

birmingham **archaeology**

**Hull College,
Queen's Gardens
Hull
Archaeological Evaluation 2008**

Project No. 1817

Hull College, Queen's Gardens, Hull

Archaeological Evaluation, 2008

By Phil Mann

For further information please contact:

Alex Jones (Director)
Birmingham Archaeology
The University of Birmingham
Edgbaston
Birmingham B15 2TT
Tel: 0121 414 5513
Fax: 0121 414 5516
E-Mail: BUFAU@bham.ac.uk
Web Address: <http://www.arch-ant.bham.ac.uk/bufau>

**HULL COLLEGE, QUEENS GARDENS, HULL
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2008.**

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT	1
1.2. LOCATION AND GEOLOGY	1
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	1
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	4
4. METHODOLOGY	4
4.1. FIELDWORK	4
5. RESULTS	6
5.1. TRENCH A	6
5.2. TRENCH B	7
5.3. TRENCH C	8
5.4. TRENCH D	8
5.5. TRENCH E	9
5.6. TRENCH F	9
5.7. TRENCH G	10
5.8. TRENCH H	10
5.9. TRENCH I	11
5.10. TRENCH J	11
5.11. TRENCH K	12
5.12. TRENCH L	13
6. THE FINDS	14
6.1 THE POTTERY AND CLAY PIPE BY <i>PETER DIDSBURY</i>	14
6.2 THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL BY <i>JOHN TIBBLES</i>	16
6.3 OTHER FINDS BY <i>ERICA MACEY-BRACKEN</i>	19
6.4 THE ANIMAL BONE BY <i>DAVID BROWN</i>	19
7 ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS	20
7.1 THE PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS BY <i>ROSALIND MCKENNA</i>	20
7.2 WOOD ASSESSMENT BY <i>KRISTINA KRAWIEC</i>	21
7.3 WOOD IDENTIFICATION BY <i>STEVE ALLEN</i>	22
8 DISCUSSION	23
9 IMPLICATIONS	24
10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	26
11 APPENDICES	27
12 REFERENCES	32

Figures

- Fig.1 Site Location
- Fig.2 Site Area
- Fig.3 Trench Locations
- Fig.4 1784 Map
- Fig.5 1893 Map
- Fig.6 1970 Map
- Fig.7 Trench A, Plan and Elevations
- Fig.8 Trench B, Plan and Elevations
- Fig.9 Trenches C, D and E, Plans and Elevations
- Fig.10 Trenches F and G, Plan and Elevations
- Fig.11 Trench H, Plan and Elevation, Feature Elevations
- Fig.12 Trench I, Plan and Elevations
- Fig.13 Trenches J, K and L, Elevations

Plates

- Plate 1: Trench A, NE Facing Plan
- Plate 2: Trench B, NE Facing Plan
- Plate 3: Trench B, Wall 208, SE Elevation
- Plate 4: Trench B, Wall 202, SE Elevation
- Plate 5: Trench B, Wall 214, SE Elevation
- Plate 6: Trench B, Possible Garden Layer 211
- Plate 7: Trench C, SW Facing Section and Wall
- Plate 8: Trench D, SE Elevation of Wall 406
- Plate 9: Trench E, W Facing Plan
- Plate 10: Trench F, Wooden Post 619
- Plate 11: Trench F, Cobbled Surface 625
- Plate 12: Trench G, SE Facing Plan
- Plate 13: Trench H, SE Facing Plan
- Plate 14: Trench H, SE Facing Sec 821
- Plate 15: Trench H, S Facing Sec 819
- Plate 16: Trench H, S Facing Sec 817
- Plate 17: Trench H, NW Facing Sec 807-815
- Plate 18: Trench I, NW Facing Plan
- Plate 19: Trench J, SW Facing Plan
- Plate 20: Trench K, SW Facing Plan
- Plate 21: Trench L, SE Facing Plan

SUMMARY

During August 2008, Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned by Taylor Young Architects on behalf of Hull College to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed new campus development at Hull College, Hull (centred on NGR TA 510106 429070). Twelve trenches of varying size were excavated in areas around the college grounds revealing evidence of activity from the medieval period onward.

The site itself is considered of high archaeological potential, with parts of the evaluation lying inside the old medieval town centre and across areas of the projected line of the medieval town wall. The town wall was located within two of the trenches, with evidence for possible earlier rampart material also recorded in these areas.

Other areas of the site provided evidence for backplots to buildings associated with the original line of Lowgate (Marketgate) within the old town centre, with evidence for later 19th/20th century activity present in many of the trenches in the form of brick foundations and cellar structures.

The evaluation at Hull College has provided results pertaining to the site's archaeological importance. The area under investigation is extremely significant in terms of increasing our knowledge of Hull's medieval and post-medieval development.

Hull College, Queens Gardens, Hull
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2008.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background to the project

- 1.1.1. Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned by Taylor Young Architects on behalf of Hull College to undertake a programme of trial trenching ahead of a proposed educational development at Hull College, Queens Gardens, Hull (hereinafter referred to as the site).
- 1.1.2. This report outlines the results of a field evaluation carried out during July and August 2008 and has been prepared in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (IFA 2001).
- 1.1.3. The evaluation conformed to a Written Scheme of Investigation (Birmingham Archaeology 2008) which was approved by the Local Planning Authority prior to implementation in accordance with guidelines laid down in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (DoE 1990).

1.2. Location and geology

- 1.2.1. The site is located in the centre of Kingston Upon Hull, situated on flat land to the west of the River Hull, and is centred on NGR TA 510106 429070 (Fig. 1).
- 1.2.2. The underlying geology consists of Holocene tidal flat deposits of clay and silt overlying Burnham Chalk Formations.
- 1.2.3. The development site is divided into three discrete areas. These areas fall between Alfred Gelder Street and George Street. Several buildings are present across the site interspersed with car park, open ground and green spaces of the Hull College Campus. (Fig. 2)
- 1.2.4. A total of 12 trenches were excavated around the Hull College Campus in these areas (Fig. 3).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1. The study area covers a large area west of the River Hull. The whole study area lies within the city defences and is partially within the northernmost section of the medieval walled town.
- 2.1.2. Contemporary cartographic representations greatly contribute to our understanding of the urban topography and morphology of late-medieval and post-medieval Hull. John Speed's map of 1610 illustrates the extent of the town's defences and the medieval street pattern of the town which grew up on the west side of the River Hull. Solduse Lane (Salthouse Lane, which is to the immediate south of the study area) is marked, and clearly depicts that the current study area straddles both sides of the medieval town wall.

- 2.1.3. The main medieval and early post-medieval fresh-water system utilised parts of the former Town Ditch, and that there was a system of sluices, fed by storm drains, which then allowed waste water to be let out into the River Hull. The medieval Town Ditch lay outside the Town Walls, and this northern section probably utilised part of the cut for the Auld Hull, which ran around the west side of the town to exit into the Humber at Limehouse Creek. When the Queen's Dock was built during the 1770s, the engineers reutilised part of the medieval Town Ditch for the Dock Basin. There would also have been drawbridges across the Town Ditch, and during the Civil War, an extra circuit of defences with horn-shaped bastions was added.
- 2.1.4. A large section of the study area covers the area of Queens Dock, which opened in 1778 and was the largest commercial dock in 18th-century England (Fig. 4). As can be seen from the historic maps this dock was quite an undertaking. This "pioneering structure" which was constructed in brickwork with massive stone coping, could accommodate 100 ships, and was c 519m long and c 77m wide with a depth of c 6m (ref HUSMR 4302). At its eastern extent, which lies within the study area, once stood a lock which had a timber floor, stone faced brick walls, and a length of c 36.5m between the gates and a width of c 11m (ref HUSMR 4302). This dock was filled in the early-mid 20th century and has subsequently been built over. The archaeological implications of the construction of this dock are that it will have removed any surviving archaeology in this location.
- 2.1.5. Despite this, much of the study area lies outside of the dock area. The southern section of the site lies within the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval town, close to the northern defences, lying just within the enclosed circuit of the medieval town walls. The site lies on the eastern side of Lowgate, which was known in the medieval period as 'Marketgate', the northern end of Lowgate passed through a small gate or postern in the town walls, just to the west of the study area. The study area also covers part of a large block of land, which in 1293 formed part of the Fee of Aton, and was therefore exempt from control by the King. By 1347 this property had passed into the hands of William de la Pole junior, and his tenants, and had been sub-divided. Because this was one of the few areas which did not belong to the Borough, it did not figure in any of the major town rentals, and so its development is poorly documented.
- 2.1.6. Previous archaeological interventions in the 1960s and 1980s located parts of the medieval town wall and the side walls of an interval tower, running along North Walls, and surviving in good condition. The construction of this wall was of brick on chalk rubble foundations. Lying approximately 3.7m below the current ground surface level, this wall would have originally risen to 6.4m in height, with an outer parapet which would have given it a total height of some 8.8m. This part of the walls is likely to have been completed in the later 14th century and would have replaced a broader clay rampart, topped by a timber palisade (first erected in c 1321-4). The excavators estimated that 4.7 million bricks would have been used in the construction of the wall circuit, which surely made it the first large scale use of bricks in England (HUSMR 9041).
- 2.1.7. Excavations elsewhere on the circuit have shown that the wall was usually constructed on the front face of the former rampart. Hence, it is quite likely that the tail (or rear part) of the clay rampart may be encountered within the study area along with the walls themselves. In addition, a series of steps or staircases were added to the rear of the Town Walls, at intervals, to give access to the parapet walk: these steps are shown on the c 1540 Cottonian MS map of the town. It is possible that elements of these structures may also be encountered during development works. Most recently a watching brief at Little High Street identified medieval brickwork relating to the medieval walls and possibly to Northgate which is known from historic maps to be sited

in the area prior to the construction of Queens Dock. A recent watching brief within the study area at the Trowel and Trade Joinery Workshop encountered footings of 19th and 20th-century buildings.

- 2.1.8. Excavations within and near to the study area have shown that good survival of organic materials (e.g. leather, textiles and wood) may be expected from this area. Excavations to the south of the city wall within the study area uncovered a 15th-century shoe sole and a well preserved hurdlework fence, and produced evidence for *Sphagnum Imbricatum*, a species of moss which is rare in the north of England and an excellent indicator of the good preservation of paleoenvironmental remains and organic material (HUSMR 9041). A remarkable example of the extent of preservation was the discovery in 1908, of a 16th-century pine boat lying in an old creek adjacent to the Suffolk Palace just south of the development area, during ground-works associated with the construction of the Guildhall, Alfred Gelder Street and the Post Office. The boat was located at the base of some steps leading down from the palace, and lay within a water-filled creek or inlet, which led to a watercourse which ran alongside Lowgate.
- 2.1.9. To the south of the medieval town walls on Salthouse Lane the study area also encompasses the site of Ellis's Hospital (HUSMR 1449), late 16th-century almshouses left by Robert Ratcliffe on Salthouse Lane as part of his will in 1572. These were to be administered by the mayor, and continued into the 19th century when they were renamed Ellis Hospital until it was demolished in 1894.
- 2.1.10. The northwestern side of the study area (running parallel to the river) lies outside the medieval city. It formed part of an extra-mural settlement known as Trippett, a reminder of which is seen in Trippett Street found just to the north of the study area. The Trippett area has a rich and diverse history. In the medieval period this settlement, which was proto-industrial in nature, was the home of various brick and tile-making yards, lime-burning kilns, bakeries, and a windmill. It is most likely that the river formed the main source of transport for the exportation of Trippett's various wares, meaning that there would likely have been contemporary wharves which were used to load these onto boats for river transport. In the early 17th-century sugar mills were established in Trippett, but by 1673 the main sugar mill had been converted for rape seed milling. Thomas Anderson's map of 1818 depicts a windmill, whilst also during the first half of the 19th-century, much of the river frontage here was developed with wharves and warehouses. It is likely, therefore, that any groundworks in this area will encounter below-ground deposits relating to the occupation of the site in the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 2.1.11. Additionally over the rest of the study area are the sites of many 18th, 19th, and 20th century buildings including industrial, public and religious buildings and remains relating to the shipping or fishing trade (Fig. 5). Some of these have identified during previous archaeological work in the study area and through cartographic regression. These include Bethel Chapel (HUSMR 13617); a Methodist Chapel (HUSMR 13617) which was constructed in 1799 and was destroyed by bombing in 1941. A millstone factory (HUSMR 13773) which is seen on the 1856 map and was still extant in 1966; St. Philips Church (HUSMR 13616) which was consecrated in 1885 but bomb damaged during the Second World War; the Dock Office which was built in 1820. Other buildings identified were the sites of a smithy and a cooperage (HUSMR nos. 13778 and 13776) both of which were present on the 1856 Ordnance Survey map, and Hull National School (HUSMR 13777).
- 2.1.12. Further excavations in 2003 in the vicinity of the study area (HUSMR 967) uncovered a network of 19th-century hydraulic pipes which were used to provide operating power for bridges and local industries. In addition a watching brief (HUSMR 997) was carried

out in three separate locations within the study area revealing 19th-century culverts. Excavations to the southwest of the study area (HUSMR 1446) on the site of a former 19th-century warehouse and 20th-century municipal offices revealed medieval pottery and glass in the foundation trenches of these buildings.

2.1.13. Following the Second World War, and with Queens Dock recently filled-in, the study area was extensively cleared with the intention of providing the site for educational purpose. The first main college building to be constructed was the workshop block which was built in 1952-53. The main college building followed in 1955-56, with further buildings added in the 1980s and early 21st century (Fig. 6).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1.1. The principle aim of the evaluation was to determine the character, extent, date, state of preservation and the potential significance of any buried remains across the proposed development site. This information can then be used in the production of a suitable mitigation strategy to minimise the impact of any proposed development upon the archaeological features and deposits.

3.1.2. More specific aims were to:

- Confirm the presence or absence of the medieval town wall that bisected the site and the character of the archaeological deposits in areas to the immediate north and south of the structure.
- Produce a chronological history of the site identifying human settlement and occupation, subsistence, industrial activities and past site development.
- Produce data to aid in the design of a suitable mitigation scheme for the proposed development.
- Add to our understanding of medieval and post-medieval town planning for the city of Kingston Upon Hull.
- Assess the palaeo-environmental potential across the site in an attempt to investigate past environmental conditions and landscape.
- Gain an understanding of the social status, layout and function of the site from earliest occupation.
- Provide comparative material. This would then contribute to our understanding of the site within the city as a whole. This was to be achieved through the examination of environmental and other data from other locally excavated sites and available documentary sources.
- Allow access to the results to the people of Kingston upon Hull and the wider public through publication and presentation.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. Fieldwork

4.1.1. The proposed development site covers a total area of approximately 45,000m² (0.045km²). The area of the historic Queens Dock was excluded, as were the locations of the existing building across the site.

4.1.2. Several areas across the development site were available to complete an archaeological evaluation. A GIS model was created to cross reference these locations with the SMR data, previous archaeological study, historic maps, and documentary research. As a result, a total of 12 trenches were excavated across the site totalling

475m² (Fig. 3). Each trench was stepped or battered where possible to allow a safe working depth to be achieved. The locations and land history of each trench is as follows:

- 4.1.3. Trench A (28m x 3.5m): Currently a grassed area. Within the medieval town walls, this location seems to be occupied by a row of buildings in Speed's map of 1610. Runs through a block or row of buildings and a now lost section of Salthouse Lane from 1784 map onwards.
- 4.1.4. Trench B (14.5m x 3m): Currently occupied by a grass covered area. This is located within the medieval town walls. Occupied by buildings in 1784, which continues until the mid-20th century.
- 4.1.5. Trench C (5m x 1.5m): Currently a grass covered area. This is located just outside the medieval town walls and possibly lies over a section of the walls and an interval tower. It was not occupied by any building until the early-mid 19th century where dock sheds ran through the central part of this area. Trench C was not stepped.
- 4.1.6. Trench D (5m x 1.5m): Currently a grass covered area. This is located just outside the medieval town walls and possibly lies over a section of the walls. The area was not occupied by any structures until the early-mid 19th century where dock sheds ran through the northern part of this area. Largely occupied by a warehouse in the late 19th-century. Trench D was not stepped.
- 4.1.7. Trench E (12.2m x 3m and 3m x 2.2m): Currently a mix of grass and car park. This is located above and just outside the medieval town wall, and appears to be located above one of the interval towers. It appears to be open ground in 1784 and 1786, appears to have been partially built over by the mid-19th century, and fully built over by the late-19th century.
- 4.1.8. Trench F (20m x 1.5m): Currently a car park. This area is located to the north of the medieval town walls and to the immediate south of the lock for the Queens Dock. until the mid-20th century. Trench F was not stepped.
- 4.1.9. Trench G (20m x 2.25m): Now covered by an internal college road. This is outside the medieval town walls. In 1784 it was occupied by buildings referred to as Norman's shop and the dock office, which appear to have been demolished by 1791. Nothing significant has been built in this location since. Trench G was not stepped, and due to large amounts of live services in the area was not fully excavated.
- 4.1.10. Trench H (20m x 1.5m): Currently a grass covered area. This is located outside the medieval town walls. No cartographic evidence of any structures in this area. Proximity to dock may mean good organic preservation. Trench H was not stepped.
- 4.1.11. Trench I (22m x 3m): Currently a mix of grassed area and hard-standing. This is located outside the medieval town walls. The northern extent of the trench appears to have been occupied by buildings from 1791 to the early-mid 20th century, and by a warehouse and ruin on the 1970 map. Southern half of this occupied by dock sheds in early-19th century. Occupied by buildings and yards in mid-late 19th century.
- 4.1.12. Trench J (12m x 1.5m): This is located outside the medieval town walls. Occupied by a building from the early-19th century. Cleared in mid to late-19th century but occupied again by Bethel Chapel in late-19th century. Trench J was not stepped.
- 4.1.13. Trench K (14.5m x 1.5m): Currently occupied by shrubbery and partially by a car park. This is located within the town walls. Partially built over in mid-19th century, then mostly occupied by Bethel Chapel in late-19th century. Trench K was not stepped.

- 4.1.14. Trench L (9.5m x 1.5m): Currently occupied by shrubbery and partially by a car park. This is located within the town walls. Partially built over in mid-19th century, then mostly occupied by Bethel Chapel in late-19th century. Trench L was not stepped.
- 4.1.15. All hard standing was broken using a concrete breaker and excavation of topsoil and modern overburden was carried out by a back-mounted mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision, down to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon. Subsequent cleaning and hand excavation was done by hand. Spoil was stored at a safe distance to the east of the trench. A representative sample of archaeological features and deposits was manually sampled during excavation to sufficiently define their character and to obtain suitable dating evidence. Generally:
- a) A 100% sample was taken of all stake-holes;
 - b) A 50% sample was taken of all post-holes, and of pits with a diameter of up to 1.5m;
 - c) A minimum 25% sample was taken of pits with a diameter of over 1.5m; and included a complete section across the pit to recover its full profile;
 - d) A minimum 20% sample was taken of all linear features, up to 5m in length; for features greater than this, a 10% sample was taken.
- 4.1.16. All stratigraphic sequences were recorded, even where no archaeology was present. Features were planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and sections were drawn through all cut features and significant vertical stratigraphy at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. A comprehensive written record was maintained using a continuous numbered context system on pro-forma context cards. Written records and scale plans were supplemented by photographs using monochrome, digital and colour slide photography.
- 4.1.17. Forty litre 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 Fieldwork Manual. 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.
- 4.1.18. The full site archive includes all paper records and artefactual and 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 (English Heritage, 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 Hull Museum Services subject to permission from the landowner.

