

Roads to the Past: The Archaeology of Thornton-le-Street

Final Report: Archaeological Community Excavation



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Final Report: Archaeological Community Excavation

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Project Reference:	SOL1617-77
Document Reference:	DOC1920-36
Dates of Fieldwork:	August 2017 to March 2019
Date of Document:	November 2019
Document Version:	1.2

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Solstice Heritage would like to thank the Roads to the Past steering group for facilitating, driving forward, supporting and participating in the project: Peter Macnamara, Ken Porteus, Laurie Reed, Anne Stockdale, Bill Stockdale, Pandora Thoresby, Shirley Thubron and Andree Welsh. A huge acknowledgement must also go to the late John Sheehan, without whose vision the project would never have come to pass.

The project work, and the results presented here, is the product of the dedication and enthusiasm of an incredible cast of volunteers of all ages, including the support of five local primary schools, and without their input and support this project would not have been possible. A considerable further vote of thanks goes to those who kindly allowed the project to undertake work on their land: John Bell, Graham Clark, Tracey Seavers, Brenda Hutchinson, Martin and Jan Morrell, and Anne and Bill Stockdale, who not only gave permission for the project to excavate a large trench and two test pits within their garden, but also hosted the excavation marquee as a gathering point for volunteers. The most important landowners to the project have been William and Julie Barker, who have been nothing but supportive of the earthwork survey, geophysical survey and excavation on the Mill Field over the course of the last few years.

The overall funding which has allowed the Roads to the Past project to become such a success came from the National Lottery Heritage Fund, and we would like to thank both Kathryn Frankish and Sarah Drewell for their guidance and support. Curatorial support and advice has come from Peter Rowe of North Yorkshire County Council and Keith Emerick of Historic England, who also oversaw the scheduled monument consent required for some of the excavations. Several specialists and other professional colleagues have contributed to the results presented here, and they are credited in the appropriate chapters below. Nevertheless, we would like to make special mention of John Buglass, Dr Chris Cumberpatch, Dr Helen Goodchild, Dr Gerry McDonnell and Al Oswald, who as well as being key members of the wider project team provided training sessions for the volunteers on their particular areas of specialism.

Finally, the principal author would like to acknowledge the Solstice Heritage team who have helped deliver the project in the field and back in the office: Lisa Brightman, Chris Scott, Matt Snowden, Tiffany Snowden, Amy Talbot and Dr Scott Williams. Any omissions are unintentional and blame rests entirely with the principal author. Where map data has been used in the preparation of the accompanying figures, this is derived from Ordnance Survey Opendata and is Crown copyright all rights reserved unless otherwise attributed.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Roads to the Past (RTTP) project was a National Lottery Heritage Fund volunteer community archaeology and history project, run as a partnership between the Thornton-le-Street History Group and Solstice Heritage. The fieldwork took place between July 2017 and March 2019 and comprised both test-pitting and open-area excavation by volunteers under professional archaeological supervision to investigate the area in and around the shrunken medieval village of Thornton-le-Street, North Yorkshire.

The archaeological fieldwork which took place in July and August/September 2017 comprised the excavation of twelve test pits (numbered 1–12) and a single trench (Trench 1). The test pits were located in the village of Thornton-le-Street, the grounds of a post-medieval mill near the village and a moated site c. 2.5 km to the south of the village. The single trench was located in a private garden towards the northern end of the village. The archaeological fieldwork which took place in May/June and August 2018 comprised the excavation of four test pits and seven trenches. The test pits (numbered 13–16) were located within the grounds of St Leonard's Church, to the north-east of the building; Trenches 2–5 and 7 were variously located within the Mill Field to the north-west of the village; and Trench 6 was located at the moated site, c. 2.5 km to the south of the village. Finally, the excavations undertaken in March 2019 comprised two trenches (Trenches 8 and 9) in the non-scheduled part of the Mill Field, close to the modern village.

- A medieval housing platform and what is considered to be a medieval and post-medieval road, with a shallow gully cut in between (Trench 1)
- A post-medieval earthen bank flanking the road (Trench 1)
- Sixteen test pits split between the village of Thornton-le-Street, the grounds of a nearby post-medieval mill, a moated site c. 2.5 km to the south of the village, and an area within the church grounds to test the potential for archaeological remains relating to the medieval village
- A low-lying area identified by geophysics as having archaeological potential to the rear of the medieval plots towards the Cod Beck (Trench 4)
- A medieval house plot and portion of the rear yard (Trench 7)
- A prominent upstanding earthwork which appeared to be a continuation of the road from the village
- A smaller earthwork forming part of a rhomboidal enclosure to the north-west of Mill Field (Trench 5)
- A small area adjacent to a modern stable block within Mill Field (Trench 3)
- The line of an earthwork between the 'causeway' in the Mill Field and the modern road, tentatively identified as the possible route of an earlier road (Trench 8)
- A geophysical anomaly close to the large rhomboidal enclosure in the Mill Field (Trench 9).

The work was undertaken variously during July 2017 (8th and 9th), August/September (27th August to 1st September) 2017, May/June (21st May to 1st June) 2018, August (18th–26th) 2018 and March (27th–30th) 2019.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

1.2.1 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The village of Thornton-le-Street sits within the 'Vale of Mowbray' National Character Area (NCA). This area is characterised by low-lying, gently undulating flood plains associated with the River Swale and its tributaries, the River Whiske and Cod Beck. It occupies the area of lowland between the North York Moors to the east and the Yorkshire Dales to the west, making it a main route running north to south throughout the past and into the present day, with the existing A1 following roughly the same line as that of the Roman Dere Street (NE 2015, 3, 5). It extends from Ripon and the Vale of York in the south to the Tees basin in the north.

The specific underlying geology of Thornton-le-Street comprises mudstone of the Redcar Mudstone Formation. The superficial deposits within the site are mapped as clay, sandy, and gravelly deposits of the Vale of York Formation as well as free-draining sand and gravel river terrace deposits (BGS 2017), which provide a naturally

fertile landscape. The topographic character of the local area has played a key role in the settlement and activity that took place within the Vale of Mowbray since c. 12500 BP (before present), with the retreat of the last glaciers. This complex sequence of sand and gravel terraces, glacial till (boulder clay) and Holocene alluvium, cut through by the dominant rivers and tributaries, forms part of the deglaciated landscape seen today, which includes landforms such as moraines, eskers and drumlins, typical of this type of landform. The accessible nature of the broad valleys, combined with fertile land, would have attracted settlers and human activity throughout prehistory and history.

The most prominent local topographic features are the Yorkshire Dales to the west, the North York Moors to the east and the washlands of the Rivers Swale and Ure in the centre of the Vale. The Cod Beck, one of the tributaries of the River Swale, is situated immediately to the east of the village, contributing to the combination of loamey and clayey soil with impeded drainage and floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater found in the immediate area. The generally flat landscape of Thornton-le-Street and the surrounding area is in part due to its proximity to Cod Beck, which, having been a larger river during deglaciation, carried much of the meltwater from the Vale of York ice lobe into a lake (Bridgland *et al.* 2011, 51). It should be noted, however, that many of the projected lines for the Roman road within this landscape, and the village of Thornton-le-Street itself, sit slightly higher, on the flanks of the low ridge to the west of the Cod Beck.

1.2.2 SITE LOCATION AND FORM

The village of Thornton-le-Street comprises a primarily linear settlement surrounded by fields within the low-lying landscape characteristic of the Vale of Mowbray. The village itself is also situated immediately adjacent to Cod Beck, which extends from just above Osmotherley near the North York Moors running south through Thirsk, joining the River Swale at Topcliffe. Most of the investigations undertaken through the course of the project have been in and around the village, with the majority being in the large Mill Field to the north-west of the modern village. The Mill Field includes all the visible earthwork remains of the shrunken medieval village, most of them protected as a scheduled monument. The extent of medieval Thornton-le-Street is discussed below, but the medieval Church of St Leonard stands at the southern extent of the modern village, and Old Hall Farm—a potential location for the medieval manor—is situated on a notable projection of higher ground at the north end of the Mill Field.

The moated site to the east of Moat Farm—located c. 2.5 km south of the village—comprises a former plantation situated on the high point of a natural ridge. The topography here is generally low-lying and flat, and the site is surrounded by large agricultural fields, although there are small areas of woodland to the north and east.

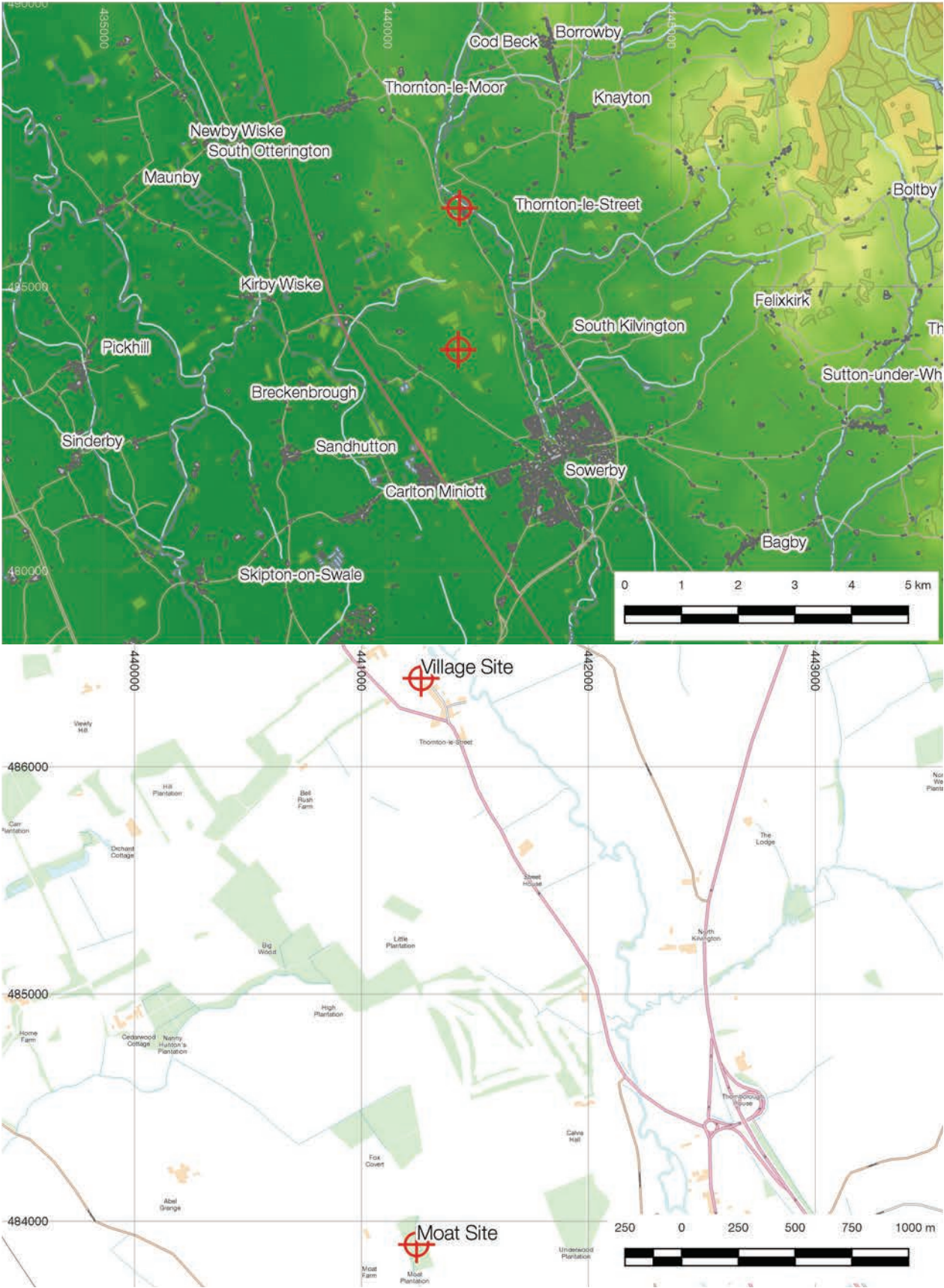


Figure 1.1 Location of Thornton-le-Street





Figure 1.2 Overall site plan showing location of trenches and test pits in Thornton-le-Street



Figure 1.3 Overall site plan showing location of trench and test pits at the moated site

1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 PREHISTORY

The earliest people in the Vale of Mowbray moved through the landscape in the Mesolithic period or Middle Stone Age, which saw the recolonization of the post-glacial tundra. This would have generally consisted of settlers living a mobile hunter-gatherer subsistence lifestyle, although sedentism increased over the course of the next millennia. The recognition of Mesolithic ‘persistent places’ is providing a more nuanced picture of how the landscape was settled and used. A significant volume of flint assemblages has been discovered in this area, including those at Little Holtby comprising an assemblage of Early Mesolithic flint microliths and at Topcliffe near Thirsk, where a flint assemblage including large blades and shouldered points was recovered (Bridgland *et al.* 2011, 211-212). Such finds provide some evidence for greater mobility along the Swale throughout the Mesolithic and Early to Middle Neolithic than previously thought (Harding 2013, 188), and the discovery of a large multi-period lithic assemblage near Thirsk as part of the *Roads to the Past* project only adds to this picture.

The Neolithic, or New Stone Age, began around 3900 BC with a fundamental cultural shift towards sedentary and agricultural subsistence accompanied by a distinctive cultural package which included the earliest ceramics and new lithic technology. This new worldview resulted in the modification and delineation of the environment in wholly new ways and in the creation of the first great monuments of prehistory. Although the majority of Early Neolithic activity in the lowlands of the Vale of Mowbray is characterised by scattered artefact assemblages, the great henges of Thornborough and the Devil’s Arrows, a series of standing stones in Boroughbridge, are indicative of considerable Later Neolithic settlement and activity (Harding 2013). These large communal monuments and their counterparts throughout the region suggest the development of a more centralised ‘society’ with its own complex systems of ritual and social interaction.

Through the Neolithic and into the Bronze Age which followed, human activity in the lowlands is poorly represented in the archaeological record when compared to more upland areas, such as the North York Moors and the Pennines. By the time of the introduction of metal-working to Britain from the continent in the mid- to late 3rd millennium BC, burial traditions had changed to encompass the raising of small broadly circular cairns over places where inhumations, and later cremations, were placed. Although scattered, evidence has been uncovered for the tradition of barrow burial and cremation practices in the lowlands despite the majority of such sites having been flattened by later agricultural practices (e.g. Cockcroft 2014).

From the later Bronze Age and Iron Age—a period covering the 1st millennium BC—the Vale of Mowbray was likely a heavily settled and farmed landscape, as there is aerial photographic evidence of field systems and associated settlements just to the south in the Vale of York (Roberts 2010). Indeed, geophysical survey undertaken around the moated site as part of the *Roads to the Past* project revealed evidence for a multi-phased Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure and settlement (Swinbank and Harris 2018). Large infrastructure projects, such as the widening of the A1 from Dishforth to Leeming, yielded substantial Iron Age remains along the route of what would later become Roman Dere Street (Ambrey *et al.* 2011).

Near the Vale of Mowbray, a greater proportion of features are still at least partially extant in the present day, particularly in the uncultivated areas of the uplands which flank the Vale. Although still enigmatic, the stone-founded enclosures and roundhouses of late prehistoric settlement are perhaps the first type of archaeological site familiar to the modern observer, precursors to the farmsteads and smallholdings of historical periods. Examples of larger Iron Age monuments are scattered along the west and north ridges of the Hambleton Hills, most notably Roulston Scar (NHLE 1015502), one of the largest hillforts in Britain, which dates to approximately 400 BC (Historic England 2018). Along with the nearby Bolton Scar, these forts are associated with the Cleave Dyke, an Iron Age system of boundaries dividing the landscape, making them significant sites in terms of understanding the Iron Age landscape and its development over time (*ibid.*). In East Yorkshire, significant evidence for Iron Age settlement has recently been uncovered during development works in the village of Pocklington, where over 75 barrows and a chariot burial have been excavated (Keys 2017). These square barrows, or covered ditched enclosures with a central grave, are a monument type specific to East Yorkshire, but indicate the widespread settlement and variety of cultures prevalent in this landscape prior to the arrival of the Romans.

1.3.2 FIRST MILLENIUM AD

The Romans first came to the North East with Petilius Cerialis' military campaign in the early AD70s, which overpowered Brigantian leadership. Throughout Britain, evidence for the native and rural populations of Roman Britain is relatively scarce. The Vale of Mowbray itself, however, formed part of the major north-south route along Dere Street. More pertinent to the investigations at Thornton-le-Street, however, is the proposed route of Cade's Road, named after 18th-century antiquarian John Cade. The proposed route of the road began at Brough-on-Humber, running northwards and westwards through York before running northwards through or near to Thornton-le-Street and eventually on to the significant Roman town at Catterick. There has been a long-standing history of investigation into this possible Roman Road, with the presence of a linear earthwork causeway and the suffix '-le-Street' in the place name suggesting there may indeed have been a route running through the village. One of the prime drivers of the *Roads to the Past* project was to examine the known remains for the presence of a Roman road, and several sections of the report below go into more detail about this.

By the AD500s, this region formed part of the medieval Anglian kingdom of Deira. Through the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian periods of the mid-to late first millennium AD, Deira and the neighbouring kingdom of Bernicia became part of the kingdom of Northumbria, united and ruled under King Aethelfrith. The kingdom was eventually divided through the establishment of the Danelaw following the Viking invasions of the 9th century.

1.3.3 MEDIEVAL

The village itself, first mentioned in Domesday Book as *Torentun*, developed throughout the medieval period, with much of the remains of the medieval settlement in the modern village designated as a scheduled monument (NHLE 1018853). Included within the boundary of the monument are earthworks, buried remains of the medieval village and some remains of the post-medieval mill. There is evidence for the settlement from the 11th century; however, by approximately the 15th century, the village appears to have declined, with the modern Thornton-le-Street more closely associated with the Grade II listed St Leonard's Church (NHLE 101315196) to the south-east (Historic England 2018). The church itself dates to the 12th century and contains round-headed windows dating to the 14th century, as well as late Victorian stained glass on the east window (Pevsner 1966, 371). Prominent landowners in the village included Earl Edwin around the time of the Norman invasion, followed by the Bishop of Durham and later the de Wassand and de Wadesley families. By the 19th century, the village and its surrounding lands had come into the possession of the Cathcart family.

The overall layout of the extant earthworks in the Mill Field, our understanding augmented by geophysical survey undertaken during the project, suggests that the main area of settlement was ranged along the east side of the main axial road, now the route of the causeway. The visible 'toft and croft' form of the settlement plots are still visible here and may extend south under the modern village. There is the potential for more toft and croft to the west of the causeway extending towards Old Hall Farm, though this area has been considerably disrupted by later activity and buildings. A large rhomboidal enclosure sits to the west of the causeway closer to the village, and this is discussed in more detail below. Finally, areas of broad, medieval ridge and furrow, indicating areas of arable cultivation, survive in the north-east of the complex and to the south of the large enclosure.

1.3.4 POST-MEDIEVAL TO MODERN

From the end of the medieval period—variously characterised as between 1485 and the 1530s—the rural landscape rapidly took on the form it still has today. The key driver of this, linked to changes in land ownership and societal drives for 'improvement', was enclosure: a catch-all term for the process of formal and informal aggregation of land into larger regular plots and a move away from the communal land rights and usage of earlier periods.

Contrary to the apparent decline which took place in the later medieval period, the village of Thornton-le-Street developed and thrived in the post-medieval period. The road running through the village itself was moved, although its medieval roots were retained with the linear nature of development of the settlement. Early Ordnance Survey mapping shows that in 1853 there was some residential development along the eastern side of the road to the west and north of St Leonard's Church and the associated vicarage, including a large public house—The Spotted Dog—presumably serving the adjacent important road. To the north of the village, beyond the causeway and 'old enclosures' marked on the mapping, is the site of the mill, a building which is still extant and contains

historic fabric illustrating its development through the centuries of its occupation and use. By the time of the 1892 mapping the vicarage has moved further north and there is now a village school shown, suggesting that there was demand for education given the increased population. It is worth noting that up to this point, most of the development is centred in the immediate vicinity of the church.

There is no discernible change in development until the latter half of the 20th century where, by 1975, there had been a substantial amount of residential development throughout the village fronting onto the main road, in particular to the north, with further development to the east towards Cod Beck. Although modern, this linear development continues the traditional form of the original medieval settlement prior to its decline.

2. LANDSCAPE AND EARTHWORK SURVEYS

Al Oswald and Dr Helen Goodchild (University of York)

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Although Trench 7 (see below) was sited partly on the basis of a rapid inspection of the earthworks, it was not until mid-December 2018, several months after the completion of that excavation, that members of the Community Group returned to carry out more thorough surveys of the surface remains. By this time, intensive grazing by sheep had produced ideal ground conditions for earthwork survey and, by good fortune, light and weather conditions were also excellent. The initial fieldwork was completed by the Group over the course of two days, with guidance and support from the authors. It comprised, first, a rapid ‘walkover’ examination of the island of pasture within which earthworks survive, also taking into account evidence from LiDAR imagery and historical maps covering the wider landscape (Figure 2.1), and, second, a detailed analytical earthwork survey of the immediate environs of the two main excavation trenches (Figure 2.2). The detailed survey was undertaken at 1:1,000 scale using traditional taping techniques (Pearson 2018) by four teams of three people, each team working in relation to a baseline whose end-points were fixed using survey-grade GPS. After completion of the training session, the lead author and Roger Cleverley, also of the University of York, spent two additional days tidying up the survey and extending it to cover a better-defined area of about 1.4 ha, which was deemed representative of the character of the surface remains in the vicinity of the excavations.

2.2 RAPID FIELD SURVEY AND THE QUESTION OF THE ROMAN ROAD(S)

Some years before the investigations reported here, locally based researcher and historian, Brian Forbes, produced a very useful review of the evidence for the proposed Roman roads (Forbes 2014). This concluded, in essence, that despite repeated references to their existence from the early-18th century onwards (eg Warburton 1720; Stukeley 1740; Codderington 1903; Ordnance Survey 1956; Margary 1973; Ottaway 2013), hard supporting evidence remained sparse and the exact course(s) poorly understood. Arguably, the stretch about which previous speculation has been least secure extends between the northern end of Long Street, part of which forms the high street of Old Thirsk, and the southernmost end of ‘Cade’s Road’, with Thornton-le-Street lying near the mid-point of this lacuna. Although Margary, amongst others, had accepted that the ‘causeway’ leading north-westwards out of the current hamlet was likely to be an (extraordinarily) well-preserved fragment of the road, Forbes was sceptical and considered other possibilities.

Forbes cautiously accepted the evidence for Cade’s Road (this portion more properly known by its medieval name: Pillrig Lane), namely that, as well as being almost perfectly straight over considerable distances, it is also followed by parish boundaries, the closest to our study area being that between Leake and North Otterington. To this can be added the new observation, based on study of the Ordnance Survey 6-inch scale map of 1856, that throughout its length, even where it does not correspond to parish boundaries, the route is respected by medieval field boundaries, represented by the ‘reverse-S’ pattern typical of the use of oxen to draw the plough. (It is worth noting in parenthesis, however, that the same study demonstrates that a number of other long, relatively straight roads in the region were in use in the medieval period and are consequently similarly respected by early field boundaries.) Forbes (2014, 25) observes that there are no landscape features south of the abrupt ‘end’ of Cade’s Road to indicate its onward course. Plotting the medieval field pattern against the parish boundary appears to offer a plausible explanation for this: the furlongs on opposing sides of the parish boundary have been extended beyond the projected line of the road, each parish gaining and losing approximately equal areas of land, producing a dog-leg in the parish boundary. This suggests a negotiated re-alignment of the parish boundary at some relatively early date, presumably to facilitate the development of the open field system. The ensuing arable agriculture will have effectively erased any surface trace of the road.

Between the relatively secure end-points—the northern end of Long Street and the southern end of Cade’s Road—the principal evidence for the course of the road advanced to date are the place names Thornton-le-Street and Street House, the link of the epithet ‘Street’ with Roman roads being widely and securely attested throughout England. Indeed, the confidence with which some authorities have interpreted the ‘causeway’ as a Roman road can probably be attributed to the confidence invested in the place name. Warburton, who depicted the supposed

course of the road on his map of 1720, also placed weight on the name Romanby (the 'by' element denoting a Scandinavian farmstead), and he therefore projected the course almost straight to that village, 1km south-west of Northallerton, where he assumed it turned towards Catterick. This eventually gave rise to the theory that the road had forked in the vicinity of Thornton-le-Street. While this possibility cannot be entirely discounted and is considered further below, it is undoubtedly the north-westerly branch towards Romanby and Catterick for which the evidence is least convincing, as authorities including Margary, the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division and the Yorkshire Roman Roads Project ultimately concluded.

Margary and the Ordnance Survey followed Warburton in suggesting that Long Street had crossed the Cod Beck in the vicinity of South Kilvington. The new research indicates that the road is convincingly respected by medieval field boundaries as far as the northern side of the village. The 600m-long stretch of the current A168 running south-east from Street House is similarly respected by the medieval field pattern and represents the most convincing stretch of the road in the vicinity of Thornton-le-Street. If this is projected on the same alignment south-eastwards, it would cross the Cod Beck just south of its confluence with the Spital Beck and intersect with the line of Long Street just north of South Kilvington. A single field boundary on this projected alignment, on the eastern side of Cod Beck, may mark the line of the road, but this may be coincidental, since it also corresponds to a scarp eroded by the Beck.

Forbes' scepticism about the causeway that corresponds to the main street of Thornton-le-Street seems to have been borne out by the excavation in 2018 of Trench 2, which indicated that the *agger*-like earthwork was likely to be of early post-medieval origin (discussed in more detail below). Documentary research has also unearthed a reference to the existence of a 'causey' (causeway) in the 16th century, at that date leading to the contemporary Manor House, which has been equated with the Old Hall. Yet the field survey seems to point to a more complex developmental sequence from which the possibility emerges that the causeway might, after all, follow the line of a Roman route. The most recent modification of the earthwork identifiable through surface survey is a resurfacing that enhanced the southernmost section of the track but then carried it in arc down to the watermill, with a branch leading north-eastwards to a small hedged enclosure overlooking the Beck. The former route is still in use as a drive to the former watermill, while the latter was disused by the time of the OS 1893 map. Both tracks are shown as being in active use on the OS 1856 map, so it seems likely that the resurfacing and realignment took place at some point in the later-18th or earlier-19th centuries. Another resurfacing, apparently stratigraphically earlier, is detectable towards the north-west end of the track at SE 4110 8655, where a low embankment diverges from the line of the causeway and bends towards the Old Hall. Yet while this track is depicted as being in active use on the 1893 map and subsequent editions into the mid-20th century, it is not shown in use on the 1856 map. It is unclear, therefore, whether this resurfacing represents the 16th-century 'causey', which perhaps came back into use at the end of the 19th century, or whether it is entirely a 19th-century modification. At any rate, the main body of the causeway is stratigraphically earlier than both these resurfacings.

The causeway itself is notable for the great regularity of the earthwork. Constructed within a pre-existing sunken trackway or hollow way, the surface has been built back up to the same height as the surrounding land-form. The earthwork is unnecessarily high if its purpose was simply to provide a better drained carriageway. Its form seems more consistent with that of a formal approach to a great house, designed to impress and offer views over the surrounds, perhaps including ornamental features. A ditch was dug along the south-west side of the embankment, distorting the original profile of the hollow way. The ditch may have been intended primarily to provide spoil for the construction of the causeway, but the series of low, amorphous mounds to the west of the track could also result from the dumping of spoil from the ditch. This points to another possibility, namely that the ditch worked with the causeway to create a boundary comparable to a park pale, with the ditch running inside the bank. If so, this boundary could relate to the creation of a small deer park accompanying the post-medieval manor house (i.e. the Old Hall), possibly originating as early as the late medieval period.

The hollow way underlying the causeway is typical of a track worn down by the prolonged passage of people, vehicles and livestock. This doubtless represents the form of the road that formed the main street of the medieval village— it is possible to point to countless comparable examples. It was clearly broad, but its precise original width is unclear, due to the superimposition of the later causeway. Yet, while the hollow way would be a typical form for a medieval main street, it could equally be regarded as the typical form of a Roman road negotiating an expanse of sloping, soft ground; again, there are numerous comparable examples where the road was either not built with a classic *agger* or gradually became a hollow way through prolonged use. Without well-constructed

paving and in the absence of diagnostic finds, such a track might be difficult to recognize as being of Roman origin, especially where it has continued in use long after the Roman period and/or suffered robbing of the paving – a useful resource in a landscape where the nearest natural source of stone is some miles away.

Going north-west from Street House, there seems no reason why the Roman road could not have continued on the same alignment; this line would conveniently carry it past the westernmost bend in the Cod Beck. Indeed, the only reason to consider a more easterly course, including the 'causeway' described above, would be if the Cod Beck itself had migrated significantly westwards during the Roman era. This hypothesis is far from impossible, given that the watercourse has evidently moved dramatically and repeatedly in more recent times, as evidenced by palaeochannels mapped in 1853 and visible as cropmarks on Google Earth aerial imagery. Yet such a scenario would beg the question as to why the convincing stretch of road south-east of Street House does not itself follow a more easterly alignment. If the road did in fact follow the same alignment north-west of Street House, its course could correspond to either the 'field lane' to the south-west of the causeway or the stretch of the current A168 that defines the south-western side of the Scheduled area. It was on this basis that Trench 8 was sited; since the excavation seems to have disproved that hypothesis, it would now seem most plausible that the A168 follows the Roman road. From the point where the current road turns at the north-west corner of the Scheduled Area, a further stretch of several hundred metres might also correspond to the Roman road, as its course follows the limit of the high ground above the floodplain and turns towards the southern end of Cade's Road. However, an archaeological watching brief carried out during road improvements in about 2007 detected no sign of the road here (B. Forbes pers. comm.).

In the light of the analysis above, it may seem doubtful whether the alleged branch of the road towards Romanby and ultimately Catterick actually merits any further consideration. There is, however, slight evidence, comprising short alignments of medieval roads, medieval field boundaries and medieval parish boundaries that might support several different possible routes. Other significant evidence may be the existence of a settlement detectable as cropmarks on Google Earth imagery to the south-south-west of Thornton-le-Beans (at SE 393 887), which is aligned parallel to one possible course of the road. To the north-west of Thornton-le-Beans, a short stretch of parallel double ditches, reminiscent of the lateral ditches of a Roman road, is also visible as cropmarks (at SE 377 917). Nearby, a house which, in the 19th century, bore the name Watergate ('gate', meaning simply a road in Old Norse) could be significant. Even taken together, these observations do not constitute a convincing case, but it would be premature to completely rule out the possibility that a Roman road did branch off from the route described above to head towards Catterick.

2.3 THE VILLAGE EARTHWORKS

The expansion, disintegration and eventual shrinkage of the medieval village was complex enough to render the classic layout of a medieval village rather difficult to detect, both in the earthworks and in the plots that make up the surviving hamlet. Following the shrinkage of the main settlement, pastoral management and occupation of 'The Old Hall' and a water-powered corn mill (the present building of 17th-century origin) resulted in further changes that left their marks on the village earthworks. The position of the Old Hall, which is isolated from the village even at the maximum extent of the settlement, tends to point to a relocation of the elite residence at some relatively late date, possibly in the 16th century. The medieval manor house might be expected to have lain much closer to—possibly alongside—the parish church of St Leonard's. The present church is of 12th-century origin, with 14th-century modifications, but could have succeeded an earlier church, perhaps built in timber.

Although the fine details of typical 'crofts and tofts' are not clearly evident in the earthworks, a few broad patterns of significance can be discerned. First, the area to the south-west of the main street contains no earthworks that obviously relate to settlement. This would imply that the village did not possess a typical 'two-row' plan-form at this point. It must be remembered, however, that the surviving earthworks all lie at least 150 m from what may have been the nucleus of the settlement, around the church; there, the plan of the village may have been a classic two-row form. The absence of diagnostic village earthworks in the area surveyed in detail cannot be explained away entirely by the impacts of later land-use. The series of low, irregular mounds alongside the main street, perhaps spoil dumps resulting from the cutting of a ditch along the western side of the causeway (as mentioned above), may have partly masked earlier earthworks, but, if so, there is no sign of these earlier remains emerging beyond the buried areas. Exploratory excavations immediately to the south-west of the main street might therefore be a useful option for future research. In recent decades, building works further south

have revealed cobbled surfaces (B. Forbes pers. comm.), which might represent parts of medieval structures, but without proper archaeological excavation it is impossible to be certain.

The second clear pattern is that on the north-eastern side of the main street, the character of the earthworks becomes more settlement-like south-east of the bank and ditch labelled 'field boundary' on Figure 2.2. This earthwork, the bank presumably once topped by a fence or hedge, was evidently overploughed, eventually, in relatively narrow ridges (generally 7–8m wide), which extend across the whole area to the north-west and for a short distance to the south-east, stretching from the edge of the hollow way to the edge of the floodplain. However, the bank and ditch seems originally to have bounded open fields of ridge and furrow on the north-west. In the zone to the south-east, although cultivation ridges are detectable, they are broader (generally 10–12 m wide, a width more typical of 'high medieval' strips), in some cases separated by lynchets rather than furrows and, crucially, terminate some 13 m short of the edge of the main street. In most cases, the termini coincide with the line of a slight, discontinuous bank running exactly parallel to the main street, interpreted as the rear boundary of the tofts. This would imply that the tofts were about 11 m from front to back – an unusually short distance. Except where the 'side lane' must have defined the sides of the adjacent tofts, the likely positions of the lateral boundaries can only be inferred, rather imprecisely, from the lines of the croft boundaries. Generally, they seem to have been about 18–20 m wide, a size closely comparable to the carefully planned northern half of the west row at Wharram Percy. On the surface, there are no clear signs of actual buildings and only a few slight hints of level stances where buildings may once have stood. This strongly suggests that the buildings lacked stone footings (unlike, for example, Wharram Percy) and were constructed entirely with a typical combination of timber frames, wattle-and-daub walls and thatched roofs. It was on this evidence that the position of Trench 7 was targeted, with a view to revealing optimal sub-surface evidence for domestic settlement.

Returning to the crofts, it remains uncertain whether they were laid out over pre-existing broad cultivation ridges (which perhaps provided a ready-made unit of measurement for the new tenements), or whether the cultivation took place within, and was contemporary with, the croft boundaries. Perhaps the most likely scenario is that both possibilities are true: that the expansion of the village demanded an encroachment onto what had hitherto been open fields, and that arable cultivation continued within some or all of the crofts. A question linked to this is whether the four south-easternmost crofts surveyed in detail were shortened at some point (represented by the termination of the lateral boundaries well short of the ends of the underlying cultivation ridges), or whether this was the original length of the crofts. In either scenario, the line on which the croft boundaries all end diverges from the line of the main street so that the length of the crofts increased from south to north. This anomaly might be because the line of the rear boundary of the tofts was projected from a pre-existing boundary further south, where the same line would run virtually parallel to the line of the main street.

At the south-easternmost end of the area surveyed in detail, an enclosure some 16 m square, with an entrance facing towards the causeway, seems likely to represent a livestock pen. This could well be of late medieval date and is perhaps symptomatic of a wider shift from an arable economy to a pastoral one. It is almost certainly the rapid move towards sheep-rearing for wool production that took place from the mid-14th–16th centuries which brought about the excellent preservation of the medieval earthworks.

There is some evidence that medieval land divisions persisted well into the post-medieval period. For example, the OS 1856 map depicts a discontinuous line of small trees (representing a 'relict' or decayed hedgeline) on the approximate line of the bank interpreted as marking the boundary between tofts and crofts. One of these trees (possibly an ash: *Fraxinus excelsior*) died before 2006 and was felled in 2015, leaving the current stump (Bill Stockdale pers. comm.). A second hedgeline extended north-eastwards from the edge of the causeway down the centre line of the 'side lane', implying that although the route was defunct, it continued to be recognized as a boundary; in this case, a line of irregular shallow pits along the top of the bank are typical of the removal of hedgerow trees, but none of the trees survived by the time of the 1856 map.

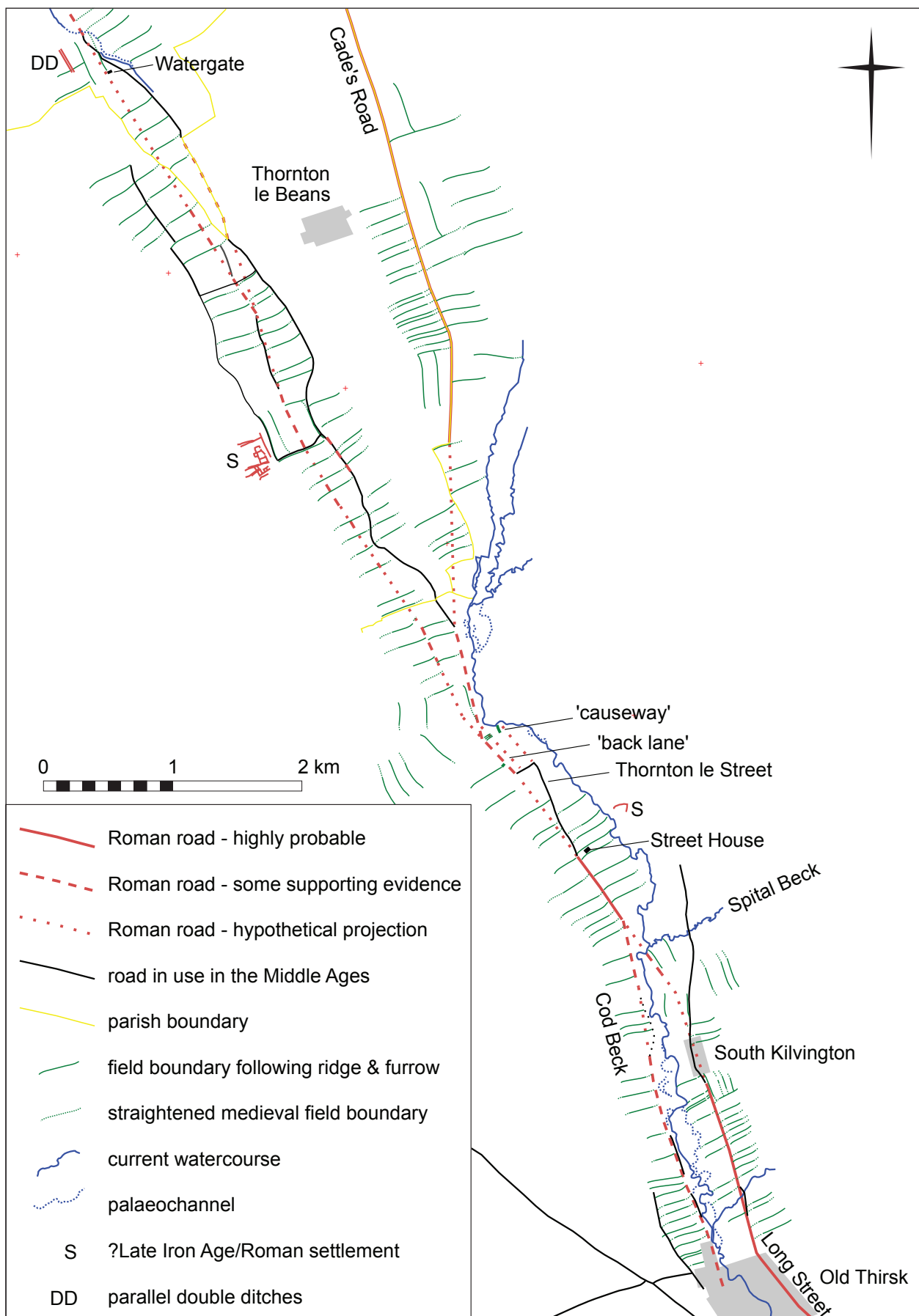


Figure 2.1 Possible routes of the Roman road in and around Thornton-le-Street

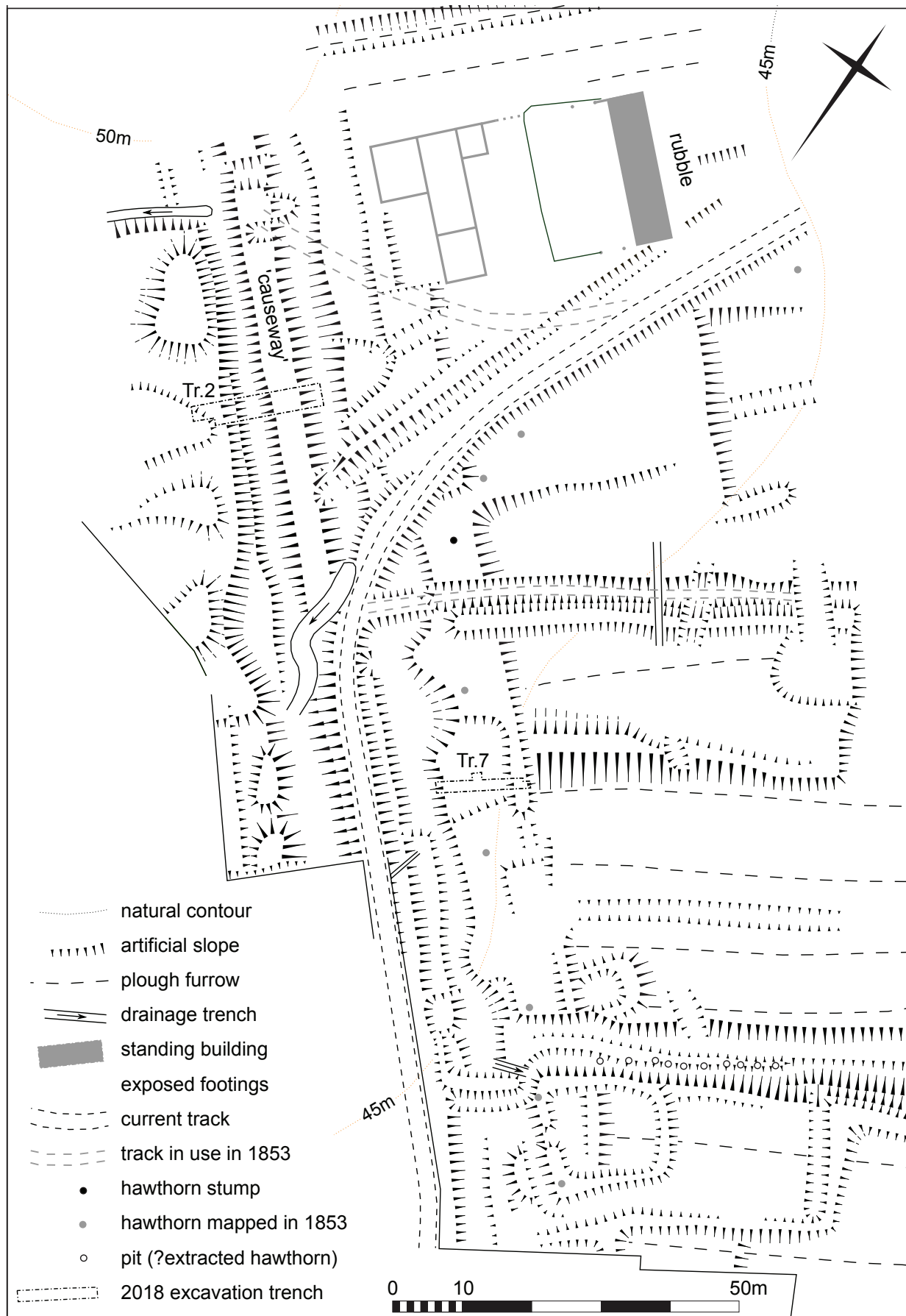


Figure 2.2 Detailed earthwork survey of the area within the Mill Field around Trenches 2 and 7

3. TEST PITTING

Before and during the archaeological excavations, a programme of archaeological test pitting was also employed to sample the stratigraphic sequence and retrieve diagnostic small finds from different parts of the village and at the moated site at Moat Farm. Each test pit measured 1 m square in plan and was excavated in spits of 10 cm or to a change in deposit. All material recovered from the test pits was sieved through a 10 mm sieve to maximise finds recovery, and all small finds were retained for assessment. The location of all test pits is shown in the relevant figures in Chapter 1 above.

3.1 TEST PIT 1 (VILLAGE)

Test Pit 1 was situated in the back garden of The Pines at the north-west end of the modern village and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6 m. The seven spits documented consisted of a highly developed garden topsoil, medium to dark brown in colour, that gradually became more clayey as it approached the underlying substrate. Changes in the distribution of finds within each spit, however, were noted during excavation. These included slag/clinker, metal, glass, faunal remains, clay pipes and, most prevalent of all, ceramics. The largest assemblage of pottery from any of the test pits was recovered from Spits 1-6 of Trench 1, with a depth ranging from 0.1 m to 0.5 m. The majority of the assemblage comprised sherds of medieval Tees Valley A and B wares, although individual sherds of other types were also found. Slag/clinker were also found through these depths. Glass fragments and clay pipes were found in the upper layers of Spits 1 and 2 to a maximum depth of 0.2 m. Metal and faunal remains were found in Spits 3, 4, and 6 with a depth ranging from 0.3 m to 0.5 m.

3.2 TEST PIT 2 (VILLAGE)

Test Pit 2, also in the rear garden of The Pines at the north-west end of the modern village, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.8 m. Spits 1-4 consisted of a highly developed garden topsoil, uniformly medium brown in colour. This became consistently more clayey and compact in spits 5-7, which were mottled with yellow and red clay. There were a number of large cobbles within the deeper deposits, as well as a large stone compacted into the eastern side of the test pit. Finds primarily consisted of medieval pottery sherds—comprising Tees Valley ware and some later medieval ceramics—although lithics, clay pipe and glass were found in upper spits, and metal along with slag and clinker and faunal remains were found in lower spits.



Figure 3.1 Test Pit 2 after excavation showing deep and well developed topsoil and large stone close to the base

3.3 TEST PIT 3 (VILLAGE)

Test Pit 3 was excavated in the front garden of Roman Way on the edge of the Mill Field. It was dug to a maximum depth of 1.02 m, comprising a total of nine spits. Spits 1-3 consisted of a loamy clayey topsoil, uniformly compact in nature and medium brown in colour. Spits 4 and 5 consisted of a modern deposit of builder's sand dating to the construction of the house on the plot in the later 20th century. Beneath this sandy layer was a thick and sealed soil found in spits 6 and 7, with two medieval pottery sherd finds recovered from Spit 6. Spit 7A consisted of a cobbled floor surface, beneath which was a very compact, brown/grey aggregate layer, which also included a mixture of smaller cobbles (Spits 8 and 9). At the bottom of Spit 9, the natural clay substrate was uncovered. There was a very small distribution of finds within the test pit, primarily consisting of ceramic building material (CBM). The packed cobble and rammed stone surface appears similar to surfaces exposed in both Trench 1 (early road and building platform) and Trench 7 (features associated with a medieval building).



Figure 3.2 Test Pit 3 showing packed cobbled surface beneath the sealed soil

3.4 TEST PIT 4 (VILLAGE)

Test Pit 4 was a 30 cm square excavated to a maximum depth of 0.38 m with a total of 4 spits. It was excavated to the rear of Pine View toward the north-west end of the village. Spit 1 consisted of a layer of loose sand beneath an area of paving, which gradually became slightly firmer with a mixture of sand and clay in Spit 2, from which metal finds were recovered. Spits 3 and 4 consisted of a very firm medium brown clayey deposit with stone inclusions averaging 20 mm in size. Some faunal remains, along with sherds of medieval and early modern pottery were recovered. The natural substrate was visible at the base of the test pit.

3.5 TEST PIT 5 (MOAT)

Test Pit 5 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7 m in 7 spits. Spit 1 consisted of a friable brown topsoil. Spits 2–5 consisted of a very compact red-brown redeposited clay which, given the location of the test pit, is likely to be the dump forming an inner bank within the moat. Below this, Spits 6 and 7 were composed of a uniformly compact yellow layer comprising an even mix of sand and clay with more stone inclusions. Two sherds of medieval Tees Valley B ware were recovered from this test pit.

3.6 TEST PIT 6 (MOAT)

Test Pit 6 was excavated in 5 spits to a maximum depth of 0.59 m, though the nature of the underlying deposits meant that the deeper spits were only excavated as a *sondage* in part of the test pit. Spit 1 consisted of a very compact dark brown layer of silty clay with small stone inclusions, beneath which Spits 2 and 3 were also silty clay, but of a more reddish-brown colour. Spits 4 and 5 consisted of a very hard and compacted silty clay layer, redder in colour and with noticeably fewer stones. No finds were recovered from this test pit.

3.7 TEST PIT 7 (MOAT)

Test Pit 7 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4 m in a total of 4 spits. Spit 1 consisted of a dark brown clayey layer with medium compaction, whereas the soil became more compact in Spit 2 but remained brown in colour with some mottled red. Spits 2 and 4 consisted of a pinkish-brown clayey layer which was highly compacted and, in parts, mottled with yellow and grey. Finds included a number of bone fragments in Spit 1, metal artefacts and pottery sherds, most notably a medieval Brandsby-type ware sherd from Spit 2 which is roughly contemporary in date to the Tees Valley B wares prevalent in some of the other test pits. The largest assemblage of animal bone from any of the test pits was recovered from Test Pit 7, comprising twelve pieces of domesticated taxa and representing a mix of mainly sheep/goat and pig.

3.8 TEST PIT 8 (MILL)

Test Pit 8 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.8 m in a total of 8 spits. It was one of two pits excavated in the grounds of the Mill to the north-east of the Mill Field. It consisted of a roughly uniform mixture of compact silt and clay, reddish-brown in colour and gradually becoming firmer and redder with stone inclusions towards the deeper spits. By Spit 8, however, the compaction became slightly less firm and more friable without stones. No finds were recovered from this test pit. This is most likely the result of the alluviation or deposition of sediment from the adjacent Cod Beck.

3.9 TEST PIT 9 (MILL)

Test Pit 9 was excavated in 7 spits to a maximum depth of 0.71 m. Spit 1 consisted of a very loose sandy brown topsoil which developed into a sandy topsoil deposit, slightly yellower in colour, in Spits 2–4. Spit 5 consisted of a yellow and orange sandy clay layer with slightly firmer compaction. This then developed into a uniformly compact medium brown/grey clayey layer with some areas of loose sand in Spits 6 and 7, representing the heterogeneous nature of the substrate in the immediate vicinity of the Cod Beck. The most prevalent find type was CBM, although a single medieval Tees Valley ware sherd and lithics were found in the upper spits with glass and animal bone in the lower spits.



Figure 3.3 Test Pit 4



Figure 3.4 Test Pit 5 (note this was originally recorded in the field as Test Pit 2 at the moated site)



Figure 3.5 Test Pit 8 showing depth of sandy soil in the vicinity of the Mill

3.10 TEST PITS 10-12 (MOAT)

Test Pits 10–12 were excavated at various parts of the moated site at Moat Farm in order to test the variety of ground conditions and deposits. All three were shallow and relatively uniform, comprising between 0.2 and 0.3 m of dark brown soil before encountering a compact clay substrate beneath. Few finds were recovered from these test pits, though a single fragment of medieval floor tile was noted in Test Pit 12, suggesting the presence of at least a middle-status building in the vicinity. In addition, Test Pit 12 also contained four small sherds of medieval pottery, including a probable jug handle.

3.11 TEST PIT 13 (VILLAGE)

Test Pit 13 was one of four excavated in the open grass area to the immediate north of St Leonard's Church; it was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7 m. The upper spits consisted of a developed topsoil with turf cover, medium to dark brown in colour, that gradually got more clayey as it lensed into a subsoil. A sandy clay substrate was encountered at the base of the pit, and a large sandstone slab was recovered at the base of the test pit, though it did not appear to have been worked or deliberately placed. The finds were spread out evenly within the test pit, comprising medieval and early modern pottery, slag/ferrous metal, glass and animal bone. In Spit 2 a metal spoon was recovered, while in Spit 3, around the interface between the topsoil and subsoil, a fossil and fragments of charcoal were also recovered. The finds assemblage seems to represent chance discard typical of this village-centre setting rather than any defined archaeological deposits or features. The depth of the test pit is, however, notable in comparison to the other nearby pits, though a greater area of excavation would be needed to determine the cause for this.

3.12 TEST PITS 14-16 (VILLAGE)

Test Pits 14–16 were all excavated alongside Test Pit 13 to the immediate north of St Leonard's Church. All comprised a similar stratigraphic sequence with a total depth of between 0.24 and 0.30 m. The top c. 0.1 m was composed of a medium to dark brown topsoil, overlying an orange-brown subsoil in the second excavated spit. The subsoil lightened in colour before reaching a sandy clay substrate at the base of the each of the pits. A few larger rounded cobbles were noted at the base of Test Pits 15 and 16, though nothing that suggested a set or built feature. The finds recovered from Test Pit 14 comprised predominantly post-medieval, and some medieval, pottery, with the largest concentration recovered from Spit 2, though, slag/clinker, ferrous metal, clay pipe, glass and animal bone were also represented. A similar assemblage was recovered from Test Pits 15 and 16, and a 1940s ha'penny was found in the subsoil of Test Pit 16.



Figure 3.6 Test Pit 13. Scale 1 x 0.5 m, 1 x 1 m



Figure 3.7 Test Pit 15. Scale 1 x 0.4 m, 1 x 1 m

4. EXCAVATION

4.1 TRENCH 1 (VILLAGE)

Trench 1 was opened during the 2017 excavation season over a noticeable banked earthwork in a residential garden immediately adjacent to the main road in the village. The garden is part of the scheduled area which encompasses the visible earthwork remains of the shrunken medieval village, and it was initially supposed that the remains could be part of the medieval properties which would have fronted onto the road.

The turf and topsoil deposit (001) comprised a broadly homogenous thin, silty loamy soil, dark grey in colour with a maximum depth of 0.12 m. Beneath the turf and topsoil, a banked deposit of very compact, fine silt, light brown in colour, was uncovered at the western end of the trench (002). At the eastern side of this layer, large cobbles and rounded pebbles which derived from the road surface (005) were noted. The eroded upper surface of the bank material (012) sat beneath the topsoil (001), and the lower portion of the bank sat over a layer of accumulated soil (004). The soil comprised a clayish silt, orange/brown in colour, which overlay the road surface (005), flanking road gully (006) and later intrusion into the road (011). At the western side of the earthen bank was a shallow ditch cut into the western face of the bank (010), which was itself filled by natural silt (009) covered by topsoil (001). The overall sequence demonstrated that the bank was a later addition associated with the line of the modern road and partially overlying the original road running through the front garden.

The principle feature identified within Trench 1 was the cobbled road surface (005), comprising three layers of larger cobbles on top of a packed surface with smaller cobbles and pebbles underneath. It was situated immediately adjacent to a gully cutting at its eastern side (006) and a linear intrusion cutting through it at the western side (011). Immediately to the east of the road was a platform of large cobbles, only part of which was visible in the eastern extent of the trench (003). Both the road surface (005) and the platform (003) were directly underneath a layer of accumulated soil (004) and over a pebbly yellow clay foundation deposit (007), which in turn overlay the natural clay substrate (008).

There was a considerable and varied finds assemblage recovered, almost entirely from the topsoil deposit and therefore representing material which has been re-worked within agricultural and later garden soils over at least several centuries. Notable finds or categories of finds recovered included: coarse stone artefacts, including a triangular fragment potentially from a late medieval rotary quern stone; metal artefacts, including a horseshoe, nails, bolts, as well as slag and clinker waste; glass artefacts, comprising sherds typical of domestic wares; and clay tobacco pipe fragments of a broadly early (c. 17th-century) date. The stone and metal artefacts in particular are likely to be the remnants of cottage industry within the settlement, including grain milling, metalwork grinding, and small-scale smelting and smithing of metal artefacts. The only coin was also recovered from the topsoil of Trench 1, comprising a George II farthing dating to the 1740s or 1750s. An assemblage of faunal remains primarily comprising domesticated taxa, including sheep/goat, pig, and cattle, as well as a tooth likely belonging to a dog, was also recovered from the trench, including a nearly complete sheep cranium found in the topsoil (001) above the later bank at the western end of the trench. The pottery assemblage from the trench is notable in that it comprised almost entirely modern (late 19th- to early 20th-century date) wares, with only a single sherd of medieval pottery from (1004).



Figure 4.1 Trench 1, note the house platform (003) in the foreground and cobbled road surface (005) with the gully (006) in between

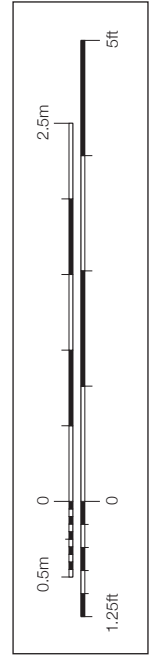
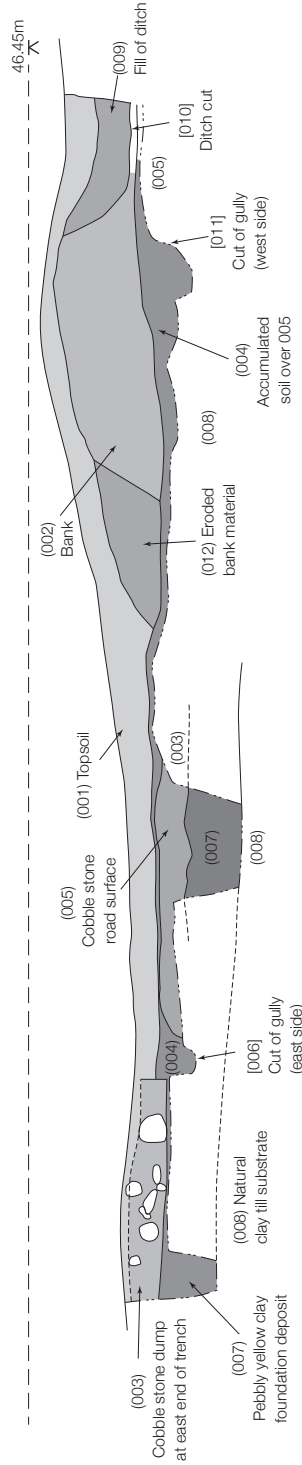
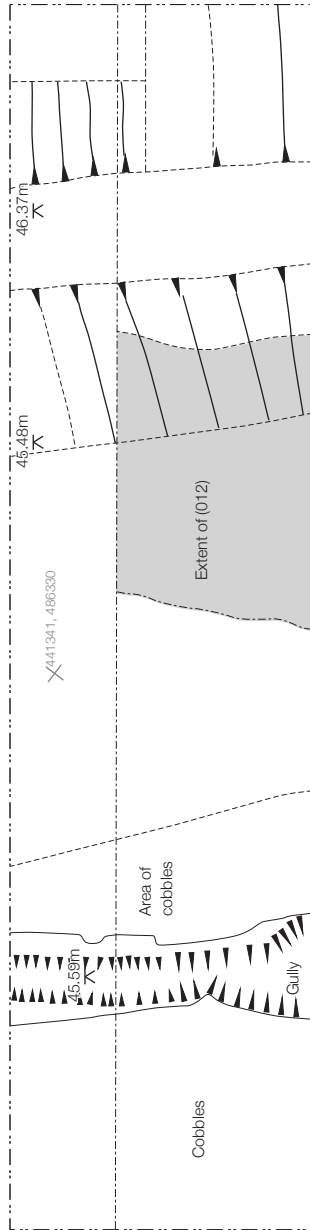


Figure 4.2 Close-up of gully between road (right) and house platform (left)



Figure 4.3 Earthwork bank (002) in the foreground

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Project	Roads to the Past: The Archaeology of Thornton-le-Street
	Archaeological Community Excavation
Drawing	Plan and section of Trench 1

4.2 TRENCH 2 (MILL FIELD)

Trench 2 was opened during the May 2018 season over a distinct banked linear earthwork—the causeway—to determine the character of this feature. The earthwork was in an existing hollow way which formed a continuation of the track extending north-west from the main street through the village. The natural topography of the site at this location comprised a sloping gradient down to the north-east, towards the stream of the Cod Beck. To the immediate west of the trench the terrain remained generally level, except for an area of historic quarrying, though there is a general rise in the ground in a north-west direction.

The trench measured 15 m x 3 m. The turf and topsoil deposit (2001), which overlay the entire trench, comprised a broadly homogenous loose silty soil, dark grey in colour with a maximum thickness of 0.20 m. A mixed pottery assemblage was recovered from the topsoil, with the majority being earlier medieval wares alongside some later medieval and more recent examples. The trench could be broadly separated into two distinct areas by a division created from the cut for a modern field drain. To the east was the causeway, situated within the probable hollow way, and to the west of the trench was a banked rise in the terrain which terminated at a flattened top. Each of these areas are described separately for simplicity.

