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# A.D. ARCHAEOLOGY

**44-46 CLARENCE STREET, YORK  
EXCAVATION/WATCHING BRIEF REPORT**

Report No. ADA06001  
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***Report Summary.***

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***ON BEHALF OF:*** *Linton Construction*  
*Linton House*  
*Rawcliffe Industrial Estate*  
*York*  
*YO30 5XY*

***PLANNING APPLICATION No:*** *02/02717/FUL*

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***TIMING:*** *Excavation/Watching Brief*  
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*3 January 2007*  
*3-11 February 2007*

*Post excavation & report preparation*  
*March/July 2007*

***PERIODS REPRESENTED:*** *Roman/Medieval/Post-Medieval/Modern.*

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## ***1.0 Summary.***

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In light of a decision to construct a three storey block of ten flats and a two storey block of three flats at 44-46 Clarence Street (NGR SE 6025 5267), York (Planning Ref 02/02717FUL) A. D. Archaeology was commissioned to undertake a limited amount of excavation and a watching brief at the said development (Site code ADA06001). The excavation/watching brief took place between the 13<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> December 2006 and the 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2007. A further phase of watching brief was undertaken between 3<sup>rd</sup> and the 11<sup>th</sup> February 2007.

The archaeological investigations identified evidence for Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern occupation. The archaeological evidence for Roman occupation comprised a ditch, gully and a posthole sealed below a layer which may have represented make up or a former agricultural soil. The medieval occupation was characterised by a layer of clay make up/agricultural soil. A series of linear ditches signified post-medieval or later occupation at the site, which was in turn sealed by layers of recent made up ground.

