Marches Archaeology

Land adjacent to 2 Mill Wynd
High Street
Yarm
Stockton-on-Tees

Report on an archaeological evaluation

January 2005

Marches Archaeology Series 366

Archaeological Consultants and Contractors

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Report on an archaeological evaluation

NGR: NZ 419 127

Report by
Richard Stone

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Summary

An evaluation excavation identified significant medieval and post-medieval archaeology. The lowest deposits were below the level of standing water and were not investigated. An accumulation of alluvium was cultivated during the late medieval period. Stone buildings were erected in the late medieval or early post-medieval period and further brick buildings from the eighteenth century.

1 Introduction

A planning application has been submitted to the local planning authority for permission to develop land adjacent to 2 Mill Wynd (ref. 04/3317/FUL). The site is situated at NGR: NZ 419 127 (Fig. 1).

The site includes an area of former medieval burgages and as such is a site of archaeological interest. The Local Planning Authority's Archaeology Advisor advised that further information was required before the archaeological implications of the application could be adequately assessed and recommended that an archaeological field evaluation be carried out to provide this information.

The Local Planning Authority's Archaeology Advisor produced a "Brief for an archaeological field evaluation" and W Harries Design & Management, on behalf of the client, commissioned Marches Archaeology to provide the archaeological services detailed in the Brief in accordance with a project proposal prepared by Marches Archaeology. The site work was carried out on 1 and 2 December 2004 and the report issued on 6 January 2005.

2 Archaeological and historical background

The site lies to the east of the High Street in the medieval core of Yarm, which is a flat area situated in a meander in the River Tees. The land is low lying and within the tidal reach of the Tees. The town has frequently flooded, with the most severe recorded being in 1771, when the flood was 6m deep and the High Street was under 3m of water. The periodic deposition of alluvium is therefore characteristic of the soil development. The water table is shallow, typically less than 1m below current ground level.

The topography of Yarm gave it strategic importance both as having a commanding aspect over the river and in providing a crossing point, initially a ford and later a bridge. The settlement developed in the Saxon period and is referred to in the Domesday survey. Stray

finds indicate settlement from the 6th century but archaeological investigations have so far not found remains of this period. It is assumed that the main street was originally West Street, which runs parallel to the High Street. The development of the medieval form is attributed to the 12th century, with the establishment of burgage plots. The site is believed to be on one of these plots, bounded on its southern side by Mill Wynd, a narrow cross street leading from the High Street to the riverside. By the early 14th century the High Street was the main street and the town was a well established port with good international trade connections.

Excavations in the town have included work in West Street where post holes were discovered which were interpreted as part of an aisled hall of possible 12th century date. Later ground raising was followed by another timber building and typical town deposits such as a well and cess pits. Another excavation, at 101 High Street, found an early 13th century stone building, succeeded by more post holes of uncertain function, then industrial backland development including an iron smelting furnace. By the 15th and 16th century the plot had reverted to domestic occupation. A 17th century stone building was replaced in the 18th century with its footings being reused for a later 18th century brick building.

A recent excavation at 122 High Street by Durham University found 1m of alluvium of 19th century date before reaching the water table (Janet Beveridge *pers. comm.*). Recent work at the friar is also of limited relevance to the work at Mill Wynd (Peter Rowe *pers. comm.*).

The building stock of the town bears witness to a period of prosperity in the 18th century, when most of the High Street was rebuilt or refronted. Behind the frontages the proportions of some of the buildings betray their earlier origins but it is apparent that the vast majority of medieval structures have been replaced.

This archaeological evidence is insufficient to allow statistically valid extrapolations about the general economy and development of the town. The difficulty of investigating deeper deposits, below the water table, exacerbates the problem of understanding the town's origins and early development. It is, however, clear that there are high quality deposits in the town.

3 Scope and aims of the project

The Brief stated that the archaeological project was to consist of "the excavation of two trenches, each 8m x 2m" and "reporting of the results". During excavation of the first trench a live drain was encountered so the second trench was split into two and the dimensions amended to maintain the required sample area.

An archaeological evaluation aims to "gain information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site (including presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality) in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, leading to one or more of the following: the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource; the formulation of a strategy to initiate a threat to the archaeological resource; the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research" (Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations).

The objectives of this evaluation, based on the above stated aim, were to define the extent and date of medieval activity as evidenced by buildings, other structures, boundaries, pits, ditches, artefacts and any environmental information which they may contain.

4 Methodology

4.1 Fieldwork

The upper deposits were excavated by mechanical excavator to a level determined to comprise deposits, features or horizons of archaeological significance. Further excavation was by hand. The alluvium in one trench was tested by use of mechanical excavator to below the water table and sondages were made in both other trenches to just below the level of standing water. Such features as were considered to be of value to the understanding and interpretation of the site were selectively excavated. All artefactual and ecofactual material recovered from hand excavation was retained.

The recording system includes written, drawn and photographic data. Context numbers were allocated and trench record sheets completed. Plans (Fig. 2) and sections (Fig. 3) were made. The photographic record was made using black and white negative and colour transparency film. No samples were taken as no deposits were considered to have environmental, technological or scientific dating potential. The site was monitored by P Rowe of Tees Archaeology on 2 December.

