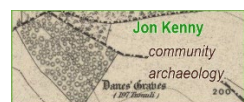


Skipwith Heritage Group

Archaeology at Skipwith Moated Site 2021 and 2022



Dr Jon Kenny and Brian Worrall



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1. Acknowledgements

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We had huge amounts of support from Skipwith Heritage Group members Brian Worrall, Sue Atkinson, Janet Patrick, Andrew Faulks, Noel McCool and Mark Simpson. Volunteers came from across the village and surrounding area, in total we had 49 different volunteers. who worked 3, 738 hours on site and contributed another 434 hours working on post excavation work.

The following volunteers took part:

Jan Mitchell	Alison Mason	Mary Ratcliffe	Chris Swanson
Phil Jones	Andy Graham	Julian Small	Emily Small
Mike Shawcross	Linda Jenkins	Ross McIntire	Ian Pace
Malcolm Woodcock	Chris Robinson	Richard Anderson	Sonia Anderson
Davis Smith	Keith Barker	Liz Brown	Pan Thorsbury
Jackie Ashcroft	Joshua Elliott	Lucy Crosbie	Gary Tavender
David Murray	Mike Rooney	Harry Brittain	Elaine Ward
June Hinks	Rob Ogleby	Brian Elsey	Bob Wells
Ruby Kim	Janet Graham	James Clayton	Jack Yates
Colin Young	Clare Herriott	Rosemary May	Ken Shaw
Tommy Wade	Edith Bray-Menezes	Maggie Sergeant	Lily May
Alistaire Jenkins	Seb Lees	Robert Lees	Storme Gathercole
Ellie Rimmington			

Professional support was delivered by Dr Jon Kenny (the author of this report) providing on site supervision, post-excavation work, workshops on excavation methods and geophysical survey, support at garden fetes, delivering primary school workshops and setting up an archaeology group at the local special school Applefields in York. The pottery assessment was undertaken by Anne Jenner at York Archaeology and animal bone assessment was provided by Dr Clare Rainsford.

2. Introduction

Between the start of July 2021 and the end of October 2022 the Skipwith Heritage Group (SHG) undertook work on the excavation phase of their research project into the Medieval Moated Site in the Village. The project was led by project manager Brian Worrall and community archaeologist Dr Jon Kenny, supported by PhD student Stephen Lonsdale.

The research undertaken by the SHG began with discussions amongst members of the community, Brian Worrall, Noel McCool and Janet Patrick in particular. Janet had been gathering information about the history of the church and the broader village, but attention kept coming back to the Skipwith family and their changing role as Lords of the Manor over the years. The group realised that the little regarded tree lined moat to the south of the church would create a great focal point for a community archaeological investigation. Local resident Geoff Eastwood (dec'd), who farmed the land had found pottery in the roots of trees in the moat. In living it was known that a later building called Moat Hall had existed on the platform inside the moat but there were rumours that an earlier manor house, possible residence of the Skipwith family, once sat on the platform. Despite the fact that the site would need special care as a Scheduled Ancient Monument the group decided they needed to know more about this enigmatic site. From research SHG established that, whilst there were previous archaeological investigations near to the platform, none had actually taken place there. In addition, the moat made the platform difficult to farm for arable crops, so the area had not been intensively ploughed in living memory. They got in touch with Jon Kenny a local archaeologist specialising in working with communities on just such projects. Despite the need to make a sound case for permission to investigate the site through excavation the group were driven by a sense of heart felt community interest in understanding the monument in their own historic landscape. As a group they also took inspiration from the success of a community project researching Wood Hall, a moated site located some 15 miles away near Wormersley.

A two-pronged approach was required to take a project forward:

- SHG needed to fund the project, there was a cost involved in bringing in Jon Kenny as community archaeologist to train the volunteers, provide equipment and to oversee and direct geophysical survey and excavation over two years. Any archaeological excavation would also need specialist assessments of finds such as pottery and animal bone. The project needed to attract more people to get involved and to take the word out to people who might not otherwise think that they had the entitlement to get involved in archaeological fieldwork on their historic environment. To achieve these ambitions a grant of £10,000 was obtained from Selby District Council's Community Engagement Forum.
- SHG also needed to ensure that they had good and well thought through excavation objectives, that went beyond their improved sense of community identity and social wellbeing. These objectives are set out below. SHG also had to ensure that they carefully planned a way of evaluating the archaeology on the site, excavating a limited area by means of 4 trenches measuring 10m by 3m. Thus, not destroying all of the archaeology but answering their questions.

The excavation team was comprised entirely of volunteers of varied experience and ages. 49 different volunteers worked 3,738 hours on site and contributed another 434 hours working on post excavation work. They were supported by a core group of volunteers from Skipwith village and a backup group of volunteers from the greater Selby area. The group activities included a 3-day workshop to introduce volunteers to archaeology, and we also included visits by the community archaeologist and team to

local Primary Schools at North Duffield, Elvington (see figure 1 below) and Wheldrake. The community archaeologist also ran an archaeology club at Applefields School in York, the nearest special needs school (currently) to Skipwith (see figure 2 below).



Figure 1: Visiting Elvington Primary School



Figure 2: Applefields Archaeology Group, building a model of the moated site at Skipwith.

3. Skipwith: Landscape History

The landscape in which Skipwith sits is predicated by its geological heritage. Skipwith sits within the low-lying Vale of York. During the last Ice Age, the underlying soft Triassic or New Red Sandstone was eroded by glacial activity and latterly, as the glaciers retreated, this area was a large inland lake, which was subsequently partially infilled with material from the surrounding hills (MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd 1994). The solid geology comprises Permian and Triassic Sandstones (BGS 2007) and the superficial geology comprises pelostagnogley soils and gleyic brown sands (Ordnance Survey 1983).

The landscape formed by the draining of the periglacial lake produces a low but 'lumpy' landscape as small rivers cut down into the sands and occasional clays. The areas of higher sandy soils are the most suitable for human settlement and farming. The LiDAR map in figure 3 below shows the landscape in which Skipwith sits with the core of the farming land, and the village itself on the higher ground and the commons and stream valleys on the peripheries.

3.1 Mesolithic

This landscape is the world into which hunter gatherer groups walked after the last Ice Age about 12,000 years ago. We do have traces of their existence in our landscape in the form of flint blades described as 'typical Yorkshire microliths'. These were recovered from excavations carried out on Iron Age square barrows located in the western part of the Skipwith township (OA North 2008, Mike Griffiths and Associates 1997, 7).

3.2 Neolithic

About 6,000 years ago people move into the area who are more likely to clear woodlands to practice farming. The appearance of these people is again only hinted at by the discovery of 3 Neolithic stone axes to the west of the township shown in Figure 3 below.

3.3 Bronze Age

The Bronze Age (about 4,500 years ago until about 2,700 years ago) sees more evidence for activity in our landscape. On the commons south of the village there are seven round barrows that were probably Bronze Age burial sites. More also appear as crop marks in south moor field to the southwest of the village (see figure 4 below), between the village and the common (OS North 2010). Also, there are two bank and ditch, linear features that appear to be Bronze Age, very much as found on the Yorkshire Wolds to the east. One of these running east west has a footpath running next to it and is very easily seen by walkers on Skipwith the common (see figure 3 below).

3.4 Iron Age and Romano British

About 2,700 years ago the adoption of new technologies using Iron takes us into the Iron Age. The landscape around Skipwith during that time, running into the Romano British period, takes us into a period of very active settlement. The aerial archaeology projects run by Historic England over the last 30 years give us a picture of quite intense agriculture in our landscape. In particular on certain patches of landscape where crop marks are very common (see figure 4 below).

This intense activity runs through the Iron Age and into the Romano British period, making it very difficult to tell the difference between the two by just looking at the shapes of features such as field systems and rural round houses. Research by Oxford Archaeology North and the Friends of Skipwith

Common have shown that these agricultural and settlement features extend across the commons too, some still standing as ‘lumps’ in the ground because they have not been ploughed over the years. Some of the settlement is simply a round house in a field enclosure, but others appear to be an enclosure with a number of houses and multiple banks surrounding them. These settlement centres have been excavated by the Iron Age Ouse and Derwent community project not too far away in North Duffield and Wheldrake (Durdin, Elsey and Kenny, 2022). Those excavations showed settlement complexes that straddled the Iron Age and Romano British periods. A large and tantalising enclosed feature appears on the crop marks (see figure 4 below).

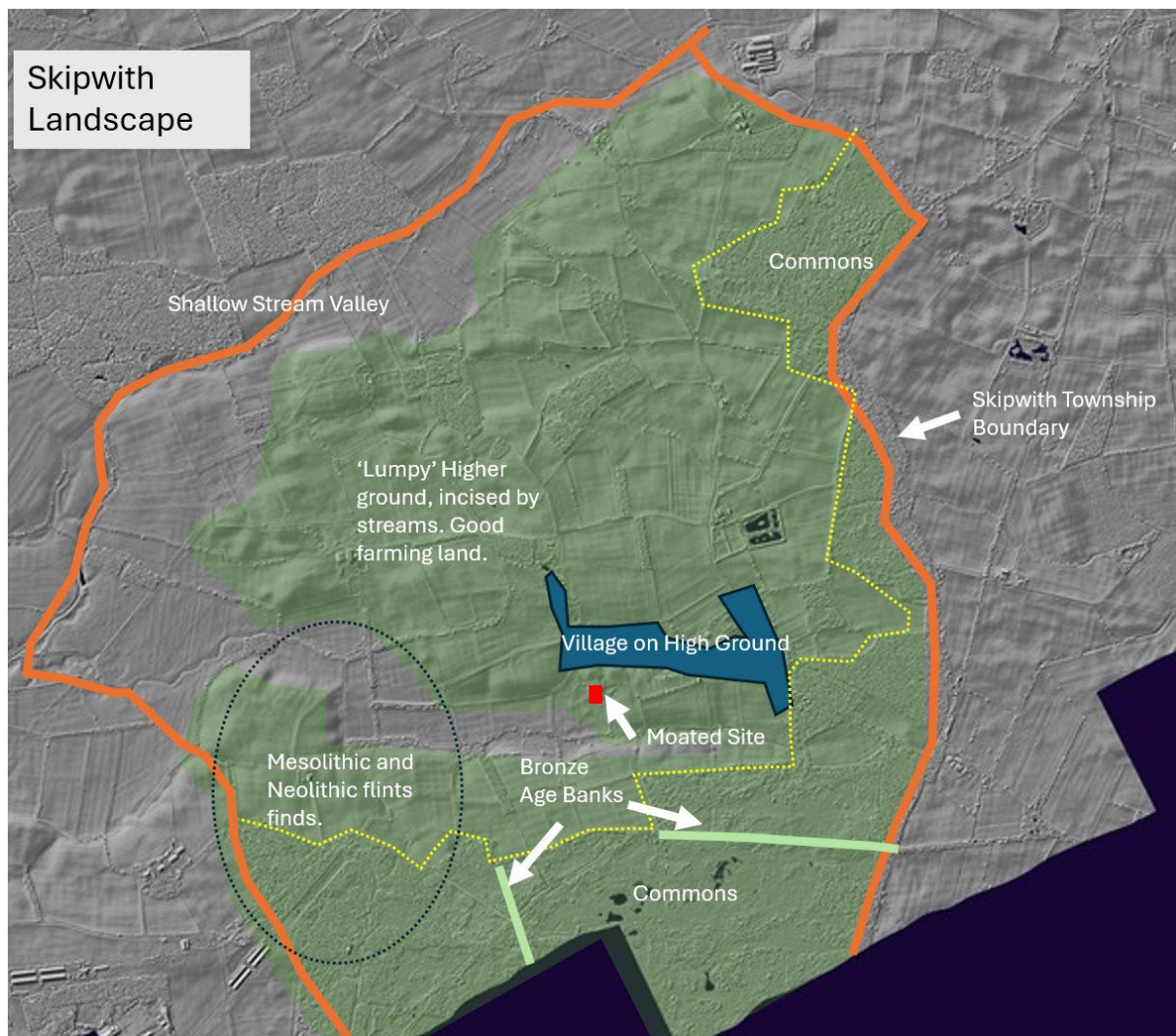


Figure 3: LiDAR map of Skipwith township annotated with prehistoric finds locations.

The large rectangular double ditch (see figure 4 below) is some 130m x 130m and has been speculated to be a Neolithic feature or possibly Iron Age. The aerial photography doesn’t show houses in the interior, but that doesn’t prove their absence (OA North 2010). Geophysical survey might give us further clues.



Figure 4: Mapping of archaeological crop marks near Skipwith.

In addition to settlement evidence in Skipwith we also have evidence for burials. These take the form of square barrows, that sit in clusters or cemeteries on the common to the west end and to the north of the village (see figure 3 below). In the past the cemeteries were called Danes Hills, in the mistaken belief that they were cemeteries to lost Viking soldiers following the Battle of Stamford Bridge in 1066. A number are also located in the modern fields next to the common. Some of these barrows were excavated during the Victorian period of antiquarianism and another, in one of the fields was excavated in 1998 (FAS 1998) (see fig 6 below). Square barrows are a distinctive feature of Iron Age activity on the Yorkshire Wolds, sometimes containing excellent burial evidence including very occasional chariot burials. Only one of the square barrows at Skipwith had an inhumation beneath it. All of the others seem to show that a cremation took place and then a barrow was thrown up around and over the remains. So, the Skipwith burial practices are similar to those about 11 miles away at Pocklington, but also quite different in the use of cremation. Are we looking at tribal or clan differences.

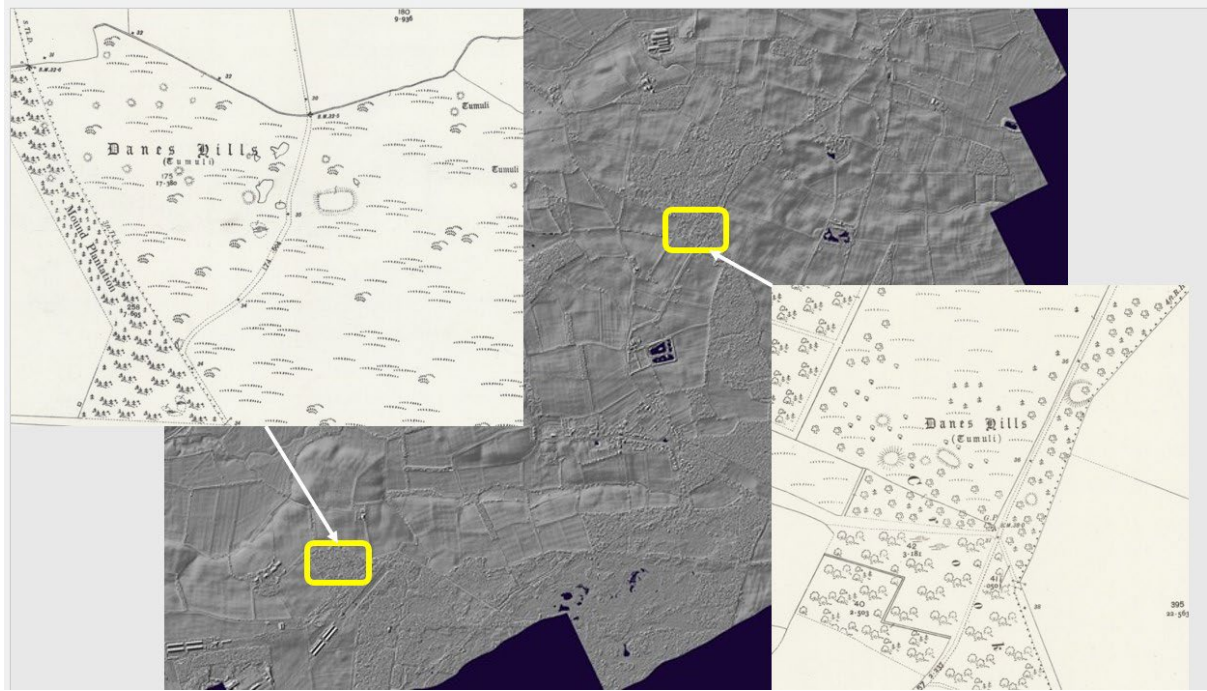


Figure 5: Location of the 'Danes Hills' square barrow cemeteries shown on 1914 OS Map.

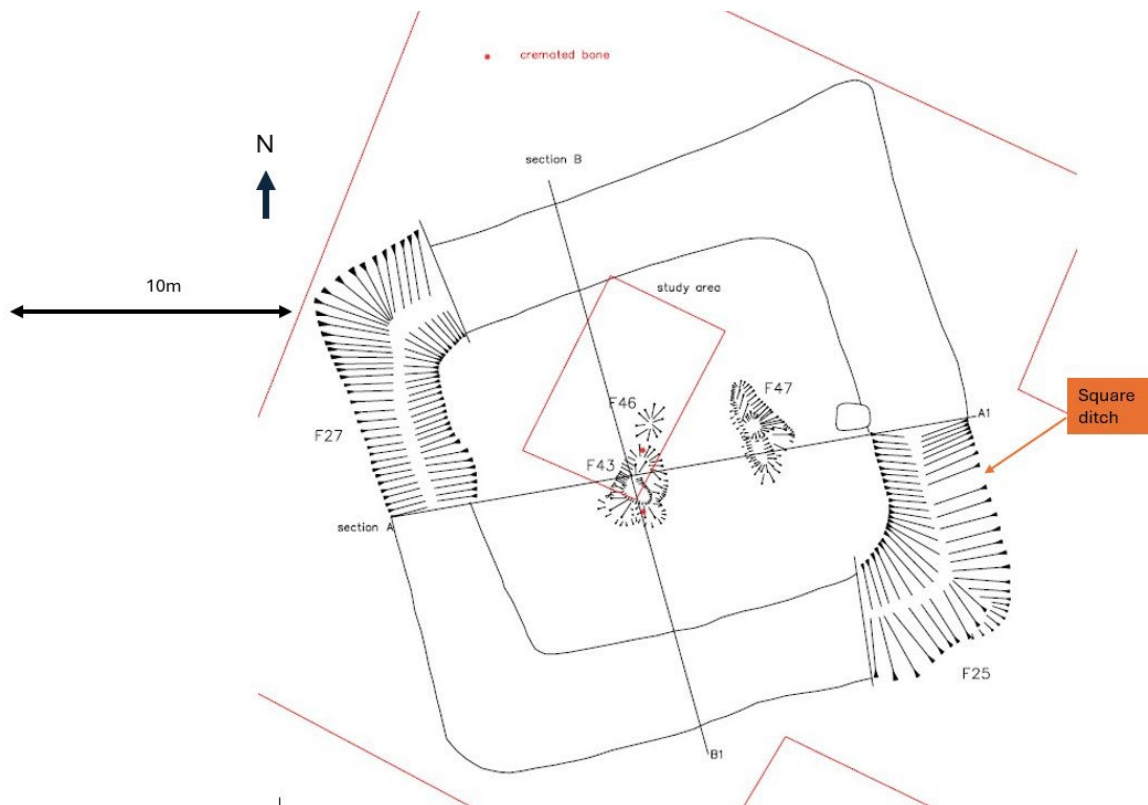


Figure 6: Plan showing excavated square barrow, (Mike Griffiths Associates 1998).

It is worth noting that the rounded, Bronze Age barrows on the common (and spread a little to modern fields) are more scattered, whilst the Iron Age barrows are in cemeteries, on the periphery of what appear to be the farmed areas.

The arrival in the landscape of the Romans in this part of the world had a profound effect on the spot on the river Ouse where a major military town was built called Eboracum (York today). There are some changes in the use of the surrounding agricultural landscape, but maybe not as much as one might expect (Durdin, Elsey and Kenny 2022). This assessment may change through time however, archaeologists have already identified a Roman settlement on the river Ouse at Barlby (only 3 miles to the southwest). There are also hints at a more substantial Roman period building reused in the tower and structure of the church in Skipwith (Hall, Kendall and Briden, 2007). Did this stone come all the way from demolished buildings in Eboracum? Or is it a hint that we have a Roman Villa in or near Skipwith, there are local rumours of possibly two, only a mile apart to the southwest of Skipwith. There are similar speculations that a road came through from York, fuelled now by the discovery of the settlement at Barlby. There is more research to be done into the Iron Age and Romano British landscape of Skipwith.

3.5 Early Medieval

This period is generally taken to mean activity over some 600 years between the Roman administration removing itself from the British Isles and the invasion of the Normans taking control of the landscape. Those 600 years span many events, much of which seems to pass Skipwith by until a village or farmstead and a church is set up on the fertile high ground. Excavation around the church tower at St Helen's church show first a building that may have dated to the 600s AD (carbon dating of burials), which is replaced by a more substantial church building associated with burials that date to the 600s through to 900s (Hall, Kendall and Briden, 2007) (see figure 7 below).

The early church at Skipwith would have been built by an Anglian Lord whose estates would have included Skipwith. The Angles had pushed their way into the Skipwith area first as pagans but then converting to Christianity. The building of an early church would have established the conversion amongst the ordinary folk living in new growing settlements like Skipwith.

Dr Thomas Pickles from Chester University (Pickles 2018) suggests that Skipwith starts out as a Minster church. This means that as Christianity spreads out to convert the rural population the church needs centres where priests can be based to go out and minister to all the settlements in the area. This religious community of priests would put Skipwith at the core locally of the growing church.

Excavations near to the churchyard took place in 2006 when the resident at Church Cottage had an extension built onto his house, that stands immediately to the southwest of the churchyard. The excavation undertaken by Fern Archaeology who discovered a ditch running north south which appears to have been back filled in the 1200s or a little earlier. The base of the ditch was not reached in excavation however, and Fern interpreted this as a possible 'encircling boundary *fossa* (ditch) and *vallum* embankment, and this may be the origin of the ditch. If this were the case, then the Minster at Skipwith may have been bounded by a ditch and embankment. Our geophysical survey undertaken in 2022 in the field just south of the ditch excavation was aimed in part to look for this *fossa*.

A tower was added to the church at Skipwith by cutting into the foundations of the earlier church west end (see Figure 7 and 8 below). The tower is dated to the pre conquest and contains many interesting, reused stones. Many of which appear to be from an earlier Roman period building while others are from an Anglian building with some Viking Age hints. These stones may have come from the earlier Minster church, although the Viking hint is a carved representation of the Viking end of days *Ragnarök*.

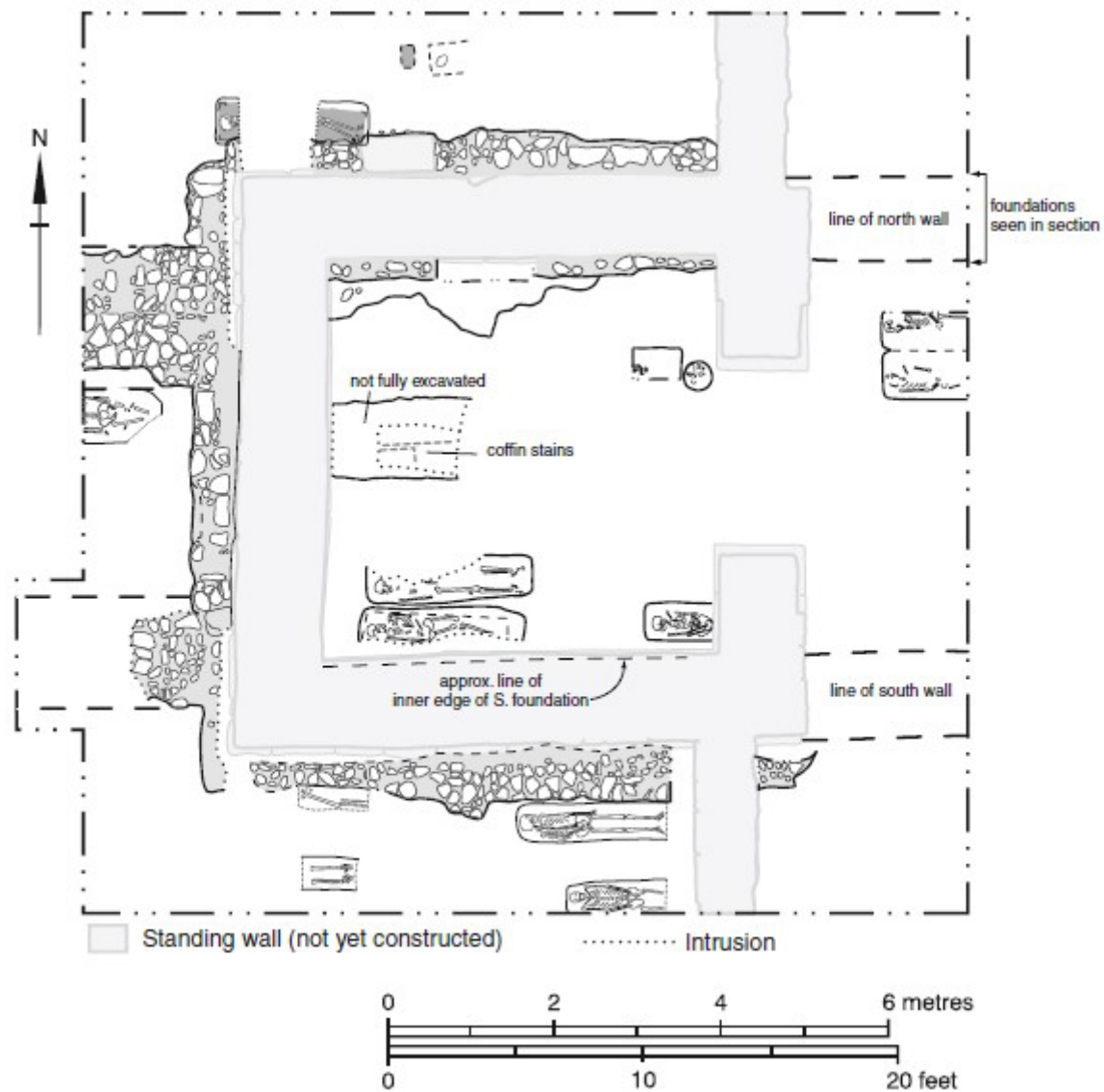


Figure 7: Plan showing the earliest foundations of a church, without a tower dated from the 600s to the 900s. (Hall, Kendall and Briden 2007).

The south and east elevations of the church tower at Skipwith are shown in figure 8 below (Hall, Kendall and Birstall 2007). The pink gritstone is likely to be reused from a Roman structure, location unknown. Some of the carved stone from an earlier medieval building are also on these elevations.

The *Ragnarök* stone is shown in figure 9 below. This has been much discussed and there is more to the use of space in the carving than first takes the eye. It is not however, in the traditional style of Anglian and Viking Age stone carving in Yorkshire.

All of this tells us quite clearly that a religious settlement had grown in Skipwith before the arrival of the Normans in the Landscape. How much a village had grown alongside the Minster and later church is not clear.

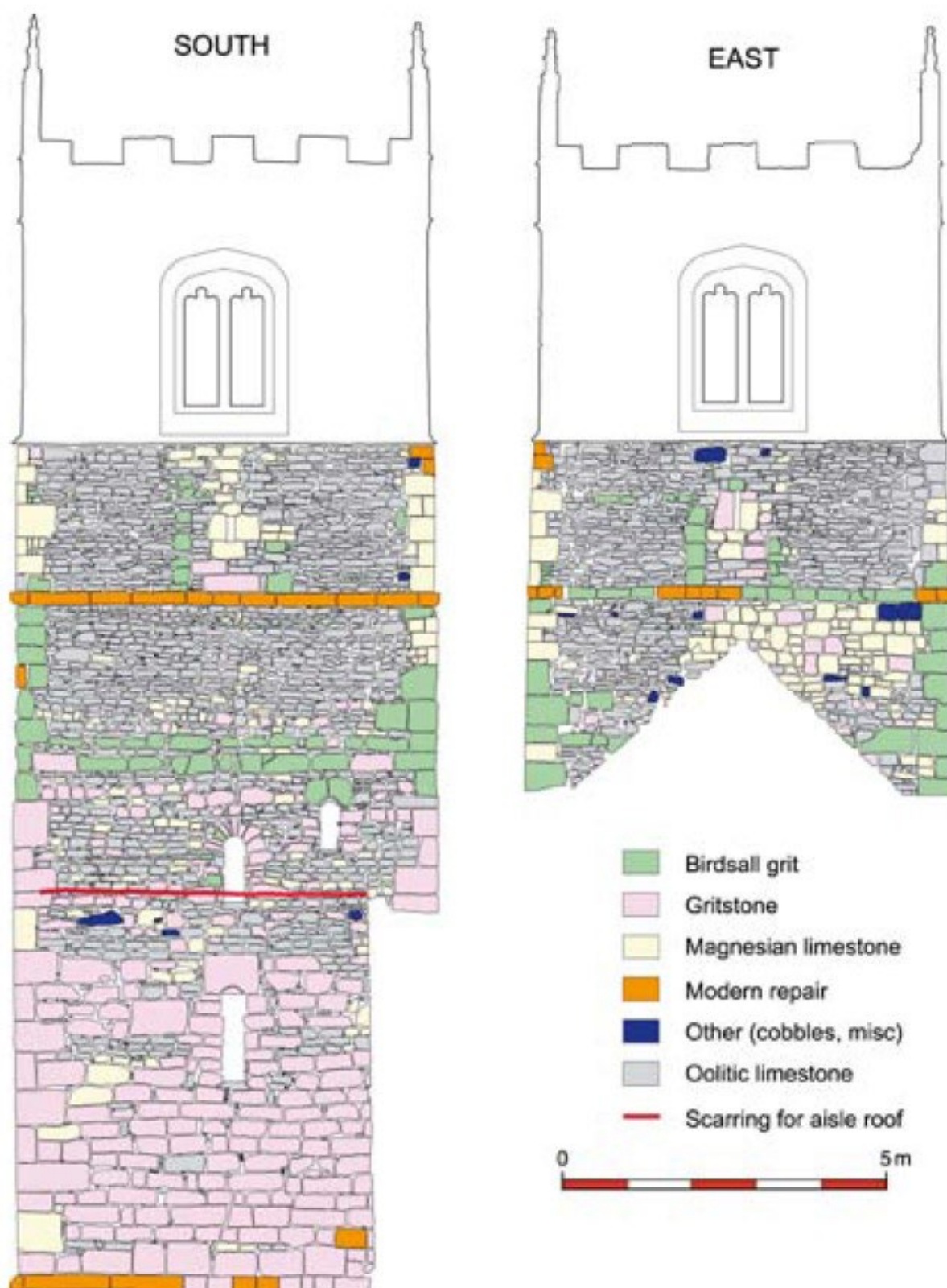


Figure 8: South and East elevations of Skipwith Church Tower.

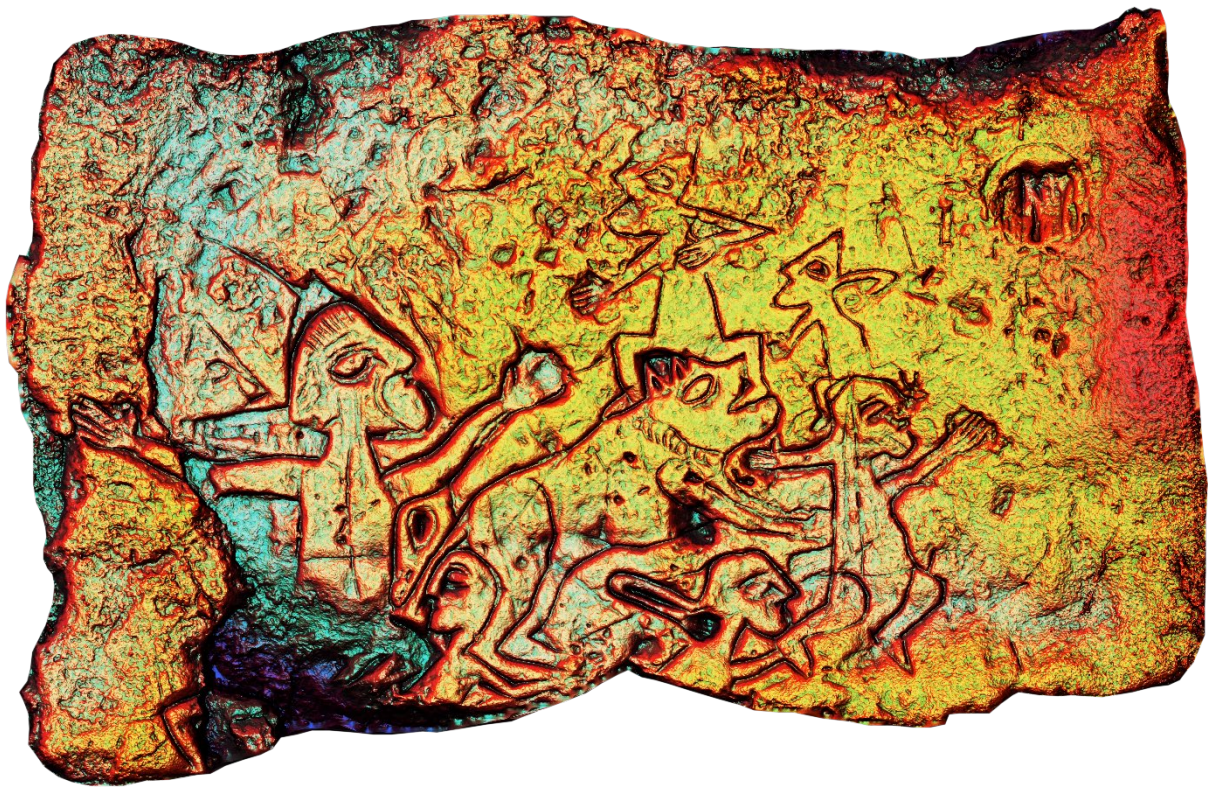


Figure 9: Enhanced photogrammetry of the Ragnarök stone from the interior of Skipwith church tower.

3.6 Medieval

The medieval period sees the appearance in our historic landscape of a moated manor site some 100 meters south of the church (Baggs, Kent and Purdy, 1976). The archaeology set out in this report suggests that the moat and platform were dug in the 1200s. It is quite possible that the new Lords in the manor had built an earlier manor house of some kind sooner than this, possibly looking like the hall shown in figure 64 below at Wood Hall below.

The Landlords and Tenants as far as we know through the existence of the moated site in Skipwith are set out in figure 10 below. The Domesday book gives us some detail for the year 1086. By that year the 3 carucates of Skipwith land was held by Hugh son a Baldric an important Norman. He held vast swathes of land and was Sheriff of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. The land was taken from a Northumbrian Lord called Gam. Due to Hugh's support for Robert Curthouse two thirds of the land was confiscated from Hugh and made subject to the Bishop of Durham's fee and enfeoffed to Richard d'Avaranches. Due to his untimely death in the White Ship disaster, the Skipwith land came into the possession of the Stutville or E'stoteville Norman family. A carucate was a medieval unit of land area approximating the land a plough team of eight oxen could till in a single annual season.

The newly arriving Norman Lords set about making going concerns of the village townships they were given. Most Lords received more than one Township and although they had favoured houses called their *capital messuage* they would build a manor house in most townships. They also planned new villages to attract villagers to run the farms and pay their dues through the feudal system. Many

townships also had a parish church built, although many others had to rely on a parish church some distance away. Villagers at North Duffield had to walk or ride to Skipwith. As part of the developing feudal villages the Lords (or their stewards) had fields made around the village where villagers were allocated strips to farm. They also had to farm strips that still remained in the hands of the Lord himself.

Figure 10: Table showing the Landlords, Tenants, other members of the Skipwith family and the development of the moated manor site at Skipwith,

Year	House	Lord 1 carucate	Lord 2 carucates	Tenants	Other Skipwiths
Pre Conquest	Possible Early Hall (not discovered)	Gam	Gam		
Pre Conquest		Hugh son of Baldric	Hugh son of Baldric		
1086		Robert de Stutville 3 carucate			
1110		Patrick E'stoteville takes Skipwith name. Married Hugh's daughter (see above).			
1166				Murdac Family tenants in chief.	
Before 1200		Skipwith Family	Bishop of Durham 2 carucates		
1200		Skipwith Family	Richard d'Avaranches enfeoffed of 2 carucates.		

Year	House	Lord 1 carucate	Lord 2 carucates	Tenants	Other Skipwiths
1220		Skipwiths leave the village.	d'Avaranches enfeoffed by Bishop of Durham.		
1229		Lordship transfers to Wake family by marriage. Did they live at Skipwith?	d'Avaranches enfeoffed by Bishop of Durham.		
1200 - 1300	Moated Site created. Smaller Hall and services on Platform.	Did the Wakes ever move to Skipwith, despite possibly having the moated site built?	d'Avaranches enfeoffed by Bishop of Durham.		

1325		Margaret Wake marries earl of Kent.	d'Avaranches enfeoffed by Bishop of Durham.		
1365		Wake Family	d'Avaranches enfeoffed by Bishop of Durham.		John Skipwith takes Lordship at Habrough, North Lincs, but a different branch of the family.
1370		Wake Family	d'Avaranches enfeoffed by Bishop of Durham.		Sir William Skipwith is Lord Chief Baron of the exchequer and Chief Justice of Ireland. (probably not Lord at Skipwith or resident at Skipwith though).

Year	House	Lord 3 carucates	Tenants	Other Skipwiths
1418	Moat extended south and new range of buildings erected around a courtyard.	Skipwith Family Sir Thomas Skipwith acquires manor from earl of Kent (Wake) and Bishop of Durham through marriage To Catherine D'Avaranches. Although they acquire the whole manor and rebuild / refurbish the house do they move here?		
1454		William Skipwith granted licence for a portable altar.		
1586			The Harberts acquire land in Skipwith.	
1609			Rectory / Prebend acquired by the Herberts.	
1636		Willoughby and Honora Skipwith reoccupied manor.		
1657		Moated Manor House Prostrated and Demolished		

1672		Skipwith Family	Richard Herbert has a house with 7 hearths (hearth tax). Was this the first version of a new hall or a large farmhouse. Honora Skipwith just had 2 hearths.	
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Year	House	Lords 3 Carucates	Tenants	Other Skipwiths
1706		Skipwith Family	Robert Herbert leaves the tenancy of the hall and manor to George Toulson.	
1709		Skipwith Family sell to Francis Annesley.		
1725	Moat Hall Built during 1700s.	Main Hall definitely there		

The Victoria County History used an estate map from 1769 to model how the later medieval township of Skipwith was structured. Some parts of the map were added after the end of the medieval period (see figure 11 below). The moated site has been added to figure 8 below.

Other medieval village features were of benefit to the villagers of Skipwith trying to earn a living to feed themselves and pay their dues to the Lord and the Church. In particular the commons and tofts (with a house on it) and crofts (plots of land adjacent to the tofts).

