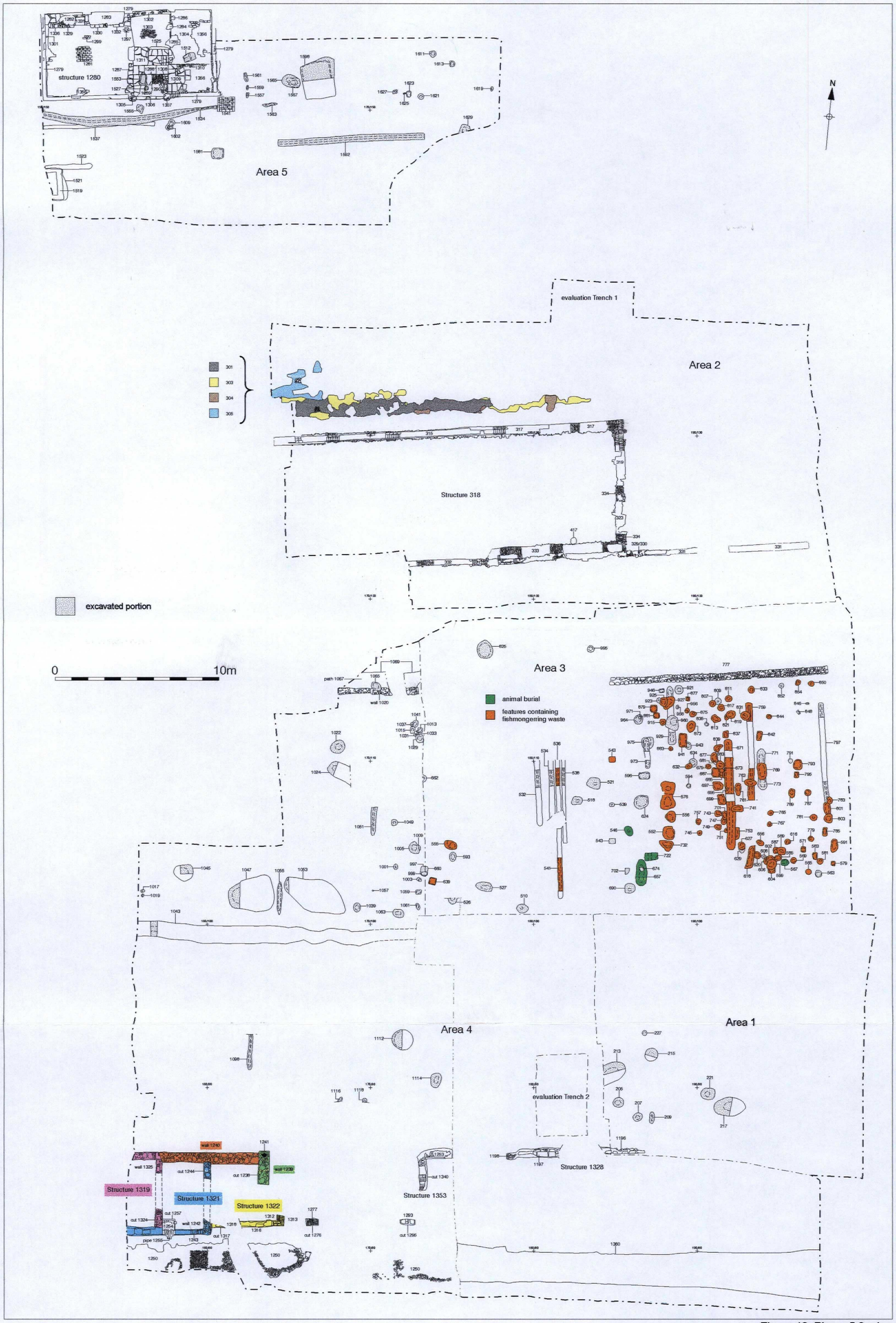


Figure 10. Phase 5.3, plan
Scale 1:200

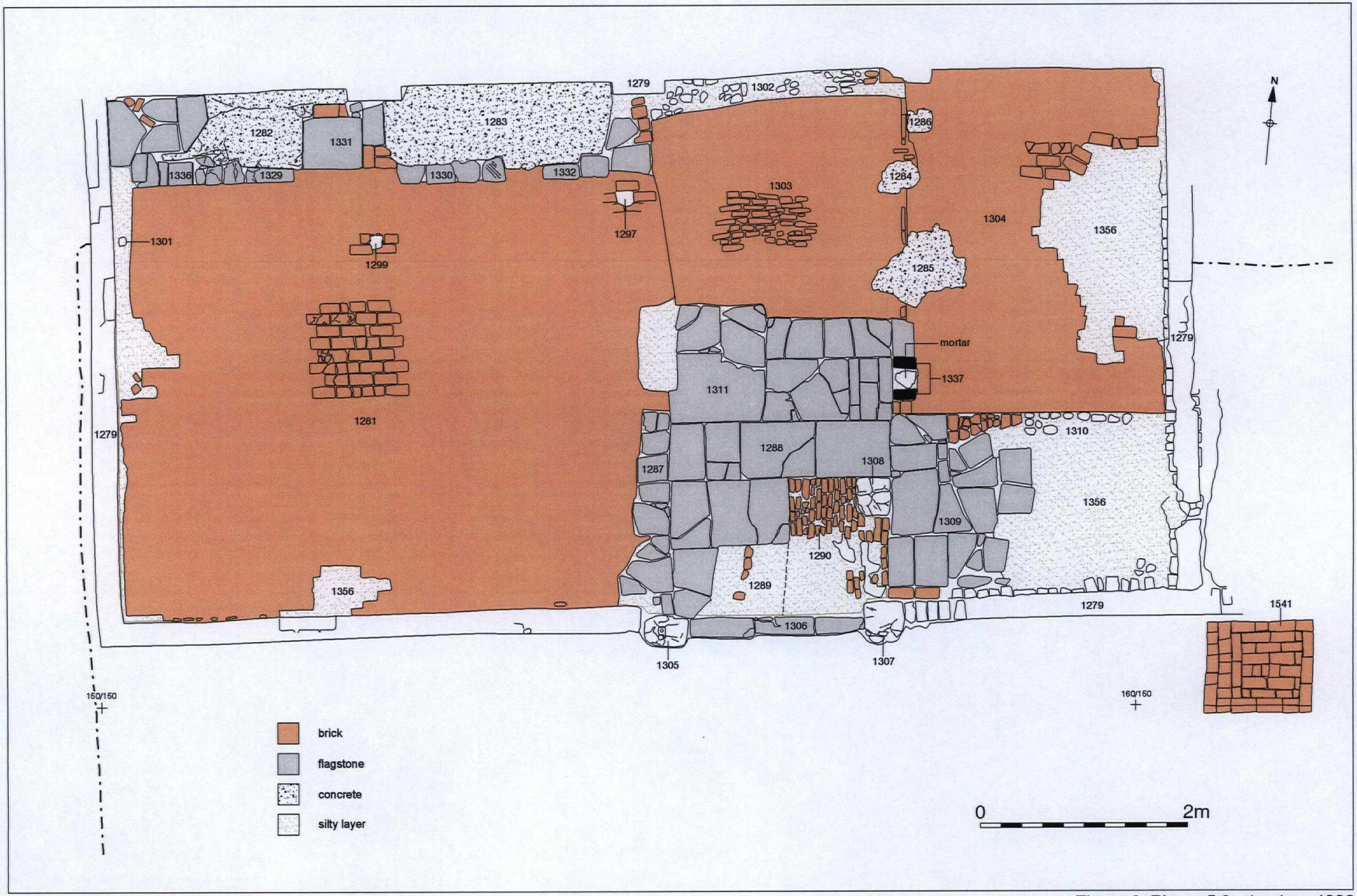


Figure 9. Phase 5.3, structure 1280
Scale 1:50

5.6 Phase 6: Modern (Figure 11)

5.6.1 *All activity*

5.6.1.1 A catalogue of all features assigned to Phase 6 forms part of the project Context Index (Appendix A). A variety of feature types are represented, which as a group are considered to be of negligible archaeological significance. Worthy of brief note were structural remains indicating continuity of use of a 19th century (Phase 5.3) structure, in the form of an eastern extension to Structure [318], recorded in the eastern portion of Area 2. The heavily truncated and disturbed remains of the extension indicated a structure c. 6.40m wide and at least 11.0m in length. Also, in the northwestern corner of the same area, well [308], the original construction of which was assigned to Phase 5.1, was capped with brickwork, [300], having fallen into disuse and been backfilled (Plate 1).