4.2.1 TRENCH 2 EAST

4.2.1.1 THE ROADWAY

The presumed later medieval or early post-medieval road construction comprised a bank-built causeway which had undergone a sequence of extension and repair.

A compacted discontinuous accumulation (2002) of beige silty soil, measuring c. 0.02 m in thickness, overlay the uppermost road surface (2005) and part of the earlier make-up (2009) and was directly beneath the topsoil (2001). This accumulated soil probably gathered over time during the period from when the road fell into disuse.



Figure 4.5 Trench 2 pre-excitation facing south-west looking across the causeway to the higher ground beyond



Figure 4.6 Trench 2 section through road surface and causeway banks, facing north-west. Scale 1 x 2 m and 1 x 1 m.



Figure 4.7 Road surface (2005) comprising a compacted spread of stones across the top of the causeway. Scale 1 x 2 m and 1 x 1 m



Figure 4.8 The bank (2006) at the western side of the causeway, facing south-east



Figure 4.9 The eastern edge of the causeway mound, facing north and showing the sequence of deposits forming the main body of the causeway. Scale 1 x 2 m

The upper-surface of the road was characterised by a compacted spread of stones (2005) comprising poorly sorted larger stones and pebbles ranging in size from c. 0.25 m down to less than 0.05 m. The stones were tightly packed, yet the metalling was coarse and rough, being slightly undulating across the surface and showing wear towards its western edge. The surface measured c. 0.10 m in thickness and was no more than the depth of a single layer of stones. The road measured c. 1.40 m in width. Distinct edging or kerb stones existed along the east and west edges of the road, although several probable kerb stones were no longer in situ, having slipped down the western bank of the causeway.

Immediately beneath the metalled surface (2005) of the road, was a very compact deposit (2011) of orange-brown clay measuring c. 0.10 m in thickness. This discrete clay layer had been laid as a setting for the metalled surface of the road, which was embedded deeply into it. The foundation deposit did not extend beyond the width of the original road surface (2005). Abutting the edge of the road surface and the foundation deposit to the west, was a medium compact, grey-brown, sandy silt deposit (2006) measuring 0.12 m thick. This deposit stretched down the bank to the west of the causeway and contained frequent sub-rounded, small stone inclusions, packed into the soil matrix. This deposit was interpreted as being a repair to the bank and a consolidation of the edge of the road which had degraded on this side over time, as evidenced by the spread of kerb stones down the bank slope. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from this deposit.

The surface foundation deposit (2011) overlay the upper deposit (2026) of the core of the causeway. This was characterised by a re-deposited red-brown natural clay measuring 0.30 m in thickness, with chalky flecks and stone inclusions throughout. The profile of this very compact mix of clay and stone was flat topped with sloping sides to the east and west. The angle of the western slope was steeper than that of the east, which was shallower and wider. Directly beneath (2026) was the primary/basal core deposit (2022) of the causeway bank. This comprised a very fine, compact and plastic re-deposited red-brown natural clay substrate with infrequent stone inclusions. It measured 0.30 m in thickness at its centre and was cleaner than the secondary deposit (2026), which had a similar composition. The primary construction mound of the causeway was laid directly onto the red-brown clay natural substrate (2018).

4.2.1.2 LOWER STONES

Several large sub-angular stones (2036) were observed beneath the basal deposit (2022) of the causeway. They were concentrated towards the eastern side of the road, although they were not arranged in any discernible form. A few of the stones were mistakenly removed during excavation, but it was still apparent that an uninterrupted surface did not remain, due to their discontinuous layout. The largest of the stones measured c. 0.50 m across and c. 0.20 m in thickness with a flat upper surface. The remaining stones were smaller and generally sub-rectangular in form, and all were laid flat on the natural substrate. It is possible that these stones represented the truncated remains of a preceding road surface, or at least the foundation for one—presumably associated with the medieval routeway through the village. It is more likely, however, given their scattered and discontinuous nature, that they were laid to strengthen the surface of a well-used hollow way, which through continued use and modification over time became the road described above. A number of stones (2031), similar in size and form, were also observed beneath the basal deposit (2022) towards the western slope of the causeway.

4.2.1.3 WIDENING OF THE ROAD

At some point in time an extension was built to the east of the causeway to increase the width of the road. The extension was principally formed by overlaying a bund of clay soil (2015) against the upper deposit (2026) of the causeway mound. This bund had a flattened top upon which the road surface (2009) was laid. The kerb stones of the original road had been incorporated into the new surface (2009), and an incomplete secondary alignment of kerb stones was observed along the edge of the widened bank. A large faced stone prominently marked the position of this second phase of kerbing. The initial bund (2015) contained a small assemblage of medieval pottery, alongside a sherd of later medieval Humberware. Interestingly, the deposit also contained a considerable assemblage of metal smithing waste, suggesting that material had been brought from nearby to serve as additional hardcore within the redeposited soil and sediment dump. This was also the deposit within the trench, other than the topsoil, which contained the most animal bone (six pieces).

A loose accumulation of mid-brown sandy silt (2008), measuring c. 0.07 m thick, immediately overlay the road surface (2009) and sat directly beneath the topsoil (2001). Similar to accumulation (2002), (2008) probably gathered over time after the road had fallen into disuse. This accumulation may be a friable continuation of deposit (2002) or may represent another event which occurred post-use of the road.



Figure 4.10 Large sub-angular stones (2036) beneath the causeway



Figure 4.11 Trench 2 section through widened road, facing south. Scale 1 x 2 m



Figure 4.12 Consolidation deposits along the eastern bank of the causeway, facing south.

Like that of the primary road surface (2005), the deposit which formed the surface (2009) of the widened road was similarly composed of tightly packed sub-angular cobbles. Measuring 0.10 m in thickness, the metallised surface formed an eastward expansion to the earlier causeway. The stones of the surface were bedded into a red-grey/brown, silty clay deposit (2012) which formed a secondary foundation deposit, similar to (2011). Immediately beneath (2012) was a spread of stone (2024), measuring 0.10 m in thickness and 0.24 m in width, which formed a base for the road surface foundation and was pressed directly into the upper surface of clay deposit (2015), which formed the extension of the causeway to the east.

Maintenance of the causeway extension was evident along its eastern side, where a loose, sandy silt deposit (2010), of grey brown colour with medium-sized, sub-angular stone inclusions, represented the final phase of repair. The deposit had a maximum thickness of 0.06 m and represented a second distinct phase of repair to the bund formed which had been used to increase the width of the original road. Deposit (2010) may have partially overlain the road surface (2009) along its eastern edge, but this relationship was ephemeral and remained unresolved. Beneath (2010) was deposit (2013) which comprised a very compact, clayey-silt of mid-brown colour with small, sub-rounded stone inclusions. The deposit had a maximum thickness of 0.10 m and formed the primary phase of repair to the extended width of road. A single sherd of early modern pottery was recovered from this deposit, presumably having been worked down from deposits above. Consolidation of the slope of the bank over time may attest to increased use of the road after widening.

Directly beneath deposit (2013) was a medium compact mid-grey/brown deposit (2015) of clayey-silt with very frequent sub-angular stone inclusions, measuring c. 0.24 m in thickness and at least 4.40 m in width. This stone packed deposit formed an enlargement to the causeway towards the east and was directly laid onto the upper deposit (2026) of the causeway. Several sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from this deposit, though given the prevalence of such finds across the site, the finds are considered to be a *terminus post quem* rather than a precise means of dating for the deposit.



Figure 4.13 The roadside ditch and modern drainage ditch, facing south-east. Scale 1 x 0.5 m and 1 x 1 m



Figure 4.14 Eastern side of roadside ditch [2027] facing north. Deposits (2020) and (2021), which overlie deposit (2017), are visible to the centre of the image. This sequence of deposition is not observed in the western side of the ditch. The modern drainage ditch [2029] visibly truncates and removes the relationship between the two side of ditch [2027]. Scale 1 x 2 m

4.2.2 TRENCH 2 WEST

4.2.2.1 ROADSIDE DITCH AND MODERN DRAINAGE CUT

To the west of the road, at the base of the slope, a ditch [2027] had been cut through repair deposit (2006) and the bank (2026/2022) of the causeway, down into the natural substrate. The ditch measured c. 2.40 m in width, was steeply sided to the east with a shallower profile at its western side, and the base was generally flat. The primary fill of the ditch was a deposit of sub-rounded cobbles, measuring c. 0.15 m x 0.10 m, mixed with sub-angular cobbles of a similar size. A single large stone, measuring 0.40 m by 0.30 m, was tipped into the ditch against the eastern cut. It was considered possible that this large stone was from the same contexts (2031 and 2036) as the other flat stones which may represent an earlier surface or discontinuous foundation. Immediately above (2017) towards the eastern edge of the ditch was a tip of sub-rounded stone cobbles (2021), measuring less than 0.10 m in diameter, which was abutted to the west by a discrete deposit of clay (2020) which measured 0.18 m in width by 0.10 m in thickness. Sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from this deposit.

It was unclear what these two associated deposits represented within the sequence of fills in the ditch. Overlying (2017) to the west of the ditch, was a firm red-brown silty-clay (2016) measuring c. 2.50 m in width by 0.27 m in thickness, with limited sub-angular to sub-rounded medium sized stone inclusions. This deposit represented a gradual in-filling of the ditch over time.

The disparity between the fill sequences to the east and west of ditch [2027] could not easily be accounted for due to the insertion of a modern drainage ditch cut [2029] which truncated both the fills and cut of ditch [2027]. The cut of the drainage ditch measured c. 0.35 m wide by c. 0.57 m deep and had a steep, vertical side to the west and a steep, angled side to the east. The ditch was filled by a dark brown silty clay deposit (2028) with limited stone inclusions. A clay drainage pipe was observed at the base of the cut and was not removed.

Overlying the roadside ditch and modern drainage ditch was a loose grey-black silty deposit (2007), measuring 0.20 m in thickness. This deposit, which also spread over the repair (2006) to the western bank of the causeway, was the latest in the sequence of fills which accumulated in the low area of ditch [2027].

4.2.3 TERRACED BANK AND PLATFORM

A gradually sloping bank that inclined to terminate in a flattened top was situated towards the western end of Trench 2. A well-developed, mid-reddish-brown, sandy-silt subsoil (2032), which measured c. 0.18 m in thickness, was observed immediately beneath the topsoil (2001). This subsoil graded away to the east, towards the break of slope of the bank and was limited to the upper flattened area at the top of the bank. The largest assemblage of pottery within the trench was derived from this context and comprised largely earlier medieval wares with some later medieval materials and single sherd of early modern pottery. The subsoil partially overlay an alignment of stones (2004) which respected the orientation of the bank at its break of slope. The stones were sub-angular in form, regularly placed, with the alignment measuring c. 1.10 m in width. These stones were interpreted as being a potential revetment of the upper edge of the slope, and tumble (2030) from the alignment had spread down the slope. The main alignment of stones (2004) were pressed into a dark brown, sandy-silt deposit (2003) of variable compaction which measured c. 0.10 m in thickness and contained frequent small rounded stone inclusions. Several pieces of slag and an assemblage of medieval pottery—predominantly Tees Valley ware—were recovered from this deposit at the western end of the trench where the bank levelled out to a flat surface. In addition, a cut Edward III long cross ha'penny, dating to between 1247–72 represented the only coin find on the site contemporary with the life of the medieval village.

Immediately beneath (2003) was a very compacted, packed stony surface (2014) which measured c. 0.08 m in thickness and comprised an assortment of small- and medium-sized sub-rounded stones. This was interpreted as a probable working or yard surface due to the extensive metallurgy and compaction of the stones and the large amount of slag debris which was recovered from this context and did not extend beyond the break of slope towards the east. The smithing waste did not contain any remnants of furnace fragments—expected in areas of metalworking—and so it is likely that the waste was imported from a working area nearby to serve as hardcore within the levelled platform. As with the deposit directly above, (2014) contained a small assemblage of medieval pottery sherds. The metallised surface was bedded into a very compact light to mid-orange-brown clayish-silt deposit (2037) with infrequent small- to medium-sized stone inclusions, measuring 0.39 m at its greatest thickness, which spread down the slope of the bank. Slag debris and medieval pottery sherds were recovered from this context.



Figure 4.15 Alignment of stones and stone tumble overlaying the terraced bank, facing west. Scale 1 x 2 m



Figure 4.16 Probable yard surface (2014), facing west. Scale 1 x 1 m



Figure 4.17 The terraced bank, facing south-west. Scale 1 x 2 m

About half way up the slope of the bank a deeply incised cut [2038] had been made into the natural substrate to form a terrace which respected the alignment of the bank. The terrace created by this cut measured c. 0.50 m in depth by c. 1.40 m in width. Immediately below and to the east, another similar cut [2039] had been made to form another terrace near the base of the slope. This cut was not fully investigated but was overlain by large stones (2031) which were packed down into its surface. These stones were truncated by the later ditch cut [2027].

4.3.1 TRENCH 2 WESTERN EXTENSION

During August 2018 a small extension was added to the western end of Trench 2, measuring 2 m x 3 m. This extension was excavated to further investigate the potential working- or yard-surface (2014/2037) encountered during the May 2018 excavations at the top of the slope. A similar sequence of deposition to that observed at the top of the western slope in Trench 2 was repeated in the western extension. The topsoil (2001) overlay a well-developed mid-reddish-brown sandy-silt subsoil (2032), which measured c. 0.18 m in thickness. This context produced numerous sherds of late medieval pottery and fragments of animal bone.

Immediately beneath the subsoil was a dark brown sandy-silt deposit (2033) of firm compaction, which measured c. 0.05 m in thickness and contained frequent small rounded stone inclusions. Medieval pottery sherds were recovered from this deposit, which is the same as (2003). (2033) overlay a very compacted, packed stone surface (2034) which measured c. 0.10 m in thickness and comprised an assortment of small- and medium-sized sub-rounded stones. This metallised surface was confined to the eastern end of the trench extension, becoming diffuse towards the west at a distance of c. 1.50 m. This surface, which is the same as (2014), was pressed into a very compact light to mid-orange-brown clayish-silt deposit (2037) with infrequent small- to medium-sized stone inclusions, which measured c. 0.25 m in thickness. This deposit is the same as (2037). Immediately beneath this was the mid-orange-brown mixed clay and sand natural substrate (2035) which was the same as (2018).



4.3 TRENCH 3 (MILL FIELD)

Trench 3 was opened during the May 2018 season, north-west of the area of visible settlement earthworks of the shrunken medieval village. The trench, which measured 2 m x 2 m, was located in area previously occupied by a post-medieval (probably 19th-century) stable block, which had since been demolished and the ground reverted to pasture. To the north and west of the trench brick foundations for the stable block were still visible, and a dilapidated modern farm building stood to the east of the trench, set within a small cluster of trees.

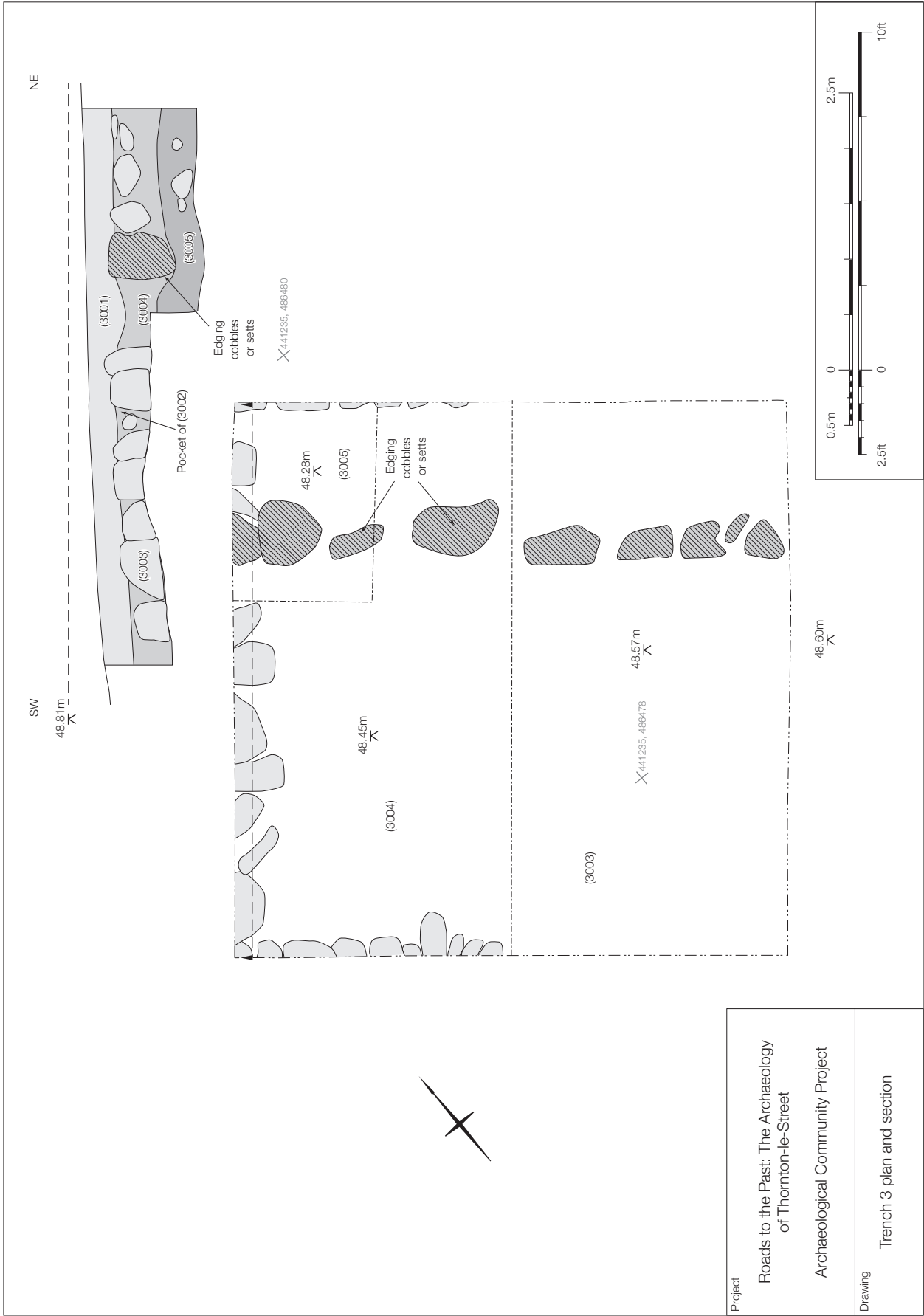
The turf and topsoil deposit (3001), which had a maximum thickness of 0.10 m, comprised a broadly homogeneous dark brownish friable silty loam with frequent inclusions of ceramic building material (CBM) and ferrous objects which were related to the demolition of the stable building. A light, yellowish brown, sandy silt subsoil (3002), measuring no greater than 0.03 m in thickness, was observed immediately beneath the topsoil (3001) and directly overlay a cobbled floor surface (3003). Four pottery sherds were recovered from (3002), dating to the earlier medieval period and with a single sherd dating to the late 19th to early 20th century. The later piece had been modified into a pot disc, discussed in more detail in Chapter 8.

The surface (3003) was constructed of smooth, sub-rounded cobbles, generally measuring c. 0.15 m, and had a stone kerb to the north, constructed of larger sub-angular cobbles measuring an average length of 0.20 m and width of 0.10 m, delineating a cobbled walkway, which in all likelihood fronted the agricultural buildings which surrounded the yard in this location. The surface declined from north-west to south-east, presumably to allow drainage. The cobbles of the main area of the yard were generally larger than those of the walkway and were set into a light yellowish brown, sandy silty redeposited natural clay (3004) which had a thickness of 0.20 m. This deposit was laid as a foundation for the cobbles.

Directly beneath the clay deposit (3004) was a loose blue-grey sandy clay (3005), which may have been a redeposited river alluvium used to level the ground prior to construction of the modern building. No medieval deposits were encountered below the modern stable floor. A fragment of clay tobacco pipe was recovered from the trench but represented a redeposited artefact, probably arriving in the modern deposits through agrarian practises across the site.



Figure 4.19 Trench 3 facing north-west. Scale 2 x 1 m, 1 x 0.50 m



4.4 TRENCH 4 (MILL FIELD)

Trench 4 was opened during the May 2018 season in a low-lying area of land sloping down towards the Cod Beck. The trench measured 10 m x 4 m and was located to target geophysical anomalies identified as being of interest and potentially representing concentrated activity within the rear of the medieval crofts (Brown 2017).

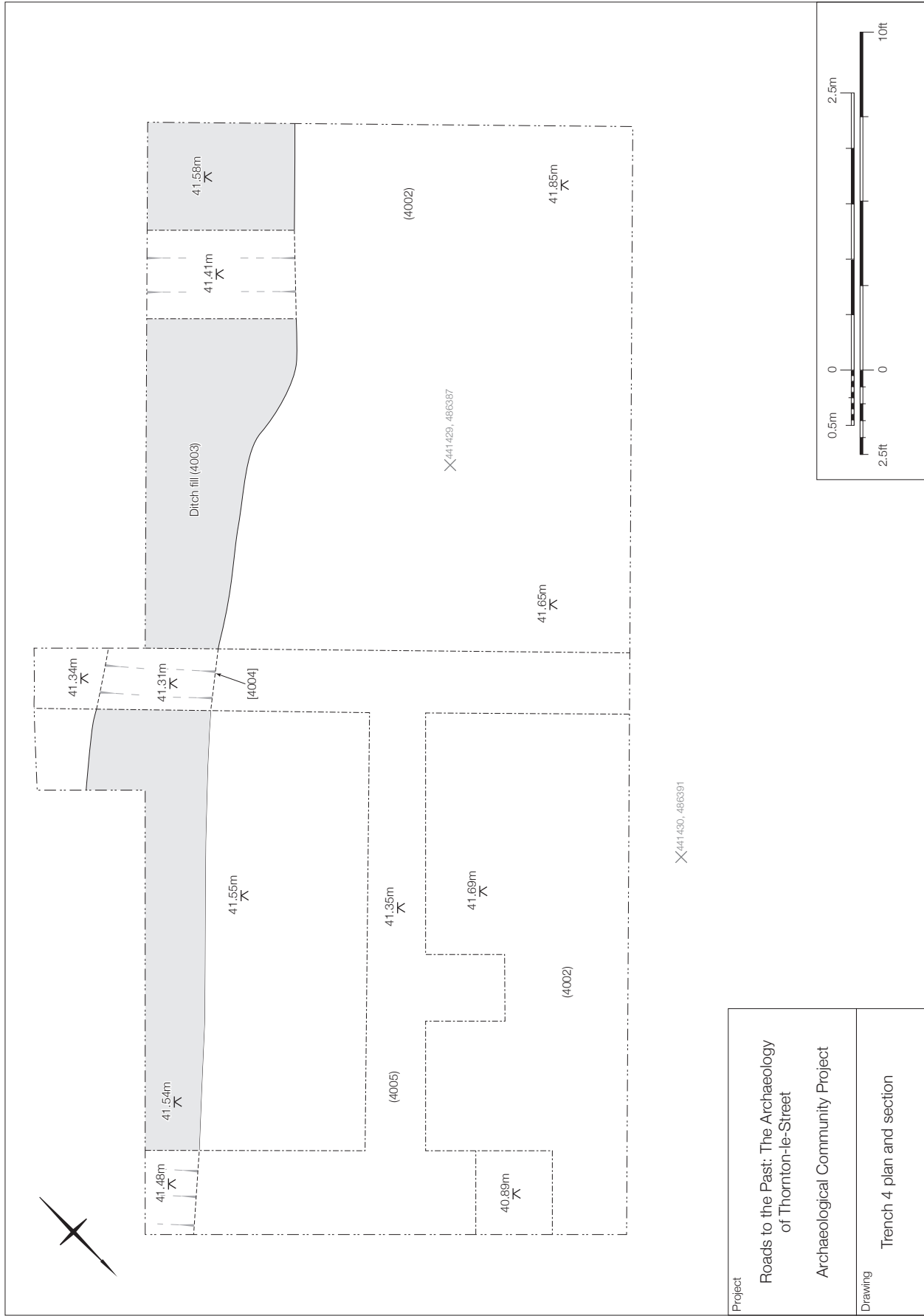
The turf and topsoil deposit (4001) comprised a homogenous dark greyish brown firm friable silty soil, which measured c. 0.10 m in thickness. Residual finds of pottery, metalworking and CBM were recovered from this deposit. Immediately beneath (4001) was a firm yellowish-brown clay subsoil (4002), measuring 0.16 m in thickness, with frequent inclusions of gravel fragments and charcoal flecks. A residual mix of medieval and a considerable assemblage of early modern pottery fragments, CBM and a horseshoe were recovered from this deposit. Below (4002), a light greyish yellow, firm silty clay alluvial deposit (4005) was encountered which contained limited gravel inclusions and possible ferrous flecks. A small sherd of medieval pottery was recovered at a depth of 0.40 m which was most likely deposited through alluviation. Alluvial deposit (4005) was extensively investigated with targeted *sondages*; however, no lower extent for the deep alluvium could be recorded within the practical limits of the excavation. A few sherds of medieval and early modern pottery were recovered from this deposit.

A wide but shallow ditch [4004] was observed along the length of the trench. The ditch, which measured 1.30 m in width by up to 0.20 m in depth, was aligned along a north-east to south-west orientation. The ditch was concaved and rounded in section with little evidence of having been steeply cut in the area investigated. A single dark brownish black, soft silty deposit (4003) with few gravel inclusions filled the ditch, from which a small assemblage of medieval Tees Valley ware was recovered. This ditch may have been part of an original boundary between the properties, though the overall nature of the trench is dominated by later alluviation, demonstrated by the considerable early modern pottery assemblage unlike any of the other excavated trenches.

No trace of the geophysical anomalies as anthropogenic cut features was located in the trench, and it is considered most likely that the signals represented ferrous objects, perhaps sealed within the upper alluvial layers.



Figure 4.21 Trench 4 facing south-west with the line of the ditch running along the left-hand edge of the trench. Scale 3 x 2 m



4.5 TRENCH 5 (MILL FIELD)

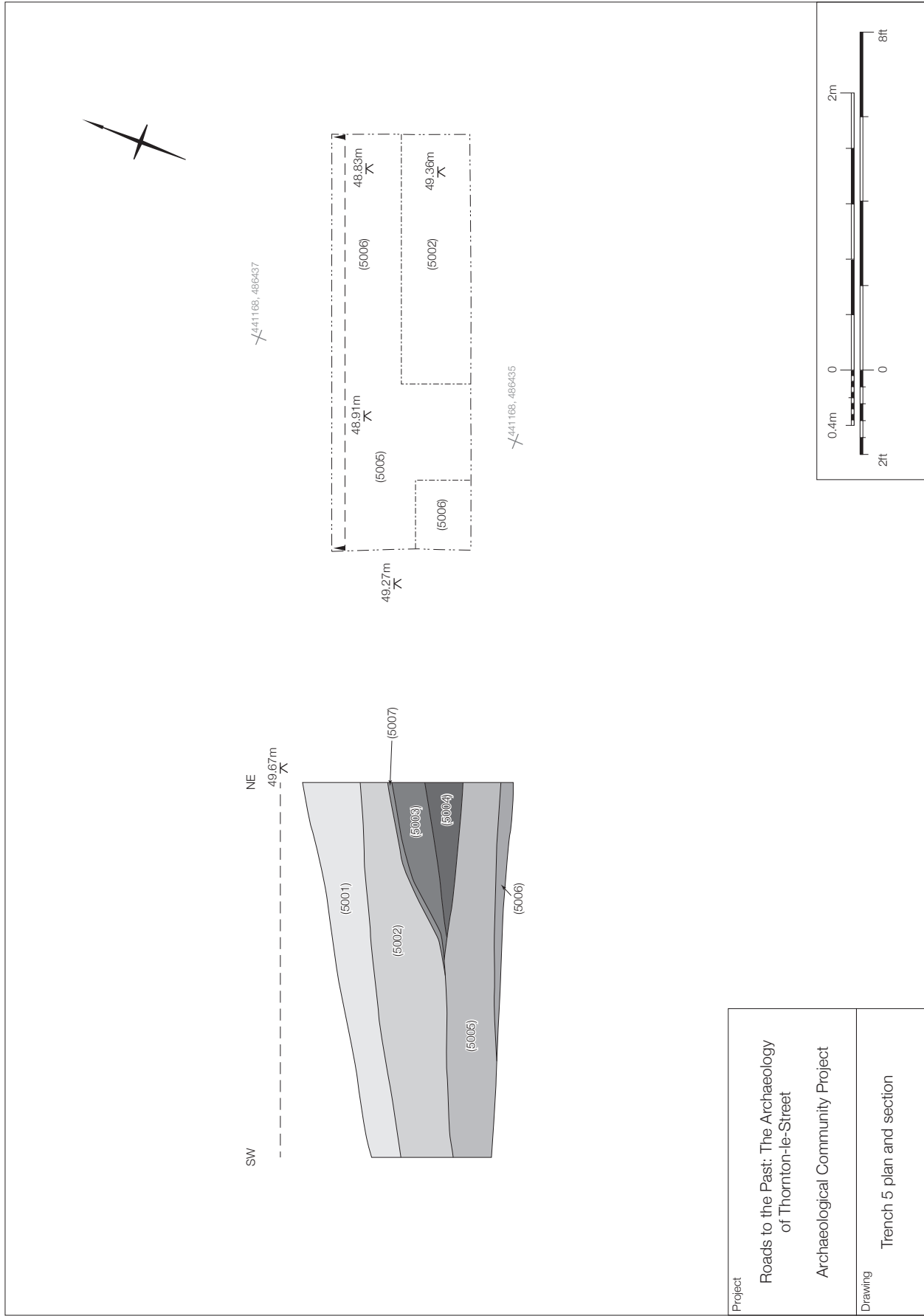
Trench 5 was opened during the May 2018 season over the terminus of one of the banks of the rhomboidal enclosure—tentatively interpreted as one side of an entrance—to determine its character. The enclosure earthworks were distinct at surface level and were also defined by geophysical survey (Brown 2017). The trench, which was located to the west of the causewayed road (investigated in Trench 2 and described above) on a raised area of ground, measured 3 m x 1 m in size.

The turf and topsoil deposit (5001) was a dark, greyish brown silty soil with occasional gravel inclusions and large sub-rounded cobbles, and measured 0.20 m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a mid-grey-brown well-developed silty subsoil (5002) which measured c. 0.15 m in thickness. Multiple sherds of medieval Tees Valley ware pottery were recovered from this deposit, similar in forms and numbers to other areas of the Mill Field, most notably Trenches 7 and 8. Immediately beneath the subsoil, a hard, light yellowish-brown silty clay (5007) which measured 0.08 m in thickness, was encountered. This firmly packed deposit had frequent charcoal flecks and mixed sub-angular gravel inclusions and was interpreted as the upper surface of the enclosure bank, which gradually increased in height towards the east end of the trench. A hard, dark orange-brown silty clay (5003) measuring 0.20 m in thickness was immediately beneath the upper surface of the bank (5007) and contained ferrous objects and a considerable assemblage of medieval pottery, notable in that it contained earlier medieval wares and a single sherd of later medieval Reduced Greenware. Directly beneath (5003) was a level, soft, light yellowish silt (5004) which measured 0.07 m in thickness. No finds were recovered from this deposit, and both (5003) and (5004) appeared to be the core deposits of the earthwork bank.

Beneath (5004) was a firm, dark grey-brown silt (5005), measuring 0.18 m in thickness and containing frequent charcoal flecks and a few sub-rounded cobbles. This deposit was visible along the full length of the trench and underlay the upper layers of the bank. A similar assemblage of medieval pottery to (5003) was recovered from this deposit, which was interpreted as being the primary deposit of the enclosure bank and the sealed soil upon which it had been built, though no differentiation between these two was visible. Immediately beneath (5005) was the natural clay substrate (5006). The trench was only partially excavated due to time constraints, and therefore it was not possible to follow the natural substrate horizon to the western end of the trench. Whilst initial interpretations of the large enclosure suggested it may be a later imposition after the shrinking of the village, the pottery assemblage that—in some form at least—the enclosure may have been contemporary with the main periods of medieval occupation.



Figure 4.23 Trench 5 showing slot through the end of the bank deposits and the stratigraphic sequence on the facing section. Scale 1 x 1 m



4.6 TRENCH 6 (MOAT)

Trench 6 was opened during the May 2018 season at the moated site near Moat Farm approximately 2.5 km to the south of the village of Thornton-le-Street. This site comprises a former plantation situated on the high point of a natural ridge which divides the Cod Beck flood plain from the broader expanse of the Vale of Mowbray to the west. The topography here is generally low-lying and flat, and the site is surrounded by arable fields, although there are small areas of woodland to the north and east. The trench measured 12.5 m x 2 m in plan and was located to investigate the character of the moat on the west side of the site.

The turf and topsoil deposit (6001), which overlay the entire trench, comprised a broadly homogenous loose loamy soil, dark brown in colour with a maximum thickness of 0.18 m. This deposit was greatly disturbed by rooting and the later tree planting and felling which characterises much of the interior of the moated site. At the eastern end of the trench—the interior of the moat—the topsoil overlay a mottled orange/grey compacted clay deposit (6002) which measured 2 m in width by 0.4 m in thickness. The clay was redeposited, presumably being derived from the excavation of the moat [6006], and formed a wide sloping inner bank around the interior of the moat site. Similarly, at the western end of the trench the topsoil overlay a mottled orange/grey compacted sandy-clay deposit (6004) which measured 2 m in width by 0.3 m in thickness. This deposit was formed in the same way as (6002), being the up cast from the ditch excavation, in this instance forming a counterscarp bank on the exterior of the moat. A slump of this outer bank partially obscured the cut of the moat ditch on the western side [6006]. Both (6002) and (6004) overlay the natural glacial till substrate (6007), a reddish-brown compacted sandy-clay which was very disturbed by tree roots.

Central to the trench was the ditch cut [6006] forming the main moat, which measured 4.25 m wide by 1.25 m in depth. The large wide ditch feature was orientated roughly north to south at this point in the circuit and had sloping sides at a c. 45° degree angle, with a wide flat base. The ditch was filled by two naturally accumulating sediment layers (6003) and (6005). The basal fill (6005) measured 2.6 m in width by 0.30 m in thickness and was a soft, grey/brown loamy clay. An assemblage of medieval pottery sherds was recovered from (6005), including a concentration of Tees Valley ware B and B/C which suggests a lack of activity prior to the later 13th century. In addition, lumps of metalworking slag, animal bone and a fragment of possible floor tile were recovered from this primary fill, which had accumulated during the use of the site. Overlaying the primary ditch deposit was a secondary fill of soft, mid-grey silty clay (6003), which measured 3.4 m in width by 0.23 m in thickness. This deposit had accumulated naturally over the intervening period since the original excavation of the ditch. Numerous small pottery fragments dating to the medieval period and a complete Edwardian glass bottle were recovered from the fill. This upper ditch fill (6003) was overlain by the topsoil (6001). It should be noted that even during the relatively dry conditions at the time of excavation, a significant amount of groundwater filled the base of the excavated ditch, demonstrating that it would probably have held water during its original period of use.



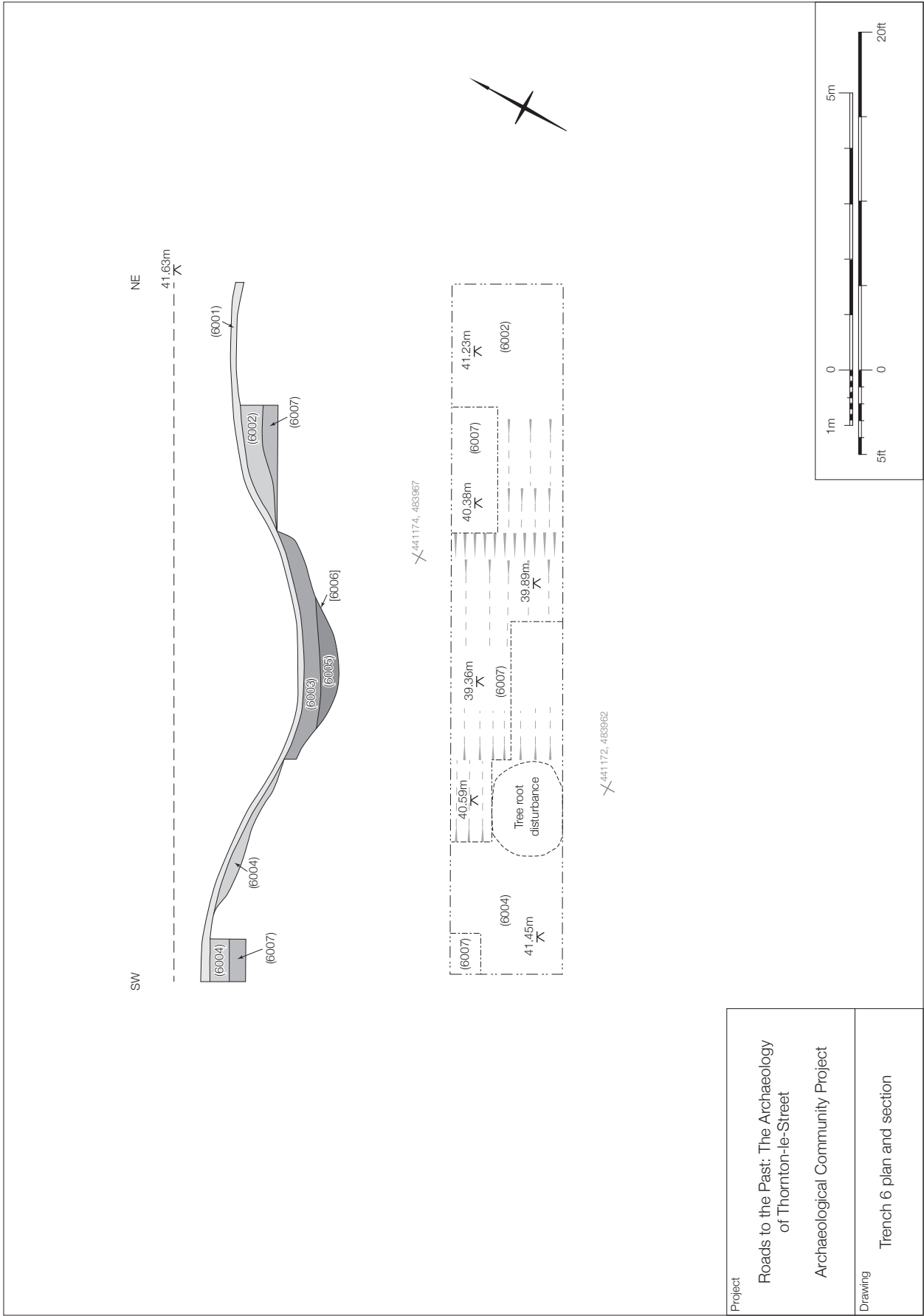
Figure 4.25 Trench 6 post excavation, facing west. Scale 2 x 2 m.



Figure 4.26 Section through the redeposited clay from the excavation of the moat forming an inner bank on the eastern side, facing north. Scale 1 x 1 m



Figure 4.27 The moat [6006], facing north-west. Scale 1 x 1 m and 1 x 2 m.



4.7 TRENCH 7 (MILL FIELD)

Trench 7 was opened during the August 2018 season targeted on the earthworks of suspected medieval occupation within the visible toft-and-croft to the north-east of the causeway immediately north of the extent of the modern village. This trench was excavated in order to characterise and understand the earthworks and determine the level of survival of sub-surface remains of medieval settlement in this part of the scheduled area. The trench measured 13.50 m x 1.50 m in plan, with an additional 1 m x 1.50 m extension located along its north-west side c. 6 m from the south-west end, and a 1 m x 1 m extension located at its north-east end.

The turf and topsoil deposit (7001), which overlay the entire trench, comprised a broadly homogenous medium compact humic silt topsoil, mid-brown in colour with a maximum thickness of 0.15 m. An assemblage of mixed pottery, with the majority medieval in date but also including small amounts of post-medieval and later wares, was recovered from the topsoil. Immediately beneath the topsoil a mid-brown/grey, very compact, well-developed subsoil (7002) was encountered. This subsoil contained very limited, small, sub-angular stone inclusions and measured no more than 0.14 m in thickness. A substantial assemblage of medieval pottery—predominantly Tees Valley ware—was recovered from this deposit, similar to that encountered in Trenches 5 and 8.

The trench can be broadly separated into three distinct areas: the space immediately to the front of the medieval house or structure (at the south-western end of the trench); the house itself (central to the trench); and the rear yard and bank (at the north-eastern end of the trench). Each of these areas are described separately for simplicity.

4.7.1 TRENCH 7 SOUTH-WEST

At the western end of the trench, the ground sloped down to the line of the medieval hollow way which formed the central axis of the village. Immediately east of the road was a compacted foundation surface, revealed in the end of the trench and presumably relating to the house structure located behind it.



Figure 4.29 Trench 7, facing north-east looking from the line of the medieval road across the house platform to the bank at the rear of the trench. Scale 2 x 2 m.

4.7.1.1 FRONT YARD

Directly beneath the well-developed subsoil (7002) at the western end of the trench was a firm mid/dark brown homogeneous clayish silt (7006) with frequent larger and smaller sub-angular/sub-rounded stone inclusions throughout. The deposit measured no more than 0.06 m in thickness and produced numerous fragments of medieval pottery and tile. This silty deposit was interpreted as being a spread or dump of waste material which infilled a depression by the road. It remains unclear whether this deposition occurred during usage of the structure or after its abandonment. The lack of evidence for a mixed deposit (i.e. having been churned up by movement to and from the structure) may suggest that deposition occurred after the structure had fallen into disuse. That the deposit did not spread to the internal area of the structure, however, would suggest that the front wall of the house was, at least in part, still standing. This spread directly overlay a very compacted, mid yellow brown, silty clay (7011/7023) with frequent small stone inclusions, which measured c. 0.16 m in thickness. A number of pieces of charcoal, clinker and coal were recovered from this deposit, in addition to a single sherd of medieval pottery. It is notable that this deposit appeared to form a defined front edge to the house platform or foundation level, similar in construction form to the clay foundation observed running beneath both the road and probable house platform in Trench 1. Immediately beneath the clay deposit was a very compact, mid red-brown sandy clay natural substrate (7026). Excavation ceased at this depth.

4.7.2 TRENCH 7 WEST TO CENTRE

The west to central area of the trench, generally characterised by a flattened platform, was occupied by a house structure defined by a front wall to the west and rear wall to the east. A thin, poorly preserved floor surface was recorded between the two walls.



Figure 4.30 Area of the front yard leading down to the presumed medieval road, facing north. Scale 2 x 2 m.

4.7.2.1 MEDIEVAL HOUSE

Immediately beneath the well-developed subsoil (7002) was a thin deposit of compact, light brown sandy silt (7003) with small and medium sized pebble inclusions, measuring c. 3.50 m in width by 0.08 m in thickness. This deposit was bounded to the east and to the west by the walls of the house (7010/7020) and probably represented a disturbed use- or floor-deposit. The pottery assemblage from this deposit was primarily medieval in date, including the ubiquitous Tees Valley ware types alongside some later medieval and post-medieval sherds. In addition, a single piece of possible floor tile with a partial yellow glaze was recovered, and the animal bone assemblage contained a rib bone decorated with ring indentations—possibly a piece of crude jewellery or a game piece.

A very fragmentary linear alignment of stones (7020) was partially overlain by (7003), approximately 2.60 m from the western end of the trench. The group of stones were aligned north-west to south-east, and only a single course remained. The largest stone, which measured c. 400 x 300 x 100 mm, was sub-angular in form and may have been faced to one side. A number of smaller stones were spatially associated and therefore considered to be part of the wall construction. Two fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from this deposit, and a considerable assemblage of typically domestic animal bone from both deposits (7003) and (7004) included fragments with clear marks of butchery.

The stones of the wall overlay a similarly aligned compact deposit of pebbles (7021) which measured 0.75 m in width by 0.06 m in thickness, within a mid-brown silt soil matrix. Small rounded pebbles measuring c. 70 x 100 x 30 mm and small sub-angular stones measuring c. 120 x 100 x 60 mm which were rammed and compacted into the silty soil were interpreted as a foundation for the front wall (7020) of the medieval building. A number of fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from this deposit. Immediately beneath the pebbled foundation layer was the compacted mid-yellow brown, silty clay (7011/7023) which continued beneath the structure, terminating c. 0.03 m to the west of wall (7010).

Abutting the wall (7020), and overlying its foundation (7021), was a very diffuse but compact layer (7004) that was very difficult to identify as a separate deposit due to a very diffuse interface with the overlying floor deposit (7003). (7004) was initially identified in section and then in plan through an extension to the trench along its northern side. The deposit, which measured c. 0.05 m in thickness by c. 3.60 m wide (its width was defined by wall (7020) to the west and wall (7010) to the east (see below)), was a very firm, mid-grey-brown, silty clayish sand with infrequent pebble and small stone inclusions. This has been interpreted as the remnants of a packed/rammed clay-earth floor to the interior of the structure. A substantial assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered from this deposit, including Tees Valley ware and also a single sherd of later Blackware, which may be intrusive but suggests post-medieval activity in the immediate area. A number of finds originally identified and catalogued as originating in the subsoil (7002) may have come from (7004) but this remains uncertain. At its eastern extent the floor deposit abutted wall (7010), which limited its extent in this direction.

Floor (7004) overlay the compacted mid-yellow-brown, silty clay (7011/7023) which was laid onto the very sandy clay natural substrate (7026), possibly as a surface or platform upon which to construct the medieval house.

The north-eastern extent of the medieval house was defined by a second north-east to south-west aligned rear wall (7010), which was formed of large rounded cobbles, measuring c. 200 x 300 x 180 mm, set into a mid-brown, silty soil matrix. Stone from the wall had tumbled mainly towards the north-east (7043—see below) with limited fall to the west. The wall (not including the tumbled stones) measured c. 0.50 m in width, and two courses remained extant. In order to further understand the relationship between floor surface (7004) and the wall (7010) an extension measuring 1 m x 1.5 m was added to the north-west side of the trench at this location. Rear wall (7010) remained in a better state of preservation than the front wall (7020), and a number of sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from this deposit.

4.7.3 TRENCH 7 NORTH-EAST

The area immediately east of the rear wall of the medieval house was characterised by a multi-phase sequence of ditches which extended approximately 3.60 m east and terminated in a bank surmounted by a wall. Evidence of pits and stake-holes were observed beyond the bank to the east.



Figure 4.31 Wall (7020) and foundation (7021)—indicated by dashed lines on the photo—facing south-west. Scale 2 m



Figure 4.32 Floor surface (7004) and foundation deposit (7011), facing south. Wall tumble (7022) is indicated by the yellow dashed line. The white dashed line defines the rear edge of wall (7020). Scale 2 m



Figure 4.33 Wall (7010), facing south-east. Scale 2 m

4.7.3.1 DITCHES

A sequence of five ditches, roughly aligned north-west to south-east, was observed running parallel to the north-east of the rear wall (7010) of the medieval house. The earliest ditch cut [7040] in the sequence had a steep straight side to the west and a flat to curved base and measured approximately 0.4 m in depth. The ditch was filled with a very firm compact orange-brown, sandy silty clay which had accumulated over time. This fill was cut by ditch [7042] to the south-west and [7038] to the north-east. Ditch [7038] was characterised by inclined, steep, straight sides, and a flat base, and measured 1.35 m in width by 0.40 m in depth. Ditch recut [7038] truncated the south-western edge of a bank (7029) situated to the north-east of the house (see below). The ditch cut was filled by a compact mid-brown silt with occasional rounded pebble inclusions, which measured 1.35 m in width by 0.40 m in depth. Ditch [7042] was characterised by a shallowly inclined slightly concave side to the east leading to a curved base, and measured c. 0.35 m in depth. The cut was filled by a compact mid-brown clayish silt which had accumulated over time. The fill of this ditch was later truncated by ditch recut [7012] which had steep, concave sides and a flat base, and measured 1.40 m wide by 0.45 m in depth. This was filled by a compact, orangey-brown, silty clay (7018) with small angular pebble and large sub-angular pebble inclusions, many of which displayed tip origins from the north-east, which suggested that the ditch may have been contemporary with the use of the house to the west. Fragments of burnt and unburnt bone, fired clay, hammer-scale, worked stone, CBM and ferrous material were recovered from this deposit, and radiocarbon dating of two separate samples of charred cereal grains returned a modelled date of *cal AD 1260–1300 (95% probability)*. This dating would accord well with the broad range generally ascribed to Tees Valley ware pottery, which dominated the assemblage from this deposit. A single sherd of Cistercian ware dating to the early post-medieval period is likely to be intrusive, suggesting later activity in the area.

4.7.3.2 REAR YARD AND FINAL DITCH

Overlying the whole sequence of these ditches and recuts was a deposit of sub-angular cobbles and smaller pebbles in a mid-grey-brown silt matrix (7009) which measured 1.80 m wide by 0.10 m in depth. This metallised deposit, which produced a large assemblage of medieval and later medieval pottery, was interpreted as a probable external yard surface relating to the use of the house. A single piece of possible roof tile with a peg hole was



Figure 4.34 Ditch [7012] during excavation, facing south-east. The fill (7041) of ditch [7042] is to the left of the image, whilst the rear wall (7010) of the medieval house is to the right. Scale 1 m



Figure 4.35 The sequence of ditches to the east of wall (7010) fully excavated, facing south-west. Scale 1 m

also recovered from this deposit, suggesting a tiled roof structure somewhere in the immediate vicinity. Given the common form of medieval 'house' structures, it is assumed that the main building will have been thatched; however, it is possible that a small ancillary structure to the rear had a roof of clay tile. Given the relative scarcity of medieval tiled roofs, it is perhaps more likely that this is a later artefact worked down into an earlier deposit through animal or root action. The deposit did not extend as far east as the bank (7029) (see below) and had no relationship with that feature. To the west of the yard, the deposit was truncated by a final ditch recut [7019], which truncated both this feature and the underlying fill (7018) of ditch [7012]. Ditch cut [7019] was characterised by rounded sides and a dished base and measured 0.85 m wide by 0.20 m in depth. The recut was filled by an accumulated loose mid-brown silt (7008) with infrequent small sub-angular pebble inclusions. An assemblage of predominantly medieval pottery was recovered from this deposit, though as with the floor deposit (7004) described above a single sherd of possibly post-medieval Cistercian ware could indicate later activity or could represent the later periods of occupation and use as being in the 15th century. Immediately overlaying the fill of the recut was a spread of stone (7043) which had tumbled westwards from the wall (7010) of the medieval house. This was sealed by the well-developed subsoil (7002).

4.7.3.3 RAISED BANK

A well-developed topsoil (7007) overlay the bank (7029) to the north-east of the ditches. This firm, mid-beige brown silt, which measured not greater than 0.10 m in thickness, gave the bank a slightly slack profile. A small assemblage of medieval and later medieval pottery was recovered from this deposit. Directly beneath (7007), the core of the bank (7029) comprised a very compact, pale beige silty clay measuring approximately 2 m wide by 0.40 m in depth and had a slightly convex profile with an almost flat top surface. Fragments of unburnt bone, fired clay, hammerscale, glass and a nail were recovered from this deposit. A single radiocarbon date was obtained on a charred wheat grain returned a result of *cal AD 1300–1410*. Modelling of the date in relation to the observed stratigraphy suggested, however, that a date earlier in this range is more likely—in the early to mid-14th century—according well with the date of Tees Valley ware pottery, a small assemblage of which was also recovered from the bank deposit alongside later medieval wares.



Figure 4.36 The stony deposit (7029) forming the rear yard surface, facing north-east. The dashed line defines the approximate edge of the raised bank. Scale 2 m

As previously discussed, the western edge of the bank was truncated by ditch cut [7038], and therefore had a steep profile; however, the north-eastern edge sloped gradually. The clay that formed the mound was deposited directly onto the natural substrate (7026) which had a mounded profile that the bank material had clearly made use of. A compact, mid-reddish-brown silt (7014), which measured c. 0.16 m in thickness, had accumulated against the north-eastern edge of the bank, partially overlying it. A number of pieces of possible worked stone and an assemblage of medieval—principally Tees Valley ware—and later medieval pottery were recovered from this deposit, in addition to a piece of iron pan. The upper surface of the bank (7029) and the accumulation deposit were cut by a number of features, described below.

4.7.3.4 FENCE AND STAKEHOLE

A firm light beige-brown silt (7016) with very limited stone inclusions which measured c. 0.30 m wide by 0.06 m in depth filled a shallow north-west to south-east aligned linear cut [7017] in the top of the bank (7029). Fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from this deposit. Cut [7017], which measured c. 0.30 m wide by 0.06 m in depth, had shallow straight sides and a flat base and was interpreted as a cut for a fence that respected the alignment of the bank. Approximately 0.30 m to the east of the fence cut, and cutting into the bank (7029), was a small stake-hole [7031] which measured c. 0.21 m in diameter by 0.10 m in depth and had steep concave sides and a pointed base. The stakehole was filled by a firm, pale brown, slightly sandy silt (7030) with infrequent stone inclusions located around the edge of the fill. These stones may represent small packing material.

4.7.3.5 WALL AND REFUSE PIT

Towards the eastern edge of the bank a fragmentary spread of stones (7005), roughly aligned north to south, was observed. The spread measured approximately 0.50 m in width and was not greater than a single course in depth. The stones were set within a firm, rich medium brown, silt matrix and none appeared to have been faced. The probable wall was very diffuse and disappeared towards the south of the trench. The wall immediately overlay a firm and compact, mid-grey-brown sandy silt (7024) packed with small sub-angular stones rammed into the soil matrix. This deposit was interpreted as a foundation for wall (7005) and, like the stones of the wall,



Figure 4.37 The raised bank in the area of the rear yard, facing south. The dashed line defines the approximate edge of the bank to the west. Scale 2 m



Figure 4.38 Fence cut [7017] defined by the white dashed line, facing south-east. The location of the stake-hole is defined by the dashed yellow line. Scale 1 m



Figure 4.39 Stake-hole [7017] (to the left of the scale bar), facing north-west. Scale 0.5 m



Figure 4.40 The fragmentary remains of wall (7005), facing north. Alignment of wall defined by dashed lines.



Figure 4.41 Pit [7028] cutting through the bank (7029) and the accumulation deposit (7014), facing north-west. Scale 0.5 m

graded away towards the south of the trench. The wall foundation immediately overlay a shallow, medium-sized sub-circular pit [7028] measuring 0.98 m x 0.77 m across and 0.10 m in depth. The pit, which cut both the bank (7029) and the accumulation deposit (7014), had shallow, concave sides and a rounded base, and had been infilled by a very firm, dark brown, clayish silt (7027) packed with burnt daub—possibly from a dome oven, numerous fragments of medieval pottery, bone, an indeterminate coin and ferrous objects, including hammer-scale pieces. Palaeoenvironmental assessment of samples from the pit recorded presence of charred cereal grains including bread wheat and, less commonly, rivet wheat, alongside oats and rye.

The assemblage of pottery from this feature was relatively diverse for the trench, including the common Tees Valley ware but also Brandsby-type ware, Buff Gritty ware and Oxidised Sandy ware. Two radiocarbon dates were obtained from the fill of the pit feature, both on charred cereal grains. The earlier of the two was clearly residual and unrelated to the fill of the feature given the other dates obtained, demonstrating general activity, and possible occupation, in the 11th or early 12th century. The second date is considered more likely to provide an accurate age for the feature, with a total range of *cal AD 1300–1420*. Modelling of the date, however, demonstrated a strong possibility that actual date was in the late 14th or early 15th century, towards the end of the calibrated range.

Taken together, the sequence of features on and cut into the rear bank behind the house seem to suggest phases of change and renewal to this boundary, comprising various walls and fences or palisades defining the toft from the croft. In addition, the pit feature suggests disposal of domestic refuse at the rear of the main property.

4.7.3.6 PIT, DITCH AND STAKEHOLE

At the eastern end of the trench in the small extension, immediately beneath the subsoil (7002) and cutting into the accumulation deposit (7014), the edge of a pit [7036] was observed. Pit [7036] was only partially excavated due to its location at the limit of excavation. The partial side observed was concave, but little further can be said about the cut of the feature. The pit was filled by a medium compact, dark grey silt (7035) with frequent charcoal inclusions throughout. A single fragment of earlier medieval pottery was recovered from this deposit.

At the very north-eastern end of the trench, approximately 1 m to the north-east of wall (7005) and pit [7028], the edge of a ditch [7034] was observed immediately beneath the accumulation deposit (7014). The ditch had a slightly concave side, but its width and depth were not ascertained due to its proximity to the limit of excavation. The ditch was filled by a firm mid-dark brown silt (7025) with very limited small stone inclusions. An iron nail, possibly medieval in date, was recovered from the deposit, along with several sherds of medieval pottery. The purpose of this ditch and its relationship to the use of the bank remain unclear. The feature could not be explored further due to its proximity to the end of the trench. However, ditch [7034] appeared to have truncated a small stake-hole [7033] which was cut into the natural substrate (7026).

Stake-hole [7033], situated immediately beneath ditch [7034], measured 0.15 m x 0.16 m in diameter by no more than 0.08 m in depth and was the very base of the feature. The sides were concave, ending in a pointed base which was cut into the natural substrate (7026). The stake-hole was filled by a firm, dark brown silt (7032) with inclusions of packing stones, which were set against the edge of the cut [7033].



Figure 4.42 Ditch [7034] with stake-hole [7033] central to the image, and pit [7036] to the right, facing south-west. Scale 0.5 m



Figure 4.43 Trench 8 facing north-west showing the form of the bank on its south-west side and the depth of accumulation on the upslope side



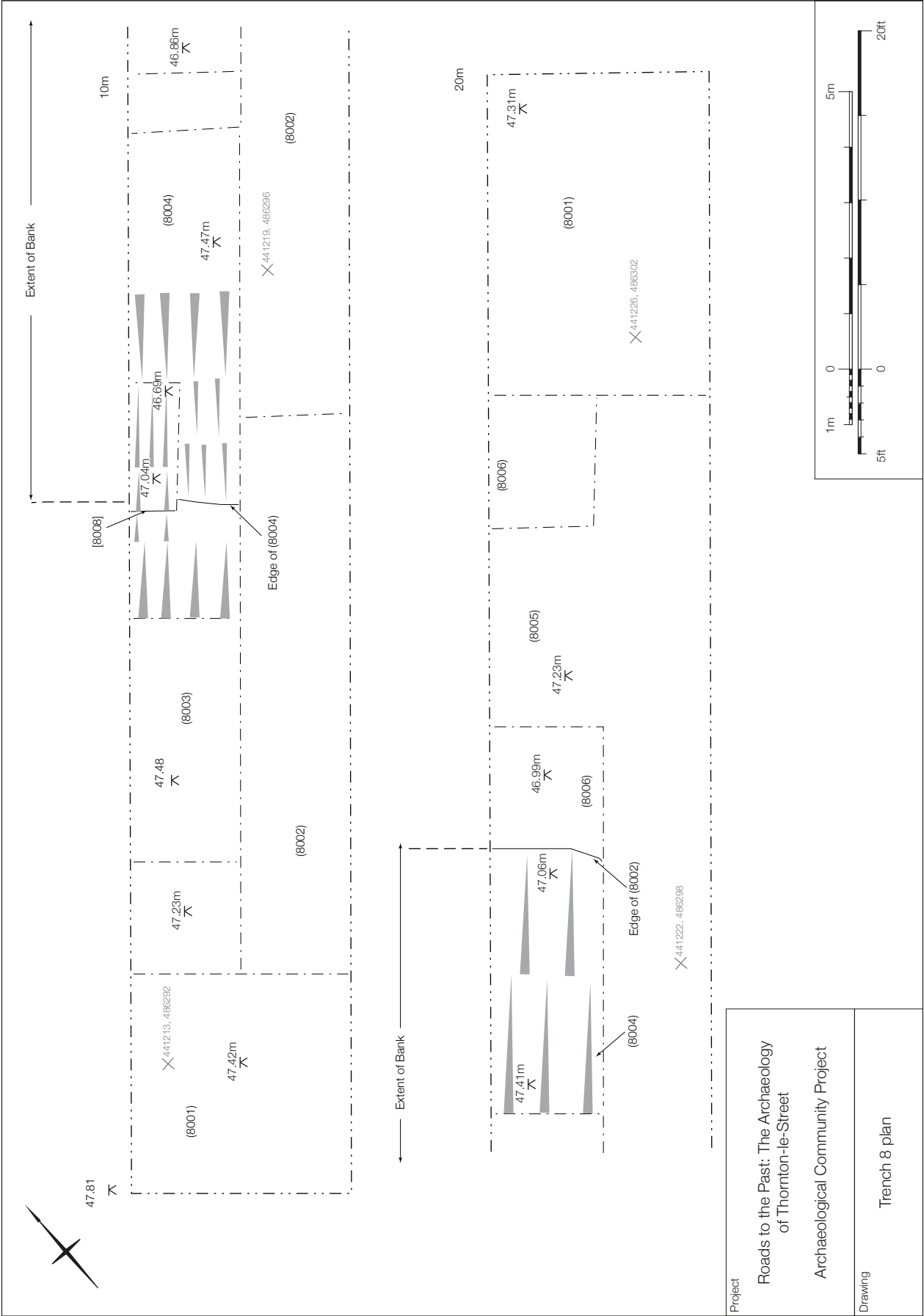
4.8 TRENCH 8 (MILL FIELD)

Trench 8 measured 20 m x 2 m in plan and was positioned to investigate a linear earthwork which runs north-west to south-east across the section of open field immediately to the south of the main scheduled area. It is assumed that this area was excluded from the original scheduling boundary due to the relative lack of earthworks to the south-east of the rhomboidal enclosure, though denuded ridge and furrow remains can be seen. The slight earthwork is visible on LiDAR and is examined in Chapter 2 above as one of the potential routes of the Roman road in this area. If occupation plots had ever been positioned to the south-west of the main axial road through the village (the 'causeway'), then the line of the earthwork may sit on what would equate to a 'back lane' behind the properties, though there is no clear evidence of this.

