

SWINNOW PARK WETHERBY, WEST YORKSHIRE

Archaeological Excavation and Historic Development

by

Kevin Moon and Thomas Whitfield



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with contributions from

Diane Alldritt, Peter Catton (Wetherby Civic Society), Ann Clarke, Chris Cumberpatch, Kathryn Davies,
Gail Drinkall, Kay Hartley, Kevin Hayward, Paul G Johnson, Ruth Leary, Jane Richardson

Series editor: Phil Abramson

CBA Yorkshire
Monograph Series: Number 2
2025

Published in 2025 by The Council for British Archaeology - Yorkshire

Edited and designed on Affinity Publisher

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Cover illustration: Pole Cam photograph of the Swinnow Hall excavation area

Inset image: Transfer printed Pearlware with patriotic design: sepia print with hand-painted detailing

Client:	Taylor Wimpey
Address:	Sandpiper House, Peel Ave, Calder Park, Wakefield
Report Type:	Archaeological Excavation
Location:	Swinnow Park, Wetherby
County:	West Yorkshire
Grid Reference:	SE 41602 49420
Period(s) of activity represented:	Romano-British, Post-medieval
Project Number:	XD29
Site Code:	SWN21
Planning Application No.:	17/02594/OT
Date of fieldwork:	29th November 2021 – 21st January 2022
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Swinnow Hall - A House and its People	Peter Catton, Wetherby Civic Society

Contents

Chapter 1 Site Description	1
Introduction.....	1
Site Location, Topography and Land Use.....	1
Soils and Geology.....	1
Archaeological and Historical Background.....	2
Methodology.....	4
Results.....	4
Area 1.....	5
Area 2.....	5
Romano-British Enclosure.....	6
Other Features.....	9
Ha-ha.....	9
Area 3.....	9
Building 1.....	10
Cellar Room 1.....	10
House Extension 1.....	12
Cellar Room 2.....	12
House Extension 2.....	13
Ancillary Range.....	14
Ancillary Building 1.....	14
Ancillary Building 2.....	14
Passage 1.....	14
Building 2.....	15
Courtyard 1.....	15
Courtyard 2.....	16
Building 3.....	16
Building 4.....	16
Other Features.....	16
Chapter 2 Finds.....	17
Roman Pottery.....	17
Stamped Mortarium.....	17
Post-Medieval Pottery.....	18
Ceramic Building Material.....	23
Worked Stone.....	25
Plaster.....	27
Dating Parallels and Significance of Painted Plaster Pieces.....	28
Glass and Other Finds.....	30
Bottle Glass.....	30
Vessel Glass.....	31
Window Glass.....	31
Other Glass.....	31
Bone.....	31
Iron.....	31
Non-Ferrous.....	31
Carbonised Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal.....	32
Animal Bone and Shell.....	32
Chapter 3 Discussion.....	33
Feature Visibility and Reliability.....	33
Roman Activity.....	33
Environment.....	33
Dating, Phasing and Function.....	33
Swinnow Hall.....	33
Phase 1.....	33
Phase 2.....	34
Phase 3.....	34

Phase 4	34
Phase 5	34
Demolition.....	34
Discussion	34
Conclusions	35
Chapter 4 Swinnow Hall - A House and its People	37
Appendices.....	42
Appendix I: Table 1: Context Concordance Table	42
Appendix II: Table 2: Roman Pottery Catalogue.....	50
Appendix III: Table 3: Post-Medieval and Later Pottery Catalogue	51
Appendix IV: Table 4: Post-Medieval and Later Vessel Forms	66
Appendix V: Table 5: Post-Medieval and Later Ware Types	67
Appendix VI: Table 6: Ceramic Building Material.....	68
Appendix VII: Table 7: Worked Stone.....	71
Appendix VIII: Table 8: Plaster	72
Appendix IX: Table 9: Finds Catalogue	73
Appendix X: Table 10: Plant Macrofossils	79
Appendix XI: Table 11: Animal Bone and Shell	80
Bibliography and References	81

Figures and Plates

Figure 1: Location of geophysical survey, evaluation and excavation	1
Figure 2: Location of excavation areas	2
Figure 3: Location of the evaluation trenches and excavation areas	3
Figure 4: Extract from Jefferys' map of 1771	4
Figure 5: Area 1, plan and sections	5
Figure 6: Area 2, plan.....	6
Figure 7: Area 2, sections.....	7
Figure 8: Detail of cellars	10
Figure 9: Plan of Swinnow Hall in Area 3.....	11
Figure 10: Mortarium rim from Ditch 2 with retrograde stamp	17
Figure 11: Swinnow Hall - Phases of construction.....	35
Figure 12: Swinnow Hall - Area 3 map overlay	36
Figure 13: Extract from Jefferys' map of Yorkshire 1771 Swinnow Hall - Phases of construction	37
Figure 14: Advertisement for the rental of Swinnow House in the Leeds Intelligencer, 1794.....	38
Figure 15: Advertisement for the sale of Swinnow Park in the York Herald, 1815.....	38
Figure 16: Extract from the map of the lots for sale at the Sale of Wetherby 1824.....	39
Figure 17: Greenwood/Teesdale/Bingley Map 1828	39
Figure 18: Ordnance Survey map of 1846-48.....	40
Figure 19: Ordnance Survey map of 1891	40
Figure 20: Advertisement for the rental of Swinnow Hall in 'The Country Gentleman's Newspaper,' 1895.....	41
Figure 21: Ordnance Survey map of 1907.....	41
Plate 1: Ditch 12020, looking north.....	5
Plate 2: Ditch 12078 (Ditch 1), looking east.....	6
Plate 3: Ditch 12091 (Ditch 1), looking west	6
Plate 4: Pit 12027, looking east.....	8
Plate 5: Pit 12112, looking west.....	8
Plate 6: Ditch terminus 12122 (Ditch 3), looking south-east.....	8
Plate 7: Ditch 12137, looking south.....	8
Plate 8: Ditch 12031, looking south.....	9
Plate 9: Ha-ha ditch 12161, looking north-east	9
Plate 10: Ha-ha ditch terminus 12168, looking south-west	9
Plate 11: Window 13042, looking north	10
Plate 12: Remains of stairs in north-west corner of the cellar	12
Plate 13: Elevation of the cellar wall showing a brick floor at the base, looking north-west.....	12
Plate 14: Doorway into Cellar 2, looking east	12
Plate 15: Ash pit 13054, looking east.....	12
Plate 16: Cellar 2, looking north-east	13
Plate 17: Wall 13029 and remnants of vaulting in Cellar 2, looking east	13
Plate 18: Extension 2, looking east	14
Plate 19: Ash pit 13050, looking west	14
Plate 20: Passage 1, looking north-east.....	14
Plate 21: Culvert 13015, looking south.....	15
Plate 22: Well 13073, looking east.....	15
Plate 23: Cistern 13077, looking east	16
Plate 24: General view of courtyard drains, looking south-east.....	16
Plate 25: Context 13155, Tin Glazed Earthenware; plate rim with floral design	18
Plate 26: Context 13155, Creamware sherd with maker's mark	19
Plate 27: Context 13012, Transfer printed Pearlware with patriotic design;	20
Plate 28: 17th to 18th-century brick from cellar vaulting 13030.....	24
Plate 29: SF1 rotary quern	25
Plate 30: SF2 and SF3 worked face	26
Plate 31: SF2 and SF3 upper face.....	26
Plate 32: SF4 lower rotary quern fragment.....	26
Plate 33: Fragments of wall plaster with painted decoration from cellar backfill deposit 13108.....	29
Plate 34: Example of painted plaster from Home Farm, Scriven, North Yorkshire	29
Plate 35: Example of painted plaster from Swanstone Court, Herefordshire	30
Plate 36: Painted plaster from Fittleworth Court now in the Weald and Downland Museum.....	30

Summary

Archaeological Services WYAS undertook a scheme of archaeological excavation at Swinnow Park, Wetherby, West Yorkshire between November 2021 and January 2022 in advance of a Taylor Wimpey West Yorkshire residential development. The works exposed the remains of a Romano-British enclosure, the partial remains of the former Georgian Swinnow Hall and part of its encompassing Ha-ha ditch. In addition to this archaeological work, ASWYAS facilitated a research project into the history of the hall by the Wetherby Civic Society.

Chapter 1: Site Description

Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey to undertake an archaeological excavation at Swinnow Park, Wetherby, West Yorkshire in advance of a residential housing development. The work was carried out between the 29th of November 2021 and the 21st of January 2022 in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and a Specification produced by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The site comprised approximately 41.7ha of arable farmland situated to the east of the A1M and to the north of Wetherby Young Offenders' Institution at grid reference SE 41602 49420. The site is bounded to the north and east by

Racecourse Approach and to the south by York Road (Figures 1 - 3).

The ground within the site was generally level, rising gently from the south and west to a low ridge on which the excavation areas were located. The site is situated at a height of c.30m AOD.

Soils and Geology

The bedrock comprises limestone of the Brotherton Formation (British Geological Survey 2022). The overlying or superficial geology includes glacio-lacustrine deposits of clay and silts in the south, deposits of silts and gravel of the York Moraine to the west, and sedimentary deposits of sand and gravel of the Vale of York Formation. The latter dominates the northern part of the site (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

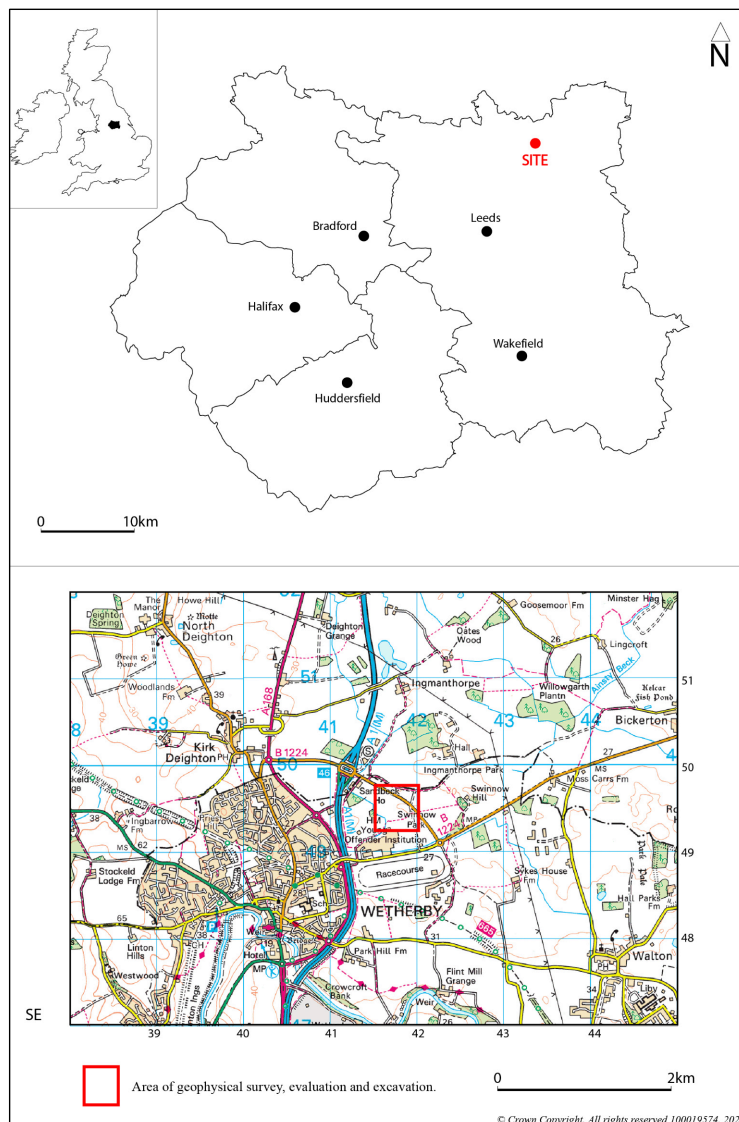


Figure 1: Site location

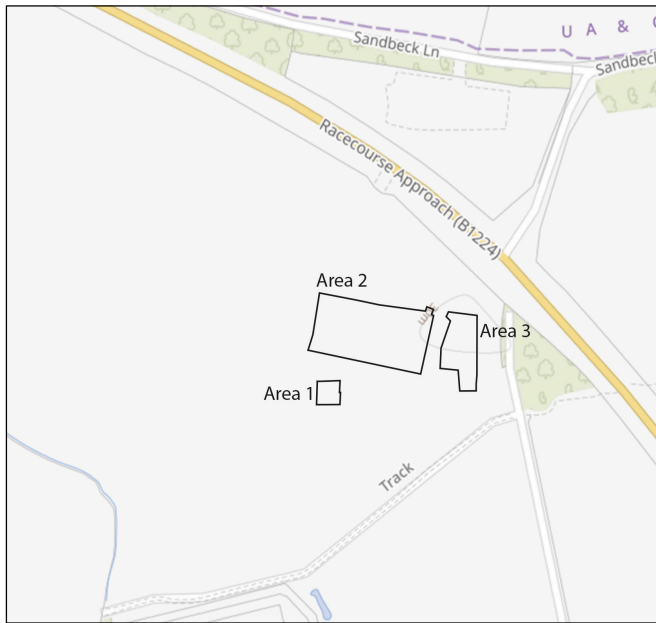


Figure 2: Location of excavation areas

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Archaeological and Historical Background

The Swinnow Park site lies in an area of known archaeological potential demonstrated by cropmarks observed from aerial photography. Three examples recorded in the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record include cropmarks of rectilinear enclosures to the east at Ingmanthorpe Farm (PRN4127) and to the west at Kingmanthorpe Farm (North Yorkshire PRN5225) and south of Wetherby at Sweep Farm (PRN4073). A variety of features are present at these sites ranging from presumed burial mounds and ditched trackways through sinuous boundaries to rectangular and D-shaped enclosures around settlements and field systems. The cropmarks illustrate the general character of the area during the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods.

Cropmarks of probable Iron Age ditches are known to the east of the site at Swinnow Hill. Finds of flint implements and sherds of both Roman and medieval pottery have been recorded, though not from Swinnow Park itself (West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record MWY2971 and MWY11853).

To the south, at Wetherby racecourse, a large bank (which may historically have been associated with a ditch) is identified on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6 inch map of 1850 as an 'Ancient Bank or Rampart' (MWY11002). This earthwork has been described as the agger of a Roman Road although this would seem unlikely. Part of the young offender institution was built on 'Banks Wood', perhaps suggesting that similar earthworks were once present in the vicinity of the site.

A geophysical survey and trial trenching investigation of the site (Brunning 2020, Moon 2020 and Whitfield 2021) confirmed the presence of two enclosures. Two trial trenches (18 and 19, Figure 3) were positioned over the ditches of the eastern and larger enclosure. This was examined in greater detail (see Area 2 results) and possibly represents a Romano-

British farmstead. A smaller and more truncated enclosure to the west was of later Iron Age date and is thought to have functioned as a livestock pen. Other ditch and gully features probably related to field systems associated with these enclosures.

Our understanding of early occupation in the area is based on the excavation of a series of enclosures at Wattle Syke, to the south of Wetherby and just outside Collingham (Martin *et al.*, 2013). Excavation here uncovered evidence of an organised agricultural settlement occupied over several centuries (MWY3725). Whilst occupation began in the Iron Age, the settlement was at its height during the Romano-British period when several ditched enclosures were occupied. The remains of round houses and later, oval stone-built houses along with post-built structures and burials, were excavated.

At Walton Road near Thorpe Arch a small enclosure with Iron Age origins was recently excavated (Howard, 2000). The enclosure was possibly appended to an earlier boundary ditch. Again, evidence of settlement here was slight but continued well into the Romano-British period. The enclosures at Walton, like those at Swinnow Park, seemed to be shorter lived and less intensively occupied than those at Wattle Syke. Understanding the factors behind the two forms of settlement and their economic and agricultural basis was one aim of the Swinnow Park excavation.

There is some evidence to suggest that an early medieval settlement lay to the west of the site, between it and Wetherby and close to the A1M, where the field names Hall Field and Audby Close are recorded (MWY3839). Evaluation prior to the upgrading of the A1M and the recent construction of housing off Sandbeck Lane to the west however, did not locate any evidence of such a settlement (MWY3839 and MWY11194). The site's southern boundary is historically defined by a track named 'Carr Lane', suggesting wet or marshy ground here, which may have been unsuitable for settlement in the more recent past.

The site of Swinnow Hall itself is situated on high ground towards the eastern area of the site and a detailed discussion on the historic development of the hall and its occupants is presented elsewhere in this monograph (see Chapter 4). Although the hall is depicted on historic maps the date of its construction and its emparkment is unknown, but a structure at Swinnow is recorded on Jefferys' Map of Yorkshire, 1771 (Figure 4) and Swinnow Hall is listed as the seat of Daniel Maude in Carey's 'New Itinerary' during the late 18th and early 19th century (Carey 1802). The hall is listed as the birthplace of James William Geldart in 1785 (Stephen 1890), being the seat of his maternal grandfather William Williamson Snr. William Williamson Jr. was also listed in his 1770 baptismal record as being 'of Swinnow Hall' indicating that the Williamson family held the hall at that time (Usher 2002).

The 1824 'Sale of Wetherby' records Swinnow as amongst a group of tenant farms owned by Richard Fountayne Wilson of Melton on the Hill and Ingmanthorpe (Unwin 1975, 126). This suggests that at this time Swinnow Hall was a farm.

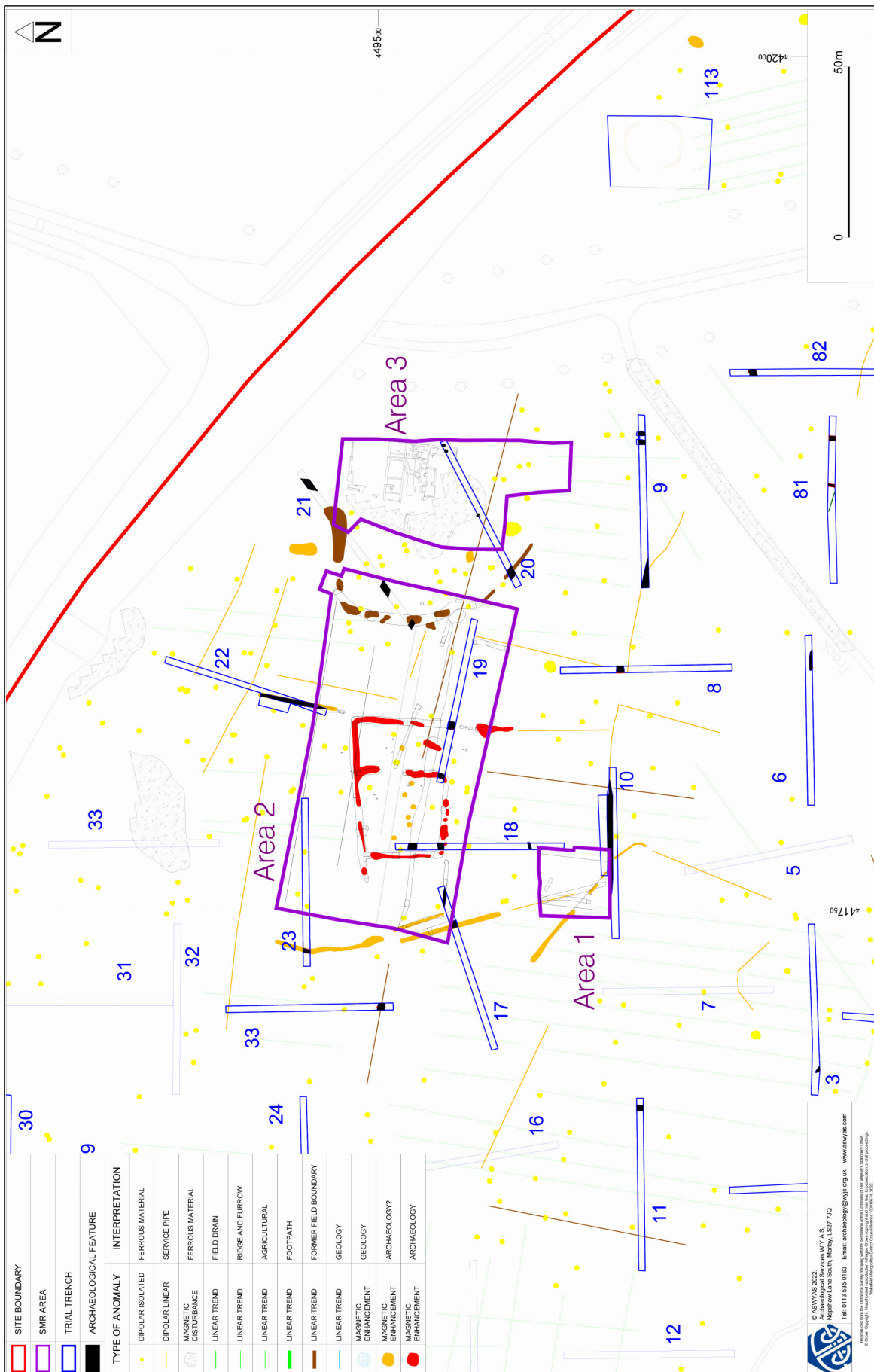


Figure 3: Location of the evaluation trenches and excavation areas



Figure 4: Extract from Jefferys' map of 1771 showing a structure, thought to be Swinnow Hall

The 1838 Tithe Map of Wetherby depicts the hall under the name 'Swinnow Park' in much the same plan form as it is shown on the 1850 OS map. Usefully, some internal divisions, indicating probable phases of extension and rebuilding, are indicated. The Tithe Apportionment lists the structure as a 'Swinnow House etc.' owned and occupied by Richard Fountayne Wilson (MP for Yorkshire). The immediate surrounds to the north of the hall buildings are described as 'A Garden' and the surrounding fields as being under grass cultivation also under the same ownership.

Excavation during the construction of Racecourse Approach in 2003 revealed wall foundations enclosing two sides of the hall's walled garden (MWY11195). Surprisingly, perhaps, the recent evaluation of the site did not encounter any evidence of the hall itself but did locate a Ha-ha or sunken wall thought to have been constructed in the 19th century. This suggests that by this time the hall functioned as a polite residence rather than a working farm with open views to parkland to the south and west. This arrangement is shown on the 1893 25 inch OS map.

The hall is not shown on the 1909 25 inch OS map and had presumably been demolished by this time and the site assimilated into the Ingmanthorpe Hall estate. The avenue of trees from Swinnow Lodge to the site of the hall is also shown for the first time on the 1909 map.

Both the later prehistoric and Romano-British enclosure at Swinnow Park and the hall have the potential to provide significant evidence for the historic land use and development on the western edge of the Vale of York. In particular their close proximity may permit a greater understanding of landscape setting, contemporary environments, environmental change and the functional relationship the settlements have with these factors.

Methodology

The methodology was designed to meet the overarching aims of the project - that is, to fully record, analyse and report all archaeological remains within the areas of interest

(preservation by record) prior to their destruction during the development of the site.

The work involved the excavation of three areas (Areas 1, 2 and 3, Figures 2 and 3); Area 1 measured 20m by 20m, Area 2 measured 100m by 50m and Area 3 comprised an area of 0.184 hectares over the site of Swinnow Hall. The areas were positioned to target potential archaeological anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation. Area 3 was reduced slightly in size from the original specification due to the extremely poor ground conditions and lack of archaeological potential in the north-west corner.

The work was undertaken in accordance with accepted professional standards and guidelines (Historic England 2008; CIfA 2020a), in accordance with the ASWYAS site recording manual (ASWYAS 2020) and in compliance with a Specification.

All areas were set out and the limits resurveyed using a Trimble VRS differential GPS accurate to +/-0.01m. The areas were opened in a controlled manner using a 360 degree excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. All topsoil deposits were removed in level spits (not more than 0.20m deep) with the topsoil and subsoil being separated to allow for re-instating in reverse order. Machining stopped at the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. The stripped surface was cleaned and investigated for archaeological remains. Where present, archaeological deposits were excavated manually.

All archaeological features were sample excavated with at least a 20% sample through linear features (with a minimum sample of 1m) and a 50% sample through discrete features (e.g. pits and postholes).

Spoil heaps were scanned for both ferrous and non-ferrous metal artefacts using a Minelab X-Terra 705 metal detector fitted with a 9 inch 7.5kHz coil, capable of discriminating between ferrous and non-ferrous material and was operated by an experienced metal detector user. Modern artefacts were noted but not retained.

A soil sampling programme was undertaken consisting of bulk soil samples for the identification of plant macro-fossils, small animal bones and other small artefacts. All samples were taken from appropriate archaeological deposits, in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and Historic England guidelines.

All archaeological features were accurately recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50. Feature sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. All plans and sections include spot heights that relate to Ordnance Datum in metres.

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological work undertaken.

Results

Three areas were excavated over the former Swinnow Park. The results are presented by area and then discussed by group

number. A concordance of contexts is presented in [Table 1 Appendix I](#).

Area 1 (Figure 5)

Area 1 targeted the intersection of two ditches: a north to south oriented ditch that had previously been identified in both the geophysical survey (anomaly P5) and the trial trench evaluation (ditch 1003 in Trench 10 and ditch 1704 in Trench 17). Both ditches were re-examined in Area 1. The north-west to south-east aligned ditch (12020/12010) (Figure 5, S. 213, Plate 1) measured 2m wide and 0.5m deep and contained two silty clay fills (12021 and 12022; Figure 5, S. 209). This ditch was also observed in Area 2 to the north (12033/12039). The east to west aligned ditch (12016/12012) measured 1m wide and 0.34m deep and contained a single clayey silt fill (12017). No stratigraphic relationship between the two features was observed due to a ceramic land drain (12014) running through their intersection (Figure 5, S. 207).

Two small, very shallow postholes (12004 and 12006) were excavated to the north-west of the ditch intersection. Posthole 12004 was sub-circular in shape, measuring 0.3m by 0.25m in plan and 0.03m deep. Posthole 12006 was also sub-circular in shape, measuring 0.42m by 0.30m in plan and 0.05m deep.

No finds were recovered from any features in Area 1.

Area 2 (Figure 6)

Area 2 was positioned to investigate a rectilinear enclosure identified by the geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation. Excavation of the area established the survival of



Plate 1: Ditch 12020, looking north

several large ditches which formed a large sub-divided enclosure and a post-medieval Ha-ha on the eastern side of the area.

The earliest feature appeared to be a north-west to south-east orientated ditch (12103/12108/12131/12135) crossing the area from its eastern edge before terminating at 12084 close to the middle of the enclosure. It was not observed in Area 3. Its survival was intermittent and no finds were recovered. Stratigraphically, it is earlier than the enclosure Ditch 1 and the later post-medieval Ditch 4. Due to its intermittent survival and absence of finds its function remains unclear.

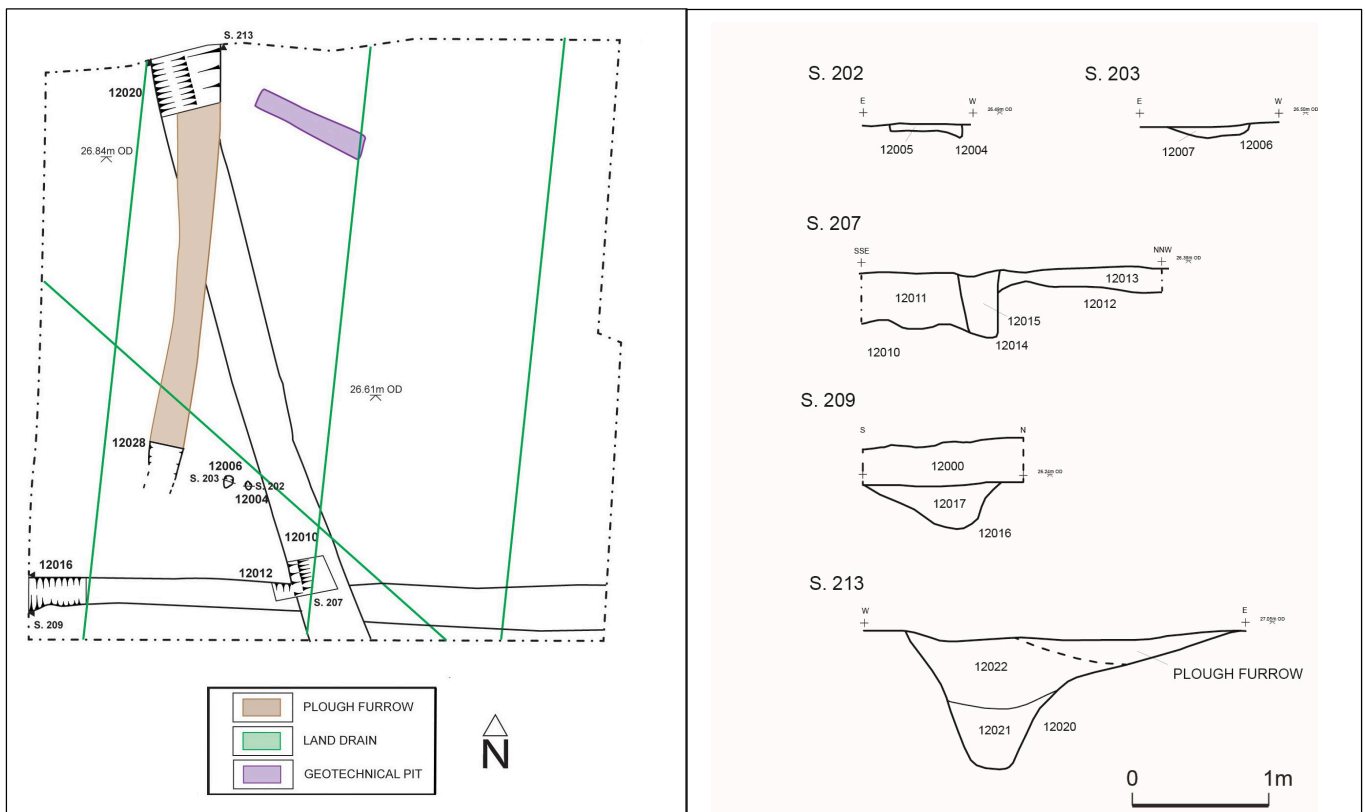


Figure 5: Area 1, plan and sections

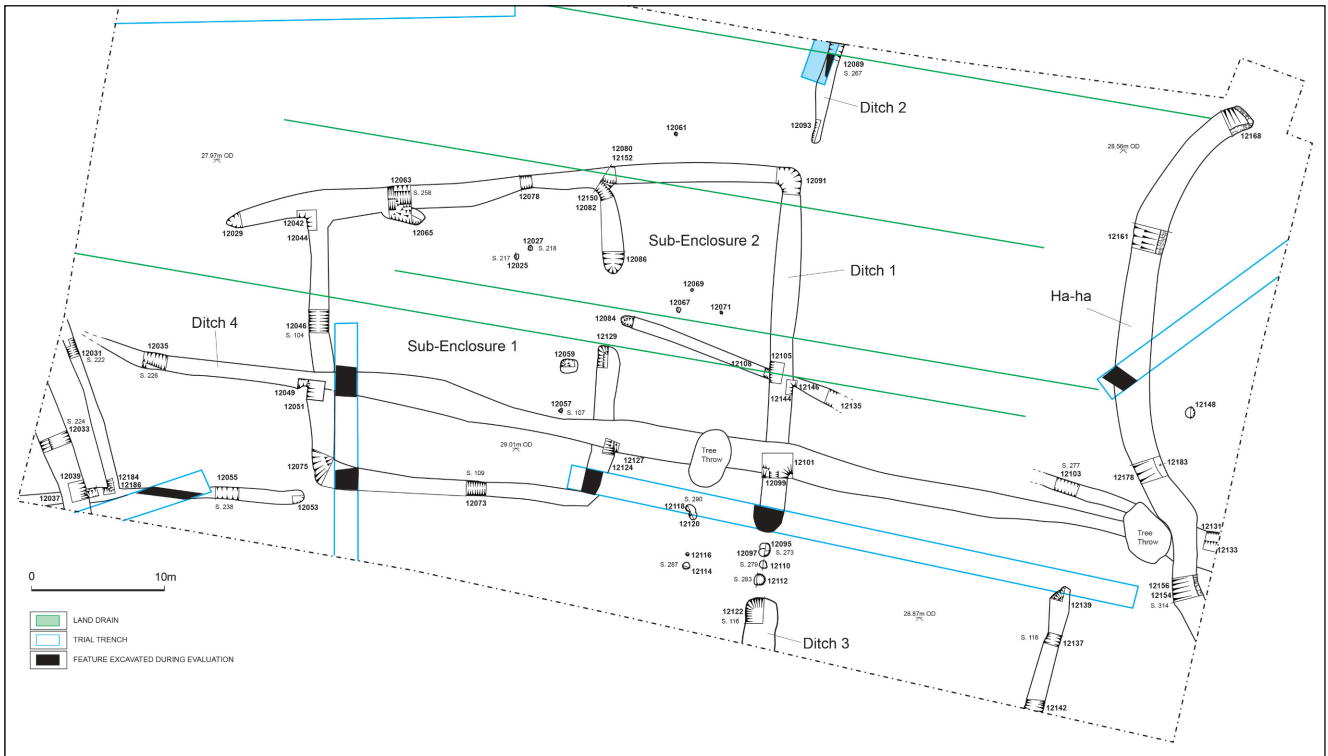


Figure 6: Area 2, plan

Romano-British Enclosure

The Romano-British enclosure was rectangular in shape measuring 38m by 28m and covered an area of approximately 875m². It was formed by a single ditch (Ditch 1) measuring between 1.14m and 2.12 wide and between 0.60m and 1.70m deep (Figure 6; Figure 7, S. 258; Plate 2). The ditch typically contained a single fill with a large proportion of sub-rounded stones, probably the remnants of a stone wall or revetment which, based on the tip lines visible in some of the ditch sections (Plate 3), would have been positioned on the interior of the enclosure. Pottery dating to the Roman period was recovered from three sides of the enclosure (north, east and south).