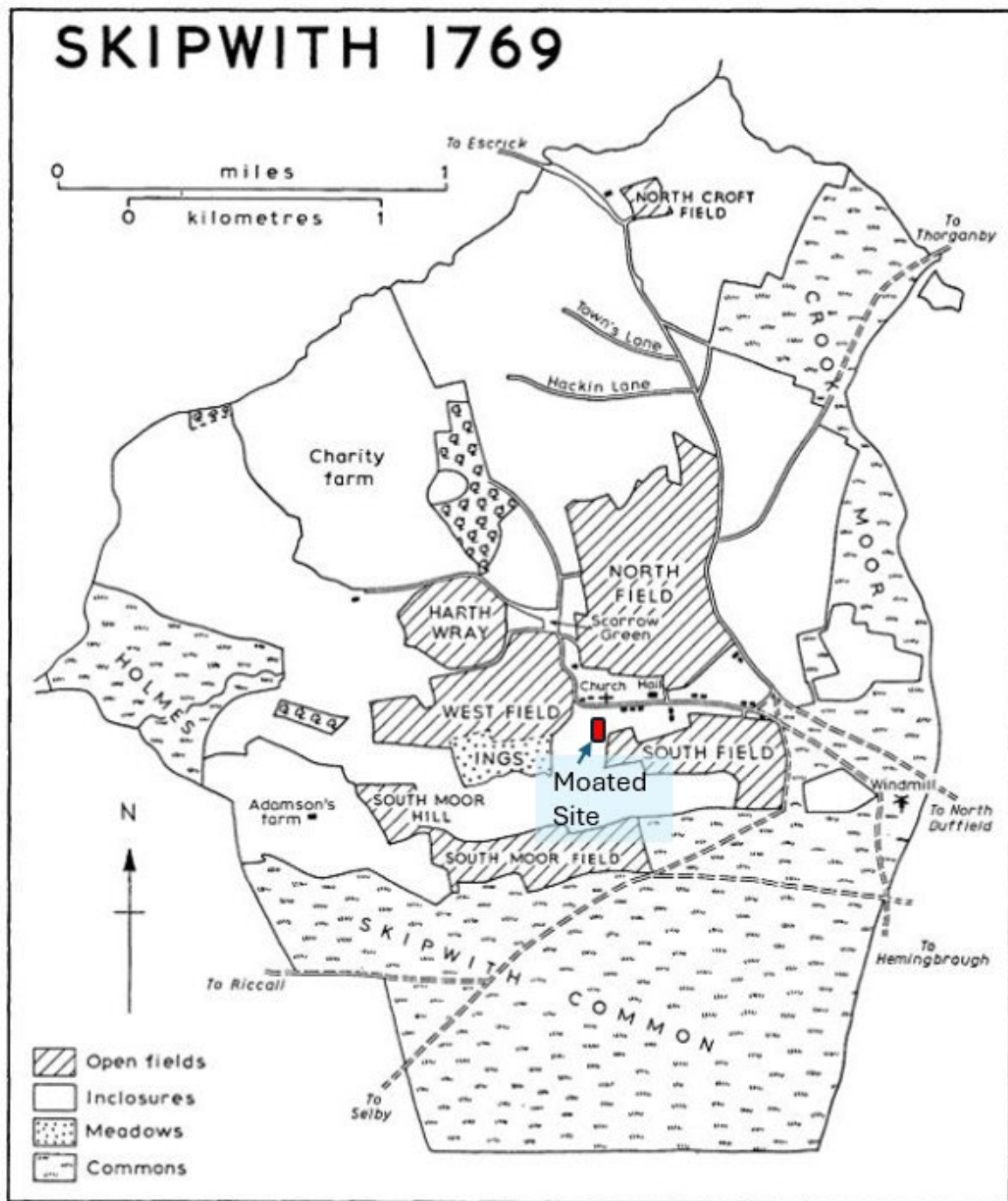


Figure 11: Map drawn by Victoria County History (Baggs, Kent and Purdy, 1976) showing structure of the earlier medieval township. Location of the moated site has been added.

By the time that the moated site was being dug in Skipwith the Lordship was probably shared between the Wake family (1 carucate) and the Bishops of Durham (2 carucates) who had then given their two carucates to the d'Avaranche family in exchange for their services (*enfeoffment*). The Bishops of Durham still seem to have supported the development of the church. As with many medieval townships the Lordships of the manors became complex as land was bought and sold, granted and

removed (by the King or overlord) and obtained through marriage. Of course, families also changed their names. We suspect that the de Stutvilles (E'stoteville) become de Skipwiths, probably because they live in Skipwith. Patrick E'stoteville took the name in 1110, possibly after marrying the daughter of Hugh son of Baldric (pre conquest estate holder. By 1166 the Skipwiths had tenanted their portion of Skipwith to the Murdac family. The Lordship of that part of Skipwith then passed by marriage into the Wake family in 1229. So, it is probable that at the time the moated manor site was built the Skipwiths did not live in Skipwith. We don't know whether the Wakes, as landlords, had the moated site had built, or whether it was the tenants, the Murdacs (if they were still tenants at that time).

The Wake family appear to keep the Lordship of their portion of Skipwith through to the early the 1300s. Whether the house occupied by the Wakes, or a tenant, is unclear. Whether the d'Avaranches are still enfeoffed of the Bishop of Durhams portion is also unclear, but they probably are.

In 1325 Margaret Wake married the Earl of Kent, so ownership fell to an influential family at that point. Who was living at Skipwith seems unclear still. Through the 1300s the Skipwith family are seen to be taking on quite important roles in society, but they don't seem to be in Skipwith.

In 1418 a member of the Skipwith family Sir Thomas Skipwith acquired the manor from earl of Kent (Wake) and Bishop of Durham through marriage to Catherine D'Avaranches. It makes sense with this acquisition of the whole manor to undertake renovations top the moated site. This seems to match the archaeological evidence below.

Although they acquire the whole manor and rebuild / refurbish the house do they move here?

4. Research Objectives

The project was aimed at understanding several landscape questions regarding the location of the moated site and its relationship to other medieval features of the Skipwith township. The evaluation excavation part of the research aimed to learn more about:

- Evaluate the quality of the archaeological deposits.
- Were there buildings on the moated site platform?
- The status of the moated site and its occupants through the medieval and post – medieval period. Relying on the nature and extent of any structures located.
- In our assessment of the artefacts found on the excavation we hoped to further understand what luxury goods were available to people at the hall and what that may tell us about their status compared to the village nearby.
- We hoped to identify changes in the nature of any structures built on the moated site platform and how they might change through time.
- Comparative analysis with other similar sites is possible, for example making a comparison with the well-known moated site excavated at Wood Hall near Doncaster.
- Model the water management system at Skipwith, both bringing water in and draining it off into the drains and dykes in the bigger landscape.

In addition to the obvious academic objectives set out above the project also set out to meet a number of community objectives based on community cohesion and, in particular coming out from COVID community wellbeing in Skipwith and the surrounding villages.

The project was as much about community involvement as it was fulfilling our research objectives. The project had four key community objectives:

1. To draw local people together with a common interest in history and archaeology and give them an opportunity to learn new skills.
2. To link with local schools (and universities)
3. To capture and document local knowledge.
4. To help special needs groups needing support

4.1 To draw local people together with a common interest in history and archaeology and give them an opportunity to learn new skills.

Whilst there are local amenities such as a village hall, churches, pub, and village green these tend to be underused and there is no school, park or shop. Like a lot of communities these days, whilst Skipwith does have events such as the VE day celebration, the village lacks community spirit. At the start of the project Skipwith Heritage hoped that the archaeology would help draw people together and rekindle community spirit. This certainly proved to be the case during 2021 and 2022 where 17 village families were directly involved on site. There was also much input and interest from others. A display board and star finds were brought together, and these were shown and explained at Skipwith Hall village fete, coffee mornings at the village hall and to York University students. Links were established with other local community projects the latter because they were commencing their own community digs in 2022. In addition, online presentations to the CBA (Council for British Archaeology) and articles for their magazine were also completed by Brian Worrall the local project coordinator and these have also generated a lot of interest.

Archaeology as a subject has perhaps the most localised and decentralised evidence base of all humanistic disciplines. Given the powerful sensory, emotional and intellectual draw archaeological evidence has, the project had a real power to generate involvement and pride in the local community. This certainly proved to be the case during 2021 and 2022. The project has now continued into 2024 as Skipwith Heritage Group has obtained Heritage Lottery Fund support to investigate the broader landscape of the medieval village and possibly earlier activity at the church.

The project team opened a Facebook group with 129 members, many of whom were local. A daily diary was kept on the group page which was also used as a repository of information and to inform members. The content encouraged significant conversation and comment and captured local knowledge.

The village volunteers included older retired or semi-retired people, some of whom live on their own, and also younger people in the midst of degrees but distance learning due to COVID and others who had recently graduated. There were three new housing developments in the village and there was a lot of interest and some involvement from the newer residents.

Community achievements in 2021 and 2022 were significant. This was despite a difficult start where the open day, planned for 4th July 2021, had to be cancelled due to COVID.

The project also aimed to provide an opportunity for locals and others to learn new skills. This again certainly proved to be the case in 2021 and 2022 where a core team was trained up in Geophys and site-work including recording and measurement. Some started archaeology skills passports. Jon Kenny and Stephen Lonsdale spent more time on site than was originally planned and the learning tended to be passed down mainly from them.

4.2 To link with local schools (and universities)

Visits were made in 2021 to North Duffield and Elvington primary schools. Presentations on concepts and findings at Skipwith were made and children were able to see finds “hands-on”.

Archaeology landscape students visited site in January 2022 and also a number of undergraduates volunteered and attended the dig in 2021. Through Stephen Lonsdale connections were forged with York University. The Skipwith project remains a key part of his PhD.

4.3 To capture and document local knowledge.

There is a great deal of historical knowledge in the heads of local, long-standing residents. This is particularly true of retired farmers who still live in the village. Some of this was recorded on a Skipwith village Facebook group in 2021 as well as on the separate to the archaeology Facebook group and these repositories will be used to record what has been gathered when the final report is prepared.

4.4 To help special needs groups needing support

A small group of young people with special needs visited the site in 2021 and we broadened this out to others in 2022. The Applefields School was included by Dr Jon Kenny who began running an archaeology club on Wednesday afternoons as a result of this project.



Figure 12: James, a founder member of DIG iT helping Noel and Harry on site.

James visiting the site and helping the volunteer team. James is now a member of an archaeology club for young people with learning difficulties in the York area called DIG iT (see figure 12 above).

5. REPORT ON ELECTRICAL RESISTANCE GEOPHYSICS SURVEY CARRIED OUT AT SKIPWITH MOATED MANOR HOUSE SITE, SKIPWITH, NORTH YORKSHIRE

By Brian Worrall January 2021

5.1 Report information

Report type	Resistivity meter survey
Parish	Skipwith
County	North Yorkshire
Scheduled monument number	1015543
Historic England case number	SL00234018 dated 20/08/2020
Central grid reference	SE 65690 38374
Report number	001
Dates of fieldwork	23/10/2020 & 09/12/2020
Date of report	2 January 2021
Report by	Brian Worrall

5.2 Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank the landowners: the Forbes Adams family and Tango Fawcett, Conservation Consultant at Escrick park Estates for their continuing support of this project. In addition, many thanks to Dr Jon Kenny, community archaeologist and Stephen Lonsdale MA for their technical help and boundless energy and enthusiasm.

5.3 Location



Figure 13: Location of site from <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1015543>

5.4 Geophysics 2020 Summary

A community led archaeological team was formed as part of the Skipwith Heritage Group, to investigate the moated site at Skipwith which is a scheduled ancient monument. The project was set up in late 2019 but the COVID pandemic meant that only the geophysics part of the project was possible in 2020 and the “rule of six” had to be observed.

Dr Jon Kenny and Stephen Lonsdale trained the team of four locals on geophysics fundamentals on 29/09/2020 and 30/9/2020. These were Brian Worrall (Project Leader), Noel McCool, Sharon Worrall and Sue Atkinson. The initial resistivity results proved flawed, and the team re-ran the whole survey on the moated platform on 23/10/2020 with the assistance of Paul Durdin a freelance archaeologist.

Cognisant that the scheduled status extended to 2 metres outside of the feature itself, some additional surveying on the outside periphery of the moat was undertaken on 09/12/2020 by the team.

Significant resistivity results were found on the moated platform itself and on the outside periphery to the moat and these are shown below adjacent to a 1914 Ordnance Survey map – (see figure 14 below). These include aggregations of high resistance to the Northeast of the platform centre and to the Southwest of the centre, together with fainter resistivity traces along parts of the East and North platform margins next to the moat. These may indicate fallen masonry or foundations. Two co-joined rectilinear features (one three-sided) were also found in the low resistivity range that may indicate trenches, beam slot foundations or drainage. The survey on the outside of the moat also showed some interesting high and low resistance patterns that may indicate possible stone edging to the moat and beam slots for a bridge end.

The results have given a good guide as to where to locate test pits or small evaluation trenches. Another HE section 42 licence to continue the geophysical survey on the outside of the pond will be sought for 2021 together with an application for scheduled monument consent to begin some limited excavation work.

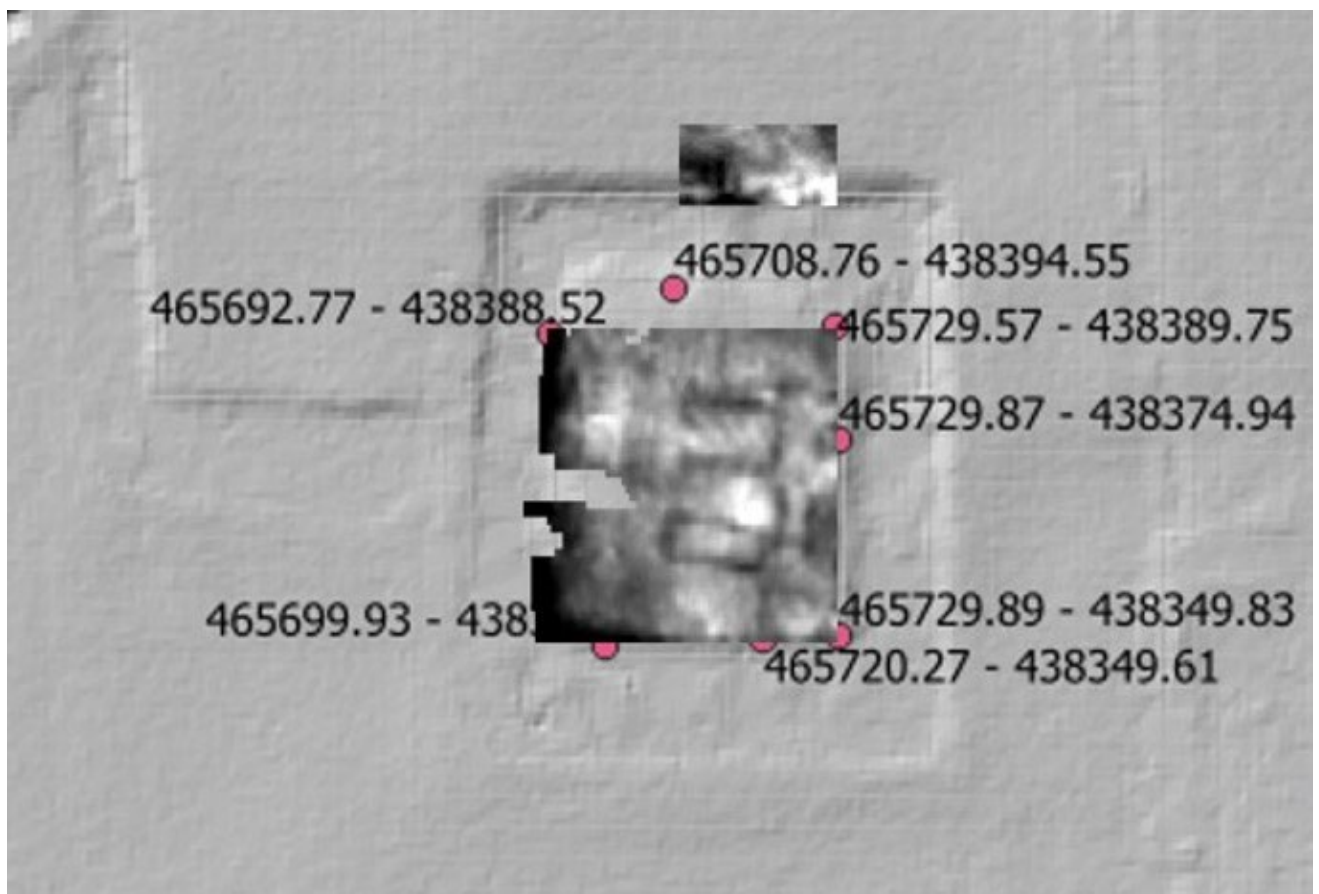
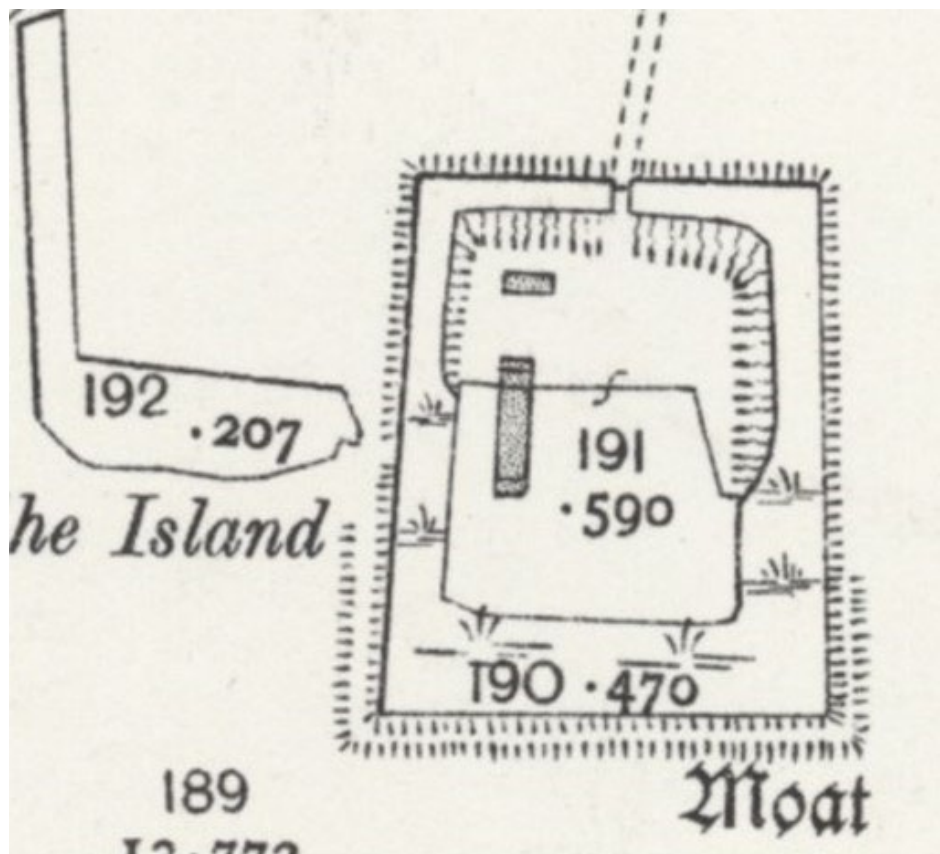


Figure 14: Geophysics results overlaid on a QGIS LIDAR image and 1914 Ordnance Survey map for reference. Pink dots are grid references.

5.5 Methodology

The survey was conducted using a TR Systems MkII electrical resistivity meter except for the work on the outside edge of the moat which employed a Geoscan RM15. The zigzag traverse method was used. On the platform the survey was carried out by taking readings every 100cm along the traverse (walking) axis and 2 readings every 100cm along the grid axis (thus 800 readings for each of the four 20m by 20m grids). The machines detect electrical resistance in Ohms. The surveyed areas were rough wild vegetated pasture. Thistle, bramble, and low-level tree boughs were removed from site to aid the survey.

The survey on the outside of the moat used a 10m x 10m grid with readings taken every 100cm along the traverse axis and two readings every 100 cm on the grid axis (thus 400 readings for the 10m by 20m survey).

The data from both meters was processed and presented using the Snuffler software.

All maps have north pointed to the top of the page.

The Geology of the area is set out below from <https://digimap.edina.ac.uk/geology>

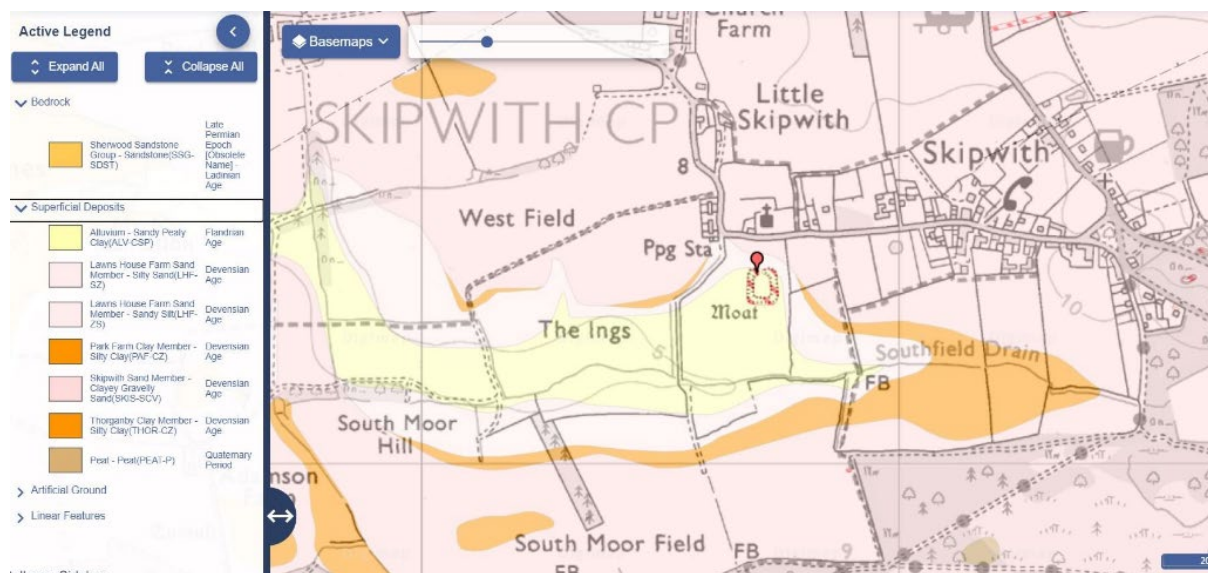


Figure 15: Geology of the area from Digimap.

5.6 Area surveyed

The aim was to survey the entire moat platform to the nearest practical edge of the moat. It was not possible to survey the moat itself as it was partially water-filled or if not, waterlogged, saturated and vegetated. As above a section of the outside border of the moat within the scheduled area was surveyed and it is planned to continue this later this year. An area to the West of the platform as shown in red in figure 6 below could not be surveyed as this was covered in very thick vegetation or fell into the moat itself.

LIDAR files were taken from <https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload> covering the area using the DTM 1 metre 2010 download in SE63 NE and based on OSGB 1936 / British National Grid

EPSG:27700. The files were uploaded to QGIS (version 3.16.2). The resultant relief map is shown in figure 16 below.

A total station was used to calculate the exact position of the 40 m x 40 m survey area and the coordinates were also uploaded into QGIS as a .csv file (these are shown as pink dots in figure 4 below). Initially the total station was located approximately as shown in the white box marked TS below in the field between the church and the moat and its exact digitised map position found using sightings to the (mapped) single house next to the church across the road. Red lines are used to illustrate this. The coordinates of two telegraph poles immediately West and East of TS were then calculated as below to give a line of sight in-field reference as shown below in figure 4 using the reflective targets left in-situ as per figure 8 below.

The position of three trees around the moat shown as A, B, C were subsequently calculated (again using reflective targets – figure 17) and then from that the corner marking posts of the 40m area were then measured. All coordinates from QGIS are also shown below adjacent to the pink dot positions. Due to the land falling away into the moat on the Western extent of the platform the corner posts could not all placed at each of the four corners of the 40 m x 40 m area. The initial reference point from which the 40 m x 40 m survey was laid out was the blue line from the SE to the NE corner and as commented earlier some to the survey area to the western edge could not be surveyed due to vegetation and the location of the moat itself. The SE to NE blue line was extended to form an Eastern starting reference for the 10 m x 20 m area surveyed on the outside of the moat. The extended line was marked out at 47 m and 57 m to define the eastern edge of the survey area.

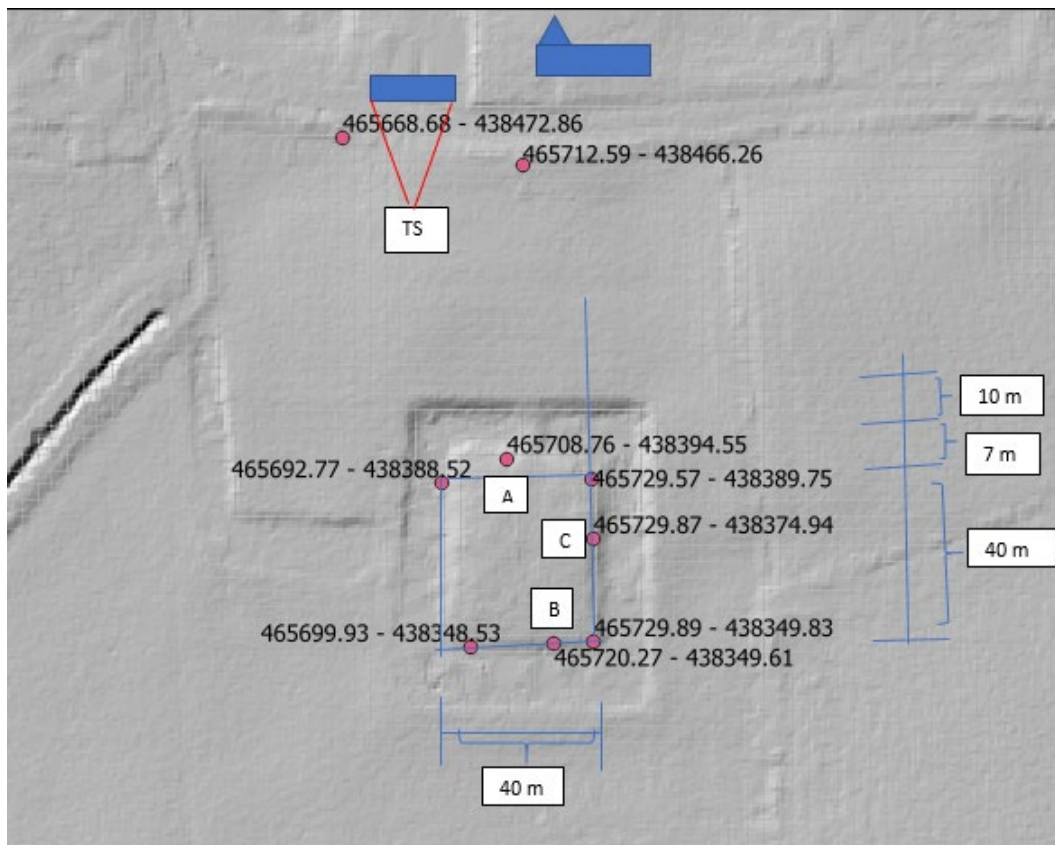


Figure 16: LIDAR image from QGIS with QGIS generated coordinates and blue and red schematic lines to show the total station method.



Figure 17: Telegraph pole and tree with yellow targets used in total station coordinate reference work.

The greyscale results from Snuffler were then overlaid on the image as shown in figure 18 below.

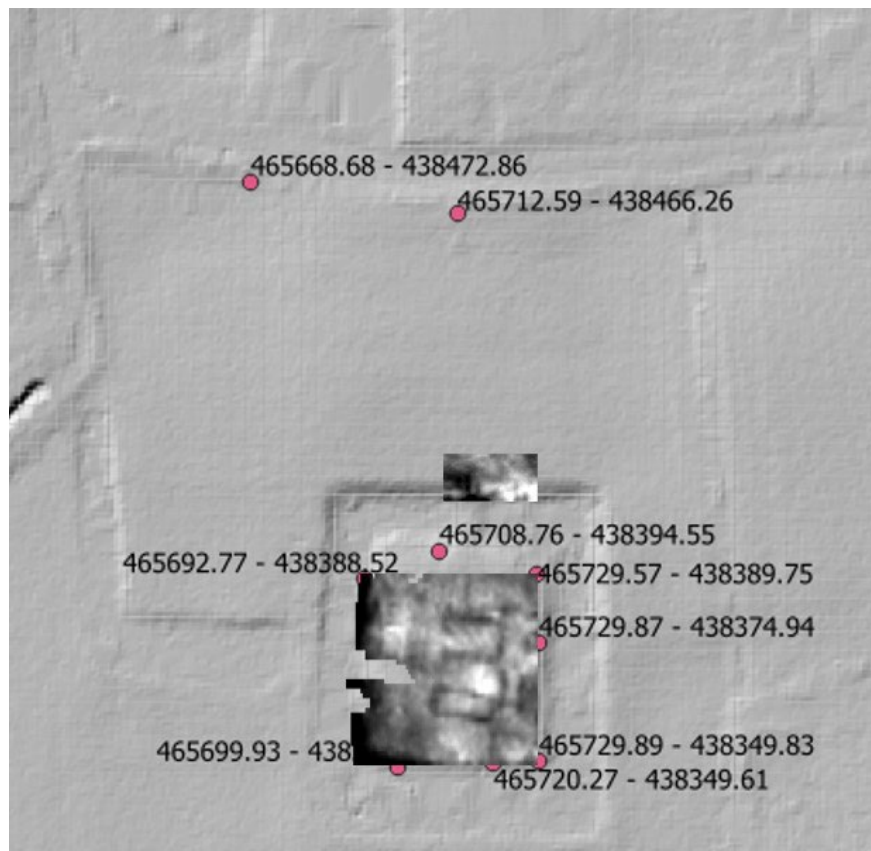


Figure 18: Geophysics results overlaid on LIDAR shown in figure 16.

5.7 Resistivity results and interpretation

The high resistance areas (light shading, marked in light blue in Figure 19 below) may indicate stone, brick or other impervious material remains, possibly representing demolition material from the medieval structures and Moat Hall (dark brown in figure 19 below, also see figure 18 above). The area just offset from centre to the NE could be fallen masonry either associated with the manor house or some other more recent structure. We understand the manor house was destroyed in c1600. The area of high resistance to the SW of centre may be associated with a later building called Moat Hall which was demolished at a much later date. Moat Hall may mask a western part of the medieval hall.

The faint traces around the Northern and Eastern edge of the platform may indicate foundation remains from features adjacent to the moat. The positioning of foundations closely aligned to the moat bank would be typical of moated constructions.

The low resistance “U” and “O” letter shapes (outlined in red in Figure 19) across the centre may be drainage systems as they run to the North and South sections of the moat or alternatively beam slot building foundations or robbed out walls. Their interrelationship with the “NE of centre” high resistance feature is interesting and may indicate a connected foundation. The general high resistivity on the Eastern half of the platform may indicate the remains of the manor house (outlined in green in Figure 19).

The area surveyed outside of the moat shows high resistivity along the bank of the moat and could indicate the remains a stone liner or retention wall (outlined in light blue in figure 19) but seems to stop abruptly in the vicinity of the causeway across the moat. This may be the result of beam slots, part of a bridge, being set into and onto the stone lining (marked in yellow on figure 19).

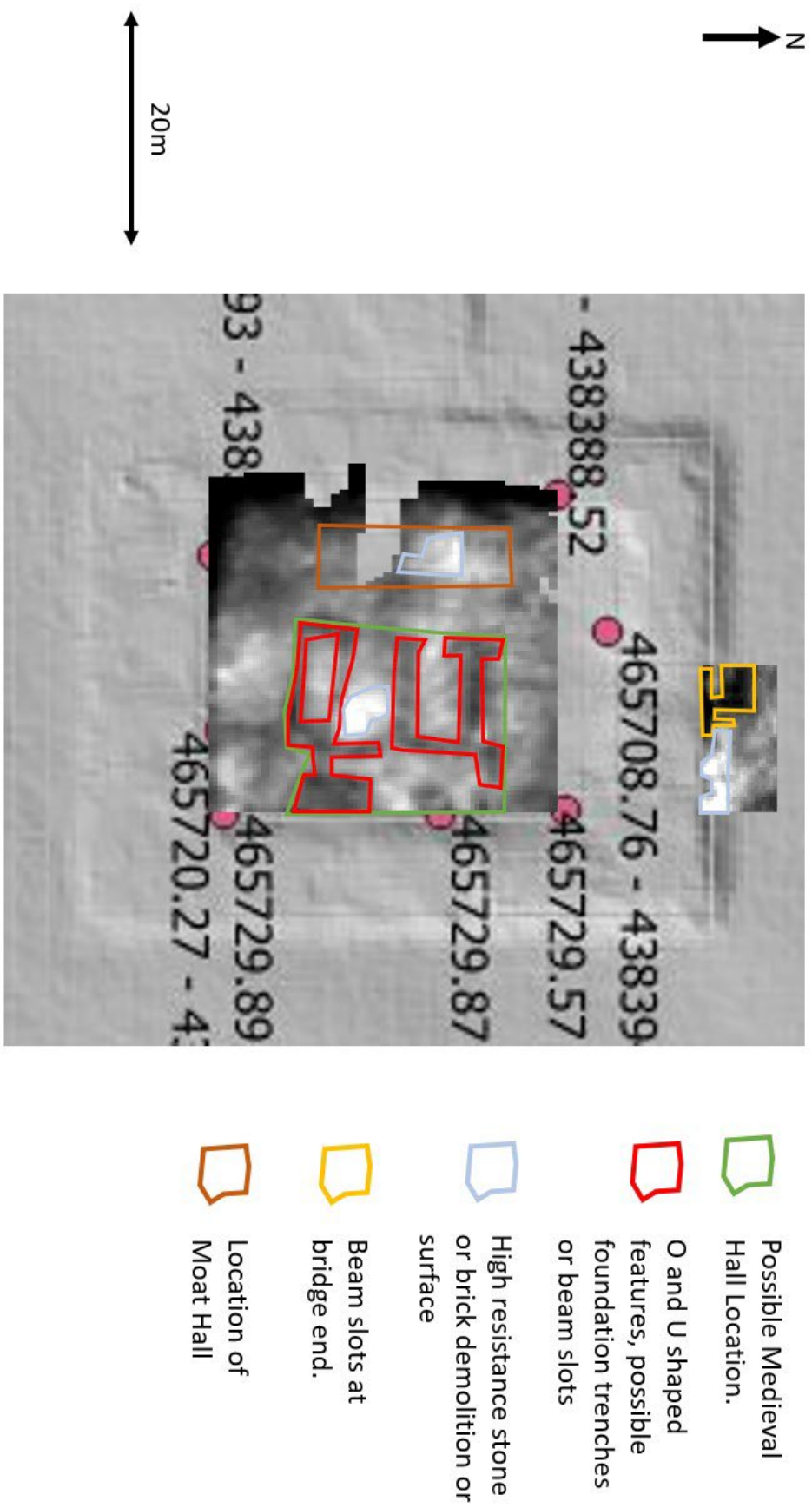


Figure 19: Interpretation of Geophysical Surveys.

**6. REPORT ON ELECTRICAL RESISTANCE GEOPHYSICS SURVEY
CARRIED OUT NORTH OF SKIPWITH MOATED MANOR HOUSE SITE,
SKIPWITH, NORTH YORKSHIRE**



**BY JON KENNY : COOMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY SUPPORT FOR SKIPWITH HERITAGE GROUP TO TEST
FOR THE PRESCENCE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES**

MARCH 2022

6.1 Report information

Report type	Resistivity meter survey
Parish	Skipwith
County	North Yorkshire
North of Scheduled monument number	1015543
Historic England case number	SL00234247
Central grid reference	SE 65690 38374
Report number	002
Dates of fieldwork	18/03/2022
Date of report	5 April 2022
Report by	Jon Kenny

6.2 Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank the landowners: the Forbes Adams family and Tango Fawcett, Conservation Consultant at Escrick park Estates for their continuing support of this project. In addition, many thanks to Stephen Lonsdale MA for technical help, Brian Worrall and members of Skipwith Heritage Group.

6.3 Location



Figure 20: Location of site from <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1015543>

6.4 Summary

A Community led archaeological investigation was already under way on the platform of the moated site at Skipwith. This had already entailed geophysical survey on the moated site platform in 2020 and 2021. Cognisant that the scheduled status extended to 2 metres outside of the feature itself, some additional surveying on the outside periphery of the moat was undertaken in Spring 2022 by the team.

The results of the geophysical survey were not as distinctive as those on the platform (see Worrall 2020). Those results have given a good guide as to where to locate evaluation trenches on the platform. Another HE section 42 licence to continue the geophysical survey on the outside of the pond was obtained for 2022.



Figure 21: Area surveyed in 2022 including location of a north south running ditch by Fern Archaeology in 2006.

6.5 Methodology

The survey was conducted using a Geoscan RM15. The zigzag traverse method was used. On the platform the survey was carried out by taking readings every 100cm along the traverse (walking) axis

and 2 readings every 100cm along the grid axis (thus 800 readings for each of the four 20m by 20m grids). The machines detect electrical resistance in Ohms.

The data from both meters was processed and presented using Snuffler software.

All maps have north pointed to the top of the page.

The Geology of the area is set out below from <https://digimap.edina.ac.uk/geology>

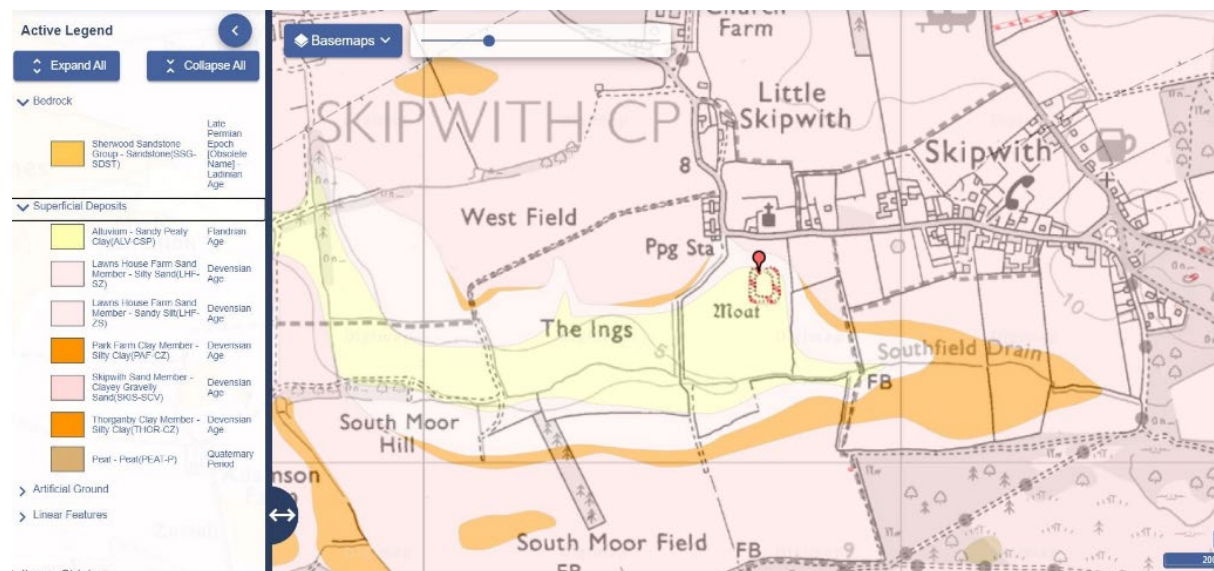


Figure 22: Geology of the area from Digimap.

6.6 Area surveyed

The aim was to survey the field north of the moated site to look for possible routeways running down to the moated site and also the possibility of a ditch turning from north south to east west, forming a possible boundary around the church (see figure 21 above).



Figure 22: Survey area overlaid onto aerial image. Grid squares are 20m x 20m.

6.7 Resistivity results and interpretation

The interpretation used in figures 23 and 24 below has been converted to RGB Red being high resistance, Green being middle range and blue a lower resistance. The subsoil in the area is sandy with varying amounts of orange clay present. The higher resistance is a little drier (reds and greens) and represents variation from the slightly more clayey deposits showing in blues.

Close observation of the high resistance in the northwest corner of the plot may show a feature running out from the high resistance 'blob' going east west. This may reflect the ditch located in 2006 that ran under Church Cottage to the north heading north south, having turned in the blob and heading east west.

To the south of the survey there still appear to be faint linear features like those located by the survey in 2020. These may represent parts of a gate house on the north side of the moat. Possibly like that observable today at Bolton Percy.

It is not really clear whether a track is observable in the lower resistance blue running north from the moat and possible gate house towards the church.

Unclipped (all the data is here) data showing very high resistance (Red) in the NW corner.

Blue = low resistance (orange clays?)

Green = sandier deposits.

Red = high resistance drier deposits.

