



No. 8 GILLYGATE

YORK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

**REPORT
SEPTEMBER 2010**



ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
NO. 8 GILLYGATE
YORK

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REPORT
September 2010



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Summary

This document reports the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken at the rear of No. 8 Gillygate, York (NGR: SE 6014 5228) during the excavation of strip footings for a single storey extension. The work was carried out on behalf of Mr T Tunstall, on the 16th June 2010.

The foundation trenches for the new extension overlay the line of the infilled city ditch which is now buried but flanks the external line of the city walls. The sequence encountered consisted of a buried soil which yielded a primary assemblage of late medieval to early post-medieval ceramic. Significantly the date of the assemblage provides a *terminus ante quem* for the backfilling of the city ditch of the early to mid-16th century. This horizon was overlain by a mixed layer containing rubble, building materials and a range of 19th- and 20th-century ceramic and glass.

Acknowledgements

FAS are grateful to Mr T. Tunstall for his cooperation during fieldwork and to Jane Young for identifying the pottery.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document reports the results of an archaeological watching brief at No. 8 Gillygate, York. The watching brief required the monitoring of strip foundation excavation for the erection of a single storey extension to the rear of the property and was carried out by Field Archaeology Specialists (FAS) Ltd on behalf of Mr T Tunstall on the 16th June 2010.

1.1 LOCATION AND LAND USE

No. 8 Gillygate fronts onto the south side of Gillygate and represents a linear property oriented NW-SE, immediately adjacent to the city walls, and bounded to the northeast and southwest by similar properties (Figure 1; NGR SE 6014 5228). The site lies within the Area of Archaeological Importance as designated by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas 1979 and the York Central Historic Conservation Area under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The city walls and rampart have been designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument (No. 13280).

1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

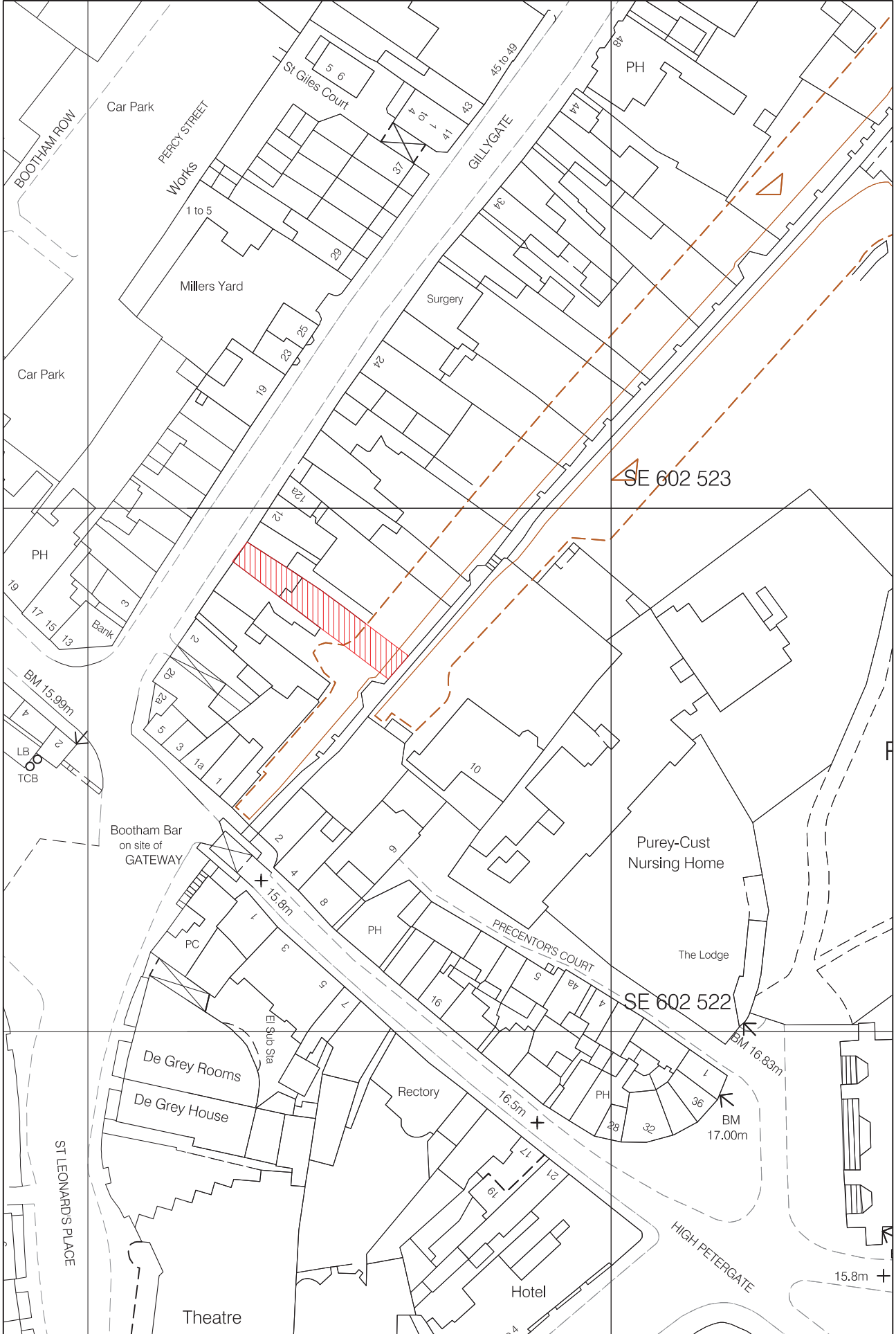
The aim of the watching brief was to identify, characterise and record any archaeological deposits encountered during groundworks which would be destroyed or disturbed by the excavation of strip foundations. The work was undertaken in accordance with an archaeological scheme of investigation prepared by the City of York Council as part of an archaeological planning condition attached to planning permission (Planning Ref. No 10/00319/FUL; CYO81)(Appendix A).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.3.1 Romano-British (AD 43 - c.AD 409)

