DigVentures

Excavating Elmswell: Seasons in Time

Archaeological Assessment Report and Updated Project Design

Chris Casswell

Excavating Elmswell: Seasons in Time

Community based archaeological excavation at Elmswell Farm, Elmswell, Driffield, East Riding of Yorkshire

Archaeological Assessment Report and Updated Project Design

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Purpose of document

This document has been prepared as an Assessment Report and Updated Project Design for the landowners, and DigVentures' global crowdfunding community (Stakeholder Sponsors). The purpose of this document is to provide a comprehensive account of the 2017 field season, with specialist assessment of finds and samples, and recommendations for further investigation and analysis. It is supported by an easily accessible online database of all written, drawn, photographic and digital data, and an Updated Project Design detailing recommendations for the 2018 field season.

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Project summary

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County	East Riding of Yorkshire
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The project was managed for DigVentures by Brendon Wilkins, with Lisa Westcott Wilkins in the role of Project Executive.

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Executive summary

DigVentures was invited by landowners John and Henrietta Fenton to undertake a crowdfunded community-based archaeological research project at Elmswell Farm (hereafter 'the site'). This report details the results of the first field season of a five-year multi-staged project, encompassing an excavation and assessment stage (Years 1 – 4), followed by final analysis and publication (Year 5).

Fieldwork took place between 14th and 21st August 2017 (DigVentures Project Code: ELM17). This stage of the project was designed to: identify the physical extent and character of the shrunken medieval village of Little Driffield and its environs; understand the multi-period landscape context and make recommendations for further analysis and publication of the results.

This report presents results from the first season of fieldwork, incorporating specialist assessment and results from remote sensing. The potential of these results to achieve the Aims and Objectives of the project are discussed in the final section of this report, followed by an Updated Project Design detailing recommendations for further field work, analysis and publication.

Results summary

Fieldwork was undertaken in August 2017 to address a series of research questions which focused on the site of a shrunken medieval village, representing the first phase of a multi-staged landscape investigation. The investigations involved a programme of targeted interventions, metal detecting and field walking surveys, designed to investigate the earthworks and landscape features identified from LiDAR data and historical sources.

All data was recorded by community participants using a web accessible relational database. This is housed on the project microsite (https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm) and can be explored by following the links shown in green font throughout the report. In addition, excavated features are also navigable through a series of nested 3D models, from the landscape level down to individual test pits and trenches (https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/browser.php).

Remote sensing comprised a combined metal detecting and field walking survey of 0.88ha of land around the trenches. There was a clear concentration of finds in the western part of the survey area, around the field margin and on elevated ground to the west of the trenches. No finds were recorded to the south or east of the trenches. Finds recovered included a Roman coin, a silver short cross penny, four lead musketballs and two large fragments of quernstone.

Three machine-excavated trenches were opened south of Little Driffield to investigate landscape features recorded as medieval earthworks relating to the shrunken village. Archaeological features were found in all trenches, confirming the date of the earthworks as 13th to early 14th century, with earlier remains dating back to the late 11th century. Pottery recovered indicates domestic occupation, while the wide-ranging taxa identified in animal bone assemblage suggests a relatively high status. Later deposits had formed in the ditch feature recorded in Trench 2 once the settlement had been abandoned, reflecting a change in landuse to agricultural from the 17th century to the present day.

As the project moves into the second of the proposed five-year plan, an Updated Project Design has been produced (Appendix E, bound separately) outlining proposals for the investigation of Roman settlement to the west of the first season's excavations. In particular,

this will entail the archaeological excavation on the site of a treasure hoard to ensure full recovery of the remains and to place it within its depositional context.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 DigVentures was invited by John and Henrietta Fenton (hereafter 'the landowners') to undertake a crowdfunded community-based archaeological research project at Elmswell Farm (hereafter 'the site'; Figure 1). Following consultation with the landowners and Natural England, a project model was devised according to the MoRPHE framework (*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, Historic England 2015). This approach has been used to design a five-year multi-staged field research project, encompassing an excavation and assessment stage (Years 1-4), and a final publication and presentation stage (Year 5).

1.1.2 The information contained in this report encompasses the first year of evaluation and assessment, focussing on land south of Little Driffield. Investigations were supported by a Project Design (Wilkins *et al*. 2017) and took place between 14th and 21st August 2017 (DigVentures Project Code: ELM17). An assessment of the results are presented here, and have been circulated for peer review and consultation with the wider specialist team. An Updated Project Design, informed by the 2017 results, outlines proposals for further research in 2018 (Appendix E, bound separately).

1.1.3 This report is one of a number of archive and dissemination products generated by the project, including the digital archive and metadata, the paper archive and the artefact and environmental material recovered and recorded. All archive material is currently held by DigVentures and will, when the project is complete, be deposited with the landowners and freely disseminated through Humber Historic Environment Record (HER), Archaeological Data Service (ADS), OASIS portal and the project microsite (https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm).

1.2 Project scope

1.2.1 Elmswell Farm lies in a rich and nationally important archaeological landscape, containing finds and features dating from the Mesolithic to WWII. Among the most significant of these known on the farm are Neolithic/Bronze Age barrows, a Roman ladder settlement and the remains of the possible shrunken medieval village of Little Driffield. This first year of evaluation and assessment focussed on characterising the nature and extent of the medieval village of Little Driffield.

1.2.2 An assessment of documentary and historic archive material, and LiDAR data, during the Project Design stage defined a number of questions warranting further archaeological research. The overarching aim of the project was to define and characterise the physical extent of the site through a programme of non-intrusive investigations and intrusive excavation, obtaining baseline data that will facilitate its future management (see Aims and objectives, Section 3).

1.3 Site description

1.3.1 The remains of the shrunken medieval village of Little Driffield (NGR TA 0104 5742) are located southeast of Elmswell Farm, 500m south of the current village centre, between Church Lane and Elmswell Beck (Figure 1). The site lies on land sloping gently down to Elmswell Beck at a

height of approximately 18.5m OD on superficial geological deposits of alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravel, which overly the Flamborough Chalk Formation bedrock (BGS 2018). The land is owned by John and Henrietta Fenton and the farm is currently under the Higher Level Stewardship Scheme. A derogation has been granted in consultation with Natural England's Historic Environment Specialist Dr. Margaret Nieke and the Lead Conservation Adviser Chris McGregor.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Research context

2.1.1 For the purpose of this document, the archaeological and historical background focusses on Elmswell Farm and land immediately surrounding the site. Elmswell Farm is set within a multi-period landscape rich in archaeological finds and sites. This seasons field work focussed on Little Driffield, a settlement believed to be the burial place of Alchfrid, King of Northumbria, who died in AD704/5 at a now lost royal palace. The location of the burial site and royal palace are not known although Anglo-Saxon finds, such as part of a stone cross now incorporated into the fabric of St. Mary's Church, suggest that Little Driffield was a place of importance at that time.

2.1.2 The excavation site was located 350m south of St. Mary's Church and is recorded in the HER (22246) as 'cropmarks interpreted as the remains of a possible shrunken Medieval village possibly related to Little Driffield', identified from aerial photographs. An aerial photograph taken in 1957 (Figure 2) shows holloways, stock enclosures and tofts thought to date to the medieval and/or post-medieval periods. The area has been ploughed since this image was taken and no investigation of the site has been undertaken to formally characterise the archaeology and the extent to which it survives.

2.1.3 In addition to the aerial photograph, historical maps also highlight significant landscape features on the site. An OS map dated 1855 clearly shows the position of several watercourses leading to Elmswell Beck from the site, with their locations correlating well with the rectangular enclosures identified in the aerial photograph; their arrangement suggesting they were not formed through natural process. By the 1929 OS map their channels appear to have been left as boggy depressions that connected to the wet woodland next to Elmswell beck. A footpath is seen crossing the field, indicating that this land was still suitable for walking on, and presumably agriculture, so it can be assumed that at some point in the late 19th century this land began to be farmed more intensively.

2.1.4 LiDAR data obtained from the Environment Agency (2017) was analysed to produce a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) of the site and the wider landscape, providing a view of current topographical conditions (Figure 3). Earthwork features were no longer visible within the ploughed field but two well-defined rectangular enclosures were noted beneath the vegetation cover within the SSSI on the western side of Elmswell Beck. The northern one appeared to consist of a rectangular ditch that met the eastern edge of the field. In the centre of this enclosure appeared to be at least one large oval depression. Immediately south of this was another, larger ditched enclosure that respected the same alignment and shared a cardinal eastern boundary ditch with it. This one was somewhat larger and measured 50m wide and up to 100m long, with a significant depression (below the 18m contour line) observed in its centre. The results obtained from the LiDAR data confirm the presence of rectangular

enclosures within the SSSI wet woodland between Church Lane and Elmswell Beck. The continuation of the southern enclosure into the ploughed field suggested that the same was true of the northern one, although further work would be required to 'ground-truth' this hypothesis.

2.2 Summary of previous work

2.2.1 Known prehistoric sites on Elmswell Farm include two Neolithic/Bronze Age bowl barrows (SM1013707 and SM1013708) excavated by John Mortimer in 1870, and two further excavated, undated barrows. Excavations undertaken on the farm between 1935 and 1937 revealed Roman occupation, including mortared stone walls and floors, and artefactual evidence to suggest that settlement had begun in the Iron Age and continued into the Anglo-Saxon period (Corder 1940). This activity is further evidenced by extensive cropmarks south of Elmswell Beck, immediately west of the site.

2.2.2 In 1975 excavations at Moot Hill in Driffield revealed a Norman castle containing the possible remains of a rare 8th century palace (SM1015612), approximately 1.5 miles northeast of the site. Excavations conducted in advance of the construction of Kellythorpe Industrial Estate, 300m southwest of the site, revealed numerous archaeological remains; including prehistoric flints, Roman and medieval ditches and enclosures, and modern remains related to the WWII RAF Driffield. Recent metal detecting and field walking surveys on Elmswell Farm have revealed extensive Mesolithic flint scatters and further assemblages of over 100 fragments of high status Roman pottery, over 100 Roman coins including 27 denarii; the latest dating to c AD390. An overview of all heritage assets recovered from the area immediately surrounding the excavation site are presented in Figure 4.

3 PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Background

3.1.1 The aims and objectives articulated below were defined in the Project Design for this stage of research (Wilkins *et al*. 2017). The business case for this work has been designed in accordance with the fundamental principles of Historic England's Strategic framework for the Historic Environment Activities and Programmes (SHAPE)(*ibid.* 12).

3.2 Aims

3.2.1 The overarching aim of the project is to define and characterise the physical extent of the site through a programme of non-intrusive investigations and intrusive excavation, obtaining baseline data that will facilitate its future management.

3.2.2 Aim 1: Define and establish the precise physical extent and condition of archaeological remains on the site with a programme of remote sensing and metric survey.

- Q1: Can the layout and associated sub-surface archaeology be established by remote survey?
- Q2: Can we identify the location and extent of settlement evidence, and determine horizontal phasing between features?

3.2.3 Aim 2: Characterise the results of non-invasive survey, refining the chronological phasing of the site with a programme of trenching. In the light of the evidence base collated for Aim 1, this aim will be addressed with targeted trenches to addressing the following questions:

- Q3: Can we corroborate chronological phasing for the site, including the presence of earlier and later features and structures, as defined in Aim 1?
- Q4: What are the typical and atypical features of the site and did this influence the functions and activities that took place?
- Q5: What is the landscape setting and character surrounding the site, and how did this shape its location, design and development?

3.2.4 Aim 3: Understand the palaeoenvironmental conditions at the site. This aim will be achieved with an assessment of the samples as defined and recovered in Aim 2, using appropriate palaeoenvironmental and archaeological techniques to establish preservation and significance.

- Q6: What is the current state of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental material across the site?
- Q7: How well do deposits and artefacts survive, and how deeply are they buried?
- Q8: Can the palaeoenvironmental data recovered from sampling in the trenches inform us about farming regimes, specialised food processing, industrial or military activities that may have taken place at the site?
- Q9: Can we increase our understanding of the local environment during the multi-period occupation of the site?

3.2.5 Aim 4: Making recommendations, analysis and publication.

- Q10: What can an integrated synthesis of the results of this work with previous remote sensing and building survey tell us about the site and its setting?
- Q11: In light of the evidence recovered from this and previous work, can we articulate a link between the multi-phased use of the site and its different areas?
- Q12: Formulate recommendations for further archaeological and palaeoenvironmental analysis at Elmswell Farms based on Aims 1-3, and implement a programme to publish and disseminate the results or continue fieldwork into additional seasons.

3.3 Public engagement

3.3.1 In addition to the archaeological research aims of the project, achieving public engagement and benefits for the local community have been key targets embedded within this project. As part of the overarching project, providing opportunities for volunteers was an important component of the defined aims. Key objectives defined included:

- Engaging with volunteers in undertaking archaeological surveys and delivering educational activities.
- Training volunteers in archaeological fieldwork, incorporating workshops and masterclasses and provide training in post-excavation analysis and digital recording techniques.
- Provision of a website and online learning resources.
- Provision of a 'Dig Camp' parent and child activity weekend and site tours.

- A pop-up finds room and venue to enable visitors to experience and learn about post-excavation processes.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Project model

4.1.1 The archaeological fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the methodology defined in the Project Design (Wilkins *et al*. 2017, Section 13). All work was undertaken in conjunction with best practice, national guidelines and published standards (CIfA 2014). A summary of methodologies is presented below, following detailed descriptions in the Project Design linking specific techniques to aims and objectives (Wilkins *et al*. 2017, Appendix 1).

4.2 Remote sensing methodology

4.2.1 Remote sensing consisted of a combined metal detecting and field walking survey around the location of the excavation areas. It was undertaken between 18th and 20th August 2017 and entailed the survey of 0.88ha of land designed to address research questions associated with Aim 1.

4.2.2 The survey area was spilt into 21 grids, each measuring 20m x 20m and labelled A to D (west to east), and 1 to 6 (south to north). The grids were walked by two experienced metal detectorists and field walkers from Priscan Archaeology. Parallel crop lines were walked in 2m transects, ensuring that 100% of the survey area surface was examined for surface finds and metallic objects. The team used XP Déus motion metal-detectors using 13" and 9" coils under the factory setting 'Gold Maxx Power' with all other parameters set to standard; these detectors have a depth sensitivity of up to 0.13m. Following recovery of a metal artefact from the ground, the area was scanned again to assess for further signals before reinstating. All remote sensing small finds were assigned the context number (0001).

4.2.3 Visibility during the survey was generally poor because the field had been recently harvested; however, this had little effect on the recovery of metal finds. No finds of obvious modern date were collected. It is worth noting that metal detecting and field walking surveys do not result in the recovery of all finds but do provide an indication of range, type and date of archaeological materials present.

