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Anderson Wharf,
Wincolmlee,
Kingston Upon Hull

Evaluation 2007/8

Interim Report

Anderson Wharf,
Wincolmlee, Kingston
Upon Hull

Evaluation 2008

Interim Report

Project No. 1727

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For Watkin Jones

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Anderson Wharf, Wincolmlee, Kingston Upon Hull

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 2007 INTERIM REPORT

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SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Wincolmllee, Kingston Upon Hull (centred on NGR 510091 429391) in November 2007. The fieldwork was carried out by Birmingham Archaeology on instruction from Watkin Jones. The evaluation took place after a written scheme of Investigation and followed a planning application to Kingston Upon Hull City Council for the proposed development of student accommodation.

The evaluation of Trench 1 exposed an area of the site which had been heavily truncated by modern drainage services and a concrete-lined inspection trench. Excavation of a machine dug sondage away from the services showed that any small area of surviving archaeology in the trench had been affected by contamination possibly relating to the former presence of a Tar and Turpentine Distillery which was referred to in the southern area of the site on the early Ordnance Survey maps (SMR 13770).

Trench 2 identified the earliest sequence of deposits, which were exposed in a sondage towards the northern end of the trench. Evidence of further (possible tar) contamination in the north-eastern area of the trench meant that environmental sampling was focused on a layer of clay (2016) which produced a finds assemblage indicating 18th century activity. This was overlain by deposits of a similar date, one of which had been cut by a later brick wall. Other contemporary structures included red brick floor surfaces, associated steps and walls, possibly forming two narrow buildings on an east-west orientation. The structures may have been associated with small workshops and were sealed by layers of demolition rubble containing mid 18th century pottery.

Of particular note was a curvi-linear wall leading towards the river, which was perhaps associated with a wharf. The state of preservation was generally good, with sequences with a clearly defined phase predating the post-medieval structures.

The largest component of the pottery assemblage consisted of Glazed Red Earthenwares, with some of the material suggestive of kiln waste. The present assemblage has the potential for a number of forms to be isolated as probable products of the 18th century local industry.

ANDERSON WHARF, WINCOLMLEE, KINGSTON UPON HULL
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2007.

• **INTRODUCTION**

• **Background to the project**

Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned by Watkin Jones to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation ahead of a residential development at Anderson Wharf, Wincolmllee, Kingston Upon Hull (hereinafter referred to as the site, Planning Application Number 6567J).

This interim report outlines the results of the first two areas to be evaluated, with two further areas following the possible demolition of buildings at the northern extent of the site. Once the two further trenches have been evaluated a second report will be produced which will detail the results of all the trial trenching and the full analysis of the finds assemblage. This interim report includes a trench by trench narrative summarising the archaeological features and deposits, basic finds analysis (including assessment report for the ceramic assemblage), full illustrations for the two areas, and a discussion. Any interpretation may be subject to change after the results of the next phase of evaluation and full finds analysis has been completed.

The evaluation conformed to a Written Scheme of Investigation (Birmingham Archaeology 2007), approved by the Humber Archaeology Partnership on behalf of Kingston Upon Hull City Council, in accordance with guidelines laid down in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (DoE 1990).

• **Location and geology**

The site is located close to the Kingston Upon Hull City Centre, on the western bank of the River Hull. To the west is Wincolmllee, with tarmac hard-standing to the south and north.

The underlying geology of Kinston Upon Hull is flat tidal deposits overlying bedrock of the chalk group (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk>). The River Hull drains the lowland area of Holderness to the north and joins the tidal estuary of the Humber which flows eastwards into the North Sea, and has contributed to the underlying tidal deposits of the area. (Ellis. S and Crowther D.R, 1990, p13)

• **ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

The site is situated outside of the main urban settlement of the middle ages (the Old Town) when it would have formed part of an industrial suburb called Trippett. The survival of the parish boundary between Trippett and Sculcoates survives on the opposite side of George Street as a reminder of its former use.

The cartographic information for Hull is good and relays valuable evidence about the medieval urban defences. Outside the medieval walls were enclosed fields, areas of reclaimed wetland and the extra-mural suburbs of Trippett and Drypool (Ellis. S and Crowther D.R, 1990, p252). The suburb of Trippett was known to contain a variety of lime burning kilns, brick and tile-making yards, bakeries and a Windmill. These industries are fairly typical of what would be expected on the periphery of medieval settlement. The bricks and tiles produced were

exported throughout the Humber region, with wharves necessary for loading products prior to river transportation. There is evidence for earlier 17th century sugar mills, one of which was converted for rape-seed milling by 1673. A Windmill survived until at least 1818 and is depicted on a map by Thomas Anderson. The development of the River frontage in the 18th century (or slightly earlier), was superseded by the construction of further wharves and warehouses, a process which continued well into the 19th century.

An ancient boundary between the parishes of Sculcoates (to the north) and Trippett and Hull (to the south) was aligned across the site and is still evident in the form of a narrow alley, comprising a cobbled path and a flight of steps providing access to the river. It has been suggested that the steps could have connected the nearby Carthusian monastery, or Charterhouse as the alleyway and steps are orientated towards a lane leading to the Charterhouse on the opposite side of the river (Ketchell. C, Local History Unit). The presence of this access route has dictated the subsequent position of buildings along the Wincolmlee Street and River frontages and, by comparison with early maps, provides a useful landmark for the northwards development of the town from the Late-Medieval period onwards (Atkinson, R. 2007).

Evidence from excavations within the old town suggest that human activity began here no earlier than c.1260 (Van de Noort, R and Ellis, S, 2000, p200), however less is known about the extent of medieval Trippett. Documentary sources such as Poll and Rate Book returns, surviving deeds and early historic maps provide evidence that during the 16th and 17th centuries ship building and milling were both in existence along the west bank of the River Hull to the north of the town. A survey of Sculcoates lordship in 1691 identified the site within the suburb of Trippett, with roads in this part of Wincolmlee developed into numbered closes. By 1790 buildings within Wincolmlee were developed as far north as the junction with the modern Lincoln Street. A map of 1784 by Robert Threw shows a block of staithes upon the southern part of site and two ship yards situated immediately to the north of these (Atkinson, R. 2007).

A map of 1791 by Hargrave shows development on both sides of Wincolmlee up to the Trippett/Sculcoates boundary. The development of the river frontages continued and Cragg's map of 1817 shows these extending beyond High Flags (Atkinson, R. 2007). Several 19th century buildings are shown on the early Ordnance Survey maps. The southern half of site contained a Tar and Turpentine Distillery (SMR 13770), directly facing the river and recorded on the 1856 Ordnance Survey map. To the north of this lay the St George's Oil and Oil Cake Mill (of Willows, Holt and Willows), recorded on the 1892 Ordnance Survey map (SMR 13683). Further north still and identified on the 1853 Ordnance map was the Sperm Candle Manufactory. Part of this mill was later converted into a seed-crushing mill from 1826, it was badly damaged in 1994 and has since been demolished (Atkinson, R. 2007).

• **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

The principle aim of the evaluation was to determine the character, extent, date, state of the preservation and the potential significance of any buried remains.

More specific aims were to:

- Establish a secure site chronology from the earliest to the latest activity.
- Further enhance our understanding of the development, functions and extra mural status of the site during the medieval period.

