

Keesbury Manor Heritage Project  
Evaluation Excavation Report - 2015



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## Evaluation Excavation Report – 2015

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# Keesbury Manor Heritage Project Evaluation Excavation Report - 2015

## 1 INTRODUCTION

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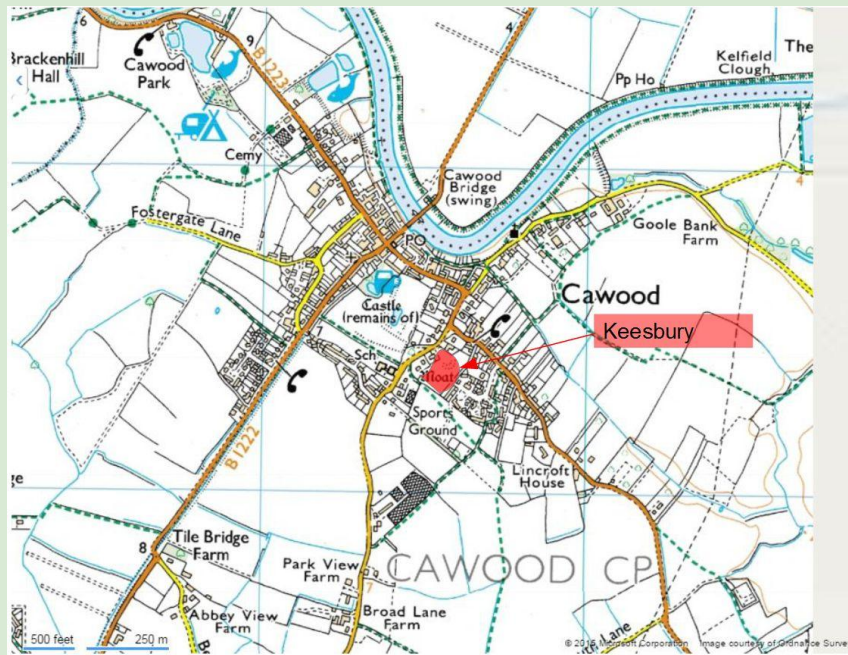
### 1.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The historical back ground to the project is covered in the leaflet that goes along side this report.

The site at Keesbury (also known as Kensbury but referred to as Keesbury throughout this report), consists of about 2 acres and consists of a moated platform, fish pond and some ridge and furrow. The scheduling describes the site as:

'Formerly held by the De Cawood family by seargentry for keeping the King's wood at Langwith. Now a dry, ill-defined moat containing the hall fragments of which were visible at the turn of the century. The northern part is damaged by recent housing. There may still be substantial hall remains.'

The site (see Figure 1) is of considerable historic interest to the Cawood community who wish to better understand the role that it plays as a manorial centre in the archaeological landscape of the medieval and post medieval historic landscape of the village. Particular interest lies in the relationship with the powerful presence of the Archbishop of York on the manorial site adjacent to Keesbury.



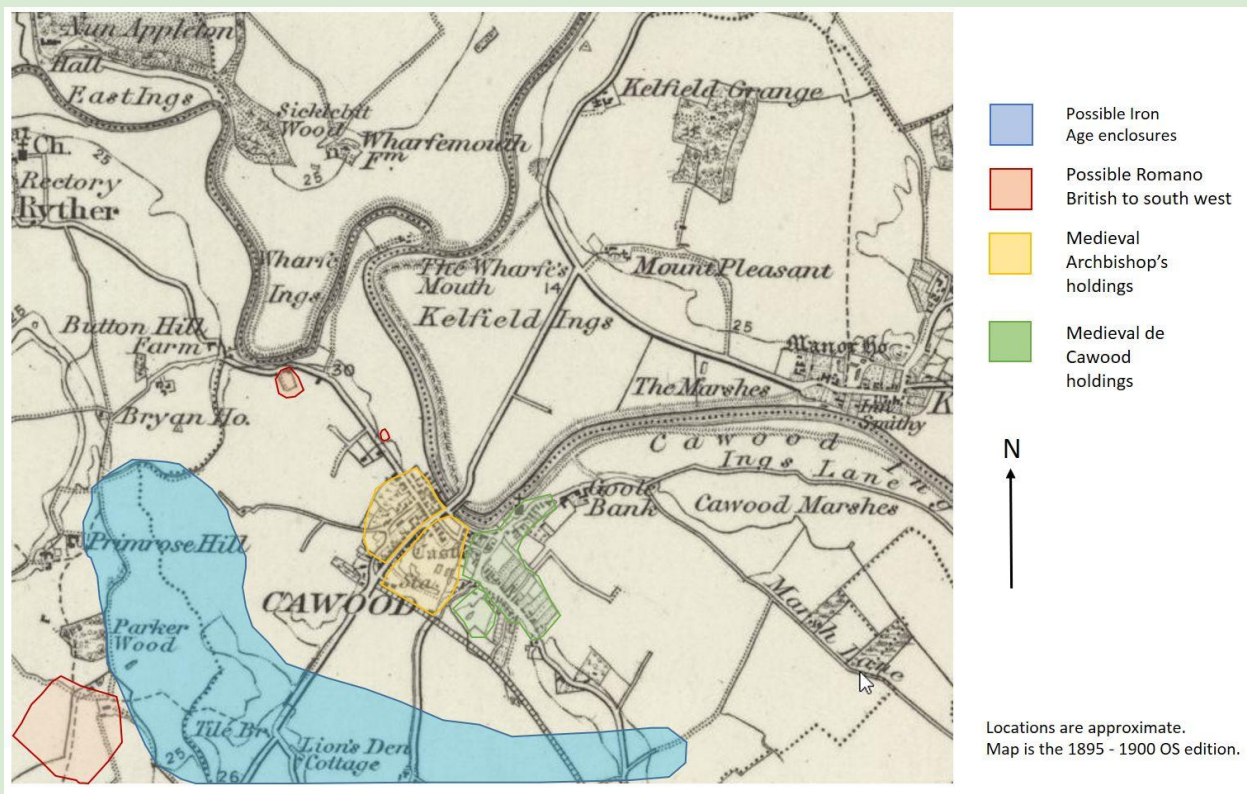
**Figure 1: Location Map for Cawood showing Keesbury marked at a Moat**

Cawood sits on the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Wharfe at the point that the rivers (flowing south) break through the Escrick Moraine (running east west). This location is likely to have been significant in



the prehistoric landscape. Aerial photography carried out as part of the English Heritage, National Mapping Programme (Vale of York Project), has suggested field systems on agricultural land around Cawood that may be of Iron Age origin (NYCC HER). These have been allocated monument numbers in the HER but have not been investigated further (See Figure 2). They are located at Oakwood Farm, Model Farm, Wood Ends Farm, Elm Tree Farm and Cawood Common.

There is evidence for a Romano British site located on the northern edge of Cawood at the Brick and Tile works (See Figure 2). The North Yorkshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that excavations were prompted by finds of Roman pottery during clay extraction. They located two interconnecting ditches with Roman material in the fill. Roof tile fragments suggested a possible house nearby of which the boundary ditches were partially excavated. The house may have been lost to clay extraction. The assemblage included animal bone and tegula (roof tiles) dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> century, about AD 200 to AD 400 (Corda 1935). Aerial photography has also suggested that some partial enclosures to the south west of Cawood are of Romano British date, however, as with the Iron Age enclosures these have not been investigated on the ground.



**Figure 2: Notable sites in Cawood.**

The earliest historical references to Cawood are suggested in the NYCC HER to be around AD 935, after Athelstan's victory at Brunanburgh, when Cawood was given to the See of York as a residence. This may suggest that a hall or settlement already stood here.

Although the Archbishops of York had a residence at what is known today as Cawood castle the site at Keesbury (or Kensbury) has been identified by the NYCC HER and the National Monuments Record as

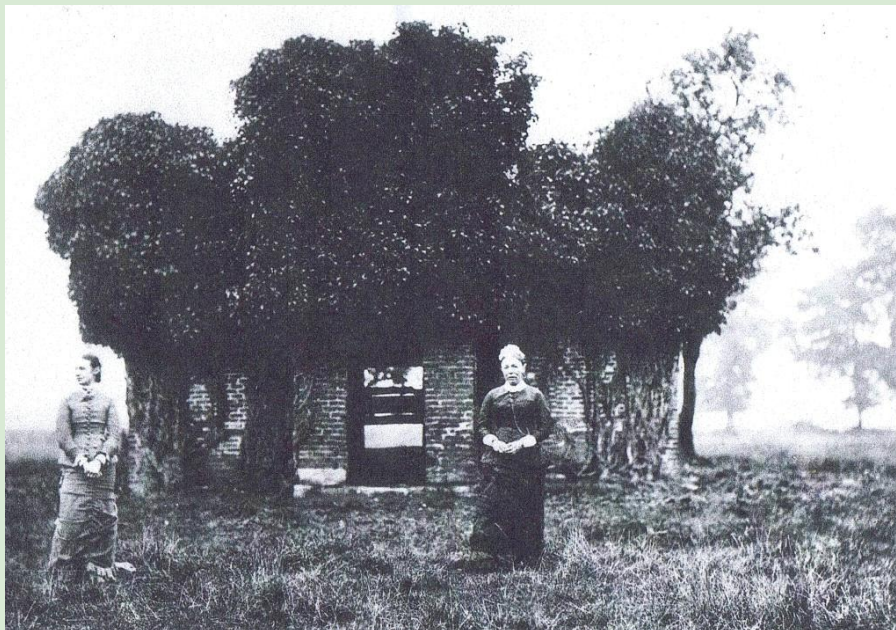
the seat of the de Cawood family who held a manor here independently of the archiepiscopal estate. The moated site is thus an important feature relating to the history of the town of Cawood and its remains may be contrasted with the nearby archiepiscopal residence at Cawood Castle (National Monument Record 1997).

As early as AD 975, part of Cawood was specified as not belonging to the Archbishops of York. Despite the probable presence of property held by the Archbishop of York and another un-named landowner, Cawood is not mentioned in the Domesday Book. It is possible that the Cawood family received the manor at Keesbury as a royal grant soon after the Norman Conquest and was certainly in their hands by 1201. The Cawood family then held the manor until 1454. There is evidence that the site was abandoned in 1390, 1403 and 1450 when it was described as worthless.

Al Oswald has noted that Cawood village in the medieval period probably reflected the fact that there are two lordly holdings in the village. The Archbishop's holdings (marked yellow in Figure 2) are his large residence and the village to the North West. Whilst the de Cawoods held Keesbury and the village to the south east (marked green in Figure 2).

Although cultivated for a short period the moated island at Keesbury remains undeveloped and could retain buried remains of medieval buildings. Over the years the moat has been in-filled in places and because of the low situation the moat silts will contain environmental evidence.

A small structure on the platform was still standing in the 1970's photo (see Figure 38) and plan of the building from Janet Pexton 1988 and survey by Barbara Hutton (1975) (see Figure 37). The building was of interest as part of the remarkable range of 17<sup>th</sup> century brick houses in Cawood (DW Black 1975). It is now demolished.



**Figure 3: Two ladies stand by the brick structure on the moat platform.**

**Possibly the Wale sisters Adelaide and Matilda (circa 1902).**

Around 6,000 moated manor sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases, the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigniorial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence.

The peak building period for moated sites is between 1250 and 1350 but mostly in the south and east of England. They are important for the understanding of distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Medieval moated sites often lay at the centre of a wider agricultural complex. Features associated with these sites are fish-ponds and field systems (National Monument Records 1997) as can be seen in the extant archaeology at Keesbury.

## **1.2 CAWOOD AND ITS LANDSCAPE.**

Cawood is located on the river Ouse between York to the north and Selby to the south. The landscape is dominated by glacial features and the valley of the river Ouse See figure 4. Cawood sits on the edge of the valley of the Ouse, a valley that is only a few meters deep now as it is filled with alluvium. Cawood sits on glacial sands laid down in the lakes formed as the last Ice Age ended some 12,000 years ago. The sand was blown into dunes as the lake dried up, these are still preserved in places. One such dune forms a low ridge in the area where Cawood grew. Keesbury is built on the north eastern end of that dune.

Below the sands are clays, also deposited by the glacial lakes and then below that the older Sherwood Sandstones. To the north east of Cawood is the Escrick Moraine, a huge ridge of clays and pebbles left by the last glacier. This forms a natural east west route way across the Vale of York, putting Cawood on an important spot for communications, both on foot along the moraine and by boat on the rivers Ouse and nearby Wharf.



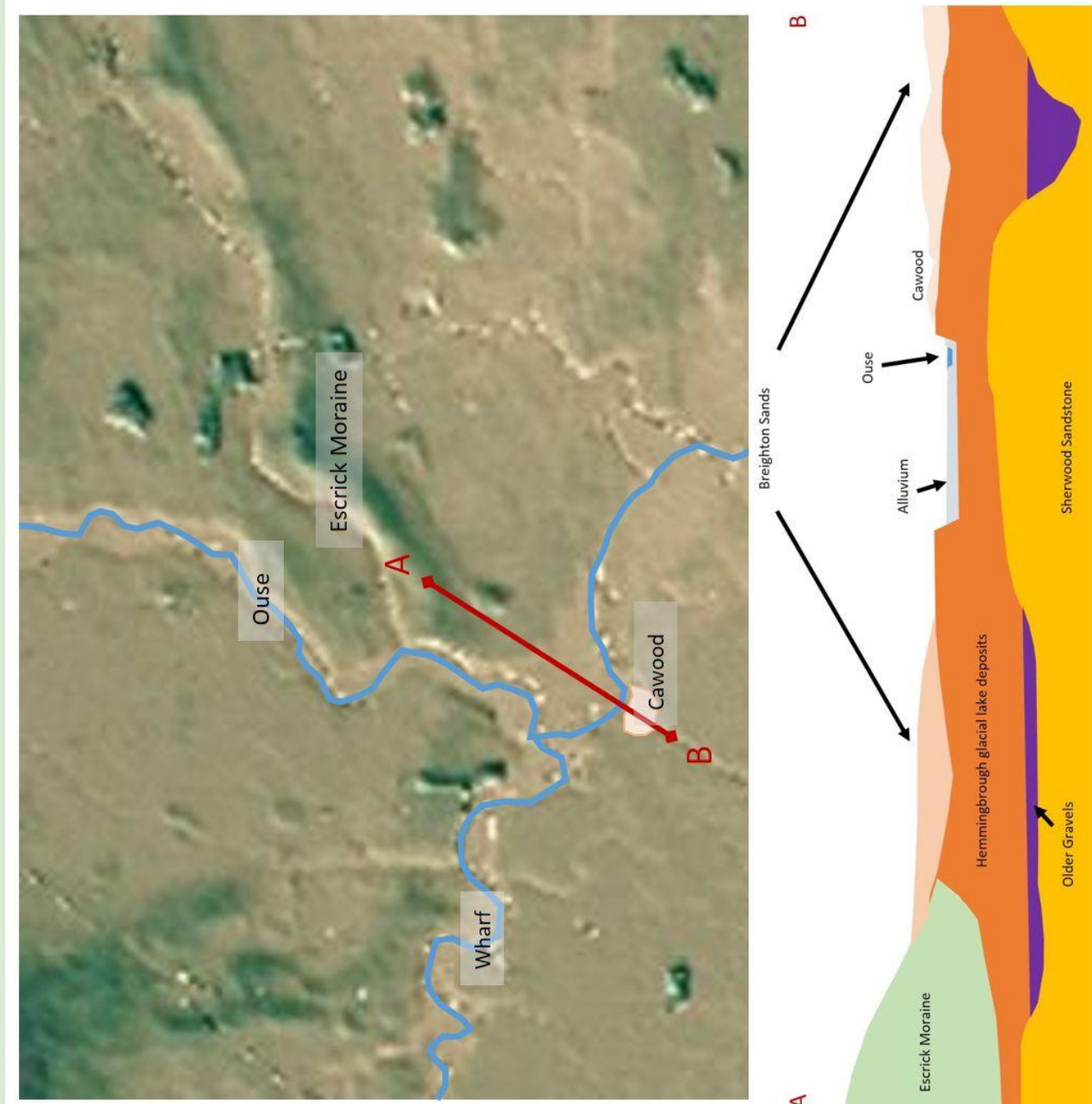


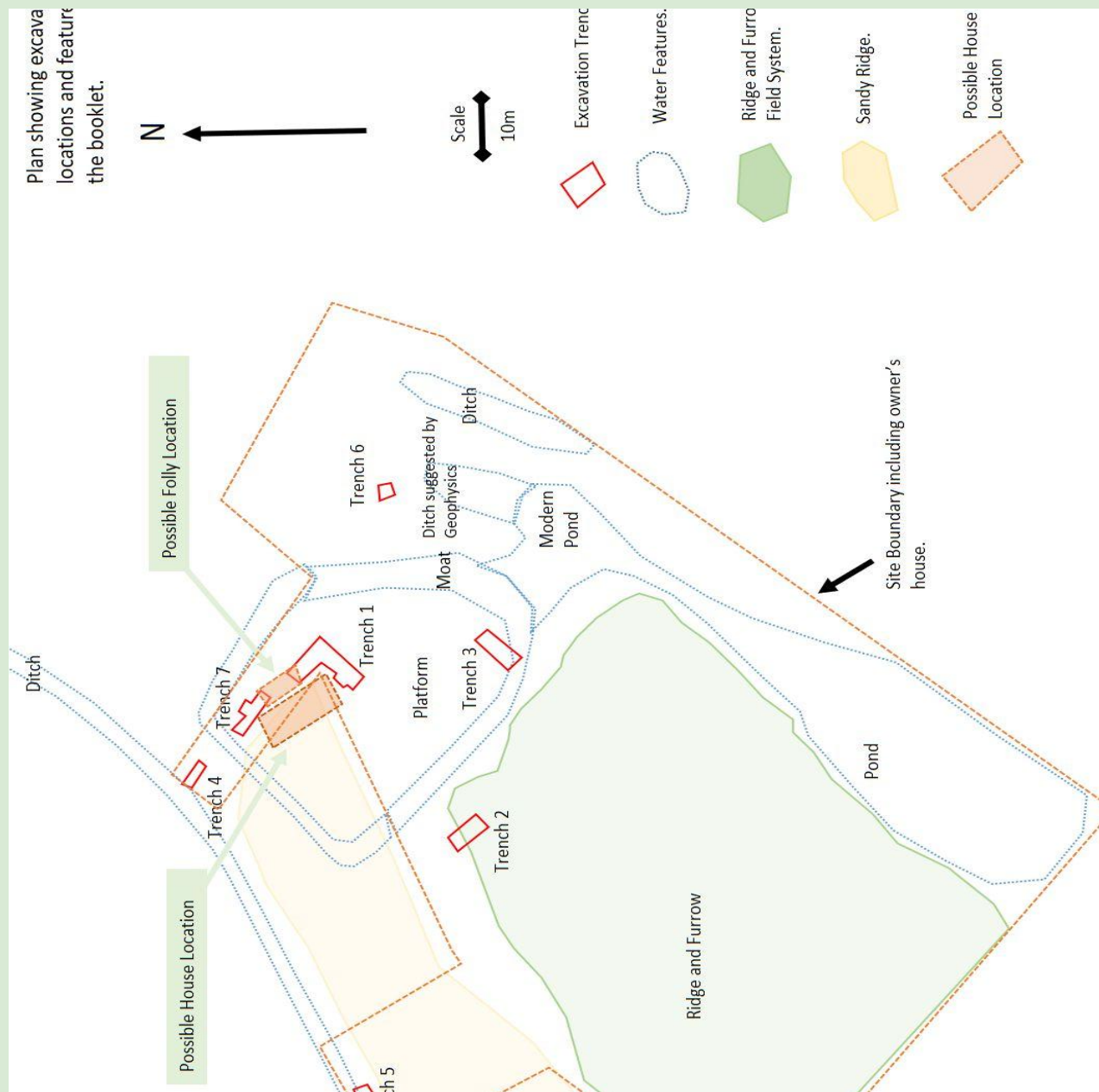
Figure 4: Cawood Landscape and Geology

## 2 RESULTS

The seven trenches (including one test pit) are marked on the map in figure 5. Each trench has individual phasing that is drawn together as a summary in the time line at the end of the report conclusion (pages 48 – 53).