4.3 Excavation methodology

4.3.1 Excavation took place between 14th and 21th August 2017 to address the research questions associated with Aims 1 and 2. This entailed a programme of targeted interventions, outlined in the Project Design (Wilkins *et al.* 2017), and comprising three 10m x 2m trenches designed to investigate the projected western course of existing earthworks on the northeast edge of the field. The earthworks were identified from LiDAR data (Environment Agency 2017, Figure 3) and probably relate to structural earthworks of the shrunken medieval village at Little Driffield. This preliminary interpretation is corroborated by cropmarks within the field and from historic Ordnance Survey maps (see Section 2, above).

4.3.2 All trenches were located using a GPS prior to the commencement of work, and each area scanned for finds with a metal detector prior to, and during, excavation. Machine excavation of three trenches was carried out using a JCB 3CX fitted with a toothless ditching bucket,

removing the overburden to the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. During excavation care was taken not to impact on the protected Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) area adjacent to the site; Trench 1 was moved to the west to avoid impacting the grass field margin immediately adjacent to the SSSI.

4.3.3 Trenches were subsequently hand-cleaned, planned and photographed prior to hand-excavation. Any archaeological features and deposits exposed in the evaluation trenches were hand-cleaned and excavated to determine their nature, character and date. Carefully chosen cross-sections were then excavated through features to enable sufficient information about form, development, date and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded. All excavated features were dry-sieved for artefacts using a 10mm gauge.

4.3.4 A complete drawn record of the trenches comprises plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales and annotated with coordinates and AOD heights. A single context recording system was used to record the deposits and a full list of all records is presented in Appendix A. Layers and fills are recorded '(1001)'. The cut of the feature is shown '[1001]'. Each number has been attributed to a specific trench with the primary number(s) relating to specific trenches (i.e. Trench 1, 1001+, Trench 2, 2001+). Features were also specified in a similar manner, pre-fixed with the letter 'F' (i.e. Trench 1, F101+, Trench 11, F1101+).

4.3.5 All interventions were surveyed using a GPS tied into the Ordnance Survey grid. All recording was undertaken using the DigVentures Digital Dig Team recording system. Digital Dig Team is DigVentures' bespoke, cloud-based, open data recording platform, designed to enable researchers to publish data directly from the field using any web-enabled device (such as a smartphone or tablet) into a live relational database. Once recorded, the born-digital archive is instantly accessible via open-access on a dedicated website, and published to social profiles of all project participants (community, professional and specialist). Links to all individual trench, feature and context records are provided in Appendix A, from where all associated finds, samples, plans, sections, photographic records and 3D models can also be explored.

4.4 Health and safety

4.4.1 All work was carried out in accordance with its company Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, and The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999, and in accordance with the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) health and safety manual Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (1996), and DigVentures Health and Safety Policy.

5 REMOTE SENSING RESULTS

Paul King and Robert Hamer (Priscan Archaeology)

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A combined metal detecting and field walking survey was undertaken in conjunction with the 2017 excavation to help 'define and establish the precise physical extent of archaeological remains' (Aim 1) and to aid in 'refining the chronology and phasing' of the site (Aim 2). The

results of the survey are presented in Appendix B, and their locations are illustrated in Figure 5.

5.2 Metal detecting and field walking

5.2.1 The metal detecting survey recovered a total of 12 metal objects, and from the field walking one sherd of pottery, four fragments of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and two fragments of quernstone. There was a clear concentration of finds from the western part of the grid (C2, D1, E2 and F2), and none found to the south or east of the trenches. Furthermore, all field walking finds were recovered from grid squares C2 and D1 on higher ground up against the western field margin; the spread of metal detecting finds was more dispersed. At this stage, a preliminary identification of the remote sensing small finds has been made, and a full assessment will be made as part of the next stage of the project.

5.2.2 The earliest identifiable find recovered was a small Roman grot SF14 from grid square E1; no other Roman finds were found during the course of this stage of the project. One other coin was found during metal detecting, a silver medieval hammered short cross penny of King John (1199 – 1216) SF20 from B2, 4m west of Trench 3. Other finds of note include four lead musketballs SF3 SF11 SF15 SF16 and two large fragments of quernstone.

6 EXCAVATION RESULTS

Chris Casswell

With specialist contributions by Chris Cumberpatch (pottery) and Matilda Holmes (animal bone).

All digital context and feature records have been archived on the Digital Dig Team system and can be reviewed here at https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/browser.php and by clicking on the links in green in the text.

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 During 2017, three small-scale evaluation trenches were investigated south of Little Driffield. The principle purpose of these excavations was to 'define and establish the precise physical extent and condition of archaeological remains' (Aim 1), to 'characterise the results of non-invasive survey, refining the chronology and phasing' (Aim 2), and to 'understand the palaeoenvironmental conditions at the site' (Aim 3). Each trench was designed to address specific research objectives, and these are discussed with the excavation results below. Figure 4 shows the overall location of each targeted area, and Figures 6 – 8 provide illustrations of individual trenches containing archaeological features. Detailed descriptions of every context are included in Appendix A, organised by trench number.

6.1.2 All three trenches were positioned in the northern part of the field across slight undulations that appear on old aerial photos and maps as earthworks. The excavations also provided the opportunity to examine the state of palaeoenvironmental preservation across the field, in particular the area next to the SSSI wet woodland.

6.2 Stratigraphic sequence

6.2.1 A common stratigraphic sequence was recognised across the site. Trench 1, for example, comprised ploughsoil (1001) overlying brownish grey silty clay subsoil (1002). The stratigraphic sequence fluctuated in depth across the site predominantly due to natural height variation with the underlying sloping topography.

6.3 Trench 1 (Figure 6)

6.3.1 Trench 1 measured 10m x 2m and targeted a linear cropmark identified from aerial photographs and LiDAR data. However, upon inspection of the site, the location of Trench 1 was moved approximately 8m to the west to avoid potentially impacting on the SSSI. The trench was excavated by machine to the top of the subsoil layer in the western part of the trench where cut archaeological features were encountered. In the eastern part, the trench was excavated to the top of the geological horizon as no features were recorded in the subsoil. Three cut features were identified below the subsoil horizon.

6.3.2 The earliest remains found were represented by a single, partially excavated pit or terminal end of a ditch F103, found at the eastern end of the trench. The cut [1009] visible within the excavation area had a circular shape in plan and contained within its fill (1010) three small sherds of medieval pottery, two of which date to the late 11th to mid 12th century.

6.3.3 At the eastern end of the trench an east to west aligned ditch F101 was recorded, comprising a straight, linear cut [1003]. Two sherds of medieval sandy ware pottery from the ditch fill (1004) suggested it was deposited in the late 13th to early 14th century. A mixed assemblage of animal bone was also recovered from the fill and includes cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse and dog.

6.3.4 A smaller, curving ditch F102 was found at the same stratigraphic level in the centre of the trench; its cut [1005] was filled by a grey silt (1006) and produced no finds. This was the only curving feature found on site and was initially interpreted as a fragment of poorly preserved ring ditch, possibly of Iron Age date; however, excavation was unable to prove this hypothesis.

6.3.5 Subsoil (1002) / (1008) identified in Trench 1 was up to 0.3m thick and overlay the medieval features to the east, meaning that it must have formed no earlier than the late 13th century. Pottery found in this layer dates to between the late 11th and 14th century, but is likely to have been displaced from deposits situated up-slope to the west. This layer was not found in either of the other trenches, where medieval remains were encountered directly beneath the ploughsoil. Ploughing and natural soil erosion appears to have contributed to the displacement of material from higher ground down to lower levels towards Elmswell Beck.

6.3.6 Subsoil at the western end of the trench was hand-excavated due to the presence of archaeological deposits at a higher level. A linear arrangement of large, angular chalk stones (1007) was found within a light grey pea-gravel matrix overlying and embedded within the subsoil. A small assemblage of eight fragments of animal bone was recovered from the soil matrix surrounding the stones, including one identified as the tooth of a pig, but no dateable finds. The stones are unlikely to represent the *in-situ* remains of a wall or yard surface, but may be debris from a nearby wall truncated by modern ploughing.

6.3.7 The results from Trench 1 have highlighted the presence of medieval features from at least two phases of activity: the late 11th to 12th, and the late 13th to early 14th century. The subsoil overlying them was notable in that the pottery assemblage contained no sherds post-dating the 14th century, suggesting that this layer formed soon after this time, most probably drawn down from a higher, more extensive area of activity to the west.

6.4 Trench 2 (Figure 7)

6.4.1 Trench 2 measured 10m x 2m and targeted a linear cropmark identified from aerial photographs, LiDAR data and historical OS maps as a probable watercourse serving a spring to the west. It was excavated by machine down to the top of the geology, where it was visible, and to the top of the deposits below the subsoil across the rest of the trench. One large, 8m wide feature F201 occupied much of the trench. Initially it was thought that the east to west aligned cuts identified at either end of the trench [2005] and [2007] were discrete features; however, upon investigation the deposits found within them were the same. The base of the ditch was not reached during excavation due to safety concerns regarding the depth of the trench.

6.4.2 The southern edge of the ditch was cut into a geological layer (2004) of sandy clay, and at the northern end into a slightly lighter clay layer (2003), believed to be a layer or fill of another feature. This archaeological layer was not fully investigated, but did pre-date the construction of the ditch; unfortunately, no dating evidence was recovered.

6.4.3 The earliest fill of the ditch was a 0.12m deposit of dark organic-rich silt (2010) from which no finds were recovered. Following this, at the northern end of the trench, a later fill (2006) had accumulated, producing a single sherd of medieval Beverley ware pottery dating from the early 13th to the early 14th century. The fill (2008) overlying this deposit on the southern side of the ditch contained 19 sherds of medieval pottery, including seven of sherds of Humberware datable to between the late 13th and late 15th century. A copper alloy dress hook SF24 found in this fill suggests a slightly later 16th century date for its deposition. No stratigraphic relationship was established between these two deposits although both were overlain by a final, tertiary deposit (2009) that produced six sherds of pottery, including a sherd from a Cistercian ware cup that dates to c.1450 – c.1600.

6.4.4 The subsoil (2002) in Trench 2 sealed the entirety of the ditch; and this, in turn, was sealed by the ploughsoil (2001). The pottery identified from both layers was very similar to that found in the upper fills of the ditch, and no sherds later than the 16th century were found at all.

6.5 Trench 3 (Figure 8)

6.5.1 Trench 3 measured 10m x 2m and targeted a linear cropmark identified from aerial photographs and LiDAR data. It was excavated by machine to remove the ploughsoil, revealing a number of features; no subsoil was found between it and the clay superficial geology (3016). In total, six archaeological features were recorded: three ditches, one possible continuation of a ditch, and two pits.

6.5.2 The earliest feature investigated in Trench 3 was a straight linear ditch F305 at the northern end of the trench, aligned north to south. The cut [3010] had steep sloping sides and was filled by a light clayey silt (3011) that contained pottery – mostly sandy and chalky wares – dating to between the late 11th and early 13th century. However, one sherd Torksey-type ware dating

to the 9th to early/mid 11th century, and two sherds of early/mid 13th to early 14th century pottery were also identified. It is most probable that the early sherd is residual from disturbed archaeological features nearby, and that the later sherds were intrusive from the later ditch F301 cutting it at its southern end or from the overlying chalk rubble layer (3002) to the north. A single fragment of undecorated medieval floor tile and an assemblage of 26 fragments of animal bone were also found in the ditch, containing cattle, pig, horse and goose bones. There is a suggestion that this ditch would have continued to the south, evidenced by the presence of an undated feature F304 recorded against the western edge of the trench. These two features may well be two parts of the same feature, with the southern element representing a turn in its direction to the west. In the southwest corner of the trench was a pit or possible eastern terminal end of a ditch F303. It had been heavily disturbed by the later, medieval ditch to the north, and its fill (3012) proved to be void of artefactual remains.

6.5.3 Two large parallel ditches F301 and F302 crossed the centre of the trench from east to west with no apparent stratigraphic relationship visible within the excavation area. The northern ditch F301 had a 2.2m wide cut [3003] with gradual sloping sides to a depth of 0.37m below the base of the ploughsoil. It contained within it three distinct fills: a dark grey basal deposit (3007); a brown fill (3005) above it with chalk and flint inclusions; and a final chalk gravel upper fill (3004) that appeared to have a convex shape in the trench section. This latest fill appeared as a 1.4m wide gravel spread across the trench, possibly deliberately placed in the depression left by the partially filled ditch to establish firmer, more consolidated ground. In total, 102 sherds of pottery were recovered from the ditch, the vast majority from Staxton/Potter-Brampton hollow ware vessels, securely dating the feature to the early/mid 13th to early 14th century. A small number of chalky, sandy and gritty wares were also found, some dating to as early as the late 11th century. These 11th century fragments were likely to be residual and perhaps relate to the ditch it truncates to the north F305 where sherds of a similar type were found.

6.5.4 A sub-circular shaped feature [3015] F306 was found cutting this ditch on its north side against the eastern edge of the excavation. Its fill (3014) was only partially excavated to recover dating evidence, which was found in the form of a mixed assemblage of nine sherds of early/mid 13th to early 14th century pottery.

6.5.5 To the south another ditch F302 was recorded with almost identical dimensions. At its base was a brown clayey sand fill (3008), which was overlain by a similar fill with considerably more stone and chalk inclusions (3006). In total, 49 sherds of pottery were recovered from this feature, which mostly date to the early/mid 13th to early 14th century, with some slightly earlier wares considered residual as was a medieval chalk spindle whorl SF23.

6.5.6 At the northern end of the trench, sealing the top of the early ditch F305, was a layer of poorly-sorted, large angular chalk stones directly beneath the ploughsoil (3002). The presence of two large sherds of Humberware pottery, dating to between the late 13th to 15th century, suggests this layer formed after the ditches had filled. The general lack of similar stones from across the site suggest that these are likely to represent demolition rubble or abandonment debris from a nearby structure.

7 ARTEFACTS AND ECOFACTS

Chris Casswell, Chris Cumberpatch (pottery) and Matilda Holmes (animal bone)

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 The recovery of finds from the excavations at Elmswell Farm provided some insight into the chronological framework (Aim 2) as well as providing a better understanding of the site's archaeological conditions (Aim 3). The condition and preservation of finds across the site was generally good for all artefact types (Aim 3, Q6 and Q7). Pottery recovered from features identified from cropmarks dates them to the 13th to early 14th century, with some earlier remains dating back to the late 11th century (Aim 2 Q3). This assemblage indicated domestic occupation, while the wide-ranging taxa identified in animal bone assemblage suggested a relatively high status (Q4). Later deposits found in Trench 2 reflected a change in landuse from medieval settlement to agricultural from the 17th century onwards (Q5).