5. RESULTS

5.1. Trench A (Fig 7, Plate 1)

- 5.1.1. The earliest layer encountered in Trench A was a layer of black clay (108) located at a depth of 1.69m AOD in a sondage at the southwest end of the trench, and which appeared to be the remains of a palaeo-channel once located in this area. This was overlain by a brown-black silty clay (104) with occasional brick fragments c 2.35m in depth, and located at a depth of 2.99m AOD, that was located in three sondages throughout the trench. Sealing these layers was a brown silty clay (103) c.1m in depth

that contained large amounts of brick rubble and concrete and is most likely a demolition layer from previous buildings in the area.

- 5.1.2. To the northeast end of the trench layer 103 contained pipework which marked out the original line of Salthouse Road prior to the construction of Hull College Campus. Overlying 103 at this end of the trench was a thin layer of crushed red brick (102), 0.2m in depth which was overlain by a layer of grey concrete (101) 0.2m in depth.
- 5.1.3. To the southwest of the trench, layer 103 was cut by a series of wall foundations [106, 107 and 109] which were associated with a floor surface [105]. Floor 105 consisted of machine-cut red bricks measuring 9 x 4 x 2.5 inches with the floor surface itself having dimensions of 3.75m x 2.75m in total. Floor 105 butted with wall 107 to its southwest, with 107 consisting of red bricks (9 x 4.5 x 1.75inches) bonded with a cement mortar and surviving to a depth of 4 courses. Butting floor 105 to the northeast was wall 106 which consisted of orange-red bricks (9 x 4.5 x 1.75inches) and again survived to a depth of 4 courses. To the northeast of wall 106 was a similar wall foundation 109. Wall 109, likely to be contemporary with walls 106 and 107 consisted of orange-red bricks (9 x 4.5 x 3inches) and was on an east-west alignment.
- 5.1.4. Overlying these foundations was a layer of brown organic silty sand (100) which formed the topsoil for the area and was 0.3m in depth.

5.2. Trench B (Fig 8, Plate 2)

- 5.2.1. The earliest layer encountered in Trench B was a blue-grey clay (215) located at a depth of 1.98m AOD. Lying on top of this layer were three east-west aligned walls [202, 208 and 214]. The top of wall 208 (Fig 8, Plate 3) was encountered at 3.10m AOD and consisted of random coursed blocks of grey oolitic limestone, roughly faced with a rubble core, and of dry-stone construction. Wall 208 was located to the northwest end of the trench and survived to a height of 0.6m with a width of 0.4m.
- 5.2.2. Wall 202 (Fig 8, Plate 4) ran parallel to 208 4.25m to the southeast. It was likewise drystone constructed of random coursed blocks of grey oolitic limestone, rough faced with a rubble core. The top of the wall was at 3.27m AOD. Wall 202 survived to a height of 0.3m and was 0.4m wide. The purpose for these features was non-structural, and the proximity and spacing between the two suggests they are back-plots of houses on the original line Lowgate (Marketgate) to the west.
- 5.2.3. Wall 214 (Plate 5) lay approximately 4.2m to the southeast of wall 202 and was constructed of rough coursed grey oolitic limestone. However, lime render had been applied to the outer surface on both northern and southern faces. The wall survived to a height of 0.6m and a width of 0.5m. The base of the southern elevation of the wall showed evidence for an offset to the foundations in the form of a step around 0.05m in width. To the north of wall 214 were the remains of two small stakeholes, with associated wooden stakes W2 and W3.
- 5.2.4. Sealing 215 towards the north end of the trench, and between walls 202 and 208, was a layer of black sandy silt (211) 0.22m in thickness and which contained fragments of pottery dating to the 14th century (Plate 6). The layer suggested a former garden/occupation layer. Overlying 211 and the remainder of the trench was a layer of light-brown silty clay (210) 0.55m in depth, which contained occasional fragments of broken brick and which appeared to be a levelling or ground raising layer across the area. Overlying 210 to the northwest and southeast ends of the trench was a layer of black sandy silt (213) c 0.4-0.6m in depth that contained fragments of pottery dating to the 17th century.

- 5.2.5. Towards the centre of the trench layer 210 had been cut by the construction cut [212] for walls [204 and 205]. Wall 204 ran on a northeast - southwest alignment, consisted of red hand-made bricks (9 x 5 x 2 inches) and survived to a height of 0.4m with a width of 0.34m. Forming a corner with wall 204 was a second wall 205. Wall 205 was constructed of hand-made red bricks (9.5 x 4.75 x 2.25 inches) and had a width of 0.24m with two courses surviving. Between these two walls was the remains of a floor surface [203] with associated drainage channel [207]. Floor 203 consisted of red handmade bricks (9.5 x 4.5 x 1.75inches) on a thin layer of yellow sand. The dimensions of the surviving floor surface measured 1.5m x 1.12m although there had been heavy truncation by later activity so this is unlikely to be the original size of the surface. Towards the east floor 203 sloped towards wall 204, with a brick lined drainage channel 207 being formed (Fig 8). Here the bricks (4.25 x 4.25 x 2.5inches) formed a channel measuring 0.59m in width, and which was filled by a black silt (206) that contained clay pipe and which was 0.4m in depth.
- 5.2.6. Overlying 206 and the remainder of the trench was a layer of black silty clay (201) around 0.6-0.75m in depth that contained fragments of broken brick and a number of modern drains, probably representing a demolition layer of former buildings in the area. Sealing layer 201 was a thin layer of mid brown silty clay (209) 0.5m in depth which was overlain by a grey-brown organic silty clay topsoil (200) 0.35m in depth.

5.3. Trench C (Fig 9)

- 5.3.1. The earliest feature identified in Trench C was a red-brick wall [303] located at a depth of 2.4m AOD (Plate 7). Due to the depth of the trench precise measurements of the wall proved impossible, however it appeared to be c 1.2-1.4m in width and was constructed in red hand-made bricks bonded by a lime mortar. To the northwest of this wall and first encountered at a depth of 2.06m AOD was a layer of black silty clay (304) that was 0.55m in depth.
- 5.3.2. Overlying 304 and Wall 303, was a layer of light-brown silty clay (302) that appeared to be redeposited natural clay and was 1.6m in depth. 302 contained no pottery or other inclusions, but had been truncated to the southeast by modern drains and services. 302 was overlain by a layer of mid-brown subsoil (301) 0.45m in depth which was overlain by a dark brown organic topsoil layer (301) 0.08m in depth.

5.4. Trench D (Fig 9)

- 5.4.1. The earliest feature identified in Trench D was a large brick wall on a northeast - southwest alignment [406] consisting of orange-red hand-made brick with a lime mortar (Plate 8). 406 measured 1.15m in width and was exposed to a height of 1.5m (c.21 courses) although the wall itself continued beyond this depth (excavation stopped for safety reasons at a depth of 2.48m AOD). The individual bricks in the wall measured 11 x 6 x 2.25 inches and were constructed in English bond. Sealing 406 was a layer of orange-brown silty clay (405) that contained very few inclusions and appeared to be a redeposited natural clay layer.
- 5.4.2. Overlying 405 was a layer of grey-brown silty clay (404) 0.5m in depth that had been cut by [403] to the southeast. 403 consisted of a u-shaped pit 1.9m in width by 0.58m in depth and is probably related to a number of modern services immediately to the south of the trench. 403 was filled by a mid-grey silty clay (402) 0.18m in depth overlain by a yellow sandy clay (401) 0.38m thick.
- 5.4.3. Overlying these layers was a mid brown silty organic clay topsoil (400) 0.3m in depth.

5.5. Trench E (Fig 9, Plate 9)

- 5.5.1. The earliest layer encountered in Trench E was a yellow-brown clay (507) at 3.35m AOD to the west of the trench and 4.21m AOD to the east (sondage dug to a depth of 3.16m AOD, with same context still present at this depth). Sealing 507 was a layer of black-brown silty clay (506) that contained fragments of brick and stone and was c 1m in depth.
- 5.5.2. Cut through 506 to the east of the trench was the construction cut [510] for a wall [508]. Wall 508 was constructed of red machine-cut bricks in English bond with cement mortar. The bricks measured 9 x 4 x 3.5 inches in size. The wall itself survived to a height of 1m and had a width of 1.25m (although only partially exposed up to the trench edge) with 11 courses remaining. Filling the remainder of construction cut 510 was a brown silty clay (509) that contained brick rubble and was 1m in depth by 0.35m in width.
- 5.5.3. Cutting 506 to the west of the trench was a similar brick wall [504]. This consisted of red machine cut bricks (9 x 4 x 3.5 inches) bonded with a cement mortar and is likely to be contemporary with Wall 508 to the east. Wall 504 measured 1.45m in width with depth undetermined for safety reasons. Sealing 504 was a layer of crushed red brick (503) c 0.1-0.3m in depth. Overlying 506 to the centre of the trench was a layer of yellow silty sand (505) 0.2m in depth which was cut by a layer of white concrete (502) 0.3m in depth, a probable levelling layer for the car park in the area. Overlying 502 was a white stone-gravel layer (501) 0.25m in depth.
- 5.5.4. Overlying these layers was a brown organic topsoil layer (500) c 0.5m in depth which formed the basis of the flowerbeds in this area.

5.6. Trench F (Fig 10)

- 5.6.1. Trench F was excavated to a depth of 3.96m AOD at the northwestern end of the trench and to a depth of 0.96m AOD (through sondage) at the southeastern end. The earliest layer recorded at the southeast end of the trench was a grey-black silty clay (624) that contained fragments of brick and degraded wood and contained pottery. Overlying 624 was a layer of black silty clay (623) around 0.3m in depth. Sealing 623 was a black-grey clay (614/616) c 1m in depth which was overlain by a mid brown silty clay (615/617) that contained fragments of brick and stone and was c 0.7m in depth. Cut through these layers was a large wooden stake/post [619] c 3.3m in height that tapered to a point (Plate 10). To the southeast of 619 and overlying 615/617 was a layer of grey rubble (618) 0.3m in depth.
- 5.6.2. To the northwest end of the trench the earliest feature encountered was a brick wall [611] on a northwest-southeast alignment that was constructed of red hand-made bricks (7 x 4 x 3 inches) bonded with a cement mortar and which survived to a height of 0.75m in section. Overlying 611 on its southeast was a layer of light brown silty clay (612) c 1m in depth, while to the northwest 611 was sealed by a layer of brown clay (606) 0.9m in depth.
- 5.6.3. Overlying 606 was a yellow-brown silty sand (605) that contained fragments of tarmac-brick and which was 0.4m in depth and which was overlain by a layer of yellow silty sand (604/609) 0.4m in depth. Overlying 604/609 was a thin band of black rubble (608) 0.1m in depth which was overlain by a layer of black tarmac (603/607) 0.05m in thickness.

5.6.4. Cut through these layers was a small wall [610] that consisted of machine-cut bricks (7 x 4 x 3 inches) bonded by a grey cement mortar and which survived to a height of 0.5m. To the northwest of 610 was a cobbled surface [625] that measured 4.2m in width and which was a likely dockside path buried during landscaping of the surrounding area after the infill of the dock itself (Plate 11). Overlying 625 was a layer of light-brown clay (602) which contained small stones and pieces of plastic and which measured 0.4m in depth. Sealing 602 and, towards the southeastern end of the trench layer 618, was a layer of grey stone-gravel (601) 0.5m in depth which was overlain by the tarmac surface of the car park (600) which was 0.08m in thickness.

5.7. Trench G (Fig 10, Plate 12)

5.7.1. Trench G had been heavily truncated by modern services and as a result it was impossible to fully excavate its entire length. At the northwest end of the trench a sondage (5 x 2.25m) was dug to a depth of 3.71m AOD where the earliest layer encountered was a brown silty clay (704). Sealing 704 was a layer of demolition rubble (703) that contained brick, tarmac and concrete and was 0.4m in depth. This was overlain by a layer of crushed orange brick (702) 0.12m in depth and which constituted the levelling layer for the tarmac road surface (701).

5.8. Trench H (Fig 11, Plate 13)

5.8.1. The earliest layer encountered in Trench H was a layer of mixed yellow-black silty clay (826) at a depth of 4.08m AOD to the northwest end of the trench and 4.26m AOD to the southeast end. Cut through 826 were a series of postholes and postpits on a northwest–southeast alignment. Towards the southeast end of the trench was a small posthole [823]. Posthole 823 was moderately sloping with a u-shaped base and was 0.22m in width by 0.28m in depth, and was filled by a black silty clay (822). Cutting 823 on its eastern edge was a larger postpit (821) which was 0.34m in width to the trench edge, and 0.84m in depth (not fully excavated) (Plate 14). Pit 821 was filled by a brown silty clay (820) that contained small stones and the degraded remains of a large wooden post and consisted of steep sloped sides with a u-shaped base. On the southern edge of 821 was a small posthole [825] 0.4m in width by 0.2m in depth that was filled by a black silty clay (824).

5.8.2. To the northwest of Pit 821 was a similar postpit [819] that was 0.7m in width by 0.5m in depth and consisted of steep sloping sides with a u-shaped base (Plate 15). Filling 819 was a grey-black silty clay (818) that contained a wooden post with associated packing stones. To the northwest of pit 819 was another postpit [817] that consisted of steep sloping sides with a u-shaped base and which was 1.1m in width by 0.44m in depth (Plate 16). Again 817 was filled by a grey-black silty clay (816) that contained remains of a wooden post although here there was brick packing rather than stone, and fragments of 18th-19th century pottery.

5.8.3. To the northwest of Pit 817 was a cluster of small intercut postpits. Pit 807 a rectangular, steep sided feature 0.6m in width by 0.16m in depth and filled by a grey silty sand (806) was cut by a square steep sided pit [809] 0.6m in width by 0.54m in depth (Plate 17). Filling 809 was a light grey silty sand (808). Cutting 809 to the southeast was a shallow elongated pit [811] 0.5m in width by 0.24m in depth, and which was filled by a grey silty sand (810) that contained pottery. Cutting 811 was a small shallow pit [813] 0.5m in width by 0.12m in depth which was filled by a dark grey silty sand (812) that contained pieces of clay pipe and pottery dated to the 19th

century. To the west of these features was a small foundation cut [805] 0.25m in width to trench edge by 0.13m in depth that was filled by a grey clay (804).

- 5.8.4. Overlying all these features was a layer of black-grey silty clay (803) 0.4-0.5m in depth which was overlain by a layer of brown silty clay (802) that contained fragments of broken brick and mortar and which was around 0.25m in thickness. Sealing layer 802 was a light brown silty clay (801) 0.24m in depth which was sealed by a dark brown organic silty topsoil (800) around 0.1m in thickness.

5.9. Trench I (Fig 12, Plate 18)

- 5.9.1. Trench I was excavated to a depth of 4.44m AOD at its northwestern end and 3.49m AOD at its southeastern end and contained a number of wall foundations and associated floor surfaces cut through a layer of mid-brown silty clay (902) that appeared to be material brought in for ground raising-levelling. The brick and floor structures appeared to relate to a series of 18th/ 19th century cellars. A linear wall [911] and [909] ran northwest-southeast along the length of the trench, with a series of walls off-set from it to the northeast, forming a series of five separate rooms. Wall 911 was two courses thick and constructed in hand-made red brick in the English bond.
- 5.9.2. Room 1 was formed by the remains of wall 906 and 910. These were constructed of hand-made red brick, two courses wide in English bond. Room Two, to the northwest, was formed between walls 910 and 915 and was constructed in hand-made red brick in English bond.
- 5.9.3. Room 3 was formed by the remains of walls 915 and 916. These were constructed of hand-made red brick in English bond. Associated with Room 3 was a brick floor surface [914] constructed in hand-made red brick (9.5 x 4.5 x 2.5 inches). Room 4 was formed by walls 916 and 920 and was constructed in hand-made red brick. Associated with Room 4 was a brick floor surface [917] constructed in hand-made red brick (9.5 x 4.5 x 2.5 inches).
- 5.9.4. Room 5 was formed by walls 920 and 919. These were constructed of hand-made red brick in English bond (9.5 x 4.5 x 2.5 inches). Associated with Room 5 was a brick floor surface [918] constructed in hand-made red brick (9 x 4.5 x 2.5 inches).
- 5.9.5. Filling all the cellar structures was a grey silt (921) c.1m in thickness, which contained large amounts of brick rubble and associated demolition debris, and is likely to have been formed during the destruction of the building. Overlying 921 towards the centre of the trench was a thin layer of dark grey silty sand (905) 0.2m in depth which was overlain by a layer of red-brown silty sand (904) 0.2m in depth. Sealing 904 was a layer of grey silty sand (903) that contained fragments of brick rubble 0.25m in depth which was overlain by a light brown silty sand (901). Overlying 901 was a dark grey silty clay topsoil (900) 0.25m in thickness.

5.10. Trench J (Fig 13, Plate 19)

- 5.10.1. The earliest layer encountered in Trench J was a black-brown clay (1008) located in a sondage dug to the northeast end of the trench, at a depth of 2.53m AOD. Sealing this layer was a brown clay (1007) 0.8m in depth. Overlying 1007 was a layer of brown clay (1005) 0.85m in depth that appeared to be a probable redeposited natural levelling layer and which contained pottery dating to the late-17th to early 18th century.
- 5.10.2. To the southwest of the trench was the northwest-southeast aligned wall foundation [1004] of a cellar structure measuring 0.24m in width by 1.10m in height. 1004

consisted of red machine-cut bricks (9 x 4.5 x 2 inches) bonded in English Garden Wall bond by cement mortar. 1004 was butted to the northeast by 1005, while the cellar itself was filled by a black silty sand (1003) 0.25m in depth which was overlain by a grey-brown silt (1002) 0.5m thick, and which contained large amounts of brick rubble throughout.

5.10.3. Overlying 1002 was a thin layer of grey silty clay (1001) 0.35m in depth that contained fragments of brick rubble. To the northeast of the trench 1001 was cut by a brown-black silty sand (1006) 0.7m in depth that was the probable result of modern service work in this area. Overlying 1006 and the southwest of the trench was a thin layer of yellow sand-gravel (1000) which formed the level surface for the paving slabs above, and which was 0.3m thick.

5.11. Trench K (Fig 13, Plate 20)

5.11.1. Trench K was excavated to a depth of 3.88m AOD at its northeastern end and 3.93m AOD at the southwestern end. Towards the southwestern end of the trench were two walls [1108 and 1112]. Wall 1108 consisted of red machine-cut bricks (7.5 x 5 x 2 inches) and survived to a height of 0.4m with a width of 0.5m. To the north of wall 1108 was wall 1112, which was constructed of red machine-cut bricks (4.5 x 2.75 inches) and which survived to a height of 0.42m with a width of 0.11m.

5.11.2. To the east of these walls were further foundations, [1109 and 1110]. Wall 1109 ran on a north-south alignment and was constructed of red machine-cut bricks (9.5 x 4.5 x 2.5 inches). Surviving to a height of 0.75m (to excavated depth) and with a width of 0.22m wall, 1109 formed the basis for foundations of a building with wall 1110 which ran on a similar alignment to the east. Wall 1110 was constructed with red machine-cut bricks (9.5 x 4.5 x 2.25 inches) and survived to a height of 0.74m with a width of 0.24m. Both walls were in an English Garden Wall bond with the bricks themselves bonded with a cement mortar. The space between these two walls had been infilled with a grey silty clay (1113) which contained sherds of pottery dating to the late-19th to early 20th century, along with fragments of brick and tile.