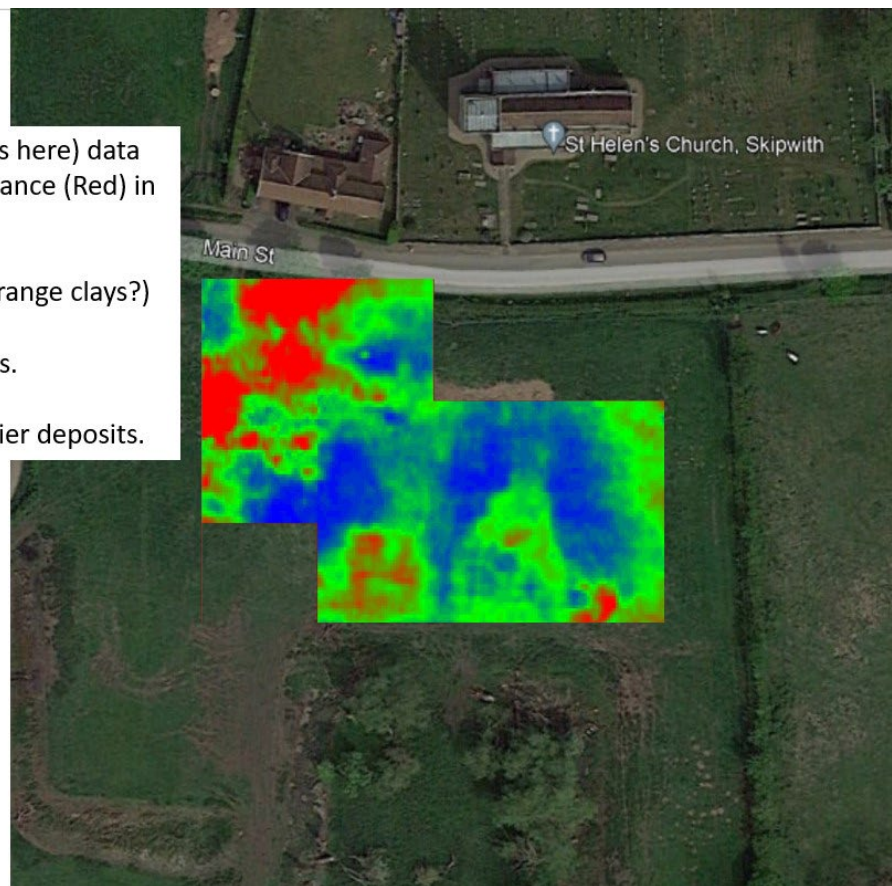


Figure 23: Red, Blue, Green version of the survey showing higher and lower resistance.



Figure 24: Survey showing interpretation of possible features.

Overlaying the results on the 1851 first edition Ordnance Survey map does show that the track leading from the moat to the church following the blue (low resistance) break in the predominantly green results (mid-range) at the edge of the moat See figure 25 below.



Figure 25: Survey overlaid onto 1851 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map.

6.8 Conclusion and Discussion

This survey demonstrates the same possible structure running along the northern edge of the moat as the 2020 survey did. Although faint there appear to be linear anomalies that may represent beam slots or foundation features. It is known from manorial sites nearby that the presence of a gate houses are possible.

The survey may also pick up the ditch observed during excavation at Church Cottage back in 2006. If we are observing a continuation of the ditch, it has turned east to west and may be part of a boundary running around the church. This would not be unusual for an early medieval establishment (which Skipwith is) and may add to the evidence that Skipwith was, in the early medieval period, a minster establishment or possibly monastic.

More evidence for this could be obtained by undertaking further geophysical surveying around the church and should be included in further community activity.

7. Excavation 2021 and 2022

Over the summers of 2021 and 2022 the excavation of 3 trenches was undertaken by a team of volunteers, led by Dr Jon Kenny (the author) and Skipwith Heritage Group. The work was undertaken two days per week through the summer, finishing in September. The excavation was recorded using a single context recording system and finds recorded using the same methods, grouping bulk finds by context and keeping small finds as separate objects recoded by number and context.

As well as having volunteers of varied ages working on site, we had visits from locals and groups from further afield.

This report tells the narrative of each trench in section 7 below and then ties together those narratives in section 8.

It should be stated that the project aimed to undertake archaeological research, but also aimed to support the local community of the village and surrounding area. We like to feel that we did this in a number of ways:

- Got people out and about working outdoors after COVID. This kind of ‘wellbeing work’ is now recognised as essential for people dealing with issues such as loneliness and anxiety.
- For the older members of the group the work also allowed them to learn new skills and put them into practice. It also helped directly to deal with issues regarding life after children have left home, preparing for retirement or finding new motivation in retirement.
- Allowed people to meet new friends with similar interests and enjoy activity that suited their abilities.
- Gave an excellent opportunity for young people to develop archaeological and social skills. Prepared the way for them to go to university in the first place or develop skills during their time at university.
- Provided those interested in the history of their local landscape the opportunity to visit and see research in action, telling the story of part of their landscape that they were not necessarily engaged with.



Figure 26: Visit from a Hospital ward team, a reward for their hard work over COVID.



Figure 27: A visit from South Ainsty Archaeological Society.

8. Stratigraphic Narratives for Trenches 3, 4 and 5 Excavated.

By Stratigraphic Narrative we mean the story of what we discovered in each trench, divided up into phases. These phases contain different contexts excavated and recorded individually, the contexts and a matrix showing the relationship between the contexts can be seen in Appendices 1 to 3 at the end of the document. The interpretation of the stratigraphic phases is then dated and illuminated by the small finds (metal work and ceramic objects) and bulk finds (pottery, ceramic building material and animal bones). Each of the different find types have specific reports again held in the appendices at the end of the document.

We originally planned five trenches to be excavated over a two-year period. We started work on the two southernmost trenches 4 and 5 that we suspected might be at the rear of the building, with the hall facing north towards Skipwith church. Trenches 2 and 3 were combined into a single trench number 3 after we had undertaken excavation in 2021. Trench 1, looking for an external gatehouse, was outside the scheduled monument and left until a later date.

The following “stratigraphic narratives” tell stories of the site interpreted from our excavation and recording of three trenches. We have divided the events observed into phases of activity using finds to date those phases. Our understanding of the phases of activity is based on the archaeology of the layers, or contexts, excavated and in particular the pottery located in each context.

Trenches 4 and 5 were excavated in 2021 before trench 3, so they are considered first. Trench 3 was excavated in 2022 and is described later after 4 and 5.

8.1 Trenches 4 and 5 Excavated in 2021

The two trenches excavated in 2021 were aimed at better understanding any buildings that might be represented by the anomalies shown in the geophysical survey (see figure 28). Each trench was 10m by 3m in size, intended to catch as many different features as possible by their long thin shape.

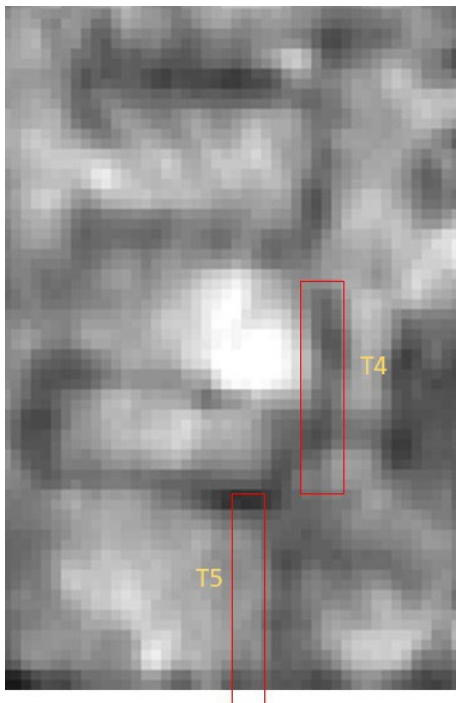


Figure 28: Trenches 4 and 5 located at the southern end of the moat platform. Overlaid onto geophysical survey undertaken in early 2021. Measuring 10m x 3m.

8.2 Trench 4

This “stratigraphic narrative” tells the story of the archaeological evidence located in trench 4. The details of the contexts excavated a brief summary of the phasing, and a trench matrix are contained in Appendix Two of this Document. The narrative begins with the oldest phases of activity running through to the most recent, the opposite way to which it was excavated. We believe that this makes the story flow in an easier to understand manner.

An overall plan of the features in Trench 4 is contained in figure 30 below.

Phase 1: This is represented by a dirty sandy layer that covers the whole trench (see 4016 in Figure 30 below). We interpret this layer to be a platform created by throwing up material during the digging of the moat. The moat and platform are cut into the gentle slope running south from the church towards the shallow valley of the Southfield Dyke. We are interested in the role that the moat plays in draining the landscape and feel that the moat stands above the marshy lngs through which the river flows. As this is the case the moat at Skipwith appears to be set up to remain full all year around for the purpose of containing fish and an appearance of status, managing the flow of water either into the moat or away depending on the rainfall. The pottery recovered during excavation suggest a take-off in activity during the mid to late 1200s. In general terms we might expect a moated site to be built between 1150 and 1300.

Phase 2: This phase of the trench comprises excavated contexts that represented a foundation cut into the platform sands. The foundation cut was originally about 0.20m deep and extended for about

7m along the southern side of trench 4 (labelled as 4018 in figure 30 below). The whole foundation cut did not appear in trench 4 but it matches an anomaly in the geophysics (see figure 19 above) suggesting that this is a rectangular feature, and we are looking at a foundation cut into the sand and back filled with clay packing to give solidity in supporting a building. On top of the clay was a layer of limestone cobble that suggested an attempt at preventing damp rising from the clay into the overlying wall. The wall itself might have been a wooden structure built on sill beams or a more substantial wall. As a relatively small building measuring about 10m x 6m we suggest this was a smaller out house to a bigger hall on the north end of the platform. No dating material was recovered from the foundation in trench 4. We did recover some medieval brick in the corresponding foundation in trench 5 that suggests a date in the late 1300s or 1400s.



Figure 29: Foundation trench containing clay fill, a limestone damp proof course and clay levelling deposit sealing the stone from phase 3.

Trench 4 Plan.

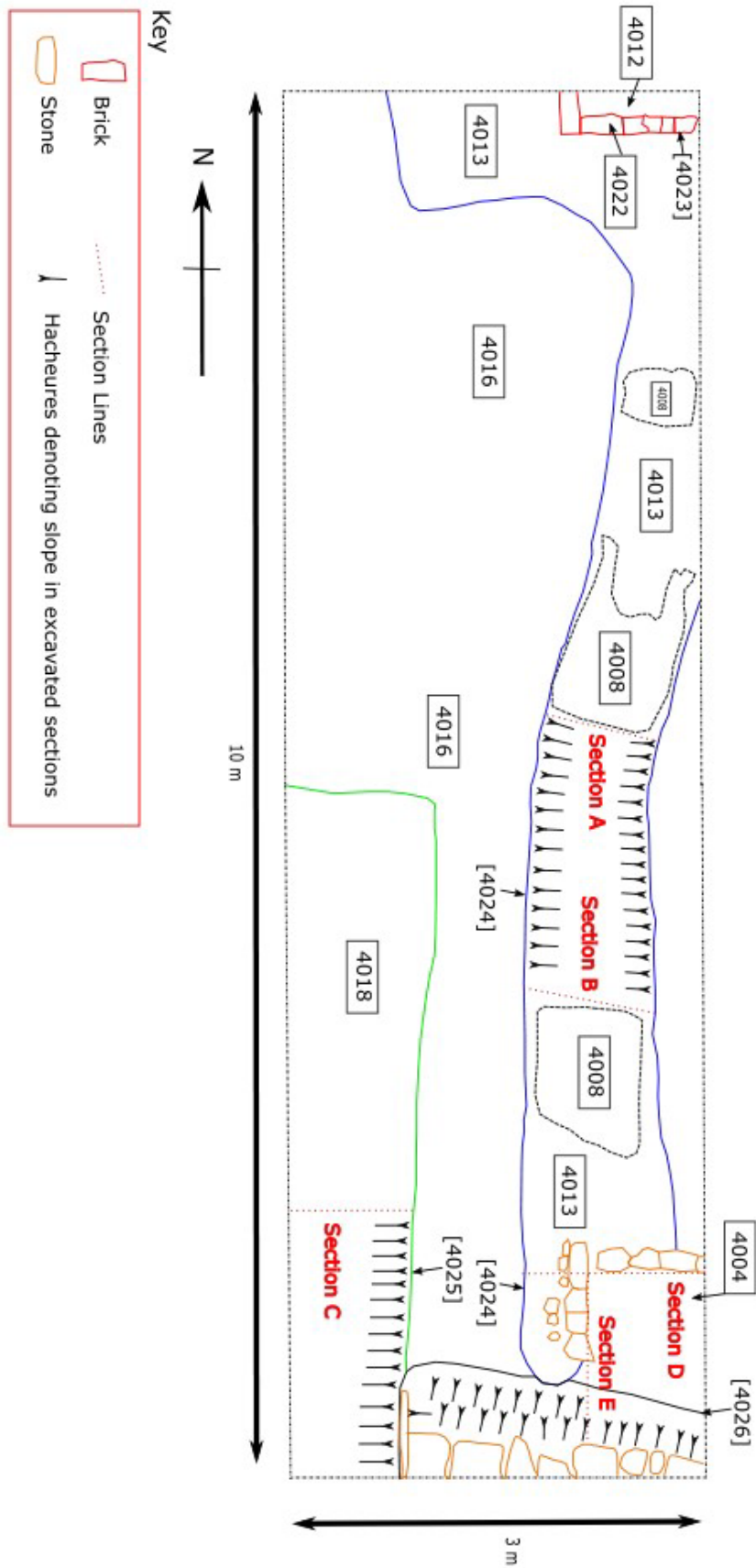


Figure 30: Plan of Trench 4.

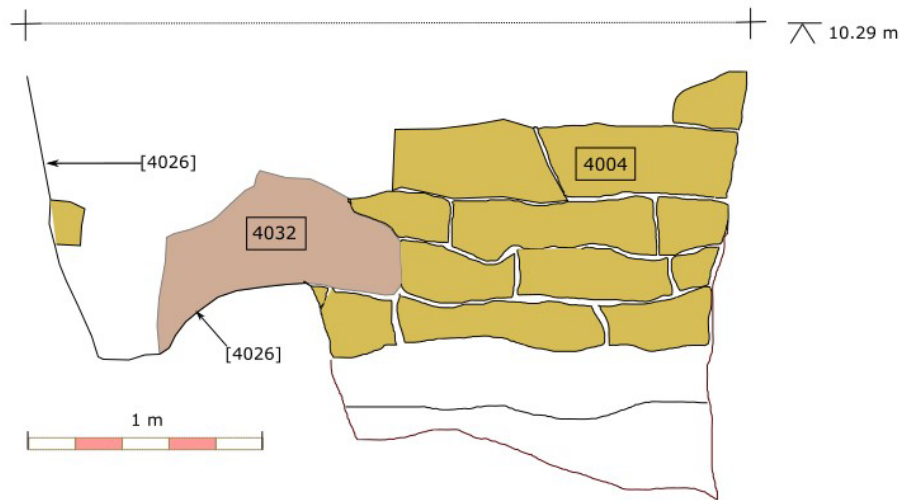
Phase 3: This was a clay and sand layer that filled the upper part of the foundation cut and then extended over some parts of the original platform sands. This we interpret to be the back filling of the foundation cut after the removal of the earlier house wall and general levelling to prepare the way for the expansion of the small out house to become a wing attached to a probable hall to the north of the platform (see figure 30 above). Once again, we do not have dating material for this deposit.

Phase 4: This phase of construction appears as 4013 and 4008 in the plan in figure 30 above along with limestone walling located abutting these deposits. This is the most substantial phase of construction in trench 4 and we interpret it as more extensive foundation cuts back filled with clay (4013) and stone damp proofing (4008). The clay filled foundation we discovered runs most of the length, north south, along the trench with an east west turn at the north end. We have interpreted this clay filled foundation as an internal wall to an east wing built onto the main hall sitting to the north. Medieval Humber Ware identified by Anne Jenner at York Archaeological Trust suggests that this foundation was built in the mid to late 1400s. The clay foundation is quite massive 0.60m deep suggesting that this may be an internal supporting wall helping to take the weight of the roof (see figure 31 below).



Figure 31: Trench 4 under excavation. The internal wall foundation, topped with limestone damp proof course runs north south up the trench. The section of out wall can be seen in the foreground.

At the southern end of the internal wall foundation, we located a section of stone-faced wall foundation (see figure 31 above and figure 32 below). We suggest that the stone wall is part of the outer shell of the east wing extension. Most of which probably runs north south beneath our spoil heap!



Section E Trench 4

East facing section of wall 4004 and excavated drain [4032] and drain lining 4032.

Figure 32: East facing section of external wall.

The east wing of the house showed several fragments of pottery deposited up against the walls suggesting a date for the mid to late 1400s. This suggests that all the structures we discovered at this southern end of the platform were all later medieval in date. This does not of course date the whole moated site but does suggest a considerable expansion and development of the site in the later medieval period. Four smallish blocks of Limestone Building stone were located in context 4030 which may have been part of the building.

Phase 5: The next phase of activity includes large deposits of demolition rubble that covered the structural remains. The demolition material contained post medieval pottery but also building material from the former house (see figure 33 below).



Figure 33: Demolition material covering structural remains in trench 4.

The demolition deposits also contained building material, including medieval brick, roof tile and mortar. We also located stone roof tile that may have been medieval, in fact possibly being earlier than the ceramic examples. The use of brick and tile in a medieval building suggest at the least brick chimney stacks and a tiled roof as well as another part of the building roofed in stone. Also included in the demolition material were larger bricks suggesting a manufacture date for the late 1700s. These are possibly the remains of the long house shown on Victorian maps of the moated site. Referred to as Moat Hall on some maps and above in this report. The OS maps between 1853 and 1953 show a house and a smaller shed in the northwest corner of the platform. There is some memory amongst older residents of a structure that was not at that stage lived in.

Other activity was evidenced in the post medieval period. A drain lined with clay ran across the south end of the trench (see [4026] in figures 30 and 33 above). Appearing to start respecting the wall of the earlier medieval building and passing beneath the later stone wall. This drain was lined along its sides with clay and occasional stone roof tiles. A single smallish block of Limestone Building stone was located in context 4001 that may have been residual from the earlier medieval construction located on the site.

At the northern end of trench 4 we caught the edge of what appears to be a brick-built cistern (see (4012) in figure 30 above and figure 34 below). The bricks are the same size as those found in the demolition deposits and the cottages that stand to the west of the church today. The cistern may have been the cess pit associated with the house to the west of the platform during the 1800s.



Figure 34: Brick Cistern at North end of trench 4.

Amongst the demolition deposits there were two piles of river cobbles that appeared to be disturbed cobble flooring, that suggest a cobbled floor or courtyard was nearby. Also located beneath the demolition material was a domestic dog burial (see figure 35 below), the back fill containing Victorian period pottery suggesting that the burial took place soon before or after the demolition spread took place.



Figure 35: Dog skull from burial dated to the later Victorian period by pottery in the associated back fill.

Phase 6: The most recent phase in trench 4 was a horticultural deposit that appears to have been spread over the demolition to improve the land for growing crops or grass for grazing. One of the Victorian maps (1893) suggests that the platform had an orchard on it, some of the trees, or their

descendants still exist today. The horticultural soil is relatively thin on this part of the site at about 0.10m but in other spots is as thick as 0.20m. The platform is used today for grazing sheep.

8.3 Trench 4 Conclusion

Trench 4 gives us a picture of two later medieval phases of activity of the southern end of the platform. This suggests a smaller service or out house (about 10m x 6m) that is replaced during the 1400s by a much more impressive eastern wing to a house standing elsewhere on the platform. Our historical research continues to look for evidence for the arrival of a new owner or tenant on the site that may have been responsible for this rebuild. The rebuild appears to have utilised the newly fashionable building materials such as brick, presumably to at least add chimney breasts and possibly window surrounds. The introduction of chimney breasts and flues allowed a new approach to heating the house and to include kitchens and services under one roof. These kitchens in particular having been kept to a separate building previously to reduce fire risk.

Despite the considerable rebuild in the 1400s the building on the platform appears to have slipped out of fashion by the late 1500s. We know that the next family to obtain the manor built a new house entirely to the east of the church in the early 1600s. We do not know exactly when the house went out of use during the 1600s, some examples (Baddesley Clinton in Warwickshire, see figure 36 below) continued in use until today, but it seems that in 1657 the house was prostrated and demolished and in the early 1700s Skipwith moated manor was replaced by separate brick-built workers housing known at Moat Hall.

Although our excavation of trench 4 was able to show us the sandy subsoil that had been mounded up to create the house platform, we were unable to establish when the moated site was actually built.



Figure 36: Baddesley Clinton, Warwickshire.

8.4 Trench 5

The “stratigraphic narrative” in trench 5 tells us the story of the buildings on the south side of the platform and more about the area between the building structures and the moat itself. As with trench 4 the story is divided into phases that follow each other according to the stratigraphic principles that underpin archaeology (and geology too).

Phase 1: Like trench 4 proves to be the initial construction phase of the platform. In this case we were able to locate an earlier edge to the digging of the moat about 1.00m deep (see (5018) in figure 37). This moat edge is cut direct into undisturbed natural sands. On top of this natural sand the upcast was built up to create a platform. Interestingly the interface between the natural and upcast sand saw the accretion of large plates and nodules some 0.40m x 0.20m in size of Iron Pan.

This moat edge suggests that the moat (5.00m in width today) was originally some 10.00m in width. The platform at the south end appears to have been extended by about 5.00m, possibly during phase 3 below, to allow for more extensive building.

East Facing section in Trench 5

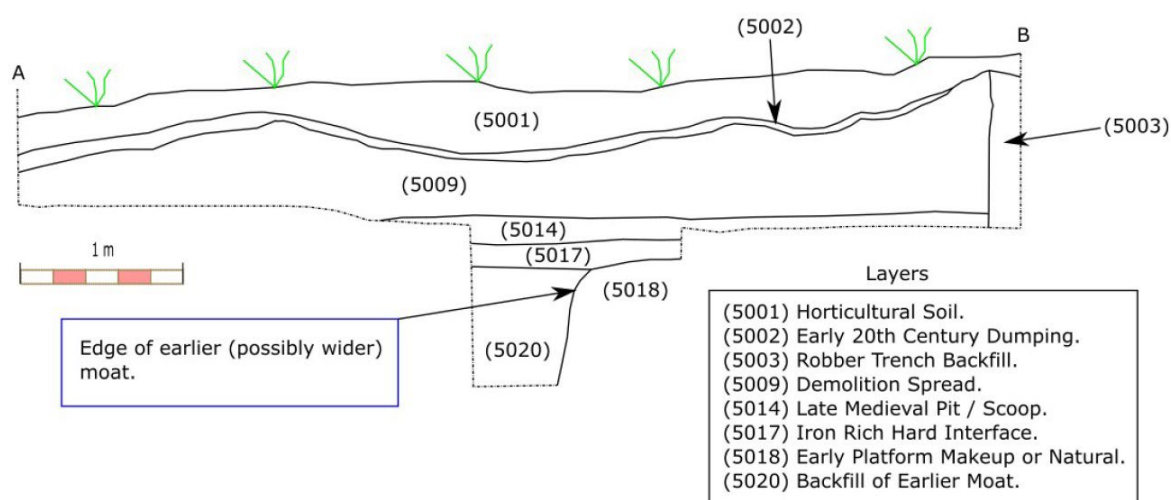


Figure 37: East facing cross section in trench 5 showing the initial construction phase of the platform and moat and the two later building phases.

Phase 4: The second phase of the narrative takes place at the northern end of trench 5 and represents a foundation cut that has then been back filled with clay and a capping of limestone rubble (5006 & 5008) (see figure 38 below). This clay foundation appears to relate to the second phase in trench 4, it seems to correlate to the low resistance rectangular feature visible in the geophysical survey (see figure 19 above). At this point the clay foundation was thicker than that in trench 4 but the construction method is the same. This suggests a small outbuilding or service range measuring about 10m x 6m that probably supported a hall on the northern end of the platform. This clay foundation is dated by brick fragments located towards the bottom of the foundation. This suggests that there was brick around at the time the foundation was laid. Suggesting a date in the 1300s or 1400s.



Figure 38: Clay foundation and remains of limestone rubble damp proofing. Looking to the east.

Phase 5: The evidence for phase 3 in trench 5 lay to the south of the foundation cut from phase 2. The evidence for phase 3 is considerably affected by the later phase 4 but still leaves us enough to interpret what is going on. Sitting on top of the sandy platform (rather than using a clay constructional trench of the phase 2 walls) make up layers observed in phase 1 we have the remains of a substantial stone wall (5012) with part of an arch, made in brick, at its western end (see figure 39 below). The stone wall fragment is substantial (1.00m x 0.60m) but only a small section of the whole wall that appears to have been robbed out during the later phase 4.



Figure 39: Section of wall (5012) 1.00m x 0.60m (looking north) located south of the building described in Phase 2. Note evidence for an arch built in brick at ground level on the west end of the wall fragment.

We have interpreted the fragment of wall as in situ and representing an extension to the east wing built onto the manor identified in trench 4. The brick arch at ground level suggests that this may have been the footing of a garderobe with an arched access point for the removal of soil that has dropped down the garderobe.

To the south of the wall fragment (5012) the remains of a shallow scoop or pit butting up to the arch was identified (5014) [5019]. This irregular scoop or pit (See plan in figure 40 below), measured about 4.00m x 2.5m and was between 0.20m and 0.40m deep. This feature contained several large fragments of Humber Ware that appear to have been disposed of in the pit. We interpret this scoop as a working zone for servants to remove waste that has come down the garderobe, a scoop that had been excavated many times whenever the waste needed removing and taking away for use of gardens of the fields nearby. There was no evidence for the scoop emptying into the nearby moat.

At the south end of trench 5 large blocks of iron slag were located suggesting that this end of the platform may also have been used for metal working although no evidence for a furnace was found in the trench area.

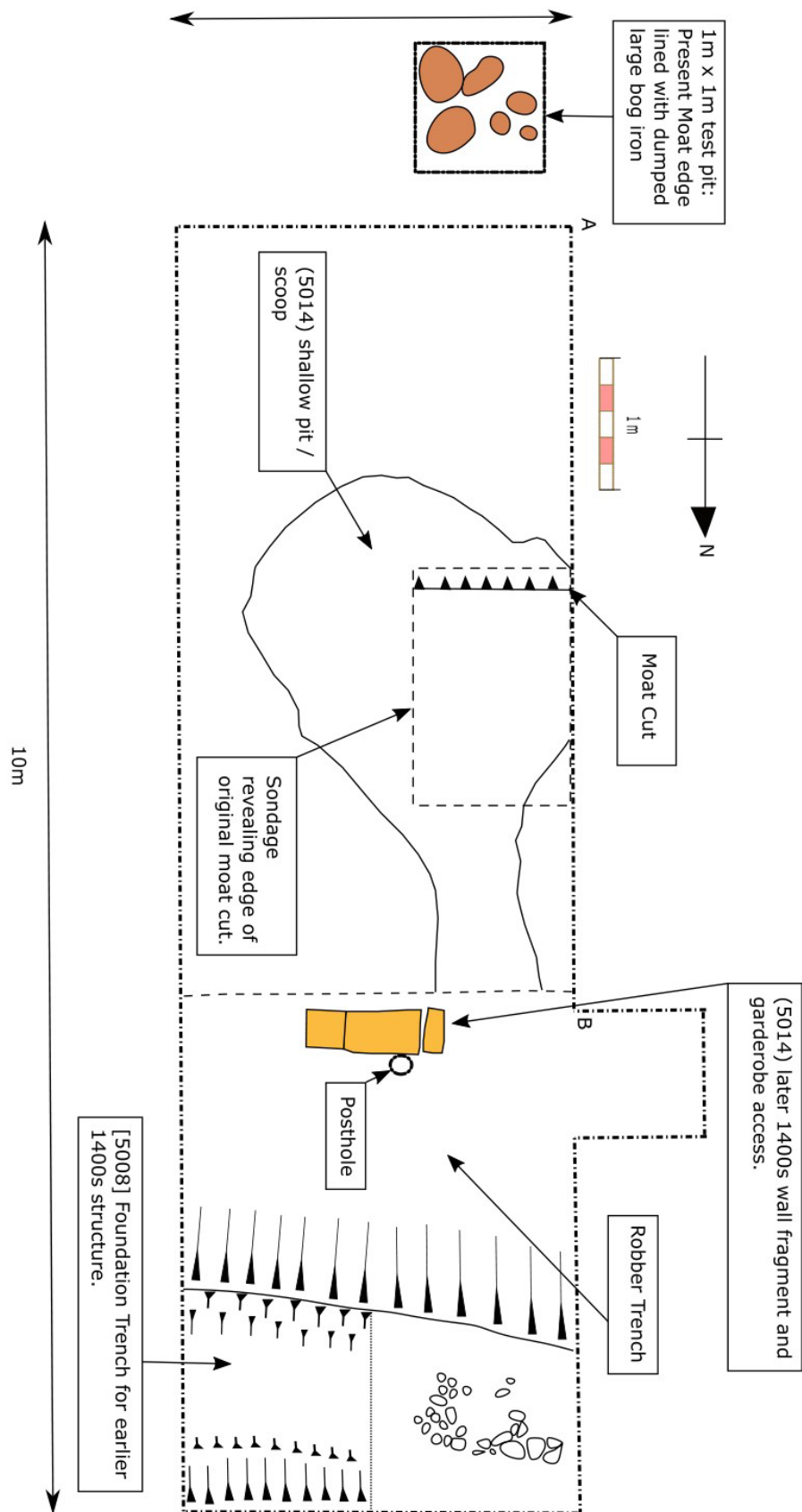


Figure 40: Plan of Trench 5.

To the north of the wall fragment there was also the very bottom of a post hole. This feature (5015) was roughly circular with a diameter of 0.15m. Most of the posthole had been removed by the later phase 4, but we have interpreted this as part of the wooden structure supporting the wooden components of the garderobe above.

Phase 6: Represents the demolition of the medieval structures on the site. Made up of context 5009.

Phase 7: This was a large trench (5003) that spanned our excavation trench running east to west and encompassing the wall fragment (5012). This trench was cut from the horticultural soils above and contained both medieval and late 1800s / early 1900s finds (including a copper alloy shot gun cartridge base). The trench (see figure 41 below) was about 2.50m wide and 0.50m deep. We have interpreted this as a robber trench dug to excavate the good building stone from the wall, with only our fragment (5012) remaining. The finds within the robber trench suggest that it occurred sometime at the turn of the 1800s into the 1900s.



Figure 41: Robber trench (5003) with discarded stone at its base looking east.

Phase 8: Represents dumping from the 1900s and may be of similar date to the robber trench located in phase 7 above. Made up of context 5002. This deposit contained four smallish blocks of Limestone building stone, probably discarded during the robbing episode in phase 7.

Phase 9: The most recent phase in trench 4 was a horticultural deposit that appears to have been spread over the demolition to improve the land for growing crops or grass for grazing. One of the Victorian maps (1893) suggests that the platform had an orchard on it, some of the trees, or their descendants still exist today. The horticultural soil is relatively thin on this part of the site at about 0.10m but in other spots is as thick as 0.20m. The platform is used today for grazing sheep.

8.5 Trench 5 Conclusions

Trench 5 gives us useful evidence for the early creation of the moat, that appears to be at least twice as wide as it is today when it was first cut. Prior to the extension of the rectangular building in the southeast corner of the platform the moat was either extended as much as 5m south or the width was reduced to allow for a larger southeast wing to be added to the manor in the mid to late 1400s.

Like Trench 4, trench 5 gives us evidence for these two later medieval constructions a smaller (about 10m x 6m) rectangular out building and the much more substantial southeast wing of the manor. The

creation of the stone wall on the south end of the wing included a garderobe suggesting that the upper story or even stories of the wing were intended for bedrooms. The walls at the lower levels at least were built in stone with at least chimneys and the garderobe access lined with brick. We cannot suggest whether the stone walls went up to the roof level or first floor or even were just stub walls supporting a timber frame.

8.6 Trench 3 Excavated in 2022

A single L shaped trench was excavated in 2022, it was aimed at better understanding any buildings that may be represented by anomalies recognised in the geophysical survey undertaken in 2021 (see figure 19 above). The trench combined two trenches in our original plan (2 and 3) and was combined to be trench 3. Trench 1 was never excavated as we did not have time to continue work in 2022. The North – South arm of the L shape was 10m x 3m, the East – West arm was 11m x 3m (see figure 43 below). Taking an extra meter from our original trench 1 to make sure that we caught the later building probably identified in the geophysics (see figure 42 below). The width of the east west arm of the L shape was also used to widen the trench from 2 to 3 meters.

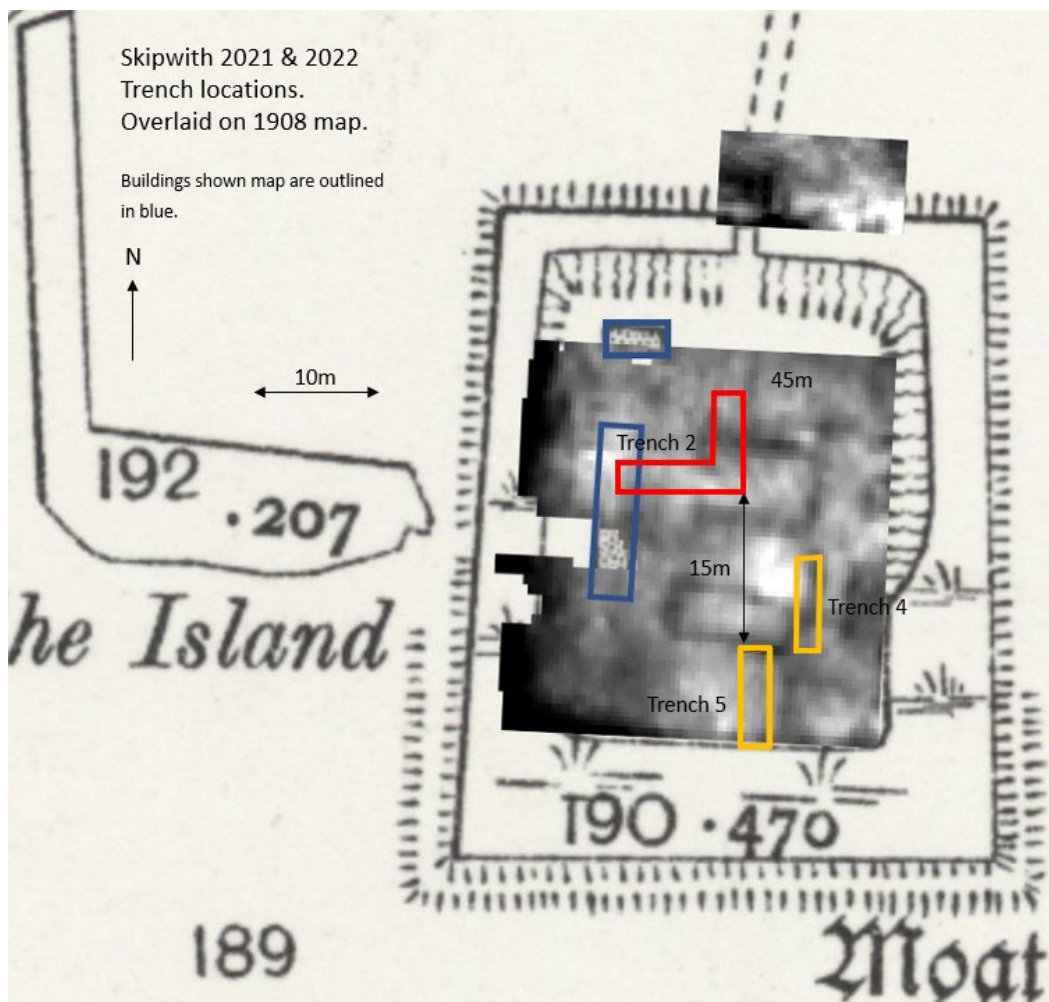


Figure 42: Trenches 3, 4 and 5 located onto geophysical survey and 1908 map of the moated site.

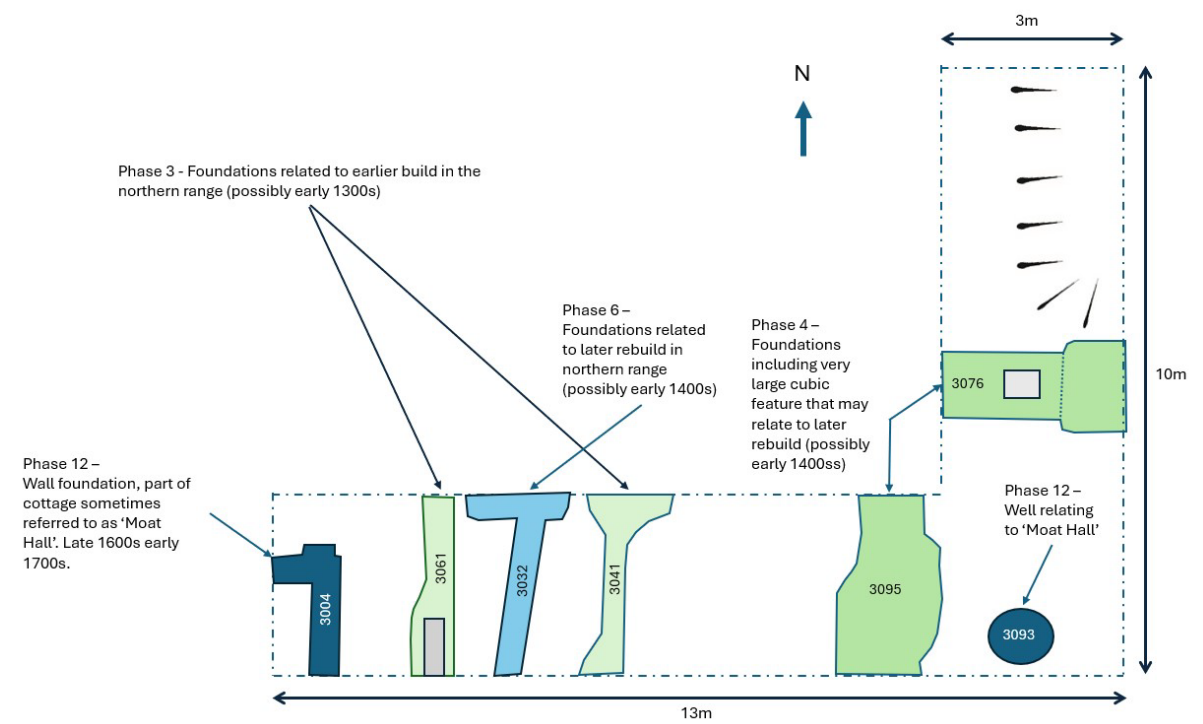


Figure 43: Summary plan showing main features in trench 3.

The “stratigraphic narrative” in trench 3 tells us the story of the buildings on the north side of the platform. As with trench 4 and 5 above the story is divided into phases that follow each other according to the stratigraphic principles that underpin archaeology (and geology too).

Phase 1: Represents the natural sands that formed the sub soil on the site at the moment that the moated site was built. Our excavation was just able to reach this depth before we reached the maximum allowable depth. This natural light yellow brown sand was allocated the context number 3088. Overlying the sandy sub soil was a peaty deposit that was 20 cm in depth and probably represented the original plough soil at the time the moated site was created (context 3087). These deposits were revealed by the later digging of a deep rectangular, clay filled, pit that may have been a foundation for a second floor or even a tower as part of the north range of buildings possibly erected in the 1300s or early 1400s. Overlying the original ground surface was the first make-up of the platform, presumably clayey sands excavated from the moat and piled up in the centre to form a platform (context 3071 and 3067). Fortunately, the peaty plough soil contained a single sherd of Buff Gritty Ware that supports the assertion of a construction date after the 1100s or early 1200s.

Phase 2: Represents more make up deposit, probably contemporary with 3071 from phase 1, overlain by fragmentary remains of a floor surface (contexts 3082) (see figure 44 below). The floor surface is then cut or abutted by a single small post hole. The whole set of features are then covered by later make up to take the insertion of foundations for a presumably more substantial building described in phase 3. There is no dating evidence for these contexts, but their stratigraphic position suggest they relate to a building created soon after the platform was constructed, a suggested date would therefore be mid-1200s to late 1200s. The floor deposits were disturbed by a tree root bowl (3083) which seems to have introduced 3 sherds of later pottery that dated to the late medieval / early post medieval period. Possibly the growth of a shrub after the building had gone out of use.

