometalurgy, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, English Heritage |
| English Heritage | 1991 | Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) |
| English Heritage | 2002 | Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation [2002/01] |
| Institute of Archaeologists | 2001 | Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations |
| Watkinson and D & Neal V | 1998 | First Aid for Finds (3 rd edition), RESCUE & the Archaeological Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation. |
| Treasure Act | 1996 | Code of Practice |

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Archaeological Watching Brief at The Pines, Thornton Le Street



- Scheduled Monument Area
- PDA
- Existing dwelling
- Proposed SE extension
- Area of site reduction for driveway

scale 1:1250



Figure 1: The PDA

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Description
001	Top soil, dark brown sandy loam, variable thickness up to 0.25m. Overlies [002], [003], [004] and [005].
002	Re-deposited mix of natural clay and sandstone. Inclusions include brick, red pantile, transfer decorated pottery and brown glazed drainage pipes. Underlies [001], overlies [004]. This deposit probably acted as a levelling deposit associated with the Pine front garden and would therefore date to the late C20th.
003	Light brown sandy clay with rounded stone up to 0.3m in diameter. No artefacts were retained from this context. Underlies [003], overlies [1004].
004	Dark brown sandy loam, buried topsoil. No finds/artefacts were recovered from this deposit. Underlies [001], overlies [003]. Interpreted as the pre-1960 ground level.
005	Mid brown sandy silt with 15% round stone up to 0.03m in diameter.
006	Modern sand/cement base for the removed patio slabs. Overlies [007].
007	Mid brown silty clay, probable plough soil 2% rounded stone. Overlies [008] underlies [007]. Apparent redeposited plough soil ([008]) possibly derived from adjacent house excavation during the 1960s.
008	Mid brown silty clay, containing 5% rounded stone and medieval pottery towards the lower interface.
009	Orange sand gravel natural consistent throughout all the trenches.
010	Garden topsoil similar to [001].
011	‘Dish’ shaped cut of probable plough furrow.
012	Mid brown silty clay, probable plough soil 2% rounded stone. similar to [007]. With dark grey clay lens suggesting modern contamination - puddling of house oil.

APPENDIX 3: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTERS

Black and White Print Film (HP5 - 400 asa)

Photo/ Frame No.	Location	Description	From
2-4	Trench 3	Post excavation view	SE
5	Trench 3	Post excavation view of the north-east facing section	E
6	Trench 6	Post excavation view of the south-west facing section	S
7	Trench 3	Post excavation view of the south-west facing section	W
8	Trench 3	Working shot of the excavation	W
9-10	Trench 3	Post excavation view of Trench 3	SE
11	Trench 2	Post excavation view of Trench 2	NE
12-13	Trench 1	Detail of the excavated furrow [11]	SW
14	Trench 2	Working shot of the excavation	E
15-16	Trench 1	Detail of the pre-excavated furrow [11]	NE
17	PDA	General view of the associated earthworks	E
18	PDA	General view of the associated earthworks	NE
19-20	Trench 1	Post excavation view of Trench 1	SE
21	Trench 1	Working shot of the excavation	N
22	Trench 1	Pre-excavation view of the cleared extension area	SSW
23	Site Strip	Post-excavation view	S
24	PDA	Demolition of original garage	SE
25	Site Strip	Post-excavation view of the truncated topsoil [001]	SW
26	Site Strip	Post-excavation view of the area	S
27	Site Strip	Post-excavation view of the area	SE
28	Site Strip	Post-excavation view of the area	S
29	Site Strip	Post-excavation view of the area	NW
30-31	Site Strip	Post-excavation view of the area with bank [003]	SSE
32	PDA	General view	E
33	PDA	General view	SW
34	PDA	General view	SE
35	PDA	General view	NNW
36	PDA	General view	NW

Digital Images (5 Mega-pixel resolution)