5.11.3. To the northeast of walls 1109 and 1110, and running on a similar alignment was wall [1111]. Wall 1111 was constructed with red machine-cut bricks (8.75 x 4 x 2.25 inches) bonded with a cement mortar and survived to a height of 0.74m with a width of 0.38m.

5.11.4. A layer of light-brown clay (1105) that contained occasional fragments of brick and tile, and which appeared to be a levelling layer butted the walls in the trench suggesting the clay was brought in later in order to raise the existing ground level. Cut through 1105 to the northeastern end of the trench, and between the area formed by walls 1110 and 1111, was a modern drain cut [1104] that was filled by a dark-brown silty clay. Overlying 1104 was a layer of grey gravel (1103) 0.3m in depth.

5.11.5. To the southwest of wall 1109, 1105 was overlain by a small lens of dark brown silty clay (1106) that contained fragments of brick and mortar 0.3m in depth by 0.5m in width. Sealing this was a layer of crushed orange brick (1102) 0.2m in depth that is the likely result of demolition and levelling in the area. Overlying these layers was a thin band of brown silty clay (1101) 0.15m in depth which was sealed by a dark brown silty clay topsoil (1100) 0.08m in thickness.

5.12. **Trench L** (Fig 13, Plate 21)

- 5.12.1. Trench L had been heavily disturbed by modern services and foundations with a large gas main preventing the excavation of the southeastern end of the trench below 4.61m AOD. Towards the northwest end of the trench the earliest feature encountered was a brick wall foundation (1207) located at a depth of 4.08m AOD. Wall 1207 consisted of red machine-cut bricks (9 x 4 x 2.25 inches) in a stretcher bond and was 0.24m in width with an exposed height of 0.42m. Overlying wall 1207 to the southeast was a layer of brown-black silt (1206) that contained fragments of brick rubble and pottery dating to ????. To the northwest of wall 1207 was a layer of brick rubble, concrete and silty brown sand (1204). Cutting 1204 and overlying wall 1207 on a northwest-southeast alignment was a modern concrete foundation (1205) with red machine cut bricks (9 x 4 x 3 inches) that survived to a height of 0.25m with a width of 0.24m.
- 5.12.2. Overlying 1205 was a thin layer of crushed orange brick (1203) 0.2m in depth which was overlain by a grey gravel layer (1202) 0.2-0.5m in depth. Overlying 1202 to the southeast was a thin layer of black silty sand (1201) 0.2m in depth that contained small stones and was a likely levelling layer in this area. Sealing 1201 was a brown silty clay (1200) 0.4m in depth which was overlain by a dark brown topsoil (1208) 0.1m in thickness.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 The pottery and clay pipe by Peter Didsbury

Introduction and methodology:

- 6.1.1 A total of 82 sherds of pottery, weighing 1925 grams and having an average sherd weight (ASW) of 23.5 grams, was submitted for examination. Also submitted were 18 pieces of clay tobacco pipe, weighing 114 grams. All material was quantified by the two measures of count and weight, according to fabric type or material category within archaeological context. Fabric and category codes employed in the database are given in an appendix (Appendix 1), below.

Discussion: the assemblages:

- 6.1.2 *Trench A:* Layer 103, interpreted as being a demolition deposit, produced a rim sherd from an 18th-century Westerwald stoneware chamberpot and the bowl of a clay tobacco pipe. The pipe has the letters BURNS CUT[...] impressed along the stem. Davey (1982) points out that BURNS CUTTY was a popular name for Scottish clay tobacco pipe brands in the second half of the 19th century; the same author (2000) notes a pipe of this name being marketed by Christie of Glasgow in 1900.
- 6.1.3 *Trench B:* Layer 211, situated between walls 202 and 208, and interpreted as a garden/occupation layer, provided a small assemblage (3 sherds) comprising Humberware 1, Coarse Sandy Ware, and Plain Saintonge. The material could represent a fairly contemporary group from the first half of the fourteenth century, though the lengthy production period of Humberware only allows a 14th to 16th-century *terminus post quem* (hereafter TPQ) to be given to the assemblage.
- 6.1.4 Above 211 lay 210, interpreted as a levelling or ground-raising layer. It produced the largest ceramic assemblage from the site, consisting of 20 sherds, weighing 493 grams. Most of the assemblage was of medieval date, comprising Humberware 1, Coarse Sandy Ware, Siegburg stoneware and Low Countries Redware. These components could represent fourteenth century activity, with the possibility that the Humberware could be later. However, the assemblage also contains a small fragment of yellow-glazed post-medieval whiteware, here interpreted as 17th-century Borderware. This sherd must provide the TPQ for the layer, unless it is regarded as intrusive, an interpretation which might be allowed by its small size.
- 6.1.5 Layer 213, which overlay 210 in certain parts of the trench, contained a mixed medieval and post-medieval assemblage of 13 sherds (546 grams). The TPQ for this group is provided by a platter in an unattributed (possibly Low Countries) slipware, which has a rim of c 17th-century form. It must be noted that some of the GRE coarsewares could be even later. The database may be consulted for details (Appendix 2).
- 6.1.6 Between walls 204 and 205 lay brick floor 203. The latter produced 4 sherds (116 grams), all of them coming from later 19th- or early 20th-century Transfer-Printed White Earthenwares.
- 6.1.7 Layer 201, interpreted as a demolition deposit, contained 2 sherds of pottery (35 grams) and 11 fragments of clay tobacco pipe. The pottery consisted of two joining sherds of a white porcelain egg-cup of later 19th or 20th-century date; the clay tobacco pipes had a date-range from at least the second half of the 17th century through to the later 19th. The database may be consulted for details (Appendix 2).

- 6.1.8 *Trench E*: Layer 506, which sealed the earliest deposit in this trench (507), produced 5 sherds, weighing 154 grams. Some of the assemblage, e.g. a Cistercian cup base and a decorated body from a Raeren stoneware *Gesichtskrug*, dates from the very late-15th or 16th century, but also present is post-medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and transfer-printed porcelain of a late 19th- or 20th-century appearance. The database may be consulted for details (Appendix 2).
- 6.1.9 Topsoil 500 produced a factory-made dish, probably a relatively modern Staffordshire product.
- 6.1.10 *Trench F*: The only pottery from the trench came from layer 624, at the south-eastern end of the trench. It consisted of a base of post-medieval green-glazed coarseware; no close dating can be supplied, but the sherd is of 'late' appearance.
- 6.1.11 *Trench H*: Fill 816, of post-pit 817, contained 8 sherds (58 grams) and 2 fragments of clay tobacco pipe. The chronological range appears to be from the late-18th or early 19th century, represented by Creamware, through 19th or earlier 20th centuries (stoneware bottle). The database may be consulted for details (Appendix 2).
- 6.1.12 Fill 810, of pit 811, contained a small rim fragment of broadly 19th-century Late Blackware.
- 6.1.13 Fill 812 of pit 813 (which cut pit 811) contained 3 fragments of clay tobacco pipe. These included part of a fluted and swag-decorated bowl, Cf. Watkins 1979, fig. 5, no. 29. The style is widespread in the late-18th and earlier 19th centuries.
- 6.1.14 Fill 804, of foundation cut 805, contained a body sherd of Late Blackware, of broadly 19th-century date.
- 6.1.15 Context 814 contained a small (2-gram) fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem of 18th- or 19th-century appearance.
- 6.1.16 *Trench I*: Layer 902, interpreted as a clay levelling deposit, produced 3 sherds (33 grams) from a small handled form in Brown-Glazed Red Earthenware. Only a broad post-medieval date can be proposed for this vessel; it may be noted that walls of 18th- or 19th-century buildings were cut through this layer.
- 6.1.17 *Trench J*: Clay layer 1005 produced 4 sherds of pottery (151 grams). These comprised a sherd from a Westerwald jug of late 17th- or early 18th-century date, perhaps a *Birnförmiger Trinkkrug*; Chinese or *chinoiserie* porcelain flatwares in the style of the mid-18th century (bamboos and rocks); and a tubular sherd in post-medieval Brown-Glazed Red Earthenware. All the sherds might derive from original 18th-century deposits.
- 6.1.18 *Trench K*: Deposit 1113, filling the space between walls 1109 and 1110, contained 14 sherds (112 grams). The assemblage consisted of a range of late 19th- to early 20th-century wares, details of which may be found in the database (Appendix 2).

Conclusions and recommendations:

- 6.1.19 The site produced a relatively small assemblage of ceramics, ranging in date from the 14th to the 19th or 20th century. As will have been noted, most of the medieval pottery appears to have been redeposited in post-medieval to early modern times, and is thus of limited evidential value. It is just possible that Trench B contexts 211 and 210 are *in situ* 14th-century deposits, though the first named contained only three sherds, and the latter includes a small post-medieval sherd which would have to be argued as intrusive.
- 6.1.20 The types of pottery present are in the main familiar from previous Hull excavations, though at least one sherd is of some intrinsic interest and augments our knowledge of

Continental ceramic imports into Hull in the early post-medieval period. This is the Raeren *Gesichtskrug* from Trench E, context 506. As far as the present author is aware, no example of this type has yet been recorded from the city, though more exhaustive search than has been possible on this occasion may cause this opinion to be revised.

- 6.1.21 No further work is thought to be necessary on these assemblages. The material should be retained in an appropriate material archive in the interests of future research.

6.2 The ceramic building material by John Tibbles

Introduction:

- 6.2.1 Seventeen brick samples representing c 13 bricks were assessed on photographic and written descriptions only; the remainder of the assemblage totalling 3 brick and 15 tile fragments weighing 6032gm was visually scanned. (Appendix 3). It should be noted that the diversity of size and colour within brick and tile caused during the manufacturing process must be taken into consideration when comparing samples within collected assemblages and local typologies. The varying sizes and colours can be attributed to the variation in the clays used, shrinkage during drying, firing within the kiln or clamp and the location of the brick/tile within the kiln. The dating of ceramic building material can be highly contentious due to its re-usable nature and therefore the date range given is that of the known dates where such bricks have been recorded.
- 6.2.2 Assessment of the assemblage was based upon rapid scanning of the retained material with a more detailed examination of the diagnostic fragments. The resulting information was then compared with the local typologies and any correlation recorded.

Statement of potential:

- 6.2.3 The ceramic building materials can provide valuable information as to the method of construction of the buildings, fabric and their possible form, that once stood on this site. It can also show the construction techniques of hearths, ovens and chimneys and their possible uses, particularly the local industries. Brick was also used for the construction of kilns, well linings, floors and culverts.
- 6.2.4 Bricks and tiles alone cannot provide a firm date because of their re-usable nature but it is possible to date types of brick and roof tile by their earliest occurrence within dated contexts. The identification of new brick or tile types would supplement the existing regional typology and there is potential for comparison with CBM assemblages from elsewhere in the region. The presence or absence of hip and ridge tile suggests a variety of roof forms.

Methodology:

- 6.2.5 The assemblage was examined using a x15 magnification lens were applicable to aid dating, though fabric analysis was not undertaken as was considered beyond the scope of this assessment. Information regarding the dimensions, shape and fabric (were applicable) was recorded and catalogued accordingly and a Munsell colour code has been incorporated where appropriate. The presence of the original surfaces was also taken into consideration to aid identification

The Assemblage:

- 6.2.6 *Bricks:* Bricks were manufactured to the shapes required, the standard rectangular shape for common usage and the more specialised shapes to form architectural features around arches, doors, windows and vaults. Bricks and tiles were made in a similar fashion by the insertion of a wad of prepared clay into bottomless moulds, moistened

and often covered in sand to facilitate the removal of the formed clay. The excess clay would be struck off and the form tipped out onto a palette board and removed to prepared area of ground until partially dried and ready for firing.

- 6.2.7 Dating of bricks is highly contentious due to their re-use nature as a valuable building commodity. At York in 1505 bricks were standardised at 10" x 5" x 2 ½", Parliament in 1571 decreed that the size of a brick should be 9" x 4 ½" x 2 ¼" and again in 1725 the brick size should be 9" x 4 ½" x 2". It should be noted that although these statutes were binding it would be naive to believe that all tilers/brickmakers adhered strictly to these sizes at all times.
- 6.2.8 Of the twenty fragments of brick within the assemblage, twelve of the complete samples were hand-made and one sample machine-made. The remainder of the brick assemblage contained incomplete bricks showing typical evidence of hand-made and machine-made brick manufacture utilising alluvial clays. Appendix 4 shows the approximate date of the brick manufacture of the examined samples and not necessarily the date of the structure.
- 6.2.9 *Roof tiles (Appendix 5)*: Positions of the nibs and peg holes are usually described from the nib side of the tile, i.e. the underside as hung, not necessarily as made. Demand normally dictated the size and quality of flat roof tile which often varied until a statute was instigated in 1477 (17 Edward IV, c iv) that dictated the size. A flat tile was fixed at 10 inches by 6 inches by 5/8 inch (255 mm x 153 mm x 16mm), a ridge tile 13 inches long by 1/2 inch thick and a hip tile 10 inches in length with a convenient width and thickness (Celoria et al 1967, 218). Early flat roof-tiles were suspended by projecting nibs or by peg/nails. Alternatively flat tiles were often secured by iron nails, as were ridge and hip tiles. Each layer of tiles overlapped the layer below and to make them weatherproof were bedded on moss. The lowest layers, and sometimes all the layers, were often pointed or rendered with mortar (Salzman, 1952. 233)
- 6.2.10 *Flat roof tile*: Twelve fragments of flat roof tile were identified, of which none could be equated with parallels within the local tile typology due to insufficient diagnostic qualities to be classified. Diagnostic qualities included the varying methods of suspension, length, width and thickness.
- 6.2.11 *Pantiles*: Although Pantiles were imported into Britain by the 16th century there is no evidence for their manufacture in this country before 1700 (Neave 1991). Pantile roof covering within the eastern counties of Britain during the 18th and 19th centuries became popular and is difficult without fabric analysis to differentiate between the imported Dutch tiles (Dakpannen) and English pantiles manufactured locally. During the reign of George I an Act of Parliament was passed stating that a fired tile [pantile] should not be smaller than 13 ½ inches long by 9 ½ inches wide and ½ inch thick, which has been the accepted size to date (Lucas 1998).
- 6.2.12 *Pantile*: Three fragments of pantile were identified within the assemblage of which only one fragment from context 104 was diagnostic. The fragment contained a complete suspension nib measuring 45mm x 25mm and a single sanded surface. The largest fragment from context 1113 displayed remnants of flange and moulding sand.
- 6.2.13 *Item of intrinsic interest*: Part of a crudely carved disc was recovered from within the ceramic building material assemblage manufactured from a re-used flat roof tile fragment. Its diameter approximately 55mm with a thickness of 13mm and weighed 41gm. The sides or edges appeared to be *chipped* from one resulting in four identifiable facets. One surface has a smooth feel.

- 6.2.14 Flat roof tile was generally the accepted raw material possibly because of its standard thickness of between 12mm -16mm and could be easily chipped to the desired diameter.
- 6.2.15 Discs generally appear from the thirteenth century and continue through to the post-medieval period where they are likely to be of a residual nature. They have often been recorded within Hull assemblages (Tibbles 2005) (Watkin 1987, 190). Their exact use is still arguable but previously they have been recorded generally under the generic terms of '*pot lids*', *counters* or *tally markers*. They are more likely; however, to have been used as gaming counters for the game of *Tabula* or *Tables*.

Discussion:

- 6.2.16 In compensation for the lack of natural stone as a suitable building material, within the low lying areas adjacent to the River Hull, the abundant alluvial clays gave rise to a thriving brick industry in the major towns of Hull and Beverley. Hull had two tileries in production by the early 14th century: the de la Pole tillery located to the north of the town and the Corporation tillery located to the west of the town and were first referred to in 1303 but by 1443 the town was purchasing bricks from Beverley (Brooks. 1939, 156).
- 6.2.17 The diversity of brick/ tile colour and size caused during manufacture must be allowed for when making comparisons with typologies. The brick assemblage shows typical evidence of hand-made and machine-made brick manufacture utilising alluvial clays.
- 6.2.18 Thirteen complete bricks were within the photographic assemblage only. The part bricks also within the photographic assemblage were classified adopting a best-fit policy based on surviving dimensions, fabrics and general characteristics. No definitive identification was made with the local brick typology; however, based upon the above method a general comparison could be made, heavily biased towards thickness. Appendix 4 shows their approximate date of manufacture.
- 6.2.19 The typical size range for the medieval wall varies between 10 ½ inch x 5 ¼ inch x 2 inch and 10 ¾ inch x 5 ½ inch x 2 ¼ inch (270mm x 135mm x 50mm and 275mm x 140mm x 55mm) (Evans 1995). The largest brick was recorded within context 1207 measuring 9½ inch x 4 ¾ inch x 2 inch, although recorded in Hull in the 14th- to 15th-century contexts (Armstrong 1978) has also been recorded within the fabric of the Henrician wall on the east side of the river Hull (Tibbles 1990). Also on the east side of the river the brick size was also present in the construction of the Citadel sallyport in 1684 (Foreman 1997). However, it should be stressed that brick was a re-usable commodity and would have been utilised within later structures. The majority of the bricks within the assemblage can only be allocated a 100–200 year date range of manufacture as similar brick sizes have been manufactured at different periods (Lloyd 1923).
- 6.2.20 The range of roof tiles recorded showed at least two different roof tile types, flat tile and pantile. The flat tile could not be classified or compared with local typologies because of its lack of diagnostic qualities. There is clear evidence to show that clay roof-tiles were in use within the Hull valley and its surrounding regions by the late-12th century (Armstrong, 1992, 219; Armstrong, 1991, 201) and had become common roofing material in Hull by the 13th century. Pantile became more popular after 1700 and the design was basically unchanged to the present date. Without fabric analysis dating can only be suggested based upon the length of the suspension nib. The tile fragment with a suspension nib measuring 45mm x 25mm is likely to be of a 19th-century date of manufacture.

- 6.2.21 The presence of both pantile and flat tile within the same context is not uncommon as buildings attempting to keep in architectural fashions were often roofed with flat tile facing the street frontage whilst the remainder of the roofs to the rear were of pantile and/or thatch (Miller 1982).
- 6.2.22 The ceramic building material assemblage showed good preservation and the overall impression of the assemblage is that it represented a typical Hull group of medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material.

Recommendations:

- 6.2.23 No further work is regarded as necessary on these assemblages, which are of limited evidential value. It is recommended upon completion of work on the ceramic building material assemblage a selective discard policy implemented prior to deposition of the finds assemblage as whole within the appropriate museum.