The location of each trench was located with a specific question in mind to help us understand the site at Keesbury. Trench 1 was located to look for evidence for a building on the moat platform. Trench 2 investigated a raised area to the south west of the moat. Trench 3 investigated the edge of the moat to look for ancillary buildings and to evaluate preservation in the moat. Trench 4 was to look for evidence for a drain or ditch running to the north west of the moat, it was also to investigate the possibility of there being a building located here noted on the enclosure map. Trench 5 was a test pit to try to locate the SW – NE running ditch mentioned in Trench 4. Trench 6 evaluated the deposits in an area outside the scheduled monument that showed confused geophysical responses. Trench 7 was excavated to investigate the location of the structure known as the 'folly' (See Figure 5 on the next page).

The intention of the trenches was to inform us of specific questions but more so to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site at Keesbury and its archaeological value to the community.



**Figure 5: Trench Location Map.**

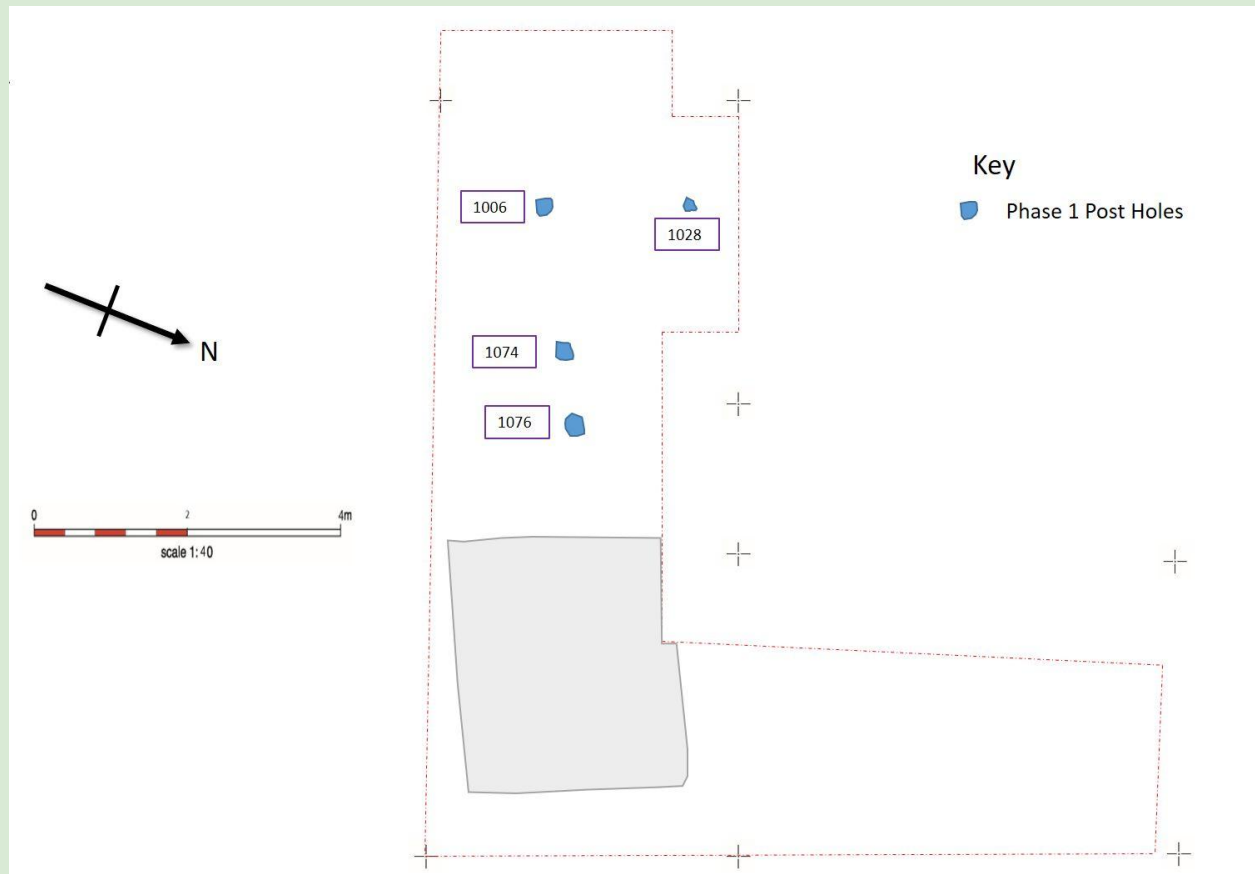
## 2.1 TRENCH 1: LOOKING FOR THE HOUSE.

Trench 1 was intended to investigate possible structures or a house on the platform. From the geophysical survey it appeared that most of a building might sit under the garden to the north of the platform to which we did not have access.

### *Phase 1*



Phase 1 was stratigraphically the earliest activity identified in the trench (See Figure 6). It is represented by three post holes (1006 [1011], 1074 [1075] and 1076 [1077]). These sub-rectangular post holes were about 30cm by 30 cm and did not contain packing. They were in a general alignment that might suggest they formed part of a structure or fence. The posts were all cut into natural sand. Only one of the posts contained datable material, 1074 containing a sherd of red gritty ware that was identified as Anglo Scandinavian in date.



**Figure 6: Phase 1, three sub-rectangular post holes.**

This limited phase suggests that there is occupation here during the Anglo Scandinavian period, although we cannot be certain that one sherd of pottery dates these features. The sherd may be residual, but the post holes are non the less stratigraphically the earliest features in the trench.

The post 1006 was packed at the base of its post with a clay and mortar mixture that we described as a 'postcrete' in modern terms (see figure 7)



**Figure 7: 'Clay and mortar post packing at bottom of post hole (1006).**

## Phase 2

Phase 2 is a make-up or agricultural deposit identified across much of the trench as contexts 1049 and 1020. These deposits are probably stratigraphically the same. They appear to represent the making up of the ground with a sandy soil and possibly agricultural use at a point after the post holes identified in Phase 1 went out of use (See Figure 6). These deposits contained predominantly medieval pottery particularly 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century, the deposit to the north of the trench (1020) (see figure 8) also contained some late medieval material and post medieval. This may have been intrusive suggesting that this was open ground at a later date. The make up to the west (1049) contains only medieval pottery suggesting that it is covered by later strata and activity. The 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century date suggests this phase may represent the early phases of the site as a moated site.

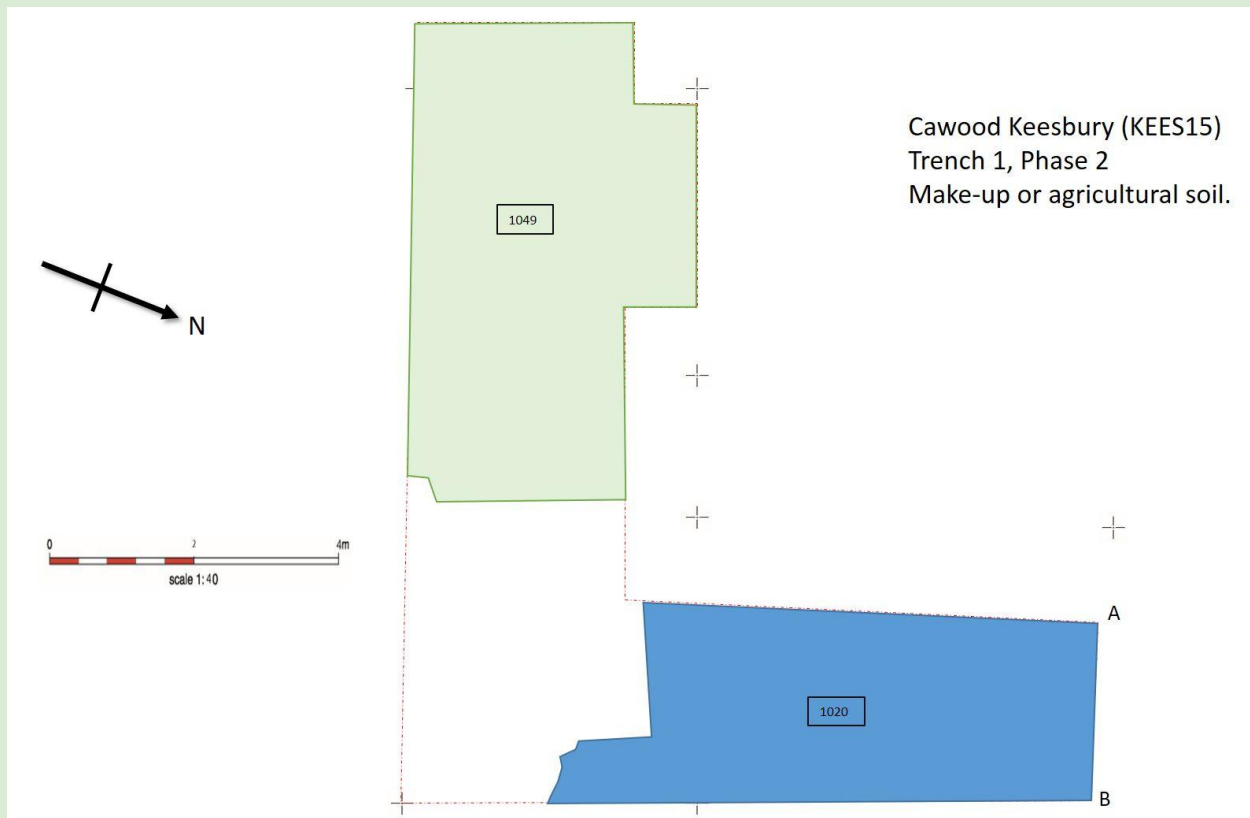


Figure 8: Phase 2, areas of made up ground.



### Phase 3

Phase 3 consists of two features cut into the make-up deposit laid down in phase 2. They are a linear gully (1060) or possibly beam slot and a pit (1079) (See figure 9).



**Figure 9: Gully (possible beam slot) (1060) and pit (1079).**

The gully contained a yellow sandy fill with some charcoal, it also contained some animal bone and pottery dating it to the 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century. Presumably the earliest development phase of the moated site. To the east of the gully / beam slot there is a pit containing large quantities of animal bone

(including a large part of a pig, see figure 10). The pit fill is dated similarly to the gully / beam slot to 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries although it did contain some residual Anglo Scandinavian material too. The pit was sealed by a clay deposit (1063) that is dated slightly later than the pit fill to 12<sup>th</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> century (again with a little residual Anglo Scandinavian material).



**Figure 10: Pig bones from Pit (1079)**

#### Phase 4

Phase 4 consists of two cut features (1078 and 1056) that cut into the make-up layer (1049) (See figure 11). 1056 is a gully or possibly a beam slot that truncates the 11<sup>th</sup> / 12<sup>th</sup> century gully (1060) noted in phase 3. The gully contained considerable amounts of burned daub that appeared to have been part of the superstructure of a kiln. The gully or beam slot also contained a specialized brick, presumably used in a kiln. Pottery from this deposit dates it to the medieval period, 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century at the latest. To the west of the gully was a pit without clear dating, but stratigraphically likely to be of the same medieval date. This pit contained a large amount of charcoal.

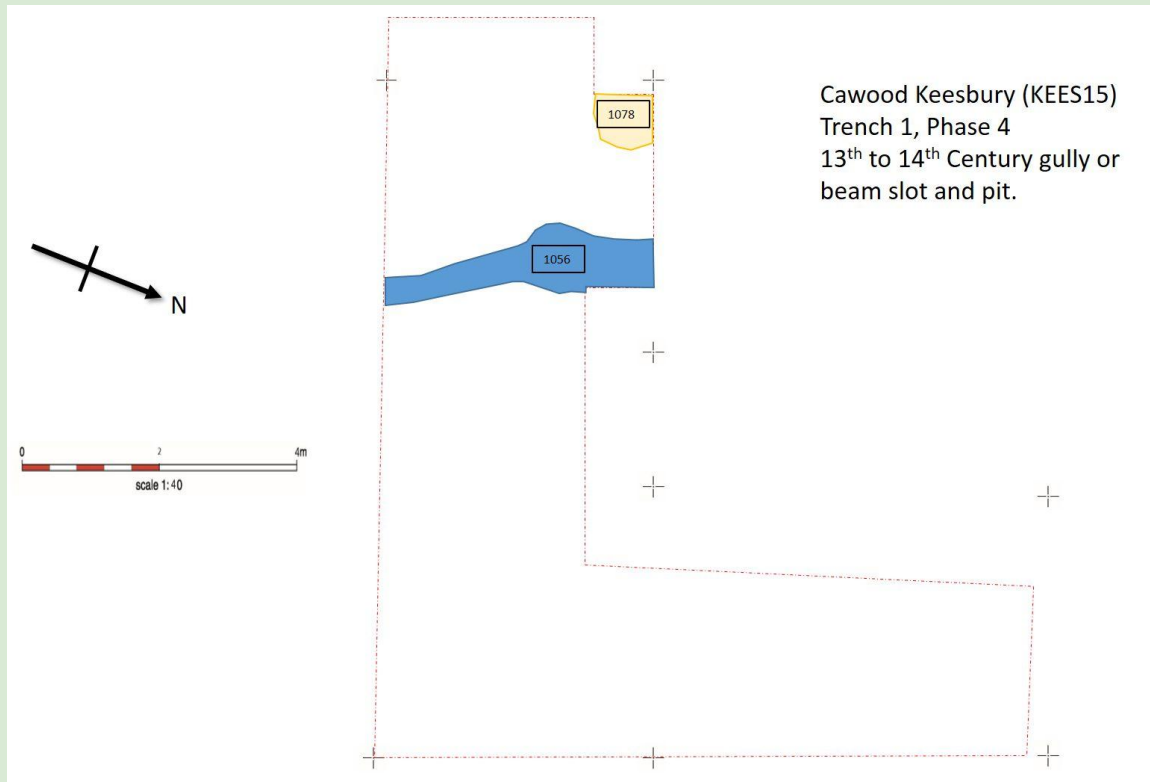
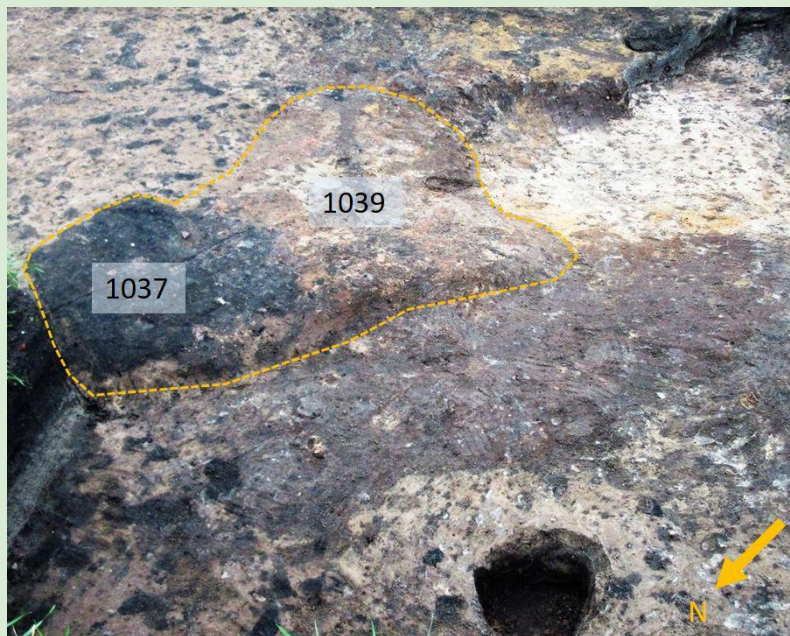
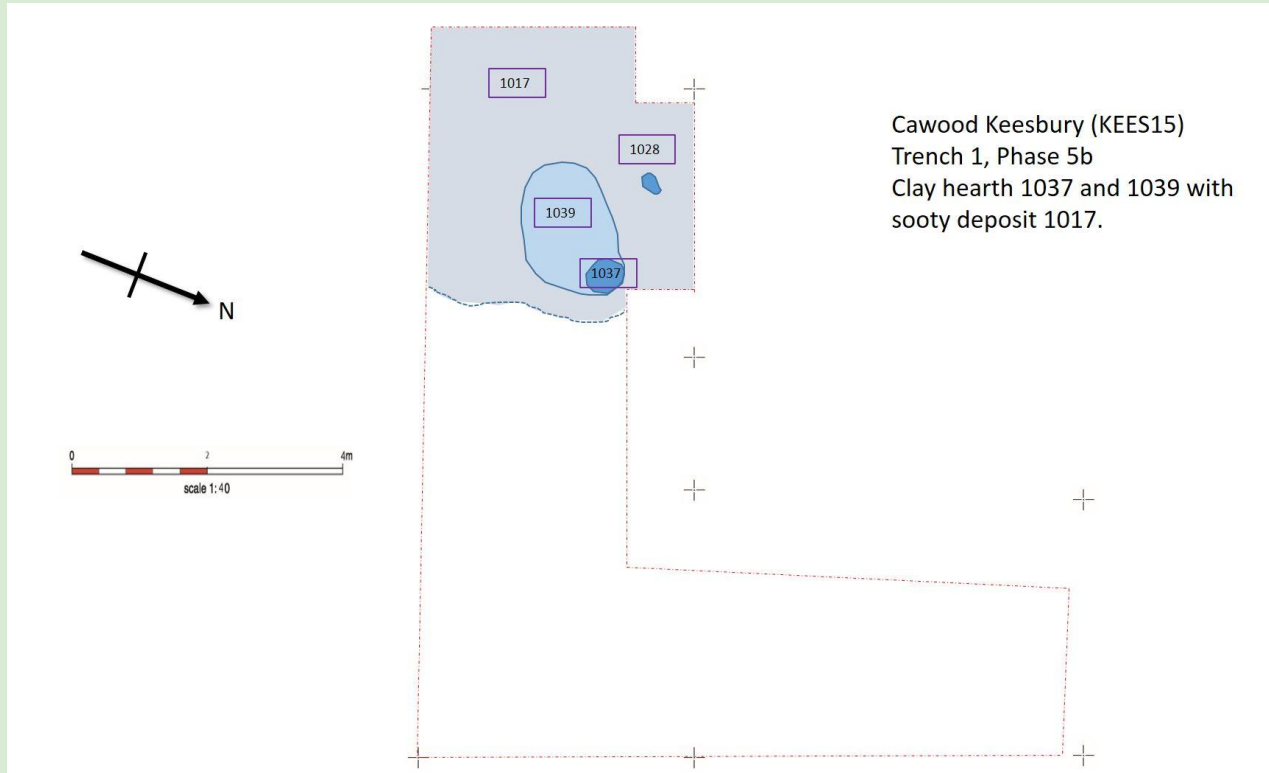


Figure 11: Second gully (possible beam slot) and pit.



### Phase 5

Phase 5 consists of a series of burning episodes that overlie each other and have a post hole cut into them. These are interpreted as hearths. This phase has been divided into two, 5a which is stratigraphically later and 5b that is earlier. Figure 12 shows the earlier part of phase 5, these deposits overlie and are later than the gullies and pits indicated in Phases 3 and 4.