Evidence for pre-Roman activity in the area is lacking. The site lies in the immediate vicinity of the Roman fort of *Eboracum*, established in AD 71 (Ottaway 1993, 19-20; Hall 1996, 27-31). The fortress covered an area of some 20 hectares (50 acres) and its layout is partly fossilised in the street plan and form of the later town; the medieval wall and rampart along Gillygate are thought to follow the Roman defences. At its centre, beneath York Minster, was the *principia* or legionary headquarters, while the route of the principal thoroughfares of the *Via Principalis* and the *Via Praetoria* are mirrored by the medieval streets of Petergate and Stonegate respectively. At the western end of the *Via Principalis* was one of four gates into the fortress, the *Porta Principalis Dextra*, and archaeological work has shown that this gate was located on the same site as the later Bootham Bar (YAT 1976). Leading from the *Porta Principalis Dextra* was the main road towards Catterick [*Cataractonium*](RCHME 1962), the route of which is fossilised as Bootham and Clifton.

It has been suggested that, by the end of the 1st century AD, extra-mural occupation developed around the fortress and survived until the 4th century (Andrews 1984, 175). This concurs with archaeological evidence from the Gillygate area, which has included the possible remains of timber buildings on Gillygate (YAT 1972;



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Location map	Scale 1:1000		Figure 1
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1992b). At 45-47 Gillygate (Evans 1992), Roman deposits were noted 1.50m below ground level, represented by postholes and pits of early Roman date, preceding a NE-SW aligned ditch which was created in the 2nd century, and recut some time in the 3rd. A third phase of activity has been interpreted as evidence for a timber-built structure and associated cobble surface. During roadworks on Gillygate, Roman occupation and medieval layers were observed beneath modern surfaces (YAT Gaz. 1975.10).

1.3.2 Medieval (c.AD 1066 - c.AD 1539)

Gillygate takes its name from the church of St Giles, which was situated close to the current Salvation Army building. A small and unremarkable building, it attracts attention in historic documents as the guild church of the York skimmers and also for its dressed image of the Virgin Mary to whom Alice, wife of Robert de Rypon bequeathed a pair of silver slippers in 1393 (Raine 1955, 269-70). A charter of 1161-84 suggests that Gillygate began to be built up from the 12th century and at 31-37 Gillygate remains of 12th- to 17th-century features were recorded archaeologically (Coll 1989). A stone cross is said to have stood at the junction between Gillygate and Bootham (Raine 1955, 262).

The earthwork defences of the city, known as the Wirchedik or Werkdyk, are recorded in historical documents from the late 12th century and the charter of 1161-84 includes a specific reference to a grant of land on Gillygate described as '*vetus fossatum regis quod dicitur Wirchedic*' which translates as 'the old king's ditch which is called the werkdyke' (quoted in Raine 1955, 10). The city wall and rampart still stand at the rear of properties along Gillygate and No. 8 lies close to the position of Tower 22, an unusual demi-hexagonal form dated to the 14th to 15th century and added to the city walls (RCHME 1972, 45). The city walls were flanked by a large water-filled ditch, perhaps the Werkdyke itself, now best preserved along Lord Mayor's Walk and present as a buried feature below the rampart along the length of Gillygate. Little is known of the disuse of this feature, but reference to the remains of the werkdyke at the end of Gillygate adjacent to St Giles' is made in a document dating to 1575 recording that the feature had dwindled to a small stream which was culverted over with stone (Raine 1955, 270).

Much of the history of the Gillygate area during the medieval period is also linked to that of St Mary's Abbey, which was founded in 1089 and rebuilt during the abbacy of Simon de Warwick (1258-96). The abbey precinct walls were first built in c.1266 and heightened in c.1318 and were separated from Bootham by a ditch and strip of land; St Mary's Tower, at the junction of Bootham and Marygate, was first built in c.1324 (Pevsner and Neave 1995, 237). By the 12th century, St Mary's had secured its hold over Bootham and Gillygate (Tillott 1961, 49) and in 1318 confirmation was made of a grant allowing the abbey to hold a market in Bootham. However, while St Mary's Abbey seemed keen to exclude the city authorities from any jurisdiction, the city was equally keen to maintain control and the area became the subject of many disputes throughout the period.

1.3.3 Post-Medieval - Modern (c.AD 1539 - present day)

A wealth of cartographic, documentary and archaeological evidence has increased our understanding of the Gillygate area significantly during the post-medieval and modern periods. Speed's map of c.1610 suggests the property divisions on the east side of Gillygate are probably medieval in origin (Plate 1). Many of these late

medieval buildings may have been lost during the Siege of York in 1644.