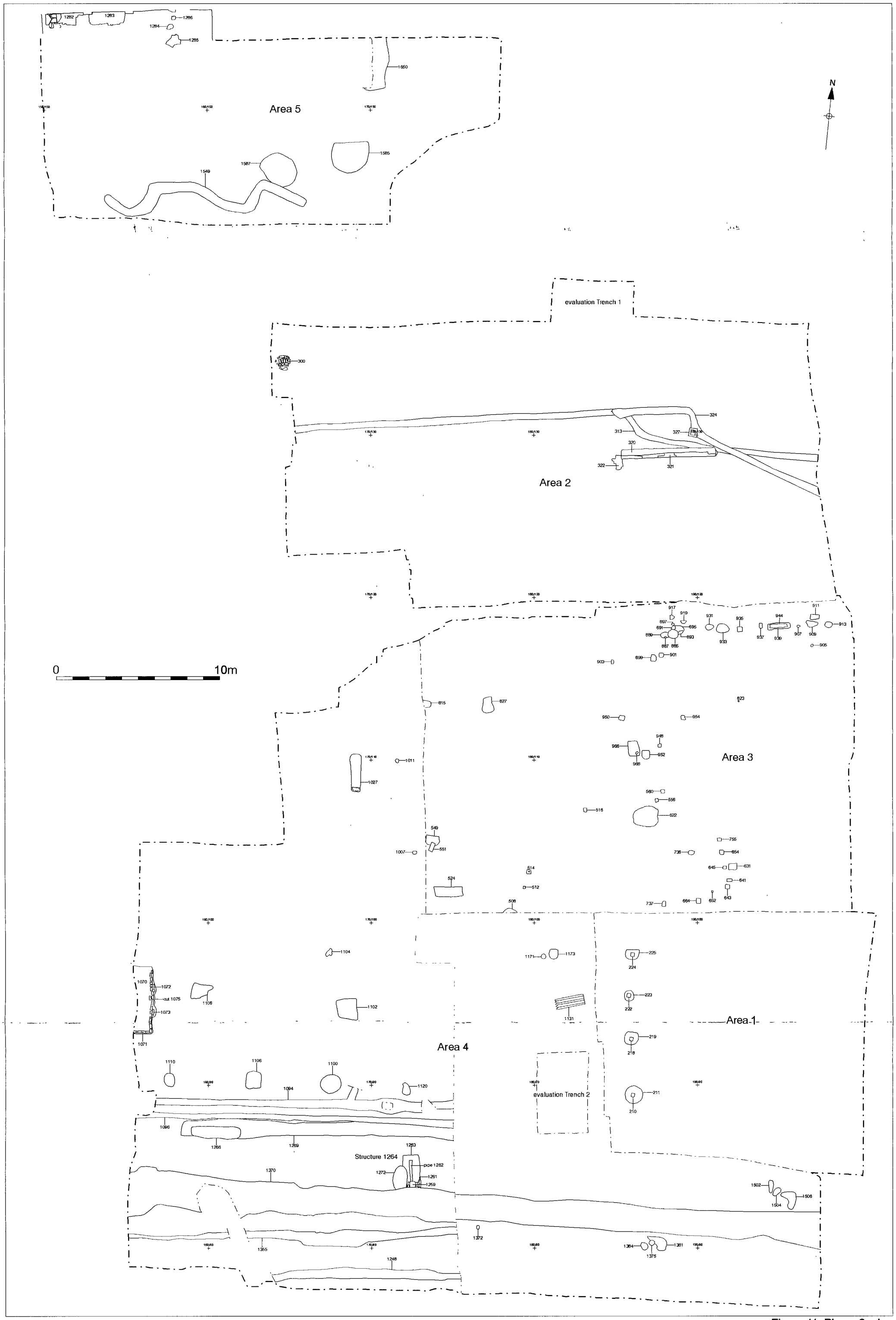
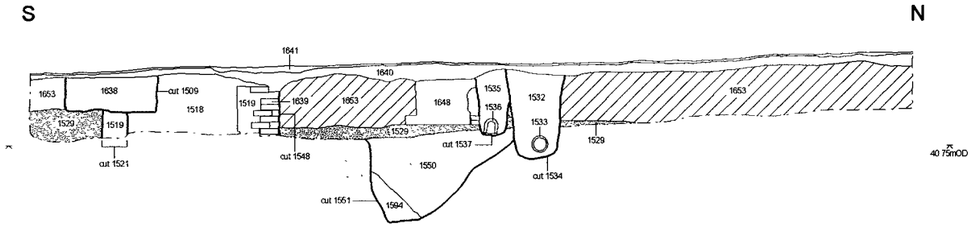
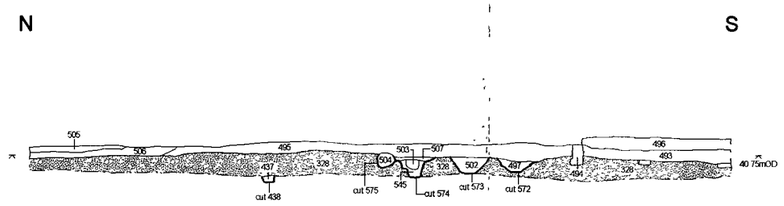