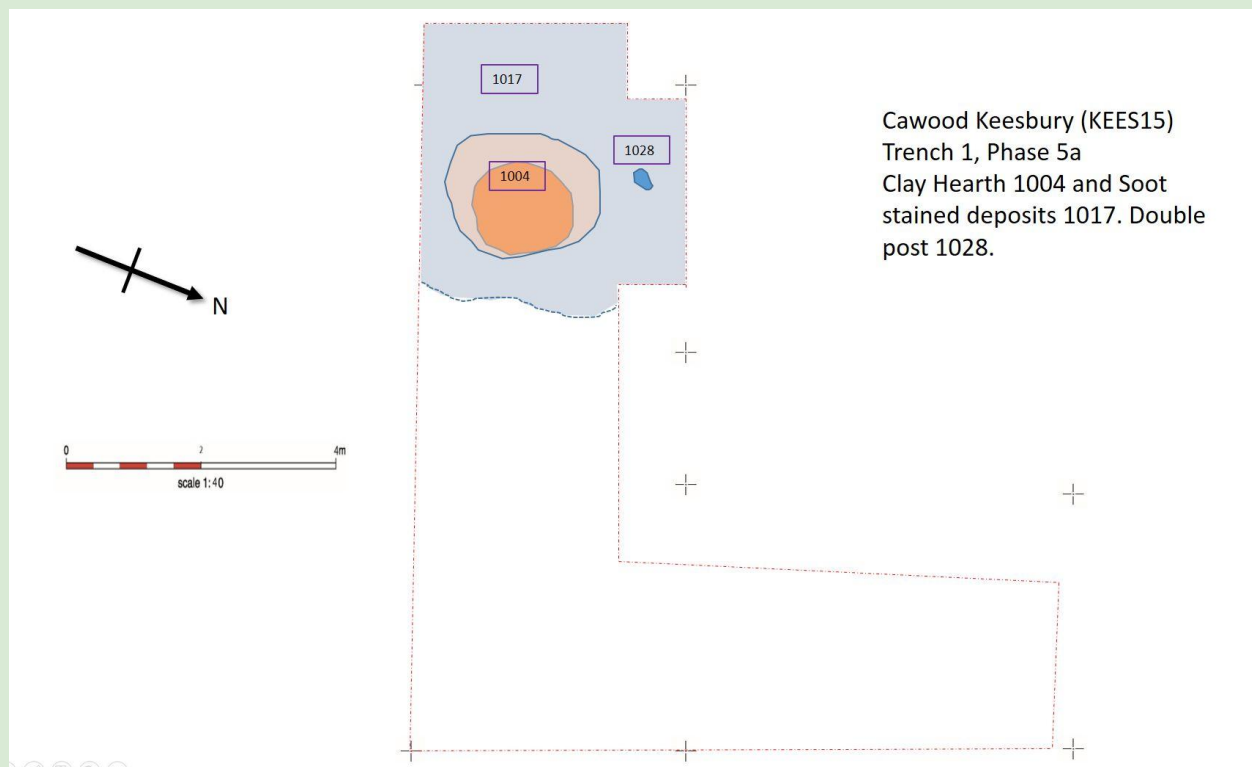
**Figure 12: Charcoal stained soil and first fire setting.**

The features identified in this phase (5b) are associated with a charcoal rich deposit that covers the whole of the western end of the trench (1017). This deposit is interpreted as part of the make up or agricultural soil (1049) encountered in phase 2, stained by charcoal from the hearths that sit upon it.

The earliest hearth (1039) was 1.90 m by 1.30 m in plan and was a clay pad that showed signs of heating and some charcoal flecks. Cut into it was a densely burned deposit (1037) that appears to be a fire set into the clay pad. There was no dating evidence for these contexts but they overlay material dating to the 14<sup>th</sup> century at the latest in phase 4.

There is one post hole that under lay Phase 5a that has been assigned to this phase (5b) (1028). This post hole contained a small sherd of grey gritty ware of medieval date and ceramic building material of medieval date from 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. This suggests that phase 5 begins in the late medieval period, 15<sup>th</sup> century.

The second part of phase 5 (5a) is shown in figure 13 below. This is a second hearth or burning phase stratigraphically following the clay pad and fire set in phase 5b above. This feature was extensively burned and was an orange clay and sand mix covering 2.40 m by 2.26 m, it was 0.20m at its thickest point. The deposit contained heavily burned pottery that may have been of Romano British date. It also contained ceramic building material that may be of Romano British date. This is likely to be residual “background” material as the deposit also contained tile of 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century date, suggesting a late medieval date for the hearth. The post hole noted in phase 5b remains on the plan for 5a as its dating is similar.



**Figure 13: Second fire setting dated to 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century.**

## Phase 6

Phase 6 represents a period of change on site, indicated by substantial levelling across the trench in contexts (1050) and (1019) see Figure 14 below. Both of these levelling layers contain a variety of pottery and ceramic building types consistent with material from a variety of periods being spread around. The earliest dated material suggests Romano British activity nearby, the same can be said for Anglo Scandinavian material. There is also Medieval material present and a little post medieval. This seems to suggest a rebuilding phase, possibly soon after the hearths were in use, in the 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> centuries.

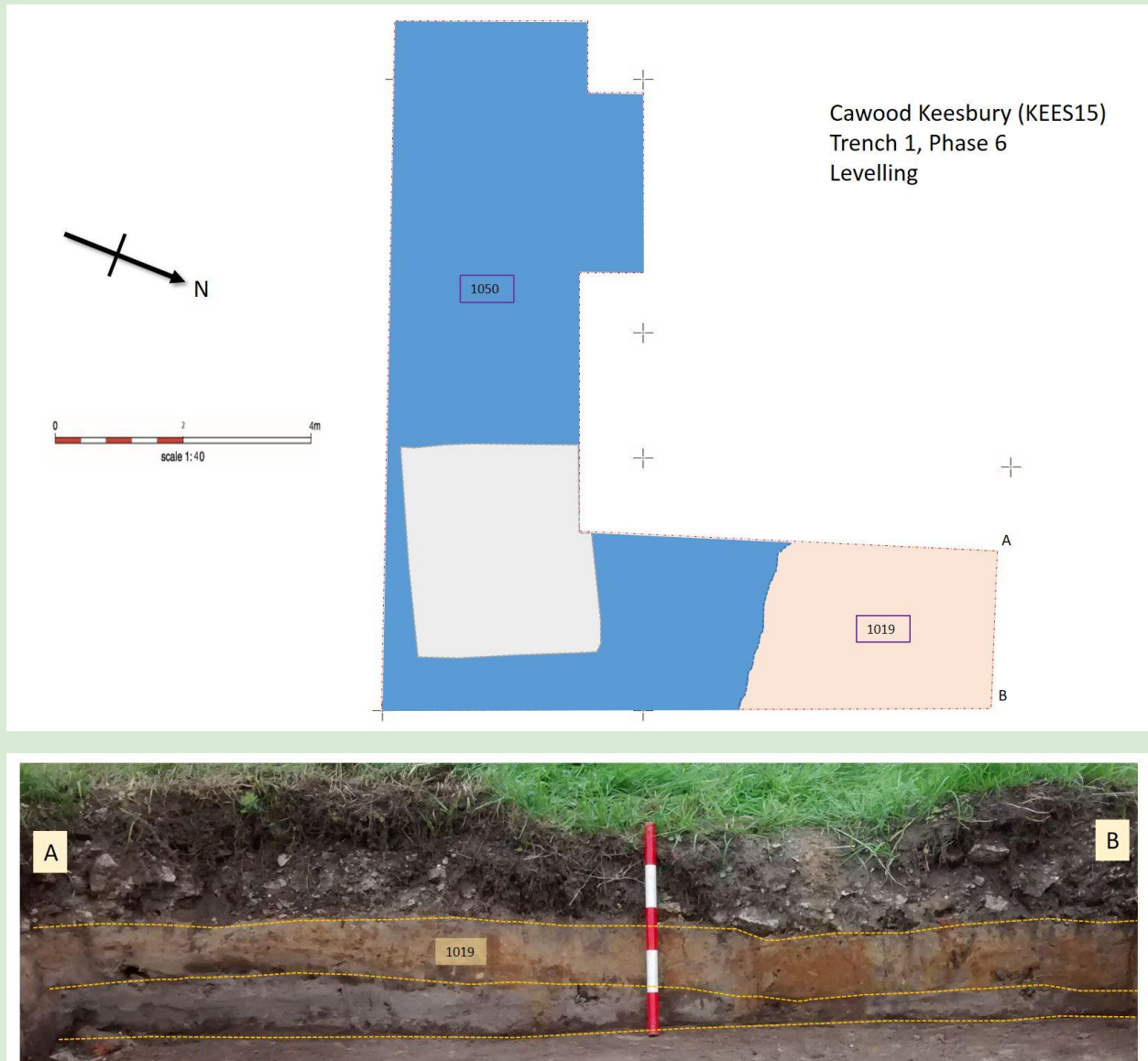


Figure 14: Levelling deposits probably 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> century.



### ***Phase 7***

Phase 7 represents a period of rebuilding including a number of post holes and slots, a hearth created using edge set medieval roof tile and a cesspit, see figure 15 and 16 below.

#### **Tile Hearth**

The tile hearth (1013) (figure 15) was aligned NE to SW, it measured 2.00 m by 2.20 m and was 0.20m to 0.30 m in depth. The orange tile was tightly packed but was disturbed by the machining process. There was charcoal in between the tile suggesting that the hearth had been used. In places the hearth was roughly edged with mill stone fragments. The tile was plain with some wasters and was dated to 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. This suggests its origin was in the late medieval phases 5a and 5b.



**Figure 15: Tile Hearth half section.**

### **Post Holes and Slots**

There is a cluster of post holes (1052), (1054) and (1072) that are of indeterminate use south of the hearth, but they do not seem to delineate a structure associated with the hearth. Further south of the hearth again, 4 to 5 m away, there is a set of two rectangular slots (1002) (figure 16) and (1080) that may represent a structure, but not a substantial building. One of the smaller cluster of rounded post holes contained 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century plain tile as packing. The two rectangular posts however, appear to have been removed during a later demolition phase as they are filled by later demolition material, not packing.



**Figure 16: Rectangular post slot (1002) backfilled with demolition material.**

## Cess Pit

The third feature in phase 7 is a rectangular cesspit, see plans in figures 18 and 19. The pit measured 3.49 m by 2.24 m and was 0.75 m deep (figure 17, 18, 19 and 20 below). It contained a back fill made up almost entirely with demolition material including animal bone, shell, glass and ceramics. The pit was excavated in quarters, see figure 16, and contained pottery and ceramic building material from the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. At the bottom of the pit there was evidence for a brick bottom (see figure 17), that although damaged, remained around the edges (1007) and (1008). The brick floor was made from slop moulded bricks, some showing string marks and kiln stack marks. These are dated to 14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> century. Like the nearby hearth the cesspit appears to have reuse late medieval material in its construction. Beneath and between the cesspit floor bricks was a fine silty material that was probably cess from the period when the pit was in use (see figure 18). This contained post medieval pottery all earlier than 18<sup>th</sup> century and included buff Martincamp ware stone ware that can be dated to 1475 – 1550. It appears that the cesspit starts in use in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and was cleaned out of cess before back filling with demolition material in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Surrounding the cesspit were a number of small post holes that suggest an earth fast structure around it.



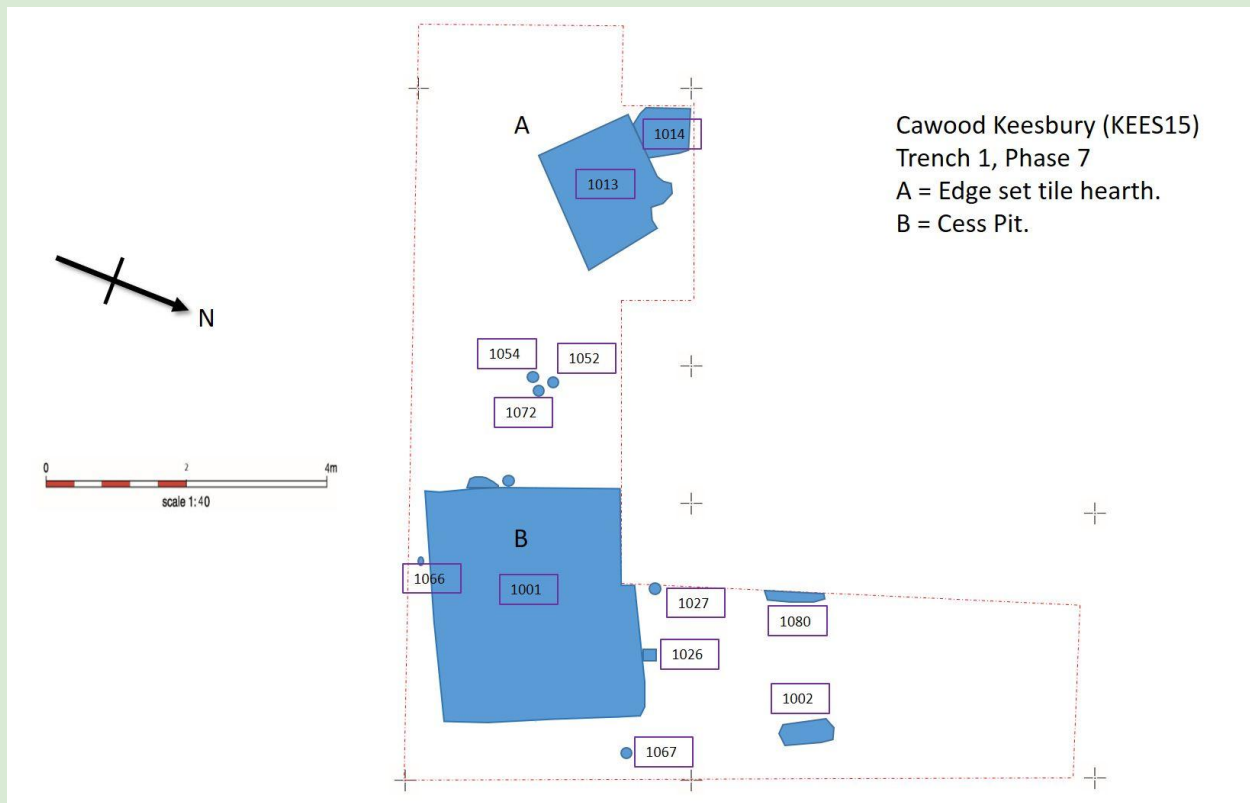
Figure 17: Cesspit demolition fill (1001) and (1003)



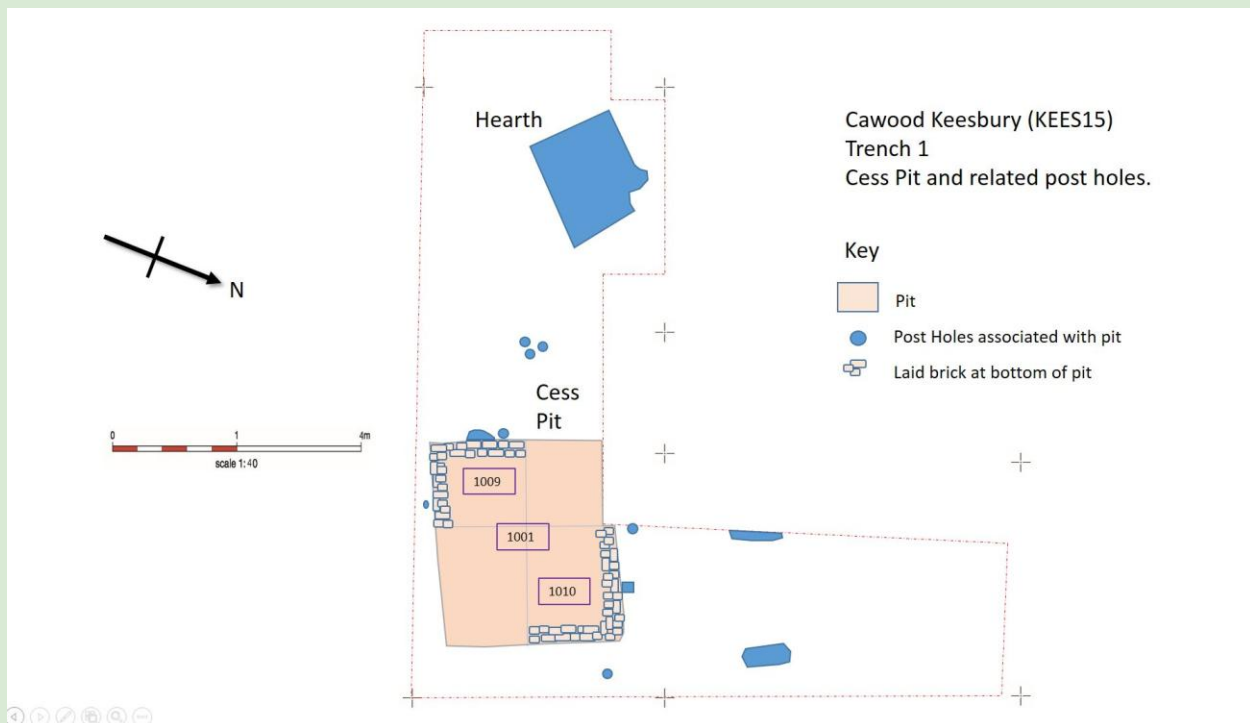


**Figure 18: Brick cesspit floor and cess (1008)**





**Figure 19: Post medieval features including hearth and cesspit (1001).**

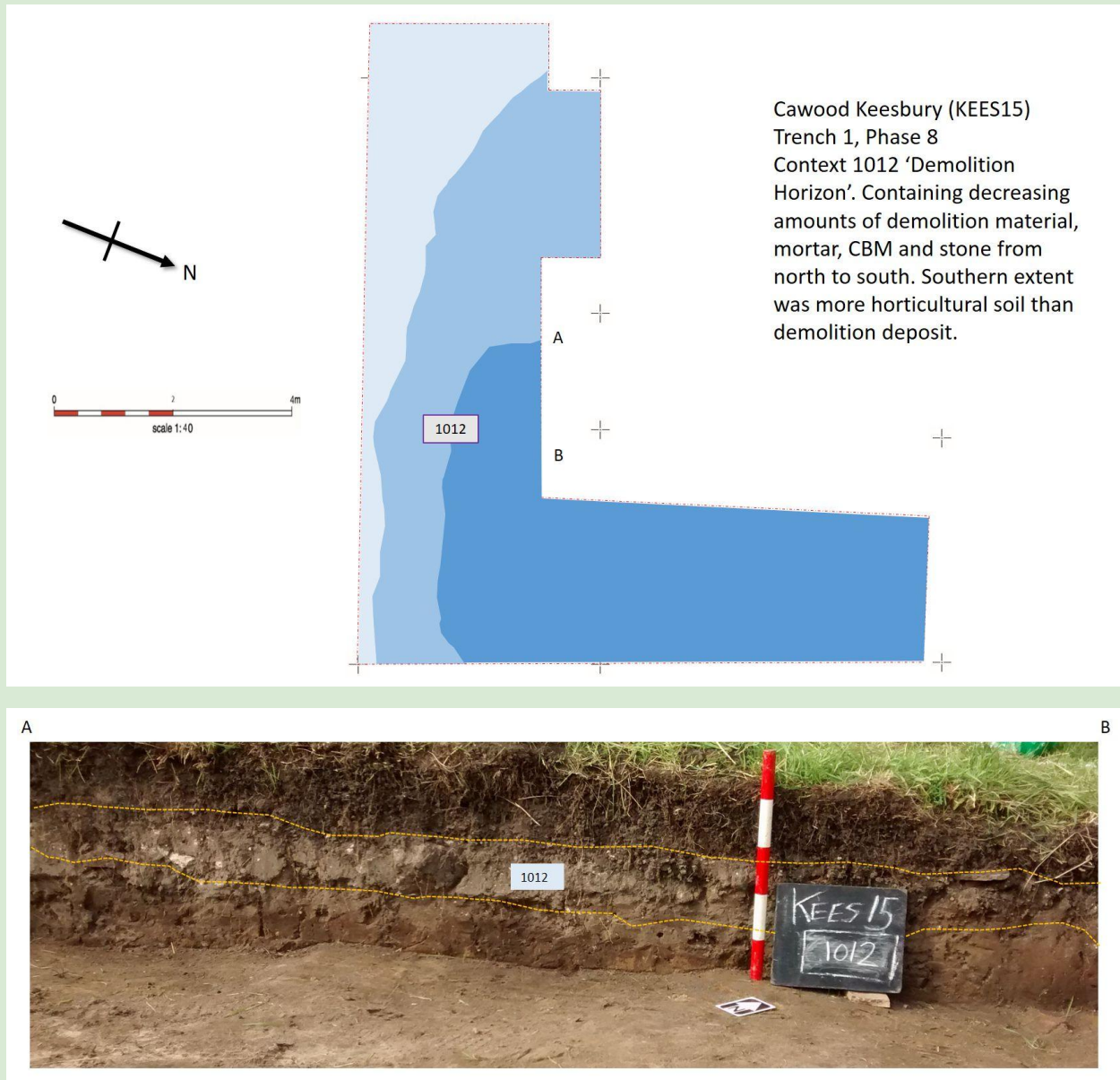


**Figure 20: Detail of cesspit (1001) and associated features.**



### Phase 8

This consists of an extensive demolition and levelling phase (1012). The material covering the trench area is more concentrated on the north westerly side of the trench as illustrated in figure 21. The demolition deposit is dominated by post medieval material. There is a date range from Anglo Scandinavian through to 20<sup>th</sup> century.

