

5. FINDS ASSESSMENT

5.1 POTTERY

Context	No of sherds	Spot date	Comment
1001	53	15 th -18 th (19 th)	Includes tin glazed earthenwares, English and imported stonewares (including a profile of a large German stoneware 'second' jug), Low Countries red wares, late Humber Basin wares, post medieval earthenwares and slip wares. The majority is of 17 th and 18 th century date but one or two sherds are probably 19 th century.
1004	1	?16 th -17 th	post medieval red earthenware
1012	5	14 th -16 th	includes a sherd of medieval Scarborough ware plus late Ryedale-type ware
1031	1	13/14 th	medieval Scarborough-type ware
1038	4	?14 th century	possible Scarborough ware but thicker than usual plus sandy grey ware
1050	1	15 th	German stoneware
1059	1	?	tiny abraded glazed sherd
1073	2	16 th , 18 th	Black ware and post-medieval red earthenware
1079	1	18 th	tin-glazed earthenware
1093	1	?	very dense, hard, grey sandy unglazed featureless sherd - possibly Roman but identification very uncertain
2001	41	13 th -15 th (19 th)	Scarborough ware, German stonewares, 1 sherd of modern, Yorkshire red wares, Brandsby-type,
2002	1	13/14 th	Scarborough ware
2006	9	13 th -14 th	Scarborough ware, Humber wares, York Glazed wares
2008	5	13 th -15 th	Scarborough ware, German stoneware, unid.
2010	1	13 th /14 th	Scarborough ware
2023	1	13 th /14 th	Brandsby-type
2025	2	13 th /14 th	Scarborough ware, German stoneware
2050	2	13 th /14 th	York Glazed wares
2054	1	15 th ?	Hambleton-type?
2055	1	13 th /14 th	Scarborough ware
2060	1	13 th /14 th	Scarborough ware
2062	3	14 th /15 th	Hambleton-type, red sandy
2063	1	?	small sherd
2071	1	14/15 th	German stoneware base
2073	3	14 th /15 th	Low Countries red ware and German stonewares

Trench 1 produced a mainly post-medieval and early modern assemblage with a few residual medieval sherds. The latter are generally small and occasionally very abraded. The large sherd of Langerwhe/Raeran stoneware in context 1001 is of some interest. It is so distorted as to be hardly usable even as a second; the question remains as to why a waster would be exported from Germany except perhaps as ballast.

Trench 2 has rather more medieval sherds. These include, not surprisingly, Scarborough wares and other regional types. Of interest is the high proportion of imports, mainly German stonewares but also Low Countries redwares. These high proportions are consistent with Scarborough's coastal position and role as a port.

The assemblage is essentially of a domestic character.

5.2 RECORDED FINDS

5.2.1 Tobacco pipes

Three fragments of clay tobacco pipes were recovered from contexts 1001 and 1073 (sfs 7, 10, 11). These are all late 18th and 19th century in date.

5.2.2 Copper alloy

Two plain rings were found (sf 1, context 1001 and sf2, unstratified). These may both be finger rings, although the diameter of sf2 is quite small. A circular dome-headed copper alloy object, possibly a mount or fitting, was also recovered (sf 14, 2001).

5.2.3 Iron

Iron nails (sf 3, context 1001, sf 4 context 1038, sf 6 (large) context 1038, sf 15 and 16, context 2073) and an iron clench bolt (sf13, context 2001) were recovered together with two unidentifiable fragments (sf 5, context 1038 and sf17, context 2010). A piece of slag (sf 9 context 1038) was also recovered.

5.2.4 Leather

The leather assemblage consists of a single find (sf12, context 2006) of three fragments.

1 and 2. Turnshoe uppers. Two adjoining vamp fragments. Medieval, probably 13th-15th century. 3. Fragment with silk lining, unidentified object, may be machine-stitched and therefore modern.