6.3 Other finds by Erica Macey-Bracken

- 6.3.1 Other finds recovered from the site included worked stone, shell, iron, slag and rubber. All of the finds were recorded by count and weight, and examined macroscopically for the purposes of this report. The assemblage is stable, and should present no problems for long-term storage.
- 6.3.2 *Worked Stone:* Two pieces of whetstone were recovered. The larger fragment, recovered from a silty clay layer in Trench 2 (210), was from a flattish whetstone, 16mm thick and 58mm wide. The smaller fragment was from a narrow whetstone which was square in section, measuring 12mm x 12mm. This fragment came from a clay layer in Trench F (624). Both whetstones were made from the same pale grey fine-grained rock.
- 6.3.3 *Shell:* Two trenches produced shell. Trench 2 produced three cockleshells and one fragment of oyster shell from the same layer (210) that produced the whetstone. Trench 5 produced two fragments of oyster shell from a clay layer (506). None of the shell was worked, and the shells are more likely to be food waste.
- 6.3.4 *Iron:* One short 55mm section of iron strip, bent in the middle to form a right angle, was recovered from the fill of a foundation cut in Trench 8 (804).
- 6.3.5 *Slag:* One piece of slag was recovered from Trench 8, from the same fill that produced the piece of iron noted above (804). The slag was magnetic, and may well be tap slag.
- 6.3.6 *Rubber:* A rubber stopper was recovered from the same clay layer that produced the oyster shell in Trench 5 (506). The stopper was made from hard black rubber, with a ring of softer brown rubber which would have sealed the stopper in the neck of a bottle. The top of the stopper had a circular depression in the centre, and the words WAR GRADE around the outside of the depression.

6.4 The Animal Bone by David Brown

- 6.4.1 This report is an assessment of animal bone material hand-recovered from work carried out at Hull College.

Methodology:

- 6.4.2 The assemblage comprised of a total of 23 bones only. All the bones were identified to species where possible and assessed for preservation, evidence of processing, taphonomy and pathology and diagnostics for ageing. Due to the very small number of

specimens, all recording will be noted here rather than in a pro forma Microsoft Access database.

The assemblage:

- 6.4.3 The material only came from a handful of contexts, predominantly dating to the mid-late post-medieval period (17th-19th century). Preservation and fragmentation was recorded as being mixed; contexts varied between good and satisfactory. There were two measurable bones recorded. There was a no gnawing noted and a single incident of burning was recorded. The species that have been identified include cattle, sheep/goat, pig, rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) and domestic goose (*Anser anser*). Evidence of butchery is dubious: the first is a distal cattle humerus with suspected scrape marks below the epiphysis but this is mixed with what appears to be trample and/or weathering damage showing a period of exposure. The second is a rabbit femur with a possible chop mark below the distal articulation that has only skimmed away a small sliver of the bone surface. It is aesthetically tentative but looks clean enough to be a chop mark. Rabbits being burrowing animals and this coupled with known structure building in the 19th century, raises the issue of how much of the material is residual in deposits. Without proper phasing and full details of the site at this stage it is difficult to say more than what species are present.

Recommendations for further work:

- 6.4.4 No further analysis on these remains is recommended until spot dates and phasing becomes available.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

7.1 The Palaeo-environmental Remains by Rosalind McKenna

Introduction:

- 7.1.1 A series of two samples – SN (211) and SN3 (818) from a series of deposits excavated at a site in Hull, were submitted for an evaluation of their palaeoenvironmental potential.
- 7.1.2 A programme of soil sampling was implemented during the excavation, which included the collection of standard soil samples from sealed contexts. The aim of the sampling was to assess the type of preservation and the potential of the biological remains in the reconstruction of:
- Any human activities undertaken on the site
 - The environment of the surrounding area

Methods:

- 7.1.3 The material was processed by staff at Birmingham Archaeology using their standard water flotation methods. The flot (the sum of the material from each sample that floats) was sieved to 0.5mm and air dried. The heavy residue (the material which does not float) was not examined, and therefore the results presented here are based entirely on the material from the flot. The flot was examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x12 and x40.
- 7.1.4 A four point semi quantitative scale was used, from '1' – one or a few remains (less than an estimated six per kg of raw sediment) to '4' – abundant remains (many remains per

kg or a major component of the matrix). Data were recorded on paper and subsequently on a personal computer using a Microsoft Access database.

Results:

- 7.1.5 Both samples contained charcoal fragments, sand, stones, herbaceous detritus, wood fragments and fragments of ceramic building material. Bone fragments were also present in SN2. Plant macrofossils were present in SN2 but their preservation was extremely poor which will make identification extremely hard. From initial inspection, the suite of remains that may be present is not diverse enough to be of interpretable value.

Recommendations:

- 7.1.6 No further interpretable proxy evidence such as archaeological charred or waterlogged plant remains and insects were recovered from the samples, hence further environmental analysis is not recommended. Taphonomic and post-depositional processes at the site may preclude the preservation of identifiable or interpretable, site-specific proxy evidence in certain areas and features. The samples were inorganic and the potential for pollen was low therefore no further work can be recommended. It is however recommended that any future material is processed to 0.3mm in accordance with standardised processing methods such as Kenward *et al.* 1980, and the English Heritage guidelines for Environmental Archaeology.

Archive:

- 7.1.7 All extracted fossils and flots are currently stored with the site archive in the stores at Birmingham Archaeology, along with a paper and electronic record pertaining to the work described here.

7.2 Wood Assessment by Kristina Krawiec

Introduction:

- 7.2.1 During an archaeological evaluation of Hull college samples of wood were recovered from several features cut through alluvial material. All five items were sent for speciation as no visual identification could be made on site.

Methodology:

- 7.2.2 A total of 5 wood samples were recovered from within Trenches B and H (Appendix 6). The condition was fair to poor with most pieces scoring a 1 or 3 on the condition scale developed by the Humber Wetlands project (Van de Noort, Ellis, Taylor & Wier 1995). The material was extremely fibrous with large radial drying cracks on the two largest pieces.
- 7.2.3 All wood was photographed and all were submitted for wood identification which is pending. All wood is currently stored at Birmingham Archaeology.

Results:

- 7.2.4 *Roundwood:* Two items were classed as roundwood and were in better condition than the larger pieces of timber. W2 was the tip of a small stake which was recovered from an alluvial layer (**215**). The item had been worked on two sides to form a point. The facets were flat and clean with one displaying tool signatures, deriving from damage to the axe that worked it. The distal end was frayed and blunted possibly from whatever the stake was driven through. The proximal end was also damaged so its full length could not be established

- 7.2.5 W3 was also the tip of a roundwood stake recovered from (217). This item was worked on two sides in one direction to form a point. This was also torn at the proximal end so its full length could not be established.
- 7.2.6 *Timber:* This category relates to two large square posts which were held in post holes with post packing derived of building rubble. W1 appears to be the top of a large square post which had two large bolts driven through it and is snapped at the distal end. This item is extremely hard and fibrous. This was within a post hole [819] which contained rubble post packing (818).
- 7.2.7 W4 is a similar squared post but is more complete than W1. It appears to be a roughly box heart timber with some of the outer sapwood and original outer tree surface present on one side. Despite being extremely fibrous this item has suffered from a period of drying out and had severe radial drying cracks as well as a crack where the bolts had been driven through. The timber was recovered from a small post hole [817] which contained 18th-19th century pottery.
- 7.2.8 *Woodworking debris:* There were two items that could be classed as woodworking debris, W5, these were long streamer type wood chips which are indicative of the splitting of larger timbers which were not represented on site.

Recommendations:

- 7.2.9 The items recovered are well preserved but are not worthy of conservation. The large timber W4, despite the size, is not suitable for dendrochronological analysis. The posts W1 and 4 appear to derive from fairly late features with W4 being deposited with late post medieval pottery. It is likely that W1 is not in its original position as most of it is missing. With this in mind it is not possible to determine what purpose they served but they may be related to dockside structures that were demolished when the dock fell out of use. The two items of woodworking debris may be isolated finds out of their original context but they do indicate woodworking was taking place nearby.
- 7.2.10 The two small stake tips were also not in situ and were also damaged but may be earlier than W1 and 4 with at least one piece, W2, displaying tool signatures. This item and one other should be illustrated either by hand or by laser scanning. All items have already been photographed and all empirical data has been collected. The assemblage is very small and no further work bar the illustrations is recommended.
- 7.2.11 After the above recommendations have been carried out, and in consultation with the city archaeologist, the timbers may be discarded

7.3 Wood Identification by Steve Allen

Introduction:

- 7.3.1 5 pieces of waterlogged wood were delivered to the Wet Wood Laboratory on 25th September 2008 for wood species identification.

Aims and Objectives:

- 7.3.2 This document reports on the species identification of the samples submitted. Assessment or study of the wood was not requested at this stage. The work carried out has been the cleaning and examination of the objects submitted.

Procedures:

- 7.3.3 The artefacts were delivered to the Wet Wood Laboratory wet packed, double bagged in labelled self sealed finds bags. The samples were placed together in a clip sealed

plastic box, placed inside a card box for transportation to York. Each sample was removed from its packaging, washed under cold running water to remove adhering burial deposits and returned to its packaging after species identification.

Condition:

7.3.4 All pieces were solid and suitable for wood species identification.

7.3.5 Listing

Wood species identifications follow Schweingruber (1982).

Fill No.	Cut No.	Wood No.	Species identification
818	819	1	<i>Abies alba Mill.</i>
215	216	2	<i>Abies alba Mill.</i>
217	218	3	<i>Quercus spp.</i>
816	817	4	<i>Quercus spp.</i>
818	819	5	<i>Taxus baccata L.</i>

Abies alba Mill. -

Silver Fir

Quercus spp. -

Oaks. Sub species not determinable

Taxus baccata L. -

Yew

Discussion:

7.3.6 No report has been requested, but it may be noted that the species are native to the British Isles, except for the Silver Fir, which is likely to be derived from imported timber before the 17th Century or could have been derived from planted woodland from the 18th century onwards. The condition of the wood suggests the wood is of relatively recent date.

Recommendations and Future Work:

7.3.7 Unless required for ¹⁴C dating or for archive, all of the wood may be discarded after recording. It may be noted that ¹⁴C dating is unlikely to be effective with material this recent. Should their retention be required then a quote for their conservation may be obtained from this laboratory.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The deep lying layers of black clay located within Trenches A, J and K suggests the presence of pre-existing palaeo-channels in the area. They may represent extant former channels of the River Dee that ran parallel to its present course. The disparate nature of the remains located do not allow further interpretation beyond the potential for palaeo-channels to exist at this depth.

8.2 The medieval walls discovered in Trench B are likely back-plot walls for buildings associated with the original line of Lowgate to the immediate west. However the construction and quality of the stonework seems to indicate that the property these walls are related to belonged to a person with the time and money to commission the work. Documentary evidence suggests that one of the Mayors of Hull during the 15th century, Lord Mayor Seman Burton, had a house in this area, and it may be that the walls located in Trench B are part of this property, although further work would need to be done in the area to support such a claim.

- 8.3 One of the objectives of the evaluation was to determine the presence or absence of the medieval town wall that ran through the site. The wall located in Trenches C and D would seem to suggest that the Medieval wall survives in the evaluation area although in the trenches here it appears to be less wide than in other parts of the city to the west. There are a number of reasons why this may be the case, such as the robbing out or partial destruction of the wall at a later date. Depictions of the town wall in maps of the 14th century and in particular Hollar's map of c 1640 indicate that the wall at this point may have been reduced in size, although this may be due to perspective or even artistic license on behalf of the map makers themselves.
- 8.4 Another recorded explanation for the reduced size of the wall in this area is that the structure located in Trenches C and D is not actually the town wall but an interval tower off it, much like that discovered in the excavations of the 1980's. However, this would mean the main wall would lie further to the north, which seems unlikely as this would place the structure within the line of the old dock that once stood in this location. The absence of this wall in Trench E seems to suggest that the actual line of the structure lies under the current road surface to the south of the trench, although further work would need to be undertaken to determine this.
- 8.5 The difference in the layers recorded on either side of the wall does, however, support the interpretation that the wall recorded in Trenches C and D are the town wall. Much like areas of the wall previously excavated in other parts of the city, the layers on the southern side of the wall were formed of a clean yellow-brown clay with very few inclusions or man-made materials present. This suggests the clay was deposited in a short space of time, and is perhaps the remainder of, or a later addition to, the original clay rampart that stood before the construction of the brick wall itself. This differs greatly to the layers on the northern side of the wall which were made up of black silty contexts with pottery, brick and tile throughout, and are more like the contexts you would expect to find in the ditches outside of a town.
- 8.6 To the north of the town walls, the number of trenches with a layer of clean redeposited clay in them suggests that there has been extensive ground levelling or raising over the course of a number of years. In particular Trenches H and I along Wilberforce Drive seem to indicate that the level of the existing ground surface here has been raised significantly. This is more than likely the result of the draining or dredging of the town ditches, and the clay layers that have built up the ground in this location are formed by the upcast from this process.
- 8.7 The line of postpits with the associated small postholes present in Trench H may be evidence for some of the wharves and warehouses depicted here during the first half of the 19th century, and in particular with an area marked as timber yards on the OS map of 1893 (Fig. 5). However the foundations discovered in Trenches J, K and L appear to be 19th to 20th century in date, and as such do not relate to any of the earlier evidence for the extra-mural settlement known as Trippett that may have been anticipated to be discovered. Here, as with the trenches on Wilberforce Drive it appears likely that the ground level here has been raised over the course of time perhaps sealing any earlier deposits below episodes of the upcast from the town ditches.

9 IMPLICATIONS

- 9.1 The implications discussed below represent the likely outcomes as discussed at a meeting between Geoff Stevens of Hull College, Chris Hewitson of Birmingham Archaeology and Dave Evans, Archaeology Manager for Hull City Council on Thursday 21st August 2008.

9.2 Within the overall site the results of the evaluation and on discussion with the planning archaeologist three zones of archaeological significance have been highlighted (See figure 14):

- a) An area of national significance that incorporates the remains uncovered in Trenches C and D and the area delineated by the line of North Walls. This includes the remains of all of the Town Wall even the portion that has not been uncovered during the present evaluation (See figure 14).
- b) An area of regional significance associated with the medieval remains was uncovered in Trench B. The area of land includes the street frontage along the line of Wilberforce Drive between the southern boundary edge of the development area and the line of walls and back from the street frontage a distance until the western end of Trench B where archaeological remains relating to the medieval occupation are known not to be present (See figure 14).
- c) An area of local significance suggested by the remainder of the rest of the campus with potential for post-medieval remains associated with Queen's Dock and palaeo-environmental remains associated with the former course of the River Dee below c 1.5 to 2m below the current ground level.

9.3 The implication of these findings on the proposed developments will therefore vary according to the level of significance of the remains within the individual areas. The following programme of work has been discussed and is likely to be recommended by the planning archaeologist within each of these three areas.

- a) Due to national significance this area the recommendation is likely to be for preservation in situ and the proposed development would have to incorporate this into the design by re-engineering below-ground foundations and services to avoid disturbing the line of the wall. The wall has been located in two trenches at depths of 2.4m AOD (Trench C), and 3.58m AOD (Trench D). In order to further define the walls a programme of ground-penetrating radar (GPR) is proposed to define the course and size of the buried remains along the line of North Walls. This will involve non-intrusive survey (*ie.* no further excavation) of the ground and represents a cost-effective solution to surveying a much larger area. Decisions could then be made as to how any proposed re-design could proceed.
- b) Due to the regional significance of the medieval remains encountered in Trench B, a programme of preservation by record is likely to be recommended for this area. a further programme of archaeological work will be required at this location if the proposed development is likely to impact upon the remains. This work will not need to be done immediately but should be undertaken prior to redevelopment. This will involve the full excavation of any area the proposed development is likely to impact upon. This will include all below-ground piling and foundations and any services that are likely to run at a depth that will impact upon the significant archaeological levels. These are located at the top of the walls in Trench B which were at between 3.10m and 3.27m AOD. With constraints for possible impact for soil compression and disturbance any below-ground work in the area that impacted below a depth of 3.80m AOD would necessitate some form of archaeological mitigation. The excavation will be subject to a design brief produced by Hull City Council.
- c) The remainder of the site has a local significance archaeologically. The depths of remains were generally below 1.2m under the present ground level. A solution involving sympathetic piling of the ground (*ie.* piling systems that are less likely

to disrupt the below ground remains) is likely to be recommended. This should seek to avoid cluster piles and involve a few large piles as opposed to smaller piles. The building could then be carried on ring-beams. Details of the solution should be discussed in more detail with the Planning Archaeologist prior to approval.

- 9.4 In order to better define the depths of archaeological layers across the site and enable ground-modelling of the remains (production of detailed technical drawings displaying the depths of significant archaeological layers across the site) a programme of archaeological work associated with the geotechnical work throughout the site is recommended. A watching brief (archaeological monitoring) should be maintained on the geotechnical test-pitting to be undertaken. The results of the geotechnical report should also be examined to establish below ground levels of deposits and provide further information on the likely remains to be encountered.
- 9.5 The construction of the dock is likely to have destroyed the majority of the archaeological remains. However, DE recommended a watching brief (monitoring by an archaeologist) should be maintained adjacent to the remains of the former dock wall to establish construction.
- 9.6 A watching brief is likely to be recommended on all below-ground service work that are likely to impact on archaeological remains. The levels of these remains will be determined in conjunction with the ground model established by the watching brief on geotechnical test-pitting and examination of results from the geotechnical report.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 The project was commissioned by Paul Rushton of Taylor Young Architects, on behalf of Hull College. Thanks are due to Neil Roy, Matt Sallis and Geoff Stevens of Hull College for their co-operation and assistance throughout the project. Thanks also go to David Evans, who monitored the project on behalf of Hull City Council. Work on site was undertaken by Lis Bishop, Paul Breeze, Elly Buttery, Paul Collins, Emily Hamilton and Phil Mann. Specialists to whom thanks are due are John Tibbles (Ceramic Building Material), Peter Didsbury (Pottery and Clay pipe), Steve Allen (Wood Identification) Erica Macey-Bracken (General Finds), David Brown (Animal Bone), Rosalind McKenna (palaeo-environmental analysis). Phil Mann produced the written report which was illustrated by Nigel Dodds, and edited by Chris Hewitson who also managed the project for Birmingham Archaeology.

11 APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Fabric common names and database codes

Fabric common names follow, for the most part, those in the published Hull fabric series (Watkins 1987). Significant exceptions are noted below. Other terms are in common use or are self-explanatory.

<i>Code</i>	<i>Common name/remarks</i>
BANDSL	Banded Slipware (19th- to early 20th-century factory product).
BORD	Border Ware (= Surrey Whiteware in Watkins 1987).
CIST	Cistercian ware.
CREAM	Creamware.
CSAN	Coarse Sandy Ware.
CTP	Clay tobacco pipe.
GREB/GREG	Post-medieval red earthenware with brown/green glazes.
HUM1	West Cowick-type Humberware.
HUM5	Late Humberware.
LBLAK	Late Blackware (late 18th- and 19th-century varieties).
LCRED	Low Countries Redware.
LFP	Late factory products (Staffordshire and elsewhere).
MODSW	Modern stoneware.
PORC	Porcelain.
RAER	Raeren stoneware.
SAN1	Plain Saintonge Ware.
SAN4	Saintonge All-Over Green-Glazed.
SIEG	Siegburg stoneware.
TPWW	Transfer-printed White Earthenwares.
UGRE	Unglazed Red Earthenwares (flowerpots etc.).
UNATSLIP	Unattributed slipware.
WEST	Westerwald stoneware.

Appendix 2: Pottery Database and Remarks

Tr	Ctxt	Fabric	No	Wt	Remarks
A	103	CTP	1	6	Small late pipe bowl with stamped panel along stem, reading BURNS CU[]. See discussion in text.
A	103	WEST	1	37	Rim of chamberpot. The outbent rim is of 18th-century form (Hurst et al. 1986, fig. 108, no. 340).
B	201	CTP	11	84	Stems and two 'complete' bowls (lacking spurs/heels). At least four of the stems are of 17th-century date, one probably from a 'Yorkshire Bulbous' type of c. 1660-1700. Another stem is marked with simple bands of rouletting, possibly 18th-century Dutch o
B	201	PORC	2	35	Joining sherds (complete profile) of an eggcup on a pedestal base. Traces of gilt lining around the rim. 19th or 20th century.