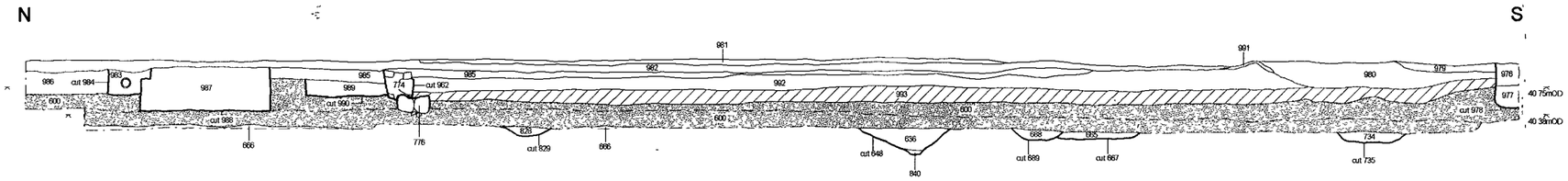
Figure 11. Phase 6, plan
Scale 1:200



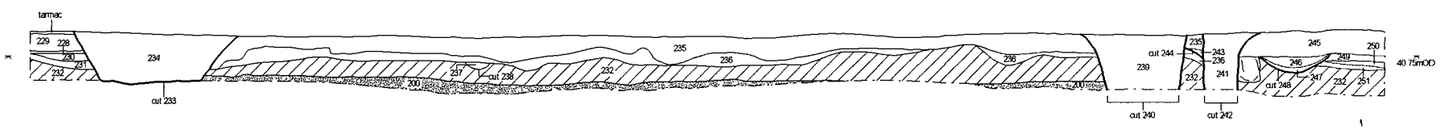
Section 1. East facing, Area 5.



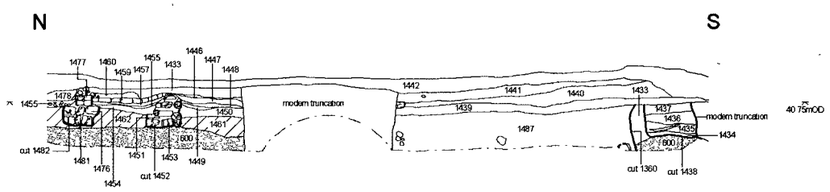
Section 2. West facing, Area 2.



Sections 3a (upper) and 3b (lower). West facing, Area 3.



Section 4. West facing, Area 1.

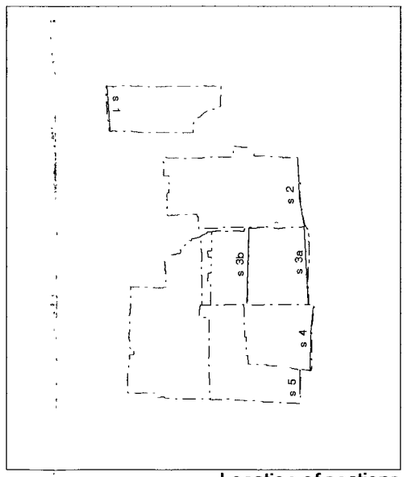


Section 5. West facing, Area 4.

Phase 4 developed soil

Phase 5.2 developed soil

0 5m



Location of sections

Figure 12. Sections forming site profile
Scale 1:75

PART B: DATA ASSESSMENT

6. STRATIGRAPHIC DATA

6.1 Written and Graphic Records

6 1 1 The contents of the paper archive (compnsing all records from the 'watching bnef, evaluation and excavation stages of work) are set out in Table 6a

Item	No.	Sheets
Context Register	1	37
Context Sheets	1464	1464
Environmental Sample Register	1	1
Environmental Sample Sheets	24	24
'Small Finds' Register	1	1
Section Register	1	1
Section Drawings	37	94
Plans	562	1026
Borehole & Test-Pit Sheets	12	12

Table 6a. Quantification of paper records

6.2 Photographic Records

6 2 1 The contents of the photographic archive (again compnsing all stages of fieldwork) are set out in Table 6b

Item	No.	Sheets
Colour Slide Register	6	6
Colour Slides	124	9
Monochrome Pnnt Register	6	6
Monochrome Pnnts	101	16
Monochrome Negatives	101	7

Table 6b. Quantification of photographic records

6.3 Project Archive

6 3 1 The paper and photographic archive is housed at the Northern Office of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at Unit N19a Tursdale Business Park, Tursdale, Durham, DH6 5PG

6 3 2 The complete project archive, comprising written, drawn, and photographic records (including all material generated electronically during post-excavation) and all 'finds' (see the following sections) will be packaged for long-term storage according to relevant guidelines [14] The archive is to be deposited with the Yorkshire Museum for permanent curation The depositional requirements of the receiving body will be met in full

[14] UKIC, 1990

S 10029

7. POTTERY

By ***C.G. Cumberpatch***

7.1 Introduction

7 1 1 The pottery from the East Road, Northallerton project was examined with a view to providing an assessment of the value of the assemblage in terms of its potential contribution to the understanding of the site in chronological and archaeological terms The intention was to provide preliminary spot dating of the contexts and phases defined on site, to indicate the range of pottery types and wares on the site (including hitherto unknown medieval and early post-medieval wares) and to identify areas where further work would be necessary to produce a final report on the assemblage

7 1 2 The stratified assemblage consisted of 961 sherds/fragments of pottery weighing 19,220 grams and representing a maximum of 815 vessels The basic details of the assemblage are summarised in Appendix B

7 1 3 All the material examined is derived from pottery vessels, with the exception of one small fragment of brick/tile from context [431] (Phase 3 1), fragments of medieval floor tile from contexts [335] (Phase 3 2) and [1597] (Phase 5 3) and a fragment of undated roof tile from context [395] (Phase 5 1)

7.2 The Assemblage by Stratigraphic Phase

7 2 1 Table 7a below shows the pottery assemblage quantified according to stratigraphic phase