The leather was viewed post-cleaning, but pre-treatment and all fragments are in a good, flexible condition. The turnshoe fragments are undiagnostic and the date range given is not certain. The lined fragment is too small to attribute to a particular artefact type. It is probably not associated with the other fragments. Further analysis would not yield any additional useful information and is therefore unnecessary.

5.3 Summary

There is nothing of great significance amongst the finds assemblage other than the surviving fragment of a medieval shoe.

6. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Re-excavation of the machine dug holes revealed significant archaeological remains of the medieval period within both Trenches 1 and 2. Deposits spanning much of the post-medieval and recent/modern periods were also present, though largely in section only. These proved to be of less significance, relating primarily to the use of the site as waste and open ground. The bulk of the deposits were 'dry', waterlogged deposits only being reached towards the base of Trench 2. The results of the 1998 evaluation indicate that waterlogged deposits may extend over much of the site at greater depth.

Few secure links between the deposits in the two trenches could be made but it does seem clear that from the abandonment of the site onwards the same type of deposits accumulated in both areas. The inability to examine areas of interface between the structures of Trench 1 and the culvert of Trench 2 means that key relationships between these elements of the site are not known. The results of the recent remediation works can be briefly summarised as follows:

6.1 TRENCH 1

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| Phase 1 | Parts of a north – south aligned stone wall, almost certainly related to a building (and possibly associated with the major east – west wall described in phase 3). A sequence of contemporary internal clay floors and hearth(s) also represented. |
| Phase 2 | Evidence of robbing of the phase 1 building, together with a small amount of dumping from the activity of phase 2. |
| Phase 3 | Further building works including a north – south wall keyed into a major east – west wall at the north end of the trench. A series of metalled surfaces associated with these walls. Further stonework at the extreme west of the trench may relate to a staircase foundation. Further walls in SAHS Trenches 2 and 10 may relate to this phase. |
| Phase 4 | Robbing of parts of the phase 3 building is represented in this phase and point towards the virtual abandonment of the site. |
| Phase 5 | An extensive sequence of dumped deposits across the site. These point towards the site as being little other than a waste-ground. <i>Equates with Phase 4 of Trench 2.</i> |
| Phase 6 | Use of the site as 'gardens' possibly for horticultural purposes. Development of a deep topsoil. <i>Equates with Phase 5 of Trench 2.</i> |
| Phase 7 | Relates to modern activity at the site, drains, air-raid shelter etc. <i>Equates with Phase 6 of Trench 2.</i> |

6.2 TRENCH 2

- Phase 1** Water-lain sediments of the Damyt beck prior to its culverting.
- Phase 2** Construction of a stone built culvert with clay bank to carry the flow of the Damyt beck. A series of deposits, many predominantly rubble, attempt to infill the old course of the Damyt. Evidence suggests is still some flowing of water within the old channel.
- Phase 3** In-filling and some robbing of the phase 2 culvert.
- Phase 4** Extensive series of dumped deposits across the site indicative of waste-ground. *Equates with Phase 5 of Trench 1.*
- Phase 5** Development of garden type soils. *Equates with Phase 6 of Trench 1.*
- Phase 6** Modern activity at the site, drains and a concrete slab. *Equates with Phase 7 of Trench 1.*

**** A single clay lined pit from Trench 2 whose stratigraphic position is unknown due to machine action is believed to belong somewhere in the phase 2 – 5 span.

The evidence cited above demonstrates the development of small plots of ground through the medieval to modern periods. This picture is, due to the removal of some deposits and the revealing of others at different levels, incomplete. Nevertheless, in conjunction with the results of the 1998 evaluation a broad picture does emerge. This is one of major stone buildings, or perhaps more likely of a single large stone building range of prolonged life that probably underwent a series of re-modellings, in the northern part of the site. This building was, on the basis of wall thickness and the presence of a possible exterior stair foundation, likely to have been of two storeys. Clay floors and hearths were present within the interior of the building whilst cobbled metalling formed exterior surfaces. Pearson's suggestion that this represented a large 'L' shaped building fronting onto Cooks Row remains a possibility. Immediately south of the building the Damyt beck flowed within the bounds of its natural channel. During the life of the building the beck was constrained within the confines of a stone built culvert and attempts were made to infill its old channel. At a point probably the 16th century both the buildings and culvert went out of use and were partially robbed. Subsequently the area was used for little more than the dumping of refuse. During a period that may span the 17th – 19th centuries the land was used as gardens. In the 19th century the Quaker Meeting House and school were built. 20th century activity is marked by the construction of drains and an air-raid shelter.

