



WYAS
**Archaeological
Services**

**Tadcaster Riverbank
Archaeological Dig Project
Tadcaster
North Yorkshire**



Archaeological Excavations

Report no. 2882
July 2016



Tadcaster Riverbank Archaeological Dig Project

North Yorkshire

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Summary

In April 2015 a community archaeological excavation was undertaken on the river bank at Tadcaster, just north of the church. The site included part of the scheduled monument of the Norman motte which had probably been dug away in the late 17th century. The site had subsequently been occupied by cottages which were demolished in the early and mid-20th century.

The excavation, which took place over a two week period, was lead by the Tadcaster Historical Society, assisted by considerable local support and supervision by ASWYAS. The excavations included two trenches and ten test pits.

The excavations revealed the foundations of the cottages, but also produced a Neolithic flint, a considerable amount of Roman and medieval potsherds together with a large amount of more recent material, demonstrating that the site had been occupied for nearly 2000 years.

Report Information

Client: -
 Address: -
 Report Type: Archaeological Excavation
 Location: Tadcaster Riverbank, Churchyard, Tadcaster, North Yorkshire
 LS24 9BL
 County: North Yorkshire
 Grid Reference: SE 485 435
 Period(s) of activity represented: Neolithic, Roman, Medieval, post-medieval and modern
 Report Number: 2882
 Project Number: 4364
 Site Code: TMB15
 Planning Application No.: N/A
 Museum Accession No.: TBC
 Date of fieldwork: April 2015
 Date of report: July 2016
 Project Management: Ian Roberts and David Williams
 Fieldwork supervisor: David Williams
 Report: John Firth and David Williams
 Illustrations: John Firth
 Photography: ASWYAS staff, Tadcaster Historical Society and volunteers

Authorisation for
distribution: _____



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Acknowledgements

Tadcaster Historical Society would like to thank Heritage Lottery Fund, Tadcaster Town Council, and Tadcaster and Villages Community Engagement Forum for funding this archaeological dig, the many volunteers who gave their time to take part, and the team from ASWYAS for their patience and guidance given. Thanks are also due to Adam Parker of the Yorkshire Museum who assisted in identifying Roman and medieval pottery sherds and to Jerry Kemp for his assistance with the post-medieval material.

1 Introduction

Following the award of a Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) grant to the Tadcaster Historical Society (THS), Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned to provide archaeological supervision, guidance and training for a scheme of trial trenching and test pitting to the east of the Norman motte and bailey castle in Tadcaster (Fig. 1).

The archaeological work was undertaken as part of Tadcaster Historical Society's community project. In addition to providing information about the town's history, the project served to evaluate the land in advance of its possible development for public amenity use by Selby District Council. Part of the site lies within the Scheduled Area of the motte and bailey (Scheduled Monument 26941) (Fig. 2) and, therefore, the excavation was designed to satisfy the conditions of the Schedule Monument Consent (Appendix 4) and a written scheme of investigation produced by ASWYAS (Roberts and Williams 2015).

The archaeological investigations complied with the strategy and scope of work agreed by Historic England (HE) and North Yorkshire Country Council's archaeologist. The archaeological work was carried out to the standards laid down by Historic England (2008 and 2015) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). The work was also undertaken in line with Scheduled Monument Consent. All archaeological work on the site was supervised by ASWYAS.

The project was undertaken over the course of 18 days and formed the core event of the Tadcaster Riverside Archaeological Dig Project. This community project provided the Tadcaster community with the opportunity to learn more about the history of Tadcaster and to learn about archaeological techniques. The project involved Tadcaster Historical Society, the local community and pupils from local schools.

Site location and topography and land-use

Tadcaster is situated 10 miles to the south-west of York and 12 miles to the north-east of Leeds (Fig. 1). The excavation site lies to the east of the motte, on the west bank of the River Wharfe, just north of St Mary's Church (NGR SE 4859 4351). The site covers an area of 975m², the northern part of which lies within the Scheduled Area (Fig. 2).

The site was formerly occupied by a row of cottages along its western edge and is now occupied by several mature trees, in between which the ground is covered by scrub and patchy grass-covered areas which is overgrown in the spring and summer. The site is generally flat and low lying at between 8–9m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The land is currently unoccupied and unbounded except to the west where it is defined by the boundaries of the adjacent properties and the motte.

Soils and geology

The underlying bedrock comprises Dolomitic Limestone of the Brotherton Formation, with a small area of superficial deposits of Devensian Glaciofluvial terrace deposit of sands and gravels to the south (British Geological Survey 2016). The soils are classified as belonging to the Aberford association, described as shallow locally brashy well drained calcareous fine loamy soils over limestone. (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The history of Tadcaster has commanded considerable attention from travellers, antiquarians and local historians through the ages. Their observations, findings and resultant interpretations have been collated and published in some detail (Speight 1902; Bogg 1904; 1905; Page 1907-13). Whilst the town has been the subject of a number of small-scale archaeological investigations (Appendix 5), the nature of Tadcaster's early development remains relatively obscure.

A growing number of prehistoric finds attest to early prehistoric exploitation along the Wharfe valley around Tadcaster; which is perhaps not surprising given the close proximity of the Newton Kyme Neolithic henge monument, just 2 km to the north-west. Finds of flint, stone and copper alloy artefacts in the last century point to Neolithic and Bronze Age activity in the Tadcaster area (Page 1907-13). More recent work in the town itself has also resulted in the recovery of flint assemblages (e.g. Roberts and Morris 1993; Holbrey 1995).

Conventionally, Tadcaster is equated with the Roman town of Calcaria, a reference to the town as a source of limestone (Page 1912, 376-7), although more recent theories have equated Calcaria with the Roman fort and settlement at Newton Kyme (Bidwell and Hodgson 2009). Irrespective of this, Tadcaster would have been an important crossing point of the River Wharfe and a number of Roman roads converged on it from the west (see Margary 1973; Ramm 1976). Tadcaster lay in the hinterland of Roman York and a number of later Roman villas are known in the area. Tadcaster would have been a key place for the collection of produce, as well as stone that was destined for York and beyond, and could therefore have justified a small fort or fortlet at the river crossing point. The course of the Roman road through Tadcaster is far from certain and its route is based largely upon circumstantial evidence. It has, however, been generally accepted that it ran from Station Road between the site of the later motte and the church to a ford at the river, which emerged on the eastern bank to run north-east along the course of what is now Rosemary Row, towards Gallows Hill. The main Roman settlement in Tadcaster is thought to be located around this crossing point and is an area that has produced a notable number of Roman artefacts, including pottery and coins, many of these being recovered from the castle site itself.

There is good reason to suppose the continued presence of a settlement at Tadcaster throughout the post-Roman period. In the Late Anglo-Saxon period the town was clearly an important route centre and inland port – the place where Harold Godwinson drew up his levies and moored his fleet before the Battle of Stamford Bridge in 1066 (Stenton 1971, 589, 594fn). Moreover, the Domesday account alludes to a sizeable manor in 1086 (Faull and Stinson 1986). Tangible evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation is, however, scarce. Early Anglo-Saxon evidence takes the form of a few pieces of Anglian pottery and some potential sunken-floored buildings found north of Westgate (Whyman 1989); whilst later Anglo-Saxon/Scandinavian evidence relies upon a few 10th-century coins of King Olaf of Northumbria, presumably associated with a period when Tadcaster was a fortified stronghold or burh (Clark 1881, 338). It has been speculated that the earthworks recorded in the last century may reflect the line of such early town defences (Ordnance Survey 1849; Bogg 1904; Tyler 1976).

Tadcaster was one of 100 manors granted to William de Percy by William I. The earliest settlement was probably focussed upon the crossing point of the river (as it seems to have been in the Roman period), as reflected by the positions of the motte and bailey castle and the church, and it is notable that large amounts of Roman material have been recovered from the motte and other associated castle earthworks (Ramm 1966; Roberts 1997). No formal investigation of the castle has been undertaken, however, the form of the castle would suggest a late 11th century date. The church is also believed to date from the 11th/12th century, although the present building is essentially of 15th-century date (the nave being dismantled and rebuilt 5 feet higher in the 19th century because of flooding). The original church was documented as having been destroyed in the Scots raid of 1318 (Fowler 1875).

There is documentary evidence relating to the transporting of stone by river from Tadcaster in the 13th and 14th centuries (Bogg 1904, 168), implying the continued existence of substantial wharves and moorings, perhaps in the vicinity of the castle. The town had three water mills by 1258, a charter for a market and a fair were obtained in 1270, and at least two inns were in existence by 1341. The Poll Tax returns of 1378 are indicative of a prosperous small town with a population of perhaps 400 people (Speight 1905, 19-26) - many of the recorded occupations reflecting the town's function as a staging post and crossing point on the Great North Road. With the focus of the town moving away from the castle and church area near the river crossing, and the development along High Street, the 13th century saw the construction of the first stone bridge over the river.

The 1611 map of Tadcaster held in the Petworth Collection of the West Sussex Record Office (PHA 3422) provides a detailed layout of the town, which by then was a more linear settlement lying along the western approach to the bridge. Tadcaster had strategic importance during the English Civil War and in 1642 Fairfax's Parliamentarians defended the western part of the town against Newcastle's Royalists who attacked from the east. A linear earthwork, still visible in the early 19th century, running along the western river bank between the bridge and the churchyard, and to the south of the bridge, has been equated with this defence (Bogg 1904). Certain earthwork features on the castle site have also been attributed a Civil War date (Radley 1968).

Tadcaster castle was an early stronghold of the Percy family. Its foundation date is unknown, although it would appear likely that it was built as a motte and bailey soon after the Conquest of the north in the late 11th century. A significant stronghold would have to have existed in 1209 to facilitate King John's alleged visit (Bogg 1904, 174; Speight 1905, 14). The castle covers an area of some 500m² in a series of terraces that form the garden to the rear of 32 Westgate. To the south the earthworks have been cut into by encroaching properties, whilst to the east part of the motte has been cut away, possibly for material for river bank reinforcement, the removal of which ultimately provided land for the construction of a row of cottages which appear in the 1841 Census and are portrayed on the six inch Ordnance Survey mapping of 1849. The cottages were demolished in the 20th century.

It would appear that the castle was established on the site of a previous Roman settlement, given the large quantities of Roman material that have been recovered from the castle banks and horizontal layers that make-up the motte (Ramm 1966, 563-4; Roberts 1996; 1997).

There is no evidence that the castle ever developed beyond the motte and bailey stage, despite speculation with regard to a shell keep and a stone phase - and a tradition that would have the stone being cannibalised for the construction of the bridge (Clark 1889; Camden 1607, 699; Pevsner 1959, 499; Toulmin Smith 1907, 43-4). The stone that has been recovered from the castle could relate to its later use as a pleasure garden (Page 1912, 39).

When the castle went out of use is unclear, but as a timber and earthwork fortification it probably had an early demise. Not surprisingly, it was out of use well before 1611, as it is not represented on the map of that date (Petworth PHA 3422).

Archaeological work has been limited. A small investigation was carried out by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments in 1965, following observations of motte erosion in 1961. This work recovered Roman building debris and 2nd/3rd-century Roman pottery, as well as Norman Pimply ware (Ramm 1966, 563-4). Findings of a similar date were recovered from an eroding south-facing section of the motte when it was recorded in 1999, revealing horizontal make-up deposits similar to those of the motte portrayed in the Bayeux tapestry (Roberts 1997).

In 1993 Ian Roberts interviewed the then occupier of the site (Mr Michael Fox), whose garden constituted a large part of the castle earthworks. Mr Fox recalled a small-scale excavation carried out in late 1960s or early 1970s by C.V. Bellamy and his WEA class from Leeds University (recently attributed to 1972 – see Keefe and Holst 2011, 1.0). The excavation took the form of a c.4m by 2m trench cut across the line of the site of the ditch between the motte and the bailey. Allegedly, the trench descended to a depth of 5.7m, and cut through a thick black layer of soil at a depth of 4.2m to reveal a deposit of large blocks of limestone, building material and plaster, as well as at least one Roman coin. Elsewhere, somewhere along the southern edge of the inner bailey, Mr Fox reported the discovery of two human skeletons, thought to be of Civil War date. Two human skeletons from Tadcaster Castle have recently been discovered in the archives of Archaeological Services WYAS are probably the same skeletons which had been deposited with the former West Yorkshire Archaeology Unit soon after their recovery. More recently, undated human remains were discovered within the bailey, on Station Road, in 1994 (Roberts 1996, part 2), whilst another human burial has been excavated from within the bailey by the Towton Battlefield Society, looking for a possible mass grave, interpreted on the basis of Bellamy's earlier findings (Keefe and Holst 2011).

The castle ditch around the western end of the bailey was excavated in 1996, in advance of the construction of the swimming pool. The ditch was found to be 11m wide and 5m deep at this point (Roberts 1996). The ditch may be seen as an earthwork to have continued around the northern side of the castle to possibly join the river. Its southern course is less certain, but it is conceivable that it articulated with the town ditch to form an integrated defensive circuit in the early medieval period. The ditch appeared to have been re-cut at some point and its fills yielded pottery of Roman and medieval date, although the absence of late medieval and post-medieval material suggests that it had been in-filled by 16th century (Roberts 1996, 9.3).

3 Aims and Objectives

The project had a dual purpose. Primarily it was to archaeologically evaluate the partly Scheduled plot of land to the east of the castle motte, in advance of development and landscaping for recreational use. In doing this, it was also to facilitate a community excavation by the Tadcaster Historical Society, financed largely through an HLF grant.

Specific objectives were to:

- ascertain whether the course of the Roman road passed between the church and castle motte;
- establish whether the castle ditch enveloped the motte to the east, or continued to the river;
- record any evidence indicative of Roman and/or medieval wharves;
- establish the level of preservation of archaeological features and deposits of all periods;
- recover finds, stratified and unstratified, of all periods.

Specific aims that directly related to the archaeological investigations had also been established by the Tadcaster Historic Society in relation to the HLF bid, those that are applicable to the excavations were to:

- establish a better understanding of the history and heritage of the Castle Hill;
- provide volunteers with an opportunity to learn about archaeological methods and techniques, through hands on experience at the excavation;
- inform any future work and interpretation which will increase understanding and meaning of the site and Tadcaster's history.

4 Methodology

All excavation was undertaken in accordance with the relevant standards (CIfA 2014; Historic England 2015). Scheduled Monument Consent for the excavations was obtained by the Tadcaster Historical Society (Appendix 4).

The archaeological investigation involved the hand digging of one trench (Trench 1 - Fig.3) and the machine-assisted excavation of one trench (Trench 2 – Fig, 4, 5 & 6). These covered an area of 59m², approximately 7% of the site. The total area to be disturbed within the Scheduled Monument was 29 m², which is equivalent to 0.3% of the entire Schedule Monument. The details and circumstances of each trench are provided in the table below.

Table 1. Trench and Test Pit rationale

Trench No.	Dimensions	Grid Ref (SE)	Orient.	Rationale	In Scheduled Area
1	10m x 2m	48563 43562	NW-SE	Located to investigate a slightly raised platform within the Scheduled Area. Possibly rubble or a cottage terrace. The trench is designed to be wider at the northern end to accommodate the need to step or batter it if the raised area is building rubble (See Fig. 3)	Yes
2	Two 10m x 2m	48574 43538	NW-SE	A T-shaped arrangement designed to investigate the supposed course of the Roman road or possibly the castle ditch.	No
TP1	1m x 1m	48564 43555	-	Test Pit located to east of motte. May require moving further east to provide a safe working zone away from the vertical face of the motte.	Yes
TP2	1m x 1m	48564 43549	-	Test Pit located to east of motte. May require moving further east to provide a safe working zone away from the vertical face of the motte.	Yes
TP3	1m x 1m	48569 43555	-	Located to south-east of Trench 1 below the tree canopy.	Yes
TP4	1m x 1m	48571 43548	-	Positioned to be equidistant from the surrounding trees to minimise root damage.	Yes
TP5	1m x 1m	48570 43540	-	Located to the north of Trench 2 below the tree canopy.	No
TP6	1m x 1m	48574 43549	-	Located under tree cover	Yes
TP7	1m x 2m	48579 43552	-	Located next to footpath	No
TP8	1m x 1m	48574 43558	-	Located under tree cover	Yes
TP9	1m x 1m	48572 43560	-	Located under tree cover to the east of Trench 2.	Yes
TP10	1m x 1m	48568 43564	-	Located under tree cover to the east of Trench 2.	Yes

The trenches were positioned to investigate the southern and northern parts of the site, where there were no trees, whilst a series of manually excavated test pit options covered the areas in between the trees, such that root damage could be minimised.

The ten test pit locations were all hand excavated and provided an opportunity for training, as well as evaluation of the site. Test Pits 1-5 formed the first phase and were located closest to the motte with a second phase (Test Pits 6-10) being excavated towards the path bounding the river side of the site.

In Trench 2, the controlled stripping of overburden and topsoil, to the archaeologically required level, was carried out using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The machine was operated under direct archaeological control. The resulting surface was cleaned and inspected for archaeological remains with further excavation undertaken by hand.

All trenches and test pits were excavated to a maximum depth of 1m, with the exception of the eastern end of Trench 2 where it was stepped to allow for deeper excavation.

All the Test Pits and Trenches were recorded. A full written, drawn and photographic record of all material revealed during the course of the work was made. The excavation limits were surveyed using electronic survey equipment with larger scale hand drawn plans of features, at 1:20 or 1:50, being created as appropriate. Sections of linear and discrete features were drawn at 1:10. All sections, plans and elevations included spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places. Tie-in information was undertaken during the course of the evaluation and fixed in relation to the benchmark on the church tower.

A photographic archive of the excavation forms an integral part of the site archive.

All excavated archaeological contexts were fully recorded through the creation of detailed written records, giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, and cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts, in accordance with best practice. All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them were given unique numbers. Bulk finds were collected by context.

Excavated spoil and archaeological deposits were scanned with a discriminating metal detector and selectively bulk sieved on site for the recovery of finds.

All artefacts were removed from the site for assessment and analysis. All artefacts recovered were retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines laid out in the CIfA (2014b). No finds were considered suitable for conservation work.

No soil sampling was undertaken since no positively undisturbed archaeological layers were identified.

Backfilling of the trenches and test pits was carried out using a mechanical excavator immediately on the completion of the project.

5 Results

A total of 10 Test Pits (Test Pits 1-10) and 2 Trenches (Trench 1 and 2) were excavated. The Test Pits revealed that much of the site was covered to some depth in demolition rubble from the cottages that had once stood on the site. Beneath this rubble layer, the site had been disturbed to a varying degree by the construction of the cottages and by the installation of drainage.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was excavated by hand and measured 9.9m in length and 2m in width with the northern part of the trench stepped to be 3m in width (Fig. 3). The trench revealed the floor and walls of cottages that broadly corresponded with the recorded positions of the cottages shown on the 1893 OS Map.

A solid floor of a cottage (1006) was revealed and the remains of a wall 300mm high dividing it from the next cottage. The remains of a fireplace and hearth against the wall were located. In the adjacent cottage, two floor areas separated by a wall were found. The wall appeared to have a doorway that had been blocked up. The front room had a red quarry-tile floor with the remains of linoleum on top of them. The back room had hexagonal floor tiles which had been covered in a thin layer of concrete. To the south of the cottage walls and floor an area of garden or yard was also identified.

Two sondages were excavated, one within the first cottage and one in the yard. Both were excavated below the floor level and material recovered included Roman pottery sherds and two medieval pottery sherds. The southern sondage also revealed a sloping wall of stones which appeared to have accumulated by rolling down the original motte, and so probably marked the limit of the motte.

Table 2. Summary of contexts from Trench 1

Context No.	Length x width x depth	Description	Finds
1000	9.9m x 2m x 0.1m	Topsoil Dark blackish brown clayish sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular stone	
1001	6m x 2m x 0.15 to 0.75m	Demolition rubble within southernmost cottage Mixed rubble and loose sandy soil with frequent large bricks and demolition rubble	Slate, Bone, Glass, Metal, Pottery, Plaster, Tile & Brick Potsherds 1800-1950
1002	2m x 0.35m x 0.35m	E-W Wall Internal E-W Brick Wall 2 skins thick, plastered both N and S side	

Context No.	Length x width x depth	Description	Finds
1003	0.8m x 0.4m (tiled floor area) Exposed width of fireplace 1.2m – estimated total width 1.8m.	Fire place South-facing brick and tile fireplace against wall (1002) with a brick surround and tile floor. The floor tiles are brown and cream	
1004	2m x 2m	Floor of yard External Yard floor, seeming to run in a NE-SW direction. It is made of bricks of varying size, the largest of which is 12cm x 22cm. No mortar is apparent.	
1005	1.5m x 2.5m x 0.75m	Demolition rubble within northernmost cottage in the room to the east of wall 1007. Loose mixed reddish/brown tile and bricks with a sandy material filling in some of the gaps.	
1006	4m x 2m	Floor Concrete/Mortar south of wall 1002 Internal concrete floor of the southernmost cottage room. The tiles of fireplace 1003 are placed within it.	
1007	2.5m x 0.35m x 0.5m	N-S Wall Internal mortared red brick walls with plaster on the eastern edge with skirting boards surviving on the eastern edge There used to be a doorway through the wall (between this and 1002), but at some point it was blocked in with a double wall.	
1008	2m x 0.4m	Base of wall in southern part of the trench. External southern rough stone wall (with brick-repairs) of the southernmost cottage.	
1009	1.5m x 2.5m x 0.75m	Demolition rubble within northernmost cottage in the room to the west of wall 1007. Demolition rubble of mixed red/brown brick, stone and tile mixed with sandy soil	Slate, Bone, Glass, Metal, Pottery, Plaster, Tile & Brick Potsherds 1 Roman , remainder 1820-1920
1010	1.5m x 2.5m	Concrete floor surface of the room to the west of wall 1007. The concrete was a thin layer possibly to level the floor.	
1011	1.5m x 2.5m	Tiled floor of the room to the east of wall 1007. The red quarry tiles on the internal floor measured 0.2m x 0.2m. There were traces of linoleum covering the tiles showing that some or all of the floor had been covered at the time of demolition.	
1012	1.5m x 2.5m (assumed)	Hexagonal tiles under concrete layer in room to the west of wall 1007. The hexagonal tiles were visible in places where the concrete floor layer had given way.	
1013	1m x 1.5m x 0.3m	Deposit beneath yard outside of southern cottage. Firm grey-brown silty sandy deposit with limestone inclusions sub angular to rounded <10cm in size	Bone, Pottery Potsherds 1850-1920

Context No.	Length x width x depth	Description	Finds
1014	1m x 0.5m x 0.04m	Silt band Yellow grey silty deposit including gravel <5cm in size	
1015	1m x 1m x 0.34m	Dark grey brown deposit Dark grey brown silty clayey deposit with Limestone angular inclusions <5cm in size. The southern edge had been disturbed by the laying of drainage pipes but limit of this cut was apparent.	Bone, Shells, Clay Pipe, Pottery Potsherds 13 Roman , 2 Medieval, remainder 1820-1920
1016	1m x 1m x 0.1m	Dark soil deposit Dark silty clay deposit with abundant limestone fragments 5cm and slightly larger stones 10-15 cm in size.	Bone
1017		Stony in base of southern soil layer Angular/slightly sharper limestone blocks 10-20cm in size. This slopes down to the east possibly the edge of the motte mound	
1018	1.5m x 1.5m x 0.14m	Bedding/levelling layer for internal concrete floor of southern cottage. Soil and mortar mix	Bone, Glass, Pottery, Tile & Brick Glass pre1800
1019	1.5m x 1.5m x 1m	Mixed grey brown soil The east side of the sondage included irregular limestone blocks 10-20cm in size. These slopes down to the east possibly marking the edge of the motte mound	Bone, Glass, Shells, Pottery Potsherds 2 Roman , remainder 1820-1920 Glass 1800-1850

Trench 2

Trench 2 was a “T” shaped trench with the North-South section measured approximately 10m by 2m and the East-West section 12m by 2m (Figs. 4, 5, and 6).

