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FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS LTD

Unit A3 Parkside Centre
Terry Avenue
York YO23 1JP

TELEPHONE (01904) 652000
FACSIMILE (01904) 656222
fas@fieldarchaeologyspecialists.co.uk

ON BEHALF OF

J WISEMAN CONTRACTOR

John's Barn
Stillington Road
Brandsby
York

CLIENT

Stuart Lawton
Stone Cottage
Chapel Green
Appleton Roebuck
York YO23 1DN

PROJECT TEAM

Cecily Spall BSc MA
Becca Pullen BA

REPORT PREPARED BY

Cecily Spall BSc MA

REPORT REVIEWED BY

Nicky Toop BA MA PhD

.....

REPORT AUTHORISED BY

Justin Garner-Lahire BA

.....

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Summary

This document reports the results of a scheme of archaeological mitigation at Number 2 Ogleforth, York. The work was undertaken by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd for Andrew Wiseman on behalf of Stuart Lawton. The mitigation programme followed a scheme of archaeological evaluation and consisted of a watching brief and area excavation undertaken intermittently between 3rd September 2007 and 8th May 2008.

The archaeological excavation allowed a reappraisal of the results of evaluation. The earliest archaeological deposit encountered related to late medieval cultivation and nightsoiling dated by an assemblage of pottery to the mid-14th century. A timber-framed building was erected at the front of the plot dated by pottery to the late 14th to 15th century. This structure, assigned Structure 2, was represented by a rear and internal wall footing containing accumulative floor surfaces associated with a stone and tile hearth. This building stood until the late 18th century when it was demolished and rebuilt in brick with internal York stone flag floor. This building, assigned Structure 1, can be identified on the first edition 1852 Ordnance Survey map of York and appears, in the earliest available historic photographs of Ogleforth dating to the 1880s, as a workshop/warehouse. This building stood at the site until the 1980s when it too was demolished and the site given over to car parking.

Acknowledgements

FAS are grateful to Stuart Lawton and Andrew Wiseman for their support and cooperation during fieldwork. Thanks also go to John Oxley, Principal Archaeologist, City of York Council for advice and guidance during the project.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document presents the results of a programme of archaeological mitigation implemented during the redevelopment of Number 2 Ogleforth, York. The investigation was undertaken on behalf of Andrew Wiseman for Stuart Lawton by Field Archaeology Specialists (FAS) Ltd. The scheme of mitigation followed a programme of evaluation undertaken during 2004 (FAS 2004) and consisted of three phases of watching brief and an excavation carried out intermittently between 3rd September 2007 and 8th May 2008.

1.1 LOCATION AND LAND USE

Number 2 Ogleforth fronts onto the southwestern side of the street opposite Numbers 1 to 5 Ogleforth. The property represents a parcel of land measuring *c.*260m² and is bounded to the southwest by the rear of the Golden Slipper; to the southeast by the rear of the Royal Oak and a commercial and residential property (Number 16 Goodramgate); to the northwest by an area of car parking for Number 8 Ogleforth and the Dutch House, a Grade II Listed Building (Appendix A)(Figure 1; NGR SE 6051 5220; Plate 1). At the outset of the investigation the site consisted of a car park with metal barriers, surfaced with tarmac, rising from pavement level at *c.*15.0m AOD to *c.*15.6m AOD at the rear of the site.

1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

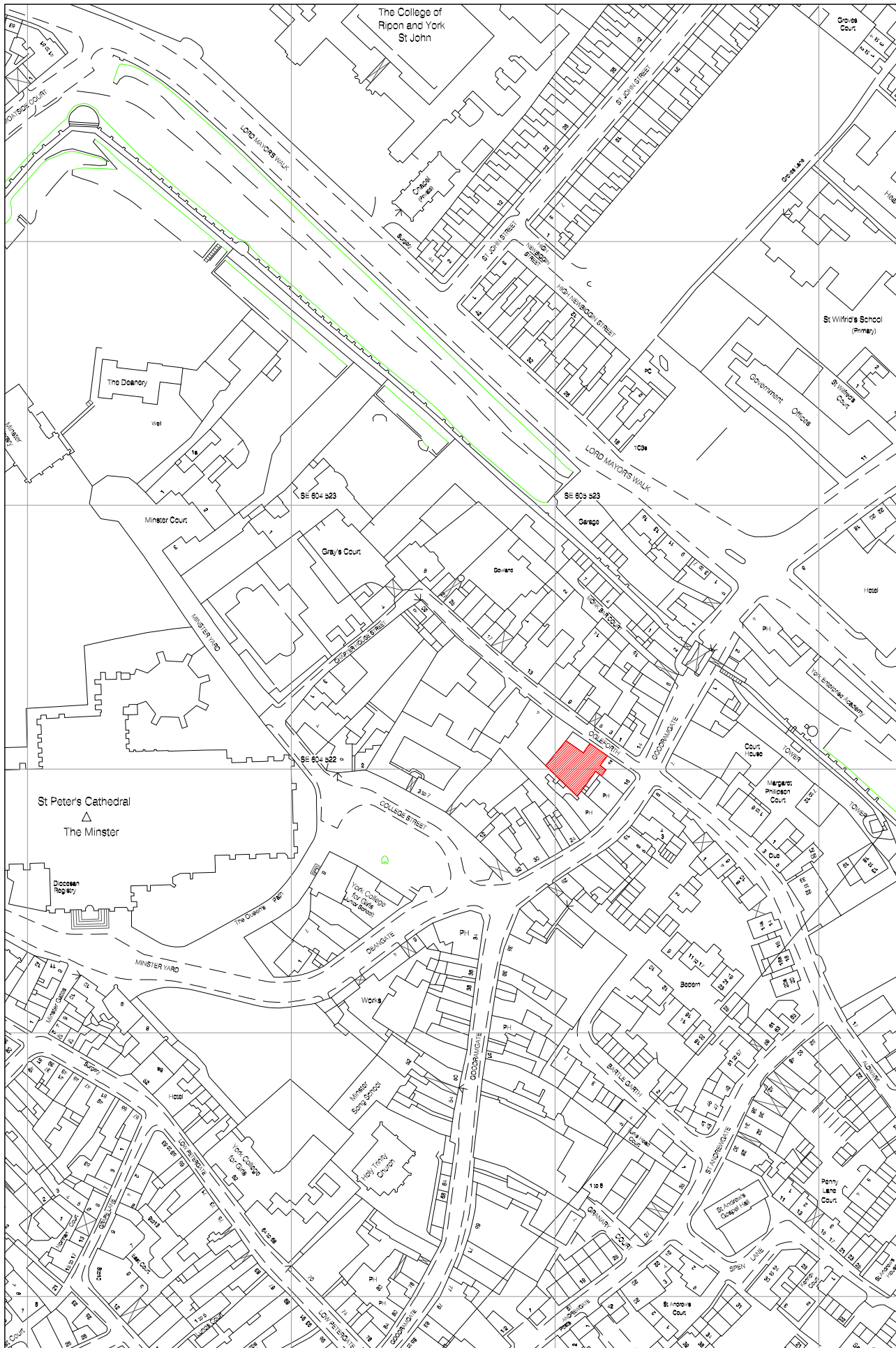
The archaeological mitigation programme aimed to preserve by record all archaeological deposits affected by the construction of two dwellings and the concomitant service infrastructure. The mitigation programme followed a scheme of archaeological evaluation which encountered deposits dating from the 14th century onwards. Accordingly, an archaeological watching brief was imposed on ground reduction for the construction of the rear dwelling, where modern overburden was known to be deeper. At the frontage, where structural remains were encountered, an archaeological excavation was implemented to a depth of *c.*14.28m AOD, sufficient to accommodate the raft foundation of the building. The mitigation programme was formulated by, and undertaken with, the approval of the City of York Council.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Ogleforth lies in an area that has been central to occupation and activity in York throughout its history. The street lies in the northeastern corner of the legionary fortress, in an area that is likely to have been occupied by barracks and defences. During the early medieval period, activity in the area is not well attested, but the possible Old English etymology of the street name suggests that it was used as a thoroughfare during this period. The area was densely occupied from the medieval period onwards; archaeological evidence from surrounding area demonstrates the presence of medieval tenements and significant industrial activity. During the post-



Plate 1 Number 2 Ogleforth, with the Dutch House in the foreground, looking south



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Location map

Scale 1:2000



Figure 1



medieval period, the area grew and developed, and evidence suggests that at least a significant proportion of residents would have been of high standing within society. Proximity to high-status buildings within the liberty of the Dean and Chapter, and buildings such as St William's College, demonstrate that this would have been a desirable area from this period onwards. In more recent centuries, the character of Ogleforth has become more commercial.

1.3.1 Roman

Ogleforth lies within the legionary fortress of *Eburacum*, established during the 1st century AD, and lies a short distance to the east of York Minster, which is thought to occupy the site of the *principia* (RCHME 1962, 4). As such, this would have been central to activity and occupation within the Roman settlement. The *Via Decumana* provided the main thoroughfare from the northeastern gate of the fortress, and is preserved in the line of Chapter House Street. Ogleforth joins Chapter House Street at its western end, and runs parallel to the northeastern defences of the fortress. While it is not thought that Ogleforth represents the main intervallum road of the city (Tweddle, Moulden and Logan 1999, 62), it seems likely that this road follows the alignment of a lesser Roman street, particularly as known buildings on either side of Aldwark, and to the southwest of Ogleforth, seem to respect its route (OS 1994).

This part of the fortress is thought to have been occupied by legionary barracks, and finds from the surrounding area would seem to support this. At the site of the Bedern, demolition layers up to 0.5m in depth were found to contain high quantities of Roman pottery and painted wall plaster, which are thought to represent the demolition of Roman period structures in the area. Finds of a Roman statuette, at least four coins, window glass and a gemstone attest to relatively high-status activity (Richards 1993, 159). At 1-5 Aldwark, timber buildings of the 1st century AD were replaced in stone during the 2nd century (Hall, MacGregor and Stockwell 1988, 63).

1.3.2 Early medieval

Evidence for post-Roman and early medieval activity in the area surrounding Ogleforth is not prolific, and generally characterises a decline in activity, as observed for York as a whole. Material dating to this period is generally confined to isolated finds and features. These largely comprise coinage; excavations at the Bedern Chapel produced a single *styca* of Eanred (c.810-840), while investigations on Aldwark have produced a range of coins of 8th- to 9th-century date (Tweddle, Moulden and Logan 1999, 238, 251, 253). Early medieval pottery has been recovered from pits at the Bedern and Aldwark, and from excavation of the northeastern defences of the fortress (Interval Tower NE6; *ibid*, 251). Evidence generally suggests that there was a significant decline in population; environmental evidence from the Bedern site suggests that occupation was sparse, although the area may have been employed for horticultural or agricultural purposes (*ibid*, 256).