Perhaps the most obvious question that arises from the 1998 evaluation and the latest works concerns the historical ownership of the medieval structures found at the site. The size of the building, the fact that the walls are of stone and the quality of the workmanship apparent in the major east – west wall point towards high status and ownership/control by an institution or individual of some wealth. The identity of this authority remains uncertain though the date of demise, around the time of the reformation, raises the possibility that the remains may once have formed a part of the adjacent Franciscan Friary.

6.3 Summary assessment of damage

Damage to individual contexts has been noted within the report text. An overall summary of machine damage is set out below.

The damage to the archaeology of the site caused by the excavation of the two un-monitored machine holes was variable. Much of the damage incurred affected the post-medieval dumped deposits and garden soils (phases 5 and 6 of Trench 1 and phases 4 and 5 of Trench 2). The loss of these deposits is realistically of minimal archaeological importance, indeed it is doubtful if considerably more meaningful information could have been extracted from their excavation in plan as opposed to their recording in section. The loss of certain of the stream deposits whilst regrettable, would again perhaps have been unlikely to have yielded significantly more information, save for the possibility of preserved artifacts. The remaining deposits within Trench 2, namely the stone culvert and its clay bank fortunately only suffered slight machine damage owing to the 'hard digging' caused by this feature. Unfortunately, the damage to medieval deposits of phases 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Trench 1 was not so slight. Truncation of the wall and floors of phase 1, and less significantly to the robbing and dumped deposits of phase 2, was apparent. For phase 3 some damage was noted on the major east – west wall at the north of the trench together with the removal of part of a metallised surface and its makeup. It is clear that some of the evidence for the phase 4 robbing has also been lost though this is perhaps of somewhat less significance.

7. LIST OF SOURCES

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Cossins, J. (1725) | <i>A New and Exact Plan of the Town of Scarborough.</i> In Scarborough, York and Leeds, The Town Plans of John Cossins 1679-1743, Hugh Murray, p. 8-9. |
| Farmer, P. G. (1976) | <i>Scarborough Harbour and Borough.</i> Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society, p. 1-3. |
| Geological Survey. (1957) | Geological Survey 'Ten Mile Map', sheet 2. |
| Hoskins, W. G. (1972) | Local History in England. |
| Jeayes, I. H. (1914) | <i>A Description of Documents Contained in the White Vellum Book of the Scarborough Corporation.</i> Scarborough. |
| Pearson, T. (1998) | <i>An Archaeological Excavation at Springfield, Scarborough.</i> Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society Interim Report 30: 1998 |
| Wood. (1828) | <i>Map of Scarborough.</i> Reproduced in Pearson, T. (1998), p.7. |

8. LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

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10. APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Trench 1

Context sheets

113 x completed, checked record sheets. Also a phased sequence matrix.

Plans

		scale
1.	Part of composite plan, base of trench 1	1:20
2.	" " "	1:20
3.	" " "	1:20
4.	" " "	1:20
5.	" " "	1:20
6.	" " "	1:20
7.	" " "	1:20

Sections

1.	Part of trench baulks, see Figure 3 for locations	1:20
2.	" " " "	1:20
3.	" " " "	1:10
4.	" " " "	1:20
5.	" " " "	1:10
6.	" " " "	1:10
7.	" " " "	1:10
8.	" " " "	1:20

Trench 2

Context sheets

72 x completed, checked record sheets. Also a phased sequence matrix.