All deposits in the trench were capped with a homogenous topsoil and turf mat (8001) with a varying thickness of 0.1–0.25 m. Beneath this, and extending across the whole trench, was a subsoil (8002), comprising a mid-greyish brown silty sandy clay of approximately 0.1 m thickness. As was the case across much of the Mill Field, the topsoil and subsoil contained the residual artefacts of several centuries of activity, including medieval pottery—again dominated by Tees Valley ware dating to the 12th–14th centuries—but also with a scattering of animal bone, clay pipe, CBM, lithics and modern metalwork.

The principal feature in the trench was a broad low bank of firm silty clay (8004), which forms the basis for the earthwork feature seen above ground, though clearly truncated by later ploughing. The bank had a total visible width of 6.7 m and a maximum surviving height of 0.55 m. The principal purpose of the bank appears to be water control, representing a dyke or boundary to mitigate flooding in the land to the east, though the stability of the bank meant it could well also have been a trackway to the west of the main road through the village. Large accumulation deposits had formed against both sides of the bank. To the north-east—the 'downslope' side—the deposit (8005) was a mottled grey-brown clayey silt and appeared to have been alluvial in origin. On the 'upslope' side of the bank, deposit (8003) the deposit was similar, comprising a mottled orange-brown alluvium with some stoney inclusions along the base of the deposit.

Beneath the broad bank, a small ditch [8008] was excavated with a width of approximately 0.85 m, a maximum depth of 0.3 m and a shallow, curved profile. The ditch was filled with a compact, clay-heavy alluvium (8007) which had spread across much of the trench and provided a basal deposit to the later features above. The presence of the ditch, seemingly on the same alignment as the later bank from the portion that was visible, suggests an earlier and slighter land boundary insufficient for the task of drainage in a flood-prone area. Such an interpretation would suggest that the considerably larger earthwork bank was then a measure to solve this problem, providing a level of protection to the main domestic area of the village closer to the Cod Beck. All the anthropogenic and related deposits—the fill of the ditch, the bank and the accumulation deposits to each side of the bank—contained demonstrably medieval pottery sherds similar in type and ware to that observed in other parts of the field, indicating that the ditch and later bank are contemporary with the life and occupation of the medieval village. The ditch, as the earliest feature observed, was cut into the natural diamicton substrate (8006)—a firm, mottled yellow-brown clay.





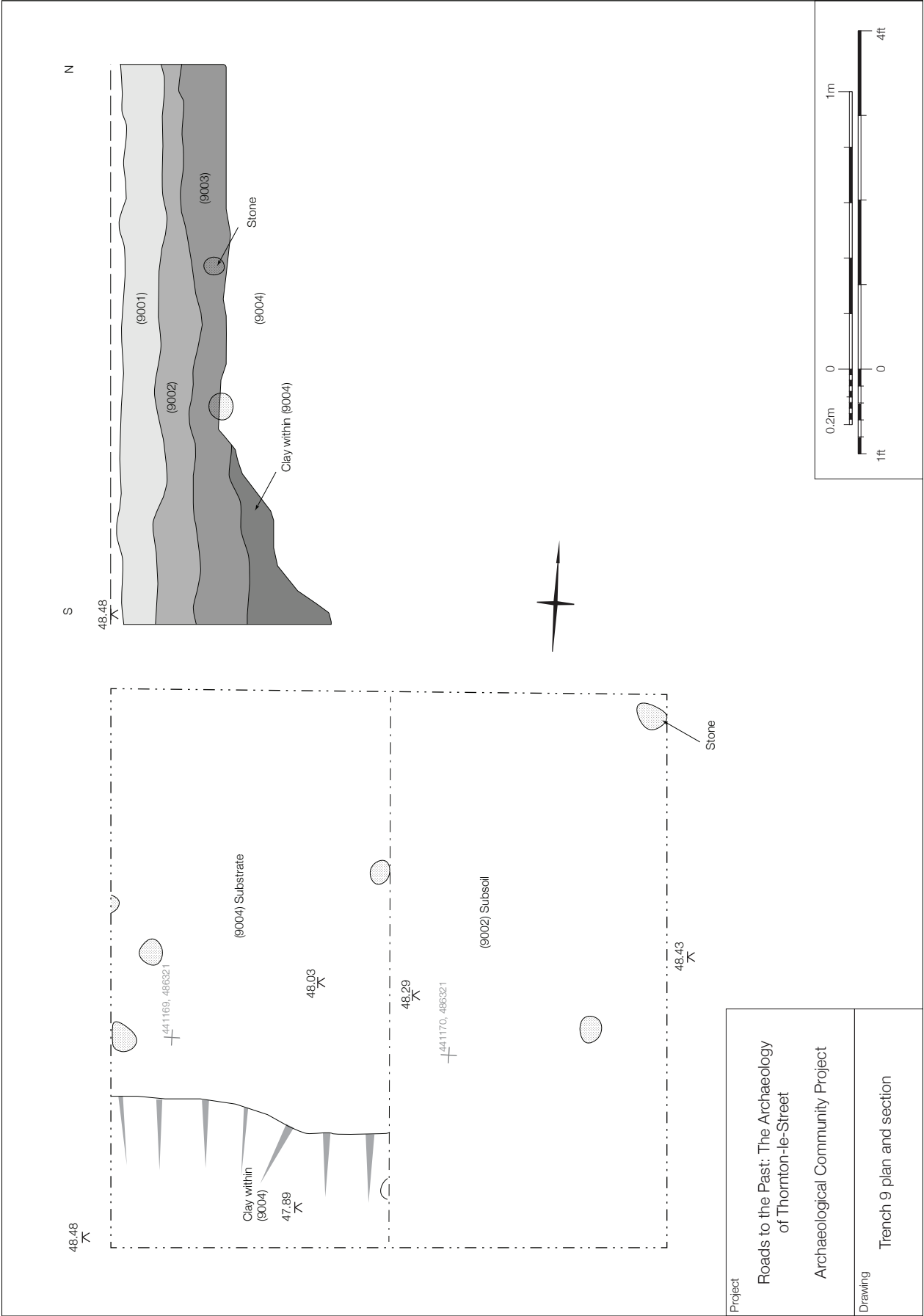
4.9 TRENCH 9 (MILL FIELD)

Trench 9 comprised a small trench or large test pit measuring 2 m square and was positioned to investigate an area of geophysical anomaly revealed following resistivity survey undertaken by members of the Thornton-le-Street History Group. The area of anomalies had little clear form, though some areas were considered to be potential rubble wall lines.

The upper deposits observed within the trench comprised a homogenous topsoil and turf mat (9001) and a grey-brown, sandy clay subsoil (9002) similar to that observed across much of the rest of the Mill Field, and in particular in Trench 8. In common with similar deposits in Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8, a considerable amount of medieval and later pottery was recovered from the topsoil and subsoil, along with other mixed finds consistent with the surrounding archaeology and the long-term use of the field for agriculture. Beneath the subsoil was a spread of silty-clay alluvium (9003) measuring c. 0.2 m in thickness and appearing similar to the deposit observed in Trench 8 (8003) and to the alluvial layers excavated in Trench 3. The alluvium overlay the natural clay substrate (8004), though here there was noticeable variation in the deposit, with a noticeable block of almost clean clay within a natural depression, part of the heterogenous nature of the glacially-derived till. A section of this was excavated to demonstrate it was part of the natural substrate, and it is considered most likely that the geophysical anomalies in this area are a product of the clay rich alluvial spread and the variable underlying superficial geology.



Figure 4.47 Trench 9 facing south showing the excavated portion of the trench to the right and the top of the subsoil to the left



Project	Roads to the Past: The Archaeology of Thornton-le-Street
	Archaeological Community Project
Drawing	Trench 9 plan and section

5. RADIOCARBON DATING

Jim Brightman

A total of five samples from the August 2018 (Trench 7) phase of work was submitted for radiocarbon determination by the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC). Two samples were derived from one of the upper fills of a ditch feature (7018) behind the rear wall of the house in Trench 7. The remaining three samples were associated with the rear bank postulated as separating the house enclosure from the land to the rear; one sample came from the bank deposit itself, and two were collected from the fill of a pit cut into the top of the bank.

5.1 METHOD

A full method for the treatment and measurement of the samples by SUERC can be found in Dunbar *et al.* (2016). All the dates have been calibrated using the OxCal software (version 4.3) (Bronk Ramsey 1995; 1998; 2001; 2009; Bronk Ramsey *et al.* 2010; Bronk Ramsey and Lee 2013) and the calibration curve IntCal13 (Reimer *et al.* 2013). The calibrated date ranges are principally cited at 95.4% probability, though in certain cases either the 1^σ (68.2% probability) or specific spikes in the probability distribution have also been noted. Dates are cited in accordance with the form recommended by Mook (1986) and are rounded out to the nearest 10 years. They are also presented in accordance with the international standard known as the Trondheim convention (Stuiver and Kra 1986).

Bayesian modelling has also been undertaken in OxCal for some of the dates, principally involving the combine function for samples derived from the same context and sequence modelling of dates for which a clear stratigraphic relationship was observed on site (see Bronk Ramsey 2008). Modelled dates are *posterior density estimates* and are given in italics in the text.

5.2 RESULTS

Laboratory No.	Sample	Material and Context	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰)	Radiocarbon Age BP	Calibrated Date (95% confidence)	Posterior Density Estimate (95% probability)
SUERC-83917 (GU50081)	RTTP18 2	Charred wheat grain from fill of pit cut into the rear bank (7027)	-21.7	904 ± 31	cal AD 1040–1210	-
SUERC-83916 (GU50080)	RTTP18 1B	Charred cereal grain from upper fill of ditch (7018)	-24.0	745 ± 31	cal AD 1220–1290	<i>cal AD 1260–1300</i>
SUERC-83915 (GU50079)	RTTP18 1A	Charred barley grain from upper fill of ditch (7018)	-25.8	690 ± 31	cal AD 1260–1390	<i>cal AD 1260–1300</i>
SUERC-83922 (GU50083)	RTTP18 5	Charred wheat grain from deposit forming rear bank (7029)	-22.7	610 ± 31	cal AD 1300–1410	<i>cal AD 1290–1400</i>
SUERC-83918 (GU50082)	RTTP18 3	Charred wheat grain from fill of pit cut into the rear bank (7027)	-24.0	573 ± 31	cal AD 1300–1420	<i>cal AD 1310–1430</i>

Table 5.1 Radiocarbon dating results

The samples from Trench 7 comprised: a pair of duplicate dates from the upper fill of one of the later ditches to the rear of the medieval house (7018); a pair of duplicate dates from the fill of a pit cut into the rear bank behind the house plot (7027); and a single sample from the main deposit forming the rear bank (7029). Given the observed stratigraphy, modelling was undertaken on four of the dates, with one of the samples from (7027) returning a date which represents demonstrably residual material. Despite not relating to the use or life of the feature from which it was derived, the date on a charred wheat grain of cal AD 1040–1210 is nevertheless useful to interpretation. It sits within a period immediately prior to the unmodelled span for the later ditch fill also dated. The number of intercutting ditches to the rear of the house suggests a long period of occupation, and a date within the 11th or 12th century is entirely in keeping with early use of the site.

The two dates for the upper ditch fill (7018) were obtained on samples of a charred barley grain and a charred indeterminate cereal grain. The dates have been modelled using the OxCal combine function based on an assumption that they may relate to chronologically close events. It is acknowledged, however, that the nature of the deposit means these could be ecofacts of differing ages, and the modelling of a mean for these samples is based on interpretive supposition rather than observed certainty. The modelling returned a combined date of *cal AD 1260 – 1300 (95% probability)*.

The two dates relating to the construction of the rear bank and the later pit feature cut into the bank returned dates which agree very closely in their overall span, each with several peaks deriving from wiggles within the calibration curve at this date. This uncertainty of calibration means that the modelling of these dates in relation to the observed stratigraphy returns a 95% probability range very similar to the unmodelled dates, which is therefore of little further interpretive use. The sample derived from the construction dump of the bank returned a modelled date of *cal AD 1290–1400*, with the probability of the modelling suggesting that earlier in this range is more likely—in the early to mid-14th century. The key aspect of the modelling of these two dates, however, is that the second peak within the dating curve of the later date (pit fill 7028) is shown to be considerably more likely than the first—a range of cal AD 1380–1420, indicating this feature is around a century later than the recutting of the ditch behind the house.

Overall, the date range indicates activity within this occupation plot from around the late 11th to early 15th century. It is not possible to say if this was continuous, but the number of phases within both the rear bank and the sequence of ditches behind the house suggest that it is a distinct possibility.

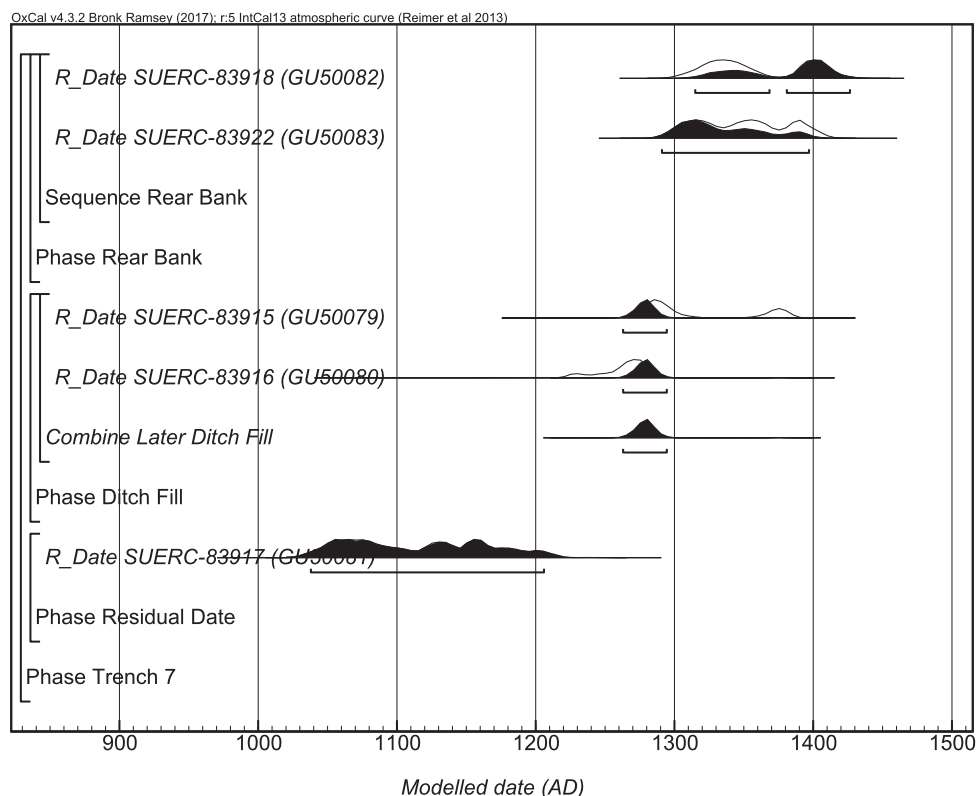


Figure 5.1 Probability distributions of dates from deposits in Trench 7. Each distribution plot represents the relative probability that an event happened at a certain time. For those sets of dates which have been modelled in terms of the observed stratigraphic sequence, the outline distribution shows the unmodelled calibrated date

6. THE LITHIC ARTEFACTS

Spencer D Carter

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This chapter presents an analysis and characterisation of lithics recovered during the excavations in 2018. A summary catalogue is included for all items, whether humanly knapped, humanly modified or showing characteristics such as a platform, bulb of percussion and conchoidal fracturing that suggest human rather than taphonomic or natural agency. The present assessment offers an overview characterisation of the lithics (although they should not be treated as an integral, cohesive assemblage) including post-depositional state (damage).

6.1.2 METHODOLOGY

Lithics were provided washed and packaged in ziplock bags, either as individual small finds or groups by specific context. Each lithic was examined on a clean working surface in natural light, then more closely by naked eye, and finally using a x10 and x20 magnification hand lens. The abraded nature of the majority of lithics precluded the use of microscopic examination (x100 and x200 capability) although a small proportion of the modified lithics displayed possible use-wear polish/gloss which has been noted in the catalogue. Metrical data (length, breadth, thickness and length of retouch) were captured using digital callipers with plastic tines, accurate to one-hundredth of a millimetre although only recorded to a tenth. Weight was measured to one-tenth of a gram. Each flint was logged into the spreadsheet as it was examined and allocated a unique Catalogue ID (CID) number in addition to the small find number. A summary table (without metrics) is included below.

6.2 GENERAL CHARACTER

6.2.1 QUANTIFICATION AND CONTEXT

A total of 14 chipped stone (or un-modified) lithics were provided, comprising three likely humanly modified pieces and 11 natural. The natural items have been excluded from finds analysis. Recommendations for retention and discard are provided in the lithics catalogue, with no items recommended for photography or line-drawing. All the chipped stone finds, irrespective of context and recording method, are residual without any indication of a primary *in situ* context or related clustering. The table below summarises the submitted finds composition.

Submitted Finds	TR2	SF	Total %	Total	All submitted items
Lithics - Chipped Stone	1	2	21%	3	Knapped only
Lithics - Ground / Polished	--	--	0%	0	Artefacts only
Non-Lithic Materials	--	--	0%	0	Excluded from below
Natural	5	6	79%	11	Excluded from below
Total	6	8	100%	14	

Composition - All	TR2	SF	Total %	Total
Formal Tools	--	-	0%	0
Non-formal Tools / Utilised	1	-	33%	1
Debitage / Unmodified	--	2	67%	2
Total	1	2	100%	3

Composition - Debitage	TR2	SF	Total %	Total
Cores / fragments / rejuvenation	--	--	0%	0
Blades / fragments	1	1	67%	2
Bladelets / fragments	--	--	0%	0
Flakes / fragments	-	1	33%	1
Angular debitage / indeterminate	-	-	0%	0
Chips <10mm	--	--	0%	0
Total	1	2	100%	3

Technology	TR2	SF	Total %	Total
Blades / fragments	1	1	67%	2
Bladelets / fragments	--	--	0%	0
Flakes / fragments	-	1	33%	1
Angular / indeterminate	-	--	0%	0
Total	1	2	100%	3

Reduction Sequence	TR2	SF	Total %	Total	
Primary	-	--	0%	0	Full dorsal cortex
Secondary	--	1	33%	1	Partial dorsal cortex
Tertiary	1	1	67%	2	No dorsal cortex
Total	1	2	100%	3	

Burning	TR2	SF	Total %	Total
Debitage - Burnt	--	--	--	0
Tools - Burnt	--	--	--	0
Total	0	0	0	0

Chronology	TR2	SF	Total %	Total
Prehistoric - Non-diagnostic	1	2	100%	3
Mesolithic	-	-	0%	0
Late Mesolithic	-	-	0%	0
Late Mesolithic - Early Neolithic	-	-	0%	0
Early Neolithic	-	-	0%	0
Neolithic	-	-	0%	0
Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age	-	-	0%	0
Neolithic - Bronze Age	-	-	0%	0
Post-Medieval	-	-	0%	0
Total	1	2	100%	3

6.2.2 RAW MATERIAL

The three modified lithics are of flint. Both speckled and translucent forms are typical of material from the North Sea littoral, dragged in by glacial scouring and deposited in beach gravels, glacial till deposits, and hence also present in the till deposits in the Vale of Mowbray and Vale of York, in the Swale-Ure Washlands and the Thornton-le-Street and Thirsk catchment areas. The raw material sources and glacial activity are illustrated schematically in the figure below (after Bridgland *et al.* 2011, 234–245).

Of interest is that the natural, unmodified lithics also reflect raw materials available in the area and known to be exploited expediently from time to time. Due to better knapping characteristics, flint is always likely to have been preferred over cherts. The optimal flint raw materials are from coastal catchments, reflecting broader landscape mobility throughout prehistory. Pennine cherts, derived from carboniferous limestones, are present in multiple forms, including brown and grey banded types (typical of the Swale valley) as well as black shiny forms from farther south. A fuller discussion of raw material sources appears in the Kiplin Hall project volume (Brightman 2017) in the lithics chapter (Carter 2017).

Raw Materials	Quantity	%
Flint - Translucent	1	33%
Flint - Speckled	2	67%
Total	3	100%

Table 6.1 Raw material types



Figure 6.1 The likely appearance of the Vales of Mowbray and York during the last Ice Age showing arrival or derivation of raw material for lithic manufacture

6.2.3 TECHNOLOGY

The three lithics comprise a utilised blade fragment, an unmodified blade fragment and a small unmodified flake. Little further can be drawn from such limited collection although we know that both Mesolithic to Early Neolithic blade-based technologies and later prehistoric flake-based technologies are present within the project area.

6.2.4 CONDITION, TAPHONOMY AND POST-DEPOSITIONAL DAMAGE

None of the three items is burnt. The possibly utilised blade fragment (CID 001) displays likely use-wear damage, but all three items also demonstrate edge damage from movement in plough soil, also consistent with their residual contexts.

6.2.5 DIAGNOSTIC INDICATORS AND DATING

No conclusions can be drawn from the three lithics although the character of blade fragment (CID001) and blade scars on the dorsal face of the unmodified blade (CID 013) would not be out of place in a later Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic context. Assemblages of both types, as well as later prehistoric lithics, are present within the project catchment area.

6.2.6 SPATIAL AND STRATIGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

All three lithics are from residual contexts in the 2018 excavated areas, Trenches 2, 4 and 7 respectively.

6.3 CONCLUSIONS

The three flint lithics demonstrate at least 'background noise' prehistoric activity within the locale of the village. Only blade-fragment CID013 is recommended for possible retention. There is no archaeological value in the retention of the natural/unmodified lithics other than for training purposes.

Site Information				Raw Material		Technology					Metrics					Stat	Notes / Interpretation		
Area / Trench WB=Watching Brief		Context / Spit		Material Type		Material Colour		Tool / Utilised / Debitage	Primary Type (Blank)	Secondary Type (Modified)	Reduction 1=Primary 2=Secondary 3=Tertiary	Burnt	Length mm [] fragment	Width mm [] fragment	Depth mm	Weight gms	Find Period	Retain /Discard Recommendation	Bibliographic references are included in the report associated document BHN15-16-L01
TR2	2001	001	1155	Flint-Speckled	Mid-brown	Utilised?	Blade fragment	Modified?	Tertiary	No	[16.3]	15	4.3	[1.6]	Prehistoric	Dis	Distal end of blade with step-fracture termination. Left side edge damage is more likely taphonomic damage, but equivocal with use-wear.		
TR2	2002	002	1177	Chert-Brown-Black Pinhole	Dark brown-black	Natural									Natural	Dis	Natural pebble, minor edge damage is likely taphonomic.		
TR2	2013	003	1221	Chert-Brown-Black Shiny	Dark brown-black	Natural									Natural	Dis	Natural pebble, minor edge damage is likely taphonomic.		
	4008	004	1405	Flint-Translucent	Mid-brown	Debitage	Flake <15	Unmodified	Secondary	No	12.4	12.0	5.6	0.6	Unknown	Dis	Possibly knapped flake, equivocal natural.		
TR2	2014	005	1469	Flint-Speckled	Grey-brown	Natural									Natural	Dis	Natural pebble.		
TR2	2014	006	1470	Chert-Brown-Shiny	Mid-brown	Natural									Natural	Dis	Natural pebble.		
TR2	2014	007	1471	Chert-Brown-Banded	Mid-dark brown	Natural									Natural	Dis	Natural pebble.		
	6003	008	1546	Chert-Brown-Banded	Mid-dark brown	Natural									Natural	Dis	Natural pebble, minor edge damage is likely taphonomic.		

Site Information				Raw Material		Technology					Metrics					Stat	Notes / Interpretation														
Area / Trench WB=Watching Brief		Context / Spit		Material Type		Material Colour		Tool / Utilised / Debitage		Primary Type (Blank)		Secondary Type (Modified)		Reduction 1=Primary 2=Secondary 3=Tertiary		Burnt		Length mm [] fragment		Width mm [] fragment		Depth mm		Weight gms		Find Period		Retain /Discard Recommendation		Bibliographic references are included in the report associated document BHN15-16-L01	
6003		009	1620	Chert-Brown-Grey-Non Shiny	Mid-grey brown	Natural																								Natural pebble.	
2001	5003	010	1654	Chert-Brown Shiny	Light brown	Natural																								Natural pebble.	
																														Natural pebble.	
7001		012	2030	Flint-Stained	Red-brown	Natural																								Natural fragment.	
																														Distal-end blade fragment with flake and blade dorsal removal scars. Minor edge damage is likely taphonomic.	
7007		014	2456	Chert-Brown	Mid-brown	Natural																								Natural fragment.	

Table 6.2 Lithics catalogue (detail)

7. THE MEDIEVAL AND LATER POTTERY (2017 EXCAVATIONS)

Dr Chris Cumberpatch

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The pottery assemblage consisted of material from one trench (Trench 1) and eight test pits. The data were recorded and are presented in tabular form in Appendix 1. In addition to spit numbers (test pits) and context numbers (Trench 1), each item had been allocated a find number (SFN). The pottery was recorded by trench or test pit while ceramic building material, fragments of stone and other items are tabulated separately.

7.2 THE POTTERY

The pottery assemblage fell into two distinct parts. The material from Trench 1 was predominantly of recent date (c. 1840–1950) with just four sherds of medieval pottery, one sherd of post-medieval (c. 1450–1720) pottery and four sherds of early modern (c. 1720–1840) pottery. In contrast, the pottery from the test pits was of almost exclusively medieval date, a very unusual situation, quite different from that found in comparable village surveys and test-pitting programmes where early modern and recent material is normally common.

The medieval pottery was classified using the most recent discussion of the pottery of the area (Didsbury 2010) and other relevant publications (Mainman and Jenner 2013; Wrathmell 1987; 1990). The majority of the pottery was of Tees Valley ware type, with both type A and type B well represented alongside smaller quantities of the buff-slipped variant of type B, type B/C (formerly type C). The distinction between Tees Valley ware A and the earlier Buff Gritty wares (Didsbury 2010, 223) can be difficult to define, particularly as the Buff Gritty wares seem to continue into the 13th century, alongside the buff-coloured, but slightly finer, Tees Valley ware A. For present purposes (and pending further work on the Tees Valley ware industry; Cumberpatch 2016), only sherds with a significant proportion of quartz grains measuring over 1 mm along the long axis were classified as of Buff Gritty ware type, with the finer sherds classified as Tees Valley ware A. The distinction between the two types (chronological, typological and in terms of the fabrics) requires further work before the relationships can be clarified. The majority of the Tees Valley ware A vessels were thin-walled and hard-fired. They typically contained common to abundant quantities of fine quartz grains, sometimes with smaller quantities of red and/or white rock fragments, as described in the data tables. Some bore patches or small spots of clear to pale green glaze, often splashed. The date range of splashed glaze varies across the country, and while it seems to predate the mid- to late 13th century in Yorkshire, it may continue slightly later in the North East.

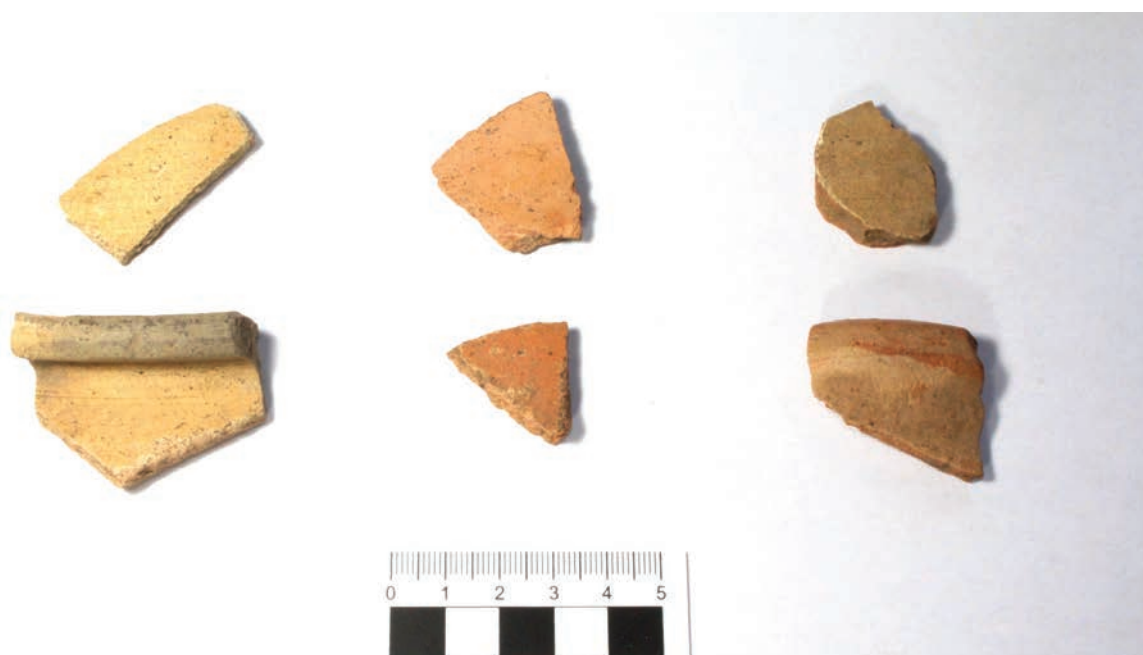


Figure 7.1 Selection of Tees Valley wares from Test Pit 1. Type A is the left, Type B in the centre and Type B/C to the right

The Tees Valley B wares are distinguished by their orange to red colour, apparently the result of the use of clays with a higher iron content than those used for the A wares and other local and regional buff-coloured wares. The use of buff-coloured slip, the defining feature of the Tees Valley B/C ware, has been suggested to be a technique which may have its origin in northern France (Vince pers. comm.) although its use to conceal the red colour of local pottery would seem to imply that buff-coloured vessels were popular, locally, in their own right and more popular than pale red to orange wares. This is consistent with a clear regional preference for vessels of this colour across Yorkshire and the North East. It has been suggested (Cumberpatch 1997) that colour was an important factor in the decisions made by potters in response to consumer preferences, and this may be one explanation for the use of slip when unsuitable (iron-rich) clays were encountered.

Very little pottery of other types were identified in the assemblages. The handle of a Brandsby type ware jug (Mainman and Jenner 2013, 1230) was identified in Test Pit 7, but other regional types were notable by their absence.

A number of sherds were assigned generic or descriptive names (Sandy ware, Oxidised Sandy ware, Brown Sandy ware, Reduced Sandy ware, Gritty ware). These wares were probably of local or regional manufacture but could not be matched with any specific named ware type. They have been dated on the basis of their individual characteristics.

Later medieval wares (late 13th to mid-15th century) were present in small quantities across the test pits. The commonest were sherds in Late Reduced ware (also known as Reduced Greenware), a type of pottery found across northern Yorkshire and the North East and which was probably made at a number of potteries, although to date few have been excavated and even fewer published. The widely dispersed nature of its manufacture and uncertainties around the chronology make the significance of variation in the fabrics difficult to assess, and while the type is easy to recognise at the general level, it is characterised by a considerable degree of minor variation. A small number of sherds were classified as Late Medieval Sandy ware and should be regarded as outlying variants of the larger Late Reduced ware category.

Post-medieval pottery (c. 1450–1720) was scarce. A small, heavily abraded sherd of Tin Glazed Earthenware was identified in Test Pit 1, and a small sherd of 17th-century Blackware was present in Test Pit 2. Even Trench 1, which produced a much later assemblage of pottery than the test pits (discussed below), contained just one sherd of Blackware. Earlier post-medieval wares, notably Cistercian ware, were entirely absent, an unusual situation which cannot be explained on the basis of the pottery data alone.

Early modern pottery (c. 1720–1840) was also scarce with a small number of sherds of Mottled ware and Late Blackware from Trench 1 and a small sherd of Blackware from Test Pit 2. These wares are both classified as vernacular tablewares, manufactured locally using readily available resources in small country potteries (Cumberpatch 2014). Such wares are generally accompanied by factory-made formal tablewares (White Salt Glazed Stoneware, Creamware and Pearlware) but in this case such wares were notable by their absence.

Pottery of recent date (c. 1840–1950) dominated the assemblage from Trench 1 but was unusually scarce in the test pits, being limited to one sherd of Slip Banded Cane Coloured ware from Test Pit 4 (Spit 2, SFN584). The range of wares from Trench 1 was unusual in one respect: the virtual absence of the normal range of utilitarian wares (Brown Glazed Coarseware and Yellow Glazed Coarseware, the latter represented by just one sherd—SFN37) which are usually a major feature of 18th- to early 20th-century assemblages. In contrast, retail wares, kitchen and tablewares were all well represented in the assemblage.

Retail wares included jars, bottles and flagons. Such wares were represented in Trench 1 by jars in refined earthenware (SFN 4 and 27) and stoneware (SFN 35) fabrics while the bottles were typically stoneware (SFN 17&22, 32). A number of body sherds could not be assigned to specific forms (SFN 29 and 30). None of the jars bore printed labels, but the forms were typical of jam and marmalade jars and would probably have carried paper labels.

Kitchenwares consisted principally of Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware and other stonewares, most probably from stewpots and other cooking vessels. Such vessels were manufactured in large quantities in the 19th century in response to the rapid spread of the coal-fired cooking range which required robust, heat-resistant cooking vessels for use in the oven.

The tablewares included a range of Bone China, Whiteware (plain and transfer printed) and Colour Glazed wares. The number of sherds of Colour Glazed ware probably exaggerates the number of vessels represented as it seems likely that most of the sherds came from a single vessel (SFN 38 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 241, 260).

Transfer printed Whitewares included fragments of a tureen lid (SFN 40, 48, 50 and possibly 47) decorated with a Willow border. Willow was also the pattern on a plate (SFN 714). Plain Whitewares included sherds from plates, cups and unidentified hollow wares. Sherds of Bone China included plate fragments and an unidentified hollow ware vessel.

Two sherds of Unglazed Red Earthenware (SFN 13 and 528) were probably from flowerpots.

7.3 OTHER FINDS

In the case of Trench 1 other finds included two pieces of roof tile and a fragment of brick with one piece of salt glazed sewer pipe. The latter came into use from 1850 although the laying of mains sewers in some villages was not completed until the early to mid-1960s. Local information regarding the installation of mains sewerage is likely to be the most accurate way to date this fragment.

The test pits contained a small quantity of probable brick fragments together with a single sherd of medieval floor tile (Test Pit 12, Spit 2, SFN 526).

7.4 DISCUSSION

7.4.1 TRENCH 1 (VILLAGE)

As noted above, the assemblage from Trench 1 was predominantly of 19th- to early 20th-century date with a very small residual component of medieval and later pottery. The majority of the sherds, including most of the early material, were recovered from (001), the topsoil. The exceptions were sherds of Whiteware from the gully and an unstratified context, and a small (2 gram) sherd of Buff Gritty ware from (1004) (SFN 590). While the latter sherd may date the layer overlying the cobbled road surface, its small size (2 grams) and the possibility of movement through bioturbation should not be overlooked.

7.4.2 TEST PIT 1 (VILLAGE)

Test Pit 1 produced the largest assemblage of pottery from any of the test pits with material recovered from Spits 2 to 6 inclusive. With the exception of a very small, heavily abraded sherd of Tin Glazed Earthenware (SFN 572) from Spit 2, the assemblage was of medieval date and consisted predominantly of Tees Valley A and B wares with individual sherds of Buff Gritty ware, Gritty ware, Late Medieval Sandy ware, Late Reduced ware and other types. The quantities of pottery varied between spits, but the overall composition of the individual groups was broadly similar, and no chronological distinction between the spits could be identified. The majority of sherds were unidentifiable to vessel form although jugs and jars or cooking pots (CP) were represented by rim sherds while some of the bases bore signs of sooting or burning, suggesting that they were from cooking pots.

7.4.3 TEST PIT 2 (VILLAGE)

As in Test Pit 1, pottery was absent from Spit 1 but was recovered from Spits 2 to 5. The assemblage was approximately half the size of that from Test Pit 1 (Table 4) but was similar in composition with Tees Valley wares A, B and B/C all well represented although with a slightly higher proportion of later medieval wares. Later material was limited to a single sherd of 17th-century Blackware (SFN 322). Identifiable vessels were even rarer than in Test Pit 1 with just one sherd (SFN 320) from the neck of a Tees Valley A ware jug. Test Pit 2 was also notable for the concentration of ceramic building material in Spits 2 and 3, something that was not replicated elsewhere. This material remains undated.

7.4.4 TEST PIT 3 (VILLAGE)

Test Pit 3 produced just two sherds of pottery, both of medieval date, one of which was heavily abraded. Although no definite conclusions can be drawn from such a small assemblage, it is consistent with the evidence from other the test pits in indicating an unusual absence of later material and, by extension, also of later activity.

7.4.5 TEST PIT 4 (VILLAGE)

Spits 2, 3 and 4 in Test Pit 4 (Pine View) produced a small assemblage of pottery which, unusually, included a sherd of 19th-century date (SFN 584). The remainder of the assemblage consisted of body sherds in Tees Valley wares A and B with one sherd of Reduced Sandy ware from Spit 4. None of the sherds were identifiable to vessel types.

7.4.6 TEST PIT 5 (MOAT)

Test Pit 5 produced just two sherds of pottery, both from Spit 4. Both were body sherds in Tees Valley B ware. Neither were identifiable to specific vessel forms.

7.4.7 TEST PIT 7 (MOAT)

Test Pit 7 produced three sherds of pottery from Spits 1 and 2. The group was unusual in that Tees Valley wares were absent, and the two sherds from Spit 1 could not be identified to specific types. One of the sherds showed an unusual pattern of abrasion, perhaps indicating that it had been initially deposited in a water course. The other was decorated with a buff slip coating on the outer surface, suggesting that the practice of using slip was not confined to the Tees Valley ware potters. The Brandsby-type ware sherd from Spit 2 (SFN 137) was the only sherd of this type identified in the assemblage and was broadly contemporary in date with the Tees Valley B wares found widely in the other test pits.

7.4.8 TEST PIT 9 (MILL)

Only one sherd of pottery was recovered from Test Pit 9. This was small body sherd in Tees Valley ware B/C from Spit 2.

7.4.9 TEST PIT 12 (MOAT)

Test Pit 12 contained four small sherds of pottery, one of them perhaps the rim of a jug. All types of Tees Valley ware were represented, and all of the sherds were small (2 grams or less) and at least one was heavily abraded. The test pit also produced a piece of a glazed floor tile of medieval date, the only such fragment from any of the pits.



Figure 7.2 Part of the handle of a Brandsby-type ware jug recovered from Test Pit 7

7.5 CONCLUSIONS

The most distinctive feature of the test pits was the virtual absence of post-medieval and later material from all and the contrast represented by the assemblage from Trench 1, which consisted almost entirely of such wares. This has implications for the understanding of the development of the village and the activities in the vicinity of the test pits which were, presumably, of a nature which did not include the deposition of pottery. This unusual situation cannot be explained by the pottery evidence alone and requires further research in order to resolve it.

The virtual absence of significant regional types, notably Brandsby-type ware and Staxton/Potter-Brompton type wares is notable and presumably relates to the marketing areas of the various potteries and perhaps the local manufacture of Tees Valley type wares. As the site lies at the southern end of the distribution of the type (Didsbury 2010, Figure 8.10), this may have implications for our understanding of its production and distribution. In this regard Didsbury's comment on his distribution map:

'... the distribution appears superficially odd with the three major assemblages (Hartlepool, Yarm and the Hospital of St Giles, Brompton Bridge) all occurring towards the extreme edges of the known marketing area' (2010, 227).

is of considerable interest. Despite the focus on production and the identification of potteries which has dominated medieval pottery studies over the last thirty years or more, the question of the circulation and marketing of pottery has not been addressed to the same degree. This is, in part perhaps because the mapping of distribution zones is something that requires synthesis and the collation of data from sites across a geographical area, something that is normally impossible in the context of developer-funded sites as it falls into the category of 'research' rather than reporting.

7.6 ARCHIVING AND CURATION

Once the project is complete, the pottery should be deposited in the appropriate local museum or finds depository where it will be available for further research in the future. It should not be sampled, down-sized, dispersed, discarded or used as teaching collection.

8. THE MEDIEVAL AND LATER POTTERY (2018 EXCAVATIONS)

Dr Chris Cumberpatch

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The pottery assemblage from the 2018 season consisted of material from Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 and from a series of test pits. The data are tabulated in Appendix 2 below. A number of non-ceramic finds and a small quantity of ceramic building material was included with the pottery, also tabulated in the appendices. The pottery assemblage from the trenches consisted of a total of 1345 sherds weighing 10898.5 grams and represented a maximum of 1293 vessels (although the latter figure is subject to the caveat that finds had been individually bagged, making identification of conjoined sherds difficult). The pottery from the test pits consisted of 83 sherds weighing 284 grams representing a maximum of 81 vessels.

8.2 THE POTTERY

The pottery assemblages from the trenches and the test pits will be discussed separately, in recognition of the fact that the two elements of the project produced rather different arrays of pottery. The first section will deal with the material from the trenches.

The earliest medieval wares belonged to the regionally significant but poorly understood Buff Gritty ware group. Buff Gritty wares have been defined and described by Didsbury (2010, 223-4), and the Buff Sandy wares appear to be similar in character but with a finer fabric. Buff-White ware, a minor variant distinguished by its brighter, white fabric, should be seen as part of the group although whether it represents the product of a separate pottery or is simply a chance variation is unclear. Taken together, these types constituted 7.6% of the total, with Buff Gritty wares the commonest of the sub-types. As discussed in Chapter 7 (see also Didsbury 2010), the distinction between some of the buff-coloured wares, particularly the Buff Sandy ware, and the Tees Valley A ware type can be difficult to determine, and there may be a degree of overlap between these types.



Figure 8.1 Considerable portion of the rim and upper body of a Tees Valley A ware pot with an everted and lipped rim, recovered from Trench 7



Figure 8.2 Handle from a Tees Valley B ware vessel, showing the considerably darker fabric of the pottery

Tees Valley wares (types A, B and B/C), described and discussed in Chapter 7 (see also Didsbury 2010; Wrathmell 1987; 1990) formed the largest element in the assemblage, with the three sub-types together forming 76.7% of the total. The later types, (B and B/C) were rather more abundant than the earlier A ware.

Identifiable regional types formed a small proportion of the total but were both more abundant and more diverse than was the case with the 2017 assemblage.

York Glazed ware and York Glazed ware type were represented by nine sherds (0.69% of the total), all from Trench 7 (contexts 7003, 7004, 7007 and 7009). York Glazed ware has been described and discussed in more detail elsewhere (Mainman and Jenner 2013, 1203-1224) and dates to the period between the mid- to late 12th and mid- to late 13th century.

Staxton/Potter-Brompton wares were represented by two sherds (0.15% of the total), both from Trench 5 (context 5003). They were broadly contemporary with the Tees Valley A ware although the dating is less secure than could be desired (Brewster and Hayfield 1992).

Seven sherds of Brandsby-type ware (Mainman and Jenner 2013, 1230–1245) were identified in Trenches 2, 4 and 7 (contexts 2015 and unstratified, 4002, 7003, 7016 and 7027) forming 0.54% of the total. The date range is again similar to that of the Tees Valley wares (early to mid-13th to 14th century), and the ware can be said to fall into the broader regional tradition of light-firing wares.

A number of sherds were assigned generic or descriptive names (Splash-glazed Sandy ware, Sandy ware, Coarse Sandy ware, Oxidised Sandy ware, Reduced Sandy ware, Oxidised Gritty ware, Reduced Gritty ware, Fine Sandy ware, Medieval Whiteware and Micaceous Sandy ware). These wares were probably of local or regional manufacture but could not be matched with any specific named ware type. They have been dated on the basis of their individual characteristics which are summarised in the data tables. In all cases they were represented by small numbers of sherds, and their presence is indicative of the degree to which we still lack a detailed knowledge of the production and distribution of many types of pottery in the region.

From the mid- to late 14th century onwards, the pottery in use in North Yorkshire and the North East of England underwent a significant change with a move away from buff and orange coloured wares and towards dark grey wares decorated with all-over green glaze. The Reduced Greenwares (also known as Late Reduced ware

(Didsbury 2010, see also Cumberpatch 2018) were somewhat better represented in the 2018 assemblage than they were in the 2017 assemblage. The earliest types (Early Reduced Greenware and -type) were present in only very small quantities (five sherds; 0.38% of the total), but the later types were commoner with 74 sherds forming 5.7% of the total. The date ranges given in the data tables for individual sherds are based upon their individual characteristics as there seems to be a general tendency for the fabrics to become finer over time, so that the latest are extremely fine and even-textured in their appearance, in contrast to the fine sandy texture of the earlier wares. How far this process varied between potteries and how far it is entirely reliable as an indicator of date range is, at present, uncertain, and the suggested date ranges should be treated as indicative rather than precise.

Six sherds (0.46% of the total) were identified as of Humberware type. Humberwares were manufactured at a number of sites in south-eastern Yorkshire and may be seen as a southern counterpart to the Reduced Greenwares (Watkins 1987; Hayfield 1992). Their presence was unexpected but not entirely surprising as the type has a wide regional distribution, and the character of the potteries excavated to date suggests that they were organised so as to facilitate the bulk production of jugs, jars and other common vessel types; one cannot speak of true mass production in the pre-factory era but if it were possible then the later medieval pottery industry would be a strong contender for the use of the term.

As with the earlier medieval wares, a small number of sherds were generally datable to the later medieval period but could not be identified to specific known types. They have been recorded as Late Medieval Sandy ware, Late Medieval Oxidised Sandy ware and Late Medieval Coarse Sandy ware, and all were from Trenches 2 and 7 (contexts 2001, 2032, 7004, 7005, 7008, 7018 and 7021). None formed more than 0.5% of the total.

Post-medieval wares (c. 1450–1720) were represented by Cistercian ware (c. 1450–1600) and Blackware (c. 1600–1700). Quantities were slightly larger than in the assemblages from the 2017 season but remained low in absolute terms with just two sherds of Blackware (contexts 7001 and 7004) and four sherds of Cistercian ware (contexts 7003, 7008 and 7018). The final transformation of the medieval pottery industry, exemplified by the appearance of the Cistercian and Blackwares, seems to have happened relatively quickly although process is poorly understood (Cumberpatch 2003).

In contrast to the poor representation of post-medieval pottery, early modern wares (c. 1720–1840; Cumberpatch 2014) were much more abundant with vernacular tablewares (Late Blackware, Mottled ware, Slipware) and formal tableware (White Salt Glazed Stoneware, Creamware and Pearlware) both represented in the present assemblage. Utilitarian wares, normally a significant proportion of any early modern assemblage, were limited to Yellow Glazed Coarsewares and Yellow Glazed Finewares while Brown Glazed Coarseware, generally the commonest type of utilitarian pottery, was absent.

White Salt Glazed Stoneware, the earliest of the formal tablewares, was represented by a group of sherds from Trench 4 (context 4002) and a single sherd from Trench 7 (context 7001). Creamwares and Pearlwares were less abundant. Only one sherd of possible Creamware was identified (Trench 4, context 4002) while two sherds of Pearlware were recovered from Trench 2 (context 2001). Two sherds of Porcelain, possibly imported and most probably of 18th-century date, were also identified in context 4002.

Vernacular tablewares were rather more abundant. A small group of five sherds of Mottled ware came from Trench 4 (context 4002), and the same context also contained four sherds of Late Blackware. Cups or bowls and mugs or small tankards were the commonest forms in both of these ware types. Slipware was represented by four sherds (Trench 2, context 2023; Trench 4, contexts 4002 and 4005) although one of these (context 2023) was probably of a relatively late date. The remaining three sherds were typical 18th-century wares, including a press-moulded dish.

As noted above, utilitarian wares were notable by their scarcity, and the Yellow Glazed Coarsewares and Yellow Glazed Finewares (Trench 2, contexts 2020, 2013, 2032; Trench 4, context 4002; Trench 7, context 7003) appeared to be of a relatively late 18th- to 19th-century date.

The distinctions between the three classes of pottery in use in the early modern period have been described and discussed at length elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2014), and although the case studies described in the article relate mainly to southern Yorkshire, the picture appears to be similar further north. The production of utilitarian wares and vernacular tablewares continued in local 'country potteries' using local raw materials and resources and with local finance even while the factory system, essential for the production of formal tablewares, was in the

process of becoming the principal source of domestic pottery. In all cases the quantity of sherds was low, and while it is of interest to note that formal tablewares were as abundant as vernacular tablewares, the limited size of the sample means that it would be hazardous to draw any definite conclusions on the basis of this observation.

Recent pottery (c. 1840–1950) was very poorly represented in the assemblages from the trenches with just two sherds of Whiteware (one transfer printed) from Trenches 4 and 7 (contexts 4002 and 7001), two fragments from stoneware jam jars (Trenches 3 and 7, contexts 3002 and 7001) and a sherd of Unglazed Red Earthenware (Trench 4, context 4002).

Information on the types of vessel identified in the assemblages from the trenches is tabulated in Appendix 2. The high degree of fragmentation that was a characteristic of the assemblage meant that many sherds could not be definitely assigned to a specific form, hence the numbers of ambiguous categories (cup/bowl, jug/handled jar, dish/bowl etc.) listed in the table. What is clear, however, is that amongst the medieval wares, jugs were the commonest form, and while this is far from unusual, the relatively large number of bowls is of interest as bowls are not generally a common medieval form, turned wooden vessels having generally filled this role, as they did with cups and mugs.

Medieval pottery was the commonest single element with Buff Gritty and Sandy wares forming 3.6% of the total and Tees Valley wares 33.3% of the total. Reduced Greenware was rare (one sherd, 1.2% of the total). Post-medieval wares were represented by single small sherds of Blackware and Cistercian type ware (Test Pit 15, spit 2 and Test Pit 13, spit 2 respectively). The major contrast with the assemblages from the trenches was the quantity of early modern and recent pottery recovered from the test pits. Although formal tablewares were rare (White Salt Glazed Stoneware and Pearlware were absent, Creamware was represented by just two sherds (Test Pit 16, spit 2) and 18th-century Porcelain by one sherd) the quantity and diversity of the vernacular tablewares was greater than in the trench assemblages. Late Blackware, Yellow ware, Late Yellow ware, Mottled ware, Slip Coated ware and Slipware were all represented. The Yellow wares appeared to be late examples of what is normally a 17th-century type, characterised by its white fabric and clear glaze giving a bright yellow finish. A small number of heavily burnt sherds were recovered from Test Pit 16, spit 2 and appeared to be of 18th-century type but were too badly damaged to be identifiable. The same was true of a piece of refined earthenware from Test Pit 13, spit 2.

Brown Glazed Coarseware was notable by its absence, but Late Redware, Yellow Glazed Coarseware and Yellow Glazed Fineware were all present although seemingly in relatively late versions (late 18th to 19th century) rather than earlier sub-types.

Nineteenth-century pottery was generally present in only small quantities, the exception being Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware with five sherds of late 18th- and 19th-century date and one sherd of 18th-century type. Single sherds of other wares, including Blue Banded ware, Slip Banded Cane Coloured (CC) ware, transfer printed Whiteware and Whiteware were also identified although the quantities were unusually small (Test Pit 15, spit 2; Test Pit 16, spit 2).

8.3 DISCUSSION: POTTERY FROM TRENCHES 2-7

8.3.1 TRENCH 2

The pottery assemblage (including unstratified material) from Trench 2 consisted of 106 sherds weighing 584 grams representing a maximum of ninety-six vessels.

Context 2001, the topsoil layer, contained a mixed assemblage of pottery that included two sherds of Pearlware and individual sherds of Late Medieval Sandy ware and Reduced Greenware although the greater part consisted of Tees Valley ware with B and B/C wares the commonest of the sub-types.

Contexts 2006, 2013, and 2023 were distinguished by the fact that they each contained only one sherd of pottery (Yellow Glazed Fineware and Slipware) which were, in each case, of later 18th- or 19th-century date, the Slipware sherd (context 2023) being a late example of the general type. Context 2020 also contained two sherds of a similar date range (Yellow Glazed Coarseware and Yellow Glazed Fineware). None of the sherds were large and none weighed over 30 grams. Such sparse evidence is always difficult to interpret and while it is probable that the sherds date the contexts from which they came, it is likely that they were intrusive in earlier contexts given the observed stratigraphy.



Figure 8.3 Two sherds of Late Reduced ware found in the upper fill of a ditch in Trench 7



Figure 8.4 Small sherd of Cistercian ware recovered from Trench 7

Contexts 2003, 2014, 2015, 2025 and 2033 all produced assemblages of exclusively medieval date with Tees Valley wares the major type in each case. Context 2015 was notable not only for the base of a Brandsby-type ware vessel but also for the presence of a sherd of Humberware alongside the earlier pottery.

Context 2032, which contained the largest group of sherds from any single context within the trench, also included later medieval material (Humberware type, Reduced Greenware, Late Medieval Oxidised Sandy ware) alongside a substantial group of Tees Valley wares and a single small sherd of Yellow Glazed Coarseware (3 grams) dating to the later 18th or 19th century.

8.3.2 TRENCH 3

Trench 3 contained just four sherds of pottery, all from context 3002. One of these was a heavily abraded sherd in an unidentified but probably early medieval fabric. Two sherds were of Tees Valley B type with one the distinctive bifid rim of an open bowl. The final sherd was a piece of stoneware from a jam jar of mid 19th- to early 20th-century date. This had been reshaped to form an oval pot disc. Pot discs occur widely in space and time, and their function or functions have never been adequately explained (Cumberpatch in prep.). They vary considerably in size and can be circular, sub-circular or oval in shape (with rare rectangular examples from Durham) but are always made from sherds from broken vessels and, unlike other ceramic items, were never purpose-made. They are often described as gaming pieces, but to the best of the author's knowledge no one has ever produced evidence of the types of games in which they were used, and the lack of any consistency in shape or size might cast some doubt on this interpretation.

8.3.3 TRENCH 4

Trench 4 produced an assemblage consisting of 56 sherds, weighing 204 grams and representing a maximum of 54 vessels. The majority of sherds came from context 4002 with single sherds or small groups from contexts 4001, 4003, 4005 and 4008. The mixed nature of the assemblage from context 4002 is consistent with its status as subsoil, and the fact that it contained a significant proportion of the early modern pottery from the assemblages considered in this report is of considerable interest. White Salt Glazed Stoneware was particularly prominent alongside Creamware, Porcelain of probable 18th-century date, Late Blackware, Mottled ware and Slipware. Later pottery was limited to single sherds of Whiteware and Unglazed Red Earthenware, both very small. Medieval pottery consisted largely of Tees Valley wares (mainly B ware) with one sherd of Reduced Greenware and several sherds of unidentified type.

Contexts 4001 and 4003 contained small quantities of Tees Valley B ware while context 4005 produced two sherds of Buff Gritty ware and a piece of 18th-century Slipware. Both of the sherds from context 4008 were of medieval type although they could not be identified to specific named types and appeared to pre-date the Tees Valley wares.

It would appear that Trench 4 uncovered deposits which were largely, although not entirely, of early modern date with residual medieval wares and just two small intrusive sherds of mid- to late 19th-century type.

8.3.4 TRENCH 5

Trench 5 produced an assemblage consisting of 191 sherds of pottery weighing 1100.5 grams representing a maximum of 189 vessels from just three contexts (5002, 5003 and 5005). The pottery was largely of medieval date and consisted primarily of Tees Valley wares but with significant groups of earlier Buff Gritty wares from contexts 5003 and 5005 and smaller quantities of Buff Sandy ware, Early Reduced Greenware and Staxton/Potter-Brompton ware from the same contexts. Context 5003 also contained a single sherd of Reduced Greenware type which may be of later medieval date. The absence of post-medieval or later pottery is striking and may be of significance in terms of the later use of the area in which the trench was located.

8.3.5 TRENCH 6

The pottery assemblage from Trench 6 was similar in many respects to that from Trench 5 although it was considerably smaller in size (28 sherds weighing 268 grams). With the exception of two sherds of Buff Gritty ware from context 6005, all of the pottery was of Tees Valley ware B and B/C type with A wares notable by their absence. This would seem to point to a lack of disturbance in later periods and perhaps minimal activity in the immediate area prior to the later 13th century. As with Trench 5, the absence of later pottery is striking and may indicate a change of land use from the later medieval period onwards.

8.3.6 TRENCH 7

Trench 7 produced the largest assemblage of pottery from any of the trenches excavated in 2018. It consisted of 960 sherds weighing 8711 grams representing a maximum of 922 vessels.

Contexts 7015 and 7035 were distinguished by the fact that they contained only Buff Gritty and Buff Sandy wares, although in both cases the quantities and the individual sherds were extremely small.

The majority of individual context assemblages were dominated by Tees Valley wares with varying quantities of other types both earlier and later in date. On closer inspection two groups of contexts can be identified. On one hand contexts 7001, 7003, 7004, 7008 and 7018 contained small quantities of post-medieval and later wares alongside larger groups of medieval pottery, principally Tees Valley wares but also Reduced Greenware and other types. In contrast, contexts 7002, 7005, 7006, 7007, 7009, 7010, 7011, 7014, 7016, 7018, 7020, 7021, 7023, 7025, 7027 and 7029 all contained exclusively medieval assemblages, albeit with both earlier and later medieval wares co-occurring within them.

Context 7001 contained a diverse group of pottery which included Buff Gritty wares, Reduced Greenware, 17th-century Blackware, transfer printed Whiteware and a small sherd from a stoneware jam jar alongside the ubiquitous Tees Valley wares. This assemblage would seem typical of a topsoil context with a substantial residual component.

The assemblage from context 7003 also included small post-medieval and later components, notably Cistercian ware, White Salt Glazed Stoneware and Yellow Glazed Coarseware. All but the last named were small in size, as indeed, were the majority of sherds from this context. The medieval wares were primarily Tees Valley types but also included four sherds of Reduced Greenware including two jug handles which were amongst the largest sherds in the group.

The assemblage from context 7004 contained a single sherd of Blackware alongside a substantial medieval component which included Tees Valley wares and Reduced Greenwares with smaller quantities of Splash Glazed Sandy ware, Sandy ware, Buff Gritty ware, Buff-White ware and Fine Sandy ware. It also included three sherds of Late Medieval Coarse Sandy ware and three sherds of York Glazed ware type. How far the single sherd of Blackware (8 grams) can be considered to be intrusive in an earlier, albeit mixed, context is unclear.

The profile of the assemblage from context 7008 resembled that from context 7004 in that it included a single small sherd of Cistercian ware alongside a much larger group of mixed medieval wares including both Reduced Greenware and Tees Valley wares. It is possible that these single post-medieval sherds were intrusive in earlier contexts although it is difficult to be certain.

Context 7018 contained a large assemblage dominated by Tees Valley wares with much smaller groups of Buff Gritty ware and Reduced Greenwares. The post-medieval element was limited to a single small (6 gram) sherd of Cistercian ware.

As noted above, the majority of contexts (7002, 7005, 7006, 7007, 7009, 7010, 7011, 7014, 7016, 7018, 7020, 7021, 7023, 7025, 7027 and 7029) identified in Trench 7 contained assemblages which consisted exclusively of medieval pottery. In the cases of contexts 7002, 7006 and 7007, Tees Valley wares were accompanied by smaller groups of later medieval types, notably Reduced Greenware. The assemblage from context 7007 was rather more diverse than that from 7002 and included a group of Buff Gritty ware sherds as well as Buff-Whiteware and York Glazed ware.