Some limited early medieval activity has been encountered; pits cut through Roman floors at the Bedern have been dated to AD 740±80 (*ibid*, 255), and a stone building on the same site was found to lie stratigraphically between Roman levels and Anglo-Scandinavian deposits (*ibid*, 255-6). A wattle-lined pit of possible Anglo-Scandinavian date was identified at the Bedern (Richards 1993, 159), and produced finds including a bone skate, shoes, leather off-cuts and early medieval pottery.

The name 'Ogleforth' possibly contains an Old English personal name *Ocga* (Palliser 1978, 3), which would suggest survival of the street through the early medieval period (other suggestions include derivation from the word *ugla*, meaning 'owl'; Raine 1955, 49). The line of Ogleforth/Aldwark links to the northeastern gate of the fortress and runs eastwards to a breach in the eastern defences, adjoining an extra-mural route established by the Anglian period (Tweddle, Moulden and Logan 1999, 255). It seems possible, therefore, that some limited activity may have occurred in the immediate area, though the character of this activity is difficult to determine.

1.3.3 Medieval

Evidence for activity is more plentiful from the 10th century, and particularly from the 11th and 12th centuries. A number of churches were established in the area, with Ogleforth falling largely within the parish of St John del Pike (Tillott 1961, 339). The church is first documented between 1108 and 1114, and was situated on the northeastern side of the street. The boundary of the Liberty of the Dean and Chapter lay within Ogleforth, and would have been marked by gates at some point along the street (Raine 1955, 48). These survived in Drake's day (1736) but their location is now unknown.

The street of Ogleforth is marked on an early plan of York, dating to 1545 (Anon 1545), although no detail is shown of structures on or near the site. Speed's map of 1610 appears to show Ogleforth within part of an enclosed, unoccupied area (Speed 1610). However, it is known that the area would have been well-populated by the 16th century, and historical and archaeological evidence attests to a high level of industrial activity and occupation in the area from the 13th century onwards. At the Bedern, archaeological evidence demonstrates continuous activity from the 13th to the 18th century (Richards 1993), and a series of sites on Aldwark have provided evidence for 11th to 18th century activity (Hall, MacGregor and Stockwell 1988). Much of the medieval activity at the Bedern appears to have been of an industrial nature (Richards 1993), while evidence from other sites in the area of Aldwark have suggested activity of a more domestic nature, including pits, postholes, structures and occupation deposits (Brooks 1987; Hall, MacGregor and Stockwell 1988). A detailed study of documentary evidence for Aldwark has allowed the plans and histories of individual tenements to be discussed (Rees Jones in Hall, MacGregor and Stockwell 1988, 51-62).

Although research on individual tenements in Ogleforth has not been undertaken, a number of documentary sources survive referring to the individuals living on Ogleforth. In 1576, three people living in Ogleforth were told that they would be fined unless 'they shall clene the Quenes dyche', referring to the inner moat between Bootham Bar and Monk Bar, which acted as a drain for the Palace, the Treasurer's House and Ogleforth (Raine 1955, 8). This was clearly a recurring problem, as in 1578, Dr Gibson, Mrs Yonge, and 'the skolemeister of the fre scole' were presented at the Wardmote Court 'for not clensying the comon suer at there back sydes' (Raine 1955, 49). The street was clearly home to a variety of people, attested by the presence of schoolmasters and doctors.

1.3.4 Post-medieval and modern

During the post-medieval period, Ogleforth appears to have become a desirable place to live, and was subject to further development. Documents record the construction of a 'new house' by Sir Valentine Brown on

Ogleforth during the later 16th century (Harrison 1998, 53). ‘The Dutch House’, which lies adjacent to the site on Ogleforth, is thought to have been one of the earliest brick-built houses in York. The building is thought to have been constructed in *c.* 1650, with the Dutch gables which give the house its name, being added in the later 17th century. Richards’ map of York (1675) shows the general area of Ogleforth to have been occupied by buildings and gardens, suggesting a largely residential area.

In 1736, Francis Drake maintained that the street of Ogleforth was ‘small, but there are now few in the city better built’ (Drake 1736, 316). In 1746, the city paver was bound to repair Ogleforth, indicating that it was well maintained (Tillott 1961, 209). At this time, York was consolidating its position as a major place for social rendezvous, and the location of the street close to the Treasurer’s House and the Minster, within walking distance of the new Assembly Rooms, would have made this a desirable place for residence (Harrison 1998, 53). Historical sources attest to inhabitants in the area of considerable social status; part of St William’s College, inherited by George Fox, was used by the Earl of Carlisle through the season (Harrison 1998, 53). However, there would also have been individuals in the area of lesser status; house painters, fellmongers and tradesmen are listed in the documentary sources for Ogleforth (Harrison 1998, 53). Historical sources record further investment in houses and gardens in the area during the 18th century, including the purchase and development of a property by William Gossip in 1733 (Harrison 1998). The building which he acquired is believed to have been part of the ‘new building’ of Sir Valentine Brown (Harrison 1998, 54).

Deeds and other documents record the presence of stables, coachhouses and a dwelling of considerable size, with ‘one long walk paved with stones being 33 yards in length...’ (Harrison 1998, 53). Harrison (1998) has considered the documentary evidence in some detail, and suggests that the ‘long walk’ would have run along the back of the properties on Ogleforth, including the site of interest (Harrison 1998, figure 2).

During the early 19th century, the character of this side of Ogleforth appears to have changed, from a primarily residential area to a more commercial street. When William Gossip sold his property, the property was split up, and eventually sold on to Mary March, ale draper in 1824 (Harrison 1998, 60). The property immediately to the northwest of the site is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891 as ‘March’s Brewery’, presumably occupying part of this property (OS 1891). The 1852 Ordnance Survey edition shows the site on Ogleforth occupied by the Dutch House, an adjacent structure fronting onto the street, and two smaller buildings in the southern corner of the property (Plate 2). The remainder of the area appears to have been given over to ornamental gardens (OS 1852). By 1891, these gardens are no longer depicted; a glass building occupies the northwestern edge of the property, and March’s brewery appears to encroach slightly on the western corner of the site.

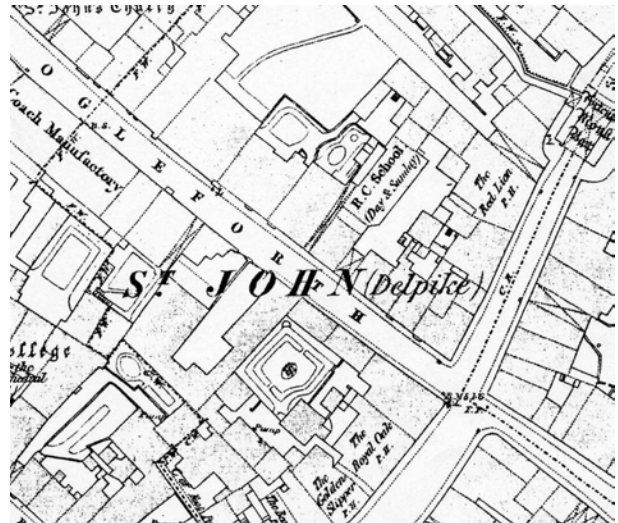


Plate 2 Extract from OS 1852

March's Brewery is known to have expanded to the rear of the Golden Slipper from 1880 to c.1921. It is possible that buildings on the site of interest were later associated with this business, as the Listed Building entry for the Dutch House records its use by Smiths Brewery, which had acquired March's Brewery in 1929 (Harrison 1998, 60). Photographs of the area, taken in 1870s and 1880s, show the Dutch House between buildings that appear to be of a commercial nature (Plate 3). Smartly dressed children are photographed playing in the street, and the area appears to be well kept. This part of the street remains markedly unchanged into the 20th century; photographs of the 1920s show some alteration of the building to the west of the Dutch House, while the large brick building, with elevated, shuttered doors, to the east, appears unaltered. The Dutch House itself appears to have undergone significant alteration during changing use of the building, particularly in 1955 (see Appendix A).



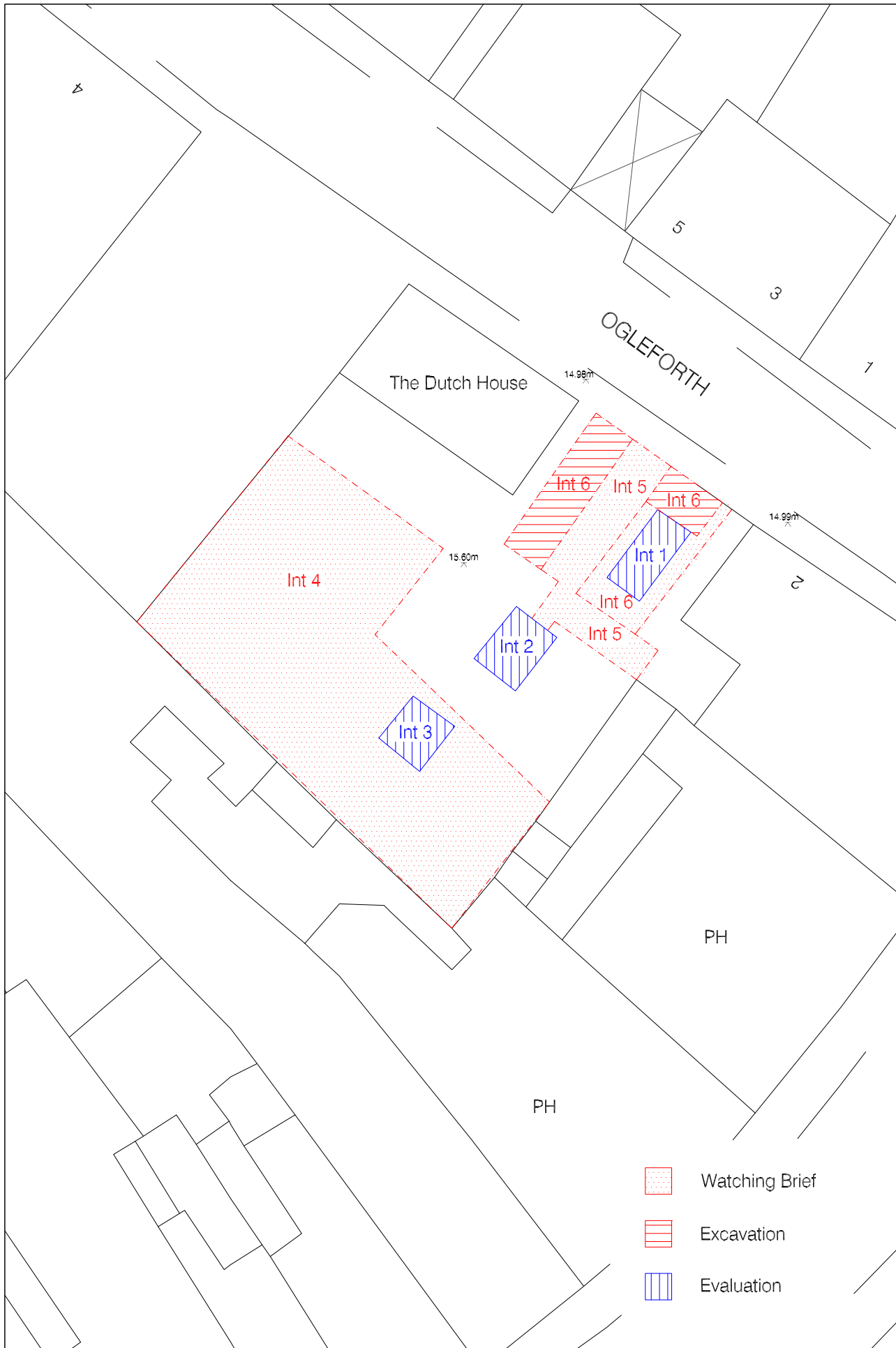
Plate 3 The Dutch House c.1880
(IY: y9_ogl_28)