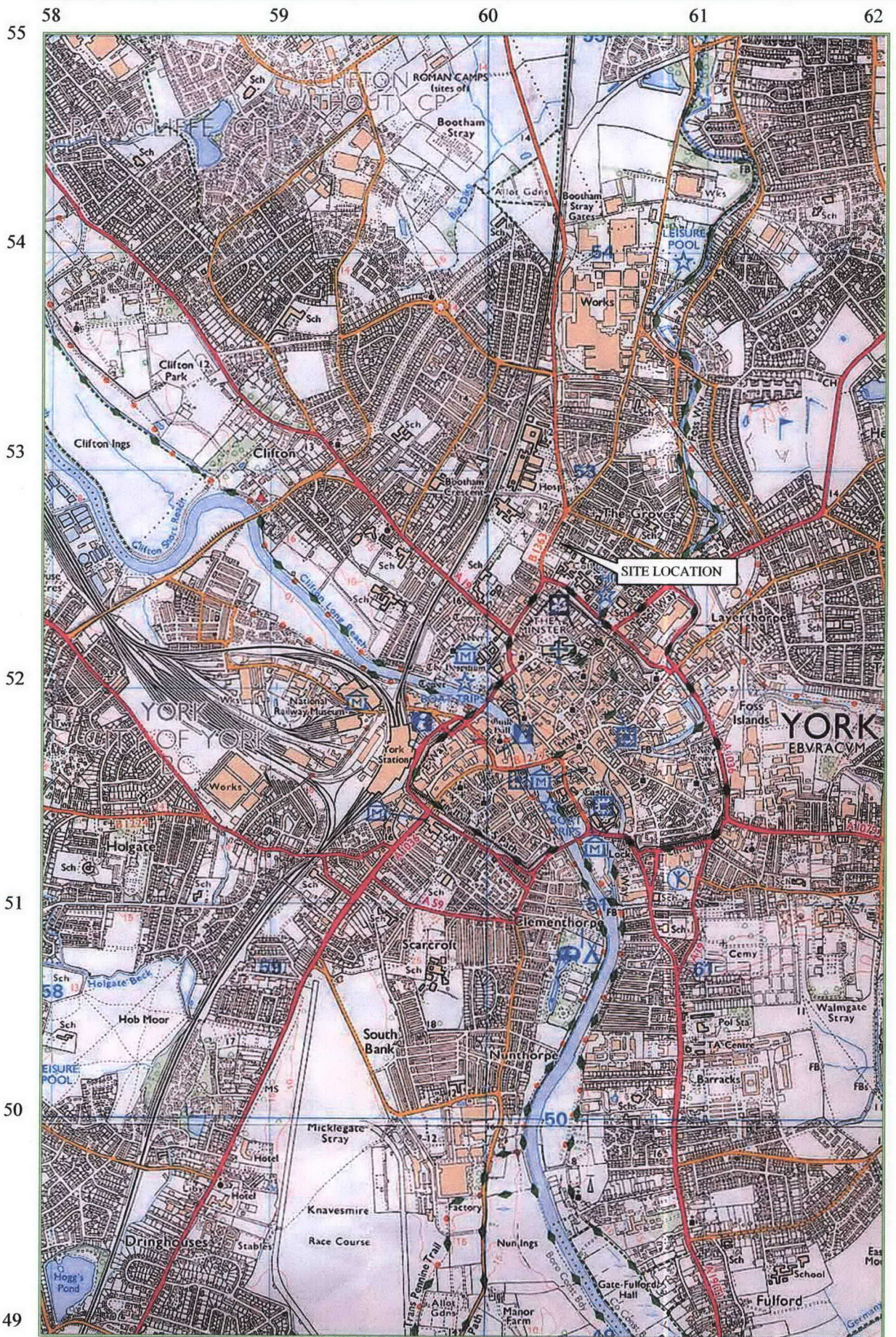


Figure 1. Site Location (NGR SE 6025 5267).

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## ***2.0 Site Location, Geology, Topography and Land Use.***

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The site lies to the north of the city centre of York and to the south-east of the city hospital. The site is bounded by Clarence Street to the north-west (the B1363) and residential and commercial premises to the north-east, south-west and south-east. The rear of the site is also bounded by Brook Street (Fig. 1).

The geology of the site comprises bedrock formations of Triassic sandstones and marls. They are overlain by Quaternary deposits chiefly comprising glacially derived clays, sands and gravels which form a low ridge of moraine aligned east/west across the Vale of York. The modern day city of York is largely situated on this morainal ridge at a point where the rivers Ouse and the Foss breach it.

At this same location the rivers Foss and Ouse converge. To the north-east of this junction the land is relatively flat while to the south-west the topography is more-hilly. The current application site lies on the more regular plain to the north-east.

Land use within the area of the site is given over to residential housing and commercial premises.

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### ***3.0 Archaeological Background.***

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The archaeology of the area in and around the city of York is well documented (Hall 1996; Ottaway 2004) and here it shall be briefly summarised.

The city of York is situated centrally within the Vale of York. Evidence for pre Iron Age settlement activity within and around the city itself is quite limited; however, it is believed that the ridge of moraine on which the city lies would have provided a favourable east/west route across the vale in what would have been a post glacial wetland landscape which still existed well into the medieval period (Whyman and Howard 2005).

The fortress at York was established by the Ninth Legion in AD 71 (Hall 1996; Ottaway 2004) and was known as *Eboracum*. The present site lies just to the north of the fortress in an area that in its early phase of development would have probably been in the *territorium*. The *territorium* was an area of land adjacent to a major military site under direct military control where a mixture of residential, commercial and industrial activity that was not contained within the fortress, but vital to its functionality, was situated.

Major civilian settlement areas developed on the south-west bank of the Ouse and immediately to the south and south-east of the fortress on the north-eastern bank during the later 2<sup>nd</sup> and early 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries. However, it is unclear as to how the area around Clarence Street developed at this time. Archaeological evidence for structures, possibly dating to the early Roman period, has been identified at Union Terrace to the south-west of the present site (Brinklow 1984). Evidence for timber structures of an early date have also been identified at Gillygate (Ottaway 2004). Additionally archaeological watching briefs and evaluations have recorded further Roman archaeological deposits at 26 Clarence Street.

Furthermore, within the broader area in which the site is located evidence for inhumation burials has been recorded. Some of these are represented as scattered, isolated burials, however, a cemetery is believed to have developed at Clarence Gardens (Ottaway 2004).

In the medieval period the site was situated within a suburb lying to the north of the walled medieval city in an area known to have been called the Horsefair of which the exact limits are unknown. Within this area a number of religious foundations are known to have existed and recent excavations at one such site at Union Terrace (Richards *et al* 1989) identified a protracted sequence of structures beginning with the church of the Carmelite Friary dating to the 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries through to the formation of St Peter's school in the mid 16<sup>th</sup> to mid 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.

