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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
WYAS

**Dormer Lodge
Aldborough
North Yorkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

Report No. 1243

May 2004

**N.Y.C.C.
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

Recd. 13 MAY 2004

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CLIENT
Mr and Mrs Hickie

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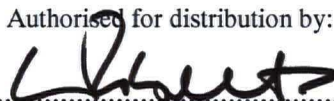
Contents

1. Introduction
 2. Archaeological Background
 3. Method
 4. Results
 5. Artefact Record
 6. Environmental Record
 7. Discussion
 8. Conclusion
- Bibliography
Acknowledgements
Figures
Appendices

Summary

An archaeological evaluation at Dormer Lodge, Alborough, was conducted to evaluate the impact that a proposed extension and the construction of a detached double garage would have on the remains of the Roman town. Artefacts of Roman and medieval date were found within the excavated trenches, although there was no evidence of substantial archaeological remains within the excavated trenches.

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Archaeological Services WYAS
PO Box 30, Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 0UG

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Bolton and Crosby (chartered architects) on behalf Mr and Mrs Hickie to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation as a condition of planning permission (Ref. 6.64.139.C.FUL) and in support of an application for Scheduled Monument Consent.
- 1.2 Dormer lodge lies at the north-east corner of Aldborough and to the north of Aldborough Hall at grid reference SE4083 6650 (Fig. 1). The proposed development includes a single storey extension to the north elevation of the lodge, new steps to the east elevation and a detached double garage adjacent to the driveway to the west of Dormer Lodge (Fig. 2)
- 1.3 The underlying geology of the area is of the Sherwood sandstone group (British Geological Survey 1987) with overlying soils of till and glaciofluvial drift of the Bishampton 1 association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

2. Archaeological Background

- 2.1 Aldborough lies almost entirely within the southern part of the Roman town of *Isurium Brigantum*, which was established as the civitas capital in the 2nd century AD. The line of the eastern town wall is thought to run directly under Aldborough Hall and Dormer Lodge (Fig. 3) although the exact line of the town defences has not been traced in this area.
- 2.2 The town defences encircled an area of 55 acres. In the 2nd century they took the form a ditch measuring over 4.5m in width with an internal rampart. The rampart was rebuilt and reinforced in the mid 3rd century by a sandstone wall with further additions in the 4th century taking the form of bastions. These new towers caused the ditch to be re-dug further from the walls to leave space for the new constructions as many of their foundations were set in the base of the old ditch.
- 2.3 The earliest excavated structures within the town were of timber construction and dated to the 1st-century AD. Later structures were substantial with the excavated areas revealing fine mosaics. One such mosaic depicting the wolf and twins was found at Aldborough Hall close to the site of the towns east gate.
- 2.4 It is also thought that there may be an earlier fort under the town that superseded the known fort at Roecliffe although, to date, no conclusive evidence for this has been found.
- 2.5 The northern area of the Roman town is relatively undisturbed, with the area around Dormer Lodge being under pasture or within parkland. Previous excavation has taken place within this area but was largely confined to the defences (Myers, Steer and Chitty 1959). Crop-marks showing the line of roads are clearly visible on aerial photographs of this area.

3. Method

- 3.1 An archaeological evaluation, via trial trenching, was proposed and a written scheme of investigation was prepared by North Yorkshire County Council, Heritage Unit. A copy of the specification is provided in Appendix I.
- 3.2 The objectives of the evaluation were:
- to determine the nature depth, extent and state of survival of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the development proposals and,
 - to prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of the proposed development.
- 3.3 Two trenches were proposed totalling an excavation area of 10m². Trench 1, measuring 2m by 2m, was positioned over the north-eastern corner of the proposed extension to the northern elevation of Dormer Lodge. Trench 2, measuring 3m in length and 2m in width was located in the area of the proposed new garage on an east to west alignment to cut across the eastern wall of the garage (Figs. 2, 4 and 5).
- 3.4 The turf from the area of each trench was removed by hand with all subsequent excavation also being conducted by hand. Each trench was excavated until the top of significant archaeology was encountered or the depth to be affected by the proposals was reached. All deposits were drawn, photographed and recorded according to ASWYAS standard method (2004) with at least three sections of each trench being recorded by drawn section. The location and size of each trench was also plotted in relation to permanent structures and boundaries.
- 3.5 Upon completion of excavation the trenches were backfilled by hand and the turf replaced.
- 3.6 The site archive contains all the information gathered during the works and its contents are detailed in Appendix II. Lists of contexts, artefacts and samples can be found in Appendices III-V.
- 3.7 The archaeological evaluation took place from the 4th to the 11th February 2004.