7.1.2 The excavations at Little Driffield in 2017 yielded an assemblage of 252 sherds of pottery (Appendix B, and see below), 137 pieces of animal bone (see below), 34 fragments of CBM, 40 metal artefacts, 24 shells, five flints, two pieces of slag (Appendix D) and two small finds (Appendix B). The most numerous finds were pottery and animal bone, which were assessed and are reported on in detail in Sections 7.3 and 7.4 below. A preliminary identification of the other finds is catalogued in Appendix D.

7.1.3 Recovery of environmental remains from the site was minimal, with few palaeoenvironmental remains present. Four bulk samples of 40 litres were taken during excavation (Table 2): one from Trench 1 (Sample 2), one from Trench 2 (Sample 1), and two from Trench 3 (Sample 3 and Sample 4). They were taken from deposits containing material which was not necessarily related to the function of the feature to which they are related, but which may characterise deposits from different areas of the site (Wilkins *et al.* 2017, 29); accordingly, these samples were not assessed.

Table 1: Samples

Sample	Context	Condition	Contamination	Type	Sample size	Volume	Why taken?
1	2010	Moist	None	Bulk sample	<5%	40l	Ecofact recovery
2	1003	Dry	None	Bulk sample	5-20%	40l	Ecofact recovery
3	3007	Dry	None	Bulk sample	5-20%	40l	Ecofact recovery
4	3011	Dry	None	Bulk sample	5-20%	40l	Ecofact recovery

7.2 Pottery; condition and preservation of material across the site

7.2.1 The pottery assemblage consisted of 252 sherds of pottery weighing 3.4kg representing a maximum of 223 vessels (summarised in Appendix B). The assemblage consisted primarily of pottery dating to the period between the later 11th century and the late medieval period, with one sherd of an earlier date. A typical range of local and regional wares were represented in the assemblage which appeared to be domestic in character.

7.2.2 The material was recovered fairly consistently from across the three trenches. Trench 1 produced pottery from five deposits (1001), (1002), (1004), (1008) and (1010). The topsoil

(1001), was notable for including the only sherd of Humberware from the trench. The underlying contexts contained generally earlier pottery (listed in Appendix B) which included examples of several of the principal types from the site as a whole. The assemblage from Trench 2 was somewhat more chronologically diverse than that from Trench 1 with Humberware (2001), (2002) and (2008) and Cistercian ware (2001), (2002) and (2009) present. Just one small sherd of Beverley 2 ware was found in the ditch fill (2006). Trench 3 produced the largest pottery assemblage from the trenches. The latest type, Humberware, was identified in deposits alongside earlier wares (3001), (3002) and (3005). A sherd of Torksey-type ware from the fill of the most northern ditch F305 (3011) is of particular note, as are the two cross-context joins connected between (3001) and (3011). Overall, the pottery suggests that the contexts defined in Trench 2 were somewhat later in date than those in Trench 1 and many of those in Trench 3, discussed below.

7.2.3 The largest assemblages of pottery were recovered from the two larger ditches F301 and F302 which included a range of late 11th to early 14th century wares (3005), (3006) and (3007), notably Staxton/Potter-Brompton ware with smaller quantities of Beverley wares (1 and 2) and other local/regional types. Sherds from two inturned jars, with their characteristic wide bases and narrower apertures, were found in the base of the northern of the two ditches F301 (3007). Such vessels are sometimes known as 'peat pots', a name alluding to the possibility that they were made to be used on peat fires, the wide base ensuring the best possible conduction of heat from the fire to the contents.

7.2.4 Two general observations can be appended to this account of the individual contexts. The distribution of Beverley wares seemed to be uneven; Beverley 1 ware was identified mainly in Trench 3 while B2 occurred in both Trench 2 and Trench 3. Staxton/Potter-Brompton ware appeared to be commoner in the Trench 3 than elsewhere. How far these apparently varying distributions are of significance for an understanding of the site and changes that may have occurred over time is unclear but might be considered as a possibility.

7.3 Pottery: chronology and type

7.3.1 The earliest sherd of pottery identified was piece of Torksey-type ware from ditch fill (3011) dating to the period between the late 9th and early/mid 11th century. This was part of the rim of a flanged bowl similar to examples from York illustrated by Mainman (1990, figure 180). It was chipped and abraded and appeared to be residual in a later context. This was the only sherd which could be attributed to the pre-Conquest period.

7.3.2 Two distinctive types of medieval pottery dominated the assemblage; Beverley ware and Staxton/Potter-Brompton ware with other types, notably Brandsby-type ware, Reduced Chalky ware, Chalk-tempered Sandy ware and Humberware present in smaller quantities. The Beverley ware industry, located in the eponymous town, is one that has been the subject of a number of reports since its first identification as 'Orange ware' and inclusion in the local type series (Watkins 1987). Subsequent work identified Beverley as the source, with the excavation of a number of sites which included evidence for manufacture (Watkins 1991, Didsbury and Watkins 1992, Didsbury 2005, Didsbury and Holbrey 2009). Work on characterising the fabrics and determining the range and significance of the observable variations is continuing. The date range of the industry lies between the early/mid 12th century and the early 14th century. Its demise, like that of the Doncaster pottery industry, would seem to coincide with the rise of Humberware production from the later 13th / early 14th century onwards. Both of the main types of Beverley ware, 1 and 2 were identified in the assemblage with a number of sherds

showing degrees of divergence from the established norms although still clearly of Beverley type. The range of identifiable vessel types was limited with just two jugs and one bowl clearly identifiable with one possible bowl and one possible jug, as documented in Table 1.

7.3.3 Staxton/Potter-Brompton ware formed a major part of the assemblage and was particularly common in Trench 3 (3005), (3006) and (3007) (as discussed below). Although a major regional ware (based in the Vale of Pickering), the industry has been the subject of only limited research (Brewster and Hayfield 1992). Manufacture appears to span the period between the early/mid 13th and early 14th century and the ware has a wide local distribution. The range of vessel types seems to have been relatively limited with jars and cooking pots of various types the main product (Brewster and Hayfield 1992, figures 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8). The method of production is distinctive with the bodies of the vessels being hand-built (coil or coil-and-slab) and the rims finished on a turntable. The high quality of the finish is paralleled by the hand-built Hallgate C wares from Doncaster and the rare King Street-type wares from Duffield in Derbyshire but contrasts with the less accomplished slab-and-coil wares from the Hallgate 95 kiln in Doncaster (Cumberpatch et al 1998-1999).

7.3.4 The range of vessel forms from Elmswell Farm was typical of the type with two inturned jars (aka peat pots) positively identified in Trench 3 (3007) (Brewster and Hayfield 1992, figure 4, 4) and a range of other jar and bowl forms from other deposits (Appendix B). A single sherd with an applied and thumb-impressed strip, similar to examples illustrated by Brewster and Hayfield (1992, figure 5, 9 and 10), was found in ditch fill (3005). The fact that this and a number of other sherds are listed as of 'Staxton/Potter-Brompton type' indicates the existence of minor variations within the type, the inevitable result of variations in the clay and firing conditions during manufacture, perhaps reflecting the several potteries apparently operating in the two villages.

7.3.5 Brandsby-type ware, dating to the period between the early/mid 13th and 14th centuries has been extensively documented in York (Mainman and Jenner 2013, 1230-1245) although further work is required before the details of manufacture and typology are fully clarified. The type was not common in the Elmswell Farm assemblage and none of the sherds could be definitely assigned to specific vessel types although all were from hollow wares, probably jugs and jars.

7.3.6 The presence of small grains of chalk in local clays is reflected in their presence in two types of pottery; Chalk-tempered Sandy ware and Reduced Chalky ware. The latter type has been described by Watkins (1991: 79-80) and Didsbury and Holbrey (2009, 222) with Didsbury suggesting that it might have been made in Beverley. The method of manufacture closely resembles that of the Staxton/Potter-Brompton wares, the vessels being coil-built and wheel-finished (Watkins 1991, 79). It is probable that former type, Chalk-tempered Sandy ware, is essentially the same as the reduced ware, distinguished only by variations in firing conditions which produced an oxidised rather than a reduced body. Vessel types identified included jars but the majority of sherds were unidentifiable to form.

7.3.7 Yorkshire Gritty ware, also known by a variety of other names (Gritty ware, Hillam-type ware, Pimply ware; Cumberpatch 2002) is one of the major regional early medieval wares (mid/late 11th to mid/late 13th century) and is found widely across Yorkshire although the distribution seems to be centred on the modern counties of West Yorkshire and North Yorkshire (Cumberpatch 2007, Young and Vince, nd). The majority of sherds from Elmswell Farm were

consistent with the norm in being buff to white in colour with abundant quartz grains measuring between 0.5mm and 1mm in size (maximum diameter). Two sherds from two ditch fills (3005) and (3007), listed as 'Oxidised Gritty ware', were unusual in being pale orange and somewhat finer in texture; another (3008) was reduced to a pale grey colour. Such variations are not uncommon within the ware-type as a whole. Gritty ware formed only a small part of the present assemblage (a maximum of nine vessels) and all but one of the sherds were body sherds. The exception, the rim of a jar (3001) and (3011), was typical of the type, being thick and heavy in relation to the thin walls and sub-square in cross-section.

7.3.8 Two sherds were identified as belonging to well-known regional types; Scarborough ware 1, from topsoil (3001) and York Glazed ware, from ditch fill (3006). Scarborough ware remains a problem in that it has yet to be the subject of modern research, many years after the problems surrounding the type were originally identified and discussed (MPRG 1982) and the date range cited in Appendix B is based on the work of Watkins (1987). York Glazed ware (formerly York White ware) has been the discussed at length by Mainman and Jenner (2013, 1203-1218) and one small sherd from York seems to bear a similar incised wavy line decoration to the sherd from Elmswell Farm (Mainman and Jenner 2013, figure 472, 4234).

7.3.9 Amongst the latest sherds from the site were the pieces of Humberware and Humberware type from a variety of contexts across the site (listed in Appendix B). Humberware appears to have been manufactured at sites across the Humber basin although only two (Cowick and Holme-on-Spalding Moor) have been investigated in detail while another is suspected to have existed at Little Kelk (Watkins 1987, Hayfield 1992, Cumberpatch 2002). The range of fabrics suggests that other potteries, as yet unidentified, remain to be discovered. Humberware dominates local assemblages from the later 13th to the later 15th century and production continued into the early post-medieval period although with significant changes in the range of forms and the fabrics. The sherds identified here showed a typical degree of variation in the fabrics with some distinctly sandier in texture than others. Vessel forms included a jar with the typical wedge-profile rim, from context (2008), and at least two large jugs from context (3001).

7.3.10 The latest type of pottery from the site was Cistercian ware, which dates to the period between c.1450 and c.1600 and is of particular significance in that it was the first of the truly post-medieval wares, representing a marked break with the medieval pottery tradition (Cumberpatch 2003, 2014) and the inception of a wide range of new forms, colours and ware types. The small quantity present and the lack of contemporary wares, suggests that there was little or no activity on the site in the later post-medieval or succeeding periods. The absence of early modern and recent wares from is particularly surprising and presumably reflects the abandonment of the site late in the medieval period or early in the post-medieval period, depending on the date at which the medieval period is held to have ended.

7.3.11 In addition to the wares discussed above, a number of sherds remain unidentified and have been assigned generic names based upon their characteristics. Some of these, notably the Hand-made Sandy ware and Calcite-tempered Sandy ware have counterparts discussed above (Staxton/Potter-Brompton ware and Chalk-tempered Sandy ware respectively) while others represent as yet unidentified potteries but are consistent with wider regional traditions, thus allowing them (in most cases) to be assigned indicative date ranges. These include Buff Sandy ware, Buff-Grey sandy ware, Coarse Sandy ware, Fine Buff Sandy ware, Fine Whiteware, Local Sandy ware, Oxidised Sandy ware, Reduced Sandy ware and Splash-glazed Sandy ware. Summary details of the fabrics and vessel types are given in Appendix B.

7.4 Animal bone; preservation and taxa

7.4.1 A small assemblage of 137 animal bones was recovered from Elmswell Farm. The number of identifiable fragments was good, although the size of the assemblage and potential for a wide chronology reduces their ability to inform particular research questions. On a general level, bones were generally in fair condition (Table 2). The recovery of bones that ranged from good to poor condition from the topsoil (1001), subsoil (1008) and ditch (2009) indicates that there may have been some inclusion of residual or intrusive deposits through post-depositional disturbance. The relatively high occurrence of gnawing also indicates that bones were not always disposed of immediately following discard, but were left for dogs to chew.

7.4.2 All bones and teeth were recorded, although for some elements a restricted count was employed to reduce fragmentation bias: vertebrae were recorded when the vertebral body was present, and maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were identified from skull fragments. A basic recording method was employed to assess the potential of the animal bone assemblage. The number of bones and teeth that could be identified to taxa were noted, as well as those used to age the major domesticates (tooth wear and bone fusion). The quantity of bones likely to be useful for metrical data were also recorded. Other information included condition and the incidence of burning, gnawing and butchery marks. All fragments were recorded by context including those that could not be identified to taxa. Recording methods and analysis are based on guidelines from Baker and Worley (2014).

Table 2: Preservation and bone modifications observed on the bones for each context

Condition	Preservation	Bone modification	
Good	1	Gnawed	9
Good-fair	5	Burnt	0
Good-poor	3	Butchered	2
Fair	10		
Fair-poor	1		

7.4.3 There were no obvious deposits of butchery, bone- antler- or horn-working, or skin-processing waste. The presence of butchery marks suggests that there was some processing of the assemblage, and it is likely that it originated from multiple sources, dominated by domestic refuse. No associated bone groups were recovered, again implying processing or disturbance.

7.4.4 In total, just over 135 fragments could be identified to taxa (Table 3). Cattle and sheep/goat predominated, with a number of pig, fish (cod), bird (goose, chicken and wild duck), canid (dog or fox), equid (horse or donkey) and lagomorph (rabbit or hare) remains also present. A considerable diversity of taxa was present in this assemblage, especially considering its small size. Such a wide range for the sample size are often found on sites of high-status, or a post medieval date. In addition to the relative diversity, the number of bird and fish remains may also be unusual, again dependant on the date of deposits. It is worthy of note that the cod were represented by head and vertebrae, implying the presence of whole, rather than preserved fish.

7.4.5 There are potentially useful quantities of ageing data to be recorded from cattle and sheep/ goat bone fusion, but very little from tooth wear and eruption (Table 4). Metrical data would

also be available, although not in large quantities. The presence of larger cod bones in the hand-collected assemblage means that more fish bones should be expected from the samples, as well as small bones and those from birds and micro-mammals.