During the post-medieval and early modern period the area in which the site is located continued develop into a major conurbation culminating in the construction of terraced housing probably in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

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## ***4.0 Methodology.***

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### ***4.1 Introduction.***

Archaeological investigations were undertaken in two separate areas of the site: the north-western area situated adjacent to the modern day street frontage of Clarence Street and a south-eastern area situated at the rear of the development.

Archaeological work undertaken in the north-western area included a watching brief on the initial site strip of the footprint for a three storey block of ten flats. This was followed by initial exploratory hand excavation of the homogenous uniform deposit revealed during the site strip along the line of proposed strip footings, an intensive watching brief on the machine excavation of the strip footings and the excavation of archaeological features revealed during the latter.

Archaeological work undertaken in the south-eastern area of the site involved a watching brief on the excavation of a new drainage run alongside an existing drain. No archaeological work was undertaken during or after the site strip of the footprint or the excavation of the strip footings for the two storey block of three flats to be developed in that area.

### ***4.2 The North-western Site Area.***

#### ***4.2.1 Site Strip.***

The overburden was removed by a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. Close archaeological supervision was maintained during machining in order to identify the presence or absence of any surviving archaeological deposits. Spoil heaps were also inspected during excavation in order to recover dating evidence.

#### ***4.2.2 Strip Footing Watching Brief and Excavation.***

The initial site strip for the footprint of the development revealed a homogenous uniform deposit across the site area. This deposit was investigated by hand dug test pits (down to 0.30m below the existing surface: the depth of the proposed strip footings) at intervals along the line of the proposed strip footings which revealed the continuation of the surface deposit in the north-western and southern corner of the site and an underlying homogenous clay rich layer in the eastern and central area of the site. Based on the results of this exploratory work the machine excavation of the footings under close archaeological supervision was followed. This involved the methodical removal of spits by a 3 tonne, tracked mini digger fitted with a toothless bucket. When archaeological features were identified machining was halted and excavation was continued by hand. Archaeological features were hand excavated within the confines of the strip footings only. If no archaeological features were identified during the machine excavation of the strip footing once the formation level was reached the base of the trenches were cleaned by hand in order to detect the presence or absence of discrete archaeological features at that level.

Standard recording techniques were followed throughout the excavation of archaeological features. This involved the completion of a context sheet for each deposit or cut encountered. Written descriptions of all features, comprising both factual data and interpretive elements were recorded on standardised context sheets and a register of all contexts was compiled producing a full and proper written record. All recording was undertaken in accordance with the standards and requirements of the *Archaeological Field Manual* (Museum of London Archaeology service 3<sup>rd</sup> edition 1994).

A full and proper drawn record of archaeological deposits was made: plans of excavated features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and where relevant 1:50. Sections of excavated features showing layers, deposits, cuts and any relationships were drawn at 1:10 and all sections were accurately related to Ordnance Datum. Heights above Ordnance Datum (AOD) were calculated by taking levels from a Temporary Benchmark (TBM), which was then tied in with an existing Ordnance Survey Benchmark. Registers of sections, plans and levels were kept on standardised sheets.

A full black and white and colour (35mm transparency) photographic record was maintained and was supplemented by digital photographs. A register of all photographs was kept on standardised sheets.

All identified finds were collected and retained for study. Finds were placed into bags labelled with the project code and the context number. The presence of finds within a context was recorded onto the relevant context sheets. The finds were then washed, dried, marked, re-bagged and boxed according to material and were then sent to the appropriate specialists for assessment reports to be prepared.

### **4.3 The South-eastern Site Area.**

In the south-eastern area the methodology comprised a watching brief on the excavation of a new drain along the route of an existing drainage run. Close archaeological supervision was maintained during machining in order to identify the presence or absence of any surviving archaeological deposits. Spoil heaps were also inspected during excavation in order to recover dating evidence.

When detected, archaeological deposits were recorded using standard recording techniques. This involved the cleaning of all sections and the completion of a context sheet for each deposit and or cut identified. Along side this, plans and/or sections, drawn to the relevant scale, of all features was undertaken. A photographic record of the deposits and features was also maintained.