By 1909, the entire perimeter of the Ogleforth site is shown to be occupied by buildings, with a central yard or open area (OS 1909). By 1937, the building in the western corner of the property had been removed (1937), and in 1962 the Ordnance Survey map shows only the two buildings on the frontage, and a smaller structure to the east of the site. By 1986, only the Dutch House remained on the site (OS 1986).

2.0 FIELDWORK PROCEDURE

Each activity undertaken at the site was given an individual identifier (Intervention number)(Table 1). The evaluation programme consisting of three trenches was allocated Intervention 1 to 3. For the mitigation programme, Intervention 4 was allocated to the watching brief undertaken during ground reduction at the rear of the site (Figure 2). A watching brief implemented during the excavation of a service trench within the area intended for excavation was allocated Intervention 5 and subject to brief recording. The area excavation at the frontage was allocated Intervention 6.

Intervention 4 consisted of an L-shaped area representing c.127m² and involved monitoring of ground reduction works undertaken using a tracked mini digger under archaeological supervision to a depth of 600mm below ground level. Intervention 5 saw the monitoring of an L-shaped service trench at the front of the site. Intervention 6 involved the excavation of two areas measuring 6.0m x 1.7m and 2.4m x 1.6m positioned to the north and south of Intervention 5 respectively; small strip areas remaining between Intervention 1 and Intervention 6 were monitored under watching brief conditions. Both areas of Intervention 6 were initially excavated using a tracked mini-digger fitted with a toothed bucket to remove tarmac and the underlying brick surface, followed by excavation using a ditching bucket to the first archaeological horizon. This was contacted at c.14.90m AOD and all subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand to a depth of c.14.28m AOD being 700mm below pavement height projected level into the site.



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Location of interventions

Scale 1:200



Figure 2



Table 1 Index to interventions

Intervention	Activity	Date
1	Evaluation trench	08/2004
2	Evaluation trench	08/2004
3	Evaluation trench	08/2004
4	Watching brief	09/2007
5	Watching brief	07/2007
6	Excavation	04-05/2008

Written, drawn and photographic records were made of all archaeological deposits. All plans and sections were drawn to a scale of 1:10. A full photographic record was compiled, consisting of 35mm colour and monochrome photography.

A local site grid was established and rectified to the Ordnance Survey grid during post-excavation. All coordinates and alignments in this report refer to the Ordnance Survey National Grid, and all heights are expressed in metres above Ordnance Survey datum (AOD).

The excavation and recording system employed during fieldwork is based on a set of principles known as *Field Research Procedure* (Carver 1999), the standard operating system employed by FAS. The procedure structures excavation data in an hierarchical system. Each stratigraphic unit defined during excavation, which is considered to have been formed by a single deposition, is referred to as a 'context', and where appropriate, contexts are grouped during excavation as 'features'; a single index was created for contexts, starting at C1000, and for features, starting at F1. Each unit has a structured *pro forma* recording sheet to be completed using a series of keywords. Indices of photographs and drawings have been compiled and cross-referenced with the context and feature indices. The site file indices begun during Intervention 1 to 3 were continued during Intervention 4 to 6 and an index of records produced is provided in Appendix B; summaries of contexts and features are provided in Appendix C; where continuation of features encountered during Intervention 1 could be confidently identified during Intervention 6, feature allocation has been reused; feature descriptions from Intervention 1 have been included in Appendix C for ease of reference and are marked with an asterisk.

3.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS

3.1 INTERVENTION 4

Intervention 4 consisted of a watching brief implemented during the reduction of ground level at the rear of the site, in preparation for the construction of a detached dwelling. The ground level was reduced by 600mm, to c.15.0m AOD. The earliest layer defined, identified as a buried soil, had been encountered previously during excavation of Intervention 3 and allocated C1021. C1021 consisted of a mixed dark greyish-brown clayey silt containing frequent fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), charcoal, coal and lime mortar. Several sherds of pottery recovered from C1021 have been identified as fragments of Ryedale ware bowls and a chafing

dish, providing a date of the 16th to mid-17th century (Appendix D). C1021 was overlain by a mixed clayey silt layer (C1017) against which a series of anomalies were defined and allocated F58 (C1127)(Figure 3; Plate 4). The anomalies consisted of a NNW-SSE aligned linear feature made of compacted crushed brick and mortar (C1127) associated with a similar NNE-SSW aligned feature again made of compacted crushed brick and mortar. The two alignments were separate, but were encountered in a truncated state and they may well represent the same feature. C1017 also produced a large fragment of sandstone mortar (Find no. 80). The fragment is made of micaceous sandstone and represents almost half of the original vessel displaying a complete lug handle and near-complete lug with runnel. It is almost identical to a mortar fragment recovered at the Bedern (Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 2801). C1017 was then sealed by preparation layer for the 20th-century brick car park surface encountered initially in Intervention 3 (F45 C1011).



Plate 4 F58 pre-excitation

3.2 INTERVENTION 5 AND 6

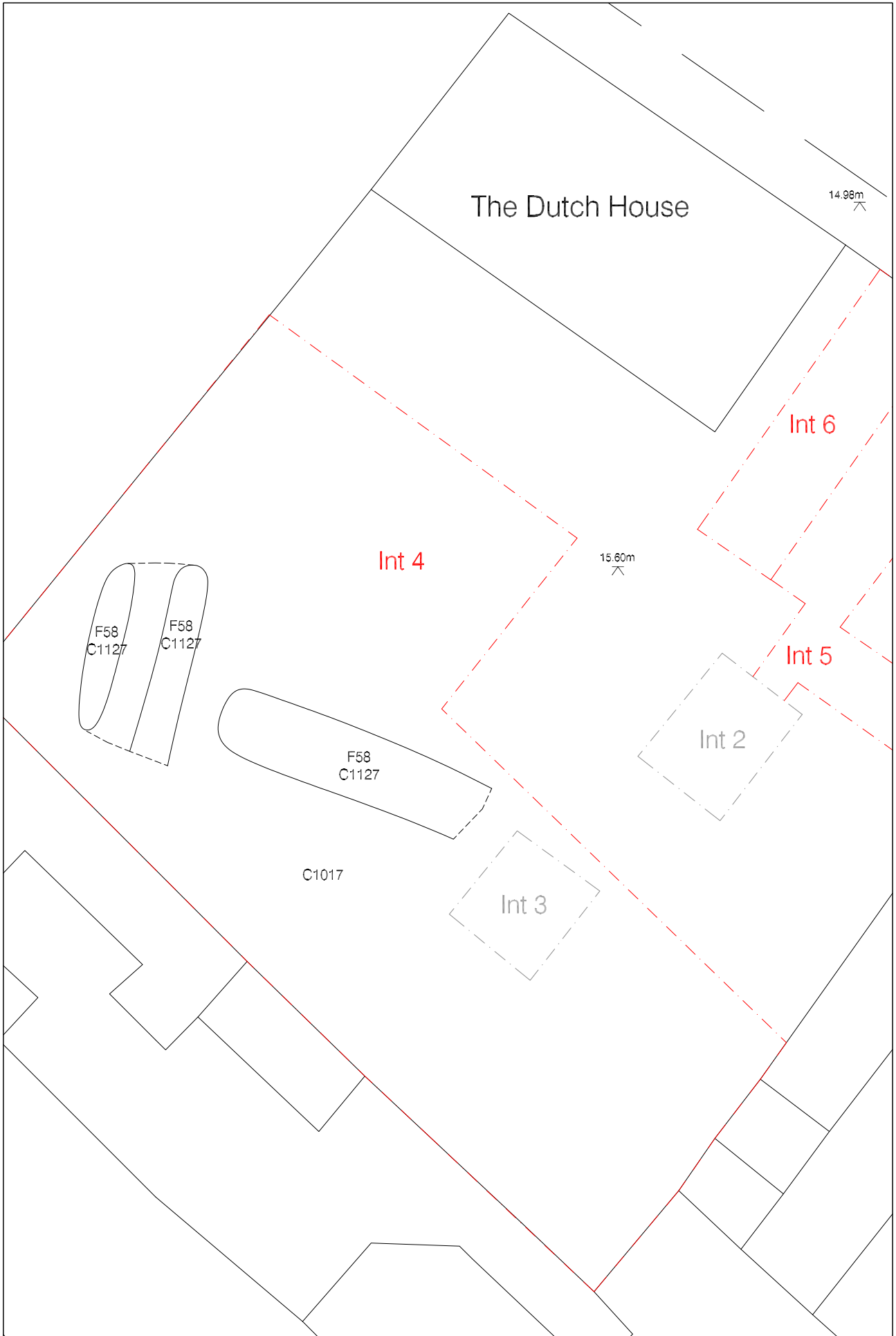
Intervention 5 involved the excavation of a service trench from the site frontage to the area of ground reduction (see Figure 2) and the sequence encountered reflected that within Intervention 6. The earliest deposit encountered within Intervention 6 consisted of a dark greyish-brown silty clay flecked throughout with charcoal and occasional pockets of mortar (C1121)(Figure 4). C1121 was interrupted by a series of slightly irregular linear spreads of greenish-brown, slightly gritty, sandy clay (C1120), identified as cultivation furrows. This ephemeral horizon was sealed



Plate 5 Intervention 6, southeast-facing section

by a thick, consistent deposit of dark greyish-brown silty clay (C1119) almost indistinguishable from C1121 (Figure 5; Plate 5). C1119 produced an assemblage of 63 sherds of glazed ceramic representing vessels of Brandsby-type ware, Beverley ware, Humber ware and York ware, suggesting a latest date of the mid-14th century for the accumulating soil (see Appendix D). Notably, C1119 produced several relatively large fragments of limestone, three of which were identified as architectural (Find nos 76 to 78). The fragments have been identified as a stone sill with central grille-hole, a fragment from a circular structure such as a small stair drum or well, and a fragment of door or window head; the bold half-roll moulding of the latter allows the fragment to be dated to the 12th-century (Dr Jonathan Clark, pers. comm.).