Plans

		scale
1.	Part of composite plan, base of trench 2	1:20
2.	" " "	1:20
3.	" " "	1:20

Sections

1.	Part of trench baulks, see Figure 3 for locations	1:20
2.	" " " "	1:10
3.	" " " "	1:10
4.	" " " "	1:20
5.	" " " "	1:20
6.	" " " "	1:10

Miscellaneous

2 x sketch plans with measurements locating site grid to adjacent buildings.

1 x EDM survey.

2 x sheets levels.

Photographs (colour print)

No	Details
99060:17	General pre-works views of entirety of site
99060:18	" " "
99060:19	" " "
99060:20	" " "
99060:21	" " "
99060:22	" " "
99060:23	Machine excavation of trench 1
99060:24	" " "
99060:25	" " "
99060:26	" " "
99060:27	" " "
99060:28	Cleaning after machine, trench 1
99060:29	Machine excavation of trench 1
99060:30	" " "
99060:31	Cleaning after machine, trench 1
99060:32	Machine excavation of trench 1
99060:33	" " "
99060:34	Trench 1, wall 1023, surface 1024
99060:35	" " "
99060:36	" " "
99062:01	Trench 1, E. area after cleaning
99062:03	" " "
99062:06	" " "
99062:07	Trench 1, E. central area after cleaning
99062:08	" " "
99062:09	Trench 1, wall 1026, cobbles 1018 & SAHS Tr. 4
99062:10	Trench 1, overall view of cleaning
99062:11	Trench 1, cobbles 1018, wall 1026 & other deposits
99062:12	" " " "
99062:13	" " " "
99062:16	Trench 1, cobbles 1018, wall 1026, wall 1023, surface 1024
99062:17	Trench 1, wall 1026, cobbles 1018 SAHS Tr.4 & other deposits
99062:18	" " " "
99062:19	" " " "
99062:20	Trench 1, S.E. corner after cleaning
99062:22	" " "
99062:23	Trench 1, cleaning of, overall view
99062:24	" " "
99062:25	" " "

99062:26	"	"	"
99062:27	"	"	"
99062:28	Trench 1, S.W. corner after cleaning		
99062:29	"	"	"
99062:30	Trench 1, wall 1015		
99062:31	"	"	
99062:33	Trench 1, wall 1058, hearth 1062, floor 1063		
99062:34	"	"	"
99062:35	Trench 1, cobbles 1018,-1012 below, wall 1032		
99062:36	Trench 1, floors 1063, 1106, 1061, 1060		
99065:00	Trench 1, western spoil heap		
99065:01	"	"	
99065:02	Trench 1, eastern spoil heap		
99065:03	"	"	
99065:04	"	"	
99065:05	Trench 1, western spoil heap		
99065:07	Trench 1, section 5		
99065:09	"	"	
99065:10	Trench 1, section 2 (part of)		
99065:11	"	"	
99065:12	Trench 1, section 1		
99065:13	Trench 1, section 7		
99065:14	"	"	
99065:15	"	"	
99065:16	Trench 1, section 8		
99065:17	"	"	
99065:18	Trench 1, section 4		
99065:19	"	"	
99065:20	Trench 1, section 2 (part of)		

RECORDED FINDS CATALOGUE

SFNO	CONTEXT	MATERIAL	NAME
00001	1001	COPPER ALLOY	RING
00002	U/S	COPPER ALLOY	RING
00003	1001	IRON	NAIL
00004	1038	IRON	OBJECT
00005	1038	IRON	OBJECT
00006	1038	IRON	NAIL
00007	1001	FIRED CLAY	TOBACCO PIPE
00008	1001	UNKNOWN	OBJECT
00009	1038	SLAG	FRAGMENT
00010	1073	FIRED CLAY	TOBACCO PIPE
00011	1001	FIRED CLAY	TOBACCO PIPE
00012	2006	LEATHER	FRAGMENT
00013	2001	IRON	OBJECT
00014	2001	COPPER ALLOY	DISC
00015	2073	IRON	NAIL
00016	2073	IRON	NAIL
00017	2010	SLAG	FRAGMENT