No bench mark was found so a spot height of 6.1m O.D. shown on OS maps in the High Street was used as the datum. All heights are related to this level. As such spot heights are accurate to 0.1m this is the accuracy tolerance for all heights noted in the text. In order to tie in with any future projects the datum to be used is the top of the step to Mill House (on the opposite side of Mill Wynd.). The height of this was determined as 6.545m O.D.

In all three trenches the level of standing water was reached, precluding further excavation. The level varied in the three trenches between 5.3m and 5.5m O.D. On completion of the fieldwork the trenches were backfilled.

4.2 Office work

On completion of fieldwork a site archive was prepared. The written, drawn and photographic data was catalogued and cross-referenced and a summary produced. The artefactual and ecofactual data was processed, catalogued and cross-referenced and summaries produced.

After an initial assessment any unstratified non-diagnostic artefacts and ecofacts and non-diagnostic samples were discarded. Further dispersal of artefacts and ecofacts was in line with the collection policy of the recipient repository and will be documented in the archive. Assessment was based on the site archive. The pottery assemblage was submitted for specialist assessment.

An illustrated client report was produced which details the aims, methods, and results of the project A non-technical summary and details of the location and contents of the archive are included.

5 Results of the evaluation

5.1 Trench 1 (Figs. 2-3 and Plate 1)

The earliest deposit encountered was a dark grey alluvium [100] found only below the level of standing water (5.30m O.D.). There was a fairly clear horizon between this and the deposits above, which consist of cultivated soil derived from alluvium. This material was approximately 1m thick. A sondage was dug through it by machine and a section through it was then dug by hand. Because of its depth it was divided into arbitrary spits [101-105] for finds retrieval in order to establish any pattern of land formation. Medieval pottery was retrieved from throughout the sequence.

A small pit [106], fill [107], at the south of the trench cut into the top of the alluvium as did a 0.5m thick north-south oriented stone wall [110]. The construction cut [109] for this wall was tight against the wall on both sides, with the fill [111] being virtually indistinguishable from the alluvium. The pit was sealed by a small spread [108], which was probably deposited at the same time as the building represented by wall [110] was in use.

At the northern end of wall [110] is an area of disturbed stonework [125] and heavy rubble [126] in a cut [124]. This resembles wall robbing, and a sondage [136] into this produced pottery of medieval date but also a fragment of clay pipe stem. This robbing has obscured the relationship with an east-west wall [120] directly to the north. It is, however, beyond reasonable doubt that wall [120], which is also 0.5m thick, is the eastern return of wall [110]. Wall [120] is also cut ([135]) from above the alluvium and the fill [122] is very similar to it.

At the south of the trench was a cobbled surface [116] laid on a layer of sand blinding [115]. This was seen both to the east and west of wall [110]. It is not certain whether this formed a surface both inside and outside the building or whether it was a later surface. However, a brick wall [112] was later built off the demolished superstructure of wall [110]. Its construction cut [114] (fill [113]) cut through cobbles [116]. This suggests that the position of the wall was known and cannot therefore have been covered by cobbles. It is therefore highly likely that it was in use at the same time as the building.

To the north of wall [120] the sequence above the alluvium differed. An iron pan [130] developed below a layer of sand [128] and was covered by a grey loam [127] which included rubble of brick and stone. Directly north of wall [120] this contained more rubble [129] along a slope. This may represent a period of demolition.

A ceramic storm drain [117] (cut[118]) cut through the cobbles, which were then patched [119]. A layer of concrete [121] was laid over the cobbles to provide a better surface and soil and turf [123] has subsequently developed above it.

A deposit of brick rubble [131] in a cut [132] continued eastwards beyond layer [127] and was truncated by a modern plastic drain [133] in its trench [134]. This was covered by soil and turf [123].

5.2 Trench 2 (Figs. 2-3 and Plate 2)

The earliest deposit, which continued below the level of standing water (5.5m O.D.), was a layer [211] of reddish brown and yellow brown silty clay containing stone rubble consisting

of red sandstone, yellow sandstone and river worn cobbles. The top of the layer sloped down to the east and the rubble was most common at the west. The rubble included occasional lime wall plaster, mortar and daub. This is interpreted as demolition material and produced pottery of late medieval date. Overlying this was a layer of grey brown plastic clay silt [210] with moderate charcoal flecks. This layer is probably alluvial in origin but has been modified subsequently, probably by cultivation. Medieval pottery was also recovered from this layer.

Above these deposits was a series of interlensing occupation layers [209] including brick and mortar rubble and patches of yellow sand.

Two brick structures [204] and [205], each wall a single brick thick, overlay [209]. The brick sizes were 10" x 5" x 2¼". Between the two walls there was a thin band of soil. It is likely that these are two abutting structures, but their relative chronology was not established. At a later date wall [204] was reduced to below ground level and a new wall [203] built off it, with bricks 9" x 4½" x 2½".