The deepest deposit encountered in the East-West part of the trench formed a thick band of soil which was overlain by a surface of limestone chippings which was abutted towards the river by a less compacted limestone layer. This in turn was overlain by a garden path which was not surfaced but had upright tiles at either side to mark its boundary. Other features recorded in the East-West part of the trench, included an inspection chamber associated with modern drainage and a galvanised water pipe.

The North-South and western part of the trench revealed the floor of two of the southern cottages and a passageway between adjacent properties which appears to have been incorporated into the cottages at a later date. The passageway between the two cottages also contained the remains of a stone lined culvert that was only partly excavated. The culvert appeared to run partially under the northern cottage. The culvert was then truncated by the insertion of a modern water pipe which at some stage ran from the direction of the old Grammar School towards the river. The inspection chamber had been built to intercept this drainage pipe and to join in some new site drainage. The original pipe from the Grammar School had been cut and was presumably not in use at the time of construction of the

chamber. The cottage to the south had a concrete floor and had bay windows which appeared to have been added at a later date.

All the cottage and garden deposits were sealed by demolition rubble and a thin layer of topsoil.

Finds from Trench 2 consisted of numerous Roman pottery sherds and a significant number of medieval potsherds.

Table 3. Summary of contexts from Trench 2

Context No.	Length x width x depth	Description	Finds
2000		Topsoil Dark blackish brown clayey sand with frequent small-medium sub-angular stone	
2001		Demolition rubble Demolition rubble consisting mixed brown red stone brick and tile with a sandy soil filling in the gaps	Bone, Glass, Metal, Pottery, Plaster, Tile & Brick, Coin Potsherds 1 Roman , remainder 1800-1950 Coin was a 1920 halfpenny found under a step.
2002		Path - tiles Two parallel lines of on-end tile, delineating the edges of a garden path perhaps leading to front door of one of the cottages. Tiles are all on edge with no evidence of a surface other than soil within the path.	
2003		Black garden soil Dark blackish brown sandy silt with moderate small-medium sub-angular stone, distributed evenly throughout the fill	Bone, Glass, Metal, Pottery, Plaster, Tile & Brick, Clay Pipe, Coin Potsherds 5 Roman , 8 Medieval, remainder 1800-1950 Coin was probably a Roman copper coin Glass included wine bottles dated to 1680-1750.
2004		Limestone deposits Area of loose pale yellow cream sandy limestone	
2005		Firm limestone blocks Firm layer of mid-yellow cream limestone adjacent to 2004. It may have been a path.	
2006		Bay window brick wall Remains of an external brick wall, 2 skins thick and 4 courses high mortared together running NE-SW The shape of a bay window can be seen which is consistent with an old plan showing the cottages.	Bone, Glass, Metal, Pottery, Plaster, Tile & Brick, Potsherds 1 Roman , 18 Medieval, remainder 1800-1950

Context No.	Length x width x depth	Description	Finds
2007		Concrete surface Internal concrete floor. Remains of the floor within the room with the bay window. There is no remaining evidence of a floor below or a floor covering over the concrete.	
2008		Brick wall north of surface Brick and mortar E-W wall separating concrete surface from flagstone hallway/passageway. It was originally thought to be an internal wall but foundations extend much deeper than expected for an internal wall.	
2009		Flag floor partly robbed Flagstone floor – the majority of which have been robbed away within the area which may have been an internal hallway or an external passageway.	
2010		Stone and brick wall with step Brick and stone E –W wall which could be internal or external with lime mortar which includes a stone step made of a single piece of stone inset within the wall	
2011		N-S brick wall with red plaster Internal Brick wall with red painted plaster on the east side and a plaster surface on the west side.	
2012		N-S stone wall External N-S stone wall. It is in to the east of the flagged floor. It may have been a later addition enclosing an open passageway into an internal room from which there was access to the rooms to the north and south.	
2013		Subsoil Mid blackish brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular stone, distributed evenly throughout the fill.	Bone, Glass, Metal, Pottery, Plaster, Tile & Brick, Clay Pipe, Coin Potsherds 15 Roman , 28 Medieval, remainder 1500-1950 Coin was Portuguese 1712-1721 Glass included wine bottles dated to 1730-1850.
2014		Deposit under flagstones of 2009	Bone, Glass, Metal, Pottery, Plaster, Tile & Brick, Clay Pipe Potsherds 1 Roman , 4 Medieval, remainder 1750-1950 Glass 1850-1900.
2015		Culvert Culvert – initially runs SE and then turns 45 degrees to run East towards the manhole. The culvert is cut by a later drain which runs towards the manhole.	

Context No.	Length x width x depth	Description	Finds
2016		Soil within culvert	Bone, Glass, Pottery, , Clay Pipe Potsherds 1 Medieval, remainder 1800-1950
2017		Deposit under 2007	Bone, Glass, Pottery, , Tile & Brick Potsherds 1 Medieval, remainder 1800-1950
2018		Sandy silt below 2013 (E end of T2) Mid brown green sandy silt with small limestone inclusions (determined by auger)	Glass, Pottery, Clay Pipe Potsherds 1800-1950

Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1 (Fig. 7) uncovered part of a cobbled surface (101) behind the cottages that were located on site. Below the cobbled surface were various bedding layers (102 and 103), a significant number of Roman potsherds were found. The deposit below this (104) formed further levelling deposits with the lower deposit 105 only containing Roman finds.

Table 4. Summary of contexts from Test Pit 1

Context No.	Depth	Description	Finds
100	0.14m	Top layer, tree root and demolition rubble. Clay layer above cobble surface containing CBM from demolition of cottages. Frequent charcoal flecks and occasional rounded stone. Root and worm disturbance.	-
101	0.15	Cobbled surface Cobble layer, cobbles approx 0.22m x 0.10m x 0.15m with mud between. Old photograph shows this to have been an exterior cobbled area in yard of cottage.	-
102	0.2m	Dark brown sandy silt layer Dark brown soil and sandy silt containing flecks of charcoal and limestone mortar. Root and worm disturbance.	Bone, glass, metal, CBM
103	0.1m	Rubble layer (corner section North face) Layer of building rubble consisting bricks, mortar, flecks of charcoal, limestone fragments. The rubble layer forms a corner section on north face but is a more obvious layer on east face.	CBM

Context No.	Depth	Description	Finds
104	0.2m	Light brown sandy silt layer Light brown soil and sandy silt with small fragments of limestone and charcoal.	1 Neolithic flint, 6 Roman pottery fragments including Grey ware and Samian. Post-medieval pottery dating from 1700-1900 and a glass bottle seal dated to 1732-1750. Metal, bone, clay pipe
105	0.2m	Layer of stone Large limestone rocks of varying size (0.1m to 0.2m across) in random alignment.	A piece of an amphora, 3 fragments of Roman Samian. Also animal bone and a piece of Roman roof tile (imbrex).

Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2 (Fig. 8) uncovered a floor (203) and a brick wall (202). These features appear to be part of an out-building and the top of a drain (204). The drain suggests that the deposits below were likely to be disturbed and it was decided not to pursue breaking the concrete floor for further excavation.

Table 5. Summary of contexts from Test Pit 2

Context No.	Depth	Description	Finds
200	0.17m	Topsoil Dark grey-brown firm silty clay with clay and limestone inclusions	-
201	0.5m	Demolition rubble Mixed brick and tile with some mortar. Dark to medium grey-brown. gritty fragments of material Loose unconsolidated. Abundant demolition material Brick/stone/limestone	-
202	0.19m	E-W Wall Brick base laid on their sides forming a footing, covered in slate/stone which may be a step into a building. The stone is worked. The bricks appear to be unbonded	-
203	0.08m	Concrete floor with smooth surface. This has been broken through to the south	-
204	-	Pipe Ceramic drain pipe running to the north. At south end it terminates in a ceramic drain pipe gully without any form of cover. The pipe is 0.34m in diameter. Not excavated.	-

Context No.	Depth	Description	Finds
205	-	Cut/disturbance for pipe Concrete floor cut away in vicinity of gully. This appears to have been done prior to demolition.	Bone, pottery, tile and brick Potsherds probably 1850-1950
206	0.25m (ex)	Deposit around pipe Dark black silty clay with loose unconsolidated limestone angular inclusions <5cm and brick/demolition rubble. It was not fully excavated.	Glass, pottery (early 1900)

Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3 (Fig. 9) revealed a wall (303) located under various levelling layers. The wall is thought to belong to the gardens of the cottages that had previously occupied the site. Below the wall were two soil deposits (303 and 304) that produced a range of finds including Roman pottery and an early medieval pot sherd.

Table 6. Summary of contexts from Test Pit 3

Context No.	Depth	Description	Finds
300	0.04m	Topsoil Thin topsoil layer of medium brown sandy clay with moderate small to medium stone inclusions. Possibly added after demolition of cottages.	-
301	0.11m	Clay band Dry mid-orangey brown silty clay layer with moderate small-medium sub-angular stone situated under the topsoil. Situated both sides of the wall so it suggests it was put down after demolition of wall	-
302	0.25m	Dark soil layer Layer of dark greyish black sandy loam with frequent small-medium limestone situated just below clay layer situated both sides of the wall. It was probably deposited once wall was built.	Pottery, Glass, metal Potsherds probably 1800-1950. Glass 1600-1800.
303	0.40m	Wall: 1m x 0.25m x 0.40m Remains of a wall running N-S across the Test Pit approximately 3 courses with two skins. It was probably part of the cottages that used to be on the site. It sits on top of (304) there is no evidence of a cut.	-
304	0.90m	Brown grey soil Light greyish brown sandy silt fill with frequent flecks of limestone. Wall 303 sits on top of this layer.	Bone, glass, clay pipe, pottery. 13 Roman potsherds, 3 pieces of slipware and some pre-1860 glass
305	0.30m	Dark soil layer and from auger Darker black/brown silty soil deposit with frequent eroded / rounded limestone material < 5cm.	Pottery. 1 early Medieval potsherd

Test Pit 4

Test Pit 4 (Fig.10) revealed a path outside the southern cottages. This had been built over a drain. As with Test Pit 2, this indicated that the ground had been disturbed by the drainage work so no further digging in this Test Pit took place.

Table 7. Summary of contexts from Test Pit 4

Context No.	Depth	Description	Finds
400	0.15m	Topsoil Dark brown loose/friable silt/sand with pebbles and moderate sub rounded stone inclusions. It has been disturbed by the tree roots and plant roots.	-
401	0.42m	Demolition rubble Demolition rubble consisting of a mix of brick, roof slate, and plaster.	Bone, glass, metal, pottery Glass 1920-1940
402	0.06m	Concrete floor Concrete surface, possibly a path outside of the cottage.	Bone, glass, clay pipe, pottery Potsherds 1850-1950 Glass bottle pre 1820
403	-	Flags Stone flags on end bordering concrete floor. These are 0.65m x 0.65m	-
404	0.07m	Black soil Dark peaty soil which may have been garden	-
405	0.30m	Gritty sandy surface Made fill, not fully excavated. Contained pot, clay pipe, bone, slag and brick.	-
406	0.14m	Stone/metal grate Square dressed limestone block with central metal grate inset. This was standing on a vertical ceramic pipe set vertically below it. This indicates that there has been previous disturbance associated with installing the drain pipe into which the vertical pipe joined.	-

Test Pit 5

Test Pit 5 (Fig. 11) revealed an internal paved floor of one of the southern cottages. Below the floor some Roman and Medieval potsherds were found.

Table 8. Summary of contexts from Test Pit 5

Context No.	Depth	Description	Finds
500	0.10 to 0.25m	Topsoil Thin dark brown/grey fine sandy clay topsoil 10cm deep. Natural degradation of underlying demolition rubble. Sporadic trees, bramble, herbaceous plants (docks, celandine, etc)	Metal, Pottery, CBM, Plaster

Context No.	Depth	Description	Finds
501	0.6m	Rubble Layer of mixed demolition rubble – variable content including bricks (all 6cm deep) faced stone, broken stone, tiles (roofing) weathered mortar, plaster, 1 timber (20cm deep) Probably as deposited by demolition, but subject to weathering to produce fines and some illuviation of clay.	-
502	0.05m	Slab Broken stone slab, originally one piece, which was probably stone flooring laid on bed of fine sand and mortar	-
503	0.01m	Sand Thin layer of fine sand, probably degradation of slab 502	-
504	x0.02m	Mortar Mortar layer, probably bedding sand for slab 502	-
505	0.08m	Ashy Deposit Gritty ash / soil mix, heat affected around seat of fire 506. Probably part of levelling material for floor.	Bone, Glass, Pottery Potsherds 1800-1950
506	x 0.01m	Charcoal Charcoal spread with window glass. There appears to have been a localised small fire, possibly windows/window frames.	Bone, Glass Glass 1900-1950
507A	0.15m	Cobble + (clayey) grit Mid brown to dark brown soil and cobble layer consisting of large cobbles (<20 cm long axis), some river cobbles (rounded) and others angular, tile fragments (3-5cm) decaying mortar, iron nails, and charcoal.	-
507	0.30m	Clay layer (Basal soil) Dark brown soil with inclusions underlying cobble layer.	Bone, Glass, Pottery, Tile & Brick Potsherds include 3 Roman, 2 Medieval

Test Pit 6

Test Pit 6 (Fig. 12) was located outside of the areas of the cottages and produced a sequence of topsoil (600) and subsoil (601). Within the topsoil was a dump of roof tiles that were presumably taken off the cottages and stockpiled here during their demolition. Finds from the Test Pit were again widely dated with Roman through to modern material.

Table 9. Summary of contexts from Test Pit 6

Context No.	Length x width x depth	Description	Finds
600	1m x 1m x 0.52m	Topsoil Dark blackish brown sandy clay with moderate small-medium sub-angular stone, distributed evenly throughout the fill. This was quite a deep deposit including a lens of tile 601.	Bone, Flint, Glass, Shells, Clay Pipe, Metal, Pottery Glass 1600-1800 Potsherds 1800-1950
601	1m x 1m x 0.14m	Layer of tiles Lens of mid orangey red sandy clay containing roof tiles, probably from the demolition of the cottages.	Bone, Glass, Pottery Glass bottle 1660-1750 Potsherds 1 Roman, 1 large pot 1850?, remainder 1800-1950
602	1m x 1m x 0.35m	Subsoil Mid brown sandy clay with frequent small, medium and large sub-angular stone. The base of this layer was not reached.	Bone, Glass, Clay Pipe, Coal, Metal, Pottery Potsherds 3 Roman, 2 Medieval, remainder 1800-1950

Test Pit 7

Test Pit 7 (Fig.13) again revealed layer of topsoil (700) and subsoil (701). Located between the topsoil and subsoil was a thin sand layer (702), which is likely to have been deposited during a flood event. Test Pit 7 allowed for several auger holes in an attempt to characterise any underlying deposits. A single auger hole was taken to a depth of 2m below the ground surface where a layer of sandy silt (704) was identified. This may well have been an alluvial deposit. Several auger holes were curtailed due to the presence of limestone blocks.

Table 10. Summary of contexts from Test Pit 7

Context No.	Depth	Description	Finds
700	0.6m	Topsoil Dark black grey silty sandy deposit containing an abundance of modern finds.	Slate, Bone, Glass, Shells, Clay Pipe, Metal, Pottery Potsherds 1800-1950
701	1.25m	Subsoil Mid to dark yellow brown sandy silty clay deposit with frequent amounts of limestone inclusions <5cm angular to smoothed. This context included the skeleton of a dog. Use of the auger suggests that the deposit is very deep.	Slate, Bone, Glass, Shells, Clay Pipe, Metal, Pottery Potsherds 17 Roman, remainder 1800-1950 Glass 1700-1900
702	0.05m	Sand layer / lens Mid yellow sand with some dark soil elements from 700. This appeared to be a sand lens located between the topsoil 700 and subsoil 701.	-
703	0.05m	Auger stone layer Layer of limestone angular blocks located by the use of the auger, 0.05m x 0.10m x 0.05m, some sub-angular.	-

Context No.	Depth	Description	Finds
704	c. 0.15m	Silty sandy deposit Yellow sandy silt deposit, possibly alluvial, about 2m below surface.	-

Test Pit 8

Test Pit 8 (Fig. 14) again revealed a topsoil (800) and subsoil (801) deposit with a range of mixed finds ranging from Roman to modern.

Table 11. Summary of contexts from Test Pit 8

Context No.	Depth	Description	Finds
800	0.69m	Topsoil Dark black grey silty sandy deposit containing an abundance of modern finds.	Slate, Bone, Glass, Shells, Clay Pipe, Metal, Pottery, Plaster, Tile & Brick Potsherds 5 Roman , 3 Medieval, remainder 1800-1950
801	0.31m	Subsoil Mid to dark yellow brown sandy silty clay deposit with frequent amounts of limestone inclusions <5cm angular to smoothed. The natural was not reached.	Slate, Clay Pipe, Metal, Pottery, Potsherds 3 Roman , 1 Medieval, remainder 1800-1950

Test Pit 9

Test Pit 9 (Fig. 15) again only revealed topsoil (900) and subsoil (901) deposits with a mixture of finds ranging from the Roman to post-medieval period.

Table 12. Summary of contexts from Test Pit 9

Context No.	Depth	Description	Finds
900	0.49m	Topsoil Dark black grey silty sandy deposit containing an abundance of modern finds.	Bone, Glass, Pottery, Tile & Brick Glass 1800-1950 Potsherds 1800-1950
901	0.51m	Subsoil Mid to dark yellow brown sandy silty clay deposit with frequent amounts of limestone inclusions <5cm angular to smoothed. The natural was not reached.	Bone, Glass, Shell, Clay Pipe, Metal, Pottery Potsherds 4 Roman, remainder 1800-1950

Test Pit 10

The topsoil deposits of Test Pit 10 (Fig. 16) were sealed by demolition material presumable from the cottages and contained post-medieval material. The only exception was a single worked flint that is of possible Neolithic date which is residual.

Table 13. Summary of contexts from Test Pit 10

Context No.	Depth	Description	Finds
106	0.14m	Demolition debris A deposit consisting of brick, lime, root, and concrete.	Bone, Glass, Clay Pipe, Pottery, Plaster, Tile & Brick Potsherds 1800-1950
107	0.03m	Asphalt A thin layer of asphalt. Possibly the remains of old floor covering or a dumped sheet of roofing material.	Bone, Flint, Glass, Clay Pipe, Pottery Potsherds 1800-1950
108	0.18m	Demolition debris Possible fill consisting of grey, gritty sand, small stones, and frequent pieces of coal. There was one large piece of limestone.	-
109	0.20m	Topsoil Brown grey clay with few inclusions and some tree roots.	-
110	0.08m	Stony layer Thin layer of limestone and small stones.	-
111	0.54m	Subsoil Grey brown sandy silt with some small stones and tree roots. The bottom of the deposit was not reached.	Bone

Test Pits 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 did not encounter any cottage remains, these Test Pits probably being in the original gardens and perhaps the public footpath which has subsequently moved. Test Pits 6, 7, 8 and 9 produced Roman potsherds and Test Pits 6, and 8, Medieval.

6 Artefact Record

A large assemblage of finds was recovered during the excavations. The vast majority of the finds were recovered from topsoil and subsoil deposit or associated with the demolition of the cottages. A summary of the quantities are presented below.

Table 14. Summary of finds recovered.

Artefact	Quantity	Mass (kg)
Pottery		
Roman	99	1.5
Medieval	53	1.0
Post-medieval	1594	15.0
Metal objects	32	
Coins	3	
Flint	3	
Clay pipe	178	0.5
CBM	56	
Glass	159	3.5
Animal bone	>1000	11.0

Pottery

Roman Pottery

A total of 99 Roman pottery sherds were recovered from 19 different contexts. A catalogue of the Roman pottery is presented below. A single piece of Terra Nigra, Crambeck ware and Amphora were recovered. A further 3 Nene Valley sherds, 13 Samian sherds, 14 Calcite-Gritted ware, 22 pieces of Grey ware, 30 Black Burnished ware, and 15 other Roman pottery sherds were recovered.

The pottery covers the entire span of the Roman occupation of Britain with the earliest being a single piece of Terra Nigra (0-70 AD), and the latest a single fragment of Crambeck Parchment ware (360-410 AD). Several sherds have also been imported such as the Terra Nigra which was typically produced in Vesle valley, near Rheims or the Marne valley and the Trier region of modern France. The Samian will also have been imported from Gaul and there are indications of material from Eastern and Southern Gaul. The amphora sherd is likely to have been from a large globular amphora with cylindrical handles and would have been produced in the Spanish province of Baetica in the 1st to 3rd centuries. Amphorae were widely exported in very large numbers around the western Mediterranean and across the north-west provinces. The pottery fragments are all likely to be residual although those from deposit 105 are exclusively Roman and may be a Roman horizon that was sealed by the motte mound.