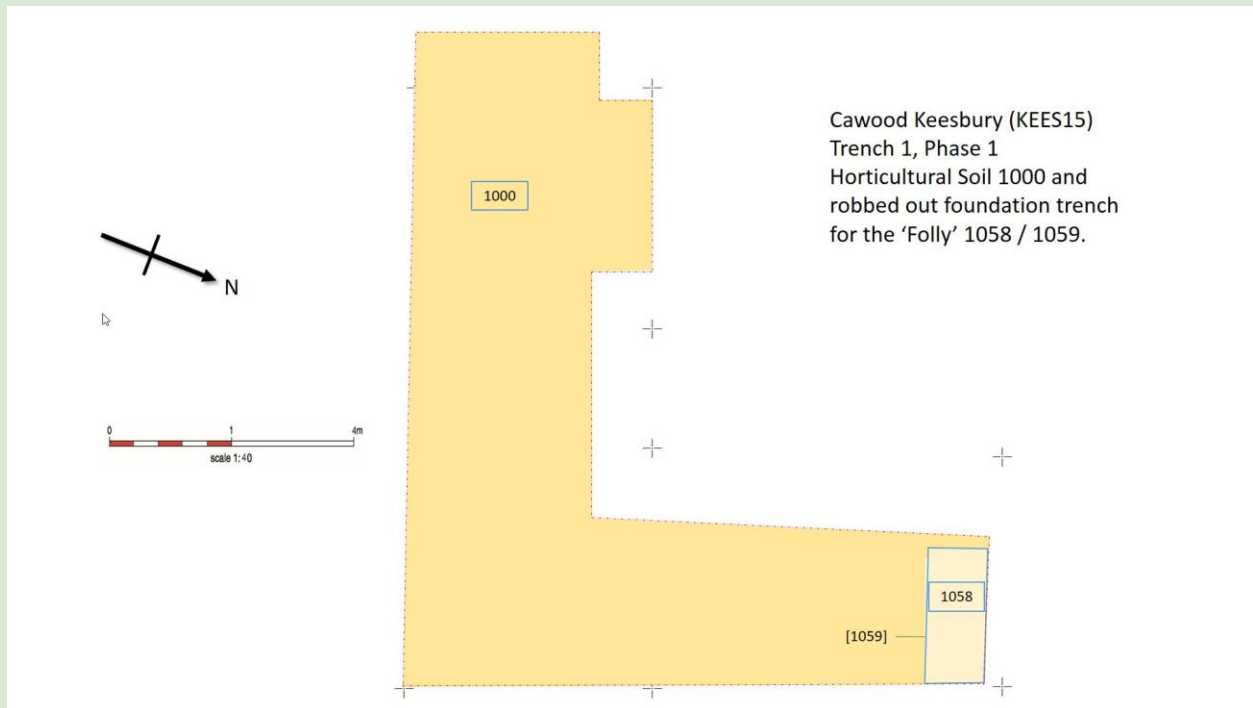


**Figure 21: Demolition and Levelling.**

The demolition material to the south east of the trench contains large amounts of mortar as well as brick and tile suggesting the demolition of a building nearby. This deposit fills a number of features recorded in phase 7, cesspit and posts and seals the tile made hearth. It appears to date to the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### Phase 9

Phase 9 was the most recent horizon in the trench and represents a horticultural soil deliberately created over the demolished remains created by phase 8 (see figures 22 and 23). The material retrieved from this horizon dated from the 12<sup>th</sup> century through to 20<sup>th</sup> century. In the north east corner of the excavation trench was a trench measuring 2.30m long by 0.60 m (1058) see figure 3 above. The edges of the trench lay outside the bounds of the excavation trench so the alignment of this feature was difficult to establish. The horticultural horizon and the earlier demolition horizon butted up to the feature suggesting that it was a robbed out foundation trench for the footings of the brick built structure only demolished in the 1970s and referred to as a 'folly'.



**Figure 22: Horticultural soil and (1000) robbed out wall foundation trench (1058).**





**Figure 23: Post excavation images following the removal of the horticultural soil (1000).**

### ***Trench 1 Summary***

This trench does not appear to have revealed remains of the main dwelling on the moated platform. It has however, revealed a long history of activity which may also suggest breaks in use. The features revealed appear to be ancillary structures and craft working areas associated with a series of buildings on the moated area. The sequence can be summarized as:

- Nearby Land use during the Romano British period.
- Nearby Land use during the Anglo Scandinavian period. Possibly including a post fast structure.
- 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> century land make-up deposits, gully (possible beam slot) and pit. Possibly the point at which the moat is dug.
- 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century activity, gully (possible beam slot) and broken kiln material and specialized brick.
- 15<sup>th</sup> century activity in a series of clay pads acting as fire settings.
- 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> century levelling suggesting new construction taking place.
- 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century activity, rectangular hearth, cess pit and post holes and slots.
- It is possible that the hearth precedes the cess pit because it is on a different alignment. But both reuse 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century material presumably from a demolished building.
- 18<sup>th</sup> Century demolition. A building nearby is demolished back filling and covering the earlier features. It is possible that the structure known as the 'folly' was either an attempt at improvement prior to demolition, or was a deliberately constructed feature.
- From the late 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards the site reverts to horticultural use with the nearby 'folly' acting as a cattle shelter.

## 2.2 TRENCH 2: MODERN BUILDERS OR AGRICULTURAL SOIL?

Trench 2, see figure 24, was excavated to ascertain whether the high resistance noted on the higher platform like area to the south west of the moat was modern levelling associated with recent house building or an approach for a bridge across the moat. The excavation revealed a horticultural soil some 0.20 m thick underlain by a deep subsoil 0.53m thick. Below this was a sandy natural. This suggests that the deep soil had been active horticulturally as part of the ridge and furrow system evident to the south. The upper 20 cm being worked in more recent years.

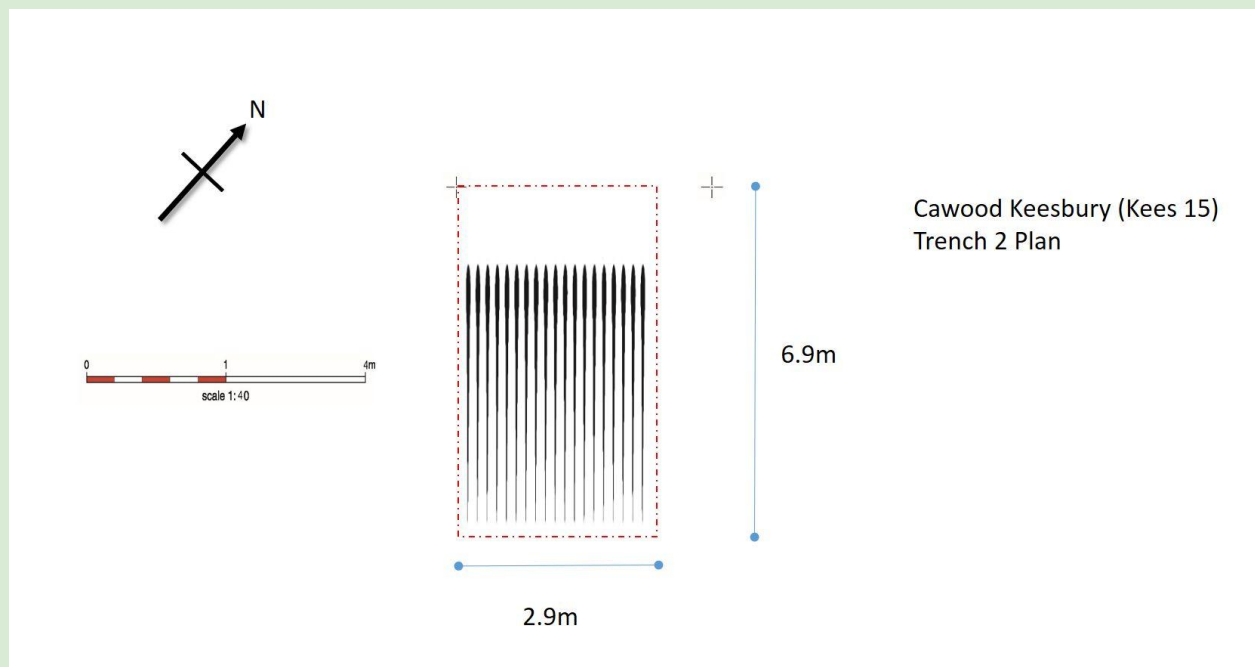


Figure 24: Plan of trench 2 and under excavation.

## 2.3 TRENCH 3: ARE THERE BUILDINGS BY THE MOAT?

Trench 3, see figure 25, was excavated to investigate anomalies showing on the geophysical survey that suggested small structures. On excavation there were two parts to the trench, a horticultural soil to the east and the edge of the moat to the west.

### The Moat

Beneath the top soil (0.35m depth) the moat contained two upper fills. The upper of these contained some alluvial clay but was mostly horticultural soil (0.10cm depth). Sealed by the horticultural soils was a silty clay alluvium. Presumably deposited during frequent flooding in the winter months (0.45m depth). At a depth of 0.90m the alluvium abutted a brush wood revetting on its eastern edge (see figures 25 and 26), this appeared to be made by using tree branches and logs with stakes holding it in place to prevent slumping into the moat. Running on top of the revetting was a ceramic land drain, dating the construction to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Behind the revetting (3016) we encountered deposits that appeared to reflect a medieval horizon. We did not excavate further into the alluvium below the level of the drain because the trench began to fill with water. It was apparent from the condition of the wood that preservation is likely to be good in the moat but that further excavation would require the use of pumps and other measures to prevent the ingress of water below the water table.

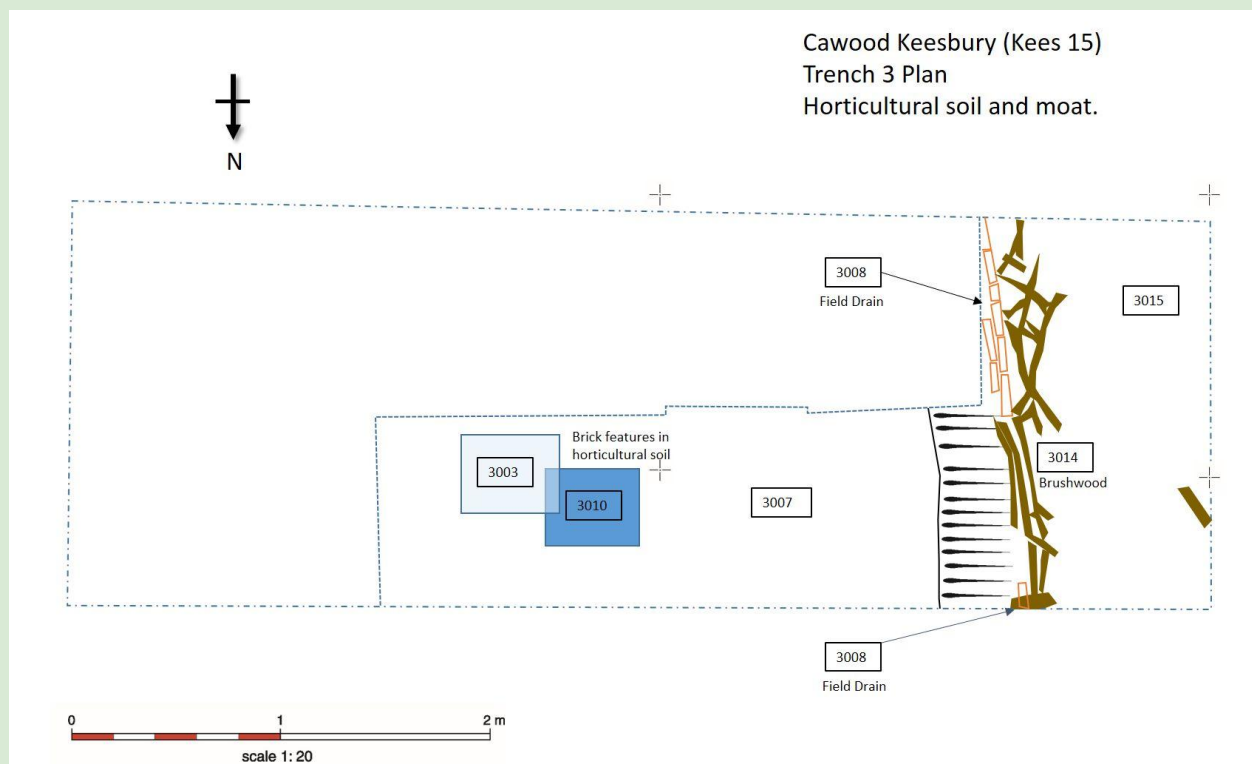


Figure 25: Plan of Trench 3

### **Horticultural Soil**

To the east of the moat we did not identify medieval structures, it became apparent however that this section of moat had been extensively levelled up with horticultural soils. The soil (3007), was 0.40 in depth with another layer of about 0.20m underlying it identified through sondage. The sondage suggested that as we found behind the revetting a medieval horizon existed at about 0.60m depth from the surface. The horticultural soil had been raised, presumably to improve the field during the 19<sup>th</sup> century when fruit and vegetable growing was an important feature of the village economy. Within the soil there was evidence for two rectangular brick 'platforms' that had some temporary purpose in the field. These followed each other stratigraphically but no other stratigraphic distinction was evident in (3007), the latest 'platform' (3003) measured 1.00m by 0.70m the earliest (3010) 1.38m by 1.10m.



**Figure 25: Horticultural drain set on brush wood revetting on moat edge.**

### ***Trench 3 Summary***

Excavation in a sondage below the 19<sup>th</sup> century horticultural soil (3007) continued to produce only post medieval pottery (3012) and (3013). This suggests that in the medieval period the platform in this area was some 1.00m lower than it is today. This would surely have been flooded for long periods and that in the medieval period the moat was wider and the platform smaller than it is now.



## 2.4 TRENCH 4: IS THERE A GATEHOUSE ON THE DRAIN?

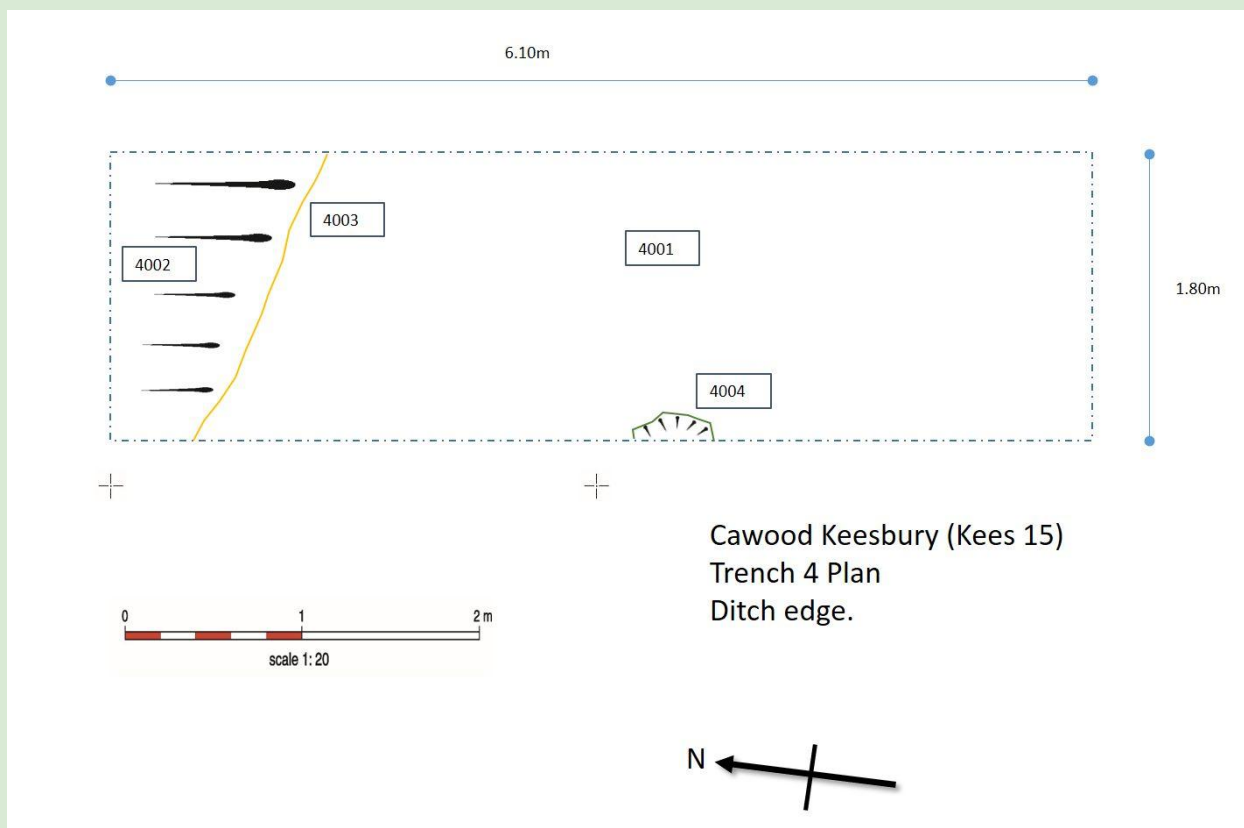
Trench 4 was excavated to evaluate the deposits next to the proposed ditch that ran along the side of Gill Green to the north west of the moat. There was also a suggestion from the 1780 enclosure map that there was a building straddling this ditch (see figure 27). Was this a gate house to the precinct of Keesbury.



**Figure 27: Three versions of early maps showing Keesbury moat and a building to the north east.**

The trench had 0.30m of top soil covering a yellow sand levelling deposit (4001) similar to that found elsewhere on the site associated with two different periods of levelling, one in the 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> centuries the second in the 16<sup>th</sup> century (see figure 28 on the next page). There was no dating evidence in this deposit however. Cutting at the northern end of the trench was a darker feature (4002) that on excavation sloped down north east towards the proposed line of the ditch we were looking for. The edge of the ditch showed a marked gravel layer (4003).

Excavation of the possible ditch edge produced no finds. A large post-hole (0.65m diameter, 0.54m deep) was found to cut the levelling about 1.5m from the ditch edge. Once again there was no dating material in the post-hole so its function and relationship to the ditch and nearby moat can only be speculative, but it would hold a large post that may have structural purpose. Or be a gate post!



**Figure 28: Plan of Trench 4 and under excavation with children from Cawood Primary School.**

## 2.5 TRENCH 5: LOOKING FOR THE DRAIN.

As part of our evaluation of the site we excavated a 3m by 2.20m trench to investigate the back filled ditch in the garden of a bungalow overlooking Gill Green from the sandy ridge on Keesbury.