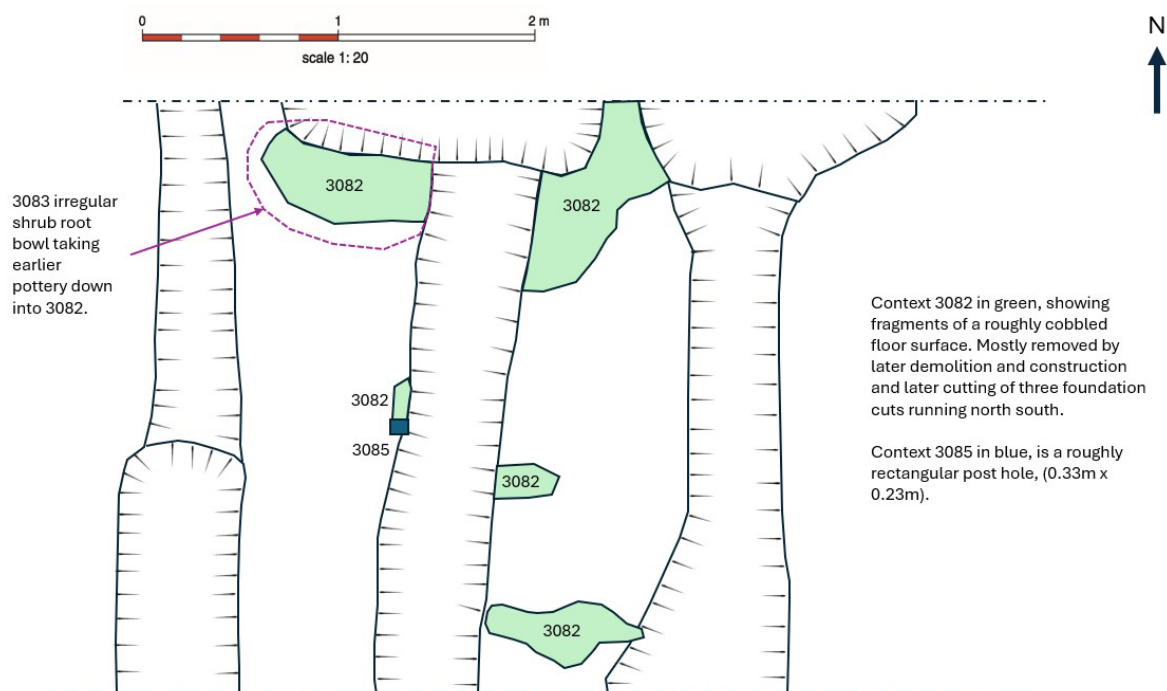


Figure 44: Fragments of a rough cobbled floor (3082) and post hole (3085), part of phase 2 of the trench narrative.

Phase 2 ends with the laying down of a thin make up / demolition layer (3081). This material did contain small fragments of CBM and animal bone but no datable pottery. It appears to represent the preparation of a new or rebuilt building constructed in phase 3.

Phase 3: represents a second phase of construction in the northern range of buildings on the moat platform. This phase is represented by two foundation trenches back filled by packed clay (see figure 45 below). These foundation deposits are described as 3061 and 3041 / 3058. The clay was a dark purple brown and was firmly packed without any air gaps remaining. The trenches were 0.47m in width and 0.50m in depth. The northern part of 3041 / 3058 opens out and deepens to about 0.63m presumably to support and upright building member. The northern part of 3041 / 3058 contained a large fragment of building stone still in situ. At the southern end of 3061 an even larger building stone block was in situ (see figure 45 below). This fragment was in excess of 1m in length and 0.20m in width. It is not clear whether the foundations supported interior or exterior walls.

The foundations were associated with a roughly cobbled surface (3055) preserved between the two features. This was formed of a variety of flat stones and some proper cobbles. Gaps were occasionally filled by waste roof tile. The floor did not seem even enough to be used for regular walking, rather providing a surface within a store. Within the cobbles two shallow post holes had been created, possibly by the packing of stone making the floor around the posts. These may have been offering further support to a floor above or supporting some kind of storage or processing structure within a room.

Dating the making up of the floor (3055) seems later than the insertion of the foundations. It seems that the foundations were created in a second phase of building in the 1300s. Later pottery appears to have been introduced by a shrub root bowl or pit (3083 see figure 39 below) including a sherd of Cistercian ware and a Humber ware jug.

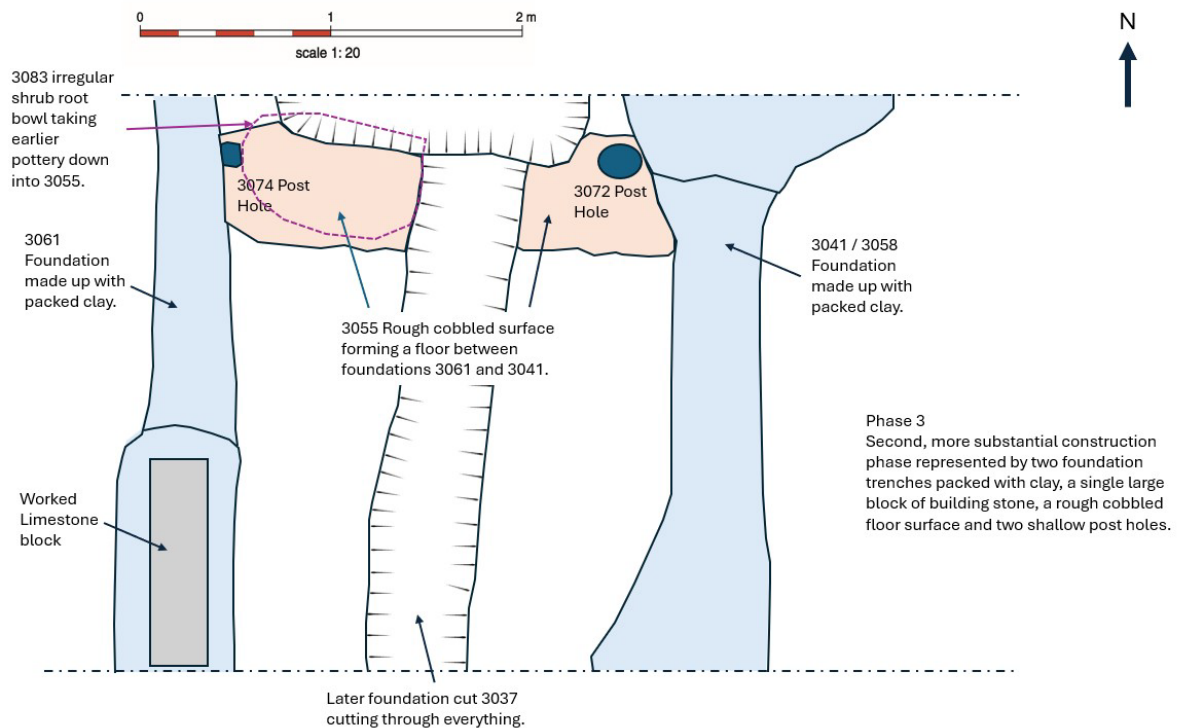


Figure 45: The second phase of construction, two clay foundations and a floor surface.

Phase 4: may represent a different phase of construction from phase 3, but as it takes place in a different part of the trench it may be that the phases occur at similar times. This is another construction phase that includes two foundations 3095 (a wall foundation) and 3076 / 3089 (a wall foundation and possible tower foundation). These features are shown in darker green in figure 43 above.

The two features (see figure 46 below) are cut into the platform makeup layers 3071 and 3067.

The north south foundation 3095 was wider and shallower than the foundations observed in phase 3, the feature (see figure 46 below) was 0.52m to 0.78m wide with a depth of 0.23m. This feature widened and contracted again suggesting a larger pad was located along its length, much as observed in the features described in phase 3. Although the features have been described in different phases it is notable that the construction methods are very similar. The north south feature may have been truncated by later horticultural activity to the west.

A foundation running east to west (3076) was more like the features observed in phase 3 (see figure 46 below) with a width of 0.40m and a depth of 0.71m. This foundation ran east west and links to a large deeper foundation on the east side of the trench 3089. The large cuboid feature (3089) was 0.75m north south and 0.45m east west, where it ran under the trench baulk. Its depth was 1.10m. The fill of all of these foundations was the same purple, well packed clay as those observed in phase 3. Ultimately, within a narrow trench excavation it is not clear how the different constructions in phases 3 and 4 may relate to each other.

What we can say is that phases 3 and 4 were probably constructed during the 1300s and that these consisted of a range of buildings running east to west that were divided into rooms, one of which may have been used as a store. Possibly constructed at the same time we have a large enough structure to require a large cuboid clay foundation measuring some 0.75m x 0.75m with a depth of more than 1m. One might conjecture that this feature supported a tower, possibly above the entrance to the complex

of buildings on the platform. The possibility that at least the ground floor of the buildings and tower were constructed from Limestone are suggested by another in situ block of stone located on the surface of clay fill in 3089.

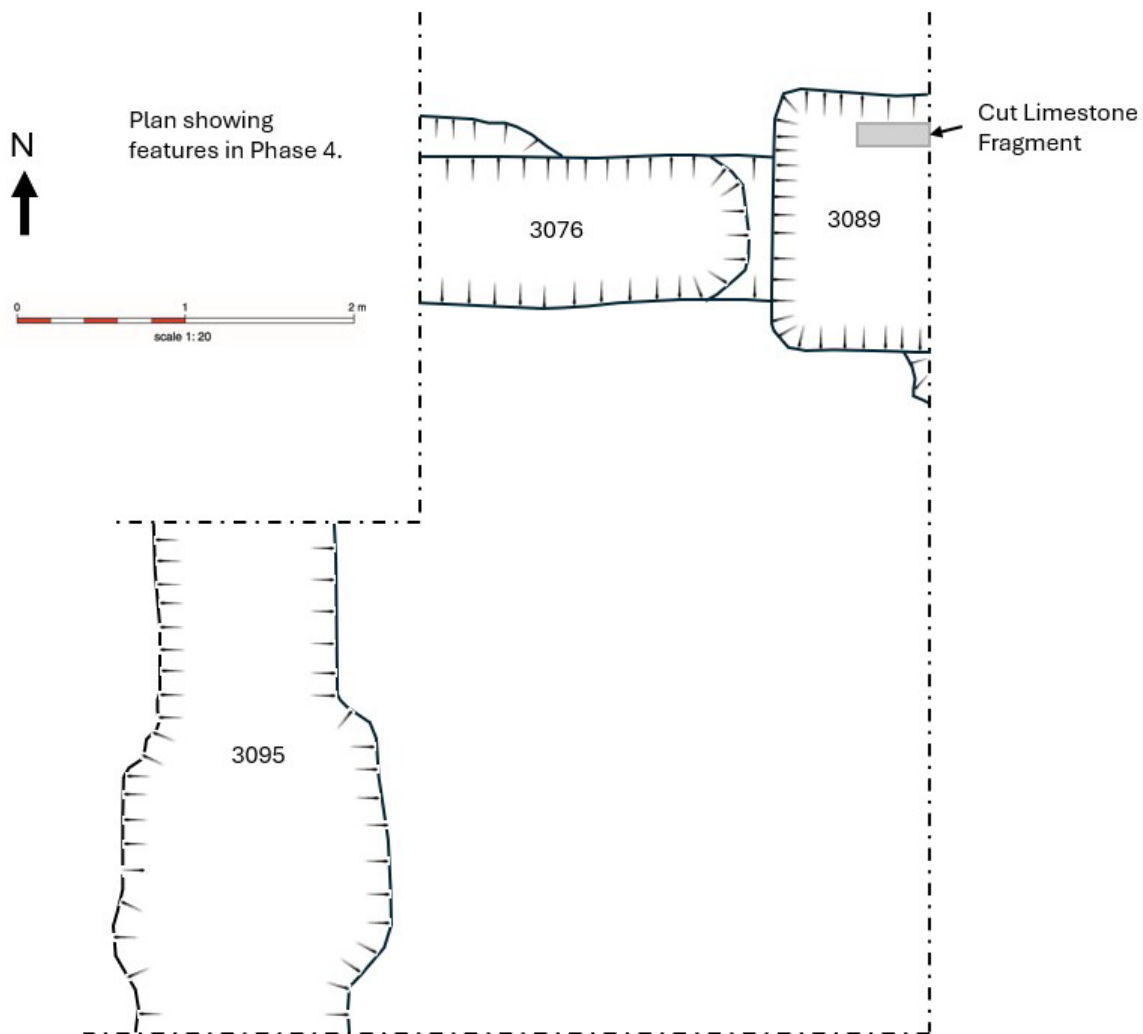


Figure 46: Plan showing foundation features (3076 and 3095) and cuboid foundation for a heavy structure, possibly the corner of a tower (3089).

The dating of the construction of the features in phase 3 and 4 is difficult, no pottery was recovered from the clay foundations. Stratigraphy and the relationship with make-up layers suggest phase 3 is dated to the 1300s and that phase 4 is either contiguous with that date or a little later, possibly the early 1400s.

Phase 5: After the construction phases 3 and 4 there is a remodelling of the north range of buildings. This leads to the laying down of demolition (3048) and make up / levelling (3034 and 3043) layers in the western part of the trench (see figure 47 below). This demolition and remodelling appears to be fairly substantial as the demolition (3048) is rich in medieval roof tile. One of the make-up / levelling deposits is dated to the 1300s or early 1400s by Humber ware and lightly reduced green glaze ware.

Also cutting from this levelling and preparation phase we had two shrub root bowls (3066 and 3083) suggesting that the process allowed the plot to stand empty for a few months to allow the growth of these shrubs. The fill of 3083 did not contain pottery, but the roots appear to have taken pottery down

to the earlier floor levels at this point. Contexts from this phase contained numerous medieval brick fragments and roof tile (ceramic and stone).

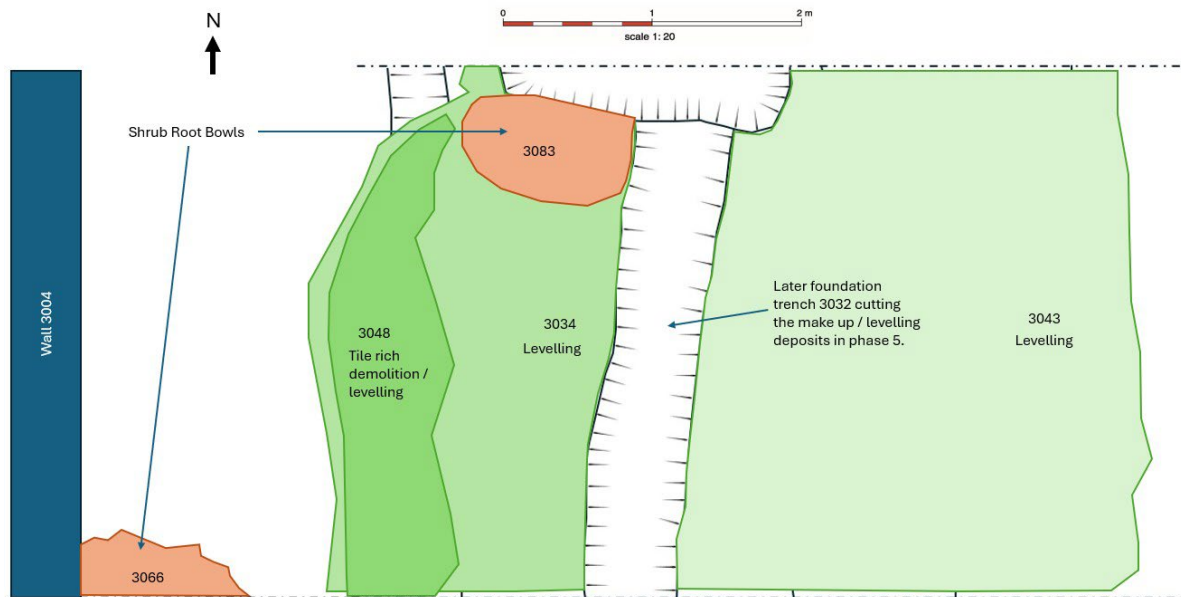


Figure 47: The western end of the trench showing demolition / make up / levelling deposits then cut by later foundation trench 3032.

Phase 6: Following the levelling of phase 5 we then see a rebuild of the north range of the buildings on the platform. Lying to the west of the proposed entrance tower, these may well have been service rooms, including a possible pantry. This suggestion from the earlier structures is supported by the fragments of earlier floor surface (3055).

The build of this part of the north range in phase 6 is represented by a north south running wall foundation (3032) with a support pit at the northern end within the trench (3053 & 3059) (see figure 48 below). The foundation fill was the same purple clay as other foundation deposits, and the construction method was the same as the earlier foundations built some hundred years earlier. The foundation was 0.60m wide at the top and 0.30m wide at the bottom. It was 0.40m deep. The grading inwards did differ from the earlier cuts that were more vertical. The use of a clay filled pit extending either side of the foundation are also similar to those used earlier.

The dating of the clay fill is complicated by the upper parts of the deposit that seem to have been disturbed by the demolition of the building and later 18th century horticultural activity (see figure 48 below). This leads to the insertion of a sherd of 18th century pottery into the deposit. Unlike the earlier foundations 3032 does contain later medieval pottery types including Humber Ware and reduced green glazed wares.

The stratigraphic position of this deposit, cutting through the levelling represented by phase 5 suggests the building took place in the early 1400s. It is not clear whether the foundation and tower described in Phase 4 actually took place at the same time as Phase 5 or were built at the same time as the earlier version of the north range described in phase 3.

Again, a limestone block wedged in the surface of the clay suggests that the wall supported were built in stone, at least on the ground floor. A first floor may have been in stone or timber framed.

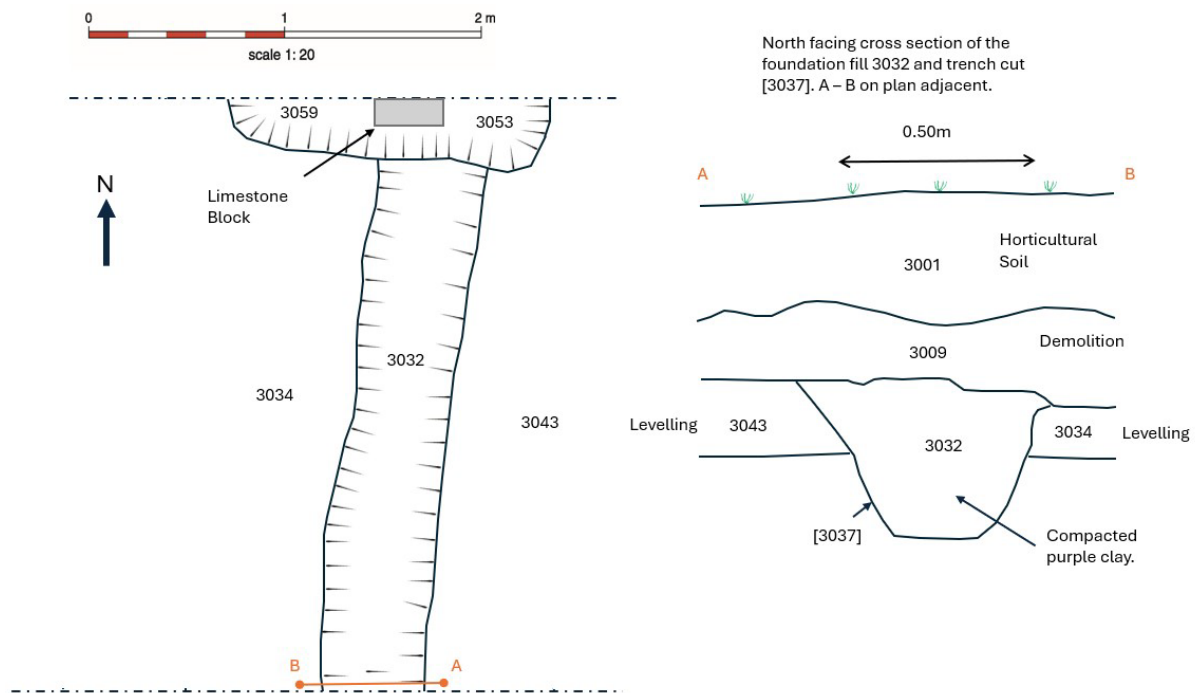


Figure 48: Plan and cross section showing foundation 3032. Probably early 1400s rebuild of north range abutting gateway tower structure.

Phase 7: This phase represents a set of rough deposits that seem to relate to the rebuild of the northern range of buildings referred to in phase 6 above; 3046, 3049, 3038 and 3052. The contexts were located at the eastern end of the trench, adjacent to the foundation and levelling deposits 3032 and 3034.

3046 and 3049 (see figure 49 below) were a silty sand with frequent flecks of CBM and mortar scattered throughout. These deposits were much truncated by the construction of a later 1700s structure, sometimes referred to as 'Moat Hall', which was less a hall and more a row of workers cottages (possibly two). There was no good dating evidence in these two contexts. Two fragments of slipware on the surface were probably related to the above construction of a 1700s house.

3038 and 3052 (see figure 49 below) were very similar to 3046 and 3049 and probably relate to the same construction phase. They contained frequent CBM fragments and mortar / plaster flecks. All suggesting that this represents the construction phase after the creation of the foundations in phase 6. Both of these deposits contained dating pottery, two Oxidised hard jug sherds and one sherd of gritty Brandsby ware suggest a late 1300s early 1400s date in 3038. Humber ware and an earthenware sherd in 3052 also suggest late 1300s or more early 1400s.

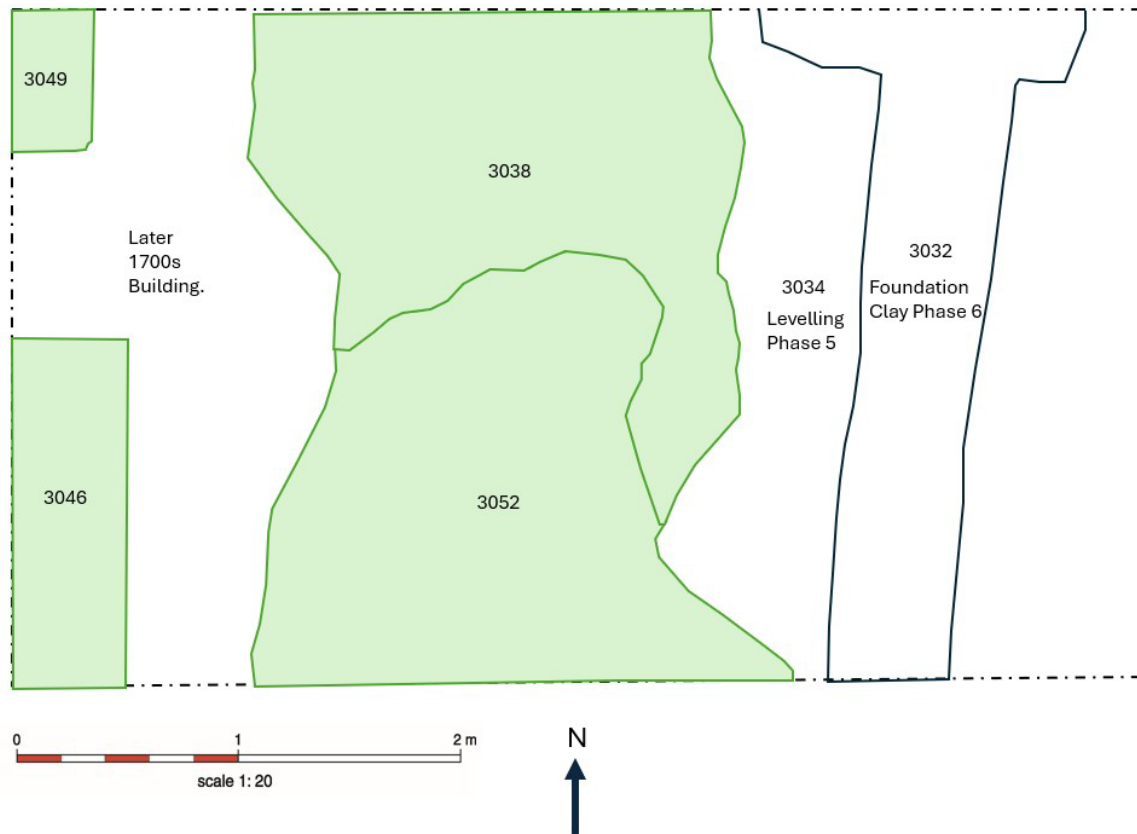


Figure 49: Plan showing phase 7 deposits representing the construction of the rebuilt north range of buildings.

Phase 8: This phase relates to activity at the other end of the L shaped trench. At the very northern part of the arm to the north of the proposed tower entrance area (see figure 50 below).

These four deposits may actually form part of the same deposition event. However, they do contain slightly different collections of demolition debris. Context 3016 contained fragments of CBM, stone, roof tile and mortar flecks. It also contained 2 sherds of Humber ware pottery dating from the 1300s. Context 3017 contained a large number of roof tiles fragments but no pottery. Context 3051 contained occasional CBM and stone fragments, it also contained 2 fragments of medieval pottery and 2 fragments of later 1700s pottery that may have been introduced at the interface with the overlying horticultural soils and later demolition.

This phase of dumping also formed a ridge of material on the westerly side of the trench, contexts 3017 and 3051 (see figure 50 below). This ridge may have led towards the bridge over the moat and was made up and improved with demolition material as the building was dismantled. The build-up of deposits on this spot, containing demolition fragments suggests that this process may have taken some years to complete.

Phase 9: Is a very minor phase, representing the hacking out of something set in the demolition, most possibly a large fragment of Limestone, like the ones located elsewhere on site (see context 3063 on figure 50 below). The hole was then covered by a deposit (3047) that extended further south and is included in phase 9 as another deposition after the hole was back filled. Like the deposits included in phase 8 this appears to relate to demolition, not just of the possible gate tower that it covers but the whole set of buildings on the platform. These buildings appear to be taken apart, possibly over an

extended period of time, and recycled material removed via a possible bridge to the north, making this a busy part of the site during demolition. The deposit 3047 contained frequent brick fragments and occasional whole bricks as well as occasional stone fragments. A single sherd of pottery from this context also adds to the evidence for the demolition to be post medieval, probably during the 1500s or maybe even the 1600s.

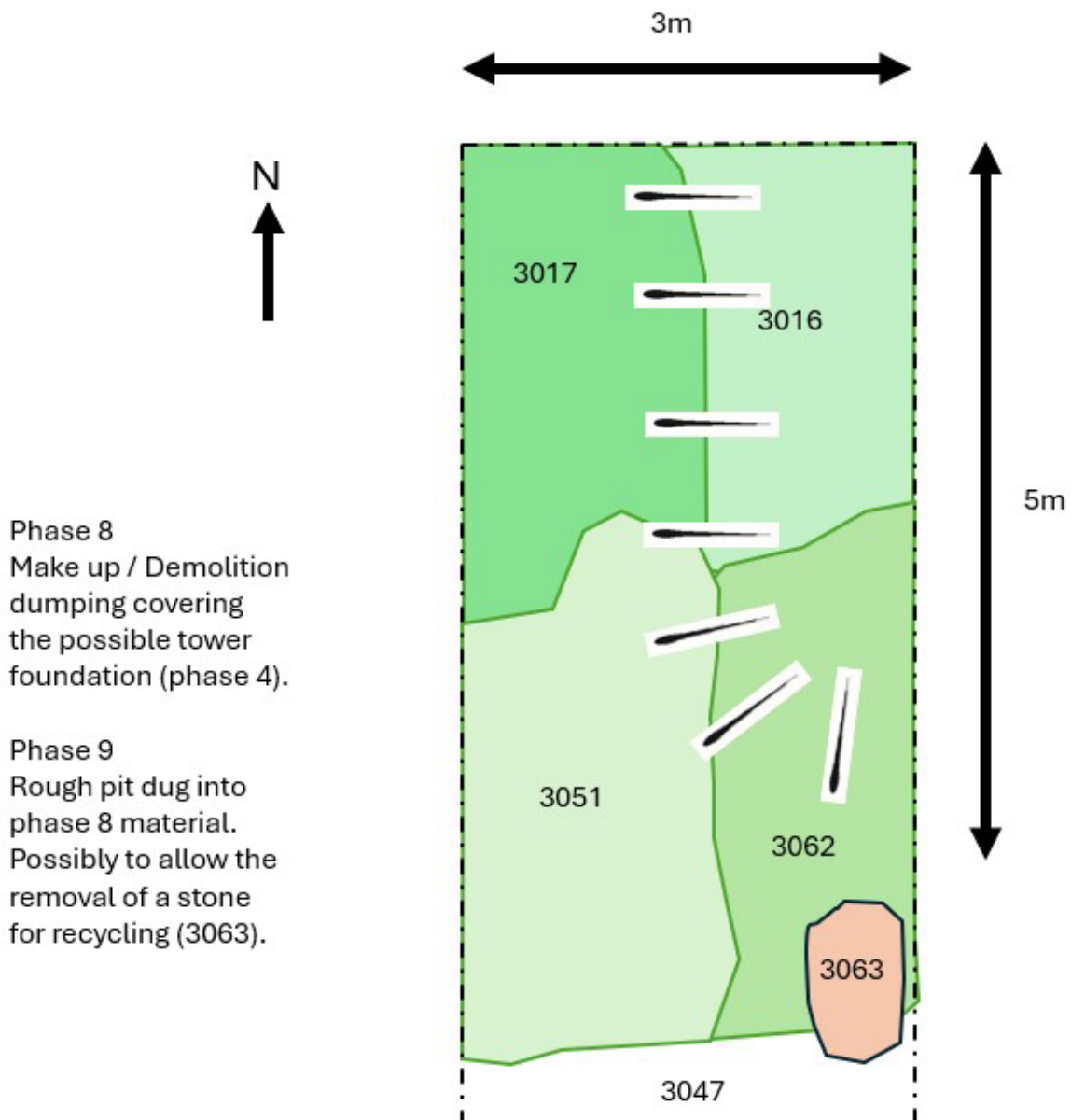


Figure 50: Plan of the northern end of trench 3 showing make up / demolition deposits covering the possible tower foundations noted in phase 4.

Phase 10: Another minor phase comprising a series of three post holes 3039, 3044 and 3091, cut into the demolition deposit 3047. It is unclear whether these post holes had a structural role. Given their

stratigraphic position the post holes probably played a role in the demolition process (see figure 51 below).

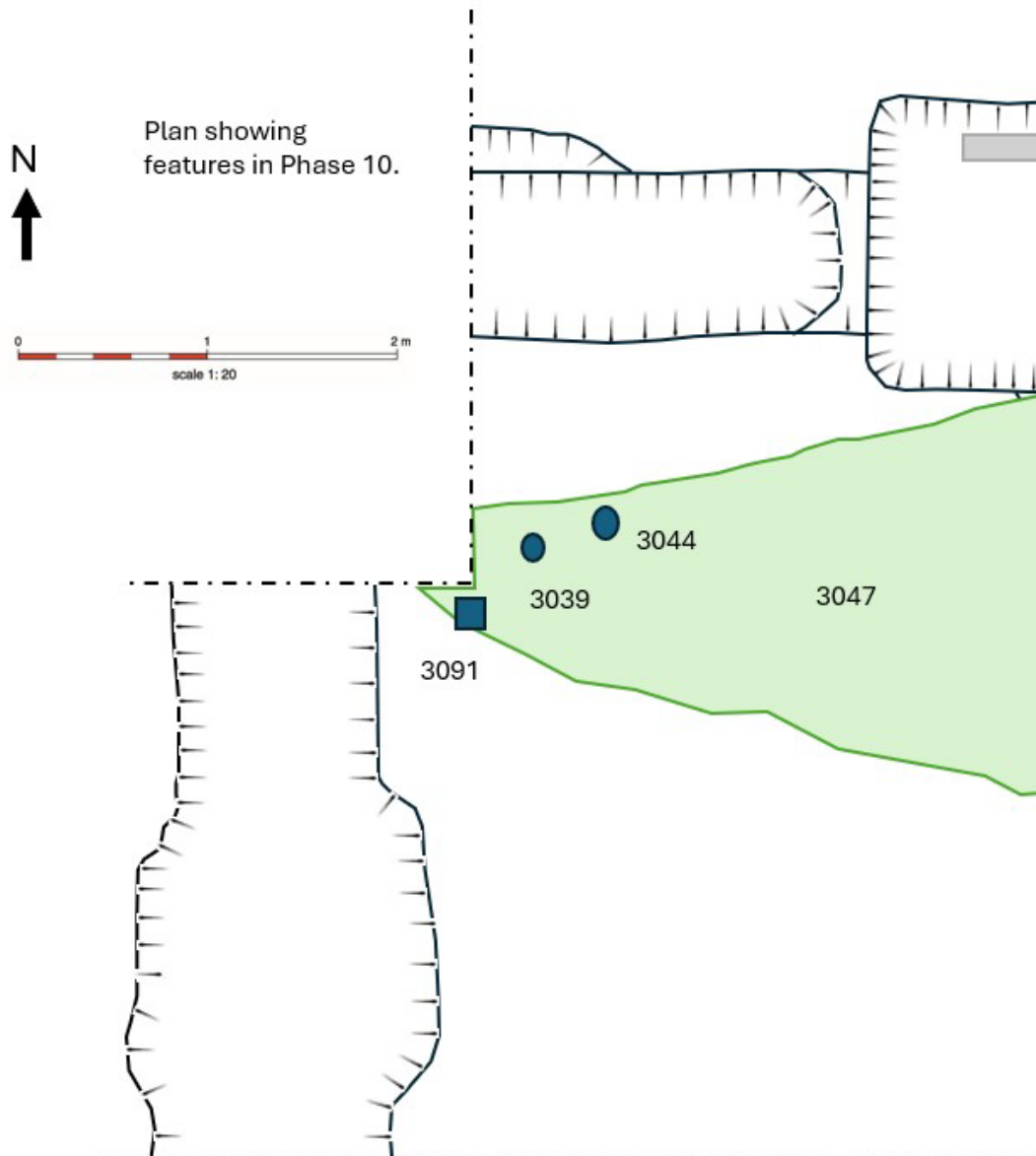


Figure 51: Plan of the southeast corner of trench 3 showing phase 10 demolition deposits.

Phase 11: Represents substantial demolition activity across trench 3, comprising 4 deposits and the fill of the depression in the northeast corner of the trench. The deposits are numbered 3029, 3033, 3012, 3014, and 3050. The fills of the depression feature 3030 with the cut numbered [3031] (see figure 52 below).

These demolition deposits contained considerable amounts of CBM fragments, occasional whole or nearly whole bricks and roof tiles. Lots of flecks of CBM. The deposits also contained flecks and fragments of mortar and occasional stone fragments. The deposits also contained occasional fragments of glass and lead came. Deposit 3012 contained 10 sherds of medieval pottery dating to the 1300s, but stratigraphically this deposit as the others did probably relates of demolition in the 1500s or 1600s. These deposits contained both medieval brick fragments and roof tile (ceramic and stone).

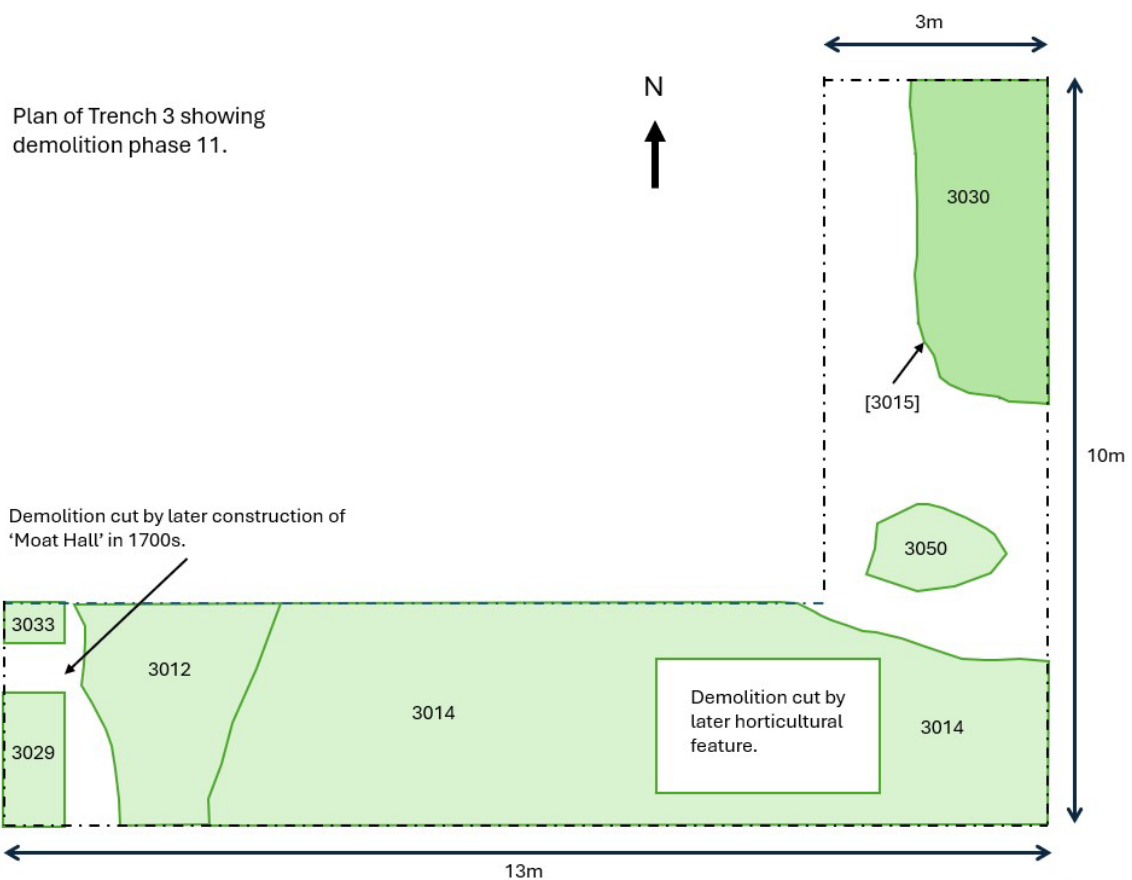


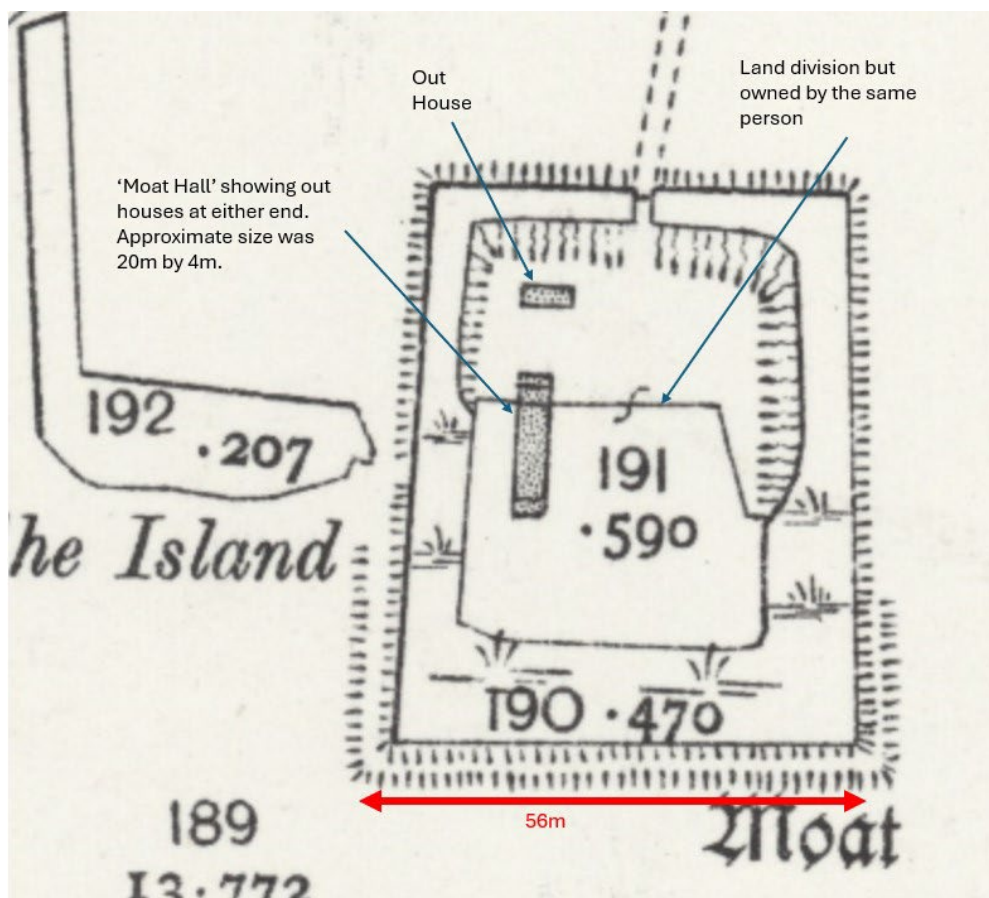
Figure 52: The deposits shown in green represent further demolition of the medieval buildings of the northern range and possible gate tower. This probably occurred in the 1500s or 1600s.