Contexts 7005, 7009, 7014, 7021 and 7029 also contained sherds of later medieval types (Reduced Greenware and Humberware) but in these cases the numbers were limited to single sherds with the majority being of an earlier date and consisting principally of Tees Valley wares. The assemblage from context 7009 was particularly large and included three sherds of York Glazed ware and two sherds of Buff Gritty ware with just one small (3 gram) fragment of Reduced Greenware in an assemblage that consisted primarily of Tees Valley wares. Amongst the Tees Valley B wares was a very unusual, highly decorated sherd (SFN3757) bearing a vertical strip of white clay (similar to the buff-white slip seen on the B/C wares) defined by circular impressions and terminating in a wheel stamp. A second wheel stamp and part of a third flanked the vertical strip. Tees Valley wares were often decorated (Didsbury 2010, 233), and Wrathmell has published a jug with multiple wheel stamps on the shoulder (1990, Fig 31, 23), but none of the published illustrations shows a design as complex as the one discussed here.



Figure 8.5 Decorated piece of Tees Valley B ware from Trench 7

There has been, generally speaking, little discussion of the significance of decoration on medieval pottery, and the general assumption seems to be that it is little more than the mere doodling of potters. The author does not agree with this assumption and is of the opinion that there are symbolic structures and deliberate symbolic and iconographic references on the surface of pots and embodied in the colours employed by the potters which are deserving of detailed attention. In the case of the wheel stamps, it is of interest to note that Spavold has linked similar designs on Cistercian wares with wheels of eternity, as referenced in the Bible (Spavold 2009, 38–40, Figs 11–14), and specifically in the Book of Ezekiel. This does raise questions about the ability of potters to read the Bible at a time when literacy was far from general, particularly amongst the artisan and labouring classes, and prior to the Reformation, access to the Bible was restricted in order to preserve the social and political hegemony of the Church. Nonetheless, it is an idea which might repay further investigation.

Although the assemblage from context 7014 was much smaller than that from 7009, it was similar in that Tees Valley wares formed the largest component with single sherds of Buff Gritty ware, Buff Sandy ware and Humberware, the latter consisting of two joining sherds from a small drinking jug.

Context 7021 contained just three sherds, one of them of Tees Valley B/C ware type with two sherds of unidentified type, one of which was of later medieval date.

The assemblage from context 7029 included a sherd of Reduced Greenware and a piece of atypical Buff Sandy ware together with gritty wares and a sherd of an unidentified sandy ware, but the majority of sherds were of Tees Valley ware type.

Contexts 7010, 7011, 7016 and 7020 contained small assemblages consisting of Tees Valley wares with, in the case of 7010, a single sherd of Buff Gritty ware. Context 7025 contained a small group of five sherds, three of them Buff Gritty ware and two Tees Valley B ware.

Context 7027 contained a diverse assemblage of medieval wares which included a sherd of Brandsby-type ware and three sherds each of Buff Gritty and Oxidised Sandy ware alongside a familiar mixture of Tees Valley A, B and B/C wares.

8.4 DISCUSSION: POTTERY FROM THE TEST PITS

The pottery from the test pits is listed in the appendices below. In all cases medieval pottery was present but it was generally associated with later pottery, suggesting that it was residual in character. Tees Valley wares predominated amongst the medieval wares, as they did in the assemblages from the trenches although the quantities in Test Pits 13 and 16 were relatively small.

Test pit 13 contained eleven sherds of pottery weighing 40 grams. None were later in date than the early 19th century and both medieval and early modern types were well represented. Test pit 14 contained twenty sherds weighing 72 grams, none of them post-dating the early 19th century and the majority being of medieval and early modern date. There was little differentiation between spits 1 and 2 although the quantity of pottery from the latter was much larger than that from the former. The assemblage from Test Pit 15 consisted of twenty-three sherds weighing 86 grams and represented a maximum of 22 vessels. Spit 1 contained just two small sherds of 18th- or early 19th-century Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware. The assemblage from spit 2 was larger and much more diverse with medieval and early modern wares both represented together with a single sherd from a later 19th-century flowerpot (Unglazed Red Earthenware) and a small sherd of transfer printed Whiteware. The two sherds of medieval pottery were both Tees Valley ware B/C. Spit 3 contained only Tees Valley wares (A, B and B/C) and all of these sherds were heavily abraded.

Test pit 16 contained twenty-nine sherds weighing 85.5 grams representing a maximum of 28 vessels. The assemblage was unusual for the small quantity of Tees Valley wares that it contained: just two sherds from Spit 3, associated with three 18th-century sherds (Slipware) and one 19th-century sherd (Yellow Glazed Coarseware). The pottery from Spit 1 included one sherd of stoneware, but the remainder were from yellow-glazed utilitarian wares of late 18th- to 19th-century date. Spit 2 contained a larger group of sherds with 18th-century wares particularly well represented (and including Creamware and Late Blackware) but also with a small number of 19th-century sherds including Blue Banded ware and Slip Banded Cane Coloured (CC) ware. Three of the sherds were too heavily burnt to be identifiable but may be of 18th-century date. Spit 3 contained two sherds of Tees Valley ware and three sherds of 18th-century Slipware with one sherd of Yellow Glazed Coarseware, most probably of 19th-century date.

8.5 CONCLUSION

As noted in the conclusion to Chapter 7, an important aspect of the pottery assemblage as a whole is the very high proportion of Tees Valley wares, despite the fact that the village lies towards the southern edge of the distribution of this regionally important class of pottery (Didsbury 2010, Figure 8.10). The assemblage discussed here confirms the earlier observations and further emphasises the need for a full study of the industry and in particular the identification of the potteries in which it was made.

The presence of small quantities of other local wares, notably the Brandsby and Staxton/Potter-Brompton and York Glazed wares extends the range of types identified in the village but raises questions regarding the marketing and distribution of the various types.

8.6 ARCHIVING AND CURATION

The assemblages from the *Roads to the Past* project are significant and important ones with considerable potential to contribute to future research into the medieval pottery industry of North Yorkshire and neighbouring areas (Cumberpatch 2016). Once the project is complete, the pottery assemblages should be deposited in their entirety in the appropriate local museum or finds depository where they will be available for further research in the future. The assemblages should not be sampled, down-sized, dispersed, discarded or used as teaching collections.

9. THE MEDIEVAL AND LATER POTTERY (2019 EXCAVATIONS)

Jim Brightman and Amy Talbot

9.1 INTRODUCTION

A rapid visual assessment and measurement of sherds was undertaken for the medieval and later ceramics derived from the 2019 excavations (Trenches 8 and 9) due to constraints on time and budget near the end of the project. It is intended that this pottery forms part of the coherent and highly significant assemblage from the work on the site as a whole, and analysis can be undertaken after the archive deposition as part of a more wide-reaching project at a later date. The pottery assemblage comprised material from Trench 8 and Trench 9. Artefacts were cleaned and bagged by context. SF (Small find) numbers were allocated to certain sherds of pottery which were deemed to be of particular interest.

9.2 THE POTTERY

In common with the assessments presented in Chapters 7 and 8 above, the majority of the sherds were medieval Tees Valley ware, with types A, B and B/C well represented (see Wrathmell 1987; 1990; Didsbury 2010; Cumberbatch 2016). Alongside these, local Buff Gritty wares were noted, as well as a small proportion of Reduced Greenware and two sherds of possible Brandsby-type ware jug or jugs. This rapid assessment follows the discussions and description presented in Chapters 7 and 8.

9.3 TRENCH 8

A total of 286 sherds of pottery was recovered from Trench 8, with 256 (89.51%) representing Tees Valley ware, with types A, B and B/C well represented. Of the remaining, only five were Early Modern Finewares. Later medieval and post-medieval types were represented by a small amount of Reduced Greenware and Blackware.

The topsoil (8001) contained 168 sherds (58.74%) and the subsoil that covered the whole trench (8002) contained 25 sherds (8.74%). This is notable in that although the makeup of the assemblage was broadly similar to other trenches excavated in the Mill Field, the percentage of the assemblage recovered from the subsoil is lower than in other areas. The considerable majority of the sherds identified related were of Tees Valley ware with a mixture of Types A, B and B/C. Two pieces of Brandsby-type ware, both representing fragments of a large, handled jug, came from (8001) and (8003). The fabric is slightly darker than the other examples assessed within the assemblage, but the overall form is consistent.

The two large deposits (8003, 8005), representing alluviation or water-borne sediment accumulating against the large bank (8004), contained 15 and 60 sherds respectively. The character of the assemblage was very similar to the overlying deposits, including almost entirely medieval sherds dominated by Tees Valley ware. Notable pieces included a thick grooved jug handle of Tees Valley B/C ware with green glaze from (8005) and a single piece of early modern fineware from the same deposit, indicating the churned and mixed nature of this context.

The bank deposit itself contained three very small and fragmented sherds of pottery, each measuring no larger than 10 mm in any dimension. Although difficult to be certain, it appears that all three types of Tees Valley ware were represented. Beneath the bank, the earlier alluvial deposit (8007) filling the previous ditch contained six sherds, including three pieces of Tees Valley A ware, two sherds of Tees Valley B/C ware and a basal sherd of a slack bowl or similar vessel in either Tees Valley A or Buff Gritty ware with an internal green glaze.

9.4 TRENCH 9

A total of 49 sherds were recovered from Trench 9 with 16 (32.65%) initially catalogued as Tees Valley ware A, 21 (42.86%) as type B and 7 (14.29%) as type B/C. Five sherds of Tees Valley A ware from the subsoil (9002) represented possible parts of the same vessel—a comb-decorated jug with splashed green glaze from at least the neck downwards.

In common with many of the other excavated trenches, the majority of sherds came from the topsoil (9001) and subsoil (9002), representing a reworked agricultural soil horizon. The alluvial deposit (9003) contained seven sherds of pottery, all comprising Tees Valley ware, covering all three sub-types (A, B and B/C). Two sherds of Buff Gritty ware, included a heavily abraded rim, came from the interface at the top of the natural substrate (9004), presumably transported through the movement and deposition of alluvium above.

10. THE DAUB AND FIRED CLAY

Dr Phil Mills

10.1 INTRODUCTION

There were 58 fragments of burnt clay presented for study, weighing 1252g. This included a fragment of iron pan from (7014) weighing 11g. These were examined by context; fragment count (no.) and weight in grams (Wt) were noted as well as the presence and diameter of any wattle impressions.

10.2 DAUB

The table below shows the quantity of burnt clay recovered by context type, excluding two fragments from topsoil. The majority of the material comes from the accumulation deposit (7014) against the rear bank in Trench 7, closely followed by the fill of the pit (7027) cut into (7014), underlining the likelihood that the material comes from a wattle and daub structure located there. The largest fragments were from the pit, suggesting that the material from (7014) may have been scatter from there.

Context Type	No %	Wt %	MSW
Construction Layer	5.4%	1.5%	6.00
Ditch	5.4%	3.1%	12.67
Layer	46.4%	29.7%	14.15
Pit	42.9%	65.7%	33.88
N/AVG	56	1237	22.09

Table 10.1 Burnt clay amounts by context type

10.3 DISCUSSION

All the material was in a pale red to grey soft fabric with a sandy feel. With inclusions of abundant medium sized sand and occasional lime and iron stone. This is a small group of burnt clay probably mostly derived from a discrete feature. The presence of wattles on a number of pieces, ranging from a relatively fine 3 mm in diameter to sticks c. 14 mm in diameter suggest that this is daub derived from a dome oven, with the finer wattles perhaps from the top of the dome. There is a fragment which may derive from the joint between the flue and the dome.

7001

SF 2139 Fabric D11 surface? No = 1, Wt = 4g

7007

SF 2428-30 Fabric D11. No = 3, Wt = 18g

7008

SF 2855 Fabric D11 surface with straw impressions. No = 1, Wt = 28g

SF 2912 & 3039 Fabric D11. No = 2, Wt = 10g

7014

SF 3624 Fabric D11 surface? Reduced fabric. No = 1, Wt = 21g

SF 3842 Fabric D11 3mm diameter wattle. No = 2, Wt = 7g

SF3847 Fabric D11 surface with grass impression. No = 1, Wt = 52g

SF 3845 Fabric D11 surface with 3mm diameter wattle impression. No = 1, Wt = 25g,

SF 3846 Fabric D11 surface. No = 1, Wt = 28g

SF 3974 Fabric D11 3mm diameter wattle. No = 1, Wt = 54g

SF 3598-3602, 3604, 3625, 3797, 3834- 47, 3874 Fabric D11. No = 23, Wt = 181g

7027

SF 3864 Fabric D11 42mm thick piece with 3mm diameter wattle Impression. No = 1, Wt = 283g

SF 3924 Fabric D11 wattle: 13mm diameter. No = 1, Wt = 35g

SF 3924 Fabric D11 surface. No = 1, Wt = 18g

SF 3925 Fabric D11 surface? No = 1, Wt = 18g

SF 3926 Fabric D11 thumb tip impression. No = 1, Wt = 12g

SF 3928 Fabric D11 wattle 10 mm. No = 1, Wt = 37g

SF 3929 Fabric D11 wattle impression 10mm diameter. No = 1, Wt = 23g

SF 3930 Fabric D11 22mm thick v thick piece with 3mm diameter wattle impression. No = 1, Wt = 78g

SF3931 Fabric D11 join. No = 1, Wt = 127g

SF3935 Fabric D11 grass impression. No = 1, Wt = 10g

SF 3935 Fabric D11 surface, straw impressions. No = 1 Wt = 23g

SF 3936 Fabric D11 coarse grass impression. No = 1, Wt = 5g,

SF 3865, 3866-7, 3933-4, 3937-9 Fabric D11. No = 12, Wt = 144g

11. THE METALWORKING RESIDUE (TRENCHES 2–6)

Dr Gerry McDonnell

11.1 INTRODUCTION

This assessment describes the material classified as slag recovered during the May 2018 excavations. A brief overview of the material from the sites is provided, followed by a description and quantification. The significance of the material is discussed, with a view to further excavations. The assessment report follows the guidelines issued by English Heritage (Dungworth 2015, 13-14).

11.2 THE IRONWORKING PROCESSES AND THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF THE PROCESSES

11.2.1 IRONWORKING PROCESSES

The complete manufacturing cycle of an iron artefact can be divided into three main stages: smelting of the iron ore to produce metallic iron, the refining of the metal to trade iron and then the smithing of the iron to forge the artefact (McDonnell 1987). Each of these stages require different inputs and generate different types of output and debris.

Iron ores are widespread across Britain and include the classic bedded ores that outcrop in the Lias deposits of the North York Moors (The Main Seam, the Dogger Seam and the Avicula Seam), and 'bog ores' derived from the bedded ores that may also form in other regions (e.g. in the low-lying areas to the south of the Yorkshire Wolds). There are two methods to produce iron: the direct method in which iron metal is extracted from the ore in the solid state using a bloomery furnace and the indirect process which produces liquid steel or cast iron. In both processes the ore is reduced to metallic iron creating an iron slag of unwanted gangue material (Pleiner 2000, 131-133). The morphology of the slag produced during smelting depends on the type of furnace used, which can also vary both regionally and chronologically, depending on the ore type available and used, fuel available and cultural traditions (*ibid.*, 141-145). There are, however, distinct morphological types of slag (e.g. the classic tap slag, with a smooth ropey flowed upper surface, furnace bases and slag blocks, which are both massive accumulations of slag, often weighing hundreds of kilograms). There is no clear simple chronological evolution of smelting technology and slag morphology although furnace bases predominate in the Iron Age (e.g. see Halkon and Millet 1999), and tapped slags are common in the Roman Periods and are the only type present in the medieval period until the introduction of early blast furnaces in the 16th century.

The second stage, the refining of the smelted metal and the production of trade bar iron is hard to identify in the archaeological record.

On the other hand, many settlement sites have produced some evidence for smithing. This is to be expected since smithies would have been required to manufacture and repair iron artefacts used by the communities. There are different levels of smithies, from permanent 'full-time' workshops to forges where occasional smithing operations were carried out. Although the evidence for smithing (e.g. the slags and hammerscale) are common finds on excavations, the number of confirmed smithy buildings are very few. The best example is the early 15th-century smithy at Burton Dassett (McDonnell 1992; Mills and McDonnell 1992).

The smith required a stock of iron in the form of bars, billets and strips from which to produce iron objects, whether they were a specialist smith or a general village smith. Four basic types of iron were available: ferritic iron, which contained few alloying elements (less than 0.1%); phosphoric iron containing between 0.15 to 1% phosphorus; and steel which contains carbon as the main alloying element (McDonnell 1989). The fourth iron is termed piled or composite iron, which incorporates one, two or more of the single alloys (e.g. ferritic and phosphoric iron). The composite alloy may be formed 'naturally' by the traditional bloomery smelting furnace or as a deliberate construction made by welding bars of the different alloys together. In antiquity, three methods may have been used to produce steel: directly from the smelting process by controlling the fuel to ore ratio, by carburization of ferritic iron or by producing liquid steel. Evidence from *Hamwic* (Saxon Southampton) suggests that high-quality high carbon steels (homogeneous high carbon content >1% carbon) were being produced by refining cast irons, although no residues from this process have been found (Mack *et al.* 2000).

11.2.2 THE EVIDENCE OF IRONWORKING

The waste products of ironworking (and metalworking in general) needed to be disposed of; the larger pieces of slag were useful as hard-core, packing for posts etc. Invariably they are recovered from tertiary deposits (e.g. pits and ditches) and cobbling. The main difficulty during excavation is to decide whether the excavation is revealing a metalworking area, a smelting site or a smithy, because specific strategies must be employed to maximise the recovery of the evidence. The residues can be divided into macro-residues that are hand-recovered during excavation and the micro-residues recovered from environmental sieving programmes. If an ironworking area is encountered or suspected the presence of the critically important micro-residues can be tested on-site by the use of a magnet, as a high proportion of them are magnetic.

The materials required for iron smelting are furnace building material (predominantly clay), iron ore (usually roasted), fuel (charcoal) and an air blast into the furnace. The potential surviving archaeological evidence includes remains of the furnace structure, ore fragments and the slags and micro-residues. The residues may include slags with a high metal content and discarded small fragments of metal. The mass of iron produced will have been removed from the site, and the bellows used to pump the air into the furnace will be mostly organic (leather and wood). It should be noted that there would be some sort of structure to protect the furnace and the furnace workers from the weather and another to provide storage for the fuel and ore.

Smithing, the manufacture or repair of artefacts, could take place in a temporary improvised forge or a permanent full-time smithy building. In both cases the requirements are the same: a forge hearth with bellows, stock iron, fuel and tools (e.g. anvil, tongs and hammers). The surviving archaeological evidence includes hearth debris, charcoal, scrap iron (e.g. end of bars) and the macro- and the micro-slugs. The bellows will be mostly organic and along with other tools would be re-used in another smithy. Smithing requires low light levels so that the smith can see the colour of the flame and the metal, hence it must be done inside a building.

11.3 SLAG CLASSIFICATION

The slags were visually examined, and the classification is based solely on morphology. The debris associated with metalworking or submitted in the understanding that they are associated with metalworking, can be divided into two broad groups: residues diagnostic of a particular metallurgical process or non-diagnostic residues that may have derived from any pyrotechnological process (McDonnell 2001). The diagnostic ferrous debris can be attributed to a particular ironworking process; these comprise ores and the ironworking slags, i.e. the macro, hand recovered smelting and smithing slags and the micro-residues such as hammerscale and slag fragments recovered from sieving programmes. The second group are the diagnostic non-ferrous metalworking debris, e.g. crucibles and moulds. Thirdly, there are the non-diagnostic slags, which could have been generated by a number of different processes but show no diagnostic characteristic that can identify the process. In many cases the non-diagnostic residues, e.g. hearth or furnace lining, may be ascribed to a particular process through archaeological association. The residue classifications used in the report are defined below.

11.4 DIAGNOSTIC FERROUS SLAGS AND RESIDUES

- Smelting tap slag—iron silicate slag generated by the smelting process, i.e. the extraction of the metal from the ore. Tap slag is one of the most characteristic forms and is distinguished by either a ropey morphology of the upper cooling surface or a fine crystalline fracture with spheroidal vesicles. The tap slag lumps ranged in size from fragments <50 mm maximum dimension to fist-sized lumps <100 mm maximum dimension.
- Hearth bottom—a plano-convex accumulation of iron silicate slag formed in the smithing hearth. The range of dimensions of the hearth bottoms are tabulated and compared to data from other sites.
- Smithing slag—randomly shaped pieces of iron silicate slag generated by the smithing process. In general, slag is described as smithing slag unless there is good evidence to indicate that it derived from the smelting process.
- Iron metal—pieces of iron that are not recognised objects.

11.5 RESULTS

The tables below list the slag types, count and weight recovered from the trenches and test pits. The assemblage is dominated by smithing slag and hearth bottoms; there is an absence of vitrified hearth lining, which normally occurs with smithing debris. The largest quantity of smithing debris (i.e. hearth bottoms and smithing slag) was recovered from the stone packed surface (2014) at the south-west end of Trench 2. The second large group was recovered from the soil dump forming the extension or widening of the causeway (2015), also in Trench 2.

There were eleven complete hearth bottoms and two fragments, all of which were recovered from Trench 2. The dimensions of the hearth bottoms were recorded: the major diameter, the minor diameter and the depth, tabulated below. Using this data an estimation of the volume of the hearth bottom can be calculated and plotted against the weights, with the mean, median, minimum and maximum values from the site of Burton Dassett (McDonnell 1992), which had 58 complete hearth bottoms. This calculation shows that the Thornton-le-Street hearth bottoms are similar in size to the small hearth bottoms from Burton Dassett. There was only one large one (SF 1429, context 2014). It was noted that many of the hearth bottoms had flowed surfaces, were magnetic (i.e. responded to a magnet) and some had small feeder tubes present. Feeder tubes are often seen, but there is no clear explanation; they are probably formed by molten slag flowing through the blow-hole when the bellows cease blowing air into the hearth. Overall, there was a high degree of fluidity and magnetic response in the smithing debris. There was one single piece of iron smelting tap slag (SF 1882) recovered from the lower fill of the moat (6005) in Trench 6.

There were 24 fragments of iron, many with smooth surfaces indicating that the iron had been cast. The majority were recovered from Trench 2. There was one possible piece of iron ore.

Only three pieces of smithing slag, two pieces of metal and two pieces of ore were recovered from the test pits.

To confirm the identification of the tap slag, it and five other slag samples were analysed using hand-held X-Ray Fluorescence. The results (tabulated below) and the spectrum of the tap slag demonstrates that the tap slag has elevated manganese oxide levels which is confirmation that it is tap slag. One piece of smithing slag (SF 1883) also had an elevated MnO level and may therefore also be smelting slag. The hearth bottoms are low in MnO, as expected.

11.6 DISCUSSION

The assemblage is dominated by smithing debris, but it lacks the hearth lining normally expected in a dump of smithing waste. This implies the ironworking activity is some distance away, and the slag has been collected from a slag heap to act as hardcore, entirely in keeping with the observed nature of deposits (2014) and (2015). The presence of a single piece of iron smelting slag in Trench 6 is significant; however, the North Yorkshire Dogger ore seam, which is exposed a few miles to the north east at Upsall, is normally low in manganese oxide. It may be that bog ores were exploited rather than the bedded ore, which would be enhanced in manganese oxide, but would suggest that the smelting activity is pre-medieval, possibly Saxon. The overall interpretation of the assemblage is that the majority of the slag has been used as hard-core. The relative locations of the slag may indicate from which direction it is coming.

Context	HB Weight	Smith Slag Count	Smith Weight	Tap Slag Count	Tap Slag weight	Ore Count	Ore Weight	Fe metal Count	Fe metal Weight
2001		11	452					2	41
2002		1	130					1	31
2003	61	20	409					2	14
2008		1	18			1	16	1	22
2009		178	47					1	3
2010		3	86						
2013	259	2	181						
2013		1	3						
2014	2503	31	1120					9	543

Context	HB Weight	Smith Slag Count	Smith Weight	Tap Slag Count	Tap Slag weight	Ore Count	Ore Weight	Fe metal Count	Fe metal Weight
2015	578	14	1154					2	32
2016		1	262					1	82
2020		1	63					1	20
2023	163	6	265						
3001								1	15
4001		2	28						
4002		50	110						
5003		5	57					3	22
6005		2	422	1	617				
Total	3564	329	4807	1	617	1	16	24	825

Table 11.1 The count and weight of slag and related material from the excavations at Thornton-le-Street, ordered by Context number (weight in grams)

Test Pit Number	spit	finds number	HB Weight	Smith Slag Count	Smith Weight	Fe metal Count	Fe metal Weight	ore count	ore weight
14	2	1048		1	34				
15	2	1058				1	2		
15	2	1065				1	6		
15	2	1074		1	1				
15	3	1087						1	11
15	3	1091						1	9
15	3	1092		1	9				
Totals			0	3	44	2	8	2	20

Table 11.2 Listing of the material recovered from the test Pits (weight in grams)

Context	Finds Number	HB Weight	D1	D2	DP
2003	1212	61	50	50	10
2013	1209	259	80	60	35
2014	1422	133	75	50	20
2014	1424	128	60	40	30
2014	1428	191	75	70	35
2014	1429	1167	135	110	40
2014	1433	324	90	60	30
2014	1435	133	65	55	25
2014	1440	427	70	70	53
2015	1262	268	85	55	35
2015	1264	144	72	55	30
2015	1265	166	60	60	35
2023	1579	163	66	51	31
Mean		274	76	60	31

Table 11.3 Dimensions of the hearth bottoms (weight (grams); D1 - major diameter (mm); D2 -minor diameter (mm); DP - depth (mm))

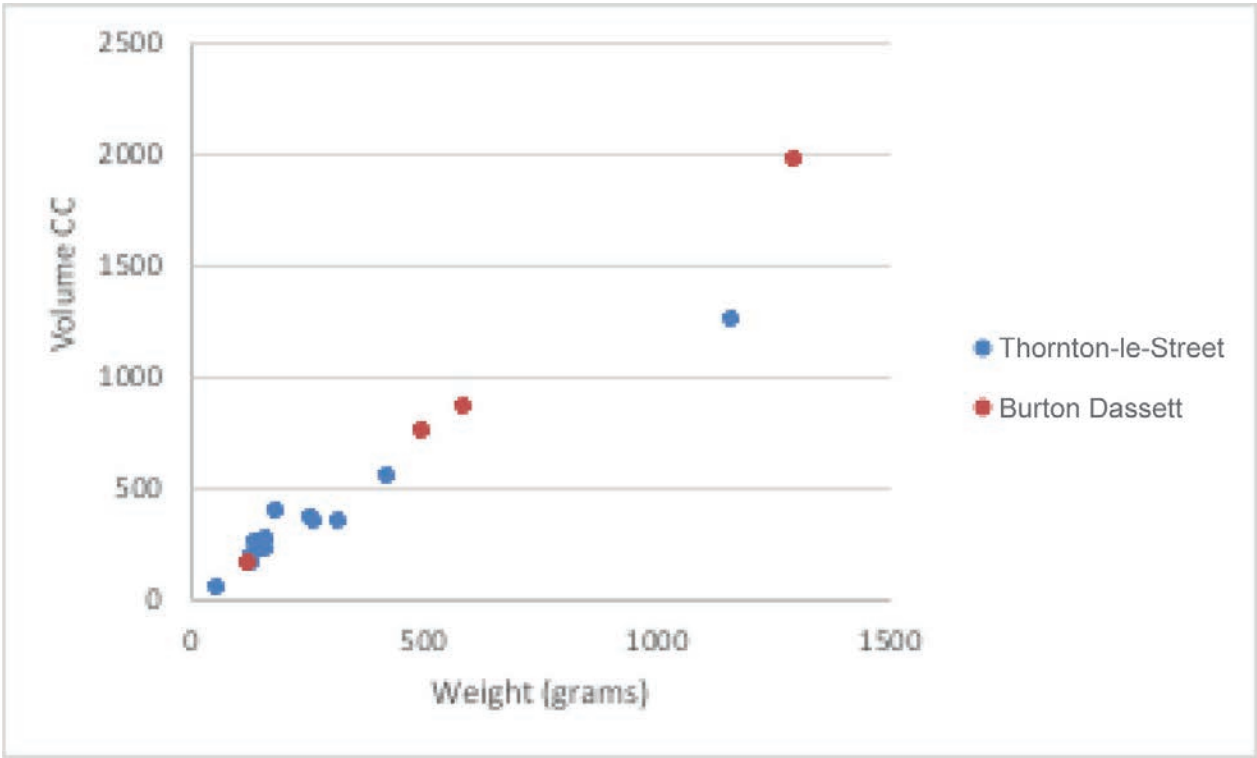


Figure 11.1 Plot of hearth bottom volume against hearth bottom weight



Figure 11.2 Hearth bottom with a tube/feeder (bottom of picture) (Context 2015, FN1262)

	Tap Slag	Hearth Bot- tom	Hearth Bot- tom (large, classic)	Hearth Bot- tom, incom- plete, liquid	Smithing Slag Lump	(liquid) Smithing Slag Lump
	FN1882	FN1262	FN1429	FN1440	FN1883	FN1269
MgO	0.0	1.6	3.9	3.4	0.0	1.1
Al ₂ O ₃	5.5	8.9	2.9	6.3	9.6	6.1
SiO ₂	11.6	31.1	17.7	14.1	34.2	22.1
P ₂ O ₅	3.7	2.1	1.4	2.9	4.0	1.2
S	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
K ₂ O	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.9
CaO	1.4	2.1	1.4	1.1	3.1	1.9
TiO ₂	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3
V ₂ O ₅	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Cr ₂ O ₃	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MnO	5.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.2
FeO	71.6	51.2	71.1	70.8	45.0	65.7
CoO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NiO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CuO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 11.4 HH-XRF semi-quantitative analyses of selected examples of slag (weight %)

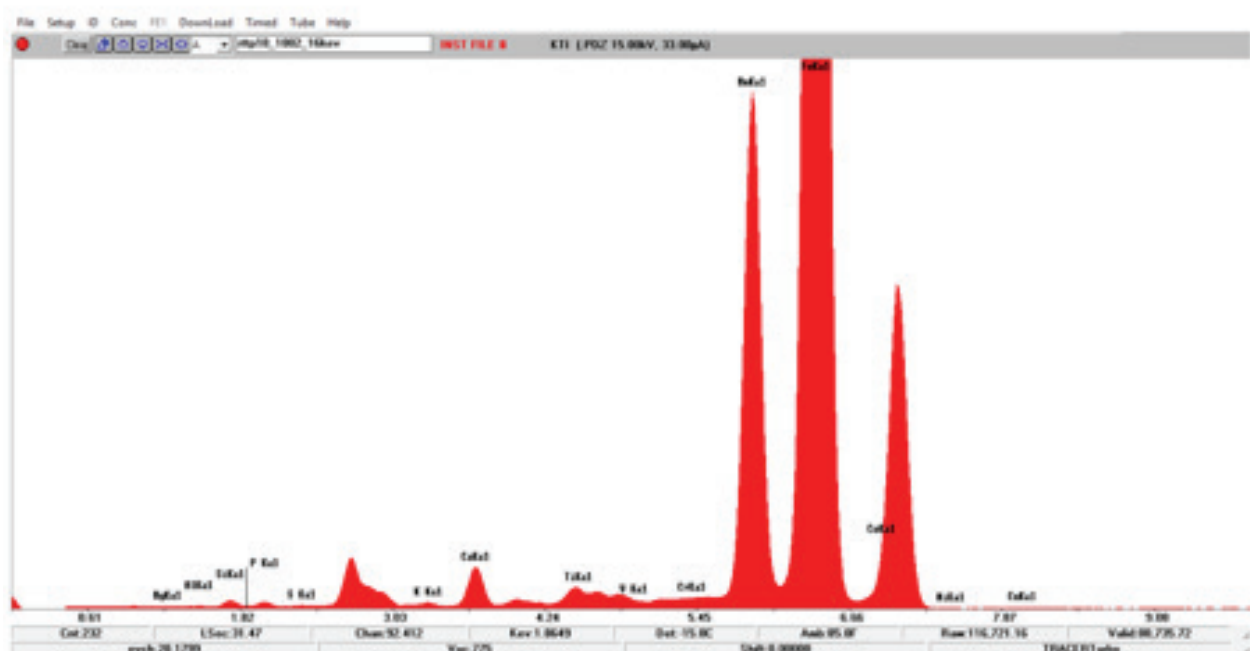


Figure 11.3 HH-XRF spectrum of the smelting tap slag sample (Context 6005, FN1882) note significant Mn peak

12. THE METALWORKING RESIDUE (TRENCH 7 AND TRENCH 2 EXTENSION)

Dr Gerry McDonnell

12.1 INTRODUCTION

This assessment report describes the material classified as slag recovered from Trench 7 and the small south-west extension to Trench 2 undertaken in August 2018. The material recovered from Trenches 2–6 was assessed and described in Chapter 11 above, and much of the introductory material from that chapter has not been repeated here.

12.2 DIAGNOSTIC FERROUS SLAGS AND RESIDUES

- Smelting tap slag—iron silicate slag generated by the smelting process, i.e. the extraction of the metal from the ore. Tap slag is one of the most characteristic forms and is distinguished by either a ropey morphology of the upper cooling surface or a fine crystalline fracture with spheroidal vesicles.
- Smelting Slag—characterised by its viscous appearance (compared with the relative free-flowing morphology of smelting tap slags) and may be flowed smithing slag.
- Hearth bottom—a plano-convex accumulation of iron silicate slag formed in the smithing hearth. The range of dimensions of the hearth bottoms are tabulated and compared to data from other sites.
- Smithing slag—randomly shaped pieces of iron silicate slag generated by the smithing process. In general, slag is described as smithing slag unless there is good evidence to indicate that it derived from the smelting process.
- Iron metal—pieces of iron that are not recognised objects.
- Ore—iron-rich natural mineral, may be identifiable to a particular type (e.g. Goethite or hematite).

12.3 NON-DIAGNOSTIC SLAGS AND RESIDUES

- Hearth or furnace lining—the clay lining of an industrial hearth, furnace or kiln that has a vitrified or slag-attacked face. It is not possible to distinguish between furnace and hearth lining. Many of the lining fragments were attacked by slag and some were grey in colour.
- Cinder—a high silica-content slag that can either be formed as described above or by high temperature reaction between silica and ferruginous material. It can be considered either a non-diagnostic slag or a diagnostic slag depending on its iron content and morphology.

12.4 RESULTS

The table below lists the slag types, count and weight recovered from the trenches. The assemblage weighed 9.6 kg and is dominated by hearth bottoms, smithing slags and fragments of metal. There are some possible smelting slags present and very little hearth lining. It was noted that many of the smithing slag fragments responded weakly to a magnet, which is unusual, and may indicate the presence of iron prills or particles within the slag microstructure.

The hearth bottoms and smithing slag constitute 85% of the total assemblage and were concentrated in Trench 7. All the hearth bottoms and 63% of the smithing slag lumps were recovered from Trench 7, with the hearth bottoms recovered from three contexts (7008, 7009 and 7018), the uppermost two fills of the sequence of ditch- es to the rear of the medieval house and the gravel surface which stratigraphically separated them. The smithing slag lumps were recovered from 13 contexts, of which only two (7004, 7018—the floor surface of the medieval house and an upper fill of the ditch sequence to the rear respectively) contained more than 0.5kg of smithing slag. Some of the smithing slag (SF 3608, context 7018) had grey coloured areas on the slag surface, perhaps indicative of higher ash content. The dimensions of the hearth bottoms are tabulated below, and their calculated volume is plotted against their weight, showing that they fall within the range of the Burton Dassett data.

In the extension to Trench 2 the majority of the smithing slag was recovered from context (2032), which also included one fragment of tap slag, all the possible smelting slag recovered from the trench, the only fragment of hearth lining recovered from the excavation, all the ore from the trench, and the majority of the fragments of iron from the excavation. Context 2032 is the subsoil within the trench extension hence the material is unstratified. The majority of iron fragments were irregularly shaped pieces, i.e. not fragments of bar etc, although there was one distinct 'end of bar' (SF 3338, context 7006).

The material classified as 'other' was burnt organic material or burnt bone.

12.5 DISCUSSION

The assemblage is dominated by smithing debris, but it lacks the hearth lining normally expected in a dump of smithing waste. The major deposits occurred in the subsoil (2032) in Trench 2 and slags recovered from ditch fill (7018) in Trench 7, dated to the medieval period. The material from each context was visually compared, but there was no obvious difference between the two groups. This suggests that the Trench 2 material is also medieval. The specimen of tap slag and the examples of the probable smelting slag were analysed by hand-held X-ray fluorescence to assess whether they contained elevated manganese levels which could confirm their identification as smelting slags. The spectra (illustrated below) and the semi-quantitative data (tabulated below) showed no elevated manganese levels compared to the smithing slags, and hence cannot be confirmed as smelting slags, and may be smithing slags that were overheated and flowed.

The data from the first excavation was combined with the new data and a summary of the slags recovered from each trench is tabulated below. This shows that all the hearth bottoms, the majority of the smithing slag and the iron metal were recovered from Trenches 2 and 7. The contexts with the greatest quantity of material in Trench 2 are shown below and show that (a) the slag is being used as hardcore (e.g. a stone packed surface (2014)), and (b) that it dates from the medieval period. The deposition of slag in Trench 7 shows that the majority derived from one of the ditch fills to the rear of the house structure (7018) and is of medieval in date. This suggests that the deposits in Trench 2 and Trench 7 derive from the same smithing operation. The weight/volume ratio of the hearth bottoms from the two trenches have been compared and show that they do plot differently, reflecting either the distance of the trenches from the smithy or that the deposits derived from two smithies. All the data are plotted below against the maximum, minimum and mean values for the Burton Dassett data and show that the Trench 2 plots near the minimum values of Burton Dassett and the Trench 7 data near the Burton Dassett mean.

12.6 CONCLUSIONS

The ironworking debris recovered from the excavations mostly comprises smithing hearth bottoms and smithing slag lumps. There was some tap slag and possible smelting slags present, but they may be smithing slags that became overheated and flowed. The material is concentrated in Trenches 2 and 7. The slag is of medieval date with the earliest deposit in the fill of one of the ditches to the rear of the medieval house (7018). In Trench 2 the slag has been used as hardcore; the absence of significant quantities of hearth lining and no hammerscale (acknowledging no residues from bulk soil samples have been assessed) confirms that the slag is in tertiary deposits, i.e. the slags have been removed from the smithy to be used as hardcore etc. Their presence in the fill of the ditch in Trench 7 would suggest that a smithy is quite close-by. The different size of the hearth bottoms in Trenches 2 and 7 may suggest the presence of two smithies. The Thornton-le-Street slag assemblage is distinguished by (a) the presence of a large number of fragments of metallic iron/high metal bearing slag (e.g. context 2014), and (b) that much of the slag responds weakly to a magnet which suggests the presence of metallic iron droplets or particles entrapped in the slag. These two characteristics may reflect the type of smithing being carried out in the smithy associated with the slags from Trench 2. The assemblage is important, especially if the dating can be refined. The assemblage should be retained until any further excavation is completed. When the project concludes the assemblage could be reduced by careful selection of samples, e.g. retention of the material from the contexts with the largest quantity of slag, retention of all hearth bottoms, and all tap slag and smelting slag samples.

Context	HB Weight	Smith Slag Count	Smith Weight	Tap Slag Count	Tap Slag Weight	Smelt Slag count	Smelt Slag Weight	HL Count	HL Weight	Cinder Count	Cinder Weight	Ore Count	Ore Weight	Fe metal Count	Fe metal Weight	Other Weight
2001		8	86											8	90	
2003		3	134	1	54					1	10			2	6	
2032		82	1766	1	16	2	134	1	7			2	18	18	548	7
2033		4	66											3	33	
7001		5	56							1	7					
7002		2	39									1	4	1	6	
7003		3	92												3	
7004		13	797											1	12	10
7005		6	385									1	2	1	1	
7006														1	41	
7007		9	260	1	11							2	1	1	5	12
7009	260													1	16	
7014	658	9	361	1	97											
7018		3	147			1	192									
7021	1671	14	967									1	36			
7025		1	11													
7027		1	184													
7037		1	118													
Total	2589	165	5597	4	178	4	405	1	7	2	17	7	61	37	758	37

Table 12.1 Slag Listing by Context Number (weight in grams)

Trench	HB Weight	Smith Slag Count	Smith Weight	Tap Slag Count	Tap Slag Weight	Smelt Slag count	Smelt Slag Weight	HL Count	HL Weight	Cinder Count	Cinder Weight	Ore Count	Ore Weight	Fe metal Count	Fe metal Weight	Other Weight
2		97	2052	2	70	2	134	1	7	1	10	2	18	31	677	7
7	2589	68	3545	2	108	2	271			1	7	5	43	6	81	30

Table 12.2 Trench Summary (weight in grams)



Context	Finds Number	HB Weight	D1	D2	DP
7008	3192	260	79	59	38
7009	3293	658	94	93	74
7018	3605	620	125	87	62
7018	3616	603	115	86	53
7018	3617	448	120	84	44

Table 12.3 Summer Excavation HB data, (weight - grams; D1- major diameter (mm); D2 - minor diameter (mm); DP- depth (mm))

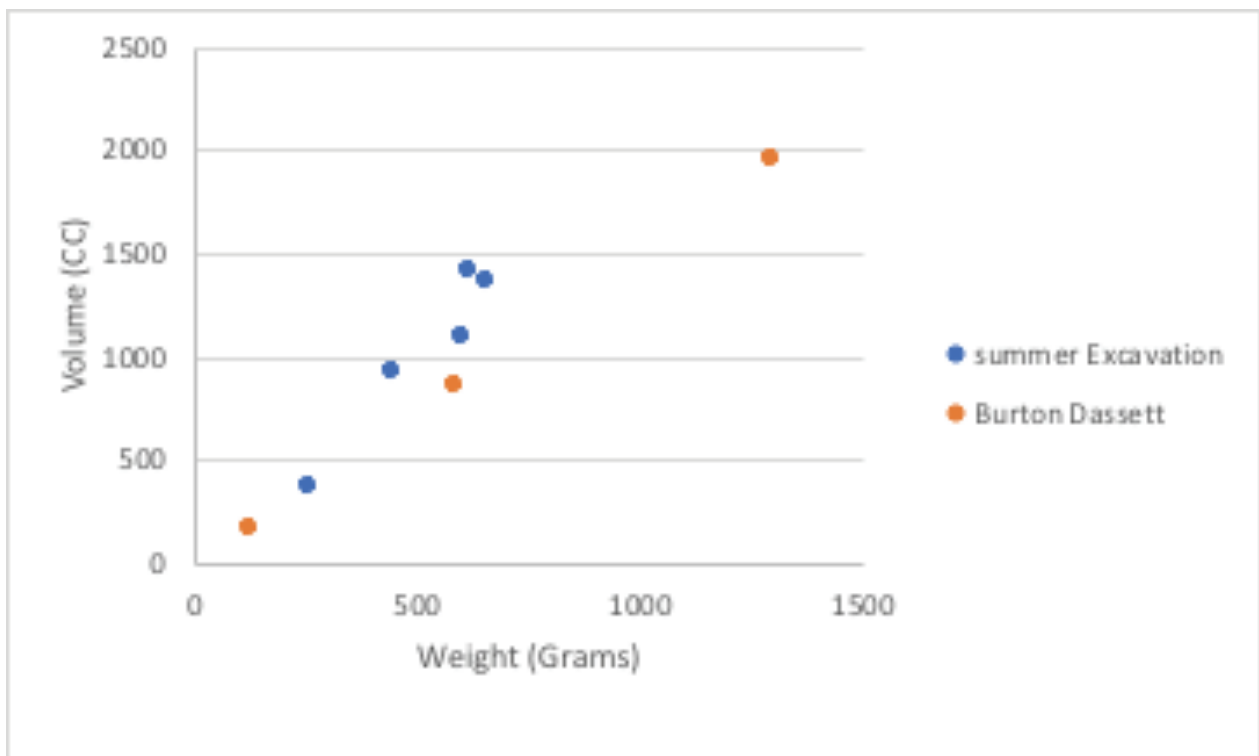


Figure 12.1 Plot of the volume against weight of the hearth bottoms recovered during the Summer excavation

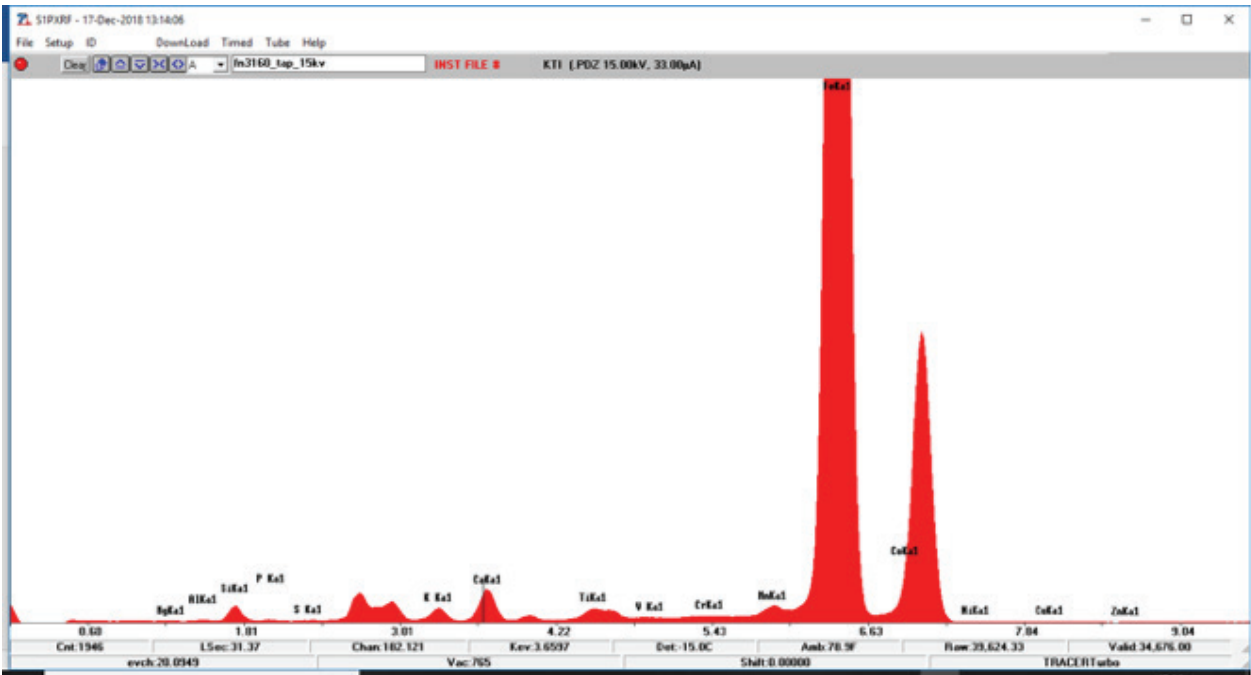


Figure 12.2 HH-XRF spectrum derived from the tap slag sample Context FN3160

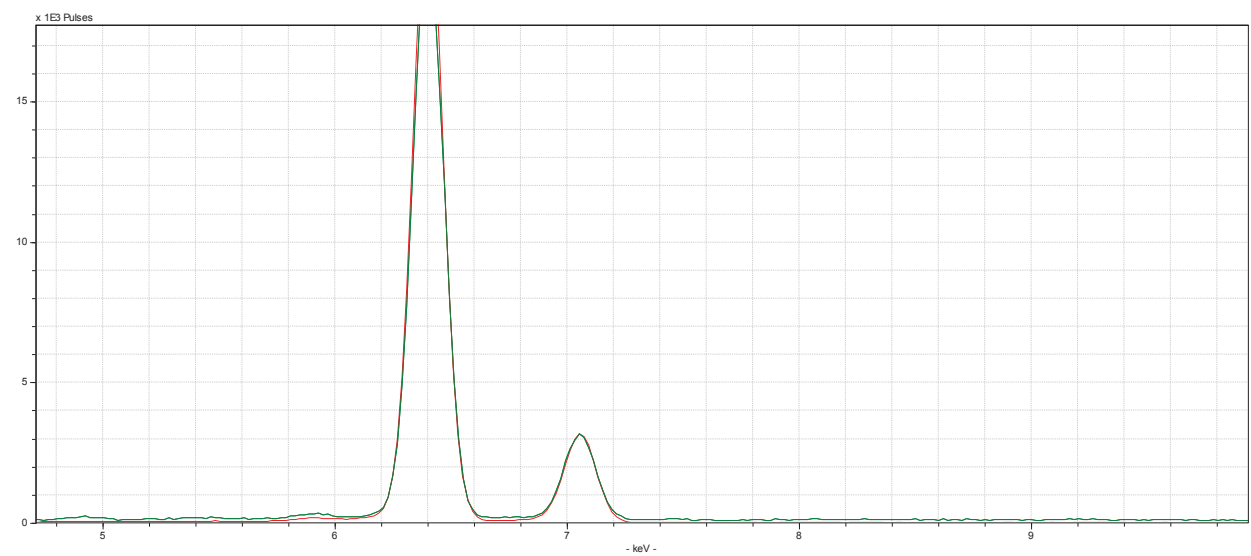


Figure 12.3 Comparison of the spectra from tap slag sample (Context 7009, FN3160, red plot) and smelting slag sample (Context 7018, FN3608, green plot)

	Tap	Smelt	Smelt?	Smith	Smith
	FN3160	FN3623	FN3253	FN3608	FN3873
MgO	5.4	3.4	4.7	n.d.	5.2
Al₂O₃	8.8	8.6	7.4	18.9	3.2
SiO₂	24.4	40.1	2n.d.	67.1	15.3
P₂O₅	3.2	0.6	5.2	1.1	2.7
S	0.3	0.3	0.4	n.d.	0.4
K₂O	0.7	1.6	0.4	2.6	0.5
CaO	2.1	1.8	2.4	3.3	1.5
TiO₂	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.1
V₂O₅	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
Cr₂O₃	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
MnO	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
FeO	54.1	42.7	58.5	5.2	70.7
CoO	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
NiO	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
CuO	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

Table 12.4 Semi-quantitative HH-XRF data (weight %).

Trench	HB Wt.	Smith Slag Count	Smith Wt.	Tap Slag Count	Tap Slag wt.	Smelt Count	Smelt Wt.	HL count	HL wt.	Ore Count	Ore wt.	Fe metal Count	Fe metal Wt.
1													
2	3564	367	6242	2	70	2	134	1	7	3	34	51	1465
3												1	15
4		52	138										
5		5	57									3	22
6		2	422	1	617								
7	2589	68	3545	2	108	2	271			5	43	6	81
Total	6153	494	10404	5	795	4	405	1	7	8	77	61	1583

Table 12.5 Summary of the slags recovered from each trench from both excavations (weight in grams)

Context	HB Weight	Smith Weight	HB+Smith	Fe metal weight	Context Description	Date
2014	2503	1120	3623	543	Stone Packed surface below 2003	Medieval
2032	0	1766	1766	548	Developed subsoil	Modern
2015	578	1154	1732	32	East extension of soil deposit road platform	Medieval
2003	61	543	604	20	stone packed surface	Medieval
2001		538	538	131	sub-soil	Modern
2013	259	184	443		Clay soil reinforcing east bank	Medieval
2023	163	265	428		?	?
2016		262	262	82	Primary fill of ditch	Medieval
2002		130	130	31	Substrate over metallised surface at East end of trench	Post-medi-eval

Table 12.6 Trench 2 contexts containing the most slag (weight in grams) with description and date (ordered by HB+Smith weight)

Context	HB Weight	Smith Weight	HB+Smith	Fe metal weight	Context Description	Date
7018	1671	967	2638		Primary Fill of 7012 (Ditch)	Medieval
7009	658	361	1019		Mixed subsoil east of 7008	Medieval
7004		797	797	12	Subsoil/ pebble interface	Post Modern
7005		385	385	1	Silty deposit at E side of bank	Medieval
7008	260		260	16	Fill of 7042 (Ditch 7012)	Medieval
7007		260	260	5	Make up of bank	Medieval
7027		184	184		Fill of small pit in 7014	Medieval
7014		147	147		Soil beneath 7013	Medieval
7021		128	128		Pebble foundation for 7020	Medieval
7037		118	118		Fill of secondary ditch	Medieval

Table 12.7 Trench 7, contexts containing the most slag ordered by HB+Smith weight (grams)

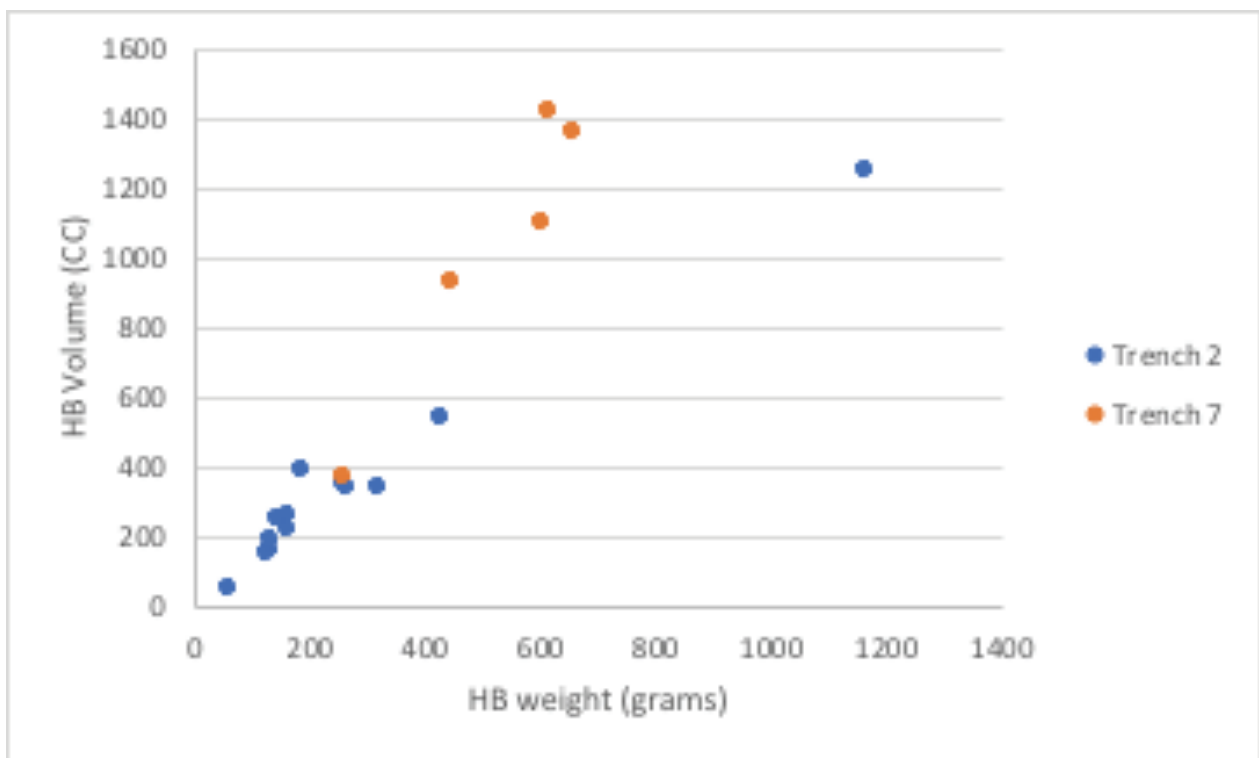


Figure 12.4 Comparison of the weight/volume ratios of the hearth bottoms from Trench 2 and Trench 7

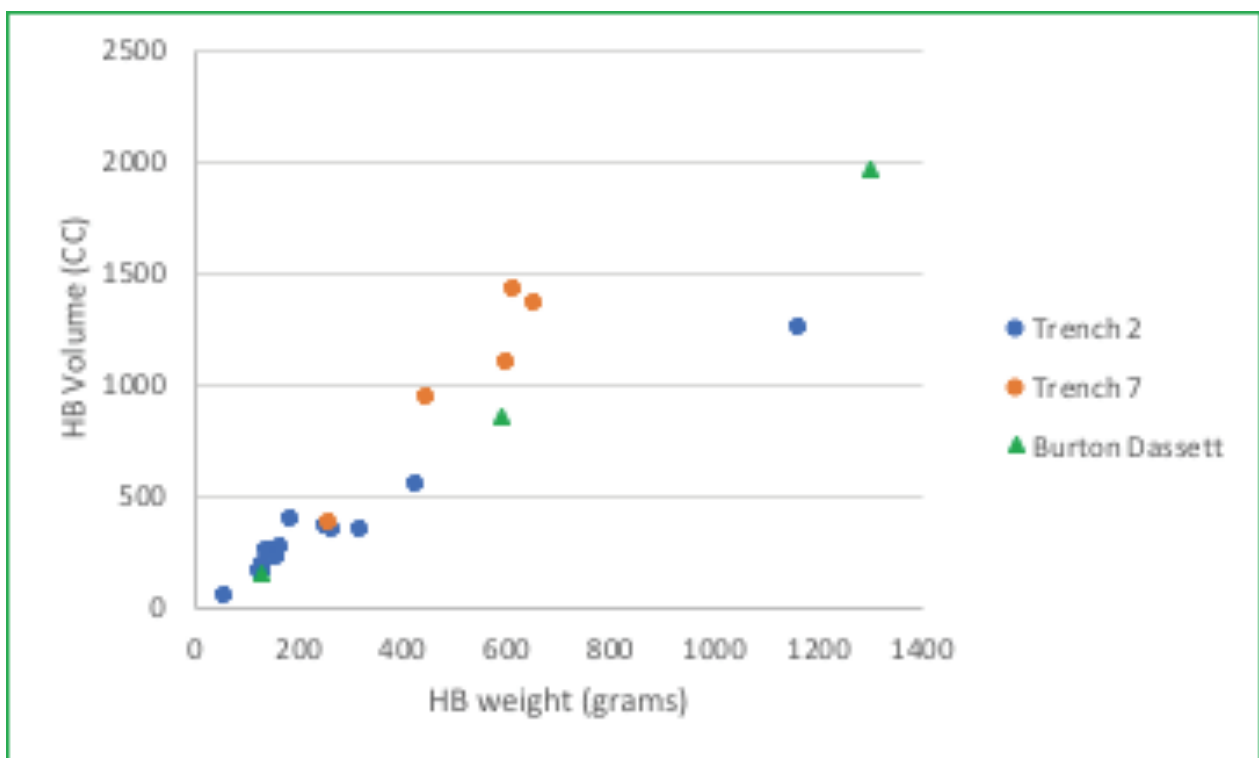


Figure 12.5 The Thornton-le-Street hearth bottom data compared to the Burton Dassett data

13. THE OTHER SMALL FINDS

Jim Brightman and Amy Talbot

All individual artefacts were cleaned (depending on condition and suitability to various cleaning methods), bagged and assigned individual small find numbers. The bags were marked with site code, small find number, context number, trench number and general artefact type. Each artefact was examined on a clean working surface in natural light by both eye and using a x10 and x20 magnification eye lens. Metrical data relevant to the artefact type in question were captured using digital calipers with plastic tines, accurate to 1/10 mm. Weight was measured with a digital balance accurate to 0.1g. Each artefact was logged into a spreadsheet as it was examined.

13.1 COARSE STONE ARTEFACTS

A total of eight pieces of worked stone were recovered and examined from the later excavations, deriving from Trenches 3 and 7. All but one appeared to be roughly dressed stone presumably used in construction of either a section of walling on the rear bank behind the medieval house (Trench 7), or the 19th-century stable block nearby (Trench 3). One fragment of potential note was examined: a single piece of red sandstone from the fill of one of the sequence of ditches immediately to the rear of the medieval house in Trench 7 (SF 3850, 7018). Its form suggests it could have been used as paving.

13.2 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL AND BRICK

A reasonable assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from the excavation trenches and test pits overall. The vast majority, however, were fragmentary with no or little diagnostic characteristics to assign specific form or age. Many came from disturbed and re-worked topsoil or subsoil deposits and have little interpretive value. A full catalogue was prepared and has been included within the archive. Three pieces were of note:

- A single piece of possible floor tile came from the basal fill of the moat in Trench 6 (SF 1539, 6005). Although the piece is unglazed, it supports the evidence from Test Pit 12 that there was a middle- to high-status building within the immediate area of the moated site.
- A single piece of possible floor tile with a partial yellow glaze (SF 2052) was recovered from the thin occupation or flooring deposit within the medieval house in Trench 7 (7003).
- A single piece of possible roof tile with a roughly square peg hole (SF 2335) came from the thin yard surface to the rear of the medieval house in Trench 7 (7009).