- Phase 2 Roman/Romano-British activity,
- Phase 3 the broad-span of medieval activity (the three sub-phases having been amalgamated),
- Phase 4 late medieval/early post-medieval,
- Phase 5 post-medieval activity, sub-divided into Phase 5 1, a distinctive period of late 18th century activity, and Phase 5 3, later post-medieval activity, broadly 19th-early 20th century,
- Phase 6 'modern' activity

7 2 2 Phases 2 and 3 contain only Roman or Romano-British and medieval material, respectively, while Phases 4, 5 and 6 contain residual material derived from earlier phases

Phase	Sherds no.	% of total	Total wt. (g)	% of total	EVE	% of total
Phase 2	6	0 6%	17	0 8%	2	0 2%
Phase 3	399	41 5%	5,972	31 0%	376	46 1%
Phase 4	31	3 2%	406	2 1%	31	3 8%
Phase 5 1	106	11 0%	5,162	26 8%	59	7 2%
Phase 5 3	342	35 6%	5,666	29 5%	278	34 1%
Phase 6	77	8 0%	1,997	10 4%	69	8 5%
Total	961	100%	19,220	100%	815	100%

Table 7a. Quantification of pottery by phase

7.3 Significance of the Pottery Assemblage

7 3 1 The excavations at East Road were the first to be undertaken in the town of Northallerton under modern conditions In itself, that lends a great deal of significance to the pottery assemblage

7 3 2 The scope of the assessment precludes the definition of new types or the discussion of issues pertaining to the pottery in detail and the identifications in the accompanying catalogue (Appendix B) are limited to those wares which are of known type and with an established date range The principal aim was to quantify the assemblage, to establish and describe its character and to define the areas in which further work will be required

Roman/Romano-*British*

7 3 3 The discovery of stratified Roman and Romano-British material at the site is of note, in particular the occurrence of a late 1st century AD samian vessel The Roman and Romano-British material is described in greater detail below

Context [1182]. Phase 2.1. 5 sherds. Wt. 14g. (Comment by Steve Willis)
Five conjoining sherds which form most of the base of a small Drag 27 cup from the South Gaulish production centre at La Graufesenque The complete circumference of the footring is represented, the diameter of which is c 43mm, the fragmentation into 5 pieces seems likely to have been recent The base is stamped, though the details are not clearly discernible (the stamp is fragmentary, somewhat worn and either poorly impressed or defined) There seems a good possibility that this is a stamp of Canllus ii (Die 1a) as a reading]ARILLI is suggested This Die of Canllus ii is known to have deteriorated over time[15] which may account for the nature of the present stamp The vessel is certainly Flavian, that is c AD 70-100, and, if the work of Canllus ii, is attributable to the period c AD 70-85 The base has clearly been trimmed round, fairly carefully, at the junction of the vessel floor and the footring at some stage, producing a counter which may have been used for a variety of purposes, there seems to have been some use wear following this trimming Such trimming and re-definition of samian forms is not uncommon and may have occurred after accidental breakage of the vessel that left the base intact

Context [1205]. Phase 2.2. 1 sherd. Wt 3g. (Comment by Ruth Leary)
Undiagnostic greyware Thin-walled The diameter suggests that this may be a body sherd from a narrow-necked ovoid jar or flask with decorated and undecorated zones

[15] cf Hartley, 1989, 212

7 3 4 The samian vessel dates to the period of the Roman invasion of northern England South Gaulish samian accordingly occurs at Roman military sites in North Yorkshire (e g the forts at Aldborough and Roecliffe) On the other hand, there has been relatively little investigation of later prehistoric sites and Roman period rural sites in the northern Vale of York, though South Gaulish ware is known from indigenous/native sites in the wider region [16] The occurrence of this item in the assemblage raises questions though is not entirely surprising, if nothing else, it adds a further dot to the distribution map of this early Roman imported fine ware

***Medi*eval**

7 3 5 Excavations in many towns in the area (including Darlington, Ripon, Richmond, Hartlepool), and in smaller towns and villages (including Yarm and Catterick) and on abbey sites (including Rievaulx Abbey and Fountains Abbey) have produced medieval pottery assemblages which have allowed the broad outline of the chronological and typological sequences for the region to be defined

7 3 6 In spite of the body of work outlined above, many problems associated with the medieval pottery industry of the Tees Valley, North Yorkshire and Scarborough remain to be addressed and every new excavation offers the opportunity to contribute information towards the resolution of these problems This is particularly the case where excavations take place in towns (including Northallerton) hitherto archaeologically unknown Medieval pottery production was local in nature and it seems that most towns drew on local potters to supply their requirements For this reason, it is likely that some of the pottery from Northallerton will be of previously unknown types, albeit conforming to regional traditions The work proposed below is designed to identify such material and to define its characteristics while locating it within the regional Tees Valley ware and Reduced Sandy ware traditions