Table 3: Number of fragments recorded for the major domesticates, birds and other taxa

Phase	Cattle	Sheep	Pig	Bird	Fish	Other	Other taxa
Bones	43	31	5	8	15	6	Canis, Equus, Lagomorph
Teeth	11	8	8	-	-	2	
Total	54	39	13	8	15	8	

Table 4: Number of bones and teeth likely to provide ageing and metrical data for the major domesticates

Data	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig
Mandible Wear		1	1
Toothwear		1	
Fusion	20	18	2
Metrical	10	16	
Total	30	36	3

8 PUBLIC IMPACT

8.1.1 The project was funded exclusively through public crowdfunded contributions, with the professional excavation team assisted throughout by crowdsourced voluntary public participation. In total, 53 people actively engaged with fieldwork activities (Figure 9), including 11 children and parents who attended the Dig Camp (Figure 10). A further 38 people supported the project digitally, following developments on the project micro-site timeline (https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/timeline/). The site open day attracted around 20 people to join the organised site tours. The Digital Dig Team website attracted 1,600 unique visitors in the immediate run-up to, and during, fieldwork; an average page viewing 250 times per day. Across all platforms, including Facebook, Twitter, the DigVentures website and the Elmswell Farm Digital Dig Team, 227,000 impressions were made.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 The work presented here details the first execution stage of a five-year multi-staged project, encompassing an evaluation and assessment stage (Years 1 – 4), followed by final analysis and publication (Year 5). These results are intended to provide the landowners with baseline information on the shrunken medieval village of Little Driffield on Elmswell Farm, and are presented with a high degree of confidence that archaeological features or significant deposits within the trenches were recognised and recorded where present. The conclusions drawn from this data is summarised below, with research objectives and specific recommendations for further work detailed in an Update Project Design (Appendix E, bound separately).

9.1.2 The overall aim of the project was to define and characterise the physical extent of the site through a programme of non-intrusive investigations and intrusive excavation; this stage of the project focussed on the shrunken medieval village of Little Driffield. Remote sensing data has shown the distribution of finds across previously identified cropmarks (Aim 1 Q1 and Q2), and excavation has enabled the characterisation of buried deposits (Aim 2 Q3 and Q4) and to place them within their landscape setting (Q5). The state of preservation of the finds recovered was very good, as was that of the archaeological features and the fills within them, particularly downslope in Trench 1 where remains were buried deeper (Aim 3 Q6 and Q7).

9.2 Remote sensing (Aim 1 Q1 and Q2, Aim 3 Q6 and Q7)

9.2.1 Remote sensing through metal detecting and field walking helped to establish the extent and condition of archaeological remains on the site (Aim 1). The survey identified a concentration of artefacts to the west and north of the trenches, on land above the 19m contour (Figure 5). Surface finds recovered through field walking were found exclusively on the highest ground in grid squares C2 and D1, while metal detecting finds were more dispersed around this location, with a greater recovery rate also in C2. Conversely, no finds were recovered from the three southernmost grid squares, A2, A3 and A4, or from F1 at the northern end of the grid. This pattern appears to indicate a focus of settlement in this location (Aim 1 Q2), although ploughing is likely to have impacted any archaeological remains on higher ground to a greater extent. Over time, ploughing and soil erosion will have transported material downslope onto lower-lying ground to the north, south and east. Effectively this accumulation of ploughsoil in these areas now provides a protective buffer between plough and archaeology (Aim 3 Q6 and Q7), which to some extent explains the relative paucity of finds. Therefore, the remote sensing survey results should be seen as providing a rough indication of the extent of settlement, which are best used in conjunction with aerial photos, historical mapping and LiDAR (Aim 1 Q1).

9.2.2 The aim of the archaeological excavation was to characterise the results of the remote sensing and allow for chronological phasing of the site (Aim 2). Trenches were positioned across landscape features recorded from historical sources, most notably historic mapping and aerial photographs, to establish their date (Q3, Section 9.2), function (Q4, Section 9.3) and role within the landscape setting (Q5, Section 9.4). Excavation of archaeological features within the trenches enabled the recovery of finds which has meant they can now be confidently dated. This information has been combined with the results of the metal detecting and field walking survey to further inform our understanding of the site.

9.3 Chronology (Aim 2 Q3)

9.3.1 A small unidentified Roman coin was found during the metal detecting survey, representing the only Roman finds recorded at this stage of the project. This is perhaps surprising considering the site's location next to a large Roman ladder settlement, and the lack of Roman finds or features recorded from the trenches indicates that it is unlikely settlement extended to the east of Church Lane. The earliest remains recovered from the excavation comprised a single sherd of Torksey-type pottery dating to the 9th to early/mid 11th century, found residually in a later, medieval context. This sherd is comparable to assemblages found during excavations of the Anglo-Scandinavian (Viking) site at Coppergate in York (Mainman 1990) and, although this find had been displaced from its original depositional context, it does indicate a degree of pre-Norman conquest activity near the site.

9.3.2 The earliest dated features excavated were found at the eastern end of Trench 1 and the northern end of Trench 3. Both produced early post-conquest pottery assemblages dating to the late 11th to early 13th century, and the north-south alignment of the ditch in Trench 3 was notable in that it differed from the earthworks visible from aerial photographs. Further settlement evidence was found in Trenches 2 and 3. Two large ditches in Trench 3 F301 and F302 produced the largest finds assemblage from the site, dating their use to the early/mid 13th to early 14th century. Pottery found in the earliest fill of the ditch in Trench 2 F201 indicates it was active at the same time as those in Trench 3. The orientation of these ditches – northeast to southwest – corresponds well with the earthworks mapped from historical sources, indicating that ditches were not maintained much beyond the mid 14th century. Some later medieval and early post-medieval finds were recovered from the upper fills the ditch in Trench 2, but these were recovered from tertiary deposits that accumulated predominantly in the 15th century.

9.3.3 Pottery sherds recovered from topsoil and subsoil layers (42 sherds) were dated to between the late 11th century and the 16th century. Wares dating to the 13th and 14th century were particularly well-represented and 16th century pottery was only found in Trench 2. The pottery assemblage is probably a good refection of the intensity of activity on the site throughout the medieval period.

9.4 Function (Aim 2 Q4)

9.4.1 The function of the features found during excavation relate to the demarcation and enclosure of land directly surrounding structural aspects of settlement from the late 11th to mid 14th century. Although the orientation of boundaries shifted 12th or 13th century, the finds assemblage suggests that buildings were never far from the site during the medieval period. Chalk layers were found below the ploughsoil horizon in Trenches 1 and 3. Initially these layers were interpreted as *in-situ* walls or surfaces; however, upon excavation it was clear they had been displaced through ploughing from their primary context. The extent of these stone layers, and the finds recovered from them, strongly suggests that medieval structures lay close to the western end of Trench 1 and the northern end of Trench 3.

9.4.2 The precise form and function of these buildings is not known, but the finds recovered from the project can go some way to informing the site's overall interpretation. The pottery types identified represent a typical range of local and regional wares one might expect to find on medieval domestic occupation site. The presence of CBM from securely dated contexts also lends weight to this interpretation, but the wide range of taxa present in the animal bone assemblage hints at a higher status settlement.

9.4.3 Trench 2 contained one large ditch-like feature that was originally constructed at least as early as the 13th or 14th century – making it contemporary with features excavated in the other two trenches – but had filled in more gradually in the succeeding centuries. This trench lay over a linear earthwork identified from aerial photographs, and interpreted as a linear watercourse draining from a spring to Elmswell Beck on historical OS maps. From the evidence gained through excavation it is possible to say that this spring-line was formalised in the medieval period and, once the settlement was abandoned in the mid 14th century, the landscape feature left behind continued to direct water and fill with deposits into the post-medieval period.

feature left behind continued to direct water and fill with deposits into the post-medieval period.

9.5 Landscape setting (Aim 2 Q5)

9.5.1 The shrunken medieval village of Little Driffield is evident to the south of the existing village centre on both sides of Church Lane from historical sources and through targeted excavation. It is now possible to date these earthworks to the 13th and 14th century, and presence of earlier ceramics suggests that there had been settlement in the area as early as the late 11th century and possibly as far back as the 9th century. This land had access to fresh water from natural springs and would have been an ideal location for occupation with good access to local and regional markets through the important medieval town of Great Driffield.

9.5.2 The location of St. Mary's Church in Little Driffield is in a curious place, located on the southern edge of the existing village. Medieval churches would have been the focal point for the local community, and the original layout of the village would have respected this. As such, if we assume the existing village layout had remained relatively unchanged since the medieval period, it is possible to say that the medieval settlement would have been 10ha larger than it is today. This means that the village shrunk by 40 – 50% at some point in the mid 14th century (the current size of Little Driffield is approximately 13ha), with some small-scale land-use n the succeeding centuries.

9.5.3 From the excavated archaeological remains, it is not possible to say exactly why the medieval village of Little Driffield contracted in size. What the archaeological work does highlight is that this episode likely occurred in the mid 14th century. This was a tumultuous time in England's history with Scottish raiders attacking much of Northern England, the onset of the Hundred Years' War and the Black Death; each one of these events may have contributed in its own way to the loss of almost half a community.

9.6 Recommendations (Aim 4 Q10, Q11 and Q12)

9.6.1 The overall aim of the project was to define and characterise the physical extent of the site through a programme of non-intrusive investigations and intrusive excavation. Fieldwork has been successful in collating data from Aims 1 – 3, and the project has entered into a Review Point cycle.

9.6.2 Further work will be necessary to put these results from the site in context. This will involve the investigation of the wider landscape at Elmswell Farm, at which point a full synthesis of the results will be possible (Aim 4 Q10 and Q11). Therefore, it is recommended that future archaeological fieldwork focusses on characterising other elements of the multi-period landscape to help contextualise the medieval archaeological phase identified at Little Driffield. In particular, this should target known cropmarks and artefacts associated with Roman settlement west of the 2017 site (Aim 4 Q12), as outlined in the Updated Project Design (Appendix E, bound separately).

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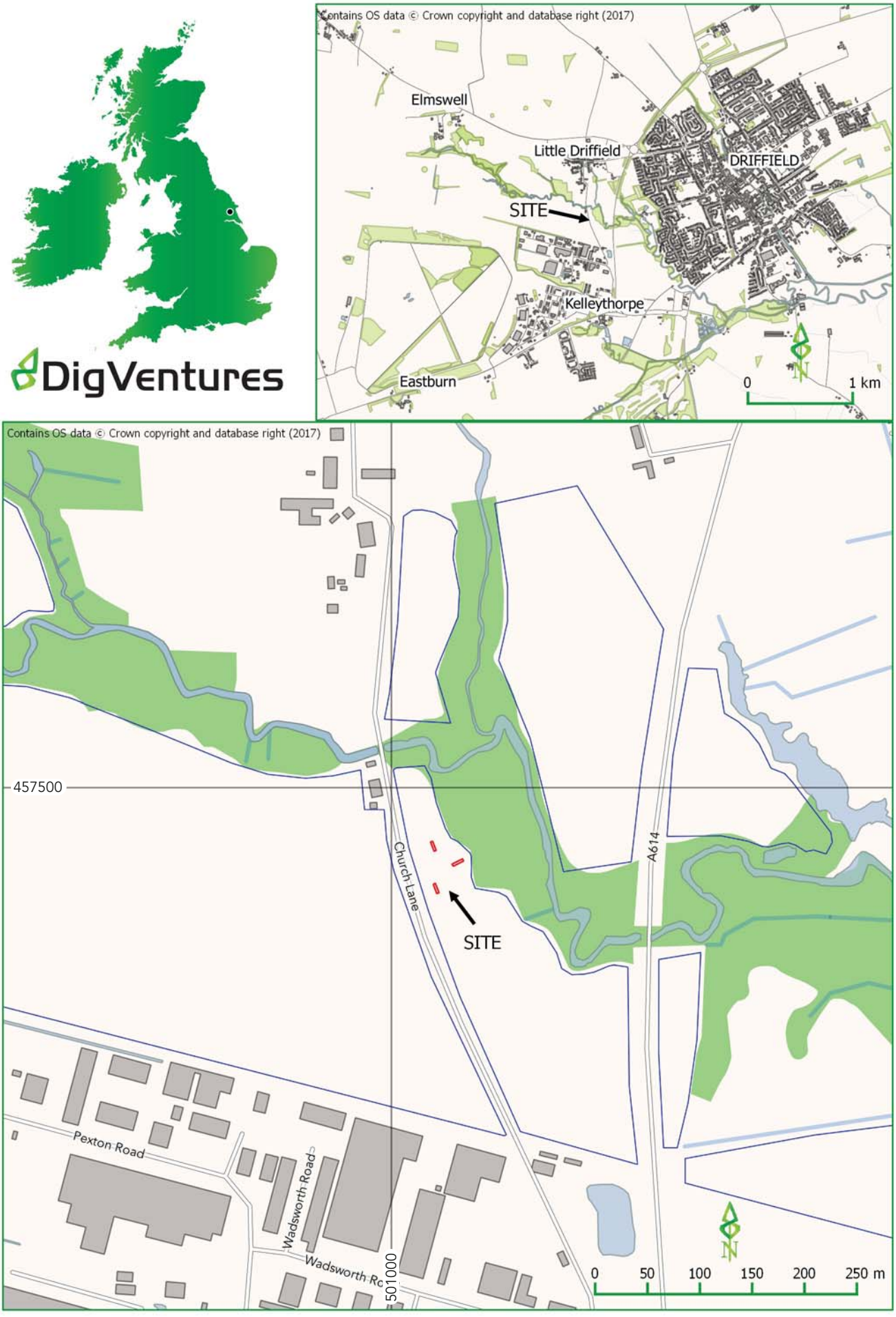


Figure 1 - Elmswell Farm: Site location

Figure 2 - Excavating Elmswell - RAF aerial photograph taken on 25th November 1957 (RAF/RRF/1074 F21 0037)