13.3 METAL ARTEFACTS

13.3.1 NON-FERROUS

Seven non-ferrous metal artefacts were recovered and assessed from Trench 1 and Test Pit 2. Three pieces were lead, including a possible nail (SF 331) from the upper levels of Test Pit 2, a lead-alloy valve cap (SF 58) of some kind and probable modern date from the topsoil in Trench 1 (001), and an amorphous piece of twisted and folded lead sheet (SF 632, 004). A small brass or copper button was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 1, along with two small brass gears, presumably from a clock or other clockwork mechanism. Unfortunately, no dating was possible for these interesting little fragments. The final non-ferrous artefact is the only coin artefact recovered from trench 1: a George II farthing probably dating to the 1740s or 1750s (SF 173), also recovered from the topsoil in Trench 1 (001).

After initial processing and discrimination during fieldwork covering Trenches 2–9, eight pieces of non-ferrous metalwork were examined and catalogued. Three came from the test pits excavated close to the church at the south-east end of the village. All were found within the upper spits of the test pits and represent chance loss or discard:



Figure 13.1 Both sides of the Henry III long-cross penny which had been clipped to create a ha'penny

- A 1940 copper-alloy George V penny (Test Pit 16).
- A lead connecting ring, potentially for a utility pipe and presumably 20th-century in date (Test Pit 16)
- Part of a spoon with no precious metal content and presumably 20th-century in date (Test Pit 13).

The only demonstrably medieval non-ferrous metal find from Trench 2 was a Henry III long-cross silver penny, cut to make a ha'penny. Dating to 1247–1272, it was recovered from the platform area at the south-west end of the trench (2003) and represents the only coin find on the site contemporary with the active occupation and life of the medieval village.

Five non-ferrous items were found in Trench 7. Two were indeterminate fragments of lead and three appeared to be copper alloy. Of these, the most notable were a small button, and a small fitting from a horse bridle, both presumably post-medieval or later in date given the continued agricultural use of the field and the proximity of the 19th-century stable block.

13.3.2 FERROUS

A total of 24 pieces of ferrous metalwork were recovered during the excavation of Trench 1 and Test Pits 1–9. Of these, 18 were fragments of nails, bolts or indeterminate thick wire, all heavily corroded and most with significant accretions. Such pieces are typical of this kind of artefact up to the widespread adoption of mass-produced smaller fixings in the 20th century. Nine of the nails/bolts were recovered from the topsoil of Trench 1, and two were from the make-up of the bank (002) overlying the road surface at the west end of the trench. The remaining nails and bolts were relatively well distributed across the test pits. The remaining six pieces of ferrous metalwork comprised a possible small knife blade (SF 261), some kind of staple (SF 57), a potential buckle (SF 505) possibly related to agricultural tack and a small horseshoe, all from the topsoil (001). The final two pieces were small horseshoe fragments recovered from the lower levels (Spit 7) of Test Pit 9 near the mill and from Test Pit 7 at the moated site.

A total of 82 pieces of ferrous metalwork were recovered during the excavations of Trenches 2–6. Of these, 68 were nails, distributed relatively evenly but with a concentration in Trench 2, including its south-west extension. From Trench 2 a modern screw hook was recovered from topsoil (SF 1152, 2001), along with a horseshoe (SF

1359) from the deposit overlying the causeway road surface (2008). From Trench 3, a piece of sheet metal with a nail hole was recovered from the topsoil (SF 1637, 3001), considered likely to have come from the previous stable building on the site. Also from this context came an unknown metal item (1503) which was likely to have related to the stable block guttering. A horseshoe was recovered from the substrate interface of Trench 4 (SF 1283, 4002). Trench 6 only had one piece of ferrous metal recovered from bank deposit (6003) which was a bent nail (SF 1545). Twelve finds of ferrous material were recovered from Test Pits 12–16, one of which was an unidentifiable metal object, possibly a container of some kind with a protruding rim, recovered from Test Pit 15 (SF 1090).

Trench 7 yielded a total of 87 pieces of ferrous metalwork. Of these, 63 were fragments of nails and one modern Phillips head screw. As with the majority of these kind of artefacts, they were heavily corroded and many having significant accretions. Thirty-one of the nails were from the topsoil, subsoil and upper deposits of Trench 7, indicating the sporadically mixed nature of these deposits. The remaining 32 nails were relatively well distributed across Trench 7, demonstrating that a number of them represent genuine medieval usage of such items. Ten pieces of very heavily corroded and unidentifiable metalwork were also recovered from the upper deposits of Trench 7; a further eight were recovered from more sealed deposits including the sequence of ditch fills to the rear of the house. A large horseshoe was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 7 (7001), and a very corroded hook was recovered from the upper floor or use deposit of the house interior (7004), along with an item initially suspected to be a small arrow or bolt head but later reinterpreted as the broken end of a set of tongs or similar implement. A section of corroded blade was recovered from a soil horizon at the north-east end of Trench 7 (SF 3394, 7007), with a potential blade section also coming from the deposit which seemed to form the front edge of the building platform (7023).

Four rusted iron nails were recovered from the topsoil (8001) of Trench 8. As such they are likely to have been from farming and agricultural practices. One nail had a larger and squarer cross-section and is likely to have been older than the others; however, it is too heavily corroded to determine any further details. A small nail was also recovered from the topsoil of Trench 9 (9001). It appears to have been sheared at the head and probably of modern origin.

13.3.3 METALWORKING WASTE

Small assemblages of metalworking waste were recovered from Trenches 1, 8 and 9 which, due to project time-tabling were not included in the full assemblage from the 2018 excavations subject to specialist assessment and reported on in Chapters 11 and 12. A rapid catalogue and visual examination of these pieces has been undertaken and included with the project archive, to allow for fuller assessment to be undertaken at a later date should this be deemed useful to answer further research questions.

A total of 13 pieces of mixed slag and clinker waste was examined, with eight from Trench 1, one from Trench 8 and two from Trench 9. Of these, seven were fragments of ferrous slag probable deriving from cottage industries based with the settlement and similar in form to the smithing slags described in the preceding chapters. Five pieces were recovered Trench 1, with all pieces from Trenches 8 and 9 also being of this form. The notable find from this collection is a medium-sized hearth bottom (SF 513) with a diameter of 100.8 mm, recovered from the topsoil (001) of Trench 1. A limited assemblage of small fragments of possible slag and clinker was also recovered from Test Pits, 1, 2, 3 and 9 and is likely to have been the result of small-scale smithing within the settlement.

13.4 GLASS

A total of 42 pieces of glass was examined from Trench 1, with all but five recovered from the topsoil (001). The assemblage almost entirely comprised body sherds from jars, bottles and indeterminate vessels in a colour range (dark olive to colourless) typical of domestic wares. From the larger pieces within the assemblage, it was possible to identify a minimum of nine discrete vessels represented, all recovered from within the topsoil (001). Where mould lines and manufacturing techniques were identifiable, the vast majority of the pieces appear to be machine-moulded or injected and therefore date to the 20th century. Moulded script was present on one of the vessels: a composite comprising four separate sherds. The vessel appears to be a mineral water bottle bottled by Redfearn Bros of Barnsley (and later York) and therefore dating it to between 1862 and 1967 (Grace's Guide 2013). Much of the company logo and stamp is missing, unfortunately, but fragments can be made out: '...GH & Co' representing part of the company name; '...AL...ER' on separate lines in the centre suggesting the words

'Mineral Water'; and finally, '...LLERTON' around the bottom of the stamp, suggesting the home base of the company may be Northallerton. A search of available sources suggests the bottle is related to Bell Goldsborough & Co. Ltd of the Friarage Mineral Water Works, Northallerton, though no further details could be found. Given the form of the vessel, it is a codd bottle dating to the late 19th century.

It is notable, particularly in light of the considerable assemblage of more recent pottery from Trench 1 in comparison to the rest of the trenches, that a total of only 18 further sherds was assessed from Trenches 2–9. The most interesting find was a complete glass bottle from the topsoil (6001) of Trench 6: a complete example of the Friarage Mineral Water Works bottle of which pieces of a separate vessel were recovered from Trench 1.

A total of 16 other sherds of glass were recovered, predominantly from the mixed agricultural topsoil and subsoil layers of Trenches 2–4. No glass was recovered from Trench 5, and eight sherds came from the Test Pits. The largest fragment recovered was from Test Pit 16 (SF 1093), comprising a dark olive green body sherd probably from a bottle. A curved sherd of dark brown vessel body, again probably a relatively recent bottle was recovered from Test Pit 14 (SF 1029). Where form and manufacture could be identified, all of the glass recovered appears to be 19th- or 20th-century in date. One sherd of light aquamarine glass was recovered from the alluvial deposit within Trench 8 (8005). Due to its circular shape, it is likely to have come from a rim or lip of a vessel, but further identification was not possible due to its size.

13.5 CLAY PIPE

A total of 15 pieces of clay tobacco pipe was examined from Trenches 2–6 and the test pits, comprising 9 pieces from Trench 2, one piece from Trench 3, two pieces from Trench 4 and three pieces from the churchyard test pits (Test Pits 13–16). Five stem fragments were recovered from the subsoil of Trench 2 (2002) subsoil. One stem and one bowl fragment were recovered from the topsoil of Trench 2 (2001). The most significant pieces are two stem fragments from the deposit overlying the road surface in Trench 2 (2008), the form and bore of which could indicate to 17th- or 18th-century date, earlier than the majority of the remaining assemblage. A total of three stem pieces were recovered from Test Pits 15 and 16 near the church.

A total of nine pieces of clay tobacco pipe was recovered from Trench 7, comprising four bowl fragments and one stem pieces and a bag with four small pieces, which appear to comprise part of a heavily fragmented bowl. All the pieces came from the topsoil (7001) or subsoil interface (7003). It is unclear, but at least some of the bowl fragments appear to be parts of the same undecorated and heeled bowl. The thickness of the walls, angle of the bowl relative to the stem and rim treatment suggest a late 18th-century date (see Higgins 2017). The stem piece was 26.4 mm in surviving length and had a bore diameter of 2.8mm (7/64"). One fragment of clay pipe was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 8 (8001), comprising a section of stem that has been broken below the bowl. The majority of the assemblage was manufactured from fine ball clay with little indication of use of a local clay source.

13.6 SHOT AND AMMUNITION

Three pieces of ammunition were recovered and assessed from Trench 1 and Test Pits 1–12. The only single-piece shot found was a small possible stone shot, made in a non-local dark igneous material and ground to a close approximation of spherical (SF 159). It was recovered from Spit 5 of Test Pit 1, excavated within the rear allotment of one of the medieval earthwork 'properties'. If this piece is indeed 'made' shot, then it tells us little unfortunately, as stone shot has a currency of use from the advent of black powder weapons right through to the 19th century and its use for hunting with a stone bow (Paterson 1990).

Two brass heads from a standard centrefire shotgun cartridges (12-bore and 16-bore) were recovered from Spit 3 in Test Pit 12 at the moated site at Moat Farm. Both pieces date to after the adoption of centrefire ammunition c. 1870 (Centrefire Cartridge 2010), with head stamps providing a little more detail. The first is marked as 'ELEY LONDON NO. 12' with the logo of Eley Brothers also present, which dates the piece to prior to the renaming of the company in 1920 (Grace's Guide 2017). The second piece is much more corroded but bears fragments of the Eley Kynoch name and the ICI logo, dating it to between 1928 (*ibid.*) and 1960, when the paper cartridges were replaced by plastic.

14. FAUNAL REMAINS

Tiffany Snowden

14.1 INTRODUCTION

A large assemblage of faunal remains was recovered and subjected to detailed categorisation and assessment. Based on the find assemblages recovered from their contexts, the faunal remains assemblage primarily comprised fragments dating from the medieval to post-medieval period, most likely representing domestic refuse.

14.2 DISTRIBUTION

The faunal material was derived from across the excavation trenches and test pits, divided down by context or spit as follows:

Trench	Context	Description	Number of Finds
1	1001	Topsoil	11
	1002	Bank at the western end of the trench	28
	1004	Accumulated soil over the road surface	20
	1005	Cobbled road surface	7
2	2001	Topsoil	12
	2002	Subsoil over the metalled surface at east end of trench	1
	2010	Revetment to the north-east side of the causeway	2
	2013	A clay dump comprising part of the causeway widening	4
	2014	Stone packed surface at the south-west end of the trench	3
	2015	Further dump deposit within the widening of the causeway	6
	2016	Primary fill of a flanking ditch	2
3	3001	Topsoil	1
	3003	Cobbled surface of the stable yard	2
	3004	Interface above the substrate and beneath the cobbles	2
4	4001	Topsoil	1
	4003	Mixed fill of ditch	1
	4005	Considerable spread of alluvium	1
5	5003	Make-up of the enclosure bank terminal	2
	5005	Deposit comprising a mix of sealed soil and primary bank deposit of the enclosure	2
6	6003	Upper fill of the moat	1
	6005	Lower primary siltation of the moat	40
7	7001	Topsoil	6
	7002	Subsoil	8
	7003	Pebbly and truncated use or floor deposit within the house	23
	7004	Thin deposit probably representing a floor or occupation layer within the house	42
	7006	Upper deposit over the front of the house platform	23
	7007	Sealed and accumulated soil horizon over the rear bank	8
	7008	Uppermost ditch fill in the sequence of ditches to the rear of the building	7
	7009	Probable yard surface overlying the majority of the ditches to the rear of the building	10

Trench	Context	Description	Number of Finds
7	7010	Spread of stone to the rear of the house which may comprise tumble from the back wall	4
	7011	Redeposited clay forming the probable front edge of the house platform	2
	7014	Accumulated soil against the north-east side of the rear bank to the house plot	5
	7018	One of the lower fills within the sequence of ditches to the rear of the building	13
	7020	Probable rough wall footing associated with the rear bank	3
	7021	Packed pebble foundation for wall on the rear bank	1
	7025	Earlier ditch fill within the sequence of re-cuts to the rear of the buildings	3
	7027	Fill of a small pit cut into the accumulation behind the rear bank	2
	7029	Main clay making up the rear bank	3
	7037	Lower fill within the sequence of ditched to the rear of the building	3

Table 14.1 Trench distribution of faunal remains

Test Pit	Number of Finds
1	4
2	1
3	2
4	4
5	1
7	10
8	8

Table 14.2 Test pit distribution of faunal remains

There were also several small unidentifiable fragments which, for the purposes of this assessment, have not been examined further and which comprised a total of 282 pieces with a combined weight of approximately 1150 g. It is considered that these fragments provide no archaeological or research value and are recommended for discard.

14.3 METHOD

Fragments were cleaned (depending on condition and suitability to various cleaning methods), bagged, and assigned individual small finds numbers. The bags were marked with the site code, small find number, context number, trench number and artefact type and the entire assemblage has been fully recorded into a database archive. Each fragment was examined on a clean working surface. Where possible, given the variable condition of preservation and size of the individual fragments within the assemblage, identification of the bone was undertaken with access to a reference collection and in line with published guides. All faunal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species and element with any taphonomic information including evidence of burning, butchery marks, gnawing marks, and pathological changes noted (Binford 1981). For the purposes of this assessment, unidentifiable fragments which have been counted were assigned to the categories of small-mammal size (rodent/rabbit/etc), medium-mammal size (sheep/goat/pig) or large mammal-size (cattle/horse). The identifiable fragments of the species represented are detailed below.

14.4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

14.4.1 TRENCH 1

Species Representation

The assemblage primarily comprised domesticated taxa. Where identifiable, half (50%) of the pieces are most likely to be from medium-sized mammals, probably sheep/goat (*ovis/capra*), followed by five pieces (31.25%) which are most likely to be pig (*sus*). Three of the pieces (18.75%) can be classed as being from large mammals, most likely cattle (*bos*). In addition, one of the fragments recovered from Trench 1 has been identified as probably being from a dog (*canis*). A further number of bone and tooth fragments were recovered; however, the species was considered to be indeterminate and they have been assigned to categories of small, medium or large mammals below.

Element Representation

Of the fragments where an identification of skeletal element could be at least tentatively made, the majority were partial long bones, principally from sheep/goat (*ovis/capra*), with a smaller number attributed to both pig (*sus*) and cattle (*bos*). A number of other elements were recovered, including a nearly complete sheep cranium, two mandible fragments, four fragments from the probable scapula of most likely medium-sized mammals, and two possible clavicles. Finally, the assemblage also contained a total of ten teeth, two from sheep/goat, three from cattle, one from pig and, most interestingly, one belonging to a dog (*canis*). The remaining three tooth fragments were indeterminable due to their variable size and preservation condition but are all considered to be from a medium-sized mammal.

Butchery, Gnawing, and Burning

No bones exhibiting clear signs of butchery were recovered. One piece from the assemblage, recovered from the layer of accumulated soil over the cobbled road surface (1004), displayed clear signs of burning. Probable gnawing marks were also found on a single piece from the assemblage, recovered from the bank at the western end of the trench (1002), which may suggest a different type of deposition in this part of the trench, but being based on a single fragment this suggestion remains tenuous at best.

Species / Context	1001	1002	1004	1005
Cattle			(3)	
Sheep/Goat	(3)	(1)	(3)	(1)
Pig		(5)		
Dog		(1)		
Small-mammal size				
Medium-mammal size	9	21	13	6
Large-mammal size				

Table 14.3 Number of Identified Skeletal Parts (NISP) by species and context

14.4.2 TRENCH 2

Species Representation

The assemblage primarily comprised domesticated taxa. Where identifiable, the vast majority (43.33%) of the pieces are most likely to be from medium-sized mammals, two of which are likely sheep/goat (*ovis/capra*). Five of the pieces (16.66%) can be classed as being from large mammals, three of which are probably cattle (*bos*). In addition, three shells were recovered from Trench 2, one of which has been identified as being a gastropod, or land snail. A further number of bone and tooth fragments were recovered; however, the species was considered to be indeterminate and they have been assigned to categories of small, medium, or large-sized mammals below.

Element Representation

Of the fragments where an identification of skeletal element could be at least tentatively made, the majority were partial long bones and flat bone fragments principally belonging to medium-sized mammals, including two

possible scapula fragments. A smaller number have been attributed to small and large-sized mammals, including a partial tibia belonging to a large-sized mammal, most likely cattle (*bos*) or horse (*equus*). A number of elements were recovered, including a horn fragment probably belonging to a sheep (*ovis*), a cervical vertebra, tooth, and a phalanx, all of which have been attributed as belonging to a large mammal, probably horse (*equus*). The remaining bone and shell fragments were indeterminable due to their variable size and preservation condition however, where possible, have been further categorised below.

Butchery, Gnawing, and Burning

No finds of bones exhibiting clear signs of butchery were recovered. Two pieces of the assemblage displayed clear signs of burning, one calcined fragment recovered from the topsoil (2001) and one fragment recovered from the revetment to the east bank of the causeway (2010). Probable gnawing marks and root disturbance were also found on some of the fragments from the topsoil (2001) as well as the stone-packed surface at the west end of the trench (2014). Finally, the previously mentioned equine cervical vertebra recovered from the east extension of the soil deposit road platform (2015) was heavily stained by the soil.

Species / Context	2001	2002	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016
Horse					(2)	(1)	
Cattle							
Sheep/Goat	(1)			(1)			
Small-mammal size	3	1		1		1	
Medium-mammal size	6		2	3		2	1
Large-mammal size	1				3	2	
Shell	1					1	1
Indeterminate	1						

Table 14.4 Number of Identified Skeletal Parts (NISP) by species and context (Trench 2)

14.4.3 TRENCH 3

Species Representation

The assemblage primarily comprised domesticated taxa. Where identifiable, the vast majority (80%) of the pieces are most likely to be from medium-sized mammals, one of which is likely sheep/goat (*ovis/capra*). The remaining piece is a bone which has been attributed to a large-sized mammal, probably cattle (*bos*). For some of these finds, the species was considered to be indeterminate and they have been assigned to categories of small, medium, or large-sized mammals below.

Element Representation

Of the fragments where an identification of skeletal element could be at least tentatively made, the assemblage comprised a tooth belonging to a large-sized mammal, probably cattle (*bos*), as well as a rib fragment and mandible attributed to a medium-sized mammal, most likely sheep/goat (*ovis/capra*). A further two indeterminate long and flat bone fragments were recovered and have, where possible, been further categorised below.

Butchery, Gnawing, and Burning

One of the finds recovered from the cobble surface (3003), a long bone fragment attributed to a medium-sized mammal, exhibited clear signs of both butchery and burning. No finds of bones exhibiting signs of root or gnaw marks were recovered.

Species / Context	3001	3003	3004
Horse			
Cattle	(1)		
Sheep/Goat			(1)

Species / Context	3001	3003	3004
Small-mammal size			
Medium-mammal size		2	2
Large-mammal size	1		
Indeterminate			

Table 14.5 Number of Identified Skeletal Parts (NISP) by species and context (Trench 3)

14.4.4 TRENCH 4

Species Representation

The assemblage primarily comprised domesticated taxa. One of the three pieces was attributed to a medium mammal, most likely sheep/goat (*ovis/capra*). A tooth belonging to a large-sized mammal was also recovered. For the remaining piece of bone, due its small size and preservation level, the species was considered to be indeterminate.

Element Representation

Of the fragments where an identification of skeletal element could be at least tentatively made, the assemblage comprised a tooth belonging to a large-sized mammal, as well as an indeterminate long bone fragment attributed to a medium-sized mammal, most likely sheep/goat (*ovis/capra*). For the remaining piece of bone, due its small size and preservation level, further analysis was not possible.

Butchery, Gnawing, and Burning

None of the finds recovered displayed signs of butchery. One of the finds recovered from the alluvium displayed clear signs of burning. No finds of bones exhibiting signs of root or gnaw marks were recovered.

Species / Context	4001	4003	4005
Horse			
Cattle			
Sheep/Goat		(1)	
Small-mammal size			
Medium-mammal size		1	
Large-mammal size	1		
Indeterminate			1

Table 14.6 Number of Identified Skeletal Parts (NISP) by species and context (Trench 4)

14.4.5 TRENCH 5

Species Representation

The assemblage primarily comprised domesticated taxa. Where identifiable, two of the pieces—one bone fragment and one tooth—are from medium-sized mammals, the tooth likely being from sheep/goat (*ovis/capra*). A second tooth was also recovered and identified as the upper permanent pre-molar of a cow (*bos*). The species was indeterminate for the final piece of bone.

Element Representation

Of the fragments where an identification of skeletal element could be at least tentatively made, the assemblage comprised two teeth, one belonging to a medium-sized mammal, probably sheep/goat (*ovis/capra*), and the other was identified as an upper permanent pre-molar belonging to a cow (*bos*). A further two indeterminate fragments were also recovered, one of which is likely a fragment of a medium-sized mammal's long bone. They have, where possible, been further categorised below.

Butchery, Gnawing, and Burning

Two of the finds recovered exhibited clear signs of burning, one indeterminate bone from the enclosure bank terminal (5003) and one indeterminate long bone fragment attributed to a medium-sized mammal from the silty deposit forming the earliest part of the bank and the soil beneath (5005). The latter also exhibited signs of gnawing marks. None of the finds recovered displayed signs of butchery.

Species / Context	5003	5005
Horse		
Cattle		(1)
Sheep/Goat	(1)	
Small-mammal size		
Medium-mammal size	1	1
Large-mammal size		1
Indeterminate	1	

Table 14.7 Number of Identified Skeletal Parts (NISP) by species and context (Trench 5)

14.4.6 TRENCH 6

Species Representation

The assemblage primarily comprised domesticated taxa. Where identifiable, the vast majority (62.5%) of the pieces were identified as being from medium-sized mammals, 15% of which are probably sheep/goat (*ovis/capra*). Fourteen of the pieces (32.5%) can be classed as being from large-sized mammals, including three pieces identified as cow (*bos*) and two pieces identified as horse (*equus*). A further number of bone and tooth fragments as well as a shell fragment were recovered, however the species was considered to be indeterminate and they have been assigned to categories of small, medium, or large-sized mammals below.

Element Representation

Of the fragments where an identification of skeletal element could be at least tentatively made, there was a mix of teeth (7.5%), vertebrae (17.5%), ribs (30%), long bone fragments (15%), flat bone fragments (17.5%), phalanges (5%), and an atlas belonging to a medium-sized mammal. There was also an indeterminate shell fragment and a single indeterminate bone fragment, potentially from the pelvis of a medium-sized mammal. All the teeth were attributed to large-sized mammals, including cow (*bos*) and horse (*equus*). Of the rib fragments recovered, five were attributed to a medium-sized mammal and seven were identified as belonging to a large-sized mammal. All the long bone fragments were attributed to a medium-sized mammal, apart from a tibia fragment which was identified as belonging to a cow (*bos*). Of the flat bone fragments recovered, the majority were indeterminate; however, three possible scapula fragments were recovered, two attributed to a medium-sized mammal and one to a large-sized mammal. Finally, a skull fragment containing two incisors was also identified as belonging to a small-sized mammal, probably a rabbit or hare.

Most notably were the seven vertebrae recovered from the lower deposit of the moat (6005), all of which have been identified as belonging to a sheep (*ovis*), including two lumbar vertebrae and five thoracic vertebrae. Upon close inspection, it was determined that the seven vertebrae belonged to the same animal. These bones, along with the others recovered from the same waterlogged context, were heavily stained.

Butchery, Gnawing, and Burning

One piece from the assemblage, recovered from the lower fill of the moat (6005), displayed clear signs of butchering. A further nine fragments from the same context also displayed possible signs of burning, although their condition of preservation due to the dark staining of much of the assemblage has prevented a conclusive determination. No finds exhibiting signs of gnawing or root marks were recovered from this trench.

Species / Context	6003	6005
Horse		(2)
Cattle		(3)
Sheep/Goat		(6)
Pig		
Dog		
Small-mammal size		1
Medium-mammal size		25
Large-mammal size	1	13
Indeterminate		1

Table 14.8 Number of Identified Skeletal Parts (NISP) by species and context (Trench 6)

14.4.7 TRENCH 7

Species Representation

The assemblage primarily comprised domesticated taxa. Where identifiable, the vast majority (61.4%) of the pieces were identified as being from medium-sized mammals, with a further amount (20.83%) attributed to large-sized mammals and (7.74%) identified as being from small-sized mammals. Of the medium-sized mammals where a further species determination was possible, twenty of the pieces (19.42%) were identified as sheep/goat (*ovis/capra*) and sixteen of the pieces (15.53%) were identified as pig (*sus*). Of the large-sized mammals where a further species determination was possible, nine of the pieces (25.71%) were identified as cow (*bos*) and seven of the pieces were identified as horse (*equus*). One of the shells recovered was identified as a European flat oyster (*Ostrea edulus*). A further number of bone, tooth and shell fragments were recovered; however, the species was considered to be indeterminate and they have been assigned to categories of small, medium or large-sized mammals below.

Element Representation

Of the fragments where an identification of skeletal element could be at least tentatively made, the largest group comprised long bones (27.98%), followed closely by teeth (25.6%) and flat bones (14.29%). Of the long bone fragments recovered, further analysis identified four femur fragments, one of which has been attributed to a pig (*sus*), two humerus fragments, both of which have been attributed to a medium-sized mammal, and two ulna fragments, one attributed to a sheep (*ovis*) and the other to a pig (*sus*). Of the flat bones recovered, the majority were attributed to a medium-sized mammal, including two scapula fragments, although some, including a further scapula fragment, were attributed to a large-sized mammal. A total of 43 teeth was also recovered from this trench belonging to sheep/goat (*ovis/capra*), pig (*sus*), cattle (*bos*), and horse (*equus*). Other identifiable elements included a skull fragment, two calcaneous fragments, two coccyges, or tailbone fragments, nine ribs, nine phalanges and nine metapodial fragments.

Butchery, Gnawing, and Burning

Evidence of butchery was present on pieces recovered from the probable floor surface of the house (7004), the accumulated soil against the rear bank (7007), the rough wall footing of the rear bank (7020) and the clay deposit making up the rear bank (7029). Clear signs of burning were also visible on finds recovered from the floor or occupation deposits within the house (7003) and (7004), the spread to the front of the house platform (7006), the accumulated soil against the rear bank (7007), the possible rear yard surface (7009), and the probable stone wall of the house (7010). Finds exhibiting signs of gnawing and root marks were also recovered from this trench, particularly in the earlier contexts.

Perhaps the most notable piece was a rib fragment recovered from the thin occupation deposit between the subsoil and the probable floor deposit of the house (7003) belonging to a medium-sized mammal. This particular fragment has clearly been worked, featuring four round indentations along the rib. This is the only piece modified for a purpose other than butchery recovered during the excavations. It is possible that this piece was decorated for use as jewellery or possibly a game piece.



Species / Context	7001	7002	7003	7004	7006	7007	7008	7009	7010	7011	7014	7018	7020	7021	7025	7027	7029	7037
Horse				(2)	(1)			(2)	(1)									
Cattle		(1)	(2)		(3)		(1)	(1)	(1)									
Sheep/																		
Goat	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)			(1)	(3)			(1)	(1)		
Pig		(1)	(3)	(5)	(3)		(1)					(1)						(1)
Small-mammal size		2	2	3	4				1					1				
Medium-mammal size	2	5	16	30	12	6	7	4			4	4	3		3	2	2	1
Large-mammal size	1	1	5	6	4		1	6	2	2	1	3				1	1	2
Shell	2																	
Indeterminate	1		1	3	2	2			1									

Table 14.9 Number of Identified Skeletal Parts (NISP) by species and context (Trench 7)



Figure 14.2 Bone from Trench 7 featuring worked decoration

14.4.8 TEST PITS

Test Pit 1

The assemblage in Test Pit 1 comprised four pieces of domesticated taxa. A single piece was identified as a tooth, most likely belonging to a pig (*sus*). A further three bone fragments were recovered; however, the species was considered to be indeterminate, and they have all been assigned to the category of medium-sized mammal.

Test Pit 2

A single piece was recovered from Test Pit 2, comprising an indeterminate bone fragment considered to be from a medium-sized mammal.

Test Pit 3

Two pieces were recovered from Test Pit 3, both of which were fragments from an indeterminate long bone, one from a medium-sized mammal and the other of unidentified taxa.

Test Pit 4

The assemblage recovered from Test Pit 4 comprised six pieces of domesticated taxa. Where identifiable, two of the pieces, both of which are indeterminate teeth, are most likely to be from medium-sized mammals, probably sheep/goat (*ovis/capra*). Two of the pieces were identified as fragments from an indeterminate long bone, one belonging to a small-sized mammal and the other to a medium-sized mammal. Two possible fragments of a scapula were also recovered, one likely belonging to a small-sized mammal and the other of unidentified taxa.

Test Pit 5

A single piece was recovered from Test Pit 5, comprising an indeterminate bone considered to be from a medium-sized mammal, most likely sheep/goat.

Test Pit 7

Test Pit 7 yielded the largest assemblage of all the test pits, comprising a total of twelve pieces of primarily domesticated taxa. Where identifiable, two of the pieces are most likely to be from medium-sized mammals, most likely pig (*sus*). The remaining ten pieces can be classed as being from medium-sized mammals, most likely sheep/goat (*ovis/capra*). Of those limited fragments where an identification of skeletal element could be at least tentatively made, the majority were identified as being from partial flat bones and long bones, including a

probable sheep radius. The two bone fragments probably belonging to a pig were classed as a fragment from a probable mandible and a partial ventral vertebra.

Test Pit 8

The assemblage in Test Pit 8 comprised eight pieces, primarily fragments of indeterminate long bone belonging to a medium-sized mammal, with only one assigned to a small-sized mammal. A further two fragments from a probable skull and an indeterminate fragment of a medium-sized mammal were also recovered.

Butchery, Gnawing, and Burning (Test Pits 1-5, 7 and 8)

A single piece exhibiting clear signs of butchery was recovered from Test Pit 5. No finds of bones exhibiting clear signs of butchery were recovered from any of the other test pits. Two pieces from the assemblage displayed clear signs of burning including: an indeterminate bone fragment recovered from Test Pit 2 and an indeterminate long bone fragment recovered from Test Pit 8, both likely to be from a medium-sized mammal, possibly a sheep/goat (*ovis/capra*). Finally, four pieces from the assemblage contain probable gnawing marks, two of which were recovered from Test Pit 3 and two from Test Pit 8.

Species / Context	TP1	TP2	TP3	TP4	TP5	TP7	TP8
Cattle							
Sheep/Goat				(2)			
Domestic fowl							
Pig	(1)					(2)	
Small-mammal size				2			1
Medium-mammal size	3	1	1	1	1	10	7
Large-mammal size							
Unidentified			1	1			

Table 14.10 Number of Identified Skeletal Parts (NISP) by species and context (Test Pits)

14.4.9 CONCLUSIONS

The assemblage comprised domesticated taxa. The overall preservation of the remains ranged from fair to poor, hindering both more specific taxonomic identification and the determinability of taphonomic information for part of the assemblage. Despite these limitations, the remains of cattle, horse, sheep/goat, pig and probably dog were identified. The discernible species and historic land use of the site as primarily agricultural in the medieval and post-medieval periods suggest that the assemblage represents domestic refuse, most likely dating to the late-medieval/early post-medieval period based on their respective contexts. Evidence for burning in the form of charring and modification by butchery in several of the trenches and test pits further supports the suggestion that this assemblage represents domestic refuse. Evidence of gnawing marks and some fragmentation of the assemblage due to root disturbance was also identified, although provided no clear pattern in terms of deposition.

Notable outliers from the category of domestic refuse include bone fragments belonging to horses, a piece of worked rib belonging to a medium-sized mammal and a series of vertebrae belonging to an individual sheep recovered in a single context. Fragments of horse bone were recovered from Trench 2 and Trench 7, both of which also contained metallic horseshoe finds.

The piece of worked rib featuring four circular indentations was the only decorated piece of bone recovered from the site. This worked bone was recovered from the probable floor surface or occupation deposit (7003) within the medieval house, which may suggest that this piece was fashioned into an item such as a piece of jewellery or possibly a gaming piece.

Finally, the collection of sheep vertebrae recovered from the lower fill of the moat (6005) in Trench 6 suggests that they belong to the same animal. It is likely that the deposition of the animal occurred in a single event. The lack of any signs of human modification may suggest that the animal died of natural causes, perhaps falling into and drowning in the waterlogged ditch.

15. BOTANICAL MACROFOSSIL ASSESSMENT

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15.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the results of palaeoenvironmental assessment of six bulk samples taken during the excavations. The objective was to assess the palaeoenvironmental potential of the samples, establish the presence of suitable radiocarbon dating material and provide appropriate recommendations. Assessment and report preparation were conducted by Dr Charlotte O'Brien. Sample processing was undertaken by Ben Matus and Jonathan Goldberg.

15.2 METHOD

The bulk samples were manually floated and sieved through a 500 µm mesh. The residues were examined for shells, fruitstones, nutshells, charcoal, small bones, pottery, flint, glass and industrial residues, and were scanned using a magnet for ferrous fragments. The flots were examined at up to x60 magnification for charred and waterlogged botanical remains using a Leica MZ7.5 stereomicroscope. Identification of these was undertaken by comparison with modern reference material held in the Palaeoenvironmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). Habitat classifications follow Preston *et al.* (2002).

Selected charcoal fragments were identified in order to provide material suitable for radiocarbon dating. The transverse, radial and tangential sections were examined at up to x500 magnification using a Leica DMLM microscope. Identifications were assisted by the descriptions of Schweingruber (1990), Hather (2000) and modern reference material held in the Palaeoenvironmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University.

The snails were identified to species using the descriptions of Cameron (2008) and Kerney & Cameron (1979). Nomenclature follows Anderson (2005), and habitat classifications follow Cameron (2008) and Kerney & Cameron (1979).

The works were undertaken in accordance with the palaeoenvironmental research aims and objectives outlined in the regional archaeological research framework and resource agendas (Roskams and Whyman 2007; Hall and Huntley 2007; Huntley 2010).

15.3 RESULTS

The lower fill of the moat in Trench 6 (6005) produced a small flot comprising a small quantity of vegetative material, a few beetle fragments and low numbers of uncharred remains of henbane, common nettle, bramble and elderberry. Charcoal and charred plant remains were absent. Land snails were represented by single shells of *Carychium tridentatum* (Risso), a common species of a range of well-vegetated places, and *Lauria cylindracea* (Da Costa), which frequently occurs in woods, damp grassland, walls and hedges.

Finds from the Trench 7 samples included bone, fired clay/daub, pottery, glass, flint, hammerscale, corroded metal fragments and a coin. The flots comprised varying quantities of charcoal, cinder and coal. Identified charcoal included oak, ash, hazel, Maloideae (Apple, hawthorn, whitebeams) and alder with both stemwood and roundwood present. Context (7011)—the compact clay platform for the medieval house—included a single shell of the land snail *Vertigo pygmaea* (Draparnaud), which favours dry grassy places. The presence of modern roots in the flots probably reflects the shallow nature of the features.

Small assemblages of charred plant remains were present in one of the upper fills of the sequence of ditches (7018) and the primary dump of the rear bank (7029), with slightly larger numbers in the two samples from the fill of the pit cut into the rear bank (7027). Oats, wheat and rye were the most frequently recorded cereal grains, with a single occurrence of barley in (7018). The cereal grains were generally in poor condition, with many pitted and degraded. The oat remains included large (retained on 2 mm sieve) and smaller grains, but diagnostic oat chaff was absent. The wheat grains have the compact shape characteristic of free-threshing species, and the

presence of bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) and rivet/macaroni wheat (*Triticum turgidum/durum*) chaff in (7027) confirms the use of these crops. Rivet and macaroni wheat remains are difficult to separate on a morphological basis, but the samples here are considered more likely to be rivet wheat as macaroni wheat does not grow well in the British Isles, and there is historical evidence of the former (Greig 1991). Other charred remains included a few hazel nutshell fragments and weed seeds of stinking chamomile, sedges, grasses, docks and vetches.

Palaeoenvironmental results are tabulated below.

15.4 DISCUSSION

The presence of a small quantity of vegetative material, beetle remains and uncharred seeds suggests a degree of anaerobic preservation within the lower fill of the moat in Trench 6, although the suite of remains often associated with permanently waterlogged features is absent. The small uncharred plant assemblage in (6005) provides little information about former conditions and are largely of woody fruitstones of bramble and elder, suggesting differential preservation of remains favouring the more decay-resistant macrofossils.

The Trench 7 samples comprise archaeological material typical of deposits of domestic waste including pottery, bone, charcoal, nutshell and cereals. The pitted condition of the grains is typical of hearth waste, reflecting intense heat and rapid combustion (Boardman and Jones 1990) or prolonged exposure to fire amongst the cinders. The small charcoal assemblage is also consistent with hearth waste, comprising a range of species with common occurrences of round-wood.

Oats, barley, bread wheat and rye are characteristic of medieval and post-medieval sites in northern England (Hall and Huntley 2007; Greig 1991). Rivet wheat has frequently been identified from medieval sites in the East Midlands, but its presence at this site represents a rare and significant find as there are very few confirmed records of the use of this crop in northern England (Hall and Huntley 2007). The occasional presence of hazel nutshells indicates wild-gathered foods were utilised.

The small quantities of hammerscale reflect some local metalworking (smithing) activity, supporting the evidence of smithing waste recovered from the Trench and discussed in Chapter 12 above.

The species of land snails are common and widespread, but the assemblage is too small to be of interpretative value.

Sample		1	2	3	4	5	-
Context		7018	7027	7027	7011	7029	6005
Feature number		7012	7014	7014	-	-	6006
Feature		D	P	P	DT	DT	M
Material available for radiocarbon dating		(✓)	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Volume processed (l)		6	7	9	6	6	4
Volume of flot (ml)		50	60	150	75	50	20
<i>Residue contents</i>							
Bone (burnt)		(+)	-	(+)	-	-	-
Bone (unburnt)		(+)	+	(+)	-	+	++
Coin		-	-	1	-	-	-
Fired clay / daub		++	+++	+++	-	(+)	(+)
Flint		-	1	-	-	-	-
Glass (number of fragments)		-	-	-	-	2	-
Hammerscale	spherical / flake	+	++	++	-	+++	-
Heat-affected stones		-	-	+	-	-	-
Metal (corroded fragment)		-	1	-	-	-	-
Nail		1	-	-	-	-	-
Pot (number of fragments)		4	1	6	-	4	-
<i>Flot matrix</i>							
Beetle		-	-	-	-	-	(+)
Charcoal		+	++	++	+	+	-
Clinker / cinder		+	+	++	+	+	-
Coal / coal shale		+	+	++	+	++	-
Heather twigs (charred)		-	-	-	(+)	-	-
Roots (modern)		++	++	+++	++	++	-
Snail (terrestrial)		-	-	-	(+)	-	(+)
Uncharred seeds		-	-	(+)	-	-	++
Vegetative material (un-charred)		-	-	-	-	-	++
Wood		-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Charred remains (total count)</i>							
(a) <i>Anthemis cotula</i> (Stinking Chamomile)	achene	-	-	1	-	-	-
(c) <i>Avena sp</i> (Oat species)	grain	-	6	5	-	2	-
(c) <i>Cerealia</i> indeterminate	culm node	-	-	2	-	-	-
(c) <i>Cerealia</i> indeterminate	grain	3	11	5	-	1	-
(c) <i>Hordeum sp</i> (Barley species)	grain	1	-	-	-	-	-
(c) <i>Secale cereale</i> (Rye)	grain	-	2	4	-	-	-
(c) <i>Triticum aestivum</i> (Bread Wheat)	rachis frag.	-	1	-	-	-	-

Sample		1	2	3	4	5	-
Context		7018	7027	7027	7011	7029	6005
Feature number		7012	7014	7014	-	-	6006
Feature		D	P	P	DT	DT	M
(c) <i>Tritium turgidum</i> / <i>durum</i> (Rivet / Macaroni Wheat)	rachis frag.	-	1	2	-	-	-
(c) <i>Triticum</i> sp (Wheat species)	grain	-	9	9	-	1	-
(c) <i>Triticum</i> sp (Wheat species)	rachis frag.	-	1	1	-	-	-
(t) <i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazel)	nutshell frag.	-	1	2	-	1	-
(w) <i>Carex</i> sp (Sedges)	biconvex nutlet	-	-	2	-	-	-
(x) Poaceae undiff. (Grass family)	>1mm caryopsis	1	8	4	-	-	-
(x) <i>Rumex</i> sp (Docks)	nutlet	-	-	2	-	-	-
(x) <i>Vicia</i> sp (Vetches)	seed	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Identified charcoal (✓presence)</i>							
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (Alder)		-	-	✓	-	✓	-
<i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazel)		-	✓	✓	-	-	-
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)		-	✓	-	-	-	-
Maloideae (Apple, haw- thorn, whitebeams)		-	-	-	✓	-	-
<i>Quercus</i> sp (Oaks)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-

[a-arable; c-cultivated; t-tree/shrub; w-wet/damp ground; x-wide niche. D-Ditch; P-Pit; DT-Deposit; M-Moat
(+): trace; +: rare; ++: occasional; +++: common; ++++: abundant
(XXX) may be unsuitable for dating due to size or species]

Table 15.1 Data from palaeoenvironmental assessment

16. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

16.1 THE VILLAGE IN ITS LANDSCAPE

The village of Thornton le Street sits on the eastern side of the Vale of Mowbray, a relatively broad expanse of lowland between the Pennines to the west and the massif of the North York Moors to the east. It is a generally flat plain, though marked by localised areas of relief deriving from the deposition of sediments after the last glacial retreat—morraines, drumlins, eskers, sand and gravel terraces among others. Thornton le Street sits in the ‘valley’ of the Cod Beck, a tributary of the River Swale which flows from the North York Moors near Osmotherley before turning to the south and running between the high ground to the east and a ridge of glacial till to the west. The village of Thornton le Street lies on the eastern side of this ridge, which runs south to Thirsk and would have been high, and relatively dry, ground through the millennia of human occupation since the last ice age.

The topography of the Vale of Mowbray makes it a natural north-south routeway on the east side of the Pennines, and one of the main roads in the northern England has passed through it for millennia—the modern A1 following the line of Roman Dere Street. The ridge of land to the west of Thornton le Street makes another natural routeway standing proud above the surrounding lower land.

16.2 THORNTON LE STREET AND ROMAN YORKSHIRE

Given the naturally accessible topography of the Vale of Mowbray, the Roman advance northwards in the late 1st century AD left its mark on the landscape, with initial forts and bridgeheads giving way to important settlements and routeways which would last throughout and beyond the Roman period. As noted above, Dere Street—one of the principal arteries of the Roman North—follows sections of ridged higher ground along the western side of the Vale, mirrored in the later Great North Road and now the modern A1. On the eastern side of the Vale, a second Roman road roughly parallels Dere Street. This is Cade’s Road—named for the 18th-century antiquarian John Cade—and its precise route is subject to considerable debate. Whilst the excavation work undertaken as part of this project has demonstrated that it is unlikely to have gone directly through the middle of what would become medieval Thornton-le-Street, the exploration of the surrounding fields and earthworks presented in Chapter 2 has presented additional evidence for this linear routeway.

In terms of the route in the immediate vicinity of Thornton-le-Street, the project’s work is based heavily on the extensive research and field testing undertaken by locally based historian Brian Forbes (2014). This work highlighted the shakiness of evidence for a route in a lacuna of knowledge between, broadly, Thirsk and Northallerton. An assessment of the extent of medieval field boundaries, illustrated by surviving ridge and furrow, has demonstrated convincing alignments to the south of the village and a number of possibilities to the north. The detailed description of potential routes and evidence given in Chapter 2 is not repeated here, but in terms of lines through or near the village, the field survey and excavation combined suggests that the most likely route is broadly under the modern A168, diverting from the road at Street House and heading in a straight line across fields to rejoin the A168 to the south of the scheduled medieval area. This would bring the line of the Roman road tight around the western bend of the Cod Beck—acknowledging that its present position may not entirely reflect its position in the Roman period. Evidence on the ground is then uncertain, but if the Roman road followed the modern before continuing north to join the more securely identified section of Cade’s Road, then this would mean it held its height on the drier ridge above the Cod Beck flood plain to the east of Northallerton.

It is acknowledged that recent LiDAR work several km to the east of Thornton-le-Street has suggested a possible alternative line for Cade’s Road on a direct line between York and Bullamoor (Haken 2017), and the work for this project is presented as an alternative hypothesis which can direct future investigations. The lines presented in Chapter 2 and described in brief here are such that relatively small-scale geophysical survey and evaluation trenching could establish evidence for the presence or absence of road surfaces.

Whilst beyond the scope of the excavations and survey discussed in this report, acknowledgement should be made of the exceptional geophysical results obtained in the fields around the moated site at Moat Farm several km to the south of the village. The moated site was targeted with several test pits and one trench during the course of the project (described above and below), as well as fieldwalking (reported on separately). Geophysical survey was initially undertaken to determine whether the moated site was associated with a contemporary

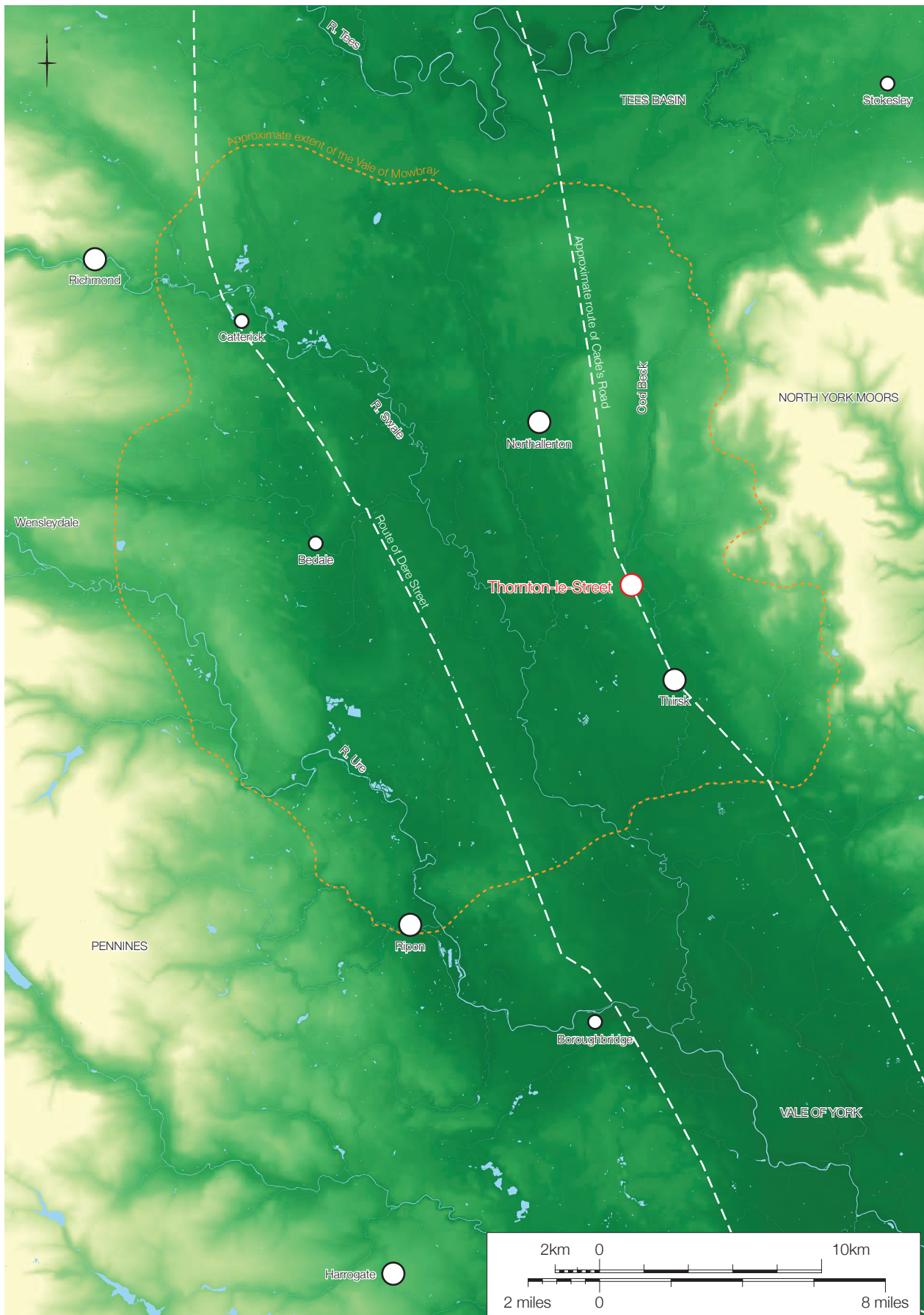


Figure 16.1 The location of Thornton le Street within the wider topographic setting of the Vale of Mowbray



Figure 16.2 Extract from interpretive plot of geophysics (magnetometry) data showing multi-phase enclosures (Swinbank and Harris 2018, 18)

settlement, the earthwork evidence for which had since been removed by more recent agriculture. A number of post-medieval and modern field boundaries were identified, but the key find was an Iron Age or Romano-British rectilinear enclosure showing distinct phasing and development (Swinbank and Harris 2018). The site is visible as cropmarks, though the geophysical survey has given us considerably more detail, showing three to four phases of enclosures with a series of what appear to roundhouses defined by drip gullies. Rectilinear enclosures with roundhouse are well-attested in the northern uplands—in particular the Pennine dales and the Cheviots—though their lowland corollaries are often difficult to identify after millennia of agriculture. The Moat Farm enclosure is an exceptional find with a potential to tell us much about the rural population of the Iron Age or Romano-British Vale of Mowbray.

16.3 MEDIEVAL THORNTON-LE-STREET

No archaeological evidence has so far been found to definitively date the origins of the village to before the medieval period, though its presence as *Torentun* in Domesday Book indicates a settlement with some history pre-dating the Norman Conquest. The village was one of 24 listed as under the jurisdiction of the royal estate of Northallerton, and in common with many rural areas of the North was recorded as ‘waste’.

It is into the medieval period where the archaeological evidence obtained through the course of the project can start to elucidate what the historical village would have looked like. An investigation of the development of the village through its life has been attempted at various points below, but it should be noted that the layout we see now is a fossilisation of what would have been a dynamic settlement. It is easy to see the earthwork remains as a single snapshot, but the extent of small finds and the complexity of short-lived features in Trench 7 illustrate that the nature of occupation, and its archaeological traces, was in relatively constant flux.

16.3.1 LAYOUT AND ROADWAYS

Our understanding of the layout of the medieval village comes from the geophysical and earthwork surveys but also through observation of the modern landscape. The village is clearly linear in character, both in the medieval period and through to the present day. It is defined by frontages facing onto what would have been a broad hollow way but was later augmented with the earthwork 'causeway' excavated in Trench 2 and historically mistaken for a Roman road. If the line of the Roman road did indeed follow the rough line of the modern A168—as postulated above—then the central track through Thornton-le-Street represents a secondary loop of road off this line. This would be a curious though not unique arrangement indicating that the village grew up adjacent to rather than on the line of a principal road, perhaps due to a smaller track spurring from the main road at a fordable point of the Cod Beck.

The extents of the village appear to be broadly defined by the church to the south-east and Old Hall Farm to the north-west. The church has demonstrable medieval, and potentially earlier, origins and is therefore an integral part of the life of the village at this time. The fieldwalking undertaken through the course of the project (Brightman and Talbot 2019) demonstrated that relatively few medieval finds can be found in the field to the immediate south-east of the church, suggesting a lack of activity, and possibly medieval agriculture, in this area. This is in stark contrast to the fields to the immediate west and north-west of the village, where a considerable assemblage of medieval pottery showed an intensity of agriculture to this side of Thornton-le-Street. The north-west extent of the settlement being defined by Old Hall Farm is shown in the earthwork and geophysical survey results, though the interpretation for why this should be the case is on slightly more shaky interpretive ground. It seems likely, though not certain, that a village of the scale of Thornton-le-Street would have had even a minor manorial centre. No clear evidence for this has been found on the ground, though elements of the Old Hall farmhouse—in addition to its name—suggest an early and at least post-medieval origin for the building. As is noted above in Chapter 2, there is the possibility that an original manor house was located nearer to the church before its position was moved in the post-medieval period to the current farm. However, it is also possible that the medieval manor was slightly detached from the village and has always been on the site of, and now beneath Old Hall Farm.

The principal zone of occupation within the village lies in a block some 200 m long, ranged along the north-east side of the axial road or track. Property frontages would have faced onto the medieval hollow way and extended back to the line of the mill tail race and Cod Beck. The extant earthworks and geophysical survey suggest that these properties would have run all the way to the limits of the church land at the south-east end of the village, though here the front halves of the plots have been lost beneath post-medieval and modern development within the village. The north-west extent of this zone of occupation is unclear given the presence of both the Mill and the later stable block which has cut into the earlier remains. The current Mill house is a multi-phase building with at least 17th-century origins, but the way in which the medieval earthworks appear to respect the pond and tail race suggests that it stands on the site of a medieval precursor. A track would have connected the mill to the main hollow way, so it is likely that the properties fronting the track did not extend all the way past the 19th-century stable block, though exactly where they stopped is not completely clear. Some earthwork features, including a sunken 'side lane' and a possible boundary limit, are visible, but the later buildings have disturbed and truncated this area. The presence of cultivation earthworks within some of the rear crofts suggests either development of the village into this area—domestic occupation moving into areas of former agriculture—or cultivation contemporary with the occupation. Beyond the main zone of occupation on the north-east side of the road, well-defined ridge and furrow earthworks show the limit of medieval occupation as it bounds what would have been open fields.

To the south-west of the main road through the village, there are no earthwork remains of occupation, though the presence of a metalled yard associated with pottery uncovered in the front garden of Roman Way suggests at least the possibility of a partial two-row plan at some point in the village's history. The best-preserved and most visually obvious feature to the south-west of the causeway is a large, roughly rhomboidal enclosure defined by ditches and seemingly comprising multiple phases. Limited evaluation of one of the possible entrances of this enclosure recovered a considerable volume of medieval pottery, broadly similar in character and date to the assemblages recovered from other trenches. The earthwork evidence, however, suggests this feature may be a later addition to the village, and it is perhaps best interpreted as a later medieval stock enclosure. As the village form and population changes during the 14th to 16th century, this could be indicative of a move towards a more pastoral form of agriculture.

Much of the investigations undertaken through the course of the project have focused on the known or potential lines of roads or tracks through the village. Whilst initially this has been evaluation for the presence of a Roman



Figure 16.3 Overall layout of the village showing the location of trenches and test pits





Figure 16.4 Looking east from the edge of the large enclosure. The causeway sits prominently in the earlier hollow way in the foreground, and the earthwork remains of the toft and croft can be seen beyond © Anne Stockdale

precursor, it has also given us considerable detail about the form and development of medieval tracks. Seemingly the earliest road associated with medieval Thornton-le-Street is the sunken hollow way that forms the central axis of the settlement. Its original form is difficult to discern given the later modifications—principally the construction of the causeway and the quarrying away of the original frontages to either side. At the base of Trench 2, a series of larger stones were noted, but there was no order to them suggesting they were not laid as a surface and may even represent natural stone inclusions in the clay substrate immediately beneath.

Through the surviving earthwork elements of the medieval village, the most obvious feature is the causeway itself. It was initially constructed as a relatively narrow raised track with a metal surface set into the top, and medieval pottery from the construction deposits dates it to contemporary with or later than the main phases of medieval occupation. Given that the material for the causeway appears to have been quarried from the edges of the hollow way, however, it seems more probable that it dates to a slightly later time, when domestic occupation was moving away from this end of the village. At a later date, again either later medieval or post-medieval in date, at least one period of extension and widening was visible, characterised by a slightly revetted dump of clay to the north-east side along its entire length. The road surface was also widened, with a variation visible between the original surface and the widened metalling. As an earthwork feature, the causeway links the post-medieval and modern village of Thornton-le-Street to Old Hall Farm, certainly a later episode of re-surfacing forms a spur diverting the line of the causeway to the farm buildings. From the observable evidence, the current interpretation of the causeway as a feature is that it was initially built in the later medieval or early post-medieval period to provide a more stable if narrow surface to one side of the main track through the village. The Mill Field is still prone to periodic flooding, and it would seem a practical solution, particularly if the Old Hall Farm represents the location of the manorial centre associated with the village. We know from both the extant earthworks and the excavation of Trench 2 that the causeway was subject to several phases of alteration and widening, and at least one of these phases (or indeed its original construction) is recorded in the will of John Talbot in 1572: “I gyve to ye making and repairinge of ye causey [causeway] which ledithe from my house to the church xs”.

To the south-east of the Mill Field, the line of a previous road was excavated in Trench 1 in the front garden of The Pines. Initially, this trench had targeted what was considered to be the potential frontages of the medieval occupation plots; however, the alteration of the route of the modern road (shown on early Ordnance Survey editions) has left part of the presumably post-medieval metallated surface intact. The road surface in Trench 1 was the best preserved and best laid of all such features investigated, and it seems likely that this is perhaps part of the later modifications represented

by the causeway and its extensions. The small finds assemblage was notable in Trench 1, in that it contained almost no medieval pottery: a stark contrast to almost all the other trenches excavated. The assemblage was dominated by post-medieval and early modern pottery, showing that this section of road was in use in the 18th and 19th centuries prior to the redirection of the modern road through the village and the realignment of the modern A168.

Trench 8 was targeted on a linear earthwork which had been identified during additional survey as a possible line of the Roman road, following the work in Trench 2. The work demonstrated that, rather than a made track or path, this line was an earlier boundary marked by a small ditch containing medieval pottery. The line was roughly equivalent with the centre of the large enclosure to the north-west, and it probably marks a medieval field edge. What was most interesting, however, was that the ditch was filled with a concentrated deposit of flood-borne alluvium, upon which was built the bank (possibly carrying a later track) that showed as an earthwork above ground. It seems that the problem of flooding from the high ridge to the west across the village to the Cod Beck was present in the medieval period, and the response that the villagers put in place was to erect a considerable bank as a break. A sizeable deposit of alluvium accumulated against the bank showed that this was at least partially successful.

16.3.2 OCCUPATION AND MEDIEVAL LIFE

It is clear from the geophysical survey and examination of the surviving earthworks that the main form of domestic occupation was in an arrangement known as 'toft and croft'. Toft and croft settlement comprises narrow strip tenements often set in long parallel rows. The toft to the front is an enclosure containing the principal house and associated yards or surfaces, often fronting onto the adjacent road. The toft is then separated by a bank, hedge or fenceline from the croft to the rear—the larger proportion of the overall landholding which served as an area for keeping animals, small-scale crop or vegetable growing and presumably household-scale industrial activity. Toft and croft settlement plots can be thought of as something akin to sets of narrow smallholdings, with each serving a family group. As was noted above, the internal detail within specific properties is not clear from the earthwork evidence, but the general form is, however, discernible. In the main zone of domestic occupation to the north-east of



Figure 16.5 Volunteers trowelling in Trench 1 with the cobbled surface of the road emerging in the centre of the trench

the central track the individual plots appear to be c. 18–20 m in width from bank to bank, comparable in scale to parts of the developed toft and croft at the excellently preserved deserted medieval village of Wharham Percy in the Yorkshire Wolds. The separation between the toft and the croft appears to be defined by single line of bank which runs across the majority of the properties, making the length of the toft from front to back c. 9 m. It is noted that this is unusually small, and it is possible that the original front edge has been lost to later opportunistic quarrying.