Phase 12: The demolition of the medieval buildings on the moat platform (probably dating to the 1500s or 1600s) probably took some time. Indeed, the site appears to have been robbed occasionally for stone as late as the early 1900s. After this demolition some of the rubble must have been levelled and covered in soil to allow horticultural activity. Within trench 3 there were four features constructed.

‘Moat Hall’: at the west end of the trench a long building was constructed. This may have housed more than one family. It appears to have been built in the 1700s and only gone out of use in the 1950s. The building appears in Ordnance survey maps (see map in figure 53 below) and appears to be divided in two, with a much larger house at the southern end. Although the house is sometimes known as ‘Moat Hall’ on some census returns, it is clearly not a hall in the same sense as the earlier medieval buildings were.

The 1901 census indicates the building on ‘The Island’ and shows two families living there. One being occupied by Thomas Castle and his wife Hannah; Thomas was an agricultural labourer. The other part of the house (presumably the larger southern portion) was occupied by Richard Burgess a game keeper, his wife May, two children and Mays elderly mother (see figure 54 below).

Footpath: Running along the northern edge of the trench a gravel foot path was located (see figure 28 below). Presumably running from the direction of the northern arm of the moat. It is not clear whether a bridge over the moat still existed at the time of ‘Moat Hall’ from 1700s to early 1900s.



1891 Ordnance Survey, 25-inch map showing 'Moat Hall'.

Figure 53: Skipwith moated site 'the Island' showing the house sometimes known as 'Moat Hall'.

25	Skipwith (The Island)	1	George Spruce	Head	M	59	~~Agricultural Labourer~~	Worker	Yorkshire, North Suffolk
26	Skipwith (The Hall)	1	Hannah do	Wife	M	58	~~Domestic~~	Worker	do do
			Richard Burgess	Head	M	29	~~Domestic~~	Worker	Suffolk, Fakenhead
			Mary M. do	Wife	M	26	~~Domestic~~		do do
			Thomas B. do	Son	S	13			Buckingham, West Burnham
			Mary do	Daughter	S	8			Hants, Tedworth
			Mary A. Wells	M-in-law	Wid	80			Suffolk, Rede

Figure 54: Entry in the 1901 Census of England © Ancestry.com

Horticultural Feature: Presumably in the garden of the northern, smaller part of the house, a horticultural feature. It appears that the occupant has dug down into the demolition material to create a roughly rectangular feature measuring about 2.40m by 1.50m and 0.51 deep. Larger fragments of stone and brick were pushed to the sides of the feature (see figure 55 below).

Well: At the southeast corner of the trench a brick lined well like feature was located (see figure 55 below). The feature was about 0.50m in diameter but only 0.45m in depth. The feature was lined with brick that went down to the base in 6 courses. The base was sandy make up from the moat platform and was free draining. The depth of the feature suggests that it was aborted before it was completed as a well or that it actually performed a different function, possibly horticultural or for disposal of liquids.

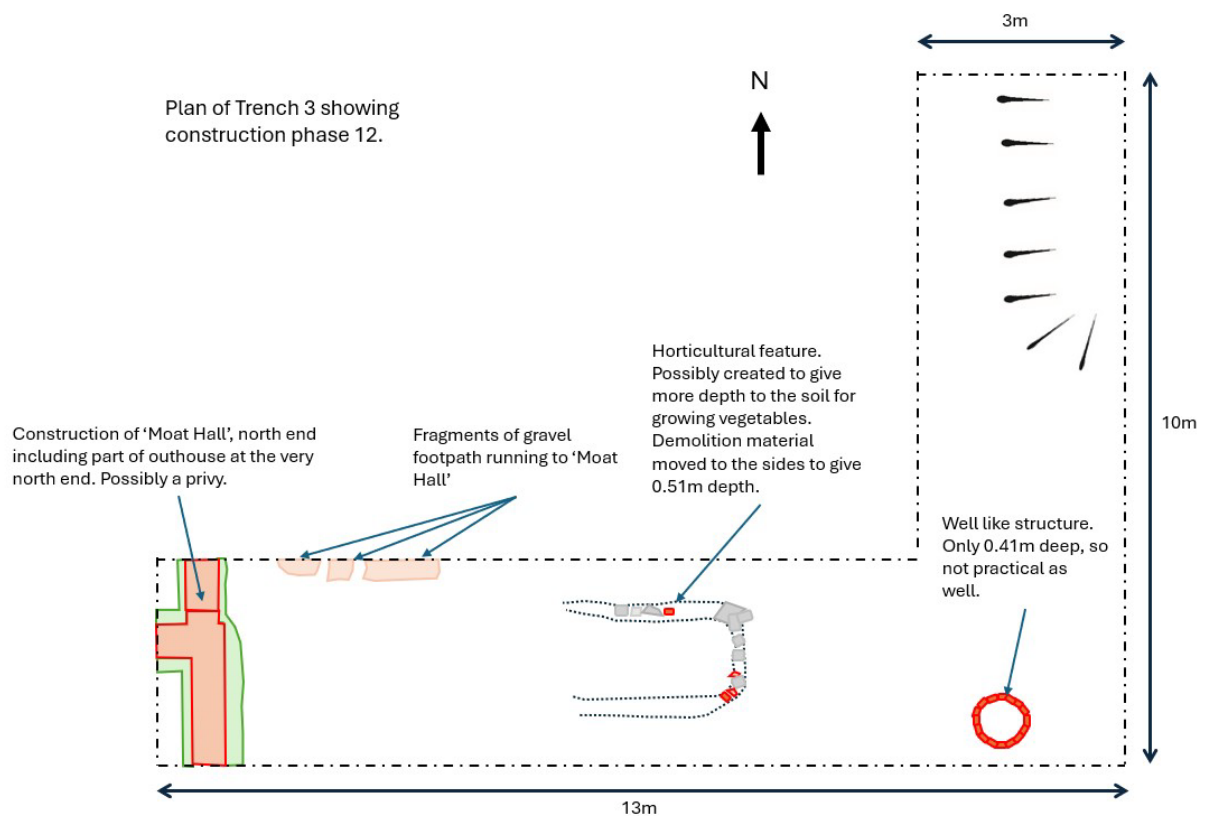


Figure 55: Principal features relating to 'Moat Hall' (1700s – 1900s).

Construction of 'Moat Hall': Moat Hall (context 3004) constructed by the excavation of a series of construction cuts ([3026], [3025], [3024] and [3038]). A wall was then built within the construction cuts 3004 which was then back filled. The back fill of the construction cuts (3021, 3022, 3019 and 3027) contained large amounts of broken glass that had come from wine bottles. 3019 contained 142 sherds of mid 1700s pottery. 3022 contained 85 pottery sherds from 1740 to 1885. 3027 contained just 2 sherds of later material and was disturbed by the rat hole 3035. These may well have come from the Manor House nearby and probably relate to the owners of the house who had had it built for servants and other employees. The outhouse at the north end of the building may have been a privy or storage. The pottery in the back fill of the construction cuts give us a broad construction date of 1740 to 1885. The wine bottles (see figure 56 below) suggest that the 1700s dates are a better guide to a construction date. The stray pottery having been introduced along with rat nests within the deposit.



Figure 56: late 1700s wine bottles from 3022 ready for finds washing.

Phase 13: Representing the demolition and recycling of 'Moat Hall' (probably in the 1950s according to local memory – Geoff Eastward). This phase contains two back fills within parts of the building of 'Moat Hall' (3006 and 3013), a robbed-out wall 3029 and a rat hole 3035. The latter being the rat disturbance and nesting material that took later 1900s pottery into the fill of the construction cuts. The remaining deposits in this phase are spreads of demolition material that seal the remains of the features relating to the 'Moat Hall' activity (3002, 3003 and 3009) (see fig 57 below). Contexts 3003 and 3009 contained 86 sherds of 1700s and 1800s pottery wares. Context 3015 contained 42 1700s and 1800s pottery sherds.

The demolition deposits located in 3002 and 3010 were probably related to the gathering together of reclaimed brick etc from the 'Moat Hall' building. Following roughly the same pattern as the earlier demolition of the medieval manor house in the 1500s or 1600s. Context 3002 did not contain pottery but 3010 and 3011, underlying 3002. 3011 forming the upper fill of the scoop in the northeastern corner contained 12 sherds of medieval and 1700s pottery. 3010 forming part of the possible track leading to the north of the platform contained 2 sherds of 1500s or 1600s pottery. A relatively large collection of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) came from this phase, including 133 fragments of brick probably dating from the 1700s a scatter of medieval roof tile and occasional pan tile. The CBM appears to have come from the demolition of 'Moat Hall'. There were also some fragments of medieval roof tile and a few stone examples that were probably residual from the earlier demolition.

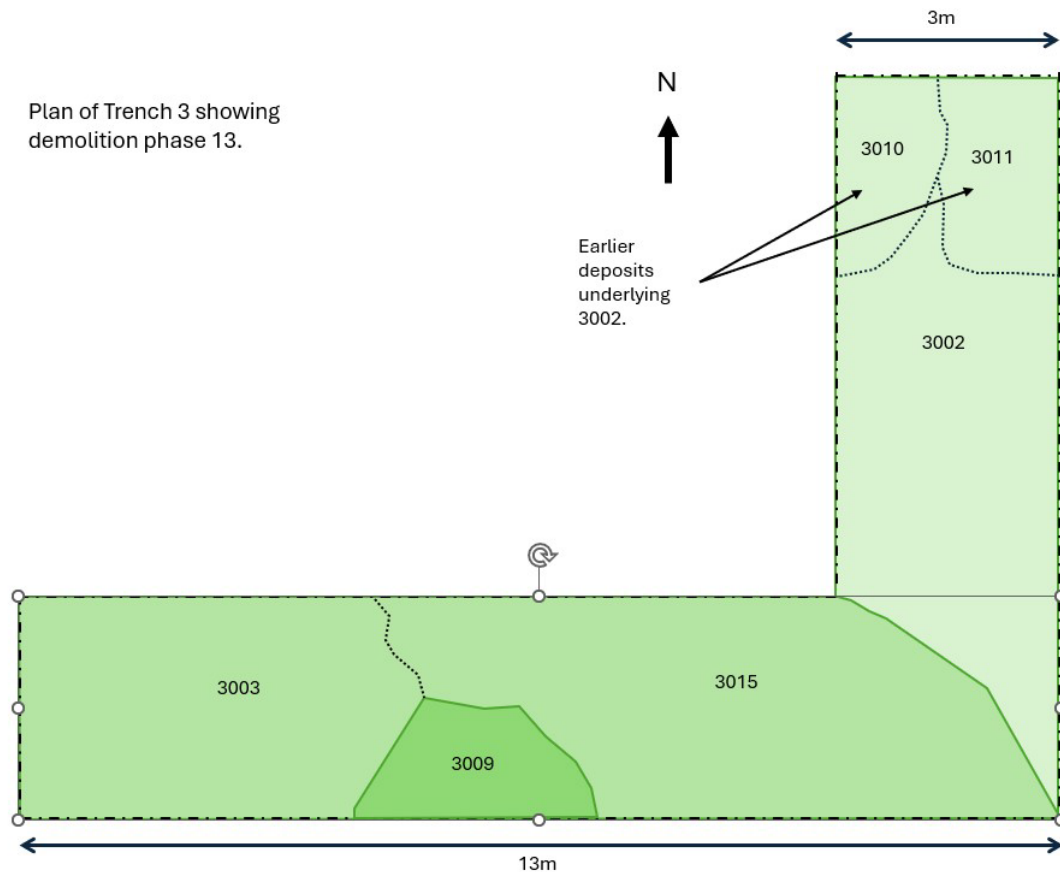


Figure 57: Plan showing demolition spreads sealing the features associated with 'Moat Hall'.

Phase 14: The final phase of activity in trench 3 was the build-up of a horticultural soil (3001). This was only about 0.20m to 0.27m deep and was intended to allow for the growth of grazing grass over the platform. In amongst this deposit evidence was gathered for the keeping of chickens, local memory recalls cattle grazing on the platform too. Recent activity has switched to grazing sheep. This resulted in a very weedy turf (3000) overlying the soil containing lots of tough invasive plants such as nettles. Context 3000 and 3001 contained 130 sherds of 1700s and 1800s pottery reflecting the more recent activity on site. A small collection of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) came from this phase, including post medieval and medieval brick and roof tile.

8.7 Summary of the narratives from the three trenches

Date	Trench 4 Eastern range of buildings.	Trench 5 Southern range of buildings.	Trench 3 Northern range of buildings and later 'Moat Hall'.
1100 - 1300	Platform thrown up.	Platform thrown up. Possible earlier moat. 5 meters north of present moat.	Platform thrown up, probably during the 1200s. Floor fragments from early building.
1300 - 1400	Building straddling T4 & T5, built during 1300s. Clay foundations.	Building straddling T4 & T5, built during 1300s. Clay foundations.	More substantial North range building built. With at least two rooms. Clay foundations and probably stone walls to the ground floor at least.
1400 - 1500	Building removed and replaced by an east wing of a range of buildings connecting north and south ranges. Possibly a courtyard building with substantial clay foundations and stone walls at least to ground floor.	Building removed and moat extended about 5m to the south. South range added with substantial stone walls at least to the ground floor. The platform extension was split level allowing access to a garderobe that exited on the base of the south wall.	North range demolished and a new range added. This appears to have included a tower that may have stood over the entrance to the new courtyard building.
1500 - 1700	Medieval buildings demolished and much recycled.	Medieval buildings demolished and much recycled.	Medieval buildings demolished and much recycled.
1700 - 1850	Possible privy or other brick structure added to serve nearby 'Moat Hall'.	Horticultural soil.	'Moat Hall' constructed on the west side of the platform.
1850 - 1950	Horticultural soil.	Horticultural soil.	'Moat Hall' occupied by servants and other tenants of the Lord of the Manor.
1950 - 2020	Grazing.	Grazing.	Grazing.

9. Discussion and Conclusions.

The excavations carried out in 2021 and 2022 had gone some way to answering our questions at the outset, set out below:

1. Evaluate the quality of the archaeological deposits.
2. Were there buildings on the moated site platform?
3. The status of the moated site and its occupants through the medieval and post – medieval period. Relying on the nature and extent of any structures located.
4. In our assessment of the artefacts found on the excavation we hoped to further understand what luxury goods were available to people at the hall and what that may tell us about their status compared to the village nearby.
5. We hoped to identify changes in the nature of any structures built on the moated site platform and how they might change through time.
6. Comparative analysis with other similar sites is possible, for example making a comparison with the well-known moated site excavated at Wood Hall near Doncaster.
7. Model the water management system at Skipwith, both bringing water in and draining it off into the drains and dykes in the bigger landscape.

The analysis of finds from the site, in particular in this case pottery and animal bone would be expected to have some bearing on a number of the research questions posed above. To that end we have included the discussion sections from our finds reports to elucidate these issues (the whole reports can be found in Appendices 4 and 5 below).

9.1 Pottery Discussion (Anne Jenner)

There is no evidence of pre-Conquest activity on site, as the earliest pottery types are Gritty and York Glazed wares which are 12th and early 13th century types. The sparsity of these wares suggests that little activity took place on the site until the late 13th century and then a further increase in pottery took place in the 14th and 15th centuries (see figure 58 below).

A further peak in the number of sherds within the assemblage from Skipwith occurs in the late 17th and 18th centuries. The amount of Earthenwares, English Stonewares, Ryedale wares and White Salt Glazed Stonewares are all part of this peak. The latter consist of moulded plates which were manufactured in the mid-18th century Georgian period. The Slipwares may also fall into this period as they were made from the late 17th and 18th century in particular. It is not clear whether the Pearl, Transfer Printed and Hand-Painted wares are a little later or during this period.

The Slipware and Earthenwares may have been used more for activities in the kitchen rather than the parlour. They may have functioned as storage vessels or for serving food stuffs to the table.

Pottery can sometimes indicate the level of wealth and status of the users. For instance, wealthy households often had matching dining sets, but these were rarely thrown out together, making it difficult to ascertain whether they had such a set or not. The occurrence of porcelain, White Salt Glazed Stoneware, Hand-Painted wares and Cream wares can also indicate a modicum of wealth. It is not clear how these items arrived on site as they could have been stolen, bought as a one-off after saving for a while, or given as a present. The presence of these wares in the post-medieval period, in particular around the 18th century, does at least point towards eating at the table. These fine wares may not be seen on the table of a poorer household, but it is hard to prove these assumptions.

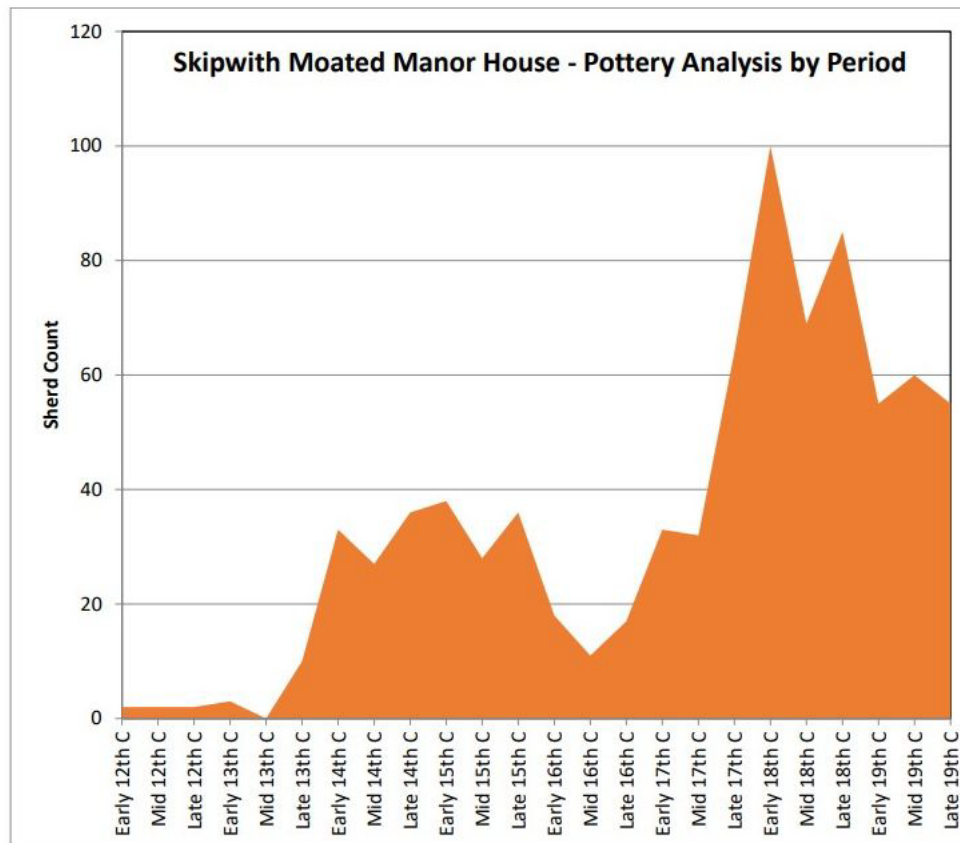


Figure 58: Pottery Analysis by date.

The two main peaks in numbers of pottery sherds described above may reflect periods of domestic use of the Manor as well as perhaps two phases of prosperity and building works. Further examination of the stratigraphy in relation to the pottery may help to shed light on this.

9.2 Faunal Bone Assessment Summary (Dr Clare Rainsford)

The faunal assemblage from Skipwith is well-preserved and moderate in size, and remarkably diverse for its size, with both lagomorphs, deer, and some wild birds represented. The relatively even distribution of bone across a wide timespan means that the assemblage, and particularly the number of identified specimens, is relatively small in each phase, which limits the further potential of the assemblage for age and biometric work (Table 7, see figure 59 below). The greatest potential for biometric work comes from the chicken assemblage, where several large collections of bone have been identified in specific contexts.

The diversity of the assemblage, and the presence of species such as hare and roe deer, as well as the prevalence of pig, may indicate a relatively high-status diet in the earlier phases of the site. The presence of rabbit, red deer, and swan in post-medieval contexts is currently more ambiguous but may indicate a degree of illegal exploitation of wildlife in the surrounding area. Only two fish bones have been recovered so far from the site; considering the level of medieval and post-medieval fish consumption it is highly likely that this is an artefact of collection strategies. Any further excavation on the site may consider sampling for flotation, as this may capture a better record of the fish and bird taxa, which may hold substantial information on consumption practices. The well-preserved nature of the assemblage also means that substantial butchery evidence has been preserved, and this combined

with element representation data may also provide a clearer picture of consumption habits throughout the history of the site.

	Biometric	Age		
		mandible	fusion	neonate
cattle	53	2	59	5
sheep/goat	21	3	28	
pig	12	2	22	4
horse	3		2	
dog	11		10	
cat	1		1	
red deer	1		1	
chicken	82			

Table 7: Further potential of animal bone from Skipwith for biometric and age data. Biometric describes number of measurable elements; age data consists of number of ageable mandibles, number of elements with at least one ageable fusion point, and number of bones considered to be from neonatal or perinatal animals.

Figure 59: Potential for research into animal bone remains from Skipwith.

These finds discussions clearly help in the answering of the research questions posed above. This section of the report will discuss each question in more detail below:

9.3 Quality of Archaeological Deposits

This very basic of archaeological questions has to be asked at the beginning of any study of an archaeological site. Until geophysical and then limited excavation was undertaken, we had no knowledge of the deposits on the site, other than what we have learned from other sites. Moated sites are, however, variable in the survival of archaeological evidence and the best way of knowing is to take a controlled look through evaluation excavation. At Skipwith we early on suggested that we would find structural remains through our geophysical surveys (reported above in sections 4 and 5).

Excavation proved that we have a well-preserved archaeological record of a series of building phases on the moated site. The majority of the building material has been removed for recycling, leaving deposits containing representative Ceramic Building Material (CBM, brick and roof tile), stone roof tiles, building stone, pottery, animal bone, limited small finds, tobacco pipe and oyster shell. We found remarkably little in the way of fish bone, which suggests that any further research should include wet sieving of possible dumping deposits.

Wall foundations were easily identified as clay foundations with a very little building stone left in situ in all three trenches.

This research deliberately avoided waterlogged deposits. Any venture to research the moat contents would need to invest in the proper excavation and evaluation / conservation of wet material. Our understanding of the preservation etc. in the moat has not therefore been taken forward by this project.

9.4 Were there buildings on the platform at Skipwith

This question is answered at the same time as the quality of archaeological deposits was addressed. The answer is a clear yes, in terms of the success of the project we do need to remind ourselves that at the outset we did not know this.

9.5 Status at Skipwith Moated site

The use of stone walling, brick, and tile in a later (1400s) two phased extensions to the manor suggest high status use and the need to rebuild in the late medieval style using relatively expensive and fashionable materials. Our volunteer Margaret Brearley provided us with a very helpful artists impression of how this corner, probably at the back of the manor, might have looked (see figure 61 below). Other structural features suggested from the foundations also give the impression of a high-status building, especially in the later 1300s and 1400s. Especially the possibility of a gate tower standing over the gate to a courtyard building. This is reflected in the artists impression painted by Brenda Durham (see figure 62 below).

Amongst the small finds a number of lead window came fragments were located. This also supports the idea of a high-status building, or range of buildings on the platform during the late 1300s and 1400s.

Most of the medieval pottery finds recovered from site suggest everyday domestic use. This domestic use still reflects a lot of food materials to be stored as well as odd items such as a bi-partite dish (see figure 60 below) and part of a condiment set. There are also ceramic objects such as part of an ointment bottle and an item sometimes associated with distilling (see Pottery Assessment by Anne Jenner in Appendix 4 below).



Figure 60: Bi-Partite bowl for dining.

Despite the expected domestic cattle and sheep / goat amongst the animal bone there is also a slightly higher percentage than normal proportion of pig and chicken. This may reflect the animals being produced by the village or may also reflect higher status medieval eating. There is also a 5% presence of wild species, hare, rabbit and roe deer, which in the medieval period suggests higher status dining. It is fair to say that the eating of wild species continued into the use of 'Moat Hall' in the 1700s and 1800s. The latter may then represent poaching, or at least for some of the time the tenancy being held by a gamekeeper.

The apparent later medieval higher status construction in stone does seem to mirror activity observed at the notable community led excavations at Wood Hall near Womersley, reported in Current Archaeology in 1994 and 1999 and several interim reports written in the 1990s. The arrangement of the ranges of buildings in the late 1300s and 1400s is interpreted from the geophysical evidence and foundations located in all three trenches. A good surviving example of this style of building is Baddesley Clinton in Warwickshire (see figure 30 above).

9.6 Status through finds from our excavations

As can be seen when reading the assessment of status above it is clear that, despite no large assemblage of high-status material, there is a collection of material that shows the occupants of the house on the platform were of a high status. Or indeed that the later occupants of the house called 'Moat Hall' had access to 'hand me downs' from the big house both in everyday living and in the construction of the building, utilising large quantities of wine bottle as damp proofing (see figure 56 above)!



Figure 61: Artist's impression drawn from excavation of trenches 4 & 5 looking north (Margaret Brearley).



Figure 62: Artist's impression drawn from excavation of trench 3 looking south (Brenda Durham).

The simple presence of what becomes quite an extensive range of buildings on the platform is the main indicator of status. We didn't find 'star' finds in precious metals or even just pewter, but we did find domestic pottery and animal bone that suggested refined living rather than peasant existence. Even the later 1700s and 1800s assemblage demonstrated working people with a link to 'the big house' just over the road.

9.7 Structural change through time

To best understand the structures that we observed through foundations and demolition rubble one would want to open up a much larger trench than our evaluation. At Woodhall near Womersley in south Yorkshire a much bigger area was excavated. This demonstrated that the original hall stood apart from other service buildings on the platform. These mostly timber structures were then replaced by a more substantial courtyard building during the 1400s and 1500s as Lordly living became wealthier and more complex. Looking at the features on the geophysical survey undertaken for our project (see figure 11 above) it is possible to get a picture of north, east and south wings. The excavation showed us possible glimpses of a floor within the earliest house built on the platform, probably during the 1200s. But the foundations do suggest a later rebuild in the 1300s or 1400s that utilise stone for at least some of the walls, brick, possibly for chimneys and openings (such as the garderobe outlet on the south wing). The roofing was predominantly in flat ceramic tiles, but at least one part of the complex had stone roofing. In many ways this pattern of growth of a building is what is to be expected. But we must recognise that none of this was known before we started work.

The demolition of the medieval ranges of buildings probably took place in the 1600s, prior to the family moving to the present hall site around 1700. After that move a set of cottages was constructed over the west range providing workers housing for some 200 years until demolition, probably in the 1950s.

In the community imagination it was never easy to imagine a grand medieval house on what today is an overgrown moat with a number of mature willows ringing the water. Indeed, a visit to Baddesley Clinton (a standing example of a medieval courted range of buildings on a moat) by the author in 2021 really put the picture into his head. Measuring and comparing the size of the two moats convinced me that such a structure was a possibility (see figure 63 below), indeed Skipwith had more space than Baddesley.

Skipwith



Baddesley Clinton

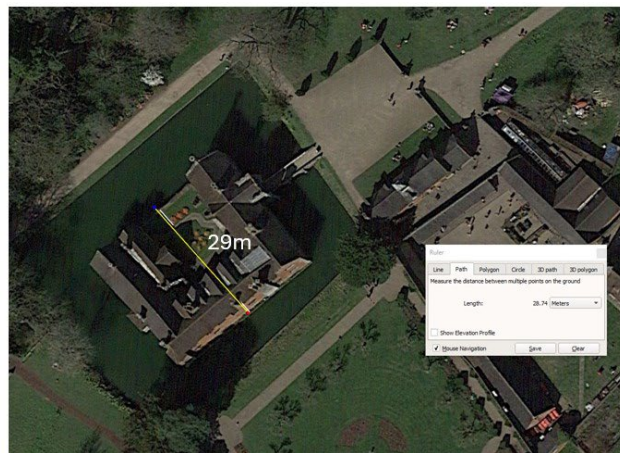


Figure 63: Comparison of the platform widths at Skipwith and Baddesley Clinton using Google Earth. Demonstrating the capacity for Skipwith to contain a fair-sized courtyard building.

9.8 Comparison with other sites

The most comprehensive overview of moated sites in Yorkshire is still currently *The Moated Sites of Yorkshire*, by Jean Le Patourel published in 1973. However, a newer overview is currently being undertaken by Stephen Lonsdale (University of York) who is undertaking a new survey as part of his doctoral research. Stephen has been an important part of the volunteer team on the excavations at Skipwith.

Le Patourel (1973) listed moated sites and gave short descriptions of them as well as creating a typology of moats. Her description of Skipwith is simply:

“Beside church with additional earthworks on North and West sides”

She allocated Skipwith to a moat type that includes an outer enclosure (see discussion of the possible outer enclosure at Skipwith below (p83). It is clear that our work has taken the understanding of the site on by a considerable degree since then. What other sites might we try to compare Skipwith with?

One possible site to make a comparison with would be Wood Hall about a mile north of the village of Womersley which lies between Doncaster and Selby. This project makes a good comparison because it has been quite thoroughly excavated. The site was excavated between 1988 and 2001, to a good degree by community teams led by North Yorkshire County Council (run by David Metcalfe) and later run by Vivienne Metcalfe from Wood Hall Archaeological Trust Ltd, who wrote up the site as an interim

report and final report. Both reports are available electronically from the Archaeology Data Service. The site was threatened by the Gale Common Ash Disposal Facility just north of Wood Hall and excavation funded by the Central Electricity Generating Board (later to become National Power). Wood Hall is a good comparator because it was thoroughly excavated and displayed a good sequence of development that can be compared to our site at Skipwith. The areas excavated can be seen in figure 65 below.

The main similarities and differences between the two sites are:

- Both sites have good evidence for prehistoric activity in the broader landscape, including considerable Iron Age and Romano British agricultural and settlement activity.
- Both Wood Hall and Skipwith have good evidence for early medieval settlement activity. We hope to investigate the development of early medieval Skipwith further but can state that activity around the church is dated to the 7th to 10th centuries. Indeed, the church has been suggested as a minster church by Dr Thomas Pickles of Chester University. At Wood Hall they put in trenches in the field to the north leading to the discovery the growth of a small Early Medieval settlement.
- After the Norman occupation we see the growth of a village and a manorial house. It is not unreasonable to assume that Skipwith had a manor house built either by pre conquest Lords or the new Norman Lords. The earliest phase of the church at Skipwith suggests a date as early as the late 600s and the Domesday entry for Skipwith lists a pre conquest Lord (Gam) although we found no pottery evidence. The artists impression of the early manor house at Wood Hall is shown in figure 64 below. Was this how the manor hall appeared at Skipwith before the moated site was dug in the mid to late 1200s. During this period the Skipwith family held the Lordship until it passed by marriage to the Wake family.
- The moat at Wood Hall was dug around the early hall on the site probably in 1248. The moated site at Skipwith probably appears at about the same time according to pottery from the site. Possibly initially created by the Wake family who held part of the Lordship between 1229 and 1325.
- The moat at Wood Hall was between 10m and 13m wide. Considered by the excavation team to not be particularly wide. This is very similar to the width of the moat at Skipwith. The size of the platform at Wood Hall however is considerably larger (approx. 162m x 128m) whereas Skipwith is smaller (approx. 50m x 40m). This variation in size makes a considerable difference to the way that the buildings on the platform develop. It seems that the families both develop halls and services through the 1300s and 1400s in particular. At Wood Hall they have lots of room and buildings appear to be scattered around the 20,736 square meters available. When the manor house needed rebuilding, they just move to a different site on the platform. See artists impression of development on the site in Figure 66 below. Skipwith on the other hand is constrained within a much smaller 2,000 square meters. This results in development requiring the demolition and rebuilding of components of the lordly settlement around a courtyard with the buildings getting close to or abutting the moat.

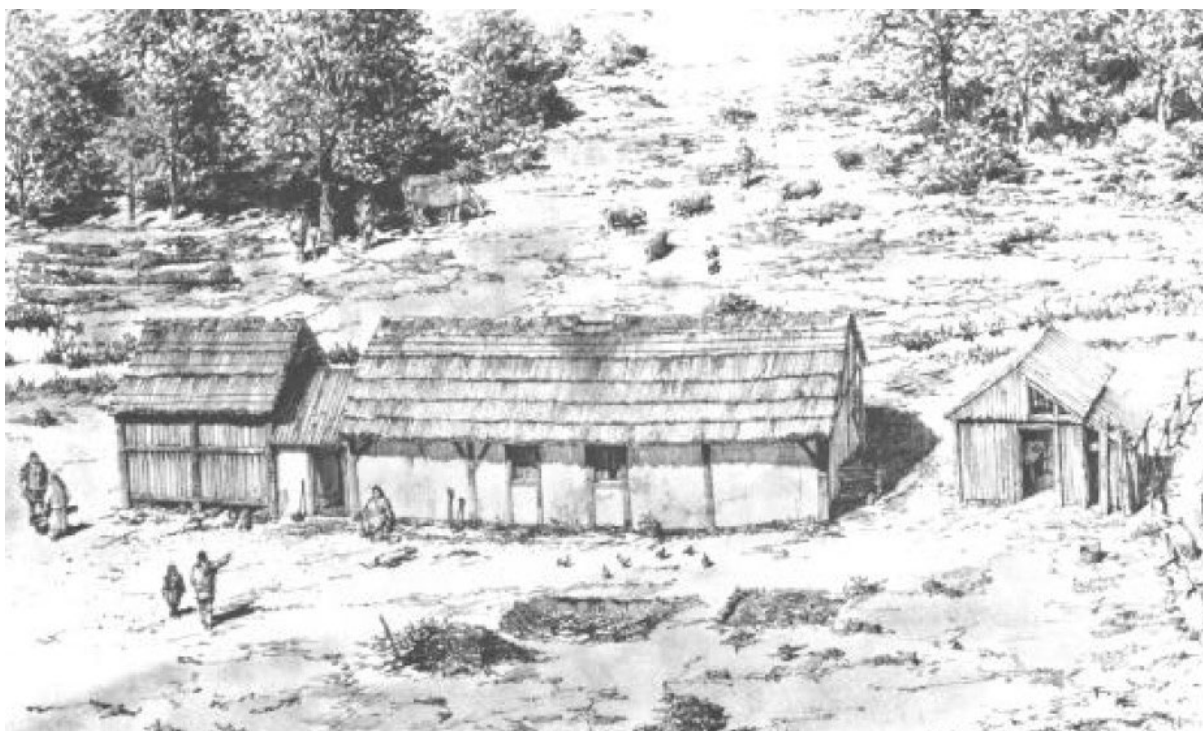


Figure 64: Artist's impression of the pre moat hall at Wood Hall (Peter Schofield Wood Hall Archaeological Trust 2006)

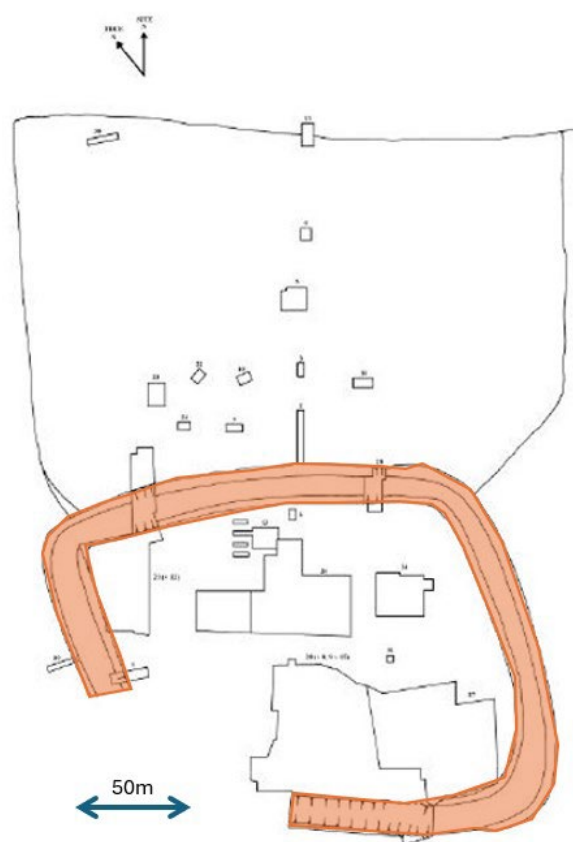


Figure 65: Plan showing Wood Hall in orange and the areas excavated.

The structure of the lordly settlement at Skipwith around its courtyard gives much more of the appearance of a small castle than Wood Hall. Other good examples of the Skipwith layout are Markenfield near Ripon (3,630 square meters) and Baddesley Clinton in Warwickshire (only 891 square meters).



Figure 66: Artist's impression of the hall and gatehouse at Wood Hall circa 1548.

Note the spread-out nature of the buildings occupying a much larger platform than Skipwith.

(Wood Hall Archaeological Trust, 2001)

- A major rebuilding and refurbishment took place at Wood Hall between 1440 and 1482, a period when the hall was taken over by the Neville family. They built a new bridge a new garden in the centre of the platform. A new hall was built in the southeast part of the platform, while the old hall was refurbished. At Skipwith major rebuilding took place, probably after 1418 when the Skipwith family managed to take on the lordship of the whole township. The new buildings appear to have substantial stone use and may well have gone close or up to the moat edge. Brick was also being used extensively, possibly to introduce chimneys and fire hoods as well as decorating window and door openings (certainly the garderobe outlet at the south of the building (see figures 61 and 62 above).
- At Wood Hall the excavation got closer to the moat edge and established the importance of a gate house to the site. This stood on the platform side of the moat. It was so important that it was substantially rebuilt by the Gascoigne family when they took the Lordship between 1482 and 1557 (see figure 66 above). At Skipwith we did not locate a gate house in excavation. But we did locate a very substantial clay foundation on the north range of the building that may have been part of the support for a stone tower (see figure 55 above), somewhat like that at Baddesley Clinton (see figure 36 above). The geophysical surveys on the northern side of the

moat did show possible linear features that might represent a gate house on the other side of the moat (see figures 19 and 24 above). This would make sense in the restricted space at Skipwith.

- The post medieval development of Wood Hall from 1557 to 1725 saw the house take on the role of a large farmhouse. This grew in the southwest corner of the moat and filled in that section of moat. The Skipwith family had outgrown the house at Skipwith during the 1500s and it was tenanted for that time. When they took the wrong side in the civil war in the 1600s the house appears to go into ruin. Whether this is a rapid or gradual process is unclear from the archaeology.

9.9 The use of water at Skipwith

Although our investigations at Skipwith avoided the water features because we did not have the budget to deal with waterlogged deposits, we did give thought to the way that the moat was maintained at Skipwith. As shown in figure 67 below the moated site sits on the side of a gentle slope running down from a high point just east of the church, near the present-day Hall, down to a stream, South Dyke (Southfield Drain), running away west to the river Ouse. Skipwith sits on a water shed between the rivers Ouse and Derwent and has good sandy subsoils and less workable clay subsoils. The stream runs through boggy lower ground that is known on maps as the Ings. These are important water environment resources allowing for processing of flax, harvesting of reeds and hunting of waterfowl.