At this time, many of the suburbs were ‘fired’ in order to prevent the attacking forces using buildings as cover from which to undermine the city walls, and properties on Gillygate were totally destroyed by firing. A Free Grammar School on Gillygate was ruined and needed rebuilding (RCHME 1972, 26). Nearby Bootham was also host to one of the most dramatic episodes of the siege for a mine was exploded under St Mary’s Tower at

the junction of Bootham and Marygate causing a breach in the abbey walls and permitting a Parliamentary assault led by the Earl of Manchester on the King’s Manor. Sir Henry Slingsby wrote of the incident:

‘At noon they spring ye mine under St Mary’s Tower, & blows up one part of it w[h]ich falling outwards made ye access more easy; then some at ye breach, some w[i]th ladders, getts up & enters...’

Following the Civil War there was clearly the need for a degree of reconstruction of the suburbs and Horsley’s map of York dated 1697 shows that buildings are present on both sides of Gillygate (Plate 2). St Mary’s Tower was rebuilt hastily, resulting in the rather awkward looking structure that survives today. Neither Drake (1736) or Chassereau’s (1750) maps of York depict buildings on Gillygate but this is likely to reflect their level of attention on the extra mural suburbs.

Proposals to demolish buildings along Gillygate to ‘expose the whole of the exterior of the city defences to public view’ in the 1970s were never acted upon (RCHME 1972, 33).

2.0 FIELDWORK PROCEDURE

The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the scheme of investigation and the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2008).

Groundworks consisted of the excavation of a series of strip foundations for a single storey extension (Figure 2). An area of modern garden terrace was removed prior to monitoring. The foundations were excavated by hand under archaeological supervision. Measured sketch and photographic records were made of the position of the foundation trenches and the strata encountered.

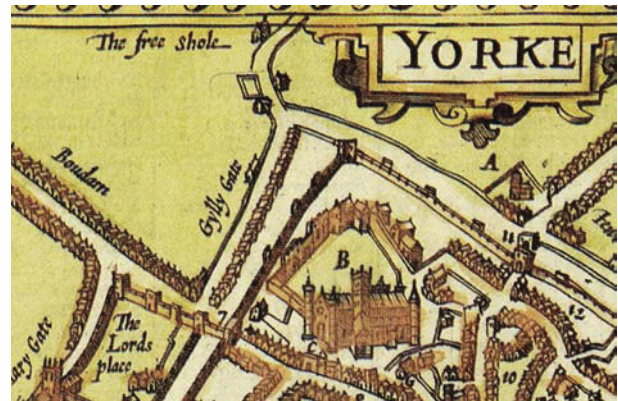


Plate 1 Detail from Speed’s map of York, 1610

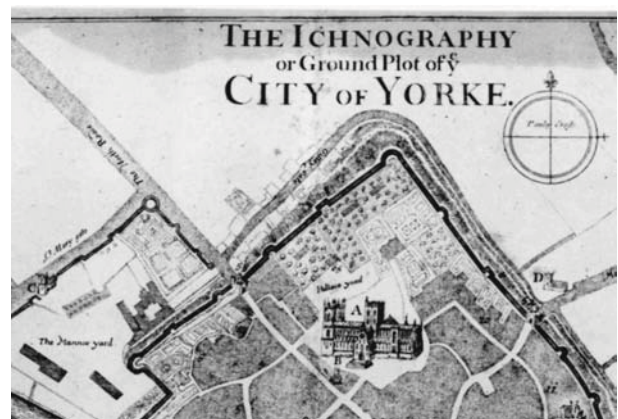
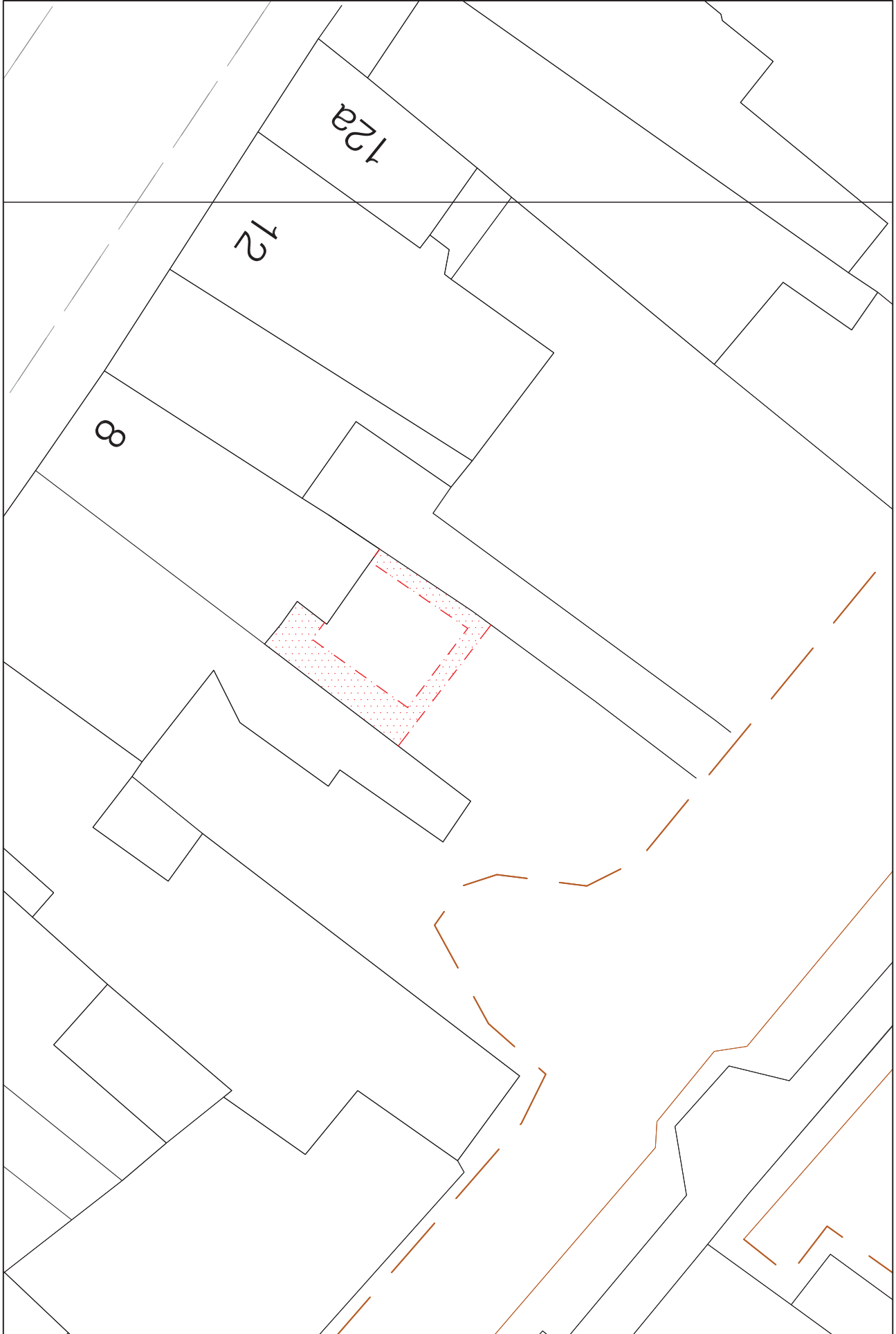