C1119 was subsequently cut by two linear features (foundation F15 containing a wall footing F10, and wall footing F5) and a rubbish pit (F54), and was sealed by a clay floor (C1110) and a tile-built hearth (F57)(Figure 6). This group of contemporary structural features was collectively assigned Structure 2 during post-excitation. F15 had been defined initially within Intervention 1 as a brick and cobble base for stone wall F4/F10. Within



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Intervention 4	Scale 1:100		Figure 3
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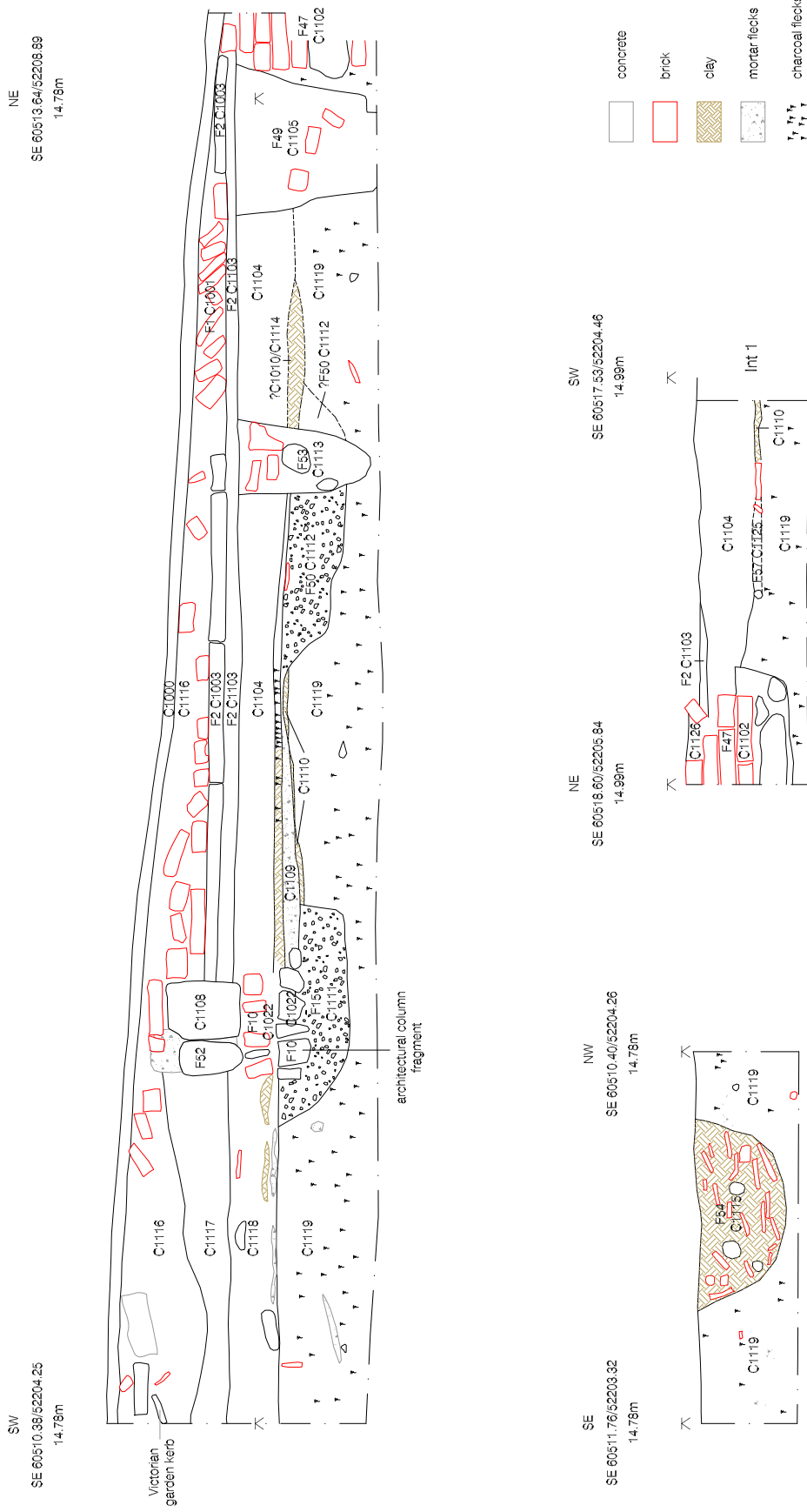
Intervention 6 - C1121 and C1120 pre-excavation

Scale 1:50



Figure 4



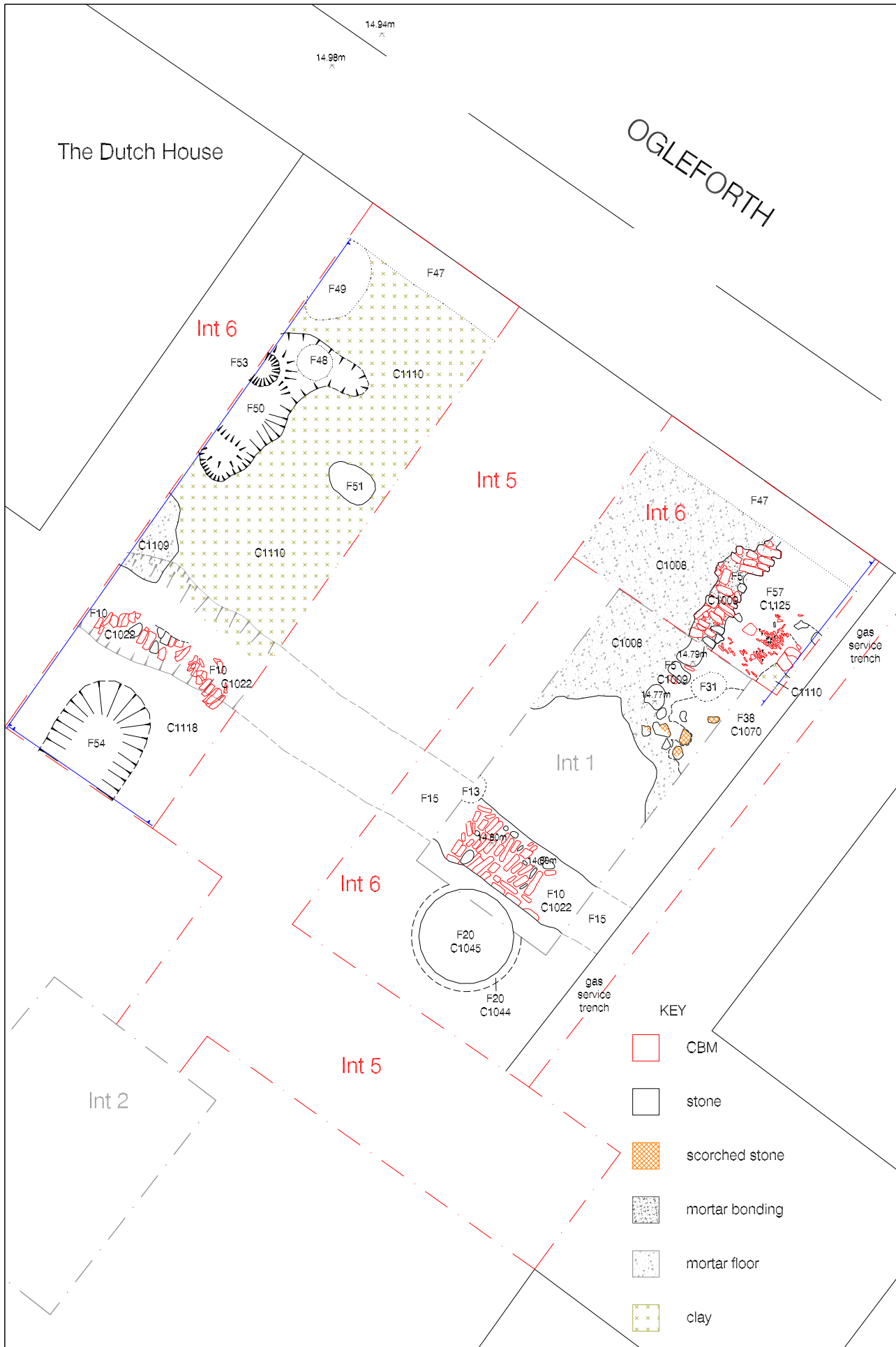


Intervention 6 - Southeast-, northeast- and northwest-facing section

Scale 1:20

Figure 5





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Intervention 6 - Structure 2

Scale 1:50



Figure 6



Intervention 6 the feature was better preserved and could be more confidently defined as a negative linear feature orientated broadly NW-SE and visible for the width of Intervention 6 (north) where it measured *c.*0.90m wide x *c.*0.30m deep. The feature was filled once with a consistent deposit of crushed limestone which produced two sherds of Brandsby-type ware jug, although these may be residual from C1119 into which F15 was cut. F15 had been interpreted previously as a continuation of floor surface (C1063), although within Intervention 6 the feature was well-defined and contained a discrete cobble and brick-built wall footing also encountered during Intervention 1 (F10 C1022)(interpreted previously as a brick base of a blocked fireplace). F10 consisted of a course of reused limestone fragments including a narrow column shaft identified in section, overlain by bricks set on edge (see Figure 5 and Plate 5). A possible internal wall footing (F5) that had been encountered within Intervention 1 was also investigated further. F5 appeared in the northeast corner of Intervention 6 where it was defined as a brick and cobble-built feature, aligned NE-SW (see Figure 6; Plate 6). To the east, a fragmentary tile-built hearth was identified and allocated F57 (C1125) (Plate 7). Although poorly preserved, F5 could be defined as a tile surface made of reused medieval plain tile set on edge and partially edged with brick and limestone fragments. The feature clearly abutted wall footing F5 and was associated with a continuation of clay surface C1110 and mortar surface C1008. The feature may represent a continuation of F38, a hearth encountered within Intervention 1 to the immediate southwest of F57. Although discontinuous, the two features appear to represent a large hearth made of limestone, brick and tile (C1125 and C1070) containing a number of fills (C1069 and C1071).