Catalogue

1. Single sherd of Terra Nigra, Black Samian from North Gaulish kilns with a date range of 0-70AD. Rim sherd in a hard-fired fabric, reduced Grey ware dark grey at the core with lighter margins at the surfaces. Surface is finely burnished to a glossy finish on all faces and has a smooth texture. Distributed across north-east Gaul and Britain until the late first century AD. *Context 901, TP9, REF 901 08 02* (Plate 44)
2. Single sherd of Crambeck Parchment ware mortarium produced from kiln located on the south side of the Howardian Hills overlooking the Vale of York. Dating to 360-410 AD. *Context 1030, Trench 1, REF 1030 04 01* (Plate 48)
3. Single Sherd of Amphora, Round Spanish type Dressel Type 20? From Spanish province of Baetica. They were used to contain olive oil or preserved olives. Dating to 73-250 AD. *Context 105, TP1, REF 105 02 01*
4. Single sherd of Nene Valley ware Funnel neck indented beaker dating to 155-410 AD. *Context 1015, Trench 1, REF 1015 03 08* (Plate 43)
5. Two sherds of Roman Nene Valley ware Pedestal Beaker, one with a Barbotine decoration. *Context 507, TP5 REF 507 02 01 and 507 13 01* (Plate 42)
6. Roman Central Gaulish colour coated ware Pedestal beaker 70-120 AD. *Context 901, TP9 REF 901 09 02* (Plate 45)
7. Roman Incense bowl Tazze. *Context 901, TP9, REF 901 01 01*
8. Roman Mancetter-Hartshill (Warwickshire) mortarium 100-350 AD. Interior basin sherd comprising the upper surface only, the lower terminal of the sherd depth is not visible. Fabric is pale cream-yellow material. Fabric has a fine quartz sand temper with occasional inclusions of red-brown sandstone. The trituration grits in the basin interior are abundant, ill-sorted, angular grits of black iron-stone 0.8mm to 4.5mm in length. *Context 1030, Trench 1, REF 1030 01 02* (Plate 47)
9. Roman Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium dating to 130-165 AD. Rim sherd of form ME, everted rim (Monaghan 1997, 977). Fabric is pale cream-yellow material, with a thin orange-brown slip or wash. Fabric has a fine quartz sand temper with occasional inclusions of red-brown sandstone, some erupting at the surface. The material is Mancetter-Harshill type; a mortarium fabric produced from the 2nd to 4th Centuries with extensive distribution in the North and midlands (Hartley 1973). The sherd is broken through a ceramic stamp, bordered above and below by a linear band of circular pellets. The stamp is incomplete, but reads RATIN. Taking the damage into account the name of a pottery associated with the Mancetter-Hartshill industry can be suggested – GRATINUS. *Context 801, TP8, REF 801 05 01* (Plate 46)
10. Roman Rusticated ware dating to 70-120 AD. *Context 701, TP7, REF 701 02 03*

11. Single Sherd of Roman Black Burnished ware. Body sherd. Fabric is a reduced coarse ware, reduced to a pale grey core and bordered by larger bands of dark brown-red. Surfaces are both burnished black. The material is South-West Black Burnished Ware 1. Three significant attributes allowed SOW BB1 to be distinguished from Dorset BB1: it is generally finer and sandier; in early examples the core is commonly sandwiched between well-defined paler-coloured margins; and a black slip, deep and lustrous in the best examples, covers the visible surfaces (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 114). This is a fragment of a jar, the commonest type of BB1 product, which has a large national distribution. Dating to 120-225 AD *Context 2013, Trench 2, REF 2013 01 05*
12. Single Sherd of Roman Black Burnished ware. Body sherd of a black-burnished grey ware fabric; dark, 'lead'-grey throughout, burnished grey-black at the surface. Temper includes abundant quartz, well-sorted quartz. Fabric is tentatively identified as Rossington-Bridge Black-Burnished ware. Dating to 100-200 AD *Context 104 TP1, REF 104 01 04*
13. Single Sherd of Roman Grey ware. Flanged bowl rim sherd of a grey ware flanged bowl, form DF (Monaghan 1997, 1010). A prominent, tapering and rounded flange projects directly outwards from immediately beneath a plain, rounded rim. The fabric is a hard-fired grey ware with an abundant sand temper, prominently laminated, and with a hackly fracture. The core is pale bluish-grey in colour, lighter in the centre of the flange, and burnished to a glossy dark grey at the surfaces. The nature and characterisation of grey-burnished fabrics in Yorkshire, particularly in East Yorkshire, is discussed by Monaghan (1997, 900-901) who argues that the distinguishing of one fabric to another produced only a short distance away (over 34 such kiln sites are known in the region) is a futile exercise. Dating to 200-410 AD. *Context 104 TP1, REF 104 03 01*
14. Single Sherd of Roman Grey ware. Body sherd of a reduced grey ware ceramic. Fabric is a hard-fired material, pale grey at the core and banded by a pale grey-brown borders. Interior surface is pale grey, exterior surface burnished to grey-black. Black grits, mica, and sub-angular opaque white quartz are all occasional in the temper, larger calcite is rare. The sherd is a fragment of a jar, above the shoulder where the decoration stops before the interior curve of the rim, decorated with an irregular pattern of rouletting (for comparable see Monaghan 1997, 990-991, no. 3863). It is possible that this ceramic is an example of the Romano-British or Gallic imitations of North Gaulish Grey ware ('Fabric G10' - Monaghan 1997, 889 and 1027). Dating to 43-410 AD. *Context 304 TP3, REF 304 01 03*
15. Single Sherd of Roman Grey ware. Body sherd of a reduced grey ware ceramic. Fabric is a hard-fired, sand-tempered material, medium grey at the core and inner surface, oxidised to a pale yellow at the exterior surface. Traces of a white slip are

- evident. The sherd is body sherd from the base of the neck/body junction of a flagon. Dating to 43-410 AD. Context 800 TP8, *REF 800 09 02*
16. Two sherds of Roman Grey ware. , Jar rim sherd with fresh sherd break (presumably broken during excavation), of a single rim sherd from a grey ware jar. The rim is prominent, everted, and thickens slightly at the edge. The fabric is lead-grey throughout, slightly darker at the surfaces, containing abundant, well-sorted quartz and occasional muscovite mica. Presumed Holme-on-Spalding Moore ware. Dating to 225-360 AD. Context 2013 Trench 2, *REF 2013 01 06 and 2013 01 07*.
 17. Single sherd of Roman Samian from Barbotine Applique Vine Scroll Rim of plate Dating to 70-250 AD Context 104 TP1 *REF 104 04 01* (Plate 36)
 18. Single sherd of Roman Samian from DF37 Hemispherical bowl Decorated Dating to 70-250 AD Context 1015 Trench 1 *REF 1015 06 01* (Plate 33)
 19. Single sherd of Roman Samian East Gaul imported up to 250AD Dating to 70-250 AD Context 1015 Trench 1 *REF 1015 06 02*
 20. Single sherd of Roman Samian South Gaul imported up to 250AD Dating to 70-250 AD Context 2013 Trench 2 *REF 2013 12 02*
 21. Single sherd of Roman Samian Hemispherical bowl Decorated with a Lion Dating to 70-250 AD Context 2003 Trench 2 *REF 2003 03 01* (Plate 31)

Table 15. Roman pottery

Description	Context	Trench	Reference
Roman Terra Nigra Black Samian Northern Gaulle (Plate 44)	901	Test Pit 9	901 08 02
Roman Samian Barbotine Applique Vine Scroll Rim of plate (Plate 36)	104	Test Pit 1	104 04 01
Roman Samian DF37 Hemispherical bowl Decorated (Plate 33)	1015	Trench 1	1015 06 01
Roman Samian East Gaul imported up to 250AD	1015	Trench 1	1015 06 02
Roman Samian Lion decoration (Plate 31)	2003	Trench 2	2003 03 01
Roman Samian South Gaul imported up to 250 AD	2013	Trench 2	2013 12 02
Roman Samian	105	Test Pit 1	105 01 01
Roman Samian	105	Test Pit 1	105 01 02
Roman Samian	105	Test Pit 1	105 01 03
Roman Samian	304	Test Pit 3	304 07 01
Roman Samian	507	Test Pit 5	507 05 02
Roman Samian	701	Test Pit 7	701 06 02

Description	Context	Trench	Reference
Roman Samian	701	Test Pit 7	701 06 10
Roman Samian	901	Test Pit 9	901 02 02
Roman Samian	2003	Trench 2	2003 04 02
Roman Nene Valley Colour Coated ware Funnel neck indented beaker (Plate 43)	1015	Trench 1	1015 03 08
Roman Nene Valley ware Pedestal Beaker	507	Test Pit 5	507 02 01
Roman Nene Valley ware Pedestal Beaker Barbotine decoration (Plate 42)	507	Test Pit 5	507 13 01
Roman Crambeck parchment ware mortarium (Plate 48)	1030	Trench 1	1030 04 01
Roman Incense bowl Tazze	901	Test Pit 9	901 01 01
Roman Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium "Gratinus" (Plate 46)	801	Test Pit 8	801 05 01
Roman Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium (Plate 47)	1030	Trench 1	1030 01 02
Roman Rusticated ware	701	Test Pit 7	701 02 03
Roman Central Gaulish colour coated ware Pedestal beaker (Plate 45)	901	Test Pit 9	901 09 02
Roman Reduced Coarse ware Black Burnished Ware I South West	2013	Trench 2	2013 01 05
Roman Black Burnished Grey ware East Yorkshire with fingerprint	2013	Trench 2	2013 12 04
Roman Black Burnished Grey ware Rossington Bridge	104	Test Pit 1	104 01 04
Roman Black Burnished Grey ware	800	Test Pit 8	800 01 04
Roman Black Burnished Grey ware	2013	Trench 2	2013 10 03
Roman Black Burnished ware	104	Test Pit 1	104 01 02
Roman Black Burnished ware (Plate 40)	104	Test Pit 1	104 01 03
Roman Black Burnished ware	304	Test Pit 3	304 01 02
Roman Black Burnished ware	304	Test Pit 3	304 01 09
Roman Black Burnished ware	304	Test Pit 3	304 01 10
Roman Black Burnished ware	304	Test Pit 3	304 01 11
Roman Black Burnished ware	304	Test Pit 3	304 01 12
Roman Black Burnished ware	701	Test Pit 7	701 01 01
Roman Black Burnished ware	701	Test Pit 7	701 01 04
Roman Black Burnished ware	701	Test Pit 7	701 01 05
Roman Black Burnished ware	701	Test Pit 7	701 01 06
Roman Black Burnished ware	701	Test Pit 7	701 01 08
Roman Black Burnished ware	701	Test Pit 7	701 01 10
Roman Black Burnished ware	701	Test Pit 7	701 01 11

Description	Context	Trench	Reference
Roman Black Burnished ware (Plate 39)	701	Test Pit 7	701 02 01
Roman Black Burnished ware	701	Test Pit 7	701 02 02
Roman Black Burnished ware	701	Test Pit 7	701 02 04
Roman Black Burnished ware	801	Test Pit 8	801 05 03
Roman Black Burnished ware	1015	Trench 1	1015 03 05
Roman Black Burnished ware	2001	Trench 2	2001 09 03
Roman Black Burnished ware	2013	Trench 2	2013 01 02
Roman Black Burnished ware	2014	Trench 2	2014 12 08
Roman Grey ware Base of Northern Gaulish cup	602	Test Pit 6	602 01 01
Roman Grey ware East Yorkshire	104	Test Pit 1	104 03 01
Roman Grey ware Holme on Spalding Moor	2013	Trench 2	2013 01 06
Roman Grey ware Holme on Spalding Moor	2013	Trench 2	2013 01 07
Roman Grey ware Jar (Plate 35)	304	Test Pit 3	304 01 04
Roman Grey ware rouletting	304	Test Pit 3	304 01 03
Roman Grey ware	104	Test Pit 1	104 01 01
Roman Grey ware	304	Test Pit 3	304 01 01
Roman Grey ware	701	Test Pit 7	701 01 02
Roman Grey ware	701	Test Pit 7	701 01 03
Roman Grey ware	701	Test Pit 7	701 01 09
Roman Grey ware (Plate 34)	800	Test Pit 8	800 01 05
Roman Grey ware (Plate 38)	801	Test Pit 8	801 02 02
Roman Grey ware (Plate 37)	1009	Trench 1	1009 01 01
Roman Grey ware	1015	Trench 1	1015 03 07
Roman Grey ware	1015	Trench 1	1015 03 09
Roman Grey ware	1015	Trench 1	1015 03 10
Roman Grey ware	2006	Trench 2	2006 01 02
Roman Grey ware (Plate 32)	2013	Trench 2	2013 01 01
Roman Grey ware	2013	Trench 2	2013 02 02
Roman Grey ware	2013	Trench 2	2013 10 02
Roman Grey ware	800	Test Pit 8	800 09 02
Roman Calcite-Gritted ware	304	Test Pit 3	304 01 05
Roman Calcite-Gritted ware	304	Test Pit 3	304 01 07
Roman Calcite-Gritted ware	601	Test Pit 6	601 03 01
Roman Calcite-Gritted ware	602	Test Pit 6	602 02 03
Roman Calcite-Gritted ware	1015	Trench 1	1015 02 01
Roman Calcite-Gritted ware (Plate 41)	1015	Trench 1	1015 03 01
Roman Calcite-Gritted ware	1015	Trench 1	1015 03 03

Description	Context	Trench	Reference
Roman Calcite-Gritted ware	1015	Trench 1	1015 03 04
Roman Calcite-Gritted ware	2003	Trench 2	2003 02 02
Roman Calcite-Gritted ware	2013	Trench 2	2013 01 03
Roman Calcite-Gritted ware	2013	Trench 2	2013 01 08
Roman Calcite-Gritted ware	2013	Trench 2	2013 02 01
Roman Calcite-Gritted ware	2013	Trench 2	2013 10 04
Roman Amphora Round Spanish type Dressel Type 20?	105	Test Pit 1	105 02 01
Roman	304	Test Pit 3	304 01 06
Roman	304	Test Pit 3	304 01 08
Roman	602	Test Pit 6	602 01 02
Roman	701	Test Pit 7	701 01 07
Roman	800	Test Pit 8	800 01 06
Roman	800	Test Pit 8	800 01 07
Roman	1015	Trench 1	1015 03 02
Roman	1015	Trench 1	1015 03 06
Roman	2003	Trench 2	2003 04 03
Roman	2013	Trench 2	2013 01 04

Medieval Pottery

A total of 53 potsherds identified as probably of medieval origin were recovered. Significantly a single sherd of pottery from TP8 is of potential early medieval date with a range from 850-1100 AD. The remaining sherds are largely Humber ware and York ware with a small assemble of other medieval sherds. Humber ware is largely produced in northern Yorkshire at kilns located at West Cowick and Holme-on-Spalding-Moor. Humber wares are typically hard fired. The Humber ware had a long span of production from the late 13th to the early 16th Century AD, with a peak of production during the 15th Century. York ware was produced in the Hambleton Hills 30 miles north of York. Production dates from the late 12th to mid 13th century. Pottery was usually in the form jugs, some with tubular spouts, or lids, cooking pots, condiment dishes, and aquamaniles. Decorative elements include applied, incised, rouletted or combed types. The most distinctive decoration is applied clay pads stamped with seals, visible on the exterior of large jugs. The glaze is usually green (but sometime yellow), lustrous and almost metallic.

Catalogue

1. Single rim sherd dating to 850-1100 AD. Early Medieval rim of Gritty ware. The rim is everted, rounded underneath and flat on the interior bevel. Fabric is hard, heavily tempered with quartz grits, very pale orange-brown in colour (see Holdsworth 1978, 7). The surfaces are rough and granular. *Context 801, TP8 REF 801 05 02* (Plate 50)
2. Single body sherd of York Glazed ware (1150-1250 AD). Although usually white or cream-white, YGW can include light grey examples, of which this is one. The fabric has an open texture, slightly hackly break, with ill-sorted, sparse sub-rounded quartz inclusions (Mainman and Jenner 2013, 1203). Glazed on the exterior only with a, now abraded, green glaze flecked by dark green/brown. The main products of the YGW industry are jugs (Jennings 1992, 18-19); the size and general appearance of this sherd suggests that it may have been from a jug. Despite the name, York Glazed wares were not produced in York city, but in the area of the Hambleton Hills north of the city (*ibid.*). *Context 2013, Trench 2, REF2013 12 15*
3. Single neck sherd of Red Sandy ware (1250-1325 AD). Fabric is a fine, gritty, reddy-orange colour. As with York Glazed ware, jugs are the most common form, and the general appearance of this sherd suggests that it may have also been from a jug (Mainman and Jenner 2013, 1246). The exterior surface has been wiped and is smooth to the touch, presumably in advance of the application of a green glaze. Glazes are patchily applied on this ware and usually limited to the top and centre of the jug. *Context 2013, Trench 2, REF 2013 03 04*
4. Single body sherd of an unidentified Medieval ceramic (1200-1500 AD). The fabric is a hard-fired, reduced ware, dark grey at the core with paler margins. Both exterior and interior surfaces are glazed in a thick, glossy olive-green glaze flecked with darker-green. A sand temper is frequent in the fabric, with opaque sub-rounded quartzite pebbles common and larger clay pellets rare. *Context 2013, Trench 2, REF 2013 12 16*

Table 16. Medieval pottery

Description	Context	Trench	Reference
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500 (Plate 53)	507	Test Pit 5	507 01 01
Medieval	507	Test Pit 5	507 01 02
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500	602	Test Pit 6	602 02 01
Medieval York Glazed ware Hambleton Hills	602	Test Pit 6	602 02 02
Medieval unidentified	800	Test Pit 8	800 01 02
Medieval	800	Test Pit 8	800 01 03
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500	800	Test Pit 8	800 03 01
Early Medieval Gritty ware 850-1100 (Plate 50)	801	Test Pit 8	801 05 02
Medieval	1015	Trench 1	1015 01 01
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500	1015	Trench 1	1015 01 02

Description	Context	Trench	Reference
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500	2003	Trench 2	2003 02 01
Medieval	2003	Trench 2	2003 02 03
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500	2003	Trench 2	2003 21 01
Medieval York Glazed ware Hambleton Hills (Plate 52)	2003	Trench 2	2003 21 04
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500	2003	Trench 2	2003 21 05
Medieval	2003	Trench 2	2003 21 06
Medieval York Glazed ware Hambleton Hills	2003	Trench 2	2003 21 07
Medieval	2003	Trench 2	2003 21 08
Medieval York ware	2006	Trench 2	2006 02 03
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500	2013	Trench 2	2013 03 01
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500	2013	Trench 2	2013 03 02
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500	2013	Trench 2	2013 03 03
Medieval Red Sandy ware 1250-1325	2013	Trench 2	2013 03 04
Medieval	2013	Trench 2	2013 03 05
Medieval unidentified	2013	Trench 2	2013 03 06
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500	2013	Trench 2	2013 04 02
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500 (Plate 51)	2013	Trench 2	2013 04 03
Medieval York Glazed ware Hambleton Hills	2013	Trench 2	2013 07 03
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500	2013	Trench 2	2013 07 11
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500	2013	Trench 2	2013 07 20
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500	2013	Trench 2	2013 07 21
Medieval York Glazed ware Hambleton Hills	2013	Trench 2	2013 07 22
Medieval	2013	Trench 2	2013 07 23
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500	2013	Trench 2	2013 07 24
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500	2013	Trench 2	2013 07 25
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500	2013	Trench 2	2013 07 26
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500	2013	Trench 2	2013 07 27
Medieval Humber ware Drip tray 1250-1500	2013	Trench 2	2013 10 05
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500	2013	Trench 2	2013 10 12
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500	2013	Trench 2	2013 12 03
Medieval	2013	Trench 2	2013 12 09
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500	2013	Trench 2	2013 12 13
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500	2013	Trench 2	2013 12 14
Medieval York Glazed ware Hambleton Hills 1150-1250	2013	Trench 2	2013 12 15
Medieval unidentified 1200-1500	2013	Trench 2	2013 12 16
Medieval	2013	Trench 2	2013 12 17

Description	Context	Trench	Reference
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500	2013	Trench 2	2013 19 11
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500	2014	Trench 2	2014 08 01
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500	2014	Trench 2	2014 08 02
Medieval	2014	Trench 2	2014 12 09
Medieval	2014	Trench 2	2014 12 16
Medieval Humber ware 1250-1500	2016	Trench 2	2016 01 05
Medieval	2017	Trench 2	2017 01 03

Post-medieval pottery

Post medieval pottery accounted for the majority of pot sherds recovered.

The vast majority of the pottery dates to the 18th and 19th century and perhaps even more modern in certain instances. The large part of the assemblage (by number) was black glazed earthenware jars, dishes, pancheons, bowls, part of a candlestick or skillet handle and a jug. An unusual Cistercian type small mug base *2014 12 17* (Plate 59) and sherds of a straight sided Cistercian/early black ware vessel were also noted (see below). Other coarse pottery wares include slipware possets, dishes and bowls.

Various brown glazed, green glazed and streaked tortoiseshell type earthenwares were also noted, but they occurred in smaller numbers than the black glazed wares

Stonewares are English brown glazed jars and bowls. One food jar and one jar with a legend were also present. There are no German stonewares.

Terracotta plant pots, tiles, ceramic building material and white sanitary wares were present in smaller numbers but larger pieces.

A large number of fine wares were also present, but their sherd size was generally very small. These include white wares, transfer printed, tin glazed and enamelled as well as a small number of porcelain sherds.

Table 17. Examples of Post-medieval pottery

Description	Context	Trench	Reference
18-19C decorative pot	104	Test Pit 1	104 08 06
Salt glaze 1780-1850	104	Test Pit 1	104 08 07
1850-1900	106	Test Pit 1	106 08 01
Barrel bung - possibly from brewery (could be cheese press)	204	Test Pit 2	204 02 01
Flagon early 1900-1920	206	Test Pit 2	206 01 01
Slipware	304	Test Pit 3	304 06 01
Brown glazed	304	Test Pit 3	304 06 02
Stoneware jar 'HA...' 'TA..' (possibly Hammonds Tadcaster)	402	Test Pit 4	402 01 01

Description	Context	Trench	Reference
Porcelain - Light blue prunus	505	Test Pit 5	505 01 02
Cistercian/Early black glazed	600	Test Pit 6	600 11 02
Jug - County pottery Slipware - Complete base	601	Test Pit 6	601 01 01
19c milk pan	700	Test Pit 7	700 01 01
Countryware J Bourne Denby 1833-1880 salt glaze	701	Test Pit 7	701 06 01
Green glazed fern ?Burmantoft	701	Test Pit 7	701 06 11
3 stoneware bottles Nottingham Chesterfield	800	Test Pit 8	800 09 08
1920s storage jar	1009	Trench 1	1009 08 07
1920s storage jar	1009	Trench 1	1009 08 09
Neck of ale or porter bottle 1820-30 latest 1880 from Derby, Nottingham Chesterfield area	1009	Trench 1	1009 08 12
Boot or stove blacking pot 1850-1920 Unglazed buff white	1013	Trench 1	1013 02 02
Green glazed dish	1018	Trench 1	1018 01 03
Black glazed candle/handle (Plate 61)	2003	Trench 2	2003 15 03
Unglazed buff white	2003	Trench 2	2003 17 02
1900-1920 salt glaze	2003	Trench 2	2003 18 04
Early 20c salt glaze jam jar	2003	Trench 2	2003 18 06
Blacking pot late 19c early 20c maybe earlier but unlikely	2003	Trench 2	2003 18 17
Cistercian/Early black glazed	2003	Trench 2	2003 18 20
Cistercian/Early black glazed (Plate 60)	2003	Trench 2	2003 21 09
Cistercian/Early black glazed	2006	Trench 2	2006 01 09
Green glazed earthenware bowl Post medieval possibly 1600	2013	Trench 2	2013 04 04
Slipware- Harlow type very orange glaze	2013	Trench 2	2013 07 13
17C slip green glaze	2013	Trench 2	2013 07 15
Brown glaze 18C Could be wealthy 17c	2013	Trench 2	2013 07 16
Thomas Toft picture -- 1650-1780 slipware (Plate 63)	2013	Trench 2	2013 07 17
Probably 18C Bellarmine Jug (Plate 64)	2013	Trench 2	2013 07 19
Thomas Toft Decorated high quality bowl or charger slipware 1650-1780	2013	Trench 2	2013 10 11
18C red ware	2013	Trench 2	2013 12 11
Thomas Toft 1650 - 1780	2013	Trench 2	2013 18 02
18c	2013	Trench 2	2013 19 12
Tin glaze Delft 18c possibly English Porcelain and flow blue	2014	Trench 2	2014 06 02
Tin glaze 18th C	2014	Trench 2	2014 06 07

Description	Context	Trench	Reference
Cistercian/Early black glazed small mug base (Plate 59)	2014	Trench 2	2014 12 17
Porcelain (Plate 62)	2014	Trench 2	2014 12 18

Metal Objects

A wide range of metal objects were recovered from the excavation. The majority if not all of these were recovered from the demolition material located within the various trenches. These ranged from metal fixings for roof guttering to coat hooks, nails, gas fittings and a car head lamp. In view of the modern nature of most or all of these objects, they have not been included in the Finds Catalogue (Appendix 3).