Beneath the turf (5000) the excavation encountered a made up garden soil to a depth of about 0.50m (5001) which contained 20<sup>th</sup> century material. Beneath this was a dark grey clay make-up layer (5002) that contained 15<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery (see Figure 29).

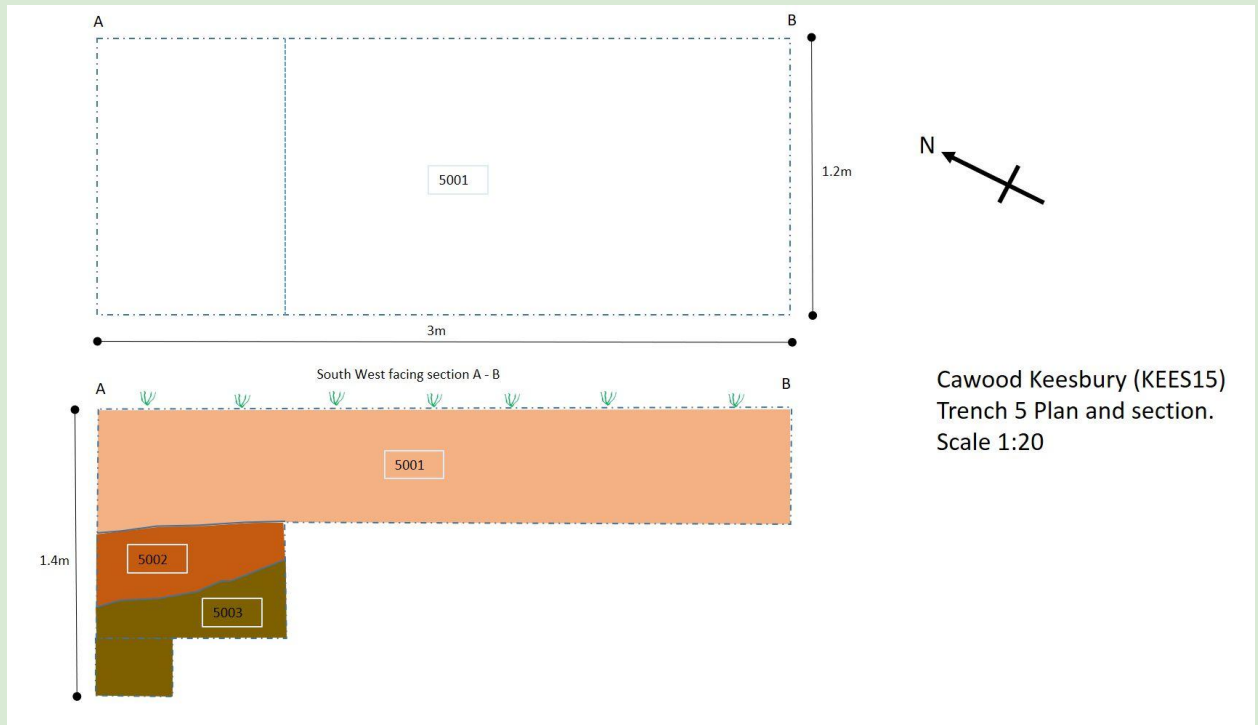


Figure 29: Trench 5 plan, section and top of (5002).

The make-up beneath the top soil in trench 5 appears to have been associated with the construction of the nearby bungalow, presumably levelling the top of the sandy ridge to take the building. The make-up layer (5002) sloped down towards the possible drain to the north east.

At the point that (5002) was encountered we progressed in a smaller sondage at the north eastern end of the trench to ascertain the depth of (5002). This we found extended about 0.30m until we encountered a yellow brown clay (5003) that dipped to the north east and appeared to be a ditch fill. The ditch fill (5003) was followed to a depth of 1.40m from the top of the trench but no bottom was located.



## 2.6 TRENCH 6: ACTIVITY OUTSIDE THE MOAT.

The geophysical survey carried out prior to evaluation excavation showed an area of indeterminate activity to the east of the platform and moat. This may simply be patchy sands and clays overlaid by horticultural soils. There was also indication of an extension of the fish ponds towards this area, we wanted to be sure that the pond did not continue through the area shown in figure 5 above.

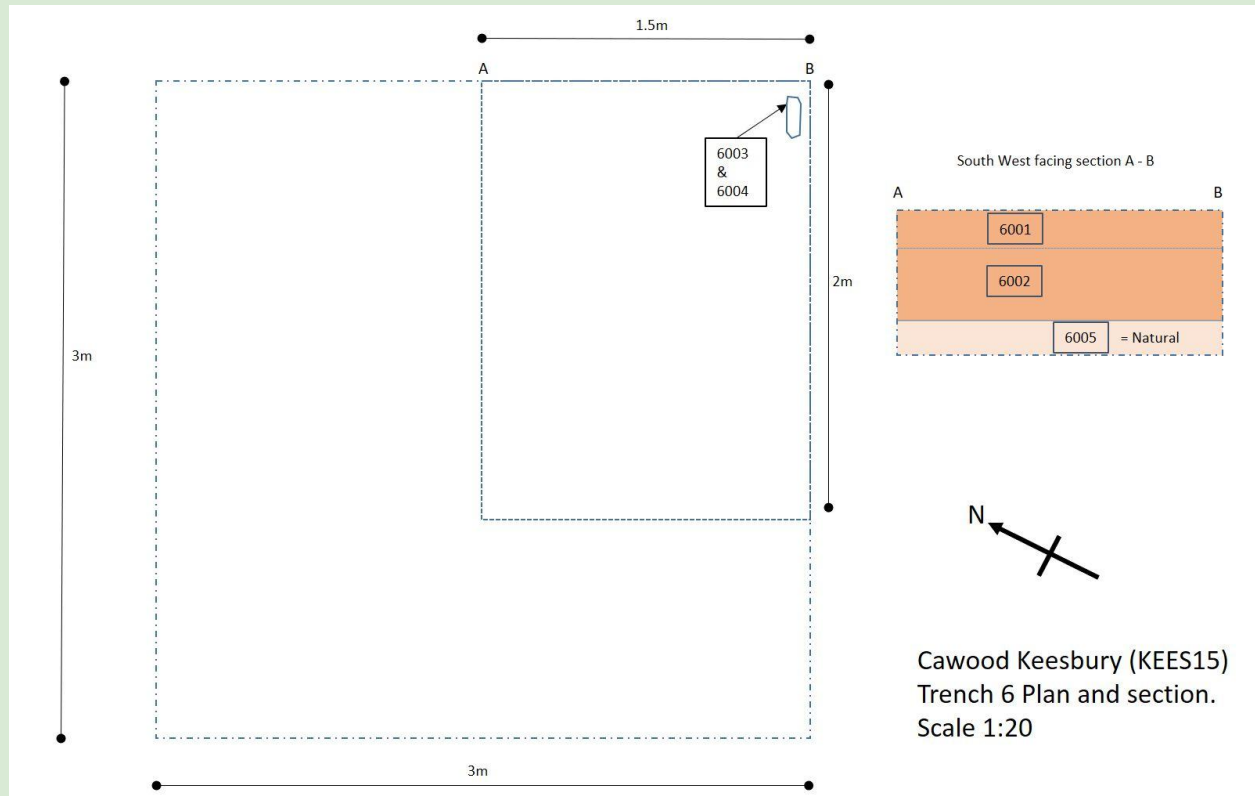


Figure 30: Trench 6 plan and under excavation.

The excavation of the plough soil (6001) and (6002) (see figure 30 above) demonstrated a depth of some 0.50m of horticultural soil resting directly onto the natural sands. Only a shallow plough scar cut into the natural represented any discernable feature. The patchy geophysical response in this area may be the result of the underlying geology, but only a larger trench will confirm that this is an area used solely for horticultural purposes.

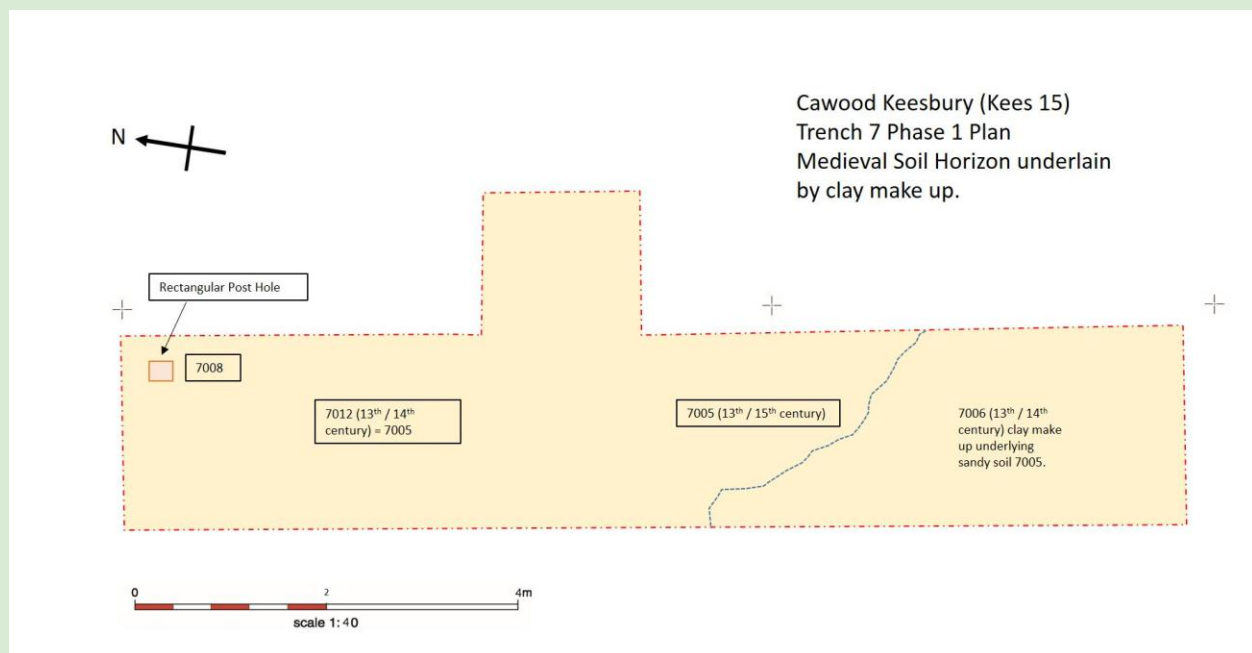
## 2.7 TRENCH 7: EVIDENCE FOR THE 'FOLLY'.

Trench 7 was excavated to evaluate the location and possible nature of the 'folly', a standing feature still present in the 1970s until its demolition.

A trench measuring 9.7m by 1.60m was excavated to attempt to straddle the location of the 'folly'. The results of the evaluation are represented in three phases.

### **Phase 1**

This is the earliest phase found in trench 7 and represents a clay make up layers on the southern end of the trench that rest upon natural sands (7006) (see figure 31 below). Overlying the clay on the southern end of the trench a sandy soil (7005) extended northwards until it was truncated by a later culverted feature (see phase 2 in figure 33 below). The sandy soil appears to continue northwards beyond the culvert as (7012). As the deposit reaches the northern end of the trench it begins to dip towards the now infilled moat.



**Figure 31: Phase 1, the medieval horizon and post hole.**

The earliest deposit (7006) contained 14<sup>th</sup> century Humber Ware pressed into its upper surface. This may have been derived from the overlying sandy soil (7005) and (7012) which contained pottery dating from 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. These soils appear to mark a medieval horizon in the use of the moat platform, equivalent to (1020) and (1049) in trench 1 (see figure 8 above). Cut into the medieval horizon but truncated by later deposits was a roughly rectangular post hole measuring 0.25m by 0.21m (7008) (see figure 32 below). This suggests a large post or part of a structure near to the moat. It is also near to the possible gate house discussed in Trench 4 above.

The medieval horizon in phase 1 contained a number of sherds of Humber Ware, they also included a bone implement sharpened for punching holes or for use in sewing (see figure 32).



**Figure 32: Medieval sharpened bone tool.**

## ***Phase 2***

Overlying the medieval horizon on the southern half of Trench 7 there was a thin (0.02 to 0.10m) light brown sandy clay (7002) that deepened into an indistinct construction cut for a culvert running east to west across the trench (See figure 33). This deposit contained medieval pottery but also 18<sup>th</sup> century white ware and transfer printed blue wares.

The culvert (7003) that cuts the medieval horizon runs east to west across the trench (see figure 33 below). It was constructed re-using limestone blocks, the largest of which measure 0.46m by 0.27m by 0.15m and brick and tile fragments. The largest and flattest blocks were utilised to create a flat bottom to the culvert with a gentle slope from west to east, suggesting that they were taking water away from a possible structure towards the moat. The brick and tile used to pack between the blocks were of 19<sup>th</sup> century date and some of the material in the fill of the culvert may even be of 20<sup>th</sup> century date. This

suggests that the culvert was added at a relatively late date in the history of the site, but not so late that it was not noted by Hutton in 1975. The culvert appear to reuse material from a demolished building, especially the stone blocks. Similar blocks are noted by Hutton in her description of the 'folly' (see figure ???) as forming the plinth. The construction date for the culvert seems to be 19<sup>th</sup> century reusing demolition fragments from part of an earlier building. This earlier building may have been attached to the 'folly'.

Cutting the sandy deposit (7002) was a later rectangular post of indeterminate use (7015), that may be associated with the horticultural use of the site in the 19<sup>th</sup> century or as cattle grazing in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

To the north of the culvert the deposits dip away towards the moat. There is a roughly circular post hole cutting through the medieval horizon (7007), containing Humber Ware but cutting from a later position stratigraphically from the adjacent post (7008). This suggests that the posts were not contemporary and that (7007) was of 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date. As with the post in Phase 1 it is not clear what the purpose of single post is.



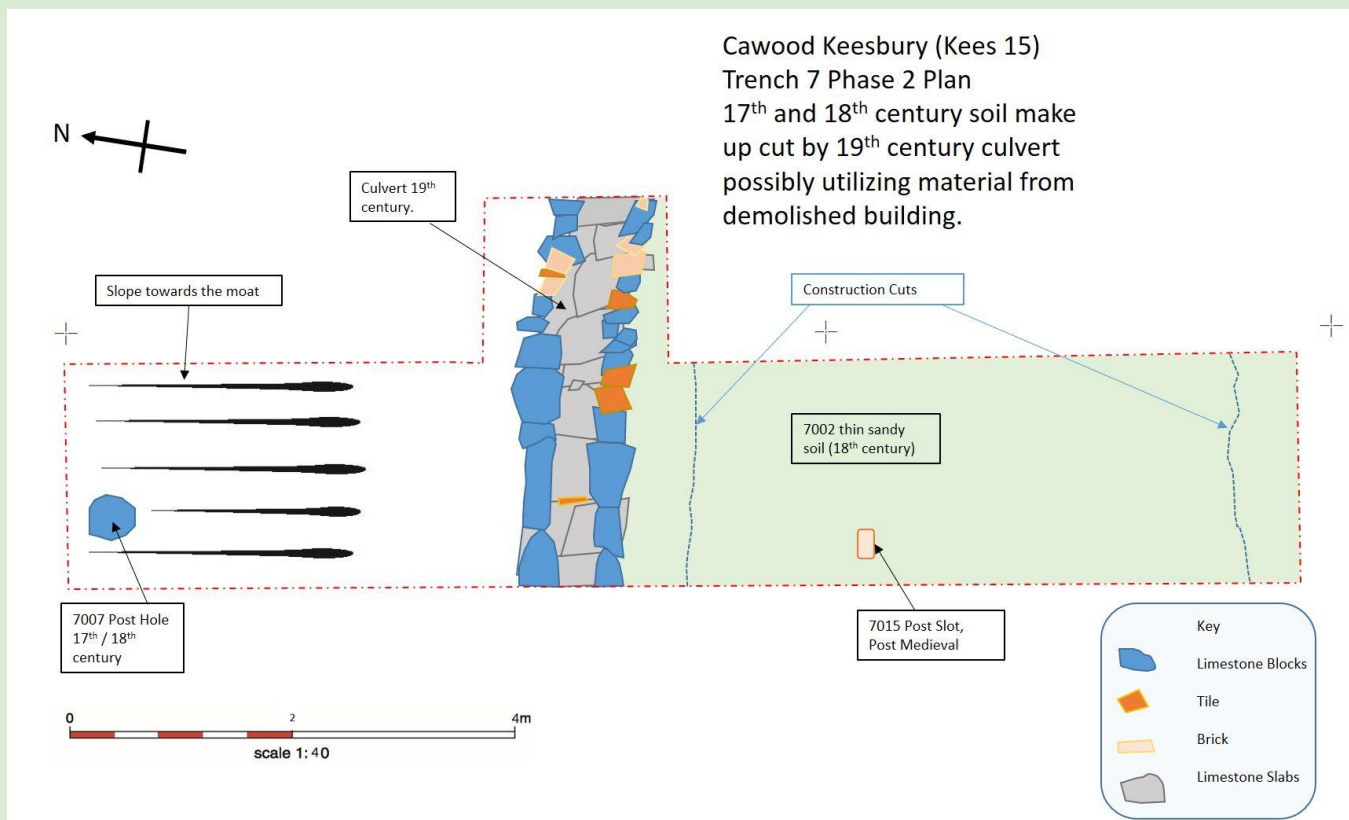


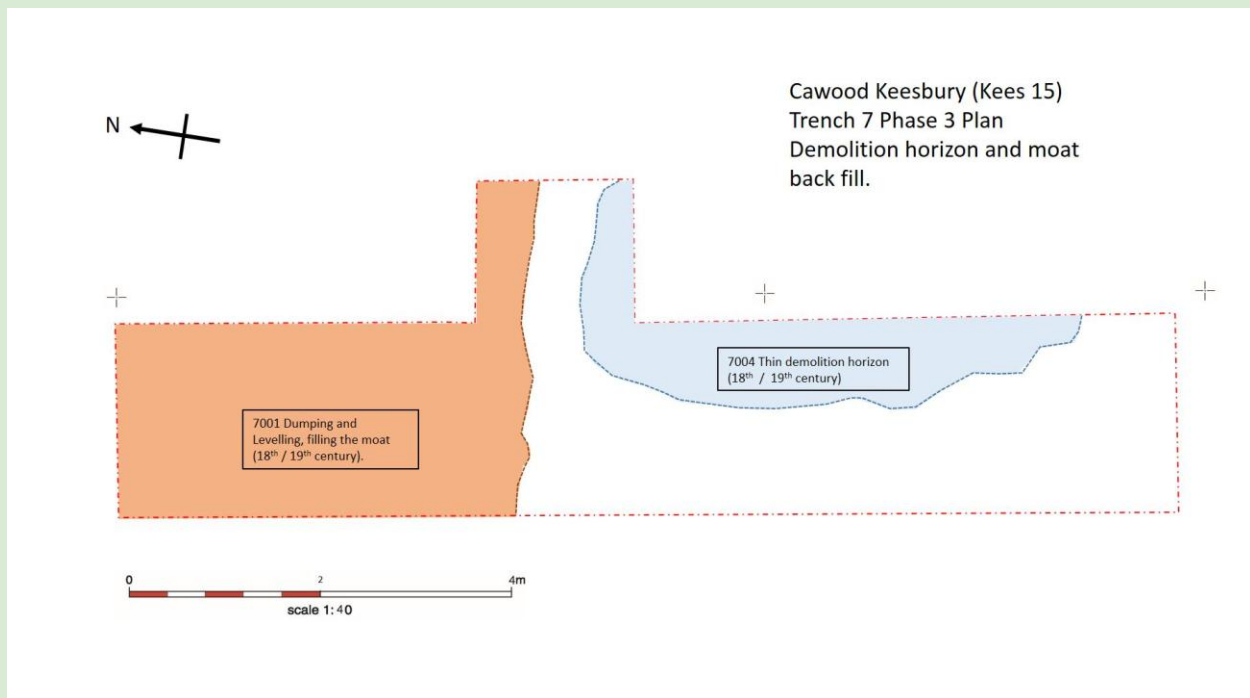
Figure 33: Plan showing phase 2 and image of the culvert (7003).