Plate 6 Wall footing F5 C1009, pre-excavation

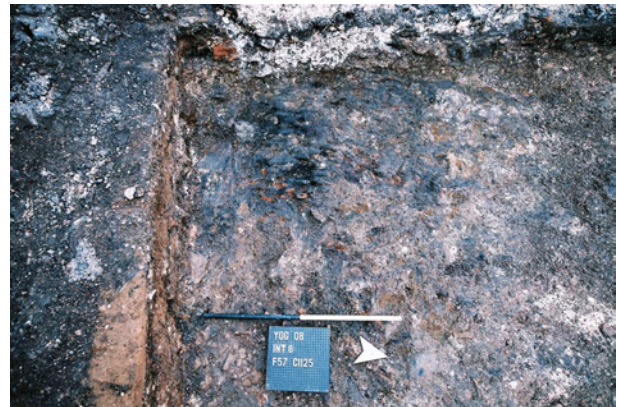


Plate 7 Tile-built hearth F57 C1125, pre-excavation

Within the area to the northeast of F15/F10, a consistent clay layer was identified and allocated C1110 (see Figure 5). C1110 appeared as a yellowish-brown, clean, sticky, plastic clay, and was consistently *c.*0.05m thick. The layer produced a sherd of fresh, sooted Dutch Red Earthenware providing a date of the late 14th to early 16th century. A further floor surface was identified overlying C1110 and allocated C1109, which appeared as a spread of compact lime mortar. The layer blended with the fill of an adjacent negative feature identified within the building (F50). F50 disappeared beyond the northern limit of Intervention 6 and upon excavation appeared as a sub-rectangular scoop filled with limestone fragments (C1112). The function of the feature is not clear, but a sherd of brown-glazed Humberware was recovered from C1112 providing a date of the early 16th century. F50 and C1109 were subsequently sealed by a further floor surface allocated C1114. C1114 appeared as a thin layer of clay with carbonised lenses throughout.

Within the area to the southwest of wall footing F15/F10 a sub-rectangular rubbish pit (F54) cut into C1119 was

partially exposed within Intervention 6 (north) and was filled with medieval peg tile and wall tile fragments set in a matrix of clay reminiscent of clay floor C1110 (C1115). This pit was clearly associated with the structural features and appeared to have been used to dispose of surplus construction materials. External to Structure 2 a consolidated earth layer appears to have been laid down, sealing F54 and containing lenses of clay and mortar reminiscent of internal surfacing materials (C1118). A further feature external to Structure 2, which had been encountered initially within Intervention 1, was exposed further during the watching brief phase of Intervention 6. The feature (F20) appeared in the northeast facing section of Intervention 1 where it was visible as a deep posthole with a fragment of limestone, possibly reused as a postpad (C1045). Intervention 6 exposed the postpad in its entirety whereupon it was identified as a complete architectural limestone fragment measuring c.0.9m in diameter with slightly curving facets.

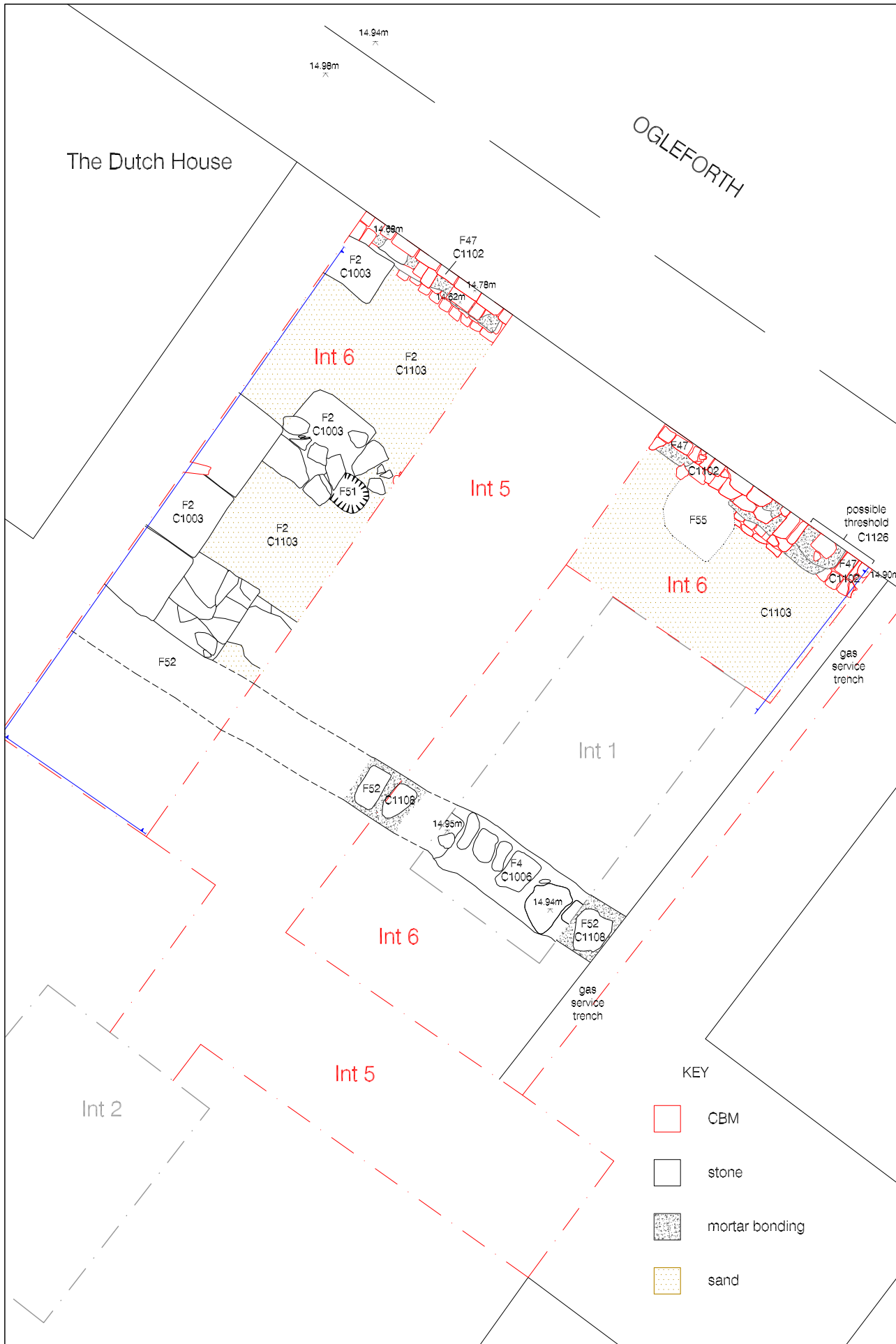
A clear change in activity was marked initially by the deposition of a thick mixed layer of clayey silt (C1104), encountered overlying features and deposits assigned to Structure 2. C1104 was encountered over the whole area of Structure 2 and produced a number of sherds of pottery and clay tobacco pipe. These ranged in date from the 17th to early 19th century, although significantly a smashed Nottingham stoneware bowl was recovered from the layer providing a precise manufacturing date of pre-1803 and thus a closer late 18th- to very early 19th-century date for the layer. Three structural features were identified cut into C1104 (F49, F51 and F53), all identified as possible postholes and all set close to the frontage; a fragment of Staffordshire slipware cup was recovered from F49. C1104 and the associated postholes relate to the dismantling of Structure 2 and the construction of a subsequent structure on the same footprint allocated Structure 1.

Structure 1 was represented by a rear wall identified as a course of reused limestone blocks (assigned F4 C1010 during Intervention 1) overlying F10/F15 and indeed reusing them (Figure 7). Within Intervention 6 this feature was assigned F52 and was best defined in section where the feature appeared to have been finished as coursed brick on a bed of limestone blocks (see Figure 5). The front wall of the structure was represented by a deeply-founded brick footing allocated F47. F47 consisted of well-made post-medieval bricks set in hard lime mortar stepping out towards the base and overlying a trench filled with cobbles. An interruption in the southernmost part of F47 was identified and appeared to have been blocked with brick rubble C1126 possibly betraying the position of a door. A York stone flag floor (F2) clearly abutted F52 and F47 and had been laid on a distinct layer of coarse yellowish-brown sand (C1103)(Plate 8). Externally to Structure 1 no clear surface could be identified, although C1117 may represent an external garden soil.



Plate 8 Structure 1 during excavation

Structure 1 was relatively well-preserved in the area of Intervention 6 with the flagstone floor largely intact, although some truncation relating to preparation for the 20th-century car park was noted. This took the form of horizontal truncation of the flagstone floor F2, particularly at the frontage, and some vertical truncation in the form of modern concreted post-settings (F48, F55 and F56). A levelling layer C1116 could be seen to fill



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Intervention 6 - Structure 1 Scale 1:50  Figure 7



the level of Structure 1 and seems likely to derive from the demolition of the structure itself. C1116 also formed a layer of preparation for the brick car park F1 C1001 and subsequent tarmac resurfacing C1000.

4.0 DISCUSSION

The activity encountered during Intervention 4 to 6 can be characterised by three main periods of activity (Table 2). The phasing relies on stratigraphic relationships, presented in Appendix E, and ceramic dating. The earliest layers encountered appear to relate to medieval horticulture ending in the mid- to late 14th century, followed by the construction of a building presumably in the late 14th century to early 15th century. This structure stood at the site until it was demolished to foundation level in the late 18th century and reconstructed as a brick-built Georgian workshop/warehouse with private gardens to the rear. The building appears to have remained standing until the 1980s when the site was cleared and used as car parking.

Table 2 Summary of phases

Period	Date	Activity
1	late 14th century	cultivation and nightsoiling
2	late 14th to mid-18th century	construction, occupation and adaptation of timber-framed building
3	late 18th to 19th century	construction and occupation of workshop/warehouse

4.1 PERIOD 1 - LATE MEDIEVAL CULTIVATION

Buried soil C1119 was the earliest layer to be excavated and clearly represented the uppermost horizon of an accumulating soil. The domestic contents of C1119, along with its gritty texture and greenish-brown colour, would appear to have been a soil enriched by nightsoiling. The anomalies identified within C1119 (C1120) and representing an interface with a very similar buried soil (C1121) suggest that the nightsoil was dug in periodically and systematically. The date of the cultivation provided by the large assemblage of mid-14th century glazed wares is noteworthy for the *terminus post quem* it provides for the succeeding phase of activity.