- Establish the presence of specific activities which may have been undertaken in the development area, such as industrial or manufacturing activities, throughout the medieval and post medieval periods.
- To examine the impact of human activity on the local environment through the analysis of environmental samples taken from dry and water-logged deposits, in particular from possible paleochannels and riverine deposits associated with the River Hull.
- To provide comparative material, which will contribute to our understanding of the site in relation to other sites in Hull. This would be possible through the examination of environmental and other data from other locally excavated sites and available documentary sources.

- **METHODOLOGY**

- **Fieldwork**

The development area comprises a total of approximately 4500m². In total four trenches are to be evaluated (two completed to date), three trenches measuring 5m x 4m and one measuring 5m x 2m. As buildings are currently standing in two of the trench locations, only Trenches 1 and 2 were excavated during this first phase of evaluation. Due to health and safety considerations Trenches 1 and 2 were stepped, both consequently measuring 6m x 5m.

Hard standing was removed using a concrete breaker and excavation of topsoil and subsoil/overburden was carried out using a 360 mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket down to the subsoil level or to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon. Subsequent cleaning and excavation was by hand.

All stratigraphic sequences were recorded even where no archaeology was present. Plans and sections were drawn at scales of 1:50 and 1:20, as appropriate. A comprehensive written record was maintained using a continuous numbered context system on pro-forma context and cut cards. Written records and scale plans were supplemented by photographs using monochrome print, colour slide and digital photography.

Recovered finds were cleaned, marked and remedial conservation work was undertaken as necessary. Treatment of all finds conformed to guidance contained within 'A strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds' published by English Heritage. Environmental soil samples were taken from datable archaeological features for the recovery of charred plant remains. The environmental sampling policy followed the guidelines contained in the Birmingham Archaeology Guide to On-Site Environmental Sampling. The results of the palaeo-environmental processing will be included in the final evaluation report.

The full site archive includes all artefactual and/or ecofactual remains recovered from the site. The site archive will be prepared according to guidelines set down in Appendix 3 of the Management of Archaeology Projects (Gill 1991), the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC, 1990) and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections (Museum and Art Galleries Commission, 1992). Finds and the paper archive will be deposited with an appropriate museum subject to permission from the landowner.

• RESULTS

This section provides a summary narrative of the trial-trenching results, arranged by trench order. Summarised context descriptions can be found in Appendix 2.

Trench 1

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 and 3) measured 6m in length and 5m in width and was aligned north-south. The western edge of the trench was stepped for the purpose of access and health and safety considerations, with the remainder of the trench excavated to a depth of 1.20m below the level of the concrete ground surface. A concrete-lined rectangular inspection pit (1007) was aligned north-south across the western half of the trench. It was machine excavated to uncover the base at a depth of 2.00m below ground level and was filled with modern demolition rubble (1006).

Deposits within the trench were severely truncated by modern services and as a result a machine dug sondage measuring 2.50m by 0.80m was cut against the southern edge of the trench. This revealed the earliest deposit (Fig. 5), a mid-dark grey silt clay layer (1003). The layer extended to a depth of in excess of 2.70m below the level of the modern concrete ground surface (1000). In the eastern half of the trench an east-west aligned drain (1005), a brick plinth (1004) and brick surface (1008) were located at a depth of 1.00m below the modern concrete level cut through the aforementioned grey silt clay (1003). A very pungent smell, probably of diesel, was experienced apparently emanating from layer 1003, so for reasons of health and safety excavation was ceased. The silt-clay (1003) was overlain by a make up layer of demolition rubble within a matrix of brown sandy clay (1002). The aforementioned layer measured between 0.60-0.80m in depth and was overlain by a layer of red bricks (1001) which underlay the modern concrete ground surface (1000).

Trench 2

Trench 2 measured 6m in length and 5m in width incorporating a 1m wide step along the northern edge for reasons of health and safety and access. A machine dug sondage measuring 1.50m by 0.80m was excavated towards the northern edge of the trench to a depth of 2.80m below the hard-standing ground level (2000). The section illustrated that mid grey silt-clay (2024) represented the earliest visible deposit in the trench and possibly represented the natural subsoil. However detailed investigation was not possible due to evidence of probable diesel contamination.

In the south western area of the trench silt-clay 2024 was overlain by a well preserved red brick floor surface (2021) and step (2025). The surface evidently continued westwards beyond the western edge of the excavation. A comparable red brick surface (2023) and two more associated steps (2026) also running north-south were exposed 1.50m to the north of context 2021. The southern edge of surface 2021 was delineated by an east-west aligned brick wall (2014) and associated wall cut (2022). The brick surfaces (2021/2023) were sealed by layers of demolition rubble (2015 and 2017) respectively. The layers were predominantly comprised of tile, mortar and ash, and context 2017 contained a good assemblage of pottery sherds and frequent pieces of roofing tile. Layer 2017 was sealed by another layer, predominantly comprised of mortar (2004) which also produced many pieces of pottery and tile. Layer 2004 had been cut by a small sub-circular pit (2003).

A hand dug sondage towards the northern end of the trench revealed silt-clay (2024) overlain by mid grey-brown silt-clay (2016), the latter notably contained frequent pieces of tile, also pottery and a piece of lead. It measured approximately 0.40m in depth and was sampled for environmental purposes. In the north-eastern corner of the trench, towards the edge of the river, layer 2016 was masked by a thin layer of contaminated clay (2018) making further

excavation in the area unsafe. Towards the north-western area of the trench layer 2016 had been overlain by an orange-brown clay levelling layer (2012) which measured 0.20m in depth and contained pottery and tile. It was sealed by a dark grey layer of sandy silt (2011), comprised mainly of demolition rubble, notably including numerous pieces of roofing tile. Layer 2012 had been cut by a foundation trench (2019) for a dog-legged shaped brick wall (2013). The wall was a single row of bricks in width made up of six courses of bricks each measuring 0.23x 0.11x 0.06m and abutted an east-west aligned wall (2006) which was a double row of bricks in width. The red bricks from wall 2006 measured 0.23x 0.11x 0.10m in size.

The aforementioned series of brick walls, steps and surfaces represented the earliest phase of building activity in the trench. The mortar layer (2015) which sealed surface (2021) and wall (2014) had been cut by a north-south aligned brick wall (2008) which ran along the entire western edge of the trench. Wall 2008 was part of a later phase of building activity further illustrated by a distinctive curving brick wall (2007). The wall had three courses of bricks surviving and abutted wall 2008 and continued to arc from the southwest to the northeast edge of the trench, in the process cutting two east-west aligned brick walls (2006 and 2013). Another brick wall (2009) was also apparently part of the later phase of building work as it truncated surface 2021 and ran east-west between walls 2007 and 2008. A brick floor surface (2010) located in the north-western corner of the trench at a depth of 1.25m below the level of the hard-standing ground surface (2000), appeared to relate to the later phase of building activity. It overlay the uppermost of the series of levelling layers (2011) referred to at the northern end of the trench and showed signs of heavy use reflected by a depression in the surface running north-south. The series of later post medieval features (2007,2008,2009,2010) and uppermost levelling layer (2004) were sealed by a layer of dark grey silt-clay (2005) which underlay a layer of demolition rubble (2001), measuring a maximum of 0.63m in depth. Layer 2001 was sealed by the hardstanding car-park surface (2000).

THE FINDS

- **The pottery** by *Peter Didsbury*

A total of 155 sherds of pottery, weighing 5865 grams and having an average sherd weight (ASW) of 37.8 grams, were recovered from Trench 2. In addition, there were up to 6 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 354 grams (ASW 59.0 grams).