***Post-medi*eval**

7 3 7 Post-medieval pottery has, generally, received far less archaeological attention than has medieval pottery and, while the general outlines of typological change are known, the coarsewares in particular remain difficult to date with any precision Knowledge of the organisation of production and distribution is sparse and, in the case of North Yorkshire and the Tees Valley, almost non-existent The excavations at East Road offer the opportunity to make a contribution to our understanding of these issues and others which will be mentioned in the course of this assessment

[16] cf Willis, 1997, Fig 1

7.4 Methodology

7 4 1 The pottery was examined and assigned to ware type, with details (number, weight and estimated (maximum) number of vessels) being recorded by phase, context and area of excavation The results are presented in the accompanying catalogue Summary details of vessel type and date range were also noted along with notes on features of interest This procedure was designed to provide the kind of details of assistance in the preparation of a stratigraphic matrix and to provide a basis for the description of the extent of further work needed to produce a full report The scope of this work is outlined in Section 7 5

7.5 Recommendations for Further Work

7 5 1 Further work on the assemblage should concentrate on the medieval and early post-medieval material as the early modern and recent groups appear to be of less significance, consisting as they do, of relatively well known types, few of which can be identified to source

7 5 2 It was clear that the assemblage falls into the Tees Valley ware zone, with Yorkshire type wares (notably Gritty wares) being rare or entirely absent in the groups examined

7.5.3 *Unidentified* Sandy wares

Further research is needed to identify, or at least classify, the various types subsumed under the heading of 'unidentified Sandy wares' with reference to other reports from the area The preliminary examination showed that there are definitely a number of groups within the assemblage which will repay further work Whether these will eventually be identified as part of established local traditions or represent new types is unclear The relationship with the broad Tees Valley ware category is of particular interest

7.5.4 *Tees Valley ware*

Tees Valley ware has been described and discussed by Stuart Wrathmell[17] and others The type is a broad one and a number of aspects of chronology, source and typology remain to be elucidated Work on the material is ongoing[18] and this will be followed up in order to ensure that the analysis of the Northallerton assemblage contributes to, and is informed by, the latest information

Internally, the range of fabrics within the Tees Valley type ware group needs to be established and defined Wrathmell has noted a degree of variability within the ware class and this will be considered in relation to the groups defined within the assemblage A brief scan of the material showed that a number of subtypes were present These included slipped ware (described below), a buff fabric with prominent non-crystalline rock fragments, fine and coarse grade fabrics, buff and orange fabrics

[17] Wrathmell, 1987, 1990
[18] Wrathmell, pers comm

The conventional dating of the Tees Valley wares places them between the 13th and 15th centuries The identification of sherds bearing distinctive splashed glazes might suggests that this dating may need to be revised to include an earlier phase of activity Before asserting this, however, the fabrics of the splashed wares require comparison with other examples

7.5.5 *Slipped Sandy ware*

A minor, but interesting component of the assemblage was the type provisionally named 'Slipped Sandy ware' In terms of the fabric, these resembled the Tees Valley ware, but were distinguished by a layer of fine buff slip on the external surface The type requires a more detailed description and parallels should be sought

7.5.6 *Orange and Oxidised Sandy ware*

As with the unidentified sandy wares, the types described as Orange and Oxidised sandy ware require further study and classification The relationship between these wares and the Tees Valley wares requires further work

7.5.7 *Reduced Sandy ware*

Reduced Sandy wares are a feature of pottery assemblages in the North-East of England, but the distinctions within the group are poorly understood, although it seems likely that they were manufactured in widely distributed centres across the region A provisional type series has been assembled for Durham and, perhaps more relevantly, Darlington Comparison between this group and the Northallerton assemblage may prove of significance

7.5.8 *Late Medieval and Post-medieval Sandy ware*

The later medieval and early post-medieval periods are characterised by significant changes in traditions of pottery manufacture and use Amongst these is the appearance of wares that have here been subsumed under the names of Late Medieval Sandy ware and Post-medieval Sandy ware The examples identified require comparison with the published details of apparently similar wares (notably Osmotherly type ware) defined by Wrathmell and others It seems likely that the examples from Northallerton are of 15th century date, given the apparent absence of typical 16th century types (notably Cistercian ware) Both the outlines of the tradition and details of the wares represented are required

7.5.9 *Other issues*

It is possible that more detailed examination of the pottery (notably the incidence of cross-context joins) will contribute to a greater understanding of the formation of the deposits and the creation of the archaeological strata Further discussion with the excavators and other specialists could take place in order to identify context groups where such work might prove useful or informative

7.6 Conclusions

7 6 1 Although of relatively modest size, the pottery assemblage offers an opportunity to investigate a number of issues pertaining to the site itself and the pottery recovered

7 6 2 The discovery of stratified Roman and Romano-British material is of note, particularly the samian vessel, which dates to the period of the Roman invasion of northern England

7 6 3 While the medieval and early post-medieval pottery would be the focus of any further work, the importance of the later material should not be underestimated, given the dearth of reports on material of post-medieval and early modern date from the area