Trench 7 was targeted specifically to evaluate the level of survival and form of buildings or other structures within one of the well-preserved properties. Although only a narrow trench, a considerable amount of information was recovered about what appeared to be a dynamic and changing living area in and around the medieval house. It is common that medieval rural houses set into this form of property are essentially cruck-framed timber buildings, sometimes with some kind of lower mass walling such as a stone footing or foundation. Within Trench 7, the building survived as a thin and truncated packed earth floor set into the top of a hard-packed clay and stone platform, though a single find of yellow-glazed floor tile gives a hint that the building may be less simple than at first glance. Very few structural remains survived, indicating the strong possibility that this would have been a predominantly timber building. A rough and semi-collapsed stone footing of river cobbles sat to the back of the platform, giving a position for the rear wall of the structure, though this was by no means a coursed wall. A possible fragmentary footing was also identified close to the front of the platform which, coupled with the observable earthwork evidence, gives an approximate size for the medieval building of 10 m x 5.5 m, with the long side facing the road. Immediately behind the house, a series of small ditches had been cut and re-cut, suggesting a long period of occupancy on the site. All the ditch fills of varying ages contained broken medieval pottery, as well as a portion of animal bone and some smithing waste, painting a picture of small-scale industry and domestic rubbish. To the rear of the ditch, a stone packed yard surface ran back to the small bank which marked the division between the toft and croft. As with the ditches, this feature showed signs of alteration and amendments over time, with domestic refuse and soil accumulating to one side and different episodes of probable postholes and pits suggesting that it carried a fence or maybe a hedge at points in its life.



Figure 16.6 Large section of medieval jar rim emerging from the sequence of ditch fills behind the house

We know from the earthwork evidence that there were extensive arable fields around the village during the medieval period, and the excavations have added much detail to this through the palaeoenvironmental assessment undertaken on samples taken from the rear ditches and earthen bank. Arable crops being cultivated by the villagers included barley, oats and at least two different kinds of wheat: bread wheat and rivet wheat. Rivet wheat, in particular, is an interesting and unusual part of the assemblage. In addition, the samples demonstrated the presence of charred wood from several different species, starting to give a picture of a local environment which included oak, ash, hazel, alder and one or more trees of the *Maloideae* subfamily (most likely apple, hawthorn or whitebeam). Charred hazelnut shells also showed that the people were either cultivating this as a source of food or gathering the naturally occurring wild resources from the local area. Perhaps most significantly, the presence of charred samples with a single-year lifespan (hazelnut shells, cereal grains) allows for radiocarbon dating which does not have the inherent error known as 'old wood effect'. A programme of scientific dating for these features confirmed the pottery evidence in placing the occupation of this plot of land to the late 13th and early 14th century. Even the earlier span of this range, however, relates to one of the later ditches within the sequence behind the house, suggesting that occupation began considerably earlier. Indeed, a single radiocarbon date on a charred wheat grain returned a range between mid-11th and early 13th century. Whilst this was intrusive to the later feature it was found in—representing earlier material being reworked into a later deposit—it does indicate presence, and possibly occupation, around a century earlier than the more securely dated features.

The extensive arable fields surrounding the village are one part of a process for which we have other evidence, most obviously the presence of the post-medieval mill and its medieval precursor. The vital nature of bread as a dietary staple means that most medieval villages of any reasonable size would have had at least one mill for the milling of grain. The Cod Beck is not particularly fast-flowing at this point in its course, but it is by no means a sluggish stream and would have comfortably supported at least one mill. As was noted above, the earthwork remains of the medieval occupation plots suggest that the arrangement of head and tail race as they survive today may well reflect the position of the medieval mill, and documentary evidence from the 16th and 17th centuries reflects the continued importance and value of a mill as a resource. Once the grain had been milled, baking would have formed part of the daily routine for the medieval villagers, and in the house plot excavated in Trench 7 fragmented pieces of fired clay provided evidence for a domed bread oven in the rear yard behind the house.

Crops, whether for subsistence or as part of a local regional economy, were not the only form of agriculture, however. The presence of the large, potentially slightly later enclosure to the south-west of the road has been noted above as probably representing a move towards a more pastoral regime, a pattern observable in other parts of the rural North during the later medieval period. In addition, the extensive animal bone assemblage, perhaps most prominently from the domestic refuse in Trench 7, amply demonstrated that rearing livestock would have been a key part of daily life. All the main domesticated species were represented, and a picture of a complex mixed farming regime has emerged.

In addition to the signatures of agriculture, the artefactual assemblage from the excavations has highlighted two areas of particular importance: metalworking and pottery. What appeared to be a focused area of possible metalworking was identified on the south-west side of the central road, in the end of Trench 2. This was matched by a concentration of metalworking waste to the rear of the house in Trench 7. Closer analysis of the residues, however, showed that whilst they were clear evidence of metal-smithing being undertaken within the village, perhaps in multiple locations on a small-scale, the nature of the pieces was such that they appear to have been gathered together and used as hard core for creating stable platforms. Identification of specific metalworking, or even smelting, areas could form one of the research questions for any future work.

Whilst it could be reasonably anticipated that excavations within the core of a medieval settlement which was occupied for at least several centuries would result in the retrieval of a considerable pottery assemblage, the Thornton-le-Street finds have been unusual and particularly interesting when compared to other similar sites. A number of different forms of ware have been identified, including examples that may have been produced locally, even within the village, and more widely recognised regional variations dating to the earlier and later medieval periods such as Brandsby ware, Reduced Greenware, Humberware type and Cistercian ware, among others. The considerable majority of the assemblage, however, comprised Tees Valley ware, with all three recognised types represented and including at least one sherd which was of a decorative form never previously identified. It was previously considered that Thornton-le-Street is at the very southern limit of the likely distribution of Tees Valley ware (hence the name), but the exceptional assemblage excavated through the course of the project has raised question about the circulation, marketing area and manufacturing sources of this pottery type. There is

the potential for a considerable future piece of research springing from the Thornton-le-Street assemblage and incorporating synthesis of other, smaller assemblages from around the region.

16.4 THE MOATED SITE

The moated site is set apart from the village and was selected as a second focus for excavations due to the support of the landowner and the clear potential of it as a previously uninvestigated and important medieval monument in the local area. Moated sites are a class of medieval monument defined by their form, and within this broad category there is a wide variety of functions and reasons for their construction. There are nearly 8500 known moated sites recorded across England and Wales (Coveney 2014, 19). Generally, moats were built to either enclose an existing building or as part of the initial design of a manor house or similar kind of structure. In form, the Moat Farm site is relatively typical, comprising a small quadrilateral enclosure with a deep and broad ditch enclosing an area of roughly half a hectare, though currently there are no visible building remains within the site. There are a series of drainage ditches which intercut with the moat, and these later interventions may also be the cause of the irregular form of the south-west corner of the earthwork.

A series of test pits within the site's interior found evidence of the clay dump construction of a relatively slight inner bank inside the moat and an assemblage of medieval pottery, providing a date range for use of from at least the late 13th century. Trench 6 was opened to investigate the form of the moat itself and to recover any artefactual evidence from its base. The findings corroborated the dating evidence from the pottery in the test pits, with more medieval pottery recovered, an assemblage of animal bone consistent with dumping of domestic refuse and, intriguingly, a single piece of smelting slag. The work also showed that, despite there being some clear truncation to the interior of the moat from the modern plantation, there is the potential for intact deposits to still survive.

Archival research undertaken during the course of the project has equated the moated site and its surrounding land with Woodhill, one of the manors of the landowning Mowbray family during the earlier medieval period. The Mowbrays are known to have resided at Woodhill after the dismantling of the timber castle at Thirsk in 1176, and a reference to was found to Archbishop Wickwane staying at the site in 1282. After the manor was granted or leased to other residents, it seems to have become the dower house of Elizabeth, widow of John de Mow-



Figure 16.7 Volunteers and project archaeologists examine Trench 6 after the excavation in the moat has been completed

bray in 1369/70. If the identification of the moated site with the manor of Woodhill is correct, then we could reasonably expect there to be remains of a significant building within the bounds of the moat. Scattered finds of pottery, and the presence of a broken medieval glazed floor tile in one of the test pits is a tantalising hint to such a structure. The limited investigation and detailed archival research undertaken so far has highlighted the potential of this site for further study and archaeological work.

16.5 THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE VILLAGE

At some point after its greatest medieval extent, the village of Thornton-le-Street shrunk to its present size, though it is highly unlikely that this was a single catastrophic event or indeed a single linear process. The understanding of the causes of desertion and shrinking of medieval villages has changed over time, with a move away from a reliance on war and plague as causes to a recognition of other factors such as an increasing aggregation of people to emerging urban centres, the enclosure of common land in the post-medieval period and the general movement of people from settlement to settlement due to complex social drivers. The plagues and famines of the mid- to late 14th century certainly had a devastating effect on the population of the country, and the effects of such events cannot be underestimated. Nevertheless, the pottery evidence from the excavation, and indeed the fact that the village is still occupied now, shows that occupation continued. The continued presence of a manor and church, and the construction or rebuilding of both the Old Hall and the oldest elements of the surviving mill building show that the settlement not only continued but supported many of the ‘trappings’ of such places. The truth of the contraction of the village probably sits somewhere in a mixture of all the factors outlined above. Its survival as an archaeological site, fossilised after its partial desertion is to the benefit of us today, giving the potential for projects such as the one conducted over the last few years to allow a local community to experience and enjoy its past.

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APPENDIX 1 – MEDIEVAL AND LATER POTTERY (2017)

CATALOGUE

Trench	Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decora- tion	Date range	Notes
Tr 1	1	1	Bone China	1	3	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	LC19 th – EC20 th	
Tr 1	1	3	Bone China	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC19 th – EC20 th	
Tr 1	1	4	Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	Groove below rim; jam/marma- lade jar
Tr 1	1	5	Bone China	1	2	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	LC19 th – EC20 th	
Tr 1	1	6	Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC19 th – EC20 th	
Tr 1	1	7	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark brown int & ext	C19 th	
Tr 1	1	8	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark brown int & ext	C19 th	
Tr 1	1	9	Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC19 th – EC20 th	
Tr 1	1	10	Whiteware	1	8	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	Groove below rim; jam/marma- lade jar
Tr 1	1	11	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Groove above band of roulet- ting	LC18 th – C19 th	
Tr 1	1	12	Transfer-print- ed White- ware	1	0.5	1	BS	U/ID	U/ID TP design on one side	MC19 th – EC20 th	
Tr 1	1	13	Unglazed Red Earthen- ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (surfaces missing)	MC19 th – EC20 th	
Tr 1	1	16	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown int & ext	C19 th	
Tr 1	1	18	Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	
Tr 1	1	19	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Plate?	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	
Tr 1	1	20	Porcelain	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC19 th – EC20 th	

Trench	Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decora- tion	Date range	Notes
Tr 1	1	22	Mottled ware type	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thick dark brown glaze int & ext	C18 th	Not standard Mottled ware; bright white fabric
Tr 1	1	23	Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Green finish ext; beaded rim	MC19 th – EC20 th	
Tr 1	1	24	Late Black- ware	1	3	1	Rim	Cup/ beaker	Black glaze int & ext	C18 th	Small everted, slightly clubbed rim
Tr 1	1	25	Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	
Tr 1	1	26	Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	
Tr 1	1	27	Whiteware	1	5	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	Grove below rim; possibly a jam jar
Tr 1	1	27	Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	Groove below rim; jam/marma- lade jar
Tr 1	1	28	Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	
Tr 1	1	29	Stoneware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff stone- ware	C19 th	
Tr 1	1	30	Stoneware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff stone- ware	C19 th	
Tr 1	1	31	Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC19 th – EC20 th	
Tr 1	1	32	Stoneware	1	8	1	BS/ Shoulder	Bottle	Pale grey stone- ware	C19 th	
Tr 1	1	33	Whiteware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	
Tr 1	1	34	Stoneware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Salt glaze ext; yel- low lead glaze int	C19 th	
Tr 1	1	35	Stoneware	1	8	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	Light buff stone- ware
Tr 1	1	36	Whiteware	1	23	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	

Trench	Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decor- ation	Date range	Notes
Tr 1	1	37	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	14	1	Base	Bowl	White slip int under clear glaze	C19 th – EC20 th	
Tr 1	1	38	Colour Glazed ware	1	13	1	Lid-seat- ed rim	Bowl	Blue band ext	C19 th	See also SFN: 44, 47, 260, 49, 43, 45, 241
Tr 1	1	40	Transfer-print- ed White- ware	1	5	1	Rim	Lid	Willow border	MC19 th – EC20 th	Tureen lid; see also SFN, 48, 50
Tr 1	1	42	Whiteware	1	5	1	Base	Dish/ bowl?	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	
Tr 1	1	43	Colour Glazed ware	1	7	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Blue band ext	C19 th	See also SFN: 260, 49, 38, 44, 47, 45, 241
Tr 1	1	44	Colour Glazed ware	1	8	1	BS	Bowl	Blue band ext	C19 th	See also SFN: 47, 49, 38, 260, 43, 45, 241
Tr 1	1	45	Colour Glazed ware	1	2	1	BS	Bowl	Blue band ext	MC19 th – EC20 th	See also SFN: 49, 260, 44, 47, 43, 38, 241
Tr 1	1	46	Transfer-print- ed White- ware	1	2	1	BS	Plate	Willow border	MC19 th – EC20 th	
Tr 1	1	47	Colour Glazed ware	1	5	1	BS	Bowl	Blue band ext & white bands ext	C19 th	See also SFN: 44, 49, 260, 38, 43, 45, 241
Tr 1	1	47	Transfer-print- ed White- ware	1	3	1	BS	Lid?	Willow border	MC19 th – EC20 th	Probably part of a lid
Tr 1	1	48	Transfer-print- ed White- ware	1	21	1	Rim	Lid	Willow border	MC19 th – EC20 th	Tureen lid; see also SFN; 40, 50
Tr 1	1	49	Colour Glazed ware	1	3	1	BS	Bowl	Blue & white bands ext	C19 th	See also SFN: 44, 47, 260, 38, 43, 45, 241
Tr 1	1	50	Transfer-print- ed White- ware	1	17	1	Rim	Lid	Willow border	MC19 th – EC20 th	Tureen lid; see also SFN; 40, 48
Tr 1	1	59	Tees Valley A type ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	E/ MC13 th – EC14 th	Fine pale buff- brown fabric w/ fine quartz & sparse dark grit <0.1mm

Trench	Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decor- ation	Date range	Notes
Tr 1	1	60	Mottled ware type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thick dark brown glaze int & ext	C18th	Not standard Mottled ware; bright white fabric
Tr 1	1	128	Whiteware	1	4	1	Handle	Cup	Blue line on spine of handle	MC19th– EC20th	
Tr 1	1	241	Colour Glazed ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip band & part of a blue band	C19th	See also SFN: 47, 44, 38, 49, 260, 43, 45
Tr 1	1	258	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C19th	
Tr 1	1	260	Colour Glazed ware	1	1	1	BS	Bowl	Blue band ext	C19th	See also SFN: 49, 38, 44, 47, 43, 45, 241
Tr 1	1	271	Blackware	1	47	1	BS & handle	Jug/jar	Black glaze int & ext	C17th	Fine hard red fabric w/ sparse white rock frags <1mm
Tr 1	1	420	Buff Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medie- val	Very heavily abraded sherd in a fine buff-or- ange sandy fabric w/ fine incls <0.2mm
Tr 1	1	422	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (surfaces missing)	Medie- val	Very heav- ily abraded fragment; dull orange to grey fabric, no visible inclusions
Tr 1	1	481	Late Black- ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	
Tr 1	1	528	Unglazed Red Earthen- ware	1	15	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th– EC20th	Flowerpot?
Tr 1	1	714	Transfer-print- ed White- ware	1	7	1	Footring base	Plate	Willow	MC19th– EC20th	
Tr 1	1	17&21	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	38	1	BS/ shoulder	Small bottle	Brown salt glaze ext	C19th	Joining sherds

Trench	Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decora- tion	Date range	Notes
Tr 1	4	590	Buff Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th– C13th	Thin-walled buff-white sherd; common quartz & white rock frags up to 1mm, mainly around 0.5mm
Tr 1	Gully	180	Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	MC19th– EC20th	Fill of gully
Tr 1	U/S	715	Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC19th– EC20th	
Total				62	383.5	61					

Table App1.1 Trench 1

Trench	Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decora- tion	Date range	Notes
Tr 1	1	14	Stone	1	3	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
Tr 1	1	27	Stone	1	3	1	Fragment	Nodule	N/A	Undated	Ironstone nodule
Tr 1	1	242	Stone	1	11	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
Tr 1	1	259	Ceramic Building Material	1	2	1	Fragment	Brick	U/Dec	Undated	Heavily abraded fragment of brick
Tr 1	1	543	Ceramic Building Material	1	119	1	Fragment	Roof tile	U/Dec	Recent	
Tr 1	1	545	Ceramic Building Material	1	36	1	Fragment	Roof tile	U/Dec	Recent	
Tr 1	1	549	Sewer pipe	1	81	1	Fragment	Sewer pipe	N/A	1850+	Salt glazed sewer pipe

Table App1.2 Other material from Trench 1

TP	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	2	572	Tin Glazed Earthen- ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Blue-white glaze int & ext w/ a thin blue line on one side	MC16th– MC18th	Very heavily abraded
1	2	573	Tees Valley B ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th– C14th	
1	3	48	Tees Valley A ware type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled profile	E/MC13th– EC14th	As Tees Valley A ware but lighter in colour & very thin-walled

TP	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	3	413	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	3	417	Tees Valley A ware	1	3	1	Rim	Jug	Patchy dark green glaze int & ext	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Short, flat-topped, collared rim
1	3	439	Tees Valley A ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Slightly coarser than typical; Buff Gritty ware?
1	3	440	Tees Valley A ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy clear glaze ext	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	3	441	Tees Valley B ware type	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec (heavily abraded)	LC13 th –C14 th	Abraded flake
1	3	442	Tees Valley B ware/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Traces of buff slip int & ext	LC13 th –C14 th	Very heavily abraded
1	3	443	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Abundant quartz, mainly 0.5mm, rarely up to 1mm
1	3	444	Tees Valley B ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13 th –C14 th	
1	3	445	Tees Valley A ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Light sooting ext
1	3	446	Buff Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Abundant quartz up to 0.5mm, occ quartz & white rock frags up to 2mm
1	3	447	Tees Valley B ware type	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13 th –C14 th	Slightly sandier than typical
1	3	449	Tees Valley A ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Fine quartz & white rock frags
1	3	450	Tees Valley B ware	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13 th –C14 th	
1	3	451	Tees Valley A ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	3	452	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	

TP	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	3	453	Tees Valley A ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of pale green splashed glaze ext	E/MC13 th – EC14 th	Pale grey to buff sandy fabric w/ abundant quartz & sparse red grit up to 0.5mm, mainly finer
1	3	454	Buff Gritty ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC12 th – E/MC13 th	Abundant sub-angular quartz up to 0.5mm w/ white round rock frags up to 1mm in a yellow-buff body
1	3	455	Tees Valley B ware	1	1	1	BS/Flake	U/ID	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	LC13 th – C14 th	Very heavily abraded flake
1	3	456	Tees Valley A ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy pale green splashed glaze ext	E/MC13 th – EC14 th	
1	3	457	Tees Valley B ware/C	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext on a sandy oxidised body	LC13 th – C14 th	Fine orange sandy body
1	3	458	Tees Valley A ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th – EC14 th	Slightly sandier texture than typical Tees Valley A ware but not coarse enough to be Buff Gritty ware
1	3	459	Tees Valley A ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th – EC14 th	
1	3	460	Tees Valley A ware	1	3	1	Rim	Jar/CP	U/Dec	E/MC13 th – EC14 th	Part of a sharply everted dish or lid-seated rim
1	3	461	Tees Valley A ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th – EC14 th	Slightly sandier texture than typical Tees Valley A ware but not coarse enough to be Buff Gritty ware
1	3	462	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th – EC14 th	
1	3	464	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th – EC14 th	
1	3	465	Tees Valley A ware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int only	E/MC13 th – EC14 th	Burnt & sooted ext
1	3	466	Tees Valley A ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th – EC14 th	

TP	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	3	468	Tees Valley A ware	1	4	1	Base	Hollow ware	Pale yel-low-green splashed glaze ext	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Slightly sooted ext
1	3	469	Tees Valley A ware	1	2	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	3	470	Oxi-dised Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Small heavily abraded orange fragment
1	3	471	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	3	473	Tees Valley B ware/C	1	9	1	Rim	Jug	Thin buff slip ext on a fine sandy oxi-dised body	LC13 th –C14 th	Clubbed rim w/ pointed lip; fine sandy orange oxidised fabric w/ fine quartz
1	3	474	Tees Valley A ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bright green glaze ext	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	3	475	Tees Valley A ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin patchy clear glaze ext	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Abraded sherd
1	3	476	Tees Valley B ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13 th –C14 th	Burnt & sooted on underside
1	3	477	Tees Valley A ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	3	478	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	3	479	Tees Valley B ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13 th –C14 th	
1	3	480	Tees Valley B ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (heavily abraded)	LC13 th –C14 th	Small heavily abraded orange sherd w/ buff core; sandy texture
1	3	595	Tees Valley B ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13 th –C14 th	
1	3		Tees Valley A ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	4	91	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Light sooting ext

TP	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	4	92	Tees Valley B ware/C	1	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext w/ green glaze on int angle of rim	LC13 th –C14 th	Pale orange sandy fabric w/ thin buff slip ext
1	4	93	Tees Valley A ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	A small spot of glaze ext	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	4	94	Tees Valley A ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Light sooting ext
1	4	96	Tees Valley A ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Very finely finished sherd
1	4	97	Tees Valley A ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	4	98	Tees Valley B ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13 th –C14 th	Abundant quartz, occ up to 1mm, in an orange fabric
1	4	99	Tees Valley B ware type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13 th –C14 th	Hard orange fabric w/ abundant quartz & sparse red grit up to 0.5mm, occ up to 1mm
1	4	100	Tees Valley A ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	4	101	Tees Valley A ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled profile	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Abundant fine quartz
1	4	102	Tees Valley B ware	1	0.5	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	LC13 th –C14 th	
1	4	103	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patch of green-brown glaze ext	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	4	104	Tees Valley B ware/C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Traces of buff slip int; heavily abraded	LC13 th –C14 th	
1	4	105	Tees Valley A ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear splash-glaze ext	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	4	106	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	1	BS/Flake	U/ID	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Abraded flake
1	4	107	Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC12 th –C13 th	Thin-walled vessel w/ hard, dense fabric; grey core & oxidised margins; abundant quartz up to 0.5mm

TP	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	4	108	Tees Valley A ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Small spot of clear splash glaze ext	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Sooted ext
1	4	109	Tees Valley A ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext; splashed?	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	4	111	Tees Valley A ware	1	0.5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	4	113	Tees Valley A ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Finer texture than some examples
1	4	114	Tees Valley B ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13 th –C14 th	
1	4	115	Tees Valley B ware	1	4	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13 th –C14 th	Sooted ext
1	4	116	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	1	Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	4	117	Tees Valley A ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patches of pale green splashed glaze ext	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Hard buff fabric w/ fine quartz
1	4	118	Tees Valley A ware	1	19	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Everted wedge-shaped rim, slightly dished: cf Didsbury 2010:Fig 8.13;37
1	4	119	Tees Valley A ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff margin ext	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Orange fabric w/ buff slip ext
1	4	120	Tees Valley A ware	1	16	1	BS/handle	Jug	Patchy green glaze ext	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Scar from handle attachment; finger-tip impressions int
1	4	121	Tees Valley B ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13 th –C14 th	Heavily pitted & abraded internally only; burnt?
1	4	122	Tees Valley B type ware	1	22	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec (external surface removed)	LC13 th –C14 th	Coarser than typical Tees Valley B ware; abundant quartz & sparse rock frags up to 0.5mm
1	4	123	Tees Valley A ware type	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of dark splashed glaze ext	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Slightly coarser than typical; Buff Gritty ware?
1	4	124	Tees Valley A ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	

TP	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	4	125	Tees Valley A ware	1	21	1	Base	Jar/CP	U/Dec	E/MC13 th – EC14 th	Heavily burnt& discoloured on underside of flat base
1	4	126	Buff Gritty ware	1	24	1	Base	Jar/CP	Spots of clear/ pale green splashed glaze on underside	M/LC12 th – E/MC13 th	Abundant sub-angular quartz & sparse red grit up to 0.4mm in a yellow-buff body
1	5	160	Tees Valley type ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patch of dark overfired glaze int	EC13 th – C14 th	
1	5	161	Late Medieval Sandy ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C14 th – C15 th	Hard grey fabric w/ dull orange ext margin; common quartz & black vesicular grit up to 0.4mm
1	5	163	Tees Valley A ware type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th – EC14 th	
1	5	164	Tees Valley B ware type	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear splash glaze ext	LC13 th – C14 th	Slightly softer and coarser than typical; burnt & discoloured ext
1	5	165	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th – EC14 th	Light burning ext
1	5	169	Sandy ware?	1	0.5	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	Medieval	Small heavily abraded fragment
1	5	170	Tees Valley A ware type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th – EC14 th	Small abraded fragment
1	5	171	Tees Valley A ware	1	0.5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th – EC14 th	
1	6	279	Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13 th – C14 th	Hard fine sandy fabric w/ moderate quartz up to 0.4mm
1	6	280	Tees Valley A ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th – EC14 th	
1	6	281	Tees Valley A ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th – EC14 th	
1	6	283	Buff Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC12 th – C13 th	Abundant sub-angular quartz up to 1mm

TP	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	6	284	Tees Valley A ware type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Heavily abraded fragment
1	6	285	Tees Valley A ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	6	286	Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dull green glaze int	Medieval	Dull buff sandy fabric w/ moderate sub-round quartz up to 0.4mm
1	6	287	Tees Valley A ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	6	288	Tees Valley A ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	6	289	Tees Valley A ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	6	290	Tees Valley A ware	1	16	1	Base	Jar/CP	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	6	291	Tees Valley B ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (heavily abraded)	LC13 th –C14 th	
1	6	292	Tees Valley A ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spot of yellow splash glaze ext	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Abraded sherd
1	6	293	Tees Valley A ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Ridge ext under green glaze	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Very heavily pitted & abraded int & ext
1	6	294	Tees Valley A ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	6	295	Tees Valley A ware type	1	6	1	Base	Jar/CP	Yellow-green splash glaze int only	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Heavily burnt on underside & reduced core
1	6	296	Tees Valley B ware	1	0.5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13 th –C14 th	
1	6	297	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	6	298	Fired clay?	1	1	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	Medieval	Heavily abraded oxidised fragment

TP	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	6	299	Tees Valley B ware	1	0.5	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13 th –C14 th	Heavily abraded flake
1	6	300	Tees Valley B ware?	1	0.5	1	Fragment	U/ID	Trace of green glaze on one side	LC13 th –C14 th	Very small, very heavily abraded fragment; pinkish sandy fabric
1	6	302	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	6	304	Tees Valley B ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13 th –C14 th	
1	6	305	Tees Valley A ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Small spots of splash glaze ext	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Light sooting ext
1	6	308	Tees Valley A ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	6	309	Tees Valley B ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Flaky green glaze ext	LC13 th –C14 th	Heavily abraded sherd
1	6	310	Tees Valley A ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear/pale green splashed glaze ext	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	6	312	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	6	313	Tees Valley A ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled profile	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Light sooting int & ext
1	6	314	Tees Valley A ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spot of brown splash glaze ext	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	
1	6	315	Tees Valley A ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 th –EC14 th	Light sooting ext
Total				117	424	117					

Table App1.3 Test Pit 1

Sum - ENV	Type															
Spit	Buff Gritty ware	Fired clay?	Gritty ware	Late Medi- eval Sandy ware	Oxi- dised Sandy ware	Sandy ware	Sandy ware?	Tees Valley A ware	Tees Valley A ware type	Tees Valley B ware	Tees Valley B ware type	Tees Valley B ware?	Tees Valley B ware/C	Tees Valley type ware	Tin Glazed Earthen- ware	Total Result
2										1					1	2
3	2				1			27	1		2		3			43
4	1		1					21	1	1	1		2			33
5				1			1	2	2		1			1		8
6	1	1				2		19	2			1				31
Total Result	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	69	6	1	4	1	5	1	1	117

Table App1.4 Test Pit 1



TP	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decora- tion	Date range	Notes
2	2	318	Tees Valley A ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th–EC14th	
2	2	320	Tees Valley A ware	1	3	1	BS/Neck	Jug?	Raised ridge; mottled pale green glaze ext	E/MC13th–EC14th	
2	2	321	Late Medieval Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Traces of yellow-green glaze ext (heavily abraded)	C14th–C15th	Very fine fabric w/ pale grey ext, orange int; cf LRW
2	2	322	Black-ware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C17th	Fine orange fabric; slightly everted rim
2	2	324	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (very heavily abraded)	E/MC13th–EC14th	
2	2	326	Tees Valley B/C ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze on int surface, light buff slip ext	LC13th–C14th	
2	2	332	Late Reduced ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C14th–C15th	
2	2	335	Tees Valley A ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th–EC14th	Burnt ext
2	2	338	Brown Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled profile	C12th–C13th	Fine brown sandy fabric w/ common, poorly sorted quartz up to 0.3mm
2	2	339	Tees Valley B ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled clear/green glaze ext	LC13th–C14th	
2	2	347	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear / pale green glaze ext	E/MC13th–EC14th	
2	2	348	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green glaze ext	E/MC13th–EC14th	
2	3	375	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th–EC14th	

TP	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decora- tion	Date range	Notes
2	3	378	Tees Val- ley B/C ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip layer ext	LC13th– C14th	Abraded
2	3	379	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th– EC14th	Heavily abraded
2	3	380	Tees Val- ley B/C ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dull green/ brown glaze on a light buff slip ext surface	LC13th– C14th	
2	3	381	Tees Valley B ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th– C14th	
2	3	382	Late Me- dieval Sandy ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Friable brown glaze ext	C14th– C15th	Very fine fabric w/ pale grey ext, orange int; cf LRW
2	3	383	Tees Val- ley B/C ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip int	LC13th– C14th	Orange fabric w/ white streaks
2	3	384	Oxi- dised Sandy ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th– C15th	Dull orange sandy fabric w/ abundant fine quartz & sparse white rock frags
2	3	385	Tees Valley B ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th– C14th	
2	3	386	Tees Val- ley B/C ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th– C14th	
2	3	388	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th– EC14th	
2	3	389	Tees Valley A ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th– EC14th	Abraded sur- faces
2	3	390	Tees Val- ley B/C ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip layer ext	LC13th– C14th	
2	3	391	Late Me- dieval Sandy ware	1	0.5	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec (external surface missing)	C14th– C15th	Very fine fabric w/ pale grey ext, orange int; cf LRW
2	3	392	Tees Valley B ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th– C14th	

TP	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decora- tion	Date range	Notes
2	3	393	Tees Val- ley B/C ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green glaze ext on a thin buf slip layer	LC13th– C14th	
2	3	394	Tees Val- ley B/C ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip layer ext	LC13th– C14th	
2	3	395	Hum- ber- ware?	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th– C15th	Pale grey core w/ pale orange int & ext mar- gins
2	3	396	Tees Val- ley B/C ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th– C14th	
2	3	397	Late Reduced ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C14th– C15th	
2	3	398	Tees Valley B ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th– C14th	
2	3	400	Tees Val- ley B/C ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th– C14th	
2	3	414	Late Reduced ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext	C14th– C15th	Abraded
2	4	588	Tees Valley A ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th– EC14th	Slightly coarser than typical Tees Valley A ware; cf Buff Gritty ware
2	4	589	Late Reduced ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C14th– C15th	
2	5	349	Tees Valley B ware type	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th– C14th	Slightly coarser than typical Tees Valley B ware; possible pot disc
2	5	350	Tees Val- ley B/C ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th– C14th	
2	5	351	Late Reduced ware	1	1	1	Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec (no surfaces surviving)	C14th– C15th	
2	5	354	Tees Valley A ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th– EC14th	

TP	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decora- tion	Date range	Notes
2	5	355	Tees Valley A ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th–EC14th	
2	5	356	Tees Valley B ware	1	0.5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	LC13th– C14th	
2	5	357	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th–EC14th	
2	5	360	Tees Valley B ware	1	0.5	1	BS/Flake	U/ID	Brown glaze on surviving surface	LC13th– C14th	
2	5	361	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th–EC14th	
2	5	362	Tees Valley A ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th–EC14th	Abraded
2	5	363	Tees Valley B ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green glaze ext	LC13th– C14th	
2	5	364	Tees Valley B ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th– C14th	Abraded
2	5	365	Tees Valley B ware type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th– C14th	
2	5	368	Late Reduced ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dull green glaze ext	C14th– C15th	
2	5	369	Tees Valley A ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th–EC14th	
2	5	370	Tees Valley A ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th–EC14th	
2	5	371	Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th– C13th	Fine reduced gritty ware
2	5	372	Tees Valley B ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green-brown glaze ext	LC13th– C14th	
2	5	560	Tees Valley B ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext; flaked	LC13th– C14th	Abraded
2	5	561	Tees Valley B/C ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip layer ext	LC13th– C14th	

TP	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decora- tion	Date range	Notes
2	5	562	Tees Valley B ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	LC13th– C14th	
				58	149	58					

Table App1.5 Test Pit 2

Sum - ENV	Type																	
Spit	Blackware	Brown Sandy ware	Gritty ware	Humberware?	Late Medieval Sandy ware	Late Reduced ware	Oxidised Sandy ware	Tees Valley A ware	Tees Valley B ware	Tees Valley B ware type	Tees Valley B/C ware							Total Result
2	1	1			1	1		6	1		1							12
3				1	2	2	1	4	4		9							23
4						1		1										2
5		1	1			2		7	7	2	2							21
Total Result	1	1	1	1	3	6	1	18	12	2	12							58

Table App1.6 Test Pit 2

TP	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3	2	587	Reduced Sandy ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C13th–C14th	A very fine pale grey fabric w/ rare quartz & black inclusions
3	4	597	Tees Valley B ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec (heavily abraded)	LC13th–C14th	Very heavily abraded fragment
			Total	2	9	2					

Table App1.7 Test Pit 3

TP	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4	2	581	Tees Valley B ware type	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th–EC14th	Pitted & abraded
4	2	582	Tees Valley A ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Small spots of splash glaze ext	E/MC13th–EC14th	
4	2	583	Tees Valley B ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th–C14th	Abraded sherd
4	2	584	Slip Banded Cane Coloured ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip lines ext	C19th	
4	2	585	Tees Valley B ware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th–C14th	Abraded sherd; orange sandy fabric w/ fine muscovite
4	3	551	Tees Valley B ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th–C14th	
4	3	555	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th–EC14th	
4	3	557	Tees Valley A ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th–EC14th	
4	4	619	Tees Valley A ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th–EC14th	
4	4	620	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th–EC14th	No external surface
4	4	621	Tees Valley A ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th–EC14th	
4	4	625	Reduced Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th–C14th	Abundant rounded quartz up to 1mm, occ larger in a pale grey fabric
			Total	12	47	12					

Table App1.8 Test Pit 4



TP	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
5	4	591	Tees Valley B ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th–C14th	
5	4	592	Tees Valley B ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of dark glaze ext	LC13th–C14th	
			Total	2	3	2					

Table App1.9 Test Pit 5

TP	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7	1	139	Sandy ware	1	30	1	Base?	U/ID	Blistered, discoloured glaze int; flaky	Medieval	Odd sherd; very heavily abraded (in water?) w/ a discoloured cream/brown sandy fabric
7	1	143	Sandy ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	C13th–C14th	An odd brown to grey fine sandy fabric; note the use of slip places it with TV B/C
7	2	137	Brandsby type ware	1	93	1	Strap handle	Jug	Patchy mottled green glaze ext	E/MC13th–C14th	Irregular triple thumbled handle attachment
			Total	3	132	3					

Table App1.10 Test Pit 7

TP	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
9	2	511	Tees Valley ware B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin white buff slip ext	LC13th–C14th	Fine red fabric

Table App1.11 Test Pit 9

TP	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Location
12	1	520	Tees Valley ware B/C	1	2	1	Rim?	Jug?	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th–C14th		
12	1	521	Tees Valley ware B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th–C14th	Small abraded sherd	
12	2	527	Tees Valley ware B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th–C14th		Moat
12	3	519	Tees Valley ware A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th–EC14th		Moat
			Total	4	7	4						

Table App1.12 Test Pit 12

Test pit	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Floor tile	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	3	472	Stone	1	1	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	Fine sand-stone
1	4	95	Stone	1	2	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
1	4	110	Stone	1	3	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	Fine sand-stone
1	4	112	Stone	1	4	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	Fine sand-stone
1	6	282	Stone	1	1	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
1	6	306	Stone	1	1	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
1	6	311	Stone	1	3	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	Micaceous sandstone
2	2	317	Burnt stone	1	1	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
2	2	323	Stone	1	1	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
2	2	325	Stone	1	1	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	Ironstone
2	2	327	Stone	1	1	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	Fragment of sandstone
2	2	328	Ceramic Building Material	1	0.5	1	Fragment	Brick?	U/Dec	Undated	
2	2	329	Ceramic Building Material	1	0.5	1	Fragment	Brick?	N/A	Undated	
2	2	334	Burnt stone	1	0.5	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	
2	3	373	Stone	1	0.5	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
2	3	374	Ceramic Building Material	1	0.5	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	
2	3	376	Stone	1	2	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
2	3	399	Ceramic Building Material	1	4	1	Fragment	Brick?	U/Dec	Undated	
2	3	401	Ceramic Building Material	1	2	1	Fragment	Brick?	U/Dec	Undated	
2	3	402	Ceramic Building Material	1	3	1	Fragment	Brick?	U/Dec	Undated	
2	5	352	Stone	1	2	1	Fragment	N/A	U/Dec	Undated	
12	2	526	Floor tile	1	23	1	Fragment	Floor tile	Thin green glaze on one side	Medieval	"Moat"

Table App1.13 Other (Test Pits)

APPENDIX 2 – MEDIEVAL AND LATER POTTERY (2018) CATALOGUE

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2001	1165	Buff Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	
2001	2216	Buff Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	
2001	1678	Buff Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	
2001	1677	Buff Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Friable flaky green glaze ext	C12th – E/MC13th	Grey core w/ buff int & ext margins; heavily abraded
2001	2215	Late Med Sandy ware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C15th – C16th	Very hard, dense reduced sherd w/ oxidised ext margin
2001	2214	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Red slip ext	C13th – C14th	Pale orange sandy fabric w/ abundant fine quartz
2001	2205 / 2207 / 2208 / 2210	Pearlware	4	8	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Part of a blue TP design ext	c.1780 – c.1840	
2001	2206	Pearlware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark blue TP Chinese landscape design ext	c.1780 – c.1840	Flaked ext
2001	2619	Reduced Greenware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext; combed wavy lines ext	MC14th – C15th	Fine reduced fabric
2001	2618	Reduced Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Grey core w/ thin oxidised int margin; common fine quartz
2001	2223	Tees Valley A	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Thick abraded sherd
2001	1164	Tees Valley A	1	4	1	Rim	Jug?	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Heavily sooted ext; flat-topped rim
2001	1163	Tees Valley A	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	
2001	2219	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	Base	Hollow ware	Pinched foot; spots of clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
2001	1161	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2001	2212	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
2001	1680	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Very heavily sooted ext
2001	1676	Tees Valley B	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Thick sherd
2001	1162	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
2001	1160	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
2001	1176	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Abraded
2001	1158	Tees Valley B type	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Much thicker than usual
2001	1159	Tees Valley B type	1	3	1	BS/ Flake	Hollow ware	Spots of green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
2001	2222	Tees Valley B type	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Abraded
2001	2220	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
2001	1166	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Small abraded fragment
2001	1157	Tees Valley B/C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin white slip ext w/ spots of clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Abraded
2003	3246	Tees Valley A	1	12	1	Rim	Jar	Prominent lower ridge from a bi-fid-rim jar	E/MC13th – EC14th	See also 3241 & 3242 & 3244
2003	3243	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS/ Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	See also 3241 & 3242 & 3244
2003	3241 & 3242 & 3244	Tees Valley A	3	16	1	Bifid rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	See also 3246 & 3243
2003	1198	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Thin walled sherd
2003	1348	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
2003	1196	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
2003	1197	Tees Valley B type	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
2006	1364 / 1366 / 1365	Yellow Glazed Fineware	3	17	1	Base/ BS	Bowl	White slip under clear glaze int	LC18th – C19th	Fine red fabric; a much smaller vessel than YGCW

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2013	1570	Yellow Glazed Fineware	1	3	1	Rim	Bowl	White slip under clear glaze int	LC18th – C19th	Fine red fabric; a much smaller vessel than YGCW
2014	1453	Tees Valley A	1	8	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Burnt ext
2015	1258 & 1259 & 1261	Brands-by-type ware	3	52	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec (chipped & abraded ext)	E/MC13th – C14th	
2015	1454	Humberware type	1	12	1	Rim	Jug	Patchy green glaze on top of rim & ext	LC13th – C15th	Flat-topped rim; abraded edges
2015	1260	Tees Valley A type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blistered glaze ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Abraded
2015	1254	Tees Valley A type	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bright green glaze ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	
2020	1392	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	27	1	Base	Bowl	Mottled yellow glaze int over white slip	LC18th – C19th	
2020	1393	Yellow Glazed Fineware	1	15	1	BS	Bowl	White slip under clear glaze int	LC18th – C19th	Fine red fabric; a much smaller vessel than YGCW
2023	1571	Slipware	1	2	1	Rim	Dish	Thick white slip int under clear glaze	LC18th – C19th	Hard, fine red fabric
2025	1519	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	1	1	Flake	U/ID	U/Dec (heavily abraded)	C13th – C14th	Pale orange ext flake
2032	3627	Buff Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green to clear glaze ext	C12th – E/MC13th	Buff-white fabric w/ fine quartz <0.5mm
2032	1257	Humberware type	1	9	1	Base	Drinking jug?	U/Dec	LC14th – C15th	Narrow diameter base
2032	2063	Humberware type	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	EC14th – C15th	Abraded sherd
2032	2062	Late Med Ox Sandy ware	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C15th – C16th	Thick walled vessel; grey core, orange margins
2032	2061	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS/ Neck	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Dark orange w/ a grey core; common quartz & rare rock frags
2032	2088	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Red slip int only	LC13th – C14th	Not typical of Tees Valley B but could be a contemporary type

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2032	2068	Reduced Greenware	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze over im-pressed lines ext	E/MC14th – C15th	
2032	2069	Reduced Greenware	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze over im-pressed lines ext	E/MC14th – C15th	
2032	2089	Reduced Greenware	1	51	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec (heavily chipped & abraded ext)	E/MC14th – C15th	
2032	1206/1212	Reduced Greenware	2	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	Finer fabric; fresh break
2032	1208	Reduced Greenware	1	43	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec (chipped & abraded ext)	E/MC14th – C15th	White limescale deposit int
2032	3628	Tees Valley A	1	7	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	
2032	2073	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	
2032	3626	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	
2032	2080	Tees Valley A	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	
2032	2067	Tees Valley A	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Thin-walled vessel
2032	2060	Tees Valley A	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin friable green glaze ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	
2032	3069	Tees Valley A type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Flaky green glaze ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Softer than typical; abraded
2032	3067	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown friable glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
2032	3070	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Light sooting ext
2032	2078	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
2032	3066	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
2032	3065	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Abraded
2032	2086	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
2032	2083	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
2032	2081	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2032	2074	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze w/ darker mottling	LC13th – C14th	
2032	2076	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
2032	3068	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
2032	2082	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
2032	2065	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	Base	Hollow ware	Heavily over-fired glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Part of a pinched base; heavily burnt
2032	2084	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Abraded
2032	2079	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	Rim	Jug	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Abraded edges
2032	2066	Tees Valley B type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Curved ridge ext	LC13th – C14th	Heavily abraded
2032	2075	Tees Valley B type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of overfired glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Grey core; orange margins; harder than typical Tees Valley B
2032	2071	Tees Valley B type	1	9	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
2032	3071	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
2032	2064	Tees Valley B/C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
2032	2072	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
2032	2085	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Heavily abraded
2032	2087	Tees Valley B/C	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
2032	1367	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip under clear glaze int	LC18th – C19th	Chipped & flaked int surface
2033	3281	Tees Valley B/C	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin white slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Abraded; slightly coarser & softer than typical
U/S	3945	Brands-by-type ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext over a rouletted band	E/MC13th – C14th	
U/S	3942	Reduced Greenware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Decayed green glaze ext	E/MC14th – C15th	Fine black fabric w/ a thin grey ext margin

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
U/S	3946	Tees Valley A	1	9	1	Base	Hollow ware	Spots of splashed glaze ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Pinched feet ext
U/S	3941	Tees Valley A type	1	1	1	BS/ Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	External flake
U/S	3943	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Small spots of glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
U/S	3944	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Heavily abraded
U/S	3948	Tees Valley B type	1	10	1	BS	Jug/jar	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Parts of pinched feet ext
U/S	3947	Tees Valley B type	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Slightly coarser than typical Tees Valley B
		Total	106	584	96					

Table App2.1 Pottery from Trench 2

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3002	1514	Reduced Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec (no surfaces)	Early medi-eval?	Heavily abraded fragment in a dark grey fabric w/ abundant fine rounded quartz up to 0.5mm
3002	1635	Stoneware	1	6	1	BS	Jam jar	Wide fluting ext	MC19th – EC20th	Possible oval pot disc; 23mmx31.6mm
3002	1551	Tees Valley B type	1	16	1	Bifid rim	Bowl	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	See Didsbury 2010:Fig8.14; 43; sooted ext
3002	1583	Tees Valley B?	1	5	1	Flake	U/ID	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
		Total	4	31	4					

Table App2.2 Pottery from Trench 3

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4001	1397	Tees Valley B type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dull green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
4002	1295	Late Blackware	1	2	1	BS	Cup/bowl	Black glaze int & partially ext; patchy red slip ext	C18th	Pale orange fabric

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4002	1294	Brandsby-type ware	1	32	1	Rim & spout	Jug	Prominent rilling ext; patchy green glaze on lower neck	E/MC13th – C14th	Pulled spout; rounded rim
4002	1328&1331	Brandsby-type ware	2	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext	E/MC13th – C14th	Pale grey core w/ buff ext margin; slightly finer than typical Brandsby ware
4002	1301	Buff Gritty ware	1	3	1	Rim	Jar/CP	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	Distinctive sharply everted, square-section rim
4002	1330	Buff Gritty ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	Abraded ext surface
4002	1337	Coarse Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C12th?	Heavily abraded
4002	1305	Creamware?	1	3	1	Knob	Lid?	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1780	Slightly discoloured but probably from a Creamware teapot lid
4002	1329	Late Blackware	1	4	1	BS	Cup/bowl	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th	Fine pale buff-orange fabric
4002	1325	Late Blackware	1	3	1	BS	Cup/bowl	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th	Fine dark red fabric
4002	1298	Late Blackware	1	7	1	Base	Mug/tankard	Black glaze int only	C18th	Pale buff-orange sandy fabric
4002	1322	Mottled ware	1	3	1	Footed base	Mug/tankard	Mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	Light buff fabric
4002	1321	Mottled ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	Light buff-orange fabric
4002	1311	Mottled ware	1	1	1	Rim	Cup/mug	Mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	Light buff fabric
4002	1333	Mottled ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	Light buff fabric
4002	1296	Mottled ware?	1	4	1	Handle	Mug	Ridged handle	C18th	Heavily secondarily burnt
4002	1316	Porcelain	1	7	1	BS	Flatware	Finely hand-painted floral motif int	LC17th – C18th	Probably Chinese
4002	1307	Porcelain	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Over-glaze painted stylised Chinese landscape ext	C18th	English?
4002	1326	Reduced Greenware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Friable green glaze int & ext	C14th	Fine reduced fabric w/ thin buff margins int & ext

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4002	1304	Reduced Sandy ware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C13th – C14th	A fine red-brown to grey sandy fabric w/ fine quartz; unidentified
4002	1303	Reduced Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C13th – C14th	A fine red-brown to grey sandy fabric w/ fine quartz; unidentified
4002	1319	Reduced Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C13th – C14th	A fine red-brown to grey sandy fabric w/ fine quartz; unidentified
4002	1335	Slipware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Trailed linear white slip design ex	C18th	Fine red fabric
4002	1323	Slipware	1	2	1	BS	Dish/bowl	Red on white feathered slip int only	C18th	Press-moulded dish
4002	1300	Tees Valley A type	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Sparse, patchy pale green splashed glaze ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	
4002	1299	Tees Valley B	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
4002	1306	Tees Valley B	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
4002	1327	Tees Valley B	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Sparse spots of thin brown glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
4002	1313	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
4002	1317	Tees Valley B type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (heavily abraded)	LC13th – C14th	Soft orange fabric w/ abundant quartz up to 0.5mm, occ 1mm; heavily abraded
4002	1324	Tees Valley B type	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Abraded
4002	1312	Tees Valley B type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin friable, decayed green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
4002	1332	Tees Valley B type	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	No external surface	LC13th – C14th	Heavily abraded fragment
4002	1336	Unglazed Red Earth-ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Probably part of a flowerpot
4002	1315	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	1	1	BS	Cup/bowl?	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4002	1314	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	1	1	BS	Cup/bowl?	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780	
4002	1308	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	0.5	1	BS	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780	
4002	1308	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	0.5	1	BS	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780	
4002	1334	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780	
4002	1302	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	4	1	Ring foot base	Dish	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780	Angular ring foot
4002	1310	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	2	1	BS	Dish	Scratch-blue design int; curvilinear pattern w/ horizontal rilled band	c.1720 – c.1780	
4002	1309	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	4	1	BS	Plate	Moulded seed/barley design on rim	c.1720 – c.1780	
4002	1318	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Cup/bowl	Hand-painted blue design ext	M – LC19th	Crazed & discoloured
4002	1297	Yellow Glazed Fineware	1	21	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	White slip int w/ brown mottling under clear glaze int; glazed ext	LC18th – C19th	Fine red fabric
4003	1385	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Abraded
4003	1387	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Abraded
4003	1386	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Abraded
4003	1388	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Abraded
4003	1384	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Abraded
4005	1516	Buff Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	
4005	1517	Buff Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	Abraded

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4005	1515	Slipware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Trailed white line ext under partial clear glaze ext; glazed int	C18th	Fine pale orange fabric
4008	1407&1408	Coarse Sandy ware	2	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C12th?	A soft dull buff to brown fabric w/ common, well-sorted round quartz up to 1mm
4008	1406	Oxidised Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec (heavily abraded)	C12th – E/MC13th	Bright orange margins w/ a pale grey core; common, prominent quartz up to 2mm, occ up to 3mm
		Total	56	204	54					

Table App2.3 Pottery from Trench 4

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
5002	1490	Buff Gritty ware	1	11	1	Rim	Bowl?	Round clubbed rim w/ finger impressions on top	C12th – E/MC13th	A coarse white fabric w/ abundant quartz up to 1mm, occ larger
5002	1491	Tees Valley A	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	
5002	1494	Tees Valley B	1	12	1	Rod handle	Jug	Patchy clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
5002	1500	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green-brown glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
5002	1496	Tees Valley B	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5002	1493	Tees Valley B	1	10	1	Rim	Jug	Clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Pulled spout; slightly inturned rim w/ pointed lip
5002	1492	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Slight burning ext
5002	1495	Tees Valley B type	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear/green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Coarser than typical Tees Valley B
5002	1499	Tees Valley B type	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Slightly coarser than Tees Valley B

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
5002	1472	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
5002	1497	Tees Valley B/C	1	3	1	Rim	Jug	Thin, fine buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Triangular-section rim w/ pointed lip
5002	1498	Tees Valley B/C	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1822	Buff Gritty ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	
5003	1704	Buff Gritty ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	
5003	1742	Buff Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	Light sooting ext
5003	1711	Buff Gritty ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	?Hand-made
5003	1693	Buff Gritty ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	?Hand-made
5003	1715	Buff Gritty ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	
5003	1710	Buff Gritty ware	1	9	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	Everted triangular rim w/ pointed lip
5003	1820	Buff Gritty ware	1	17	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	Abraded
5003	1861	Buff Gritty ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	
5003	1772	Buff Gritty ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	
5003	1779	Buff Gritty ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	
5003	1840	Buff Gritty ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	
5003	1813	Buff Gritty ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	
5003	1841	Buff Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	
5003	1712	Buff Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	Thickly sooted ext
5003	1736	Buff Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
5003	1713	Buff Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	
5003	1708	Buff Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	
5003	1817	Buff Gritty ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	Light sooting ext
5003	1753	Buff Gritty ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	
5003	1699	Buff Gritty ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	Burnt ext; slightly sagging base
5003	1723	Buff Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	Burnt & sooted ext
5003	1700	Buff Gritty ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	Burnt & sooted ext
5003	1745	Buff Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	Thin-walled vessel
5003	1809	Buff Gritty ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Small spots of splash glaze ext	C12th – E/MC13th	Hand-made?
5003	1725	Buff Gritty ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	
5003	1687 & 1769	Buff Sandy ware	2	66	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	Form resembles Stax/PB but in a buff sandy fabric
5003	1750	Buff Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	Pale grey core w/ buff int & ext margins
5003	1735	Buff Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	Buff ext, reduced int
5003	1831	Buff Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	
5003	1758	Buff Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	Sooted ext
5003	1803	Early Reduced Greenware type	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Decayed, flaky green glaze ext	E – MC14th	
5003	1833	Early Reduced Greenware type?	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E-MC14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
5003	1814	Reduced Greenware type ware	1	59	1	Rim	Bowl	Friable, decayed green glaze int	LC14th – C15th	Everted rim w/ internal bulge
5003	1795	Staxton/Potter-Brompton ware	1	32	1	Rim	Dish/bowl	Patchy green glaze on sharply everted rim	E/MC13th – EC14th	Distinctive fabric & form
5003	1683	Staxton/Potter-Brompton ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	
5003	1834	Tees Valley A	1	5	1	Bifid rim	Jug?	Prominent ridge below small everted rim	E/MC13th – EC14th	
5003	1686	Tees Valley A	1	47	1	Bifid rim	Bowl	Patch of decayed green glaze on rim	E/MC13th – EC14th	Bowl rim; see Didsbury 2010: Fig 8.14; 45
5003	1815	Tees Valley A	1	18	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Sooted underside of base
5003	1698	Tees Valley A	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Rilled profile; sooted ext
5003	1719	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	
5003	1759	Tees Valley A	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	
5003	1766	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	
5003	1761	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Small spots of clear splash glaze ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	
5003	1692	Tees Valley A	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin patchy clear glaze ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	
5003	1845	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	
5003	1850	Tees Valley A	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	
5003	1705	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	
5003	1771	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	
5003	1748	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	
5003	1738	Tees Valley A	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
5003	1696	Tees Valley A	1	10	1	Base	Hollow ware	Dry smoothed ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	
5003	1694	Tees Valley A	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Heavily sooted ext
5003	1749	Tees Valley A	1	3	1	Rim	Jug	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Clubbed, slightly inturned rim w/ a pointed lip
5003	1800	Tees Valley A	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	
5003	1827	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	
5003	1851	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	
5003	1769	Tees Valley A	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Thin-walled vessel
5003	1794	Tees Valley A	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Friable green glaze int only	E/MC13th – EC14th	Sooted ext
5003	1741	Tees Valley A	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Thin-walled vessel
5003	1825	Tees Valley A	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dull green glaze ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	
5003	1812	Tees Valley A	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	
5003	1717	Tees Valley A type	1	5	1	Rim	Jug	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Clubbed, flat-topped rim; slightly sandier than typical
5003	1688	Tees Valley A type	1	20	1	Rod handle	Jug	Patchy clear splashed glaze; ridge on top	E/MC13th – EC14th	Rod handle w/ prominent central spine; could be a pipkin handle
5003	1751	Tees Valley A type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	
5003	1823	Tees Valley B	1	27	1	Handle	Pipkin	Patchy green-brown glaze on top of short handle	LC13th – C14th	Prominent central spine
5003	1818	Tees Valley B	1	24	1	Rod handle	Jug	Patchy clear glaze on top of handle	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1858	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Heavily abraded

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
5003	1721	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1726	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black deposit int; light sooting ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1760	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1732	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1835	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1776	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy clear splashed glaze int	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1778	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1703	Tees Valley B	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Light sooting ext; pitted ext surface
5003	1849	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled clear/ brown glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1767	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1739	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1775	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1768	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1860	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1805	Tees Valley B	1	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1847	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1853	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Pitted & flaked ext
5003	1724	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1859	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
5003	1770	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1764	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Thin abraded flake
5003	1848	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1731	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1855	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1765	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1780	Tees Valley B	1	0.5	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Thin external flake
5003	1807	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1830	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1714	Tees Valley B	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1730	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1737	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1691	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1684	Tees Valley B	1	10	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1816	Tees Valley B	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Rilled profile
5003	1744	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1806	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1706	Tees Valley B	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1819	Tees Valley B	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
5003	1802	Tees Valley B	1	6	1	Base	Hollow ware	Spots of dark glaze on under-side of base	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1854	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1824	Tees Valley B	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1832	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1810	Tees Valley B	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1727	Tees Valley B	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1781	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1707	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1709	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Heavily abraded
5003	1799	Tees Valley B	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy pale green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Part of handle attachment ext
5003	1718	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Abraded
5003	1808	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Abraded flake
5003	1690	Tees Valley B	1	6	1	BS/Handle	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Part of a handle stump
5003	1828	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1716	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1695	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Discoloured
5003	1777	Tees Valley B type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Slightly sandier than typical
5003	1844	Tees Valley B type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Burnt ext; coarser than typical
5003	1698	Tees Valley B type	1	17	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Burnt & sooted ext

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
5003	1740	Tees Valley B type?	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Heavily abraded; reduced core w/ dull orange int & ext margins
5003	1793	Tees Valley B/C	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thick buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Slip gives a smoother as well as pale buff finish
5003	1826	Tees Valley B/C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip under clear glaze w/ green stripe	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1734	Tees Valley B/C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip under clear glaze w/ green stripe & app pellet	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1846	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip under clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1852	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1720	Tees Valley B/C	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1722	Tees Valley B/C	1	5	1	Rim	Jar	Thin white slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Thickened everted rim
5003	1829	Tees Valley B/C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1754	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1702	Tees Valley B/C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1685	Tees Valley B/C	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1756	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1798	Tees Valley B/C	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thick white slip ext under mottled green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Pitted & flaked ext surface
5003	1747	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1813	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
5003	1746	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1743	Tees Valley B/C	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Very thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1837	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Very thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1763	Tees Valley B/C	1	0.5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Very thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1733	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1757	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1809	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1701	Tees Valley B/C	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Partial sooting ext
5003	1797	Tees Valley B/C	1	29	1	BS	Hollow ware	Fine buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1728	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip int & ext; patchy green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1801 & 1821	Tees Valley B/C	2	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip w/ small spots of dark glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1843	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1689	Tees Valley B/C	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1774	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1856	Tees Valley B/C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip int	LC13th – C14th	Pitted ext surface
5003	1842	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Fresh break
5003	1755	Tees Valley B/C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff fabric ext	LC13th – C14th	
5003	1728	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
5003	1752	Tees Valley type ware	1	0.5	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	EC13th – C14th	Thin flake
5003	1773	Tees Valley type ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	EC13th – C14th	
5005	1480	Buff Gritty ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	Buff-white fabric w/ common quartz up to 1mm, rarely larger
5005	1485	Buff Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	Burnt ext; common quartz up to 1mm
5005	1483	Buff Gritty ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	
5005	1484	Buff Gritty ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	
5005	1487	Buff Gritty ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	C12th – E/MC13th	Very thin-walled sherd
5005	1489	Buff Gritty ware	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	Burnt & sooted ext
5005	1474	Buff Sandy ware	1	20	1	Rim/handle	Pitcher?	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	Sharply everted rim w/ part of a handle springing from rim
5005	1476	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	8	1	Rim	Jug	Patchy bright green, abraded glaze ext & on rim	LC13th – C14th	Deep collared rim w/ round lip; soft orange sandy fabric; heavily abraded
5005	1478	Tees Valley A	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Grey core, buff int & ext margins; finer than Buff Gritty ware
5005	1475	Tees Valley A	1	19	1	Rim	Wedge-rim Jar	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Very distinctive sharply everted rim
5005	1477	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled clear/brown glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
5005	1473	Tees Valley B	1	9	1	BS/Shoulder	Jug/jar	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
5005	1479	Tees Valley B	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Burnt & sooted ext
5005	1482	Tees Valley B	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
5005	1481	Tees Valley B type	1	6	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Burnt & sooted ext
5005	1486	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze w/ darker green mottling over thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
Total			191	1100.5	189					