At the southern end of the trench there is an indistinct construction cut only recognized in the section edges. This shallow cut just below the top soil may represent the robbed out construction cut for the shallow foundations of the 'folly'.

### **Phase 3**

To the north of the trench there is a distinct filling process of the moat, this deposit (7001) deepens (0.23m to 0.34m) to the north and tapers to the south (see fig 34 below). The back fill contained a large and varied finds assemblage including metal work, glass, tobacco pipe and pottery dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The latter dating suggests that the final back fill of the moat took place in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, possibly contemporary with the insertion of the culvert and possibly also with the improvements to the horticultural soil and drainage observed in trench 3.

To the south of the culvert in trench 7 the soil (7002) is overlain by a thin mortar rich deposit (7004) (see fig 34 below) that contains pottery of the 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. This deposit appears to relate to the demolition horizon recorded in trench 1 as (1012) (see fig 21 above)



**Figure 34: Phase 3 plan showing moat fill and demolition phase.**

### 3 DISCUSSION

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The evaluation of the site at Keesbury was successfully carried out through the excavation of 7 trenches, 5 of which were located on the scheduled monument. The work highlighted a number of areas of interest.

- The plot at Keesbury contains a number of interesting medieval features, on the larger scale; the fish ponds and moat, ridge and furrow ploughing running up to the moat edge and a drainage ditch running on the boundary between Keesbury and Gill Green to the north west.
- The preservation of the wood from 19<sup>th</sup> horticultural development encountered in trench 3 on the moat edge suggests that preservation will be good in the moat, but that excavation will require extensive use of pumps to have any chance of preventing trenches from fill with water.
- A sandy ridge runs almost east west along the north side of Keesbury, raising this land above flood waters. It appears that most of the building activity on the platform takes place on the higher parts on the sandy ridge. This means that most of any houses that were on the platform are likely to remain under the garden and lawn of the adjacent property.
- Excavation suggested that there are complex occupation deposits on the higher parts of the moat platform consisting of a medieval 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards activity that includes some small scale industrial activity or kitchens. The site then appears to be redeveloped in the 17<sup>th</sup> century with almost all occupation ending in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century or early 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- Artefactual and possibly some structural evidence suggests that there is Anglo Scandinavian activity on or near the site before it is developed to be a moated site.
- There is a little artefactual evidence suggesting nearby Romano British activity.

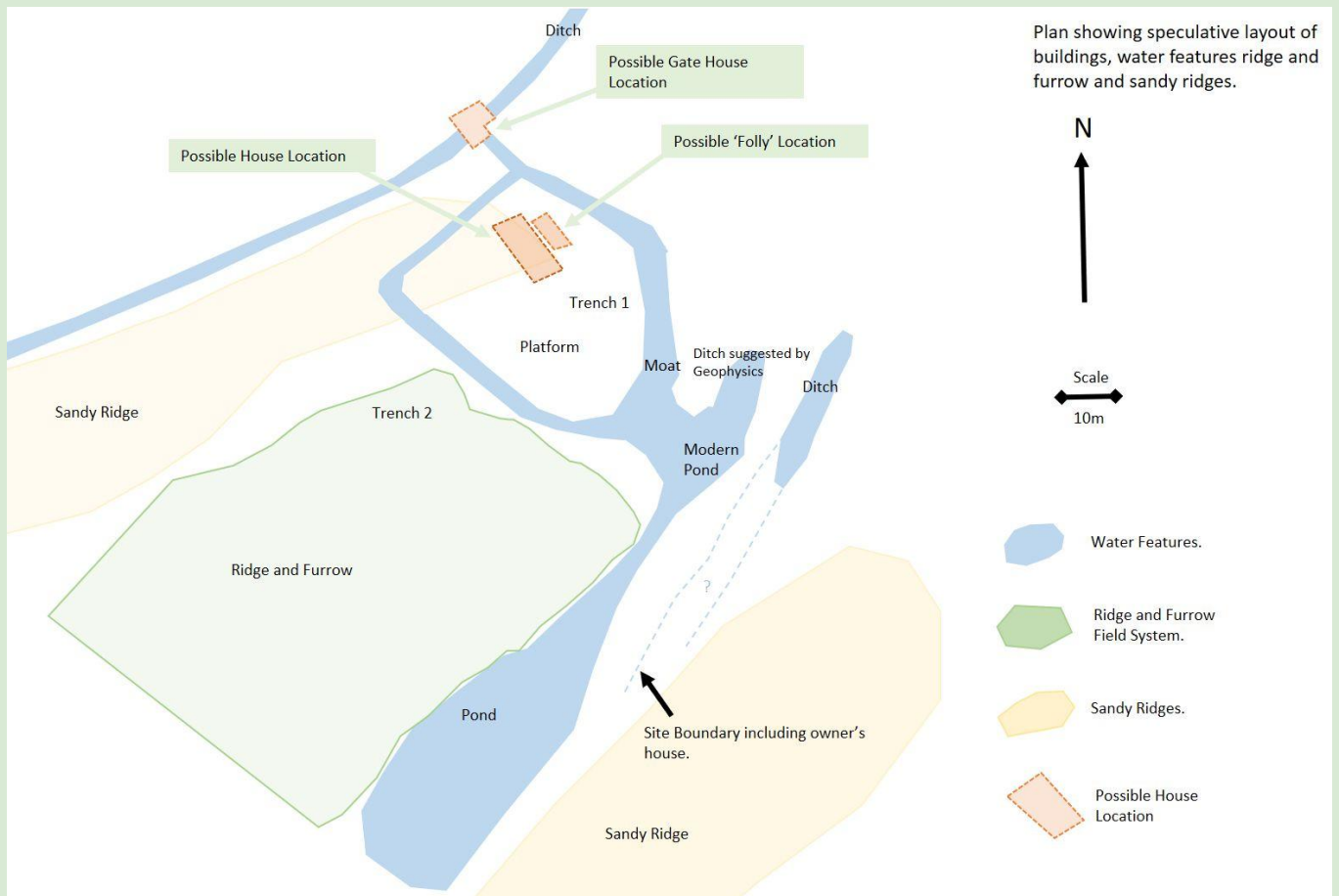
Having concluded that the site at Keesbury contains well preserved multi phased archaeology we should consider some of our research objectives:

#### 3.1 THE HOUSE.

It seems likely that there has been a house on the moat platform at Keesbury. Evidence for a house was not found in trenches 1, 7 or 3. Trench 1 however, revealed evidence of service structures and possible craft working or cooking that would be associated with a house nearby (see figure 35 below). The phasing found in trenches 1 and 7 suggest the following time line in the area next to a house:

- 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> century land make-up deposits, gully (possible beam slot) and pit. Possibly the point at which the moat is dug.
- 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century activity, gully (possible beam slot) and broken kiln material and specialized brick.
- 15<sup>th</sup> century activity in a series of clay pads acting as fire settings.
- 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> century levelling suggesting new construction taking place.
- 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century activity, rectangular hearth, cesspit and post holes and slots.
- It is possible that the hearth precedes the cesspit because it is on a different alignment. But both reuse 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century material presumably from a demolished building.
- 18<sup>th</sup> Century demolition. A building nearby is demolished back filling and covering the earlier features. It is possible that the structure known as the 'folly' was either an attempt at improvement prior to demolition, or was a deliberately constructed feature.

- From the late 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards the site reverts to horticultural use with the nearby 'folly' acting as a cattle shelter.



**Figure 35: Suggested arrangement of the Keesbury manor site 12<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century.**

Margaret Brearley has created paintings to suggest how the house on the site may have developed. Based on the work carried out at Wood Hall

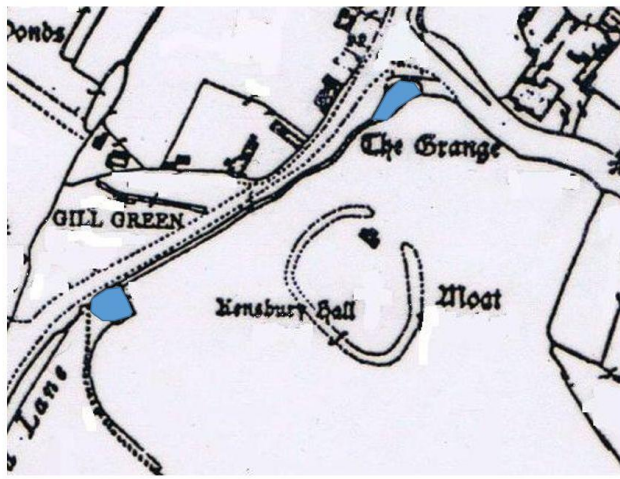
### 3.2 THE DRAIN.

The 1907 Ordnance Survey map suggests that a drain ran between the site at Keesbury and Gill Green, ending in a pond known locally as the 'Pipra Pond' (See Figure 36). The gardens of the properties built along the side of Keesbury all slope down to the north west, from the higher sandy bank towards Gill Green. There is still a dip visible at the end of the gardens suggesting the former ditch now back filled.

Both trenches 5 and 4 suggested that they were located on the edge of a back filled ditch to the north west of Keesbury forming a boundary between Keesbury and Gill Green. This ditch appears in the 1907 ordnance survey map and a 20<sup>th</sup> century image of the Pipra pond (see figure 36) but it is not shown



explicitly in earlier maps. This does not mean that there isn't a ditch there from the 18<sup>th</sup> century at least but our evidence is not conclusive.



1907 OS map showing drain and Pipra Pond.



Image of unknown date showing the Pipra pond. The drain continues towards the river through a culvert. The sides of the pond allow carts etc to be driven in for cleaning.

**Figure 36: The drain in 1907 and photograph of the 'Pipra Pond'.**

### 3.3 THE 'FOLLY'.

Excavation in trenches 7 and 1 both gave a hint at the location of the 'folly'. The 'folly' was surveyed by Barbara Hutton in 1975, in her opinion the structure, then used as a cattle-shed, could not have been part of a larger building. Her grounds for this revolved about the lack of demolition debris and that the open side, facing west, is a properly made opening (see fig 37).

NO. C

**1. Name and situation of Monument:** RUINED COTTAGE ON SITE OF HENSBRURY HALL: on S. side of junction of B1223 and road to Thorpe Willoughby: (GR) SE 576374

**2. General appearance:** (a) No. of storeys. one (existing)  
 (b) Building Materials. brick  
 (c) Roofs. (lost)

**3. Historical development, description, sketch, plan photograph and special features (if any):**

Stands within but towards the edge of a moated site. In the MHLG List [Selby RDC Camwood parish, 1965] it is described as "Cott. house in field... being the remains of Hensbury Hall". It is very doubtful that the existing remains could be part of a larger house. It appears to be a double-fronted cottage of late 17th. or early 18th. century date, converted in the 19th. century to a farm building. Alternatively, it may have been built in the 19th. cent. as a folly-like farm building, using older materials. It stands in a field; there are no signs of garden etc. around it; it faces towards a large late 17th. cent. house The Grange, which is reported to have been in the same ownership, until recently.

NORTH YORKS. [ex Yorks (we)] Parish. CAMWOOD

Sub-Commission, SECTAR.

no fallen brickwork of back wall, i.e. was open to rear

properly made opening

fallen beams inside

timber built in to wall 6 ft. up

timber linels over blocked windows

fallen blocking

indication at this point of single-pitch roof sloping from front to rear

no chimney-breasts!

stepped brick plinth

chamfered brick mullion

stone plinth

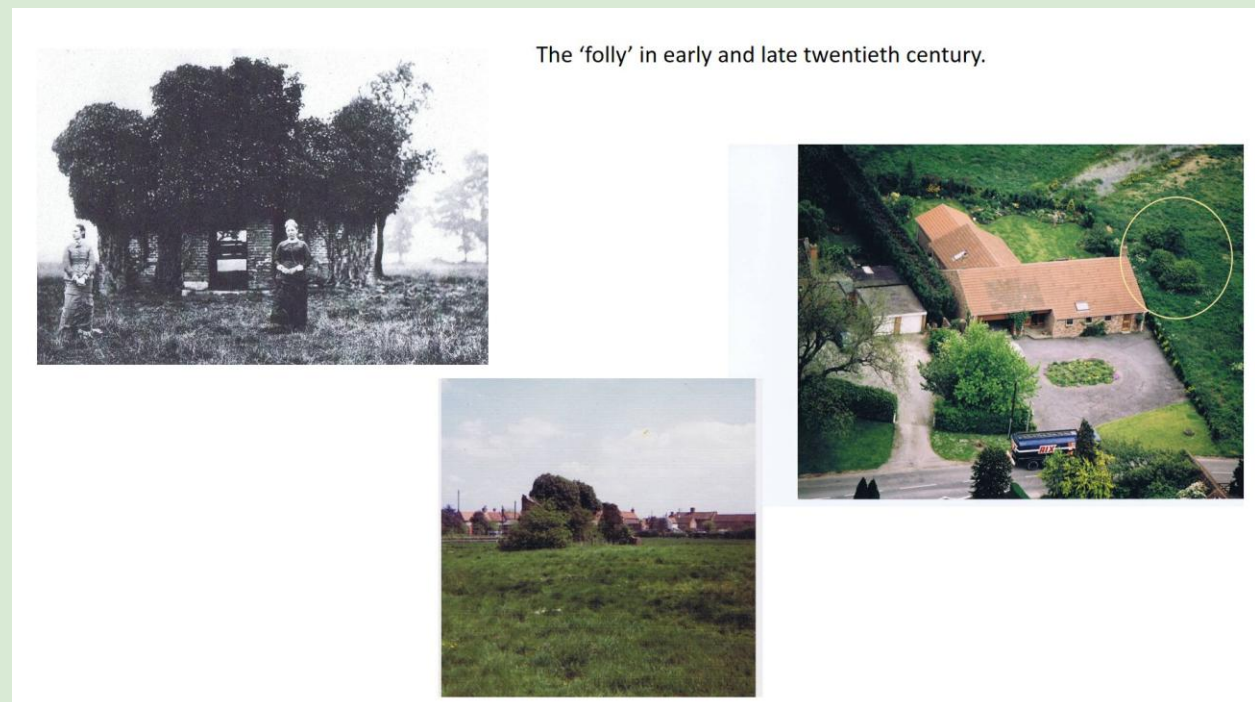
arch collapsed

built of bricks 9" x 4 1/2" x 2"

Plan 1" = 8 ft

Figure 37: Barbara Hutton's field notes (1975).

Hutton's observations led to the naming of this feature 'the folly'. It still seemed possible that the structure (see figure 38) may have been part of a larger structure, demolition debris may have been removed for reuse elsewhere. It is also possible that the structure was built onto an older timber framed building where the properly made opening butts up against upright timbers. Given the possibilities it was our hope to at least locate the buildings position again. The best clue that we have comes from an aerial image of one of the bungalows built on the site in the 1970s (see the third image in figure 38). The bungalow sits on the eastern edge of the moat, that can be seen in the top right hand corner of the image. The ivy covered 'folly' can be seen circled in the image.



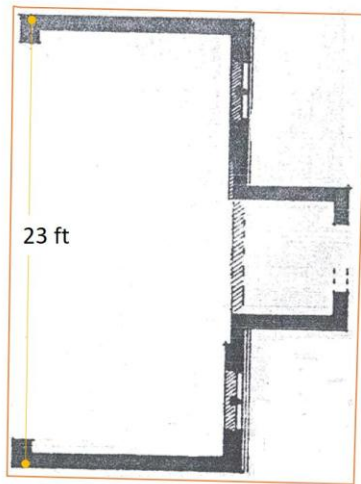
**Figure 38: Images of the 'folly' before its demolition in the late 1970s.**

The possible robbed out foundations located in trenches 1 and 7 suggest that we had located this feature (see Figure 39), but that most of it lay between the two trenches. See figure 39. Although our search for the 'folly' only revealed two glimpses they did suggest that the structure had very shallow footings (normal for brick built houses from the 16<sup>th</sup> century right through until the 20<sup>th</sup> century) and that it had been thoroughly demolished and the foundations robbed out.

The discovery of the 'folly' still leaves its interpretation as a matter of conjecture. Hutton who actually saw and recorded the structure did not consider that it was part of a larger, demolished, building. The lack of extensive demolition material on site is not conclusive, after all the 'folly' itself has been removed, either in recycling of brick and stone or in back filling the moat to the south. Or indeed both. As suggested earlier the 'properly made opening' may also be explained by the 'folly' being a porched frontage attached by butting up to earlier timber uprights. Brearley has created a reconstruction painting to show how the structure may have looked as a two storied porched frontage as seen in other higher status 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> houses in Cawood (see figure 40).



Possible location of 'folly' based on shallow robbed out features containing demolition material at ends of trenches 1 and 7.



Plan drawn by North Yorkshire County Council



**Figure 39: Possible location of the 'folly' on the ground.**



**Figure 40: Illustration suggesting two storied 'porched frontage' as found elsewhere on 18<sup>th</sup> century buildings in Cawood (Brearley)**



### 3.4 THE MOAT PLATFORM AND HORTICULTURAL ACTIVITY.

Having suggested that the majority of the occupation of the moat platform is in the northern section, on the slightly higher ridge of sand (see figure 35 above), we can see that the southern part of the platform was used for horticultural purposes. The evidence for this comes from trench 3 where we observed a depth of some 0.70m of accumulated horticultural soil, containing 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and two temporary brick made stands. We also see the process of adding drainage and revetting on the edge of the moat, suggesting a 19<sup>th</sup> century improvement of the land as a horticultural resource. The house having been almost entirely demolished in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

This use of the land for horticultural purposes illustrates the importance of Cawood in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as a production centre for fruit and vegetables for the growing industrial towns of the north. The fields surrounding Cawood were already at full capacity so demand seems to mean that medieval tofts are turned over to production for the market place as is the site of the old manor at Keesbury.

The maps that were studied as part of the project with the schools demonstrate the extent of fruit and vegetable production (see figure 41). This included fields specializing in gooseberries, a product that Cawood became at least briefly renowned for.



**Figure 41: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1851) with orchards coloured green.**

**Area known in 1907 as 'The Goosberries'.**

### 3.5 CONCLUSIONS.

The excavations reported here were part of a larger project carried out by the Cawood community to study the significance and value of Keesbury as an archaeological resource for the present and future and similarly as an ecological resource. The project ensured that members of all ages from the community were able to get involved with the excavation and in learning more about moated sites in the area. More extensive discussion of the archaeological results and the historical research undertaken can be found in the leaflet that accompanies this report.