All material was quantified by the two measures of count and weight, according to fabric or material category within archaeological context. A list of fabric common names, together with the codes employed in the database, is shown in Appendix 1. The results of the assessment is also summarised in Table 1.

The stratigraphically earliest assemblage of pottery in the south-west of the trench comes from layer demolition rubble (2017), which sealed brick surfaces (2021/2023). The assemblage amounted to 12 sherds (ASW 43.0 grams) and comprised the following fabrics: GREB, GREG, STAFSMOTT, TIN and UGRE. Brown and green glazed red earthenwares are the common post-medieval coarsewares of much of eastern and northern England, from the early sixteenth century onwards (cf. Jennings 1981, 157-158). They can, unfortunately, prove exceptionally difficult to date, partly because of form conservatism, and partly because they have attracted little research. The Parish of Sculcoates, in which Wincolmllee lies, is known to have contained potteries producing these kinds of wares in the eighteenth century (Watkins 1987, 115-116, Lawrence 1974, 224). It is highly probably that much of the site assemblage is of local origin, an interpretation supported by the presence of waster material in many contexts. Apart from

the majority GRE wares in this context, there were two chronologically diagnostic sherds in other fabrics. One is the ridged base of an 18th century tankard in STAFSMOTT, and the other a fluted sherd of plain white faience of late 17th-18th century date. Further work on the latter might refine the dating. At this stage of assessment it is sufficient to note that the GRE fabrics are in association with 18th century material and that there is no reason to doubt their contemporaneity.

Layer (2017) was sealed by mortar layer (2004). It produced an assemblage of 15 sherds (ASW 40.5 grams). Once again, it is the GRE fabrics which dominate, though there is associated STAFSL and STAFSMOTT and a single sherd of CBM. The Staffordshire wares are probably from cups or other open forms, but are not otherwise diagnostic. What are most important aspects to note about the GRE wares is that they exhibit undoubted waster characteristics, most obviously reflected in sherd distortion and in imperfectly fluxed or fired glazes. In addition, the single sherd of CBM might also be associated with pottery production. It is a sherd from a pantile (available in the region from c. the 1680s), which has been sliced through the middle of the nib. Surfaces and fractures have been covered in a thick suspension glaze, suggesting that the sherd has been in a pottery production environment, perhaps employed as a spacer to separate pots within the kiln. As with (2017), an 18th century depositional *terminus post quem* (hereafter TPQ) is indicated.

Layer (2004) was cut by small pit (2003), of which produced 3 sherds (ASW 4.3 grams). These comprised PEARL and MODSW. The Pearlware consisted of two joining sherds from the base of a small teaware vessel with hand-painted underglaze blue chinoiserie decoration. The optimum date for this kind of decoration is c. 1780-1810 (Noel Hume 1991, 129). Also present is a small sherd of MODSW, from a bottle or similar. The facts that the latter has a greenish 'Bristol'-type glaze on the exterior, as well as being glazed on the interior also, suggest a later 19th century depositional TPQ.

Elsewhere in the trench, layer (2004) was overlain by silt-clay layer (2005), which contained 3 sherds (ASW 22.3 grams). These were the cover of a blue transfer-printed Pearlware serving dish, perhaps best dated to c. 1800-1820, and sherds from two STAFSL vessels; one of the latter was probably from a chamber-pot, cf. Jennings 1981, fig. 44, nos 709, 710, while the other may have come from a press-moulded flatware.

In the northern end of the trench, the stratigraphically earliest pottery-bearing layer was silt-clay layer (2016). This produced a large assemblage of 68 sherds (ASW 39.9 grams). With the exception of two irregularly shaped fragments of CBM, glazed on the fractures and possibly to be interpreted as kiln spacers (cf. 2017, above), the assemblage consisted of pottery; the latter itself consisted almost entirely of GRE fabrics, except for 2 sherds of STAFSL, probably from a press-moulded dish and a closed form. The GREs once again exhibit waster characteristics (distortion, imperfectly fired glazes). Some of the forms present, particularly the open forms with bifurcated or flanged rims, suggest an 18th century date.

Above (2016) lay, successively, levelling layer (2012) and demolition deposit (2011). Layer (2012) contained 40 sherds of pottery (ASW 49.5 grams), and 2 fragments of CBM (147 grams). The pottery consists entirely of GREs, and most of the have imperfectly fired glazes, glaze over fractures or in cracks, or sherd distortion. The CBM appears to consist of pantile fragments, which display some of the same waster characteristics as the pottery.

Demolition deposit (2011) produced 18 sherds (ASW 28.4 grams). Most was GREs, extremely similar in both general and specific characteristics to the assemblage from (2012). Large diameter shallow open forms are common to both groups, though no actual inter-contextual joins were noted. As well as the GREs, there were single sherds of TIN, STAFSMOTT, and CREAM. The latest sherd present is the Creamware, which is most likely to date from c. 1770-1800+.

Table 1 – Pottery Assessment

| Pot data | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----|-----|--|
| CTXT | FABRIC | NO | WT | REMARKS |
| 2002 | MODSW | 1 | 11 | Body. Greenish (Bristol-type?) lead glaze inside and out. Sandy mortar (?) concretions on surfaces and fractures. (Plus two minute chips of same sherd, not counted or weighed). |
| 2002 | PEARL | 2 | 2 | Joining sherds, fresh fracture. Hand-painted underglaze blue enamels, probably chinoiserie. Base of tea ware with concentric groove on underside (blue pooling). C. 1780-1810 is optimum range. |
| 2004 | CBM | 1 | 102 | (Larger of two bags). Pantile edge sherd, with part of square-sectioned nib. These are usually situated in the centre of the edge. In this case, it appears that the sherd has fractured or been sliced through the nib and that the dark green external glaze has run across the fracture. Either a waster or used (e.g. as a vessel separator) in a kiln. |
| 2004 | GRE | 2 | 63 | (Larger of two bags). Rims of two vessels, both with matt yellowish internal 'skin', which is probably an imperfectly fluxed glaze. Thick-walled shallow open form, rounded rim externally expanded, groove below perimeter on interior, diameter not measurable. Also large open form with upright flat-topped rim above offset or small flange. Distorted in firing, but diameter possibly c. 220mm? |
| 2004 | GRE | 1 | 50 | (Smaller of two bags). Basal sherd, 10mm thick, diameter c. 160mm. Mortary post depositional concretions on exterior, probable degraded or imperfectly fused glaze on interior. Presumably wasters. |
| 2004 | GREB | 1 | 65 | (Larger of two bags). Handle, very dark brown glaze, verging on black. Possibly distorted. Possibly a lateral handle. |
| 2004 | GREG | 1 | 14 | (Larger of two bags). Lid-seated jar, diameter c. 160mm. Traces of yellowish-green glaze on interior. Much of inner rim surface has (?) low-fired clay accretions adhering. |
| 2004 | GREG | 3 | 152 | (Smaller of two bags). Internally glazed jar with triangular wedge rim, fairly straight-sided, diameter c. 210mm. Plus base and fragment of same or different vessel, diameter c. 160mm, traces of dark olive-green (?) glaze on interior, but heavy mortary concretions over all surfaces and fractures. |
| 2004 | GREG | 1 | 17 | (Larger of two bags). Closed form (?), heavy bead rim, green glaze both sides. Diameter uncertain. Post-depositional deposits on fractures. |
| 2004 | STAFSL | 2 | 55 | (Larger of two bags). Complete base sherd, c. 55mm, and fragment of base c. 120mm. First yellow inside and out with streaks of brown slip. Lower handle stub. Small cup? Other vessel yellow interior, fairly thin-walled. Heavy post-depositional concretions on both. |
| 2004 | STAFSMOTT | 3 | 90 | (Larger of two bags). Joining sherds (fresh fracture). Base c. 90mm diameter. Mottled brown glaze both sides. Probably a cup. |
| 2005 | PEARL | 1 | 14 | Cover from oval tableware vessel (serving dish or similar). Very worn, as if by water. Blue pooling in angle of seating flange. Floral blue (leaves and berries) border. C. 1800-1820? |
| 2005 | STAFSL | 2 | 53 | Base/lower body, diameter c. 120mm, fairly thick-walled. Size suggests almost certainly from a chamber-pot, cf. Jennings 1981, fig. 44, nos 709, 710. Plus sherd from second vessel, exterior unglazed, interior with combed and feathered slip trailing. Possibly from a press-moulded flatware. |
| 2011 | CBM | 1 | 15 | Fragment, mortar adhering to one side. |
| 2011 | CREAM | 1 | 7 | Plain body sherd. |