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## **5.0 Results.**

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### **5.1 Introduction.**

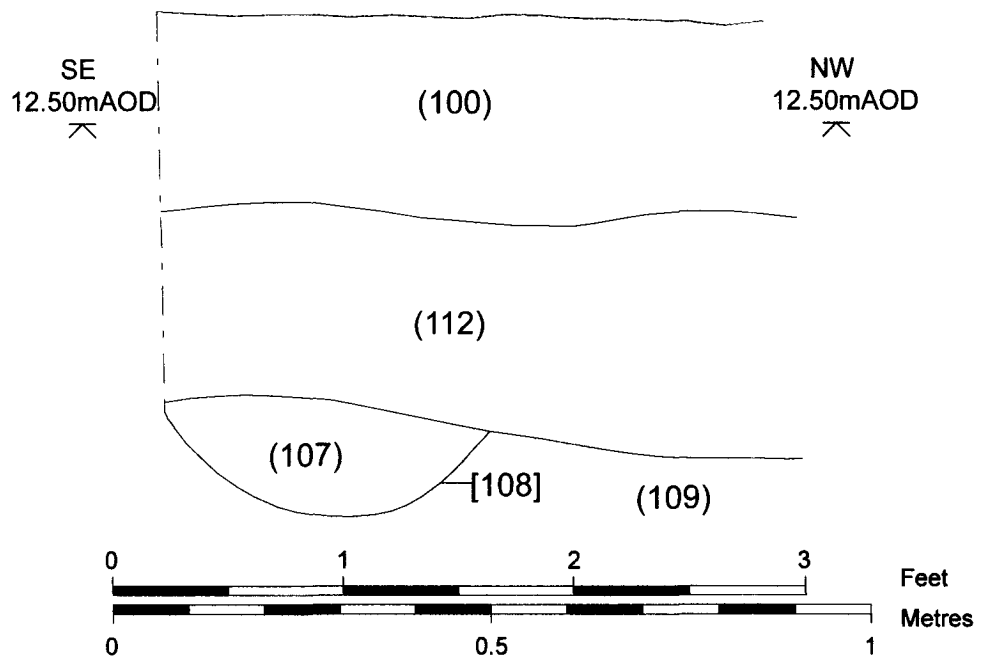
The site has been divided into two areas: the north-west which was adjacent to the modern street frontage known as Clarence Street and the south-east area which was to the rear of the development adjacent to Brook Street.

### **5.2 North-west Area.**

The earliest deposit encountered in the north-western part of the development site was a heterogeneous clay deposit (109) which was a yellowish brown/orange clay with rare mortar, charcoal and possible fired clay flecks and occasional small to medium rounded stones (Fig. 2). This deposit was interpreted as a layer of clay make up and appeared to extend across the north-west part of the site area. This deposit was at an average depth of 12.08m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and was recorded at the development formation level and was therefore not excavated.

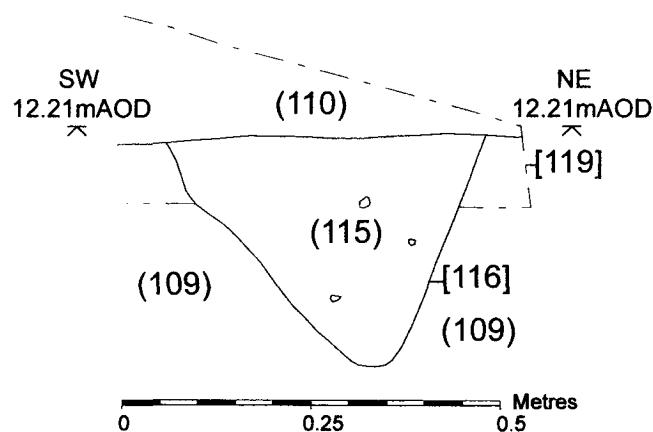
Deposit (109) was overlain in places by patches of light yellowish brown gritty sandy silt, context (119), which contained yellow and grey clay mottles and occasional charcoal flecks (Fig. 2). The deposit was also interpreted as a layer of clay make up and probably represented the same phase of activity reflected by the deposition of (109).