Coins

Three coins were removed from the excavation in Trench 2 and are catalogued below.

1. 1920 Halfpenny George V. *Context 2001, Trench 2, REF 2001 03 01*
2. Portuguese coin Portugal 10 Reis 1712-21
Obverse Lettering+J+V+ D.G.PORT.ET.ALG.REX
Reverse Lettering: +X+ +171?+VTILITATI+PVBLIC.+
Context 2013, Trench 2, REF 2013 13 01 (Plate 55)
3. Heavily corroded copper coin. Possibly Roman later 3rd century AD radiate copy or maybe a Constantinian issue of the 330s AD or copy thereof. *Context 2013, Trench 2, REF 2003 01 01*

The halfpenny appeared to have placed under a step, probably to show the date of fixing the step.

Table 18. Coins

Description	Context	Trench	Reference
1920 Halfpenny George V.	2001	Trench 2	2001 03 01
Portuguese coin Portugal 10 Reis 1712-21 Obverse Lettering+J+V+ D.G.PORT.ET.ALG.REX Reverse Lettering: +X+ +171?+VTILITATI+PVBLIC.+ (Plate 55)	2013	Trench 2	2013 13 01
Roman Copper alloy coin - a Roman later 3rd century AD radiate copy or maybe a Constantinian issue of the 330s AD or copy thereof	2003	Trench 2	2003 01 01

Flint

Neolithic flints likely to be residual and indicative of background exploration of the landscape during the prehistoric period. The close proximity of the River Wharfe may also explain their occurrence as either washed down the river or exploration of the river sides. Worked flints were recovered from Test Pit 1 (104) and 10 (107).

Table 19. Flints

Description	Context	Trench	Reference
Neolithic flint flake	104	Test Pit 1	104 02 01
Neolithic flint flake	107	Test Pit 10	107 05 01
Natural flint	600	Test Pit 6	600 08 01

Clay Pipes

Clay pipes were found throughout the site but particularly to the south of the site.

Four pipe bowls were found of particular interest.

1. 17th Century bowl with maker's mark *Context 2013, Trench 2, REF 2013 05 15*
2. 18th Century bowl with Masonic markings *Context 2013, Trench 2, REF 2013 05 16* (Plate 58)
3. 1860 bowl commemorating first international boxing match between “Brighton Titch” Tom Sayers (UK) and John Carmel Heenan (US). It took place on 17th April 1860, in Farnborough, Hants. The fight was illegal and was broken up by the police after more than two hours. The contestants escaped arrest and shared the prize of £400.. *Context 2013, Trench 2, REF 2013 05 17* (Plate 57)
4. Pre- 1750 bowl with part stem *Context 2013, Trench 2, REF 2013 06 11* (Plate 56)

Table 20 Clay pipes

Description	Context	Trench	Reference
Clay pipe stem (1)	104	Test Pit 1	104 08 02
Clay pipe stem (1)	105	Test Pit 1	105 03 02
Clay pipe stems (5)	106	Test Pit 10	106 06 01
Clay pipe stems (7)	107	Test Pit 10	107 02 01
Clay pipe stem (1)	304	Test Pit 3	304 05 01
Clay pipe stems (4) including 1 decorated stem	402	Test Pit 4	402 04 01
Clay pipe stems (9) including 1 decorated stem	600	Test Pit 6	600 05 01
Part bowl of clay pipe	600	Test Pit 6	600 05 02

Description	Context	Trench	Reference
Clay pipe stems (2)	602	Test Pit 6	602 05 01
Clay pipe stems (3)	700	Test Pit 7	700 04 02
Clay pipe stems (12)	701	Test Pit 7	701 05 02
Part bowl of clay pipe	701	Test Pit 7	701 05 05
Part bowl of clay pipe	701	Test Pit 7	701 06 07
Clay pipe stems (2)	800	Test Pit 8	800 01 11
Clay pipe stems (13)	800	Test Pit 8	800 04 01
Clay pipe stems (2)	801	Test Pit 8	801 01 01
Clay pipe stems (4)	901	Test Pit 9	901 06 01
Part bowl of clay pipe	901	Test Pit 9	901 06 02
Clay pipe stem (1)	1009	Trench 1	1009 08 03
Clay pipe stem (1)	1015	Trench 1	1015 04 02
Clay pipe stem (1)	2001	Trench 2	2001 05 01
Clay pipe stems (3)	2003	Trench 2	2003 10 01
Clay pipe stems (19)	2003	Trench 2	2003 11 01
Clay pipe stems (12) including 1 with writing	2013	Trench 2	2013 05 01
Clay pipe bowl 17C with star and makers mark	2013	Trench 2	2013 05 15
Clay pipe bowl 18C decorated possibly Masonic (Plate 58)	2013	Trench 2	2013 05 16
Clay pipe bowl 1860 Boxing match (Plate 57)	2013	Trench 2	2013 05 17
Clay pipe stems (28) including 1 decorated stem	2013	Trench 2	2013 06 01
Clay pipe bowl pre 1750 (Plate 56)	2013	Trench 2	2013 06 11
Part bowl of clay pipe	2013	Trench 2	2013 07 14
Clay pipe stems (9)	2013	Trench 2	2013 20 01
Part bowl of clay pipe	2013	Trench 2	2013 21 01
Clay pipe stems (5)	2014	Trench 2	2014 03 02
Clay pipe stems (7)	2014	Trench 2	2014 10 01
Bowl of clay pipe	2014	Trench 2	2014 10 08
Clay pipe stems (4) including 1 decorated stem	2014	Trench 2	2014 12 07
Clay pipe stem (1)	2016	Trench 2	2016 01 02
Clay pipe stem (1)	2017	Trench 2	2017 01 06
Clay pipe stem (1)	2018	Trench 2	2018 01 02

CBM

The site had considerable amounts of CBM from the demolition of the cottages so recovered finds were limited to items which appeared to have archaeological significance.

A Roman imbrex was recovered from *Context 105, TP1, REF 105 06 01* (Plate 56).

Table 21. CBM

Description	Context	Trench	Reference
Roman tile identified as a piece of Imbrex (Plate 49)	105	Test Pit 1	105 06 01

Glass

Glass dating from the 17th century to the 20th century was widely recovered from the site. They included a wide range of forms including wine and beer bottle, including fragments of onion bottles. Domestic glass vessels such as tankards and vinegar bottles and stoppers were also recovered. In addition a fragment of a medicine phial was also recovered. Window glass was also widely recovered from the site including 'bull eye' fragments. An imported glass water seal was also recovered and described below.

Catalogue

1. Pymont water seal. The full inscription on the seal is "PYRMONT . Wr . I H REISENER & H. EYRE." Iohann (the 'I' being an archaic form of capital 'J') Heinrich Reisener was the exporter of the mineral waters, and Henry Eyre was the importer and retailer in England. The most likely decade of use of the bottle is the 1730s (Advertisements for Eyre's imported mineral waters are known from as early as 1732), although Reisener was active in the trade until the 1750s. Other examples, sometimes with minor differences in the wording, have been found in Northampton, London, and Wiltshire, amongst other places. Eyre also imported mineral water from Spa in Belgium, and advertised himself as 'mineral water supplier to the Queen' (i.e. consort). (*D. Burton 2015*)

There are a number of other types of seals from Pymont water bottles, although the Reisener and Eyre types appear to be the only ones with any named people, all others only saying 'PYRMONT WATER'. Examples of these types without named traders have been found widely in the UK. Examples from two sites in Yorkshire are known of, both of which are from large and wealthy country house sites. There was clearly a substantial import trade for the mineral water in the 1st half of the 18th century.

There are various known shapes and sizes of bottles, although only one capacity that has been measured: 1,400ml, for a Reisener and Eyre example. *Context 104, Trench 2, REF 104 04 02* (Plate 54)

Table 22. Glass

Description	Context	Trench	Reference
Various fragments 1660-1750 bottle	601	Test Pit 6	601 02 01
18C wine bottle 1680-1720	2003	Trench 2	2003 05 01
17-18c Bottle glass	600	Test Pit 6	600 09 01
17 18C Bottle glass	302	Test Pit 3	302 04 01
Glass bottle Seal Reisener mineral water (Plate 54)	104	Test Pit 1	104 04 02
Base of onion bottle 1700-1740and some late 19c	2013	Trench 2	2013 12 05
Neck of onion bottle 1710-1730	2003	Trench 2	2003 06 02
Onion bottle neck 1700-1730, some mid 19c, sauce bottle Shipley early 20c	2003	Trench 2	2003 15 01
1760-1820 wine bottle, 1900-1920 John Smith's beer bottle	2013	Trench 2	2013 15 02
1730-1740 bottle glass	2013	Trench 2	2013 07 18
Black glass Pre 1800	2013	Trench 2	2013 07 04
18-20c fragments of bottles	2006	Trench 2	2006 02 02
18c to mid 19c and 20c bottle glass	701	Test Pit 7	701 06 08
Pre 1800 bottle glass	1018	Trench 1	1018 01 02
18c curved thin glass	2013	Trench 2	2013 10 09
Fragments Late 18c, Tankard 19c, 1850-60 vinegar bottle (retail)	800	Test Pit 8	800 07 01
Blue 19c glass, rest 18-19c bottle glass	701	Test Pit 7	701 05 01
Bulls eye window glass mid 19c or before	1030	Trench 1	1030 03 03
Curved glass and Stopper 1860-1930	2018	Trench 2	2018 01 03
Clear glass bottle neck 1850-1900	2014	Trench 2	2014 07 01
Pre 1800 bottle glass (onion bottle?)	2013	Trench 2	2013 22 01
Pre 1820 black glass bottle	402	Test Pit 4	402 06 01
Pre 1860 bottle glass	304	Test Pit 3	304 04 01
19-20c bottle glass	900	Test Pit 9	900 02 01
Glass bottle fragments 20c	206	Test Pit 2	206 02 01
Bottle glass 1920-1940	401	Test Pit 4	401 05 01
1900-10 earliest – 1950s bottle glass, 1930 glass, WW1 beer bottle	506	Test Pit 5	506 02 01
Mid 20c Bottle and window glass	700	Test Pit 7	700 02 01
Post 1945 Bottle glass	1001	Trench 1	1001 06 01
Bottle Glass Brown 1918-1939. Rest 1880-1900	1009	Trench 1	1009 06 01
Machine made bottle 1915 or later	2001	Trench 2	2001 08 01

Description	Context	Trench	Reference
Mid 20c Screw top neck of bottle	2001	Trench 2	2001 09 02
Neck of pontil base	901	Test Pit 9	901 04 01
Fragments of bottle glass. Pontil bottle	102	Test Pit 1	102 02 01
Window glass including bull's eye	2014	Trench 2	2014 12 05
Lead acid accumulator	2003	Trench 2	2003 15 02
Base of bottle	106	Test Pit 10	106 04 01
Window glass	107	Test Pit 10	107 03 01
Window glass	2013	Trench 2	2013 07 02
Window glass	2014	Trench 2	2014 03 03
Window glass	602	Test Pit 6	602 04 01
Clear glass beer bottle	505	Test Pit 5	505 02 01
Bottle glass	507	Test Pit 5	507 03 01
Bottle glass	2016	Trench 2	2016 01 03
Modern bottle glass	800	Test Pit 8	800 01 12
Blue curved fragment	901	Test Pit 9	901 08 03
Bead	2001	Trench 2	2001 06 01
Very thin window glass	2003	Trench 2	2003 04 05
Bottle glass	2003	Trench 2	2003 18 12
Medicine phial	2013	Trench 2	2013 07 01
Clear flat glass (not window glass)	2013	Trench 2	2013 15 01

Animal Bone

A large amount of modern animal bone was collected from all of the test pits and trenches. Most were from upper deposits or from demolition material in the excavations. As the majority are from unstratified contexts or secure contexts, they are not recorded here but appear in Appendix 3, Finds Catalogue.

7 Discussion and Conclusions

The aims of the excavation were to gain a better understanding of the history and heritage of Castle Hill and provide volunteers with an opportunity to learn about archaeological methods and techniques. Both of these aims were achieved with a considerable number of volunteers taking part in the digging, recording and washing the objects uncovered. Although it appears that the cottages form the dominant feature on the site, the range of artefacts recovered go some way to demonstrate the long history of occupation on or very near to Castle Hill. The work has provided tentative indications of the Roman settlement of Tadcaster. The pottery recovered covers the entire range of the Roman occupation

The ten test pits and two trenches showed that the site had been much disturbed over many years. Remains of the cottages, demolished in the 1960s, were uncovered under a considerable layer of demolition rubble. These cottages are known to have been on the site by 1841 since they appear in the census of that year. No evidence has been found to confirm when they were built. The depth of soil over the garden level suggests that the level was raised progressively during flood defence work at various times up to the late 1960s. Digging through the floor of the cottage nearest to the Church which had been demolished in the 1930s revealed what appeared to be deep foundations. However a step built into the wall showed that the cottage was probably built on the foundations of an earlier cottage.

The excavation has also provided limited evidence to suggest that the eastern part of the Motte was cut away, possibly for river bank work, providing a site for the construction of the cottages. It would then appear that the motte has been subject to gradual erosion over the years. Although part of the motte may have been exposed within Trench 1 and possibly in Test Pit 1, the limited nature of the investigation precludes any definitive identification.

The pottery uncovered from the site ranged from Roman, through Medieval to early 20th Century, suggesting continuous occupation on or near to the site. The Roman pottery ranged in date from before the founding of York through to the 4th Century and included fine and coarse wares. The pottery shows that the likely Roman town of Tadcaster was integrated into wider distribution networks of the Empire with sherds of pottery having been imported from both France and Spain. The Roman pottery was found across the whole site (Fig. 17) and suggest that, as previously thought, the Roman settlement in Tadcaster was located around a crossing point in this area and is in keeping with the notable number of Roman artefacts, including pottery and coins, that have been recovered from the motte site itself.

The examples of medieval pottery were only found around the outer test pits and Trench 2 (Fig. 18). In the two sondages in Trench 1, a sloping wall of stones was found inclined towards the motte. This was thought to be the original surface of the motte and the stones were those that had rolled to the bottom. Two pieces of Medieval pottery were found in one of the two sondages at a point that would have been outside the motte. The positions of the finds of Medieval potsherds tends to support the assumed boundary of the motte.

The area covered by the motte would not receive any potsherds relating to the period that the motte was in place. The absence of any Medieval potsherds in this area is consistent with this theory.

The Motte would have been built from the surrounding area including any ruins of the Roman settlement. The Motte was probably surrounded by a ditch which was filled in, during the 17th century or later, using material from the Motte. This could explain the spread of Roman pottery across the site in varied context levels and why Roman, Medieval and later pottery is mixed together.

By comparing the ratio of Roman and Medieval pottery finds from this site with the reported finds from other sites around Tadcaster (Table 23), it is becoming apparent that the Roman settlement was centred around the present day Church and Swimming Pool while the Medieval Town has moved down stream and was centred around the town bridge.

Table 23 Roman and Medieval Potsherds found at Tadcaster Excavations

Excavation	Report Reference	Roman Potsherds	Medieval Potsherds
Riverside dig		99	51
Tadcaster Swimming Pool 1996	SNY11986	156	89
Chapel Street, Tadcaster 1993	SNY11988	3	61
Chapel Street, Tadcaster 1995	SNY11987	4	641
High Street, Tadcaster 1993	SNY11990	0	90
High Street, Tadcaster 1995	SNY19252 4-8	17	300
Land NE of St Joseph Street 2013	SNY19769	1	3

Fig. 19 maps these finds with Roman sherds in red and Medieval sherds in green. The red ellipse shows the inferred extent of the Roman town and the green ellipse, the inferred extent of Medieval Tadcaster.

The traditional view has been that the Roman Road passed just north of the church, crossing the river and then going up Rosemary Row. This would put the route close to Trench 2. No trace of the Roman Road was found. This suggests that either the road is somewhere else,

was much lower than current ground level such that it was below the bottom of Trench 2 (2.39m below surface level), or that evidence of the road has been destroyed in that area.

The reasoning for the road being between the church and motte was that the motte was built to defend the river crossing. This theory puts a number of turns into the road (the black route in Fig. 20) that seem unexpected. If the road had been out of use at this point for centuries before the motte was built, then the motte was not serving to defend the crossing and it opens the possibility of the road being on a different alignment. Extending the line of Station Road (shown in green) would take the Roman crossing further up-stream and place the Roman Road under the Motte towards the northern end of the site (green route in Fig. 20).

A theory has been developed that the route of the Roman Road is along a straight projection of Station Road, crossing the river at a bridge and then with a 14° bend, continuing in a straight line to join with the supposed route in York Road. After the Romans left, the bridge would have eventually fallen into disrepair. The existence of bridge piles would have made crossing the river at this point difficult and would probably have caused scouring of the river bed. A new crossing point would have had to be found and a crossing in the vicinity of the current bridge established. A new route for the road was found, leaving Station Road at the swimming pool and rejoining the old route close to Hill Top. The Medieval town developed on this diversion. The former Roman Road would have become totally disused and by the time the motte was built over it, would probably have disappeared without trace. Rather than being built to defend the crossing, the motte and bailey was probably built at a place where it could make use of the pre-existing post-Roman ditch for its northern boundary. This ditch was probably part of a post-Roman, pre-Norman town defence, partially visible on the 1849 Ordnance Survey map.

A notable absence from the finds was anything linking the foot of Castle Hill to the Civil War. No musket balls were found, which is strange if the early accounts of the motte being used as a Parliamentary Civil War gun emplacement are correct. Even if the motte was intact at that time and was cut away afterwards, some evidence of musket balls ought to have been found. So where did the Battle of Tadcaster in 1642, in which an estimated 40,000 musket shots are said to have been discharged, take place?

To summarise, the site appears to have been in use from or before Roman times through to the demolition of the cottages in the 1960s. This has resulted in the site being very disturbed although a large number of Roman and Medieval finds were collected. No evidence was found of the Roman Road or any Roman buildings or wharves. The extent of the Norman Motte has been established and the depth of soil around it suggests that it was probably surrounded by a ditch at some stage. This has been filled in at a later date with material from the motte resulting in the mix of different ages of pottery recovered. Any further investigations may be advised to concentrate on the area that lay under the original motte since this is likely to have the least disturbance and may furnish evidence of the Roman settlement, if any remains.

Appendix 1: Inventory of primary archive

Phase	File/Box No	Description	Quantity
Excavation	File no.1	Context register sheets	9
		Drawing register sheets	11
		Trench Record Sheets	11
		Levels sheets	7
		Sample register sheets	1
		Photo register sheets	4
		Context Record Cards	85

Appendix 2: Concordance of contexts yielding artefacts or environmental remains

Context	Trench	Description	Artefacts
100	TP1	Top layer, tree root and demolition rubble.	
101	TP1	Cobbled surface	
102	TP1	Dark brown sandy silt layer	Bone, glass, metal, CBM
103	TP1	Rubble layer (corner section North face)	CBM
104	TP1	Light brown sandy silt layer	Flint, pottery, glass, metal, bone, clay pipe
105	TP1	Layer of stone	Pottery, bone, tile
106	TP10	Demolition debris	Bone, Glass, Clay Pipe, Pottery, Plaster, Tile & Brick
107	TP10	Asphalt	Bone, Flint, Glass, Clay Pipe, Pottery
108	TP10	Demolition debris	
109	TP10	Topsoil	
110	TP10	Stony layer	
111	TP10	Subsoil	Bone
200	TP2	Topsoil	
201	TP2	Demolition rubble	
202	TP2	E-W Wall	
203	TP2	Concrete floor with smooth surface.	
204	TP2	Pipe	
205	TP2	Cut/disturbance for pipe	Bone, pottery, tile and brick
206	TP2	Deposit around pipe	Glass, pottery
300	TP3	Topsoil	
301	TP3	Clay band	
302	TP3	Dark soil layer	Pottery, Glass, metal
303	TP3	Wall	
304	TP3	Brown grey soil	Bone, glass, clay pipe, pottery.
305	TP3	Dark soil layer and from auger	Pottery
400	TP4	Topsoil	
401	TP4	Demolition rubble	Bone, glass, metal, pottery
402	TP4	Concrete floor	Bone, glass, clay pipe, pottery
403	TP4	Flags	
404	TP4	Black soil	
405	TP4	Gritty sandy surface	
406	TP4	Stone/metal grate	
500	TP5	Topsoil	Metal, Pottery, CBM, Plaster
501	TP5	Rubble	
502	TP5	Slab	
503	TP5	Sand	
504	TP5	Mortar	

Context	Trench	Description	Artefacts
505	TP5	Ashy Deposit	Bone, Glass, Pottery
506	TP5	Charcoal	Bone, Glass
507	TP5	Cobble + (clayey) grit	Bone, Glass, Pottery, Tile & Brick
507A	TP5	Clay layer (Basal soil)	
600	TP6	Topsoil	Bone, Flint, Glass, Shells, Clay Pipe, Metal, Pottery
601	TP6	Layer of tiles	Bone, Glass, Pottery
602	TP6	Subsoil	Bone, Glass, Clay Pipe, Coal, Metal, Pottery
700	TP7	Topsoil	Slate, Bone, Glass, Shells, Clay Pipe, Metal, Pottery
701	TP7	Subsoil	Slate, Bone, Glass, Shells, Clay Pipe, Metal, Pottery
702	TP7	Sand layer / lens	
703	TP7	Auger stone layer	
704	TP7	Silty sandy deposit	
800	TP8	Topsoil	Slate, Bone, Glass, Shells, Clay Pipe, Metal, Pottery, Plaster, Tile & Brick
801	TP8	Subsoil	Slate, Clay Pipe, Metal, Pottery
900	TP9	Topsoil	one, Glass, Pottery, Tile & Brick
901	TP9	Subsoil	Bone, Glass, Shell, Clay Pipe, Metal, Pottery
1000	Trench 1	Topsoil	
1001	Trench 1	Demolition rubble within southernmost cottage	Slate, Bone, Glass, Metal, Pottery, Plaster, Tile & Brick
1002	Trench 1	E-W Wall	
1003	Trench 1	Fire place	
1004	Trench 1	Floor of yard	
1005	Trench 1	Demolition rubble within northernmost cottage in the room to the east of wall 1007.	
1006	Trench 1	Floor Concrete/Mortar south of wall 1002	
1007	Trench 1	N-S Wall	
1008	Trench 1	Base of wall in southern part of the trench.	
1009	Trench 1	Demolition rubble within northernmost cottage in the room to the west of wall 1007.	Slate, Bone, Glass, Metal, Pottery, Plaster, Tile & Brick
1010	Trench 1	Concrete floor surface of the room to the west of wall 1007.	
1011	Trench 1	Tiled floor of the room to the east of wall 1007.	
1012	Trench 1	Hexagonal tiles under concrete layer in room to the west of wall 1007.	
1013	Trench 1	Deposit beneath yard outside of southern cottage.	Bone, Pottery