Plate 2 Detail from Horsley’s map of York, dated 1697



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<p>Location of foundations</p>	<p>Scale 1:200</p>		<p>Figure 2</p>
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3.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS

The earliest stratigraphic layer to be impacted by the excavation of strip foundations consisted of a very dark brown homogenous clayey silt and was present throughout the footprint of the extension (C1001)(Plate 3). The upper interface of C1001 was encountered *c.*0.30m below ground level (BGL) and the deposit exceeded the depth of the extension which measured up to *c.*0.55m BGL. C1001 was seen to contain a variety of material including coal, charcoal, gravel and occasional oyster shell. An assemblage of late medieval to early post-medieval ceramic was hand-collected during excavation and has been identified as Humberware and Hambleton-type ware along with two local fabrics (Appendix B). Vessel forms represented by the sherds included jugs, a possible cistern and a lobed cup. The sherds within the assemblage were mostly identified as large and fairly fresh to slightly abraded in condition suggesting primary deposition. Thus the deposition date of the assemblage is considered to be between the early and mid-16th century, or AD1500 to 1550.



Plate 3 Strip foundations, looking northwest

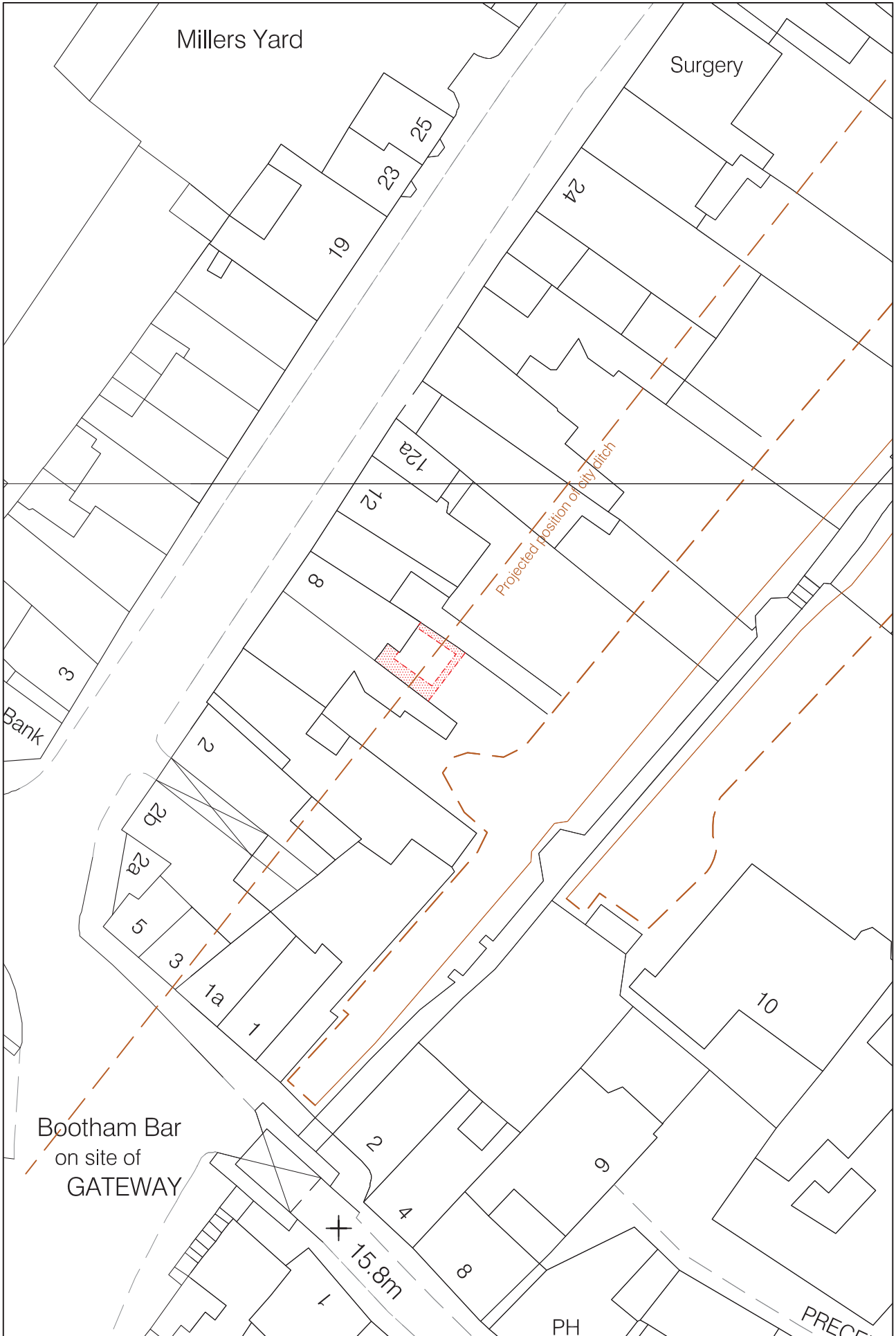
C1001 was overlain by a layer of modern overburden C1000 which consisted of mixed rubble in a matrix of clayey silt. A variety of material was observed including lumps of tarmac, glass jars and bottles and 19th to 20th century ceramic identified as 13 sherds from a large yellow-glazed earthenware bowl, brown and black glazed earthenware, a sherd of English stoneware and a fragment of transfer-printed plate.

4.0 DISCUSSION AND ASSESSMENT

The results of the watching brief encountered a late medieval to early post-medieval garden soil, which contained a variety of occupation refuse. The character of the ceramic assemblage suggested primary deposition and may have accumulated from the dumping of domestic refuse at the rear of a property which fronted onto Gillygate. The width of No. 8 Gillygate may also reflect tenement boundaries established in the medieval period. The ceramic provided a date of the early to mid-16th century for the latest accumulation of the soil.

The footprint of the new extension partially overlies the postulated line of the city ditch which formerly flanked the city walls behind the Gillygate frontages (Figure 3). If the conjectured line of the ditch is correct, garden soil C1001 provides a *terminus ante quem* for the backfilling, levelling and disuse of the ditch of the early 16th century. This has provided useful information about the sequence and remodelling of the city's defences in an area where opportunities for archaeological intervention are limited. It should be noted that garden soil C1001 lies beneath a relatively shallow cover of modern overburden at *c.*15.5mAOD.

The overlying layer identified as 19th- to 20th-century in date appeared to relate to structural activity to the rear



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Location of foundations showing projected position of city ditch

Scale 1:200



Figure 3