In the north-western area of the site the earliest cut features recorded included a gully, a posthole and a ditch (Fig. 2). The gully [108] had steep/moderate sides and a concave base (Fig. 3; Plate 1). The feature contained (107) which was a friable light greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions. The gully was aligned north-east/south-west with a width of 0.43m and a depth of 0.14m. Only a short length of the feature was identified in the strip footings in the southern corner of the north-west area of the development. As the feature was not identified elsewhere in that part of the site it either terminated to the north-east or turned to the south-east beyond the area of investigation. A sherd of Roman pottery dating to the late first/early third century was recovered from the gully (see Appendix 2).



*Figure 3. North-east facing section showing gully [108] and deposits (112) and (100).*

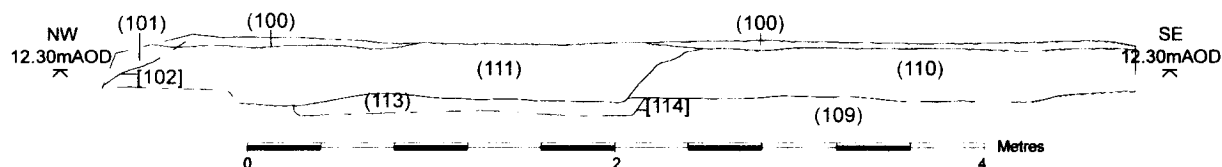
A posthole [116] was recorded in the section of strip footings situated approximately 4.5m to the north of gully [108] (Fig. 2). The feature had steep straight sides, a concave base and was 0.43m wide and 0.31m deep (Fig. 4; Plate 2). The fill of the posthole comprised a plastic brownish grey sandy clay with rare small rounded stones and mottles of yellow clay, which were concentrated at the top of the deposit. A sherd of Roman pottery dating to the late first/early third century was recovered from the deposit (see Appendix 2).



*Figure 4. South-east facing section showing posthole [116].*

A linear ditch [114], containing (113) was recorded to the west of the north-western area of the site. The ditch was identified in two central sections of the strip footings (Fig. 2). To the north-west the feature was probably masked by deposits (110) and (111) (Fig. 2). While to the south-west it was probably sealed by (111). Therefore the ditch was probably aligned north-east/south-west, running across the site approximately 2m to the north-east of the modern street frontage (Fig. 2). This feature was only partially excavated as it lay below the formation level of the north-west part of the development (Fig. 5). Therefore the full profile

of the cut was not recorded; however, the fill of the ditch (113) was a friable light greyish brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal. A sherd of unidentified Roman pottery was recovered from the deposit (see Appendix 2).

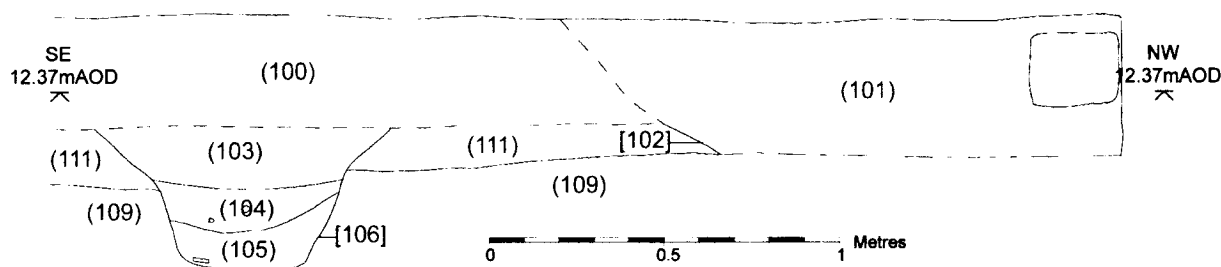


**Figure 5. South-west facing section showing ditch [114], layer (110), layer (111), ditch [102] and layer (100).**

The posthole and the ditch were sealed by layer (110) which was interpreted as a layer of make up or a possible agricultural soil (Fig. 5). The layer comprised a plastic greyish brown clay with reddish brown clay mottles, occasional small sub-angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks. The material reached a maximum thickness of 0.30m in the north-western and central area of the site area, while to the east the layer lensed out. To the south the layer had been truncated by recent activity which resulted in the deposition of deposit (112). A small assemblage of finds was recovered from deposit (110), which comprised Roman pottery and ceramic building material (CBM). The CBM included a fragment of boxtile and fragments of brick (possibly suggesting the presence of Romanised buildings in the area).