Context	Trench	Description	Artefacts
1014	Trench 1	Silt band	
1015	Trench 1	Dark grey brown deposit	Bone, Shells, Clay Pipe, Pottery
1016	Trench 1	Dark soil deposit	Bone
1017	Trench 1	Stony in base of southern soil layer	
1018	Trench 1	Bedding/levelling layer for internal concrete floor of southern cottage.	Bone, Glass, Pottery, Tile & Brick
1019	Trench 1	Mixed grey brown soil	Bone, Glass, Shells, Pottery
2000	Trench 2	Topsoil	
2001	Trench 2	Demolition rubble	Bone, Glass, Metal, Pottery, Plaster, Tile & Brick, Coin
2002	Trench 2	Path - tiles	
2003	Trench 2	Black garden soil	Bone, Glass, Metal, Pottery, Plaster, Tile & Brick, Clay Pipe, Coin
2004	Trench 2	Limestone deposits	
2005	Trench 2	Firm limestone blocks	
2006	Trench 2	Bay window brick wall	Bone, Glass, Metal, Pottery, Plaster, Tile & Brick,
2007	Trench 2	Concrete surface	
2008	Trench 2	Brick wall north of surface	
2009	Trench 2	Flag floor partly robbed	
2010	Trench 2	Stone and brick wall with step	
2011	Trench 2	N-S brick wall with red plaster	
2012	Trench 2	N-S stone wall	
2013	Trench 2	Subsoil	Bone, Glass, Metal, Pottery, Plaster, Tile & Brick, Clay Pipe, Coin
2014	Trench 2	Deposit under flagstones of 2009	Bone, Glass, Metal, Pottery, Plaster, Tile & Brick, Clay Pipe
2015	Trench 2	Culvert	
2016	Trench 2	Soil within culvert	Bone, Glass, Pottery, , Clay Pipe
2017	Trench 2	Deposit under 2007	Bone, Glass, Pottery, , Tile & Brick
2018	Trench 2	Sandy silt below 2013 (E end of T2)	Glass, Pottery, Clay Pipe

Appendix 3 Finds Catalogue

Animal Bone

Context	Weight	Description
104	64	Bone
105	301	Bone
106	71	Bone
107	82	Bone
111	522	Bone
204	100	Bone
304	471	Bone
401	131	Bone
402	85	Bone
505	1	Bone
506	17	Bone
507	146	Bone
600	191	Bone
601	87	Bone
602	215	Bone
700	57	Bone
701	1135	Bone
800	160	Bone
801	119	Bone
900	44	Bone
901	234	Bone
1001	13	Bone
1009	400	Bone
1013	417	Bone
1015	302	Bone
1016	47	Bone
1018	85	Bone
1019	740	Bone
2001	43	Bone
2003	1213	Bone
2006	239	Bone
2013	2482	Bone
2014	1030	Bone
2016	47	Bone
2017	275	Bone

Brick/Tile

Context	Number	Weight	Description
105	1	238	Roman Tile

Glass

Context	Weight	Description
104	32	Glass
106	23	Glass
107	5	Glass
206	192	Glass
302	3	Glass
304	37	Glass
401	65	Glass
402	4	Glass
505	54	Glass

Context	Weight	Description
506	81	Glass
507	4	Glass
600	134	Glass
601	47	Glass
602	2	Glass
700	49	Glass
701	120	Glass
800	130	Glass
900	25	Glass
901	20	Glass
1001	550	Glass
1009	532	Glass
1018	6	Glass
2001	77	Glass
2003	609	Glass
2006	4	Glass
2013	522	Glass
2014	78	Glass
2016	8	Glass

Clay Pipe

Context	Number	Weight	Description
104	1	3	Clay pipe
105	1	3	Clay pipe
106	5	11	Clay pipe
107	7	15	Clay pipe
304	1	7	Clay pipe
402	4	7	Clay pipe
600	10	20	Clay pipe
602	2	4	Clay pipe
700	3	7	Clay pipe
701	14	37	Clay pipe
800	15	32	Clay pipe
801	2	6	Clay pipe
901	5	10	Clay pipe
1009	1	6	Clay pipe
1015	1	0	Clay pipe
2001	1	3	Clay pipe
2003	22	68	Clay pipe
2013	63	218	Clay pipe
2014	17	65	Clay pipe
2016	1	7	Clay pipe
2017	1	3	Clay pipe
2018	1	4	Clay pipe

Coins

Context	Number	Description
2001	1	Coins
2003	1	Coins
2013	1	Coins

Pottery

Context	Number	Weight	Description
104	6	158	Roman pot sherds
104	39	247	Post-medieval pot sherds
105	4	278	Roman pot sherds
105	4	28	Post-medieval pot sherds
106	18	59	Post-medieval pot sherds
107	13	56	Post-medieval pot sherds
204	1	10	Post-medieval pot sherds
206	2	79	Post-medieval pot sherds
302	15	130	Post-medieval pot sherds
304	13	129	Roman pot sherds
304	9	54	Post-medieval pot sherds
305	1	1	Post-medieval pot sherds
401	2	97	Post-medieval pot sherds
402	54	1763	Post-medieval pot sherds
501	2	55	Post-medieval pot sherds
505	8	45	Post-medieval pot sherds
507	3	23	Roman pot sherds
507	2	9	Medieval pot sherds
507	4	7	Post-medieval pot sherds
600	113	400	Post-medieval pot sherds
601	1	45	Roman pot sherds
601	29	645	Post-medieval pot sherds
602	3	84	Roman pot sherds
602	2	9	Medieval pot sherds
602	25	146	Post-medieval pot sherds
700	76	426	Post-medieval pot sherds
701	20	170	Roman pot sherds
701	126	1435	Post-medieval pot sherds
800	5	45	Roman pot sherds
800	3	53	Medieval pot sherds
800	83	289	Post-medieval pot sherds
801	3	17	Roman pot sherds
801	1	16	Medieval pot sherds
801	8	39	Post-medieval pot sherds
900	2	7	Post-medieval pot sherds
901	4	14	Roman pot sherds
901	24	93	Post-medieval pot sherds
1001	8	176	Post-medieval pot sherds
1009	1	7	Roman pot sherds
1009	42	1197	Post-medieval pot sherds
1013	8	65	Post-medieval pot sherds
1015	14	213	Roman pot sherds
1015	2	31	Medieval pot sherds
1015	10	162	Post-medieval pot sherds
1018	3	26	Post-medieval pot sherds
2001	1	13	Roman pot sherds
2001	12	274	Post-medieval pot sherds
2003	4	38	Roman pot sherds
2003	8	317	Medieval pot sherds
2003	292	2150	Post-medieval pot sherds
2006	1	2	Roman pot sherds
2006	1	6	Medieval pot sherds
2006	35	215	Post-medieval pot sherds
2013	15	302	Roman pot sherds
2013	28	352	Medieval pot sherds
2013	324	2850	Post-medieval pot sherds

Context	Number	Weight	Description
2014	1	5	Roman pot sherds
2014	4	100	Medieval pot sherds
2014	101	1209	Post-medieval pot sherds
2016	1	52	Medieval pot sherds
2016	11	58	Post-medieval pot sherds
2017	1	34	Medieval pot sherds
2017	14	217	Post-medieval pot sherds
2018	14	46	Post-medieval pot sherds

Appendix 4 Scheduled Monument Consent



ENGLISH HERITAGE

YORKSHIRE OFFICE

Mr Peter Murphy
Groundwork North Yorkshire
Selby Civic Centre
Doncaster Road
Selby
North Yorkshire
YO8 9FT

Direct Dial: 01904 601988
Direct Fax: 01904 601999

Our ref: S00086884

7 July 2014

Dear Mr Murphy

**Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); Section 2
control of works
Application for Scheduled Monument Consent**

**TADCASTER MOTTE & BAILEY, NEAR CHURCHYARD, TADCASTER, LS24 9BL
Scheduled Monument No: SM 26941, HA 1017407
Our ref: S00086884
Application on behalf of Groundwork North Yorkshire.**

1. I am directed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media & Sport to advise you of the decision regarding your application for Scheduled Monument Consent dated 2 June 2014 in respect of proposed works at the above scheduled monument concerning a community-driven archaeological excavation. The works were detailed in the following documentation submitted by you:

Documtation list:

Scheduled Monument Consent application, including:
1 x covering letter
2 x A4 site location photograph
1 x detailed A4 site location photograph
1 x Statement of Work.

2. In accordance with paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 1 to the 1979 Act, the Secretary of State is obliged to afford you, and any other person to whom it appears to the Secretary of State expedient to afford it, an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed for that purpose. This opportunity was offered to you by English Heritage and you have declined it.

3. The Secretary of State is also required by the Act to consult with the Historic



37 TANNER ROW YORK YO1 6WP
Telephone 01904 601901 Facsimile 01904 601999
www.english-heritage.org.uk

English Heritage is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR). All information held by the organisation will be accessible in response to an information request, unless one of the exemptions in the FOIA or EIR applies.

English Heritage will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration where applicable.



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Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage) before deciding whether or not to grant Scheduled Monument Consent. English Heritage considers the effect of the proposed works upon the monument to be beneficial for the presentation and public enjoyment of the monument, but necessitating unavoidable but on balance acceptable ground disturbance. Necessary archaeological excavation and supervision arrangements are included within the application

I can confirm that the Secretary of State is agreeable for the works to proceed providing the conditions set out below are adhered to, and that accordingly Scheduled Monument Consent is hereby granted under section 2 of the 1979 Act for the works described in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions:

- (i) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by English Heritage. At least 2 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Dr Keith Emerick, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York, YO1 6WP in order that an English Heritage representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.
- (ii) The specification of work for which consent is granted shall be executed in full.
- (iii) This consent may only be implemented by Mr Peter Murphy, Operations Director, Groundwork North Yorkshire.
- (iv) Where consent is transferable to future owners, English Heritage shall be notified of land disposal upon completion of the sale.
- (v) All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the owner that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map; and that the implications of this designation include the requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken.
- (vi) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument or



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English Heritage will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration where applicable.



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ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.

- (vii) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out only by a suitably qualified archaeological contractor to be agreed in advance with the Secretary of State as advised by English Heritage and his/her nominated excavation team.
- (viii) This consent shall cease to have effect on Friday 23rd January 2015.
- (ix) The excavation shall be backfilled within one month (or such other period as may be mutually agreed) of the completion of the excavation, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by English Heritage.
- (x) Any masonry remains exposed in the course of the excavation shall either be backfilled within three months (or such other period as may be mutually agreed) of the completion of the excavation or, if they are to be the subject of subsequent consolidation and display, shall be protected from the elements until such time as further scheduled monument consent has been obtained and consolidation works commence, all such protection works to be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State who will be advised by English Heritage.
- (xi) The project design (including analysis, post-excavation and publication proposals) for which consent is granted, is to be devised by the chosen archaeological contractor and shall be executed in full, unless variations have been agreed under the terms of condition 1.
- (xii) A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to:
Melanie Partlett, Development Management Archaeologist, NYCC (the County Historic Environment Record), and to
Dr Keith Emerick, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York, YO1 6WP at English Heritage
within 3 months of the completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).
- (xiii) The contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.

4. By virtue of section 4 of the 1979 Act, if no works to which this consent relates are



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English Heritage will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration where applicable.



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executed or started within the period of five years beginning with the date on which this consent was granted (being the date of this letter), this consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless a shorter time period is set by a specific condition above).

5. This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bye law, order or regulation other than section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

6. Your attention is drawn to the provisions of section 55 of the 1979 Act under which any person who is aggrieved by the decision given in this letter may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court within six weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds upon which an application may be made to the Court are (1) that the decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Secretary of State has exceeded the relevant powers) or (2) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interests have been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply. The "relevant requirements" are defined in section 55 of the 1979 Act: they are the requirements of that Act and the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 and the requirements of any regulations or rules made under those Acts.

Yours sincerely

Keith Emerick

Ancient Monuments Inspector

E-mail: Keith.Emerick@english-heritage.org.uk

For and on behalf of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport

cc: Melanie Partlett, Development Management Archaeologist, Business and Environmental Services, NYCC, Northallerton, N. Yorks., DL7 8AH



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English Heritage is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR). All information held by the organisation will be accessible in response to an information request, unless one of the exemptions in the FOIA or EIR applies.

English Heritage will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration where applicable.

Appendix 5 Other Local Archaeological Investigations

Reference	Place	Date
1-45250	13-15 Station Road, Tadcaster Watching Brief	2007
	Ladyflats Roman Building Kirkby Wharfe	1972
11-63362	1 Beeches Leeds Road Tadcaster	2009
11-131509	Land east of Thorp Arch Trading Estate	2012
11-143095	Land in Bramham Park	2013
11-168767	Land east of Micklefield	2013
84231	Scholes Lodge Farm Assessment	2012
GL38001	A1 Bramham to Wetherby Upgrading Scheme	2005
	Keesbury Manor Cawood-Geophys-Report	2015
SNY 19253	Tadcaster Castle Motte YAS	1997
SNY8043	Colton Lane Junction	2003
SNY8472	Flood alleviation Tadcaster	2003
SNY8875	Steeton Hall South Milford	2004
SNY8914	Manor Farm Church Fenton Watching Brief	2004
SNY9571	Colton Lane Junction	2005
SNY9838	Tadcaster Street Lighting letter	2005
SNY10010	19 Westgate, Tadcaster	2005
SNY10011	Church Hill Sherburn-in-Elmet	2005
SNY10989	Street Lighting Tadcaster	2006
SNY11280	Newthorpe Quarry	2006
SNY11595	Steeton Hall South Milford	2007
SNY11637	Land north of Green Dyke Sherburn-in-Elmet	2006
SNY11658	Cawood Castle Garth	2007
SNY11877	1 Garnet Lane Tadcaster	2006
SNY11986	Tadcaster Swimming Pool	1996
SNY11987	Chapel Street, Tadcaster	1995
SNY11988	Chapel Street, Tadcaster	1993
SNY11990	High Street, Tadcaster	1993
SNY11993	The Old Vicarage, Tadcaster	1989
SNY16355	Jackdaw Crag Quarry Extension Stutton	2010
SNY19237	Towton Hall	1997
SNY19245	Smaws Quarry, Tadcaster	1994
SNY19246	Smaws Quarry, Tadcaster	1996
SNY19248	Smaws Quarry, Tadcaster	1997
SNY19252	4-8 High Street, Tadcaster	1995
SNY19255	Geophys Healaugh Manor	1997
SNY19769	Land NE Joseph Street Tadcaster	2013
	Tadcaster Castle Osteological Report	2011

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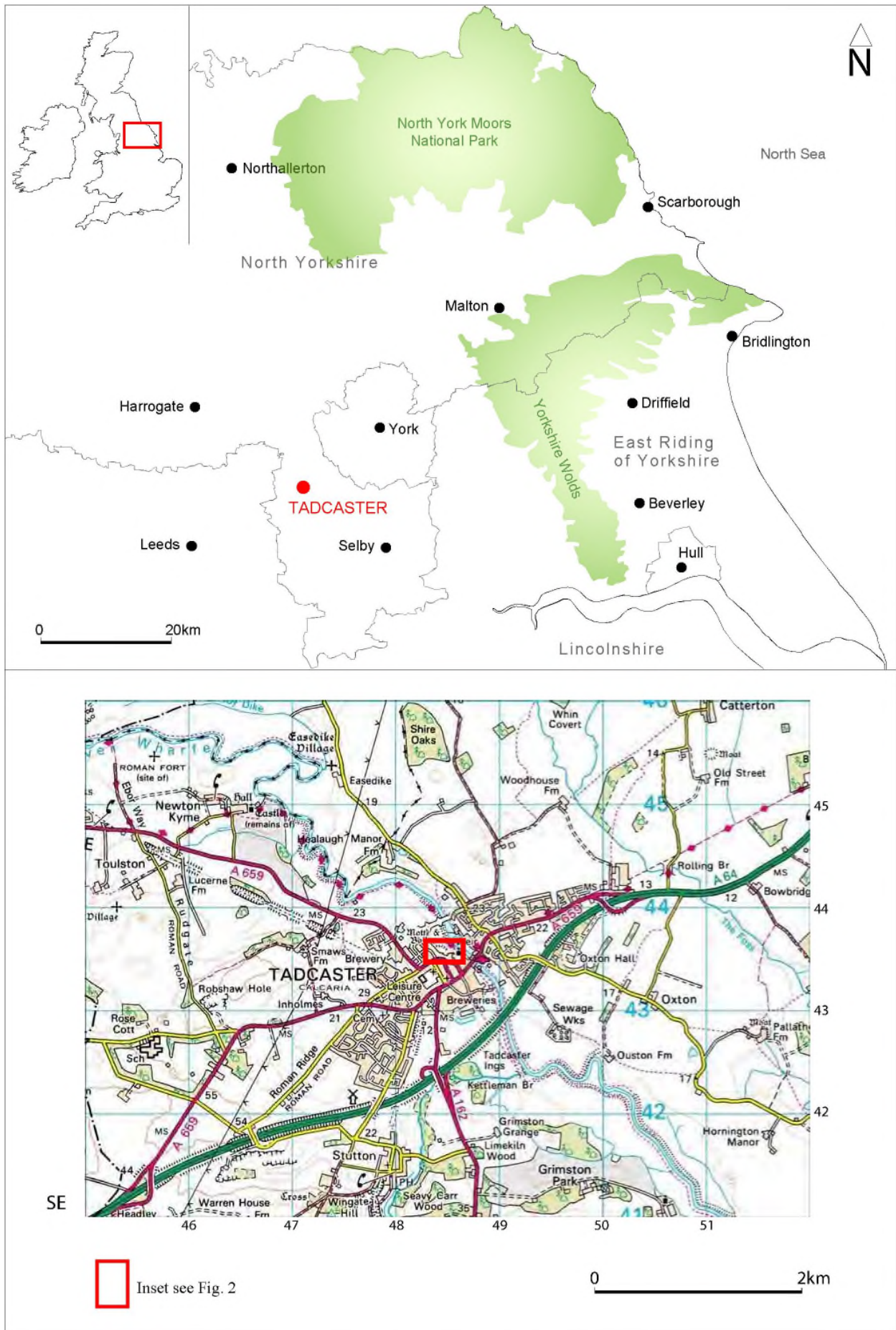


Fig. 1. Site location

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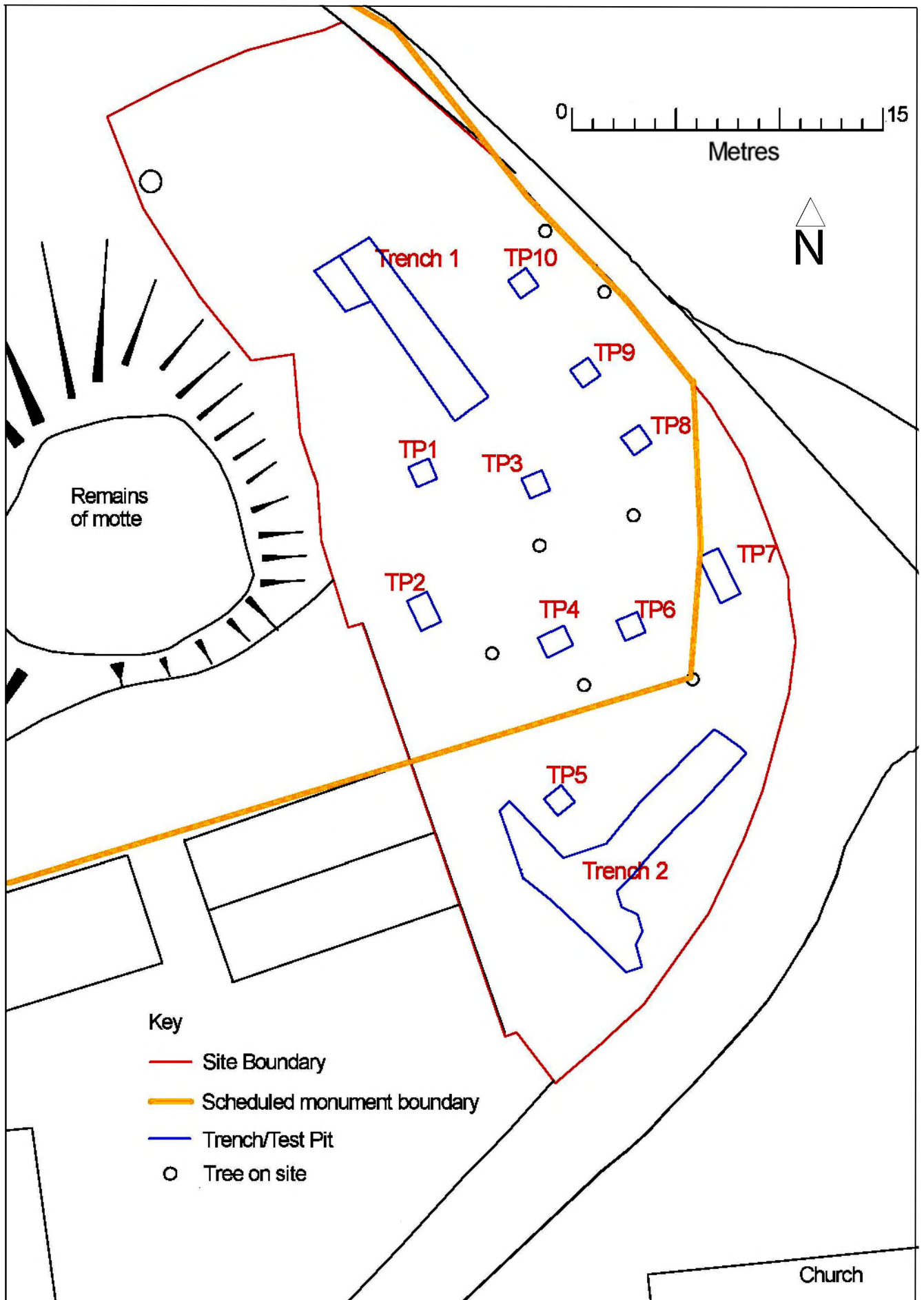


Fig.2. Site location and areas excavated (1:250@A4)