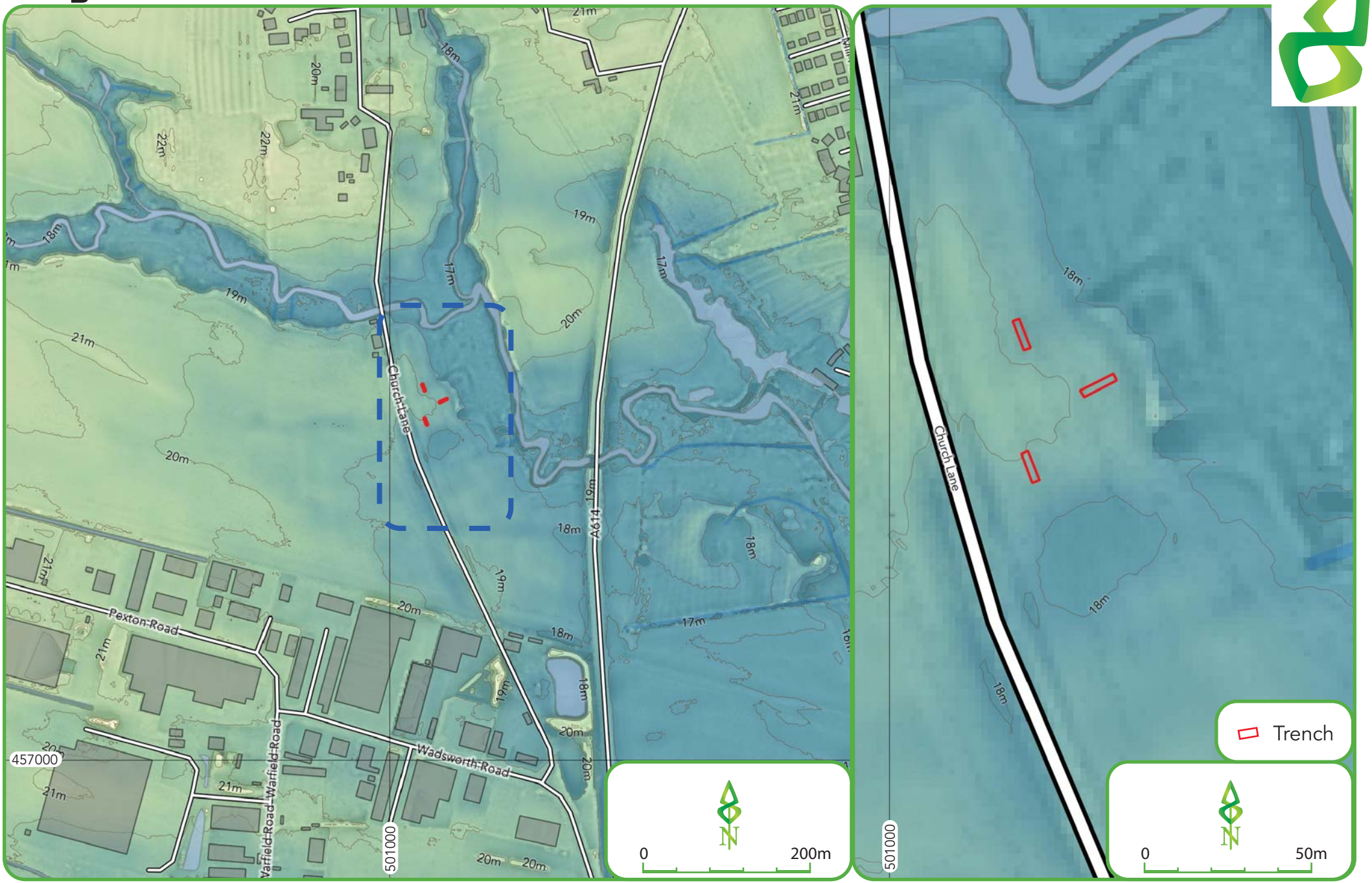
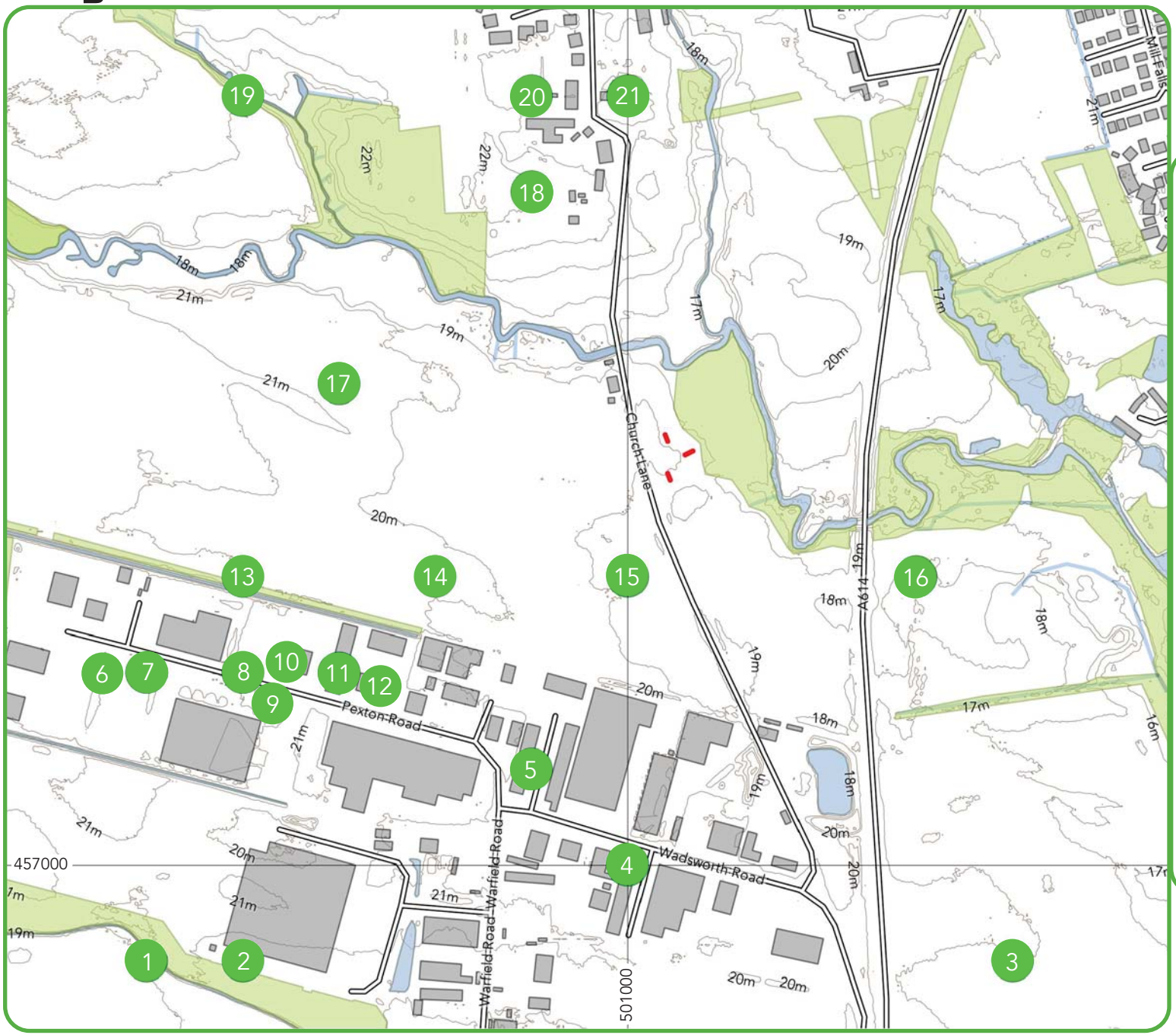


Figure 3 - Excavating Elmswell - Digital Terrain Model (DTM) derived from 2m LiDAR, with hillshading and contours

DigVentures



Trench

1, WWII anti aircraft battery
2, Iron Age to Romano-British ditch
3, Rectilinear enclosure
4, Anglo-Saxon gold ring
5, Enclosures
6, Ditch and building
7, Flints
8, Flint end scraper
9, Roman pottery
10, Medieval pottery
11, Ridge and furrow
12, Flints
13, Iron Age to Romano-British bank
14, Enclosures
15, Medieval village features
16, Rectangular enclosures
17, Post-medieval banks
18, Church of St. Mary
19, Medieval/post-medieval settlement
20, Saxon cross
21, Springfield House

N

0 200m

Figure 4 - Excavating Elmswell - Historic Environment Records (HER) events

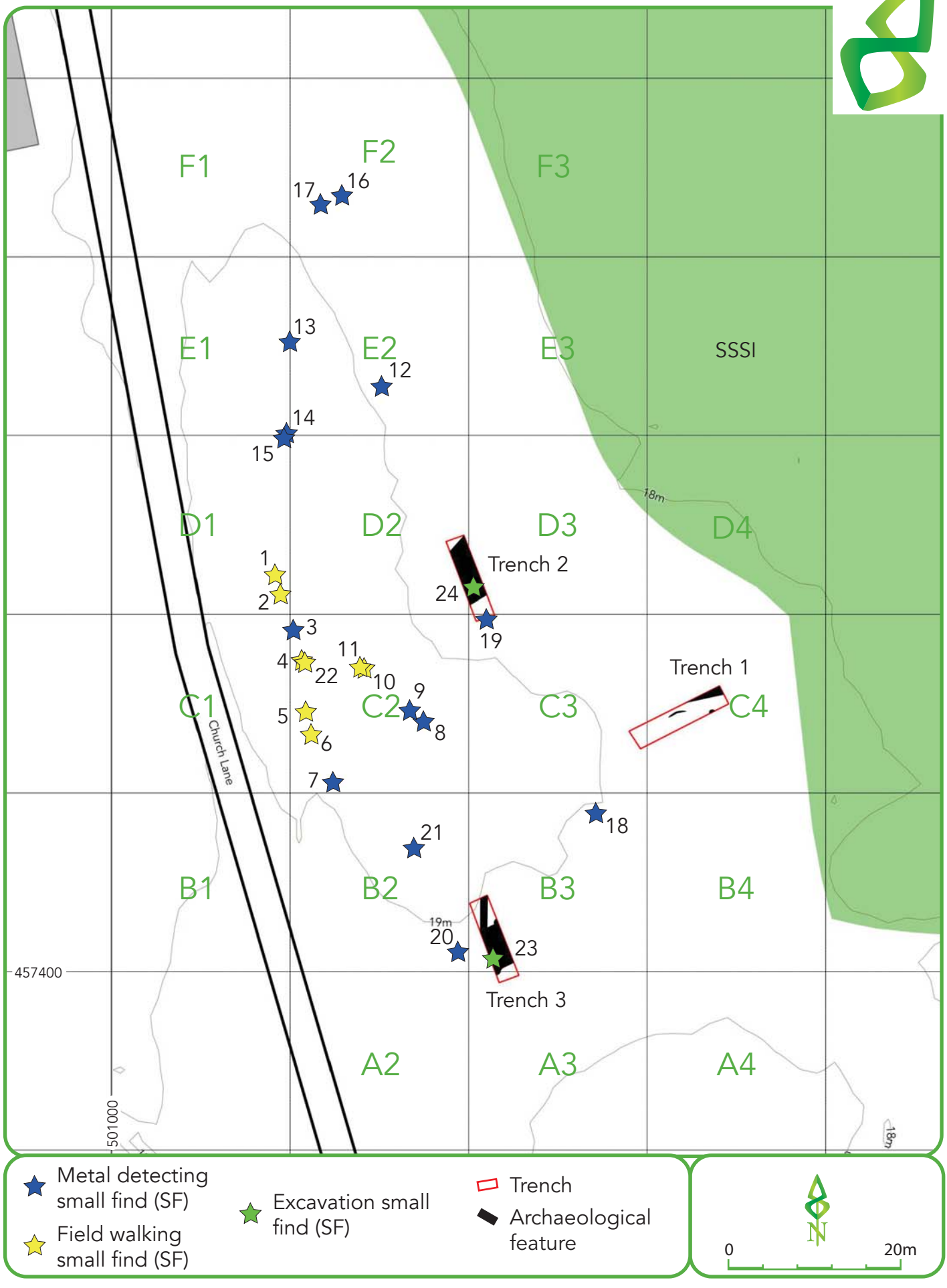
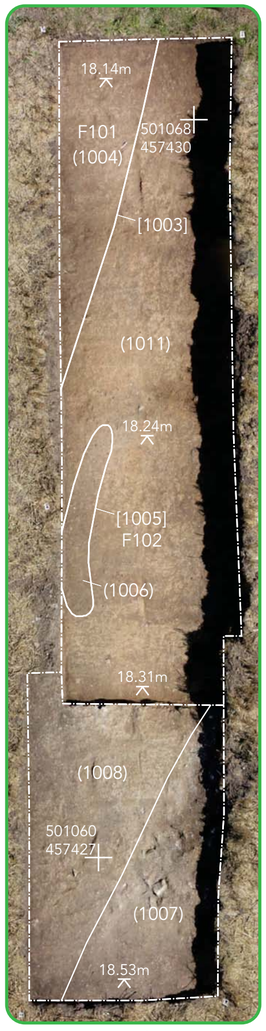
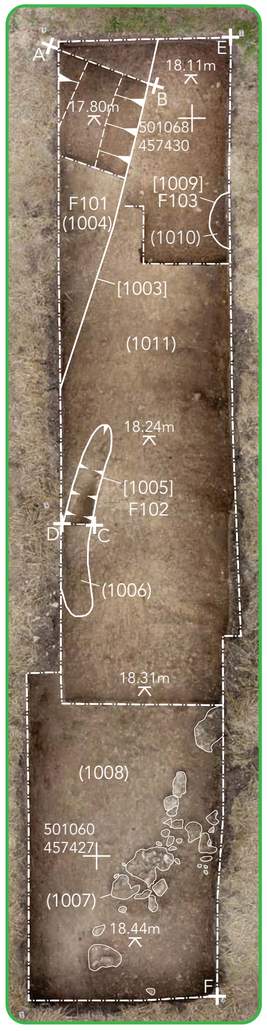


Figure 5 - Excavating Elmswell - Remote sensing results and excavation small finds

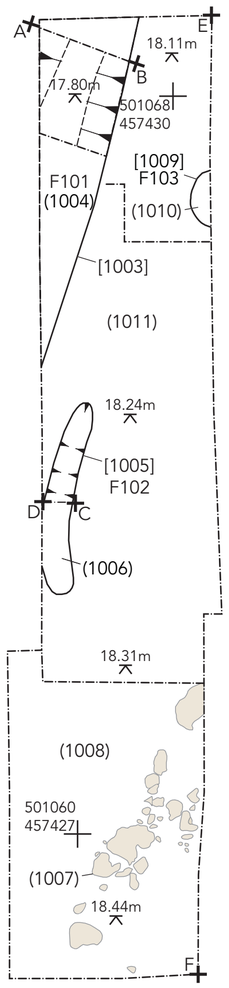
DigVentures



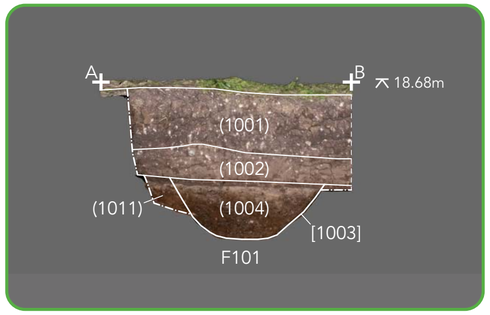
Pre-excavation orthophoto plan



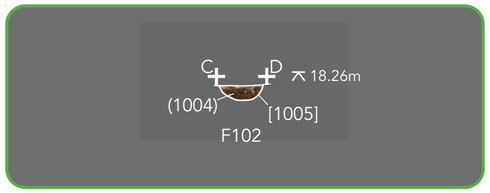
Post-excavation orthophoto plan



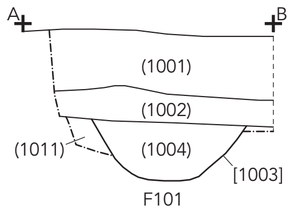
Post-excavation plan



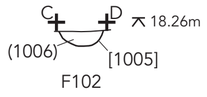
West facing orthophoto section of ditch F101