The enclosure was divided into two unequal sub-enclosures (Sub-Enclosures 1 and 2) by a dividing ditch with an east-facing opening of 6.25m. The dividing ditch was similar in size to the surrounding ditch, measuring approximately 1.74m wide and 0.68m deep (Figure 7, S. 265). It also contained frequent stone inclusions. Roman pottery dating to the 3rd

century and possibly the 4th century was recovered from the ditch.

The larger, western part of the enclosure (Sub-Enclosure 1) measured approximately 22m by 20m and covered an area of 510m². It contained three discrete features (12025, 12027 and 12059). Pit 12059 was the largest and was positioned to the south-west of the entrance. This pit was sub-rectangular in shape and measured 1.10m by 0.64m in plan and was 0.26m



Plate 2: Ditch 12078 (Ditch 1), looking east



Plate 3: Ditch 12091 (Ditch 1), looking west

deep. It contained a single clayey sand fill with a high quantity of large stones (12060), similar to those found in the enclosure ditch fill, suggesting they may be contemporary. Pits 12025 and 12027 were circular in shape and much smaller than pit 12059, measuring 0.40m and 0.42m in diameter and 0.12m and 0.10m in depth respectively (Figure 7, S. 217 and S. 218; Plate 4). They both contained single fills but no finds. It is possible that these three pits represent the surviving elements of structural remains within the sub-enclosure, although in what form they took is now unknown.

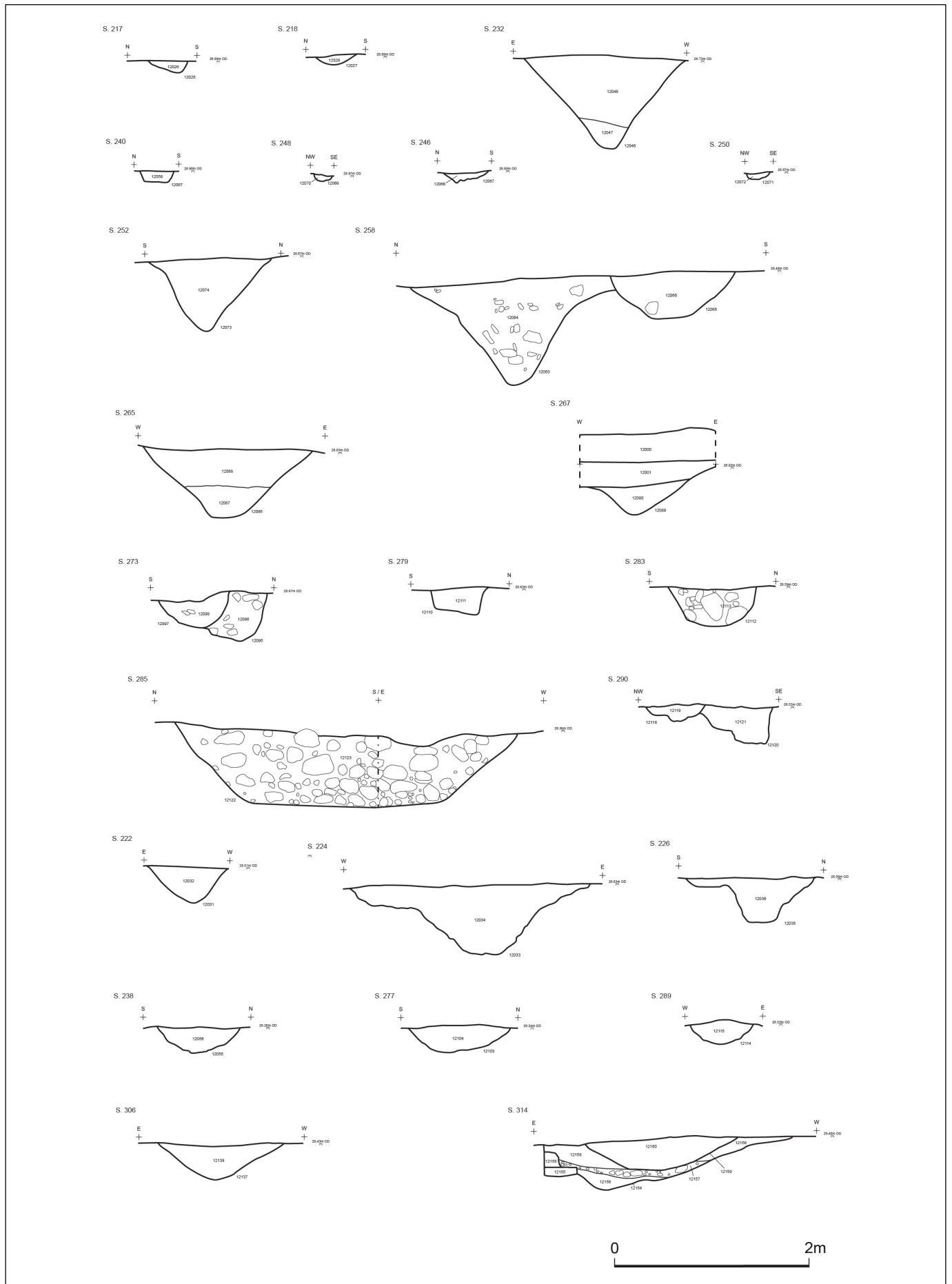


Figure 7: Area 2, sections

It is also possible that they are not contemporary with the surrounding enclosure (as with posthole 12057, see 'other features' below) and are from an earlier or later phase of activity on the site.

The smaller, eastern part of the enclosure (Sub-Enclosure 2) measured 14m wide with an open southern extent leading into a wider open area. Two intercutting postholes (12118 and 12120; Figure 7, S. 290) were positioned within this opening and, if contemporary, probably formed part of a gateway structure to control access into the enclosures.



Plate 4: Pit 12027, looking east

Within the sub-enclosure were three small circular postholes (12067, 12069 and 12071). These ranged between 0.18m and 0.42m in diameter and between 0.06m and 0.10m in depth (Figure 7, S. 246, S. 248 and S. 250). No finds were recovered from any of their fills. As with the pits in Sub-Enclosure 1, it is unclear if these are contemporary with the encompassing enclosure, but if they are, they may represent the remains of a structure or structures.

A north to south orientated ditch (represented by Ditches 2 and 3) was appended onto the eastern side of the enclosure system with defined gaps between the ditches and the enclosure to allow access around the enclosure (Figure 7, S. 267 and S. 285). It is unclear if these ditches were created at the same time as the enclosure or were later additions as no stratigraphic relationships were available, but they certainly co-existed at some point and are of similar character. The larger of the two gaps, to the south of the enclosure, was filled with a row of pits (12095, 12097, 12110 and 12112; Figure 7,



Plate 5: Pit 12112, looking west



Plate 6: Ditch terminus 12122 (Ditch 3), looking south-east

S. 273, S. 279 and S. 283; Plate 5). These probably contained timber posts for an entrance structure which controlled access into the enclosure from the east. The fill of the ditch terminal to the south of this entrance contained a large quantity of stone, suggesting the wall or revetment for the enclosure continued to the south (Figure 7, S. 285; Plate 6). The fill also contained fragments of four large querns. While the querns indicate the processing of grain on the site and are unlikely to have travelled far from their point of use, their deliberate fragmentation and grouping together may be the result of ritual or symbolic activity.

A short section of a north to south aligned ditch (12137/12139/12142) emerged from the southern boundary of the site to the east of Ditch 3. It measured between 1.30m and 1.60m wide and between 0.26m and 0.35m deep and contained a single fill (Figure 7, S. 306; Plate 7). The ditch terminated to the south of Ditch 4. Roman pottery was recovered from the ditch and is thought to be contemporary with the adjacent enclosure.

In the south-west corner of the area were two parallel ditches (12031/12184 and 12033/12039) running on a north-west to south-east orientation. The westernmost of the two ditches (12033/12039) continued into Area 1 and measured 2.40m wide and 0.70m deep and contained a single clayey silt fill (Figure 7, S. 224). The eastern ditch (12031/12184) was much narrower, measuring 0.84m wide and 0.37m deep and also contained a similar clayey silt fill (Figure 7, S. 222; Plate 8).



Plate 7: Ditch 12137, looking south

The position of the east to west aligned ditch 12055, combined with extrapolation of the geophysical survey and trial trenching suggest that this ditch turns to the south and possibly formed part of another enclosed or partially enclosed area to the south-west of Sub-Enclosure 1.



Plate 8: Ditch 12031, looking south

Other Features

The enclosure was bisected by a series of east to west aligned land drains and a large, shallow ditch (Ditch 4), of likely post-medieval origin. Ditch 4 measured approximately 1.30m wide and 0.40m deep and contained a single silty clay fill. The ditch was clearly cut by the Ha-ha on the eastern side of the excavation area, dating it to somewhere between the post-Roman and pre-hall phases of activity on the site. The ditch, which is most probably a field boundary, is visible on mid-19th-century mapping but is no longer present on later maps.

A posthole (12057) within Sub-Enclosure 1 contained a fragment of 17th/18th-century ceramic building material. This posthole is possibly the remains of a fence line or tethering post positioned beyond the area encompassed by the Ha-ha.

The enclosure ditch is also cut on its northern interior by pit 12065 (Figure 7, S. 258). This large feature measured 1.95m long, 1.28m wide and 0.48m deep and contained a single fill. The feature is later than the enclosure but not clearly associated with any other features.

Ha-ha

The Ha-ha of Swinnow Hall is clearly depicted on late 19th-century OS mapping and was recorded in the eastern part of Area 2. The Ha-ha consisted of a north to south oriented curvilinear ditch (12154, 12161, 12168, 12178), measuring between 2.26m and 2.82m wide and between 0.43m and 0.64m deep (Figure 7, S. 314; Plate 9). At its southern end, the Ha-ha terminated at a wall built of regularly-coursed squared, limestone blocks measuring 1.96m long, 0.38m wide and 0.42m deep, surviving to three courses deep and bonded with white lime mortar (Plate 10). The shape of the Ha-ha was consistent along its length with a vertical eastern edge and a western edge gently sloping to a broad rounded base.

A revetment wall was recorded against the eastern edge of the cut in all sections and was consistently built of roughly-faced



Plate 9: Ha-ha ditch 12161, looking north-east

limestone blocks bonded with lime mortar and surviving to a maximum of two courses. The upper parts of this wall were believed to have been robbed out when the hall was demolished and a demolition fill, consisting of a pale yellow sandy deposit containing frequent fragments of mortar and limestone (12157, 12165, 12173 and 12180), was noted in all sections. A primary silt fill (12156) was noted in all sections and probably represents the natural silting of the Ha-ha whilst it was functional. Upper fills (12158, 12160), overlying the demolition layer, most likely represent subsequent levelling deposits and natural silting in the depression left by the demolished structure.

The Ha-ha bends to avoid a large tree positioned towards the south-west corner of Area 1. This tree is visible on the OS map of 1893.



Plate 10. Ha-ha ditch terminus 12168, looking south-west

Area 3 (Figures 8, 9 and 10)

Area 3 was excavated to investigate the survival of the demolished Swinnow Hall, as identified from historic mapping. No remains of the hall buildings had been found during the Phase 1 trial trench evaluation, although remains of the Ha-ha suggested some survival of the hall was possible (Moon 2020).

The excavation of Area 3 recorded significant structural remains of the demolished hall. These included the main house, ancillary buildings (most likely barns and sheds), a well and cistern and yard/courtyard areas. For the purposes of this report the remains have been divided into five groups, comprising individual buildings and/or areas for discussion.

The eastern half of the area was mostly covered with a very thin dark blackish grey sandy silt topsoil deposit overlying a shallow mid-orangy brown clayey sand subsoil. This subsoil deposit has been divided across the site to allow finds recovered from it to be related to underlying structural remains. Over the western part of the site, the topsoil deposit was notably thicker (approximately 0.28m) as was the underlying subsoil (0.15). This discrepancy in overburden is due to the limits of the ploughing across the site. This agricultural activity also accounts for the damage to and poor survival of structural remains in the southern part of the area.

The walls/elevations of structural remains are named by their nearest cardinal point.

Building 1

Building 1 comprised an upended L-shaped building constructed of roughly-hewn and faced limestone blocks bonded with white lime mortar in the western half of the area. This building measured 10m long on its east to west axis by a maximum of 10m wide at its west end, and a minimum of 5.75m at its east end. The extent of this building was defined by the walls 13000 and 13039 which formed its north limit and a group of large dressed stones (13056), which coincided with the position of the south-west corner, as depicted on the historic mapping. The buildings eastern wall is probably defined by the eastern end of cellar 1. The southern wall for the building was completely missing due to agricultural activity.

Cellar Room 1 (Western Cell 13020)

A single cell cellar measuring 3.90m long by 4.35m wide by 1.50m deep was recorded in the north-eastern corner of Building 1. The northern wall of the cellar (13039), constituted the north wall of Building 1 and was constructed as a double skin with roughly-hewn and faced limestone blocks bonded with white lime mortar in regular courses. This was notably different to the remaining three walls which were constructed as a single skin against the cellar cut.

The north wall incorporated a light well (13045), measuring 1.51m long by 0.91m wide with a three-light mullioned window (13042) (Figure 8, S. 368, Plate 11), with double-chamfered mullions and reveal with iron stanchion bars in each aperture. This form of window suggests a mid- to late

17th-century date. The window and light well were later blocked up with a roughly-coursed red brick and lime mortar facing and rubble infill (13044). Finds from this infill suggest that the blocking occurred during the later 19th century, most likely corresponding with an expansion phase of the hall and the construction of a cistern in the adjacent yard.



Plate 11: Window 13042, looking north

Access into the cellar was by a set of steps (13019; Plate 12) located in the north-west corner of the cellar. The steps comprised limestone slabs built into the north and west wall of the cellar. The lower steps were missing, but their positions were preserved as ‘ghosts’ in the whitewash treatment of the north wall. The lowest step appears to have been later repaired with a brick patch repair (13041).

A fragmentary red-brick floor (13122, Plate 13), survived against the west cellar wall, supported on a layer of large

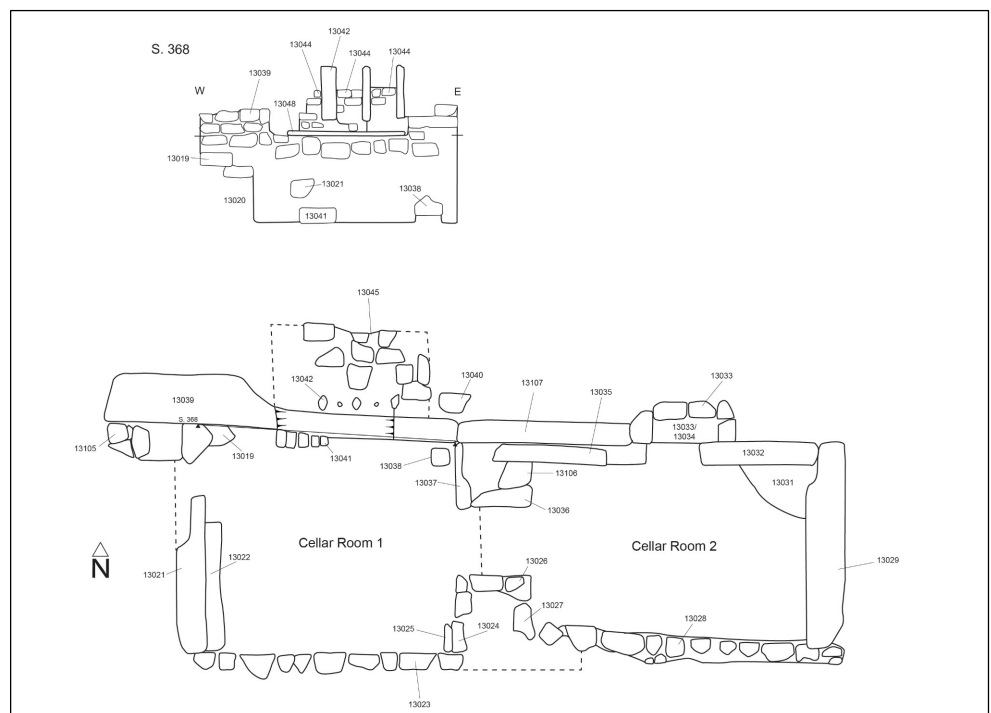


Figure 8: Detail of cellars



Figure 9: Plan of Swinnow Hall in Area 3



Plate 12: Remains of stairs in north-west corner of the cellar

boulders which were probably intended to provide drainage. The thin (2 inches), handmade nature of the bricks suggests these are probably of a 17th-century date and an original feature to the cellar. A small shelf or ledge (13021), often called a keeping place or lantern shelf, was incorporated into the western wall.

A drain and grate (13038) identified at the base of the northern wall most likely drained excess ground water from the cellar into nearby well 13073 or cistern 13077.

Cellar Room 1 was later extended through its eastern wall as suggested by damage to the stonework surrounding the doorway leading to a second cellar (Plate 14). It is thought that this coincided with an expansion of Building 1 to the east for House Extension 1.



Plate 13: Elevation of the cellar wall showing a brick floor at the base, looking north-west

House Extension 1

Building 1 was extended to the east by the addition of a new wing and a second cellar room. The planform of the above-ground extension was defined by walls 13035/13032/13053 comprising the north wall (also the north wall of Cellar 2) and wall 13155 comprising the east wall. The north wall abutted the north wall of Building 1 but was of a notably different construction to Building 1, being a single-skin wall of coursed roughly-hewn and faced limestone blocks bonded with lime

mortar, with a rubble core against cut 13154. The northern wall (13053) measured 0.44m wide and was constructed as a double skin of roughly-hewn limestone blocks bonded with lime mortar. No evidence of the south-east corner or the south wall of this extension was found.

An ash-pit (13054, Plate 15), indicating the location of a ground-floor fireplace, was built into the west-facing elevation of the east wall. The pit was constructed of rough limestone blocks bonded with lime mortar and measured 0.56m long (east to west), 0.25m wide and 0.14m deep. The fill (13067), consisted of a dark, greyish-black clayey sand with significant clinker and burnt residue inclusions. Finds from fill 13067 suggest a 17th to 19th-century date for this feature.

It is likely that a north to south orientated wall was once present, coinciding with, and extending from, the eastern wall



Plate 14: Doorway into Cellar 2, looking east

of Cellar 2 (13029), but it had not survived. This wall measured 0.54m wide where it survived around the cellar and was constructed as a double skin of roughly-hewn faced limestone blocks bonded with lime mortar in regular courses.

Cellar Room 2 (Plate 16, Figure 8)

As part of the extension it was apparent that another, second cellar room was added to the east of Cellar Room 1. This



Plate 15: Ash pit 13054, looking east

additional cell measured 4.58m long, 3.55m wide and 2.16m deep and was built in cut 13154. A short, narrow corridor constructed by excavating through a balk of earth and faced with white lime mortar-bonded limestone blocks, provided access from Cellar 1 into Cellar 2. It is likely that this earth balk marks the line of the original east wall of Building 1 and that when Cellar 2 was constructed the balk was left *in situ* to support this wall. This is supported by the presence of a wall line on the 1838 Wetherby tithe map (WYAS 2022) which corresponds closely with the position of the doorway between the two cells. The north wall of Cellar Room 2 incorporated a light well (13033) measuring 1.26m long and 0.58m wide. No evidence for a window structure was found. This light well was later infilled with mortar-bonded limestone blocks (13034). This blocking was later whitewashed along with the



Plate 16: Cellar 2, looking north-east

rest of the cellar walls, except 13044. This suggests that light well 13033 was blocked up at an earlier date than the light well in Cellar 1 and it possibly corresponds with the construction of the brick porch structure (13081) appended to the north side of the House Extension 1 during the later 19th century.

Remnants of a brick-vaulted ceiling survived in the north-east corner the room (13030; Plate 17). The vaulting was constructed of handmade red brick bonded with lime mortar. Some remnants of plaster on the vaulting suggest it may have been plastered on the underside. The size and shape of the bricks in the vaulting suggest a late 17th or early 18th-century date. Lime wash on the east cellar wall preserved the ghost of a barrel-vaulted ceiling.

Both of the cellar rooms were backfilled with building rubble of two distinct fills, 13108 and 13109 (Plate 16), most probably relating to the main demolition phase of the hall c.1900 and a second later levelling of the site in the 20th century. Painted plasterwork, which probably originated from the hall above, was recovered from the lower fill (13109). A small plastic yoghurt container dating to post-1963 was recovered from upper fill (13108) suggesting that it incorporated debris from later activity.

A north to south oriented wall (13068) abutted the north-east corner of House Extension 1 and may represent a garden or



Plate 17: Wall 13029 and remnants of vaulting in Cellar 2, looking east

courtyard wall. The wall measured 5.82m long and 0.65m wide terminating at its northern extent with a butt end. It was noted that the offset foundation course of this wall was wider than the upper courses by 0.20m. The foundation course is conspicuously not covered by cobbled surface 13069, and it may have acted as the base for a stone culvert or drainage channel discharging water to the north. A mid-brown, slightly clayey, silt deposit (13150) overlay the cobbled surface 13069 and contained pottery, bone, glass and shell of 19th-century date. No returns or corners were found contemporary with this wall suggesting it was boundary wall or screen for the courtyard.

House Extension 2

A narrow extension appended to the east end of House Extension 1 butted against wall 13068 and created an eastward addition to House Extension 1 (Plate 18). What remained of the extension measured 1.70m wide by 5.80m long and was constructed of roughly-hewn and faced limestone blocks bonded with white lime mortar. The extension was defined by walls 13048, 13051 and 13154, albeit that the east wall had been robbed for much of its length.

A cobbled surface (13052), measuring 2.20m by 1.40m was present inside the northern part of the extension, abutting walls 13051 and 13154. It is possible that the cobbles represented a later addition or change of use to a more utilitarian space within the house, connecting to a range of later cobbled rooms to the north (see Ancillary Buildings 1).

A brick-lined ash pit (13050, Plate 19), was present adjacent to the robbed-out section of the east wall. This measured 0.80m long by 0.70m wide and 0.22m deep. The pit was constructed of a single skin of hand-made unfroged bricks in a stretcher bond with a lime mortar bonding. The fill of the pit (13066), consisted of a dark grey-black, coarse mix of clinker, ash, charcoal and sand, supporting the interpretation as an ash pit for an overlying fireplace. A bone toothbrush recovered from the fill suggests that the ash-pit was in use into at least the mid-19th century.

A short stretch of a single-skin brick wall (13047), built of hand-made unfroged red brick bonded with lime mortar in



Plate 18: Extension 2, looking east

Stretcher bond was recorded running parallel to the southern wall of Swinnow Hall and may have been a façade for the building.

Ancillary Range (North of House Extension 2)

A small range of rooms with cobbled floors extended to the north of House Extension 2, incorporating courtyard wall 13068. This range is shown on the 1838 tithe map.

Ancillary Building 1

Wall 13070/13104 formed the western limit of a small room defined by courtyard wall 13068 and the northern wall of House Extension 1 (13053). The wall was constructed of two courses of roughly-hewn limestone blocks bonded with lime mortar (13070), and built onto the natural soil without any apparent foundation cut. This foundation was surmounted on the western side by a single-skin header course of hand-made



Plate 19: Ash pit 13050, looking west

unfrosted red bricks bonded with white lime mortar (13104). The dimensions of this structure were 3.20m long by 2.20m wide and its function remains uncertain. A cobbled surface, (13117) measuring 1.01m by 1.70m identified in the northern half of the structure suggests a utilitarian function. A mid-brown clayey silt (13149), which overlay the cobbles, probably represents a post-demolition deposit. It contained

finds of pottery, metal, glass and shell of 19th or 20th-century date.

Ancillary Building 2

An L-shape wall (13098), was then added to the western side of ancillary building 1 and north side of House Extension 1 creating a space measuring 1.45m north to south by 1.4m east to west. This wall comprised two courses of lime mortar bonded, handmade, unfrosted red bricks in a single skin header bond. The presence of foul water discharge pipe (13093) leading from the centre of this structure suggests it was used as an outhouse/toilet. A mid-brown, slightly clayey silt (13148), recorded within structure 13083, is probably a superficial post-demolition deposit. It contained a worked bone cutlery handle.

Passage 1 (Plate 20)

A north to south limestone wall (13071), running parallel to courtyard wall 13068, butted against the north-east corner of House Extension 2. This wall measured 0.60m wide x 5.60m long. A ceramic drain (13102), was recorded against the wall and discharged water, via ceramic drain pipe 13094, to the west. This drain appears to be later than wall 13068 which it cuts. The combination of cobbled surface 13069, drain 13102/13094 and the possible culvert along the base of wall 13068 supports an interpretation as an external space. Access into the area was probably via a doorway through the external wall 13071, where the remains of a door threshold (13103) and jam, were recorded at the northern end of the wall. A row of limestone blocks (13119) measuring 0.82m long by 0.2m wide and 0.15m high may have been a later blocking of the doorway or a foundation course for the threshold.

A brick-built structure (13081), possibly a porch, was appended to the north wall of House Extension 1. The wall overlay an earlier well (13077) and may have post-dated the blocking up of the light well in Cellar 2 which it obscured. Structure 13081 comprised a double-skin, red-brick wall bonded with lime mortar, surviving to a maximum of three courses deep and measuring 0.3m wide. The section of wall which overlay well 13073 appeared to have suffered collapse at some point and was missing, possibly as a result of subsidence in the well backfill.



Plate 20: Passage 1, looking north-east

Building 2

Building 2 comprised an east to west oriented rectangular limestone building with stone footings for internal partitions. This building is visible on the 1838 Wetherby tithe map (WYAS 2022).

The north wall of the building (13010) measured 0.62m wide, and the south wall (13011), measured 0.42m wide. Both of these walls were constructed of a double skin of roughly-hewn and faced limestone blocks. A shallow construction cut (13136), was identified, within which the walls were constructed. The eastern extent of the building lay beyond the excavation area and the western extent had been truncated by agricultural activity. The building, as excavated, measured 18.40m long x 5.30m wide.

Six internal partition walls (13009, 13018, 13057, 13058, 13059, and 13060), spanned the width of the building. Walls 13018, 13057, and 13058 were constructed of a single skin of limestone blocks bonded with a lime mortar. Walls 13009, 13059 and 13060 were double width and measured between 0.32m and 0.60m thick. These were more substantial and more likely to be load bearing walls.

A north to south oriented culvert (13015/13016/13017) measuring 1.78m by 0.49m wide by 0.22m deep (Plate 21), was identified in the western part of the building. The culvert was constructed of a mixture of red brick and limestone blocks, bonded with lime mortar. It sloped northwards to discharge water through a gap in wall 13010. This gap was later blocked with red bricks in a rowlock bond (13055). An isolated limestone slab (13013), surrounded by a single skin of mortar-bonded, red-brick stretchers (13014), was recorded 0.75m to the west of culvert 13015 and possibly represents a fragment of a former floor surface as it lay directly on the natural (13005).

A small area of a heavily-damaged cobbled surface (13120), was present in the corner between walls 13018 and 13011. This surface measured 1.06m by 0.62m and consisted of rounded river cobbles measuring between 0.09m and 0.12m in diameter.

It is thought that this building was either a barn or stable block. Finds from the deposits (13112 and 13133), which overlay the structure produced large quantities of pottery



Plate 21: Culvert 13015, looking south

dating to the 18th and 19th centuries as well as glass, pottery and animal bone.

Courtyard 1

A courtyard area between Building 1 and Building 2 was investigated. This space measured 4.75m north to south by 11m east to west. The fragmentary survival of a cobbled surface (13080), measured 3.1m by 0.9m and consisted of rounded river cobbles averaging 0.2m diameter. It is possible that this area was once entirely cobbled.

An infilled well (13073, Plate 22), probably contemporary with Building 1 (the earliest phase of Swinnow Hall), was recorded 1.40m north of Building 1. The well pre-dated Ancillary Building 3 on the southern side of the courtyard. The well was constructed of a mixture of roughly-hewn and faced limestone blocks and handmade red bricks bonded with lime mortar, which lined the cut 13072. The well had an internal diameter of 1.18m and was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. The rubble upper fills of this well (13074 and 13075), suggested that it was deliberately infilled and decommissioned, most likely around the time to the cistern 13077 was constructed, immediately to its north-west.

Cistern 13077 (Plate 23) was situated in the centre of the courtyard and measured 6.25m long by a maximum of 1.95m wide at its base and 2.19m deep. The cistern was constructed



Plate 22: Well 13073, looking east

of mortar-bonded, frogged, red bricks in stretcher bond. The side walls of the cistern were capped with a vaulted brick lid and the interior coated with a dark grey substance, probably intended as a sealant. A deposit of bluish, grey clay (13078), 0.05m thick, covered the external surface and was probably a further waterproofing measure. The construction cut for the cistern (13076), measured 6.25m long by 3.25m wide and was filled with a single deposit of reddish, orange sand (13078). The cistern was fed by water pipes (13086, 13090 and 13152), most likely supplying rain water. A ceramic overflow pipe was noted on the northern side of the cistern. It is thought that the window in the north wall of Cellar 1 was blocked up to allow for the construction of this cistern.

Numerous drains for the purpose of foul water discharge ran across this courtyard (Plate 24). Ceramic pipes 13088, 13092, 13094, 13096 and stone culvert 13082 all fed into a single north to south oriented large ceramic pipe (13093) which cut wall 13011 (cut 13141) and discharged water to the north

beyond the excavation area. It is unclear if this concentration of drains is indicative of the locations of lavatories, bathrooms and/or kitchens, or downpipes from the building's roof.



Plate 23: Cistern 13077, looking east

Culvert 13082 was filled with a mid-brownish-grey sandy silt (13151) likely representing natural silting. Finds of pottery and glass dating from the 15th/17th century through to the 19th century were recovered from this feature along with shell and animal bone.

Courtyard 2 (North Yard)

Courtyard 2 comprised a large yard area to the north of Building 2 and also incorporated the south wall of a probable barn or shed (Building 3) depicted on the 1891 Ordnance Survey plan (NLS 2022).

It is likely that the yard was originally cobbled, as suggested by the presence of cobbled surfaces 13111 and 13137. In

particular, cobbled surface 13137 was heavily damaged and was most likely a fragmentary survival of a larger area.

A square feature (13122/13123) situated towards the centre of the courtyard probably represented an access pit or manhole for a number of drains which intersected at that point. It probably dates to the mid-late 19th century, as suggested by finds from fill 13128.

A short section of north to south oriented limestone wall, (13006), measuring 1.86m long by 0.52m wide, was uncovered in the south-west of the area. Its position corresponded with the eastern wall of a small structure depicted on the 1838 Wetherby township map (WYAS 2022) and the subsequent Ordnance Survey plan (NLS 2022). The function of this structure is unclear.

Building 3

A further section of north to south oriented limestone wall (13113), measured 2.10m long by 0.26m wide and was butted by cobbled surface 13111. This wall corresponds with the 1838 tithe map and later Ordnance Survey plan, and probably represents part of a small structure on the western boundary wall of Courtyard 2.

Building 4

A red-brick wall (13144), was recorded on the northern edge of the excavation area. The wall had been partially robbed but three large gritstone plinths were situated at 3.36m intervals along the length of the wall. The wall survived to three course high and was constructed of a double skin of lime-mortared brick in English bond, measuring 0.18m wide. This wall corresponds with the south wall of a building shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey plan (NLS 2022), and is thought to have been an open sided barn or shed with access from the yard to the south. The three gritstone plinths probably supported timber uprights which supported the roof of the building.