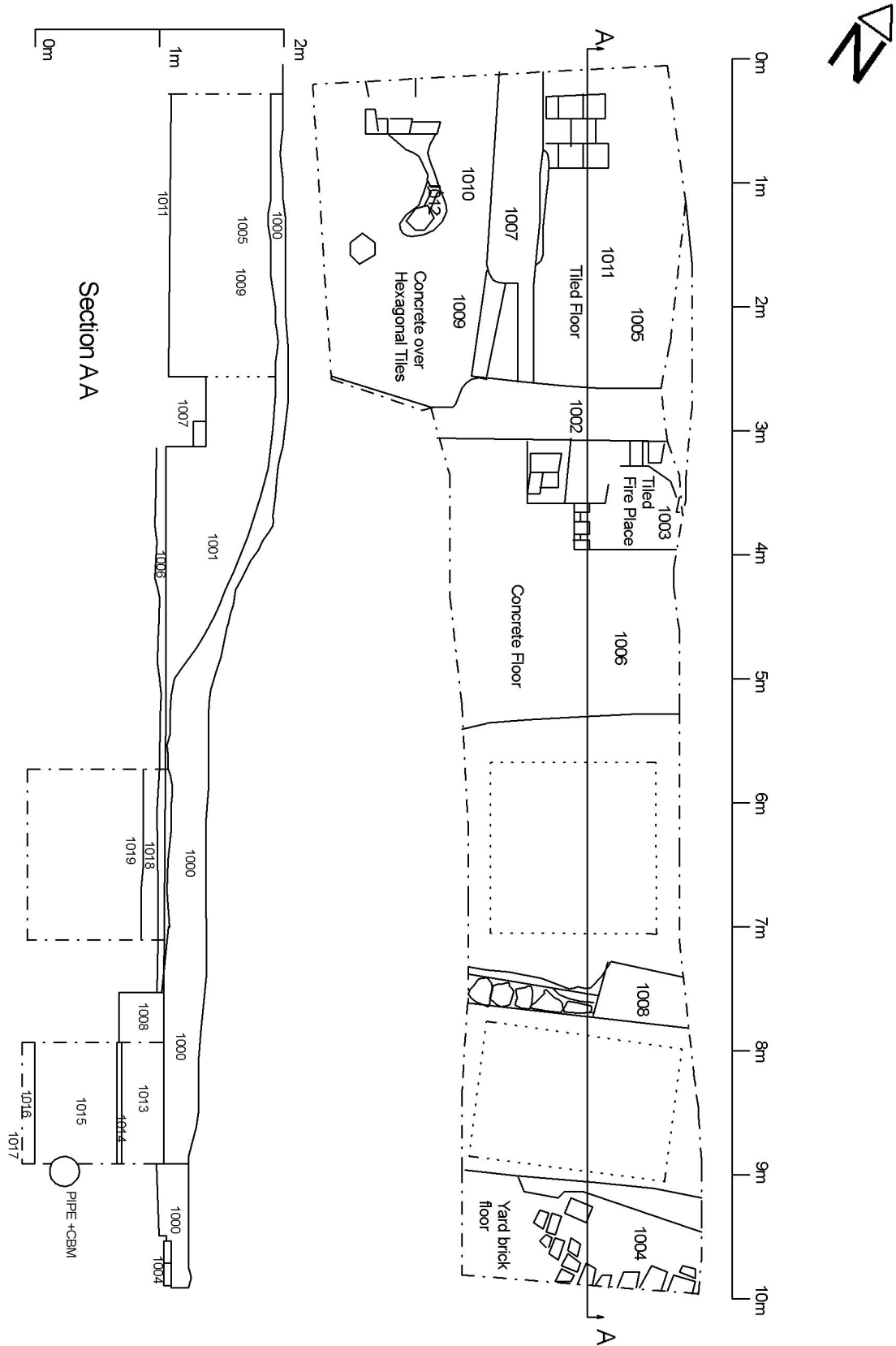


Fig.3. Trench 1 plan and section (1:50 @ A4)

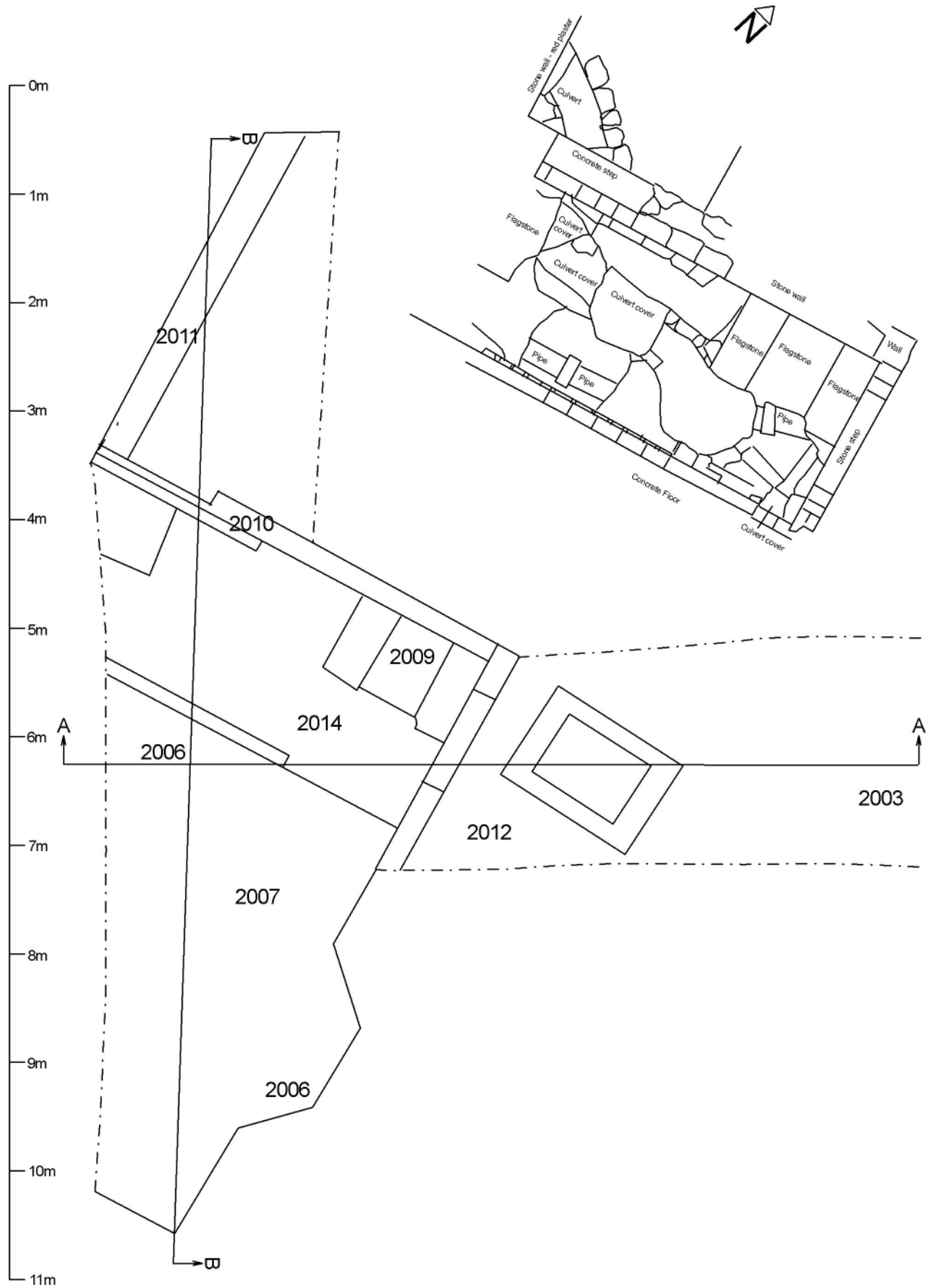


Fig.4. Trench 2 plan West end (1:50 @ A4)

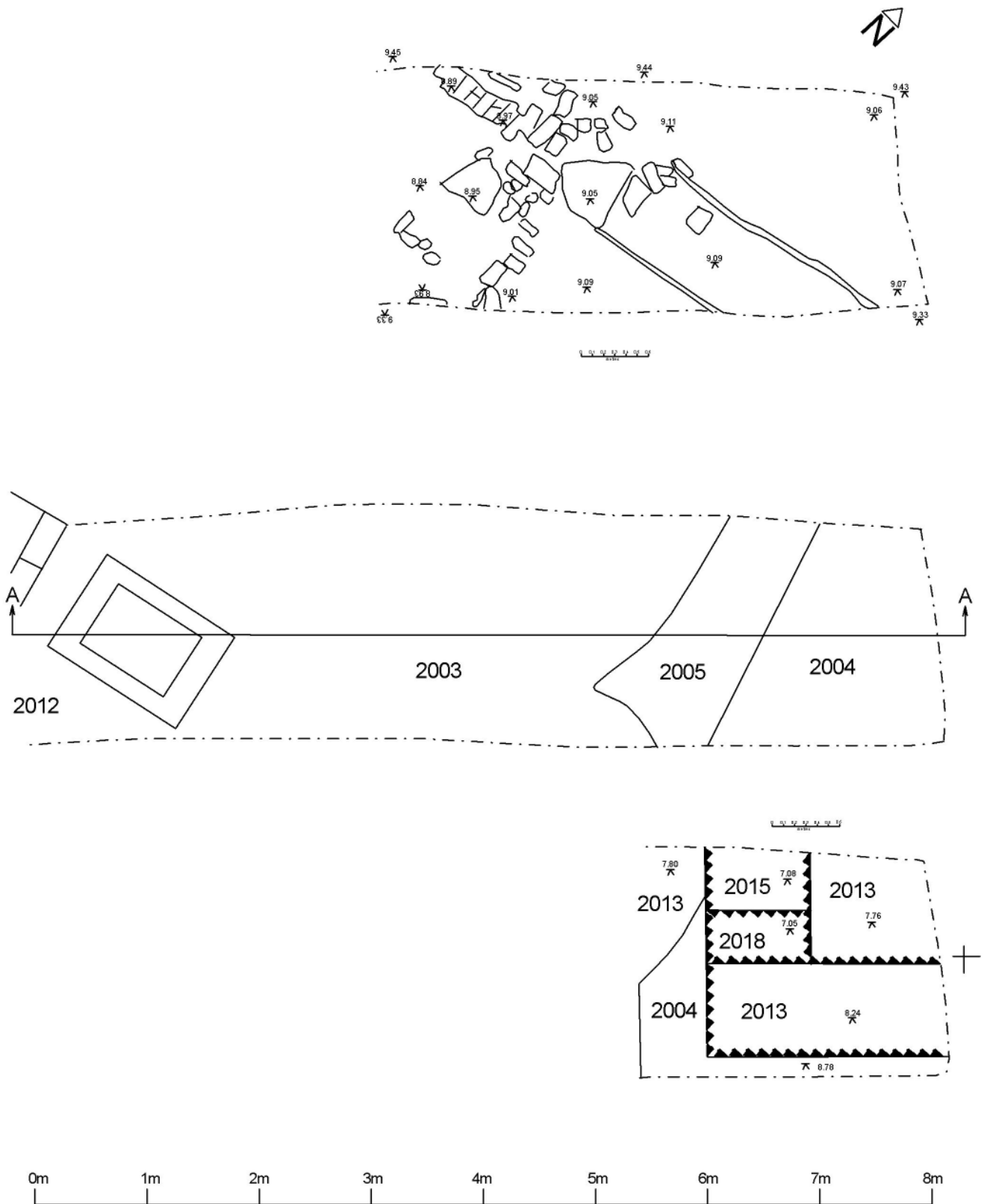


Fig.5. Trench 2 plan East end (1:50 @ A4)

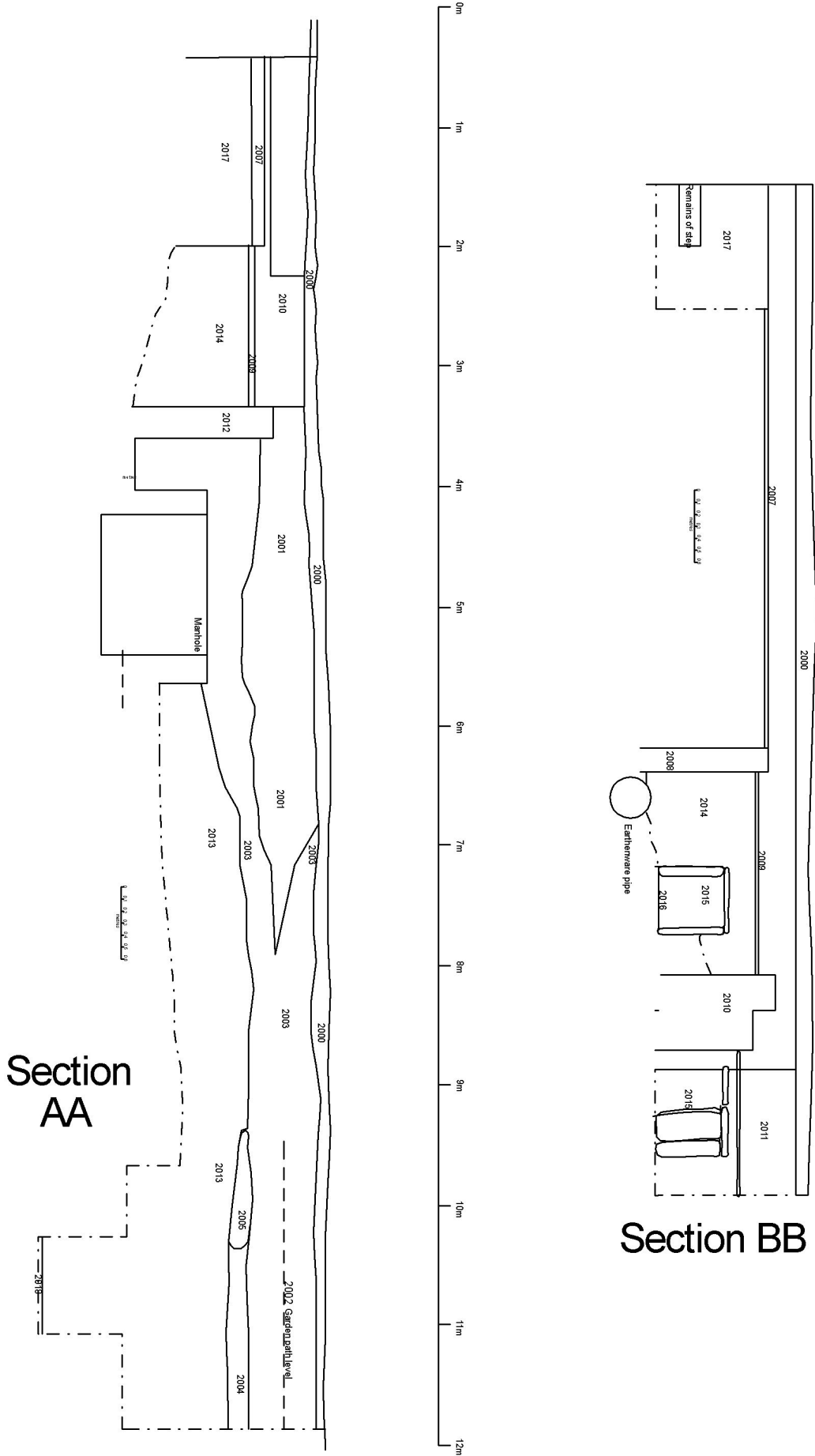


Fig.6. Trench 2 sections (1:50 @ A4)

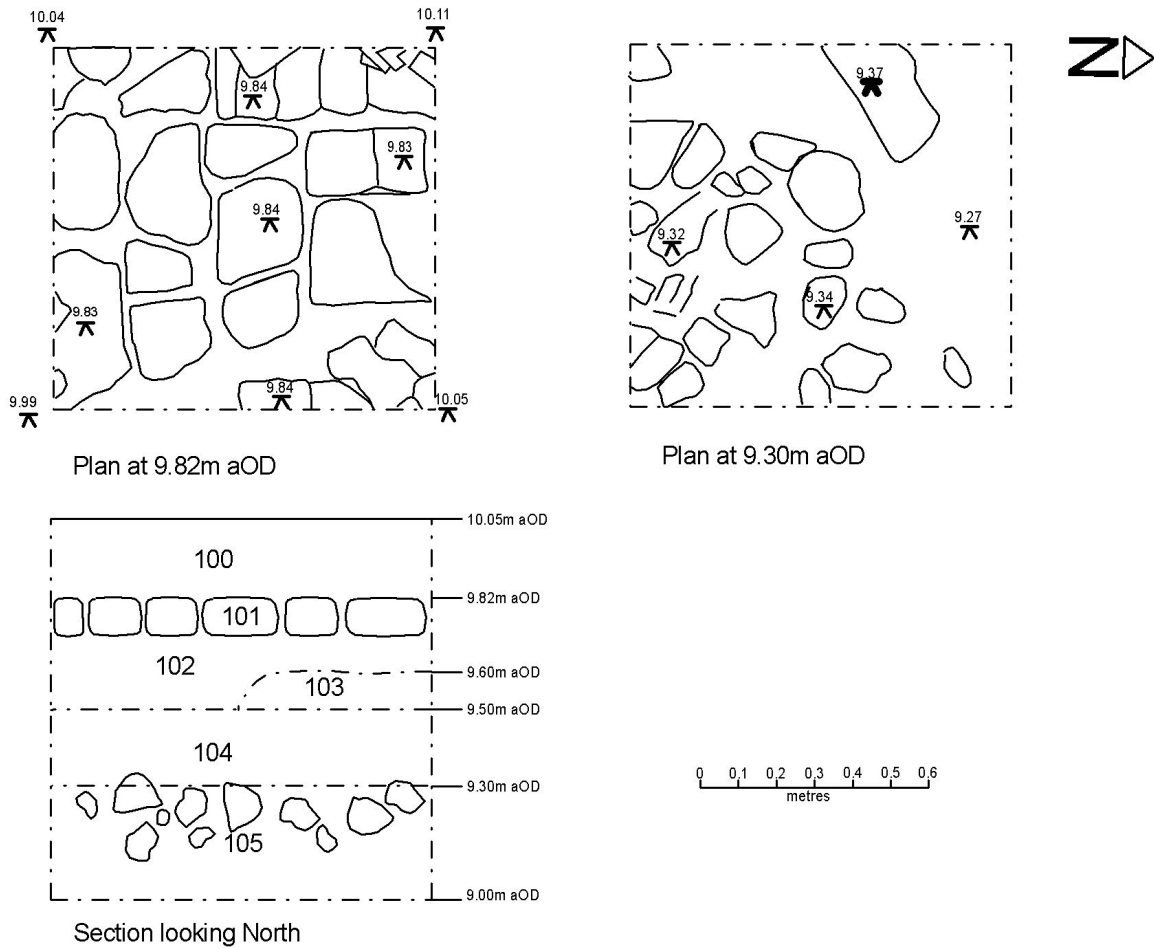


Fig.7. Test Pit 1 plan and sections (1:20 @ A4)

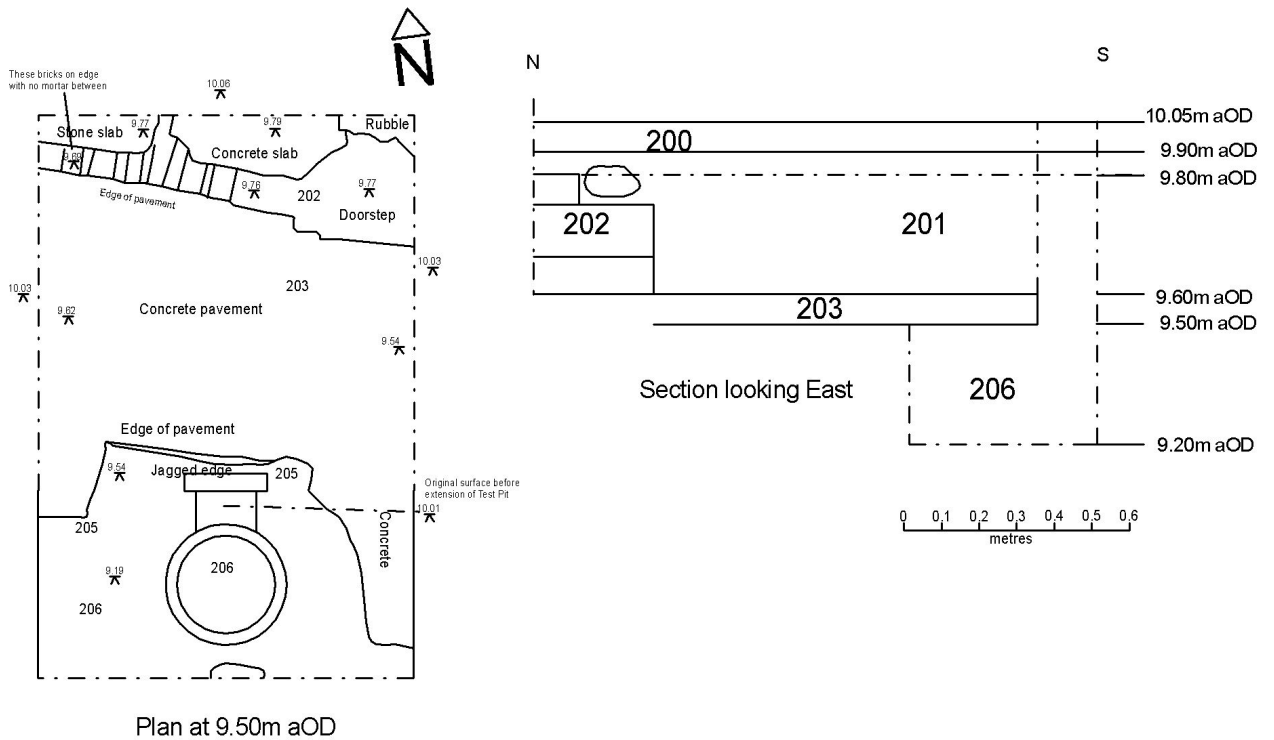


Fig.8. Test Pit 2 plan and section (1:20 @ A4)

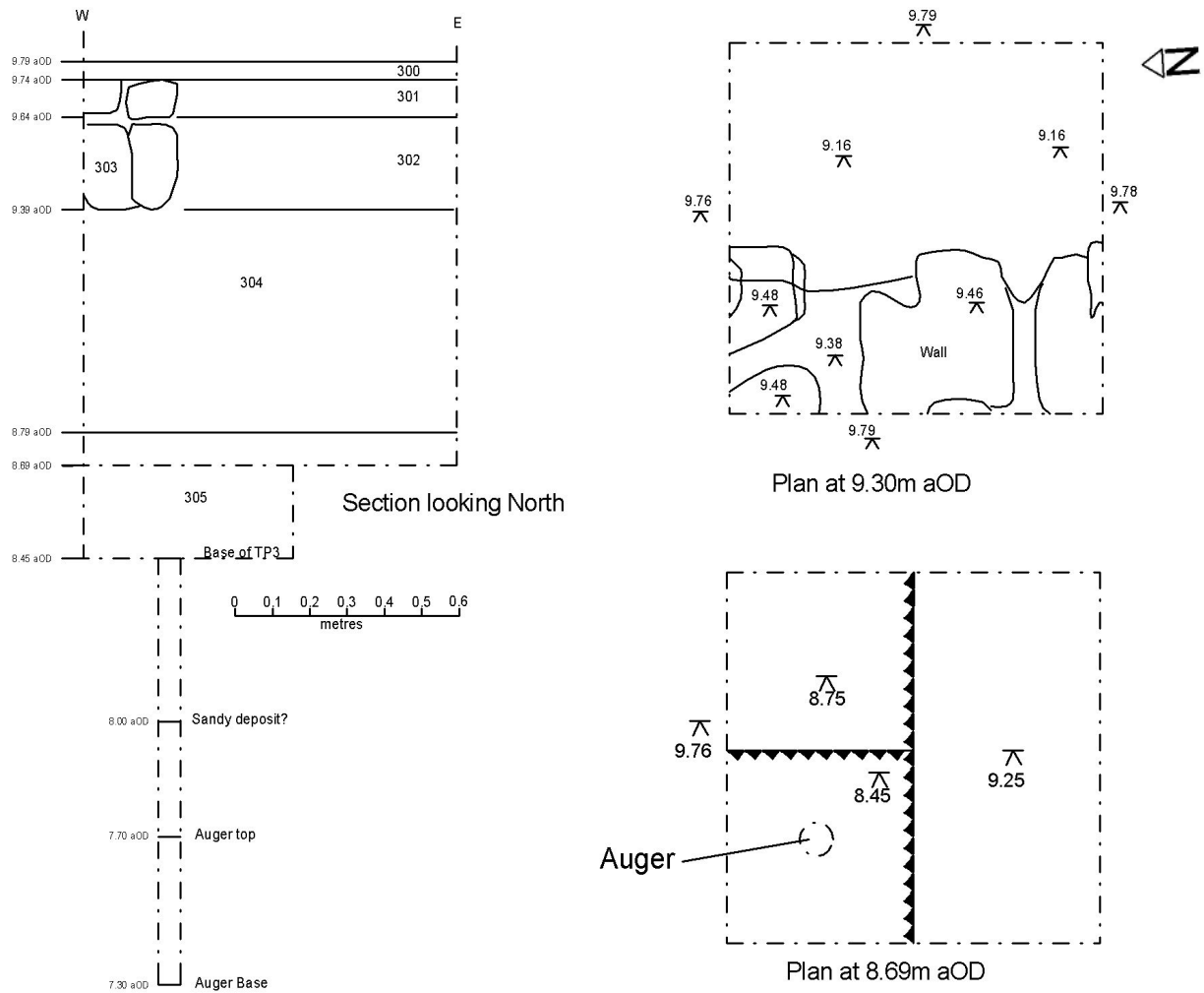


Fig.9. Test Pit 3 plans and section (1:20 @ A4)