A light brown sandy soil [206] was deposited or grew up after walls [204] and [205] were constructed and probably represents an occupation layer. It was overlain by a soil [202] mixed with demolition debris which doubtless relates to the demolition of one or both of the structures represented by these walls, certainly both had been demolished before this layer came into being, though this was not the case with wall [203] at the west of the trench. The uppermost layer was topsoil and turf [201].

5.3 Trench 3 (Figs. 2-3 and Plate 3)

The earliest deposit [311] was a grey brown plastic silty clay the top of which was at the level of standing water (5.45m O.D.). This was similar to the alluvial deposits of Trench 1.

Overlying the alluvium was a light pink to reddish brown plastic silt clay [310] which contained occasional stones. This was similar to layer [211] in Trench 2 and produced pottery of later medieval date. In the top of this was an amorphous spread of more stony material in the same matrix [312]. This may be a demolition spread and is similar to the western part of [211], or it could conceivably be the bottom of a robber trench.

Also cut into [310] was a stone footing [309] 0.35m-0.39m wide, oriented north-south. The width suggests that the wall was only single storey, if of stone, or was a plinth for a timber-framed structure. The wall did not return within the trench and there was no evidence to indicate whether it was more than a boundary wall. Its orientation suggests that it is more likely to be part of a building, but it is unknown whether it is an east or west wall.

Sealing the demolished footing was a layer of grey brown plastic silt clay containing occasional charcoal flecks [308]. This produced no datable material. In the northern half of the trench it was covered by a layer of small fragments of brick and mortar rubble in a matrix of dark grey brown silty soil [307]. This was then sealed by a light brown sandy soil [306], similar to [206] in Trench 2.

The other features and deposits are of the nineteenth century and later and consist of a grubbed out wall footing [305]; a demolished brick structure [303], which had brick rubble and cinders [302] inside it; a ceramic drain [304]; and topsoil and turf [301].

6 Assessment of the pottery *(C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD, Archaeological Ceramicist)*

6.1 Introduction

The pottery assemblage from Mill Wynd, Yarm was examined by the author on 2nd and 3rd January 2005. It consisted of 122 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material representing a maximum of 122 vessels and objects. The basic information is summarized in Table 1 with the pottery classified according to the established type series for the area (Evans and Heslop 1985, Patterson 1985, Wrathmell 1987, 1990).

A more detailed description and analysis (including sherd weights and comments on the sherds which do not conform to the established types) must await the full examination of the assemblage.

6.2 Discussion

The assemblage was dominated by local Tees Valley wares, specifically types A and B with a number of minor variants classified as 'Tees Valley ware type'. The slightly later Reduced Greenware and Reduced Sandy ware types were present in small quantities but were generally associated with the Tees Valley wares, precluding the establishment of any useful sequence within the assemblage. Later medieval types, notably Green Glazed Sandy ware, were also associated with Tees Valley wares.

The assemblage was, generally speaking, highly fragmented and with no identifiable joining sherds. Relatively few vessel types were identifiable but amongst those which were was a local copy of a Low Countries Redware cooking pot or *grapen* (Context 310). No imported (European) wares were noted in the assemblage and it would seem that all the pottery is of local origin.

6.3 Further work

A full report on the assemblage should include the following additional elements:

Quantification of the assemblage by sherd weight;
Full definition and description of the sherds which do not fall within the categories described in published reports (including the Oxidised Sandy ware, Fine Sandy ware and the Splash Glazed Fine Sandy ware);
Report on the ceramic building material by a specialist with knowledge of local CBM fabrics;
Discussion of the assemblage by context and phase;
Discussion of the assemblage with reference to other medieval pottery assemblages from Yarm.
Illustration of the cooking pot/cauldron handle from context 310

6.4 Conclusion

Although small in size and fragmented in nature, the pottery assemblage from Mill Wynd complements other medieval pottery assemblages from Yarm and should be viewed as part of a wider assemblage from the town as a whole. It reflects the local importance of the Tees Valley ware industry and, unusually, includes no imported wares.