Other Surfaces

Two cobbled surfaces (13061 and 13116), were recorded extending beyond the excavation area to the east. These surfaces possibly related to the eastern range of buildings of Swinnow Hall, as depicted on the 1850 and 1891 Ordnance Survey plans (NLS 2022).



Plate 24. General view of courtyard drains, looking south-east

Chapter 2: The Finds

Roman Pottery

by Ruth Leary

This report follows the Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (Barclay *et al.*, 2016). All the pottery was examined in context groups. The sherds are recorded grouped by ware group and vessel type. Quantification is by sherd weight and count. The ware group, vessel form, condition, decoration and any obvious joins were recorded and a spot dating list is given by context ([Appendix II, Table 2](#)).

An assemblage of 21 sherds of pottery from the site (weighing 228g) date to the Roman period. This small group contains only a small number of diagnostic sherds but these suggest a date in the 3rd and perhaps extending into the late 3rd or early 4th century. The very small number of sherds make firm conclusions about the nature of the site difficult to draw. A single samian sherd from a decorated samian bowl shows the use of fine imported ware from Roman Gaul but the rest of the assemblage is made up of coarse wares. Nonetheless these include traded wares from Dorset (Tomber and Dore 1998 DOR BB1) and the Vale of Pickering (calcite-gritted ware, Tomber and Dore 1998 HUN CG). The remaining grey ware sherds are likely to come from kilns in West and South Yorkshire.

Much of the material is not closely datable other than to date it to the Roman period. The BB1 sherds include shale inclusions and are of a good black colour, unlike the South Yorkshire BB1 wares which tend to be grey (Tomber and Dore 2008 ROS BB1). Unfortunately, the jar bodysherds in this fabric are slightly abraded and no decoration survived which can be used to narrow their dating nor any formal characteristics. Dorset BB1 is particularly common at Castleford in 3rd-century assemblages (Rush *et al.*, 2000, 158) so that might be a reasonable date for this material. The grey ware straight-sided bowls with downbent rim could also belong to this date. These copy BB2 rather than BB1 forms and date from around the mid-2nd to the mid-3rd century. The other grey wares are undatable bodysherds. The calcite-gritted ware sherds also lack diagnostic traits. One body sherd is turning into a rim and would be consistent with a pre-Huntcliff form of the late 3rd and earlier 4th century but could also belong earlier in the 3rd century. The samian bowl belongs within the 2nd or first half of the 3rd century.

The assemblage tells us little about the character of the settlement it came from but is consistent with a rural settlement of the 3rd century, possibly extending into the 4th century, with access to traded wares from elsewhere in Roman Britain and Gaul.

Stamped Mortarium

by Kay Hartley

Fill 12153 of Ditch 12152 (Ditch 2)

Three joining sherds including the right half of the spout and most of the right-facing stamp survive (Figure 11). The hard, cream fabric has a yellowish-cream surface which could be a self-coloured slip. It has fairly frequent, ill-sorted inclusions, mostly small to tiny in size and composed of a mixture of brown, grey, and black rock with some quartz; the inclusions are visible in the surfaces of the sherd. The surviving trituration grit is sporadically dispersed and composed mostly of very hard, largish to small fragments which appear to be black on the surface, but which show a red-brown colour inside, where they are worn; there are two fragments of quartz sandstone. This fabric with this type of trituration grit is typical for mortaria made in the Mancetter-Hartshill potteries in Warwickshire later than c.130 AD; before c.130 AD the trituration grit and inclusions used are recognizably different, and the change probably occurred during the activity of this potter. It has a Mancetter-Hartshill Type 3 Spout.

When complete, the retrograde stamp would read SIMILIS, with lambda L; the upper and lower borders are composed of fine, vertical bars, the end borders with horizontal bars. This example is in excellent condition and is from Die 4 of Similis 1 who had at least ten dies. The production associated with these dies can be dated within the period c.125/30 AD to 155/160 AD, partly on account of his rim-profiles, spout-types and two suites of trituration grit but also because his work is well represented in the Antonine occupation of Scotland: at Balmuildy; Inveresk (Musselburgh); Old Kilpatrick and Newstead.

A second series of four dies reading Similis has been labelled Similis 2. They may belong to the above potter, but it has been convenient to treat them as different and they are for the most part, at least, later than the work of Similis 1, perhaps with overlap. His die 1 was certainly used in the Warwickshire potteries, but he also worked in the Lower Nene Valley, possibly in Lincolnshire and perhaps elsewhere (Upex 2018). As far as this SWN stamp is concerned Similis 2 can be ignored.

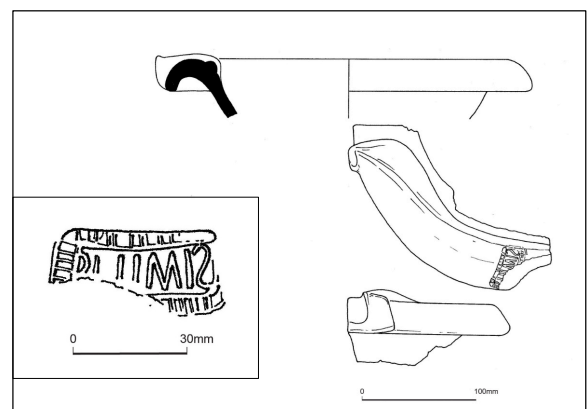


Figure 10: Mortarium rim from Ditch 2 with retrograde stamp

Post-Medieval Pottery

by Chris Cumberpatch

The assemblage consists of 889 sherds of pottery weighing 9.76kg representing a maximum of 782 vessels. The pottery was recovered from three areas of excavation and the data are summarised in [Appendix III, Table 3](#), corresponding to the areas of excavation. Area 3 also produced a fragment of a salt glazed sewer pipe.

The Pottery

The bulk of the assemblage is of early modern date (c.1720 – c.1840) with smaller quantities of post-medieval wares (c.1450 – c.1720) and recent wares (c.1840 – c.1950). The complete absence of medieval pottery on the site is unusual and worthy of note, given that it is a common find on archaeological sites across the region and particularly in the Wetherby area (Cumberpatch 2024, Young and Vince nd).

The earliest pottery in the assemblage is of post-medieval date and consists of four sherds of Green Glazed Sandy ware and Green Glazed Reduced Sandy ware (contexts 13115, 13133, 13150 and 13151). These very similar and distinctive types of pottery appear to have been produced in a number of potteries on the western side of the North York Moors which spanned the period between the mid/late 15th and the 17th centuries and may have had earlier origins (Mainman and Jenner 2013, Cumberpatch 2014). These potteries are notable for producing wares which combine medieval traits (the use of green glaze) with distinctively post-medieval vessel forms (dishes, bowls and handled jars). A table detailing these is held with the site archive.

Later post-medieval wares (17th century) include eleven sherds of Blackware from contexts 13008, 13009, 13067, 13115 and 13155 (1.4% of the total). Identifiable vessel forms included cups and a cup or bowl. Blackware was a typological development of the earlier Cistercian ware and predates the 18th century Late Blackware (Cumberpatch 2014).

Tin Glazed Earthenware, which was produced in Britain and the Low Countries between the mid-16th and mid-18th centuries, is represented by nine sherds (1.15% of the total) from contexts 13008, 13012, 13155 and Unstratified. Vessel forms include dishes and plates. The majority of these sherds are abraded but one sherd, well preserved and bearing a finely executed floral design (context 13155), is of particular note (Plate 25). The origin of the vessels is unknown although similar blue-painted floral motifs were amongst the products of the Lancaster pottery which flourished between 1754 and 1786 (Blenkinship and Hobson 2022).

The greater part of the assemblage consists of wares of early modern and recent date. Early modern pottery assemblages typically consist of three distinct elements; vernacular tableware, formal tableware and utilitarian ware and the present case was no exception. The vernacular tablewares include examples of several of the typical types, although quantities of some are unusually low. The definition of these wares and details of their manufacture has been discussed at length elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2014).



Plate 25: Context 13155 Tin Glazed Earthenware; plate rim with floral design

Late Blackware is the commonest type in the assemblage and is represented by a maximum of 71 sherds (9.07% of the total) from contexts 12012, 13008, 13009, 13012, 13067, 13115, 13133, 13150 and 13155. Vessel forms include bowls and dishes but the majority of sherds were unidentifiable to form.

Slipwares are represented by twelve sherds (1.53% of the total), all from press-moulded dishes with pie-crust rims and varying linear and curvilinear slip designs internally (contexts 13012, 13101, 13133 and 13155).

Other normally common types are only sparsely represented. Mottled ware is limited to two sherds from an unusual vessel (probably a bottle or flask) from context 13008. Slip Coated ware is also scarce with a single body sherd and handle from context 13149. The use of red slip, which is the defining characteristic of this type of pottery, to mask light, buff-firing bodies appears to have been used to replicate the finish of the Late Blackwares.

The small quantity of vernacular tableware in the assemblage (86 sherds or 10.99% of the total) contrasts with the much larger quantities of formal tableware (489 sherds or 62.5% of the total).

The term 'formal tableware' is intended to highlight the distinction between these wares and the vernacular tablewares described above. While the vernacular tablewares were manufactured in small-scale potteries using local clays and traditions of practice which extend back into the post-medieval period, the formal tablewares represent a major change in the structures and organisation of production. This was part of the more general move towards the industrialisation of the economy and the associated reordering of the forces and social relations of production which is a characteristic of 18th-century society. Formal tablewares were produced using specific, often imported, raw materials and forms of industrial organisation which were combined to facilitate the mass-production of new types of pottery. These innovations coincided with wider changes in society and, in particular, the rise of 'civility' and norms of politeness, often

subsumed under the broader notion of the ‘rise of the Georgian Order’ (Johnson 1996). The possibilities offered by the new raw materials, technical processes and forms of labour organisation allowed entrepreneurs to engage with the emerging social structures through advertising and the opportunities offered by the canal system to achieve unprecedented scales of production and marketing. The names of individuals, including Wedgwood and Spode, are indelibly associated with this period of innovation, as is the position of Staffordshire as a primary source of pottery. In fact, this characterisation, while not inaccurate, obscures the extent to which the pottery industry was a decentralised one with production in Staffordshire paralleled by developments elsewhere (including Yorkshire) and involving many active individuals developing paste recipes, manufacturing and decorative techniques both in Staffordshire and beyond.

This revolution in the production, circulation and consumption of pottery has tended to dominate accounts of the 18th-century pottery industry and lends itself to a ‘Whiggish’ or teleological interpretation of the situation. In fact, as is clear from the archaeological data, the local production of vernacular tablewares was maintained throughout the 18th century even as factory production continued to increase. The evidence from Yorkshire suggests that this was not the survival of the vestiges of a dying industry but rather the continuation of a traditional mode of production which was sufficiently profitable to attract investment from local entrepreneurs whose wider interests included glass manufacture, quarrying, and property (Cumberpatch 2014).

The principal new types of pottery were White Salt Glazed Stoneware (c.1720 – c.1780), Creamware (c.1740 – c.1820) and Pearlware (c.1780 – c.1840), the latter including Edged ware (late 18th to early 19th century) and they were intended to compete with Tin Glazed Earthenware and imported Porcelain from China on grounds of both quality and price. The new wares were more robust than Tin Glazed Earthenware and both cheaper and more easily available than Porcelain. Their inherent qualities included their elegant forms (reflecting the use of moulding, turning and other new or substantially improved manufacturing methods), whiteness and suitability for engagement with emerging forms of structured social interaction.

The earliest of the formal tablewares was White Salt Glazed Stoneware (Edwards and Hampson 2005), the production of which flourished between c.1720 and c.1780. In the present case, the type is represented by 39 sherds, 4.98% of the total. Vessel forms include cups, bowls, dishes, plates and a jug, as summarised in [Appendix IV, Tables 4 and 5](#)

Creamware was the first of the refined earthenwares which required lower firing temperatures than stoneware but, when combined with lead glaze, resulted in a product that was cheaper to manufacture but retained all the positive characteristics of fine stoneware.

Creamware is the commonest of the formal tablewares in the present assemblage with 288 sherds of the type and four sherds which may be of the same type, together representing

37.3% of the assemblage. Vessel forms consist primarily of plates and bowls with smaller numbers of other forms including pie dishes (context 13155), jars and possible cups and jugs.

Two small joining sherds from context 13155 bore a maker’s stamp on the underside. This consists of the initials DD & Co and the place name CASTLEFORD, identifying the vessel (probably a plate) as having been manufactured by the firm of David Dunderdale & Co at the Castleford Pottery between c.1790 and c.1820 (Godden 1991:224; see also Griffin 2012: 176-188). The sherd is shown in Plate 26.



Plate 26: Context 13155, Creamware sherd with maker’s mark: David Dunderdale & Co. Castleford Pottery; c.1790 and c.1820

Many of the sherds listed as Creamware in the data tables are very light in colour; the darker, butter-coloured Creamwares belong to the earlier years of the manufacture of the type with the colour becoming lighter over time so it may be that many of the Creamwares from the site belong to the later period of manufacture (consistent with the evidence of the stamped sherd). Particularly light-coloured examples are noted in the data tables, specifically in relation to the assemblages from contexts 13115 and 13155. Both of these contexts include substantial groups of Creamware with smaller quantities of Pearlware, including transfer printed (TP) Pearlware. There are indications, based upon the presence of very similar sherds in both contexts, that the two contexts were contemporary although it was not possible to systematically identify cross-context joins.

From around 1780 Pearlwares, distinguished by their blue-white colour, began to replace Creamwares, not for any functional or technical reason but seemingly because their marketing emphasised their fashionable qualities as replacements for the older Creamwares. The change coincided with the growing popularity of decorated wares which, in the case of Pearlwares, included both transfer printed and hand-painted designs.

Plain Pearlwares make up 6.48% of the total, TP Pearlwares, 4.6% and hand-painted (HP) Pearlwares 3.83% of the total. The small size of the sherds precluded the identification of the transfer printed designs in most cases but those which were identifiable include Willow and Bridge/Two Figures

(contexts 13008, 13012, 13128). Context 13012 includes a small sherd from a shallow dish bearing a patriotic design depicting a figure holding a palm frond approaching Britannia who is holding a shield bearing the Union flag (Plate 27). Contexts 13115 and 13155 both produced sherds from a cup or deep bowl with a recessed base bearing an elaborate stylised floral / geometric design although no cross-context joins could be positively identified.



Plate 27: Context 13012, Transfer printed Pearlware with patriotic design: sepia print with hand-painted detailing

The hand-painted designs are mainly geometric or curvilinear but also include floral patterns and landscape designs. The sherds are too fragmented for the complete designs to be identified. Notable amongst these sherds is a small group from contexts 13012 and 13155 with an odd matte finish and hand-painted decoration. These sherds may be from the same vessel, perhaps indicating contemporaneity between the two contexts.

Edged ware is a sub-type of Pearlware most frequently associated with plates and other flatwares. The distinctive characteristics are relief-moulded wavy edges emphasised by blue 'feather-edged' paint around the outer edge of the rim. Edged wares appeared in the last decade of the 18th century and production continued into the early 19th century with decadent versions appearing throughout the mid/late 19th century.

A small group of Porcelain sherds from contexts 12158, 13012, 13109, 13115, 13138, 13149 and 13155 may be of Chinese origin and of later 17th to 18th-century date. Their presence on the site is entirely consistent with the abundance of formal tablewares and the Tin Glazed Earthenwares. Porcelain sherds from contexts 13128, 13133 and 13139 are of late 19th-century date and are to be distinguished from the earlier imported vessels.

Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware form 4.85% of the total (38 sherds) and include both 18th and 19th-century types. The 18th-century sherds include rims from a number of bowls but most of the vessels were identifiable only as hollow wares. The type occupies a position between the vernacular tablewares and the utilitarian wares in that vessels were either

utilitarian in character or were of types not found on dining or tea tables (tankards, mugs etc). In the present case the 18th-century examples include bowls and a variety of unidentified hollow wares while the 19th-century examples (which formed only a minor part of the group) include a lid, a mug or jug and various hollow wares, probably cooking pots. Lead glazed stonewares, all of 19th-century date, include retail wares, jars, bottles and flagons.

Utilitarian wares include Yellow Glazed Coarseware, Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware, Brown Glazed Coarseware and Late Redware.

Brown and Yellow Glazed Coarsewares are a common find on site of 18th, 19th and early 20th-century date and were widely manufactured in local country potteries throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. This decentralised production, using local raw materials, is responsible for the wide variations in the qualities and appearance of the fabric and probably also in the variation in rim form and profile. Date ranges have been suggested for individual sherds and groups of sherds in the data tables but these are indicative rather than precise as very little detailed work has been carried out and no reliable chrono-typology exists for these types, despite their ubiquity.

Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware is distinguished by the areas of brown mottling on the white slip internally. It appears to be an 18th-century type and the vessels are bowls rather than pancheons, often with a wide, everted rim.

The term Late Redware refers to vessels of 18th and 19th-century date which bear clear glaze rather than brown, giving a red glazed finish internally rather than brown or yellow. It is distinguished from 17th-century Redwares by its harder fabric and the vessel forms which are deeper than those typically found in the earlier type.

The recent wares (c.1840 – c.1950) include examples of some of the major types typical of the period. Whiteware (plain and transfer printed) is the commonest type, constituting 8.1% of the total. Vessel forms include dishes, plates and bowls with pie dishes and servers or carvers. Transfer printed designs include Asiatic Pheasants, Albion and Willow but the small size of many of the sherds precluded a positive identification in most cases.

Other refined earthenwares are rare; Banded ware, Blue Banded ware, Mocha ware and Slip Banded Cane Coloured (CC) ware are all represented by single sherds and many common types are notable by their absence. Bone China forms 0.63% of the total (five sherds, of which one was transfer printed).

Unglazed Red Earthenware, mainly in the form of flowerpots and other horticultural wares is represented by 16 sherds, 2.04% of the total.

Discussion

Area 1

Only one context in Area 1 produced any pottery. This was the fill (12003) of field drain 12001. The sherd is a piece of Creamware weighing just 1g.

Area 2

Six contexts in Area 2 contained sherds of pottery, although this amounted to no more than 17 sherds weighing 373g from a maximum of seven vessels. The pottery came from four features; field boundary 12101, Ha-ha 12154, Ha-ha recut 12159 and Ha-ha 12161, and includes both 18th and 19th-century wares.

The small quantities involved in the case of each context means that it is difficult to draw reliable inferences from the data but the range of wares, while narrower than that from Area 3, included examples of 18th and 19th-century date, consistent with the picture from the site more generally.

Area 3

Area 3 contained the greater part of the pottery assemblage from the site; 871 sherds weighing 9.39kg representing a maximum of 774 vessels. The following account of the assemblage follows the sequence set out in the draft assessment report (Cumberpatch 2022).

Building 1 (Early House or Hall)

Contexts associated with Building 1 contained 344 sherds weighing 3.16kg representing 312 vessels.

With the exception of contexts 13020 (Cellar Room 1) and 13031 (Cellar Room 2 vaulting) which contained single sherds of Creamware, the features associated with Building 1 produced groups of sherds which include a diverse array of ware types.

Context 13046, a fill or demolition deposit behind a window between contexts 13044 and 13045, contained a distinctive group of sherds with Yellow Glazed Coarseware, the commonest type. It also included a sherd of Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware, two sherds of transfer printed Whiteware (mid- to late 19th century) and the profile of a plate in transfer printed Bone China (19th century). The presence of these latter sherds suggests a late 19th-century date for the fill.

Context 13053, a limestone block wall, also contained a mixed assemblage with a jug handle in White Salt Glazed Stoneware associated with two sherds of Whiteware and a sherd of Late Redware.

The assemblage from context 13067, the fill of an ash pit 13050, contrasts with those from 13046 and 13053 in that the pottery is of an earlier date. Five sherds of 17th-century Blackware were accompanied by single sherds of Creamware and Late Blackware with three sherds of transfer printed Pearlware. The Blackwares are presumably residual in a late 18th to early 19th-century context.

The largest assemblage of pottery from Building 1 came from context 13155 (a cleaning layer). This diverse assemblage includes two sherds of Blackware alongside four sherds of Tin Glazed Earthenware, nine sherds of White Salt Glazed Stoneware and much larger groups of Creamware (including Mottled Creamware), Pearlware (plain, transfer printed and hand painted) and Edged ware. The Creamware sherds include those stamped with the maker's name, as noted above (Plate 26).

Vernacular tablewares include seven sherds of Slipware and a larger group of Late Blackware sherds. Utilitarian wares include two sherds of Brown Glazed Coarseware and nine sherds of Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware. The only exception to this general picture of a later 18th-century assemblage incorporating earlier components are a few sherds of Stoneware with lead glaze which appear to be of 19th-century date and a small sherd of Blue Banded ware, although a very late 18th-century date is possible for this latter sherd.

House Extension 2 - Passage 1

Contexts 13149 and 13150 were associated with Passage 1, located between walls 13071 and 13068. Context 13150 contained an assemblage that is of 18th-century date and includes a large group of White Salt Glazed Stoneware sherds, a smaller group of Creamware sherds and two sherds of Late Blackware. Three sherds of Brown Salt Glazed stoneware are also judged to be of 18th-century date while a sherd of post-medieval Green Glazed Reduced Sandy ware is residual in character. The only anomalous feature is the presence of seven sherds of Unglazed Red Earthenware, all seemingly from mid-19th to early 20th-century flowerpots.

In contrast to context 13150, the contents of context 13149 are more mixed. The 18th-century component includes one small sherd of White Salt Glazed Stoneware, a sherd of Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware, Creamware, Pearlware and Porcelain. The mid-19th century and later element includes two sherds of Stoneware and a group of Whitewares, both plain and transfer printed.

Ancillary range - Ancillary Building 2

Context 13101, associated with a deposit within structure 13098, Ancillary Building 2, contained a group of 14 sherds which are primarily of 18th to early 19th-century date but also include two sherds of Whiteware, most probably of late 19th or early 20th-century date. Creamware, Pearlware and Edged ware are the commonest types with single sherds of Slipware and Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware.

Building 2

Contexts associated with Building 2 contained a substantial proportion of the pottery from the site; 281 sherds weighing 2,604g representing a maximum of 241 vessels.

Context 13009, associated with a north to south brick wall, produced a small group of sherds which included Blackware, Creamware and Late Blackware. A small sherd (2g) of Unglazed Red Earthenware may be contemporary although such wares are difficult to date with any accuracy.

Context 13012, a deposit between walls 13009 and 13011, contained a mixed assemblage which is largely of mid/late 18th to early 19th-century date. The range of wares is notable with a group of Late Blackware sherds and a sherd of Slipware forming the vernacular tableware component and dating firmly to the 18th century. Four sherds of Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware are also of 18th-century date. Much larger numbers of sherds of Creamware and Pearlware, three sherds of Porcelain (probably imported) and a single sherd of White Salt Glazed Stoneware constitute the formal tableware component which is indicative of an 18th to early 19th-

century date. Single sherds of transfer-printed Whiteware and Mocha ware may be of a later date, as may two sherds of Unglazed Red Earthenware.

A second deposit, context 13115, between walls 13018, 13016 and 13011, contained a large quantity of pottery with very similar general characteristics to those of the group from context 13012. Later elements include a sherd of Bone China, a sherd of Stoneware, two of the three sherds of Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware and possibly three sherds of Unglazed Red Earthenware. At the earlier end of the spectrum, the group also includes a sherd of Green Glazed Sandy ware and two sherds of 17th-century Blackware. In contrast to these minor elements, the group is dominated by Creamware and Pearlware with one sherd of White Salt Glazed Stoneware and three sherds of Porcelain. The group also includes a group of Late Blackware sherds and two sherds of Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware.

Context 13133, a deposit located between walls 13010, 13011, 13057 and 13058, resembled those from contexts 13012 and 13115 in terms of its composition. A sherd of Green Glazed Sandy ware may be residual as it is somewhat earlier in date than the majority of sherds which includes Creamware, Pearlware, Edged ware, Porcelain, Slipware and Late Blackware.

Courtyard 1 (Internal Yard)

Several features in Courtyard 1 contained assemblages of pottery, all of limited size and containing a mixture of 18th and 19th-century wares.

Context 13139, a surface deposit, contained a small sherd of Porcelain and a larger sherd of Brown Glazed Coarseware. In this case the Porcelain is of 19th-century date and English in origin, unlike the sherds noted above which appeared to be imports from the far east.

The fill of well 13073 contained four sherds including a piece of hand-painted Pearlware and a larger fragment of Bone China, the latter of 19th-century date and the latest sherd from the feature.

The fill of cistern 13076 (fill 13138), contained three sherds, two of Creamware and one of probable imported Porcelain, the ring foot base of a dish or bowl with a hand-painted design internally.

The fill of construction trench 13099 (fill 13100), was unusual in that all five sherds are of transfer printed Whiteware of mid- to late 19th-century date. The designs, two printed in grey and one in purple, could not be identified as specific patterns but are of later 19th-century type rather than any earlier.

Contexts 13108 and 13109 formed the upper and lower fills (respectively) of Cellar Room 2. The lower fill contained a small group of tablewares (hand-painted and transfer printed Pearlware and imported Porcelain) dating to the 18th or early 19th centuries while the upper fill contained single sherds of Brown and Yellow Glazed Coarseware. The latter is unusual as it came from a handled jar, a relatively rare form in Yellow Glazed Coarseware.

Context 13151, the fill of culvert 13053, contained a small but very diverse group consisting of single sherds of Green Glazed Reduced Sandy ware, White Salt Glazed Stoneware and Unglazed Earthenware. The latter sherd would seem to be the most recent in date, although the form, a curved, overhanging rim is not typical of later 19th to 20th-century flowerpots and may be of an earlier 19th-century date. This might be more consistent with the suggestion that the fill was the result of natural silting. It should be noted that none of the sherds show any sign of abrasion in water.

Courtyard 2 (North Yard)

Three features in Courtyard 2 contained assemblages of pottery. One of these was associated with a cobbled surface (context 13111), one was a demolition deposit (13008) and one was the fill of construction cut 13128.

The cobbled surface contained a small, mixed assemblage with the earliest sherds being Creamware and transfer printed Pearlware while later sherds includes Whiteware (plain and transfer printed), Slip Banded Cane-Coloured ware and Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware. The plain Whiteware sherd is abraded and appears to have spent some time in a fast-moving river or water course. As such, it may have been brought onto the site from elsewhere. The sherd of Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware is part of a lid, probably from a cooking pot.

Context 13008, a demolition deposit between walls 13006 and 13007, contained a mixed group of pottery with the greater part being of 18th to early 19th-century date and a small component being somewhat later. In this, the assemblage resembles those from other demolition deposits, discussed above, which show a similar profile. The later element consists of one sherd of Whiteware while the earlier component includes Blackware, Late Blackware and two sherds of Mottled ware from the neck of a flask. Formal tablewares include Tin Glazed Earthenware, White Salt Glazed Stoneware, Creamware and Pearlware. Utilitarian wares are represented by two sherds of Brown Glazed Coarseware.

Context 13128, the fill of construction cut 13126, contained a distinctive assemblage which, while it included an 18th/early 19th-century component (White Salt Glazed Stoneware, Creamware, Pearlware, Edged ware), also includes a large Whiteware component (plain and transfer printed), a sherd of 19th-century Porcelain and several sherds from Stoneware retail jars. In this respect, the composition of the group is the reverse of that seen in the demolition deposits.

Unstratified Pottery

A small quantity of pottery was labelled as unstratified. This includes examples of many of the types found in the stratified contexts including Creamware, Pearlware, Edged ware, Whiteware and Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware. It also includes a sherd of Tin Glazed Earthenware.

Overview

The assemblage is a slightly unusual one, notable both for the wares that are present but also for those not represented. The absence of medieval pottery is particularly notable as is the distinctive profile of the early modern wares.

The absence of medieval pottery would seem to preclude both a medieval date for the construction of the hall and the absence of an earlier predecessor on the same site.

Post-medieval activity, as represented by the small quantity of Green Glazed Sandy ware and Blackware seems to have been limited and it is not clear what form it took. The Blackwares seem to be slightly commoner than might be expected from casual losses but the absence of contemporary 17th-century wares may not be entirely compatible with a pre-existing house or farm on the site.

The limited quantities of 18th-century vernacular tableware and the predominance of formal tablewares can be compared to figures from other sites, as discussed elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2014: 89-93; Table 6). As noted above, vernacular tablewares form 10.99% of the total and formal tablewares, 62.5%. This may be compared with the Flower Estate (Sheffield) with 6.1% vernacular tablewares and 71.1% formal tablewares (Cumberpatch 2012a). At Sale Old Hall (Greater Manchester), the proportions were 24.4% to 64% (Cumberpatch 2012b). This disparity, which is much higher than is found on contemporary urban sites and which varies widely on non-elite rural sites, presumably relates to the varying contexts of consumption, levels of wealth and inclinations towards display across different types of site. It seems probable that vernacular tablewares from high status sites reflect their use by members of the household staff rather than by the owners and family members for whom the use of fashionable tablewares was part of the self-fashioning and self-presentation which were an important element in the maintenance of the social order. In this respect, while the continued use of vernacular tableware tends to contradict aspects of the traditional 'grand narrative' it is not incompatible with this narrative and, in fact, can be seen as supporting it. The identification of such details emphasises the importance of fine-grained analysis over broader generalising narratives when considering the relationship between social and economic structure and the production, circulation and consumption of the manufactured goods which played such an important part in the manifestation of such structures.

In terms of the relationship between the pottery assemblage and the site, a number of points may be made. The largest groups of pottery came from contexts described as demolition deposits, deposits or fills between certain specified walls (as noted in the data tables). These assemblages share characteristics, most notably the presence of small quantities of later pottery, often Unglazed Red Earthenware, alongside much larger quantities of 18th to early 19th-century wares. In some cases, notably where Banded wares and Cane Coloured wares are involved, it may be that the apparently later wares are, in fact, of early 19th-century date and may have overlapped with the later phases of Creamware and Pearlware production. In the case of the Unglazed Red Earthenwares, this argument is less easy to sustain. While 18th and early 19th-century horticultural wares certainly exist, the examples identified in the present case seem to be somewhat later and of mid- to late 19th-century date. In these cases, intrusion may be a factor although this is difficult to assess.

The uncertain history of the hall does not help the interpretation (ASWYAS 2002: 1-3). It seems to have been in existence by the 18th century and to have been demolished in 1907 although neither of these dates can be easily accommodated with reference to the pottery assemblages. Early 20th-century demolition deposits might be expected to contain a much higher proportion of mid- to late 19th-century pottery than is actually the case while sealed construction deposits with a date prior to 1770 would not be expected to contain sherds of Banded ware, Cane Coloured ware or mid/late 19th-century Unglazed Red Earthenware. It would seem more plausible to suggest that the deposits encountered during the excavation relate to structural changes, renovation or even rebuilding, perhaps between 1770 and the early/mid-19th century.

It was noted that contexts 13115 and 13155 and contexts 13012 and 13155 contained sherds which were so similar that they may have belonged to either the same vessel or to vessels from the same service. This would suggest that the activities which resulted in the creation of these contexts were contemporary.

Relatively few cut features were identified in Area 3 but those which were contained small assemblages of pottery which are not, in general, directly comparable. The ash pit associated with building 1 (context 13050) contained an assemblage of 17th and 18th-century date but the remainder, all in Courtyard 1, contained smaller mixed groups which, with the exception of the cistern (13076) include 19th-century wares.

Ceramic Building Material

by Kevin Hayward

Twelve part and whole bricks (29.34kg), a sample of stone (139g) from a three light window mullion and painted plaster/render (649g) underwent a full assessment. From objectives set out in the specialist report (Mills 2022), this final report sought to examine the CBM assemblage macroscopically with reference to the full stratigraphic sequence of the site and the dating evidence from the pottery assemblage. It also sought to examine the material used in the three light window mullion from Cellar Room 1, Building 3 (context 13042) and to make comment on the painted plaster ([see Appendix VI, Table 6](#)).

The ceramic building material, stone, and plaster were counted, weighed, and analysed using a hand lens (Gowlland x10). Fabric colour was given with reference to the Munsell Color Chart (Munsell 1975). The sample underwent further visual analysis using a long arm stereomicroscope to determine the fabric. With no comparative reference collection accessible for Wetherby each new brick fabric was prefixed by WETH followed by a 1:2:3 thus WETH1, WETH 2 etc. Comments made by Phil Mills in the initial assessment (Mills 2022) have been incorporated into this final document.

Geological Background

The site lies in a part of the British Isles where the underlying bedrock geology is dominated by the Upper Permian Brotherton Formation. It includes freestone (Magnesian limestone) which can be worked or carved in any direction

and has been a source of stone used in Roman York (Hayward pers. obs), late medieval London and abbeys in Yorkshire and on a vast scale for the construction and embellishment of the 1840s Houses of Parliament. Indeed, one of the type sections of this stone type lie nearby at Wetherby railway cutting (disused), Wetherby, North Yorkshire (Smith *et al.*, 1986).