4. Results

Trench 1

- 4.1 Trench 1 was located to the north side of Dormer Lodge and located over the north-eastern corner of the proposed extension (Fig. 4). This trench measured 2m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.9m. All deposits excavated were present across the full extent of the excavated trench unless otherwise indicated.
- 4.2 Turf and topsoil (100) were removed to a depth of 0.1m onto a series of deposits of medieval, post medieval and modern date. The earliest of these (113) was exposed at the base of the excavated trench and contained several sherds of medieval pottery (Section 5.12). The partially exposed section of a wall (114) sat on top of sand deposit 113 and was exposed for 1.01m in length

and 0.46m in width and existed to a height of 0.38m that included three to four courses of rounded sandstone blocks and large cobbles (Fig. 6, S.12). There was no apparent bonding between the stones although discrete patches of mortar were present on top of the wall. Deposit 112 sealed wall 114 to a depth of 0.48m.

- 4.3 The latest of these probable medieval layers (111) was a dark brown silt that covered the entire trench, except where it was cut by later features, and existed to a depth of 0.12m. It was thought that 111 might have been a topsoil horizon that had been buried by the construction layers above. These medieval layers also contained quite substantial moisture contents especially the base deposit (113) that moved underfoot.
- 4.4 Above these layers were a series of deposits that were thought to relate to the construction of Dormer Lodge in the Victorian period and its more recent conversion to a dwelling. The largest of these (108) existed to a maximum depth of 0.3m and comprised of a compacted deposit of broken sandstone, brick, tile and slate fragments and occasional cobbles. Deposit 108 partially filled a north to south aligned service trench (110) that contained a lead water pipe serving Dormer Lodge. Feature 110 was exposed to a length of 2m and was 0.6m in width and 0.25m in depth and its primary fill (109), measuring 0.09m in depth, comprised a black ashy layer that contained large amounts of clinker and some charcoal. The water pipe was thought to have still been in use so the area beneath it was left unexcavated to provide support and protection (Fig.6, S.10).
- 4.5 The layer above 108 was a spread of material measuring 0.1m in depth (104). This contained clinker and building material including brick, tile and slate, as seen in deposit 108. A north-east to south-west aligned gully (107), exposed for 1.8m in length and measuring 0.44m in width and 0.42m in depth, was cut through layer 104. This gully contained two fills the primary of which (106) was similar to 109 containing clinker, the secondary fill (105) was similar to 104 but included more sandy material. This feature was one of the latest recorded within Trench 1 and was thought to be a drainage feature associated with Dormer Lodge.
- 4.6 These later deposits were all sealed by layer 103 that was largely undisturbed except for the cut of a soak-away drain (102) measuring 0.28m in width that lay adjacent to the concrete path that runs along the northern side of the building. The area of this drain was not excavated due to the loose nature of the fill below the path.

Trench 2

- 4.7 Trench 2 measured 3m in length and 2m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1m. This trench was excavated in the area of the proposed detached garage where probable previous disturbance had resulted in uneven ground (Fig. 5). All deposits excavated were present across the entire area of the trench unless otherwise indicated.
- 4.8 Topsoil (200) had a maximum depth of 0.45m below which there was a spread of demolition rubble (201) that was exposed for a length of 3m and a width of 0.8m and was 0.15m in depth. Layer 201 included glass, brick, mortar fragments and pebbles and only existed on the southern side of the trench.

This debris filled a post-hole (203), measuring 0.44m in width and 0.5m in depth, that was only seen in the southern section of the trench (Fig. 6, S.3) and which may have been associated with the demolished structure.

- 4.9 The remaining area of excavation within Trench 2 was filled by a single deposit (204). Due to the uniformity of this context the entire area of the trench was not excavated, instead an L-shaped slot measuring 1m in width was excavated against the southern and western sides of the trench (Fig. 5). Deposit 204 was shown to be a mid greyish brown silty sand that was unvarying throughout its excavated depth of 0.5m. It contained a mixture of medieval and Roman pottery with sherds of Roman date becoming more concentrated towards the base of the excavated trench. It was thought that this deposit may have continued for a considerable depth below the limit of excavation.
- 4.10 No other explanation for the uneven ground in this area was found except for the spread of debris (layer 201). The owner of Dormer Lodge commented that there were a series of kennels on either side of the drive that could account for the uneven ground and an area of concrete was noted within the vicinity of Trench 2.