8. CLAY TOBACCO PIPE S10028

By Jenny Vaughan

8.1 Introduction

8 1 1 A small assemblage of 46 fragments of clay tobacco pipe was recovered The broad date range of the material was mid 17th to 19th century Three items (all bowls) were unstratified, two were from contexts assigned to Phase 3 (medieval), with six from Phase 5 1 (18th century) and the remaining 38 from Phase 5 3 (later post-medieval)

8.2 Methodology

8 2 1 A catalogue with brief descriptions, stem bore measurement, and dating, as appropriate, was compiled It is presented by phase and by context to assist in interpretation (Appendix C)

8.3 The Assemblage

8 3 1 There were seven bowls amongst the assemblage, most of them chipped or incomplete, two bowl fragments, one fragment of what appeared to be a small figurine, the rest of the material comprising plain stem fragments A small flat based bowl from Phase 3 2 was a mid 17th century type and was presumably introduced intrusively into its context A bowl from Phase 5 1 was a later 17th century type A complete plain bowl of probable early 19th century type from Phase 5 3 had the mark 'R?M' on the spur and the same mark was present on a spur in the same phase These were the only marked items The other bowls were of late 18th century or early 19th century type – three were decorated, one with an interesting representation of a possible whaling ship, this an unstratified item from Area 3

8 3 2 Stem bores ranged from 4 to 7 64ths of an inch, most were between 5 and 6 This has been the standard unit used for stem bore measurement, at least in the North-East region The measurements can only be used as a broad guide to dating, *i* e the narrower the bore the later the pipe - but there is considerable overlap and stems with bores of 6, for instance, occur from the mid 17th to the early 18th century Stems with bores of 4 (all but one of which occurred in Phase 4 1) would be normally expected to be late 18th or 19th century, which illustrates the problem of using stem bore as a dating tool

8.4 Recommendations for Further Work

8 4 1 There are little or no published groups of material from the area and, similarly, little appears to be known of local clay pipe makers

8 4 2 Therefore, while a small assemblage such as this has limited potential for further analysis, in the absence of comparative material, it is of intrinsic interest in contributing to the regional corpus of clay pipe data A wider literature search for parallels, particularly for the pipe with the possible whaling ship, is recommended while documentary research may identify and provide dates for the 'R?M' marking Local publication or display might also stimulate public interest and result in local collectors coming forward

9. CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL S10029.

By: Sandra Garside-Neville

9.1 Introduction

9 1 1 Seventy-three bricks or fragments of brick, plus four fragments of tile, and a sandstone block tile, were submitted for assessment Some of the bricks had been covered in mortar, but this was removed by the excavator to facilitate examination

9 1 2 A catalogue of the bricks and other material forms Appendix D to this report

9.2 Post-medieval Material

9 2 1 After the Roman period, the manufacturing of bricks became routine again probably around the 14th century onwards Handmade bricks, often fired in temporary clamp kilns, were still common well into the 19th century, particularly in rural areas These bricks are often unevenly fired, and vary greatly in size However, it is possible to suggest broad dates, taking into account legislation, and regional variations The size of the handmade bricks from the site, when compared to 18th century data from York, makes it impossible to discern if they are 18th or 19th century in date

9 2 2 Particular traits of the assemblage from the site include a sanded or gritted base, (some with grog added) and a bow mark – where the maker used a wire bow to cut off excess clay from the top of the mould Along with slop moulding (where the brick mould is dipped in water before the clay is thrown in), these are common features of post-medieval brick in nearby York There are several different fabrics, perhaps pointing to bricks being brought in from different areas or different local brickyards

9 2 3 Machine-made bricks were introduced from around the middle of the 19th century The large holes in several examples perhaps facilitate the even firing of the bricks The very even firing also points to a well-controlled permanent kiln

9.3 Phasing

9.3.1 Phase 5.1

[308], [375], [401]

The dating of the slop-moulded brick from well shaft [308] in Area 2 is uncertain as it does not have a complete length, but it is certainly post-medieval The remaining items from fill [375] of pit [374] and fill [401] of ditch [400] in Area 2 broadly fit with the late 18th century date suggested for this activity

9.3.2 Phase 5.3

[300]

Bricks from well cap [300] in Area 2, are machine-made and are dated to the Victorian period (mid to late 19th century)

[315], [316], [317], [319], [323], [332], [333], [334]

All these bricks come from Structure [318], in Area 2 The examples from walls/foundations [315], [316] and [333] are Victorian in date The others can only be suggested as being 18th-19th century One brick from structure [317] has a sooted stretcher, which probably means contact with a fire Another from structure [333] has a white washed stretcher, possibly the building housed a boiler

[1239], [1241] [1242], [1252], [1253] [1254]

Bricks from all these late post-medieval structures in Area 4 can only be assigned broadly to the 18th-19th century

[1281], [1290], [1303], [1304]