The evaluation excavation established that the remains on the site are well stratified and represent multi phased use of the site from Romano British period through to the present day. The most extensive evidence is focused on the period from circa 1100 to 1800 when the site has probably been occupied by a small manorial complex. The following timeline is illustrated by Brearley. We should note that our imaginings of how the site may have looked rely on sites such as Wood Hall (Metcalf 1993 and 1995) that have located the entire platform. In our case we have not conclusively located the main house. Early enclosure and Tithe maps (see figure 27) do give us an idea of the alignment of the last house to stand here, demolished in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

#### **Keesbury Timeline.**

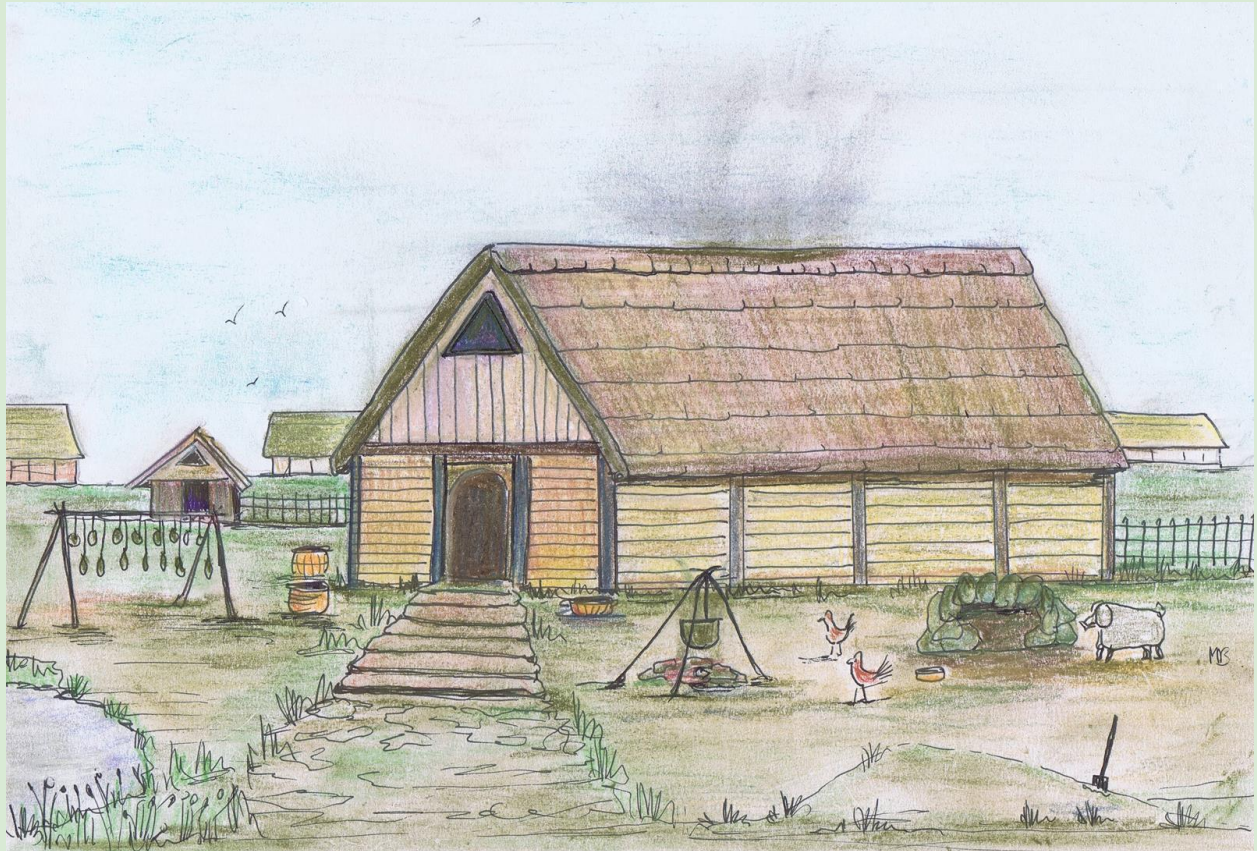
##### ***Romano British***

Fragmentary evidence in the form of badly burned pottery and a piece of brick from the site suggest that there has been Romano British activity in the vicinity. We have had similarly fragmentary pottery and tile finds from the nearby Castle Garth, none of which was associated with a structure. More extensive Romano British pottery has been excavated to the north of Cawood, located in a boundary ditch. Some of this higher status material has been interpreted to mean a villa was present a mile or so to the north of Keesbury (Corder 1935).

##### ***Anglo Scandinavian***

The excavation revealed a number of sherds of Anglo Scandinavian pottery, dated to the 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> centuries. This material was not abraded and appears to have been associated with nearby occupation. The earliest phase of the excavation in Trench 1 (figure 6 above) may indicate post holes from this period. One contained Anglo Scandinavian pottery, no other dating evidence was found from them. Contained in stratigraphically later levelling deposits we also found a number of large fragments of Jet (see figure 43). These may have been brought in during the medieval period, but it is tempting to interpret them as residual material from the Anglo Scandinavian period. There was no evidence for Jet working but the fragments we found were large enough to have been raw material for working. Jet does not naturally occur in the Vale of York.

Based on illustrations that depict Anglo Scandinavian houses Brearley has created an imagining of how a small settlement from that period may have looked (see figure 42).



**Figure 42: Imagining of an Anglo Scandinavian Settlement (Brearley)**





**Figure 43: Jet Piece from levelling deposits in Trench 1.**

Research carried out by Brearley, as part of the project that this excavation contributes to, throws light upon the place name Cawood:

“It may seem a little surprising that the lords of Keesbury (the de Cawoods) would call themselves by the name of the township of Cawood, owned predominantly by their neighbours, the Archbishops, though the explanation may simply be that the name Keesbury only came into use at a later time.

The origin of both place names is unknown but there has been no shortage of speculation. If Keesbury/Kensbury was in Crown ownership, then perhaps the name is a corruption of Queensbury or Kingsbury. Alternatively, Kees may have surname origins: it is a diminutive of the Dutch name Cornelius; and the English surname Kay or Key was also written as Keeys. It has often been suggested that Cawood simply derives from the sound made by jackdaws or crows in the woods.

Maybe it is no coincidence, then, that one derivation of Kay/Key is that it may be a nickname for the jackdaw, deriving from the Northern middle English "kay" (old Norse "ka"). Just as persuasive, given the location beside the River Ouse, is that it may be a topographical name for someone who lived by a wharf



or was employed on one, deriving from the middle English and old French "Kay(e)", meaning "quay". The surname also derives from key maker or key holder: perhaps the Keeper of the forests was also a significant key holder? Some have linked 'Cawood' to Celtic/Cymric words, including present-day Welsh *coed*, for enclosure or wood but, at least as convincingly, Speight believes the name to have developed from Danish or Norse, from Kjaar (swampy ground) and wode (wood). All of this may be entirely spurious but it does illustrate how, in the very distant past, the two names may have had very similar origins and have sounded very similar."

### ***Anglo Norman (1066 – 1200)***

There was a reasonable amount of pottery from this period, found in levelling deposits and then a gully or beam slot and a pit. This suggests increased activity on the site at this time and probably reflects the digging of the moat and the making up of the land ready for the construction of a house nearby. The pit contained household waste, pottery and the best part of a pig, suggesting that a house is in the vicinity. Brearley has produced an imagining of how an early house may have looked on the moat platform (see figure 44). This is based on the results from Wood Hall where a post fast building was identified as the first phase, with associated ancillary buildings. It may be that we have found evidence for such service buildings.



**Figure 44: Imagining of an early Anglo Norman house on the moat platform (Brearley).**

### ***Medieval (1200 to 1500)***

Evidence for medieval occupation was found in trench 1, another gully or beam slot, burned daub and possible kiln furniture all suggest that there are small scale structures here as well as some craft working

utilizing a kiln. The buildings visible in the 18<sup>th</sup> century tithe and enclosure maps show a larger building and what may even be a gate house. These more extensive structures may have been developed during the medieval period. Brearley's imagining of a later more developed medieval house is based on the typical Wealden type hall of the 1400s (see figure 45). We have also produced an imagining of the house in relation to a timber framed gate house (similar to the late medieval example that we visited as part of the project at Bolton Percy) (see figure 46). Also during this period, we see evidence for a series of fire settings, these may be the burned soil and clay that sat beneath the circular kilns.



**Figure 45: An imagining of how the Medieval (1400s) house at Keesbury may have looked (Brearley).**



**Figure 46: An imagining of how the house may have looked from Gill Green with a gate house straddling the ditch between Gill Green and Keesbury (Brearley).**

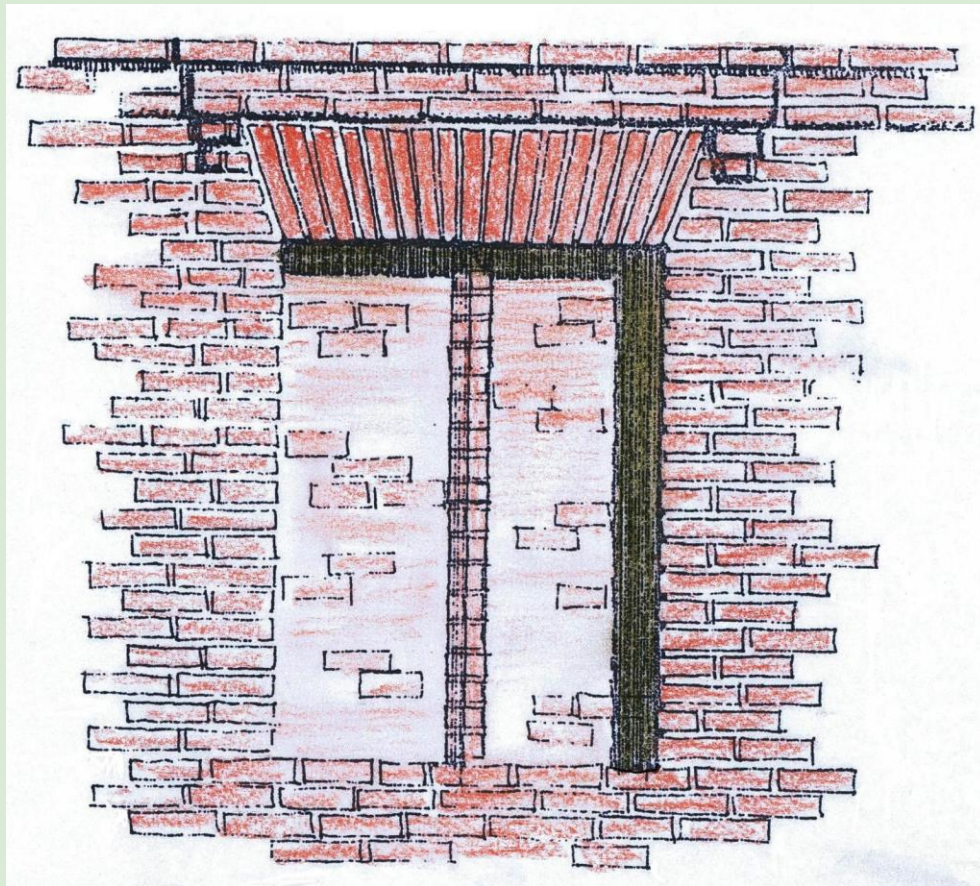


### ***Tudor Developments (1500 – 1750)***

During this period, we see evidence for a rebuilding, this is reflected in levelling up of the ground and then construction of a hearth and a cesspit. The hearth is made from edge set reused medieval roof tiles. Possible reused from the earlier medieval house. Clay is plentiful in Cawood and the location is famed for roof tiles during the medieval period. We did not find post holes or beam slots to evidence a structure around the hearth, but it would seem likely that one existed. Close by there was a cesspit dug that was floored with 14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> century bricks.

The cesspit was later back filled with demolition material of 18<sup>th</sup> century origin suggesting that there are two building phases during this period. Because we could not excavate any part of the house itself we can only speculate that the medieval house was removed and replaced or that it was encased in brick at different times between 1500 and 1780. The evidence for this redevelopment may be the remains of the porched frontage (demolished in the 1970s) known to us as the 'folly' (see above).

Brearley has used the evidence sketched by Barbara Hutton in 1975 and existing houses (The Grange and Yew Cottage for example) in Cawood to imagine how the house may have looked. The windows sketched by Hutton resemble others in high status houses in Cawood and some smaller cottages (see figure 40 above and figure 47 below).



**Figure 47: Sketch of window detail by Barbara Hutton (1975).**



### **Keesbury Close (1800 – 2016)**

Since the demolition of most of the house and any ancillary buildings in the late 1700s or early 1800s the close at Keesbury has been turned over to horticultural use (inserting drainage and building up the soil). Filling in sections of moat which was complete in 1851 (see figure 41) and almost complete in 1907 (see figure 36). Into the 20<sup>th</sup> century we know from local knowledge that the land was used for cattle and that the 'folly' was used as a shelter. In the 1970s sections of the north eastern edge of Keesbury were developed for housing. One bungalow sits on top of the northern part of the moat (see figure 38). The garden of another house probably contains the house, whilst the modern house again sits on a portion of the moat.

The site is now a scheduled ancient monument and this project has shown the value of the site to our understanding of the history of Cawood. There is still a lot to learn here and the site needs to be valued for its archaeology into the future. The project has also shown that the site is an important natural habitat combining meadow and habitat for great crested newts and many insects and butterflies (it is a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation).

## Appendix A: Pottery Summary and notes.

### Notes taken with Anne Jenner.

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(Dates highlighted in yellow are spot dates for the context).				
PROJECT CODE	CONTEXT NO.	SPOT DATE CENTURY	NO	DESCRIPTION OF FIND
KEES 15	1000	12th	1+1	buff type gritty ware York? 10% pot base + 11% pot base square rim edge buff type
KEES 15	1000	late 13th?	1	coarse red ware jar with sooty outside cooking pot medieval
KEES 15	1000	12th	1	splash glazed ware 12th pimply dot of glaze with central dent in centre
KEES 15	1000		1	waster pot once over fired burnt clay possibly base
KEES 15	1000	16th	2	Cistercian early black glaze ware handle? From tankard (flat based tankards)
KEES 15	1000	11th/15th	4	post medieval green glaze
KEES 15	1000	18th/20th	4	slip decorated early 20th century
KEES 15	1000	18/19th	5	black glazed ware handle of a jug, base of a pancheons, and finer piece
KEES 15	1000	17th	1	Westerwold blue/ grey chamber pot
KEES 15	1000	late 18th-19th	3	cream banded slipware without band
KEES 15	1000	late 18th-19th	1	brown banded slip ware cream ware chunky?
KEES 15	1000	19/20th	6	transfer printed open form blue/ white decoration
KEES 15	1000	17th	3	Frechen is German stone ware, salt glazed base of jug or bottle which is tiger skin glazed
KEES 15	1000	Medieval	1	buff medieval reduced core jug?
KEES 15	1000	1720-1770	1	white salt glazed stoneware tankard base mass produced in 18th century
KEES 15	1000		2	Pearl ware light blue tinge look to the light
KEES 15	1000		2	white earthen ware
KEES 15	1000	medieval	1	glazed pot small piece unknown medieval
KEES 15	1000	medieval	1	post medieval brown glazes good quality glaze with white slip buff fabric
KEES 15	1000	early 20th	1	Art Nouveau stylised foliate sherd brown/white
KEES 15	1000	Medieval	1	red ware small square with grey core could be splashed reused medieval
KEES 15	1000	18/19th	1	cream ware with red staining
KEES 15	1000	Medieval	1	splashed medieval reduced ware with reddish brown margins rim of jug
KEES 15	1000	Medieval	1	medieval ware with dark reduced core with thin red/brown internal surface and red margins
KEES 15	1000	late med /post med	3	red ware with reduced core a base
KEES 15	1001	post medieval	1	post medieval red earthen ware small amount glaze jug handle similar to black glaze in context 1000
KEES 15	1001	post medieval	1	post medieval green glaze
KEES 15	1001	post medieval	1	post medieval buff ware base dark blackened interior

KEES 15	1001	18th	1	red ware pot post medieval bowl
KEES 15	1001	late pot medieval	1	medieval splash reduced ware
KEES 15	1004	Roman??	4	burnt unglazed red earthenware no date possibly Roman residual around
KEES 15	1004	Roman??	1	Roman??
KEES 15	1009	earlier than 18th?	1	large shallow wonky black glazed reduced ware could be earlier
KEES 15	1010	1475-1550	1	post medieval reduced ware sandy friable surface 1475-1550
KEES 15	1010	1475-1550	1	buff martincamp ware stone ware imported French stone ware unglazed imported French
KEES 15	1012	20th	3	blue/white (intrusive 20th century)
KEES 15	1012	12th/13th	3	York glazed early 13th century mottled green glaze / Bransby copper spots
KEES 15	1012	9th/11th	1	York ware type 11th century white open fabric like crunchie bar (later material with it)
KEES 15	1012	late 13th/14th	5	medieval light pink fabric inside from Tees valley type fine white type ware little slip on surface (fine) combing lines green copper splash
KEES 15	1012	late med/early post med	7	coarse red ware late med/early post med, burnt bits
KEES 15	1012	late med/early post med	12	Red ware finer early/post medieval could be made here reduced late med or early post medieval
KEES 15	1012	13/14th	1	Bransby jug base with thumb marks
KEES 15	1012	17th	1	red pot medieval base red ware fine
KEES 15	1012	post med	2	Coarse gritty ware post med
KEES 15	1012	13/14	3	Sandy red ware jar med 13/14th possibly made here
KEES 15	1012	13/14th	4	reduced med ware coarse wares 14th century 2 sites in York with red ware Humber type
KEES 15	1015	post med	1	fine red ware post med
KEES 15	1019	post med	1	coarse base med red ware
KEES 15	1019	post med	1	fine red ware med
KEES 15	1019	post med	2	post med green glaze ware
KEES 15	1020	11th	1	"d" ware which is similar date to York ware grey and reduced found in Coppergate
KEES 15	1020	11th	1	Braided gritty ware York gritty
KEES 15	1020	13th		Coarse red ware
KEES 15	1020	13th	6	Sandy red ware/ Humber red ware
KEES 15	1020	*14/15th	5	Late medieval grey ware Lincoln/Humber light grey



				core Large inclusions reduction confusing (med jug) Local glaze similar to Humber glaze
KEES 15	1020		1	Red gritty reduced local sandy Humber type
KEES 15	1020	post med	1	Post medieval fine red ware flat base
KEES 15	1020	post med	1	Reduced med buff ware
KEES 15	1022	13/14th	1	Tees valley type fine white margins jar late13th/14th
KEES 15	1028	med	1	gritty grey ware sooty outside medieval tiny piece
KEES 15	1032	18th/19th	1	intrusive yellow pot plain banded slip
KEES 15	1032	late med period	3	Coarse reduced ware South Yorkshire in tradition of purple glaze unglazed could be local, jar
KEES 15	1035	18th	1	white salt glazed stoneware bowl typical has pimples in
KEES 15	1035	18th	2	English brown stone ware bowl
KEES 15	1035	residual?	5	Sandy red ware south Yorkshire residual? With reduced core
KEES 15	1043		1	waster/ from Kiln lining fragment or burnt pot
KEES 15	1049	medieval	1	medieval sandy red coarse fabric jar
KEES 15	1050	Roman?	1	Yorkshire Dales ware Roman?
KEES 15	1050	12th	2	Gritty ware
KEES 15	1050	post med	1	Coarse post med reduced ware green glaze combed decoration wavy and straight
KEES 15	1050	?	1	Light grey ware unknown date
KEES 15	1050	14th	1	Sandy red ware glazed jug
KEES 15	1050	12th	8	various gritty ware buff and red
KEES 15	1050	early 13th	1	handle rod of a jug early Humber ware early 13th century
KEES 15	1050	13/14th	1	Shoulder of a big jug in Humber tradition very common 13/14th material fine red margin inside pot
KEES 15	1050	12th	1	squared rim of jug
KEES 15	1050	med	5	Shelly ware (London) rim or flange of large bowl medieval Shelly
KEES 15	1050	late13/14th	22	parts of red ware /Humber type late 13th/14th one with applied nicked vertical line decoration dark green glazed incised wavy line
KEES 15	1050	9-11th	1	Anglo/Scandinavian handmade jar hard Viking or earlier? Sooted in a band across the top
KEES 15	1056	13/14th	1	Rouen pottery French 13th century copy of the local or London
KEES 15	1056	medieval	7	Med Shelly ware London or Lincoln