5. *Artefact Record*

5.1 *The Roman Pottery*

by Ruth Leary MSc

- 5.2 Ninety five sherds of Romano-British pottery (682g) from a minimum of 41 vessels were recovered from the excavations including 136 sherds (944g) from context 204 and the remainder redeposited in mediaeval and post-mediaeval contexts. A single undiagnostic sherd of hand-made pottery from context 204 is likely to be of pre-Roman Iron Age or earlier date. Fabric descriptions and catalogue are represented in Appendix VI.

Chronology

- 5.3 The Romano-British pottery assemblage ranged in date from a BB1 jar of mid- to late second century date and three Huntcliff jars dating to the late fourth century. The small amount of samian, some four undiagnostic sherds, suggests that there was little second century occupation and this is borne out by the larger number of third and fourth century types present. Third century forms include a BB1 incipient flanged bowl, a late second to early third century Nene Valley colour-coated beaker and some of the everted-rim jars. The vertical necked, bead-rim beakers in Nene Valley colour-coated ware and a unsourced colour-coated ware are of late third to fourth century date as are the Crambeck ware bowls and dishes, the GRB bead and flange bowl and cupped-rim jar and the Dales ware jar. The Huntcliff jars and the EYCT bead and flange bowl date to the mid- to late fourth century and a fragment of a Crambeck grey ware bowl with internal burnished linear decoration probably belongs to a late fourth century flanged bowl.
- 5.4 Only one tiny scrap of samian was found in the larger group from context 204 and the diagnostic sherds date from the mid/late second or third century to the late fourth century. The pottery from Trench 1 had less Crambeck ware than Trench 2 and had no East Yorkshire calcite-gritted ware (Table 1). The larger

quantities of BB1 and fabric GRB suggest an earlier date in the late second and third century and the forms present confirm this. Trench 2 has a much higher proportion of Crambeck grey ware and Huntcliff ware although most of the forms in fabric GRB were chronologically insensitive. Overall the pottery suggests that occupation in Trench 2 continued considerably later than in area 1. In addition the handmade sherd may indicate the existence of pre-Roman activity in this area also.

Table 1: quantification of fabrics by trench.

Trench	Fabric Code	Count	Weight	Rim %	Minimum vessel count	Relative % of count for area	Relative % of weight for area	Relative % of rim % for area	Relative % of min vessel count for area
	BB1	4	23	10	4	23.53	18.85	28.57	28.57
	CRA RE	1	8	0	1	5.88	6.56	0.00	7.14
	CRA RE?	1	19	0	1	5.88	15.57	0.00	7.14
	GRB	4	48	15	3	23.53	39.34	42.86	21.43
	GRC	2	4	0	1	11.76	3.28	0.00	7.14
	NV1	2	6	0	1	11.76	4.92	0.00	7.14
	NV2	1	5	5	1	5.88	4.10	14.29	7.14
	NV2M	1	2	5	1	5.88	1.64	14.29	7.14
	TS	1	7	0	1	5.88	5.74	0.00	7.14
1 Total		17	122	35	14	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	BB1	3	25	12	2	3.85	4.40	13.19	7.41
	CC1	3	14	5	1	3.85	2.46	5.49	3.70
	CRA RE	4	24	15	3	5.13	4.23	16.48	11.11
	CTA2 OX	1	12	3	1	1.28	2.11	3.30	3.70
	EYCT	21	221	26	4	26.92	38.91	28.57	14.81
	EYCT OX	1	3	1	1	1.28	0.53	1.10	3.70
	GRB	34	200	29	7	43.59	35.21	31.87	25.93
	NV1	2	38	0	2	2.56	6.69	0.00	7.41
	NV10	1	1	0	1	1.28	0.18	0.00	3.70
	NV2	1	3	0	0	1.28	0.53	0.00	0.00
	NV2M	1	2	0	1	1.28	0.35	0.00	3.70
	PRE	1	8	0	0	1.28	1.41	0.00	0.00
	TS	3	5	0	2	3.85	0.88	0.00	7.41
	WW	2	12	0	2	2.56	2.11	0.00	7.41
2 Total		78	568	91	27	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Trade and exchange

5.5 The assemblage was dominated by East Yorkshire calcite-gritted wares and grey wares with smaller quantities of Crambeck grey ware (Table 2), BB1,