| Pot data | | | | |
|----------|------------|----|------|---|
| CTXT | FABRIC | NO | WT | REMARKS |
| 2011 | GRE | 3 | 201 | Rims and body, same vessel. Large, shallow open form with externally thickened and undercut rim, groove on interior, and imperfectly fluxed yellowish glaze ('skin') on both interior and exterior.. Many similar in 2012, but no apparent joins. Rim diameter may be c. 420mm. |
| 2011 | GRE | 1 | 36 | Body, apparently distorted. Traces of degraded glaze. |
| 2011 | GRE? | 1 | 16 | Body. Degraded glaze? |
| 2011 | GREB | 7 | 168 | Internally glazed body sherds, possibly each from a different vessel. No obvious waster characteristics, and one sherd may have seen us (external sooting). |
| 2011 | STAFSMOTT? | 1 | 10 | Body. 7mm wall. |
| 2011 | TIN | 1 | 12 | Base/lower body with footring, faience, mauve-tinged. Open form, bowl or porringer. Circa late 17th or 18th. |
| 2011 | UGRE | 2 | 46 | Or unglazed portions of GRE vessels. Base/lower body, and body, two vessels. |
| 2012 | CBM | 2 | 147 | Probable pantile fragments. If so, have same imperfect glaze/skin as some of the pottery. Glaze also apparently runs across fracture on one sherd.. |
| 2012 | GRE | 23 | 1495 | Includes twelve rim sherds from the same kind of large shallow open forms found in 2011 etc. (externally thickened, some undercut, groove on interior). Same yellowish imperfectly fluxed glaze (skin). |
| 2012 | GREB | 17 | 486 | Includes: rim sherds from an estimated three bowls with outbent square-sectioned rims; a straight-sided bowl with flange below rim and two handled vessels. One large body has glaze over fractures and in cracks in the body. |
| 2016 | CBM? | 2 | 90 | Irregularly shaped fragments, covered in thick almost black glaze, possibly spacers. |
| 2016 | GRE | 25 | 688 | Includes rims (7 sherds) of: one of the large diameter grooved rim open forms, cf 2011, 2012; bead rim fragment; straight-side bowl with bifurcated rim and groove on upper face; 3 open forms with outbent rim flanges. All have imperfectly fired glazes. |
| 2016 | GREB | 32 | 670 | Includes rims (7 sherds) of: at least 1 bowl with square-cut outbent rim; one large form with bifurcated rim; 2 bowls with heavy 'bead' rims; 1 jar/bowl with outbent rim, grooved on upper face around circumference. The latter is distorted, and other sherds may also be rejects. |
| 2016 | GREG | 6 | 703 | Includes one of the large open forms as in 2011, 2012, with pitted yellowish green glaze on interior and spots and dribbles on exterior. Some of these have patchy mixed brown/green glazes. |
| 2016 | STAFSL | 3 | 25 | Joining rim and body sherds (fresh fracture) of shallow press-moulded dish, combed and trailed decoration, diameter c. 180mm; and small basal sherd (diameter c. 80mm) from closed form. |
| 2017 | GREB | 4 | 153 | Rim and bodies, four vessels, all internally glazed. One is from a simple-rimmed flanged bowl, orientation uncertain, diameter not measurable. Heavy post-depositional concretions on some sherds. |
| 2017 | GREG | 5 | 512 | Three joining rim and body sherds (fresh fractures) of large bowl with internal offset at bottom of rim flange. Diameter c. 360mm. And base (140mm) of second vessel. Heavy post-depositional concretions on all material. |
| 2017 | STAFSMOTT | 1 | 12 | Lower body of tankard with basal ridging. Burnt? |
| 2017 | TIN | 1 | 16 | Plain white faience. Body, form uncertain. Perhaps an open form with diagonal fluting on the interior, or from a lobed form. Later 17th or 18th? |
| 2017 | UGRE? | 1 | 23 | Tabular flake, burnt post fracture. Or even CBM? |

- **Other finds by Erica Macey-Bracken**

A summary of the other finds are described below. Details are tabulated in Table 2.

Tile

The tile was a mixed assemblage, containing mainly post-medieval tile, although one fragment of medieval green/brown glazed floor tile was also recovered (2016). Many of the post-medieval fragments were from pan tiles, common in the east of the country from the 17th century onwards (Dr. M. Hislop, pers. comm.). All of these fragments were in the same very coarse orange sandy fabric.

Brick

The four fragments of brick recovered from the site were too small to be of any diagnostic use, but all were in the same coarse orange sandy fabric as the tile.

Clay pipe

Ten of the eleven pieces of clay pipe recovered from the site were undiagnostic stems, but one piece (2004) retained part of its bowl and spur. It seems likely that this example dates to the 17th century (Ayto, 1999, 8) but not enough of the bowl survives to give a closer resolution of date.

Iron

One amorphous piece of iron was recovered from the site (2002). An x-ray of this item was inconclusive, but the item appears to be a square-sectioned iron rod with a shapeless mass, which may purely be corrosion products, on one end.

Lead

Four amorphous pieces of lead were recovered from the site. These pieces are probably waste from some manufacturing process.

Glass

Four green glass wine bottle fragments were recovered from the site, including a neck and a base fragment (2017). The neck seems likely to be from a 17th century squat wine bottle (Davis, 1972, 24), and the base may be from a similar bottle, although the fragment is too small to say for certain. The other two wine bottle fragments were undiagnostic body fragments. The other piece of glass recovered was a piece of modern clear "safety" window glass (2016).

Other Finds

Other finds from the site included animal bone, twelve oyster shells, a piece of mortar and a piece of plaster.

Table 2 – Finds quantification

| Context | Tile | Brick | Clay Pipe | Iron | Lead | Glass | Bone | Shell | Mortar | Plaster |
|--------------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 2002 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 7g | | | |
| 2004 | 29 | 1 | 3 | | | | 71g | 2 | | |
| 2005 | 10 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 2011 | 19 | | 3 | | | | | 1 | | |
| 2012 | 23 | 1 | | | | | | 8 | 1 | |
| 2015 | | 2 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 2016 | 11 | | 1 | | 4 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| 2017 | 23 | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Total | 126 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 78g | 12 | 1 | 1 |

• DISCUSSION

The evaluation of Trench 1 was severely affected by modern service trenches which would have cut away potentially informative archaeological evidence. In the areas between the service trenches and a probable inspection trench any surviving silt-clay deposits could not be sampled for environmental purposes due to considerable contamination possibly from tar. The findings from the evaluation of the trench may have reflected the evidence from the early Ordnance Survey maps which had indicated the presence in the southern end of the site of a Tar and Turpentine Distillery (SMR 13370).