Tr	Ctxt	Fabric	No	Wt	Remarks
B	203	TPWW	4	116	Large flatware rims with floral or geometric borders, one with hand enamelling. Late 19th or early 20th century.
B	210	BORD?	1	3	Fragment, rich yellow glaze on interior. Post-medieval. It is most reminiscent of 16th- and 17th-century Border Wares (=Watkins 1987, 'Surrey White'). The fragment is small enough to be intrusive.
B	210	CSAN	3	39	Bodies, three vessels.
B	210	HUM1	13	350	Several vessels - bodies, bases, handle, rims, fragment of curved applied decoration. Rims are from jugs, the ribbed strap handle from a large jug or cistern.
B	210	LCRED	2	83	Body/base with stump of foot, tripod-footed 'grape'. Heavily sooted exterior. Body from different vessel.
B	210	SIEG	1	18	Rilled upright simple rim from straight-sided jug, 14th century.
B	211	CSAN	1	72	Jar base. The typical fabric of Watkins 1987.
B	211	HUM1	1	6	Body, closed form. Girth grooves. Reduced with olive-green glaze.
B	211	SAN1	1	10	Body.
B	213	GREB	3	182	Bodies, two vessels. First is coarseware, glazed both sides, with white internal residue. Other two sherds join, from closed form with external glaze only, light-coloured internal residues and external sooting. Post-medieval.
B	213	HUM1	4	125	Bodies, three from same vessel - olive-green glaze and applied ornament. Late within Humberware period?
B	213	HUM5/GREG	3	110	Bodies, different vessels. One sherd is of 'late' appearance.
B	213	LCRED	1	18	Base plate, internally glazed, with sooted underside.
B	213	SAN4	1	100	Handle attached to wall, all-over green glaze both sides.
B	213	UNATSLIP	1	11	Platter rim of c. 17th-century shape (outbent, dished, vertical leading edge) in a fine sandy red fabric of Dutch appearance. White slip (firing yellow) on interior except for a band below the rim edge. This, like the outer edge, has fired brown.
E	500	LFP	2	34	Two joining freshly fractured sherds of a small dish in a pale earthenware with a crazed, yellow-firing lead glaze. The vessel is very regularly formed and has a segmented footring, a feature suggestive of a 'modern' date. Possibly 19th-century Stafford

Tr	Ctxt	Fabric	No	Wt	Remarks
E	506	CIST	1	29	Cup base.
E	506	GREB	2	63	Internally glazed bodies, one of 'late' appearance.
E	506	PORC	1	16	Footring base and lower body of small ?handled vessel. Underglaze blue printing/painting. Of 19th- to 20th-century appearance.
E	506	RAER	1	46	Shoulder of Gesichtskrug with incised line bordered by dots, and adjacent rosette stamp. Cf. Reineking-von Bock 1976, nos 338-344. No. 341 is particularly close. And Hurst et al. 1986, fig. 94, no.302, 1475-1525.
F	624	GREG	1	59	Internally glazed base, burnt post fracture. Greenish-yellow glaze. Post-medieval, of 'late' appearance.
H	804	LBLAK	1	6	Body, thick-walled, glazed both sides. Pancheon or similar? Broadly '19th century'.
H	810	LBLAK	1	3	Rolled rim fragment. Broadly '19th century'.
H	812	CTP	3	8	Stems of 18th- or 19th-century appearance, and bowl fragment. Bowl fluted to two-thirds of height, above which is a plain zone bordered by swags below the rim. Cf. Watkins 1979, fig. 5, no. 29. The style is widespread in the late 18th and earlier 19th
H	814	CTP	1	2	Stem fragment. Of 18th- or 19th-century appearance.
H	816	CREAM	3	5	Scrap. Late 18th to earlier 19th century.
H	816	CTP	2	14	Stem of 18th or 19th appearance, and 'complete' bowl (spur missing). The undecorated bowl is of a typical 19th-century shape.
H	816	MODSW	3	38	Bodies, light-coloured salt-glazed stoneware bottle or jar. 19th or early 20th century.
H	816	PORC	1	1	Fragment of saucer rim, hand-painted blue underglaze decoration. Contemporary with the CREAM?
H	816	UGRE	1	14	Part of flowerpot base.
I	902	GREB	3	33	Handled body and freshly fractured joining flakes. Small closed form? Iron-rich glaze on GRE body. Date?
J	1005	GREB	1	40	Tubular sherd, possibly a socketed handle, or perhaps part of candlestick. Post-medieval.
J	1005	PORC	2	96	Flatwares with blue underglaze chinoiserie decoration. The smaller has part of a branch, the larger shews bamboo and flowers with centrally placed rocks, within a diaper border. The general style of the latter is of the mid 18th century.

Tr	Ctxt	Fabric	No	Wt	Remarks
J	1005	WEST	1	15	Body, possibly from pear-shaped drinking jug. Lozenge decoration with cobalt infilling, below a zone of curvilinear cobalt decoration. Late 17th or 18th century?
K	1113	BANDSL	1	3	Body, broad blue band. Late 19th or early 20th century.
K	1113	GREB	1	19	Internally glazed coarseware base. Mortar encrustations over fractures. Post-medieval.
K	1113	LFP	1	19	Body with stump of ?handle. Hard purplish ware with brown glaze on exterior and yellow glaze on interior.
K	1113	PORC	4	31	Saucer, lilac sprigging. Late 19th or early 20th century. Small porcellanous footring base, plain cream.
K	1113	TPWW	7	40	Flatware rims and bodies, pale floral pattern and deep blue 'Willow Pattern', also a small handle with printed motif. Late 19th or early 20th century.

Appendix 3: Brick Assemblage

	No of Fragments	Weight
Brick	17	Not known
Brick	3	188
Roof tile	15	5843
Total	31	5653gm

Appendix 4: Brick provisional dating

Context	Interpretation	Provisional brick date range
202		?
818		Early 19 th century
911		Mid 16 th -18 th century
912		Early 19 th century
1004		Late 17 th -mid 19th
1005		?
1108		Early 19 th century
1109		Mid 16 th -18 th century
1110		Late 17 th -mid 19th
1111		Late 15 th - mid 16 th century
1205		Post 1840
1207		Late 14 th -17 th century

Appendix 5: Tile types

Tile Type	Quantity	Provisional date
Flat roof tile	12	12 th -17 th century
Pantile	3	19 th century
Total	13	

Appendix 6: Wood Assemblage Analysis

Sample No.	Length	Width	Depth	Condition	Description	Context & Cut
WD1	51	18	8	Solid	1 piece of square post	(818) [819]
WD2	28	5	N/A	Solid	1 pointed stake base	(215) [216]
WD3	17	4	N/A	solid	1 pointed stake base	(217) [218]
WD4	160	16	15	Generally solid, fragile on one side	Large square wooden post. Has large iron pins driven through shaft.	(816) [817]
WD5	14	1	N/A	Not fragile, but bends slightly.	Two thin wooden strips. Equal in size.	(818) [819]

12 REFERENCES

Archaeologist **8**, Hull Old Town Report Series No. **5**

Atkinson, D. and Oswald, A. 1969 *London Clay Tobacco Pipes*, Museum of London (London)

Armstrong, J., 1991 The Clay Roof Tile in Armstrong P, Tomlinson D & Evans DH *Excavations at Lurk Lane, Beverley*. Sheffield Excavation Reports 1.

Armstrong S & J, 1992 Clay Roof Tile and Roof Furniture in Evans & Tomlinson 1992 p219

Armstrong P 1980 *Excavations in Scale Lane/Lowgate 1974* East Riding Archaeologist Vol.6 1980. Hull Old Town Report Series No. 4

Armstrong, P. and Ayers, B. 1987 *Excavations in High Street and Blackfriargate*. East Riding Birmingham Archaeology (BA) 2008 *Hull College, Queens Gardens, Hull: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation*

Brooks, FW 1939 A Medieval Brickyard at Hull. *Journal of British Archaeological Association*. 3rd series, Vol IV. 1939

Celoria F, West H W 1967 *A Standard Specification for Tiles in 1477*. Transactions and Journal of the British Ceramic Society, 4, 1967, 218

Davey, P.J. 1982 'Appendix 1. Clay Pipes', in Spearman 1982, 461-462

Davey, P. J. 2000 '5.1.1. Clay pipes from the Poorhouse Midden excavation', in Dawson 2000

Dawson, J. 2000 *Crockery from Craiglockhart Poorhouse, Edinburgh*, MA dissertation, Glasgow University 2000 [Internet version consulted at <http://poorhouse.org.uk/dissertation> on 23.9.2008]

Department of the Environment (DoE) 1990 *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning*

English Heritage (2002) *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practise of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. English Heritage Publications. Swindon.

Evans D.H 1995 *The Archaeological Potential of Mytongate in Hull*. HAR No 90

Foreman M 1997 *Trial excavations at Sammy's Point, Kingston Upon Hull*. Unpublished Humber Archaeology developers report No **16**

Hurst, J.G., Neal, D.S. and Van Beuningen, H.J.E. 1986 *Pottery Produced and Traded in North-West Europe 1350-1650*, Rotterdam Papers **6** (Den Haag)

Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) 2001 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations*

Kenward, H.K., Hall, A.R. and Jones A.K.G. (1980) *A tested set of techniques for the extraction of plant and animal microfossils from waterlogged archaeological deposits*. *Science and Archaeology* 22, 315.

Lloyd N 1925 *A History of English Brickwork* (reprinted 2003)

Miller, K, Robinson J, English B & Hall I 1982 *Beverley: an archaeological and architectural study*, R.C.H.M.E. Supplementary Series 4, London (HMSO)

Museums and Galleries Commission. 1992 *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections*. London: Museums and Galleries Commission

Neave D. 1991 'Pantiles: their use and manufacture in the Humber Region', in Tyszka, D. Miller, K. and Bryant, G. (eds), *Land, People and Landscapes*, Lincolnshire County Council, 93-8.
Reineking-von Bock, G. 1976 *Steinzeug* (Köln)

Salzman L. F. 1952 *Building in England Down to 1540*. Oxford.

Schweingruber, FW (1982) *Microscopic Wood Anatomy* Zurich

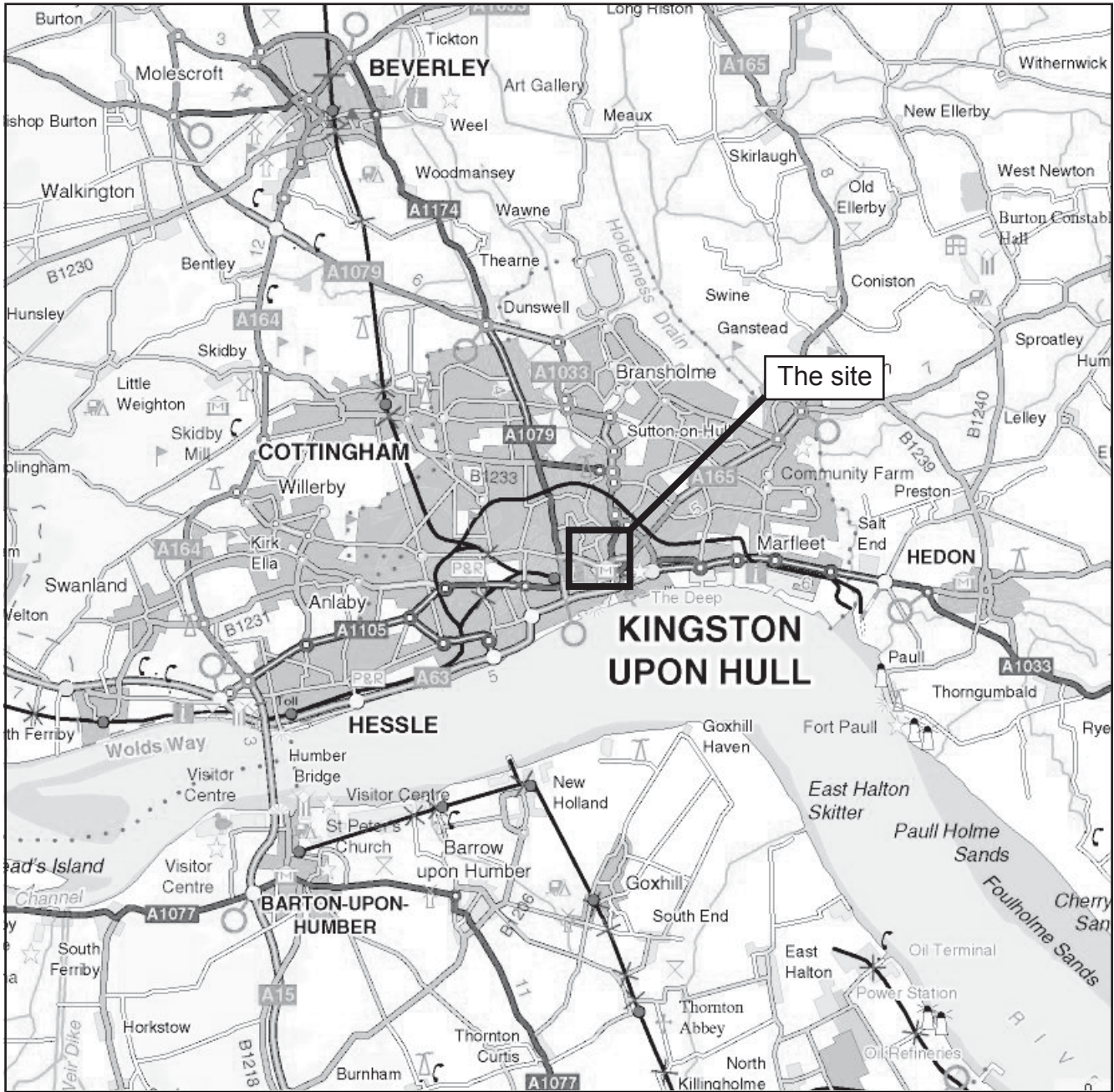
Spearman, R.M. 1982 'Excavation at 17-21 Castle Street, Forfar, 1979', *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* **112**, 455-464

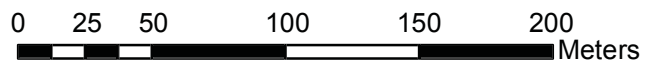
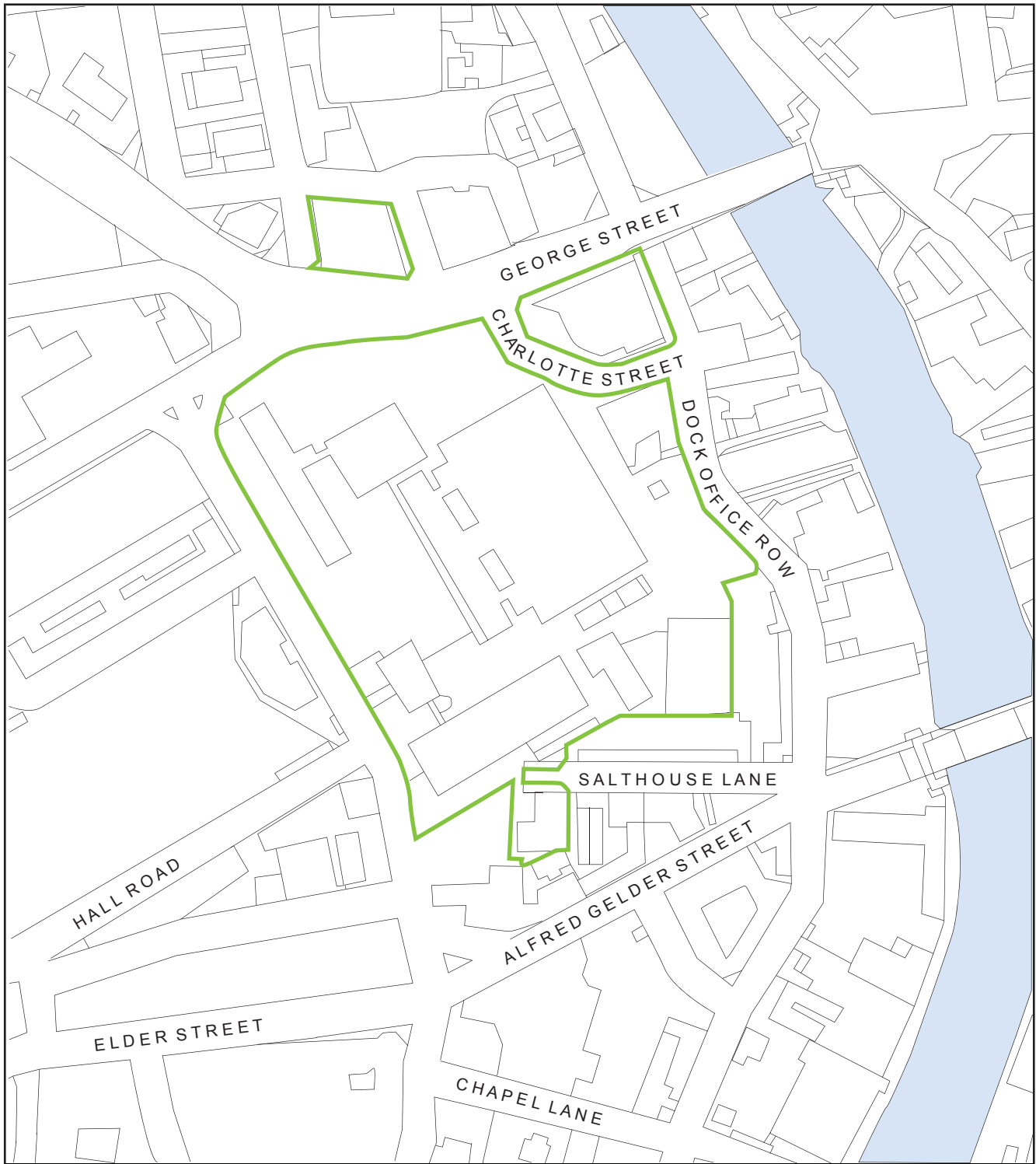
Tibbles J 2005 *The Ceramic Building materials in McNaught R & Webb A Archaeological Investigations Excavations at Morton Lane, Beverley, East Yorkshire*

Tibbles 1990 *Archaeological Evaluation at Citadel Trading Park, Hull*. HAU Report