Nene Valley colour-coated ware and an unsourced colour-coated ware. Negligible quantities of Dales ware, gritty grey ware (probably from the South Yorkshire kilns), samian and white ware were identified. The sources of the grey wares GRB are difficult to identify and Monaghan has noted a similar problem at York where he comments that "to attempt to distinguish one sand-tempered local grey ware from another produced a few miles away is perhaps a futile exercise" (Monaghan 1997, 900) and relies largely on vessel types characteristic of different kilns. The GRB forms present include a cupped-rim narrow necked jar of a type common at Swanpool in the late third and fourth century (Webster and Booth 1947 type C40) and also identified by Evans in a Crambeck reduced fabric and dated to the late third end fourth century (Evans 2002, 365, CJ6). A folded sherd with vertical groove compares with grey ware folded jars or beakers at York dated late second to mid-third century and identified at Norton (Monaghan 1997, 985 JI). Other GRB forms such as the everted-rim jars, plain-rim dishes, and flanged bowls and are too common to attribute to a kiln site. The appearance of the fabrics at x30 do not agree with the description of Aldborough kiln products (Snape *et al.* 2002, 93) lacking the distinctive soft black inclusions but, since the kiln operated in the late first to mid-second century this is not surprising. The white ware sherds were also undiagnostic.

Table 2: fabric quantification

Fabric Code	Count	Weight	Rim %	Minimum vessel count	Relative % of count	Relative % of weight	Relative % of rim %	Relative % of min vessel count
BB1	7	48	22	6	7.37	6.96	17.46	14.63
CC1	3	14	5	1	3.16	2.03	3.97	2.44
CRA RE	5	32	15	4	5.26	4.64	11.90	9.76
CRA RE?	1	19	0	1	1.05	2.75	0.00	2.44
CTA2 OX	1	12	3	1	1.05	1.74	2.38	2.44
EYCT	21	221	26	4	22.11	32.03	20.63	9.76
EYCT OX	1	3	1	1	1.05	0.43	0.79	2.44
GRB	38	248	44	10	40.00	35.94	34.92	24.39
GRC	2	4	0	1	2.11	0.58	0.00	2.44
NV1	4	44	0	3	4.21	6.38	0.00	7.32
NV10	1	1	0	1	1.05	0.14	0.00	2.44
NV2	2	8	5	1	2.11	1.16	3.97	2.44
NV2M	2	4	5	2	2.11	0.58	3.97	4.88
PRE	1	8	0	0	1.05	1.16	0.00	0.00
TS	4	12	0	3	4.21	1.74	0.00	7.32
WW	2	12	0	2	2.11	1.74	0.00	4.88
Total	95	690	126	41	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Function and status

- 5.6 The relative quantification of vessel types (Table 3) indicates a moderately high proportion of dishes and bowls and a correspondingly moderate amount of jars with a reasonable number of beakers (Evans 1993 fig. 13 and 2001 figs 4-6). This is in keeping with the date in the third and fourth centuries when beakers were common and the urban function of the site. The relatively high amount of fine wares (19%), which falls within the urban group (Evans 2001, fig. 10), confirms this. The assemblage has the character of a site on the border of urban and rural and would fit a site on the fringes of an urban area. Considering the late date of much of the group, this may have implications for the nature of occupation during the late fourth century but more comparative work on assemblages in the area and in Aldborough needs to be done to clarify what we should expect to find at this date. Unfortunately the recently published groups were not quantified, on account of lack of data regarding its context, and only a small proportion of the assemblage was published (Snape *et al.* 2002, 91-2).

Table 3: relative quantities of vessel types

Vessel Function	Rim %	Minimum vessel count	Relative % of total minimum vessel count	Subtotals
Bowl	17	5	12.20	
Bowl/Dish	5	5	12.20	
Dish	12	4	9.76	Bowls and dishes: 34.15%
Medium-necked jar	67	18	43.90	
Medium or wide mouthed jar		1	2.44	
Narrow-necked jar	10	1	2.44	Jars: 48.78%
Beaker	15	7	17.07	
Total	126	41	100.00	

5.7 The Medieval and Later Pottery

by Chris Cumberpatch PhD

Introduction

- 5.8 The pottery assemblage consisted of 139 sherds of pottery weighing 1,388 grams and represented a maximum of 128 vessels. The pottery represented two phases of activity on the site; a medieval phase and a later 18th to 20th century phase. Later post-medieval and early modern material was notable by

its absence. Cross context joins were noted where possible. The data are summarised in Appendix VII.