East facing orthophoto section of ditch F102



West facing section of ditch F101

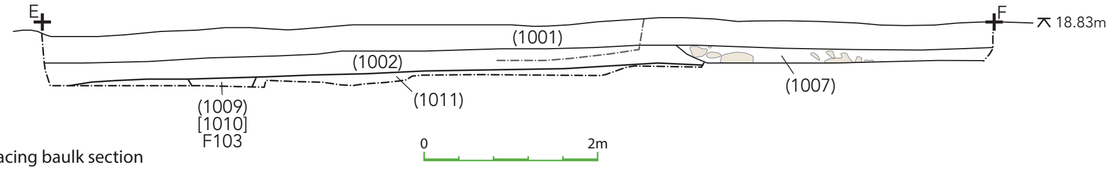


East facing section of ditch F102

0 2m

0 1m

North facing baulk orthophoto section



North facing baulk section

0 2m

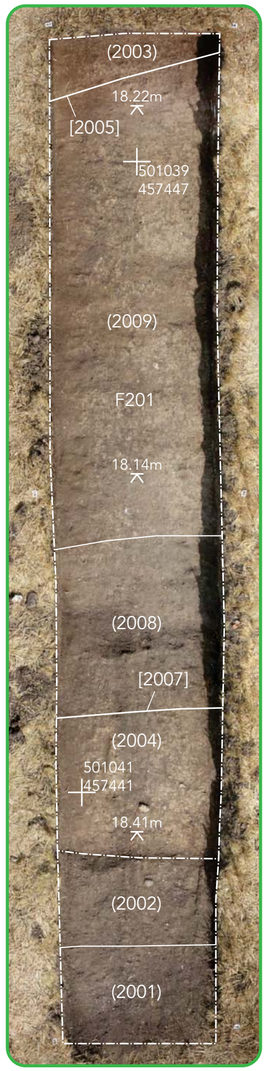
Pre-excavation photo, looking east, 1m scales

West facing section of ditch F101, looking east, 1m scale

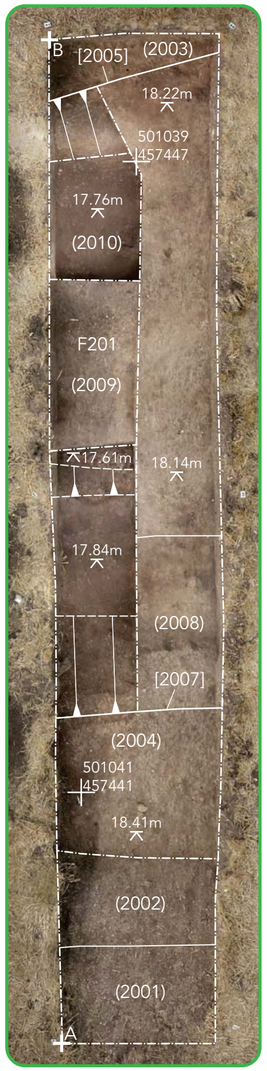
East facing section of ditch F102, looking west, 0.3m scale

Post-excavation photo, looking east, 1m scales

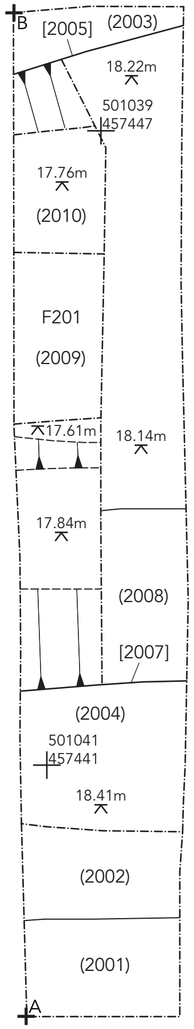
Figure 6 – Excavating Elmswell - Trench 1 excavation results



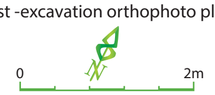
Pre-excavation orthophoto plan

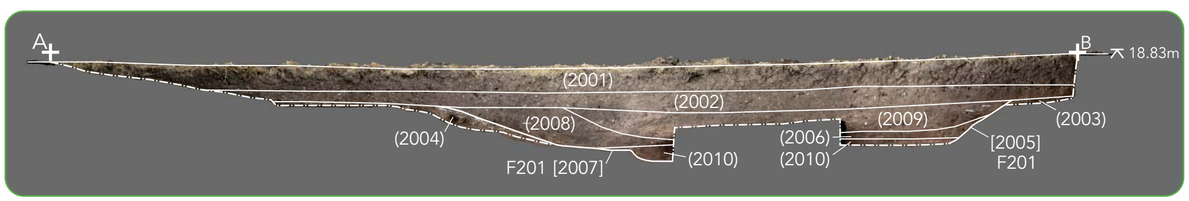


Post -excavation orthophoto plan

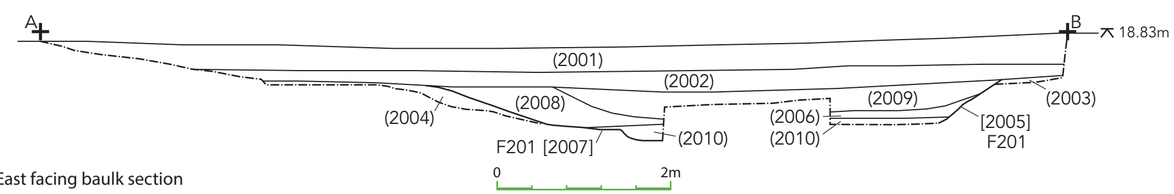


Post-excavation plan





East facing baulk orthophoto section



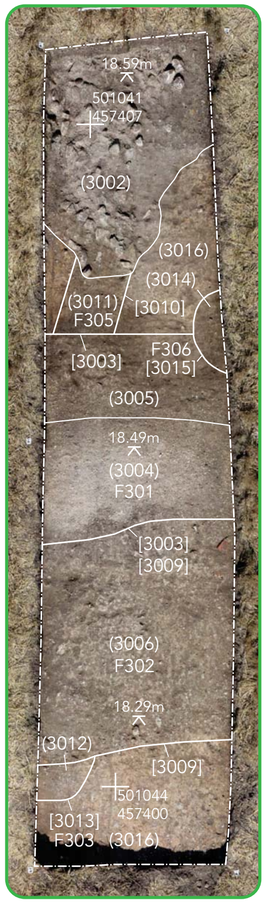
East facing baulk section

Pre-excavation photo, looking north, 1m scales

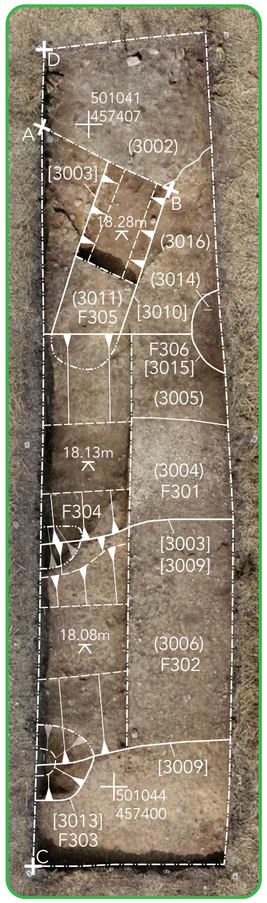
East facing section of ditch F201, looking west, 2m and 1m scales

Post-excavation photo, looking northwest, 2m and 1m scales

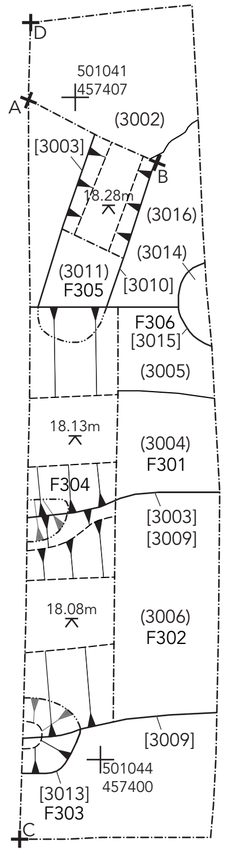
Figure 7 – Excavating Elmswell - Trench 2 excavation results



Pre-excavation orthophoto plan

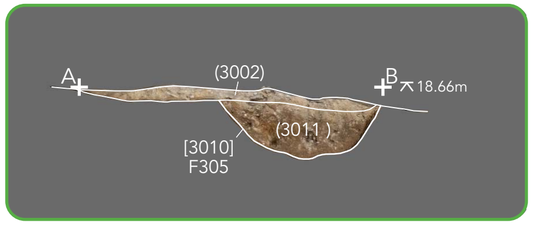


Post-excavation orthophoto plan

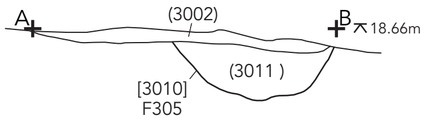


Post-excavation plan

East facing baulk section (south) through features F303 and F302, 0.3m and 2m scales



Post-excavation plan



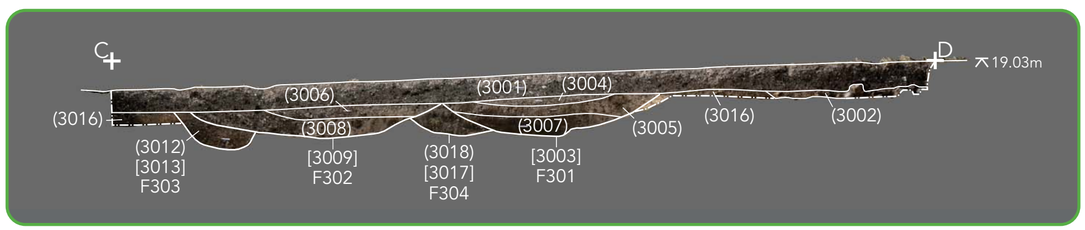
Post-excavation plan

East facing baulk section (north) through features F304 and F301

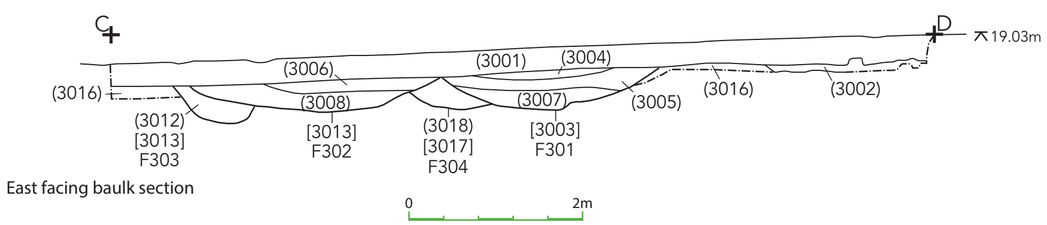
Pre-excavation photo, looking south, 1m scales

South facing section of ditch F305, looking north, 1m scale

Post -excavation shot, looking south, 1m scales



East facing baulk orthophoto section



East facing baulk section

Figure 8 – Excavating Elmswell - Trench 3 excavation results

Jon, Chris and Louise recording a section in Trench 3

Our detectologists scanning the excavation every step of the way

A busy day in the finds room for Gail and Cherie

Back to work!

Figure 9 - Excavating Elmswell - Venturers

DigVentures

You can't beat a bit of clean dirt

Many hands make light work

Finds specialist in the making

Section perfection!

Paul's metal detecting masterclass

Figure 10 - Excavating Elmswell - DigCamp

Appendices

Appendix A: Trench and context descriptions

Table 5: Trench 1 context descriptions

Trench 1	Dimensions: 10.00m x 2.00m Orientation: East to west Reason for Trench: Targeting linear earthwork from aerial photographs				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
1001	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with <10% flint and <10% chalk inclusions	Layer - Topsoil / Ploughsoil	Length –	10.00m	
			Width –	2.00m	
			Depth –	0.32m	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_1001				
1002	Friable mid brownish grey silty clay with <5% flint and <5% chalk inclusions	Layer - Subsoil	Length –	8.55m	
			Width –	2.00m	
			Depth –	0.29m	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_1002				
1003	Linear shape in plan oriented east to west with sharp break of slope at the top, gradual break of slope at the base, a flat base and moderately steep sides	Cut - Boundary/drainage ditch	Length –	1.40m	101
			Width –	0.40m	
			Depth –	0.29m	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_1003				
1004	Firm mid brown clayey silt with <5% sub-rounded stone inclusions	Fill - Boundary/drainage ditch	Length –	1.40m	101
			Width –	0.40m	
			Depth –	0.29m	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_1004				
1005	Curvilinear shape in plan with sharp break of slope at the top, a concave base and steep sides	Cut - Possible fragment of ring ditch	Length –	3.00m	102
			Width –	0.30m	
			Depth –	0.09m	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_1005				
1006	Friable mid brownish grey silt	Fill - Possible fragment of ring ditch	Length –	3.00m	102
			Width –	0.30m	
			Depth –	0.09m	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_1006				
1007	Firm light greyish white pea-gravel with	Layer - Demolition rubble or debris	Length –	1.60m	
			Width –	0.65m	

Trench 1	Dimensions: 10.00m x 2.00m Orientation: East to west Reason for Trench: Targeting linear earthwork from aerial photographs				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
	>75% large angular chalk cobble inclusions		Depth –	0.10m	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_1007				
1008	Friable mid brownish grey silty clay with <5% flint and <5% chalk inclusions	Layer - Subsoil	Length –	1.45m	
			Width –	2.00m	
			Depth –	0.29m	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_1008				
1009	Circular shape in plan - unexcavated	Cut - Pit or ditch terminal	Length –	0.45m	103
			Width –	0.14m	
			Depth –	Unexc.	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_1009				
1010	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt - unexcavated	Fill - Pit or ditch terminal	Length –	0.45m	103
			Width –	0.14m	
			Depth –	Unexc.	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_1010				
1011	Compact mid brownish orange clay with 10% angular flint and stone inclusions	Layer - Natural	Length –	10.00m	
			Width –	2.00m	
			Depth –	Unexc.	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_1011				

Table 6: Trench 2 context descriptions

Trench 2	Dimensions: 10.00m x 2.00m Orientation: North to south Reason for Trench: Targeting linear earthwork from aerial photographs				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
2001	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with <10% flint and <10% chalk inclusions	Layer - Topsoil/Ploughsoil	Length –	10.00m	
			Width –	2.00m	
			Depth –	0.34m	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/2001				
2002	Friable mid brownish grey silty clay with <5% flint and <5% chalk inclusions	Layer - Subsoil	Length –	10.00m	
			Width –	2.00m	
			Depth –	0.30m	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/2002				