The complex of reused streams and dykes bring water down from the fields north of the village and possibly the drainage ditches within the village itself. There is not a great head of water above the level of the moated site, so the use of ponds may well have been as header tanks during summer months as well as for keeping fish. The moated site sits high enough up the slope to be kept out of the Ings and winter flooding with at times swamps the fields to the south of the moat today. The siting of the moat and the ponds reflects careful planning and use of water by the designers of the site.

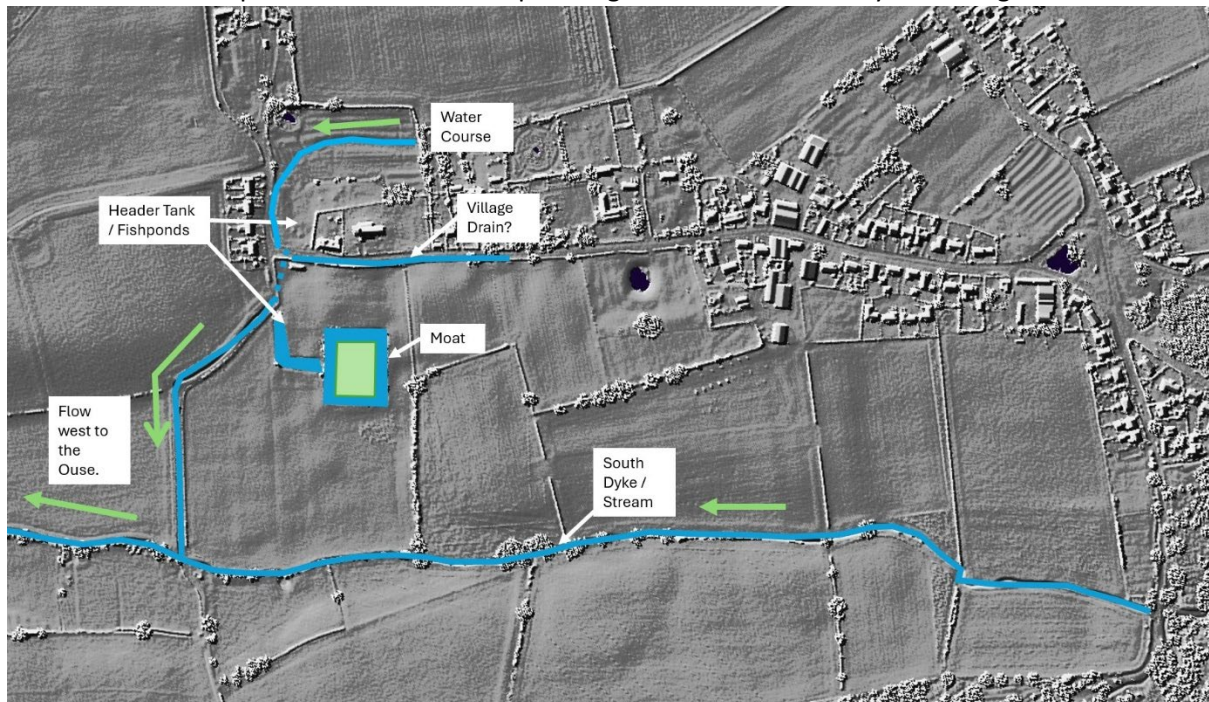
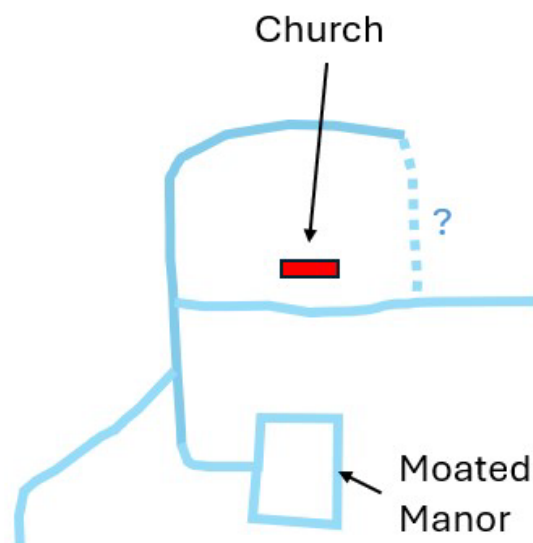
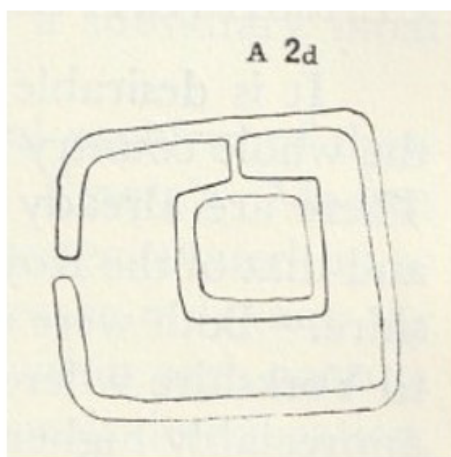


Figure 67: LIDAR map showing the course of streams and drains that take water away from the village but may also feed and supply water to top up the moat when required.

The discussion of the water courses and moat at the west end of Skipwith village leads us back to the listing of Skipwith moated site in the catalogue and classification drawn up by Jean Le Patourel (1973). She describes Skipwith as “Skipwith, SE657383, A2(d), with additional earthworks on N. and W. Sl.” (Le Patourel, 1973, 116). The reference to additional earthworks may reflect the L shaped pond / Moat to the immediate west. But does the earthworks to the north reference reflect the watercourse in the paddock north of the church (see Fig 67 above). This may be reflected in the attribution of Skipwith in her typology to A2(d) (see Fig 68 below), a moated manor with an outer enclosure. In our case at least hooking around the church. We have no evidence yet for the outer watercourse / moat turning back south towards the ditch, now channelled underground.

Le Patourel typology
reference for Skipwith.



Skipwith moated manor and
associated watercourses.
Included possible north south
watercourse in dotted line that
would enclose the church and
land beyond the graveyard.

Figure 68: Typology entry for Skipwith (A2(d)) in Le Patourel (1973) compared to moat and water courses recorded at Skipwith.

9.10 Conclusions

The community project at Skipwith has taken forward our understanding of the nature of the archaeology on this site and our understanding of the manorial manor that stood here. The fortunes

of the different families who were either Lords of the Manor living here, or tenants of those Lords, fluctuated over time. There does seem to be a growth in their fortunes during the 1200s when the moated site was first constructed and then a kick on in fortunes during the late 1300s and 1400s. Despite the terrible natural problems of plague and famine during the 1300s the wealthy seem to continue to prosper at Skipwith.

For the community working on our project, we became the centre of attention for many people coming out of Lockdown. The experience of undertaking archaeological research, or just watching it on our doorstep showed just how vital this kind of activity can be for our social wellbeing. The fact that we can now generate a picture of what we might have seen when leaving church on a Sunday some 500 years ago also helps us to feel that sense of shared identity in a small village.

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Appendix 1: Context list, Phase description and Matrix for Trench 3.

Context	Cut / Fill / Deposit	Interpretation	Phase	Pot	Animal Bone	Metal work	Other Finds
3000	Deposit	Turf Layer	14	Y	Y	Y	Y
3001	Deposit	Horticultural Soil	14	Y	Y	Y	Y
3002	Deposit	Brick 'hard standing / path'	13	Y	Y	Y	Y
3003	Deposit	Makeup / Dumping	13	Y	Y	Y	Y
3004	Wall	Brick wall	12				
3005	Deposit	Path from 'Moat Hall'	12				
3006	Fill	Demolition inside 'Moat Hall'	13	Y			Y
3007	Deposit	Demolition material	12				Y
3008	Fill	Demolition inside 'Moat Hall'	13				Y
3009	Deposit	Demolition material	13	Y		Y	Y
3010	Deposit	Brick 'hard standing / path'	13		Y	Y	Y
3011	Fill	Pit / depression filled with Demolition	11	Y	Y	Y	Y
3012	Deposit	Makeup / Levelling	11				Y
3013	Wall	Brick wall	13				Y
3014	Deposit	Makeup / Levelling	11				Y
3015	Deposit	Makeup / Levelling	11	Y	Y	Y	Y
3016	Deposit	Demolition material	7				Y
3017	Deposit	Trackway	7				
3018	Not used						
3019	Fill	Construction cut fill	12	Y	Y		Y
3020	Fill	Fill of robbed out wall	13				Y
3021	Fill	Construction cut fill	12	Y			Y
3022	Fill	Construction cut fill	12	Y	Y		Y
3023	Cut	Construction cut (robbed wall)	13				
3024	Cut	Construction cut	12				
3025	Cut	Construction cut	12				
3026	Cut	Construction cut	12				
3027	Fill	Construction cut fill	12				
3028	Cut	Construction cut	12				
3029	Deposit	Makeup / Levelling	11	Y	Y		Y
3030	Deposit	Demolition material	11	Y			Y
3031	Cut	Scoop between piles of demolition material	11				
3032	Fill	Foundation clay fill	6				Y
3033	Deposit	Makeup / Levelling	11				
3034	Deposit	Makeup / Levelling	5				Y
3035	Fill	Rat Hole Fill	13				Y
3036	Cut	Rat Hole Cut	13				
3037	Cut	Foundation Cut	6				
3038	Deposit	Makeup / Levelling	8				Y
3039	Fill	Post Hole	10				

Context	Cut / Fill/ Deposit	Interpretation	Phase	Pot	Animal Bone	Metal work	Other Finds
3040	Cut	Post Hole Cut	10				
3041	Fill	Foundation clay fill	3				Y
3042	Cut	Foundation cut	3				
3043	Deposit	Makeup / Levelling	5				Y
3044	Fill	Post Hole Fill	10				
3045	Cut	Post Hole Cut	10				
3046	Deposit	Makeup / Levelling	8				Y
3047	Deposit	Makeup / Levelling	9				
3048	Deposit	Demolition / Levelling	5				Y
3049	Deposit	Makeup / Levelling	8				
3050	Deposit	Makeup / Levelling	11				
3051	Deposit	Makeup / Levelling	7				Y
3052	Deposit	Makeup / Levelling	8				
3053	Fill	Clay Pad Foundation	6				
3054	Cut	Containing Clay Pad	6				
3055	Stone	Rough Cobble Floor	3				Y
3056	Fill	Horticultural Material	12				
3057	Cut	Containing Horticultural Material	12				
3058	Fill	Lower Foundation Fill	3				
3059	Fill	Clay Pad Foundation	6				
3060	Cut	Containing Clay Pad	6				
3061	Fill	Foundation Fill	3				
3062	Deposit	Makeup / Floor	7				
3063	Fill	Pit / Scoop fill	9				
3064	Cut	Containing Pit / Scoop	9				
3065	Deposit	Clay Makeup / Levelling	7				
3066	Fill	Plant Rooting	5				
3067	Deposit	Clay rich Makeup / Levelling	1				
3068	Deposit	Mortar Rich Spread	5				
3069	Cut	Containing Plant Roots	5				
3070	Deposit	Horticultural Soil	14				
3071	Deposit	Sandy Makeup / Levelling	1				
3072	Fill	Post Hole (construction process?)	3				
3073	Cut	Post Hole cut	3				
3074	Fill	Post Hole (construction process?)	3				
3075	Cut	Post Hole cut	3				
3076	Fill	Foundation clay fill	4				
3077	Cut	Foundation cut	4				
3078	Cut	Foundation cut	3				
3079	Fill	Post Hole	5				Y
3080	Cut	Post Hole cut	5				
3081	Deposit	Makeup / Levelling	2	Y			Y
3082	Deposit	Makeup / Levelling	2				
3083	Fill	Root bowl	2				Y
3084	Cut	Containing root bowl	2				

Context	Cut / Fill / Deposit	Interpretation	Phase	Pot	Animal Bone	Metal Work	Other Finds
3085	Fill	Post Hole	2				Y
3086	Cut	Post Hole cut	2				
3087	Deposit	Humic soil	1				Y
3088	Deposit	Sandy natural sub soil	1				
3089	Fill	Foundation clay (tower?)	4				Y
3090	Cut	Foundation cut (tower?)	4				
3091	Fill	Rectangular Post Hole fill	10				Y
3092	Cut	Cut for Rectangular Post	10				
3093	Fill	Fill inside Well structure	12				
3094	Cut	Cut for Well structure	12				
3095	Fill	Foundation clay	4				
3096	Cut	Containing Foundation clay	4				
3097	Fill	Lower fill in Well	12				
3098	Unused						
3099	Fill	Brick Lining of Well	12				

Trench 3 Phase Descriptions

Phase 1 Makeup of platform for moated site. Sand and some clay. Overlying a medieval soil (see context 3087) and subsoil (context 3088).

Phase 2 A make up or levelling deposit overlying the platform, containing post holes and the root bowl of a shrub. Probably representing the preparation prior to the construction or redevelopment of the northwest corner of the building in phases 3 and possibly 4 below.

Phase 3 Two foundations for an earlier phase of either the west wing of the building or the north wing. The foundations run N – S and are made up of clay. One large architectural fragment was still set in the west arm of the clay foundation contexts 3061 [3078]. Between the west clay foundation and the east one (4041 [4042]) there was a very roughly made stone and cobble floor (context 3055). Both foundations were constructed using clay packed into linear trenches some 300mm deep, with larger pads along the length of the foundation revealed.

Phase 4 A large and deep clay foundation block was located not wholly in the trench 3. It was cut down just over a meter deep and cut right through the makeup of the moated site platform and through a soil (presumably medieval) into the subsoil. The block was so large that it may well represent a corner of a tower that may have stood at the entrance to the building on the platform. The foundation block was on the east side of the trench and running away from it, east to west east west where another 0.40m deep foundations. It is not clear stratigraphically whether these foundations represent an earlier phase (phase 3 above) or whether they relate to the remodelling that took place in phase 6 below.

Phase 5 Makeup or levelling deposits that include and posts holes and again a shrub. Probably representing the preparation prior to the redevelopment of the northwest corner of the building in phases 6 and possibly 4.

Phase 6 Remodelling of the west wing / north wing N-S wall. New foundation cutting through earlier floor. The clay foundation utilizes the same methods as the earlier building activity in phase 3. This may be an internal wall or the inner wall of a wing facing the courtyard.

Phase 7 Phases 6 and 7 may happen at very similar times, one representing the actual built structure and this phase representing the continued makeup and levelling process.

Phase 8 Again this phase may have taken place soon after the phases 6 and 7 representing the wing construction work, interior plastering waste etc.

Phase 9 Represents the demolition of the west wing, and north range of the medieval building. It may also represent recycling activity moving stone, brick fragments and tile towards the north side of the platform.

Phase 10 A few post holes of uncertain date sit at about the same time stratigraphically as the demolition. These may relate to the process and possibly the status of the house as a resource for building materials as it was demolished.

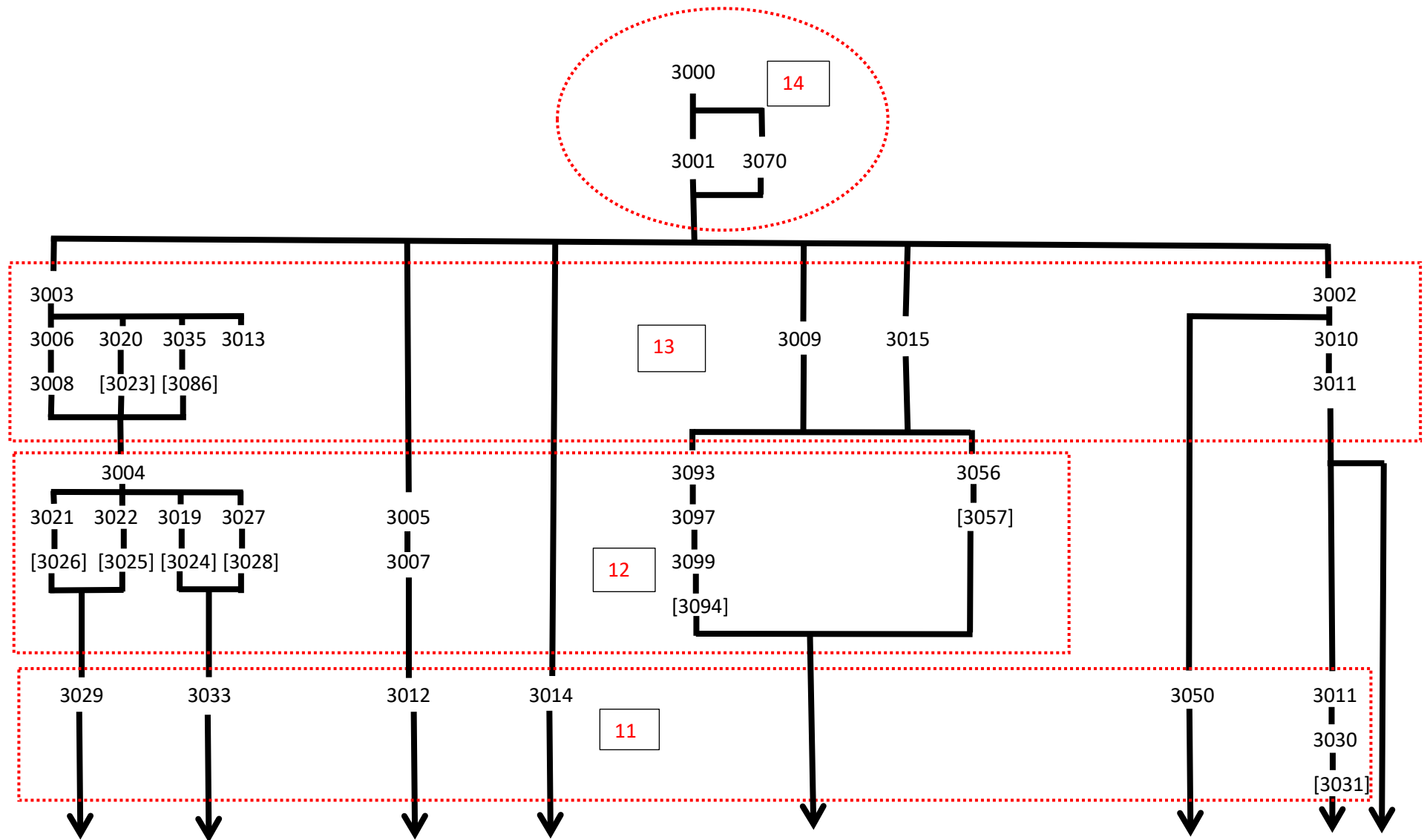
Phase 11 A later phase of demolition and recycling suggesting that the process of decay may have been gradual. This time in preparation for the building of a long cottage (possibly 2 attached cottages) towards the end of the 1700s.

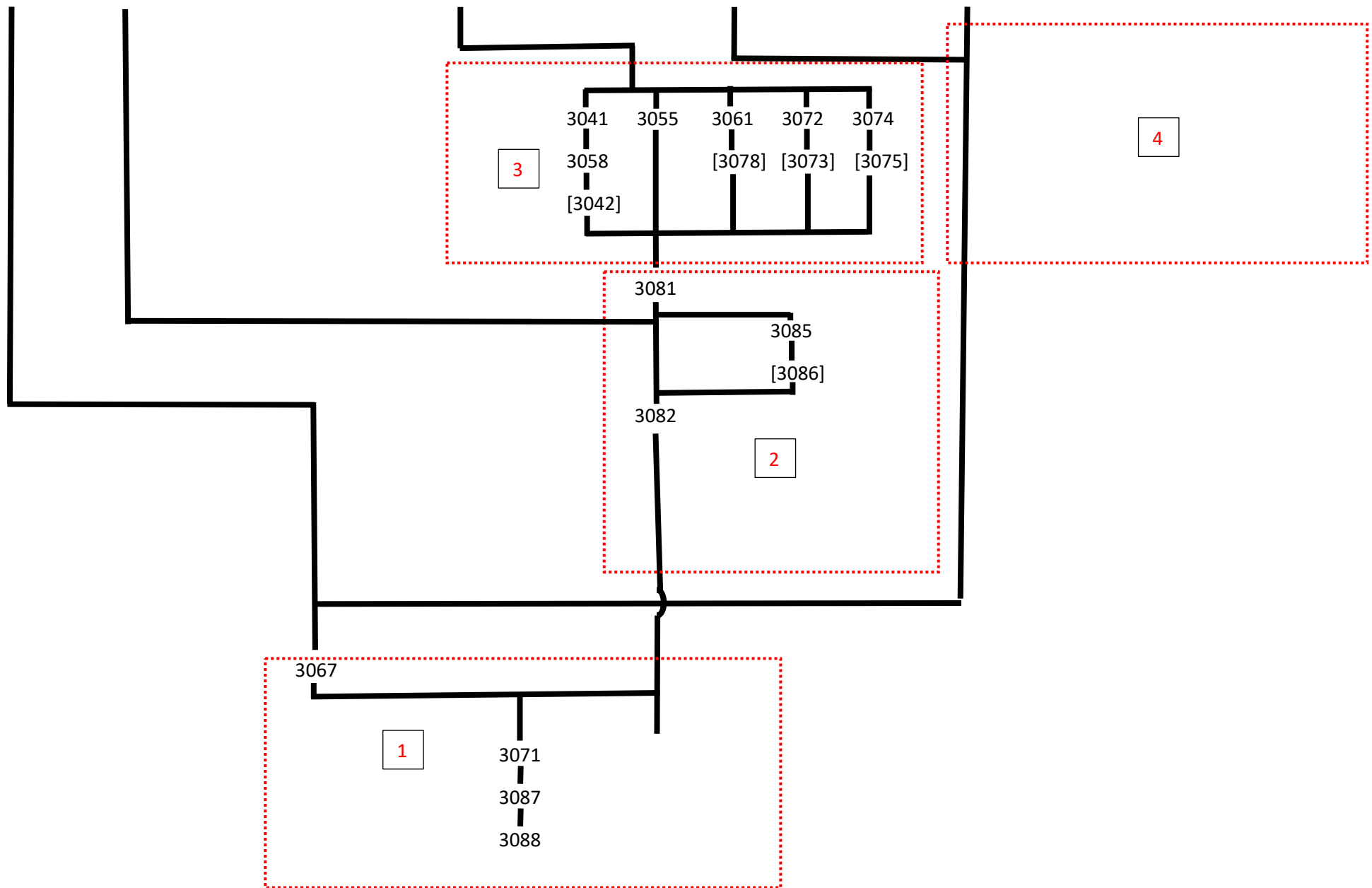
Phase 12 Building of 'Moat Hall', garden activity and sinking of well / well like structure. The brick foundations were cut into the demolition and make up on the site. They were sturdy for workers cottages. Activity outside the house at 'Moat Hall' show a pea gravel path leading up to a possible door, a dug over sub rectangular patch where bricks etc had been dug out from the soil and put to one side to improve the ground for horticultural activity. A shallow brick lined 'well' was also inserted that did not go deep enough (0.60m) to penetrate the underlying soil.

Phase 13 A later collection of broken brick and tile represent the demolition of 'Moat Hall' believed to have taken place in the 1950s. The house disappears from the Ordnance Survey maps in the 1950s.

Phase 14 The overlying rich soil, although containing brick and tile remains was developed showing evidence for activities such as chicken keeping.

Matrix for Trench 3





Appendix 2: Context list, Phase descriptions and Matrix for Trench 4

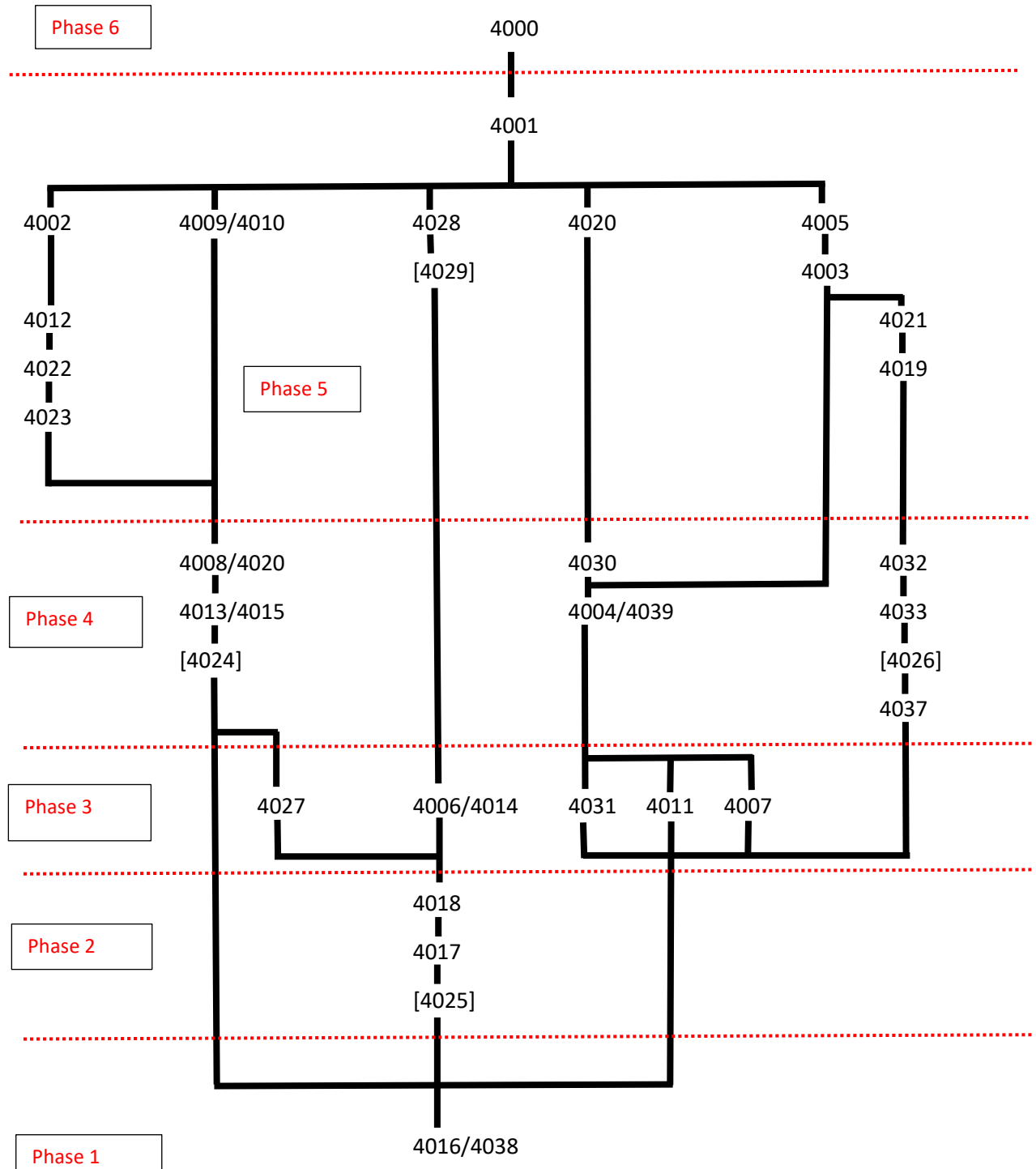
Context	Cut / Fill / Deposit	Interpretation	Phase	Pot	Animal Bone	Metal work	Other Finds
4000	Deposit	Topsoil / Turf	6	Y	Y	Y	Y
4001	Deposit	Horticultural Soil	6	Y	Y		Y
4002	Deposit	Demolition Dumping	5	Y	Y	Y	Y
4003	Deposit	Demolition Dumping	5	Y	Y		Y
4004	Deposit	Stone Wall	4				
4005	Deposit	Charcoal Patch	5				
4006	Deposit	Clay Levelling	3				
4007	Deposit	Clay Levelling = 4011	3	Y			
4008	Deposit	Stone set into top of clay. 4013 / 4015	4				
4009	Deposit	Pile of cobbles / Demolition	5				
4010	Deposit	Pile of cobbles / Demolition	5				
4011	Deposit	Clay Levelling = 4007	3				
4012	Fill	Demolition back filling structure	5	Y			
4013	Fill	Clay foundation = 4015	4	Y			
4014	Deposit	Clay levelling = 4006	3				
4015	Fill	Clay foundations = 4013	4	Y			
4016	Deposit	Platform Makeup	1				
4017	Fill	Earlier clay foundation	2				
4018	Deposit	Stone set on top of clay 4017	2				
4019	Deposit	Brick alignment	5				
4020	Deposit	Demolition outside wall	4				
4021	Deposit	Demolition tipping into drain	5	Y			Y
4022	Deposit	Brick & Mortar Structure (cess pit?)	5				
4023	Cut	Containing 4022	5				
4024	Cut	Containing 4013 & 4015	4				
4025	Cut	Containing 4017 & 4018	2				
4026	Cut	Containing 4021	4				
4027	Deposit	Levelling Deposit	3	Y			
4028	Fill	Dog Burial	5				
4029	Cut	Containing 4028	5				
4030	Deposit	Dumping by wall	4	Y			
4031	Deposit	Levelling by wall? = 4027	3				
4032	Deposit	Clay drain lining / repair	4				
4033	Deposit	Stone roof tiles lining drain	4				
4034	Not used						
4035	Not used						
4036	Not used						
4037	Deposit	Cessy seepage by wall	4				

4038	Deposit	Part of platform construct = 4016	1				
4039	Deposit	Wall = 4004	4				

Trench 4 Phase Descriptions

- Phase 1 Makeup of platform for moated site. Sand and some clay. Overlying a medieval soil (see trench 3).
- Phase 2 Construction of a probable rectangular building on clay foundation. Also appears in trench 5 and geophysical survey.
- Phase 3 Demolition of east end of rectangular building and extensive levelling towards the eastern arm of the moat.
- Phase 4 Building of east wing of a larger complex replacing the rectangular building. foundation to support an internal wall or roof beams or both. An internal drain to the south of the trench runs east towards the moat. This appears to have been leaky and was repaired at some point during phase 4.
- Phase 5 Demolition of the east wing of the complex and a makeup of horticultural soil. A brick lined tank (possibly a cess or waste pit) was inserted. A dog was also buried in the horticultural soil / demolition. Late 1700s early 1800s style brick just below the turf suggest the presence of a building that has been demolished nearby, this appears on Victorian maps and was located in trench 3.
- Phase 6 Continued build-up of horticultural soil and development of rough turf. Fruit trees nearby suggest use as an orchard.

Matrix for Trench 4



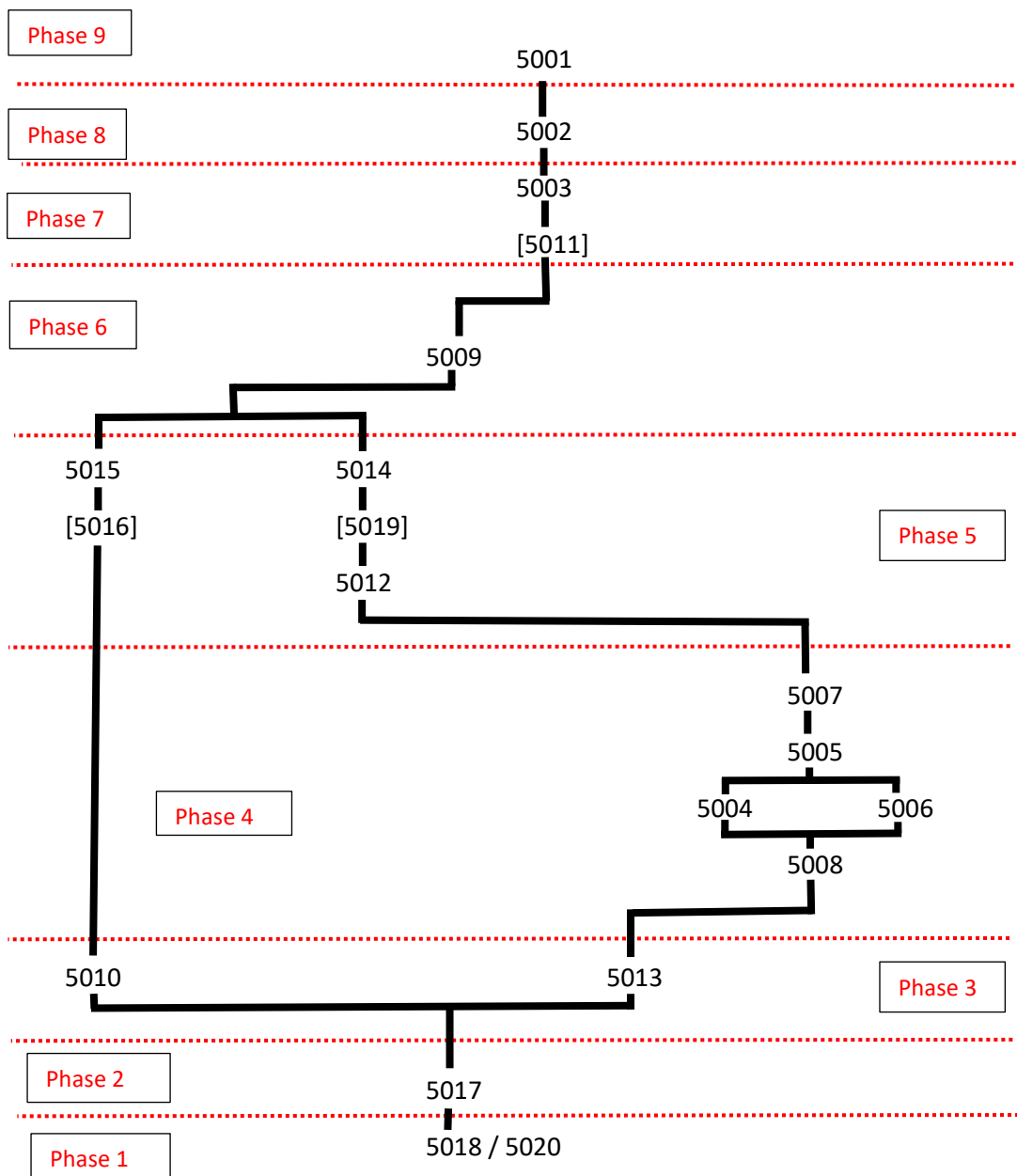
Appendix 3: Context list, Phase descriptions and Matrix for Trench 5

Context	Cut / Fill / Deposit	Interpretation	Phase	Pot	Animal Bone (bags)	Metal work	Other Finds
5000	Deposit	Grass and Turf					
5001	Deposit	Horticultural Soil	9	Y	Y	Y	Y
5002	Deposit	Demolition Dumping	8	Y	Y	Y	Y
5003	Fill	Demolition Dumping / Robber Trench Fill	7	Y	Y	Y	Y
5004	Fill	Clay Foundation	4				
5005	Deposit	Mortar Rich Deposit	4				
5006	Fill	Clay Foundation = 5004	4	Y			
5007	Deposit	Stone set in clay foundation 5004	4				
5008	Cut	Cut containing 5004 / 5006	4				
5009	Deposit	Dumping Demolition South of the Wall.	6	Y		Y	
5010	Deposit	Deposit beneath Robber Cut and Platform upcast 5018	3				
5011	Cut	Cut containing Robber Trench	7				
5012	Stone Wall	Stone Wall section (part of Garderobe)	5				
5013	Fill	Second Platform upcast = 5018	3				
5014	Fill	Irregular pit / Scoop south of 5012	5	Y	Y	Y	
5015	Fill	Post Hole Fill	5				
5016	Cut	Cut containing post hole fill	5				
5017	Deposit	Iron Pan rich layer	2				
5018	Deposit	Original Platform upcast = 5020	1				
5019	Cut	Poorly defined cut containing pit / scoop deposit 5014	5				
5020	Deposit	Original Platform upcast = 5018	1				

Trench 5 Phase Descriptions

Phase 1	Makeup of platform for moated site. Sand and some clay. Overlying a medieval soil (see trench 3).
Phase 2	Additional make up of south end of the platform, created to raise the level, but not to the same height as the original platform to the north.
Phase 3	Formation of Iron Pan between the make-up laid down in phase 1 and that laid down in phase 2.
Phase 4	Construction of stone wall
Phase 5	Construction of stone wall running east - west containing low arch that may represent the outlet for a garderobe. Built onto the back of wall to the north constructed in phase 4. A post hole to the west of the garderobe may link to this phase as does an irregular pit or scoop at the base of the garderobe outlet.
Phase 6	Demolition of medieval structures.
Phase 7	Robber trench is cut to access building stone from the garderobe structure. The robber trench was back filled with material suggesting an early 1900s date.
Phase 8	1900s dumping including some demolition material.
Phase 9	Development of horticultural soil.

Matrix for Trench 5



Appendix 4

Skipwith Community Excavation

Pottery Assessment

Anne Jenner

2023

Skipwith Community Excavation **Pottery Assessment**

Anne Jenner

100

Skipwith Community Excavation

Pottery Assessment



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Eight hundred and seventy sherds of pottery were retrieved during archaeological intervention at Skipwith during two seasons of the community excavation of a moated manor site.

1.1.2 The pottery was mainly of a domestic nature, probably used by the inhabitants of the manor from the 12th to the 19th centuries. The earliest sherds were from Gritty ware jars but these were few and far between. Only a few sherds may have been used during the late 12th and 13th centuries, as there is little York Glazed ware or other wares noted from this period. A few more Brandsby wares of late 13th and early 14th century were noted. One in particular was a small ointment pot rim with mottled copper speckled glaze.

1.1.3 The number of sherds present from the Skipwith assemblage peaks during the 14th to 15th centuries. This period is represented by a ware type which resembles Walmgate and Humber ware jugs and jars in the main.

1.1.4 A few imported wares consist of German Stonewares including Siegburg and Raeren types. The former can be seen on British sites as early as the 14th century but the latter is thought to be imported into England from the late 15th century. Both types peak in number on British sites in the 16th century.

1.1.5 A second peak in quantity of sherds occurs in the post-medieval period, which is represented by the inclusion of Slipwares, White Salt Glazed Stonewares and various post-medieval Earthenwares. The higher quantities of pottery from the late medieval and post-medieval periods probably correspond with two phases of building that occurred during these periods at the Manor.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Visual analysis involved separating fabric and form groups by date and type. The numbers of sherds of each type of pottery are recorded in tabular form (see Table 7 below). Decorative schemas, stamps and other significant features are also noted. Assemblages from each relevant period are outlined briefly under 'Discussion', below. Any additional research and/or scientific analysis is outlined under the heading of 'Recommendations for further work'.

2.2 SPOT dates are given for each context containing the most significant pottery fabric types. This is because pottery is often the most common and most datable find on urban excavations and can consequently help the excavation staff to interpret any given stratigraphic sequence. The method for calculating the SPOT date at York Archaeology (YA) is the latest date from the latest pottery type, although other archaeological organisations use different methods for calculating the SPOT date, including using the latest date from the earliest date range and the earliest date from the latest date range.

2.3 Calculation of the date range at YA is the earliest date from the earliest pottery type and the latest date from the latest pottery type. When there are two very distinct date ranges, these will be included in the text, for example Roman and medieval. Sherds that can be identified as intrusive or residual will be noted (Barclay, et al 2016, Appendix 1).

3 THE WARES

3.1 Medieval

3.1.1 The medieval period is generally defined as starting at the Battle of Hastings in 1066 and ending at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485. Although the ceramic timeline in Britain does not always fit neatly into these historic dates, they are useful as ante- and post-quem dates for medieval pottery types.

Gritty wares – Late 11th to Mid-13th Century

3.1.2 There are at least three gritty ware fabric groups, according to the size and frequency of their inclusions, but they are all usually fairly rough and pimply to the touch. However, the quartz grains used to temper this ware are not as angular as those of their predecessors, the 'York wares'. White gritty wares (Plate 1) slightly predate the buff gritty wares (Plate 2), though all the fabrics vary in colour from cream to pinkish.

3.1.3 Wheel thrown shouldered jars with pronounced ribs, squared rims and sagging bases are the most common form. Jars are almost always unglazed and undecorated, although occasionally spots of a light greenish yellow colour can be seen on them. They were probably used in relation to new Norman cooking methods, as differing amounts of soot are visible on them. This varies from quite dense to lighter more watery patches of soot.

3.1.4 Other forms include 'pitchers' and 'spouted bowls'. Pitchers often have a thin pitted splashed glaze on the shoulder. These are relatively rare.

3.1.5 Buff gritty wares are commonly found in York, where they occur in large numbers, from the late 11th to the early 13th century.