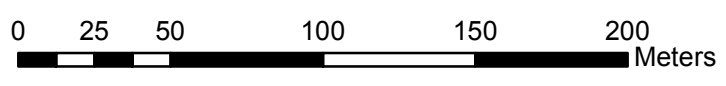
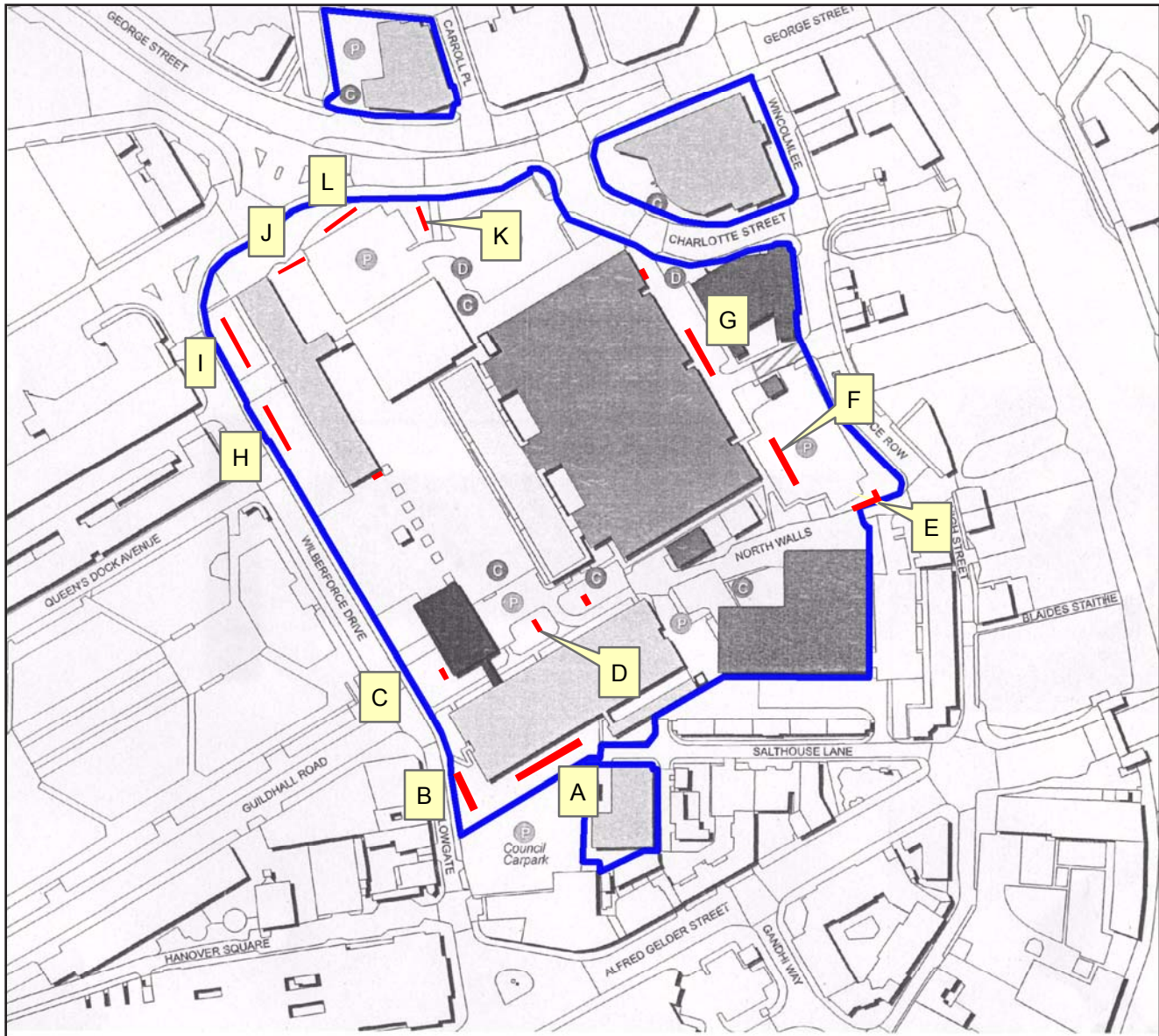
Watkins J. 1987 'The Floor Tile in Armstrong P & Ayers B. *Excavations in High Street and Blackfriargate*. East Riding Archaeologist Vol.8. 1987. Hull Old Town Report Series No. 5



Watkins, J.G. 1987 'The Pottery', in Armstrong and Ayers 1987, 53-181





 Study Area

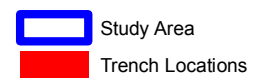
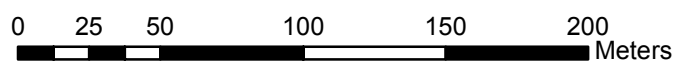
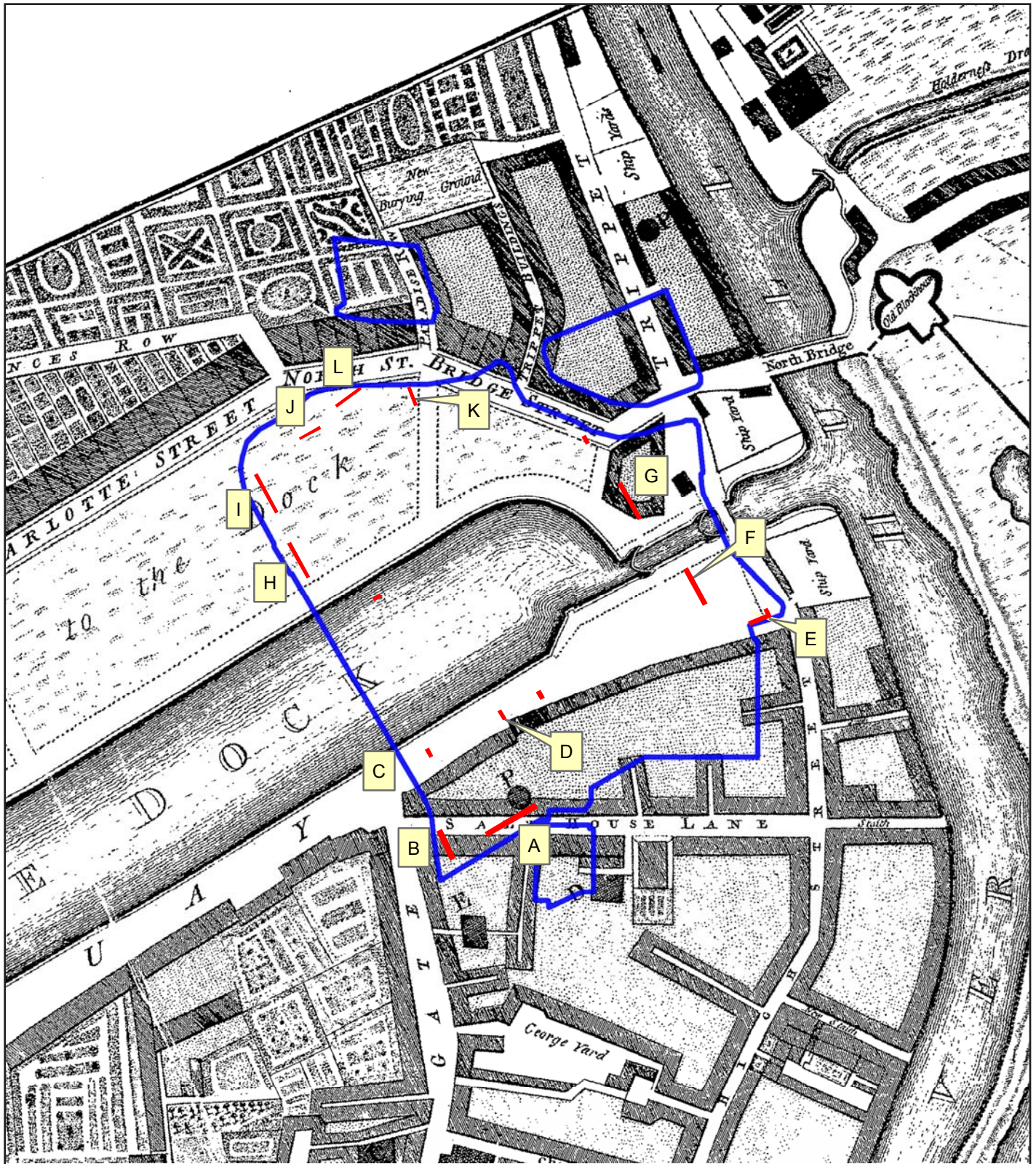


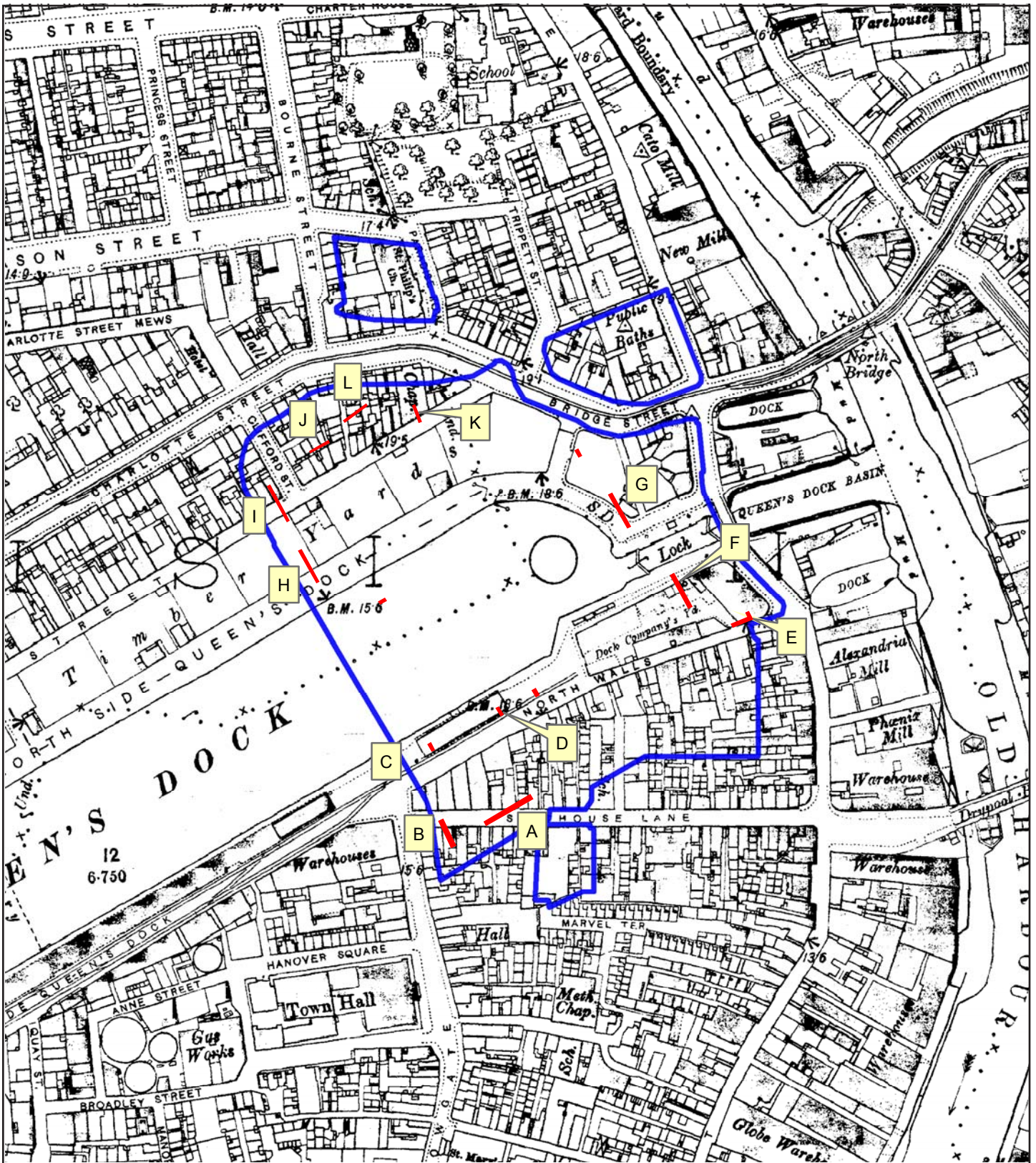
 Study Area
 Trench Locations

birmingham
archaeology



PN: 1817
 Hull College

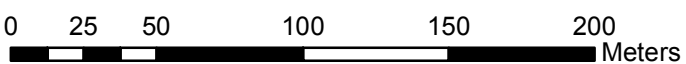
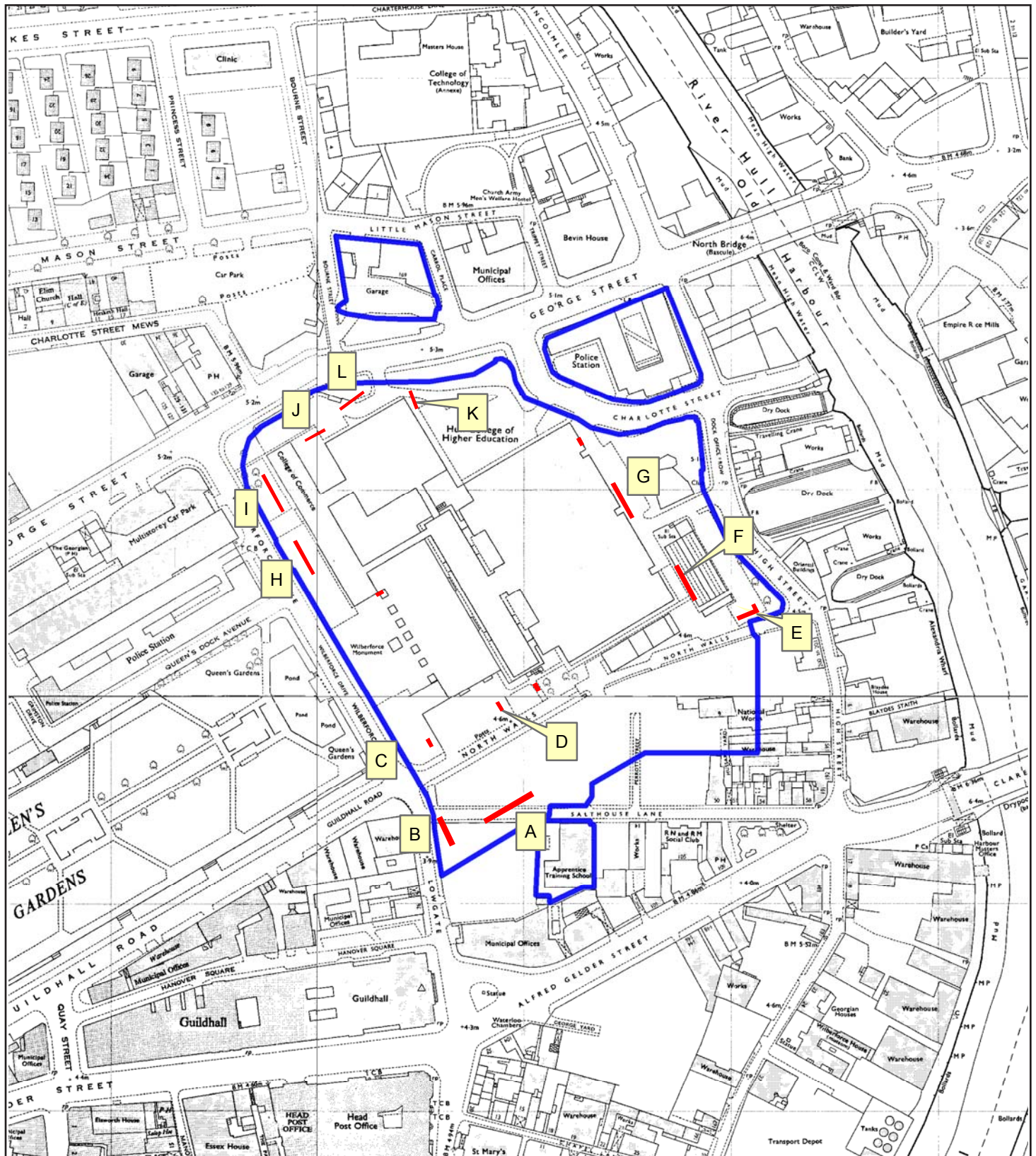
Figure 3: Trench Location





0 25 50 100 150 200 Meters

 Study Area
 Trench Locations



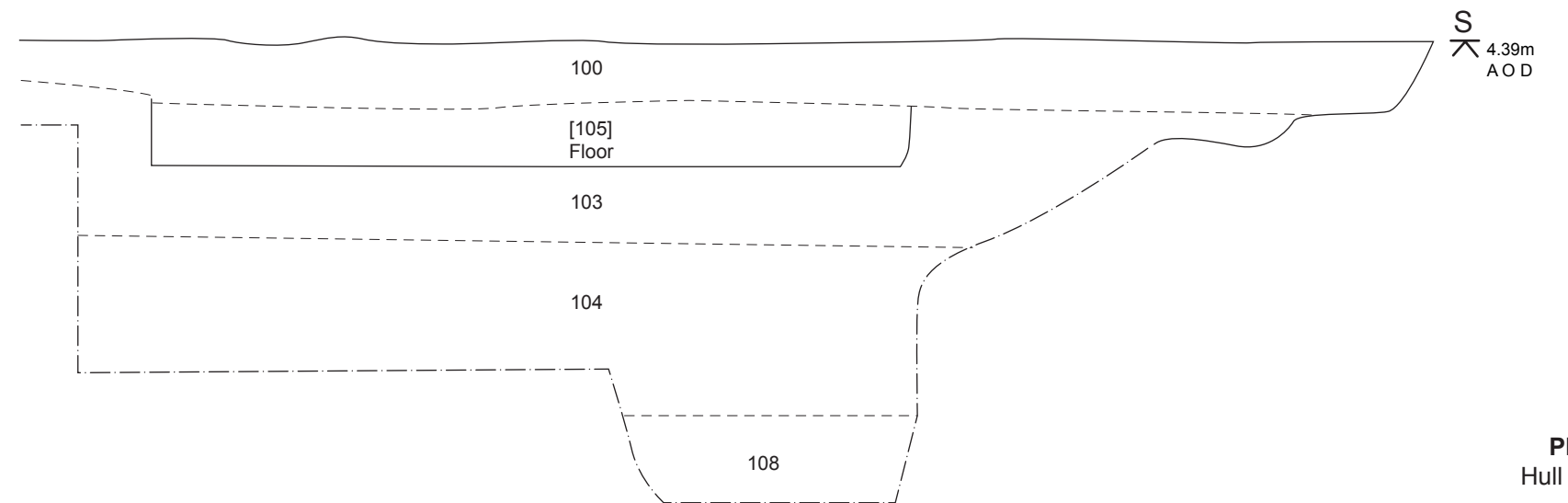
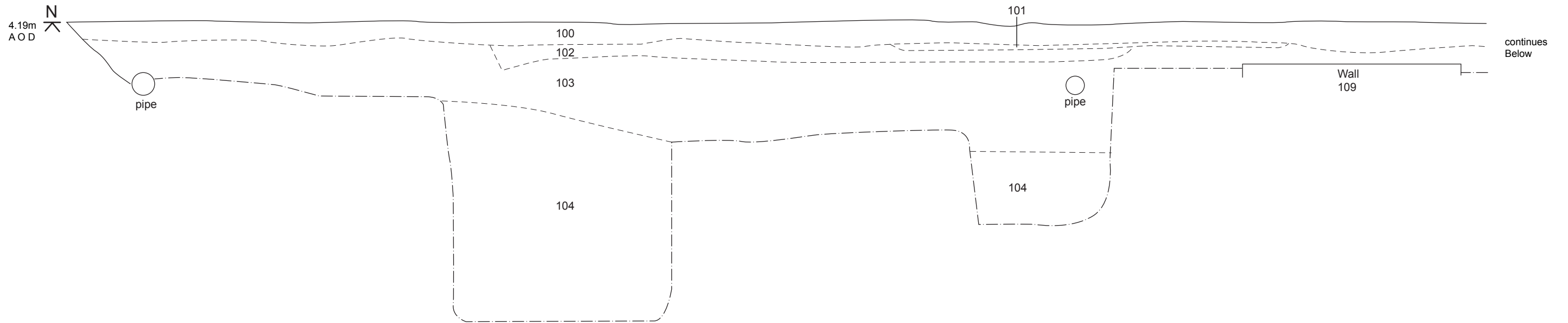
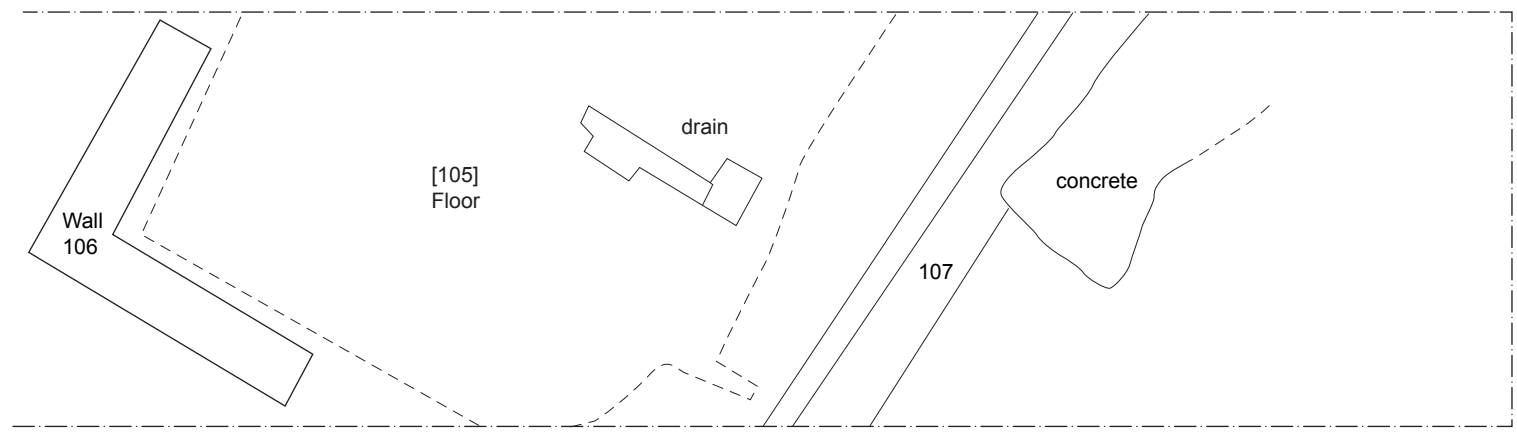
Study Area
 Trench Locations