4.2 PERIOD 2 - STRUCTURE 2

Structure 2, consisting of several structural features (F5, F10 and F15, F20) along with internal features (C1109, C1110, C1114 and F38/F57), clearly represents part of a late medieval timber-framed building. This date is suggested by the assemblage of mid-14th century ceramic within underlying C1119 and the sherd of Dutch Earthenware within early floor C1110. If this sherd were to be residual then the building may be later, although this would suggest a complete hiatus in deposition at the site. Given the clear use of the site prior to the erection of Structure 2 as an horticultural area this seems improbable.

The structure is likely to have been timber-framed; the rear wall of Structure 2 was represented by foundation F15 and cobble-and-brick footing F10 which may have been constructed to receive a sleeper beam. The nature of F10, its uppermost surface being brick set on their stretchers but not closely bonded, supports the proposed

timber-framed nature of the structure. The substantial nature of F20 suggests that there may have been a projecting structure to the rear elevation. The wall at the Ogleforth frontage, presumably of similar construction, was probably lost to the foundation of later brick wall F47. The interior of the building appeared to have been subdivided with F5 with adjacent hearth F57. This suggests that F5 marks the position of a truss and that hearth F57 was set against the wall exploiting its position as a reredos. Intriguingly, this suggests the structure may have extended beyond the current parcel of land towards Goodramgate. If correct, this suggests that Structure 2 represents the rear of a long medieval range fronting onto Goodramgate and extending back into Ogleforth. A nearby example survives on Goodramgate being the 'Wealden Hall', Numbers 49 to 51 Goodramgate, which consists of a narrow two bay building at the frontage with hall range to the rear.

4.3 PERIOD 2 - STRUCTURE 1

The demolition of Structure 2, represented by internal levelling layer C1104 and internal structural features F49, F51 and F53, has been closely dated by the presence of smashed Nottingham Stoneware vessel to the late 18th to early 19th century. The remains of Structure 2 can be equated with some confidence with the 1852 Ordnance Survey and late 19th-century historic photographs of Ogleforth (see Plate 3). The footprint of Structure 2 shown on the 1852 OS suggests a small property division, with the building fronting onto Ogleforth. The blocking found within front wall footing F47 (C1126) corresponds with a doorway shown in the historic photographs of the street. Without exception the building is shuttered in these photographs and almost certainly represents a small workshop or warehouse. This reflects the subdivision of medieval tenements that took place as Ogleforth became increasingly industrialised during the early modern period. The anomalies encountered during Intervention 4 at the rear of the site (F58) correspond broadly with garden features also visible on the 1852 OS map.

The demolition of Structure 2 appears from cartographic evidence to have taken place during the 1980s when the site was levelled and used for car parking.

5.0 ASSESSMENT

The mitigation programme allowed a clearer understanding of the nature and date of activity present within the upper 700mm of strata at the site. The dateable material within features belonging to Structure 2, which were not forthcoming during evaluation, allowed an earlier date to be defined for the building than had been previously supposed. In addition, levels of preservation within the front area of the site varied and the position of Intervention 6 fortuitously encountered an area of better survival and less disturbance than Intervention 1.

The shallow depth of the remains of Structure 1 and 2, lying at *c.*14.9m AOD, should be noted for future archaeological deposit-modelling within the Ogleforth area. The presence of long-lived structures at the site from the 15th to 20th century prevented levels rising along the street which lies at roughly the same level as it did during the 15th century. Prior to this, horticultural activity resulted in accumulating soils, enriched with urban rubbish, from at least the 14th century.

6.0 ARCHIVE

A paper and electronic copy of this report will be deposited with the City of York Council, and the report will be made available via OASIS. A short note on the results of the mitigation programme should be prepared and submitted to *Medieval Archaeology* and *Post-Medieval Archaeology*.

An assemblage of 128 sherds of ceramic have been the subject of a specialist assessment and are recommended for retention and integration with the assemblage from evaluation. Two vessels have been reconstructed and illustrated. Four fragments of architectural stone have been the subject of specialist assessment and photographic and written recording prior to disposal. The material archive will be combined with that from the evaluation programme and will be retained by the landowner.

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APPENDIX A THE DUTCH HOUSE LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTION

IoE Number: 464293

Location: THE DUTCH HOUSE, 2 OGLEFORTH (southwest side) YORK, NORTH YORKSHIRE

Date listed: 14 June 1954

Date of last amendment: 14 June 1954

Grade II*

YORK SE6052SE OGLEFORTH1112-1/14/815(South West side)

YORK SE6052SE OGLEFORTH 1112-1/14/815 (South West side) 14/06/54 No.2 The Dutch House GV II* Formerly known as: Small House opposite Nos 17, 18 and 19 forming part of Smith's Brewery OGLEFORTH. House, now garage. c1650 with later C17 gables; extensively rebuilt 1955. Front and rear of orange-red brick in English garden-wall bond, with brick coped shaped gables at front; returns in stretcher bond with tumbled brick gables; pantile roof with brick coping and kneelers. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and attic, 4 unequal bays: three bays break slightly from wall plane on both floors; left end bay blank. At right of centre, sunk-panel door in keyed round arch with impost: to left, 3-light timber mullioned and transomed window beneath segmental pediment; to right, segmental pediment rebuilt but window omitted. Central window on first floor is 2-light brick mullioned and transomed oriel on tapered brick corbel: 3-light window to left has timber mullions: 1-light window to right has brick transom: all have triangular pediments. Gables contain square attic windows. All windows have square lattice glazing. Right return has garage door on ground floor. On second floor, part of moulded brick door architrave survives: attic has blocked window in moulded brick surround. INTERIOR: gutted. Later fireplace survives against left gable wall. (City of York: RCHME: The Central Area: HMSO: 1981-: 172).

APPENDIX B INDEX TO FIELD FILE

CODE		DESCRIPTION	RECORD	FORMAT
Indices				
YO1		Index of notebooks	-	-
YO2		Index of contexts	1	A4
YO3		Index of features	1	A4
YO4		Index of structures	-	-
YO5		Index of drawings	1	A4
YO6	.0	Index of photographs	2	A4
	.1	Index of film processing	1	A4
YO7	.0	Index of finds	1	A4
	.1	Index of finds by context	-	-
	.2	Index of finds by grid square	-	-
	.3	Sample Register	-	-
	.4	Artefact Register	-	-
	.5	Finds Storage Register	-	-
YO8		Index of geophysical data files	-	-
YO9	.0	Index of survey stations	-	-
	.1	Index of co-ordinate files	-	-
	.2	Index of topographic files	-	-
YO10		Index of interventions	1	A4
Y1		Notebooks		
Contexts				
Y2	.0	Context Record	25	A4
	.1	Skeleton Record	-	-
	.2	Coffin Record	-	-
	.3	Masonry Record	-	-
	.4	Timber Record	-	-
Features				
Y3	.0	Feature Record	11	A4
	.1	Auger Record	-	-
Structures				
Y4		Structure Record	-	-
Site drawing				
Y5	.0	Legend	-	-
	.1	Plans	5	A1
	.2	Maps	-	-
	.3	Sections	3	A1
Photographs				
Y6	.0	Black and white negatives	17	35mm
	.1	Colour negatives	40	35mm
	.2	Colour slides	-	-
	.3	Colour enprints	40	4" x 6"
	.4	Black and white prints	1	A4
Finds				
Y7	.0	Finds Location Record	-	-
	.1	Artefact Record	-	-
Survey				
Y8	.0	Record of geophysical data files	-	-
	.1	Record of .RAW data file	-	-
	.2	Record of .FLD data file	-	-
	.3	Surface Reconnaissance Record	-	-

APPENDIX C SUMMARY OF CONTEXT, FEATURE AND STRUCTURE RECORDS

SUMMARY OF CONTEXT RECORDS

Context	Identity	Feature	Description	Munsell
1101	make-up	47	brick and cobble make-up of wall footing; bonded bricks measured 235 x 110 x 40 overlying large rounded cobbles	various
1102	backfill	48	modern concrete post setting	n/a
1103	layer	-	mid-brown coarse sand	10YR 4/4
1104	layer	-	dark yellowish-brown clay layer containing frequent inclusions of CBM flecks and charcoal	10YR 4/4
1105	backfill	49	sticky, plastic, dark greyish-brown silty clay, loosely compacted containing frequent mixed pebbles, occasional fragments of CBM and charcoal flecks	10YR 3/2
1106	backfill	50	mixed silty clay containing frequent lenses of crushed brick, charcoal and clay	10YR 3/2
1107	backfill	51	loosely compacted lime mortar	5Y 7/3
1108	make-up	52	limestone block make-up of wall footing, possibly finished in brick	various
1109	make-up	-	pale yellow lime mortar spread	5Y 7/3
1110	make-up	-	yellowish-brown, clean, firm, sticky, plastic clay layer	10YR 4/4
1111	backfill	15	pale yellow crushed limestone fragments	5Y 7/3
1112	fill	50	yellowish-buff crushed limestone	5Y 7/3
1113	backfill	53	dark grey silty clay containing flecks of lime mortar, CBM and charcoal	10YR 3/2
1114	make-up	-	dark yellowish-brown clay layer containing thin carbonised lenses throughout	10YR 4/6
1115	backfill	54	plain medieval roof tile and wall tile contained in a matrix of dark yellowish-brown clay	2.5Y 4/3
1116	layer	-	dirty black silty clay preparation layer containing frequent modern detritus	10YR 3/1
1117	layer	-	mid-brown gritty clay layer containing mortar, charcoal and CBM flecks	10YR 4/3
1118	make-up	-	dark yellowish-brown clay layer containing CBM flecks and a basal mortar lens	10YR 3/4
1119	layer	-	dark greyish-brown silty clay layer containing frequent charcoal flecks and pottery. A number of architectural stone fragments were also recovered during excavation	10YR 3/2
1120	layer	-	greenish-brown slightly gritty sand with only rare mortar flecks	2.5Y 4/3
1121	layer	-	allocated to unexcavated layer encountered at the base level of Int 6. Dark greyish-brown silty clay flecked with mortar, charcoal and CBM	10YR 3/2
1123	backfill	55	modern concrete post base	n/a
1124	backfill	56	limestone hardcore backfill	n/a
1125	make-up	57	make-up of hearth base consisting of reused medieval plain tile fragments set on edge with a possible slop-moulded brick and limestone fragment kerb	various
1126	backfill	47	deposit of half-bricks and loose silty clay blocking a threshold within F47	various