There is a thick overlying layer of boulder clay (Devenisan till) and glacial lacustrine deposits. These can be worked in clay.

A further source of clay to consider for brick and tile production, are the high alumina clays from the Upper Carboniferous coal measures. Termed fireclay as they are resistant to high firing temperatures, not only are they used for kiln bricks but as a source of clay in construction bricks.

Ceramic Building Material - 10 examples (29343g)

The entire assemblage consists of complete or part bricks from Area 3 and all are post-medieval (1500 to 1950) in date.

Post-Medieval - 10 examples (29343g), Phase 1 and 2, 17th to 18th-century brick, 6 examples (10630g)

- WETH1 Reddish yellow 5YR 6/8 marbly sandy fabric with dark reddish brown 5YR 3/2 red iron oxide 8mm pale yellowish orange silty wisps 10YR 9.5/2 with grey 10YR 5/1 thick core.
- WETH1a Paler reddish yellow 5YR 7/6 marbly sandy fabric with 8mm pale yellowish orange silty wisps 10YR 9.5/2.

Examples of wide, shallow handmade bricks that based on form, fabric condition and size can be dated as early post-medieval in date (1550-1750) were recovered from the Building 1 cellar areas. This includes a layer of bricks above stone cobbles forming cellar room 1 (floor 13022) and brick vaulting in the ceiling of the cellar vaulting in Room 2 (13030).

These bricks all broadly shallow 50mm (2 inch) to 60mm (2 ¼ inch) thick, wide 120mm (4 ¾ inches) and long 230mm (9 inches) are poorly made uneven bricks (Plate 28). Impressions of chaff were observed in these low density, marbly sandy bricks containing a grey 10YR 5/1 thick core,



Plate 28: 17th to 18th-century brick from cellar vaulting 13030

yellowish orange silty wisps 10YR 9.5/2 set in reddish yellow 5YR 6/8 hue. There are also dark reddish brown 5YR 3/2 red iron oxide inclusions. It is likely that they were dug from the surrounding lacustrine glacial clays.

This group of bricks almost certainly relate to the earlier construction phase of Swinnow Park. By fabric and form these appear to date to between 1550 and 1750. Artefactual evidence for early post-medieval occupation is supported elsewhere by small quantities of early post-medieval (1450-1720) pottery (Cumberpatch 2022, 18) including Green Glazed Sandy ware and Green Glazed Reduced Sandy ware, tin-glazed earthenware and Blackware (Cumberpatch 2022, 18-19). Some of this material is found in deposits associated with Building 1 the focus of 1600-1750 brick structures (13067 and 13155; Cumberpatch 2022, 19).

19th to 20th-century Bricks, 6 examples (18423g)

A second group of brick can be broadly categorized as 19th to 20th century in date based on associated mortar, form (sharp arises and frog) and size (typically 70 to 80mm - 3 to 3 ¼ inches thick). Two different fabrics can be identified (WETH2; 3), one of which (WETH2) derives from coal measure clays.

- WETH2 Dense very fine Red 5R 5/6 fabric as Fabric Tz81 is a red fabric with a hackly fracture with inclusions of red clay pellet (Mills 2022) 2 examples 7925g
- WETH3 Sandy red 7.5R 5/6 to weak red 7.5R 5/4 low density clinker like brick with reddish black clinker 7.5R 2.5/1 rare yellow 10YR 8/6 silty lumps enclosing clinker 2-3mm across as Fabric TZ01 of Mills (2022) 4 examples 10788g

With a small machined shallow frog, WETH2 bricks consist of a very large dense fabric up to 4.1kg in weight, 230mm long (9 inches) x 110mm (4 ¼) x 72mm (3 inch thick) and bonded in a grey gritty lime hard mortar (Type 1a). Identified from cistern/well brickwork vaulting in the centre of Courtyard 1 (13077) the well dates from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century.

A larger second grouping consists of thick 72mm (3 inch) unfroged bricks in a lower density clinker-rich fabric (WETH 3). These are found in Building 1 House Extension 2 as a small façade of brick (13047) and a small Room Structure (13104) abutting the western elevation of north to south orientated courtyard wall (13070). These bricks are clearly related to later Phase 3 and Phase 4 19th-century additions to Swinnow Park.

Mortar and Plaster - 1 example (649g loose)

In addition to the large lump of detached plaster (Type 3100) from the demolition layer probably from 17th to 18th-century brick vaulting (13031) in Building 1, quantities of this plaster and mortar (Type 3101a) were found attached to the numerous whole bricks. Their fabric and distribution are listed below (Table 1).

The white plaster is found attached to the *in situ* remains of the brick-vaulted ceiling of Cellar Room 2 (13030) made with the 17th and 18th-century shallow handmade WETH1 and

WETH1a bricks and appears to relate to these earlier Phase 1 and Phase 2 builds. The white plaster may have acted to merely light up the dark cellar areas. However, it is apparent from the example at (13031) that traces of fresco are found something picked out from the larger assemblage of plaster recorded from the upper deliberate backfill of Cellar Room 2 (13108; Johnson 2022, 33).

The hard hydraulic gritty lime bedding mortar (Type 3101a) is associated with later Phase 3 and 4 19th-century brickwork extensions to Swinnow Park including the well 13077 in Courtyard 1 and small facades of brick in Building 1 (13104) and small room structure 13104. These bricks (Fabrics WETH2; WETH 3 are much larger and better made and in the case of WETH 2 have a small frog ([Appendix VI, Table 6a](#)).

Stone - 1 example (139g)

For detailed description of rock type, geological source and function of the rock type refer to [Appendix VI and Table 6b](#).

The sample taken from the bevelled edge of a three light mullion window from the cellar wall in Building 1 (13041, the same area as the early post-medieval brick structures) was shown to be a type of dolomitic limestone called Anston stone. Quarried from the surrounding Upper Permian Brotherton Formation, this yellow cavernous sparry limestone was widely used in post-medieval Britain. Examples include the 1840s Houses of Parliament, and the window tracery surrounds of the Waterloo Block, Tower of London, constructed during the mid-19th century.

Not identified in the stone report from the preliminary assessment (Clarke 2022, 27-29), this probably belongs to an earlier late 17th to early 18th-century building phase of Swinnow Hall, given its association with the earliest post-medieval bricks.

Distribution

[See Appendix VI Table 6c](#) for the distribution of ceramic building material.

Conclusion

The recommendations set out from a preliminary assessment of ceramic building material assemblage from (Mills 2022) have been met in this more detailed re-evaluation. First evidence for Phase 1 and Phase 2 early post-medieval brickwork associated with an 17th to 18th-century residence Swinnow Hall has been confirmed by the use of shallow 50-60mm thick bricks in a poor-quality silty fabric with a reduced core (Fabrics WETH1; WETH1a) from the Building 1 cellar areas. This includes a layer of bricks above stone cobbles forming cellar room 1 floor (13022) and brick vaulting in the ceiling of the cellar vaulting in room 2 (13030). The sizeable quantity of early post-medieval pottery (see above) from these areas supports an important 16th to 18th-century presence. These bricks from these cellars have a layer of thick bright white plaster (Fabric 3100) adhered to the brick perhaps (see also loose example (13031)) to illuminate these dark areas. However, as has already been shown (Johnson 2022, 33) much of the other plaster recorded as demolition backfill of cellar room 2 (13108) is painted blue and red. Yellow Anston stone (fabric 3120a) identified from a sample taken from the three-light mullion window (13042)

from the cellar wall in room 1 shows that local high-quality freestone from the underlying Magnesian limestone (Upper Permian) was used to embellish the window of this 17th to 18th-century property.

Later Phases 3 and 4 Victorian rebuilds and extensions to the house can be shown using thick (3 inch) dense machined frogged WETH2 bricks in the well (13077) in Courtyard 1. There is also the use of lighter clinker-rich thick (3 inch) unfroged bricks WETH3 Building 1 and House Extension 2 as a small façade of brick 13047 and a small room structure (13104) abutting the western elevation of north to south orientated courtyard wall (13070). All are bonded in a hard hydraulic lime gritty mortar (Fabric 3101a). The dense WETH2 was dug from fireclay layers in the coal measures.

More detailed analysis of the mortar, stone and brick from the site merely confirms the existence of a much earlier 17th to 18th-century building phase of the main house, which was shown from the pottery and the site as a whole.

Worked Stone and Lithics

by Ann Clarke

Four rotary querns, eight pieces of roof slate, a burnt cobble and a small piece of worked flint were recorded ([Appendix VII, Table 7](#)).

The four rotary quern fragments were found together in fill 12123 of ditch terminus 12124.

SF1 is a quarter fragment of a possible lower stone, no spindle hole or central hole survives (Plate 29). It is made from pale brown medium-grained sandstone with visible quartz crystal inclusions which is similar to the material of SF4. The base is flat and burnt and the outer edge is badly damaged. This fragment is almost twice as thick as the that of SF4 and the pieces do not refit.

SF1 surviving radius 260mm; Height 130mm.

SF2 and SF3 are considered together as they may be part of the same upper rotary quern stone though they do not fit to one another (Plates 30 and 31). Both are made from an



Plate 29: SF1 rotary quern

orange/red sandstone with visible quartz crystals. Both are subject to heat damage, with soot blackening visible and the upper flat face and outer perimeter are damaged from burning. SF2 retains the central hole which is parallel-sided (Plate 30). The rough, damaged upper face of SF3 is in contrast to the surviving flat pecked surface of SF2 (Plate 31). The dimensions are similar between the two stones despite the breakage and damage. If they are originally part of the same quern stone then they don't make a complete stone. Differences in the damage between the two fragments suggest they were broken and then subject to heat/ burning separately prior to being placed in the ditch terminus.

SF2 surviving radius 285mm; Height 155mm; estimated diameter central hole 85mm

SF3 Surviving radius 295mm; Height 155mm

SF4 is a fragment of lower stone made from pale brown medium-grained sandstone with visible quartz crystal inclusions (Plate 32). A segment comprising one third of the original stone survives and includes the central spindle hole. The outer edge is badly damaged and the base is cracked from burning.

SF4 surviving diameter 430mm; Height 70mm; Diameter spindle hole 29mm; Depth spindle hole 35mm.



Plate 32: SF4 lower rotary quern fragment

would have been used to grind grain at an unknown location. Once out of use the querns were broken and then burnt. Whether the burning was a result of a larger fire, perhaps in a building, or a rubbish dump, is not known but some of the material from this action of fire, including the four fragments of quern stones and a burnt pebble (see below), was collected and relocated to the ditch terminus.

Their context is of particular interest since all four quern fragments come from the same feature - provisionally interpreted as the entrance to the enclosure. There is the possibility that the quern fragments may simply have formed post pads, if indeed there was a post/posts in this feature. However, the quern fragments found in the ditch may be part of a sequence of actions which included fragmentation, burning and a deliberate act of reburial. At Newstead Roman Fort complex in Scotland the reinterpretation of the contents of the numerous deep pits and wells shows that a wide range of material from all aspects of life, both military and civilian and including querns were placed, often in a damaged state in pits across the occupied area. Destruction of the item prior to deposition was a common feature suggesting to the author that the actions represent the continued development of an earlier and widespread prehistoric ritual activity involving breakage (Clarke 1996).

Breakage was also a feature of rotary querns from early Roman Britain. A study of the fragmentation of the earlier Beehive querns in North Yorkshire suggests the practice was to break the quern and separate the constituent parts and then to move them and place them apart (Heslop 2008, 71). Furthermore, there is a trend for the deposition of beehive quern fragments in boundary features and causeways across enclosure ditches and this is in contrast to the earlier tendency for saddle querns to be located in house contexts (Ibid , 75). Such depositional practices could apply to these later disc querns at Swinnow Hall. Here the instances of fragmentation are present and perhaps enhanced by their transformation through fire. The ditch terminus at Swinnow Hall is interpreted as an entrance to the enclosure which is a boundary location. The deposition of upper and lower quern stones here is also the only instance of quern stones across the site and thus appears to mark a deliberate and significant relationship of quern transformation with a liminal location such as an entrance.



Plate 30: SF2 and SF3 worked face



Plate 31: SF2 and SF3 upper face

Discussion

These are fragments of disc querns with estimated diameters of more than 430mm for the lower stone SF1 and more than 560mm for the upper stone SF2. The evidence indicates quern stones developed in form throughout the later centuries of the Roman period to become flatter, thinner and wider than earlier types (Peacock 2013). It is likely that the querns from Swinnow were made and in use towards the latter part of Roman occupation.

Judging by the condition of these pieces there was some time and distance between the use of the querns and their deposition during which the stones were subjected to fragmentation and burning. After manufacture, the querns

Heat-Cracked Cobble

A sub-oval cobble of grey micaceous sandstone is fire-cracked, broken and sooted. There are no clear wear traces on the surface of the cobble. It is from the same context as the rotary querns, the fill of ditch 12124 and must have been subjected to the same heating processes as the querns.

Worked Flint

A small inner flake fragment of light brown flint has no diagnostic features and can only be assigned a broad prehistoric date. It is from the fill of ditch 12016 and is the only indicator of worked prehistoric flint on the site.

Roof Tiles

A complete, rectangular slate 275mm long by 155mm wide is shaped with bifacial trimming around the perimeter and a small perforation, 5mm in diameter, placed in the centre of one short edge. The remaining finds are fragments of slates, two with a surviving perforation 5mm-7mm in diameter, one with a truncated perforation and four undiagnostic fragments. The complete tile was found in the backfill of cellar room 2 (13108) and the fragments from fill of Ha-ha 12167, demolition rubble 13031 and brick structure 13101.

Plaster**by Paul G Johnson**

The material was examined and quantified, and the details recorded into a catalogue for inclusion within the site archive; the results of which are presented in [Appendix VIII, Table 8](#). The following report has been prepared in line with CIFA standards and guidance (2014b).

The assemblage submitted for examination comprised 10 items, all being fragments of decorated plaster. Only five fragments were physically examined by the author, the remainder have been assessed from photographs provided by ASWYAS. All of the material originated in context 13108, the backfill of Cellar Room 2.

The material was selectively cleaned with a fine brush where it was considered necessary, and the composition of the material examined with the aid of x10 and x20 hand lenses. Tiny areas were subjected to testing with acid-free tissue moistened with de-ionised water to ascertain the solubility of the surface finishes of the fragments supplied to the author.

The bulk of the assemblage is essentially similar in composition, the exception being a small fragment of painted plaster (Catalogue No. 7). Aside from this item all of the fragments are pieces of hard, white, lime-based plasterwork applied in two coats of varying thicknesses, the uppermost of these being smoothed prior to being finished with a thin top coat of gypsum based plaster and at least one coat of whitewash.

The bulk of the plaster assemblage is composed of fragments comprising a thick first application layer (render coat) consisting of an aggregate-rich mixture of lime, and sand with occasional flecks of coal, lime and small pieces of grit. This is likely to be the product of lime slaked with sand, given that the aggregate of the plaster is evenly distributed and coated with the lime binder. This layer appears to have been sealed

with what would normally be considered to be a floating (or intermediate) coat of a very similar composition applied in varying thicknesses across the fragments inspected in person. The interface between the two layers is only visible in certain fragments suggesting that it was applied before the render coat was fully set. The variation in thickness of this coat is indicative of the requirement to create a flush surface to the plaster which was then carefully smoothed. There is evidence of setting coat (top coat) on most of the fragments examined in person. This comprises a very thin layer of pale pink plaster (the colour being visible beneath the painted surfaces of the assemblage which have been abraded on recovery, e.g. Catalogue No. 8). The colour is indicative of gypsum-based material.

Catalogue No. 7 is different. It comprises a single layer of hard pale- to mid-grey sandy mortar with occasional small flecks of lime and tiny flecks of coal or charcoal. The mortar contains numerous tiny voids perhaps indicative of poorly prepared lime having been dissolved out of the matrix of the mortar. The visible surface of this fragment has not been smoothed, or limewashed, prior to the application of further surface treatment.

The rear face of Catalogue No. 7 is rough, as though it had been applied directly to masonry but one side of the fragment is flat and smooth and bears the impression of a frame of some description. There is very slight evidence for ferruginous staining on this same face perhaps suggesting that the frame that the render was applied up against was fabricated from iron, or steel.

The remaining fragments suggest that the render coat was originally applied directly onto masonry, there being no lath or batten impressions visible. Catalogue Nos. 1 and 2 are still attached to brick fragments (not examined in person) and the render coat has been forced between the joints of individual bricks to act as pointing. Catalogue Nos. 5 and 8 bear the scars of a brickwork joint on their rear faces, the remainder of the assemblage having no convincing evidence of the nature of the masonry behind it.

Surface Treatment

All of the fragments bear evidence of surface treatment and decoration. Catalogue No. 7 is different in this respect. The decorated face of this fragment has not been smoothed or whitewashed but a coat of brick red paint has been applied directly to the mortar. The paint is not water soluble.

The surfaces of remaining fragments were all smoothed before a coat of limewash was applied as a ground for further decoration. This was quite liberally applied after the setting coat had cured and has not bonded with the plaster.

Catalogue No. 6 was painted with a coat of mid-blue paint over the limewash and is the only example of this particular colour in the assemblage. The paint was applied after the limewash was fully dry and the paint has not bonded with the wash, the interface being clearly visible. However, this blue paint is not water soluble and may, therefore, represent a later over-painting of a plain limewashed surface.

The other fragments all bear evidence of the use of paints from a limited colour pallet; red ochre; black and yellow ochre (the latter only seen in Catalogue Nos. 1 and 2) painted directly onto the white ground of the limewash. In the case of Catalogue Nos. 8, 9 and 10, none of the paint has bonded with the limewash and lifts from the surfaces of the fragments in question when dabbed with moistened tissue. However, unlike the blue paint of Catalogue No. 6, there is no interface between the paint and the ground and the colour has sunk into the limewash. The paints used on all of the assemblage with the exception of Catalogue Nos. 6 and 7 are essentially water-based earth pigments, and these were applied directly onto the limewash without any bonding agent, which in turn, was applied directly onto the top coat of fine plaster, which acted as a gesso. As a result of the paint not being applied to the plaster fresco, it would not have provided abrasion-resistant, or water-resistant surfaces indicating that the original location of these fragments would likely have been in elevated positions in dry rooms.

The form of the decoration is in part foliate, with leaves and stems being painted in black paint on the white ground. Red ochre was also employed in the depiction of plant-related motifs, including what may be flowers, and circular dots, perhaps fruit or berries (see Catalogue No. 1). There are also red circles, and lines suggesting geometric based designs, and the black paint is also used in such motifs; a complex of red and black geometry is partially visible in Catalogue No. 2. Where yellow ochre is visible it takes the form of straight lines, and possibly represents the dried stems of foliage or grasses and may overpaint the black in places.

Discussion

With the exception of Catalogue No. 7, the plaster from Swinnow Hall is made from two layers (render and floating coats) of aggregate and hydrated lime which only sets slowly on exposure to atmospheric carbon dioxide, sealed by a thin setting coat. The setting coat, by contrast, contains gypsum which would have speeded up the curing process. The lime of all three coats is well mixed with their aggregate components and the resultant material is hard and has survived the burial process in relatively good condition. Plasters of this type and composition date from the Roman period onwards (Morgan 1914). Catalogue No. 7 is represented by a single layer of hard grey render and is unlikely to be of the same period as the remainder of the assemblage.

In terms of surface treatment and decoration, Catalogue Nos. 6 and 7 are different from the remaining fragments. The blue paint applied to Catalogue No. 6 is at odds with the bulk of the assemblage both in colour, and composition, and may represent a later over-painting of the plasterwork. The paint on Catalogue No. 7, whilst reminiscent of the red ochre seen elsewhere in the assemblage, is water resistant and has been painted directly onto and unfinished render. The paint used on the remainder of the assemblage is consistent in terms of colour pallet and composition.

It is the manner in which the plaster has been decorated which may elucidate its period of origin. The colour palette is common enough, again used from the Roman period onwards, but the manner in which the paint has been applied

suggests a lack of knowledge of the chemistry involved in creating a stable, durable, painted surface.

The form of the decoration, and the choice of motifs employed are distinctive. Given that the author is not an art historian, any comment regarding the date of the assemblage made here must be treated tentatively. In addition, the context from which the assemblage was recovered seems to be chronologically insecure. Context 13108 contains coarse-ware pottery attributable to the 18th or 19th centuries (Cumberpatch, this report) and glass fragments dating from the late 17th or early 18th century, up to the early 20th century (see finds report above). That aside, the plasterwork clearly comprises only a small part of a larger work, potentially of mid- to late 16th-century date in view of the palette and motifs used. However, it may also be a later imitation of mid-18th-century date or later.

There are few parallels for such material in the vicinity, but Havington Hall near Kidderminster may be considered similar. Closer to home, Calverley Old Hall in Leeds, possesses wall paintings, albeit on timber, employing a similar palette (although black predominates) with some similar design elements. The majority of painted plaster from medieval and later periods exists in ecclesiastical settings such as Beverley Friary (Foreman 1998, 53), and the vast majority of these were overpainted with whitewash in the 17th and 18th centuries (Parker 1995, 206).

Dating, Parallels and Significance of Painted Plaster Pieces

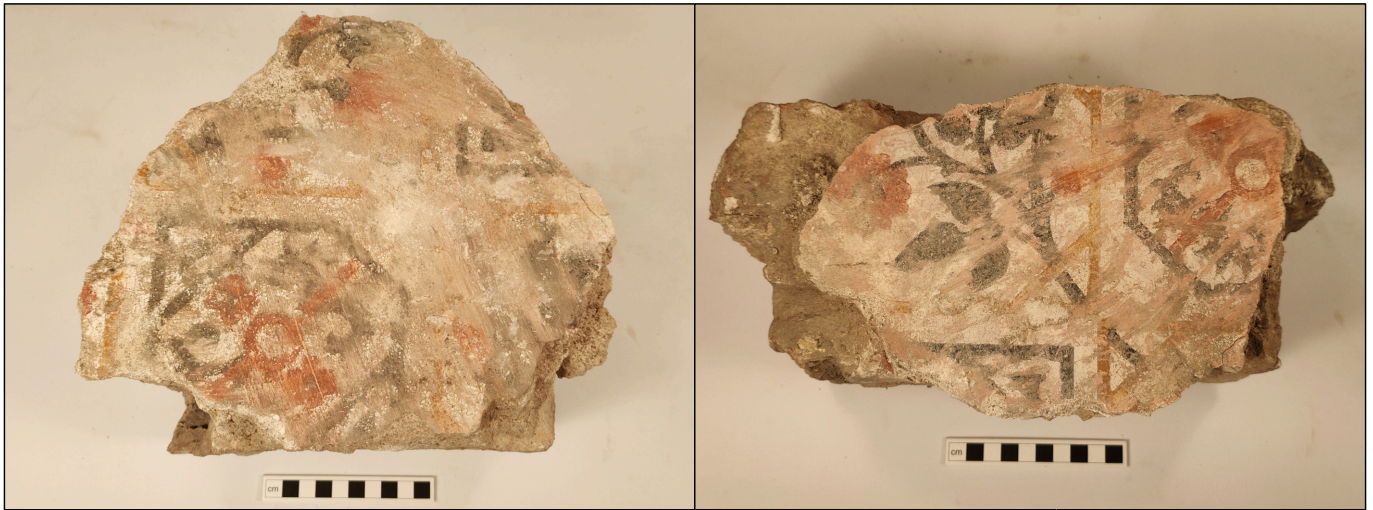
by Kathryn Davies

Ten fragments of painted plaster have been found infilling the cellar of the demolished Swinnow Hall (Plate 33). These look to be part of a typical late 16th century or early 17th-century painted scheme. These typical schemes are characterised by a number of identifying features.

The decoration is invariably set out with a frieze and a main panel and sometimes a skirting or dado. The latter has often been lost as it is the most vulnerable part of the wall. The painting usually covers the entire surface of a room, regardless of the substrate and including doors. There is no evidence of setting out to be seen in the surviving fragments.

The execution of the paintings is usually fairly crude, with simple patterns using a vernacular palette of materials. Light-fast mineral pigments such as carbon black, lime, ochres and red lead are the most common. Other, more expensive, pigments are also found and sometimes organic pigments were used. These fade readily and are now difficult to identify.

At Swinnow Park, the surviving fragments indicate a scheme fairly competently set out and executed, using typical pigments, some carbon black, and probably red ochre on a limewash ground. The pink looks like a red ochre wash from a previous scheme. Overpainting one scheme with another was very common, as walls quickly became dirty with soot and smoke, even with an enclosed hearth. Paintings were not



usually done in rooms with an open hearth as the soot would have rendered them indistinguishable very quickly.

Painted decoration is usually found in one or more of the principal rooms of the house i.e. the hall, parlour or chamber. Apart from its purely decorative function, painted decoration was used as a means of displaying information about the owner of a house, which he wanted to convey to the viewers. Therefore, the location of the painting had some significance. Everyone entering a house would have access to the hall but only favoured guests would be invited into parlours or chambers. The decoration on the walls of more private rooms may be subtly different from that in halls. In this case, there is no clue as to where the wall painting originated.



Plate 33: Fragments of wall plaster with painted decoration from cellar backfill deposit 13108

evidence in the fragments of a setting out framework.

The leaf pattern is similar to blackwork embroidery designs which are also used as a source of design in wall paintings. The painting shown in Plate 36, now in the Weald and Downland Museum, was taken from Fittleworth Court. It has a very similar leaf motif to blackwork embroidery and dates from the late 16th century.

It is difficult to speculate on the significance of the painting without more information on its location and the function of the room. However, on the basis of other contemporary schemes, it is likely to have been in a principal room possibly the hall, where it may have been for general view, or a more private

The pattern looks like a stylized floral scheme set within a framework which looks as though it may include some sort of lozenge.

A fairly complete scheme using similar pigments survives at Home Farm, Scriven, near Knaresborough (Plate 34) in a principal ground floor room. This is only about 10 miles away. It is similarly crude but competent in its execution. It shows the frieze and a skirting of fluted panelling with the main panel using fictive arcading as a setting out framework with stylized flowers and birds. This can be confidently dated to the late 16th century or early 17th century when major alterations were undertaken at the house.

Many schemes were influenced by traditional textile patterns, modified to fit a contemporary context. The framework design in Plate 35, at Swanstone Court, Herefordshire, is a very common device for setting out a wall, found in many wall paintings dating from the late 16th century. There is some



Plate 34: Example of painted plaster from Home Farm, Scriven, North Yorkshire



Plate 35: Example of painted plaster from Swanstone Court, Herefordshire

room, where selected guests may be invited. It would signify something to do with display.

It could be the house owner taking pride in a newly modernised house with an enclosed hearth, which allowed the walls to be seen without the smoke and soot of an open hearth blackening the walls. It would have provided a bold, bright design which was attractive to the eye in contrast to the dingy painted cloths or plain soot-covered walls found in rooms with an open hearth. It is likely that there was glass in the windows, another expensive item which became increasingly affordable towards the end of the 16th century, allowing sufficient light for the interior of a room to be seen.



Plate 36: Painted plaster from Fittleworth Court now in the Weald and Downland Museum - pattern derived from blackwork embroidery

Whilst there are very many examples of wall paintings in the Welsh Marches, East Anglia, the southern and south-western counties, they are less commonly found in the Pennines and the northern counties. There are exceptions and these are the high-status houses which have survived from the later 16th

century or earlier. But on the whole, houses at the vernacular level do not survive in great numbers in the northern counties until the middle of the 17th century, by which time the fashion for bold, bright exuberant painted decoration had been replaced by a more sober and architecturally-conscious aesthetic.

Glass and Other Finds

by Gail Drinkall

An assemblage comprising 340 items was recovered from the site. The material was examined and quantified, and the details recorded in a catalogue ([Appendix IX, Tables 9](#)). This includes an assessment of the condition of the assemblage; dating (where possible); recommendations for any further work and retention or discard of the finds assemblage. The following report has been prepared in line with CIfA standards and guidance (2020b) and is compliant with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) guidelines for project management.

Bottle Glass

Out of a total of 290 sherds of glass recovered from the site, 158 are derived from broken bottles. Sherds from each context were sorted into diagnostic elements – body sherds, bases, necks, shoulders and kick-ups; joining fragments were identified and each group quantified and weighed. Colour was assessed under transmitted daylight. Green, amber, aqua, blue and tinted colourless glass were present, though the intensity of the colours was affected by the thickness and clarity of the glass. The condition of the assemblage ranges from good to highly weathered with significant iridescence and discolouration. Both the burial conditions and the composition of the glass will have contributed to the extent and appearance of the weathering: glass buried in dry environments will have little or no corrosion, while glass in a moist burial environment will generally weather extensively (cf. Griffen 2011).

The assemblage largely represents cylindrical wine and/or beer bottles (cf. Jones 1986) with a total of 132 fragments and no intact examples. Very few diagnostically dateable elements are present with only 29 base fragments, six necks and one rim (two joining fragments date to between 1760 and 1800; deposit 13149). However, a substantial portion from an “onion” wine bottle was recovered from Building 1 demolition layer 13108 and with a date range of the late 17th to early 18th century, it represents the earliest piece of glass from the site. Deposit 13012 contained three sherds including a neck and shoulder fragment, dating to the 18th century. The fill of cistern 13076 yielded a free blown body/shoulder sherd that is diagnostically dateable from the late 18th to early 19th century and, of the same date, fragments of a “black” glass beer style quart came from deposit 13149. The remainder are dated to the 19th century, based on the character of the glass which is mouth blown with visible seeds and lenses, and the shape of the heels where they survive on base sherds. No mould seams are present on any of the body or base sherds, however a machine made quart sized bottle of late 19th to early 20th-century manufacture was recovered from demolition layer 13046 (Building 1).

Other bottle types are present in small quantities. An emerald green press moulded bottle base (13031) is likely to have derived from a proprietary bottle, as was a colourless example from demolition layer 13108. An incomplete aqua glass bottle (13046) bears an incomplete moulded legend MICALBO; two further sherds of aqua glass came from the same context, one from brick wall 13083 (Courtyard 1) and five from deposit 13101. A translucent dark turquoise body sherd with incomplete moulded lettering -D-H came from the fill of culvert 13082. These types of proprietary bottle were current from the late 19th to early 20th century.

Vessel Glass

A total of 19 fragments of vessel glass were found. An incomplete lead crystal bowl from a faceted drinking glass came from deposit 13012, similarly a thin walled colourless sherd from deposit 13150 may also derive from a drinking glass. Unfortunately, these glasses could not be dated. Fragments of pressed glass imitation cut tableware dating to the 19th century came from fill 12165 (Area 1, Ha-ha) and demolition layers 13108 and 13155 (Area 3), while mould blown lead crystal of the same date came from context 13108.

Three sherds from a thin walled mouth blown vessel (13008) and one acid-etched sherd in green glass from the same context were not possible to date or identify to type.

Window Glass

A total of 104 fragments of window glass were identified. These are all colourless and, with the exception of one fragment, they all have a blue-green tinge indicating a date range of early to late 19th century. One fragment of plate glass (13149) is present, and three sherds of possible window glass were recovered from deposit 13012 (Building 2).

Other Glass

An incomplete candlestick in translucent colourless glass came from deposit 13012 (Building 2). There are comparable examples dating to the 19th century. This was a time that saw an increase in the variety of glass being made with new styles, forms and decoration (Brooks 1981, 125).

Bone

Four items of bone were recovered and are in good condition. A lovely example of a 19th to early 20th century single-sided fine-toothed lice comb came from ash pit 13054, though it should be noted that the comb had not been burnt or affected by heat.

Two bone cutlery handles for whittle tanged implements came from drain 13101 (Passage 1) and demolition layer 13148, both could sit comfortably within a 19th-century date range though the style of the latter was produced into the early 20th century. A complete toothbrush, with its bristles missing, came from the fill (13066) of ash pit 13050. It is stamped with details of the manufacturer: A Barrett of 63 & 64 Piccadilly. The business was located at this address between 1878-1910.

Iron

The iron work was quantified by context and type, without x-radiography being required. None of the items were weighed due to the amount of accretions from corrosion products.

A small assemblage of 39 objects was recovered: a single item from Area 1, four from Area 2 and 34 from Area 3. The objects are moderately to heavily corroded with significant accretions, but are in a generally stable condition.

In Area 3 the range of items represented is limited to structural ironwork, tools and fittings of relatively recent, largely 19th-century manufacture. Identifiable objects consist of tools, for example a screw threaded bolt (13071), chisel (13149) and a 3" pipe clamp (13149); fittings include a spiked support for a pipe or length of timber (12173), strap fittings (13133) chain links (13054) and a screw threaded meat hook (13108). Nails were few in number with only eleven being recovered (13031, 13133 and 13155), which was unusual given the nature of the deposits. A cast iron frame for an inspection hatch (13012) and two blacksmith forged brackets that could accommodate a 6" board (13079) were also identified.