birmingham
archaeology

www.barch.bham.ac.uk

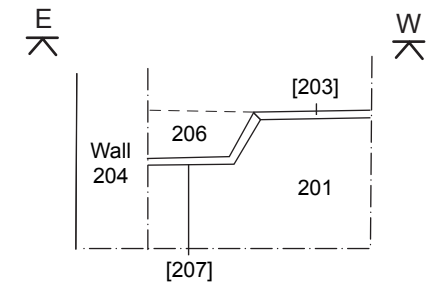
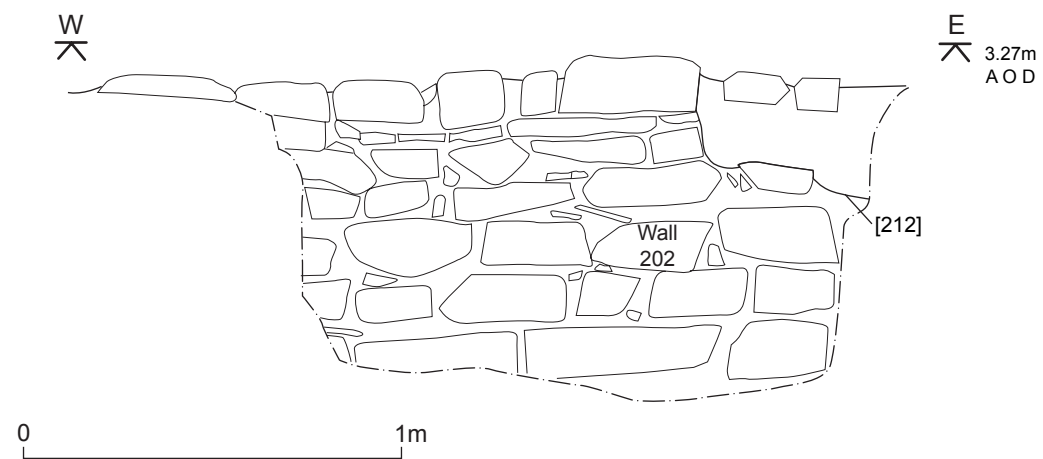
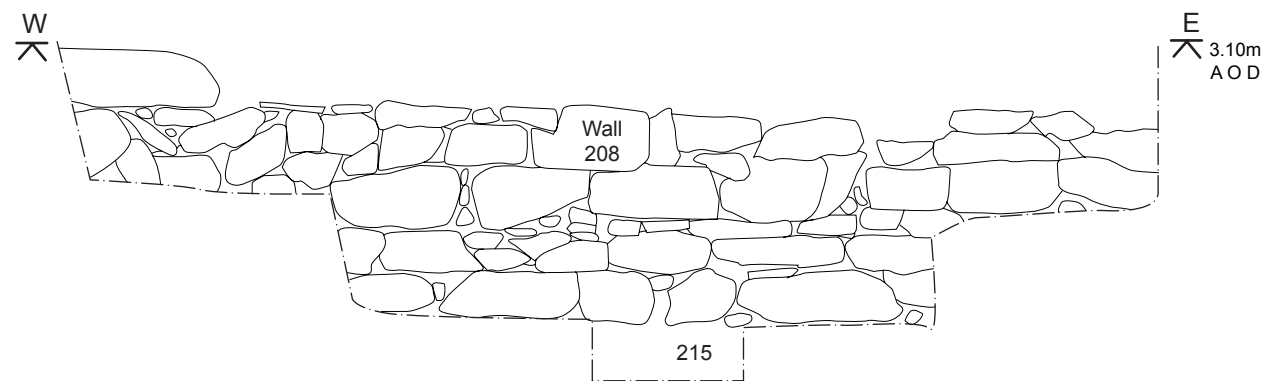
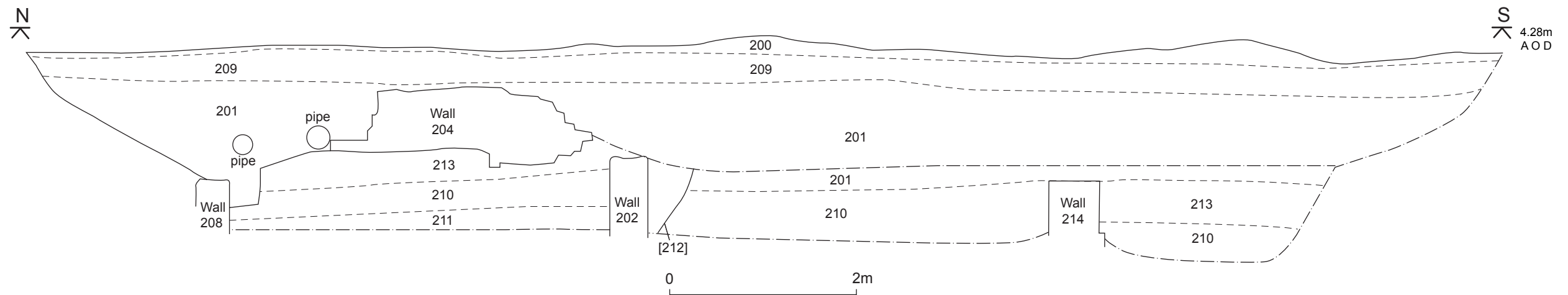
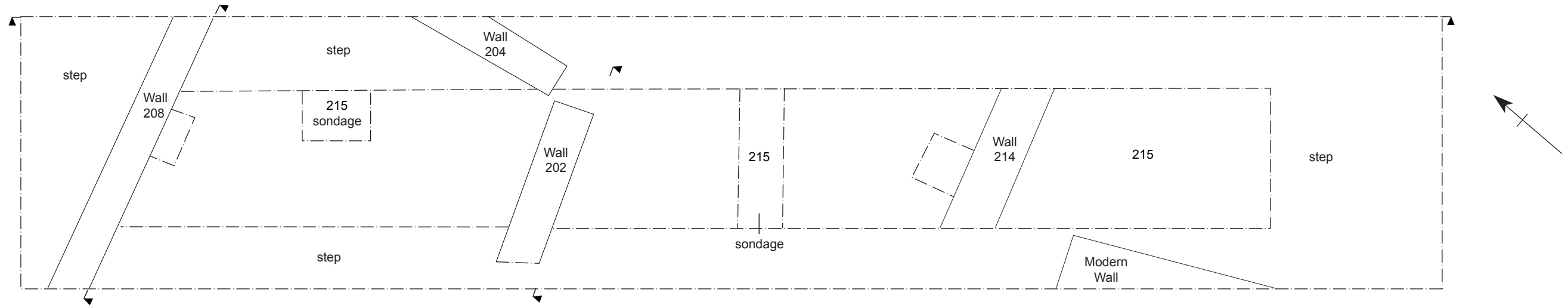
PN: 1817
 Hull College
 Figure 6: map of 1970

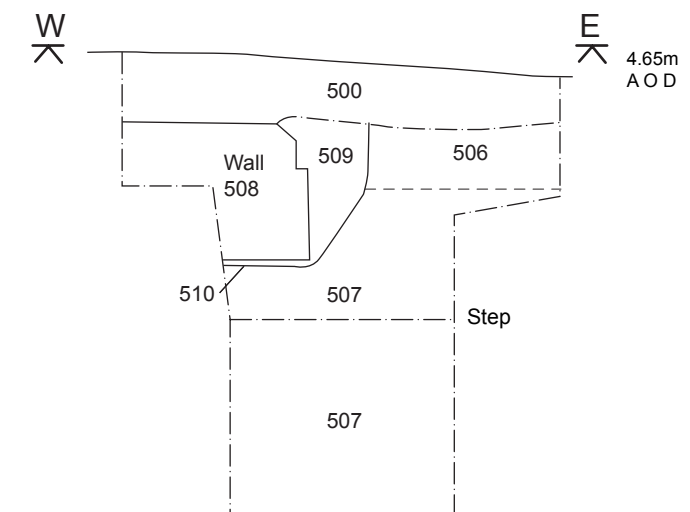
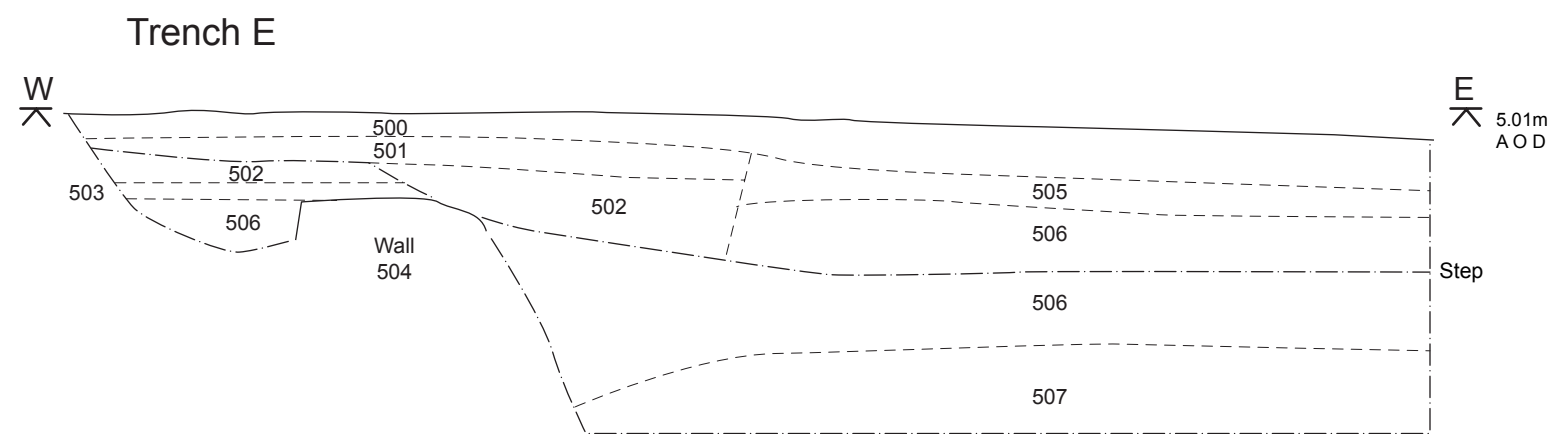
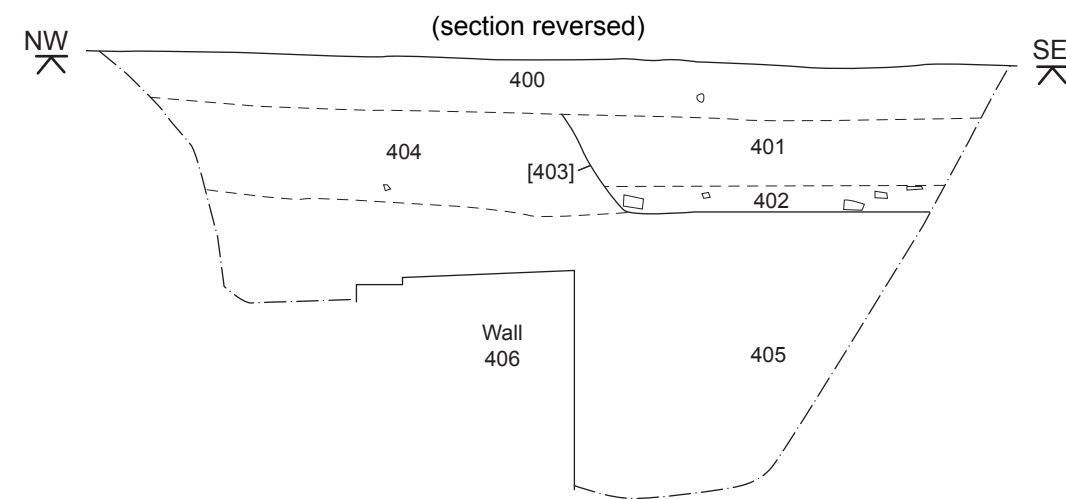
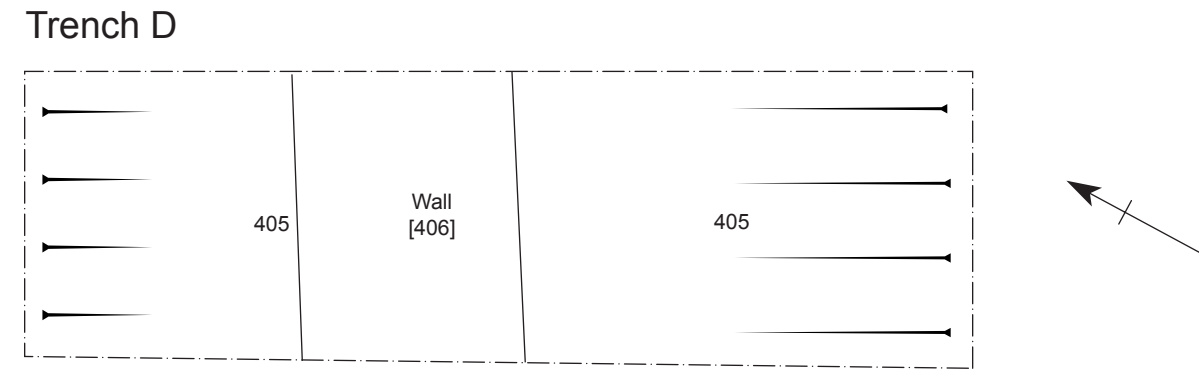
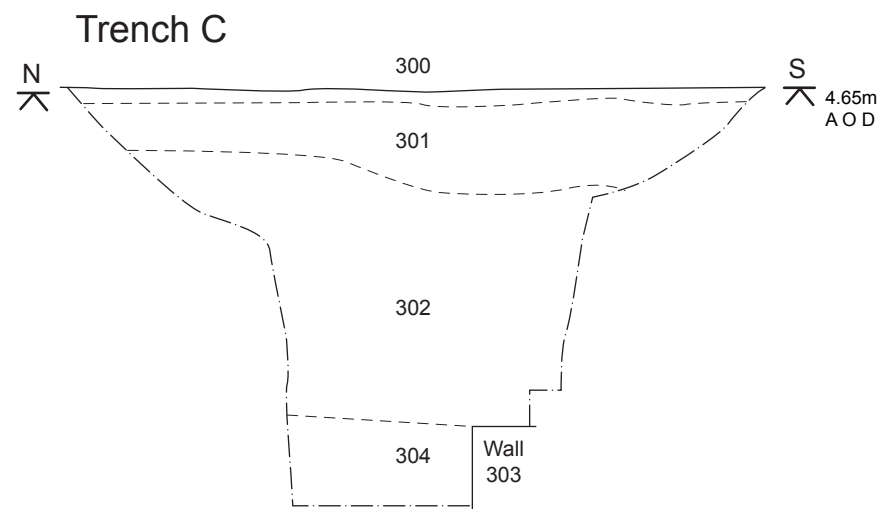
Trench A