3.1.6 Only 3 small sherds of Buff Gritty ware jars were found within the assemblage from Skipwith (see Figures 1-3). There was also one oxidised Gritty ware type present. These amounted to 0.5% of the total number of sherds.

Splashed wares – Late 11th to Mid-13th Century

3.1.7 There are three main Splashed ware fabrics in York – oxidised, reduced and white – within which the fabric colours range enormously from red, to grey, and white. Glazes vary from light to dark green, and brown to red, depending often on their underlying fabric colour. The glazes also vary in coarseness, depending on where and how they were made. This is perhaps due to an era of experimentation with glazes which occurred across Britain, after a period where the majority of vessels were unglazed. Their only common denominator is their splashed looking glaze which is often patchy and frequently has small pock marks in it. It is thought that glaze was applied to a prepared surface as ground up minerals, rather than in suspension, thus giving a speckled effect. This technique is thought to be a late 11th to early 13th century phenomenon.

3.1.8 There were 4 sherds of Splashed ware amounting to 0.5% of the total number of sherds.

York glazed wares – Mid-12th to Mid-13th Century

3.1.9 A white to light greyish coloured, lightly gritted fabric with sub-angular quartz inclusions and occasional red stained larger rounded 'quartz'. A finer white version of this fabric is sometimes called York white ware and a pinkish fabric with yellow glaze and copper spots is sometimes labelled early glazed ware, though it is now not thought to occur any earlier than the other fabrics within this category.

3.1.10 The most common form is the jug. They are often highly decorated, sometimes with applied strips, scales, pellets or seals. Handles often have 'ears' applied at the top of their handles. Spouts vary from tubular bridge spouts to 'parrot beak' and small pinched lips. Glazes are usually shiny and watery, light green and yellow. These wares are thought to be in use from the late 12th to early 13th century.

3.1.11 Only one sherd (0.1%) of York Glazed ware (Plate 3) was present within the assemblage from Skipwith. It has a mottled green glaze which suggests a 13th century date for its production and use.

Brandsby-type wares (Plate 4) – Mid-13th to Mid-14th Century

3.1.12 These wares usually have a fine, fairly hard sandy buff fabric, though this varies from a fabric closer in appearance to York glazed ware to a finer denser, harder fabric. Another variant is finer and whiter, sometimes with a grey core. This fabric resembles York white ware, a variant of York glazed ware. This similarity is due to the Brandsby-types succeeding York glazed wares and overlapping in production in the early years.

3.1.13 The most common forms of Brandsby-type wares are jugs and bowls, though other forms such as money boxes also occur. Glazed areas vary from dark mottled green to plain mid green. Vessels are mostly either plain, or decorated with 'roller stamped' lines, triangles, or rectangles. They are found in late 13th century to early 14th century contexts. A kiln which is thought to have been producing these wares is situated at Brandsby-cum-Stearsby, in the Howardian Hills.

3.1.14 There were 16 sherds (2.0%) of Brandsby type ware found at Skipwith. The most common forms are jugs, but one sherd of note is a small ointment pot rim with mottled copper speckled glaze. This type of vessel is uncommon within the ware type and of the period.

Humber ware (Plate 5) – late 13th to 15th century

3.1.15 Humber wares were made at a number of places in Yorkshire and Humberside (Mainman and Jenner 2013, 1275). They have a fairly fine sandy, red firing clay body and a greenish glaze. The edges of the glaze are often tinged with an amber or brownish colour. Later 14th and 15th century products can have a purplish coloration, perhaps due to higher firing temperatures and a desire for a more metallic looking finish.

3.1.16 Vessels are usually jugs, but jars, dishes, condiments, chafing dishes and bowls are also part of the Humber type potters repertoire.

3.1.17 It is not clear where these ware types were produced. Humber wares and Humber type wares were made in a number of locations in North and East Yorkshire and Humberside

(ibid). These include Walmgate where the fabric has a coarser sand than West Cowick for instance. Other production centres making these wares include Blue Bridge Lane and more recently a site at Marygate (Mainman forthcoming). It is possible there was a kiln closer to the site of Skipwith which is as of yet undiscovered.

3.1.18 There were 126 sherds of Humber type ware (15.4%). There were some very large sherds of a reduced jug with continuous thumbing around the base. Smaller sherds, also from jugs,

include one with an applied curved strip terminating with a ring and dot/roundel stamp. A few joining sherds were from the neck and shoulder of a ribbed jug, with a simple decoration of incised horizontal lines.

3.1.19 The Humber ware within the assemblage from Skipwith varies from oxidised to reduced in colour, though the glazes are usually greenish brown. Jugs appear to have thick strap handles with two thumb marks at the lower join.

3.1.20 Later forms are flat based and have a fabric that varies from a fine oxidised to reduced with a fine white external margin. One base sherd has an internal glaze, and several jar rims also have an internal green brown suspension glaze.

3.1.21 One bowl with a fabric rather similar to that of Industrial Red Sandy ware was also included in this group. It has a poor glaze inside and out and curved sides. Similar 14th century wares were found at the Bedern where they were thought to be cucurbits (Mainman and Jenner 2013, 1268). They would have been used in the distilling process.

3.1.22 One unglazed Humber type ware was in the shape of a finial. The base was roughened as if it had been attached to another form, perhaps a tile. There was a hole in the outer wall, which appears to have been cut into the vessel at a later stage after firing. The identification of this form is uncertain, but it appears that it may have started its life as a finial despite its lack of glaze, and subsequently been used as a bird feeder. Further identification may help to clarify this.

3.1.23 There were 7 sherds of a late Humber ware type. These amounted to 0.7%.

Hambleton ware (Plate 6) – Late 14th to Early 15th Century

3.1.24 There are two fabric types within Hambleton wares. These include a coarse open fabric and a finer, harder, more compact fabric. Some of the coarser fabrics are pinkish in colour and are described as oxidised Hambleton wares, though the typical fabrics are buff to pale white, with some reduced grey cores being seen. Hambleton ware has a characteristic deep green copper glaze that often flakes off the surface of the vessel. Cisterns with two strap handles are common, but finer wares include jugs, lobed bowls, drinking vessels, bowls and dishes. These wares are thought to be in circulation from the late 14th to the early 15th century in York.

3.1.25 There were 20 sherds of Hambleton ware within the Skipwith assemblage. They amounted to 2.5% of the total number of sherds. The most noteworthy of these is part of a bi-partite dish. These dishes would have been used at the table to hold sweet meats or spices. Despite this, the authors are not aware of any having been analysed for their

contents. A similar vessel was retrieved from excavations at Kildale Manor in the mid 1970's by Roland Close, and is held in the Dorman Museum, Middlesbrough (Jenner forthcoming).

3.2 Post Medieval

3.2.1 The post-medieval period starts after the end of the medieval period in 1485. This is an arbitrary date for ceramic production as it is based on the date of the battle of Bosworth. The period can be split into Industrial and modern. The Industrial period was from 1760 to 1901. This period saw the development of factories into industries; from Wedgwood's time to the end of Queen Victoria's reign. The modern period starts with the end of Victoria's reign and continues until the present day.

Cistercian wares – late 15th to late 16th Century

3.2.2 These wares are made from a red iron-rich clay which is fired to temperatures high enough to produce a harder body than that of the previous medieval wares. Despite this, the clay body can vary from a red colour to a grey reduced colour. Temperatures must have varied as the softness of the body varies considerably.

3.2.3 Cistercian wares are thought to have been made in a number of places including Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the North-East. They were not necessarily produced by or for the Cistercian monks in their Granges, although this remains a possibility.

3.2.4 Forms are mainly those used at table, such as various drinking cups, mugs, beakers and possets (Brears 1971, 19-23), but flasks and salts also formed part of the potters repertoire (ibid). It is likely that these may have been used during religious festivals as many had decorative motifs which have been interpreted as symbols of Catholicism. As Catholic practices became treasonable during Henry VIII and his son Edwards reign, these vessels were discarded during the reformation and before Elizabeth came to power. Thus, the period of using Cistercian wares was fairly limited, particularly as large fines or even a sentence to death could be issued to anybody seen to be following the Catholic faith.

3.2.5 'Reversed Cistercian ware' is also seen in similar forms to the regular Cistercian ware but with an off-white to cream fabric and red-firing decoration.

3.2.6 There were 13 Cistercian ware sherds in the assemblage from Skipwith, including 2 sherds of Reversed Cistercian. They amounted to 1.6 percent of the total number of sherds. These were all from drinking vessels, though it was not possible to identify the exact form.

Ryedale ware – Late 16th to Early 18th Century

3.2.7 This ware type is named after the Ryedale District that it is thought to have been made in. There may have been a number of kilns in the Hambleton Hills and North Yorkshire moors. These workshops were probably in operation from the late 16th to early 18th century. This broad group of wares are made using white firing clays. Internal surfaces and cores are often reduced to a dark grey, although the external margin can be lighter or even white in colour. The glaze varies from a pitted olive green to a darker green colour and decoration when present is limited to stamps, incised lines and occasional thumbled strips. Products include jugs and cisterns mainly.

3.2.8 There were 32 sherds of Ryedale ware in the assemblage from Skipwith (3.9%). Some were fired highly, resembling Stonewares. The majority of these came from context 3019, which was a fill of a construction cut, perhaps pointing to a phase of building in the 17th or early 18th Century.

Slipware – late 17th to 18th Century+

3.2.9 Slipware as a term refers to an earthenware with a layer of slip on its surface. The technique of applying slip really began in earnest in the late 15th/16th centuries with the production of Cistercian wares with applied slip motifs. However, true Slipwares are covered in slip, at least on one visible surface, and are sometimes decorated. Many of these wares are made in local rural locations, though they are also produced in factories such as those at Staffordshire.

3.2.10 Forty three sherds of Slipware (5.3%) were recovered at Skipwith, including Banded Slipware. The majority of these were moulded bowls with feathered, linear and crosshatched brown decoration on yellow ground. At least one vessel had tiny finger impressions around the rim. These bowls were either used to store foodstuffs or to serve them on the table, though not for fine dining.

Banded Slipware – Late 17th and 18th Century+

3.2.11 This ware type is factory made and is consequently finer walled. As the name suggests it has bands of decoration, often in blue and/or brown on a cream, pearl or white ground.

3.2.12 There were 12 sherds (1.5%) within the assemblage from Skipwith.

English stoneware – Mid 18th to Late 18th Century

3.2.13 Stonewares are made from clay which has been fired to over 1000 degrees centigrade. Such high temperatures cause the minerals in the clay to fuse and become very hard. This makes products very hard and perhaps more hygienic than more porous earthen wares.

3.2.14 Broadly, these wares can be split into white firing wares and brown salt glazed wares. The former are often made into medicine pots and food storage jars and the latter into vessels for storing, pouring and drinking alcoholic beverages. These hardy fabrics were often used to make vessels for feeding animals and also for drains. Potteries in operation in the 18th and 19th centuries in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire are probably the main suppliers for the York market, although some wares may have come up from the London area.

3.2.15 There were 101 sherds of English Stoneware (12.4%) in the assemblage from Skipwith, including 43 sherds of Brown Stoneware. The forms of Brown Stoneware were mainly bowls, occasionally with incised and moulded decoration. Other stoneware forms included jars, one of which had a design with 'Friend' in blue. Unfortunately, the rest of the legend was not present.

White Salt Glazed Stoneware – 1740 to 1785

3.2.16 Wares of this type are fired to higher temperatures than earthenwares and have a fine, white body. The surfaces are often pitted, giving an 'orange skin' appearance. Forms

often include plates, tankards and other wares used for eating and drinking, as well as other items for the table or for storing special items.

3.2.17 There were 28 sherds of White Salt Glazed Stoneware (3.4%) in the assemblage from Skipwith. The most common form amongst this was plates and other forms included a tankard and jug.

Some had moulded decoration, including many with 'dot, diaper and basket' motifs (cf NoelHume 1969, 116, fig35, no 1). This may have been used at the table, perhaps for cakes or other morsels. Others had bead and reel decoration, and one example had a barley pattern.

Transfer Printed

3.2.18 Transfer printing was, as the name suggests, was produced by transferring a design from a metal plate onto paper and then the surface of a pottery vessel. Cobalt was often used to create the blue colour so frequently seen on Transfer printed wares. These were mass produced in a number of factories across Britain including those at Staffordshire and Yorkshire.

3.2.19 Fifty-four sherds of transfer printed ware (6.6%) were present in the assemblage from Skipwith. Most of these sherds were small with blue and white decoration. Decorative schemas include the willow pattern and various foliate motifs. One sherd has a small boy printed in blue and white. It may be possible to recognize the full scene with reference to production sites in Staffordshire and Yorkshire even though the rest of the design was not present. This was not possible at this stage of the assessment process.

Pearl ware – 18th century to present day

3.2.20 This ware type has a whitish body with a light blue tinge to the glaze. It can form the ground for transfer printed decoration and may have been part of a Transfer Printed ware but from a bit of the vessel that was undecorated. It can also form the base of a Banded Slipware or just have come from a vessel intended to be plain light blue Pearl ware.

3.2.21 There were 17 sherds of Pearl ware (2.1%) in the Skipwith assemblage. These were all small sherds from wares used at the table such as plates and cups.

Cream ware – Late 18th to 19th Century

3.2.22 Cream ware is a refined earthenware with a lead glaze. Vessels are often finely potted and forms usually include plates, dishes and table wares. They are associated with Josiah Wedgwood who produced many highly decorated forms.

3.2.23 Seventeen small sherds of Cream ware (2.1%) were present in the Skipwith assemblage. These were probably parts of tablewares such as plates and bowls.

Post medieval Earthenware – 18th/19th Century

3.2.24 Earthenwares are fired to lower temperatures than Stonewares, below 800 degrees centigrade.

3.2.25 There were many different types in the post medieval period. Here they have been split up into various categories according to their glaze type (see below). There were 17 sherds of post medieval Earthenwares (2.1%). When added to the various types described below, this ware type is the largest.

White earthenware – 18th/19th Century

3.2.26 This is a generic term used for fine hard white everyday table wares produced during the Victorian era. Cups, saucers, plates and dishes are the most common forms. They are wheel thrown and often factory made.

3.2.27 Many experiments were made to try and get a white body that resembled porcelain but was cheaper. Often archaeologists have difficulties separating these wares from 'pearl' and 'cream' wares, but they are generally whiter.

3.2.28 Sixty-nine sherds were found of white earthenware (8.5%) at Skipwith, including table

wares. Other Earthenwares – 18th/19th Century

3.2.29 Other Earthenwares include Black Glazed ware of which there were 43 sherds (5.3%). These were mostly 18th century jars and bowls. Brown Glazed wares amounted to 20 sherds (2.5%). There were 28 sherds of Buff Earthenware amounting to 3.4%.

Tin glazed ware – Late 17th Century to Present Day

3.2.30 A specific type of earthenware that is wheel thrown and then 'biscuit' fired. When cool, a tin rich glaze is applied to the porous surface to produce an even white background. Once dry, free-hand motifs including anthropomorphic and zoomorphic figures, sometimes within schematic landscapes, or simple geometric symbols are generally applied with a paint brush. Blue is the most frequent colour used, but other colours such as red and yellow, are not uncommon. Moulded dishes and bowls with small finger impressions give the edges a 'piecrust' appearance. These wares are commonly produced from the late 17th to early 18th centuries. Other forms are produced throughout the 18th and 19th centuries and up to the present day. The tradition may have started in Staffordshire but was continued in many 'Country' potteries.

3.2.31 Eight Tin Glazed ware sherds (1.0%) were found within the assemblage from Skipwith.

Flow Blue – Early 19th to early 20th century

3.2.32 Flow Blue wares have a blurred transfer printed design on them. They became fashionable in the Regency period in the 1820's but probably occurred initially as a mistake which then became fashionable. The smudged effect was created using cobalt and a chemical either within the glaze or in the saggar that each vessel was fired in.

3.2.33 Only one of the Transfer Printed sherds may have been a Flow Blue ware but it was too small to be certain.

3.3 Imported wares

German Stonewares

3.3.1 Stoneware is fired to much higher temperatures than earthenware. This makes the body of the vessel harder and less porous, though more brittle. German stonewares generally have a salt glaze and fine hard body.

Raeren – 1480-1550

3.3.2 Raeren stonewares are often a light grey colour with brownish glaze. Forms are usually mugs or other forms related to drinking ale.

3.3.3 Although the dates of production are not precise, these wares are commonly found on excavations in Britain from the late 15th century. Generally German Stonewares peak in number on British sites in the mid-16th century, though later types are made well into the modern period.

3.3.4 Thirteen sherds of this type (1.6%) were probably all from drinking vessels. One sherd is from a typical mug base with an applied thumbled strip around its base. Neck sherds may have come from a jug, rather than a mug.

Siegburg – 1300-1550

3.3.5 This ware type has a light grey/whitish body and glaze with little brown iron washed areas. The clay matrix is fine but often poorly wedged with occasional air pockets and large inclusions within it. Forms are usually elegant slim jugs with ribbed neck and applied thumbled strip around the basal edge. These ribs were probably made using a cow metapodial during the wheel throwing process (Jenner 1985, 131). A picture of a woman making a similar vessel can be seen on a mid-15th century playing card (ibid; Hildyard and Gaimster 1997, fig 2.1).

3.3.6 Five sherds (0.6%) were recovered from excavations at Skipwith.

Porcelain

3.3.7 Porcelain is made by combining a refractory white clay (kaolin) and a feldspathic rock. It was first made in China and re-discovered in Germany. Hard, white and translucent, porcelain is fired to very high temperatures to fuse the clay and make it almost vitrified.

3.3.8 Hard-paste porcelain is fired at 1400 degrees centigrade. It is glassier in texture than soft paste porcelain. It breaks in a more angular way, cannot be easily scratched using a metal instrument and makes a ringing sound when tapped.

3.3.9 Soft paste porcelain is only fired to 1200 degrees centigrade. It can be scratched more readily than hard paste porcelain. Soft paste is less uniformly translucent and makes less of a high-pitched ring when tapped.

3.3.10 Five small sherds of porcelain amounted to 0.6% of the total number of sherds from

Skipwith. **Sponged ware – 18th to 19th Century**

3.3.11 A cut sponge dipped into a mixture of oxides was used to create simple patterns or a mottled effect. The body of the vessel was usually an earthenware. This was a cheap type of pottery to produce.

3.3.12 There were 10 sherds of this type amounting to 1.2%.

Terracotta – 18th -20th Century

3.3.13 Terracotta is a very fine red ware with few inclusions. It was used to make plant pots and other related wares for gardening activities.

3.3.14 There were 10 sherds of this type, amounting to 1.2%.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1.1 There is no evidence of pre-Conquest activity on site, as the earliest pottery types are Gritty and York Glazed wares which are 12th and early 13th century types. The sparsity of these wares suggests that little activity took place on the site until the late 13th century and then a further increase in pottery took place in the 14th and 15th centuries (Figure 3).

4.1.2 A further peak in the number of sherds within the assemblage from Skipwith occurs in the late 17th and 18th centuries. The amount of Earthenwares, English Stonewares, Ryedale wares and White Salt Glazed Stonewares are all part of this peak. The latter consist of moulded plates which were manufactured in the mid-18th century Georgian period. The Slipwares may also fall into this period as they were made from the late 17th and 18th century in particular. It is not clear whether the Pearl, Transfer Printed and Hand-Painted wares are a little later or during this period.

4.1.3 The Slipware and Earthenwares may have been used more for activities in the kitchen rather than the parlour. They may have functioned as storage vessels or for serving food stuffs to the table.

4.1.4 Pottery can sometimes indicate the level of wealth and status of the users. For instance, wealthy households often had matching dining sets but these were rarely thrown out together, making it difficult to ascertain whether they had such a set or not. The occurrence of porcelain, White Salt Glazed Stoneware, Hand-Painted wares and Cream wares can also indicate a modicum of wealth. It is not clear how these items arrived on site as they could have been stolen, bought as a one-off after saving for a while, or given as a present. The presence of these wares in the post-medieval period, in particular around the 18th century, does at least point towards eating at the table. These fine wares may not be seen on the table of a poorer household, but it is hard to prove these assumptions.

4.1.5 The two main peaks in numbers of pottery sherds described above may reflect periods of domestic use of the Manor as well as perhaps two phases of prosperity and building works. Further examination of the stratigraphy in relation to the pottery may help to shed light on this.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTHER WORK

5.1.1 Further identification of the Humber type wares could include taking photomicrographs of the variations in their fabric and surfaces. While some photomicrographs have been

added to the report, they could be included in all the fabric descriptions at a later stage. This would help to characterise the wares further.

5.1.2 Comparisons of the findings from the pottery research could be compared with evidence from documentary and stratigraphic information. This would shed light on the activities, both domestic and in relation to the rebuilding of the manor over time.

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FIGURES

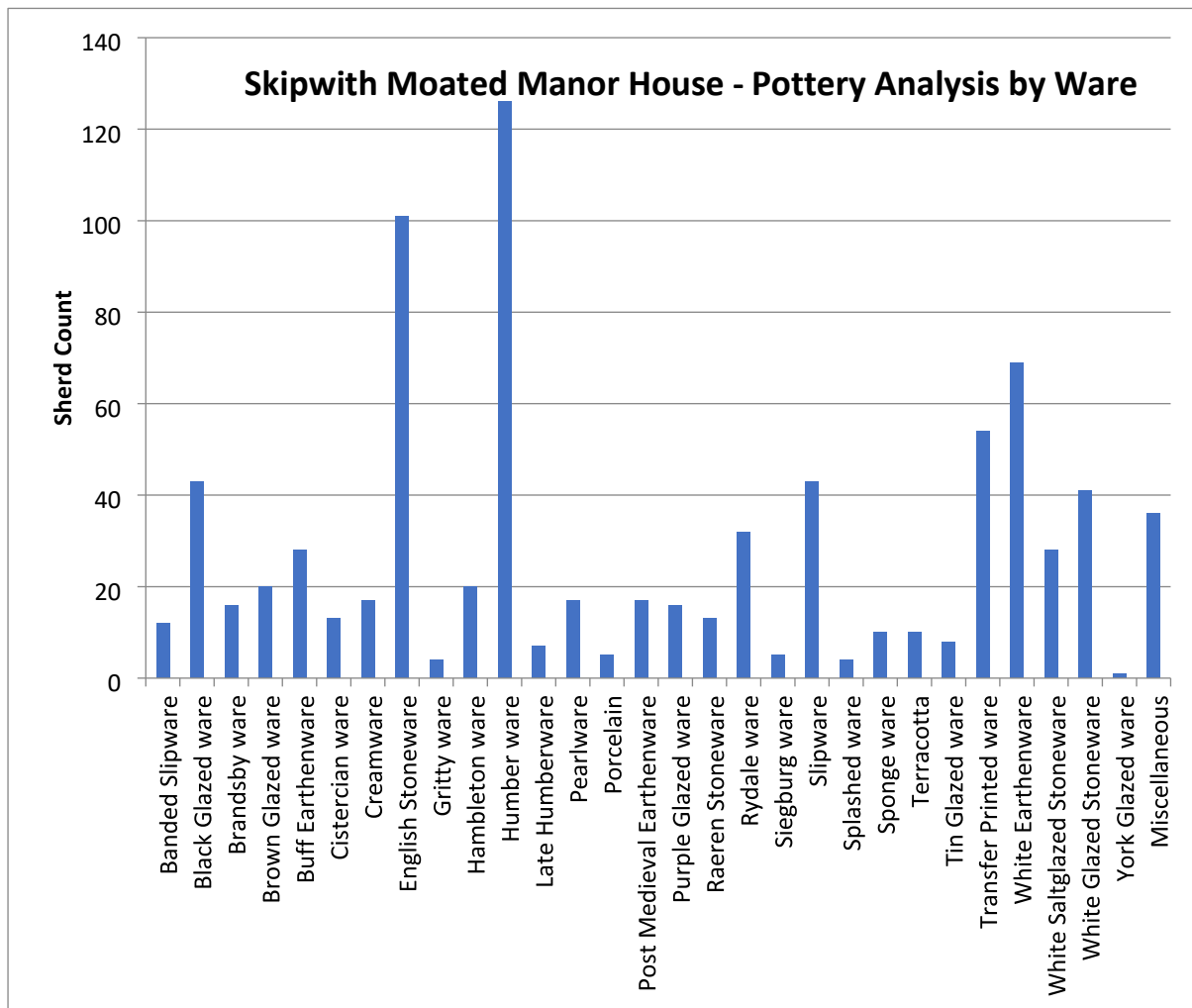


Figure 1: Pottery Analysis by period.

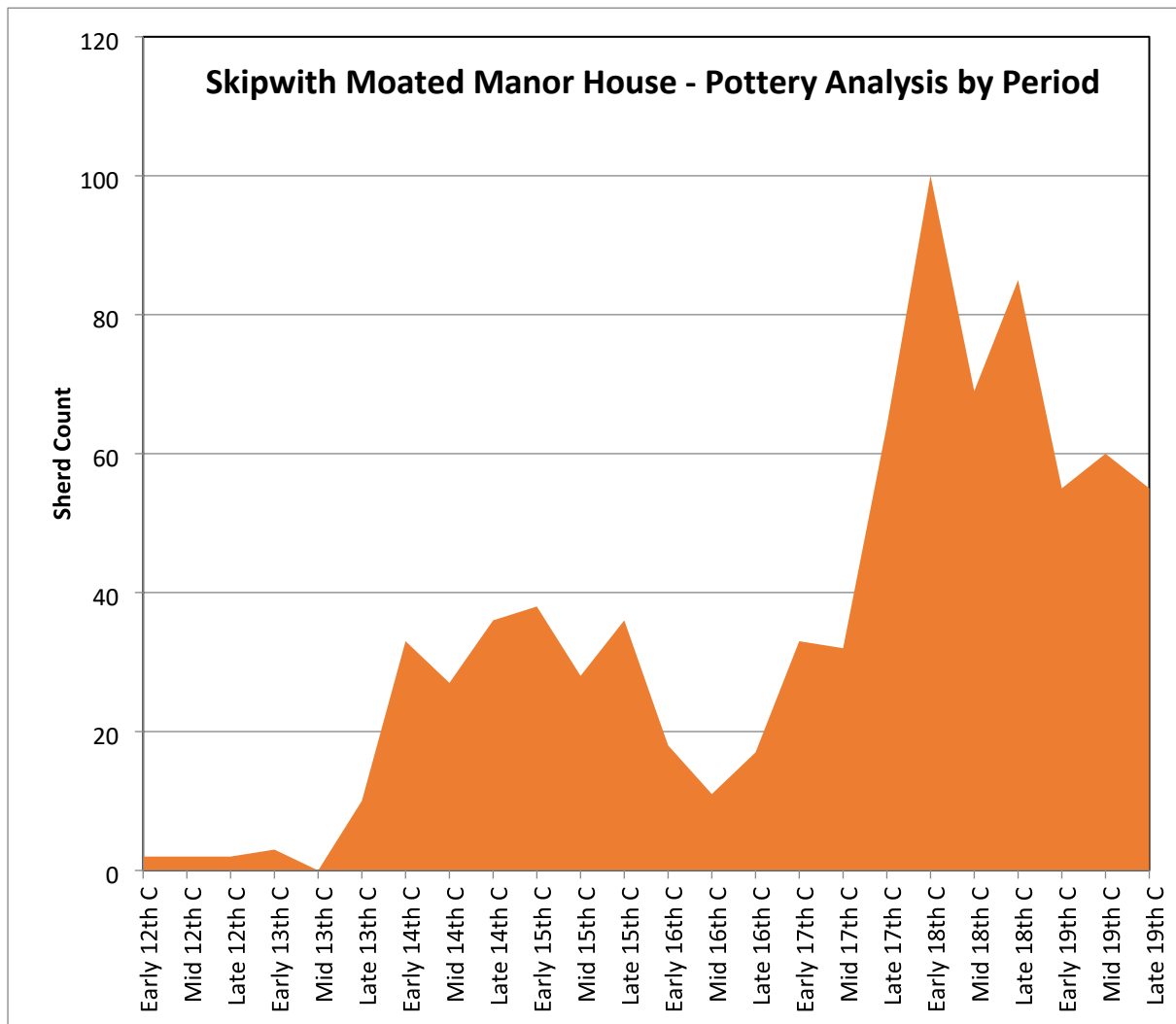


Figure 2: Pottery Analysis by date.

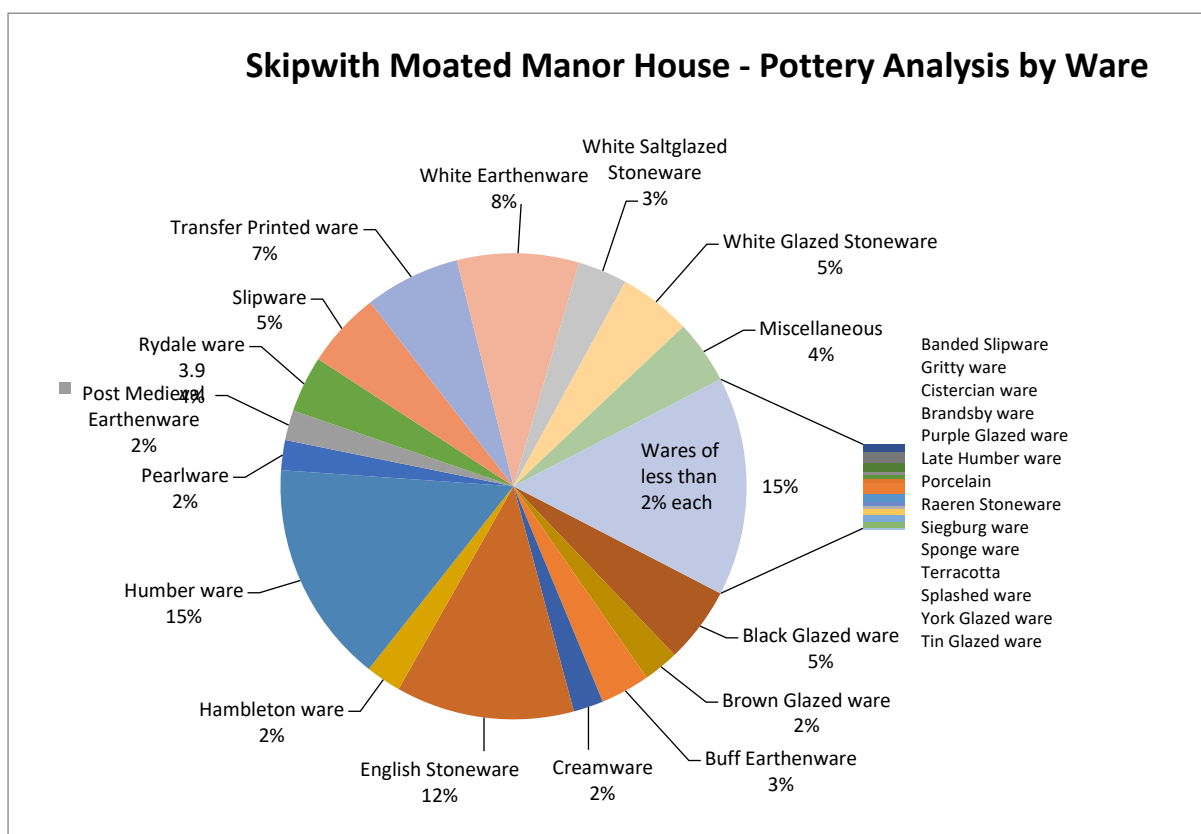


Figure 3: Pottery Analysis by ware.

PLATES



Plate 1: White gritty ware. 1mm scale units

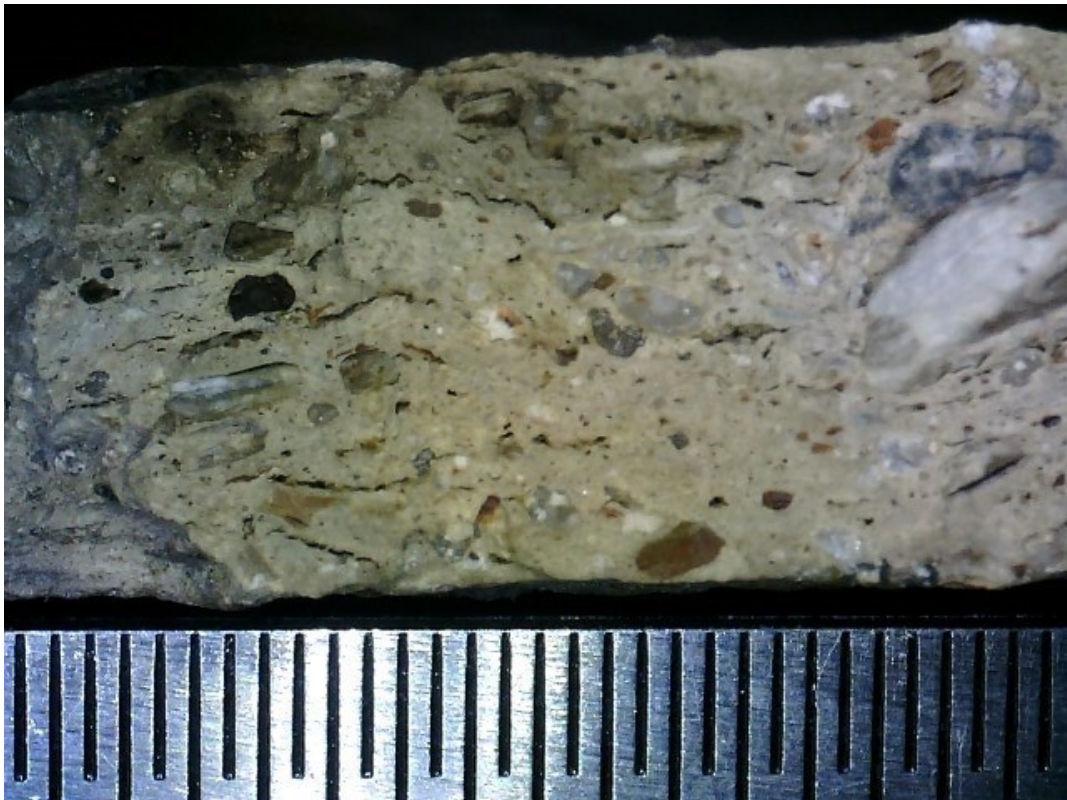


Plate 2: Buff gritty ware. 1mm scale units

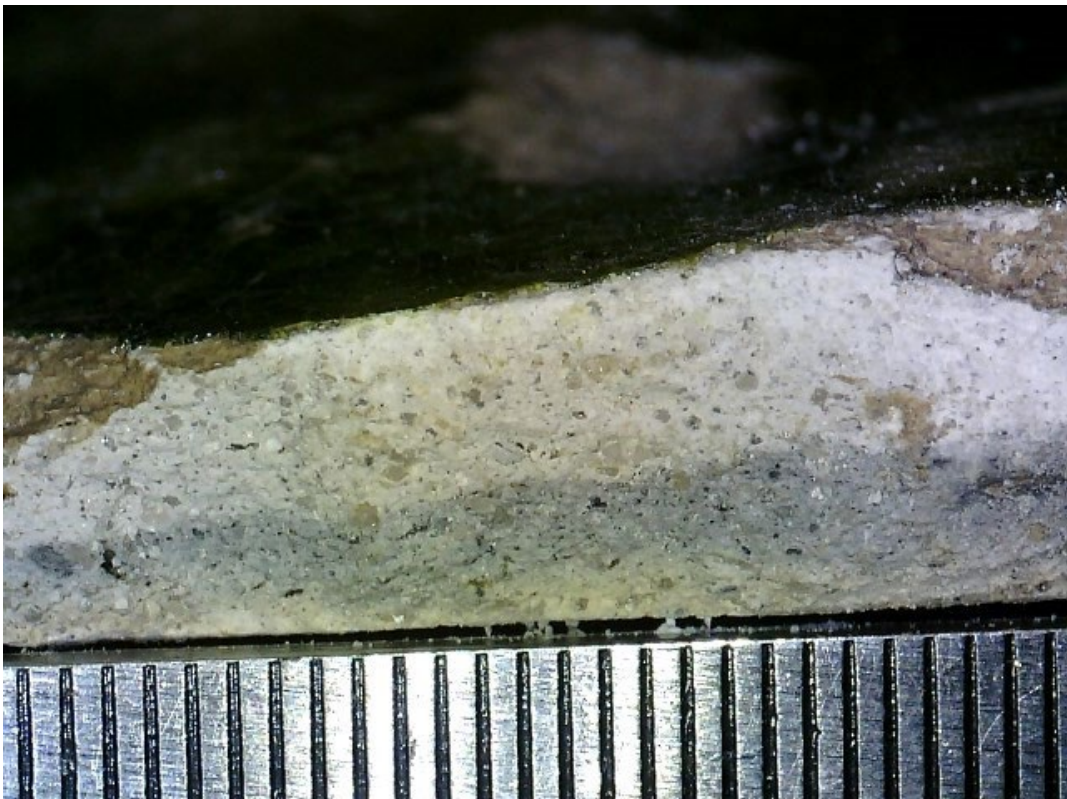


Plate 3: York glazed ware. 1mm scale units



Plate 4: Brandsby-type ware, from the Brandsby kiln. 1mm scale units



Plate 5: Humber ware. 1mm scale units



Plate 6: Hambleton ware. 1mm scale units

TABLES

Table 1: Pottery Quantification				
Context	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3000	BF1	60	18th/19th Century	13 transfer printed, including willow pattern, and floral patterns, small 1 transfer printed with boy decoration, small 1 flow blue, small 1 pearl ware plate rim with scalloped blue grass edge, small 1 Medieval green glazed, ribbed neck, small 1 gritty ware, small 1 Purple glazed, small 2 Humberware type including one with ribbed neck and light green glaze inside and out, medium 6 black glazed, incl. jar rim, small 2 post medieval buff earthenware with brown glaze, 2 Jackfield type base, small 1 Cistercian, small 2 Slipware plain, small 1 Brandsby type with reduced core, unglazed, small 2 English brown stoneware with ribs, small 1 English Brown Stoneware jar, small 1 English stoneware handle with mid brown glaze, small 1 English Stoneware jar with buff white fabric and mid brown glaze, medium 1 English Grey Stoneware jar, small 1 English Stoneware with light brown external glaze and grey internal glaze, small 1 Banded Slipware, small 1 Coarse Redware, with thin white slip, small 1 Walmgate type, small 2 Pearlware including jar base, small 1 White Salt glazed, small 11 White Earthenware including cup base and rim, small 1 scrap <i>2 bone (not in pottery total)</i>

Table 1: Pottery Quantification

Context	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3001	BF2	70	18th/19th Century	11 stoneware, includes grey and brown glazes, jars and bowls, small to large 1 English stoneware with grey fabric and 'Friend'; in blue, jar full profile, medium 1 fine unglazed stoneware, small 2 white stoneware, including cup handle, small 1 banded slipware rim, with blue and brown bands on white background, closed form, small 12 transfer print, including handle, small 1 transfer printed base with legend '...ston', medium 3 cut sponge print, small and medium 1 white earthenware plate with scalloped rim and brown band, small 1 white earthenware with green exterior glaze and white interior glaze, very flaked on exterior, very small 5 fine white earthenware, small 1 white earthenware with brown glaze, very small 1 white earthenware with blue external glaze, small 1 white earthenware with matte brown external surface, very small 1 white earthenware with light brown external surface, very small 1 Chinese porcelain type bowl rim, with internal band of crosses, very small 1 porcelain bowl base with pink floral motif underglaze, small 1 porcelain bowl rim, small 1 white pearlware with blue band, very small 1 pearlware, moulded decoration, small 5 creamware, small 2 Cistercian ware, including base, small and medium 1 black glazed ware, small 2 brown glazed ware, small 3 plain oxidised slipware, small 1 post medieval fine oxidised earthenware bowl with chestnut glazed interior, medium 1 post medieval earthenware with mid brown glaze on both surfaces, thick walled, small 2 terracotta plant pot 2 rims, 1 body, large 1 highly fired unglazed garden pot, large 3 overfired Humber ware, small 1 Humber ware, small <i>7 glass, animal bone,, fired clay tobacco pipe, stone 2 CBM</i>