Nails were recovered from 12003 (Area 1), and from 12113 and 12119 in Area 2. A corroded lump with the remains of an unidentifiable iron object visible in a recent break (12102) also came from Area 2. None of these objects could be dated.

Non-Ferrous

Object of non-ferrous metal are stable to good, though powdery deposits are visible on the lead. Five copper alloy, one non-ferrous and one lead object were recovered. A poorly-preserved disc of copper alloy (13053) was initially identified as a coin but the absence of any detail makes this impossible to confirm. Significant surface loss means that x-radiography would not assist with identification. A copper alloy pin (13067) is a type with a long period of use from the 16th to 19th century and a decorative stud (13155) is likely to of 19th-century date. An escutcheon in non-ferrous metal came from wall 13155. It is machine made and likely to be of late 19th to early 20th-century manufacture. A copper roofing nail (13031) is comparable to those made and used in the 19th century.

A short length of pipe made out of a longitudinally rolled copper alloy sheet (12157) and a lead strip (13074 fill of well) are non-diagnostic and cannot be dated.

Conclusions

This assemblage largely comprises material produced in the 19th century and into the early years of the 20th century. There is a single example of an early glass bottle dating from the late 17th to early 18th century, and a small number of 18th-century glass bottle fragments. However, these would have continued in use and recycled for many years. Items associated with everyday life at the turn of the 19th century are represented by cutlery handles, a comb, toothbrush and glass candlestick. These items, along with the earliest glass bottles, are intrinsically interesting but, as with most of the assemblage, derive from demolition or secondary deposits.

Carbonised Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal

by Diane Alldritt

A total of 23 environmental sample flots from the site, were assessed for carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. Material sorted from one sample retent was also examined for the presence of any identifiable charcoal. Samples were taken from Areas 1 and 2 ([Appendix X, Table 10](#)).

Methodology

The bulk environmental samples were processed by ASWYAS using a Siraf-style water flotation system (French 1971). The samples were <11 up to 40l in volume. The flots were dried before examination under a low power binocular microscope typically at x10 magnification. All identified plant remains including charcoal were removed and bagged separately by type.

Wood charcoal was examined using a high powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope at magnifications up to x200. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) were consulted for charcoal identification. Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000).

Results

The environmental samples produced small quantities of carbonised remains <2.5ml up to 5ml in volume consisting of discrete caches of charcoal 5mm to 15mm in size and a single small deposit of degraded cereal grain. Modern material was recorded in amounts <2.5ml up to 40ml, mainly root detritus and modern straw, with occasional finds of modern seeds indicating bioturbation and plough disturbance was taking place across Areas 1 and 2. Results are given in Table 9 and discussed below.

Area 1

Three samples were examined from Area 1 with all proving sterile of carbonised remains.

Area 2

A total of 20 samples taken from Area 2 produced intermittent finds of charcoal and cereal grain, with thirteen of the samples found to be sterile.

Ditch 12046 (fill 12047) was the only deposit to contain carbonised cereal grain, mainly degraded indeterminate grain but it was possible to identify a small number of *Triticum spelta* (spelt wheat) and *Hordeum vulgare sl.* (barley) grains. The deposit also produced single specimens of *Danthonia decumbens* (heathgrass) and *Bromus sp.* (bromes) which were possibly weeds of grassy agricultural fields or may have originated from burning of heathy turves for domestic fuel.

The cereal and weed remains indicated cereal processing and drying activity taking place nearby with hearth or corn drier remains being swept out into the ditch fill.

Two samples contained charcoal fragments 5mm to 15mm in size. Pit 12061 (fill 12062) produced a small deposit of Coniferous wood, likely to be *Pinus sp.* (pine), with some of the fragments only partially carbonised, suggesting this may be fairly recent material, perhaps remains of a fence post. Posthole 12112 (fill 12113) produced degraded indeterminate charcoal, heavily iron pan damaged and probably residual in the deposit.

Trace charred detritus with nothing identifiable was present in field boundary 12133 (fill 12134), ditch 12035 (fill 12036) and ditch terminus 12053 (fill 12054).

Conclusion

The environmental samples produced discrete deposits of carbonised remains consisting of small amounts of charcoal and cereal grain recovered from Area 2, whilst Area 1 was found to be sterile. Ditch 12046 contained a small cache of cereal grain including spelt wheat and barley which was probably processing/drying waste relating to the Roman enclosure. Charcoal recovery was limited to trace finds suggesting low levels of burning activity taking place. The conifer wood/charcoal from pit 12061 is likely to be modern.

Animal Bone and Shell

by Jane Richardson

A total of 113 animal bone fragments and 87 oyster shell fragments were recovered, exclusively from contexts associated with the hall. No bones or shells were retrieved from deposits associated with the Roman enclosure ([Appendix XI: Table 11](#)).

The assemblages are summarised below with diagnostic non-repeatable elements also noted. The material is typically in good condition with few eroded bone surfaces. This made the identification of butchery marks and gnawing by both dogs and rodents easy to see.

Cattle, horse, pig, sheep/goat, dog, cat, chicken and rabbit, and oyster shells are represented, with the majority of the material indicating food consumption. The presence of both left and right oyster valves indicates that this resource was brought to the site entire and alive, ready to be eaten. The bones of the main domestic meat animals, cattle, pigs, sheep and chicken displayed either cut or saw marks, indicating carcass reduction or the preparation of joints.

Chapter 3: Discussion

Feature Visibility and Reliability

In the majority of cases the linear features highlighted by the geophysical survey and trial trenching were located and investigated during the excavation (see Figure 3). The geophysical survey accurately located the opening between the two sub-enclosures as well as the smaller ditches appended to the enclosure and the Ha-ha.

Small discrete features such as pits and postholes appear to correspond well with the evaluation trenches, with only one additional feature (intercutting pits 12118 and 12120 in Area 2) within the trenches exposed. These features were not clearly identified by the geophysical survey, but this is to be expected given their size and form.

The remains of Swinnow Hall were not well represented within the trial trenches. It is clear from this phase of work that the southern part of the hall had been largely truncated, so it is unsurprising that Trench 20 of the evaluation did not expose any masonry or similar structural remains. Equally Trench 21 was positioned to the north of the hall buildings.

The archaeological features that were revealed were clearly visible against the geological background and no problems were encountered in finding the depth or extent of features. Relatively few geological features were encountered.

Roman Activity (Areas 1 and 2)

Environment

The excavation exposed an entire rectangular ditched enclosure, which had been divided into two unequally sized sub-enclosures. It was positioned on a slight rise at 29m AOD in the landscape, which dropped away to the south to 26.5m AOD, 26m AOD to the south-west and 25.7m AOD to the north-west. This high point in the landscape is likely to have made it more suitable for occupation than the surrounding ground, which remains relatively wet to this day. This is complimented by the location of the small Iron Age enclosure, exposed to the west in the trial trench evaluation, (Whitfield 2021) which was positioned at a height of 28.7m AOD, highlighting the suitability of the higher topography.

Settlement form

The enclosure was almost certainly surrounded by a revetment or wall constructed of large rounded stones, probably obtained from either the River Wharfe to the south or the beck in the bottom of the valley, also to the south. They were not present in the surrounding geology or in other features on the site. These stone were probably pushed or slumped into the ditch after the enclosure had ceased to be used. There was no sign of any bonding on the stones, indicating a drystone construction. Identification of banks or walls on Roman enclosures are uncommon within West Yorkshire, this is probably due to later agricultural practices and land clearance, but they are not unknown (Martin 2005, 102).

The enclosure formed part of a wider ditched field system extending to the north, west and south and which appears to

have been created at the same time, or appended onto it at a later phase. There was a well-defined entrance into the enclosure from the field system at the south-east, with evidence of a possible gate structure or similar. A second entrance into the sub-enclosure suggested that access was controlled, probably to restrict the entry of livestock. There was no evidence of contemporary activity with the earlier Iron Age ditches that were recorded to the east and west in the earlier phase of trial trenching.

Dating, Phasing and Function

The limited (21 sherds) quantity of pottery recovered from the enclosure and associated features indicates a 3rd or 4th-century date of occupation, although a small quantity of pottery sherds from jars (three sherds) and a mortaria (three sherds) from the mid-2nd century may indicate an earlier date. This would make the enclosure broadly contemporary with some of the Roman activity at Wattle Syke, to the south of Wetherby (Martin, Richardson and Roberts 2013), but not as long-lived into the later 4th and 5th centuries.

Given the lack of intercutting features and the single phase of enclosure ditch it is likely that the enclosure was occupied for a short period of activity. There is no evidence to link the field system with the earlier Iron Age activity to the west.

From the features identified during the excavation, the function of the enclosure remains unclear, with no obvious candidates for structures or features such as hearths being present. This gives little direct indication of who or what occupied the enclosure and how it was used.

The fragments of querns recovered from the entrance strongly suggest that cereal processing was taking place on the site as these large, heavy objects are unlikely to have travelled far from their location of use (unless ritual deposition in the ditch terminus required it). The cereal grain cache recovered from the western side of the enclosure suggests that spelt, wheat and barley were the crops being processed - the most commonly produced crops in the Roman period (Lodwick 2017). Rural settlements in the region at this time are often linked to supplying the military garrison at York (Ottaway 2004).

Swinnow Hall (Area 3)

The history of Swinnow Hall and its occupants has been extensively researched by the Wetherby Civic Society (see Chapter 4) and the excavation of the hall has provided a relatively clear picture of post-medieval occupation activity on the site. The remains of the structures exposed during the archaeological investigation suggest that the house and associated outbuildings underwent a number of changes and developments throughout its existence. These have been divided into five stratigraphic phases and are discussed below (see also Figure 11).

Phase 1

A date for the hall's construction has not been confirmed from the historical records, although it is likely that a dwelling had

been established on the site by the mid-16th century. Archaeologically, the earliest remains associated with the hall comprise Buildings 1 and 2. The decorated plaster recovered from the backfill deposits of the Cellar Room 1 below Building 1 give some correlation with the historical records, dating to the late 16th/early 17th century. These fragments likely come from the principal room of the hall and their presence in the backfill of the cellar suggests that it probably survived in some form until the hall's demolition in the 19th century. Unfortunately, the bricks recovered from Building 1 have a wide date range, stretching from the early 16th century through to the mid-19th century, but do not exclude a 16th-century origin of the building. The earliest pottery recovered from the buildings dates to the 17th century, although it was always recovered with later 18th and occasionally 19th-century material, indicating it was likely to be residual in nature.

Stratigraphically, the earliest phase corresponds with an L-shape building (Building 1) comprising a probable hall and cross wing, typical of 17th-century lesser gentry houses (Sheeran 1986). The southern wall for this building was completely lost due to agricultural activity with the possible exception of a loose group of stones (13056), which may be residual demolition from the south-western corner of the building. The incorporation of a three-light, double-chamfered mullion window (13042), in the cellar suggests that this building is of 17th-century date (Sheeran 1986). As noted above, decorated plaster and bricks recovered from the floor of the cellar corroborate this, with a date span ranging from the 16th to 18th centuries. It is likely that this early phase comprised the dwelling house of a farmstead. It is also likely that well 13077 also dates to this earliest phase of construction.

Based on the 17th and 18th-century pottery recovered from wall 13009 and other residual material it is likely that Building 2, comprised a probable range of sheds or stables also dating to this early phase of construction, although this cannot be proven stratigraphically. A ground level uncapped culvert and possible cobbled surface found within one of the rooms of this building support the interpretation of it being a utilitarian/agricultural building.

Phase 2

The early dwelling house was then extended to the east with another cellar being added immediately adjacent to the original one (Extension 1). This extension was most likely constructed in the late 17th century or early 18th century based on bricks recovered from the vaulted ceiling of the eastern cell of the cellar and pottery recovered from around the eastern wall. The east wall was abutted by a limestone-built ash pit indicating the location of a ground floor fireplace against the eastern wall of the house. Pottery of 17th and 18th-century date was recovered from its backfill deposits.

A north to south wall was found abutting Extension 1 and is considered to have constituted the east wall of Courtyard 2, roughly contemporary with the construction of Extension 1. This wall was later subsumed into the ancillary range of buildings constructed during Phase 4.

Phase 3

Extension 1 was further extended to the east at an uncertain date. This extension included a brick-built ash pit against the east wall, indicating the location of a ground floor fireplace. A bone toothbrush found in this ash pit suggests that it was in use until the late 19th or early 20th century. A single-skin brick wall was found outside the south elevation of this extension which indicates that it was brick clad.

Phase 4

A further extension was recorded adjoining the north elevation of Extension 2. This range of buildings contained cobbled floors suggesting that they were utilitarian outbuildings. The date which this extension was added is uncertain, although it is depicted on the 1838 Wetherby Township map (see below).

Phase 5

A final phase of development occurred between 1850 and 1893. This included the construction of a new open-sided barn or shed using the former line of the north yard's north wall (Building 3). This barn opened on its south side into the north yard (Courtyard 2).

The 1893 Ordnance Survey map also indicates that at this time two bay windows were added to the south elevation of the main house.

A further development was the addition of a water cistern within Courtyard 1 between the hall and Building 2. This cistern was fed by a lead pipe and also by cast iron rainwater pipes, suggesting it was for the collection and storage of fresh water, superseding the adjacent well.

A number of ceramic drainage pipes were also found in Courtyard 1 which probably date to this late phase of development, and possibly recorded in the 1895 rental notice in *The Field*. These pipes possibly suggest the introduction of internal plumbing into the hall during this later phase.

It was also in this period that the gardens of the hall were enclosed by a Ha-ha to the west and that the former field system was transformed into more open parkland as indicated by the 1893 Ordnance Survey map (NLS 2022).

Demolition

The hall was demolished between 1896, when demolition is recorded as in progress (see page 40), and 1907 where it is not present on Ordnance Survey mapping. Rubble deposits within the cellars and cistern suggest that much of the masonry was removed for recycling with only poor quality and damaged material being left behind to infill these sunken features. A further phase of levelling of the site likely occurred during the 1960s as suggested by the find of a Ski yoghurt pot in the upper demolition fill of Cellar 2.

Discussion

It is clear from both the level of survival and historic mapping that the remains exposed in the archaeological works do not comprise the entirety of Swinnow Hall's complex of buildings. A large T-shaped structure to the west of the excavation area (not impacted upon by the current development), remained unexcavated. The painted plaster

fragments recovered from the hall are of particular note as potentially providing examples of palette and motifs used in the mid- to late 16th century, although the range of dates of pottery recovered from the same context do limit the reliability of the date. This is an issue with much of the dateable material recovered from the hall, with the continued occupation, alteration and demolition of the property resulting in fairly wide date ranges and contamination of contexts, demonstrated best by the 20th-century material mixed with potentially 16th-century plaster within the cellar fill.

Descriptions of the hall in 1794 describe ‘a neat small house, stone built and sashed’, consisting of ‘four low Rooms and Six Lodging Rooms with convenient Closets, good Stabling for five or six horses, a Barn, Hen Houses, Pig Cotes and other Out-Offices’ which is consistent with Building 1 (house) and Building 2 (stables) exposed in the excavation.

By overlaying the excavation plan on the 1838 Township plan of Wetherby (Figure 12) and the 1846 Ordnance Survey map

(not shown) it can be seen that the surviving walls of Building 1 and its extensions and Ancillary buildings (up to and including Phase 4) correlate perfectly with the outline of the buildings depicted on the map. This also shows the full extent of Building 2 extending to the north and west from the surviving remains and joining with Building 1. Building 3 is shown on the 1846 Ordnance Survey map as a small square building. Building 4 broadly correlates with the northern extent of the Swinnow Hall complex and likely represents the remains of a boundary wall.

Conclusions

The archaeological excavation at Swinnow Park, Wetherby has achieved its objectives of fully recording the archaeological remains within the area of interest. It has established the presence of a 3rd/4th-century Roman enclosure probably used for the processing of cereal crops and partially exposed the remains of Swinnow Hall, showing it developed over several phases from the 16th/17th century through to its demolition in the early 20th century.

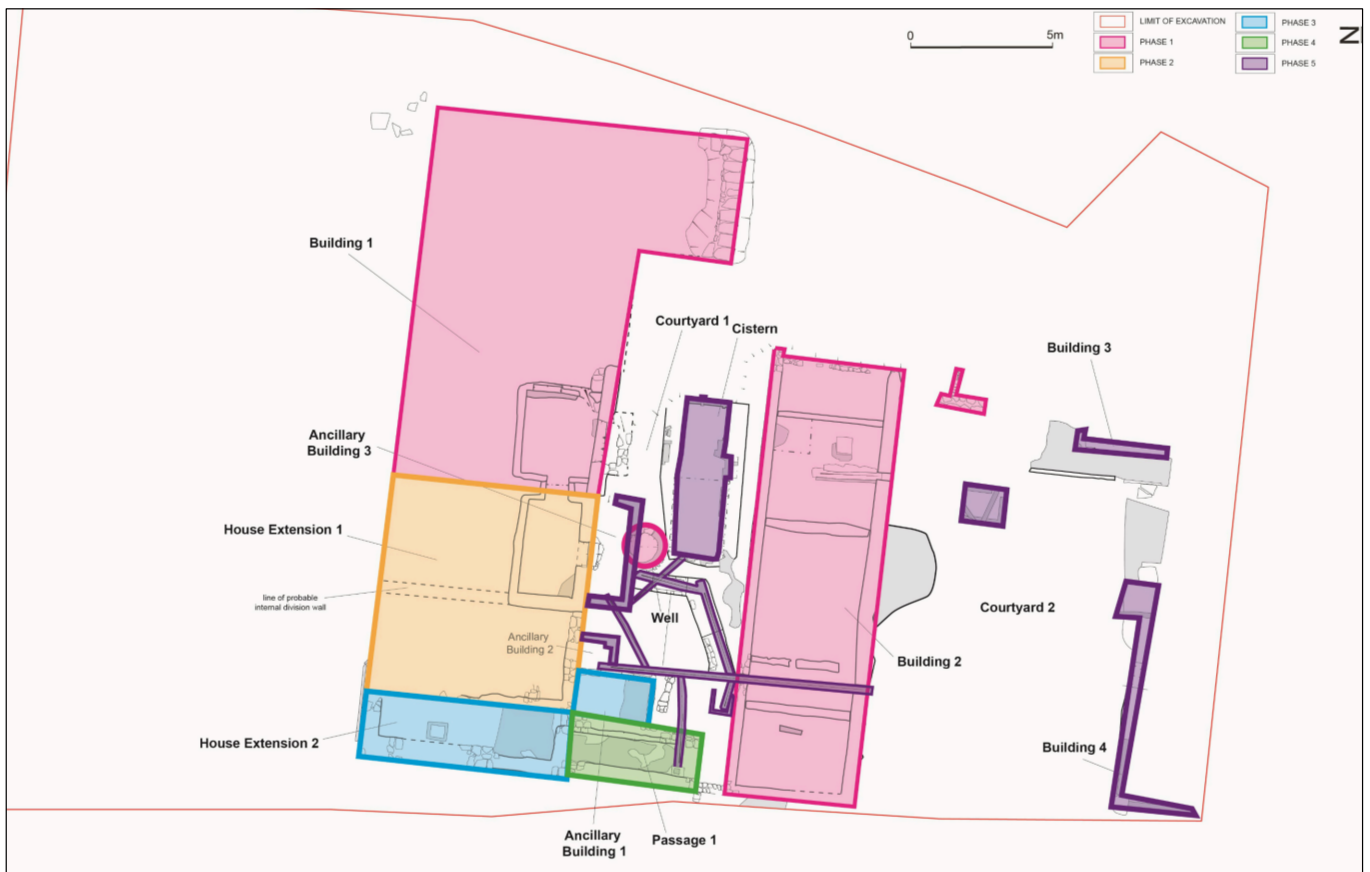


Figure 11: Swinnow Hall - Phases of construction



Figure 12: Swinnow Hall - Area 3 map overlay

Chapter 4: Swinnow Hall - A House and its People

The name Swinnow, identified as *Swynehou* in 1308, derives from Swine Hill (Anglo-Saxon *swin* and *hoe*). The area is known to have belonged to the Knights Templar (based in Ribston on the site of Ribston Hall) and is recorded in their inventory of 1308.

As part of the dissolution of the monasteries in Henry VIII's reign, in 1540-41 the possessions of the Knights Hospitaller (the successors of the Knights Templar) were transferred to the Crown. For Wetherby, Henry Goodrick had acted as receiver for the Hospitaller's rents and he now became the Crown's Bailiff of all the local lands for an annual fee of £6 13s 4d. Henry Symon rented a farm consisting of a messuage (i.e. a dwelling house and land) together with 52 acres and closes at Swinnow and Cockshutts and a small tenement 'lately built' for £5 6s 8d as well as other land and corn mills. It is not unreasonable to assume that the dwelling house became Swinnow Hall.

Subsequently the Percys regained Wetherby in 1552, but at the same time, a grant was made by the Crown to Christopher Estofte and Thomas Doweman of a croft and 12 acres of land formerly rented by Symon. This is when Swinnow became

separated from the owners of Wetherby (i.e. the Percys and subsequently the Devonshires). Christopher Estofte was a lawyer based in Scarborough, who was a member of the Council of the North and an MP in 1563. In 1562, together with a number of others, he bought the manors of Ingmanthorpe and Kirk Deighton in the West Riding, with 60 houses, a windmill and lands (The History of Parliament: The House of Commons 1558-1603). This was presumably from Robert Roos of Ingmanthorpe who had fallen into poverty. Thus Swinnow became separated from the Manor of Wetherby.

The first subsequent reference to Swinnow can be found in the Will of William Dodsworth, dated 1754, who had married Isabella Clarke, who owned Swinnow and tenements in North Deighton. Swinnow was left to their second son, also William Dodsworth (West Yorkshire Archives Service). Previously it had belonged to Francis Clarke and was inherited by Isabella and so to her husband.

Jefferys' map of Yorkshire of 1771 (Figure 13), shows a house identified as Swinnow, as well as similar-sized houses at Swinnow Hill, Sand Beck and Ingmanthorpe. The house stands adjacent to the Wetherby to York Road, which at the time went through Bickerton.



Figure 13: Extract from Jefferys' map of Yorkshire, 1771

By 1770, Swinnow was owned and occupied by Thomas Walker, a butcher and farmer of 60 acres. He was clearly a wealthy man, as in 1822 his spinster daughter, Sarah, left sums of over £10,000 in her Will (The National Archives). Subsequently, after his death, Swinnow was owned by his wife but by 1780 it was occupied by her son-in-law William Williamson. In 1783 Williamson is identified as subscribing £100 to the Wetherby-Kirk Deighton-Knaresborough Turnpike for which an Act was passed in 1783. He remained at Swinnow until 1793 when he moved to Linton Springs.

In February 1794, Swinnow House together with 26 acres was advertised as being *to Lett* for Lady Day (25th March) in the Leeds Intelligencer (Figure 14). The house is described as being ‘*a neat small house, stone built and sashed*’, consisting of *four low Rooms and Six Lodging Rooms with convenient*

Swinnow - House, near Wetherby.
To be LETT,
To enter to at LADY-DAY next,
A Neat Small HOUSE, Stone-built and Sashed, furrounded with about Twenty-six Acres of old Meadow Land, laying along Side the Turnpike-Road leading to York, a Branch from the Great North Road, at the Distance of One Mile from Wetherby. Its Situation is peculiarly agreeable to a Gentleman fond of Field Diversions, the Country abounding in Game, and in the Centre of Bramham-Moor and Colonel Thornton's Hunt.

☞ The House consists of four low Rooms and six Lodging Rooms, with convenient Closets, good Stabling for five or six Horses, a Barn, Hen Houses, Pig Cotes and other Out-Offices;—its Distance to York twelve Miles, to Knarebro' five Miles, and to Harrogate Seven Miles.

§§ Particulars to be had of Mr. George Walker, in Wetherby; who (with Leave of the Gentleman, its present Tenant) will show the Premises.

Figure 14: Advertisement for the rental of Swinnow House in the Leeds Intelligencer, 3rd February 1794

Closets, good Stabling for five or six horses, a Barn, Hen Houses Pig Cotes and other Out-Offices; in other words a suitable house for a gentleman farmer. Details could be obtained from George Walker, the ‘*present tenant*’, presumably Mrs. Walker’s son.

In 1795-6 the house was rented by Robert Knowlsly, Esq and in 1797-1780 by James Fenton, Esq. In 1801 Swinnow Hall was ‘*to let and to be entered on immediately, a neat and substantial built house with 25 acres of rich, old meadowland. The house consists of an eating room and parlours, kitchen, larder, servants pantry, wash-house and five bedrooms with cellaring, a barn, coach house and stabling for three horses*’. The house was let to Captain Bradbury from 1801 until 1804.

By 1805, the house had passed into the possession of Mrs Walker’s son, Dr William Walker, formerly a surgeon with the East India Company. It would seem that he rebuilt the house as, when he came to sell it in May 1815, it was advertised in the York Herald as Swinnow Park, ‘*THE*

commodious MANSION, lately erected’ for sale (Figure 15). There can be no doubt that this is Swinnow Hall as its description closely matches a later description of the Hall. Presumably this mansion replaced the previous ‘*neat small house*’ and the amount of land almost matches the previous rental acreage. The rebuilding of Swinnow Park from a small neat house into a commodious mansion may explain some of the modifications found during the archaeological excavations, such as the bricking up of a window in the cellar and some brick cladding on stonework.

The house was bought by Richard Fontayne Wilson, a very wealthy Yorkshire landowner, who subsequently built the nearby Ingmanthorpe Hall. Wilson was three when his father, Richard Wilson of Ridding Hall, died in 1786. Fontayne

A Desirable RESIDENCE.
To be Sold by Private Contract,
THE Commodious MANSION, lately erected, with twenty-four Acres (more or less) of rich Meadow and Pasture LAND adjoining called SWINNOW PARK, situate in a fine Sporting Country, near the Bramham Hunt, distant about one mile from Wetherby, seven from Harrogate, and twelve from York. The House consists of Breakfast-Parlour, Dining-Room, and Drawing-Room, on the ground floor; five good Lodging-Rooms, and two Dressing-Rooms, on the first-floor; six Bed-Rooms, and one Dressing-Room, on the second floor; there is an excellent Kitchen well supplied with water, and three Servants' Rooms over it, and every attached and detached Convenience.

The Grounds are advantageously laid out, and the Kitchen Garden is walled round and Planted with choicer Fruit-Trees; also a Hot House, Green-House, and Aviary. Good stables, with double Coach House, detached.

The above Estate is Freehold, the Land-Tax redeemed, pays a small Modus in lieu of Tithes, and the Owner has two Pews in the Parish Church of Wetherby.

Immediate possession may be had, also the Furniture at a moderate Valuation.

Particulars may be known on application to Mr. P. TAYLOR, Town Clerk, Ripon; or of Mr. J. W. CAYLEY, Queen-square, London, of whom may be had tickets of Admission to view the Premises.

N. B. If desired, part of the Purchase-Money may remain at Interest on Security of the Premises. If wanted, more Land may be had to Rent.

Figure 15: Advertisement for the sale of Swinnow Park in the York Herald, 27th May 1815

Wilson inherited his wealth from his grandfather Christopher Wilson, Bishop of Bristol, who died in 1792 and from his maternal granduncle, Frederick Montagu. His great grandfather, was recorder of Leeds, 1729-61, and was a descendant of Thomas Wilson, a Leeds merchant of the 17th century (The History of Parliament). It is not unreasonable to assume that Fontayne Wilson either lived in the house or stayed while visiting whilst his nearby Ingmanthorpe Hall was being built, as no tenants can be traced.

Subsequently, Swinnow Hall seems to have been a country house which was rented to wealthy middle class families. The Park surrounding the house seems to be parkland, where no doubt animals were grazed, but those living in the hall do not seem to have been primarily farmers. The remains of a Ha-ha

surrounding the house were identified in the excavations and also during the building of Racecourse Approach.

The map for the sale of Wetherby drawn up for the Duke of Devonshire in 1824 (Figure 16), shows the house and land of Swinnow as belonging to Richard Fontayne Wilson (Wetherby Historical Trust). Swinnow is clearly marked adjacent to the boundary of plot 135 of the sale items; a sale at which Richard Fontayne Wilson bought the Lordship of the Manor of Wetherby. Also shown on this map is the line of the planned new road to York, a road which would significantly affect Swinnow Hall.



Figure 16: Extract from the map of the lots for sale at the Sale of Wetherby 1824

A subsequent map of 1828 shows the new road to York as built (Figure 17). This map clearly shows Swinnow as now designated Swinnow Hall and that Ingmanthorpe Hall has now been built. Similarly the new toll road to York is in place, but access to both Swinnow Hall and Ingmanthorpe Hall remains the original York Road.

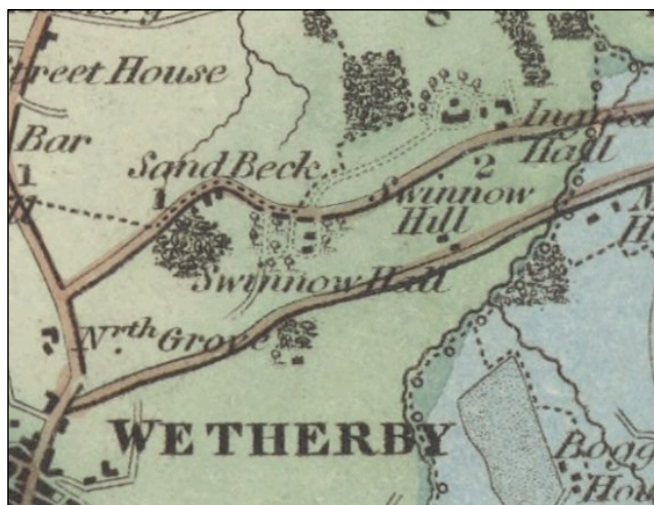


Figure 17: Greenwood/Teesdale/Bingley Map 1828

By 1826, Swinnow Hall was rented by Daniel Maude. In a Will of October 1830, Lillias Munro, a spinster, left most of her estate to her brother-in-law Daniel Maude with whom she

was living at Swinnow Park. Similarly Daniel made his will at Swinnow in 1830, confirmed in 1832 (West Yorkshire Archives, Wakefield). He clearly was a wealthy man leaving instructions that his assets should pay for annual annuities of £500 for his mentally disabled son and that £10,000 should be invested for his daughters' upkeep. The remainder of his estate should go to his other son. In 1830, Maude left Swinnow Hall and bought and moved to Middlewood Hall, Darfield, Barnsley, where he died in April 1839.

The 1841 census shows Swinnow Hall, being recorded as 'Swinnow House', occupied by William Pattison, aged 55, with his wife, six children and a female and no servants. Pattison's occupation is given as 'Gardener'. Was he the Head Gardener of Richard Fontayne Wilson? The same census identifies Ingmanthorpe Hall as being uninhabited, presumably because Wilson seemed to have lived mainly in his larger house, Melton Hall.

Wilson died in July 1847 and left his estate to his son Andrew who had added the name the surname Montagu in 1826, in order to inherit the Papplewick estate under the will of Frederick Montagu, the bachelor brother of his great grandmother, the wife of the Rev John Fontayne. Frederick Montagu was a Whig politician who was Lord of the Treasury in Rockingham's premiership and who died in 1800.

Following Wilson's death in 1847, Andrew Montagu seems not to have initially lived in Ingmanthorpe Hall; the censuses of 1851 and 1861 showing the occupant to be Christopher Wilkinson (Clergyman no preferment), his wife, three children and 13 servants. Interestingly during the 1861 census they had a visitor James Montagu, aged 39 and a Landed Proprietor, perhaps Andrew's younger brother who was born in 1820.

The Ordnance survey map of 1848 (Figure 18), shows Swinnow Hall and Ingmanthorpe Hall as still having their access from the old York Road. The footprint of Swinnow Hall would appear to be as large as that of Ingmanthorpe Hall.

The Census for 1851 fails to show any entry for Swinnow Hall, but in 1861 the Census shows that Swinnow Hall, identified as Swinnow House, is now occupied by Thomas Syson Cundy, identified as 'Land agent, Farmer of 120 acres, 2 labourers and a boy'. He occupied the house with his wife and seven children and six servants. He was the land agent for all Montagu's estates until 1893. Upon his retirement a testimonial was presented with a testimonial 'for his regime as agent for the estates of Mr Montagu'. Cundy died in 1894.

An agreement was made in December 1869 between Henry Wickham Wickham of Kirklees Hall, Dewsbury, and William Wickham Wickham of Swinnow Hall transferring the rents of the Royds Hall estate (mainly houses in Bradford). The 1871

Census, indeed shows Swinnow Hall was now occupied by William Wickham, who describes himself as JP and Landowner living in Swinnow Hall with his wife, three children and nine servants. He was still living there in 1875, when his two year old daughter, Mary Isabella died. At Ingmanthorpe Hall meanwhile, the occupier seems to have been away, leaving its only inhabitants as a housekeeper, four grooms and a coachman.