However, the evaluation of Trench 2 successfully provided a detailed stratigraphic sequence of archaeological remains in the area on the western bank of the River Hull bordered by Wincolmllee road to the west. The evaluation identified the earliest sequence of archaeological activity in the form of a series of deposits exposed in a sondage towards the northern end of the trench. Evidence of further possible tar contamination in the north-eastern area of the trench meant that environmental sampling concentrated on a layer of clay (2016) which produced a good finds assemblage of a 18th century date. The layer was overlain by other similarly dated deposits and one of these (2012) had been cut by one of the brick walls (2019) which formed part of the initial phase of building activity. Other contemporary signs of construction work in the sequence were represented by red brick floor surfaces and associated steps and walls, possibly forming two narrow structures on an east-west orientation. The structures may have been associated with small workshops and were sealed by layers of demolition rubble containing mid 18th century pottery. The later phase of building activity was characterised by a number of substantial brick walls the most distinctive of which, a curvilinear wall (2007) which led towards the river was perhaps associated with a wharf. The well-preserved nature of the remains with inter-cutting sequences of archaeology, relating to clearly defined different phases of activity, indicated that the prospects of uncovering further structures and surfaces was quite good.

The largest component in the pottery assemblage consists of Glazed Red Earthenwares, several of the context assemblages containing material suggestive of kiln waste. Pottery

manufacture generates large amounts of waste material, all of which poses problems of management and disposal, especially in crowded urban industrial areas. A common solution was the sale of waste material for building and construction purposes. The practice is well attested, for example, at the Don Pottery, which was selling cartloads of waste sherds (at 1/- per load) to local Surveyors of the Highways for road mending purposes (Griffin 2001, 34). It is suggested here that much of the GRE material in the present site assemblage may similarly have been acquired from local sources and used for levelling etc. It would thus not strictly qualify as 'demolition' material. To judge by associated Tin-Glazed Wares and Staffordshire Slipwares, a broad 18th century date (before c. 1770?) would seem to be the optimum for the deposition of this material, and it may be noted that material datable to the very late 18th-19th centuries occurs in the stratigraphically highest contexts (layers 2005 and 2011) and fill (2002) of pit (2003). The latter, indeed, may be the latest datable feature on site, since it includes stoneware of probable later 19th century date.

The difficulty of dating GRE forms has already been alluded to. The present assemblage thus has valuable potential in that it allows for almost the first time a number of forms to be isolated as probable products of the 18th century local industry. For this reason, it is recommended that further work be undertaken to illustrate these forms and to make the information available to other pottery researchers. This could be accomplished by bringing the site assemblage to publication in an appropriate local or regional journal. The material should be deposited in an appropriate local material archive, in the interests of future ceramic research in the city.

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Appendix 1 - Fabric common names and database codes

The fabric terminology is based upon the Hull type-series in use at the Humber Archaeology Partnership (Watkins 1987). Modifications are noted below. Other names are generic, self-explanatory or in common regional or national use.

| <i>Code</i> | <i>Common name/remarks</i> |
|-------------|---|
| CBM | Ceramic building material |
| CREAM | Creamware |
| GRE | Glazed Red Earthenware, post-medieval |
| GREB | GRE with brown glazes, = Brown-Glazed Coarseware in Watkins 1987 |
| GREG | GRE with green glazes, = Late Humberware in Watkins 1987 |
| MODSW | Modern stoneware |
| PEARL | Pearlware |
| STAFSL | Staffordshire Slipware |
| STAFFSMOTT | Iron-Mottled Staffordshire Slipware (not in Watkins 1987). Cf. Jennings 1981, 106 ('Staffordshire mottled ware'); Kelly and Greaves 1973 ('lead/manganese glazed ware'). |
| TIN | Tin-Glazed Earthenwares |
| UGRE | Unglazed Red Earthenwares |

- **Appendix 2 – Context descriptions**

| Deposit | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|--|----------------|--------|------------|
| Strat No | Context Type | Description | Width/diameter | Length | Depth |
| 1000 | Layer | concrete ground surface | | | 0.15m |
| 1001 | Layer | layer of red bricks | | | 0.20m |
| 1002 | Layer | layer of building demolition rubble in silty sandy clay | | | 0.60-0.80m |
| 1003 | Layer | layer of mid-dark grey silty clay | | | >2.00m |
| 1004 | brick | brick plinth | 1.20m | 1.20m | >1.00m |
| 1005 | drain | drain aligned east-west | 0.40m | | 0.40m |
| 1006 | Fill | fill of modern inspection pit | 1.20m | >5.00m | 2.00m |
| 1007 | pit | concrete lined modern inspection pit | 1.20m | >5.00m | 2.00m |
| 1008 | Layer | layer of red bricks | | | 0.20m |
| 2000 | Layer | concrete ground surface | | | 0.10m |
| 2001 | Layer | layer of demolition rubble | | | 0.25-.045m |
| 2002 | Fill | silt-sand clay fill of pit | 0.50m | 0.65m | 0.40m |
| 2003 | pit | a small pit | 0.50m | 0.65m | 0.40m |
| 2004 | Layer | layer predominantly comprised of mortar also tile | | | 0.15-0.28m |
| 2005 | layer | layer of building demolition rubble | | | 0.25-0.45m |
| 2006 | wall | red brick wall, aligned e-w, 2 courses high, abutts 2013, | 0.24m | 2.80m | 0.22m |
| 2007 | wall | curvi-linear red brick wall, abutts 2008, | 0.24m | 5.00m | 0.42m |
| 2008 | wall | red brick wall, aligned n-s abutts 2007 | 0.24m | >5.00m | 0.22m |
| 2009 | wall | red brick wall, aligned e-w ,2-3 courses surviving | 0.25m | 2.60m | 0.33m |
| 2010 | floor | brick floor surface | >1.20m | >2.40m | |
| 2011 | Layer | layer of building rubble, notably tile, in grey sand-silt | | | 0.26m |
| 2012 | Layer | orange-brown clay levelling layer, tile and pot retrieved | | | 0.20m |
| 2013 | wall | a dog -legged red brick wall, abutts 2006, 6 courses high | 0.11m | 2.40m | 0.66m |
| 2014 | wall | dog-legged brick wall,borders floor 2021 and step 2025 | 0.20m | >1.30m | |
| 2015 | Layer | levelling layer of mortar | | | 0.48m |
| 2016 | Layer | mid -brown silt clay levelling layer | | | 0.20-0.40m |
| 2017 | Layer | grey-brown silt clay levelling layer, with tile and mortar | | | 0.40m |
| 2018 | Layer | dark-grey silt- clay layer, contaminated with diesel | | | 0.15m |
| 2019 | Cut | construction cut for wall 2013 | 0.15m | | 0.20m |
| 2020 | wall | latest phase of building, abutted by2008 | | | |

| Deposit | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|--|----------------|--------|--------|
| Strat No | Context Type | Description | Width/diameter | Length | Depth |
| 2021 | floor | red brick floor surface, bordered by 2014 | >0.80m | >1.60m | |
| 2022 | Cut | construction cut for wall 2014 | 0.15m | | |
| 2023 | floor | red brick floor surface, bordered by 2013 | >0.70m | 2.20m | |
| 2024 | Layer | probable natural silt clay | | | >2.00m |
| 2025 | step | step leading down to brick surface 2021 | 0.22m | 0.60m | 0.30m |
| 2026 | steps | steps leading down to surface 2023, bordered by 2013 | 0.22m | 0.60m | 0.30m |