Bricks from structures [1281], [1303], [1304] – all associated with Structure [1280] in Area 5 - are Victorian in date Floor repair [1290] produced a bevelled brick, presumably especially made for a particular purpose, and a very fine sandstone block, both items probably reused in context

[1536], [1541] [1590]

These three items were associated with drainage features in Area 5 Tile [1536] was a field drain of the horseshoe type, of probable early to mid 19th century date The other structures produced a mixture of 18th-19th and definitely 19th century bricks, this material probably having been reused

9.3.3 ***Phase 6***

[322], [1261]

The bricks from both structures are Victorian

9.4 Conclusions

9 4 1 The bricks are a mixture of different types indicated by varied methods of manufacture and different fabrics The structures that they were part of may not be of high status, as the bricks are for the most part not of great quality

9.5 Recommendations for Further Work

9 5 1 There are no recommendations for further work on this material

10. GLASS S 10030

By: Jenny Vaughan

10.1 Introduction

10 1 1 Thirty three fragments of, or complete, glass objects were recovered dunng the excavation, the majority of them from bottles The distnbution of the matenal by phase and type is given in the table below

10.2 The Assemblage

Phase	Unidentified	Bottle	Mineral bottle	Sack bottle	Vessel	Total
3 2	-	-	-	4	-	4
5 1	-	-	-	7	-	7
5 3	1	8	5	1	2	17
6	-	1	4	-	-	5
						33

Table 10.a. Glass assemblage by phase

10.3 Discussion

10 3 1 The items from sack bottles in a Phase 3 2 context ([352]) indicates material introduced intrusively Such bottles were not made before the middle of the 17th century and some of the fragments here could be 18th century With this in mind, the material within the three Phase 5 1 contexts fits easily with the suggested late 18th century date for this activity in Area 2 The mineral water bottles recovered are 19th century or even 20th century – two in context [940] being marked 1899 Four small flasks or bottles could be pharmaceutical wares

10.4 Recommendations for Further Work

10 4 1 The assemblage has little or no potential for further analysis It has value only as a date indicator for the relevant contexts but beyond that is unexceptional Only one of the bottles was complete so the assemblage as a whole has little intnnsic interest and probably only limited local interest (for the embossed items)

11. METALWORK: X-RAY AND CONSERVATION S10031

By Archaeological Services University of Durham

11.1 Introduction

11 1 1 A vanety of metal finds were recovered from the excavation at East Road Seven copper alloy and five iron objects were submitted for X-radiography and conservation assessment

11.2 Methodology

11 2 1 The metalwork was sorted into groups of a similar density, which were X-rayed together Three XR plates were used

11 2 2 The metalwork was repacked into a sealed polythene box with active silica gel

11.3 Results

11 3 1 The ironwork is moderately to highly corroded but fairly stable, though there is some evidence of cracking of the corrosion surface No surface detail is visible

11 3 2 The copper alloy is less corroded and stable Surface detail is often visible

11 3 3 The following objects may be of note

- 1Δ spur, possibly with surface plating, XR 4477
- 2Δ coin, XR 4479
- 6Δ ?medallion, with date, white metal surface is visible in places, surface EDXRF analysis shows the alloy to be lead/tin
- 13Δ ?com

11.4 Recommendations for Further Work

11 4 1 Twelve metal objects were X-rayed and subject to site archive level conservation

11 4 2 Four of the objects may warrant mechanical cleaning and further EDXRF analysis, if from significant archaeological contexts

12. SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT S10032

By Jenny Vaughan & Robin Taylor-Wilson

12.1 Introduction

12 1 1 In total 13 'small finds' were recovered during the excavations at East Road A variety of material types were represented, five being iron, seven being non-ferrous metal, the other being a ceramic jar

12.2 Iron Objects

Phase 3.2

12 2 1 ***SF 11*** Context [1513] Probably a small nail

12 2 2 ***SF 12*** Context [1513] Curved band tapering from c 11mm to 8mm wide but broken

Phase 5.3

12 2 3 ***SF 1*** Context [553] Spur, incomplete - only one terminal remains This is of a type called a 'humane' spur, the rowel being almost totally enclosed It is likely to be late 19th century or even 20th century date, identical spurs are still used today

12 2 4 ***SF 8*** Context [758] Amorphous lump

12 2 5 ***SF 9*** Context [928] Amorphous lump

12.3 Non-Ferrous Objects

Phase 3.1

12 3 1 ***SF 3*** Context [828] Cu alloy Small fragment of sheet

12 3 2 ***SF 5*** Context [1550] Cu alloy needle 74mm long, flattened at eye end Eye just under 2mm and slightly elliptical This is darning needle sized rather than for embroidery or dressmaking Medieval needles are rarely of this length and therefore it could be intrusive in context [19]

Phase 5.3

12 3 3 ***SF 2*** Context [762] Cu alloy coin 25 mm diameter Very worn but a faint head is visible on the X-ray, which could potentially be identified to a specific monarch

[19] Egan and Pritchard *et al*, 1991 The longest of the needle cases described in this volume is 61mm