Table App2.4 Pottery from Trench 5

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
6001	1204	Tees Valley B	1	57	1	Rim	Jar/ bowl	Spots of clear splash glaze int & ext	LC13th – C14th	Everted rim w/ prominent internal flange
6001	1536	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BDS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Part of a pinched foot ext
6001	135	Tees Valley B	1	34	1	Base	Hollow ware	Dray smoothed base	LC13th – C14th	
6001	1538	Tees Valley B/C	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext; Patchy clear glaze e/ green mottling	LC13th – C14th	Flaked ext
6001	1535	Tees Valley B/C	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear to green mottled glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
6003	1541	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS/ Rim	Jug	Small spots of clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Chipped int surface
6003	1542	Tees Valley B	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
6003	1543	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS/ Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
6003	1540	Tees Valley B/C	1	19	1	Rim	Jug	Buff slip ext; spots of clear t green splash glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Collared rim w/ pointed lip
6005	1626	Buff Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear glaze int	C12th – E/ MC13th	Buff to cream fabric w/ abundant quartz up to 0.5mm
6005	1629	Buff Gritty ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear splash glaze ext	C12th – E/ MC13th	Thin walled vessel

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
6005	1566	Tees Valley B	1	9	1	Rim	Jug	Patchy dark green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Slightly inturned rim w/ pointed lip
6005	1563	Tees Valley B	1	11	1	Rim	Jug?	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Small clubbed rim w/ possible pulled spout but diameter is larger than a jug
6005	1564	Tees Valley B	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Small spots of clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
6005	1562	Tees Valley B	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (chipped & abraded)	LC13th – C14th	Abraded sherd
6005	1558	Tees Valley B?	1	1	1	Chip	U/ID	U/Dec (chipped & abraded)	LC13th – C14th	
6005	1560	Tees Valley B/C	1	23	1	Rim	Jug	Buff slip ext; patchy dark green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Inturned collared rim w/ pointed lip
6005	1627	Tees Valley B/C	1	6	1	Rim	Jug	Buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Thickened rim w/ pointed lip
6005	1623	Tees Valley B/C	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext; bright green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
6005	1557	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext; bright green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
6005	1630	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext; thin clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
6005	1624	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext w/ spots of green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
6005	1625	Tees Valley B/C	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext w/ patchy clear/green splashed glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
6005	1565	Tees Valley B/C	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy clear/green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
6005	1628	Tees Valley B/C	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext w/ spots of green splash glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
6005	1559	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Shiny green glaze ext on buff slip	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
6005	156	Tees Valley B/C	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext w/ spots of green splash glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
6005	1556	Tees Valley B/C type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Abraded ext surface
		Total	28	268	28					

Table App2.5 Pottery from Trench 6

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7001	2131	Blackware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C17th	
7001	2003	Buff Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	
7001	2006	Buff Gritty ware type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	Slightly finer than typical
7001	2000	Buff Gritty ware type	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	Common white rock frags up to 2mm
7001	2004	Buff-White ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Traces of green glaze ext	LC12th – C13th	Bright white fabric w/ common quartz & white rock up to 0.5, occ white rock up to 2mm
7001	2001	Reduced Greenware	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	Flaky green glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	Fine fabric; reduced throughout
7001	2132	Reduced Greenware type	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC14th – EC15th	Hard fine pale grey fabric
7001	2027	Stoneware	1	3	1	BS	Jam jar	Narrow fluting ext	MC19th – EC20th	
7001	2211	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7001	2487	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7001	2005	Tees Valley A type	1	18	1	Base	Hollow ware	Spots of green splash glaze int	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Light sooting ext

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7001	2136	Tees Valley B	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7001	2150	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7001	2008	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7001	2145	Tees Valley B type	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Heavily abraded
7001	2133	Tees Valley B/C	1	0.5	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	Bright green glaze ext over thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	External flake
7001	2029	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext under bright green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7001	2002	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7001	2209	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip under bright green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Abraded
7001	2148	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Traces of buff slip under flaky green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Heavily flaked & abraded
7001	2026 & 2028	TP White-ware	2	1	1	BS	Flat-ware	Willow border	M - LC19th	
7001	2134	Unidentified	1	2	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Undated	Very heavily overfired & bloated
7002	3346	Buff Gritty ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	
7002	2261	Fine Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded surfaces)	Medieval	
7002	2256	Medieval Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Jug?	U/Dec	LC12th – C14th	
7002	3354	Reduced Greenware	1	19	1	BS	Jug/jar	Flaky green glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	Fine reduced fabric

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7002	3553	Reduced Greenware	1	27	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green glaze ext	MC14th – E/ MC15th	Fine sandy reduced fabric
7002	2251	Reduced Greenware	1	34	1	Base	Hollow ware	Abraded green glaze ext	MC14th – E/ MC15th	Fine sandy reduced fabric
7002	3351	Reduced Greenware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pitted & abraded green glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	Fine reduced fabric
7002	3374	Reduced Greenware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Friable flaky green glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	Buff ext margin, grey core & int; fine sandy fabric
7002	3349	Reduced Greenware	1	16	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec (heavily abraded surfaces)	LC14th – C15th	Dark grey core w/ oxidised ext margin
7002	3362	Reduced Greenware	1	8	1	Rim	Jug	Friable green-brown glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	Clubbed, inturned rim w/ rounded lip
7002	2587	Reduced Greenware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC14th – C15th	Hard, fine reduced fabric
7002	3352	Tees Valley A	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7002	2253	Tees Valley A	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of dark splashed glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Slightly coarser than typical
7002	3355	Tees Valley A	1	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Dry smoothed ext
7002	3358	Tees Valley A type	1	12	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7002	3375	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (no ext surface)	LC13th – C14th	
7002	3369	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7002	2262	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (no surfaces)	LC13th – C14th	Finer than typical
7002	2254	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin clear glaze ext; heavily abraded	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7002	3350	Tees Valley B	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7002	2252	Tees Valley B	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Friable brown glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7002	3357 & 3376	Tees Valley B	2	3	2	BS	Hollow ware	Bright green glaze int only; heavily chipped & abraded	LC13th – C14th	Do not join but very similar glaze
7002	3370	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin patchy clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7002	2589	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7002	2260	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (heavily abraded surfaces)	LC13th – C14th	
7002	3363	Tees Valley B type	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Friable green glaze int only	LC13th – C14th	Very fine, pale orange fabric
7002	3359	Tees Valley B/C	1	7	1	Rim	Jar	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Wedge-shaped rim w/ dished internal rim
7002	3356	Tees Valley B/C	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7002	3365	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7002	2263	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext under green glaze; heavily abraded	LC13th – C14th	
7002	3360	Tees Valley B/C	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7002	3366	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7002	3368	Tees Valley B/C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7002	3367	Tees Valley B/C	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7002	3373	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7002	3361	Tees Valley B/C	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7002	3372	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7002	2588	Tees Valley B/C type	1	6	1	Rim	Jug	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Dark grey core & int surface
7002	3371	Tees Valley type ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green-brown glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7003	2032	Brandsby type ware	1	9	1	Rim	Jug	Patchy decayed green glaze ext	E/ MC13th – C14th	
7003	2035	Buff Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	Light sooting ext
7003	2042	Cistercian ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	c.1450 – c.1600	Red fabric; slightly lighter than typical Cistercian ware
7003	2793	Cistercian ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	c.1450 – c.1600	Dark red fabric
7003	2029	Reduced Greenware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Flaky green glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	Fine micaceous fabric
7003	2030	Reduced Greenware	1	22	1	Strap handle	Jug/cis-tern	Green-brown glaze on top of handle	LC14th – C15th	Thick strap handle
7003	2028	Reduced Greenware	1	73	1	Strap handle	Jug/cis-tern	Friable green glaze on top of handle	LC14th – C15th	Thick, wide strap handle
7003	2031	Reduced Greenware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Friable green glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	
7003	2792	Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	Flaky clear glaze ext	Medieval	External flake; brown sandy fabric
7003	2789	Tees Valley A	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Heavily abraded

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7003	2787	Tees Valley A type	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy pale green glaze ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Slightly sandier than typical
7003	2331	Tees Valley A type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Sandier than typical
7003	2328	Tees Valley B	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7003	2788	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS/Frag-ment	U/ID	U/Dec (no surfaces)	LC13th – C14th	
7003	2329	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7003	2333	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Slightly coarser than normal; abraded
7003	2790	Tees Valley B	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bright green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7003	2041	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Abraded
7003	2795	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7003	2034	Tees Valley B	1	10	1	Base	Hollow ware	Flaky clear glaze int	LC13th – C14th	Very heavily abraded
7003	2038	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patch of dark over-fired glaze int	LC13th – C14th	
7003	2330	Tees Valley B type	1	0.5	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec (no external surface)	LC13th – C14th	Internal flake
7003	2794	Tees Valley B type	1	0.5	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec (no external surface)	LC13th – C14th	Internal flake
7003	2791	Tees Valley B type	1	0.5	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec (no external surface)	LC13th – C14th	Internal flake
7003	2332	Tees Valley B type	1	6	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7003	2327	Tees Valley B type	1	31	1	Base	Hollow ware	Possible buff slip ext but heavily abraded int & ext	LC13th – C14th	Coarser than typical

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7003	2334	Tees Valley B type	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Internal flake
7003	2037	Tees Valley B type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Flaky, decayed green glaze int & ext	LC13th – C14th	Heavily abraded
7003	2043	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7003	2036	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Abraded
7003	2326	Tees Valley B/C	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext under patchy yellow-green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7003	2046	Tees Valley B/C	1	10	1	Rim	Jug	Thin buff slip int & ext w/ patches of clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Heavily abraded; clubbed rim w/ pointed lip
7003	2039	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	1	1	BS	Cup/ bowl	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780	
7003	2044	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	16	1	BS	Dish/ bowl	Thin white slip int under clear glaze int only	C19th – EC20th	
7003	2033	York Glazed ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled surface w/ bright green glaze ext	c.1150 – c.1250	Abraded
7004	3420	Blackware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black grit int & ext	C17th	
7004	2240	Buff Gritty ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	
7004	2557	Buff Gritty ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	Chipped & flaked ext surface
7004	3421	Buff Gritty ware	1	9	1	Rim?	U/ID	Patchy dull green glaze ext	C12th – E/ MC13th	Chipped & abraded surfaces

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7004	2195	Buff Sandy ware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Small spots of clear splashed glaze ext	C12th – E/ MC13th	Fine , pale brown sandy fabric w/ sparse fine quartz & rock frags
7004	3419 & 3428 & 3427	Buff-White ware	3	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (pitted & abraded ext)	LC12th – EC14th	White fabric w/ sparse quartz up to 0.5mm & white rock frags up to 1mm
7004	2725	Fine Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th – C14th	Possibly a fine Tees Valley B; orange throughout w/ sparse muscovite at the surface
7004	2576	Fine Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C13th – C14th	Could be a fine version of Tees Valley B
7004	2245	Late Med Coarse Sandy ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C14th – C15th	Dense red fabric w/ common quartz & white rock frags up to 1mm, occ larger
7004	2241	Late Med Coarse Sandy ware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C14th – C15th	Dense red fabric w/ common quartz & white rock frags up to 1mm, occ larger
7004	2250	Late Med Coarse Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C14th – C15th	Dense red fabric w/ common quartz & white rock frags up to 1mm, occ larger
7004	2190 & 2563	Reduced Greenware	2	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext; ridges & grooves ext	LC14th – C15th	
7004	2720	Reduced Greenware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Traces of abraded glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	
7004	2111	Reduced Greenware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	
7004	2178	Reduced Greenware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Streaky green glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	
7004	2185	Reduced Greenware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green flaky green glaze ext	C15th	
7004	2575	Reduced Greenware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Traces of decayed glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7004	2184	Reduced Greenware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Decayed green glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	
7004	2567	Reduced Greenware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC14th – C15th	
7004	2556	Reduced Greenware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Applied curving strip & part of a stamped pellet	LC14th – C15th	
7004	2182	Reduced Greenware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	
7004	2105	Reduced Greenware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	
7004	2555	Reduced Greenware	1	31	1	BS	Hollow ware	Flaky green glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	
7004	2569	Reduced Greenware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Traces of green glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	
7004	2583	Reduced Greenware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID (ext surface flaked & chipped)	LC14th – C15th	
7004	2110	Reduced Greenware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Flaky dark green glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	
7004	2561	Reduced Greenware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (no surfaces)	LC14th – C15th	
7004	2090	Reduced Greenware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	E/ MC14th – C15th	
7004	2715	Reduced Greenware	1	2	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	Dull green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	External flake only
7004	2714	Reduced Greenware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dull green glaze ext	E/ MC14th – C15th	
7004	2709	Reduced Greenware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Shallow imp lines ext; flaky green glaze ext	E/ MC14th – C15th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7004	2706	Reduced Greenware	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pairs of impressed lines ext under friable green-brown glaze ext	E/ MC14th – C15th	
7004	2093	Reduced Greenware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Friable decayed glaze ext	E/ MC14th – C15th	
7004	2708	Reduced Greenware type	1	40	1	Rod handle	Jug	Edges & grooves on top of handle	LC14th – C15th	Overfired
7004	2704	Reduced Greenware type	1	30	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin patchy pale green glaze ext	C15th	Grey w/ white ext margin; cf Osmotherly type ware
7004	2202	Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS/flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec (no external surface)	Medieval	Brown sandy fabric
7004	2721	Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Heavily abraded
7004	2571	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy clear to green splashed glaze ext	LC12th – EC14th	A fine pale grey to dull orange sandy fabric; cf Tees Valley B
7004	2179	Tees Valley A	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bright green glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7004	2549	Tees Valley A	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext w/ small spots of clear glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7004	2246	Tees Valley A	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7004	2181	Tees Valley A	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7004	2243	Tees Valley A	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Streak of dark glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7004	2094	Tees Valley A	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7004	2199	Tees Valley A	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7004	2723	Tees Valley A	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	External flake
7004	2244	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7004	3411	Tees Valley A	1	26	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Wedge-rim jar w/ dished int profile
7004	2712	Tees Valley A	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of green-brown glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7004	2558 & 2560	Tees Valley B	2	18	1	Rim	Jug	Rounded clubbed rim w/ a groove around the top; green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2375	Tees Valley B	1	0.5	1	BD/Flake	U/ID	U/Dec (no surfaces)	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2103	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bright green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2566	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2109	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Small spots of clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2582	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	3410	Tees Valley B	1	16	1	Base	Hollow ware	Pinched foot ext	LC13th – C14th	Thick base
7004	2249	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	3423	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy clear glaze int	LC13th – C14th	
7004	3915	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2707	Tees Valley B	1	28	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy dark green-brown glaze int & ext	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7004	2197	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2724	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear/green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2119	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2568	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int	LC13th – C14th	
7004	3412	Tees Valley B	1	17	1	Rim	Jug	Patchy green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Tall, everted rim w/ external bulge
7004	2726	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Heavily abraded
7004	3672	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2098	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2572	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy clear/green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2586	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2116	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7004	3424	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Thin body sherd
7004	2550	Tees Valley B	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze int only	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2248	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Heavily chipped & abraded
7004	2579	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2585	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy glaze int & ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2102	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Chipped & abraded ext surface
7004	2552	Tees Valley B	1	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7004	3422	Tees Valley B	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Sooted int & ext
7004	2559	Tees Valley B	1	12	1	BS	Jug?	Green glaze ext; possibly part of a face pot	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2101	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Chipped & abraded ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2554	Tees Valley B	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of green-brown glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2553	Tees Valley B	1	15	1	BS/neck	Jug	Ridge & groove at base of neck; patchy green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2242	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS/flake	U/ID	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	External flake
7004	2203	Tees Valley B	1	9	1	BS/Handle stump	Jug	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Part of handle thumbing
7004	2196	Tees Valley B	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Coarser than typical
7004	2577	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	External flake, no internal surface
7004	2107	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2721	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green mottled glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2760	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy yellow-green splashed glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	3417	Tees Valley B	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy pale green splashed glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2551	Tees Valley B	1	31	1	Base	Hollow ware	Thin patchy green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Sagging base

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7004	2100	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Thin walled vessel
7004	3416	Tees Valley B	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2201	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec (no ext surface)	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2711	Tees Valley B	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bright green glaze ext & patchy green glaze int	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2562	Tees Valley B	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin hard, patchy green glaze int only	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2584	Tees Valley B	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2247	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7004	3914	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2581	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Burnt & sooted ext
7004	2180	Tees Valley B	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Reduced int surface
7004	2580	Tees Valley B	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7004	3418	Tees Valley B type	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Heavily pitted & abrade surfaces	LC13th – C14th	Dull buff-pale orange fabric w/ abundant quartz up to 1mm
7004	2565	Tees Valley B type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Hard, slightly coarser than typical
7004	2196	Tees Valley B?	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec (ext surface missng)	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2085	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Thin-walled vessel
7004	2187	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7004	2091	Tees Valley B/C	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2717	Tees Valley B/C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2719	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2194	Tees Valley B/C	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip & spots of clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2097	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2188	Tees Valley B/C	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2200	Tees Valley B/C	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2193	Tees Valley B/C	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip & small spots of glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2120	Tees Valley B/C	1	12	1	Rim	Jar	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Wide, everted dished rim
7004	2189	Tees Valley B/C	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2186	Tees Valley B/C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2705	Tees Valley B/C	1	28	1	Rim	Bowl?	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Heavy inturned rim w/ thick external bulge
7004	2092	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2104	Tees Valley B/C	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2118	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2192	Tees Valley B/C	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext under thin patchy clear glaze	LC13th – C14th	
7004	3429	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7004	2198	Tees Valley B/C	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2191	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext; patchy clear glaze int	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2096	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2112	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Flaky green glaze over thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2573	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2578	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext under pale green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2564	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext over thin buff slip	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2099	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext under clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2114	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2183	Tees Valley B/C	1	5	1	Base	Hollow ware	Buff slip int; spots of glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7004	2113	Tees Valley type ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th – C14th	
7004	2570	York Glazed ware type	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bright green glaze ext	c.1150 – c.1250	
7004	2574	York Glazed ware type	1	4	1	Rim	Jug?	Dark green glaze ext; discoloured	c.1150 – c.1250	Brownish core w/ white margins
7004	2718	York Glazed ware type	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled dark green glaze ext	c.1150 – c.1250	Pale grey to white fabric w/ sparse rock frags
7005	2159	Buff Gritty ware	1	15	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	Pitted ext surface; slightly sagging base

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7005	2316	Humberware type	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C15th	
7005	2160	Late Med Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy dark overfired glaze int & ext	MC14th – C15th	Hard, dense, dark grey to dark orange fabric
7005	2156	Tees Valley A	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy bright green glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7005	2324	Tees Valley A	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bright green glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7005	2322	Tees Valley A	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded surfaces)	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7005	2170	Tees Valley A	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded surfaces)	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7005	2175	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7005	2312	Tees Valley A	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7005	2168	Tees Valley A	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green splashed glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7005	3382	Tees Valley A type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded surfaces)	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7005	2155	Tees Valley A type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bright green glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Coarser than typical
7005	3385	Tees Valley B	1	88	1	Strap handle	Jug	Patchy green glaze on top of rim & handle	LC13th – C14th	Handle attached to irregular rim
7005	2319	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec (heavily abraded)	LC13th – C14th	
7005	2174	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec (heavily abraded)	LC13th – C14th	
7005	2161	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec (heavily abraded)	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7005	2308	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec (heavily abraded)	LC13th – C14th	
7005	2323	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec (heavily abraded)	LC13th – C14th	
7005	2171	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	Spots of splash glaze oint; ext surface flaked	LC13th – C14th	
7005	2173	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec (heavily abraded)	LC13th – C14th	
7005	2315	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec (heavily abraded)	LC13th – C14th	
7005	2164	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec (heavily abraded)	LC13th – C14th	
7005	2165	Tees Valley B	1	10	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec (heavily abraded)	LC13th – C14th	Sharply everted, angular-section wedge-shaped rim; abraded
7005	3384	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7005	2172	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7005	2162	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7005	2152	Tees Valley B	1	10	1	BS/Neck	Jug	Clear glaze ext; flaked & abraded	LC13th – C14th	
7005	2318	Tees Valley B	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7005	2314	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7005	3381	Tees Valley B	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green splash glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7005	2166	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7005	2151	Tees Valley B	1	62	1	Base	Hollow ware	Pinched feet around base/body angle	LC13th – C14th	See also 3387
7005	3387	Tees Valley B	1	101	1	Base	Hollow ware	Pinched feet around base/body angle	LC13th – C14th	See also 2151; sagging base
7005	2154	Tees Valley B	1	21	1	Rim	Jug	Patchy clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Flat-topped rim w/ deep angular collar
7005	2153	Tees Valley B	1	37	1	Rim	Bowl	Triangular rim w/ thumb-imp strip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7005	2157	Tees Valley B	1	19	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Burnt & sooted ext; slightly sagging base
7005	2176	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Abraded	LC13th – C14th	
7005	2167	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7005	2317 & 2320	Tees Valley B	2	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	LC13th – C14th	Fresh break
7005	2169	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded surfaces)	LC13th – C14th	
7005	2309	Tees Valley B	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Hand-made?
7005	3380	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark mottled green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7005	3386	Tees Valley B	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7005	2163	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Single impressed line ext	LC13th – C14th	
7005	2518	Tees Valley B type	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Slightly coarser than normal
7005	3383	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7005	2321	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7005	2307	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext under bright green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7006	3201	Early Reduced Greenware	1	28	1	BS	Jug?	Patchy pale green glaze ext	C14th	Narrow diameter vessel
7006	2742	Fine Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Soft, fine and abraded w/ common fine quartz in a light buff body
7006	2729	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	22	1	BS	Drinking Jug	U/Dec	C14th – C15th	Fabric could be a Tees Valley B variant but the form is a drinking jug
7006	3197	Reduced Greenware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext; rilled ext	E/ MC14th – C15th	
7006	2738	Reduced Greenware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bright green glaze ext	E/ MC14th – C15th	
7006	3199	Reduced Greenware	1	40	1	BS	Hollow ware	Flaky green glaze ext	E/ MC14th – C15th	
7006	3203	Reduced Greenware	1	75	1	Base/BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	E/ MC14th – C15th	Pitted & chipped int & ext
7006	3195	Reduced Greenware	2	34	1	BS	Hollow ware	Flaky brown glaze ext	E/ MC14th – C15th	
7006	2728	Reduced Greenware	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin flaky green glaze ext	E/ MC14th – C15th	
7006	3200	Reduced Greenware	1	3	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	E/ MC14th – C15th	Part of 3203?
7006	2739	Tees Valley A	1	10	1	Lid-seated rim	Jar	Smoothed surfaces	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7006	2939 & 3202	Tees Valley B	2	27	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy dark green glaze on underside of base	LC13th – C14th	
7006	2727	Tees Valley B	1	25	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy dark green glaze on underside of base & ext	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7006	2732	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	No surfaces surviving	LC13th – C14th	
7006	2740	Tees Valley B	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7006	2741	Tees Valley B	1	0.5	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	No surfaces surviving	LC13th – C14th	
7006	2730	Tees Valley B	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bright green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7006	2735	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7006	2734	Tees Valley B type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7006	2736	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Thin-walled vessel ext
7006	3196	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext on thin buff slip	LC13th – C14th	
7006	2731	Tees Valley B/C	1	10	1	Rim	Jug	Abraded friable brown glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Thick collared rim; lip missing
7006	2940	Tees Valley B/C	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7006	2737	Tees Valley B/C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7007	2413	Buff Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	Buff fabric w/ abundant quartz up to 1mm
7007	2414	Buff Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	Common rounded quartz up to 1mm
7007	2415	Buff Gritty ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	Yellow-buff fabric w/ common quartz up to 0.5mm, round rock frags up to 1mm
7007	3393	Buff Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	
7007	3100	Buff Gritty ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	Heavily burnt
7007	2467	Buff Gritty ware	1	8	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	Burnt ext w/ light sooting

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7007	2409	Buff Gritty ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	
7007	2687	Buff Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	Heavily abraded
7007	2423	Buff Gritty ware	1	6	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	Light sooting ext
7007	2421	Buff Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	
7007	2408	Buff Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Traces of flaky green glaze ext	C12th – E/ MC13th	
7007	2424	Buff-White ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC12th – C13th	Very pale/white sandy fabric w/ common quartz up to 0.5mm, occ up to 1mm
7007	3880	Buff-White ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC12th – C13th	Very pale/white sandy fabric w/ common quartz up to 0.5mm, occ up to 1mm
7007	3391	Early Reduced Greenware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Friable green glaze ext	M – LC14th	Sandy reduced fabric
7007	2458	Humberware type	1	26	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze int; spots of glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	
7007	3388	Reduced Greenware	1	2	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	External flake
7007	3101	Reduced Greenware	1	2	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	Friable green glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	External flake
7007	2418	Reduced Greenware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Traces of green glaze ext; abraded	C15th	
7007	3389	Reduced Greenware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Friable green glaze ext; low relief rou-letting ext	LC14th – C15th	
7007	2479	Reduced Greenware	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Streak of glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	Grey core w/ buff int & ext margins

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7007	3392	Reduced Greenware	1	1	1	BS/Chip	U/ID	U/Dec	LC14th – C15th	Abraded chip
7007	2431	Reduced Greenware	1	6	1	Rim/spout	Jug	Overfired purple glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	Grey core w/ thin buff margins int & ext; pointed lip w/ external ridge
7007	2469	Reduced Greenware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Traces of friable green-brown decayed glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Grey ore & int w/ a pale grey ext margin
7007	2460	Reduced Greenware type	1	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC14th – C15th	Fabric as Reduced Greenware but w/ a thin buff ext margin
7007	2483	Reduced Greenware type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC14th	Hard, sandy reduced fabric
7007	2476 & 2480	Reduced Greenware type	2	29	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC14th – C15th	Reduced body w/ a dull buff ext margin; black platey inclusions
7007	3085	Reduced Greenware type	1	151	1	Base	Hollow ware	Thin mottled green glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	Reduced w/ a pale buff ext margin w/ sparse, fine red grit
7007	2474	Reduced Greenware type	1	5	1	Rim	Jug	U/Dec	MC14th – EC15th	Slightly inturned rim w/ pointed lip & external ridge
7007	2491	Reduced Greenware type	1	5	1	Rim	Jug	Traces of heavily abraded green glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	Grey core w/ buff margins; dished profile w/ pointed lip
7007	2484	Reduced Greenware type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patch of overfired glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	Grey core w/ buff margin; fine fabric
7007	3390	Reduced Greenware type	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	Friable green glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	External flake; buff ext margin
7007	2685	Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Fine brown sandy fabric
7007	2417	Sandy ware	1	0.5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Heavily abraded
7007	2700	Tees Valley A	1	0.5	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Heavily abraded flake
7007	2677	Tees Valley A	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Common fine quartz <0.5mm

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7007	2690	Tees Valley A	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7007	2488	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7007	2485	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7007	2473	Tees Valley A	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7007	2486	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7007	3330	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Thin-walled vessel
7007	2695	Tees Valley A	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Fresh breaks
7007	2490	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7007	2492	Tees Valley A type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy thin green glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Buff/pale grey sandy fabric
7007	2461	Tees Valley A type	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Friable clear/pale green glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7007	2420	Tees Valley A type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7007	3099	Tees Valley A type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Fine buff to white fabric
7007	3097	Tees Valley A type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7007	2674	Tees Valley A type	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Yellow-buff fabric; coarser than typical Tees Valley A
7007	3334	Tees Valley A type	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of thin clear glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7007	3328	Tees Valley A type	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled profile	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Could be a finer Buff Gritty ware
7007	2482	Tees Valley A type	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Buff/pale grey sandy fabric
7007	2481	Tees Valley A type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Small spots of splashed glaze ext; ridge ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7007	2494	Tees Valley A type	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Flake; no external surface
7007	3332	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bright green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7007	2694	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7007	2678	Tees Valley B	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy clear glaze int only	LC13th – C14th	Abraded
7007	2419	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS/Chip	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	No internal surface
7007	2422	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy pale green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7007	3096	Tees Valley B	1	44	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Slightly sagging base; stacking scar on under-side
7007	2675	Tees Valley B	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of pale green splash glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7007	3107	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy clear glaze int	LC13th – C14th	Heavily abraded
7007	3109	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Light sooting ext
7007	2457	Tees Valley B	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Abraded sherd
7007	2351	Tees Valley B	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Abraded
7007	2411	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Traces of flaky green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7007	2462	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Small spots of clear splash glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Sooted ext
7007	2679	Tees Valley B	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Abraded body sherd
7007	3329	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7007	2455	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7007	2425	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7007	2426	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Abraded sherd; light sooting ext
7007	3089	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dull green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Abraded sherd
7007	2672	Tees Valley B	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Flaky clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Heavily abraded
7007	2693	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7007	2689	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Traces of green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Very heavily abraded
7007	3102	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Small spots of clear splashed glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Very heavily abraded; sooted ext
7007	2688	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7007	2468	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Light sooting ext
7007	2680	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Chipped, pitted & abraded ext surface
7007	2701	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7007	2691	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Partial clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7007	2466	Tees Valley B	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7007	3094	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Internal surface missing; abraded

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7007	3094	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7007	3335	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7007	3092	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Heavily abraded
7007	2427	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy clear glaze ext w/ green mottling	LC13th – C14th	Thin-walled vessel
7007	2459	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Very hard, fine fabric
7007	3327	Tees Valley B	1	35	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy dark overfired glaze int only	LC13th – C14th	Sooted ext
7007	2673	Tees Valley B	1	32	1	Rim	Bowl	Pointed lip w/ prominent external bulge	LC13th – C14th	Large bowl
7007	3331	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7007	2464	Tees Valley B type	1	11	1	Base	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze int	LC13th – C14th	Dull orange sandy-textured dull orange fabric
7007	2682	Tees Valley B type	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7007	2683	Tees Valley B type	1	5	1	Base	Hollow ware	Slots of thin dull green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	External flake
7007	2472	Tees Valley B type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Friable green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7007	2412	Tees Valley B type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Abraded sherd; grey core w/ orange int & ext margins
7007	3335	Tees Valley B type	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Dull orange w/ grey int margin
7007	2489	Tees Valley B type	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Finer than is typical of Tees Valley B; heavily abraded
7007	2410	Tees Valley B type	1	8	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Very heavily chipped & abraded surfaces

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7007	2432	Tees Valley B type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (heavily abraded)	LC13th – C14th	Burmt ext
7007	2676	Tees Valley B type	1	9	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Hard bright red fabric w/ quartz & red grit; fresh break
7007	2465	Tees Valley B/C	1	8	1	BS/Shoulder	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7007	2493	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip under pale green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Very heavily abraded
7007	2702	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip under mottled green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Very heavily abraded
7007	2692	Tees Valley B/C	1	0.5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin, patchy clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7007	1350	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7007	2698	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7007	3091	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7007	2697	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7007	2681	Tees Valley B/C	1	18	1	Rim	Jug	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Inturned rim w/ pointed lip; abraded surfaces
7007	3087	Tees Valley B/C	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7007	3326	Tees Valley B/C	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bottled green glaze ext over a thin layer of buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7007	3093	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS/Shoulder	Hollow ware	Spots of clear glaze ext over thin buff slip	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7007	2470	Tees Valley B/C type	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7007	2696	Tees Valley type ware	1	0.5	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	EC13th – C14th	External flake
7007	2477	York Glazed ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bright green glaze ext	c.1150 – c.1250	Fine white fabric w/ quartz & white rock frags <0.5mm
7007	2471	York Glazed ware	1	12	1	BS/Handle stump	Jug	Bright green glaze ext	c.1150 – c.1250	Fine white fabric w/ quartz & red grit <0.5mm
7008	2544	Buff Sandy type ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	C12th – E/ MC13th	Fine dull buff fabric w/ sparse quartz & red grit <0.5mm
7008	2543	Cistercian ware	1	1	1	Rim	Cup/tyg	Dark brown glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7008	2595	Late Med Sandy ware	1	17	1	Base	Hollow ware	Spots of glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	Hard dull orange w/ a pale grey core; common white & sparse red rock frags; cf 2235
7008	2235	Late Med Sandy ware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC14th – C15th	Hard dull orange w/ a pale grey core; common white & sparse red rock frags; cf 2593
7008	2604	Micaceous Sandy ware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Misfired glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Fine sandy fabric w/ abundant fine quartz & muscovite w/ sparser red grit <0.5mm
7008	2224	Reduced Greenware	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	C14th – C15th	
7008	2229	Reduced Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	M/ LC13th – C14th	Fine, even, pale grey sandy fabric
7008	2908	Reduced Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C14th	
7008	2230	Sandy ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Later medieval?	Fine brown sandy fabric
7008	2601	Tees Valley A	1	6	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Everted square-sectioned rim w/ groove around top of rim
7008	2595	Tees Valley A	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of brown splashed glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Partial sooting ext

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7008	2592	Tees Valley A	1	10	1	Rim	Jar	Short everted rim w/ dished/ lid-seated int profile	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Sooted & burnt ext; fine, even fabric
7008	2591	Tees Valley A type	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Small spots of dark splashed glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7008	2600	Tees Valley A type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7008	2596	Tees Valley B	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Sooted & burnt ext
7008	2609	Tees Valley B	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Sooted & burnt ext
7008	2239	Tees Valley B	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Burnt & sooted ext
7008	2616	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear splashed glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7008	2907	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7008	2225	Tees Valley B	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7008	2905	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Thin internal flake
7008	2906	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7008	3432	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7008	2590	Tees Valley B	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int; spots of clear splashed glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7008	2548	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7008	2904	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7008	2608	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7008	2231	Tees Valley B	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7008	3431	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7008	3433	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7008	2610	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear splashed glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7008	2605	Tees Valley B	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Light sooting ext
7008	2597	Tees Valley B type	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Unusual partial black glaze int	LC13th – C14th	Burnt & sooted ext; odd sherd
7008	2615	Tees Valley B type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Abraded surfaces
7008	2594	Tees Valley B/C	1	12	1	BS/Shoulder	Hollow ware	Thin fine buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7008	2546	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin fine buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7008	2603	Tees Valley B/C	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin fine buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7008	2599	Tees Valley B/C	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin fine buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7008	2611	Tees Valley B/C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin fine buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7008	2232	Tees Valley B/C	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin fine buff fabric under clear splash glaze ext only	LC13th – C14th	
7008	2238	Tees Valley B/C	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7008	2606	Tees Valley B/C	1	5	1	Rim	Jug	Thick buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Rounded rim
7008	2602	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7008	2234	Tees Valley B/C	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7008	2226	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7008	2545	Tees Valley B/C	1	0.5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7008	2237	Tees Valley B/C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext over a thin layer of buff slip	LC13th – C14th	
7008	2233	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Sooted ext
7008	2547	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext over a thin layer of buff slip	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2540	Buff Gritty ware	1	5	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	
7009	3496	Buff Gritty ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Prominent raised ridge ext	C12th – E/ MC13th	
7009	3503	Reduced Greenware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Flaky green glaze ext	E/ MC14th – C15th	External flake
7009	3494	Tees Valley A	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Slightly coarser than typical
7009	2516	Tees Valley A	1	5	1	Rim/spout	Jug	Small spots of pale green glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Rounded rim, slightly clubbed
7009	2747	Tees Valley A	1	16	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Wedge-shaped rim w/ internal beaded ridge
7009	2343	Tees Valley A	1	19	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Wedge-rim jar rim w/ internal groove
7009	3489	Tees Valley A	1	10	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed buff ext surface	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Tall, funnel-shaped everted rim
7009	3751	Tees Valley A	1	19	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Heavily burnt & sooted ext
7009	3484	Tees Valley A	1	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7009	3486	Tees Valley A	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7009	2746	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Sooted ext
7009	2752	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7009	2526	Tees Valley A	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7009	3491	Tees Valley A	1	10	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy clear/green mottled glaze int only	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Light sooting ext
7009	2517	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7009	2520	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7009	2751	Tees Valley A	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7009	3492	Tees Valley A	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7009	3078	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Pitted ext surface
7009	3477	Tees Valley A	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7009	3770	Tees Valley A	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy clear/green glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7009	3765	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Thin-walled vessel
7009	3768	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7009	2537	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patch of green glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7009	2347 & 2338	Tees Valley A type	2	119	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Slightly sagging base; slightly coarser than typical
7009	3495	Tees Valley A type	1	20	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Spots of dark green glaze ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Small round, slightly everted rim on a globular body
7009	3493	Tees Valley A type	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear splashed glaze ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Slightly sandier than typical
7009	3757	Tees Valley B	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze over wheel stamps & impressed vertical white strip	LC13th – C14th	Unusually elaborate decoration; no parallel found
7009	3480 & 3481	Tees Valley B	2	32	1	Base	Hollow ware	Spots of dark green glaze on underside of base	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2340	Tees Valley B	1	30	1	Rod handle	Jug	Patchy clear glaze on top of handle	LC13th – C14th	
7009	3759	Tees Valley B	1	75	1	Rod handle	Jug	Patchy dark green-brown glaze on ridged top of handle	LC13th – C14th	
7009	3758	Tees Valley B	1	15	1	Rod handle	Jug	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Overfired to a hard, dense finish
7009	2342	Tees Valley B	1	24	1	Strap handle	Jug	Patchy clear/green glaze on top of handle	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2343	Tees Valley B	1	37	1	Base	Hollow ware	Small pinched foot	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2341	Tees Valley B	1	52	1	Base	Hollow ware	Two pinched feet ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	3485	Tees Valley B	1	43	1	Base	Hollow ware	Pinched foot ext	LC13th – C14th	Rather roughly finished

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7009	3479	Tees Valley B	1	23	1	Base	Hollow ware	Small spots of dark glaze int	LC13th – C14th	Flat base
7009	3475	Tees Valley B	1	61	1	Base	Hollow ware	Two pinched feet ext; sparse spots of dark glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2336	Tees Valley B	1	48	1	Base	Dish/ bowl?	Spots of green splashed glaze int & ext	LC13th – C14th	Odd irregular base
7009	2527	Tees Valley B	1	0.5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	3501	Tees Valley B	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Abraded surfaces
7009	3076	Tees Valley B	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Abraded surfaces
7009	2510	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin patchy glear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2531	Tees Valley B	1	5	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Small angular rim w/ pointed lip
7009	3753	Tees Valley B	1	30	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Fresh breaks
7009	3487	Tees Valley B	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of dark glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	3512	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (heavily abraded)	LC13th – C14th	Chipped & abraded
7009	3482 & 3500	Tees Valley B	2	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Light sooting ext; fresh breaks
7009	2524	Tees Valley B	1	8	1	Base	Hollow ware	Spots of green splashed glaze int only	LC13th – C14th	Light sooting on under-side
7009	3516	Tees Valley B	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2350	Tees Valley B	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7009	2534	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2530	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2508	Tees Valley B	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2515	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale yellow-green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2538	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2888	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2539	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7009	3072	Tees Valley B	1	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy dark brown overfired glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Light sooting ext
7009	3508	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	Base/flake	Hollow ware	External flake	LC13th – C14th	
7009	3754 & 3763	Tees Valley B	2	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Sooted ext; thin-walled vessel
7009	3772	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Fine pitting ext; thin-walled vessel
7009	3769	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7009	3771	Tees Valley B	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2749	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dull green glaze int	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2518	Tees Valley B	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2521	Tees Valley B	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7009	3513	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Yellowish glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2744	Tees Valley B	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin red slip ext	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7009	3752	Tees Valley B	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin patchy clear splashed glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2536	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2348	Tees Valley B	1	16	1	Base	Hollow ware	Trace of green glaze int; pitted & abraded int & ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	3514	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7009	3507	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Abraded surfaces
7009	3517	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Abraded
7009	2339	Tees Valley B type	1	70	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Knife-trimmed underside of base; partial sooting int
7009	2533	Tees Valley B type	1	5	1	Base	Hollow ware	Spot of overfired glaze int	LC13th – C14th	Slightly harder than typical
7009	3516	Tees Valley B type	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Overfired
7009	3079	Tees Valley B type	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy dark glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Overfired
7009	3483	Tees Valley B type	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Overfired
7009	3502	Tees Valley B/C	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Yellow glaze ext w/ green mottling & app pellet	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2528	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Thin-walled vessel
7009	3755	Tees Valley B/C	1	51	1	Rim	Bowl	Thin buff slip ext; heavy collared bifid rim w/ thumb imp ext	LC13th – C14th	See Wrathmell 1987; Fig. 22; 64, Fig 17; 22

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7009	3518	Tees Valley B/C	1	128	1	Rod handle	Jug	Patchy clear glaze on ridged top of handle; traces of buff slip surviving	LC13th – C14th	Pitted & abraded surfaces
7009	2337	Tees Valley B/C	1	69	1	Rim	Jar?	Heavy triangular rim w/ buff slip ext; finger imps on ext of rim	LC13th – C14th	Abraded surfaces
7009	2748	Tees Valley B/C	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip int & ext	LC13th – C14th	Part of a small triangular rim
7009	3509	Tees Valley B/C	1	5	1	Rim	Jar	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Tall, funnel-shaped everted rim
7009	3506	Tees Valley B/C	1	4	1	Rim	Jug	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Curved, slightly inturned rim
7009	3080	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2514	Tees Valley B/C	1	6	1	BS/Shoulder	Jar	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	3511	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS/Shoulder	Jar	Thin white slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2541	Tees Valley B/C	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	3773	Tees Valley B/C	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Part of handle thumbing
7009	2519	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Very thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2523	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	3488	Tees Valley B/C	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Very thin buff slip ext w/ flaky shiny clear/green mottled glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	3762	Tees Valley B/C	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Thin-walled vessels

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7009	3490	Tees Valley B/C	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	3498	Tees Valley B/C	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext over thin white slip	LC13th – C14th	
7009	3761	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Yel-low-green glaze ext only	LC13th – C14th	Thin-walled vessel
7009	2511	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Yellow glaze ext w/ dark mottling	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2507	Tees Valley B/C	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Yellow glaze ext w/ dark mottling	LC13th – C14th	
7009	3497	Tees Valley B/C	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext over thin buff slip	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2513	Tees Valley B/C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	3074	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Thin-walled vessel
7009	3766	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Thin-walled vessel
7009	2532	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin white slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	3077	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	3073	Tees Valley B/C	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear splashed glaze ext on thin buff slip	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2506	Tees Valley B/C	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	3760	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext; rilled body	LC13th – C14th	Thin-walled vessel

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7009	2525	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip under patchy thin clear splashed glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2529	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	3756	Tees Valley B/C	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Pitted ext surface
7009	2522	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Thin-walled vessel
7009	3515	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dull green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	2535	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7009	3478	Tees Valley B/C type	1	8	1	BS/Shoulder	Jar	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Body is buff rather than orange
7009	3504	Tees Valley type ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Streak of green-brown glaze ext	C13th – C14th	Burnt & discoloured throughout w/ soot ext
7009	3505	Tees Valley type ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green-brown glaze int; patchy pale green glaze on under-side	C13th – C14th	Pale grey w/ reduced core; fine sandy
7009	3075	Tees Valley type ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th – C14th	Burnt ext w/ black deposit int
7009	2509	York Glazed ware type	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze w/ vertical combing	c.1150 – c.1250	Pale grey sandy fabric
7009	3499	York Glazed ware type	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	c.1150 – c.1250	Hard, slightly overfired fabric
7009	2512	York Glazed ware type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext over horizontal grooves	c.1150 – c.1250	cf. 2509
7010	3528	Buff Gritty ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7010	3527	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7010	3526	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze w/ sparse mottling on white slip ext	LC13th – C14th	See also 7018 SFN3563 for a similar sherd
7010	3530	Tees Valley B/C	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7010	3529	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin white slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7011	3319	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin white slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7014	3831	Buff Gritty ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	
7014	1455	Buff Sandy ware	1	12	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext (chipped & abraded)	C12th – E/ MC13th	Int surface flaked
7014	3587 & 3595	Humberware type	2	13	1	BS	Drink-ing Jug	U/Dec	C14th – C15th	
7014	3789	Tees Valley A	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7014	3059	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Heavily available	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7014	3792	Tees Valley A	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7014	3832	Tees Valley A	1	17	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Sagging base
7014	3830	Tees Valley A	1	37	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7014	3593	Tees Valley A	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Heavily abraded
7014	3786	Tees Valley A	1	4	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Burnt ext & underside

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7014	3596	Tees Valley A	1	29	1	Base	Hollow ware	Spots of clear glaze on underside of base	E/MC13th – EC14th	
7014	3829	Tees Valley A	1	6	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Heavily burnt & sooted ext surface
7014	3057	Tees Valley A	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Abraded
7014	3590	Tees Valley A	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Burnt & sooted ext
7014	3588	Tees Valley A type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Streak of bright green glaze ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Finer than typical Tees Valley A
7014	3052 & 3053 & 3054	Tees Valley A type	3	104	1	Rod handle	Jug	Bright green glaze ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Slightly coarser than typical; thick rod handle
7014	3791	Tees Valley B	1	13	1	Base	Hollow ware	Spots of brown overfired glaze int	LC13th – C14th	Hard pale grey to dull orange fabric
7014	3784	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Burnt ext
7014	3589 & 3594	Tees Valley B	2	23	1	Base	Hollow ware	Rare spots of dark glaze int & ext	LC13th – C14th	
7014	3592	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Slightly abraded
7014	3586	Tees Valley B	1	11	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patches of brown glaze int & ext	LC13th – C14th	
7014	3055	Tees Valley B	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int only	LC13th – C14th	
7014	1452	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (very heavily chipped & abraded)	LC13th – C14th	
7014	3591	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7014	3058	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark over-fired glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7014	3788 & 3790	Tees Valley B type	2	4	2	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of dark glaze int & ext	LC13th – C14th	Slightly overfired; do not join but similar
7014	1450	Tees Valley B type	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext over ridge ext	LC13th – C14th	Finer than typical
7014	3603	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bright green glaze over buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7014	3783	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext; abraded	LC13th – C14th	
7014	3793	Tees Valley B/C	1	11	1	Rim	Jug	Buff slip int & ext	LC13th – C14th	Inturned rim w/ pointed lip
7014	3056	Tees Valley B/C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7015	3525	Buff Gritty ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	
7015	3520	Buff Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	
7016	3167	Brandsby-type ware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy friable green glaze ext over an impressed wavy line	E/ MC13th – C14th	
7016	3165	Buff Gritty ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Flaky friable glaze ext	C12th – E/ MC13th	
7016	3166	Tees Valley A type	1	12	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Slightly sandier than typical but finer than Buff Gritty ware
7018	3232	Buff Gritty ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	Slightly coarser than Tees Valley A
7018	3226	Buff Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7018	3045	Buff Gritty ware	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	Slightly coarser than Tees Valley A w/ light sooting ext
7018	2928	Buff Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	Burnt ext surface; slightly coarser than Tees Valley A
7018	2925	Buff Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	Slightly sandier than Tees Valley A
7018	3583	Buff Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin clear glaze ext	C12th – E/ MC13th	Abraded
7018	3124	Cistercian ware	1	6	1	Rim	Cup/tyg	Dark brown glaze int & ext	c.1450 – c.1600	
7018	3231	Early Reduced Greenware	1	1	1	Rim?	Hollow ware	Impressed lines ext under green glaze	E – MC14th	A pale grey sandy fabric
7018	3011	Late Medieval Sandy ware	1	43	1	Base	Hollow ware	Small spots of glaze on underside	EC14th – C15th	Hard, fine fabric; grey core w/ thin orange margins w/ moderate fine quartz
7018	3541	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	21	1	Base	Dish/ bowl	Thin green-brown glaze int only	C13th – C14th	Fine dark orange fabric; rather more abraded than typical sherds from this context
7018	3230	Reduced Sandy ware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Late Medieval	Hard overfired fabric; grey w/ dull buff core
7018	3045	Reduced Sandy ware	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Very hard, fine reduced sandy fabric w/ fine quartz, rarely up to 0.5mm
7018	3548	Reduced Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy mottled green glaze ext; cf Tees Valley B type	LC13th – C14th	Fine hard reduced fabric darker cure w/ light margins; fine quartz & rare larger grit
7018	3537	Reduced Sandy ware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dull green glaze ext	C13th – C14th	Hard, fine reduced fabric w/ moderate fine quartz up to 0.5mm, mainly finer
7018	2972	Reduced Sandy ware	1	31	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th – C14th	Hard, pale grey sandy fabric w/ common quartz up to 0.5mm
7018	3120	Reduced Sandy ware	1	13	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Hard, overfired fabric w/ dull orange margins & grey core; sooted ext

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7018	2919	Tees Valley A	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7018	3532 & 3534	Tees Valley A	2	49	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of dark glaze int	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Rilled ext
7018	3543	Tees Valley A	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patch of bright green glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7018	2941	Tees Valley A	1	98	1	Rim	Jar	Very thin pale green glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Tall, everted rim w/ a clubbed rim & groove on lip; thin-walled round body
7018	3539	Tees Valley A	1	48	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Tall, everted rim w/ a bevelled rim & pointed lip on a round body
7018	3012	Tees Valley A	1	28	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Burnt & sooted ext
7018	3043	Tees Valley A	1	61	1	Base	Hollow ware	Spots of green glaze on underside of base	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Burnt & sooted int & ext; discoloured sagging base
7018	2978	Tees Valley A	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Light sooting ext
7018	3114	Tees Valley A	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Sparse clear glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7018	3565	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Light sooting int & ext
7018	3214	Tees Valley A	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of mottled green glaze int; app strip ext?	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7018	3223	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Sooted & burnt ext
7018	3540	Tees Valley A	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Very small spots of clear glaze ext; rilled body	E/ MC13th – EC14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7018	3295	Tees Valley A	1	4	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	External flake
7018	3018	Tees Valley A	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Light sooting ext
7018	3030	Tees Valley A	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Light sooting ext
7018	2999	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Part of a thumb impression; base or handle?
7018	3118	Tees Valley A	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Sooted ext
7018	3528	Tees Valley A	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7018	3567	Tees Valley A	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7018	2949	Tees Valley A type	1	30	1	Rod handle	Jug/H-Jar	Patchy thin pale green glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Finer than some examples; two shallow thumbings at base of handle
7018	2950	Tees Valley A type	1	25	1	Bifid rim	Bowl	Bifid rim w/ a prominent lower ridge	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7018	3210	Tees Valley A type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Sparse, thin pale green splashed glaze int	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7018	3221	Tees Valley A type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Light sooting ext
7018	3558	Tees Valley A type	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Pale buff-orange sandy fabric
7018	3553	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3556 & 3211	Tees Valley B	2	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Heavily sooted ext
7018	3550	Tees Valley B	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Flaky green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7018	3546	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext; rilled profile	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3547	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3578	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Light sooting ext
7018	3545	Tees Valley B	1	135	1	Rod handle	Jug	Clear glaze on top of ridged & grooved rod handle; slashes at top of handle	LC13th – C14th	Smoothed surfaces
7018	2942	Tees Valley B	1	90	1	Rim & handle	Handled jar	Patch of overfired glaze int	LC13th – C14th	cf Didsbury 2010: Fig 8.14; 41; rod handle springs from tall everted rim
7018	2952	Tees Valley B	1	68	1	Rod handle	Jug	Patchy dark glaze on upper surface	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3047	Tees Valley B	1	32	1	Bifid rim	Bowl	Bifid rim w/ pointed lip	LC13th – C14th	Sooted ext
7018	2929	Tees Valley B	1	16	1	Rim	Jar	Patchy mottled green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Hard fine red fabric
7018	2975	Tees Valley B	1	8	1	Rim	Jar	Spots & patches of green splashed glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Tall, slightly dished rim w/ pointed lip
7018	2945	Tees Valley B	1	31	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Hard, thin-walled vessel; heavily sooted on sagging base
7018	2947	Tees Valley B	1	18	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Hard, thin-walled vessel; sooted on sagging & spalled base
7018	2974	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Sooted ext; spalled
7018	3557	Tees Valley B	1	12	1	Handle stump	Jug	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3180	Tees Valley B	1	13	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Dooted ext

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7018	3044	Tees Valley B	1	34	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Pitted ext surface
7018	3565	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3031	Tees Valley B	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	Upper parts of pinched feet ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3021	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Upper parts of pinched feet ext	LC13th – C14th	Fresh breaks
7018	3037	Tees Valley B	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green/ clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3036	Tees Valley B	1	19	1	Base	Hollow ware	Large patch of green glaze int	LC13th – C14th	Extensive flake from underside of base
7018	3555	Tees Valley B	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze w/ darker mottling	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3115	Tees Valley B	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of splash glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Light sooting ext
7018	2991	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3212	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Thick sooting ext
7018	3121	Tees Valley B	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Thick sooting ext
7018	3024	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rare small spots of clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Light sooting ext
7018	2982	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Light sooting ext
7018	2926	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3003	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3560	Tees Valley B	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7018	3207	Tees Valley B	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze w/ applied pellets & a green glaze stripe ext	LC13th – C14th	Probably from a jug
7018	3584	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3225	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3218	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Light sooting ext
7018	2988	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Dotted ext
7018	3228	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3015	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3119	Tees Valley B	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear splash glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Slight sooting ext
7018	3016	Tees Valley B	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2976	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Sooted ext
7018	3554	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear mottled glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3029	Tees Valley B	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Light sooting ext
7018	3569	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3559	Tees Valley B	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Heavily sooted ext
7018	3572	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2997	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2990	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spot of dark glaze int	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7018	3008	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin pale green splash glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3544	Tees Valley B	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2918	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3224	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Heavily sooted ext; int surface flaked
7018	3551	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy clear glaze w/ green mottling ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2920	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Slightly burnt ext
7018	3113	Tees Valley B	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Light sooting ext
7018	2958	Tees Valley B	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Light sooting ext
7018	2970	Tees Valley B	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Light sooting ext
7018	3581	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2986	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3179	Tees Valley B	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2971	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2995	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Sooted ext
7018	2989	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Light sooting ext
7018	3117	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Heavily sooted ext; possibly part of a pinched foot
7018	2961	Tees Valley B	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Burnt & sootd ext
7018	3217	Tees Valley B	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Burnt & sooted ext

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7018	3579	Tees Valley B type	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Black deposit int; heavily sooted ext
7018	3561	Tees Valley B type	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2944 & 2960 & 3032	Tees Valley B type	3	137	1	Base	Jug/jar	Pinched feet around edge of base	LC13th – C14th	Sooted int surfaces
7018	3013	Tees Valley B type	1	19	1	Base	Hollow ware	Pinched feet around edge of base	LC13th – C14th	Slightly coarser than typical
7018	2962	Tees Valley B type	1	26	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Hard red fabric, slightly coarser than typical; light sooting ext
7018	3205	Tees Valley B type	1	21	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Hard red fabric, slightly coarser than typical; light sooting ext
7018	2964	Tees Valley B type	1	20	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Hard red fabric, slightly coarser than typical; light sooting ext
7018	2967	Tees Valley B type	1	20	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patch of green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Light sooting ext
7018	3026	Tees Valley B type	1	4	1	Base?	Hollow ware	Spots of clear glaze int	LC13th – C14th	Perhaps slightly sandier than is typical
7018	2933	Tees Valley B type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Fine orange-brown fabric
7018	3206	Tees Valley B type	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green glaze int	LC13th – C14th	Light sooting ext
7018	3577	Tees Valley B type	1	4	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3233	Tees Valley B type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Chipped & flaked
7018	3220	Tees Valley B type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Slightly coarser than typical & w/ angular rock frags up to 1.5mm
7018	3549	Tees Valley B type	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Sandy orange-brown fabric

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7018	3564	Tees Valley B type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Sooted ext, burnt int & ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3023	Tees Valley B type	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Burnt throughout; sooted ext
7018	2984	Tees Valley B type	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Softer than typical; abraded edges & surfaces
7018	3014 & 2916	Tees Valley B type	2	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Possibly overfired; hard orange fabric w/ thin grey ext margin
7018	2969	Tees Valley B type	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Partial black deposit int; sooted ext
7018	3575	Tees Valley B type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Overfired/burnt
7018	3007	Tees Valley B type	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	See also 3901
7018	3901	Tees Valley B type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	See also 3007
7018	3580	Tees Valley B/C	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Pot disc 29x32mm; light sooting ext
7018	3563	Tees Valley B/C	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze w/ sparse mottling on white slip ext	LC13th – C14th	See also 7010 SFN3526 for a similar sherd
7018	3571	Tees Valley B/C	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin white slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3542	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin white slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3538	Tees Valley B/C	1	24	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin white slip ext under patchy green-brown glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Thin-walled vessel
7018	3034	Tees Valley B/C	1	30	1	Rim	Jar	Thin buff slip int & ext	LC13th – C14th	Wedge-shaped rim w/ dished int surface; globular body
7018	3536	Tees Valley B/C	1	37	1	Rod handle	Jug/H-Jar	Thin buff slip on an orange sandy fabric	LC13th – C14th	Slightly sandier than typical

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7018	3042	Tees Valley B/C	1	67	2	Bifid rim	Jar	Wavy, thumb-impressed rim; buff slip int & ext	LC13th – C14th	Very distinctive rim
7018	3048	Tees Valley B/C	1	54	1	Bifid rim	Bowl	Heavy bifid rim w/ thumb impression; light buff slip int & ext	LC13th – C14th	cf. Didsbury 2010; Fig 8.14; 43
7018	2946	Tees Valley B/C	1	36	1	Rim	Wedge-rim jar	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Distinctive edge-shaped rim on a globular body; thin walled w/ a fine orange fabric
7018	2943	Tees Valley B/C	1	35	1	Rim	Wedge-rim jar	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Distinctive edge-shaped rim on a globular body; thin walled w/ a fine orange fabric
7018	3040	Tees Valley B/C	1	102	1	Bifid rim	Jar/H-Jar?	Thin buff slip ext; bifid rim w/ finger impression	LC13th – C14th	Odd fracture on rim, possibly a handle scar; light sooting ext
7018	2953	Tees Valley B/C	1	7	1	Rim	Jar	Thin buff slip int & ext	LC13th – C14th	Tall everted rim w/ a clubbed rounded lip
7018	3535	Tees Valley B/C	1	10	1	Rim	Jar	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Tall, everted rim w/ a triangular lip
7018	2963	Tees Valley B/C	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thick white lip ext	LC13th – C14th	Thicker and softer orange fabric than normal; soft white slip ext
7018	2980	Tees Valley B/C	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip int & ext	LC13th – C14th	Slightly coarser than typical
7018	3222	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy yellow-green splashed glaze ext over thin buff slip	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3006	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze over thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2977	Tees Valley B/C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7018	3027	Tees Valley B/C	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Flaky dark green glaze ext over white slip	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2915	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext w/ clear/green mottled glaze w/ app pellets	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3227	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip int & ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3035	Tees Valley B/C	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext over thin buff slip	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3004	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip under clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3204	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext on a pale orange body	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3041	Tees Valley B/C	1	188	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Patchy sooting ext; an unusually large sherd
7018	2981	Tees Valley B/C	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2948	Tees Valley B/C	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Light sooting int
7018	3182	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3033	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear splashed glaze ext over thin buff slip	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3208	Tees Valley B/C	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy pale green glaze ext w/ a dark metallic stripe over buff slip	LC13th – C14th	Probably from a jug

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7018	3022	Tees Valley B/C	1	7	1	Base?	Hollow ware	Patchy green-brown glaze int only over buff slip	LC13th – C14th	Vessel form uncertain
7018	3116	Tees Valley B/C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thick buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3020	Tees Valley B/C	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext on an orange body	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2954	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext under clear glaze w/ green mottling	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2993	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext on a pale orange body	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2927	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext under pale green glaze	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3216	Tees Valley B/C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Light sooting ext
7018	2922	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2924	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3001	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Very thin buff slip ext under patchy clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3566	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Very thin buff slip under thin clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Light sooting ext
7018	3900	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2965	Tees Valley B/C	1	5	1	Base?	U/ID	Mottled green glaze int	LC13th – C14th	Burnt ext/underside