SUMMARY OF FEATURE RECORDS

* denotes feature encountered during Intervention 1

Feature	Identity	Context	Structure	Description	Profile
1*	floor	1001	-	brick floor of 20th-century car park surface	-
2*	floor	1002, 1103	2	York stone flagstone surface	-
5*	foundation	1009	1	wall footing of brick and cobble	irregular
10*	foundation	1022	1	brick and cobble wall foundation	rectangular
15*	foundation trench	1035, 1111	1	limestone-filled foundation trench for F10	U-shaped
20*	posthole	1044, 1045	1	circular posthole containing large reused column segment as post pad	U-shaped
47	foundation	1101	2	brick and cobble footing of wall	stepped
48	posthole	1102	-	modern post setting of concrete which received metal car park barrier	U-shaped
49	posthole	1105	1	possible circular posthole disappearing beyond the northwest limit of Int 6. Not fully excavated due to required excavation depth	not seen
50	scoop	1106, 1112	1	possible linear slot/scoop disappearing beyond northwestern limit of Int 6. Possible structural feature filled with crushed limestone and mixed backfill	irregular
51	posthole	1107	1	oval posthole	U-shaped
52	foundation	1108	2	limestone block wall footing oriented NW-SE	rectangular
53	posthole	1113	1	possible circular posthole disappearing beyond the northwest limit of Int 6	U-shaped
54	pit	1115	-	demolition pit containing unused clay and tile fragments	U-shaped
55	posthole	1123	-	modern post setting of concrete which received metal car park barrier	U-shaped
56	posthole	1124	-	modern posthole	not seen
57	hearth	1125	1	hearth of reused medieval plain roof tile and slop-moulded brick and limestone kerb	irregular

Summary of Structures

Structure	Feature	Description
1	2, 47, 49, 52, 51, 53,	Allocated to late 18th- to 19th-century building replacing S2 consisting of a stone and brick rear wall F52, a brick frontage F47 with threshold and floored with Yorkstone flags
2	4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 57	Allocated to mid-17th century building consisting of a rear wall of brick and cobble (F4, F10) on foundation of crushed limestone (F15) associated with an internal dividing wall, F5, a number of floor surfaces C1060, C1061, C1109, C1010 and C1114, a tiled hearth F57 and structural feature F20

APPENDIX D CERAMIC ASSESSMENT

Alan Vince and Kate Steane

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A small collection of clay tobacco pipe fragments and pottery was recovered from an excavation carried out by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd at 2, Ogleforth, York. The finds range in date from the Roman period to the late 18th century or later.

2.0 DESCRIPTION

2.1 CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

Seven fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered. Three were plain stem fragments, which could be dated to the 17th century (C1104) and the later 17th to 18th centuries (C1103) by their bore diameters. A group of four fragments from C1104 reconstruct to make a heeled bowl of mid 17th-century date (*c.*1640-60) and a glazed mouthpiece, also from C1104, is probably of later 18th century or later date.

2.2 POTTERY

2.2.1 Roman

The turned base of a small greyware jar (Monaghan 1997, G0) was recovered from C1119. It is probably of later 1st to early 3rd century date.

2.2.2 Anglo-Scandinavian

The sagging base of a Torksey-ware jar (TORK) was recovered from C1119 and a sherd of Stamford ware (ST) glazed pitcher was also present. The Torksey ware is definitely pre-conquest in date while the Stamford ware might date to the immediately pre-conquest 11th century through to the mid-12th century.

2.2.3 Medieval

Four sherds dating between the later 12th and the mid 13th century were recovered. They consist of three sherds of York Glazed ware (YORK) and one sherd of Beverley Glazed ware (BEVO2B). The York Glazed sherds include two from thumb based jugs, probably of early to mid 13th century date. The Beverley Glazed ware vessel is a rod-handed jug with thumb impressions at the body join. The rod handle appears on Beverley jugs sometime after the 1190s (Watkins 1991). It is therefore likely that all four vessels are actually of 13th century date.

The remaining medieval sherds are all of types which were current in the mid-14th to 15th centuries: Brandsby-type ware (BRAN); Humberware (HUM) and Dutch Red Earthenware (DUTR). All 85 sherds are of types which are well-known from other sites in York. The lack of Hambleton ware and the relatively low ratio of Humberware to other types both suggest an early date, in the mid to late 14th century, for the majority of this pottery. Several of the Brandsby-type sherds come from decorated jugs, most of which can be paralleled in the Yorkshire Museum collections (Jennings 1992). One unusual vessel, however, is represented by a series of sherds from C1119. They come from a jug decorated with stamped bosses (Fig 1). This is a distinctive decorative technique found on highly decorated Flemish redwares (aka Aardenburg ware, Dunning 1968); Mill Green ware (Pearce et al. 1982), Kingston-type ware (Pearce and Vince 1988) and Beverley Glazed ware

(Watkins 1991; Didsbury and Watkins 1992). These wares are all of later 13th and 14th century date and this is clearly the date of the Ogleforth example. Two stamps were used. One is a stylised flower with five petals and the other is an ear of wheat or similar. This vessel has a standard Brandsby-type fabric but the core and interior are black, indicative of a high organic content in the potting clay and a reduced firing.

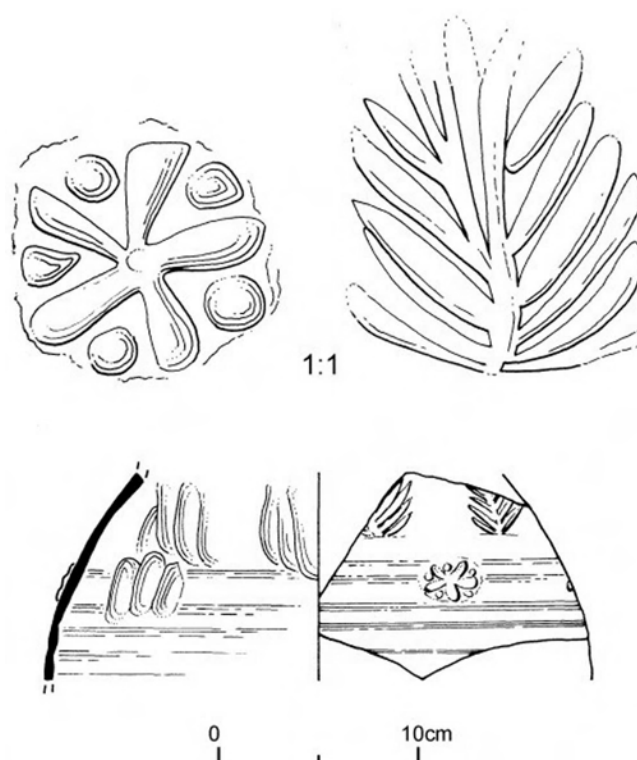


Figure 1

Table 1

Form	Bran	Dutr	Hum	Total
Cauld		1		1
Jar	5	1		6
Jug	63		11	74
Jug/Jar			4	4
Grand total	68	2	15	85

2.2.4 Post-medieval

Eight sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered. They consist of a sherd of a Cistercian ware cup (CSTN); a Raeren stoneware drinking jug (RAER); four Ryedale ware vessels (RYEDALE) and a sherd of Staffordshire slipware (STSL).

The Raeren stoneware vessel is the earliest of these types, being current in the later 15th to mid 16th centuries (Hurst, Neal, and van Beuningen 1986). The Cistercian ware vessel is of a type produced at Wrenthorpe, decorated with two vertical lines, Moorhouse and Roberts 1992, decorative element 23. Illustration 424). This is a late 16th or early 17th century type. Ryedale ware was certainly in use at the Dissolution in the mid-16th century and appears to have been current in the late 17th century at Castle Howard where smashed vessels were found in the destruction debris of the houses demolished when work on the stately home started c.1699 (Vince 2002). The Ogleforth vessels include a chafing dish, a form which is most

common in pottery in the later 16th to mid 17th centuries. The Staffordshire slipware vessel is decorated with brown and white marbled slip. Wheelthrown Staffordshire slipware vessels employing this technique were current in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, contemporary with the more common press-moulded combed slipware dishes.

2.2.5 Early Modern

Eighteen sherds of pottery dating to the later 18th century or later were present. They represented two vessels. The first was a small refined redware vessel with a white slip and yellow glaze (REFR). Such vessels were produced from the mid 18th century onwards, for example as coffee pots. The second vessel was a stoneware bowl (Figs 2, 3 and 4). The bowl has a rolled-out bead rim, a turned base and was decorated with a band of roller stamping on the centre of the straight, slightly flaring, body. Production of Nottingham stoneware apparently declined in the last years of the 18th century but continued into the early 19th century, perhaps being finally eclipsed by the Derbyshire stoneware industry at Codnor Park which was founded in c.1820. The decline is documented in detail by Jewitt (Jewitt 1878, 416-7). In 1780 a list of Nottingham burgesses included 14 pot and mug makers but by 1802 the equivalent list only included four and in 1803 a list of voters in a contested election included only one and the "Old Pottery" is given as the residence of several people unconnected with pottery production. By 1815 a history of Nottingham discusses the demise of the Nottingham industry and blames the fact that clay had to be imported from a considerable distance, unlike in Staffordshire (or Derbyshire, where the stoneware clay was revealed during the cutting of the Erewash canal). From these records it seems certain that the Ogleforth bowl was made before c.1803.



Figure 2



Figure 3

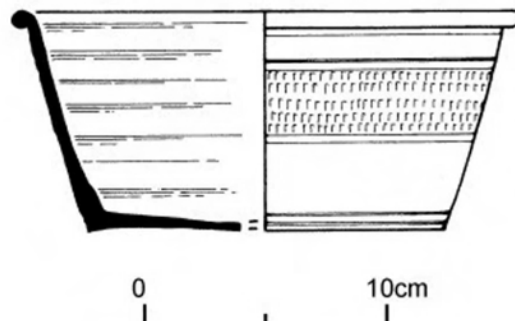


Figure 4

3.0 ASSESSMENT

3.1 Stratigraphy and taphonomy

The earliest pottery from the site, dating to the Roman period, the Anglo-Scandinavian period and the early to mid-13th century, is all from much later contexts. It may have been disturbed during earth moving on the site itself or have arrived on site with material used to raise and level the ground.

Intervention 4

A single assemblage of pottery was recovered from C1021 in Intervention 4. It consists of large, fresh sherds of Ryedale ware and probably dates to the later 16th to mid-17th centuries although conceivably it could be earlier.

Intervention 6

The earliest deposit to produce any pottery was C1119, which produced an assemblage of probably mid-14th-century date. This date is given by the high incidence of Brandsby-type ware and the presence of Humberware. The deposit also included a small proportion of residual Roman, Anglo-Scandinavian and 13th-century pottery.