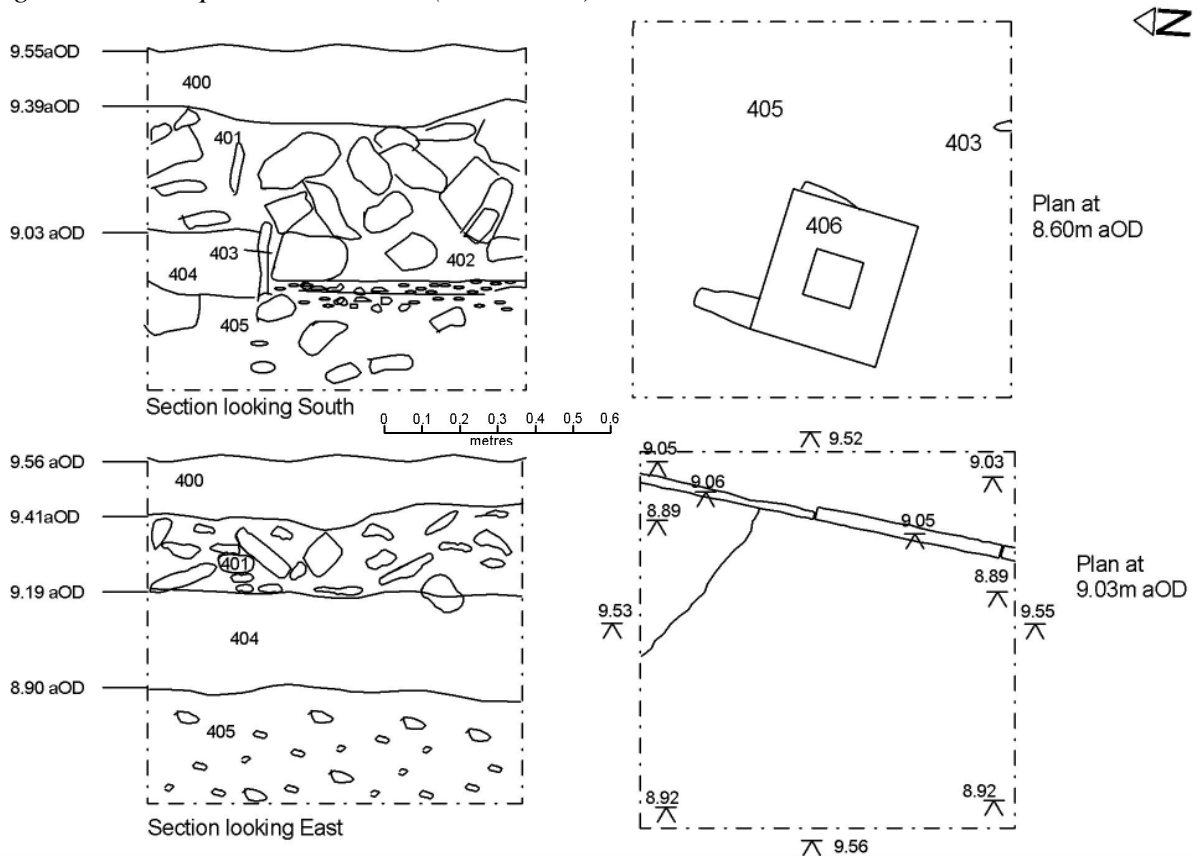


Fig.10. Test Pit 4 plans and sections (1:20 @ A4)

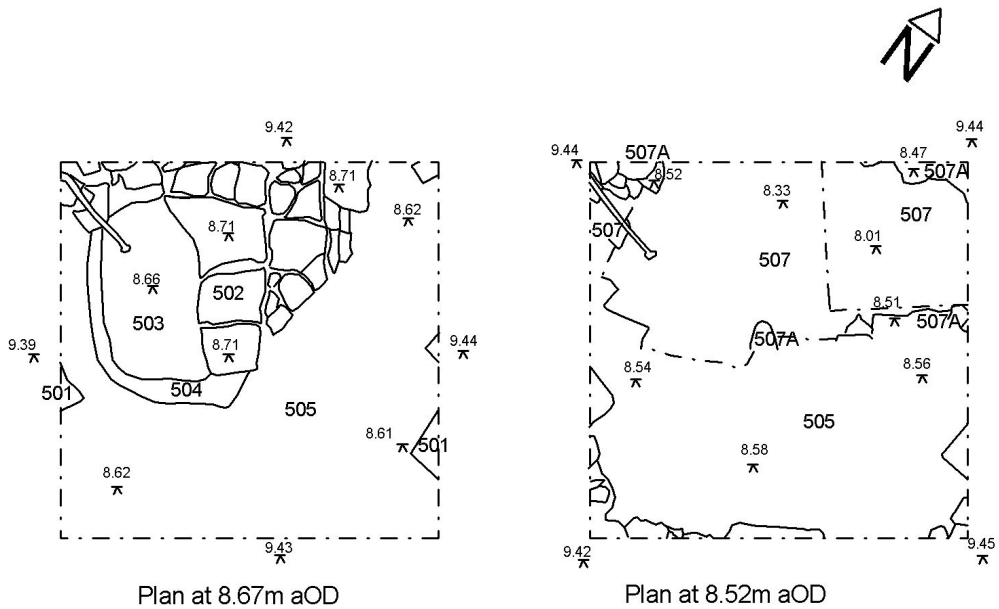
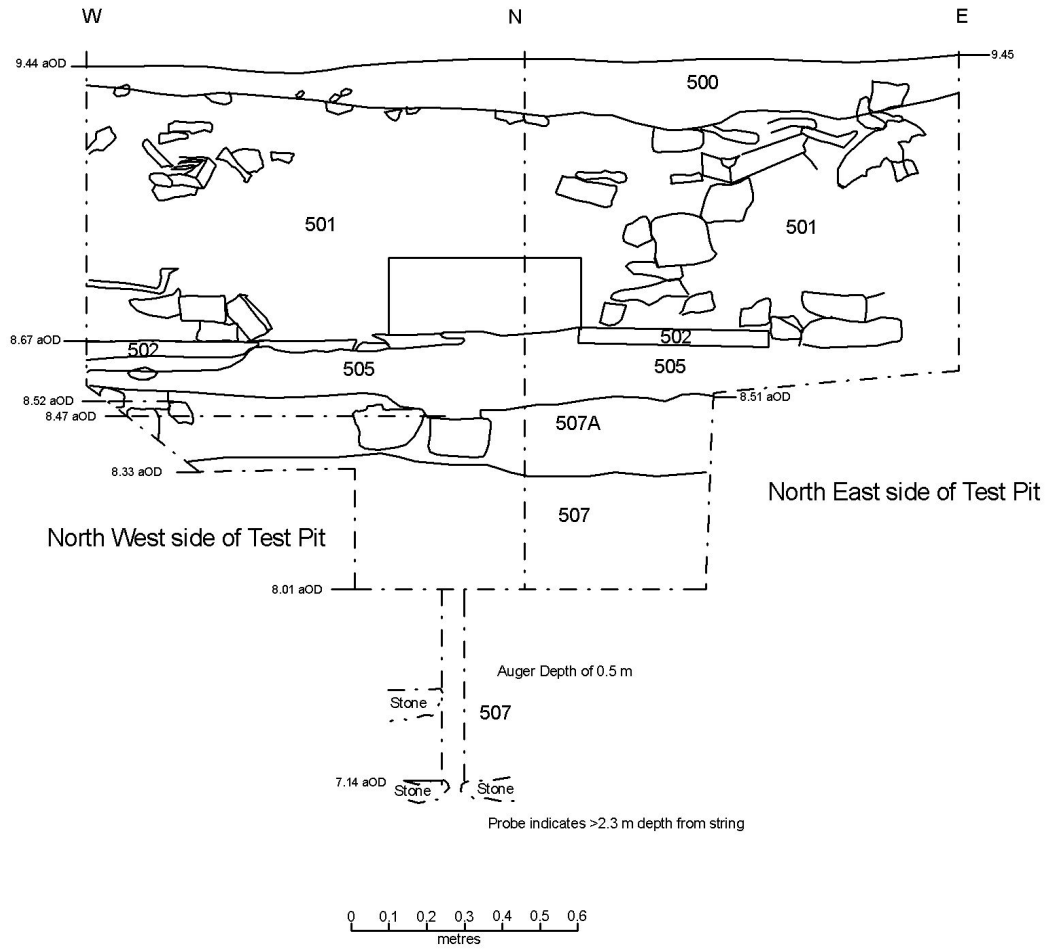


Fig.11. Test Pit 5 plans and section (1:20 @ A4)

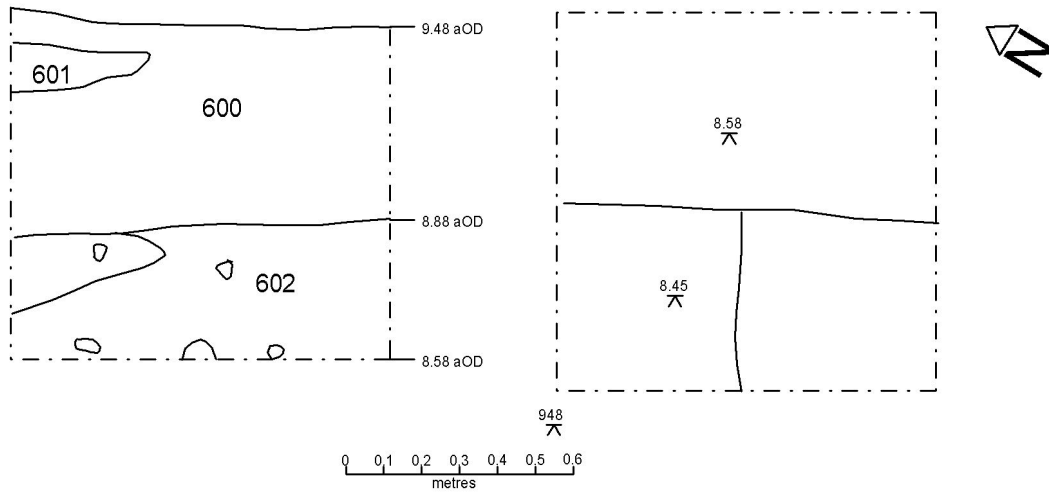


Fig.12. Test Pit 6 plan and section (1:20 @ A4)

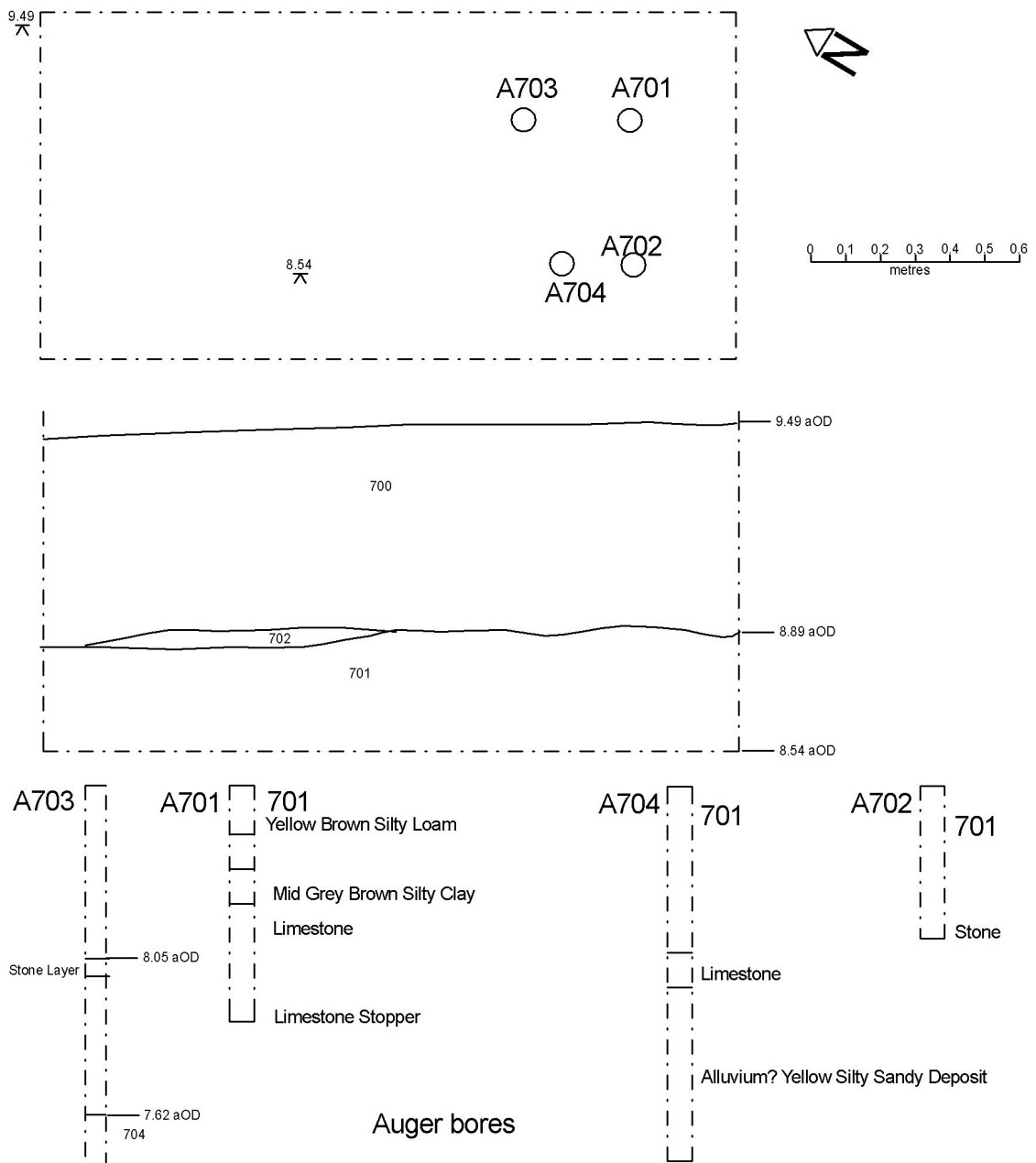


Fig.13. Test Pit 7 plan and section (1:20 @ A4)

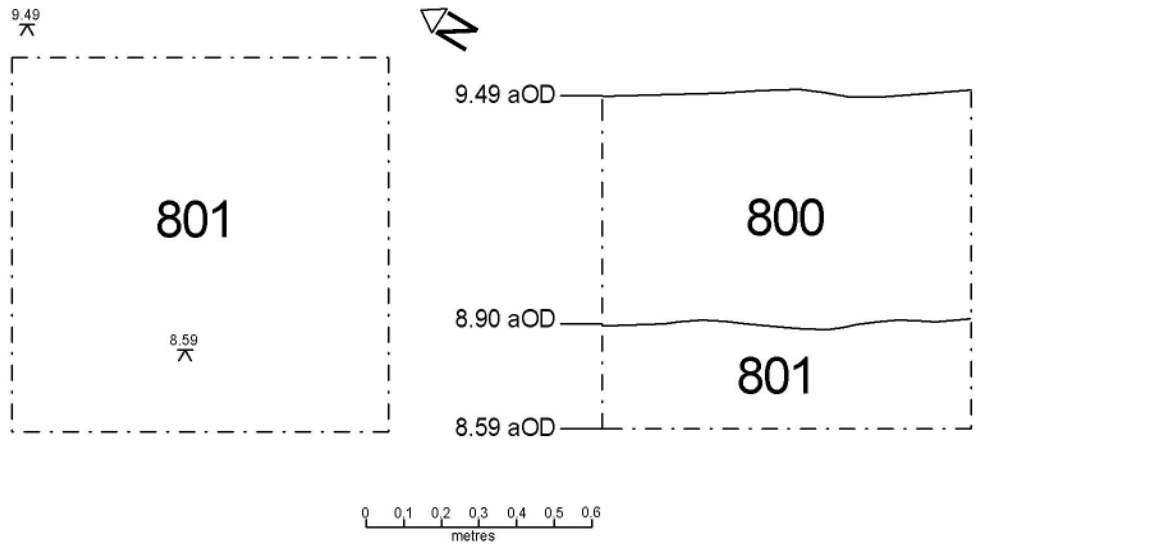


Fig.14. Test Pit 8 plan and section (1:20 @ A4)

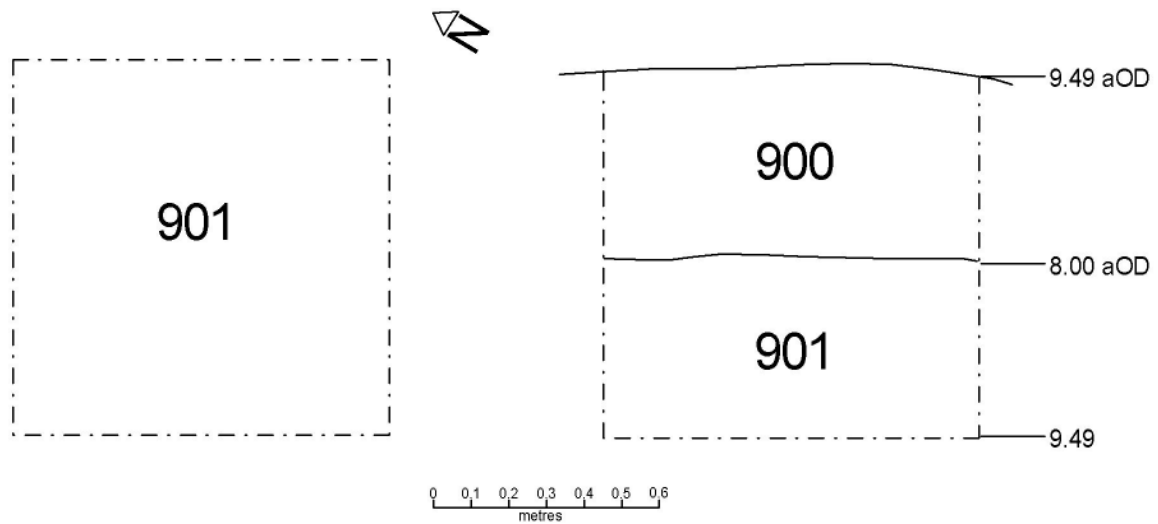


Fig.15. Test Pit 9 plan and section (1:20 @ A4)

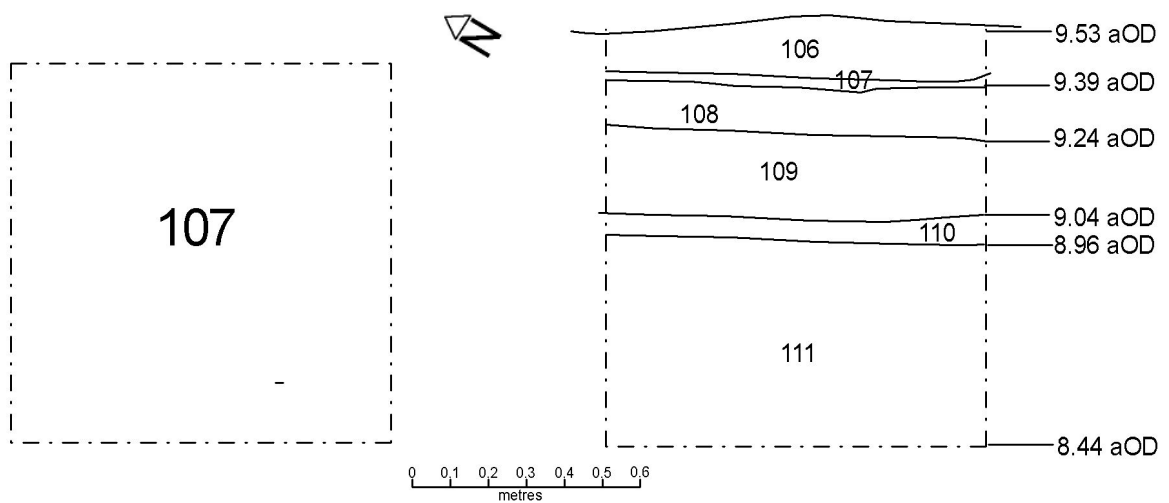


Fig.16. Test Pit 10 plan and section (1:20 @ A4)