Context	Type	Number	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
101	CBM	2	2	Fragments	CBM	Undated	
101	Reduced Sandy ware	1	1	Rim	Jug	C14th - C15th	
101	Reduced Sandy ware	2	2	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	
101	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	Rim	Jar	LC13th - EC15th	
101	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - EC15th	
101	Tees Valley B ware	6	6	BS	U/ID	LC13th - EC14th	
101	Tees Valley type ware	2	2	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC15th	
102	Fine Sandy ware	2	2	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Unidentified local sandy ware
102	Reduced Sandy ware	4	4	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	
102	Tees Valley A ware	5	5	BS	U/ID	LC13th - EC15th	
102	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	Rim	Jug	LC13th - EC15th	
102	Tees Valley B ware	6	6	BS	U/ID	LC13th - EC14th	
102	Tees Valley type ware	2	2	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC15th	
103	Reduced Greenware	3	3	BS	U/ID	LC14th - LC16th	
103	Reduced Greenware	1	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Green glazed internally
103	Tees Valley B ware	11	11	BS	U/ID	LC13th - EC14th	
103	Tees Valley ware type	1	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - C15th	
104	Fired clay	1	1	BS	U/ID	Undated	
104	Green Glazed Sandy ware	1	1	Base	U/ID	C15th - C16th	
104	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	
104	Reduced Greenware	4	4	BS	U/ID	LC14th - LC16th	
104	Tees Valley A ware	4	4	BS	U/ID	LC13th - EC15th	
104	Tees Valley B ware	4	4	BS	U/ID	LC13th - EC14th	
104	Tees Valley type ware	2	2	BS	U/ID	LC13th - C15th	An unusual pale grey fabric
105	CBM	1	1	Fragment	U/ID	Undated	
105	Fine Sandy ware	1	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Unidentified local sandy ware
105	Local Sandy ware	1	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	
105	Reduced Sandy ware	1	1	Base	Jar	Medieval	Unidentified type
105	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - LC15th	
105	Tees Valley B ware	1	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - EC14th	White slip externally
105	Tees Valley type ware	1	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - C15th	
107	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - EC15th	
107	Tees Valley B ware	1	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - EC14th	
107	Tile	3	3	Fragments	U/ID	Undated	
107	Unidentified Reduced ware	1	1	Rim	U/ID	Medieval	Unidentified sandy ware
111	CBM	1	1	Fragment	U/ID	Undated	
136	Green Glazed Sandy ware	2	2	BS & Rim	U/ID	LC15th - C16th	Green glazed internally
136	Reduced Greenware	1	1	Base	U/ID	C14th - C15th	
136	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - EC15th	
210	Tees Valley B ware	1	1	Rim	Jug	LC13th - EC14th	White slip externally
211	Reduced Greenware	1	1	BS	U/ID	LC14th - LC16th	
310	Later Medieval Sandy ware	1	1	Base	U/ID	C14th - C15th	Hard dense coarse sandy ware
310	Reduced Greenware	2	2	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	One sherd with rouletted decoration
310	Reduced Greenware	1	1	Handle stump	Jug (?)	C14th - C15th	
310	Tees Valley A ware	1	1	Rim	Jar	LC13th - EC15th	
310	Tees Valley A ware	2	2	BS	U/ID	LC13th - EC15th	
310	Tees Valley B ware	10	10	BS	U/ID	LC13th - EC14th	
310	Tees Valley B ware	2	2	BS	U/ID	LC13th - EC14th	Bright green shiny glaze
310	Tees Valley B ware	1	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - EC14th	Unglazed; buff slip externally
310	Tees Valley type ware	1	1	Rim & handle	Cauldron	C14th - C15th	Local copy of a Low Countries Redware vessel
310	Tees Valley type ware	1	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - C15th	Buff slip on an unusual dense reduced body
310	Tees Valley type ware	1	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - C15th	Secondarily burnt
311	Tees Valley B ware	1	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - EC14th	White slip externally
311	Tees Valley ware B type	1	1	Strap handle	Jug	LC13th - C14th	Harder and denser than normal
312	Splash Glazed Fine Sandy ware	1	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - EC13th	Local fabric
312	Tees Valley A ware	2	2	BS	U/ID	LC13th - EC15th	One with buff slip externally, one burnt
312	Tees Valley B ware	2	2	BS	U/ID	LC13th - EC14th	
312	Tees Valley type ware	1	1	Rim	Jug	LC13th - C14th	Fine sandy local ware
U/S	Reduced Greenware	1	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	
U/S	Tees Valley B ware	1	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - EC14th	Buff slip externally
U/S	Tees Valley B ware	1	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - EC14th	Bright shiny clear glaze with green stripes
	Total	**122**	**122**				

Table 1: Pottery from the evaluation

7 Other finds

Several categories of finds were recovered apart from pottery (Table 2). The animal bone was predominantly from meat animals, with occasional evidence of butchery. The horn cores may suggest some secondary, industrial processing, but there was not sufficient evidence for this to be clearly the case. The relative absence of clay pipe was unusual, but it is acknowledged that the majority of the post-medieval deposits were not hand excavated so the collection may be skewed. Coal was present in several medieval contexts, but never in large quantities. Several small pieces of flint were recovered. One of these was a flake [312] and one was a core [310], both probably Iron Age rather than earlier. None of the other fragments have incontestable evidence of having been worked. Plaster and slag were present as small fragments in several contexts, but only in one context each were the pieces large enough to warrant collection.

Context	**Animal bone**		**Horn cores**		**Clay pipe**		**Coal**		**Flint**		**Slag**		**Plaster**	
	no.	Wt (g)	no.	Wt (g)	no.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	no.	Wt (g)	no.	Wt (g)	no.	Wt (g)
101	17	78					5	30	1	1				
102	11	92	1	430			1	1	1	1				
103	24	72					4	14	3	30	1	12		
104	7	10					5	12	2	12				
105														
136					1	1								
310	5	84	9	44					1	32				
311	1	20	3	110										
312	3	22							1	8			8	76
Total	**68**	**378**	**13**	**584**	**1**	**1**	**15**	**57**	**10**	**85**	**1**	**12**	**8**	**76**

Table 2: Finds from the evaluation, other than pottery

8 Discussion

The high level of standing water precluded any investigation of deposits earlier than the later medieval period. From a stratigraphic standpoint it is likely that any earlier deposits would survive beneath the later accumulation of alluvium, rather than having been truncated. However, the artefactual evidence tends to suggest that any such deposits are not rich in artefacts. Specifically, there was no residual pottery of the twelfth century or earlier. The two flints of possible Iron Age date may reflect activity on or near the site at this time, but its nature cannot be defined.