of the property attested by the presence of waste building materials. The hiatus in date between C1001 and C1000 could be explained by truncation or could equally be the result of changing refuse strategies along with the presence of structures at the site which consolidated external ground surfaces and limited the accumulation of deposits in this part of the property.

5.0 ARCHIVE

Electronic and paper copies of this report will be sent to John Oxley, Principal Archaeologist, City of York Council. The report will also be made available online *via* OASIS (OASIS reference number: fieldarc1-83016).

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APPENDIX A ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION WATCHING BRIEF
John Oxley, City of York Council

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1. Introduction
2. Site Description
3. Archaeological Programme
4. Summary

Directorate of City Strategy
Planning and Sustainable Development Group
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08 June 2010
issue one

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An application for residential development has been approved by the City of York Council (*10/00319/FUL ; CYO81*). An archaeological watching brief on all groundworks has been made the subject of a condition on the planning consent. This document sets out the details of the archaeological watching brief that the City of York Council considers will be necessary in conjunction with the proposed development.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located at 8 Gillygate York.

The site lies in the Area of Archaeological Importance. This site lies in the Area of Archaeological Importance. It lies in an area where archaeological deposits of local regional and national significance are preserved. The site is adjacent to the scheduled ancient monument formed by the rampart and City Walls (scheduled mon no 13280). The proposed development will sit directly above the now infilled medieval moat. The proposed development lies outside the scheduled area. Though the development will have no physical impact on the scheduled ancient monument, it will have a visual impact on the setting of the monument.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAMME

- 3.1 It will be necessary for a watching brief to be kept on all ground disturbances for this development. A professional archaeologist or archaeological unit (the archaeologist) which must be approved in writing by the Assistant Director (Planning and Sustainable Development) must undertake this watching brief.
 - 3.1.1 The watching brief will consist of the archaeologist observing all groundworks across the site as described in 3.1 above. Where it becomes clear during the watching brief that there is no likelihood of archaeological deposits surviving on the site the watching brief may be curtailed with the agreement in writing of the Assistant Director

(Planning and Sustainable Development). Where it becomes clear that the extent of surviving archaeology is greater than the archaeologist had allowed for in their costing of the watching brief, the archaeologist must inform their client that this is the case. In this situation the client should consult with the City of York Archaeologist in order to determine what, if any, further archaeological work must be undertaken in order to meet the terms of the planning condition.