By 1881, the owner of Ingmanthorpe Hall, Andrew Montagu is in residence, with his son Andrew and his married niece, Annette Fountayne York, with four visitors and nine servants, while at Swinnow Hall, the main residents appear to be away as the head of household is James Hodson, a Butler, plus five domestic staff and a cowman. However, the Leeds Mercury of



Figure 18: Ordnance Survey map of 1848

21st October 1885 contains the notice of the death of James Radcliffe of Swinnow Hall, who was presumably the occupant during this period.

The Ordnance Survey map of 1891 (Figure 19) shows Swinnow Hall now connected to the new York Road by a drive and with Swinnow Lodge providing a grand entrance. This was inhabited by John Ruddy, a groom, his wife and son according to the Census of 1891. Swinnow Lodge also appears on the 1881 census being occupied by Thomas Pearson, a stud groom, wife and son. Revealingly, in 1881, the Lodge is designated as on New York Road and the Hall as on Old York Road, yet the point of the Lodge is to be at the entrance to the Hall's drive. It implies that it is newly built in 1880 or 1881.

In 1891, at Swinnow Hall, there are new residents: Arthur H Edwards and his wife Eleanor and their five children all of whom were born in Southowram. They were attended by six female servants. Edwards gives his occupation as manufacturer. Further confirmation of his living there is in a Deed of Release, registered on the 6th October 1890, whereby Edward Hancock Edwards was released from having to pay an annuity of £1,000 p.a. to the widow of Sir Henry Edwards, of Pye Nest, Halifax (West Yorkshire Archives, Wakefield). Edwards was still in residence in January 1893



Figure 19: Ordnance Survey map of 1891

when he was involved in a property transaction in Leeds. In May 1894, Edwards (identified as Major Edwards) and his family left Swinnow Hall.

On 22nd June 1895, Swinnow Hall was advertised as being available to rent in *The Field - The Gentleman's Newspaper* (Figure 20). At this time, the house remained a substantial three storey building with drawing room, dining room and library, seven principal bedrooms and on the top floor 6 bedrooms and five servants' rooms.

Meanwhile Andrew Montague is still in residence at Ingmanthorpe Hall, but with his nephew Retired Lt. Colonel James Montagu, who was born in Barbados, and his wife Helen Charlotte. There were three visitors and five male servants and seven female servants.

However, on 8th October 1895, Andrew Montagu died at Ingmanthorpe Hall, leaving his vast wealth and estates to his nephews, rather than his two illegitimate sons. The Ingmanthorpe estates (and many others) were left to Frederick Montagu, who being only 17 years old had the properties held in trust.

In 1901, Ingmanthorpe Hall appears to have been let again, with the Census showing it occupied by Elizabeth Grotrian (identified as a wife) and her two adult daughters, three male servants and eight female servants. Her husband, Frederick Gortrian, was apparently away. Frederick died at Ingmanthorpe Hall on 8th April 1905 (Hessle Local History Society). By 1911, it is unoccupied with only a caretaker in residence.

In May 1896, Swinnow Hall was in the process of being demolished, with the Leeds Mercury reporting in an article about the Leeds Rifles on that '*Lieutenant-Colonel Cundy had kindly placed Swinnow Park at the disposal of the detachment, and no pleasanter spot, at least inland, could be found for the three days' encampment. Swinnow Hall is now being pulled down, owing, it is said to certain defects, but the front rooms on the ground-floor are yet intact, and these afford accommodation for the officers, including the mess, and likewise the stores*'. Cundy was the land agent for the

Ingmanthorpe estate, having succeeded his father who had lived in the Hall in 1851.

TO LET, SWINNOW HALL, Wetherby,
 Yorkshire. Swinnow Hall is a substantially stone-built family residence, surrounded by a well-timbered and extensive park, bordered by woods and plantations, and approached by a winding carriage drive. This is a most suitable residence for a sporting gentleman, as the hall is situated in the middle of the Bramham Moor and York and Ainsty Hunts. The drainage is perfect (the main drains have been relaid under the supervision of the County Surveyor, Wakefield), and the hard and soft water supply practically unlimited. The house contains—on the ground floor: Entrance hall, drawing room, dining room and library, w.c., cloak room, housekeeper's room, kitchen, scullery, butler's pantry, servants' hall, extensive cellars, and the usual offices. On the first floor: Seven principal bed rooms, one dressing room, bath room, two w.c.'s. On the second floor: Six bed rooms and linen room, five servants' rooms. Stabling for eighteen horses, a stud groom's cottage, spacious granaries, cowhouse, piggeries, &c. A good supply of water, and drainage perfect. The gardens are inexpensive to keep up. 30 acres of good grass land is let with the hall. The south entrance lodge is a convenient cottage, and there are two newly erected cottages, with laundry, at the Carr Lane entrance to the park.—For permission to view and further particulars as to rent apply **H. J. CURRY**, Ainsty Estate Office, Wetherby, Yorks.

Figure 20: Advertisement for the rental of Swinnow Hall in *The Field – The Country Gentleman's Newspaper*, 22nd June 1895

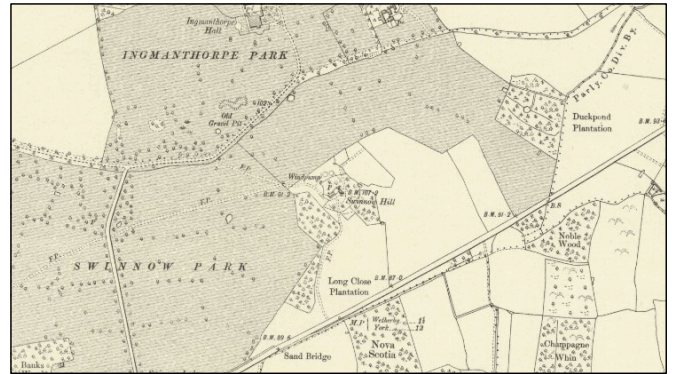


Figure 21: Ordnance Survey map of 1907

Whether the house was pulled down because it was in poor condition (bearing in mind that a wealthy manufacturer was living in it only two years earlier and it was advertised as being available to rent only 11 months earlier) or whether it was destroyed to allow the drive to be extended to Ingmanthorpe Hall (or perhaps a mixture of both) is open to question.

The Ordnance Survey map of 1907 (Figure 21) shows that the Hall has gone and that the impressive drive shown in 1892 has now been diverted over the edge of where the house stood and extended up to the old York Road to provide a direct route from the new York Road to Ingmanthorpe Hall. An avenue of trees, many of which still remain, had been planted all along this impressive drive.

Appendix I

Table 1: Context Concordance Table

Context	Area	Group	Description	Artefacts and Environmental Samples
12000	1		Topsoil	
12001	1		Natural	
12002	1		Cut of field drain	
12003	1		Fill of field drain 12001	Pottery (1), metal (1), clay pipe (1), CBM (1)
12004	1		Cut of possible modern	
12005	1		Fill of possible modern posthole 12004	GBA 100
12006	1		Cut of possible modern posthole	
12007	1		Fill of possible modern posthole 12006	GBA;101
12008	1		Cut of possible modern posthole	
12009	1		Fill of possible modern posthole 12008	GBA 102
12010	1		Cut of ditch	
12011	1		Fill of ditch 12010	
12012	1		Cut of ditch/small gully	
12013	1		Fill of ditch/small gully 12012	
12014	1		Cut of land drain	
12015	1		Fill of land drain 12014	
12016	1		Cut of ditch	
12017	1		Fill of ditch 12016	GBA 103, Flint (1)
12018	1		Cut of deep modern feature with terminus	
12019	1		Fill of deep modern feature with terminus 12018	
12020	1		Cut of ditch	
12021	1		Fill of ditch 12020	GBA 105
12022	1		Fill of ditch 12020	
12023	1		Cut of furrow	
12024	1		Fill of furrow 12023	
12025	2	Sub-enclosure 1	Cut of pit	
12026	2	Sub-enclosure 1	Fill of pit 12025	GBA 108
12027	2	Sub-enclosure 1	Cut of pit	
12028	2	Sub-enclosure 1	Fill of pit 12027	GBA 109
12029	2	Ditch 1	Cut of ditch terminus	
12030	2	Ditch 1	Fill of ditch terminus 12029	GBA 107
12031	2		Cut of ditch	
12032	2		Fill of ditch 12031	
12033	2		Cut of ditch	
12034	2		Fill of ditch 12033	GBA 110
12035	2	Ditch 4	Cut of ditch	
12036	2	Ditch 4	Fill of ditch 12035	GBA 111
12037	2		Cut of gully/ditch	
12038	2		Fill of ditch/gully 12037	
12039	2		Cut of ditch	
12040	2		Fill of ditch 12039	
12041	2		Fill of ditch 12039	
12042	2	Ditch 1	Cut of ditch	
12043	2	Ditch 1	Fill of ditch 12042	
12044	2	Ditch 1	Cut of ditch	
12045	2	Ditch 1	Fill of ditch 12044	

Context	Area	Group	Description	Artefacts and Environmental Samples
12046	2	Ditch 1	Cut of ditch	
12047	2	Ditch 1	Fill of ditch 12046	GBA 126
12048	2	Ditch 1	Upper fill of ditch 12046	
12049	2	Ditch 1	Cut of field boundary	
12050	2	Ditch 1	Fill of field boundary 12049	
12051	2	Ditch 1	Cut of ditch	
12052	2	Ditch 1	Fill ditch 12051	
12053	2		Cut of ditch terminus	
12054	2		Fill of ditch terminus 12053	GBA 112
12055	2		Cut of ditch	
12056	2		Fill of ditch 12055	
12057	2	Sub-enclosure 1	Cut of posthole	
12058	2	Sub-enclosure 1	Fill of posthole 12057	CBM (1)
12059	2	Sub-enclosure 1	Cut of pit	
12060	2	Sub-enclosure 1	Fill of pit	
12061	2		Cut of pit	
12062	2		Fill of pit 12061	GBA 113
12063	2	Ditch 1	Cut of ditch	
12064	2	Ditch 1	Fill of ditch 12063	Pottery (4)
12065	2		Cut of pit	
12066	2		Fill of pit 12065	
12067	2	Sub-enclosure 2	Cut of shallow pit	
12068	2	Sub-enclosure 2	Fill of shallow pit 12067	GBA 114
12069	2	Sub-enclosure 2	Cut of shallow pit	
12070	2	Sub-enclosure 2	Fill of shallow pit 12069	GBA 115
12071	2	Sub-enclosure 2	Cut of shallow pit	
12072	2	Sub-enclosure 2	Fill of shallow pit 12071	GBA 116
12073	2	Ditch 1	Cut of ditch	
12074	2	Ditch 1	Fill of ditch 12073	GBA 127, pottery (1)
12075	2	Ditch 1	Cut of ditch corner	
12076	2	Ditch 1	Fill of ditch 12075	
12077	2	Ditch 1	Fill of ditch 12075	
12078	2	Ditch 1	Cut of ditch	
12079	2	Ditch 1	Fill of ditch 12078	
12080	2	Ditch 1	Cut of ditch	
12081	2	Ditch 1	Fill of ditch 12080	
12082	2	Ditch 1	Cut of ditch terminus	
12083	2	Ditch 1	Fill of ditch 12082	
12084	2		Cut of terminus	
12085	2		Fill of terminus 12084	GBA 128
12086	2	Ditch 1	Cut of terminus	
12087	2	Ditch 1	Basal fill of terminus 12086	
12088	2	Ditch 1	Upper fill of terminus 12086	
12089	2	Ditch 2	Cut of ditch	
12090	2	Ditch 2	Fill of ditch 12089	Pottery (2)

Context	Area	Group	Description	Artefacts and Environmental Samples
12091	2	Ditch 1	Cut of NE enclosure ditch corner	
12092	2	Ditch 1	Fill of ditch 12091	
12093	2	Ditch 2	Cut of ditch terminus	
12094	2	Ditch 2	Fill of ditch terminus 12093	
12095	2		Cut of pit	
12096	2		Fill of pit 12095	GBA 123
12097	2		Cut of pit	
12098	2		Fill of pit 12097	GBA 124
12099	2	Ditch 1	Cut of ditch	
12100	2	Ditch 1	Fill of ditch 12099	
12101	2	Ditch 4	Cut of field boundary	
12102	2	Ditch 4	Fill of field boundary 12101	Metal (2), pottery (10)
12103	2		Cut of ditch	
12104	2		Fill of ditch 12103	
12105	2	Ditch 1	Cut of ditch	
12106	2	Ditch 1	Fill of ditch 12105	
12107	2	Ditch 1	Upper fill of ditch 12105	
12108	2		Cut of ditch	
12109	2		Fill of ditch 12108	
12110	2		Cut of posthole	
12111	2		Fill of posthole 12110	GBA 118
12112	2		Cut of posthole	
12113	2		Fill of posthole 12112	GBA 117, Pottery (1), Metal (1)
12114	2		Cut of pit	
12115	2		Fill of pit 12114	GBA 120
12116	2		Cut of pit	
12117	2		Fill of pit 12116	
12118	2		Cut of pit	
12119	2		Fill of pit 12118	GBA 121, Metal (3)
12120	2		Cut of pit/posthole	
12121	2		Fill of pit/posthole 12120	GBA 122
12122	2	Ditch 3	Cut of ditch terminus	
12123	2	Ditch 3	Fill of ditch terminus 12124	GBA 119, Pottery (7)
12124	2	Ditch 1	Cut of ditch	
12125	2	Ditch 1	Fill of ditch 12124	
12126	2	Ditch 1	Fill of ditch 12124	
12127	2	Ditch 4	Cut of ditch	
12128	2	Ditch 4	Fill of ditch 12127	
12129	2	Ditch 1	Cut of terminus	
12130	2	Ditch 1	Fill of terminus 12129	GBA 125, Pottery (2)
12131	2		Cut of ditch	
12132	2		Fill of ditch 12131	
12133	2		Cut of field boundary	
12134	2		Fill of field boundary 12133	
12135	2		Cut of ditch	
12136	2		Fill of ditch 12135	
12137	2		Cut of ditch	
12138	2		Fill of ditch 12137	Pottery (2)
12139	2		Cut of ditch terminus	
12140	2		Fill of ditch terminus 12139	GBA 129, Pottery (1)

Context	Area	Group	Description	Artefacts and Environmental Samples
12141	2		Spread next to ditch terminus 12139	
12142	2		Cut of ditch	
12143	2		Fill of ditch 12142	
12144	2	Ditch 1	Cut of ditch, same as 12105	
12145	2	Ditch 1	Fill of ditch 12144, same as 12107	
12146	2		Cut of ditch, same as 12108	
12147	2		Fill of ditch 12146, same as 12109	GBA 126
12148	2		Cut of pit	
12149	2		Fill of pit 12148	
12150	2	Ditch 1	Cut of ditch	
12151	2	Ditch 1	Fill of ditch 12150	
12152	2	Ditch 1	Cut of ditch	
12153	2	Ditch 1	Fill of ditch 12152	Pottery (3)
12154	2	Ha-ha	Cut of Ha-ha	
12155	2	Ha-ha	Ha-ha wall	
12156	2	Ha-ha	Fill at base of cut 12154, beneath 12157	Pottery (1)
12157	2	Ha-ha	Rubble deposit above 12156	Metal (1)
12158	2	Ha-ha	Fill of cut 12154	Pottery (1)
12159	2	Ha-ha	Possible re-cut of Ha-ha	
12160	2	Ha-ha	Fill of re-cut 12159	Pottery (1)
12161	2	Ha-ha	Cut of Ha-ha	
12162	2	Ha-ha	Ha-ha wall	
12163	2	Ha-ha	Primary fill of Ha-ha ditch 12161	
12164	2	Ha-ha	Secondary black silting fill of 12161	
12165	2	Ha-ha	Rubble/demolition layer in 12161	Glass (1), Pottery (2),
12166	2	Ha-ha	Silting brown fill above 12165	
12167	2	Ha-ha	Upper fill of 12161	Pottery (2), CBM (1), clay pipe (1), slate (4), animal bone (1)
12168	2	Ha-ha	Cut of Ha-ha	
12169	2	Ha-ha	Wall in Ha-ha	
12170	2	Ha-ha	Wall in Ha-ha	
12171	2	Ha-ha	Primary fill of 12168	CBM (1), Animal bone (1)
12172	2	Ha-ha	Robbed fill of 12168/12170	
12173	2	Ha-ha	Rubble demolition layer in 12168	Metal (1)
12174	2	Ha-ha	Fill of Ha-ha 12168	
12175	2	Ha-ha	Fill of Ha-ha 12168	
12176	2	Ha-ha	Fill of Ha-ha 12168	
12177	-	-	Void Context	-
12178	2	Ha-ha	Cut of Ha-ha	
12179	2	Ha-ha	Fill of Ha-ha 12178	
12180	2	Ha-ha	Fill of Ha-ha 12178	
12181	2	Ha-ha	Fill of Ha-ha 12178	
12182	2	Ha-ha	Fill of Ha-ha 12178	
12183	2	Ha-ha	Wall in Ha-ha	
12184	2		Cut of ditch	
12185	2		Fill of ditch 12184	
12186	2		Cut of ditch	

Context	Area	Group	Description	Artefacts and Environmental Samples
12187	2		Fill of ditch 12187	
13000	3		E-W orientated exterior stone wall	
13001	3		Construction cut of E-W exterior wall	
13002	3		Fill of construction cut 13001	
13003	3		Topsoil	
13004	3		Subsoil	
13005	3		Natural	
13006	3	Courtyard 2	N-S orientated interior stone wall	
13007	3	Courtyard 2	E-W orientated interior brick wall/drain	
13008	3	Courtyard 2	Fill/demolition deposit between walls 13006 and 13007	Glass (108), animal bone (7), pottery (32), clay pipe (1)
13009	3	Building 2	N-S orientated brick wall	Glass (1), pottery (6)
13010	3	Building 2	W-E aligned wall, N of 13009	
13011	3	Building 2	W-E aligned wall, S of 13009	
13012	3	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009-13011	Shell (1), metal (7), glass (18), animal bone (14), pottery (129).
13013	3	Building 2	Concrete square	
13014	3	Building 2	N-S orientated bricks butting concrete square 13013	
13015	3	Building 2	Slate base of N-S orientated culvert	
13016	3	Building 2	N-S orientated exterior limestone wall/edge of culvert	
13017	3	Building 2	N-S orientated exterior brick wall/edge of culvert	
13018	3	Building 2	N-S orientated interior limestone wall	
13019	3	Building 1	Limestone stairs in cellar room 1	
13020	3	Building 1	Limestone rubble adjacent to and foundation of 13019	Pottery (3), CBM (1)
13021	3	Building 1	N-S orientated cellar wall/ledge/shelf, west end of room 1	
13022	3	Building 1	Bricks above stone cobbles forming cellar room 1 floor	Brick (3)
13023	3	Building 1	E-W orientated cellar wall, south end of room 1	
13024	3	Building 1	N-S orientated cellar wall at south east end of room 1, forming passageway to room 2.	
13025	3	Building 1	Small limestone brick ledge/wall at base of 13024	
13026	3	Building 1	E-W orientated wall of cellar passage, continuation of 13024	
13027	3	Building 1	N-S orientated wall, continuation of 13026 into room 2 of cellar.	
13028	3	Building 1	E-W orientated thin wall of facing stones of interior room 2 of cellar	
13029	3	Building 1	Large N-S orientated wall in east of cellar room 2, above 13028	
13030	3	Building 1	<i>In situ</i> remains of cellar vaulting in room 2	Brick (3)
13031	3	Building 1	Rubble deposit of collapsed vaulting/demolition backfill	Pottery (1), glass (1), slate (1), metal (4)
13032	3	Building 1	E-W orientated small interior wall of room 2 of cellar, below 13030	
13033	3	Building 1	Light well of former window in room 2 of cellar	
13034	3	Building 1	Bricked up portion of former window	
13035	3	Building 1	E-W orientated wall, interior of room 2	
13036	3	Building 1	E-W orientated wall of passageway, mirroring 13026.	

Context	Area	Group	Description	Artefacts and Environmental Samples
13037	3	Building 1	N-S orientated interior cellar wall of room 1, continuation of 13036	
13038	3	Building 1	Iron grille/drain at base of 13039	
13039	3	Building 1	Large E-W orientated interior wall of cellar, N side of room 1.	
13040	3	Building 1	Red-brick repair above 13039	
13041	3	Building 1	Red-brick repair to the base of 13039/foundation for 13019	
13042	3	Building 1	Stone mullions for cellar window in room 1	
13043	3	Building 1	Timber frame/horizontal beam at base of window in room 1.	
13044	3	Building 1	Red bricks between stone mullions 13042, bricking up window.	
13045	3	Building 1	Stone light well at exterior N side of room 1 cellar window	
13046	3	Building 1	Fill/demolition rubble behind window between 13044 and 13045	Pottery (14), glass (5), animal bone (1)
13047	3	Building 1	Red-brick wall, southern side of building	Brick (2)
13048	3	Building 1	Red-brick wall/corner, N of red-brick wall 13047	
13049	3		Rubble backfill in Evaluation Tr.20	
13050	3	Building 1	Red-brick ash pit, N of 13048	
13051	3	Building 1	N-S limestone wall, corner return E-W	Animal bone (1)
13052	3	Building 1	River pebble cobbled surface between 13051 and 13053	
13053	3	Building 1	Limestone block wall west of 13052	Pottery (4), metal (1)
13054	3	Building 1	Ash pit (limestone), west of 13155	Worked bone (5), metal (3)
13055	3	Building 2	Small E-W orientated brick wall, blocking up culvert	
13056	3		Possible collapsed area of wall	
13057	3	Building 2	N-S orientated wall between 13010 and 13011	
13058	3	Building 2	N-S orientated wall between 13010 and 13011	
13059	3	Building 2	N-S orientated wall between 13010 and 13011	
13060	3	Building 2	N-S orientated wall between 13010 and 13011	
13061	3	Building 2	Cobbled surface between 13060 and edge	
13062	3	Building 2	Drain between walls 13058 and 13059	
13063			Void Context	
13064			Void Context	
13065	3	Building 1	Cut of ash pit 13050	
13066	3	Building 1	Fill of ash pit 13050	Animal bone (1), glass (1), clay pipe (4), toothbrush (1)
13067	3	Building 1	Fill of ash pit 13050	Pottery (19), clay pipe (1), metal (1)
13068	3	Passage 1	N-S orientated limestone block wall between 13053 and 13051	
13069	3	Passage 1	Cobbled surface north of 13052	
13070	3	Passage 1	N-S orientated limestone block wall, north of 13053	
13071	3	Passage 1	N-S orientated limestone block wall, east of surface 13064	Metal (1)
13072	3	Courtyard 1	Cut of well	
13073	3	Courtyard 1	Wall in well 13072	
13074	3	Courtyard 1	Fill of well 13073	CBM (1), pottery (4), metal (1), animal bone (1)

Context	Area	Group	Description	Artefacts and Environmental Samples
13075	3	Courtyard 1	Lower fill of well 13073	
13076	3	Courtyard 1	Cut of cistern	
13077	3	Courtyard 1	Brickwork vaulting in cistern 13076	Brick (2)
13078	3	Courtyard 1	Clay lining in cistern 13076	
13079	3	Courtyard 1	Rubble infill of cistern 13077	CBM (1), animal bone (1), glass (1), metal (3)
13080	3	Courtyard 1	Cobble surface fragment	
13081	3	Building 1	Brick 'porch' on north side of 13039	
13082	3	Ancillary Building 1	Stone culvert	
13083	3	Courtyard 1	Brick structure	Glass (2)
13084	3	Courtyard 1	Fragmentary stone wall	
13085	3	Courtyard 1	Uncertain brick structure	
13086	3	Courtyard 1	Lead pipe	
13087	3	Courtyard 1	Cut of drain	
13088	3	Courtyard 1	Pipe in drain 13087	
13089	3	Courtyard 1	Cut of trench for cast iron pipe	
13090	3	Courtyard 1	Cast iron pipe	
13091	3	Courtyard 1	Fill of pipe trench 13089	
13092	3	Courtyard 1	Ceramic drain	
13093	3	Courtyard 1	Ceramic drain	
13094	3	Courtyard 1	Ceramic drain	
13095	3	Courtyard 1	Ceramic drain	
13096	3	Courtyard 1	Ceramic drain	
13097	3	Courtyard 1	Deposit	
13098	3	Ancillary Building 2	Brick structure	
13099	3	Courtyard 1	Cut of construction trench for 13084	
13100	3	Courtyard 1	Fill of construction trench 13099	Pottery (5)
13101	3	Ancillary Building 2	Deposit within brick structure 13098	Glass (17), pottery (16), shell (18), pottery (1), slate (2), bone handle (1)
13102	3	Courtyard 1	Drain	
13103	3	Courtyard 1	Door post – stone cut out	
13104	3	Courtyard 1	Red-brick wall atop N-S orientated limestone block wall 13070	Brick (2)
13105	3	Building 1	Small N-S orientated wall at top of stairs 13019	
13106	3	Building 1	Small N-S orientated wall in north west corner of cellar room 2	
13107	3	Building 1	E-W orientated wall with tumbled stones included, above 13035 and part of 13039	
13108	3	Building 1	Top fill of cellar room 2, deliberate backfill	Wood (1), glass (21), CBM (2), pottery (2)
13109	3	Building 1	Bottom fill of cellar room 2, demolition backfill	Plastic (1), pottery (4)
13110	3	Building 1	Construction cut for cellar steps	
13111	3	Courtyard 2	Cobble surface	Pottery (6)
13112	3	Courtyard 2	Pavement band east of cobbled surface 13111	
13113	3	Courtyard 2	Wall foundation west of cobbled surface 13111	
13114	3	Courtyard 2	Wall west of cobbled surface 13111	
13115	3	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 and 13011	Animal bone (5), pottery (113), glass (9), clay pipe (4)

Context	Area	Group	Description	Artefacts and Environmental Samples
13116	3	Passage 1	Cobbled surface east of 13071	
13117	3	Passage 1	Cobbled surface between 13067 and 13070	
13118	3		Cut of drain 13094	
13119	3	Passage 1	Stones used to seal doorway	
13120	3	Building 2	Possible cobbled surface adjacent to 13011	
13121	3	Building 1	Repair of brick to 13039	
13122	3	Courtyard 2	Brick wall manhole?	
13123	3	Courtyard 2	Brick wall manhole?	
13124	3	Courtyard 2	Cut between 13122 and 13123	
13125	3	Courtyard 2	Fill of 13124	
13126	3	Courtyard 2	Construction cut of manhole?	
13127	3	Courtyard 2	Fill of construction cut 13126	
13128	3	Courtyard 2	Fill of construction cut 13126	Animal bone (5), pottery (45), shell (1)
13129	3	Courtyard 2	Fill of construction cut 13126	
13130	3	Courtyard 2	Drain	
12131	3	Courtyard 2	Drain	
12132	3	Courtyard 2	Metal Drain	
13133	3	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13010, 13011, 13057 and 13058.	Animal bone (16), shell (9), pottery (35), glass (1), metal (1)
13134	3	Building 2	Deposit between 13010, 13011, 13058 and 13059	
13135	3	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13010, 13011, 13059 and 13060.	
13136	3	Building 2	Construction cut of E-W orientated wall 13011	
13137	3	Courtyard 2	N-S orientated cobbled surface	
13138	3	Courtyard 1	Fill of cistern cut 13076	Shell (2), glass (7), pottery (5)
13139	3	Courtyard 1	Surface deposit	Glass (1), pottery (3)
13140	3	Courtyard 1	Fill of trench 13087	
13141	3	Courtyard 1	Cut of trench for ceramic drain 13093	
13142	3	Courtyard 1	Fill of trench 13141	
13143	3	Courtyard 2	N-S aligned exterior wall	
13144	3	Courtyard 2	E-W aligned exterior wall	
13145	3	Courtyard 2	Deposit/floor surface beneath 13143 and 13144	
13146	3	Courtyard 2	Cut of robbed out wall 13144	
13147	3	Courtyard 2	Single backfill of 13146	
13148	3	Passage 1	Deposit within 13083	Metal (1)
13149	3	Passage 1	Deposit overlying 13117	Glass (58), pottery (42), glass (3), animal bone (1), shell (5), metal (2)
13150	3	Passage 1	Deposit overlying 13069	Shell (21), pottery (58), animal bone (12), glass (6)
13151	3		Fill of culvert 13082	Glass (11), pottery (3), animal bone (2), shell (4)
13152	3		Fe pipe into cistern 13077	
13153	3		Cut of pipe 13152	
13154	3	Building 1	Construction cut for Cellar 2	
13155	3	Building 1	N-S Wall, intersecting wall 13053	Glass (10), metal (8), clay pipe (11), pottery (80), pottery (224), animal bone (41), shell (25), pottery (2)

Appendix II

Table 2: Roman Pottery Catalogue

Context	Area	Group	Description	Pottery	Date range	Count	Weight (g)
12064	2	Ditch 1	Fill of ditch 12063	1 BB1 jar sherd	120+	1	6.3
12064	2	Ditch 1	Fill of ditch 12063	3 BB1 jar sherds	120+	3	25.7
12074	2	Ditch 1	Fill of ditch 12073	1 burnt samian sherd from decorated bowl	2nd to mid 3rd	1	19.5
12090	2	Ditch 2	Fill of ditch 12089	2 grey ware sherds from straight-sided bowl with downbent, flat rim and small chamfer copying BB2 type vessels	Mid 2nd - mid 3rd	2	58.5
12113	2	-	Fill of posthole 12112	Calcite gritted sherd	Late 3rd to 4th	1	1.6
12123	2	Ditch 3	Fill of ditch terminus 12124	Calcite gritted sherd	3rd-4th	1	3
12123	2	Ditch 3	Fill of ditch terminus 12124	4 grey ware basal sherds from jar		4	74.8
12123	2	Ditch 3	Fill of ditch terminus 12124	1 grey ware sherd from straight-walled dish with tapering flat rim	Mid 2nd - mid 3rd	1	14.7
12123	2	Ditch 3	Fill of ditch terminus 12124	1 grey ware sherd	Roman	1	2
12123	2	Ditch 3	Fill of ditch terminus 12124	Calcite gritted sherd, curving, probably the start of a rim	3rd-4th	1	3.8
12130	2	Ditch 1	Fill of terminus 12129	2 adjoining calcite gritted sherds	3rd-4th	2	5.6
12138	2	-	Fill of ditch 12137	Grey ware bodysherd	Roman	1	4.5
	2		Fill of ditch 12137	Calcite gritted sherd	3rd-4th	1	7
12140	2	-	Fill of ditch terminus 12139	Undiagnostic, black, quartz-tempered scrap	Undatable	1	1

Appendix III

Table 3: Post-Medieval and Later Pottery Catalogue

Area 1

Context	Feature	Context description	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range
12003	12001	Fill of field drain	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820

Area 2

Context	Feature	Context description	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range
12102	12101	Fill of field boundary	Late Blackware	10	19 5	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th
12156	12154	Fill of base of cut; below 12157	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	17	1	BS	Pancheon	Dark brown glaze int only	LC18th – 19th
12158	12154	Fill of cut 12154	Porcelain	1	19	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Small part of hand-painted blue decoration int	C18th
12160	12159	Fill of recut 12159	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	9	1	Rim	Flowerpot	U/Dec	C19th – 20th
12165	12161	Demol layer in 12161	Unglazed Red Earthenware	2	4	1	Perforated base	Flatware	U/Dec	C19th – 20th
12167	12161	Upper fill of 12161	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	12 1	1	Footed base	Jar	Dark brown glaze int & ext	C18th – 19th
12167	12161	Upper fill of 12161	Creamware	1	8	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
			Total	17	373	7				