Photo No.	Location	Description	From
5	Trench 3	Post excavation view of the north-east facing section	E
6	Trench 6	Post excavation view of the south-west facing section	S
7	Trench 3	Post excavation view of the south-west facing section	W
8	Trench 3	Working shot of the excavation	W
10	Trench 3	Post excavation view of Trench 3	SE
13	Trench 1	Detail of the excavated furrow [11]	SW
14	Trench 2	Working shot of the excavation	E
15	Trench 1	Detail of the pre-excavated furrow [11]	NE
17	PDA	General view of the associated earthworks	E
18	PDA	General view of the associated earthworks	NE
20	Trench 1	Post excavation view of Trench 1	SE
21	Trench 1	Working shot of the excavation	N
23	Site Strip	Post-excavation view	S
24	PDA	Demolition of original garage	SE
25	Site Strip	Post-excavation view of the truncated topsoil [001]	SW
26	Site Strip	Post-excavation view of the area	S
28	Site Strip	Post-excavation view of the area	S
29	Site Strip	Post-excavation view of the area	NW
31	Site Strip	Post-excavation view of the area with bank [003]	SSE
32	PDA	General view	E
33	PDA	General view	SW
34	PDA	General view	SE
35	PDA	General view	NNW
36	PDA	General view	NW

APPENDIX 4: DRAWING REGISTER

No.	Trench/Area	Description
1	Site strip	Plan of the site strip
2	Extension area	Plan of trenches 1-3
3	Extension area	South-west facing section
4	Extension area	North-west facing section
5	Extension area	North-east facing section

APPENDIX 5: Pottery Assessment

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Introduction

The pottery assemblage from The Pines, Thornton-le-Street, North Yorkshire was examined by the author on 22nd October 2007. It consisted of ten sherds of pottery weighing 466 grams, representing a maximum of eight vessels. The details of the assemblage are summarised in Table 1. The pottery was all in good condition and showed no signs of having been subject to any significant abrasion or mechanical weathering. This would seem to suggest that it is of local origin and represents evidence for more extensive medieval activity in or around the immediate area of the site.

Discussion

All of the pottery was of Tees Valley ware type with two of the three fabric groups belonging to this industry represented in the assemblage (Tees Valley ware types A and B). The industry has been discussed in some detail by Wrathmell (1987, 1991) but in spite of this there remain many issues surrounding it which are obscure. These include the location of the production sites and the relationship with other local pottery industries, notably Scarborough. This having been said, the results of excavations in Hartlepool have at least established the broad outlines of the chronology of the industry.

The single rim sherd with its distinctive bifid profile is typical of the Tees Valley A ware group and a number of parallels have been published, notably from excavations in Hartlepool (Wrathmell 1987: Figure 16; Nos. 2 – 4, Figure 17; No. 16). The sooting on the bases suggests that the vessels were used in connection with open fires, possibly for cooking or for other processes associated with food preparation. The pinched ‘feet’ around the base of one of the vessels are also typical of the industry (e.g. Wrathmell 1987: Fig. 20 No. 50), although such features are found widely on medieval pottery and appear to be an attempt to overcome the instability caused by the sagging bases of many vessels.

One of the sherds stands out as unusual, the base of a dish with clear glaze internally, listed in Table 1 as ‘Redware type’. While the fabric of this vessel resembles that of the Tees Valley wares, the pattern of glazing is unusual for a medieval vessel and more closely resembles post-medieval Redware. It seems likely that this sherd represents the local production of Redware-like vessels (usually dishes and bowls) using clay from the same sources as was used by the earlier medieval potters. While there is nothing inherently unlikely in this, the sherd is, to the best of the author’s knowledge, the first to be recognised as an example of such production. It is widely acknowledged that the Tees Valley ware industry requires further research and the identification of this sherd as being of Tees Valley origin emphasises the need for the investigation of the development of the industry into the post-medieval period.

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
8	Redware type	1	54	1	Base	Dish	Later medieval/post-medieval	Tees Valley type fabric but a later medieval/post-medieval vessel type
8	Tees Valley ware A	1	30	1	Rim	Jar	MC13th - EC15th	Bifid rim; cf; Wrathmell 1987: Fig 17;16
8	Tees Valley ware A	1	16	1	Base	Hollow ware	EC13th - EC15th	Sooted on underside with spots of glaze; burnt
8	Tees Valley ware A	1	221	1	Base	Hollow ware	MC13th - EC15th	Spots of glaze ext; sooted underside and lower walls
8	Tees Valley ware A	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	MC13th - EC15th	Buff surfaces int & ext, orange core
8	Tees Valley ware A	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	MC13th - EC15th	Buff slip coating ext on a fine orange body
8	Tees Valley ware B	3	109	1	Base	Hollow ware	LC13th - EC14th	Pinched feet; spots of glaze on underside of base
8	Tees Valley ware B	1	25	1	BS	Hollow ware	LC13th - EC14th	Hard, dense red body; sparse patchy green glaze ext
	Total	10	466	8				

Table 1. Pottery from The Pines, Thornton-le-Street, North Yorkshire