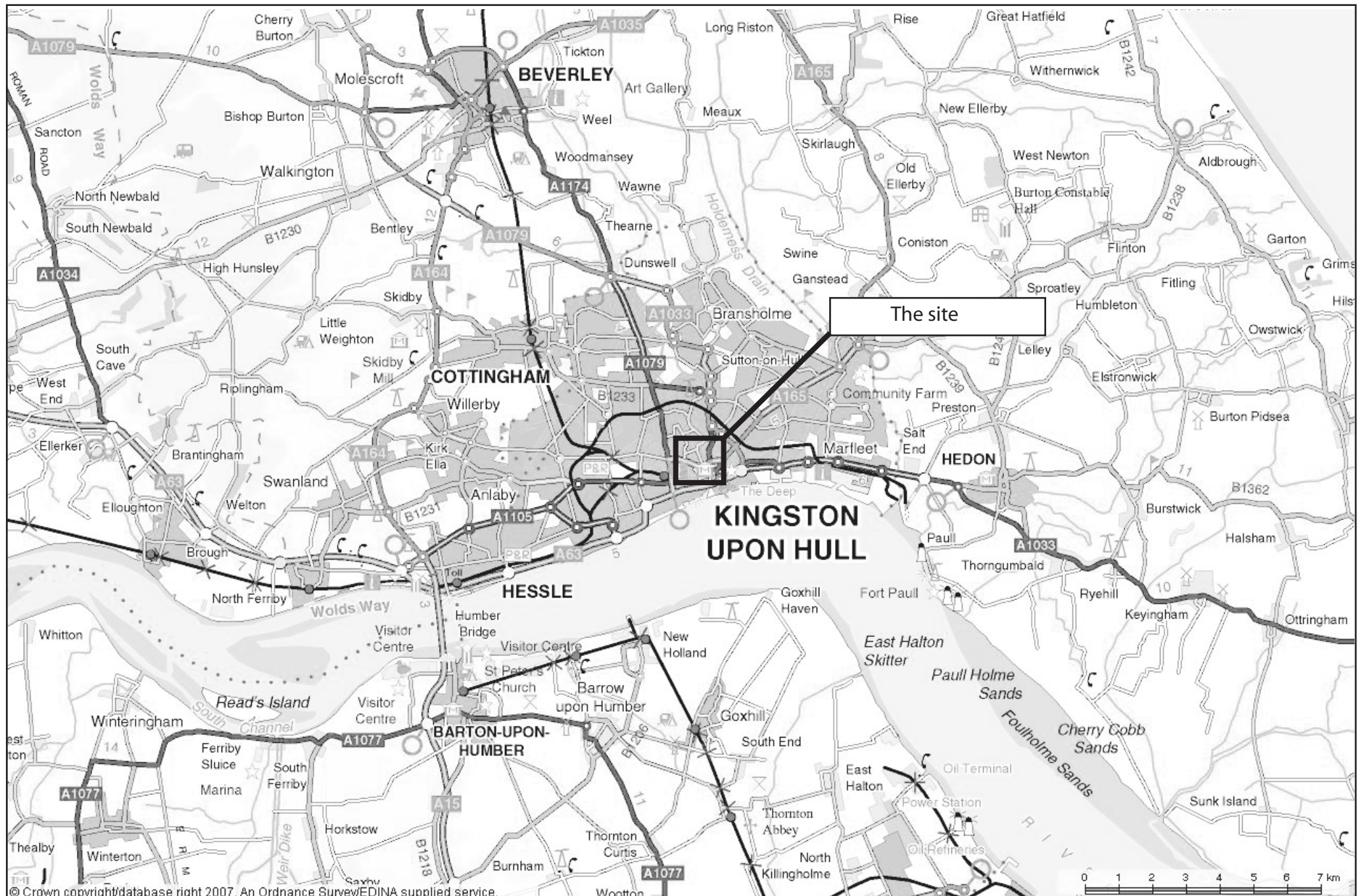


Fig.1

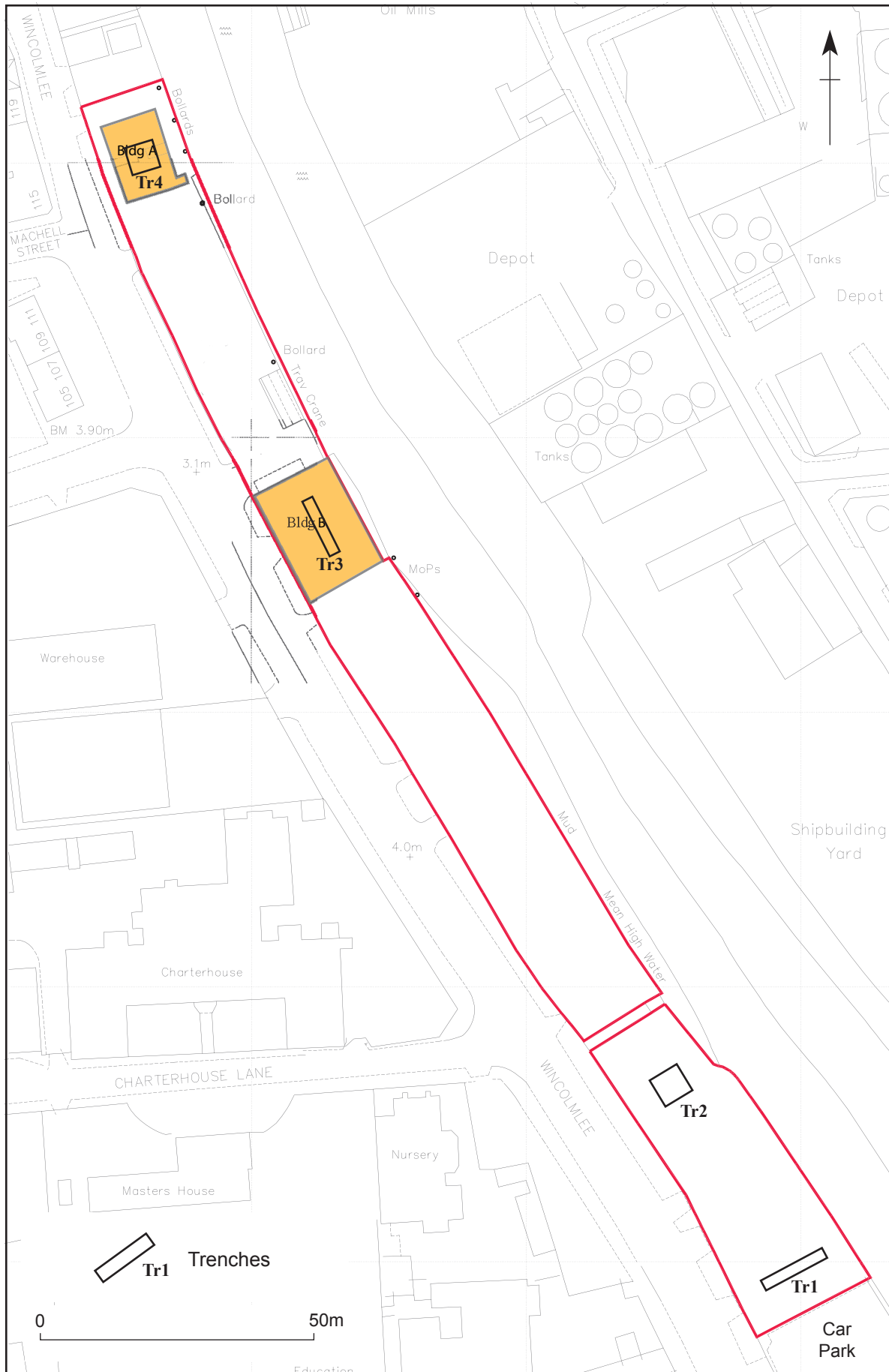


Fig.2

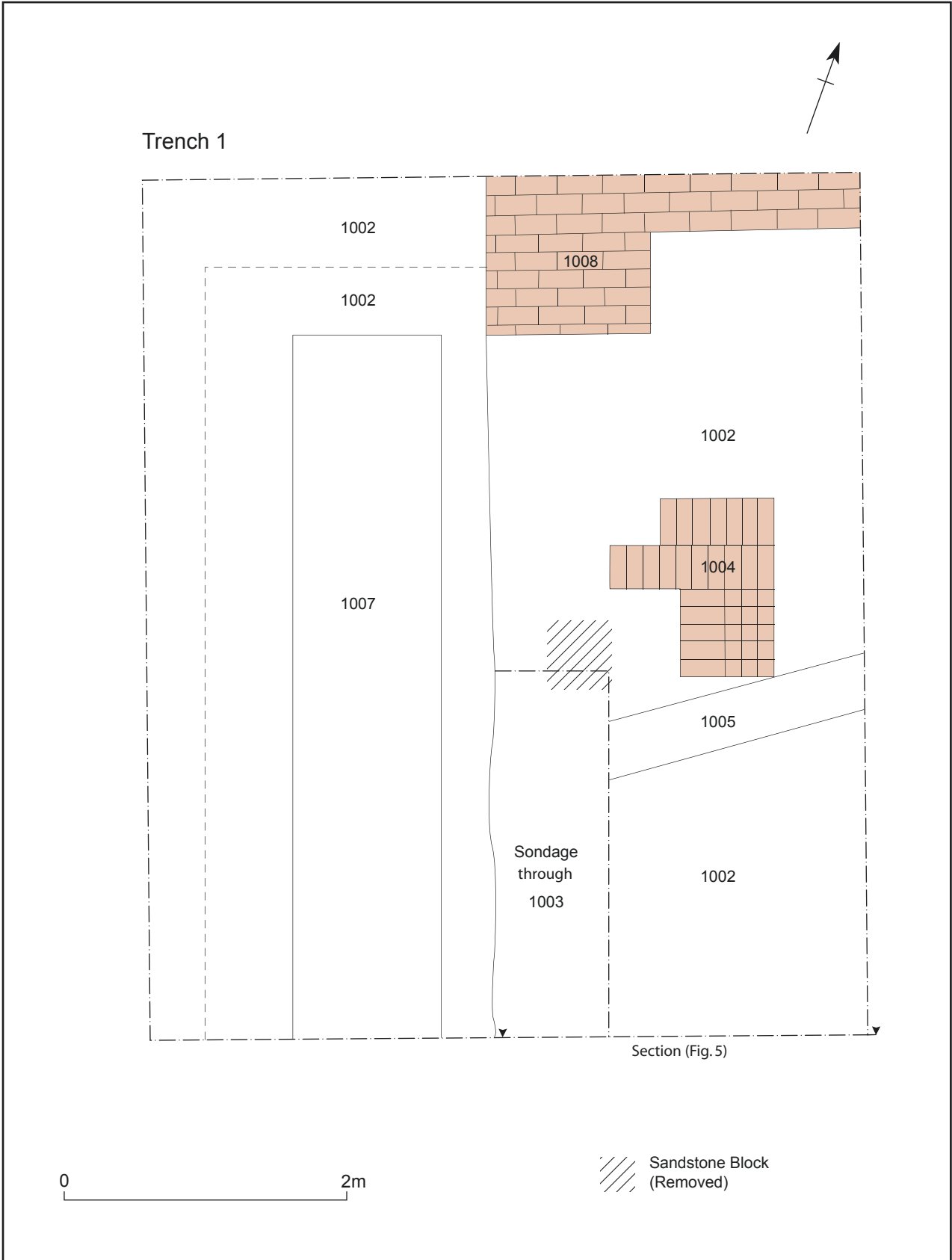