- 3.1.2 The watching brief must be carried out by the archaeologist in a manner that allows the contractor to proceed with their construction programme without unreasonable interference or delay. The contractor must allow the archaeologist reasonable access and resources to implement this archaeological scheme of investigation.
- 3.1.3 Where archaeological deposits of national importance are revealed during the watching brief, the archaeological contractor must notify the City of York Council's Archaeologist at once. Consultations can then take place to determine what additional steps, if any, are appropriate in the circumstances relating to the deposits.

In addition the archaeologist will undertake the following work in association with the metal detecting survey:

- 3.2 The objective of the watching brief is to establish the following details:
 - 3.2.1 the date and character of any archaeological deposits disturbed by the development
- 3.3 During the watching brief the following methodologies must be followed:
 - 3.3.1 the archaeologist will be in attendance at such times during the excavation for the groundworks as he or she considers appropriate and necessary; the archaeologist will record the presence or absence of archaeological features and deposits and make all appropriate written, drawn and photographic records of any archaeological deposits which are revealed;
 - 3.3.2 all records must be indexed, ordered, quantified, and checked for consistency;
 - 3.3.3 all artefacts and ecofacts recovered and retained from the watching brief must be fully documented and packed and stored in the appropriate materials and conditions to ensure that minimal deterioration takes place and that all their associated records are complete;
 - 3.3.4 all artefacts and ecofacts recovered from the watching brief must be assessed, and where appropriate processed analysed drawn and published, by a person or organisation with skills and expertise relating to the artefacts and ecofacts; where inhumations or cremations are located during the groundworks programme, a Burial Licence must be obtained from the Department of Justice to allow the licensed removal of human remains. In addition the archaeologist must alert the Coroner and the City of York Archaeologist and City of York Environmental Health Department. The archaeologist must identify the full extent of the deposit and excavate and remove the inhumations or cremations for analysis. The issue of whether the human remains will be retained in the Yorkshire Museum or reburied in an appropriate location must be discussed and where possible agreed in advance with the relevant authorities (the Ministry of Justice, the City of York Council, and the Yorkshire Museum).
- 3.4 The details and processes outlined in 3.3.1—3.3.5 will produce the following output as a concise report:
 - 3.4.1 plan of site showing position of trench;

- 3.4.2 portfolio of drawn sections, trench plans, and, where appropriate, drawings of artefacts;
- 3.4.3 an assessment of the artefacts and ecofacts and where produced reports on any further analyses;
- 3.4.4 a full description of and an interpretation of the archaeological sequence, setting the site into the context of the known archaeology of the area;
- 3.4.5 an index to and details of the location of the archive. The long term care of the watching brief archive must be provided for. All the original material and paper archive must be prepared for deposition with an approved archaeological depository such as the Yorkshire Museum. These Institutions will normally make a charge to cover the long-term curation of the archaeological archive. The requirements of the receiving Institution must be identified at the time of producing an estimate for this scheme of investigation.
- 3.4.6 Prior to the watching brief commencing, the archaeologist must obtain a City of York HER Event Number (archaeology@york.gov.uk; John Oxley on 01904 551346). The City of York Council HER supports the *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. **The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.** If the archaeological contractor does not have internet access a paper copy of the form can be obtained from the City of York HER at 9 St Leonard's Place, York YO1 7ET. Contractors must contact the City of York HER prior to completing the OASIS form in order to obtain an HER Event Number (see 3.4.8 below). **Four printed copies of the report must be deposited with City of York Council. In addition a copy of the report must be supplied as a PDF file or files.** If in doubt about formats please contact John Oxley on 01904 551346 or e-mail to archaeology@york.gov.uk for advice. Once a report has become a public document by forming part of the requirements to inform a planning application or discharge a planning condition, the City of York Council will place the information in the City of York HER and make it available through the Heritage Gateway site (www.heritagegateway.org).
- 3.4.7 The contractor must produce a written synopsis of the results of the watching brief and submit this to the City of York Council no later than two months after the completion of work on site.
- 3.4.8 The Contractor must, where reasonably possible, give at least seven days notice in writing of the start of works on site to
Assistant Director (Planning and Sustainable Development), Planning and Sustainable Development, 9 St Leonard's Place, York, YO1 7ET. .
- 3.4.9 The Contractor will be subject to regular monitoring visits by the City of York Council. Reasonable access must be given at all times to the Principal Archaeologist, City of York Council or his agent to the site and to premises used for the purposes of post-excavation work to allow this monitoring to proceed. This will ensure that the scheme of investigation is being followed and that high professional standards are being maintained. It can be anticipated that the City of York Council will want to inspect a 10% sample of all archaeological records generated by the project.