KEES 15	1056	medieval	2	Sandy grey ware with white slip & light green shiny glaze jug
KEES 15	1056	medieval	3	unglazed jar sandy grey ware
KEES 15	1058	13/14th	1	lightly oxidised Tees valley shiny light glaze York style late 13th/14th
KEES 15	1058	13/14th	1	sandy red fabric 13/14 glazed
KEES 15	1058	13/14th	2	"d" type ware jar medieval
KEES 15	1060	11/12th	3	early medieval Shelly ware
KEES 15	1060	11th	1	white gritty ware
KEES 15	1060	11th	1	handmade early ware white
KEES 15	1060	11th	1	York ware type jar base
KEES 15	1063	13th	1	Rod handle gritty/sandy ware
KEES 15	1063	13th	1	shard of coarse ware
KEES 15	1063	12/13th	1	splash glazed ware
KEES 15	1063	12th	1	white gritty ware
KEES 15	1063	9th - 10th	1	hard buff sandy ware coarse Anglo/Scandinavian?
KEES 15	1063	12/13th	4	sandy red coarse gritty ware
KEES 16	1063	12/13th	3	fine Wheel thrown hard sandy red ware
KEES 15	1071	9-10th	1	softer fabric Viking /medieval red ware also found Jet here same as 10
KEES 15	1071	11/12th	4	York type jar sooted
KEES 15	1071	11/12th	2	shelly ware
KEES 15	1074	9-11th	1	hard gritty red ware coarse sandy with white slip / concretion inside, Anglo/scan
KEES 15	1079	12th	6	Splash ware nice piece glazed fine red margins
KEES 15	1079		1	Weird clay thing!
KEES 15	1079	12/13th	1	sandy red good glaze over slip inside shinier
KEES 15	1079	9-11th	1	Anglo/scan jar med shelly coarse?
KEES 15	1079	9-11th	3	Anglo/scan jar sooty York type
KEES 15	1079	11/12th	1	splash fabric pitcher or jar thrown pot
KEES 15	2001	16th	1	Cistercian type ware
KEES 15	2001	12/13th	1	splashed ware
KEES 15	2001	16th	1	Reduced sandy red ware jar with buff on the other side
KEES 15	7000	18th		Stone ware Derbyshire /Nottingham
KEES 15	7000	12/13/14th		York glazed like Bransby
KEES 15	7000	17/18th		Decorated

KEES 15	7000		Large crock
KEES 15	7000	med	medieval rod handle
KEES 15	7000	18th	black glaze shiny
KEES 15	7000	med	Post medieval sandy early Humber type green glaze
KEES 15	7000	17/18th	Purple glaze
KEES 15	7000	18th	Porcelain china
KEES 15	7000	18th	Fine white earthenware
KEES 15	7000		blue Wedgewood piece
KEES 15	7000	17th	slip decorated marbled slip ware
KEES 15	7000	17/18th	cream ware
KEES 15	7000	?	Terracotta plant pot
KEES 15	7000	17th	metropolitan slip ware
KEES 15	7000	18th	Green glazed good quality
KEES 15	7001	15th	15th century green glaze Humber
KEES 15	7001	16th	Cistercian
KEES 15	7001		Black glazed bowl
KEES 15	7001	18th	Stone ware
KEES 15	7001	17/18th	Ryedale ware early 18th century
KEES 15	7001	18/19th	Transferred printed blue white pot
KEES 15	7001	med/18th	Reduced ware
KEES 15	7001		Purple glazed
KEES 15	7002	18th	white ware intrusive fine
KEES 15	7002	18th	transfer printed blue
KEES 15	7002	15/16	Cistercian mug handle
KEES 15	7002	late 12/13th	Rouen copy York white with yellow glaze and brown pellet?
KEES 15	7002	11th	"d" ware gritty grey ware
KEES 15	7002	13/14th	Medieval jug strap handle
KEES 15	7002	14/15th?	Late Humber ware often reduced
KEES 15	7002	med	Black glazed lined pot splashes of glaze Humber ware
KEES 15	7003	med?	2 sandy coarse ware reduced core & red external surface med unglazed gritty ware
KEES 15	7005	13/14th	medieval Humber type all quite similar <a href="#">bone tool here</a>
KEES 15	7005	medieval	nice sandy coarse pale reduced ware buff coloured
KEES 15	7006	14th	Humber fine ware hard small piece of glaze on it
KEES 15	7007	17/18th	post med red ware jug green glazed
KEES 15	7007		cream ware intrusive

KEES 15	7008	14th	2	typical Humber type ware with glaze
KEES 15	7011	med	4	medieval buff ware with reduced core
KEES 15	7011	post med	1	post med red ware good quality glaze
KEES 15	7012	13/14th	3	fine white French with glaze on one
KEES 15	8000	late 18th	1	transfer printed ware with "face" in base tea bowl
KEES 15	8000	late 18/19th	1	small woman's head very small china possibly from a pin bowl
KEES 15	8000	16/17th		yellow glazed ware Wrenthorpe type
KEES 15	8000	17th		green glazed late Humber ware
KEES 15	8000	18th		white earthen ware
KEES 15	8000	18/19th	2	transferred printed blue white
KEES 15	8000	17th	1	German stone ware
KEES 15	8000	med?	1	pot with comb decoration
KEES 15	4000	late 18/19th		cream ware with slip
KEES 15	4000	18th?		jug with red glaze
KEES 15	4000	18th		small sandy red ware
KEES 15	5001	15th-19th		Humber ware stone ware
KEES 15	5002	post med		post med green glazed stone wares tankard
KEES 15	5002	19th		transferred printed ware
KEES 15	5002	15th		Humber ware 15th
KEES 15	6001	late 17/18th		slipware green
KEES 15	6001	late 17/18th		base of a mug with marbling like tortoise shell
KEES 15	6001	18th		stone ware handle
KEES 15	6001	post med		cream ware 18th century
KEES 15	3000	14/15th		nice Humber ware jug strap handle
KEES 15	3000	17th		Frechen stone ware
KEES 15	3001	15th		late Humber ware 15th
KEES 15	3001	18th		tin glazed ware
KEES 15	3001	17th	1	Frechen stone ware
KEES 15	3001	post med	2	post med red ware
KEES 15	3002	18/19th		heworth material late pottery bowl red ware



	3002	14th		Humber ware
KEES 15	3002	medieval		Medieval red ware
KEES 15	3004	14/15th	1	late Humber ware copy of German stone ware
KEES 15	3007	19th	1	white pot
KEES 15	3007	16th	1	Cistercian pot base
KEES 15	3007	late 14th	1	Humber type
KEES 15	3007		1	reduced green glaze pot
KEES 15	3007	14/15th	1	grey ware medieval
KEES 15	3007	15th	1	late Humber fabric with black glaze
KEES 15	3008	post med	1	reduced red ware
KEES 15	3012	post medieval	1	reduced red ware pot post medieval
KEES 15	3014	post med	1	handle from a post medieval green glazed jug very distinctive <a href="#">photo</a>
KEES 15	3014	post 17th	1	amber chestnut glazed pot like Ryedale stuff
KEES 15	3015	19th	1	White ware
KEES 15	3015	14th	1	Humber type
KEES 15	3016	15th	1	glazed bung hole cistern stone ware

## Appendix B: Small Finds

PROJECT CODE	CONTEXT NO.	SPOT DATE CENTURY	PIPES	GLASS	METAL	COAL / CHAR	SHELL	ODD ITEMS
KEES15	1000	17-19th century	1 part bowl 1 stem	1 green thin	14 assorted pieces 1 long tube		12+ oysters 1 snail shell	1 quartz stone black/white
KEES15	1001	post medieval					7 oyster	
KEES15	1009	late medieval?					6 oyster	
KEES15	1010						1 oyster 1 cockle	
KEES15	1012	13-14th century			1 lead piece		7 oyster	
KEES15	1022	13-14th century					2 oyster	
KEES15	1028	medieval				1 coal		
KEES15	1043			1 small piece	1 nails			
KEES15	1047				1 large 1 med pieces			
	1049							Whitby jet piece
KEES15	1050	9-13th century			4 nails + 1 decorative small circle			1 hammer stone large partly chipped
KEES15	1060	11th century			1 large hoop shape 1 nail 5 pieces	1 charcoal		
KEES15	1063	9-13th century			1 small piece			
KEES15	1064				1 bar large rectangular piece			
KEES15	1071							Whitby jet partly worked piece
KEES15	1079	9-11th century						1 whetstone rectangular one end

								broken
KEES15	2000		2 stem pieces					
KEES15	3000	14-15th century	1/2 bowl 5 stems	2 thin glass pieces	1 hook shaped piece 1 small piece		assorted oysters 1 snail	
	3001						1 oyster	
KEES15	3002						large quantity snail shells	
KEES15	3007	14-15th century		1 thick green few small sherds	2 clumps or ore?		2 oyster	
KEES15	3008						1 oyster	
KEES15	3014	1550-1750	1 stem	1 green glass piece		4 pieces		wooden staves and branches
KEES15	4000	18-20th century	1 stem piece		1 round waster			1 glass marble
KEES15	4001	18-20th century				1 piece		
KEES15								
KEES15								
KEES15	5001	15-19th century	2 stem pieces	2 green glass pieces				
KEES15	5002	15-19th century		15+ pieces				
KEES15	5007			2 green glass pieces		3 pieces		1 pottery marble
KEES15								
KEES15	6001	17-18th century	part bowl 1 stem	1 bottle neck	2 nails			

KEES15	6002		3 stem pieces		1 ring shape 1 long piece 4 small pieces	8 pieces		
KEES15								
KEES15	7000	17-18th century	part bowl 5 stem pieces	1 clear bottle stopper, 3 green pieces 1 large black rim of bowl 2 clear pieces	8 assorted pieces		1 oyster	
KEES15	7001	15-18th century	2 bowls 7 stem pieces	25+ thin green, 3 wasters	1 copper ring part of spade 1 nail 1 long door/gate handle? Small handle door/gate 1 lead strip window 10 assorted pieces	7 pieces	1 oyster 1 cockle	
KEES15	7002	15-18th century		1 piece	2 pieces		10+ various sizes oyster	
KEES15	7003						1 oyster	
KEES15	7004		2 stem pieces		1 small piece		5 oyster	
KEES15	7005	13-14th century						shaped bone tool
KEES15	7006	14th century			1 small piece			
KEES15								



KEES15	7011	post medieval			1 small piece			
KEES15	7015				1 small piece			
KEES15	7016				1 nail			
KEES15	8000	late 18th century			1 nail			goat's horn tool

## Appendix C: Ceramic Building Material.

### Sandra Garside Neville

Context	Form	Date (latest item in context)
1000 (u/s)	Sandstone disc (similar to 3002 ceramic disc fragments), ?bakestone, ?kiln furniture; Plain tile, dog paw print; Pantile; Plain tile, indented edges	18 <sup>th</sup> +
1001	Brick, medieval, B128T40mm; Plain tile, some mortar; Brick B128T49mm, string marks, grass marks on base, slop moulded; Brick B128T44mm, slop moulded, string marks; Brick B131T45mm, slip moulded, indented border; Brick B135T51mm, indented border, slop moulded	18 <sup>th</sup> +
1002	Peg tile, square peg hole 12x12mm across. Reused, T18mm; Pantile, reused (heavy mortar)	18 <sup>th</sup> +
1004	Plain; Plain reused; Plain, indented border; Peg tile, circular hole 15mm across, T19mm; Peg tile, square peg hole 14x12mm across, T15mm; Brick, ?Roman fabric, T19mm	13-15th
1007	Bricks, similar to Context 1008 (unwashed, but measurements similar, some mortar)	14-15 <sup>th</sup> ?
1008	Brick L277B139T40mm, slop moulded, string mark; Brick B132T51mm, slop moulded, kiln stack mark; Brick L275B125T45mm, slight indented border, ?string mark	14-15 <sup>th</sup> ?
1009	Plain tile, Peg tile, square peg hole, 14x12mm across; peg tile, square peg hole, T15mm; Peg tile, square peg hole 14x14mm across, burnt	13-15th
1010	Limestone; Plain tile; Peg tile, square peg hole 11x12mm across, hole full of mortar, 14 <sup>th</sup> century + fabric	c. 14 <sup>th</sup> +
1012	Crested ridge tile, crest 35mm high*; Plain tile; Ridge tile T15mm; Brick T50, trimmed edged, grass marks on base; Peg tile, square peg hole, 12x10mm across, T16	14-15 <sup>th</sup>
1013	Peg tile, square peg hole, T14mm; Plain, T20mm, reused; Peg tile, diamond peg hole, T15mm; Plain, waster, blown, T16mm; Lots of plain tile	13-15th
1019	Stone; Plain tile	13-15th
1020	Peg tile, circular peg hole	13-15th
1022	Plain tile	13-15th
1026	Plain tile	13-15th
1028	Plain tile; Plain tile, reused; Plain tile, indented border; Brick, ?Roman, sanded base, T40mm	13-15th
1033	Plain tile	13-15th
1035	Brick T52mm; Brick fragments, fine fabric	Post med
1043	Plain tile; ?Brick fragment	13-15th
1049	Plain tile? T17mm; ?Plain tile, reduced, T20mm	13-15th
1050	Plain tile, blown, T24mm, trimmed on edge (?early); Plain tile, T18mm; Plain, blown; Plain tile, trimmed edge, T21; Plain tile T21mm, mortar; Stone, Plain tile; Peg tile, diamond hole in corner 11x13mm across, T18mm; Plain tile T22,	13-15th

	Waster; Peg tile, circular peg hole, second hole, T15mm	
1052	Plain tile, T22mm	13-15th
1056	Daub; Plain tile fragments between T14-22mm; Brick T30*mm; Daub, kiln furniture; Plain tile; ?Floor tile, mortar on base reused, reduced/overfired, T23; Sandstone, worked upper surface?	13-15th
1058	Plain tile, waster, overfired; Peg tile, square hole, 10x14mm across; Peg tile, square peg hole, 10x7mm across; Peg tile, square peg hole, 12x12mm across, B211T15mm	13-15th
1060	Plain tile, indented border; ?Roman tile T19mm, ?Roman tile T17mm; Stone, burnt; Brick or kiln furniture; Peg tile, waster, circular peg hole, 17mm across; second hole on edge, B157mm*T23mm; Peg tile, circular hole, 15mm across, T17mm; Plain tile, T22mm; Plain tile, mortar, reused, burnt; Brick, ?Roman fabric L122*B120T40mm	13-15th
1067	Brick, L235B115T54mm, diagonal stacking marks on edge, slop moulded	16th
1071	Stone, with heated or smoothed surfaces; Brick, special, tapered, overfired, brick fabric L145*T68mm; Brick fragments, burnt or highly fired; Daub; Plain tile, fine fabric, T19mm; Plain tile fragments	14 <sup>th</sup> +?
1078	Plain tile fragments between T20-22mm; Brick, T71*mm, possible waster/kiln furniture	14 <sup>th</sup> +?
1079	Plain tile, T20mm; Plain tile (frags); Stone, burnt	13-15th
2000	Stone, sandstone T40; Plain tile T13, ?early fabric; Iron working residue x 2; Plain	13-15th
3000	Plain tile (reused); Pantile; Post med brick ?extruded, sharp edges, 58mm; Brick/floor tile, worn upper surface, possibly trimmed edges; ? Brick tapered 30-35mm thick (joined with fragment in 3002 and amalgamated); Plain, 15mm thick, indented edges, coarse fabric, c14th century +; Plain tile, reused, mortar on edge, fine fabric; Plain tile 14mm thick; Plain tile 17mm thick, diamond peg hole 12mm across, corner fragment; Brick, slop moulded; Brick slop moulded, 74 mm thick; Brick 43mm thick, sand moulded, mortar on base & trimmed ?Roman; Brick ?slip; chalk, mortar; Brick, 61mm thick, slop moulded;	Post med
3001	Brick, sanded mould; Mortar; Brick, small, ?slop moulded; Brick, fine fabric	14 <sup>th</sup> +
3002	Brick, tapered edge between 29-35mm joined with fragment from 3000; Pantile	18 <sup>th</sup> +
3003	Brick, fine fabric; Brick L230B112T58; Brick L232B111T59; Brick waster L235T31, slop moulded, possible stacking mark	17-18th
3006	Plain; Pantile; Brick L238B108T56, string mark on base, slop moulded; Peg tile, square peghole, B207T16	18th +
3007	Plain tile, indented edge; Peg hole, circular peg hole 18mm across, red fabric; Plain tile, T16, pale yellow fabric; Ridge tile, T12, partly reduced fabric; Brick T44, possibly Roman; Plain tile, medieval fabric T15; Plain tile frags T13-16mm; Field Drain; Plain tile reused; Brick, slop moulded; Brick, slop moulded, impression of leaves on base?	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> +
3008	Plain tile; Brick, sandy fabric	14-15th
3010	Brick L230B112T59, slop moulded, slightly overfired header	16-18 <sup>th</sup> +
3012	Brick T41, mortar on edge; Plain tile, indented edge	14-15th
3014	Plain tile with mortar; Brick, T37, poss medieval; Brick, T37, poss. medieval;	14-15th

	?Opus signinum?	
3016	Pantile; Plain tile, indented border; Brick, fine fabric, T40; Peg tile, circular peg hole 14 across, T14, reused; Peg tile, square peg hole, 11x10mm across, indented border, T17; Peg tile, square peg hole, T17, Peg tile, square peg hole 17mm across; ?Opus signinum?; Stone, ?mag limestone?	18 <sup>th</sup> +
3013	Plain tile	13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup>
3015	Brick B133T39 (medieval); Plain tile (medieval); ?Pantile	?18 <sup>th</sup> +
4000	Sewer pipe; Pan tile; Plain tiles T13-17mm; Plain tile T19, finger prints	L19th-20th
4001	Limestone ?roof tile T17; Plain tile T15; Peg tile, square peg hole 12x11mm across, central, T16; Brick, pink mortar on base, T47; Brick T42, medieval; Brick, T42	14-15th
4004	Plain tile; Plain tile T15; Stone	13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup>
5001	Stone; Slag; Slate (purple) T5mm; Brick, overfired, almost vitrified; Plain tiles T13-16mm	18 <sup>th</sup> +
5002	Stone; Slag; Pot; Brick, slop moulded, T50	14-15th
6001	All small frags; Plain tile T13-17mm; Plain tile, indented border, T10*	13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup>
6002	All small frags; Pottery x 2; Plain tiles T13-14mm; ?Ridge or pantiles, T15mm; Brick	18 <sup>th</sup> +
7000	Pottery; Slate, burnt, T13*; Brick, worn upper surface, ?post medieval, ?paving	18 <sup>th</sup> +
7001	Peg tile, diamond peg hole 13mm across, ?central, T18mm; Brick frags; Plain tile, overfired, T20, blown; ?Pantile; Plain, with finger & thumb prints; Plain tiles T13-19mm; Plain tile, reused, T14mm, mortar on broken edge, so reused; Plain tile, T17mm, reused, mortar on broken edge	18 <sup>th</sup> +
7002	?Pantile T20; Peg tile, T17mm, overfired, peg hole uncertain shape; Brick; Plain tiles T12-18mm; Plain, overfired, T17mm, fabric 14 <sup>th</sup> century plus; Limestone; Brick, waster, slop moulded, T50mm	18 <sup>th</sup> +
7003	All small frags; Brick, part of brick maker's stamp, late 19 <sup>th</sup> +; Brick, reused; Plain tile; Pottery (medieval); Sandstone; Peg tile, diamond peg hole, 1 of 2?; 12x13mm across, T18mm; Peg tile, diamond peg hole, 11x11mm across, T16mm; Plain tile, corner sherd, indented border, T15mm; Plain tiles T15-22mm; Plain, corner, finger marks, T17	L19th-20th
7004	Brick, B118T65mm, slop moulded, string marks; Brick, post medieval; Plain tile, indented border, T16mm; Plain tiles T13-18; Plain tile, indented border, T17mm; Peg tile, diamond peg hole (possibly 1 of 2), indented border, T16mm, post medieval?; Peg hole 12x13mm across; Brick; Plain tile T15-20; Plain mortar on edge, so reused, T14mm	18-19th
7006	Limestone, Pottery x 3; Plain tiles, T12-23mm	13-15th
7011	Brick, ?Roman, T45mm	?Roman
7015	All small frags; Brick ?post medieval	Post med
8000	Plain tile, 14th-15th fabric; kiln material; Pot x 2; Bone; Plain tiles T13-18mm; Pantile T16; Brick	18 <sup>th</sup> +