Type series

- 5.9 The medieval pottery of the Ripon area, within which Aldborough can be considered to fall, is not particularly well known or defined (Cumberpatch 1999). It appears that the area was supplied by a number of local potteries producing distinctive wares which have yet to be fully characterised. In the absence of a study of a suitable body of material from the area, many questions remain regarding the dating of the various pottery types and the nature of the connections between them (cf. Mainman 1997). Given the size of the group, it is inappropriate to provide a full type series, but details of the material described can be found in Table 1 and in earlier reports (Brooks 1987, Mainman 1997, Cumberpatch 1999).

Trench 1

- 5.10 Trench 1 produced a mixed assemblage of medieval and recent pottery. The groups from contexts 100 / 103, 101, 104, 105 and 108 were exclusively of later 18th to 20th century date and represented wares typical of this period (Creamware, Stoneware, Whiteware (plain and transfer printed) and recent porcelain / bone china. Cross-context joins were noted between contexts 100/103 and 104 and between 108 and 112.
- 5.11 Context 112 produced a mixed group which included both 18th and 19th century wares (including a fragment of possible Chinese porcelain) and medieval material which appeared to vary quite widely in date.
- 5.12 Context 113 produced a small group of medieval material which included sherds of unidentified local wares and seven sherds of Brandsby type ware. A broad date range of between the later 12th and later 14th century is possible, but it seems more probable that the material dates to between the mid 13th and mid 14th centuries.

Trench 2

- 5.13 Trench 2 produced an unstratified medieval sherd of relatively early date (12th to early 13th century) and mixed groups from contexts 200, 201 and 204.
- 5.14 The pottery from context 200 was dominated by fragments of flowerpot dating to the 19th or early 20th centuries, but the group also included sherds of medieval wares, a fragment of a later medieval floor tile and a sherd of 19th century Whiteware.
- 5.15 Context 201 produced a single sherd of 19th century transfer printed Whiteware bearing a floral design.
- 5.16 Context 204 produced a group of medieval wares which included both earlier material (later 11th to early 13th centuries) and later medieval material (14th to 15th centuries) with one sherd that may be of early post-medieval date (15th to 16th century).

Summary and discussion

- 5.17 Although small in size and mixed in character, the assemblage of medieval pottery from Dormer Lodge is not without interest as it includes a variety of local wares. The lack of precision in the identification and dating of these

further emphasises the need for a comprehensive review of the medieval pottery of North Yorkshire and in particular of Ripon and the surrounding area.

- 5.18 The later material is of limited interest, given the general absence of any comparative material from the area, but the presence of a sherd of possible imported Chinese porcelain is of interest and might repay further study in the context of a review of the occurrence of this material on sites in north-east England generally.
- 5.19 **Metalwork**
- 5.20 Four items of metalwork were recovered during the excavations all from the upper deposits of each trench that were thought to be disturbed or modern in date. Three artefacts were recovered from Trench 1 two of which were unidentifiable iron objects. A third object was a thin piece of decorated copper formed into a discontinuous ring. This artefact was found within the rubble layers associated with the construction of Dormer Lodge and is thought to be Victorian in date.
- 5.21 A piece of lead possibly from a modern water pipe was found within the top soil of Trench 1.

6. *Environmental Record*

Animal Bone by Jane Richardson

- 6.1 In total, 90 animal bone fragments were recovered from medieval (Table 4) and post-medieval deposits (Table 5). These fragments are well preserved, with few eroded bone surfaces. As so few bones were recovered, however, the faunal material has little interpretative value. As a result, should further archaeological work be undertaken in the area, any conclusions reached here may require revision.
- 6.2 Cattle, sheep and duck are represented from medieval deposits and cattle, sheep, pig and domestic fowl are associated with post-medieval/modern activity. Given the fragment nature of the bones and occasional butchery marks, these fragments are likely to indicate the remains from food consumption. Age data are extremely limited, but sub-adult cattle are noted from medieval deposits. These suggest that prime beef was occasionally available. Two cat bones were also retrieved from medieval layer 112.

Table 4. Animal bone fragments from medieval deposits

Context	Species	Element	Quantity
112	Cattle	Distal humerus (fused and articulated)	1
	Cattle	Proximal radius (fused and articulated)	1
	Cattle	Humerus barrel (butchered)	1
	Cattle	Proximal radius (fused)	1
	Cattle	Proximal metacarpal	1
	Cattle	Pelvic fragments (sawn)	2
	Cattle	Proximal femur (unfused, butchered)	1