Fig.3

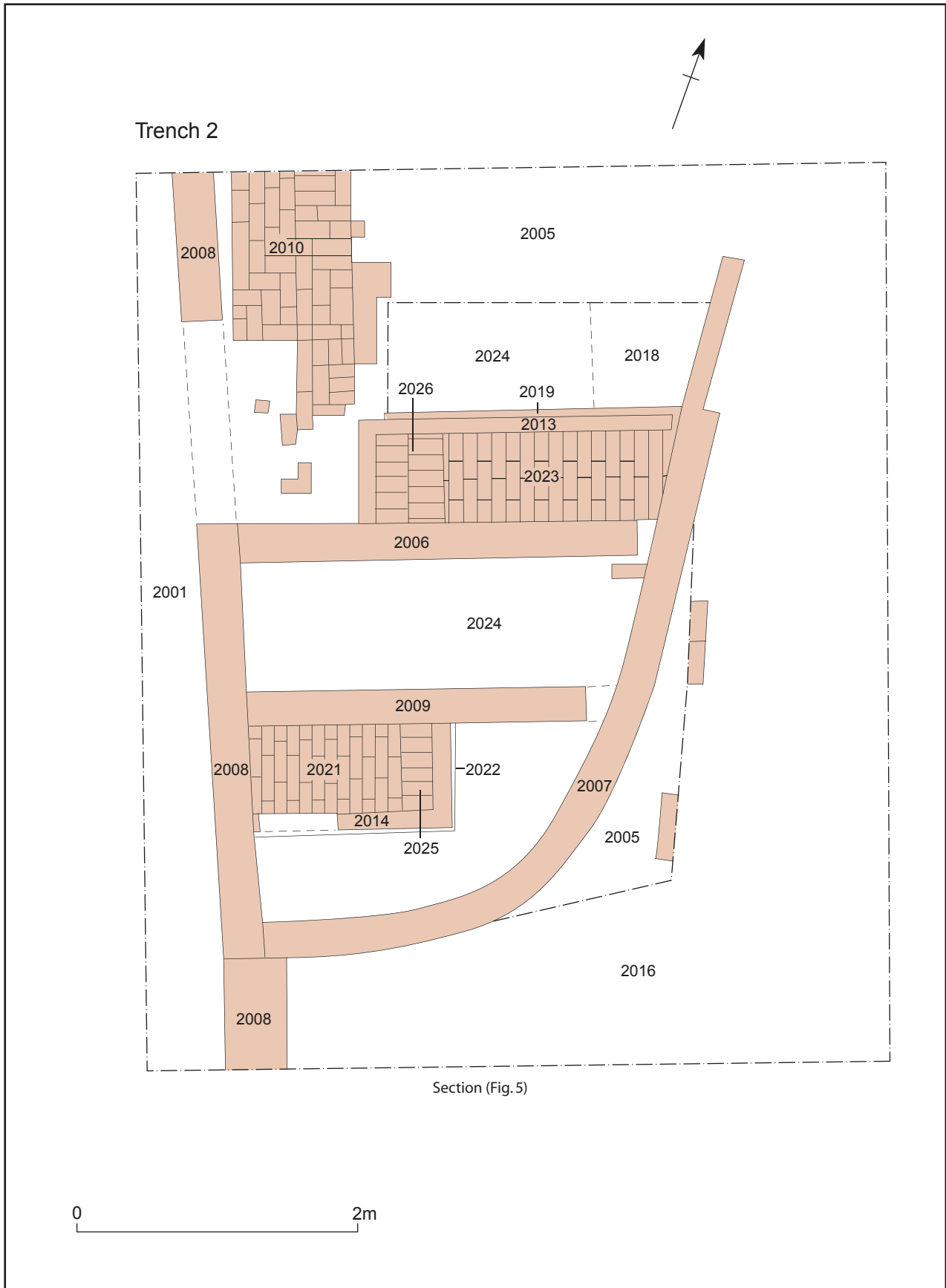


Fig. 4

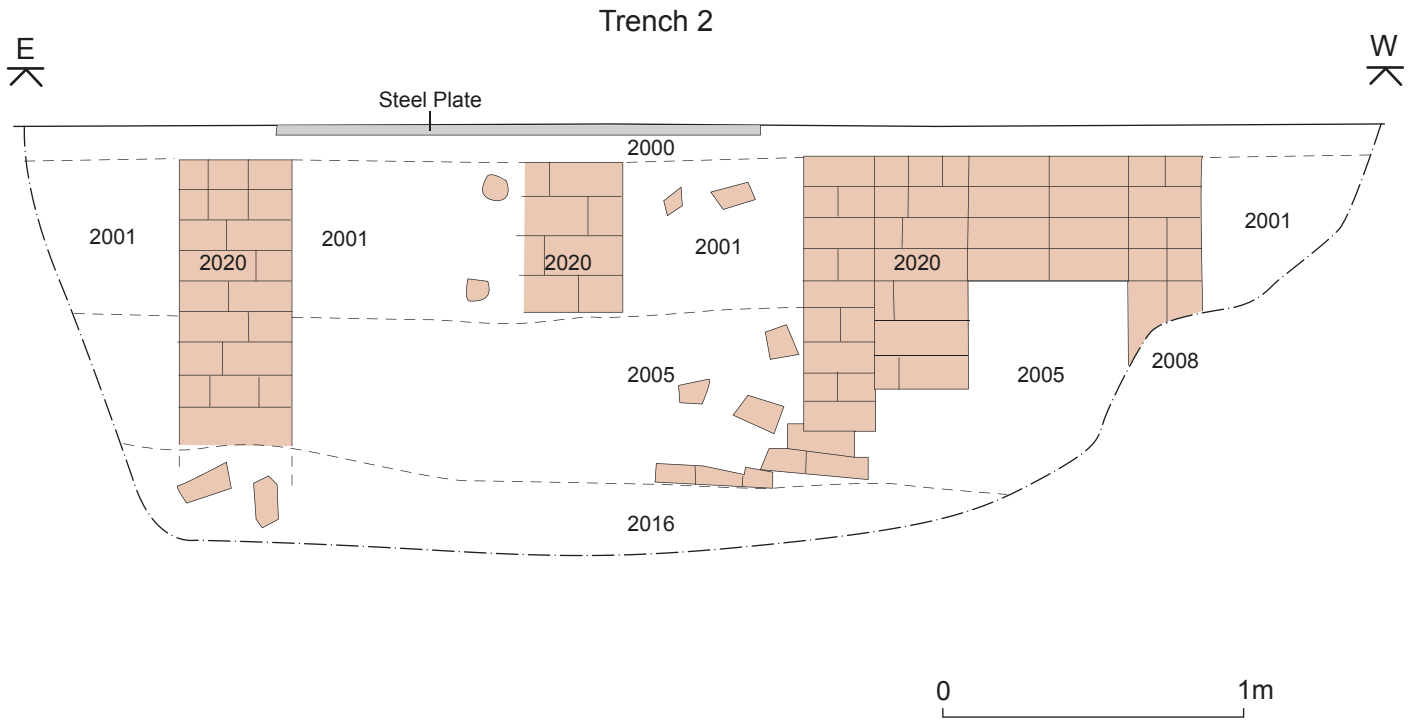