4.0 SUMMARY

- 4.1 This document sets out the background to and outlines a programme for the watching brief which the City of York Council considers is reasonable and necessary on this site.

APPENDIX

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This appendix describes a set of procedures which must be implemented by all contractors.

2.0 Procedures

All work must be undertaken in a professional manner paying attention to the Institute for Field Archaeologist Standards and Guidance:

Introduction to Standards and Guidance (PDF)

Standard and Guidance for desk-based assessment (PDF)

Standard and Guidance for field evaluation (PDF)

Standard and Guidance for Excavation (PDF)

Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (PDF)

Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (PDF)

Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (PDF)

Appendices to Standards (PDF)

All documents are available from either the City of York Council or from the IFA website at <http://www.archaeologists.net>

2.2 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds from this site must be carried out in accordance with the standards agreed by the Yorkshire Museum, the Castle Museum, and YAT those set by the UKIC. These standards form the basis of current practice in York and all contractors will be expected to base their estimates on the implementation of those standards (see section 3 below).

2.3 Finds specialists must be able to document and demonstrate levels of professional competence and technical expertise and access to comparative material.

2.4 Where the conservation of archaeological objects is necessary, this work should be undertaken either by or in consultation with the Conservation Section of the York Archaeological Trust.

3.0 Finds Processing Standards

3.1 The following finds-processing standards must be followed by all contractors

3.2 *On-site finds processing*

3.2.1 All bulk material must be washed

3.2.2 All bulk material except animal bone marked. Marking and labelling materials indelible and irremovable by abrasion

3.2.3 All bulk finds must be appropriately boxed and recorded on computer

3.2.4 Identification of stone-type and tile must be undertaken on site

- 3.2.5 All the above to be completed within two months from the end of the excavation
- 3.2.6 All small finds recorded both in the finds register and on computer
- 3.2.7 Small find recording system must be compatible with Yorkshire Museum accessioning system
- 3.2.8 All small finds must be appropriately packaged for optimum survival of data
- 3.2.9 All the above to be completed within two days of the object having been excavated
- 3.3 *Off-site Finds Processing*
- 3.3.1 All small find and bulk find data must be made available to finds researchers, conservators and curatorial staff
- 3.3.2 Computer system should be used to monitor location of objects to allow rapid access
- 3.3.3 All material stored in optimum conditions to ensure survival of data. Includes
- Controlled environment storage where appropriate
 - Correct packaging with inert materials
 - Regular checking of the condition of objects
 - Immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material
- 3.3.4 All material stored in buildings with appropriate security (see storage below)
- 3.4 *Conservation*
- 3.4.1 All metal objects will be x-rayed, then selected for conservation. Non-conserved material stored in controlled conditions.
- 3.4.2 All organic materials will be appropriately treated, including prior specialist recording for materials where there is possible information loss in the process of conservation
- 3.4.3 Specialist advice must be taken for wood, leather, osseous material and textile conservation and research
- 3.4.4 All other classes of material must be treated where appropriate
- 3.4.5 Special packaging undertaken must be provided for all vulnerable objects. All textiles, coins, and painted glass stored in specially-designed systems.
- 3.5 *Storage*
- 3.5.1 All objects stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions
- 3.5.2 All objects stored to allow rapid access on demand
- 3.5.3 All storage at appropriate security levels, eg:

Small finds in storage approved by National Security Adviser or Area Museums Service

Bulk finds in storage with lower security rating but still physically secure and alarmed

3.5.4 Safe secure and environmentally controlled storage must be provided for all material between excavation and the deposition of the archive with the receiving body.

4.0 All contractors must follow the above guidelines.

APPENDIX B CERAMIC ASSESSMENT

Jane Young

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A small group of fifteen sherds representing fourteen vessels was submitted for examination. The material was recovered from a single context (C1001) during a watching brief. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. The ceramic data was entered on an Access database using fabric codenames (see Table 1). Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and follows Brooks 1987 and Jennings 1992.

2.0 CONDITION

The assemblage consists of small to large-sized sherds (between 2 and 177 grams) in a fairly fresh to slightly abraded condition with most of the vessels being represented by a single sherd.

3.0 THE POTTERY

In total fourteen identifiable post-Roman vessels in six pottery ware types were presented for assessment (Table 1). All of the pottery is of medieval to post-medieval type. There is a narrow range of form types present with most vessels being various types of jugs, although two jars and a lobed cup were also found.

Table 1 Pottery types with total quantities by sherd count and vessel count

Code name	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
BRANS	Brandsby-type ware	1250	1350	1	1
HAMBL	Hambleton-type ware	1300	1550	3	3
HUM	Humberware	1250	1550	6	6
LMLOC	Late Medieval Local fabrics	1350	1550	2	2
RYDALE	Ryedale ware	1550	1750	1	1
WALMGATE	Walmgate ware	1350	1450	2	1

3.1 MEDIEVAL

A single sherd is of 13th to 14th century medieval type. The sherd is in Brandsby-type ware (BRANS) and comes from a jug with a copper-rich external glaze. Brandsby-type ware was probably made at several centres in North Yorkshire (Brooks 1987, 153-154 and Jennings 1992, 24-25), although kilns are known at Brandsby itself and documentary evidence for potting there between the 14th and 16th centuries (Le Patourel 1968, 124).