This level was cut by the foundation, F15, of a structure, F10. The same foundation was reused throughout the sequence and it may be that the structure itself survived with modifications. The only associated pottery was a single sherd of Brandsby-type ware. The first surviving floor of this structure, C1110, produced a single sherd of Dutch Red Earthenware. A scoop in the surface of this floor, F50 contained two sherds of pottery, one of which is of Brandsby-type ware and the other Humberware. The latter has a brown overfired slip on the exterior. Vessels of this type are usually dated to the early 16th century. It may be, therefore, that the pottery from the construction of this structure (F15 and C1110) is derived from the underlying deposit, C1119, and that the structure itself was much later. However, the relationship of the scoop to two floors overlying C1110 is not discernable and it may be that this scoop fill is actually quite late in the structure's life. The first structure might therefore be of similar date to the material in C1119, i.e. mid to late 14th century.

These deposits are sealed by a floor, F2, and its makeup layer C1104 which produced the late 18th century Nottingham Stoneware bowl. This was found in several joining fragments and clearly was contemporary rubbish at the time of laying the floor. The glazed tobacco pipe mouthpiece is of a similar date.

This assessment does not reconsider the finds from the earlier evaluation of the site, which included material from the same deposits and structures as those revealed in 2008. It is likely that a consideration of both collections together, in the light of the stratigraphy revealed in 2008, would lead to further information on the chronology of the stratigraphic sequence.

3.2 Retention

All of the pottery and clay tobacco pipe fragments from stratified deposits should be retained.

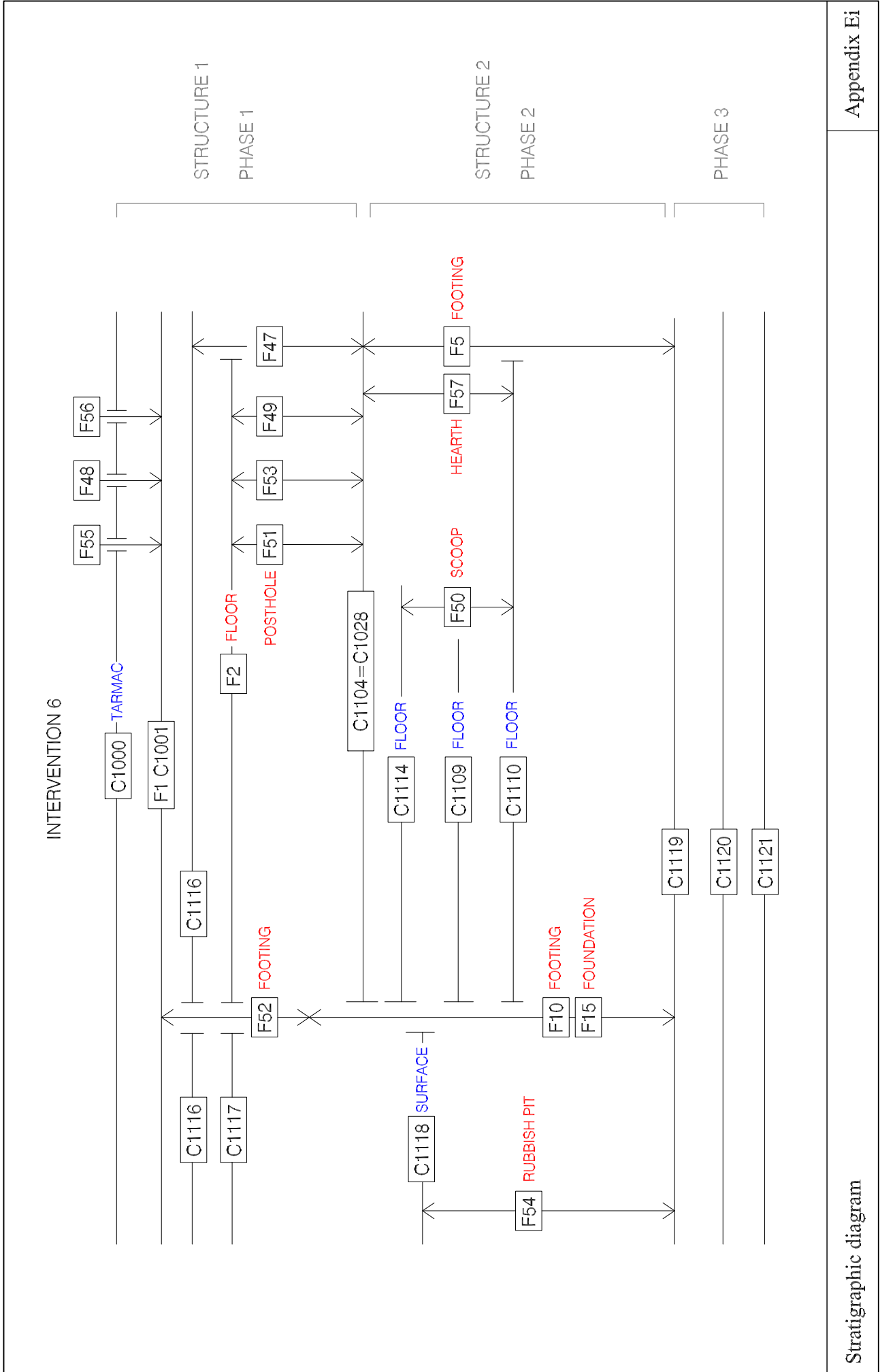
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Appendix 1

CNo	Find	Class	Name	Form	Subf	Description	Part	NoSh	NoV	W(g)	Condit	Use
1021	92	pottery	Ryedale	Bowl			R	1	1	89		
1021	92	pottery	Ryedale	Bowl			R	1	1	387		
1021	92	pottery	Ryedale	Jar			BS	1	1	506		
1021	92	pottery	Ryedale	Chafing			B	1	1	256		
1021	92	pottery	Ryedale	Jug		glazed int/ext; thumbing for handle	BS	1	1	42		
1103	88	pipeclay	pipeclay	Claypipe		17-18th century bore	stem	1	1	5		
1104	87	pottery	CSTN	Cup		2 white vert lines; dec element 23; illus 424 Wrenthorpe Potteries	BS	1	1	16	Ashy soil deposit	
1104	86	pottery	NOTS	Bowl			prof	17	1	264		
1104	87	pipeclay	pipeclay	claypipe		18th century bore; glazed mouthpiece	mouth piece	1	1	1		
1104	87	pipeclay	pipeclay	claypipe		17th century bore	stem	2	2	2		
1104	87	pipeclay	pipeclay	claypipe		1640-60 bowl with heel	bowl/ heel	4	1	5		
1104	87	pottery	RAER	DJ			BS	1	1	5		
1104	87	pottery	REFR	small vess		yellow glaze	BS	1	1	1		
1106		pottery	HUM	Jug	Brown slip under		BS	1	1	11		
1106		pottery	YORK	Jug		thumbed base	BS	1	1	21		
1110	90	pottery	DUTR	Cauld			BS	1	1	11		sooted
1111	89	pottery	BRAN	Jug			BS	1	1	17	flaked glaze	
1111	89	pottery	BRAN	Jug		RST	BS	1	1	5		
1119	85	pottery	BEVO2B	Jug		rod handle 23 across; 2 thumbs at lower join	H	2	1	71		
1119	84	pottery	BRAN	Jug		thumbing on base; kiln scar on base	B;BS	7	1	141	soil dep int	
1119	82	pottery	BRAN	Jug	Black core/int	stamped bosses	BS	11	1	151	flaked glaze	
1119	83	pottery	BRAN	Jar			B	4	1	165		sooted ext
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jug		4 grooves; strap handle 35 across	H	1	1	253		
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jug		strap handle 28 across	R/H	1	1	82		
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jug		rod handle; 6 grooves; 27 dia	H	1	1	93		
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jug		frag	H	1	1	53		
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jug			B	1	1	257		some sooting ext
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jug		thumbed base	B	1	1	56		
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jug	Reduced core/int		BS	1	1	9		
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jug	Reduced		BS	1	1	5		

CNo	Find	Class	Name	Form	Subf	Description	Part	NoSh	NoV	W(g)	Condit	Use
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jug	Reduced core/int	horiz. Grooves; combed wavy line	BS	1	1	12		
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jug	Reduced int	cordons	BS	1	1	6		
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jar			BS	1	1	20		
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jug		combed wavy lines	BS	1	1	13	bonfire sooted	
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jug			BS	1	1	17		black dep int
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jug	pink int		BS	1	1	3		
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jug			BS	1	1	82		sooted ext
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jug		glazed int/ ext	BS	1	1	7		
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jug		horiz grooves	BS	2	2	25		
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jug	pink int	single horiz. groove	BS	1	1	7		
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jug	orange	two horiz. grooves	BS	1	1	14		
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jug			R	1	1	5		
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jug		diagonal applied strip	BS	1	1	7		
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jug		combed wavy lines	BS	1	1	5		
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jug		applied pellet	BS	1	1	8		
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jug			BS	1	1	4		
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jug			BS	16	16	225		
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jug	Reduced core/int		BS	1	1	5		
1119	85	pottery	BRAN	Jug	Grey core with pink int/ext		BS	1	1	3		
1119	85	pottery	G0	Jar			B	1	1	27		
1119	85	pottery	HUM	Jug	Purple		BS	6	1	214		
1119	85	pottery	HUM	Jug/jar		kiln scar	BS	1	1	92		
1119	85	pottery	HUM	Jug		strap handle	H	1	1	86		
1119	85	pottery	HUM	Jug		thumbed base	B	1	1	52		
1119	85	pottery	HUM	Jug		strap handle, unglazed, central groove; 38 across	H	1	1	59		
1119	85	pottery	HUM	Jug/jar			BS	2	2	44		
1119	85	pottery	HUM	Jug/jar		horiz. grooves	BS	1	1	23		
1119	85	pottery	TORK	jar			B	1	1	24		
1119	85	pottery	YORK	Jug		thumbed base	B	1	1	20		thick white int deposit
1119	85	pottery	YORK	Jug			BS	1	1	7		
1105	81	pottery	BRAN	Jug		horiz. grooves	BS	1	1	16		
1105	81	pottery	DUTR	Jar	light	spots glaze int	BS	1	1	10		
1105	49	pottery	ST	Pitcher			BS	2	1	1		
1105	81	pottery	STSL	Cup		feathered brown/white	R	1	1	2		



Stratigraphic diagram

Appendix Ei





FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS LTD

Unit A3 Parkside Centre
Terry Avenue
York YO23 1JP

TELEPHONE (01904) 652000
FASCIMILE (01904) 656222
fas@fieldarchaeologyspecialists.co.uk