Area 3

Context	Feature	Bldg/Area	Context description	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range
13101	13098	Anc Bldg 2	Deposit w/in brick structure 13098	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rouletted/stamped band ext	MC18th – EC19th
13101	13098	Anc Bldg 2	Deposit w/in brick structure 13098	Creamware	1	8	1	Rim	Plate	Wavy beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820
13101	13098	Anc Bldg 2	Deposit w/in brick structure 13098	Creamware	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	Beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820
13101	13098	Anc Bldg 2	Deposit w/in brick structure 13098	Creamware	1	4	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Plain rim	c.1740 – c.1820
13101	13098	Anc Bldg 2	Deposit w/in brick structure 13098	Edged ware	1	5	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded Grass pattern on a wavy rim/ blue feather-edge paint	LC18th
13101	13098	Anc Bldg 2	Deposit w/in brick structure 13098	Edged ware	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	Wavy rim w/ low relief moulding & blue paint	EC19th
13101	13098	Anc Bldg 2	Deposit w/in brick structure 13098	Pearlware	2	19	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840
13101	13098	Anc Bldg 2	Deposit w/in brick structure 13098	Pearlware	1	5	1	BS	Plate	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840
13101	13098	Anc Bldg 2	Deposit w/in brick structure 13098	Pearlware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840
13101	13098	Anc Bldg 2	Deposit w/in brick structure 13098	Slipware	1	21	1	BS	Dish	Trailed brown, red-brown & white slip linear design int	C18th
13101	13098	Anc Bldg 2	Deposit w/in brick structure 13098	TP Pearlware	1	1	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Diffuse geometric linear design int & ext	c.1780 – c.1840
13101	13098	Anc Bldg 2	Deposit w/in brick structure 13098	TP Pearlware	1	4	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID dark blue TP design int	c.1780 – c.1840
13101	13098	Anc Bldg 2	Deposit w/in brick structure 13098	Whiteware	4	21	2	Rim & BS	Dish	Double intertwined blue lines around rim	LC19th – EC20th
13020	13020	Building 1	Limestone rubble assoc w/ 13019	Creamware	3	51	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13031	13031	Building 1	Rubble deposit/demol backfill	Creamware	1	3	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13046	13046	Building 1	Fill/demol rubble assoc w/ 13044 & 13045	Bone China	1	12	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th
13046	13046	Building 1	Fill/demol rubble assoc w/ 13044 & 13045	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	39	1	Rim	Bowl	Part of an impressed line ext	LC18th – C19th
13046	13046	Building 1	Fill/demol rubble assoc w/ 13044 & 13045	TP Bone China	1	14	1	Profile	Plate	Pale blue TP design int; Two Temples?	C19th
13046	13046	Building 1	Fill/demol rubble assoc w/ 13044 & 13045	TP Whiteware	2	61	2	Rim	Carver/server	Asiatic Pheasants	M – LC19th
13046	13046	Building 1	Fill/demol rubble assoc w/ 13044 & 13045	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	90	1	Rim	Pancheon	White slip int & on top of rim w/ yellow glaze	LC18th – C19th
13046	13046	Building 1	Fill/demol rubble assoc w/ 13044 & 13045	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	3	619	1	Base	Pancheon	Thin partial white slip int; red streaks	LC18th – C19th
13046	13046	Building 1	Fill/demol rubble assoc w/ 13044 & 13045	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	48	1	BS	Pancheon	Thin partial white slip int; red streaks	LC18th – C19th

Context	Feature	Bldg/Area	Context description	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range
13046	13046	Building 1	Fill/demol rubble assoc w/ 13044 & 13045	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	44	1	Rim	Bowl	White slip int under yellow glaze; clear glaze ext	LC18th – C19th
13046	13046	Building 1	Fill/demol rubble assoc w/ 13044 & 13045	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	26	1	BS	Bowl	White slip int under clear glaze; thin white slip ext	LC18th – C19th
13046	13046	Building 1	Fill/demol rubble assoc w/ 13044 & 13045	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	90	1	BS	Bowl/ pancheon	White slip int under clear glaze	LC18th – C19th
13067	13050	Building 1	Fill of ash pit	Blackware	2	147	1	Footed base	Cup/tyg	Black glaze int & ext	C17th
13067	13050	Building 1	Fill of ash pit	Blackware	6	38	2	Rim	Cup/bowl	Black glaze int & ext	C17th
13067	13050	Building 1	Fill of ash pit	Blackware	3	73	1	BS & handle	Cup	Black glaze int & ext; narrow strap handle	C17th
13067	13050	Building 1	Fill of ash pit	Blackware	2	36	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C17th
13067	13050	Building 1	Fill of ash pit	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	16	1	Base	Bowl/ pancheon	Black glaze int only	LC18th – C19th
13067	13050	Building 1	Fill of ash pit	Creamware	1	16	1	Footring base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13067	13050	Building 1	Fill of ash pit	Late Blackware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th
13067	13050	Building 1	Fill of ash pit	TP Pearlware	2	7	2	BS	Bowl	U/ID Chinese landscape ext	c.1780 – c.1840
13067	13050	Building 1	Fill of ash pit	TP Pearlware	1	5	1	Rim	Bowl	Chinese landscape ext; border int w/ an insect & geometric pattern	c.1780 – c.1840
13053	13053	Building 1	Limestone block wall W of 13052	Late Redware	1	30	1	BS	Bowl/ pancheon	Thin, hard, clear (red) glaze int only	C18th – EC19th
13053	13053	Building 1	Limestone block wall W of 13052	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	9	1	Strap handle	Jug	Shallow grooves along edged of handle	c.1720 – c.1780
13053	13053	Building 1	Limestone block wall W of 13052	Whiteware	1	16	1	BS	Flatware?	U/Dec (crazed & discoloured)	M – LC19th
13053	13053	Building 1	Limestone block wall W of 13052	Whiteware	1	5	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	M – LC19th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Blackware	2	6	2	Rim	Hollow ware	Dark brown glaze int & ext	C17th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Blue Banded ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale blue surface (band) ext	LC18th – C19th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	51	2	BS	Dish/bowl	Black glaze int	C18th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	3	20	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown ext mottled green int; two sherds w/ rouletted line ext	LC18th – C19th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	19	1	Footed base	Bowl	Brown salt glaze int & ext	C18th – EC19th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	17	1	Footed base	Bowl	Pale brown salt glaze int & ext	C18th – EC19th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	10	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Pale brown salt glaze int & ext; two impressed lines ext	C18th – EC19th

Context	Feature	Bldg/Area	Context description	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	26	1	Base	Hollow ware	Brown salt glaze ext; green lead glaze int	C19th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	32	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Brown salt glaze int & ext	C18th – EC19th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Two impressed lines ext w/ part of a rouletted band	LC18th – C19th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	22	2	Rim	Bowl	Thick brown salt glaze int & ext; wide shallow grooves below rim	C19th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	2	1	Handle	Mug/jug	Thick brown salt glaze int & ext	C19th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thick brown salt glaze int & ext; wide shallow grooves below rim	C19th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	4	23	4	BS	Hollow ware	Brown salt glaze int & ext	LC18th – C19th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Brown salt glaze int & ext	LC18th – C19th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded ext surface	C19th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale brown salt glaze int & ext	C18th – EC19th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	2	4	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1790 – 1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	1	9	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded feather-edge	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	8	30	8	Rim	Plate	Double beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	1	9	1	Handle	Jug?	Traces of a moulded handle terminal	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	3	50	3	Profile & rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	1	11	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	6	29	5	Rim	Plate	Wavy beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	1	12	1	Rim	Plate	Two blue overglaze painted lines inside beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	5	55	3	Rim	Plate	Beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	2	15	1	Rim	Plate	Beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	10	28	9	Rim	Plate	Beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	Beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820

Context	Feature	Bldg/Area	Context description	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	Wavy beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	2	44	2	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	2	8	2	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	2	4	1	Rim	Dish/jar	Small beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	1	6	1	Rim	Plate	Wavy beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	1	2	1	Base	Ovoid jar	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	4	19	4	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	1	1	1	Rim	Small jar	Beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	1	7	1	Recessed base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	1	1	1	Ring foot base	Bowl?	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	10	56	10	BS	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	9	24	9	BS	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	43	78	43	BS	Various	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware	2	3	2	Rim	Plate	Beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware type	2	7	2	Fragments	Ornament?	Relief-moulded sherds; form/figurine unidentifiable	MC18th – EC19th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Creamware?	2	7	2	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Edged ware	1	7	1	Rim	Plate	Wavy edge w/ 'Grass' pattern moulding hand-painted line & dot motif	LC18th

Context	Feature	Bldg/Area	Context description	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Edged ware	1	11	1	Rim	Plate	Wavy edge w/ 'Grass' pattern moulding & dark blue painted edge	LC18th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Edged ware	6	17	6	Rim	Plate	Wavy edge w/ Grass pattern moulding & blue paint	LC18th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Edged ware	7	20	6	Rim/flakes	Plate	External surface flaked; wavy rim	LC18th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Edged ware	1	6	1	Rim	Plate	Relief-moulded rim w/ blue painted rim	LC18th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Edged ware	1	1	1	Rim	Plate	Low relief moulded edge	LC18th – EC19th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	HP Pearlware	2	12	1	BS	Bowl	Hand-painted blue Chinese-style landscape ext	c.1780 – c.1840
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	HP Pearlware	2	2	2	Rim & BS	Cup/bowl	Hand-painted diamond grid pattern int	c.1780 – c.1840
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	HP Pearlware	4	12	4	Base & BS	Hollow ware	Hand-painted blue leaf & tendril design ext	c.1780 – c.1840
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	HP Pearlware	1	6	1	Base	Flatware	Hand-painted blue floral design int	c.1780 – c.1840
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	HP Pearlware	3	9	3	BS	Cup/bowl	Hand-painted blue floral design ext	c.1780 – c.1840
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	HP Pearlware	3	4	3	Rim & BS	Cup/bowl	Hand-painted diamond grid border int	c.1780 – c.1840
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	HP Pearlware	3	15	3	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	Hand-painted diamond grid border int	c.1780 – c.1840
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	HP Pearlware	1	1	1	Base	Flatware?	Hand-painted curvilinear pattern int; impressed circle on underside	c.1780 – c.1840
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Late Blackware	1	23	1	BS & handle	Hollow ware	Dark brown glaze int & ext	C18th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Late Blackware	2	18	2	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Late Blackware	1	16	1	BS & handle	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Late Blackware	2	45	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Late Blackware	2	74	2	Footed base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Late Blackware	1	6	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Late Blackware	20	60	20	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Late Blackware	2	7	1	Rim	Bowl	Black glaze int & ext; overhanging rim	C18th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Late Blackware	1	5	1	Rim	Bowl	Black glaze int & ext	C18th

Context	Feature	Bldg/Area	Context description	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Late Blackware type	6	41	6	BS	Dish/bowl	Black glaze int only	C18th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Late Blackware type	1	23	1	Base	Bowl	Black glaze int only	C18th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Mottled Creamware	3	26	3	Ring foot base & BS	Cup/bowl	Very fine black & red mottling ext	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Mottled Creamware	1	4	1	Recessed base	Cup/bowl	Green-brown mottling ext	c.1740 – c.1820
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware	5	64	1	Rim	Dish	White slip int w/ extensive brown mottling int under clear glaze	LC18th – C19th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware	4	29	4	BS	Dish	White slip int w/ extensive brown mottling int under clear glaze	LC18th – C19th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware	2	9	2	Rim	Dish	White slip int w/ extensive brown mottling int under clear glaze	LC18th – C19th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	9	1	Rim	Bowl	White slip int w/ extensive brown mottling int under clear glaze	LC18th – C19th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	17	1	BS	Dish	White slip int w/ diffuse brown mottling int	LC18th – C19th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Pearlware	1	7	1	Footring base	Hollow ware	Oval base w/a dark blue line around the foot	c.1780 – c.1840
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Pearlware	1	8	1	Handle	Mug/jug	Central lobe w/ narrow flanking lobes	c.1780 – c.1840
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Pearlware	8	41	8	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Pearlware	6	10	6	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Pearlware	4	9	4	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Pearlware	3	16	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Pearlware?	2	11	2	Rim & BS	Plate	U/Dec	
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Porcelain	1	1	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Hand-painted linear design ext	
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Slipware	1	22	1	Rim	Dish	Dark brown on white slip int; curvilinear patterns & pie-crust rim	
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Slipware	6	47	6	BS	Dish	Dark brown on white slip int; curvilinear patterns	
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Stoneware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green lead glaze int & ext	
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	7	1	Rim	Dish	Finely painted blue floral design int	MC16th – C18th
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	Tin Glazed Earthenware	3	5	3	BS	Flatware	Pale blue tin glaze int & ext w/ blue linear decoration	MC16th – C18th

Context	Feature	Bldg/Area	Context description	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	TP Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Willow border	c.1780 – c.1840
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	TP Pearlware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark blue TP design ext	c.1780 – c.1840
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	TP Pearlware	5	8	4	Rim & BS	Cup	Elaborate but unidentified TP design ext; hexagonal frieze int	c.1780 – c.1840
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	TP Pearlware	1	5	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Elaborate but unidentified TP design ext	c.1780 – c.1840
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	TP Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design ext	c.1780 – c.1840
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	28	1	Recessed base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	16	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	10	1	Footring base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	9	1	Rim	Plate	Basket-weave & barleycorn moulded rim	c.1720 – c.1780
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	6	2	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	1	1	Footring base	Dish	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780
13155	13155	Building 1	N-S Wall intersecting w/ wall 13053	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780
13009	13009	Building 2	N – S Brick wall	Blackware	1	5	1	Base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int only	C17th
13009	13009	Building 2	N – S Brick wall	Creamware	1	40	1	Profile	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13009	13009	Building 2	N – S Brick wall	Creamware	1	11	1	Rim	Jug	Small beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820
13009	13009	Building 2	N – S Brick wall	Creamware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13009	13009	Building 2	N – S Brick wall	Late Blackware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th
13009	13009	Building 2	N – S Brick wall	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	2	1	BS	Flowerpot?	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Brown Glazed Coarseware	7	329	1	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	LC18th – C19th
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	118	2	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	LC18th – c19th
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	33	1	Rim	Pancheon	Round, clubbed, hammerhead rim	LC18th – C19th
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	3	1	Base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int only	LC18th – C19th
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Two thin incised lines ext	C18th
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Widely-spaced shallow lines ext	C18th

Context	Feature	Bldg/Area	Context description	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Shallow impressed lines ext	C18th
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Creamware	3	11	1	Rim	Small bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Creamware	4	18	4	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Creamware	2	16	2	Footring base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Creamware	2	10	1	Ring foot base	Bowl?	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Creamware	1	11	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Creamware	1	17	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Creamware	1	39	1	Recessed base	Bowl	Recessed base w/ an angular profile	c.1740 – c.1820
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Creamware	7	56	6	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Creamware	16	30	16	BS & flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Creamware	16	123	14	Rim	Plate	All beaded rims; some wavy rims	c.1740 – c.1820
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Creamware	1	13	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Creamware	11	32	11	BS	Various	Shattered fragments; including both flat & hollow wares	c.1740 – c.1820
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	HP Pearlware	7	23	1	Ring foot base, BS & rim	Cup/bowl	Hand-painted blue floral design ext; diamond border around rim int	c.1780 – c.1840
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Late Blackware	1	57	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	Red slip ext; black glaze int	C18th
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Late Blackware	1	44	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Late Blackware	1	17	1	Rim	Bowl	Black glaze int & ext	C18th
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Late Blackware	6	35	6	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Late Blackware	1	9	1	Rim	Dish	Black glaze int; beaded rim	C18th
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Late Blackware	1	7	1	Rim	Dish	Black glaze int; beaded lip on a wide flat rim	C18th
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Late Blackware	2	10	2	Rim	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Late Blackware	1	2	1	Rim & handle scar	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th

Context	Feature	Bldg/Area	Context description	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Mocha ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black Mocha tree on a red slip band ext	C19th
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware	2	73	2	Rim	Dish/bowl	White slip int w/ brown mottling	LC18th - C19th
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Pearlware	1	3	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Pearlware	3	6	3	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Porcelain	1	2	1	Rim	Flatware	Hand-painted angular & curvilinear design int; smudged	C18th
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Porcelain	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Hand-painted blue blue linear design int	C18th
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Porcelain	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Slipware	1	29	1	Base	Dish	Red-brown, brown & white slip linear design int; red slip ext	C18th
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	28	1	Base	Dish	Hand-painted blue stylised grass design int; pale blue glaze int & ext	MC16th – MC18th
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware?	Blue line on one side; one side heavily abraded	MC16th – MC18th
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	6	1	BS	Flatware	Pale blue tin glaze int & ext	MC16th – MC18th
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	TP Pearlware	1	35	1	Footring base	Dish	Sepia printed scene w/ Britannia & figures inside a floral border w/ hand-painted detailing	c.1780 – c.1840
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	TP Pearlware	1	9	1	Rim	Dish/bowl	U/ID hexagonal border; insect & floral pattern int; gold line on lip	c.1780 – c.1840
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	TP Pearlware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Low relief moulding w/ poor quality printed floral pattern ext	c.1780 – c.1840
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	TP Pearlware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark blue printed design ext; figure w/ fishing rod	c.1780 – c.1840
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	TP Pearlware	1	8	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	Moulded wavy fluting on lower body; thin hand-painted linear design int	c.1780 – c.1840
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	TP Pearlware	3	5	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design ext	c.1780 – c.1840
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	TP Pearlware	1	4	1	Ring foot base	Dish	Blue printed bird design int	c.1780 - c.1840
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	TP Pearlware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Willow border ext	c.1780 – c.1840
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	TP Whiteware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark blue printed floral pattern ext	M – LC19th

Context	Feature	Bldg/Area	Context description	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	15	1	Rim	Flowerpot	U/Dec	M – LC19th
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th
13012	13012	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13009 – 13011	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	15	1	Base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Blackware	2	13	2	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C17th
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Bone China	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Hand-painted blue design ext	EC19th
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Brown Glazed Coarseware type	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	62	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C18th – EC19th
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	10	2	BS	Hollow ware	Wide shallow grooves ext	C19th
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	6	1	Rim	Bowl	Shallow grooves below rim	C19th
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Creamware	4	20	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	Oval base w/ square ring-foot	c.1740 – c.1820
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Creamware	1	13	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Creamware	2	22	2	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Creamware	1	2	1	Rim/flake	Plate	Double beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Creamware	2	40	1	Profile	Shallow jar	Small beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Creamware	4	92	1	Profile	Small plate	Small beaded rim & footring base	c.1740 – c.1820
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Creamware	2	43	1	Profile	Carver/server	Slightly beaded rim; flat base	c.1740 – c.1820
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Creamware	5	55	4	Rim	Carver/server	Slightly beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Creamware	1	29	1	Flat base	Carver/server		c.1740 – c.1820
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Creamware	2	22	2	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Creamware	1	2	1	Rim/flake	Plate	Double beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Creamware	2	40	1	Profile	Shallow jar	Small beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Creamware	4	92	1	Profile	Small plate	Small beaded rim & footring base	c.1740 – c.1820
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Creamware	2	43	1	Profile	Carver/server	Slightly beaded rim; flat base	c.1740 – c.1820
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Creamware	5	55	4	Rim	Carver/server	Slightly beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Creamware	1	29	1	Flat base	Carver/server		c.1740 – c.1820

Context	Feature	Bldg/Area	Context description	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Late Redware	1	13	1	Rim	Bowl	Clear (red) glaze int	C18th – EC19th
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware	2	33	1	Rim	Bowl	White slip w/ brown mottling int	LC18th – C19th
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	19	1	Rim	Bowl	White slip w/ brown mottling int	LC18th – C19th
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Pearlware	1	3	1	Ring foot base	Dish/bowl	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Porcelain	3	19	1	Recessed base	Plate	Hand painted dark blue curvilinear design int	C18th
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Porcelain	1	8	1	Recessed base	Plate	U/Dec	C18th
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Porcelain	1	4	1	BS	Flatware	Hand-painted dark blue design int	C18th
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Stoneware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale brown int; pale green-brown glaze ext	C19th
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	TP Pearlware	5	36	1	Profile	Cup	Elaborate but unidentified TP design ext & int	c.1780 – c.1840
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	TP Pearlware	1	1	1	Rim	Dish	Sepia printed floral border w/ a overglaze detailing	c.1780 – c.1840
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	TP Pearlware	2	2	1	BS	Cup/bowl	U/ID Chinese style	c.1780 – c.1840
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	15	1	Rim	Flowerpot	U/Dec	C19th
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	7	1	Rim	Flowerpot	U/Dec	C19th
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	6	1	BS	Flowerpot	U/Dec	C19th
13115	13115	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13018, 13016 & 13011	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	4	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded basketweave pattern on rim	c.1720 – c.1780
13133	13133	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13010, 13011, 13057 & 13058	Banded ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue slip band ext; turned to produce relief bands ext	LC18th – C19th
13133	13133	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13010, 13011, 13057 & 13058	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	8	1	Base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int	C18th – EC19th
13133	13133	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13010, 13011, 13057 & 13058	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	11	1	Splayed base	Hollow ware	Brown salt glaze ext	C18th
13133	13133	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13010, 13011, 13057 & 13058	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	3	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th
13133	13133	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13010, 13011, 13057 & 13058	Creamware	6	13	6	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13133	13133	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13010, 13011, 13057 & 13058	Creamware	3	11	3	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13133	13133	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13010, 13011, 13057 & 13058	Creamware	6	15	6	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13133	13133	Building 2	Deposit between walls 13010, 13011, 13057 & 13058	Creamware	1	2	1	Handle	Cup/jug	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820

Context	Feature	Bldg/Area	Context description	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range
13108	13108	Courtyard 1	Upper fill of cellar room 2	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	75	1	BS & handle	Handled bowl	White slip int; clear glaze int & ext	MC18th – C19th
13109	13109	Courtyard 1	Lower fill of cellar room 2	HP Pearlware	2	7	2	Rim	Bowl	Hand-painted linear border int; U/ID design ext	c.1780 – c.1840
13109	13109	Courtyard 1	Lower fill of cellar room 2	Porcelain	1	4	1	Footed base	Flatware	Hand-painted blue Chinese style design int	C18th
13109	13109	Courtyard 1	Lower fill of cellar room 2	TP Pearlware	1	5	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID Chinese landscape w/ houses	c.1780 – c.1840
13139	13139	Courtyard 1	Surface deposit	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	16	1	BS	Dish/bowl	Brown glaze int only	C18th
13139	13139	Courtyard 1	Surface deposit	Porcelain	1	2	1	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	C19th
13008	13008	Courtyard 2	Fill of demol deposit between walls 13006 & 13007	Blackware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C17th
13008	13008	Courtyard 2	Fill of demol deposit between walls 13006 & 13007	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th – EC19th
13008	13008	Courtyard 2	Fill of demol deposit between walls 13006 & 13007	Brown Glazed Coarseware type	1	301	1	Base	Bowl/pancheon	Black glaze int only	C18th – EC19th
13008	13008	Courtyard 2	Fill of demol deposit between walls 13006 & 13007	Creamware	2	44	1	Footed base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13008	13008	Courtyard 2	Fill of demol deposit between walls 13006 & 13007	Creamware	1	6	1	Rim	Plate	Beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820
13008	13008	Courtyard 2	Fill of demol deposit between walls 13006 & 13007	Creamware	3	14	1	Rim	Plate	Beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820
13008	13008	Courtyard 2	Fill of demol deposit between walls 13006 & 13007	Creamware	1	6	1	BS	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13008	13008	Courtyard 2	Fill of demol deposit between walls 13006 & 13007	Creamware	1	2	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
13008	13008	Courtyard 2	Fill of demol deposit between walls 13006 & 13007	Creamware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Flaked & smaller	c.1740 – c.1820
13008	13008	Courtyard 2	Fill of demol deposit between walls 13006 & 13007	Late Blackware	4	37	1	Rim	Bowl	Black glaze int & ext	C18th
13008	13008	Courtyard 2	Fill of demol deposit between walls 13006 & 13007	Late Blackware	1	17	1	BS	Dish	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th
13008	13008	Courtyard 2	Fill of demol deposit between walls 13006 & 13007	Late Blackware	1	4	1	Base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int only	C18th
13008	13008	Courtyard 2	Fill of demol deposit between walls 13006 & 13007	Late Blackware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th
13008	13008	Courtyard 2	Fill of demol deposit between walls 13006 & 13007	Mottled ware type	2	86	2	BS & neck	Flask	Dark mottled brown glaze ext; thin glaze int	C18th
13008	13008	Courtyard 2	Fill of demol deposit between walls 13006 & 13007	Pearlware	2	7	2	BS	Hollow ware	Relief-band ext	c.1780 – c.1820
13008	13008	Courtyard 2	Fill of demol deposit between walls 13006 & 13007	Pearlware	2	6	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th
13008	13008	Courtyard 2	Fill of demol deposit between walls 13006 & 13007	Pearlware	1	13	1	Flat base	Soup dish	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840
13008	13008	Courtyard 2	Fill of demol deposit between walls 13006 & 13007	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	4	1	Rim	Flatware	Dark blue geometric design int; hand-painted	MC16th – C18th
13008	13008	Courtyard 2	Fill of demol deposit between walls 13006 & 13007	TP Pearlware	1	7	1	BS	Bowl	Willow int	c.1780 – c.1840

Context	Feature	Bldg/Area	Context description	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range
13128	13126	Courtyard 2	Fill of construction cut 13126	TP Whiteware	1	9	1	Rim	Plate	Albion	M – LC19th
13128	13126	Courtyard 2	Fill of construction cut 13126	TP Whiteware	1	8	1	Rim	Bowl	Dark blue painted floral design between thin lines	M – LC19th
13128	13126	Courtyard 2	Fill of construction cut 13126	TP Whiteware	1	7	1	Rim	Bowl	Sepia printed design on int of rim; leaf pattern on linear background	M – LC19th
13128	13126	Courtyard 2	Fill of construction cut 13126	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	Footring base	Plate	Pale blue TP design int	M – LC19th
13128	13126	Courtyard 2	Fill of construction cut 13126	TP Whiteware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design; Gothic buildings ext; curvilinear design int	M – LC19th
13128	13126	Courtyard 2	Fill of construction cut 13126	TP Whiteware	1	5	1	Rim	Bowl	U/ID curvilinear TP design int	M – LC19th
13128	13126	Courtyard 2	Fill of construction cut 13126	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP designs int & ext	M – LC19th
13128	13126	Courtyard 2	Fill of construction cut 13126	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	0.5	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780
13128	13126	Courtyard 2	Fill of construction cut 13126	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	9	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780
13128	13126	Courtyard 2	Fill of construction cut 13126	Whiteware	2	46	1	Profile	Plate	Blue band around rim flanked by black lines, black circular line int	LC19th – EC20th
13128	13126	Courtyard 2	Fill of construction cut 13126	Whiteware	2	45	2	Profile	Plate	Blue band around rim flanked by black lines, black circular line int	LC19th – EC20th
13128	13126	Courtyard 2	Fill of construction cut 13126	Whiteware	1	113	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	MC19th – EC20th
13128	13126	Courtyard 2	Fill of construction cut 13126	Whiteware	1	10	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	M – LC19th
13128	13126	Courtyard 2	Fill of construction cut 13126	Whiteware	1	56	1	Footring base	Bowl	U/Dec	M – LC19th
13128	13126	Courtyard 2	Fill of construction cut 13126	Whiteware	1	18	1	Rim	Bowl	Thick everted rim; two red lines on rim	M – LC19th
13128	13126	Courtyard 2	Fill of construction cut 13126	Whiteware	2	31	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th
13128	13126	Courtyard 2	Fill of construction cut 13126	Whiteware	1	17	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	M – LC19th
13128	13126	Courtyard 2	Fill of construction cut 13126	Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	Thin red line around rim	LC19th – EC20th
13128	13126	Courtyard 2	Fill of construction cut 13126	Whiteware	1	12	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	M – LC19th
13128	13126	Courtyard 2	Fill of construction cut 13126	Whiteware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th
13128	13126	Courtyard 2	Fill of construction cut 13126	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	M – LC19th
13149	13149	Passage 1	Deposit overlying 13117	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	54	1	Rim	Jar	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th – EC19th
13149	13149	Passage 1	Deposit overlying 13117	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th – EC19th
13149	13149	Passage 1	Deposit overlying 13117	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown salt glaze int & ext	C18th – EC19th
13149	13149	Passage 1	Deposit overlying 13117	Creamware	1	19	1	Rim	Plate	Wavy rim w/ a beaded lip	c.1740 – c.1820
13149	13149	Passage 1	Deposit overlying 13117	Creamware	1	18	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820

Context	Feature	Bldg/Area	Context description	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range
13150	13150	Passage 1	Deposit overlying 13069	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC19th – EC20th
13150	13150	Passage 1	Deposit overlying 13069	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	11	2	Recessed base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780
13150	13150	Passage 1	Deposit overlying 13069	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	7	26	6	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780
13150	13150	Passage 1	Deposit overlying 13069	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	3	1	Recessed base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780
13150	13150	Passage 1	Deposit overlying 13069	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	5	1	BS	Plate	Small section of barleycorn decoration on rim	c.1720 – c.1780
13150	13150	Passage 1	Deposit overlying 13069	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	2	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780
13150	13150	Passage 1	Deposit overlying 13069	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded barleycorn decoration on rim	c.1720 – c.1780
13150	13150	Passage 1	Deposit overlying 13069	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	8	21	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780
13150	13150	Passage 1	Deposit overlying 13069	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	5	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780
U/S	U/S		Unstratified	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	71	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th
U/S	U/S		Unstratified	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	12	1	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th
U/S	U/S		Unstratified	Creamware	1	30	1	Rim	Soup plate	U/Dec	.1740 – c.1820
U/S	U/S		Unstratified	Creamware	1	18	1	BS	Soup plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
U/S	U/S		Unstratified	Creamware	1	16	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820
U/S	U/S		Unstratified	Edged ware	1	25	1	Rim	Pie dish	Plain rim w/ blue feather-edge paint	E – MC19th
U/S	U/S		Unstratified	Edged ware	1	12	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded wavy edge w/ blue feather-edge paint	LC18th – EC19th
U/S	U/S		Unstratified	HP Pearlware	1	14	1	Ring foot base	Dish	Complex hand-painted geometric design int	c.1780 – c.1840
U/S	U/S		Unstratified	HP Pearlware	1	11	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	Hand-painted frond decoration int	c.1780 – c.1840
U/S	U/S		Unstratified	Pearlware	1	25	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840
U/S	U/S		Unstratified	Pearlware?	1	12	1	Handle	Jug	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840
U/S	U/S		Unstratified	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	4	1	Rim	Plate	Dark blue hand-painted curvilinear design	MC16th – MC18th
U/S	U/S		Unstratified	TP Pearlware	1	7	1	Spout	Teapot	Poorly printed floral design on spout	c.1780 – c.1840
U/S	U/S		Unstratified	TP Whiteware	1	21	1	Rim	Plate	Grey printed design; flowers & insects	M – LC19th
U/S	U/S		Unstratified	TP Whiteware	1	9	1	BS	Pie dish	Albion	M – LC19th
U/S	U/S		Unstratified	TP Whiteware	1	8	1	BS	Flatware	Willow int	M – LC19th
U/S	U/S		Unstratified	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design ext	M – LC19th
U/S	U/S		Unstratified	Whiteware	1	34	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	M – LC19th
U/S	U/S		Unstratified	Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Dish	U/Dec	M – LC19th
				TOTAL	871	9393.5	774				

Appendix IV

Table 4: Post-Medieval and Later Vessel Forms

Vessel form	ENV	% of total
Bottle/flagon	2	0.25
Bowl	72	9.2
Bowl?	12	1.53
Bowl/pancheon	4	0.51
Carver/server	9	1.15
Cup	6	0.76
Cup/bowl	31	3.96
Cup/jug	1	0.12
Cup/tyg	1	0.12
Dish	41	5.24
Dish/bowl	22	2.81
Dish/jar	1	0.12
Flask	2	0.25
Flatware	87	11.1
Flatware?	3	0.38
Flowerpot	7	0.89
Flowerpot?	1	0.12
Handled bowl	1	0.12
Hollow ware	189	24.1
Jar	5	0.63
Jar/flagon	1	0.12
Jug	3	0.38
Jug?	1	0.12
Jug/teapot	1	0.12
Lid	1	0.12
Mug	1	0.12
Mug/jug	2	0.25
Ornament?	2	0.25
Ovoid jar	1	0.12
Pancheon	11	1.4
Pie dish	6	0.76
Plate	167	21.3
Shallow jar	1	0.12
Small bowl	1	0.12
Small jar	2	0.25
Small plate	1	0.12
Soup dish	1	0.12
Soup plate	2	0.25
Teapot	3	0.38
U/ID	9	1.15
Various	68	8.69
Total	782	99.62

Appendix V
Table 5: Post-Medieval and Later Ware Types

Type	ENV	% Of Total
Banded ware	1	0.12
Blackware	11	1.4
Blue Banded ware	1	0.12
Bone China	4	0.51
Brown Glazed Coarseware	19	2.42
Brown Glazed Coarseware type	8	1.02
Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	38	4.85
Creamware	288	36.8
Creamware type	2	0.25
Creamware?	2	0.25
Edged ware	23	2.94
Green Glazed Reduced Sandy ware	2	0.25
Green Glazed Sandy ware	1	0.12
Green Glazed Sandy ware type	1	0.12
HP Pearlware	30	3.83
Late Blackware	64	8.18
Late Blackware type	7	0.89
Late Redware	2	0.25
Mocha ware	1	0.12
Mottled Creamware	4	0.51
Mottled ware type	2	0.25
Mottled Yellow Glazed Coarseware	13	1.66
Pearlware	48	6.1
Pearlware?	3	0.38
Porcelain	14	1.78
Slip Banded CC ware	1	0.12
Slip Coated ware	1	0.12
Slipware	12	1.53
Stoneware	7	0.89
Tin Glazed Earthenware	9	1.15
TP Bone China	1	0.12
TP Pearlware	36	4.6
TP Whiteware	30	3.83
Unglazed Red Earthenware	16	2.04
White Salt Glazed Stoneware	39	4.98
Whiteware	34	4.34
Yellow Glazed Coarseware	7	0.89
Total	782	99.73