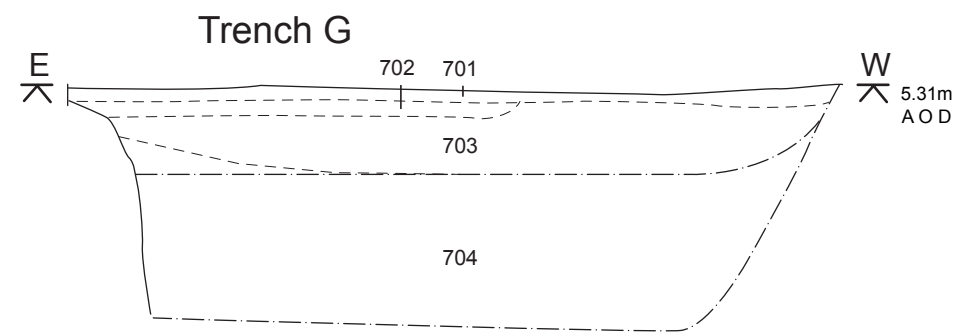
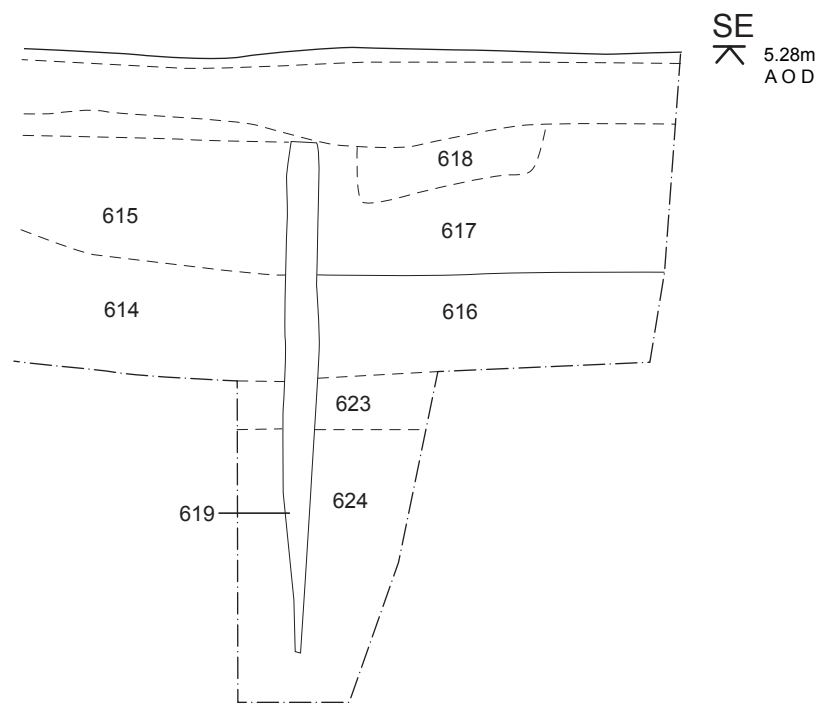
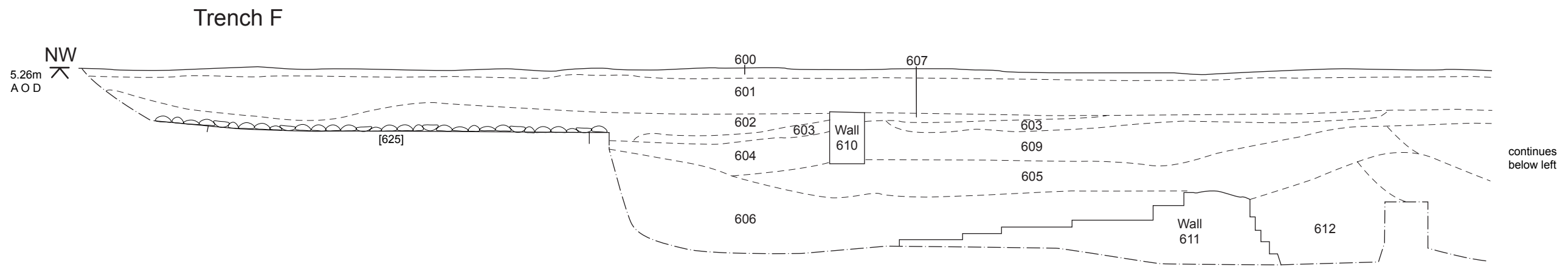


0 2m

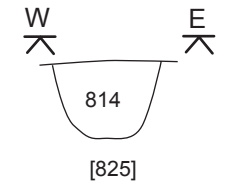
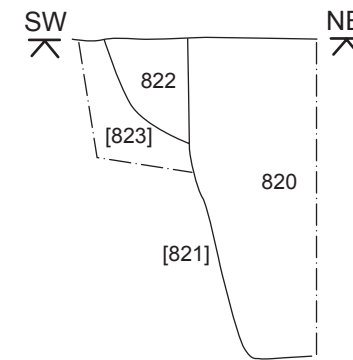
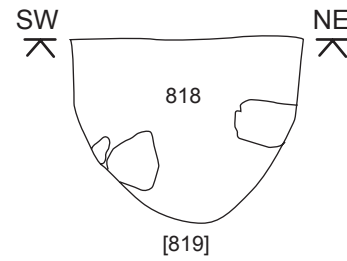
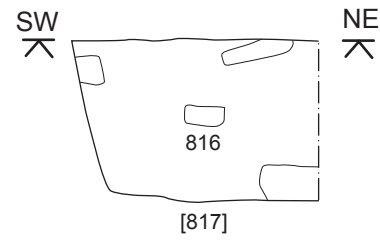
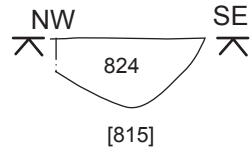
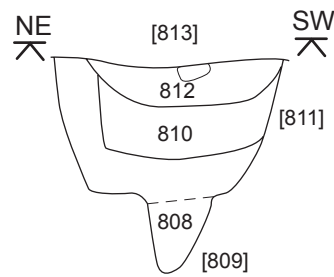
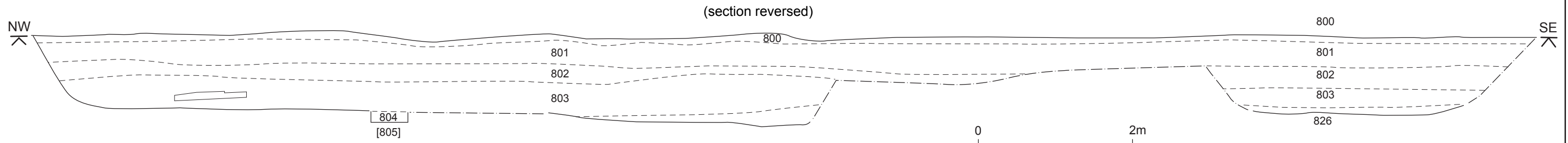
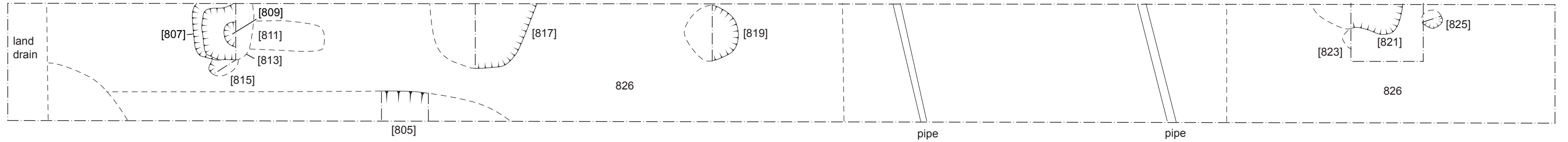
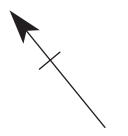
Trench B



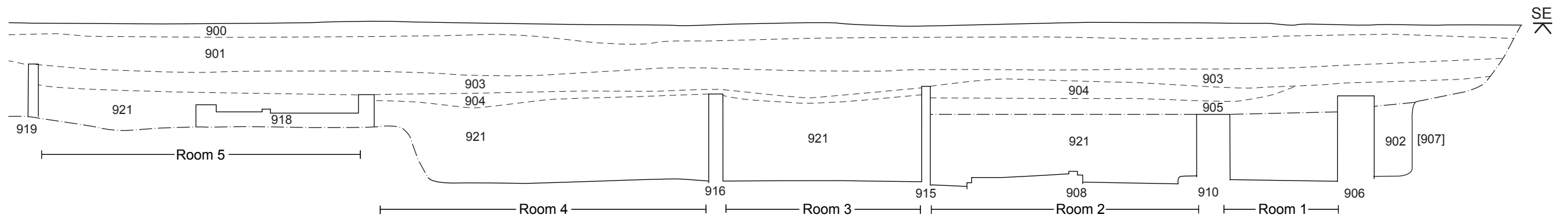
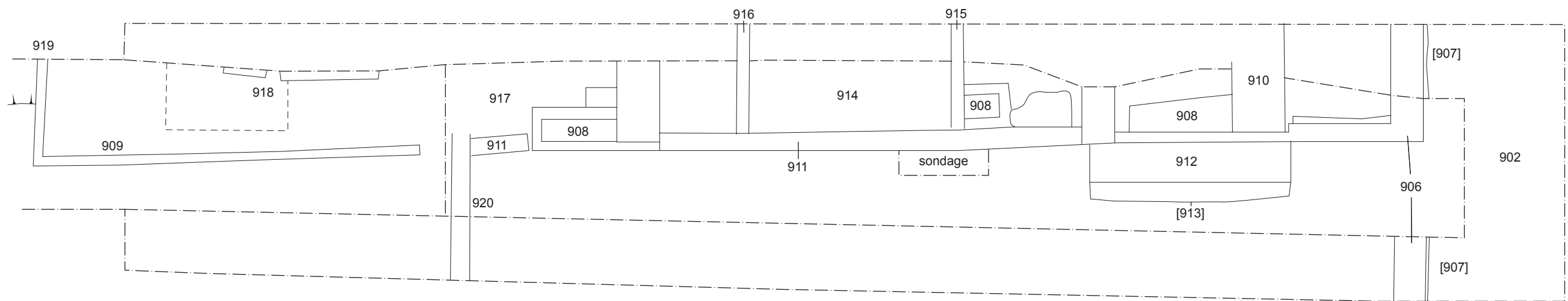
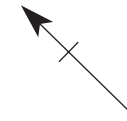
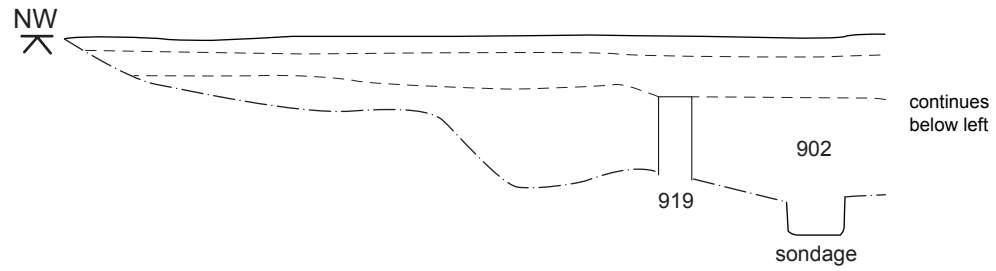
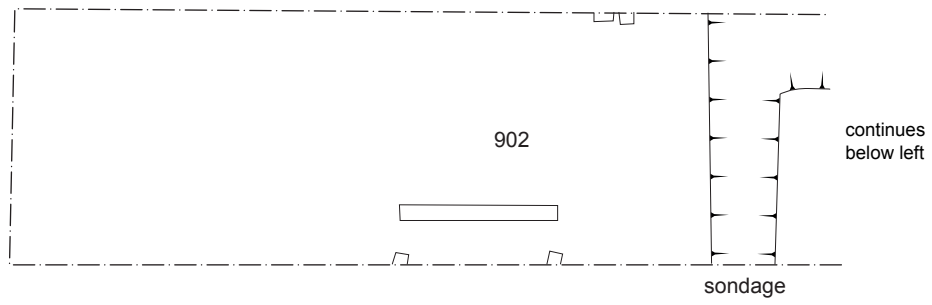


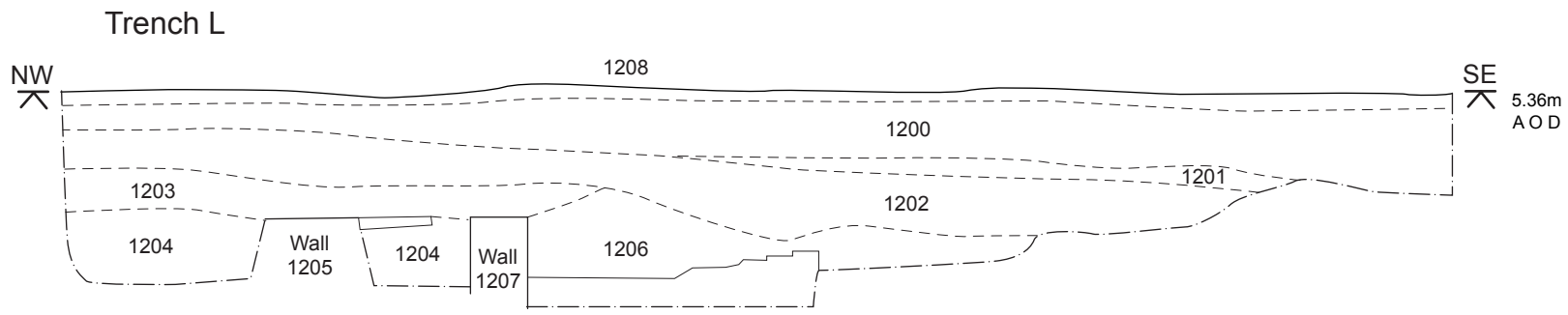
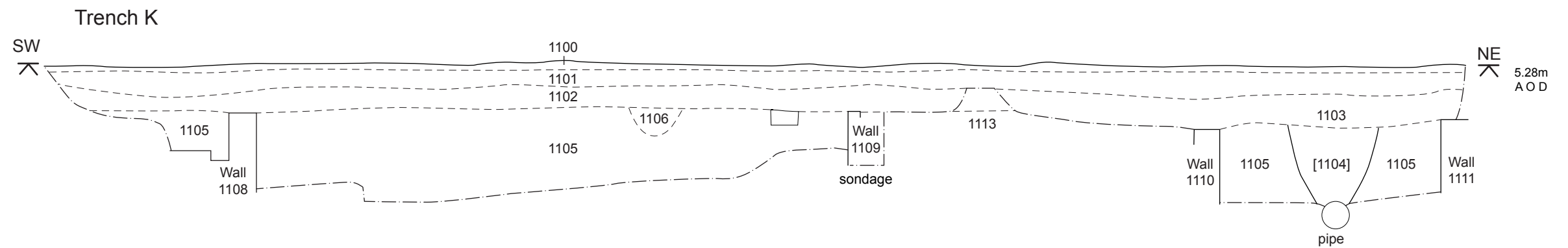
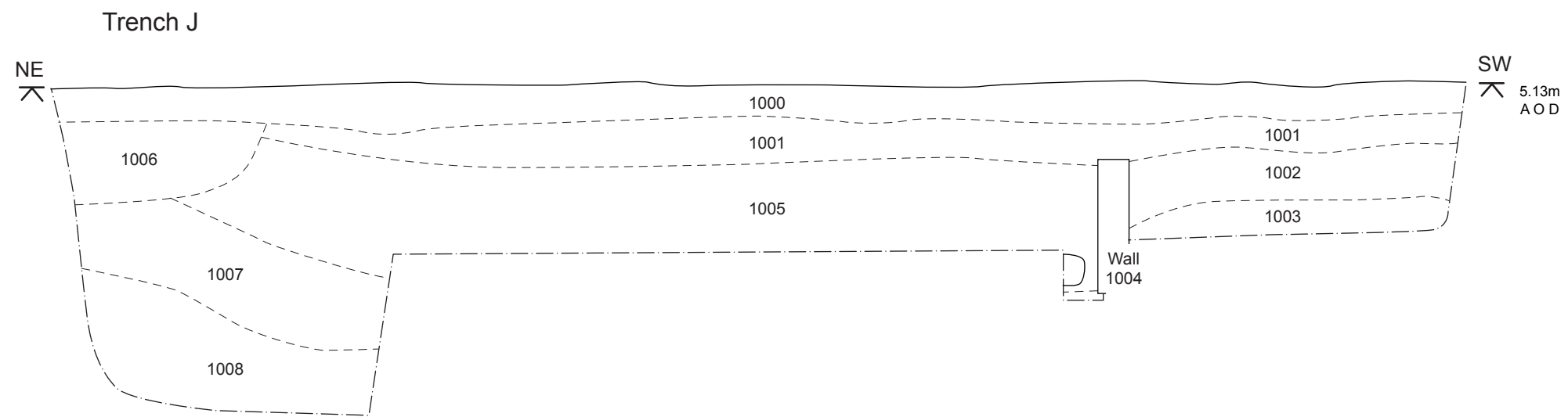







Trench H



Trench I





-  Area of Local Significance
Piling Solution.
 -  Queen's Dock Location.
 -  Area of National Significance.
Preservation in-situ.
Definition of town wall by GPR
survey recommended.
 -  Area of Regional Significance.
Further Archaeological Excavation.
 -  Watching Brief on Excavations
likely to uncover the wall.
- 0 100m

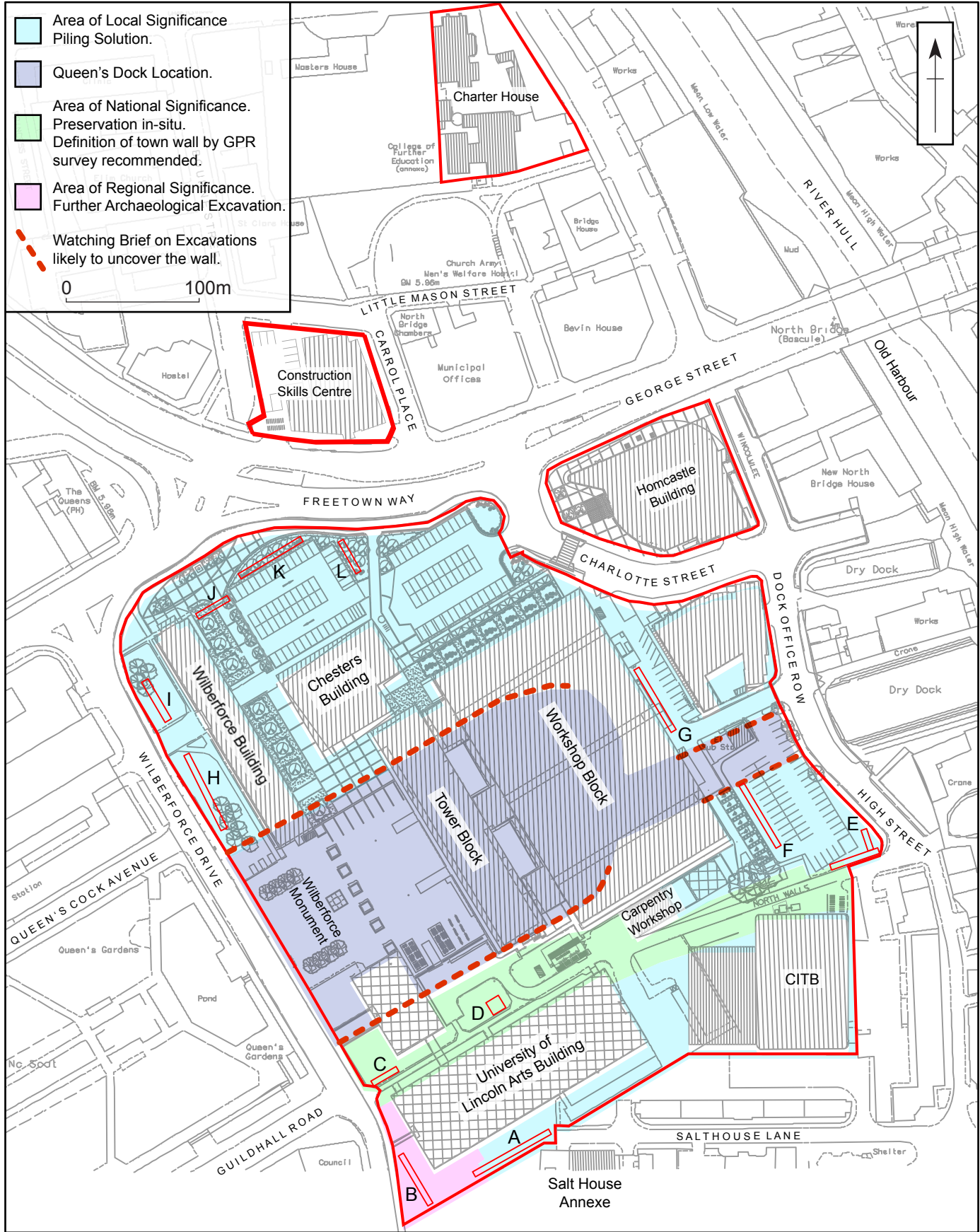




Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3



Plate 4



Plate 5



Plate 6



Plate 7



Plate 8



Plate 9



Plate 10



Plate 11



Plate 12



Plate 13



Plate 14



Plate 15



Plate 16



Plate 17



Plate 18



Plate 19



Plate 20



Plate 21