3.2 LATE MEDIEVAL

Most of the pottery is of late medieval type and includes vessels in Humberware, Hambleton-type ware and two local fabrics. The most common type, Humberware (HUM) was produced at several centres in East Yorkshire (Watkins 1987, 98 and Watkins 1993, 76-90), in York at Blue Bridge Lane (Vince and Steane 2005) and probably also in North Lincolnshire. This ware type remained in production until about the middle of the 16th century and small undiagnostic sherds are often hard

to closely date. All of the sherds recovered from this site however appear to be of late type and belong to the period between the 15th and mid 16th centuries. The six vessels are all jugs, two of which are small-sized. One of the jugs has small patches of near-purple glaze and may be an underfired example of Purple-glazed Humberware (Fabric 4) which is common in mid 15th to mid 16th century deposits in much of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire (Watkins 1987, 106). Another jug with a variant fabric and a reduced glaze, has a white slip, a trait typical of the copper-glazed Humberware made at Blue Bridge Lane (Vince and Steane 2005). This vessel may therefore be a later local product of unknown kilns in the area.

Two sherds from a single reduced-glazed jug are in a coarse-gritted fabric similar to that found used for some of the Walmgate wasters (Brooks 1987, 156-157). This pottery type is in the Humberware tradition and is thought to date to between the late 14th and early 16th centuries. Three vessels are in Hambleton-type ware which was probably made in a similar area to Brandsby-type ware from the 14th to mid 16th centuries (Brooks 1987, 159-160 and Jennings 1992, 30-31). Two sherds with internal copper-coloured glazes are probably from jars of 15th to 16th century date. One of these sherds has a misfired glaze. The third sherd is the rim of a lobed cup with a thick internal and external copper-coloured glaze. This form is one of the more unusual products of these kilns and would have been a more costly product.

Two sherds could not be paralleled with known industries but have fabrics that suggest they could be of local manufacture (LMLOC). One sherd is from a jug or jar with a thick reduced external glaze and a much thinner and patchy internal glaze. The fabric is unlike that of known Humberware industries but the vessel is clearly in the Humberware tradition. The second sherd is in a reduced quartz-tempered and comes from a bunghole jug or jar. This vessel is highly fired, possibly over-fired and has pocked reduced green glaze. Both vessels are of 15th to mid 16th century type.

3.3 POST-MEDIEVAL

A single sherd of post-medieval type was recovered from the site. The internally and externally glazed sherd comes from a jug or jar and is in a fine reduced fabric commonly referred to as Ryedale ware (REFS). A number of sites in North Yorkshire are known to have been producing this type of pottery including Stearsby, near to the medieval kiln site of Brandsby (Hayes 1978). Dating of Ryedale ware is generally perceived to be between the late 16th and 18th centuries (Brooks 1987, 162-163), but the type has been recovered from earlier groups for example at Vicar Lane in Hull where it occurs in Phase 5 deposits dated to the mid 15th to mid 16th century (Watkins 1993, 123-124).

4.0 DISCUSSION

This is a small group of mainly late medieval to early post-medieval pottery whose condition suggests that it may mainly represent primary deposition. If the Ryedale sherd is an early example a deposition date for the group is probably between the early and mid 16th century. It remains possible that the Ryedale vessel is of later date and all of the remaining pottery is residual. No further work is recommended on the pottery, but the assemblage should be retained for inclusion in any survey of late medieval pottery in the area.

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Catalogue

Code	Form	Sherds	Vessels	Wgt	Part	Description	Date
BRANS	jug	1	1	2	BS	cu glaze ext and spot int? Late	mid 13th to 14th
HAMBL	lobed cup	1	1	5	rim	int and ext cu glaze	15th to 16th
HAMBL	jar?	1	1	52	BS	cu glaze int; badly bubbled	15th to 16th
HAMBL	jar?	1	1	34	base	cu int glaze; chipped; spalling glaze; soot?	15th to 16th
HUM	jug	1	1	108	handle	pulled strap handle with central finger groove narrowing at lower end	15th to mid 16th
HUM	jug	1	1	177	rim with UHJ	strap handle; possible a Fabric 4	mid 15th to mid 16th
HUM	small jug	1	1	39	handle	oval handle	15th to mid 16th
HUM	jug	1	1	25	handle	narrowing strip handle with central finger groove; int and ext glaze; white slip; local production?	15th to mid 16th
HUM	jug	1	1	107	shoulder	soot; thick brown part int glaze; red ext slip	15th to mid 16th
HUM	small jug	1	1	115	base	untrimmed base; stacking scar; quite sandy	15th to mid 16th
LMLOC	jug/jar	1	1	18	BS	OX/R fine-med sandy; thick reduced glaze ext; thinner patchy glaze int; ? An odd Humber-type	15th to mid 16th
LMLOC	bunghole vessel	1	1	73	BS with bunghole	High fired to a dark reduced green glaze; med- coarse sandy fabric; neither HUM or WALM	15th to mid 16th
RYDALE	jug/jar	1	1	18	BS	int pocked glaze; early?	mid 16th to 18th
WALMGATE	jug	2	1	14	BS	ext & part int glaze	late 14th to early 16th



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