The major element of the earliest deposits investigated was a deep accumulation of alluvium. The fragments of pottery found in this were small, which is characteristic of material that has been moved around. In this instance it is thought likely that the land was under cultivation. This accumulation took place over a relatively short period of time as the pottery at the bottom of the observed sequence was similar to that at the top. The accumulation began no earlier than the fourteenth century (and may have begun in the fifteenth), and ended no later than the late sixteenth century, though the preponderance of pottery suggests an end to the sequence in the fifteenth century. The fact that small pieces of pottery were found throughout the full depth investigated suggests that this was not the result of a single flood, though the soil may well be derived from several periods of flooding, with cultivation of the land the rest of the time. Furthermore, no evidence of bands in the alluvium was seen, such as would be expected if the land had not been cultivated between successive floods.

After this material had accumulated there was a period of building. This is evidenced by wall [110] and by layers [211] and [310] which are interpreted as resulting from a period of demolition. The two demolition spreads are of the period between the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, that in Trench 2 could continue into the sixteenth century. The date of construction of wall [110] remains uncertain, but it is clearly earlier than the late eighteenth century when it was used as the foundation for a brick structure, represented by wall [112]. Cobbled surface [116] appears to be associated with the use of wall [110].

A further period of building is shown by wall [309], which cuts through [310]. This is undated but pre-dates the nineteenth century. Its structure is very different from that of the eighteenth century brick buildings in Trench 2. If this morphological difference reflects a chronological difference then wall 309 could well belong in the late medieval or early post-medieval period.

Subsequently brick began to be used in buildings. It was present in occupation layer [209], through which the brick buildings represented by walls [204] and [205], in Trench 2, were built. The brickwork of these walls is typical of that to be found throughout Yarm's eighteenth century buildings. The brick used in wall [111], built off the earlier stone wall [110] in trench 1, is also of this type. The robbing [126/136] of wall [110] included a clay pipe stem. It is possible that this robbing pre-dates the building of wall [111], but is more likely that it relates to its demolition.

Occupation layers [127], [129], [206] and [308] show the continuation of use of the site from the eighteenth century into the nineteenth. Wall [203] is a later, nineteenth century replacement of wall [204] and is broadly contemporary with structure [303] in Trench 3. All later features are related to drainage of the site and other recent features of negligible archaeological significance.

9 Conclusions

The earliest archaeological remains on the site were not identified as they lay below the level of standing water. Any archaeological mitigation strategy which requires excavation to this depth will need to include consideration of a suitable methodology for excavating below standing water. The current understanding of the development of Yarm suggests that High Street was laid out in the twelfth century. There was a climatic deterioration in the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries which may have led to the accumulation of alluvium on the site. It remains unknown whether this seals an earlier phase of activity to the rear of the High Street.

The later medieval soil accumulation is of archaeological interest but relatively low potential for further study. It includes good preservation of bone, but no organic material was seen.

There is good survival of structural remains of the late medieval or earlier post-medieval period, in the form of stone walls [110], [120] and [309]. The dates of these were not closely defined by the evaluation and the ground plans of any buildings they represent were not fully defined. Further investigation as part of a mitigation strategy could also assist in an understanding of their function. The present evidence of new buildings on the rear of the plot suggests that during this period this burgage plot experienced a phase of prosperity.

The scarcity of dating evidence from the seventeenth century onwards was unexpected and hampered close dating of the later phases identified during the evaluation. It is, however, clear that there was both new building and replacement of buildings in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The archaeological resource identified by the evaluation shows that the site has good potential for adding to an understanding of the archaeology of Yarm, particularly of the later medieval and early post-medieval period. The extent of further archaeological work required will be dependant on the detail of the foundation design. None of the remains on the site are considered to be of national importance and do not merit *a priori* preservation *in situ*. Medieval and early post-medieval deposits and features survive to a height of 6.0m (i.e. approximately 0.5m below present ground level. These remains are considered to be sufficiently significant to require preservation by record (i.e. a programme of archaeological works as a condition of planning permission) if threatened by groundworks for the proposed development. The archaeology above 6.0m is principally of the eighteenth century and later and is of lower significance and potential.

10 Bibliography

Evans, D.H. and Heslop, D.H. 1985 *Two medieval sites in Yarm* **The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal** 57;43-77.

Patterson, H. 1985 *Medieval Pottery 1980* In: D.H. Evans and D.H. Heslop *Two Medieval sites in Yarm*. **Yorkshire Archaeological Journal** 57.

Wrathmell, S. 1987 *The Pottery* In: G.A.B. Young *Excavations at Southgate, Hartlepool, Cleveland 1981-82*. **Durham Archaeological Journal** 3.

Wrathmell, S. 1990 *Pottery* In: R. Daniels *The development of Medieval Hartlepool: excavations at Church Close, 1984-85*. **Archaeological Journal** 147.