Appendix VI

Table 6: Ceramic Building Material

Table 6a

Mortar/Plaster Type	Description	Use at SWN21
Type 3101a	Hard white 7.5YR 9.5/2 lime gritty hydraulic mortar	1800-1900 Associated with Phase 3 and 4 brickwork additions to the hall and WETH2 and WETH 3 bricks. Building 1 small façade of brick 13047 and a small Room Structure 13104 abutting the western elevation of N-S orientated courtyard wall 13070 also well brickwork vaulting in the Centre of Courtyard 1 13077
3100	Fine white 7.5YR 9/1 plaster coating occasional splashes of blue and red	1550-1750 <i>In situ</i> remains brick vaulted ceiling of cellar vaulting NE corner room 2 13030 associated with shallow hand made WETH1 and WETH1a bricks (1600-1750) and large lump of loose plaster with patches of blue and red fresco BUILDING 1 Demolition layer probably from brick vaulting (13031)

Table 6b

MoL fabric code	Description	Geological Type and source	Quantity	Use at SWN21
3120a	Yellow 2.5Y 8/6 fine cavernous sparry magnesian (dolomitic) limestone	Anston stone Brotherton Formation Permian underlying geology	1 example 139g	Post-medieval BUILDING 1 AREA 3 Stone Mullion for cellar wall in room 1 13041

Table 6c

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
13022	WETH1	Handmade shallow unfrogged silty bricks grey core	3	1550	1750	1550	1750	1600-1750	No mortar
13030	WETH1; WETH1a; 3100	Handmade shallow silty bricks grey core covered in white plaster	2	1550	1750	1550	1750	1600-1750	1600-1750
13031	3100	Painted plaster	1						1600-1750
13042	3120a	Anston stone three light mullion window.	1	1600	1900	1600	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
13047	WIN3; 3101a	Thick unfrogged handmade brick; grey lime gritty hard mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1800-1900	1800-1900
13077	WIN2; 3101a	Very dense machine frogged brick grey lime gritty hard mortar	2	1850	1950	1850	1950	1850-1900+	1850-1900
13104	WIN3; 3101a	Thick unfrogged handmade brick; grey lime gritty hard mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1800-1900	1800-1900

Context	Feature	Fragment Number	Weight (g)	Form	Fabric	Spot Date
13022 1/3	BUILDING 1 AREA 3 Bricks above stone cobbles forming cellar room 1 floor	1	1117	110mm brick (4 ¼ inches) x 50mm (2 inch) low density no mortar hand made chaff impression	WETH1 Reddish yellow 5YR 6/8 marbly sandy fabric with dark reddish brown 5YR 3/2 red iron oxide 8mm pale yellowish orange silty wisps 10YR 9.5/2 with grey 10YR 5/1 thick core.	1500-1750
13022 2/3	BUILDING 1 AREA 3 Bricks above stone cobbles forming cellar room 1 floor	1	868	115mm (4 ½ inches) x 50mm (2 inch) low density no mortar handmade chaff impression	WETH1 Reddish yellow 5YR 6/8 marbly sandy fabric with dark reddish brown 5YR 3/2 red iron oxide 8mm pale yellowish orange silty wisps 10YR 9.5/2 with grey 10YR 5/1 thick core.	1500-1750
13022 3/3	BUILDING 1 AREA 3 Bricks above stone cobbles forming cellar room 1 floor	1	989	50mm (2 inch) low density no mortar handmade chaff impression	WETH1 Reddish yellow 5YR 6/8 marbly sandy fabric with dark reddish brown 5YR 3/2 red iron oxide 8mm pale yellowish orange silty wisps 10YR 9.5/2 with grey 10YR 5/1 thick core.	1500-1750
13030 1/3	BUILDING 1 AREA 3 <i>In situ</i> remains brick vaulted ceiling of cellar vaulting NE corner room 2	1	2426	Wide handmade unfroged brick low density 230mm (9 inches) x 120mm (4 ¾ inches) x 60mm (2 ¼ inches) fine white 7.5YR 9/1 plaster coating	WETH1 Reddish yellow 5YR 6/8 marbly sandy fabric with dark reddish brown 5YR 3/2 red iron oxide 8mm pale yellowish orange silty wisps 10YR 9.5/2 with grey 10YR 5/1 thick core.	1600-1750
13030 2/3	BUILDING 1 AREA 3 <i>In situ</i> remains brick vaulted ceiling of cellar vaulting NE corner room 2	1	2649	Wide handmade unfroged brick low density 235mm (9 ¼ inches) x 120mm (4 ¾ inches) x 50mm (2 inches) fine white 7.5YR 9/1 plaster coating on ends	WETH1a Paler reddish yellow 5YR 7/6 marbly sandy fabric with 8mm pale yellowish orange silty wisps 10YR 9.5/2	1550-1750
13030 3/3	BUILDING 1 AREA 3 <i>In situ</i> remains brick vaulted ceiling of cellar vaulting NE corner room 2	1	2581	Wide handmade unfroged brick low density 235mm (9 ¼ inches) x 120mm (4 ¾ inches) x 60mm (2 ¼ inches)	WETH1 Paler reddish yellow 5YR 7/6 marbly sandy fabric with 8mm pale yellowish orange silty wisps 10YR 9.5/2 with dark reddish brown 5YR 3/2 red iron oxide 8mm	1500-1750
13031	BUILDING 1 AREA 3 Demolition layer probably from brick vaulting	1	649	Painted plaster 170mm x 160mm x 30mm thick	3100 fine white 7.5YR 9/1 plaster coating sky blue and pale red paint	1600-1750
13042	BUILDING 1 AREA 3 Stone Mullion for cellar wall in room 1	1	139	Mullion sample 65mm x 60mm x 30mm beveled edge part of a three light mullion window	3120a Anston stone – yellow 2.5Y 8/6 fine cavernous sparry magnesian (dolomitic) limestone Cadeby Formation Permian underlying geology	1650-1850
13047 1/2	BUILDING 1 AREA 3 HOUSE EXTENSION 2 single skin red-brick wall southern side of building stretcher bond possible façade	1	3058	Whole handmade unfroged thick brick Hard white 7.5YR 9.5/2 lime gritty hydraulic mortar 228mm (9 inch) x 110mm (4 ¼ inch) x 70mm (3 inch)	WETH3 Sandy red 7.5R 5/6 to weak red 7.5R 5/4 low density clinker like brick with reddish black clinker 7.5R 2.5/1 rare yellow 10YR 8/6 silty lumps enclosing clinker 2-3mm across	
13047 2/2	BUILDING 1 AREA 3 HOUSE EXTENSION 2 single skin red-brick wall southern side of building stretcher bond possible façade	1	3199	Whole unfroged thick brick Hard white 7.5YR 9.5/2 lime gritty hydraulic mortar	WETH3 Sandy red 7.5R 5/6 to weak red 7.5R 5/4 grading to light red 5R 6/8 low density clinker brick reddish black clinker 7.5R 2.5/1 2-3mm across	

Context	Feature	Fragment Number	Weight (g)	Form	Fabric	Spot Date
13077	CISTERN / WELL BRICKWORK VAULTING AREA 3 Centre of Courtyard 1	1	4103	Whole shallow double frogged machined brick B4.2 Lots of Hard white 7.5YR 9.5/2 lime gritty hydraulic mortar 230mm (9 inch) x 112mm (4 ¼ inch) x 72mm (3 inch) Very sharp arises frog 14cm (5 ½ inch) 4cm (1 ½ inch) 4mm	WETH2 is a red fabric with a hackly fracture with inclusions of red clay pellet. Dense very fine Red 5R 5/6 fabric	
13077	CISTERN / WELL BRICKWORK VAULTING AREA 3 Centre of Courtyard 1 O	1	3822	Whole shallow double frogged machined brick B4.2 230mm (9 inch) x 110mm (4 ¼ inch) x 72mm (3 inch) Hard white 7.5YR 9.5/2 lime gritty hydraulic mortar Very sharp arises frog 14cm (5 ½ inch) 4cm (1 ½ inch) 4mm	WETH2 is a red fabric with a hackly fracture with inclusions of red clay pellet. Dense very fine Red 5R 5/6 fabric	
13104 1/2	AREA 3 SMALL ROOM STRUCTURE abutting western elevation of N-S orientated courtyard wall 13070 and north elevation of House Extension 1 13068 foundation of limestone surmounted by this single skin of handmade unfrogged bricks with mortar	1	2279	Nearly whole handmade brick 240mm (9 ½ inches) x 112mm (4 ¼ inches) x 71mm (3 inch) overfired Hard white 7.5YR 9.5/2 lime gritty hydraulic mortar	WETH3 Sandy red 7.5R 5/6 to weak red 7.5R 5/4 low density clinker like brick with reddish black clinker 7.5R 2.5/1 rare yellow 10YR 8/6 silty lumps enclosing clinker 2-3mm across	1800-1850+
13104 2/2	AREA 3 SMALL ROOM STRUCTURE abutting western elevation of N-S orientated courtyard wall 13070 and north elevation of House Extension 1 13068 foundation of limestone surmounted by this single skin of handmade unfrogged bricks with mortar	1	2252	Nearly whole handmade brick 112mm (4 ¼ inches) x 71mm (2 ¾ inches) overfired Hard white 7.5YR 9.5/2 lime gritty hydraulic mortar	WETH3 Sandy red 7.5R 5/6 to weak red 7.5R 5/4 grading to light red 5R 6/8 low density clinker brick reddish black clinker 7.5R 2.5/1 2-3mm across	1800-1850+

Appendix VII
Table 7: Worked Stone

Context	Context type	Rotary quern	Heat-cracked cobble	Roof slate	Flint
12017	Ditch 12016				1
12123	Ditch terminus 12124	4	1		
12167	Fill of Ha-Ha			4	
13031	Demolition rubble			1	
13101	Deposit in brick structure 13098			2	
13108	Backfill cellar room 2			1	

Appendix VIIITable 8: Plaster

Context	Area	Context type	Material	Catalogue No.	Description	Qty	Weight (g)	Painted	Date
13108	3	Upper fill	Plaster	1	Fragment, 210 x 150 x 68mm	1	7000	Yes: W/R/Bk/Y	?mid-C16
13108	3	Upper fill	Plaster	2	Fragment, 230 x 210 x 58mm	1	8500	Yes: W/R/Bk/Y	?mid-C16
13108	3	Upper fill	Plaster	3	Fragment, 90 x 65 x 52mm	1	110	Yes: W/R/Bk	?mid-C16
13108	3	Upper fill	Plaster	4	Fragment, 90 x 70 x 59mm	1	100	Yes: W/R/Bk	?mid-C16
13108	3	Upper fill	Plaster	5	Fragment, 85 x 55 x 21mm	1	120	Yes: W/R/Bk	?mid-C16
13108	3	Upper fill	Plaster	6	Fragment, 40 x 20 x 39mm	1	25	Yes: Bl	?mid-C16
13108	3	Upper fill	Plaster	7	Fragment, 40 x 30 x 30mm	1	25	Yes: R	C19-C20
13108	3	Upper fill	Plaster	8	Fragment, 87 x 70 x 30mm	1	143	Yes: W/R/Bk	?mid-C16
13108	3	Upper fill	Plaster	9	Fragment, 46 x 31 x 24mm	1	25	Yes: W/R/Bk	?mid-C16
13108	3	Upper fill	Plaster	10	Fragment, 42 x 36 x 19mm	1	21	Yes: W/R/Bk	?mid-C16

Appendix IX
Table 9: Finds Catalogue

Context	Area	Group	Material	ID	Description	Qty	Weight (g)	Condition	Date
12003	1		Fe	Nail	Complete. Square sectioned shank, flat circular head. L 49mm.	1		Poor	Not determined, not recent
12102	1		Fe	Object	Two lumps of corrosion with iron object visible in section.	2		Poor	Not determined
12113	2		Fe	Nail	Incomplete, tip missing. Square sectioned shank, flat circular head. L 35mm+.	1		Poor	Not determined, not recent
12119	2		Fe	Nail	Heavily corroded nail shanks and one detached head.	3		Poor	Not determined, not recent
12157	2		Cu alloy	Pipe	Incomplete. L 99, D 7mm.	1	11	Stable	Not determined
12165	2		Glass	Vessel	Tableware. Colourless, translucent. Pressed, imitation cut glass.	1	8	Good	Late 19th to early 20th C
12173	2		Fe	Fitting	Spiked support. Wrought iron. L 12".	1		Stable	19th/20th C
13008	3	5	Glass	Window	Translucent, even thickness. Slight blue/green tint. No distortion under transmitted light. Th 1.5 – 2mm.	71	190	Stable	Post early 19th C
13008	3	5	Glass	Window	Translucent with a green tinge and heavy surface iridescence. No distortion under transmitted light. Th 1-2mm.	25	76	Poor	Post early 19th C
13008	3	5	Glass	Vessel	Fine walled, colourless with frequent seeds. Transparent. Mouth blown, Th 0.5mm.	3	2	Stable	19th C?
13008	3	5	Glass	Bottle	Opaque body sherd from a cylindrical bottle in green metal; translucent light green body sherd with surface iridescence. One base fragment with bulging heel, surface iridescence; translucent.	3	33	Stable	19th C
13009	3	2	Glass	Bottle	Translucent, olive green; body sherd with surface iridescence.	1	7	Stable	19th C
13012	3	2	Glass	Bottle	Incomplete neck with partial shoulder from a cylindrical bottle. Olive green with heavy surface iridescence. Gently tapering neck, rim absent. Body sherd with shoulder from the same or comparable bottle; small sherd from base of neck from similar vessel.	3	200	Stable	18th C
13012	3	2	Glass	Bottle	Cylindrical bottle base; light green with frequent seeds and surface iridescence. Slight bulging heel, dome-shaped kick-up.	1	406	Stable	Early 19th C
13012	3	2	Glass	Bottle	Cylindrical bottle base; light green with frequent seeds and surface iridescence. Uneven dome-shaped kick-up with rounded heel.	1	297	Stable	Early 19th C

Context	Area	Group	Material	ID	Description	Qty	Weight (g)	Condition	Date
13012	3	2	Glass	Bottle	Body sherds from a cylindrical bottle; light green with frequent seeds.	3	95	Stable	19th C
13012	3	2	Glass	Bottle	Translucent, thin walled body sherd in olive green with surface iridescence. Cylindrical bottle.	1	13	Stable	19th C?
13012	3	2	Glass	Bottle	Translucent, thin walled body sherd in olive green with surface iridescence. Frequent seeds and occasional lenses.	1	3	Stable	19th C?
13012	3	2	Glass	Bottle	Translucent light green body sherds with frequent seeds; mouth blown cylindrical bottle. Surface iridescence on three sherds.	7	31	Stable	19th C?
13012	3	2	Glass	Candlestick	Incomplete. Consists of spun glass cup, dobed candle holder and stem which has been ground smooth around its perimeter. Colourless and translucent, almost opaque due to being in the ground. Remaining D of cup 82mm, originally 96mm. Candle holder internal D 23mm, external D 30mm, survives to H of 10mm. Stem D 23mm, survived to H of 5mm.	1	62	Stable	19th C
13012	3	2	Glass	Drinking glass	Incomplete, lead crystal bowl. Faceted.	3	16	Stable	Not determined
13012	3	2	Glass	Flat	Translucent flat sherds, possibly window glass; two colourless, one with blue tinge. Th 1-2mm.	3	5	Stable	Not determined
13012	3	2	Fe	Sheet	Non-diagnostic sheet fragment 52 x 45mm.	1		Poor	Not determined
13012	3	2	Fe	Structural	Cast iron frame for an iron inspection hatch. Pivots at the bottom. Cemented in. Flat fragment of cast iron plate represents the cover. 9" square frame, total depth 1/2", depth of recess 1/4", plate Th just under 1/4".	7		Stable	19th/20th C
13031	3	1	Glass	Bottle	Translucent emerald green base from a press moulded bottle.	1	7	Stable	Late 19th to early 20th C
13031	3	1	Fe	Nail	Two near complete nails, heavily corroded.	2		Poor	19th C
13031	3	1	Copper alloy	Nail	Complete nail, square sectioned shank, flat head. L 26mm.	1	1	Stable	19th to early 20th C
13031	3	1	Fe	Handle	Incomplete suspension loop at one end; square in section. L c. 302mm.	1		Stable	Not determined
13046	3	1	Glass	Bottle	Aqua glass, incomplete rectangular proprietary bottle. Embossed -MICALBO.	1	38	Stable	Late 19th to early 20th C
13046	3	1	Glass	Bottle	Translucent olive green body sherd from a cylindrical bottle. Occasional seeds.	1	10	Stable	19th C?

Context	Area	Group	Material	ID	Description	Qty	Weight (g)	Condition	Date
13046	3	1	Glass	Bottle	Opaque base with incomplete walls, green glass visible on breaks. Machine made quart bottle.	1	177	Stable	Late 19th to early 20th C
13046	3	1	Glass	Bottle	Aqua glass body sherds.	2	22	Stable	Late 19th to early 20th C
13053	3	3	Copper alloy	Coin?	Complete disc, corroded. No details visible on either face. D 15mm, Th 1.5mm.	1	2	Stable	Not determined
13054	3	3	Bone	Comb	Near complete one piece comb, most of the teeth missing. Single sided, undecorated. Rectangular. Copper alloy staining present. Fine tooth spacing. 14 teeth per centimetre. Five joining fragments. L 65mm, W 36mm, Th of back 2.6mm, Th of teeth 1mm.	1	6	Stable	19th to early 20th C
13054	3	3	Fe	Chain links	Three fragments of heavily corroded chain links. Heat affected.	3		Poor	Not determined
13066	3	3	Glass	Fragment	Heat affected fragment, green glass.	1	2	Stable	Not determined
13066	3	3	Bone	Brush	Complete toothbrush, four row. Bristles missing. Copper alloy staining on the head where bristles were secured. Stamped: A Barrett Extra Fine Warranted 63 & 64 Piccadilly. L 156mm, L of head 48mm, W of head and handle 13mm, Th of handle 4.6, Th of head 5mm.	1	14	Stable	1878-1910
13067	3	3	Copper alloy	Pin	Complete round wire pin with spiral wound head. L 32.7mm, D of shank 1mm, D of head 2mm.	1	<1	Stable	16th to 19th C
13071	3	3	Fe	Bolt	Incomplete, corroded. Screw thread visible. 1" Square head.	1		Stable	late 19th to 20th C
13074	3	4	Lead	Strip	Incomplete at both ends. Parallel sided, twisted at one end, folded at the other. L 130mm, W 35-25mm. Th 1mm.	1	97	Stable	Not determined
13079	3	4	Glass	Bottle	Translucent dark green body sherd. Frequent seeds and occasional lenses. Mouth blown.	1	7	Stable	19th C ?
13079	3	4	Fe	Structural	Brackets, with spike to drive into wall. Forged. L 10 1/2".	2		Stable	19th C
13083	3	4	Glass	Bottle	Translucent olive green body sherd. Frequent seeds, mouth blown.	1	8	Stable	19th C ?
13083	3	4	Glass	Bottle	Aqua glass body sherd.	1	15	Stable	Late 19th to early 20th C
13101	3	4	Glass	Bottle	Incomplete dome shaped kick ups in light green metal with frequent seeds and lenses. Heels missing. Mouth blown cylindrical bottles.	3	115	Stable	19th C
13101	3	4	Glass	Bottle	Incomplete bases with rounded heels; cylindrical bottles. Light green metal with frequent seeds.	3	117	Stable	19th C
13101	3	4	Glass	Bottle	Aqua glass body sherds from a cylindrical bottle. Infrequent seeds and lenses.	5	106	Stable	Late 19th to early 20th C
13101	3	4	Glass	Bottle	Translucent green body sherds from a cylindrical bottle; frequent seeds and lenses.	5	100	Stable	19th C
13101	3	4	Glass	Window	Translucent with blue tinge. Th 1.5mm.	1	5	Stable	19th-20th C

Context	Area	Group	Material	ID	Description	Qty	Weight (g)	Condition	Date
13101	3	4	Bone	Handle	Incomplete handle for a whittle tanged implement. Split longitudinally. Copper alloy staining present. L 90mm. D 18mm narrowing to 11mm.	1	22	Stable	19th C
13108	3	1	Glass	Bottle	“Onion” wine bottle, light green, opaque; neck and shoulder. Heavy surface deposit of mortar/cement. Surface iridescence.	1	117	Stable	Late 17th to early 18th C
13108	3	1	Glass	Vessel	Incomplete vessel; tableware. Colourless pressed glass, translucent. Imitation cut glass, diamond design. One rim sherd present.	10	254	Stable	Mid 19th C
13108	3	1	Glass	Vessel	Incomplete vessel; tableware. Lead crystal. Colourless, translucent. Mould blown. Decoration consists of dimples and facets.	2	25	Stable	19th C
13108	3	1	Glass	Bottle	Incomplete proprietary bottle; colourless glass; fine walled Th 1m. One sherd consists of shoulder and neck. D 34mm.	12	32	Stable	19th to early 20th C
13108	3	1	Glass	Vessel	Body sherd in translucent green glass with four acid-etched narrow bands of circumferential decoration.	1	6	Stable	Not determined, not recent
13108	3	1	Glass	Bottle	Body sherd in translucent green glass; surface iridescence.	1	2	Poor	Not determined, not recent
13108	3	1	Fe	Fitting	Complete meat hook with screw thread, 5 ¾”. Round sectioned shank.	1		Stable	Not determined
13115	3	2	Glass	Bottle	Base fragment, dome shaped kick up with pontil scar. Bulged heel. Cylindrical quart bottle. D of base 92mm.	1	304	Stable	19th C
13115	3	2	Glass	Sherd	Fragment of spun glass. Translucent, clear with blue tinge. Frequent seeds. Undulating profile. Th 4mm.	1	9	Stable	Not determined, not recent
13115	3	2	Glass	Bottle	Translucent olive green body sherd from a cylindrical bottle. Frequent seeds, mouth blown.	1	4	Stable	19th C?
13115	3	2	Glass	Bottle	Translucent olive green body sherds from a cylindrical bottle. Frequent seeds, surface iridescence. Possibly all from the same vessel.	4	48	Stable	19th C
13115	3	2	Glass	Window	Translucent with blue-green tinge. Th 1.6mm.	5	7	Stable	Not determined
13133	3	2	Glass	Bottle	Translucent, olive green base sherd with rounded heel. Frequent seeds, surface iridescence.	1	32	Stable	19th C
13133	3	2	Fe	Fitting	Incomplete strap fittings, possible hinge fragments.	2		Poor	Not determined
13133	3	2	Fe	Nail	One near complete nail and two shanks.	3		Poor	Not determined
13138	3	4	Glass	Bottle	Translucent olive green and emerald green body sherds from cylindrical bottles. Occasional seeds. Mouth blown.	6	62	Stable	19th C
13138	3	4	Glass	Bottle	Translucent olive green body sherd with free blown shoulder. Cylindrical bottle. Surface iridescence. Approximate D of body 87mm.	1	37	Stable	Late 18th to early 19th C
13139	3	4	Glass	Bottle	Opaque due to surface iridescence. Body sherd.	1	18	Stable	Not determined

Context	Area	Group	Material	ID	Description	Qty	Weight (g)	Condition	Date
13148	3	3	Bone and fe	Handle	Cutlery. Complete bone handle for a whittle tanged implement, the corroded remains of which are <i>in situ</i> . Handle has a rounded sub-rectangular profile and measures: L 75mm, W 16mm, Th 11mm. Iron fragment: L 32mm, heavily corroded with mortar fused onto it.	1	29	Stable	19th C to early 20th C
13149	3	3	Glass	Bottle	Translucent light green body sherds. Occasional seeds, some surface iridescence.	15	111	Stable	19th to early 20th C
13149	3	3	Glass	Bottle	Translucent olive green body sherds. Occasional seeds.	13	119	Stable	19th to early 20th C
13149	3	3	Glass	Bottle	Translucent dark green body and non-diagnostic base sherds. Thick walled, frequent seeds and heavy surface iridescence. Cylindrical bottle.	12	258	Stable	18th/19th C
13149	3	3	Glass	Bottle	Translucent light green base sherds with heavy surface iridescence. Occasional seeds. Rounded heels.	4	113	Stable	19th C
13149	3	3	Glass	Bottle	Translucent light green neck and shoulder sherds from cylindrical bottles. Frequent seeds. Neck has stretch marks typical of mouth blown bottles.	3	28	Stable	19th C ?
13149	3	3	Glass	Bottle	Opaque "black" glass, appearing dark green in transmitted light. Joining sherds. Down tooled lip and flattened string rim. Neck D 32mm. String rim height 8mm, finish height 17mm. Lip height 10mm. Bore D 23mm.	2	20	Stable	1761-1801
13149	3	3	Glass	Bottle	Translucent dark green kick ups, cone shaped. Large lenses.	2	88	Stable	19th C
13149	3	3	Glass	Bottle	Translucent amber neck, incomplete. Very few seeds.	1	18	Stable	19th C?
13149	3	3	Glass	Bottle	"Black" glass, opaque. Beer style quart bottles. Surviving base diameter 85mm. Mortar adhering to two fragments.	5	320	Stable	Late 18th to early 19th C
13149	3	3	Glass	Window	Plate glass. Translucent, sanded base, polished surface, slight distortion. Th 7.5mm.	1	55	Stable	Late 19th C
13149	3	3	Fe	Chisel	Complete, circular flat head. Used in masonry. L 13 1/2".	1		Stable	19th/20th C
13149	3	3	Fe	Tools	Pipe clamp. Lc. 3"	1		Stable	19th/20th C
13150	3	3	Glass	Bottle	Opaque due to surface iridescence. Base sherd with rounded heel.	1	26	Stable	19th C
13150	3	3	Glass	Bottle	Opaque due to surface iridescence. Body sherds. Possibly from the same bottle as the base fragment from this context.	3	22	Stable	19th C
13150	3	3	Glass	Bottle	Translucent dark green shoulder with occasional seeds. Thin-walled. Cylindrical bottle.	1	5	Stable	19th C?
13150	3	3	Glass	Vessel	Colourless thin walled curved sherd, possible drinking glass fragment.	1	1	Stable	Not determined
13151	3	4	Glass	Bottle	Translucent dark turquoise body sherd, embossed – D—H	1	10	Stable	Late 19th to early 20th C

Context	Area	Group	Material	ID	Description	Qty	Weight (g)	Condition	Date
13151	3	4	Glass	Bottle	Translucent light green body and shoulder sherds from cylindrical bottle(s). Occasional seeds. Mouth blown.	6	55	Stable	19th C
13151	3	4	Glass	Bottle	Translucent dark olive green cylindrical bottle sherds. Two moulded, one mouth blown, one not determined.	4	30	Stable	19th-20th C
13155	3	3	Glass	Bottle	Translucent olive green base, two joining sherds; dome shaped kick-up with rounded heel. Estimated base D 103mm.	2	144	Stable	Late 18th C
13155	3	3	Glass	Bottle	Translucent olive green base fragments with rounded heel. One from a straight sided cylindrical bottle.	2	74	Stable	18th/19th C
13155	3	3	Glass	Bottle	Green shoulder sherd. Appears opaque due to corrosion deposits, green underneath. Mouth blown.	1	9	Stable	18th/19th C
13155	3	3	Glass	Bottle	Translucent olive green body sherds with frequent seeds.	3	14	Stable	19th C?
13155	3	3	Glass	Bottle	Colourless curved sherd. Non-diagnostic.	2	5	Stable	Not determined
13155	3	3	Glass	Vessel	Translucent turquoise sherd of rib moulded glass.	1	2	Stable	Late 19th to early 20th C
13155	3	3	Glass	Window	Translucent, colourless. Th 1.4mm.	1	<1	Stable	Not determined
13155	3	3	Copper alloy	Stud	Complete with domed head. L 16mm, D of head 11mm. Square sectioned shank.	1	<1	Stable	19th C?
13155	3	3	Non ferrous	Escutcheon	Machine made disc with central perforation. D 30mm.	1	7	Stable	Late 19th to early 20th C
13155	3	3	Fe	Fitting	Incomplete strip, slightly tapering from 20 to 15mm. L 84mm.	1		Poor	Not determined
13155	3	3	Fe	Nails	Incomplete and highly corroded. Possible nails.	5		Poor	Not determined

Appendix X
Table 10: Plant Macrofossils

	Context	12047	12054	12062	12113
	Sample	126	112	113	117
	Feature	12046	12053	12061	12112
	Area	2	2	2	2
	Sample Volume (l)	40	40	10	20
	Total CV	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	10ml	5ml
	Modern	30ml	30ml	5ml	10ml
Carbonised Cereal Grain	Common Name				
<i>Triticum spelta</i>	spelt wheat	8			
<i>Hordeum vulgare sl.</i>	barley	3			
Indeterminate cereal grain (+embryo)		19			
Charcoal					
<i>Pinus sp.</i>	pine			2 (1.00g)	
Indeterminate					1 (0.40g)
Carbonised Weeds					
<i>Danthonia decumbens</i>	heathgrass	1			
<i>Bromus sp.</i>	bromes	1			
Other Remains					
Clinker					
Plastic fragments					
Modern straw			5+		
Modern seeds		5+	5+		5+
Earthworm egg capsules					

Appendix XI

Table 11: Animal Bone and Shell

Context	Feature	Description	Quantity	Zone
12167	Fill of Ha-ha	Sheep/goat tibia barrel	1	-
12171	Fill of Ha-ha	Pig proximal tibia (not fused, sawn mid-shaft)	1	1
13008	Demolition deposit	Cattle-sized rib fragments, sheep-sized vertebrae fragment, chicken tibiotarsus (fused)	7	1
13012	Deposit	Cattle second phalanx (fused), cattle and sheep-sized rib fragments, pig-sized long bone fragment (canid gnawed), chicken distal femur (fused), sheep/goat proximal radius (fused, sawn), sheep/goat mandibles x 2 (probable pair both with dP4 in w and M2 at d), pig distal femur (not fused, cut), pig distal tibia (not fused)	15	9
13046	Demolition rubble	Sheep-sized rib	1	1
13051	Wall	Pig distal femur (not fused)	1	1
13066	Fill of ash pit	Pig metacarpal (not fused)	1	1
13067	Fill of ash pit	Pig-sized long bone fragment, bird wish bone (cut)	2	-
13074	Fill of well	Bird bone long bone fragment (rodent gnawed)	1	-
13079	Fill of cistern	Sheep/goat proximal radius (fused)	1	1
13115	Deposit	Chicken tarsometatarsus (fused), cattle scapula fragments (sawn), pig-sized long bone fragment	5	1
13128	Fill of construction cut	Horse carpal, cattle carpal, cattle-sized rib fragments (sawn), sheep/goat tibia barrel (sawn)	5	1
13133	Deposit	Sheep/goat ulna (canid gnawed), pig tibia fragment, pig loose tooth, cattle-sized rib and vertebra fragments	16	1
13149	Deposit	Cattle-sized long bone fragment (sawn)	1	-
13150	Deposit	Horse tooth, sheep/goat ulna, 2x sheep/goat radius barrels (canid gnawed), pig humerus barrel (canid gnawed), chicken coracoid and humerus (fused), cattle-sized rib and long bone fragments	12	6
13151	Fill of culvert	Dog proximal tibia (fused), sheep-sized rib fragment	2	1
13155	Wall	Cattle scapula fragment (sawn), cattle tooth, cattle-sized rib and vertebra fragments (gnawed), sheep-sized long bone, vertebra and rib fragments, pig tooth and scapula fragment, pig tibia fragment, sheep/goat proximal femur (fused, canid gnawed), cat humerus and metatarsal (fused), dog calcaneus (fused), rabbit proximal femur and distal humerus (fused)	41	8

*Wear stages after Grant 1982

Context	Feature	Description	Quantity	Zone
13101	Fill of brick structure	Oyster (left and right valves)	18	11
13128	Fill of construction cut	Oyster (right valve)	1	1
13133	Deposit	Oyster (left and right valves)	9	3
13138	Fill of cistern cut	Oyster (left and right valve)	2	2
13149	Deposit	Oyster (left and right valves)	5	4
13150	Deposit	Oyster (left and right valves)	21	9
13151	Fill of culvert	Oyster (right valve)	4	1
13155	Wall	Oyster (left and right valves)	25	5

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