Table 1: Pottery Quantification

Context	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3003	BF3	81	18th/19th Century	4 slipware, moulded bowl, with fine small finger impressed rim, large, decorated with dark and light brown stripes and blobs, medium 1 post medieval highly fired earthenware, jar with lid seated rim, shiny dark brown glaze, large 1 black basalt type, with fine impressed crosshatched snakeskin motif, small 1 dark brown lid seated rim with squared edge and row of raised dots between ribbed lines, small 4 brown glazed wares, small 11 transfer printed, blue decoration, small to medium, abraded 2 cut sponge, small 1 white earthenware rim with wide blue band, small 3 transfer printed, black and grey decoration, including soup dish rim, small to medium 1 transfer printed base, with red legend '...sent..'; 3 pearlware plate with scalloped blue grassed rim, small to medium 1 white earthenware with cream and blue design, scrap 1 pearlware rim with blue ribs, small 1 banded slipware with blue and black bands on cream ground, closed form, small 2 white saltglazed, small abraded 2 pearlware, small 13 white earthenware, small to large 5 banded slipware, plain, scrap 20 English stoneware, including brown, mottled green, and unglazed, 1 English stoneware, grey, with '...ERIN...';, small 1 white stoneware tankard base, with vertical brown streaked glaze, medium 1 slipware oven dish, with mottled brown design, small 1 banded slipware with brown bands, small <i>1 CBM</i> <i>1 clay tobacco pipe bowl scrap</i>
3009	BF4	5	18th/19th Century	4 English stoneware, including base of drinking jug type, medium 1 post medieval earthenware with brown glaze, scrap

3010	BF5	2	16th/17th Century	2 post medieval oxidised earthenware with green glaze, including lower handle scar with central thumb impression, small and medium, late 16th to early 18th century, similar to Ryedale jugs, perhaps Late Humberware
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Table 1: Pottery Quantification

Context	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3011	BF6	12	18th+ medieval	Three bags:. 1 York glazed ware, with copper spots, early 13th century, medium 1 creamware, with white saltglaze style surface, small 1 English brown stoneware, small 1 transfer printed, very small 1 transfer printed, with underlined 'TH..', and flower motif on reverse, small 1 terracotta plant pot, large 1 white earthenware, rim, medium 1 English brown stoneware, with shiny brown glaze, bowl rim, large 1 stoneware garden pot, large 1 Raeren type stoneware, handle, small 1 reduced olive green glazed ware, with large kiss mark, large, early post medieval 1 lightly reduced green glazed ware, with shiny suspension glaze, small
3012	BF7	10	14th century	1 terracotta plant pot, large 1 reduced ware with coarse fabric and greenish yellow glaze, small 2 English stoneware with green glaze, medium 1 reduced Humberware, small 2 reduced green glaze, scrap 1 terracotta rod handle with crack (second), or possibly kiln prop, small 1 Ryedale type, medium 1 coarse sandy jug handle, abraded green glaze, possible second, medium
3013	BF8	2	18th Century	2 black glazed, jar, medium and large <i>1 glass</i>

Table 1: Pottery Quantification

Context	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3015	BF9	42	18/19th Century	6 transfer printed, blue design, including rim, medium 4 transfer printed, grey and black design, small and medium 1 sponge ware, medium 4 pearlware, small 7 white earthenware, including foot ring or pedestal base, small and medium 1 creamware, small 1 slipware oven dish, with mottled brown decoration, medium 2 slipware, plain, small 4 English stoneware, grey, jar, small 1 Cistercian, small 3 black glazed, small 1 post medieval earthenware with dark brown glaze, small 1 Hambleton, rod handle, small 4 coarse earthenware jar/sagger base, join, medium 1 Raeren stoneware, mug/jug, medium 1 oxidised earthenware, small rod handle, medium <i>1 stone</i>
3016	BF10	2	14th century	1 oxidised Humber ware strap handle with shiny green brown glaze, central groove with rib on either side, small 1 Humber ware with part of thumb impression run of glaze with amber edge, medium
3019	BF11	142	Mid-18th century	10 Black glazed jar and bowl, with white inclusion, medium to large 15 English Brown Stoneware including bowl and tankard, including with incised decoration including bands of horizontal lines and wavy lines, small to large 7 Slipware bowl with tortoiseshell glaze, small and medium 13 Slipware melded bowls, 3 vessels 1 with flange edge, crosshatch decoration, 1 bowl with alternating straight and wavy line decoration and 11 from melded bowl with thumb edge and feathered decoration, medium and large 5 Posset including base with Yellow slip inside on brown and decorating the external surface, small and medium

Table 1: Pottery Quantification

Context	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
				5 Tin glazed including jar base, light blue, small to medium 37 White salt glazed stoneware, including tankard and jug handle, bowl and plate bases, 6 plate sherds with moulded decoration, including 2 with bead and reel decoration, 3 with dot, diaper and basket pattern and 1 with barley pattern, dated 1740-85. 1 porcelain pinched handle? 22 Ryedale type ware, ranging from E+E12arthenware to highly fired, rim joins. typical pinched handle, medium to very large 1 Cistercian rim, small 15 English Stoneware brown glazed tankard with rolled rim and handle, small and medium 11 Brown g+E42lazed, small to large <i>6 bottle glass</i>

3022	BF12	85	1740 to 1885	1 Slipware moulded bowl with brown thick and thin feathered decoration, large 2 Slipware moulded bowl with blurred lattice and feathered decoration, join, large 4 Slipware moulded bowl with linear decoration and finger impressed rim, including 2 medium join and 2 small 2 Cream ware with moulded decoration in green, small 8 post medieval green glazed Rydale type ware with lightly reduced hard fabric, including 2 with incised decoration small to large 1 post medieval fine oxidised Ryedale type open form with light green internal glaze, medium 26 Brown glazed buff earthenware including 2 jar base join medium, 1 jar rim with yellow internal glaze medium, 1 jar rim small, 5 handles including 2 joins small, some with tortoiseshell effect similar to 3019, and yellow internal glaze, mainly small 2 lightly oxidised earthenware with yellow internal glaze including 1 with green external glaze and 1 rim unglazed externally, small 2 English brown Stoneware with incised rilling, small 3 Tin Glazed chamber pot, small to large 1 Creamware cutlery handle with moulded decoration, medium 1 Humber ware type base, large 8 White Salt Glazed Stoneware plate with';dot. Diaper and basket'; moulded decoration, some joins, small to large 18 White Salt Glazed ware incl+E15uding plate and closed form, small to large 5 Cream ware, tankard including handles, small 1 Earthenware abraded scrap
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Table 1: Pottery Quantification

Context	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3027	BF14	2	Early/mid 19th to early 20th century	1 Transfer printed, blue and white design, small 1 Sponged, small (1820-1930)
3032	BF15	13	Mid 18th century and medieval	1 White Salt Glazed ware, small 1 Buff Gritty ware, base, small 7 Humber type jug with reduced fabric wide thumb impressions below lower handle , small to large 1 Reduced Green Glazed ware, small 2 Humber oxidised hard, small 1 Splashed with yellow glaze, small
3034	BF17	11	14th century+	1 Humber type ribbed strap handle from a jug with splashed glaze, large 9 lightly reduced green glazed ware, small 1 Oxidised hard jug similar to 2 sherds from context 3038
3038	BF16	3	14th Century	2 Oxidised hard jug with single thumb impression at lower handle join, small to large 1 gritty Brandsby, scrap <i>1 Animal Bone, small</i> <i>1 Stone, small</i>
3047	BF18	1	14th century+	1 Oxidised hard unglazed, small
3049	BF19	2	Late 17th/early 18th century	2 Slipware closed form, small, abraded
3051	BF20	4	Late 18th century and medieval	1 Cream ware cup or bowl rim with maroon underglaze foliate decoration, small 1 English grey Stoneware jar base, small 1 Purple glazed ware with coarse oxidised fabric, medium 1 Humber ware with oxidised fabric and run of typical glaze, small
3052	BF21	3	14th/15th century	1 Humber ware jug base with fine oxidised margins and reduced core, large 1 Humber type ware with reduced fabric and green glaze, small 1 Earthenware splashed reduced, small

Table 1: Pottery Quantification

Context	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3055	BF22	7	Late 15th/16th century	1 Cistercian cup rim, small 5 Humber jug including large sagging base, rim with kiss mark and small sherds 1 Splash Glazed with oxidised surface and reduced core and internal surface, small
3065	BF23	2	16th century and late 12/early 13th century	1 Cistercian handle, small 1 Splash Glazed pitcher handle with central groove, medium
3082	BF24	3	Late medieval/early post-medieval	1 Fine Oxidised ware with pronounced ribs, small 1 Earthenware scrap 1 Fine Oxidised ware with traces of plaster, small
3087	BF25	1	12th/early 13th century	1 Buff Gritty ware base with light soot, small
4000	BF26	2	14th/15th century with intrusive 18th	1 Humber ware, small 1 Buff Earthenware with yellow brown glaze, small
4001	BF27	31	Late 18th century and late medieval	5 Transfer printed including rim 9 White Earthenware plates and cups, abraded, in feint blue, small 1 White Earthenware with blue external surface, small 1 English grey Stoneware jar, small 2 Black Glazed ware, small and medium 1 white porcelain rim, small 1 Cream ware rim, small 1 Banded Slipware plain, small 4 Terracotta plant pot, small 1 Coarse oxidised with white slip, concretion inside, small 1 English Stoneware with brown/green glaze, small 1 Brandsby type with spattered green glaze and lightly reduced fabric with white external margin, large 1 Oxidised fine hard ware, medium 1 Humber type fine hard base, medium 1 English brown Stoneware, small

Table 1: Pottery Quantification

Context	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
4002	BF28	11	19th and 16th century intrusive with 14th century	4 Hambleton including base and handle from a jar with plaster concretions, small to large 1 Cistercian cup rim, small 2 White Earthenware, small 1 Brandsby jug with mottled green glaze and incised horizontal bands, small 1 Brandsby small vessel with mottled green glaze and very fine fabric, small 1 Brandsby with decayed glaze, small 1 Brandsby jug with dark mottled glaze and ribs, large
4003	BF29	4	18th century+ and 14th/15th century	3 Humber ware jug with oxidised fabric, small to large 1 Terracotta plant pot, large
4007	BF30	3	14th century with intrusive 18th century+	2 White Earthenware, small 1 Humber ware jug, medium
4011	BF31	2	Late 15th/16th century	2 Cistercian mug, small and medium
4012	BF32	7	Late 14th/15th century+	7 Purple Glazed with coarse reduced fabric, small to large
4013	BF33	1	14th/15th century	1 Humber type sagging base, large
4021	BF34	11	14th century with intrusive 18th century+	4 German Stoneware Siegburg type join, large (1300-1550) 2 Humber with runs of typical glaze, large 1 White Earthenware scrap intrusive 3 Humber type with splashed green glaze, large 1 Reduced Green Glazed, large

4030	BF35	27	Late 14th/early 15th century	1 Hambleton bi-partite dish, profile DR large 1 Oxidised Humber type fabric finial re-used as a bird feeder, large 5 Humber ware, small to large 1 Humber type Reduced Green Glazed lamp base, medium 1 Humber drinking jug rim, small 4 Humber ware, small 14 Humber jug with complete rim and part of ribbed strap handle joins, mainly large
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Table 1: Pottery Quantification

Context	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
5001	BF36	22	Early 18th to early 19th century with residual med	3 Sponged, very small 5 Transfer Printed, small to medium including saucer rim 1 Cistercian tall two handled beaker 6 White Earthenware, spalded, small 2 Pearl, small 1 Cream ware rim, small 1 Banded Slipware rim, small 3 Black Glazed, small rim, small 1 Brown glazed rim, small 1 Post-medieval Earthenware with oxidised fabric and yellow internal glaze base of bowl, medium 1 Splashed, small <i>1 black stone, small</i>
5002	BF37	61	18th century + late 14th / early 15th century	1 Purple Glazed, small 17 Black glazed oxidised Earthenware, jar, small to large joins (joins context 5002) 10 English Stoneware jar, small to large 1 Buff Earthenware with yellow glaze in and out, small 1 Finely gritted with green brown glaze, small 5 Humber type reduced, small to large 3 Late Brandsby jug including one with rod handle scar, medium 2 Brandsby type with heat altered glazed surface, medium 7 English Stoneware copying Frechen Bellarmine, small to large

				1 English Brown Stoneware flanged bowl rim, large 1 Slipware with oxidised fabric and plain yellow glaze, medium 2 Banded Slipware plain join, small 1 Cream ware base, small 2 Pearl ware, small abraded 1 Humber type with oxidised rim with purpleish green glaze, medium 1 Pearl ware with blue decoration, small 3 Humber type urinal join, small, medium and large 2 Humber jug with base of strap handle, medium
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Table 1: Pottery Quantification				
Context	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
5003	BF38	60	18th to 19th Century	12 White Earthenware plate with scallop rim and handpainted decorative joins, small to large 3 Transfer Printed with blue and white decoration, small 1 English Stoneware jar, medium 1 Late Humber ware German Stoneware copy mug base, medium 7 Black Glazed jar/chamber pot including rim, medium and large (joins context 5002) 1 Reversed Cistercian ware with dark brown wheel motif, small 1 English Brown Stoneware jar rim, small 1 Raeren type German stoneware jug neck with 4 fine ribs, small 1 Coarse Grey ware base with glazed kiss mark, small 3 Purple Glazed, small to medium with lightly reduced core, small to medium 2 Purple Glazed with greenish purple glaze and with lightly reduced core, small 11 Oxidised Hambleton ware with green glaze on both surfaces, medium 1 Oxidised Hambleton ware, large 1 Brandsby with fine white fabric, small 1 burnt Brandsby type, small 11 Humber type, small to large 1 Late Humber type rim, small 1 Walmgate jug, with dark concretion medium 6 bone artefacts (not included in pottery total) 1 glass (not included in pottery total)

5009	BF39	19	Late 15th/16th century	Context joins 5010 and 5014 9 Humber ware, small to large 1 Reversed Cistercian, base, medium 2 Raeren stoneware, small and medium 2 Purple glazed, reduced fabric, medium 1 Black glazed, fine oxidised fabric, small 1 Cistercian type with white concretion, small 1 Brandsby ware, jug, medium 2 Hambleton type, jug, joins, 1 with strap handle, large 1 animal bone
Table 1: Pottery Quantification				
Context	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
5010	BF40	11	Late 15th century	Joins 5014 3 Humberware, jug, including thumbled base and kiln scar on base, large 4 Raeren type stoneware, medium 2 Late Humberware, jug rim with pinched lip, medium 1 Late Humberware urinal rim, glazed inside, large 1 Siegburg stoneware, Kanne jug rim, small

5014	BF42	38	Late 15th with 14th Century	SKIP 22 4 Raeren mug including base, shoulder and neck, small and large 17 Humber type jug including base with continuous large thumb impressions, mainly large sherds SKIP 21 1 Brandsby ointment pot rim DR, small 1 Late Humber type jar with lid-seated rim, green-brown glazed inside and purplish out, 1 Late Humber type jar rim glazed externally, medium 1 Brandsby base, small 1 Humber-type jug rim with part of lip and brownish glaze, medium 4 Humber type jug including rim with ribbed neck, some joins, medium and small 1 Humber base with single thumb impression and kiln scar under base where a rim has stuck to it, medium 1 Humber type highly fired jug with glaze on both surfaces decorated with an applied curved strip and roundel, small 1 Humber type jug neck with reduced core and green-brown glaze, small 1 Oxidised Gritty ware with square rim, small 1 Oxidised Gritty ware jar with everted squared off rim, small 1 Humber type ware with reduced fabric and matt black glaze probably caused by heating, large 2 Humber type with oxidised fabric, small
6001	BF41	1	Late 14th/15th century	1 coarsely gritted, South Yorkshire type, lamp / crucible, medium
Total		816		

Table 2: Pottery percentages of ware types

Ware	Sherd Count	%	Dating
Banded Slipware	12	1.5	Late 17th /early 18th C
Black Glazed ware	43	5.3	18th C
Brandsby ware	16	2.0	Late 13th / early 14th C
Brown Glazed ware	20	2.5	17th / 18th C
Buff Earthenware	28	3.4	16th / 17 th C
Cistercian ware	13	1.6	Late 15th / 16th C
Creamware	17	2.1	Late 18th / 19th C
English Stoneware	101	12.4	17th / 18th C
Gritty ware	4	0.5	12th / early 13th C
Hambleton ware	20	2.5	Late 14th / early 15th C
Humber ware	126	15.4	14th / 15th C
Late Humber ware	7	0.9	15th / 16th C
Pearlware	17	2.1	Late 18th / 19th C
Porcelain	5	0.6	18th / 19th C
Post Medieval Earthenware	17	2.1	18th / 19th C
Purple Glazed ware	16	2.0	14th / 15th C
Raeren Stoneware	13	1.6	Late 15th / early 16th C
Rydale ware	32	3.9	Late 16th / early 18th C
Siegburg ware	5	0.6	14th / 16th C
Slipware	43	5.3	Late 17th / early 18 C
Splashed ware	4	0.5	12th / early 13th C
Sponge ware	10	1.2	Mid / Late 19th C
Terracotta	10	1.2	19th C
Tin Glazed ware	8	1.0	Late 17th / 18th C

Transfer Printed ware	54	6.6	18th / 19th C
White Earthenware	69	8.5	18th / 19th C
White Saltglazed Stoneware	28	3.4	18th / L 19th C
White Glazed Stoneware	41	5.0	late 18th / late 19th C
York Glazed ware	1	0.1	Late 12th / early 13th C
Miscellaneous	36	4.4	
Total	816	100.0	

Appendix 5
Skipwith Moated Site
Faunal Bone Assessment Report.
December 2023

Faunal Bone Assessment Report: Skipwith, North Yorkshire

Dr Clare Rainsford

Prepared December 2023 for J. Kenny.

An assemblage of 1650 faunal bone fragments was recovered from excavations across three trenches at the moated manor site at Skipwith, North Yorkshire, in 2022. The archaeology of the site dates from the construction of the platform and manor site in the 12th-13th century to the present day, with major phases of activity including redevelopment of the manor in the 15th century and building of a series of cottages on the site in the 18th century. The assemblage was assessed in full with a view to characterising the preservation condition of the bone and the level of information available regarding human-animal interactions from each phase of the site.

Methodology

Following Historic England guidance for assessment (Baker & Worley 2014), material was recorded by context. For each context, the overall quantity, number of identified specimens (NISP/ID), number of species attributable to size class, and number of unidentified specimens were recorded. The general condition of each context was rated on a five-point scale (good to poor), which covers natural taphonomic and diagenetic degradation; and degree of fragmentation was also recorded on a five-point scale (A-C). Colouration of the assemblage and any evident mineral accretions were noted separately; and evidence of butchery, carnivore / rodent gnawing, and bone fragments showing appreciable evidence of burning (>50% of bone burnt) were also noted.

All mammalian taxa were identified to species where possible, and numbers of identified, ageable and measurable specimens were recorded for each context. Sheep and goats were recorded as a single category, considering the well-known difficulties of distinguishing between these two species (Zeder & Lapham 2010). Ageable specimens are divided into two categories: mandibles (which include at minimum one ageable molar or premolar) and postcranial elements with one or more epiphyses showing state of fusion. Neonatal or young juvenile elements were noted where present. Measurable specimens are defined as those identified fragments where at least 1-2 measurements can be taken, based on von den Driesch (1976). Bird and fish remains were not identified to species level. For the birds, only chicken and goose bones were identified to species, with the remaining bird bones recorded as either identifiable ("Bird ID") or unidentifiable ("Bird Unid"). Associated Bone Groups (ABGs) were recorded separately to the rest of the context but were noted and described in the Comments section.

Data are stored as Excel spreadsheets (.xlsx). All bone was identified with reference to standard reference literature (Schmid 1972, Serjeantson & Cohen 1986, Pales & Lambert 1971, Hillson 2005, Johnson 2015, 2016).

Taphonomy & Preservation

A total of 1650 bone fragments were recovered from Skipwith, of which 674 were identified to species and 523 identified to size class (Table 1). The assemblage is fairly evenly distributed over the

seven major phases of activity: relatively little material was recovered from phases 1 and 2 (initial construction and earliest building and occupation, 1100s – 1200s), the largest proportion of material comes from the subsequent phases 3 and 4 (redevelopment and demolition, 1400s – 1600s), and approximately a third of material derives from the 18th century cottages and 19th-20th century horticultural soils (phases 5-7).

The assemblage from Skipwith is relatively well-preserved, with the vast majority of the material recorded as being in “good/reasonable” or “reasonable” condition (Table 2). Colouration ranged from fawn to mid-brown, and bone surfaces were either well-preserved or showed signs of fine-line fracturing or spalling. Some variation in colour and condition was noted in contexts throughout the assemblage (17 out of 67 mention “mixed” or “variable” in the context description), but this was particularly evident in contexts from phases 6 and 7 (demolition of Moat Hall and horticultural grazing, 8 out of 10 contexts), suggesting either distinctly variable preservation conditions or some degree of intrusion or reworking in these latest phases. Fragmentation was also typically moderate across the assemblage (Table 3), with bone identifiable to species comprising 41% of the assemblage overall, and a further 32% identifiable to size class (Table 1).

Accretions were noted on bones from context 5010, a deposit from within the base of the garderobe, which are consistent with coming from cessy deposits. This probably indicates that the bones were deposited in this context while there was some moisture remaining in the cess. Relatively little mineral accretion was noted in the remainder of the assemblage, with iron deposits or mineral spotting from iron compounds recorded in only 5 of the 67 contexts.

Partially due to the overall good preservation of the assemblage, there was relatively substantial evidence of perthotaxic (pre-burial) taphonomy within the Skipwith assemblage (Table 4). Evidence of butchery was noted in almost half of all contexts (48%). Dog gnawing was similarly frequent, recorded in 36% of all contexts. Rodent gnawing was infrequent, noted in only 4 contexts, but as each of these were assigned to a different phase it was present in phase 3, and in phases 5-7. Evidence of burning was highly infrequent, with only nine fragments noted as being burnt across the whole assemblage.

Species Representation

The assemblage from Skipwith is relatively diverse, comprising a minimum of fifteen identified mammalian and bird taxa (Table 5). Domestic animals and birds dominate the assemblage, with chicken most frequent overall (24%), followed by cattle (21%), sheep/goat (13%) and pig (12%). The predominance of chicken is unusual; while chicken is relatively frequent throughout, over half of the assemblage derives from four contexts with large concentrations of chicken bones (Table 6). These are primarily demolition or levelling fills from phases 4 (1600s demolition) and 5 (building of cottages, 1700s), and potentially reflect accumulation of material from farming activities happening on site at around this time. The remaining context, 5001 (phase 7, horticultural soil), contains a collection of chicken bones consistent with deriving from a single ABG, and this is discussed further below.

Among the major farm domestic animals, cattle is consistently more frequent than sheep/goat remains throughout the whole site assemblage. This is reflected in a size-class data, where large mammal remains are also typically more frequent than medium mammal elements. Pig is unusually almost as frequent as sheep/goat. The predominance of cattle over sheep/goat is typical for the earlier and high medieval periods in the nearby city of York (Bond & O'Connor 1999), but the

prevalence of pig at Skipwith may either reflect a relatively high-status diet, also seen in the wild species represented, or, alternatively, pigs may have been raised in the vicinity, as seems likely with the chickens.

Wild mammal species represent approximately 5% of overall assemblage at Skipwith, with hare, rabbit, roe deer, and red deer all positively identified. Hare and roe deer are present in contexts dating to before the 17th century demolition of the manor; rabbit and red deer are only identified from post-17th century contexts. Rabbits became considerably more common and widespread in the UK following the 17th century civil war and the destruction of commercial rabbit warrens (Williamson 2013), so their increasing prevalence within the assemblage at this point is unsurprising. Red deer has been identified in phases 5-7, which are associated with the 18th century cottages and subsequent horticultural soils. Additionally, a positively-identified swan humerus has been identified from phase 5 (18th century cottages). Mute swans are still reserved as property of the British Crown, and licences are required in order to legally capture and consume swan (MacGregor 2012), although the same rules do not apply to the less-common migratory species such as Bewick's swan. The presence of swan and red deer may either indicate continuing high-status connections at the site, or potentially could be indications of poaching. Hare was also present in phases 6 and 7; while hares occur naturally in the Skipwith area today, they are also a protected species, and if these were brought to the site via human agency this could also be considered further evidence of post-medieval poaching.

A small assemblage of bird bones (21 fragments) were considered identifiable, but could not be identified with the available reference material in this assessment. It is likely that there is further information regarding consumption and hunting practices in this portion of the assemblage, and these should be identified as a priority in further work.

Biometric data was not collected in the course of this assessment. However, nine contexts comprised elements of domestic species (cattle, sheep/goat, pig, and/or chicken) which were noted to be atypically large. The majority of these (7 contexts) are from phase 5 onwards, and likely reflect the presence of post-Improvement or modern-size animals in the assemblage. The two contexts from phases 3 and 4 with notably large examples of domestic taxa (context 3015, cattle and pig; context 3016, chicken) may bear further investigation to see if these species fall within the expected size range of medieval taxa.

Associated Bone Groups

Three Associated Bone Groups, all comprising partial skeletons of domestic animals, were recovered from the Skipwith excavations.

One partial dog skeleton, comprising five elements from both forelimb and hindlimb, was recovered from context 4007, phase 3 (clay levelling). The elements represented (ulna, calcaneus, and metapodials) all appear to be from a medium-sized animal, and it should be considered whether or not these elements could have been part of the main dog burial in 4028.

One nearly complete dog skeleton was recovered from context 4028, phase 4. This appears to have been a deliberate burial, and there was almost no additional disarticulated material present in the context. The bones were in good condition and largely complete, although, of the major limb bones, one ulna, one femur, and one side of the pelvis were missing; and some cervical vertebrae, metapodials, and carpal and tarsal bones were also absent. Withers height estimation was calculated

following Harcourt (1974), based on the combined length of the humerus and radius, and femur and tibia; and was estimated at 42-44 cm, consistent with a medium-sized dog, such as a small collie or whippet, or a relatively large spaniel. The presence of a baculum also indicates that the dog was male. No pathology was noted on the skeleton, and there was no evidence of butchery or evident cause of death.

Sixteen elements of chicken were recovered from context 5001 (horticultural soil, phase 7), which were all noted to be consistent with deriving from a single bird. This is a relatively modern context, and the mixed nature of the horticultural soils means that it is difficult to say much more about this.

Pathology

Pathology was relatively rare in the Skipwith assemblage, with only two clear examples of pathological bones, both from contexts in phase 4. Both were cattle foot bones and involved reactive bone growth either due to infection or age-related pathology. While this is very slight evidence, it may indicate that cattle were being kept to an older age in this period of the site, or under conditions more likely to trigger these pathologies.

Context 3029 (phase 4, make-up/levelling) contained a single cow metatarsal with bone exotoses around the proximal end.

Context 5009 (phase 4, dumping south of wall) contained one cow first phalanx with substantial bone exotoses, likely as a result of arthritic pathology.

Summary & Recommendations

The faunal assemblage from Skipwith is well-preserved and moderate in size, and remarkably diverse for its size, with both lagomorphs, deer, and some wild birds represented. The relatively even distribution of bone across a wide timespan means that the assemblage, and particularly the number of identified specimens, is relatively small in each phase, which limits the further potential of the assemblage for age and biometric work (Table 7). The greatest potential for biometric work comes from the chicken assemblage, where several large collections of bone have been identified in specific contexts.

The diversity of the assemblage, and the presence of species such as hare and roe deer, as well as the prevalence of pig, may indicate a relatively high-status diet in the earlier phases of the site. The presence of rabbit, red deer, and swan in post-medieval contexts is currently more ambiguous, but may indicate a degree of illegal exploitation of wildlife in the surrounding area. Only two fish bones have been recovered so far from the site; considering the level of medieval and post-medieval fish consumption it is highly likely that this is an artefact of collection strategies. Any further excavation on the site may consider sampling for flotation, as this may capture a better record of the fish and bird taxa, which may hold substantial information on consumption practices. The well-preserved nature of the assemblage also means that substantial butchery evidence has been preserved, and this combined with element representation data may also provide a clearer picture of consumption habits throughout the history of the site.

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Tables

Phase	Quantity	ID	ID%	size class	size class %
1	36	4	11.1	11	30.6
2	65	17	26.2	25	38.5
3	378	118	31.2	143	37.8
4	577	277	48.0	150	26.0
5	242	113	46.7	83	34.3
6	231	87	37.7	76	32.9
7	116	56	48.3	33	28.4

Total	1645	672	40.9	521	31.7
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Table 1: Quantity of animal bone from phases 1-7, Skipwith.

Phase	good	good/reasonable	reasonable	reasonable/poor	poor
total	3	662	979	6	
1		12	24		
2		38	26	1	
3	1	31	346		
4	2	340	230	5	
5		189	53		
6		52	179		
7			56		

Table 2: Condition of animal bone from Skipwith. All numbers are number of fragments.

	A	A/B	B	B/C	C
total	1	394	1036	217	2
1			23	13	
2			64		1
3		38	293	46	1
4	1	342	85	149	
5		14	223	5	
6			231		
7			54	2	

Table 3: Degree of fragmentation of animal bone from Skipwith, where A = mostly complete and C = highly fragmented. All numbers are fragment counts.

Phase	Total contexts	with butchery	with burning	with carnivore gnawing	with rodent gnawing
1	4	1	1		
2	4	3		2	
3	23	8	2	6	1
4	14	9		5	
5	9	5		4	1
6	6	3	2	4	1
7	4	2	1	2	1

Table 4: Number of contexts from phases 1-7, Skipwith, where evidence of perthotaxic taphonomy was noted.

	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Horse	7			2	2	1	2	
Cattle	144	3	6	18	53	33	21	10
sheep/goat	88		1	19	26	25	12	5
Pig	80	1	2	13	29	20	12	3
Dog	14			6	2	5		1
Cat	4			3			1	
Hare	5		1	1			1	2
Rabbit	16				7	1	7	1
Lagomorph	7			1	1		4	1
red deer	4					2	1	1
roe deer	2			2				
deer (unspec)	1				1			
Chicken	162	1	4	25	78	12	17	25
Goose	6			1	3		1	1
Pigeon	1							1
Corvid	4				4			
Swan	2					1		
bird tbi	15			3	12	3	3	
bird unid	110		3	24	63	11	3	
Fish	2						2	
large mammal	311	8	14	76	98	48	49	18
medium mammal	207	3	11	65	49	35	27	15
small mammal	6			3	3			

Table 5: Species representation from Skipwith.

Context	Description	Phase	No of chicken bones
3015	makeup/levelling	4	25
3011	pit/depression filled with demolition	4	42
5003	demolition / robber trench fill	5	10
5001	horticultural soil	7	16

Table 6: Contexts from Skipwith containing ten or more identified fragments of chicken bone.

	Biometric	Age		
		mandible	fusion	neonate
cattle	53	2	59	5
sheep/goat	21	3	28	
pig	12	2	22	4
horse	3		2	
dog	11		10	
cat	1		1	
red deer	1		1	
chicken	82			

Table 7: Further potential of animal bone from Skipwith for biometric and age data. Biometric describes number of measurable elements; age data consists of number of ageable mandibles, number of elements with at least one ageable fusion point, and number of bones considered to be from neonatal or perinatal animals.

Appendix 6:

Brick

Trench 4

Context	frags	whole	inch len	inch breadth	inch thick	mm len	mm breadth	mm thick	Phase	fab	handmade	notes	date
4001	6				1 3/4								Late Med
4001	2				1 3/4								Late Med
4001	18				1 3/4								Late Med
4002	28				1 3/4								Late Med
4002		1	11	5 1/2	2								Early Med
4002		1	9 1/4	4 1/2	2 1/4								Late Med
4002		1	9 1/2	4 5/8	2 3/8								Late Med
4003	1				2 1/4								Late Med
4006	5			5 3/4	1 1/2								Late Med
4011	3			5 1/4	1 1/2								Late Med
4019	4			4 3/4	2 1/4								Late Med
4019		1	9 1/2	4 3/4	2 1/4								Late Med
4019		1	10 3/4	5 1/4	1 7/8								Med
4019		1	9 1/2	4 1/2	2								Late Med
4019		1	10 1/2	5	2 3/8								Early Med
4020	6			4 3/8	2 1/2								Late Med
4021		1	11	5 1/2	1 1/2								Early Med
4021		1	10 1/4	5 1/4	1 1/2								Early Med

Trench 5

Context	frags	whole	inch len	inch breadth	inch thick	mm len	mm breadth	mm thick	Phase	fab	handmade	notes	date
5001	4				1 3/8								Late Med
5002	53			5	1 3/4								Late Med
5002	2		10 3/4	5 1/4	1 3/4								Late Med
5002		1	11	5 3/8	1 1/2								Late Med
5003	29			5 1/2	1 1/2								Late Med
5006	1				1 3/4								Late Med
5009	11			5 1/8	1 1/2								Late Med
5014	4			5 1/2	1 1/2								Late Med

Trench 3

Context	frags	whole	inch len	inch breadth	inch thick	mm len	mm breadth	mm thick	Phase	fab	handmade	notes	date
3001	1		uk	4 3/8	2 7/8					orange red			modern
3001		1		9	4 3/8	2 3/4				pink brown		1	modern
3001	2					1 1/2						2 burnt	Med
3002	1					2 1/3		60				1	16 C
3002	5					1 1/4	140mm	32				5 folded edge	Med
3002	5					1 1/2		40.7				5 finger marks	Med
3002	5				2							5	
3006	2				5 1/2	2 1/2						2	18 C
3006	2				4 1/2	2						2	15 C
3006	2				5 1/2	2 3/8						2	17 C
3008	1											uncertain	
3009	2				4 1/2	2 1/2							17 C
3009	1					1						uncertain	Late Med
3009	1				5	1 1/4							16 C
3009	2					2							15 C
3009		1	10 1/4		5	2							Med
3009	2				5 1/4	1 1/2							Late Med
3010	10					1 1/2							Late Med
3010	4				3 3/4	2 1/4							Med
3011	4				4 1/2	2							Med
3011	2				5 1/2	2							Med
3012	1					1 5/8							Late Med
3014	6					2							Med
3014	1					2							Med
3014	1					1 1/2						Stone	
3015	34												Undateable
3015	20					2							1700s
3015	4					2							1700s
3015	1					2							1700s
3015	1					1 1/2							Late Med
3015	1					2							1700s
3015	1					2 1/4							1700s
3015	1					2							1700s
3019	3					2							1700s
3021	1					1 3/4							Late Med
3029	6					1 1/2							Med
3030	2					1 1/2							Med
3043	7					2							Med
3043	1					2							Med
3043	6					2							Med
3055	1					2 5/8							Med
3055	5											Stone	
3055	2					2						1 Stone	Med
3055	3					2 1/4							Med
3083	1					2 1/4							Med
3093	8												Undatable

Roof Tile (Ceramic and Roof Stone)

Trench 4

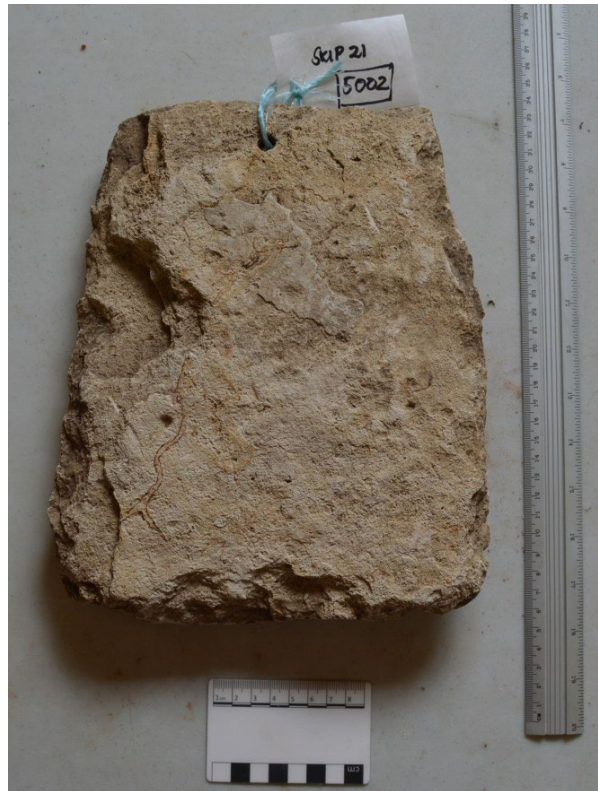
Trench 4 Tile	Plain	Frgs	Whole	Thick (mm)	Other type	Ceramic	Stone	Phase				
4001		4	5	15		5		5				
4001		14	16	10		15	1	5				
4001		3	6	10		10		5				
4001		8	9	25		9		5				
4001		17	17	20		17		5				
4001			1	15			1	5				
4001			1	25			1	5				
4001			1	25			1	5	Horticultural Soil			
4001			1	10			1	5				
4001			1	28			1	5				
4001			1	18			1	5				
4001			1	15		1		5				
4002	16	18		15		1		5				
4002	17	18		9			18	5				
4002	1	2		15		2		5				
4002		2		16		2		5				
4002	1	2		15		2		5				
4002	1	1		18		1		5				
4002	1	1		14		1		5				
4002	1	1		14		1		5				
4003	8	10		25			10	5				
4003	9	10		15		10		5				
4005	8	8		20			8	5				
4006	3	5		20		5		3				
4007	1	2		20				3				
4007	8	8		19		1	7	3	Demolition of East Wing & Leveling			
4007	5	5		15		5		3				
4014	3	3		20		3		3				
4014	4	4		15 Burnt		4		3				
4020	5	7		20 2 x curved		7		5				
4020	35	36		20		36		5				
4021	3	3		15		3		5	Horticultural Soil			
4021	7	9		25			9	5				
4028	3	3		15		1	2	5				
4030	16	16		25		2	12	4				
4030	11	11		20		11		4	Building of East Wing			
4030	1	1		12		1		4				
4031	6	6		16		6		3	Demolition of East Wing & Leveling			
Totals	220	252	0			162	73					

Trench 5

Trench 5 Tile	Tile						Phase	
	Plain	Frgs	Whole	Thick (mm)	Other type	Ceramic		
5001		1		25			9	Horticultural Soil
5001		11		15		9	9	
5002		15		15		15	8	Early 20th Century Dumping
5002		2		25		1	1	
5002	1	1		17		1		
5002		1		37			1	
5002	5	8		20		8		
5002	19	21		25	Animal print	16	5	
5002	2	3		30			3	
5003	17	18		15	finger marks	18		
5003	6	7		18		7		
5003	1	1		20		1		
5003		1		40		1		
5003		1		11		1		
5003	30	30		0	v small frags	30		
5003	37	37		0	v small frags		37	
5003	1	1		16		1		
5003	1	1		15		1		
5003		1		15			1	
5003	11	13		25			13	
5003	11	11		15		15		
5009	3	4		40		4		6 Robber Trench Fill
5009	5	6		17		1	5	
5009	2	9		15		9		
5009		1		15			1	
5009	5	5		3		3	2	
5010	3	3		3		3		5 Pit South of Garderobe & adjacent post hole.
5014	6	6		5		1	5	
5014		1		17		1		

Trench 3

Context	Tile						Phase	
	Plain	Frgs	Whole	Thick (mm)	Other type	Ceramic		
3001		1		5			1	14 Post 1950s Horticultural Soil
3001		1		15		1		
3001	5	5				5		
3001	5	5		15		5		
3001		1		15	Curved / Flanged	1		13 Demolition of 'Moat Hall'
3002		1	1	25			1	
3002	2	2		37			2	
3003	3	5		15		5		
3003	8	8		16		7	1	
3009	4	4		17		4		
3011	28	29		18		23	6	
3011	3	3		20		2	1	
3015	13	15		23		7	8	
3030		1		20			1	11 Demolition of Medieval Hall
3030		1		25			1	
3048		47		24		47		5
3079	8	8		15		8		
3085	4	4		13		4		4 Tower construction
3089	2	2		0		4		
Totals	85	143	1			123	22	4 Small chips no dimensions



Medieval Stone Roof Tile.



Fragments of Medieval Ceramic Roof Tile with animal foot impressions and demonstrating peg holes.