11 The archive

The archive is currently held by Marches Archaeology, awaiting transfer to Tees Archaeology. The site code is MWY04A.

The archive consists of:

4 Trench recording sheets (A4)
1 Index of drawings (A4)
1 A2 drafting film sheet of drawings
1 A3 drafting film sheet of drawings
2 Photographic index sheets (A4)
1 sheet of 35mm colour transparencies
1 sheet of 35mm black and white negatives, with 6”x4” prints
1 List of levels (A4)
14 Finds recording sheets (A4)
1 box of finds containing material detailed in Tables 1 and 2
1 CDRom including the project proposal and this report

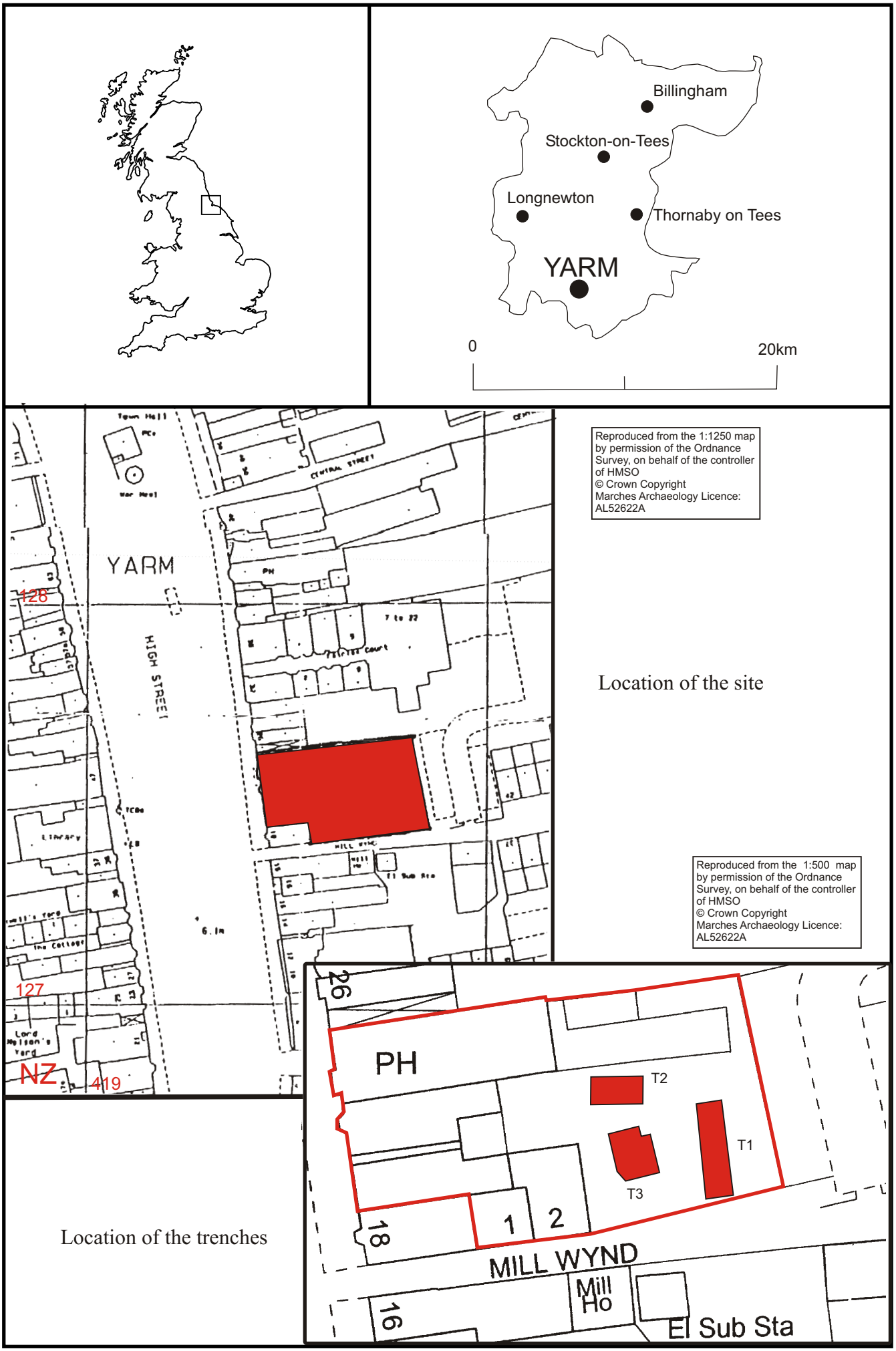
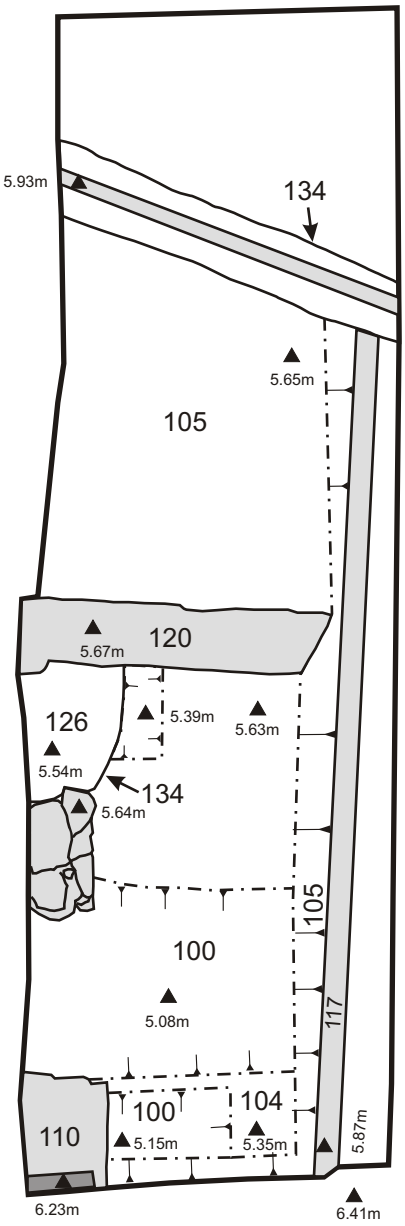
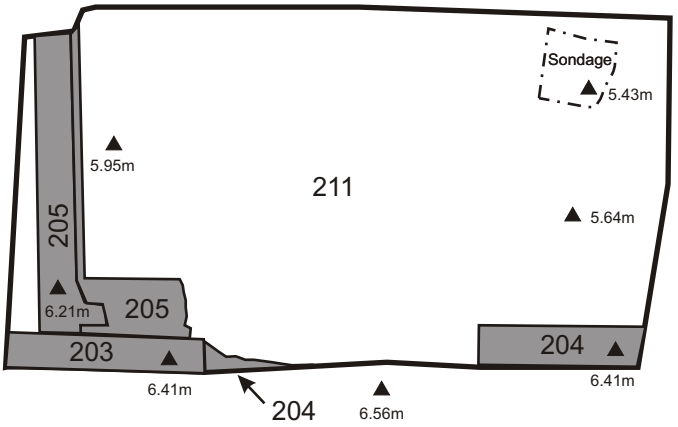