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7018	2923	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin, fine buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Thin-walled vessel
7018	3574	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip under clear glaze w/ applied pellets & a green stripe ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3570	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3178	Tees Valley B/C	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin fine buff slip under patchy clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3009	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2994	Tees Valley B/C	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2930	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3025	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3005	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Sooted ext
7018	2921	Tees Valley B/C	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2956	Tees Valley B/C	1	33	1	BS	Hollow ware	Very thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Dry smoothed ext
7018	2983	Tees Valley B/C	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3213	Tees Valley B/C	1	10	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Sooted ext
7018	2955	Tees Valley B/C	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3181	Tees Valley B/C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Sooted ext
7018	3573	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Sooted ext

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7018	2914	Tees Valley B/C	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2987	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy clear glaze & thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2957	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Sooted ext
7018	2996	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin pale green splash glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2979	Tees Valley B/C	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext on a rilled body	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3576	Tees Valley B/C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Very thin-walled vessel
7018	2966	Tees Valley B/C	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2917	Tees Valley B/C	1	11	1	BS/Handle stump	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2932	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3018	Tees Valley B/C	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Sooted ext
7018	3038	Tees Valley B/C	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3017	Tees Valley B/C	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze w/ green mottling over thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2959	Tees Valley B/C	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Thick black burnt deposit ext
7018	2985	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy mottled green glaze on thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3028	Tees Valley B/C	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Black deposit ext

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7018	3219	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	2998	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Light sooting ext
7018	3562	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip under green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3019	Tees Valley B/C	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3209	Tees Valley B/C	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext; discoloured	LC13th – C14th	See 2931 for a similar vessel; fresh breaks
7018	2931	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext; discoloured	LC13th – C14th	See 3209 for a similar vessel; fresh breaks
7018	2973	Tees Valley B/C	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Sooted ext
7018	2992	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7018	3229	Tees Valley B/C type	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin white slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Body is slightly coarser than typical
7018	3533 & 2968	Tees Valley ware type	2	33	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Hard fine dull buff w/ pale grey core; sooted ext; sooted ext
7018	2951	Tees Valley ware type	1	29	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	See also 7018 (3533&2968) for a similar sherd; light sooting ext
7020	3112	Tees Valley A	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of very pale green/clear glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7020	3111	Tees Valley B/C	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of bright green glaze on white slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7021	3183	Late Med Sandy ware	2	31	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bright green glaze ext over multiple impressed lines ext	C14th?	White to pale grey fabric w/ rare white rock frags

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7021	3185	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	17	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	LC13th – LC14th	Wedge-shaped jar rim; orange sandy fabric w/ fine quartz & sparse white chalk grains
7021	3184	Tees Valley B/C	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin white slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7023	3050	Reduced Greenware	1	34	1	Base	Jug/jar	Patchy green glaze ext	E/ MC14th – C15th	Pinched feet ext
7023	3049	Tees Valley B/C	1	67	1	Rim	Bowl	Thin buff slip int & ext	LC13th – C14th	Dished rim w/ finger-impressed lip
7023	3051	Tees Valley B/C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze w/ slight mottling on white slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7025	3524	Buff Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS/neck	Jar	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	
7025	3523	Buff Gritty ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	
7025	3522	Buff Gritty ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	Sooted ext
7025	3521	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Dark orange fabric
7025	3519	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Small abraded sherd
7027	3813	Brandsby-type ware	1	30	1	BS/Shoulder	Hollow ware	Patchy dark green glaze ext	E/ MC13th – C14th	
7027	3774	Buff Gritty ware	1	8	1	Rim	Jug	Deep collared rim w/ round lip	C12th – E/ MC13th	
7027	3940	Buff Gritty ware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	
7027	3780	Buff Gritty ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/ MC13th	Thin-walled vessel
7027	3807	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS/Flake	U/ID	U/Dec	Medieval	Dull orange to brown sandy fabric

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7027	3776	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green splashed glaze int	LC13th – C14th?	Hard, dull orange sandy fabric; slightly coarser than Tees Valley C
7027	3777	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th?	Hard, dull orange sandy fabric; slightly coarser than Tees Valley C
7027	3775	Tees Valley A	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Thin-walled vessel
7027	3781	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7027	3820	Tees Valley A	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7027	3802 & 3803 & 3808 & 3818 & 3819 & 3825	Tees Valley B	6	59	1	Base	Hollow ware	Glear glaze on inside of base	LC13th – C14th	Freshly broken base w/ light sooting ext
7027	3809 & 3812 & 3821	Tees Valley B	3	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext only	LC13th – C14th	Fresh breaks
7027	3800	Tees Valley B	1	31	1	Rod handle	Jug	Patchy clear to green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7027	3779	Tees Valley B ?	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Pale orange to pale grey fine sandy fabric
7027	3814	Tees Valley B type	1	80	1	Handle	Jug	Patchy dark green/ brown glaze on handle	LC13th – C14th	Thick, narrow strap handle; slightly sandier than is typical
7027	3778	Tees Valley B type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Slightly coarser than typical; thin walled vessel
7027	3804	Tees Valley B type	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Sooted ext

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7027	3799 & 3810 & 3823 & 3805	Tees Valley B\C	4	34	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin white slip under bright green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Fresh breaks
7027	3815 & 3816 & 3817 & 3822	Tees Valley B\C	4	130	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext under patchy clear to green splash glaze ext; ridge on shoulder	LC13th – C14th	
7027	3801	Tees Valley B\C	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled clear to green glaze ext over very thin buff slip	LC13th – C14th	
7027	3806	Tees Valley B\C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear splashed glaze ext over thin buff slip	LC13th – C14th	
7027	3824	Tees Valley B\C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext over thin buff slip	LC13th – C14th	
7027	3811	Tees Valley B\C	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff slip ext on a pale orange body	LC13th – C14th	
7029	3463	Buff Gritty ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext	C12th – E/ MC13th	Thin patchy pale green glaze ext
7029	3449	Buff Sandy ware	1	16	1	Base	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	Late Me- dieval?	Fine buff to pale grey sandy fabric w/ common fine quartz & sparse round red grit <0.5mm
7029	3460	Reduced Greenware type	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Streaky pale green glaze ext	MC14th – EC15th	Grey core w/ a buff int margin

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7029	3462	Reduced Gritty ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th – C14th?	Hard reduced body w/ buff ext margin; moderate quartz up to 0.5mm
7029	3456 & 3448 & 3459	Sandy ware	3	24	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy green-brown glaze int	LC13th – C14th?	Dull orange to brown sandy fabric w/ common fine quartz <0.5mm
7029	3461	Tees Valley A	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	
7029	3451	Tees Valley A type	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Slightly coarser than typical Tees Valley A
7029	3783	Tees Valley A type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Abraded sherd; grey core w/ buff margins int & ext
7029	3453	Tees Valley A type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/ MC13th – EC14th	Pale orange w/ buff ext margin
7029	3445	Tees Valley B	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patch of thin dark glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7029	3466	Tees Valley B	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rare spots of clear splashed glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
7029	3465	Tees Valley B	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7029	3452	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7029	3457	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	
7029	3454	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Light sooting ext
7029	3446	Tees Valley B type	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled ext	LC13th – C14th	Thin-walled vessel
7029	3458	Tees Valley B type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Burnt ext; fresh breaks
7029	3450	Tees Valley B/C	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Shiny mottled green glaze over thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Ridge ext

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7029	3464	Tees Valley B/C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Shiny clear/green glaze over thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Ridge ext
7029	3455 & 3782	Tees Valley B/C	2	7	2	BS	Hollow ware	Thick buff slip ext under bright green shiny glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Applied curved rod made of fine buff clay resembling the slip; non-joining but similar sherds
7029	3444	Tees Valley B/C	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7029	3447	Tees Valley B/C	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
7035	3441	Buff Sandy ware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Pale buff-orange fabric w/ fine red grit & quartz up to 0.5mm
		Total	960	8711	922					

Table App2.6 Pottery from Trench 7

Type	Sum - ENV		Type	Estimated (maximum) number of vessels	Percentage of total	
Blackware	2		Blackware	2	0.15	
Brandsby-type ware	7		Brandsby-type ware	7	0.54	
Buff Gritty ware	79		Buff Gritty ware	79	6.1	
Buff Gritty ware type	2		Buff Gritty ware type	2	0.15	
Buff Sandy ware	13		Buff Sandy ware	13	1	
Buff Sandy ware type	1		Buff Sandy ware type	1	0.07	
Buff-White ware	4		Buff-White ware	4	0.3	7.6
Cistercian ware	4		Cistercian ware	4	0.3	
Coarse Sandy ware	2		Coarse Sandy ware	2	0.15	
Creamware?	1		Creamware?	1	0.07	
Early Reduced Greenware	3		Early Reduced Greenware	3	0.23	
Early Reduced Greenware type	1		Early Reduced Greenware type	1	0.07	
Early Reduced Greenware type?	1		Early Reduced Greenware type?	1	0.07	
Fine Sandy ware	4		Fine Sandy ware	4	0.3	

Type	Sum - ENV		Type	Estimated (maximum) number of vessels	Percentage of total	
Humberware type	6		Humberware type	6	0.46	
Late Blackware	4		Late Blackware	4	0.3	
Late Med Coarse Sandy ware	3		Late Med Coarse Sandy ware	3	0.23	
Late Med Ox Sandy ware	1		Late Med Ox Sandy ware	1	0.07	
Late Medieval Sandy ware	6		Late Medieval Sandy ware	6	0.46	
Medieval White- ware	1		Medieval Whiteware	1	0.07	
Micaceous Sandy ware	1		Micaceous Sandy ware	1	0.07	
Mottled ware	4		Mottled ware	4	0.3	
Mottled ware?	1		Mottled ware?	1	0.07	
Oxidised Gritty ware	1		Oxidised Gritty ware	1	0.07	
Oxidised Sandy ware	11		Oxidised Sandy ware	11	0.85	
Pearlware	2		Pearlware	2	0.15	
Porcelain	2		Porcelain	2	0.15	
Reduced Green- ware	61		Reduced Greenware	61	4.7	
Reduced Green- ware type	13		Reduced Greenware type	13	1	
Reduced Gritty ware	1		Reduced Gritty ware	1	0.07	
Reduced Sandy ware	13		Reduced Sandy ware	13	1	
Sandy ware	7		Sandy ware	7	0.5	
Slipware	4		Slipware	4	0.3	
Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1		Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1	0.07	
Staxton/Pot- ter-Brompton ware	2		Staxton/Potter-Brompton ware	2	0.15	
Stoneware	2		Stoneware	2	0.15	
Tees Valley A	139		Tees Valley A	139	10.7	
Tees Valley A type	41		Tees Valley A type	41	3.17	
Tees Valley B	422		Tees Valley B	422	32.6	
Tees Valley B type	82		Tees Valley B type	82	6.34	
Tees Valley B?	5		Tees Valley B?	5	0.38	
Tees Valley B/C	289		Tees Valley B/C	289	22.3	
Tees Valley B/C type	5		Tees Valley B/C type	5	0.39	

Type	Sum - ENV		Type	Estimated (maximum) number of vessels	Percentage of total	
Tees Valley type ware	10		Tees Valley type ware	10	0.77	76.7
TP Whiteware	1		TP Whiteware	1	0.07	
Unglazed Red Earthenware	1		Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	0.07	
Unidentified	1		Unidentified	1	0.07	
White Salt Glazed Stoneware	9		White Salt Glazed Stoneware	9	0.7	
Whiteware	1		Whiteware	1	0.07	
Yellow Glazed Coarseware	3		Yellow Glazed Coarseware	3	0.23	
Yellow Glazed Fineware	4		Yellow Glazed Fineware	4	0.3	
York Glazed ware	3		York Glazed ware	3	0.23	
York Glazed ware type	6		York Glazed ware type	6	0.46	0.69
Total Result	1293		Total	1293	99.54	

Table App2.7 Summary of the ware types from Trenches 2–7

Form	Sum - ENV		Vessel form	Estimated (maximum) number of vessels
Bowl	17		Bowl	17
Bowl?	2		Bowl?	2
Cup/bowl	7		Cup/bowl	7
Cup/bowl?	2		Cup/bowl?	2
Cup/mug	1		Cup/mug	1
Cup/tyg	2		Cup/tyg	2
Dish	3		Dish	3
Dish/bowl	4		Dish/bowl	4
Dish/bowl?	1		Dish/bowl?	1
Drinking Jug	2		Drinking Jug	2
Drinking jug?	1		Drinking jug?	1
Flatware	3		Flatware	3
Handled jar	1		Handled jar	1
Hollow ware	1122		Hollow ware	1122
Jam jar	2		Jam jar	2
Jar	29		Jar	29
Jar?	1		Jar?	1
Jar/bowl	1		Jar/bowl	1
Jar/CP	1		Jar/CP	1

Form	Sum - ENV		Vessel form	Estimated (maximum) number of vessels
Jar/H-Jar?	1		Jar/H-Jar?	1
Jug	50		Jug	50
Jug?	7		Jug?	7
Jug/cistern	2		Jug/cistern	2
Jug/H-Jar	2		Jug/Handled jar	2
Jug/jar	5		Jug/jar	5
Lid?	1		Lid?	1
Mug	1		Mug	1
Mug/tankard	2		Mug/tankard	2
Pipkin	1		Pipkin	1
Pitcher?	1		Pitcher?	1
Plate	1		Plate	1
U/ID	14		U/ID	14
Wedge-rim jar	3		Wedge-rim jar	3
Total Result	1293		Total	1293

Table App2.8 Summary of the vessel forms from Trenches 2–7

Test Pit	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
13	1	1006	Buff Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	
13	1	1004	Fine Red-ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	
13	1	1000	Late Black-ware	1	13	1	Footed base	Cup/bowl	Black glaze int & partially ext; red slip ext	C18th	Very hard, dense dark grey fabric
13	1	1007	Slipware	1	2	1	Rim	Dish/bowl	Red & white slip it w/ pie-crust rim	C18th	Press-moulded dish
13	2	1011	Cistercian type ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1450 – c.1600	Dark red fabric; glaze appears brown int & ext
13	2	1013	Fine Red-ware	1	1	1	Handle	Cup	U/Dec	C18th	Red fabric w/ clear (red) glaze int & ext
13	2	1012	Refined earthen-ware	1	2	1	Rim	Dish?	U/Dec (very heavily burnt & discoloured)	LC18th – C19th	
13	2	1010	Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Dark orange sandy fabric w/ brown surfaces

Test Pit	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
13	2	1018	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext; heavily abraded surfaces	LC13th – C14th	
13	3	1022	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
13	3	1024	Unglazed Red Earth-ware	1	9	1	Base	U/ID	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	Hard red fabric w/ fine quartz; contact scar on one side
14	1	1032	Late Black-ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th	
14	1	1028	Late Red-ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Clear glaze int & ext	LC18th – C19th	
14	1	1033	Tees Valley B	1	8	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Heavily abraded
14	1	1030	Tees Valley B type	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Heavily abraded
14	2	1051	Buff Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	
14	2	1039	Buff Sandy ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – E/MC13th	
14	2	1037	Fine Red-ware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & ext	C18th – EC19th	
14	2	1035	Late Black-ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	
14	2	1036	Mottled ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	
14	2	1050	Reduced Greenware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC14th – C15th	
14	2	1038	Tees Valley A	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Friable green glaze int	E/MC13th – EC14th	Light sooting ext
14	2	1040	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bright green glaze ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	
14	2	1044	Tees Valley A	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Greenish-brown friable glaze ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	
14	2	1043	Tees Valley A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	
14	2	1042	Tees Valley A type	1	3	1	Rim	Jug?	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Clubbed, rounded rim

Test Pit	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
14	2	1049	Tees Valley B	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patch of over-fired glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
14	2	1052	Tees Valley B	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin patchy green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
14	2	1045	Tees Valley B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	
14	2	1046	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
14	2	1041	Tees Valley B/C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	
15	1	1054	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	1	1	BS	Mug/tankard	Rilled band ext	C18th	
15	1	1053	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	
15	2	1070	Blackware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C17th	Fine dark red fabric
15	2	1075	Late Red-ware	1	6	1	BS	Dish/bowl	Clear glaze int only	LC18th – C19th	
15	2	1060 & 1061	Late Yellow ware	2	6	1	Rim	Small jar	Pale yellow glaze int & ext	C18th	Jar w/ small everted rim
15	2	1073	Mottled ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	Light buff-white fabric
15	2	1062	Porcelain	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Hand-painted floral design ext	LC18th – C19th	
15	2	1067	Slip Coated ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Red slip int & ext; glaze int	C18th	
15	2	1069	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Thin buff slip under green glaze	LC13th – C14th	
15	2	1059	Tees Valley B/C	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bright green glaze ext over thin buff slip	LC13th – C14th	
15	2	1068	TP White-ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design int & ext	C19th	Could be Pearl-ware; burnt & discoloured
15	2	1076	Unglazed Red Earth-ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	

Test Pit	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
15	2	1064	Yellow Glazed Fineware	1	2	1	Rim	Dish/ bowl	Brown mottling on white slip int under clear glaze	LC18th – C19th	Fine red fabric
15	3	1077	Tees Valley A	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Heavily abraded
15	3	1085	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Decayed & abraded glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Heavily abraded
15	3	1078	Tees Valley B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Heavily abraded
15	3	1079	Tees Valley B	1	8	1	Base	Jug/jar	Pinched feet ext w/ patches of dull green glaze ext	LC13th – C14th	Heavily abraded
15	3	1083	Tees Valley B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Heavily abraded
15	3	1080	Tees Valley B	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Heavily abraded
15	3	1082	Tees Valley B/C	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Heavily abraded
15	3	1084	Tees Valley B/C	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Heavily abraded
15	3	1086	Tees Valley B/C	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	LC13th – C14th	Heavily abraded
16	1	1097	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Salt glazed ext only	C19th	
16	1	1099	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	1	1	BS	Bowl	White slip int under clear glaze	LC18th – C19th	
16	1	1095	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	3	1	BS	Bowl	White slip int; clear glaze removed	LC18th – C19th	Abraded
16	1	1100	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	0.5	1	Flake	Bowl	White slip int under clear glaze	LC18th – C19th	
16	1	1098	Yellow Glazed Fineware	1	2	1	Rim	Dish/ bowl	Brown mottling on white slip int under clear glaze	LC18th – C19th	
16	1	1096	Yellow Glazed Fineware	1	3	1	Rim	Dish/ bowl	Brown mottling on white slip int under clear glaze	LC18th – C19th	

Test Pit	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
16	2	1112	Blue Band- ed ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue lines ext	C19th	
16	2	1123	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped deco- ration ext	LC18th – C19th	
16	2	1121	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped deco- ration ext	LC18th – C19th	
16	2	1116	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	5	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	Folded rim w/ cavity
16	2	1117	Creamware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
16	2	1110 & 1111	Creamware	2	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
16	2	1109	Late Black- ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th	
16	2	1120	Late Black- ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnt & blis- tered glaze int & ext	C18th	Secondarily burnt
16	2	1124	Late Black- ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnt & blis- tered glaze int & ext	C18th	Secondarily burnt
16	2	1122	Late Yellow ware type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale yel- low-green glaze int & ext	C18th	
16	2	1122	Slip Band- ed CC ware	1	4	1	Rim	Bowl	Thin white slip lines ext	C19th	Flaked int & ext
16	2	1115	Slipware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Trailed white slip ext	C18th	Fine red fabric
16	2	1107	Unidenti- fied	1	5	1	Base	Mug	Heavily burnt & blistered green glaze int only	C18th	Fine buff fabric; secondarily burnt
16	2	1119	Unidenti- fied	1	2	1	Base	Hollow ware	Heavily burnt & blistered green glaze int only	C18th	Fine buff fabric; secondarily burnt
16	2	1108	Unidenti- fied	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Heavily burnt & blistered green glaze int & ext w/ dark lines ext	C18th	Fine buff fabric; secondarily burnt
16	2	1114	Whiteware?	1	2	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/ID (heavily burnt)	C19th	Could be Pearl- ware
16	3	1138	Slipware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip deco- ration ext	C18th	Fine red fabric

Test Pit	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
16	3	1139	Slipware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip decoration ext	C18th	Fine red fabric
16	3	1137	Slipware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip decoration ext	C18th	Fine red fabric
16	3	1141	Tees Valley B	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	Clear glaze w/ green mottling on one surface	LC13th – C14th	
16	3	1140	Tees Valley B/C	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	Thin buff slip on one surface	LC13th – C14th	
16	3	1136	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	4	1	BS	Dish/ bowl	White slip int under clear glaze	C19th	
Total				29	85.5	28					

Table App2.9 Pottery from Test Pits 13 - 16

Test Pit	Spit	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
16	3	1135	Stone	1	3	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
15	3	1081	Stone	1	3	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Undated	
13	2	1016	Stone	1	1	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
13	1	1001	Plastic	1	4	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	LC20th – C21st	White plastic

Table App2.10 Stone and plastic from Test Pits 13 - 16

Type	Sum - ENV	Type	Estimated (maximum) number of vessels	Percentage of total
Blackware	1	Blackware	1	1.2
Blue Banded ware	1	Blue Banded ware	1	1.2
Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	6	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	6	7.4
Buff Gritty ware	2	Buff Gritty ware	2	2.4
Buff Sandy ware	1	Buff Sandy ware	1	1.2
Cistercian type ware	1	Cistercian type ware	1	1.2
Creamware	2	Creamware	2	2.4
Fine Redware	3	Fine Redware	3	3.7
Late Blackware	6	Late Blackware	6	7.4
Late Redware	2	Late Redware	2	2.4
Late Yellow ware	1	Late Yellow ware	1	1.2
Late Yellow ware type	1	Late Yellow ware type	1	1.2

Type	Sum - ENV	Type	Estimated (maximum) number of vessels	Percentage of total
Mottled ware	2	Mottled ware	2	2.4
Porcelain	1	Porcelain	1	1.2
Reduced Greenware	1	Reduced Greenware	1	1.2
Refined earthenware	1	Refined earthenware	1	1.2
Sandy ware	1	Sandy ware	1	1.2
Slip Banded CC ware	1	Slip Banded CC ware	1	1.2
Slip Coated ware	1	Slip Coated ware	1	1.2
Slipware	5	Slipware	5	6.1
Tees Valley A	5	Tees Valley A	5	6.1
Tees Valley A type	1	Tees Valley A type	1	1.2
Tees Valley B	10	Tees Valley B	10	12.3
Tees Valley B type	1	Tees Valley B type	1	1.2
Tees Valley B/C	10	Tees Valley B/C	10	12.3
TP Whiteware	1	TP Whiteware	1	1.2
Unglazed Red Earthenware	2	Unglazed Red Earthenware	2	2.4
Unidentified	3	Unidentified	3	3.7
Whiteware?	1	Whiteware?	1	1.2
Yellow Glazed Coarseware	4	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	4	4.9
Yellow Glazed Fineware	3	Yellow Glazed Fineware	3	3.7
(empty)	81	Total	81	98.8
Total Result	162			

Table App2.11 Summary of the ware types from Test Pits 13 - 16

Trench	Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2	2001	1679	Ceramic building material	1	1	1	Flake	U/ID	U/Dec (no surfaces)	Undated	
2	2001	1681	Ceramic building material?	1	1	1	Flake	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	
2	2013	1211	Stone	1	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Undated	
2	2014	1451	Ceramic building material?	1	5	1	Flake	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	See also cxt 2015, SFN 1255, 3001 1633&1634
2	2014	1521	Ceramic building material?	1	3	1	Flake	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	A fine hard oxidised fabric

Trench	Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2	2015	1253	Ceramic building material	1	4	1	Fragment	Brick	U/Dec (chipped & abraded ext)	Undated	
2	2015	1255	Ceramic building material?	1	5	1	Flake	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	See also cxt 2014, SFN 1451, 3001 1633 & 1634
2	2015	1256	Ceramic building material?	1	1	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	
2	2032	2070	Ironstone	1	15	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Undated	Hollow iron-stone nodule fragment
3	3002	1581	Ceramic building material	1	44	1	Fragment	Roof tile	U/Dec	Undated	
3	3002	1582	Ceramic building material	1	29	1	Fragment	Roof tile	U/Dec	Undated	
3	3002	1633 & 1634	Ceramic building material	2	13	2	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	
3	3002	1584	Ceramic building material	1	9	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Rather an odd, fine ceramic building material fabric
4	4002	1320	Ceramic building material?	1	8	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Heavily abraded; no surfaces
5	5002	1490	Bone	1	0.5	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
5	5003	1697	Ceramic building material	1	18	1	Fragment	Brick	U/Dec	Undated	
5	5003	1762	Stone	1	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Undated	
5	5005	1488	Stone	1	2	1	N/A	N/A	U/Dec	Undated	Fine red iron-rich stone
6	6001	1537	Floor tile?	1	30	1	Fragment	Floor tile?	U/Dec	LC13th – C14th	Orange fabric; cf Tees Valley B
7	7001	2007	Ceramic building material?	1	3	1	Flake	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Overfired flake
7	7001	2379	Rock	1	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Undated	
7	7002	2264	Ceramic building material?	1	4	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	

Trench	Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7	7002	2255	Stone	1	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Undated	
7	7003	2040	Bone?	1	1	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Heavily burnt
7	7003	2045	Stone	1	12	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Undated	
7	7004	2713	Bone	1	4	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
7	7004	2710	Stone	1	75	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Undated	
7	7004	2716	Stone	1	3	1	Pebble	N/A	N/A	Undated	
7	7005	2177	Ceramic building material?	1	1	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Heavily abraded fragment
7	7006	3198	Bone	1	1	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	Burnt bone
7	7006	2733	Stone	1	4	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Undated	
7	7006	2743	Stone	1	2	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Undated	
7	7006	3194	Stone	1	4	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Undated	
7	7007	2416	Bone	1	1	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
7	7007	2684	Ceramic building material	1	2	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	
7	7007	2686	Ceramic building material	1	3	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
7	7007	2478	Stone	1	6	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Undated	
7	7007	2703	Stone	1	2	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Undated	
7	7007	2463	Stone	1	7	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Undated	
7	7007	2699	Stone	1	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Undated	Soft, soapy, heavily abraded fragment
7	7008	2228	Bone	1	1	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
7	7008	2598	Bone	1	3	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
7	7008	2612	Bone	1	2	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
7	7008	2614	Bone	1	1	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
7	7008	2607	Bone	1	4	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
7	7008	2542	Bone	1	1	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
7	7008	2903	Ceramic building material	1	10	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	
7	7008	2613	Stone	1	2	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Undated	Rounded pebble
7	7009	3764	Bone	1	2	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
7	7009	2750	Bone	1	1	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
7	7009	2745	Stone	1	2	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Undated	
7	7011	3317 & 3377	Stone	2	4	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	Undated	

Trench	Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7	7014	3787	Ceramic building material?	1	2	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Heavily abraded
7	7018	3552	Floor tile?	1	7	1	Fragment	Tile?	U/Dec	Medieval	Light buff-coloured sandy fabric; abraded
7	7021	3186	Stone	1	2	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Undated	White stone
Total				57	372.5	57					

Table App2.12 Bone, stone, ceramic building material and other items from Trenches 2–7

APPENDIX 3 – FAUNAL REMAINS GAZETTEER

Find No.	Context No.	Material	Taxon	Element	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Butchery	Burning	Roots/Crawling
131	1001	Bone	M mammal	Vertebra	3.60g	-	-	-	-	-
132	1001	Bone	M mammal	Skull	1.70g	-	-	-	-	-
233	1001	Bone	M mammal	Skull	2.60g	-	-	-	-	-
245	1001	Bone	M mammal (Sheep/goat)	Cranium	302.10g	120.10 mm	69.80 mm	-	-	-
270	1001	Bone	M mammal	Skull fragment (indet.)	1.50g	-	-	-	-	-
272	1001	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (indet.)	3.20g	-	-	-	-	-
273	1001	Tooth	M mammal	Indet.	9.70g	-	-	-	-	-
274	1001	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (indet.)	8.70g	-	-	-	-	-
275	1001	Tooth	M mammal (Sheep/goat)	Indet.	8g	-	-	-	-	-
276	1001	Bone	M mammal (Sheep/goat)	Radius	15.40g	-	-	-	-	-
278	1001	Bone	M Mammal	Vertebra	11.70g	-	-	-	-	-
668	1002	Bone	M Mammal	Tibia	10.80g	-	-	-	-	-
669	1002	Tooth	M Mammal	Indet.	7.90g	-	-	-	-	-
670	1002	Bone	M Mammal	Flat bone (indet.)	5.50g	-	-	-	-	-
672	1002	Tooth	M Mammal (Pig)	Distal	7.60g	-	-	-	-	-
673	1002	Bone	M Mammal (Pig)	Radius	43.80g	-	-	-	-	-
674	1002	Bone	M Mammal	Flat bone (indet.)	2.70g	-	-	-	-	-
675	1002	Bone	M Mammal	Scapula	4.50g	-	-	-	-	-
676	1002	Bone	M Mammal (Sheep/goat)	Radius	6g	-	-	-	-	-
677	1002	Bone	M Mammal	Long bone (indet.)	8.40g	-	-	-	-	-

Find No.	Context No.	Material	Taxon	Element	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Butchery	Burning	Roots/Crawling
678	1002	Bone	M Mammal	Poss. clavicle	10.40g	-	-	-		Poss.
679	1002	Bone	M Mammal	Femur	37.80g	-	-	-	-	-
			(Pig)							
680	1002	Tooth	S Mammal (Dog)	Upper mesial canine	1.30g	-	-	-	-	-
681	1002	Bone	M Mammal	Scapula	7g	-	-	-	-	-
682	1002	Bone	M Mammal	Radius	12.30g	-	-	-	-	-
683	1002	Bone	M Mammal	Mandible	4.20g	-	-	-	-	-
685	1002	Bone	M Mammal	Scapula	11.20g	-	-	-	-	-
686	1002	Bone	M Mammal	Radius	39.20g	-	-	-	-	-
			(Pig)							
687	1002	Bone	M Mammal	Mandible	2.70g	-	-	-	-	-
688	1002	Bone	M Mammal	Mandible	6.40g	33.70mm	6.40mm	-	-	-
691	1002	Bone	M Mammal	Long bone (indet.)	6g	-	-	-	-	-
692	1002	Bone	M Mammal	Long bone (indet.)	34g	-	-	-	-	-
			(Pig)							
694	1002	Bone	M Mammal	Long bone (indet.)	13.60g	-	-	-	-	-
695	1002	Bone	M Mammal	Flat bone (indet.)	4.50g	-	-	-	-	-
697	1002	Bone	M Mammal	Indet.	5.30g	-	-	-	-	-
698	1002	Bone	M Mammal	Flat bone (indet.)	4g	-	-	-	-	-
699	1002	Tooth	M Mammal	Indet.	0.80g	-	-	-	-	-
702	1002	Bone	M Mammal	Long bone (indet.)	5.70g	-	-	-	-	-
703	1002	Tooth	M Mammal	Indet.	2.80g	-	-	-	-	-
185	1004	Bone	M Mammal	Indet.	4g	-	-	-	-	-
188	1004		M Mammal	Long bone (indet.)	4.10g	-	-	-	-	-
189	1004	Tooth	L Mammal	Distal	10.50g	-	-	-	-	-
			(Cattle)							
192	1004	Bone	M Mammal	Long bone (indet.)	24.50g	-	-	-	-	-

Find No.	Context No.	Material	Taxon	Element	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Butchery	Burning	Roots/Crawling
194	1004	Tooth	L Mammal (Cattle)	Mesial molar	19.30g	-	-	-	-	-
195	1004	Tooth	M Mammal (Sheep/Goat)	Distal molar	10.90g	-	-	-	-	-
197	1004	Bone	M Mammal	Long bone (indet.)	12.90g	-	-	-	-	-
200	1004	Tooth	L Mammal (Cattle)	Distal molar	16.g	-	-	-	-	-
201	1004	Bone	M Mammal (Sheep/Goat)	Humerus	5.10g	-	-	-	-	-
202	1004	Bone	M Mammal	Indet.	1.30g	-	-	-	Yes	-
203	1004	Bone	M Mammal	Long bone (indet.)	5.10g	-	-	-	-	-
643	1004	Bone	M Mammal	Long bone (indet.)	4.30g	-	-	-	-	-
645	1004	Bone	M Mammal	Scapula	7.50g	-	-	-	-	-
646	1004	Bone	M Mammal (Sheep/goat)	Indet.	7.40g	-	-	-	-	-
647	1004	Bone	M Mammal	Humerus	15.g	-	-	-	-	-
648	1004	Bone	M Mammal	Long bone (indet.)	7.50g	-	-	-	-	-
649	1004	Bone	M Mammal	Clavicle	5.80g	-	-	-	-	-
650	1004	Bone	M Mammal	Long bone (indet.)	15.50g	-	-	-	-	-
653	1004	Bone	M Mammal	Rib	3.70g	-	-	-	-	-
654	1004	Bone	M Mammal	Scapula	5g	-	-	-	-	-
658	1005	Bone	M Mammal	Long bone (indet.)	10.70g	-	-	-	-	-
660	1005	Bone	M Mammal	Long bone (indet.)	11.80g	-	-	-	-	-
661	1005	Bone	M Mammal	Long bone (indet.)	16.10g	-	-	-	-	-
662	1005	Bone	M Mammal	Radius	106.50g	-	-	-	-	-
663	1005	Bone	M Mammal (Sheep/goat)	Femur	115.30g	-	-	-	-	-
664	1005	Bone	M Mammal	Radius	20.10g	-	-	-	-	-
665	1005	Bone	M Mammal	Long bone (indet.)	14.6g	-	-	-	-	-

Table App3.1 Tabulated Assemblage Information

Find No.	Context No.	Material	Taxon	Element	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Butchery	Burning	Roots/Crawling
1143	2001	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (indet.)	33.2g	-	-	-	-	-
1657	2001	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (indet.)	8.7g	-	-	-	-	-
1658	2001	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (indet.)	6.1g	-	-	-	-	-
1659	2001	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (indet.)	7.2g	-	-	-	-	-
1655	2001	Bone	M mammal (Sheep)	Horn	16.9g	-	-	-	-	-
1656	2001	Bone	L mammal	Long bone (indet.)	26.5g	-	-	-	-	-
1662	2001	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (indet.)	4g	-	-	-	-	-
1668	2001	Bone	S mammal	Long bone (indet.)	1.4g	-	-	-	-	-
1671	2001	Bone	S mammal	Long bone (indet.)	2.4g	-	-	-	-	-
1148	2001	Bone	Indet.	Indet.	2.3g	-	-	-	Y	-
1156	2001	Shell	Indet.	Indet.	10.8g	-	-	-	-	-
1669	2001	Bone	S mammal	Indet.	1.6g	-	-	-	-	Y
1178	2002	Bone	S mammal	Long bone (indet.)	4g	-	-	-	-	-
1532	2010	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (indet.)	28.5g	-	-	-	-	-
1530	2010	Bone	M mammal	Indet.	3.2g	-	-	-	Y	-
1218	2013	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (indet.)	7.6g	-	-	-	-	-
1214	2013	Bone	S mammal	Long bone (indet.)	8.3g	-	-	-	-	-
1216	2013	Bone	S mammal	Long bone (indet.)	3.4g	89.3mm	-	-	-	-
1213	2013	Bone	M mammal (Sheep/goat)	Metapodial	14.7g	-	-	-	-	-
1459	2014	Bone	L mammal (Horse)	Phalanges	45.1g	-	-	-	-	-
1464	2014	Bone	L mammal	Tibia	52.3g	-	-	-	-	Y
1463	2014	Tooth	L mammal (Horse)	Tooth	30g	-	-	-	-	-
1249	2015	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (indet.)	12.9g	-	-	-	-	-
1250	2015	Bone	M mammal	Indet.	19.8g	-	-	-	-	-
1248	2015	Bone	L mammal	Long bone (indet.)	55.5g	-	-	-	-	-
1240	2015	Shell	Indet.	Indet.	1.4g	-	-	-	-	-
1245	2015	Bone	S mammal	Indet.	2.4g	-	-	-	-	-
1224	2015	Bone	L mammal (Horse)	Vertebra	98g	-	-	-	-	-
1520	2016	Bone	M mammal	Metacarpal	9.4g	-	-	-	-	-
1346	2016	Shell	Gastropoda	Shell	4.8g	-	-	-	-	-

Table App3.2 Tabulated Assemblage Information (Trench 2)

Find No.	Context No.	Material	Taxon	Element	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Butchery	Burning	Roots/Gnawing
1638	3001	Tooth	L mammal (Cattle)	Tooth	2.5g	-	-	-	-	-
1548	3003	Bone	M mammal	Rib	5g	-	-	-	-	-
1547	3003	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (indet.)	25.3g	-	-	Y	Y	-
1549	3004	Bone	M mammal (Sheep/goat)	Mandible	39.3g	-	-	-	-	-
1550	3004	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (indet.)	5.5g	-	-	-	-	-

Table App3.3 Tabulated Assemblage Information (Trench 3)

Find No.	Context No.	Material	Taxon	Element	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Butchery	Burning	Roots/Gnawing
1398	4001	Tooth	Tooth	L mammal	6g	-	-	-	-	-
1377	4003	Bone	Long bone (indet.)	M mammal (Sheep/goat)	5.8g	-	-	-	-	-
1394	4005	Bone	Indet.	Indet.	1.9g	-	-	-	Y	-

Table App3.4 Tabulated Assemblage Information (Trench 4)

Find No.	Context No.	Material	Taxon	Element	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Butchery	Burning	Roots/Gnawing
1788	5003	Bone	Indet.	Indet.	2.8g	-	-	-	Y	-
1789	5003	Tooth	M mammal (Sheep/goat)	Tooth	2.5g	-	-	-	-	-
1502	5005	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (indet.)	4g	-	-	-	Y	Y
1501	5005	Tooth	L mammal (Cattle)	Tooth	4.2g	-	-	-	-	-

Table App3.5 Tabulated Assemblage Information (Trench 5)

Find No.	Context No.	Material	Taxon	Element	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Butchery	Burning	Roots/Gnawing
1544	6003	Tooth	L mammal	Tooth	10.2g	-	-	-	-	-
1567	6005	Bone	M mammal	Indet.	20.4g	-	-	-	-	-
1568	6005	Bone	L mammal (Cattle)	Phalanx	22.7g	-	-	-	-	-
1569	6005	Shell	Indet.	Indet.	1.4g	-	-	-	-	-
1586	6005	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (indet.)	17.1g	-	-	-	-	-
1587	6005	Bone	S mammal	Skull	14.4g	-	-	-	-	-
1589	6005	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (indet.)	6.1g	-	-	-	-	-
1590	6005	Bone	M mammal	Rib	8.1g	-	-	-	-	-
1591	6005	Bone	M mammal	Rib	7.1g	-	-	-	-	-
1592	6005	Bone	L mammal	Rib	14.5g	-	-	-	-	-
1594	6005	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (indet.)	11.2g	-	-	-	-	-
1595	6005	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (indet.)	5.4g	-	-	-	-	-
1596	6005	Bone	L mammal	Rib	10g	-	-	-	-	-
1597	6005	Bone	M mammal	Rib	5.8g	-	-	-	-	-
1598	6005	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (indet.)	9.2g	-	-	-	-	-
1599	6005	Bone	L mammal	Rib	5.9g	-	-	-	-	-
1600	6005	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (indet.)	11.8g	-	-	-	-	-
1601	6005	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (indet.)	8.4g	-	-	-	-	-
1602	6005	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (indet.)	7.4g	-	-	Y	Poss.	-
1603	6005	Tooth	L mammal (Cattle)	Tooth	21.7g	-	-	-	-	-
1607	6005	Bone	M mammal	Rib	4.7g	-	-	-	-	-
1615	6005	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (indet.)	4.2g	-	-	-	-	-
1862	6005	Bone	M mammal	Atlas	31.2g	-	-	-	-	-
1863	6005	Bone	L mammal (Cattle)	Tibia	105.3g	-	-	-	Poss.	-
1864	6005	Bone	M mammal (Sheep)	Vertebra	40.4g	-	-	-	-	-
1865	6005	Bone	M mammal (Sheep)	Vertebra	33.9g	-	-	-	-	-
1866	6005	Bone	M mammal (Sheep)	Vertebra	34.2g	-	-	-	-	-
1867	6005	Bone	L mammal	Flat bone (indet.)	17.9g	-	-	-	-	-
1868	6005	Bone	L mammal	Rib	12.2g	-	-	-	Y	-
1869	6005	Bone	L mammal	Rib	13.2g	-	-	-	-	-
1870	6005	Bone	M mammal	Rib	13.2g	-	-	-	Y	-
1871	6005	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (indet.)	56.6g	-	-	-	Poss.	-

Find No.	Context No.	Material	Taxon	Element	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Butchery	Burning	Roots/Gnawing
1872	6005	Bone	L mammal (Horse)	Phalanx	37.1g	-	-	-	-	-
1873	6005	Bone	L mammal	Rib	30.6g	-	-	-	-	-
1874	6005	Bone	M mammal (Sheep)	Vertebra	21g	-	-	-	-	-
1875	6005	Bone	L mammal	Rib	14g	-	-	-	-	-
1876	6005	Bone	M mammal	Vertebra	33.2g	-	-	-	-	-
1877	6005	Bone	M mammal (Sheep)	Vertebra	23.6g	-	-	-	-	-
1879	6005	Bone	M mammal (Sheep/goat)	Vertebra	51.1g	-	-	-	-	-
1880	6005	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (indet.)	10g	-	-	-	-	-
1881	6005	Tooth	L mammal (Horse)	Tooth	30.7g	-	-	-	-	-

Table App3.6 Tabulated Assemblage Information (Trench 6)

Find No.	Context No.	Material	Taxon	Element	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Butchery	Burning	Roots/Gnawing
2393	7001	Tooth	Indet.	Tooth	2g	-	-	-	-	-
2405	7001	Shell	Indet.	Indet.	3.1g	-	-	-	-	-
2387	7001	Tooth	L mammal	Tooth	7.5g	-	-	-	-	-
2391	7001	Tooth	M mammal	Tooth	1.1g	-	-	-	-	-
2388	7001	Tooth	M mammal (Sheep/goat)	Tooth	3.2g	-	-	-	-	-
3696	7001	Shell	Ostrea edulus	Shell	6.6g	-	-	-	-	-
3171	7002	Tooth	L mammal (Cattle)	Tooth	6.5g	-	-	-	-	-
2053	7002	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	5.3g	-	-	-	-	Y
3170	7002	Tooth	M mammal	Tooth	3.4g	-	-	-	-	-
3173	7002	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	7.5g	-	-	-	-	-
2055	7002	Tooth	M mammal (Pig)	Tooth	3.5g	-	-	-	-	-
3269	7002	Tooth	M mammal (Sheep/goat)	Tooth	1.3g	-	-	-	-	-

Find No.	Context No.	Material	Taxon	Element	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Butchery	Burning	Roots/Gnawing
2054	7002	Bone	S mammal	Indet.	2.2g	-	-	-	-	Y
3268	7002	Tooth	S mammal	Tooth	1g	-	-	-	-	-
2854	7003	Bone	Indet.	Indet.	1.5g	-	-	-	Y	-
2353	7003	Bone	L mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	25.4g	-	-	-	-	-
2818	7003	Bone	L mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	30.1g	-	-	-	-	-
2822	7003	Tooth	L mammal	Tooth	3.3g	-	-	-	-	-
2355	7003	Bone	L mammal (Cattle)	Phalanx	29.2g	-	-	-	-	-
2865	7003	Tooth	L mammal (Cattle)	Tooth	2.5g	-	-	-	-	-
2682	7003	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	4.1g	-	-	-	-	-
2796	7003	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (Indet.)	7.2g	-	-	-	-	-
2797	7003	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	12.6g	-	-	-	-	Y
2798	7003	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	5.7g	-	-	-	-	Y
2799	7003	Bone	M mammal	Humerus	9g	-	-	-	-	-
2821	7003	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	26g	-	-	-	-	-
2840	7003	Bone	M mammal	Rib	1.8g	-	-	-	-	-
2853	7003	Bone	M mammal	Humerus	17.6g	-	-	-	-	-
2863	7003	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (Indet.)	6.6g	-	-	-	-	-
2851	7003	Bone	M mammal	Rib	5.2g	41.4mm	-	Worked	-	-
2352	7003	Bone	M mammal (Pig)	Mandible	49.8g	-	-	-	-	-
2354	7003	Tooth	M mammal (Pig)	Tooth	3.1g	-	-	-	-	-
2866	7003	Bone	M mammal (Pig)	Mandible	35g	-	-	-	-	-
2800	7003	Bone	M mammal (Sheep)	Phalanx	2.6g	-	-	-	-	-
2360	7003	Tooth	M mammal (Sheep/goat)	Tooth	4.4g	-	-	-	-	-
2864	7003	Tooth	M mammal (Sheep/goat)	Tooth	7.2g	-	-	-	-	-
2820	7003	Bone	S mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	3g	-	-	-	-	-
2836	7003	Bone	S mammal	Indet.	1.1g	-	-	-	-	-
3398	7004	Bone	Indet.	Flat bone (Indet.)	4.2g	-	-	-	-	-
3415	7004	Shell	Indet.	Indet.	1.3g	-	-	-	-	-
3681	7004	Bone	Indet.	Flat bone (Indet.)	1.8g	-	-	-	-	-

Find No.	Context No.	Material	Taxon	Element	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Butchery	Burning	Roots/Gnawing
2266	7004	Bone	L mammal	Flat bone (Indet.)	23.4g	-	-	-	-	-
2270	7004	Bone	L mammal	Flat bone (Indet.)	11.7g	-	-	-	-	-
2361	7004	Bone	L mammal	Indet.	34.3g	-	-	-	-	-
2363	7004	Bone	L mammal	Femur	24.4g	-	-	-	-	-
2776	7004	Tooth	L mammal (Horse)	Tooth	20.8g	-	-	-	-	-
2777	7004	Tooth	L mammal (Horse)	Tooth	27g	-	-	-	-	-
2265	7004	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	27.7g	-	-	-	-	Y
2268	7004	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	6.7g	-	-	-	-	Y
2274	7004	Bone	M mammal	Rib	8.9g	-	-	Y	Y	-
2275	7004	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (Indet.)	8.1g	-	-	-	-	-
2277	7004	Bone	M mammal	Coccyx	15.3g	-	-	-	-	-
2278	7004	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	8.2g	-	-	-	-	-
2279	7004	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	13.7g	-	-	-	-	Y
2280	7004	Bone	M mammal	Rib	3.1g	-	-	-	-	-
2282	7004	Bone	M mammal	Indet.	27.6g	-	-	-	-	-
2283	7004	Bone	M mammal	Coccyx	26.2g	-	-	-	-	-
2285	7004	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (Indet.)	5.4g	-	-	-	-	-
2286	7004	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	7.6g	-	-	-	-	-
2287	7004	Bone	M mammal	Rib	3.2g	-	-	-	-	Y
2298	7004	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	15.2g	-	-	-	-	-
2753	7004	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	14.5g	-	-	Y	-	-
2754	7004	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (Indet.)	17.2g	-	-	-	-	-
2765	7004	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	13.1g	-	-	-	-	-
2773	7004	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	14.6g	-	-	-	-	Y
2774	7004	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	30.4g	-	-	-	-	Y
3396	7004	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (Indet.)	10.7g	-	-	-	-	-
3913	7004	Bone	M mammal	Indet.	18.4g	-	-	-	-	-
2306	7004	Tooth	M mammal (Pig)	Tooth	5.9g	-	-	-	-	-
2770	7004	Bone	M mammal (Pig)	Phalanx	5.5g	-	-	-	-	-
2772	7004	Bone	M mammal (Pig)	mandible	44.1g	-	-	-	-	-
2775	7004	Bone	M mammal (Pig)	Long bone (Indet.)	13.2g	-	-	-	-	-

Find No.	Context No.	Material	Taxon	Element	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Butchery	Burning	Roots/Gnawing
2778	7004	Tooth	M mammal (Pig)	Tooth	2.2g	-	-	-	-	-
3395	7004	Bone	M mammal (Pig)	Ulna	24g	-	-	-	-	-
2272	7004	Tooth	M mammal (Sheep/goat)	Tooth	2.7g	-	-	-	-	-
2297	7004	Bone	M mammal (Sheep/goat)	Calcaneous	18.2g	66.2mm	19.7mm	-	-	-
2366	7004	Tooth	M mammal (Sheep/goat)	Tooth	2.3g	-	-	-	-	-
2293	7004	Bone	S mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	2.5g	-	-	-	-	Y
2756	7004	Bone	S mammal	Indet.	2g	-	-	-	-	-
2767	7004	Bone	S mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	1.5g	-	-	-	-	-
3126	7006	Bone	Indet.	Indet.	16.8g	-	-	-	Y	-
3147	7006	Bone	Indet.	Indet.	1.5g	-	-	-	Y	-
3153	7006	Bone	Indet.	Indet.	1.2g	-	-	-	Y	-
3136	7006	Tooth	L mammal (Cattle)	Tooth	2.2g	-	-	-	-	-
3148	7006	Bone	L mammal (Cattle)	Metapodial	37.5g	-	-	-	-	-
3150	7006	Bone	L mammal (Cattle)	Metapodial	39.1g	-	-	-	-	-
3137	7006	Tooth	L mammal (Horse)	Tooth	10.6g	-	-	-	-	-
3139	7006	Bone	M mammal	Rib	4.5g	-	-	-	-	Y
3141	7006	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	8.6g	-	-	-	-	-
3151	7006	Bone	M mammal	Femur	9g	-	-	-	-	-
3159	7006	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (Indet.)	1.7g	-	-	-	-	-
3303	7006	Bone	M mammal	Metapodial	7.5g	-	-	-	-	-
3304	7006	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (Indet.)	6.6g	-	-	-	-	-
3309	7006	Bone	M mammal	Rib	3.5g	-	-	-	-	-
3312	7006	Bone	M mammal	Metapodial	5.2g	-	-	-	-	-
3135	7006	Bone	M mammal (Pig)	Phalanx	4.2g	-	-	-	-	-
3143	7006	Tooth	M mammal (Pig)	Tooth	2.4g	-	-	-	-	-
3316	7006	Tooth	M mammal (Pig)	Tooth	1.2g	-	-	-	-	-
3189	7006	Tooth	M mammal (Sheep/goat)	Tooth	6.7g	-	-	-	-	-

Find No.	Context No.	Material	Taxon	Element	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Butchery	Burning	Roots/Gnawing
3127	7006	Bone	S mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	8.5g	-	-	-	-	-
3128	7006	Bone	S mammal	Femur	11.1g	9.1mm	-	-	-	-
3144	7006	Bone	S mammal	Phalanx	1.4g	56.5mm	-	-	-	-
3305	7006	Bone	S mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	2.5g	-	-	-	-	-
2446	7007	Bone	Indet.	Indet.	2.6g	-	-	-	Y	-
3098	7007	Bone	Indet.	Metapodial	14.4g	-	-	-	-	-
2433	7007	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	10.9g	-	-	Y	-	-
2434	7007	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	9.5g	-	-	-	-	-
2437	7007	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	8.2g	-	-	-	-	-
2447	7007	Tooth	M mammal	Tooth	15.4g	-	-	-	-	-
2448	7007	Tooth	M mammal	Tooth	1.6g	-	-	-	-	-
3108	7007	Tooth	M mammal (Sheep/goat)	Tooth	3.9g	-	-	-	-	-
2505	7008	Tooth	L mammal (Cattle)	Tooth	6.3g	-	-	-	-	-
2495	7008	Bone	M mammal (Sheep)	Long bone (Indet.)	11.3g	-	-	-	-	-
2496	7008	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (Indet.)	43.7g	-	-	-	-	-
2497	7008	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	11.2g	-	-	-	-	-
2499	7008	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (Indet.)	10.2g	-	-	-	-	Y
3430	7008	Bone	M mammal (Pig)	Femur	175.3g	-	-	-	-	-
2498	7008	Bone	M mammal (Sheep)	Metacarpal	15.8g	73.5mm	17.2mm	-	-	-
2948	7008	Bone	M mammal (Sheep/goat)	Metacarpal	10.5g	-	-	-	-	Y
2781	7009	Bone	L mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	19.5g	-	-	-	-	-
2889	7009	Bone	L mammal	Phalanx	27.1g	-	-	-	-	-
3288	7009	Tooth	L mammal	Tooth	24.4g	-	-	-	-	-
3902	7009	Bone	L mammal (Cattle)	Long bone (Indet.)	73.2g	-	-	Y	-	-
2891	7009	Tooth	L mammal (Horse)	Tooth	28g	-	-	-	-	-
2892	7009	Tooth	L mammal (Horse)	Tooth	8.4g	-	-	-	-	-
2894	7009	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (Indet.)	4.9g	-	-	-	Y	Y
3908	7009	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	6.3g	-	-	Y	-	-
2819	7009	Tooth	M mammal (Sheep/goat)	Tooth	4.2g	-	-	-	-	-

Find No.	Context No.	Material	Taxon	Element	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Butchery	Burning	Roots/Gnawing
2895	7009	Tooth	M mammal (Sheep/goat)	Tooth	2.6g	-	-	-	Y	-
3472	7010	Bone	Indet.	Indet.	0.7g	-	-	-	-	-
3469	7010	Bone	L mammal (Cattle)	Phalanx	12.5g	-	-	-	-	-
3473	7010	Bone	L mammal (Horse)	Calcaneous	69.3g	-	-	-	-	-
3467	7010	Bone	S mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	4.1g	-	-	-	-	-
3336	7011	Bone	L mammal	Flat bone (Indet.)	20.2g	-	-	-	-	-
3337	7011	Bone	L mammal	Rib	14g	-	-	-	-	-
3911	7014	Bone	L mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	32.1g	-	-	-	-	-
3798	7014	Bone	M mammal	Skull	1.4g	-	-	-	-	-
3875	7014	Tooth	M mammal	Tooth	2.6g	-	-	-	-	-
3909	7014	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (Indet.)	10.2g	-	-	-	-	-
3910	7014	Bone	M mammal (Sheep)	Long bone (Indet.)	14.7g	-	-	-	-	-
3887	7018	Bone	Indet.	Phalanx	0.7g	-	-	-	-	-
3891	7018	Bone	Indet.	Flat bone (Indet.)	23.4g	-	-	-	-	-
3898	7018	Bone	Indet.	Flat bone (Indet.)	15.1g	-	-	-	-	-
3888	7018	Tooth	L mammal	Tooth	5.2g	-	-	-	-	-
3889	7018	Tooth	L mammal	Tooth	22.1g	-	-	-	-	-
3236	7018	Bone	L mammal (Horse)	Phalanx	29.8g	-	-	-	-	-
3234	7018	Bone	M mammal	Scapula	32.1g	-	-	-	-	Y
3895	7018	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	5.8g	-	-	-	-	-
3899	7018	Tooth	M mammal	Tooth	5.7g	-	-	-	-	-
3884	7018	Tooth	M mammal (Pig)	Tooth	7.5g	-	-	-	-	-
3897	7018	Bone	M mammal (Sheep)	Ulna	5.2g	-	-	-	-	-
3235	7018	Bone	M mammal (Sheep/goat)	Mandible	30.1g	-	-	-	-	-
3882	7018	Tooth	M mammal (Sheep/goat)	Tooth	13.1g	-	-	-	-	-
3081	7020	Bone	M mammal	Scapula	29.4g	-	-	Y	-	-
3082	7020	Bone	M mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	7.2g	-	-	Y	-	-
3083	7020	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (Indet.)	12.7g	-	-	Poss.	-	-
3698	7021	Bone	S mammal	Long bone (Indet.)	6.8g	-	-	-	-	Y
3861	7025	Bone	M mammal	Metapodial	17.9g	-	-	-	-	-

Find No.	Context No.	Material	Taxon	Element	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Butchery	Burning	Roots/Gnawing
3862	7025	Bone	M mammal	Mandible	15.7g	-	-	-	-	-
3860	7025	Bone	M mammal (Sheep/goat)	Mandible	26.4g	-	-	-	-	-
3868	7027	Tooth	M mammal	Tooth	5.4g	-	-	-	-	-
3869	7027	Tooth	M mammal (Sheep/goat)	Tooth	4.3g	-	-	-	-	-
3917	7029	Tooth	L mammal	Tooth	7.2g	-	-	-	-	-
3921	7029	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (Indet.)	11.7g	-	-	-	-	-
3922	7029	Bone	M mammal	Flat bone (Indet.)	10g	-	-	Y	-	-
3857	7037	Bone	L mammal	Rib	20.2g	-	-	-	-	Y
3858	7037	Bone	L mammal	Metapodial	16.4g	63.8mm	-	-	-	-
3859	7037	Bone	M mammal (Pig)	Mandible	28.3g	-	-	-	-	-

Table App3.7 Tabulated Assemblage Information (Trench 7)

Find No.	Test Pit	Material	Taxon	Element	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Butchery	Burning	Roots/Gnawing
434	1	Tooth	M Mammal (Pig)	Indet.	3.40g	-	-	-	-	-
436	1	Bone	M Mammal	Indet.	2.70g	-	-	-	-	-
437	1	Bone	M Mammal	Indet.	1g	-	-	-	-	-
438	1	Bone	M Mammal	Indet.	1g	-	-	-	-	-
344	2	Bone	M Mammal	Indet.	0.40g	-	-	-	Yes	-
566	3	Bone	M Mammal	Long bone (indet.)	3.10g	-	-	-	-	Yes
567	3	Bone	Unidentified	Long Bone (indet.)	8.50g	-	-	-	-	Yes
552	4	Tooth	M Mammal (Sheep/Goat)	Indet.	26.40g	35.40mm	28.50mm	-	-	-
556	4	Bone	S Mammal	Long bone (indet.)	2.40g	-	-	-	-	-
622	4	Tooth	M Mammal (Sheep/Goat)	Indet.	4.50g	28.40mm	-	-	-	-

Find No.	Test Pit	Material	Taxon	Element	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Butchery	Burning	Roots/Gnawing
623	4	Bone	Unidentified	Poss. scapula	2.10g	-	-	-	-	-
628	4	Bone	M Mammal	Long bone (indet.)	3.60g	-	-	-	-	-
629	4	Bone	S Mammal	Scapula	3.g	-	-	-	-	-
593	5	Bone	M Mammal	Indet.	1.00g	-	-	Yes	-	-
144	7	Bone	M Mammal	Indet.	6.50g	-	-	-	-	-
145	7	Bone	M Mammal	Flat bone (indet.)	7.80g	-	-	-	-	-
147	7	Bone	M Mammal	Indet.	29.g	-	-	-	-	-
148	7	Bone	M Mammal	Mandible	19.70g	-	-	-	-	-
			(Pig)							
149	7	Bone	M Mammal	Long bone (indet.)	7.g	-	-	-	-	-
150	7	Bone	M Mammal	Flat bone (indet.)	10.10g	-	-	-	-	-
151	7	Bone	M Mammal	Flat bone (indet.)	6.g	-	-	-	-	-
152	7	Bone	M Mammal	Indet.	5.30g	-	-	-	-	-
153	7	Bone	M Mammal	Indet.	3.90g	-	-	-	-	-
155	7	Bone	M Mammal	Long bone (indet.)	21.g	-	-	-	-	-
157	7	Bone	M Mammal (Pig)	Ventral vertebra	75.60g	-	-	-	-	-
176	7	Bone	M Mammal	Radius	19.50g	-	-	-	-	-
218	8	Bone	M Mammal	Long bone (indet.)	3.60g	-	-	-	-	-
220	8	Bone	M Mammal	Skull	4.g	-	-	-	-	-
221	8	Bone	M Mammal	Long bone (indet.)	15.70g	-	-	-	Yes	-
222	8	Bone	S Mammal	Long bone (indet.)	7.30g	-	-	-	-	-
223	8	Bone	M Mammal	Poss. mandible/skull	4.80g	-	-	-	-	-
224	8	Bone	M Mammal	Long bone (indet.)	11.70g	58.70mm	31.mm	-	-	-
225	8	Bone	M Mammal	Indet.	2.g	-	-	-	-	Yes
226	8	Bone	M Mammal	Long bone (indet.)	4.60g	-	-	-	-	Yes

Table App3.8 Tabulated Assemblage Information (Test Pits)

APPENDIX 4 – TEST PIT PHOTOGRAPHY



Test Pit 1



Test Pit 2



Test Pit 3



Test Pit 4



Test Pit 5



Test Pit 6



Test Pit 7



Test Pit 8



Test Pit 10



Test Pit 11



Test Pit 12



Test Pit 13



Test Pit 14



Test Pit 15



Test Pit 16