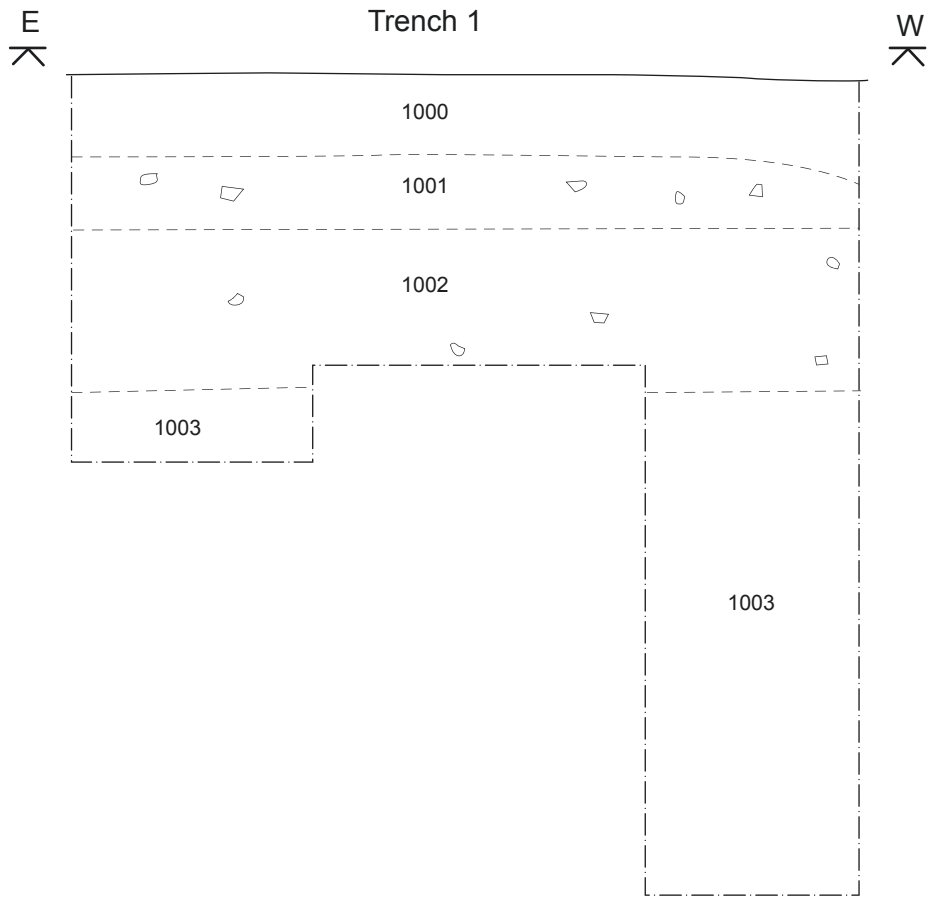


Fig.5



Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3



Plate 4



Plate 5



Plate 6