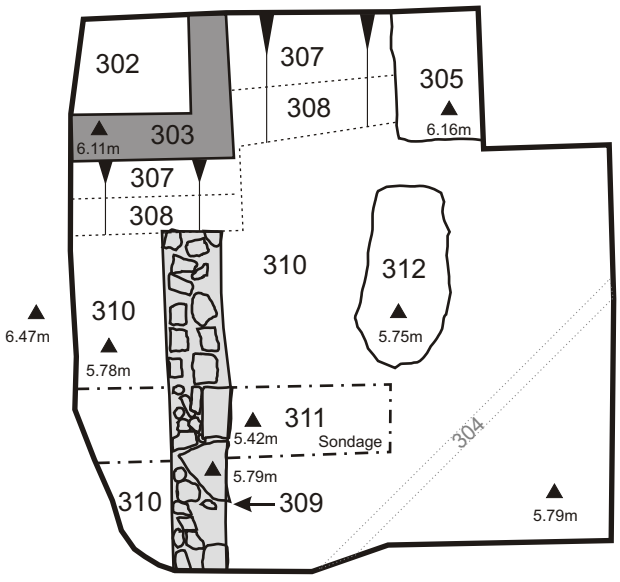
Fig. 1 Location of the site



Trench 1



Trench 2



Trench 3

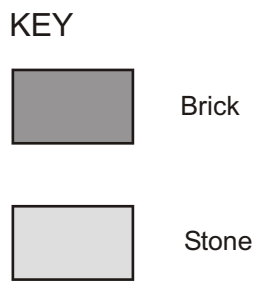
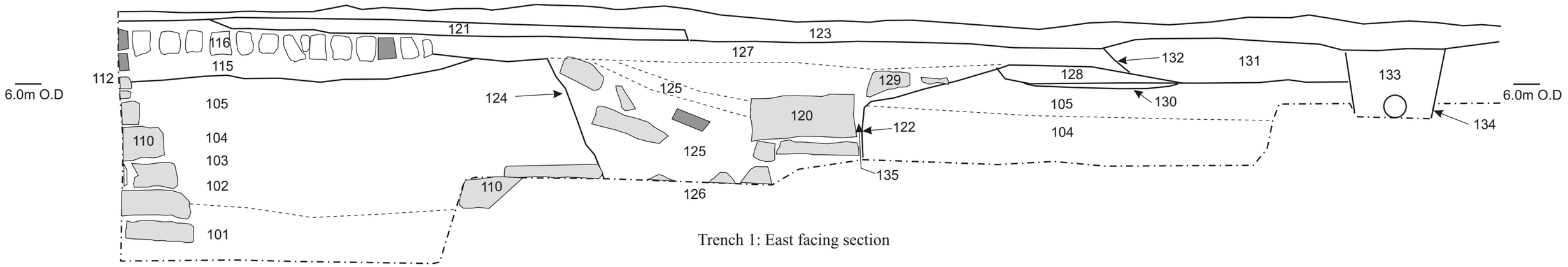
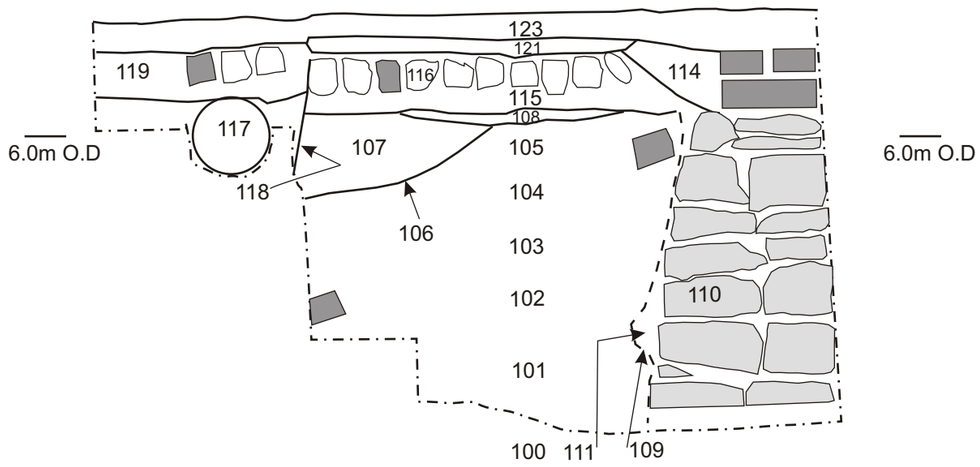