2003	Firm medium yellowish brown sandy clay - partially excavated	Layer - Layer or fill predating ditch [2005]	Length –	2.00m	
			Width –	0.90m	
			Depth –	0.10m	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/2003				
2004	Firm dark greyish brown sandy clay with 1% flint and 5% chalk inclusions - unexcavated	Layer - Natural	Length –	2.00m	
			Width –	1.70m	
			Depth –	Unexc.	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/2004				
2005	Linear shape in plan oriented northeast to southwest with a sharp break of slope at the top and moderately steep sides - partially excavated	Cut - Drainage ditch	Length –	2.00m	201
			Width –	6.70m	
			Depth –	0.50m	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/2005				
2006	Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt - partially excavated	Fill - Drainage ditch	Length –	2.00m	201
			Width –	6.70m	
			Depth –	0.50m	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/2006				
2007	Linear shape in plan oriented east to west with a gradual break of slope at the top and shallow sides - partially excavated	Cut - Drainage ditch	Length –	2.00m	201
			Width –	6.70m	
			Depth –	0.62m	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/2007				
2008	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with <5% sub-rounded stone inclusions	Fill - Drainage ditch	Length –	2.00m	201
			Width –	3.00m	
			Depth –	0.57m	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/2008				
2009	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with <10% small chalk stone inclusions	Fill - Upper fill of drainage ditch	Length –	2.00m	
			Width –	3.40m	
			Depth –	0.40m	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/2009				
2010		Fill - Humic fill of drainage ditch	Length –	2.00m	201
			Width –	3.20m	
			Depth –	0.12m	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_2010				

Table 7: Trench 3 context descriptions

Trench 3	Dimensions: 10.00m x 2.00m Orientation: North to south Reason for Trench: Targeting linear earthwork from aerial photographs				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
3001	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with <10% flint and <10% chalk inclusions	Layer - Topsoil/Ploughsoil	Length – Width – Depth –	10.00m 2.00m 0.30m	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_3001				
3002	Compact greyish white irregularly laid down large chalk stones with chalk gravel in between	Layer - Demolition rubble or debris	Length – Width – Depth –	2.50m 1.10m 0.17m	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_3002				
3003	Linear shape in plan oriented east to west with a gradual break of slope at the top, concave sides and an inclination of 1 in 6. Truncates [3011]	Cut - Boundary ditch	Length – Width – Depth –	3.00m 2.20m 0.37m	301
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_3003				
3004	Firm greyish white silty sand and 90% chalk pea-gravel and 10% angular flint inclusions. Surface appears convex in section	Fill - Upper fill of ditch	Length – Width – Depth –	2.20m 1.40m 0.10m	301
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_3004				
3005	Firm mid brown clayey silt with occasional chalk, flint, degraded ceramic and coal inclusions. Lighter and more inclusions than (3007)	Fill - Boundary ditch	Length – Width – Depth –	2.00m 2.80m 0.10m	301
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_3005				
3006	Firm mid brown clayey sand with	Fill - Ditch	Length – Width –	2.00m 2.20m	302

Trench 3	Dimensions: 10.00m x 2.00m Orientation: North to south Reason for Trench: Targeting linear earthwork from aerial photographs				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
	35% stone/chalk and coal inclusions		Depth –	0.15m	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_3006				
3007	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt with 1% mainly coal & stone inclusions	Fill - Lower fill of boundary ditch	Length – Width – Depth –	2.00m 2.20m 0.21m	301
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_3007				
3008	Firm mid brown clayey sand with 15% subangular chalk stone inclusions	Fill - Ditch	Length – Width – Depth –	2.00m 1.47m 0.23m	302
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_3008				
3009	Linar shape in plan oriented east to west with a gradual break of slope at the top, shallow sides and an inclination of 1 in 6. Truncated by [3013]	Cut - Boundary ditch	Length – Width – Depth –	2.00m 2.40m 0.38m	302
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_3009				
3010	Linar shape in plan oriented north to south with a gradual break of slope at the top and base, concave sides and base and an inclination of 0.8m/0.28m. Truncated by [3003]	Cut - ditch	Length – Width – Depth –	1.70m 0.80m 0.28m	305
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_3010				
3011	Soft light yellowish brown sandy clayey silt with Inclusions 5% subangular stone and subrounded pebble inclusions, including sandstone and flint	Fill - Ditch	Length – Width – Depth –	1.70m 0.80m 0.28m	305

Trench 3	Dimensions: 10.00m x 2.00m Orientation: North to south Reason for Trench: Targeting linear earthwork from aerial photographs				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_3011				
3012	Firm mid brown clayey silt with 5% chalk gravel inclusions and a greyer base of fill	Fill - Pit or ditch terminal	Length – Width – Depth –	0.80m 0.55m 0.23m	303
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_3012				
3013	Semi circular shape in plan with a sharp break of slope at the top, round corners and concave sides and base and an inclination of 0.35m / 0.55m. Truncated by trench edge and truncates [3009]	Cut - Pit or ditch terminal	Length – Width – Depth –	0.80m 0.55m 0.23m	303
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_3013				
3014	Firm ery dark yellowish brown silty clay with 5% stone inclusions, including flint, chalk and subrounded gravel - unexcavated	Fill - Ditch or pit	Length – Width – Depth –	1.10m 0.40m unexcavated	306
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_3014				
3015	Ovoid shape in plan oriented north south with rounded corners - unexcavated. Truncated or is truncated by [3003]	Cut - possible pit or ditch terminal	Length – Width – Depth –	1.10m 0.40m unexcavated	06
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_3015				
3016	Compact mid brownish orange clay with 10% angular flint and stone inclusions	Layer - Natural	Length – Width – Depth –	10.00m 2.00m unexcavated	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_3016				
3017			Length –	0.80m	304

Trench 3	Dimensions: 10.00m x 2.00m Orientation: North to south Reason for Trench: Targeting linear earthwork from aerial photographs				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
	Semi circular shape in plan with a sharp break of slope at the top, shallow sides and a rounded base. Truncated by [3003]	Cut - Pit or ditch terminal	Width –	0.70m	
			Depth –	0.38m	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_3017				
3018	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt with <15% small sub-angular stone inclusions	Fill - Pit or ditch terminal	Length –	0.80m	304
			Width –	0.70m	
			Depth –	0.38m	
Link	https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/ddt/cxt/ELM_3018				

Appendix B: Small finds register

Table 8: Small finds register

Small find	Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description
1	0001	Stone	1	1682	Fragment of a quernstone 164mm x 150mm x 42mm
2	0001	Stone	1	2492	Fragment of a quernstone 173mm x 164mm x 72mm
3	0001	Lead	1	9	Post-medieval musketball 12mm x 10mm x 11.5mm
4	0001	Ceramic	1	615	Building material 119mm x 102mm x 37mm
5	0001	Ceramic	1	817	Burnt building material 121mm x 117mm x 31mm
6	0001	Ceramic	1	171	Building material 91mm x 80mm x 23mm
7	0001	Iron	1	13	Buckle tongue Length: 56.5mm; Width: Loop 16mm, Shaft 5mm Thickness: Shaft 6mm, Splay end 9.5mm
8	0001	Lead	1	2	Unidentified object 17mm x 10mm x 2mm
9	0001	Lead	1	10	Unidentified object 63mm x 7mm x 7mm
10	0001	Ceramic	1	294	Building material 93mm x 77mm x 35mm
11	0001	Lead	1	9	Post-medieval musketball 13mm x 12mm x 11.5mm
12	0001	Copper Alloy	1	5	Pin head 15mm x 16mm x 4mm
13	0001	Lead	1	5	Unidentified object 33.5mm x 4.5mm x 4.5mm
14	0001	Copper Alloy	1	3	Roman grot 16mm x 15mm x 2mm
15	0001	Lead	1	11	Post-medieval musketball 12mmx 12mm x 11mm
16	0001	Lead	1	4	Post-medieval musketball 8mm x 8mm x 7.5mm
17	0001	Lead	1	6	Unidentified object 26mm x 15mm x 8mm

Small find	Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
19	0001	Ceramic	1	10	Pottery with lead mend Length: 28.5mm Width: 22mm Thickness: Max. 10 mm Min. 7 mm
20	0001	Silver	1	2	Coin: medieval short cross penny King John (1199-1216) 20mm x 20mm x 1mm
21	0001	Copper Alloy	1	5	Buckle fragment 21mm x 11mm x 5mm
22	0001	Ceramic	1	7	Pottery rim sherd 22.5mm x 23mm x 7.5mm
23	3008	Chalk	1	27	Spindle whorl 39mm x 39mm x 13mm
24	2008	Coper alloy	1	3	Post-medieval dress hook 33mm x 16mm x 2mm

Appendix C: Pottery catalogue

Table 9: Pottery catalogue

Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	Env	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1001	Beverley type ware	1	25	1	Rim	Bowl	Patchy dull green glaze on int of rim	C12th – C13th	Fine sandy fabric, orange throughout; Beverley 1?
1001	Humberware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze w/ darker mottling	LC13th – C15th	
1001	Reduced Chalky ware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed, almost burnished ext	LC11th – E/MC12th	Common round quartz up to 3mm, quartz up to 1mm, sparse fine rock frags
1002	Brandsby-type ware	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy clear to green glaze ext; splashed?	E/MC13th – C14th	
1002	Brandsby-type ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Vertical raised strip ext under dark green glaze	E/MC13th – C14th	Very thin walled vessel; fine buff sandy fabric; abundant fine round quartz up to 0.5mm
1002	Reduced Chalky ware	1	5	1	BS/shoulder	Jar	Smoothed int & ext	LC11th – E/MC12th	Abundant quartz up to 0.5mm, moderate chalk up to 2m
1004	Coarse Sandy ware	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	LC13th – EC14th	Hard black sandy fabric w/ abundant round quartz up to 0.5mm, rarely larger
1004	Reduced Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Odd pale grey sherd; vesicular w/ abundant fine quartz up to 0.5mm
1008	Beverley 1 ware	1	30	1	Rim & spout	Jug	Patchy clear to green splashed glaze ext	E/MC12th – EC13th	Grey core w/ dull orange surfaces w/ abundant fine quartz & rare grains

Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	Env	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
									up to 1mm, sparse chalk up to 0.5mm
1008	Coarse Sandy ware	1	12	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed int & ext	LC13th – EC14th	Hard, black fabric w/ abundant sub-angular quartz up to 1mm
1008	Coarse Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	LC13th – EC14th	Pale grey int margin, black core & ext; abundant fine quartz up to 0.5mm, rare possible round grog up to 4m
1008	Reduced Chalky ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	LC11th – E/MC12th	Abundant fine quartz up to 0.5mm, mainly finer; sparse white chalk up to 1mm, occ larger
1008	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	3	43	1	Rim	Bowl	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Dull orange surfaces w/ pale grey core; abundant quartz up to mm, mainly finer; occ rounded grog up to 2mm; everted rim w/ dished top
1008	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	3	22	3	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Dull orange surfaces w/ pale grey core; abundant quartz up to mm, mainly finer; occ rounded grog up to 2mm
1010	Local Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Abundant well-sorted quartz up to 1mm, occ larger
1010	Reduced Chalky ware	1	4	1	BS/Shoulder	Jar	U/Dec	LC11th – E/MC12th	Dull red to red-brown sandy fabric w/ abundant fine quartz & moderate, poorly sorted quartz up to 2.8mm, mainly finer

Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	Env	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1010	Reduced Chalky ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – E/MC12th	Grey core q/ orange margins; chalk, quartz & rock frags up to 2mm, mainly finer
2001	Beverley 1 type ware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin brown splashed glaze int	E/MC12th – EC13th	Hard, fine orange sandy fabric, slightly coarser than typical Beverley 1
2001	Brandsby-type ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – C14th	Slightly sandier texture than typical
2001	Cistercian ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark brown glaze ext; glaze fuming int	c.1450 – c.1600	Fine dark red fabric
2001	Humberware type	1	58	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy dark glaze on underside	LC13th – C15th	Hard dull orange sandy fabric w/ abundant fine quartz
2001	Humberware type	1	47	1	Base	Hollow ware	Spots of dark glaze on underside of base	LC13th – C15th	Hard fine sandy fabric w/ rare large chalk up to 9mm, possibly accidental
2001	Humberware type	1	23	1	Base	Hollow ware	Spots of green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Hard fine sandy fabric
2002	Cistercian ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Part of app & rouletted white strip ext	c.1450 – c.1600	Fine bright orange fabric rather than the typical dark red fabric
2002	Fine Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale mottled green glaze ext	Medieval	Needs identification; European import or Border ware type?
2002	Humberware type	1	18	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C15th	Small footed base; dark grey w/ bright orange ext margin; sandy Humberware

Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	Env	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2002	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Dull grey to dark buff sandy fabric
2006	Beverley 2 ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin pale green glaze ext	EC13th – EC14th	Soft bright orange sandy fabric
2008	Beverley 2 type ware	2	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	Streak of misfired glaze ext	EC13th – EC14th	White deposit int
2008	Beverley 2 type ware	4	72	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	EC13th – EC14th	White deposit int
2008	Beverley 2 type ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	EC13th – EC14th	
2008	Buff-Grey Sandy ware	1	19	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Unidentified type; thick walls & base; moderate fine round quartz in a buff-grey body
2008	Humberware	2	55	1	Rim	Jar	Patchy green glaze on top of rim	LC13th – C15th	Short wedge-shaped rim
2008	Humberware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Fine dark grey sandy fabric
2008	Humberware	3	26	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C15th	Reduced core & int; oxidised ext
2008	Humberware type	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C15th	Sandy oxidised Humberware
2008	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int only	C12th – C14th	Beverley type ware? Orange sandy fabric w/ abundant round quartz up to 0.4mm

Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	Env	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2008	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green splashed glaze int	C12th – C14th	Beverley type ware? Orange sandy fabric w/ abundant round quartz & sparse rock frags up to 0.2mm
2008	Splash-glazed Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of yellow splash glaze ext	C12th – C13th	A fine quartz-tempered sandy fabric abundant sub-angular
2008	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	
2009	Beverley type ware	1	12	1	Base	Hollow ware	Clear/brown glaze int only	LC12th – LC13th	Abundant fine rounded quartz in a dark orange body
2009	Brandsby-type ware	1	6	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – C14th	Buff to pale grey sandy fabric
2009	Buff Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	Medieval	Fine sandy fabric w/ abundant fine rounded quartz <0.2mm
2009	Chalk-tempered Sandy ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – EC13th?	Hard fine dense bright orange fabric w/ abundant fine quartz & moderate rounded rock frags w/ one large white chalky inclusion
2009	Cistercian ware	1	5	1	BS	Cup	Brown glaze int, partial ext	c.1450 – c.1600	Fine hard red fabric
2009	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th – C14th?	Fine dull orange sandy ware
3001	Beverley 1 type ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext	E/MC12th – EC13th	Fine red fabric
3001	Brandsby-type ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze w/ darker mottling	E/MC13th – C14th	Flaky glaze ext

Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	Env	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3001	Buff Sandy ware	1	2	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – LC13th	Burnt on underside; fine buff fabric w/ common quartz up to 0.5mm but mainly finer <0.2mm
3001	Humberware	2	261	2	BS & handle	Jug	Patchy green glaze on top of handle	LC13th – C15th	Thick strap handles & BS; chipped & abraded
3001	Humberware	2	26	2	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Fine dark grey fabric
3001	Humberware	2	26	1	Rim	Jug	Patchy green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Flat-topped everted rim
3001	Scarborough 1 ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze int & ext	LC13th – C14th	
3001	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	4	17	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	
3001	Staxton/Potter-Brompton type	1	14	1	Rim?	Bowl?	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Pale cream-grey core w/ buff int & ext margins; odd stepped rim; lid-seated?
3001	Staxton/Potter-Brompton type	1	12	1	Rim	Jar?	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Dark grey core w/ orange int & ext margins; sandy fabric w/ abundant round quartz up to 0.5mm, occ larger
3002	Beverley 1 type ware	1	5	1	BS	Bowl?	Dark green glaze int only	E/MC12th – EC13th	Bright orange w/ abundant fine quartz up to 0.2mm, occ larger
3002	Humberware	1	42	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C15th	Hard orange fabric w/ thin grey int margin; possible limescale int

Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	Env	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3002	Humberware	1	24	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze on underside of base	LC13th – C15th	Hard, fine dense fabric w/ fine quartz
3002	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Hand-made but finely finished
3005	Beverley 1 ware	1	17	1	BS/Neck	Jug	Patchy clear splashed glaze ext on a rilled neck	E/MC12th – EC13th	Sooted & burnt int & ext
3005	Beverley 1 ware	1	4	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC12th – EC13th	Grey core w/ bright orange int & ext margins
3005	Buff Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – LC13th	Fine buff sandy fabric w/ abundant round quartz up to 0.5mm, rare red grit; lightly burnt ext
3005	Buff Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blistered green glaze ext	Medieval	Fine sandy fabric; quartz up to 0.5mm, occ larger
3005	Chalk-tempered Sandy ware	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Spots of clear splashed glaze ext	LC11th – EC13th?	Small diamond-profile rim w/ pointed lip;oxidised throughout
3005	Chalk-tempered Sandy ware	1	18	1	BS/Shoulder	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	LC11th – EC13th?	Pale grey core w/ oxidised margins int & ext; abundant fine quartz & moderate chalk up to 1mm, occ fine flint
3005	Humberware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Small spots of glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Reduced throughout w/ oxidised ext margin
3005	Oxidised Gritty ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	LC11th – LC13th	Thin-walled sherd in a pale orange fine gritty fabric

Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	Env	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3005	Reduced Chalky ware	2	12	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – E/MC12th	Sooted ext
3005	Reduced Chalky ware	1	5	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – E/MC12th	Sooted ext
3005	Reduced Chalky ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – E/MC12th	
3005	Reduced Chalky ware	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – E/MC12th	Pale grey throughout w/ common quartz up to 1mm & sparse white chalk grit up to 1mm, occ larger
3005	Reduced Sandy ware	1	10	1	Base	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	LC11th – LC13th	Fine pale grey sandy fabric w/ abundant sub-round quartz up to 0.5mm; burnt & sooted ext
3005	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	1	106	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Clubbed, flat-topped everted rim on a short curved neck; hand-made body, turned rim & neck
3005	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	1	53	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Sharply everted, flat-topped rim on a short neck & narrow-shouldered body; hand-made body & turned neck/rim
3005	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	1	18	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Slightly coarser fabric than is typical; everted, tear-drop profile rim w/ pointed lip
3005	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	1	37	1	Rim	Bowl	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Everted rim w/ an internal flange
3005	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	3	26	1	Rim	Bowl?	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Everted, flat-topped rim w/ overhanging lip

Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	Env	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3005	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	1	22	1	Rim	Bowl	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Everted rim w/ rounded internal flange
3005	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	1	54	1	Base	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	
3005	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	20	156	20	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Some variation in fabric colours
3005	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	1	11	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Reduced to pale grey throughout; sooted ext
3005	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	1	8	1	Base	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Burnt ext w/ thick sooting; sagging base
3005	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Shallow parallel grooves ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Pale buff-grey core w/ brown margins int & ext
3005	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	1	3	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Dull orange sandy fabric; sooted ext
3005	Staxton/Potter-Brompton type	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	App & thumb-impressed strip ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Dark grey core w/ dull orange int & ext margins
3005	Staxton/Potter-Brompton type	1	24	1	Base	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext, possibly knife-trimmed	E/MC13th – EC14th	Grey core w/ dull orange ext margin
3005	Staxton/Potter-Brompton type	2	42	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Slightly sagging base; grey throughout
3005	Staxton/Potter-Brompton type	1	7	1	BS/shoulder	Jar	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Pale grey core w/ dull orange margins int & ext; slightly coarser than some examples
3005	Staxton/Potter-Brompton type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Slightly coarser fabric than typical

Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	Env	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3005	Yorkshire Gritty ware	2	11	2	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled body	MC11th – C13th	Sooted ext
3006	Beverley 1 ware	3	54	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green splashed glaze ext	E/MC12th – EC13th	Reduced int surface
3006	Beverley 1 ware	2	28	2	BS	Hollow ware	Deep ridges & grooves under green glaze ext	E/MC12th – EC13th	Reduced throughout
3006	Beverley 1 ware	6	34	6	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	E/MC12th – EC13th	Several reduced throughout
3006	Beverley 2 ware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy dark green glaze ext	EC13th – EC14th	Oxidised throughout
3006	Beverley 2 ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin patchy green splashed glaze ext	EC13th – EC14th	Bright orange throughout
3006	Beverley type ware	1	24	1	Base	Hollow ware	Spots of splashed glaze int	C12th – C13th	A thick base
3006	Beverley type ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th	
3006	Coarse Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Small abraded sherd w/ common, well-sorted sub-angular quartz & sparse round chalk up to 1mm
3006	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	2	20	1	Rim	Bowl	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Everted, flat-topped rim w/ internal flange
3006	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	9	77	9	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Various body sherds, some sooted ext
3006	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	1	19	1	Base	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Flat base; heavily sooted

Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	Env	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3006	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Oxidised throughout
3006	Staxton/Potter-Brompton type	1	7	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Slightly coarser than normal; grey throughout; possibly secondarily burnt
3006	York Glazed ware	3	33	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark copper green glaze over incised wavy lines	M/LC12th – M/LC13th	Fine even white fabric w/ abundant quartz up to 0.5mm
3006	Yorkshire Gritty ware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC11th – E/MC13th	Hard buff-white fabric w/ abundant quartz & sparse round red grit
3007	Beverley 1 ware	2	79	2	BS	Jug?	Rilled profile w/ thick splashed green glaze ext	E/MC12th – EC13th	Burnt & sooted ext, slight burning int
3007	Beverley 1 ware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of green splashed glaze ext	E/MC12th – EC13th	Grey core w/ thin oxidised ext margin & buff margin int
3007	Beverley 1 ware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear to green splashed glaze ext	E/MC12th – EC13th	
3007	Oxidised Gritty ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	Hard orange fabric w/ abundant sub-round quartz up to 1mm, occ up to 2mm
3007	Reduced Chalky ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – E/MC12th	Sub-rounded quartz up to 2mm, mainly finer; sparse chalk up to 1mm, mainly finer
3007	Splash-glazed Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Sparse spots of splash glaze ext	LC11th – C13th	Abundant fine quartz sand

Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	Env	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3007	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	1	219	1	Profile	Inturned jar	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Clubbed everted rim on a short neck; wide base; inturned jar or peat pot; light burning on base
3007	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	1	145	1	Base	Inturned jar	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Wide, slightly sagging base; inturned jar or peat pot
3007	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	3	120	1	Rim & shoulder	Jar	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Everted, flat-topped rim w/ internal flange; wide-shouldered round-bodied jar
3007	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	2	22	2	Rim	Jar	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Everted, flat-topped rim w/ an internal flange on a curving neck
3007	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	2	44	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Staxton/Potter-Brompton type fabric w/ sparse fine chalk grains amongst the abundant quartz
3007	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	2	85	2	Base	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Slightly sagging bases
3007	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	2	24	1	Base	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Burnt & sooted ext
3007	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	1	23	1	Base	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Burnt ext surface; fracture is rather laminated
3007	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	2	43	2	Base & BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Sagging base in a smooth, soft fabric; pale orange fabric w/ sparse, poorly sorted chalk grains up to 1mm amongst moderate quartz up to 1mm
3007	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	2	46	1	Base	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Sagging base in a grey to dull buff sandy fabric; burnt & sooted ext

Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	Env	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3007	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	1	11	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Small clubbed everted rim w/ a slight internal flange on a curving neck
3007	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	1	13	1	Base	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Sagging base in a grey to dull buff sandy fabric; burnt & sooted ext
3007	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	7	51	7	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Oxidised sandy sherds
3007	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	12	73	11	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Sandy fabric; sooted & burnt ext
3007	Staxton/Potter-Brompton type	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Slightly coarser than typical Staxton/Potter-Brompton w/ abundant quartz
3008	Beverley 1 ware	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green splashed glaze ext	E/MC12th – EC13th	
3008	Beverley 1 ware type	5	25	2	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled body w/ green glaze & impressed lines ext	E/MC12th – EC13th	Slightly finer and denser than typical Beverley 1 ware
3008	Chalk-tempered Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	LC11th – EC13th?	Bright orange int & ext margins w/ grey core; sparse white chalk up to 0.5mm, mainly finer
3008	Hand-made Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC11th – C12th?	Sooted & burnt ext
3008	Reduced Chalky ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – E/MC12th	Hand-made reduced sherd w/ sparse white chalk
3008	Reduced Gritty ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Pale grey throughout w/ abundant quartz up to 0.5mm, occ up to 1mm

Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	Env	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3008	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	3	18	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	
3008	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	1	13	1	Base	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	Pale grey core w/ dull orange margins int & ext; burning & sooting on underside of base
3008	Yorkshire Gritty ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled body	MC11th – LC13th	Secondarily burnt
3011	Calcite-tempered Sandy ware	1	5	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed int & ext	LC11th – EC13th?	Everted rounded rim; abundant platey angular calcite grains in a soft grey body
3011	Chalk-tempered Sandy ware	1	9	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed int & ext	LC11th – EC13th?	Everted rim w/ clubbed rim; Unusual fabric w/ common round quartz, round red grit & sub-angular flint grains
3011	Chalk-tempered Sandy ware	4	29	3	Rim	Jar	Shallow grooves below round rim	LC11th – EC13th?	Pale grey core w/ dull orange-brown margins; abundant quartz, white chalk & red grit up to 0.5mm, occ up to 1mm; pitted & abraded
3011	Fine Buff Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin yellow glaze ext	Medieval	Very fine buff sandy fabric
3011	Reduced Chalky ware	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – E/MC12th	Clubbed rim; reduced fabric w/ common fine quartz & sparse white chalk
3011	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	2	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th – EC14th	Burnt & sooted ext

Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	Env	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3011	Torksey-type ware	1	10	1	Rim	Flanged bowl	Sharply everted rim w/ thumb-impressed lip	LC9th – E/MC11th	Chipped & abraded
3014	Brandsby-type ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale yellow-green splashed glaze ext	E/MC13th – C14th	
3014	Coarse Sandy ware	2	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	LC13th – EC14th	
3014	Reduced Chalky ware	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – E/MC12th	Slightly everted rim, clubbed lip; brown sandy fabric w/ moderate white chalk up to 1mm
3014	Staxton/Potter-Brompton	2	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	
3014	Yorkshire Gritty ware	2	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC11th – M/LC13th	Slightly finer than typical Yorkshire Gritty ware w/ abundant quartz & fine red grit
3014	Yorkshire Gritty ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spot of pale green splashed glaze ext	MC11th – M/LC13th	
3001&3011	Oxidised Sandy ware	2	31	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed int & ext	Medieval	Very hard, orange fabric w/ common, well-sorted quartz up to 0.5mm, occ up to 1mm; everted clubbed rim
3001&3011	Yorkshire Gritty ware	2	41	1	Rim	Jar/CP	U/Dec	MC11th – E/MC13th	Heavy clubbed rim; sub-square in cross-section
	Total	**252**	**3451**	**223**					

Appendix D: Finds catalogues

Table 10: Ceramic building material catalogue

Context	Material Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Notes
1001	Ceramic building material	5	1324	
1002	Ceramic building material	1	111	
1008	Ceramic building material	2	17	
2003	Ceramic building material	1	299	
2009	Ceramic building material	3	85	
3001	Ceramic building material	1	14	
3002	Ceramic building material	12	874	
3005	Ceramic building material	3	633	
3006	Ceramic building material	5	921	
3008	Ceramic building material	1	422	Burnt
Total		34	4700	

Table 11: Ferrous objects catalogue

Context	Material Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Notes
1001	Ferrous object	6	203	2 horseshoe, 4 nails
2001	Ferrous object	1	29	
2002	Ferrous object	1	4	
2008	Ferrous object	10	608	1 horseshoe, 4 nails
2009	Ferrous object	2	85	1 nail
2010	Ferrous object	3	11	1 nail
3001	Ferrous object	4	191	1 nail, two parts of horseshoe
3002	Ferrous object	4	30	4 nails
3005	Ferrous object	4	30	4 nails
3006	Ferrous object	3	12	1 nail
Total		38	1203	

Table 12: Flint catalogue

Context	Material Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Notes
1001	Flint	2	31	
1004	Flint	1	1	
2006	Flint	1	18	
2010	Flint	1	26	
Total		**5**	**76**	

Table 13: Lead object catalogue

Context	Material Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Notes
2001	Lead object	**2**	**39**	1 round piece of folded lead

Table 14: Shell catalogue

Context	Material Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Notes
2001	Shell	2	4	Oyster or mussel
2008	Shell	9	17	8 oyster
2010	Shell	1	1	Snail
3001	Shell	2	9	Oyster
3002	Shell	4	5	1 oyster
3005	Shell	4	16	2 oyster, 1 mussel
3011	Shell	2	18	1 oyster, 1 snail
Total		**24**	**70**	

Table 15: Slag catalogue

Context	Material Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Notes
1008	Slag	1	128	
3006	Slag	1	38	
Total		2	166	

Appendix E: Updated Project Design