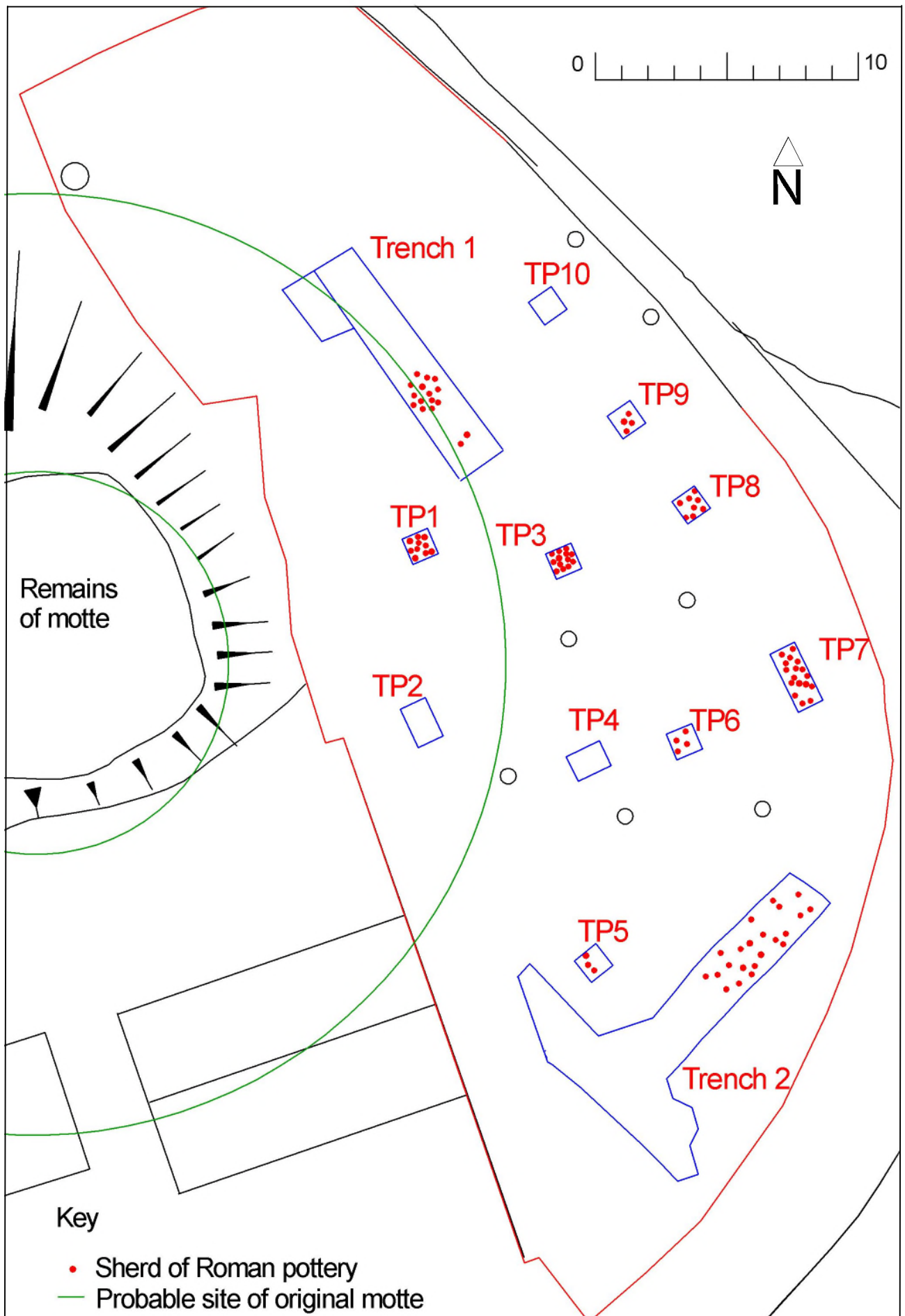


Fig.17. Roman Potsherd finds (1:200 @ A4)

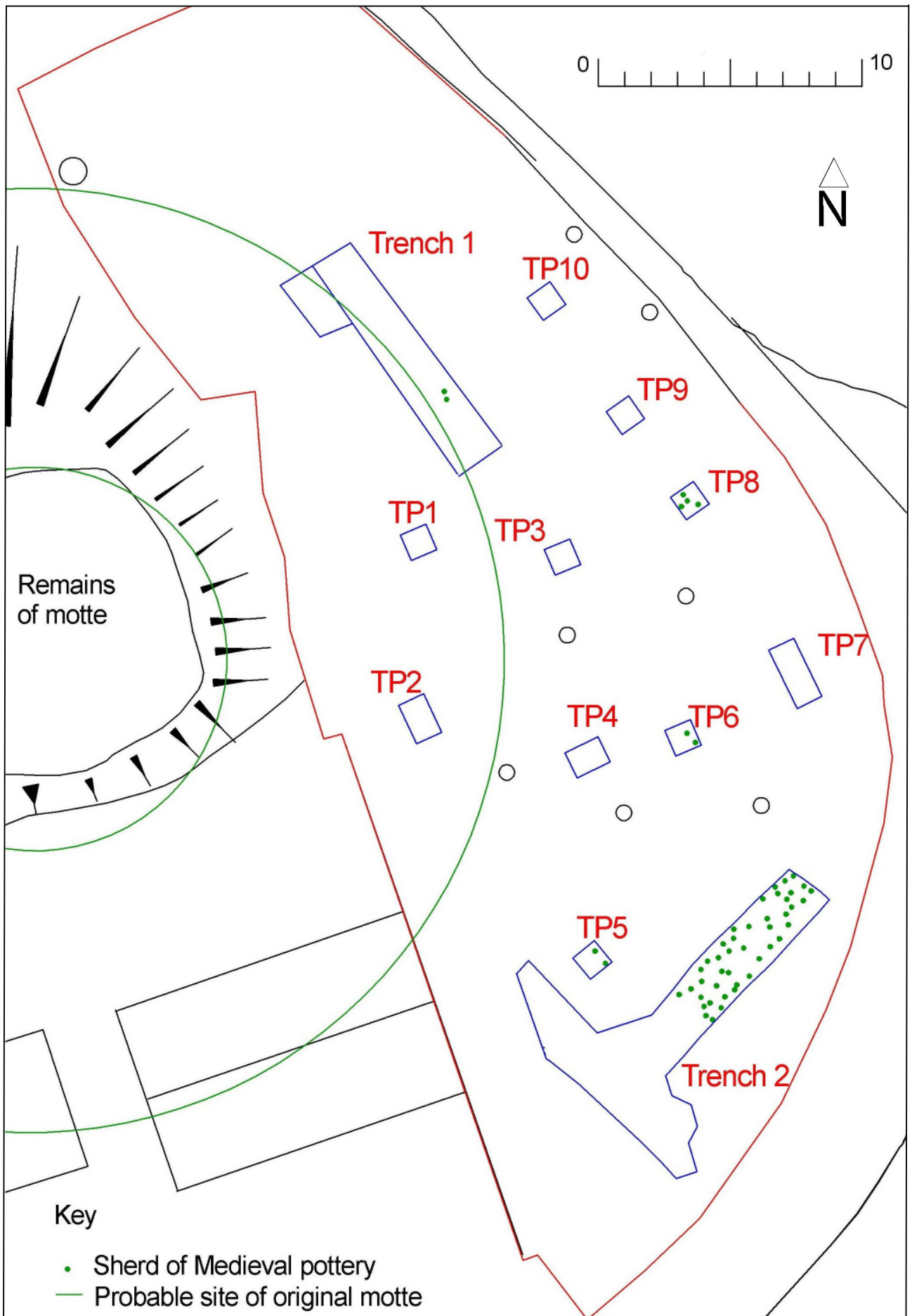


Fig.18. Medieval Potsherd finds (1:200 @ A4)

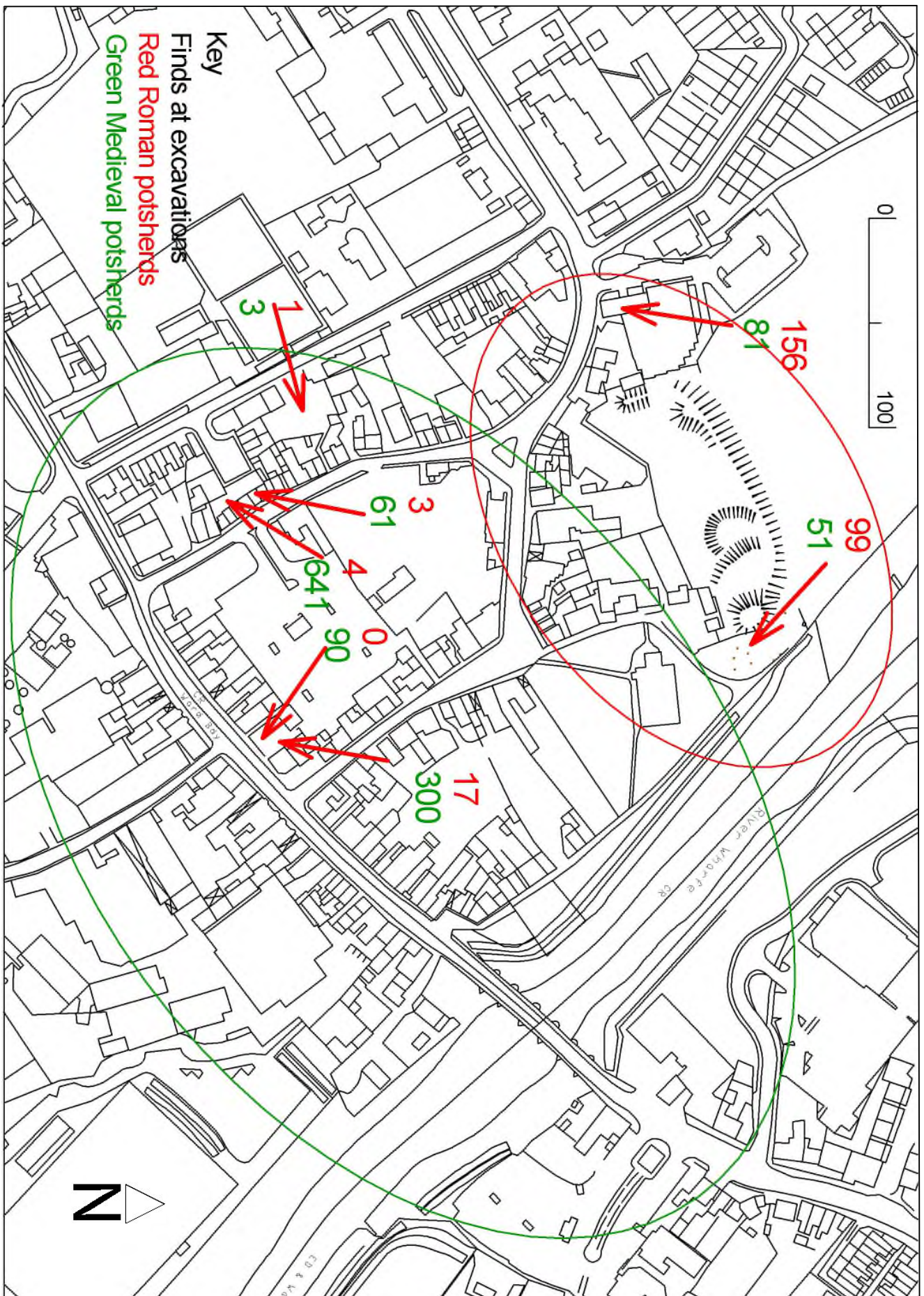


Fig. 19. Potsherd finds at other excavations (1:2500 @ A4)

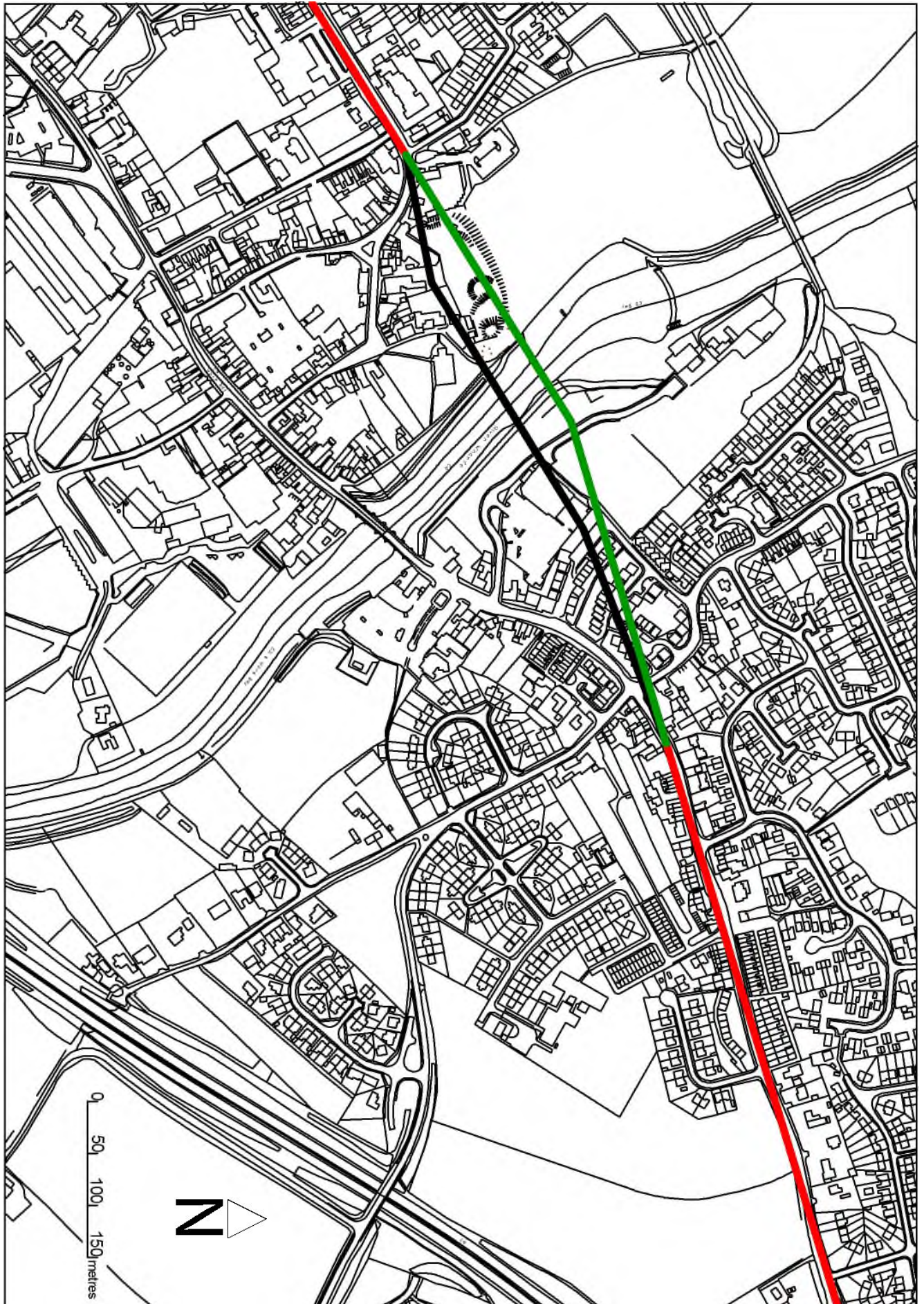


Fig.20. Possible alternative routes of Roman Road (1:5000@A4)



Plate 1. Excavation of Trench 1, looking south



Plate 2. Excavation within Trench 1, looking north



Plate 3. Recording of Trench 1 with wall 1007 in foreground looking south-east



Plate 4. Rubble deposit 1005, within northern part of Trench 1



Plate 5. Trench 1, showing interior of cottages, looking south-east



Plate 6. Trench 1 showing surface 1006 and tiles of fire place 1003, looking north-west



Plate 7. Recording of Trench 2, showing concrete floor surface 2007, looking south east



Plate 8. Trench 2, recording of eastern end of trench, looking east



Plate 9. Trench 2, garden deposit 2003 and path 2002, looking south-west



Plate 10. Trench 2, eastern end, deposit 2013, looking north-east



Plate 11. Trench 2, western end showing cottage walls 2010 and 2011, looking south east



Plate 12. Trench 2, wall 2011 to right with red plaster and step into cottage



Plate 13. TP1, yard surface 101, looking south-west



Plate 14. TP1, deposit 105



Plate 15. TP2, showing wall 202, floor 203 and drain 204, looking north-east



Plate 16. TP3, wall 303, looking north



Plate 17. TP3, looking north



Plate 18. TP4, looking west with path 402 and kerb stones 403



Plate 19. TP4, drain 406 located under path 402



Plate 20. TP5, partial surface 502, looking west



Plate 21. TP5, excavation into deposit 507, looking north



Plate 22. TP6, tile dump deposit 601, looking south-east



Plate 23. TP7, excavated to depth of 1m with auger holes, looking south-east



Plate 24. TP8, 9 and 10, looking north-west



Plate 25. ASWYAS aiding recording of archaeological trenches



Plate 26. On site finds processing



Plate 27. Pupils from Tadcaster Riverside Primary School at Trench 2



Plate 28. Culvert 2014 beneath cottages in Trench 2 looking south-west



Plate 29. Pupils from Tadcaster Grammar School and local MP Nigel Adams



Plate 30 General view of site looking north

Roman Pot Sherds



Plate 31. Samian with lion design 2003 03 01



Plate 32. Grey ware 2013 01 01



Plate 33. Samian DF37 hemispherical bowl with decoration. 1015 06 01



Plate 34. Grey ware with incised line decoration 800 01 05



Plate 35. Grey ware 304 01 04



Plate 36. Samian Barbotine applique vine scroll rim of plate 104 04 01



Plate 37. Grey ware 1009 01 01



Plate 38. Grey ware 801 02 02



Plate 39. Black Burnished 701 02 01



Plate 40. Black Burnished 104 01 03

Roman Pot Sherds (continued)



Plate 41. Calcite Gritty ware 1015 03 01



Plate 42. Nene Valley ware Pedestal Beaker with Barbotine decoration 507 13 01



Plate 43. Nene Valley ware 1015 03 08



Plate 44. Terra Nigra, Black Samian 901 08 02

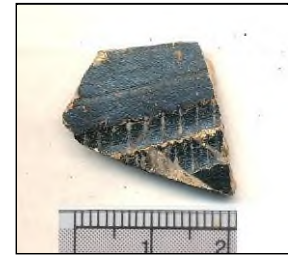


Plate 45. Central Gaulish Colour Coated ware Pedestal Beaker 901 09 02



Plate 46. Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium GRATINUS 801 05 01



Plate 47. Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium 1030 01 02



Plate 48. Crambeck Parchment ware mortarium 1030 04 01



Plate 49. Roman Imbrex roof tile 105 06 01

Medieval Pot Sherds



Plate 50. Early Medieval (850-1100) rim of Gritty Ware 801 05 02

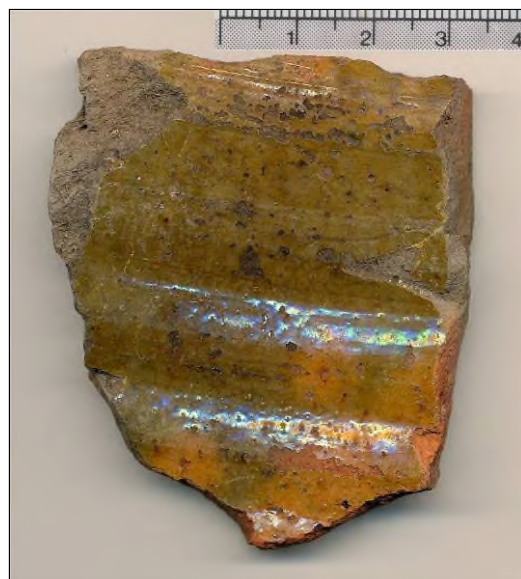


Plate 51. Humber ware 2013 04 03



Plate 52. York ware Hambleton Hills 2003 21 04

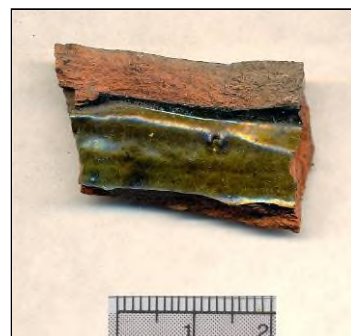


Plate 53. Humber ware 507 01 01

Post Medieval



Plate 54. Pymont Bottled Water Seal 104 04 02



Plate 55. Portuguese 10 Reis Coin 1712-1721 2013 13 01

Plate 56 Pre 1750 Pipe Bowl with part stem 2013 06 11





Plate 57. Clay Pipe Bowl commemorating the first International Boxing Match 1860 2013 05 17



Plate 58. 18th Century Pipe Bowl 2013 05 16



Plate 59. Cistercian ware small mug base 2014 12 17

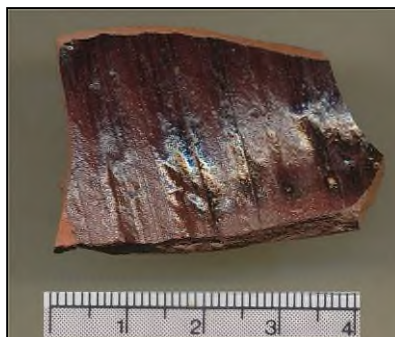
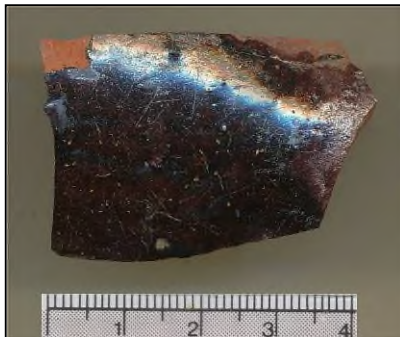


Plate 60. Cistercian ware (both sides) 2003 21 09

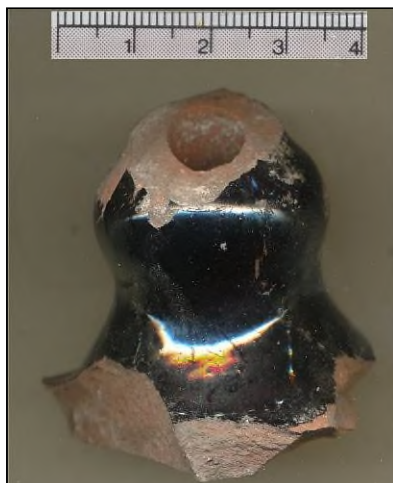


Plate 61. Black glazed candle/handle 2003 15 03

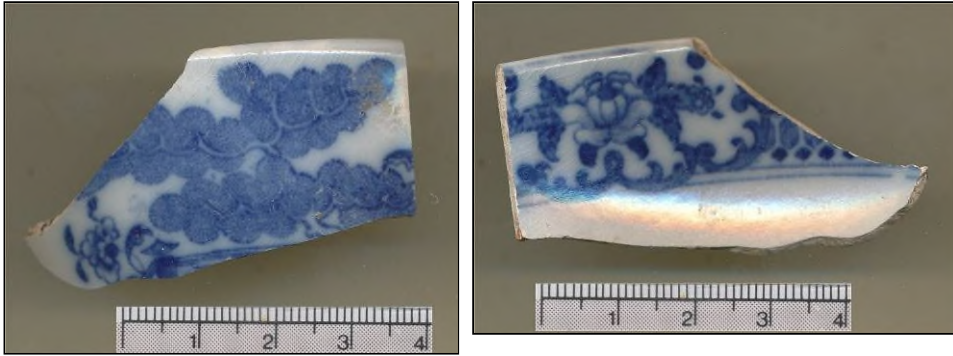
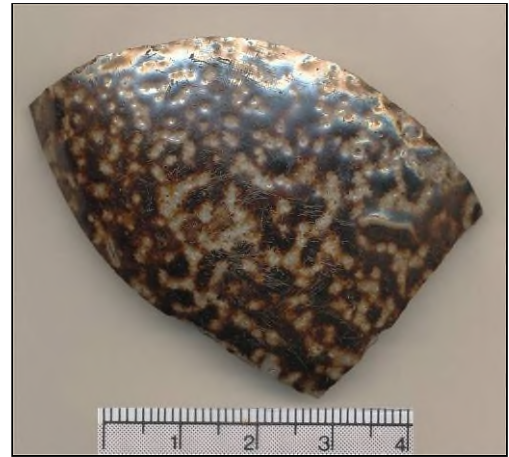


Plate 62. Porcelain (both sides) 2014 12 18



*Plate 63. Thomas Toft slipware plate
1650-1780 2013 07 17*



*Plate 64. 18th Century Bellarmine Jug
2013 07 19*