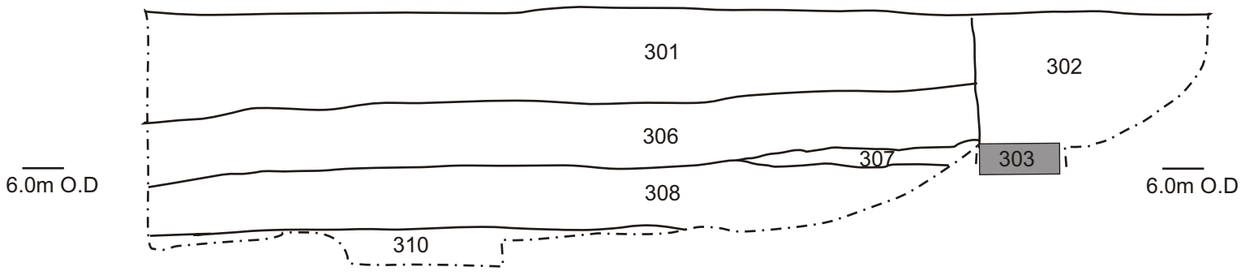
Fig. 2 Plans of the trenches



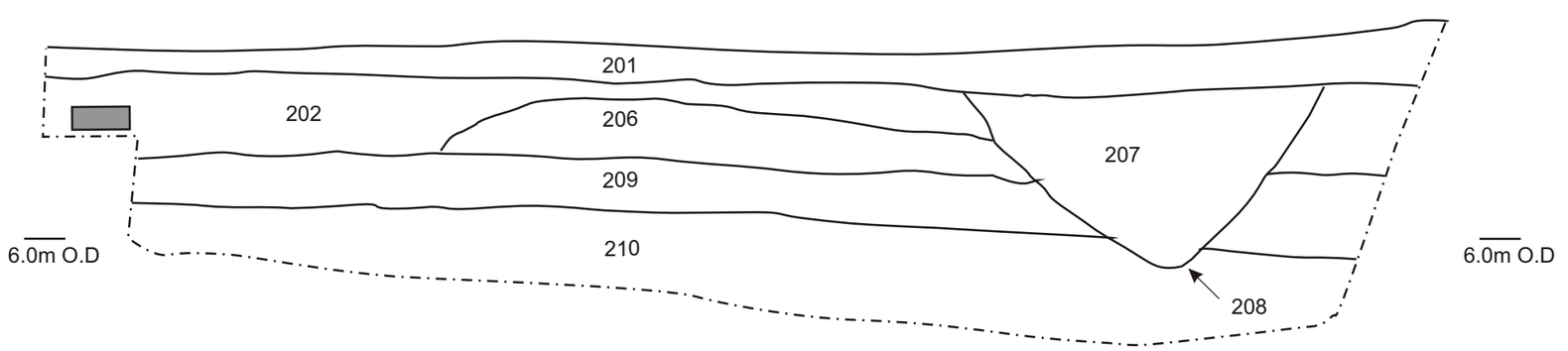
Trench 1: East facing section



Trench 1: North facing section



Trench 3: East facing section



Trench 2: South facing section

Fig. 3 Sections of the trenches

Detail of walls 110 and 120

Walls 110 (left) and 120 (centre)
with rubble 126 between

Trench 1 looking SW

Trench 1 looking NW

Plate 1 Trench 1

Trench 2 looking W

Detail of walls 203, 204 and 205, looking W

Trench 2 looking S

Plate 2 Trench 2

Trench 3 looking W,
before excavation

Detail of sondage, looking W,
showing wall 309

Plate 3 Trench 3