Context	Species	Element	Quantity
	Cattle	Maxillary deciduous premolar	1
	Sheep/goat	Maxilla (P2-M1)	1
	Sheep	Proximal metacarpal	1
	Sheep/goat	Metacarpal barrel	1
	Sheep	Distal tibia (fused, butchered)	1
	Sheep	Proximal metatarsal	1
	Sheep/goat	Calcaneus	1
	Sheep/goat	Tibia fragments	2
	Cat	Humerus (proximal unfused, distal fused)	1
	Cat	Maxilla	1
	cf. Duck	Proximal humerus	1
	Large mammal	Vertebra	1
	Large mammal	Long bone fragments	4
	Large mammal	Rib fragments (2 butchered)	4
113	Cattle	Distal femur (gnawed)	1
	Cattle	Mandibular third molar (M3 a/b)	1
	Large mammal	Rib fragments	3
204	Cattle	Atlas	1
	Cattle	Distal humerus (fused)	1
	Cattle	Astragalus	1
	Cattle	Calcaneus	1
	Cattle	Tooth fragments	4
	Sheep/goat	Femur barrel (butchered)	1
	Sheep/goat	Calcaneus	1
	Large mammal	Long bone fragments (1 burnt)	11
	Large mammal	Vertebral fragments	2
	Small mammal	Long bone fragments	3
	Small mammal	Skull fragments (burnt)	2
			62

Table 5. Animal bone fragments from post-medieval deposits

Context	Species	Element	Quantity
101/103	Sheep/goat	Mandible (M1 g, M2 e)	1
	Pig	Proximal femur (unfused)	1
	Domestic fowl	Coracoid	1
	Large mammal	Rib fragment	1
	Small mammal	Scapula fragment	1
104	Cattle	Tooth fragment	1

Context	Species	Element	Quantity
	Sheep	Proximal radius (fused, butchered)	1
	Sheep/goat	Pelvis (fused)	1
	Small mammal	Long bone fragments	7
105	Cattle	Maxillary premolar	1
	Sheep	Proximal metatarsal	1
108	Sheep/goat	Distal humerus (fused)	1
	Large mammal	Long bone fragment	1
111	Cattle	Radius fragment	1
	Large mammal	Vertebral fragments	2
200	Cattle	Distal metatarsal (fused)	1
	Cattle	First phalanx (fused)	1
	Cattle	Tibia fragment	1
	Pig	Femur fragment (gnawed)	1
	Domestic fowl	Distal tarsometatarsus (fused)	1
	Large mammal	Long bone fragment	1
			28

7. Discussion

- 7.1 The location of the evaluation area close to the line of the Roman town wall implied that there may have been substantial Roman activity within the proposed development areas. This was especially true of Trench 1 whose location was on the projected line of the town wall (Fig. 3).
- 7.2 The deposits revealed within the course of the evaluation suggest that the area has been substantially built up during the medieval and later periods covering any Roman remains to a depth at which they will not be disturbed by the proposed development. Evidence from excavations during the mid to late 1930's suggest that the northern defences could be buried up to 2m below the modern ground surface, although building remains found close to the north wall were revealed at around 0.45m below the ground surface (Myers, Steer and Chitty 1959). The presence of Roman pottery within the excavated deposits does suggest that there are Roman remains beneath the excavated layers.
- 7.3 The influences of the Elizabethan hall (Aldborough Hall) and it's later Victorian additions, including Dormer Lodge as the stables, have added to the depth of material especially when considering the construction of Dormer Lodge where building debris seems to be directly overlying the former ground surface.
- 7.4 The amount of Roman pottery recovered from deposit 204 within Trench 2 suggest that it could have derived from Roman activity, however a mix medieval and later pottery sherds were also found within this context.

- 7.5 The finds recovered from the evaluation trenches show a date range expected from such an area with the upper fills of each trench having within them greater amounts of post medieval and modern pottery giving way to larger amounts of medieval pottery and then Roman pottery within the lower fills. The fact that Roman and medieval sherds were found within more recent deposits attests to the amount of disturbance probably created by later landscaping and gardening activity.

8. Conclusion

- 8.1 The evaluation has encountered deposits of medieval and post-medieval date. The high content of residual Roman pottery suggests there has been considerable disturbance to underlying deposits related to the Roman town.

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Acknowledgements

Project management

Ian Roberts BA MIFA

Report

Marina Rose BSc

Illustrations

Rebecca Causer BA

Fieldwork

Marina Rose

Bernard McCluskey BSc

Specialists

Chris Cumberpatch PhD (medieval and post medieval pottery)

Karen Barker (metal artefacts x-ray and conservation)

Ruth Leary MSc (Roman pottery)

Jane Richardson PhD (animal bone)