Layer (110) was overlain by layer (111) which again represented a layer of make up (Fig. 5). This deposit ran parallel to the modern street frontage (Fig. 2) and comprised a plastic yellowish brown clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks. A small finds assemblage recovered from this deposit included fragments of Roman tile, including a piece of tegular, later CBM and pottery. The deposit was dated to the post-medieval period on the basis of the pottery recovered (see Appendix 2).

Layer (111) was cut by two linear ditches: features [102] and [106] (Figs. 5 and 6). Ditch [102] had moderate straight/concave sides. The full profile of the ditch was not recorded as the feature extended below the base of the strip footings. The ditch contained (101), a friable dark greyish brown silty clay with small angular sandstone fragments, fragments of coal and charcoal flecks. An assemblage of finds including pottery, CBM and animal bone was recovered from the feature which was dated to the post-medieval period or later through its stratigraphic relationship with deposit (111) (Fig. 5) and the presence of pottery dating to the same period. Ditch [102] was aligned parallel to the street frontage and was partially sealed by the modern pavement (Fig. 2; Plate 3). Furthermore, it was possible that the ditch truncated layer (100) (Fig. 6), suggesting that it may have been of an even more recent date than the finds indicate, however, the relationship was difficult to confirm as the fill of the ditch and layer (100) were almost identical in colour and texture.



**Figure 6. North-east facing section showing ditch [102] and gully [106].**

Ditch [106] was aligned north-east/south-west and situated in the western corner of the site (Fig. 2). The feature was excavated in the base of the strip footings and was 0.83m wide and 0.40m deep. The continuation of the ditch was not identified in any of the other footings to the east or north, therefore it probably terminated to the east of the location where it was identified. The ditch had steep convex sides and a flat base and contained fills (105), (104) and (103) (Fig. 6; Plate 4). The primary fill (105) was a 0.23m thick friable dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and rare small rounded stones. A single fragment of CBM was recovered from fill (105), which could only be broadly dated to the medieval/post-medieval periods (see Appendix 2). The secondary fill (104) comprised a 0.12m thick friable mid greyish yellow silty clay with rare charcoal flecks and small rounded stones. Fragments of unidentifiable animal bone and CBM were recovered from the deposit. The CBM comprised fragments of Roman tile, medieval/post-medieval brick and tile and post-medieval tile (see Appendix 2). The latest fill of the ditch was context (103), a 0.16m thick friable light greyish brown silty clay with rare charcoal flecks. Ditch (106) was dated to the post-medieval period on the basis of the CBM recovered from it.

A pit was recorded in the south-east corner of the site area (Fig. 2). The pit [118] was sub-rectangular in plan with moderate straight sides on its eastern edge and steep straight sides to the west, which fell onto a sloping base. The feature was 0.50m in length, 0.35m wide and 0.09m deep. It contained a single fill (117) which was a plastic dark brownish grey clay with reddish brown mottles, fragments of coal, occasional charcoal flecks and mortar flecks. A single sherd of pottery dating to the post-medieval period was recovered from the pit (see Appendix 2).

The pit was overlain by deposit (112), which was a 0.35m thick soft mid brownish grey gritty clay with frequent small sub-rounded stones, charcoal flecks and mortar flecks. Several sherds of early modern pottery were recovered from the deposit which dated the deposit to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century or later. Deposit (112) probably represented the backfill of a recent intrusion, however, the full extent of the intrusion was difficult to identify within the southern corner of the north-western site area.

Deposit (112) was probably overlain by context (100) (Fig. 3) which represented a 0.35m thick layer of recent overburden comprising a friable mid greyish brown silty clay with rare small sandstone fragments and small rounded stones. The interface between the two deposits was difficult to identify due to the fact that they were fairly similar in colour and texture. Deposit (110) was found to overlay the north-western area of the development (Fig. 2). A small assemblage of finds including medieval/post-medieval pottery sherds and fragments of

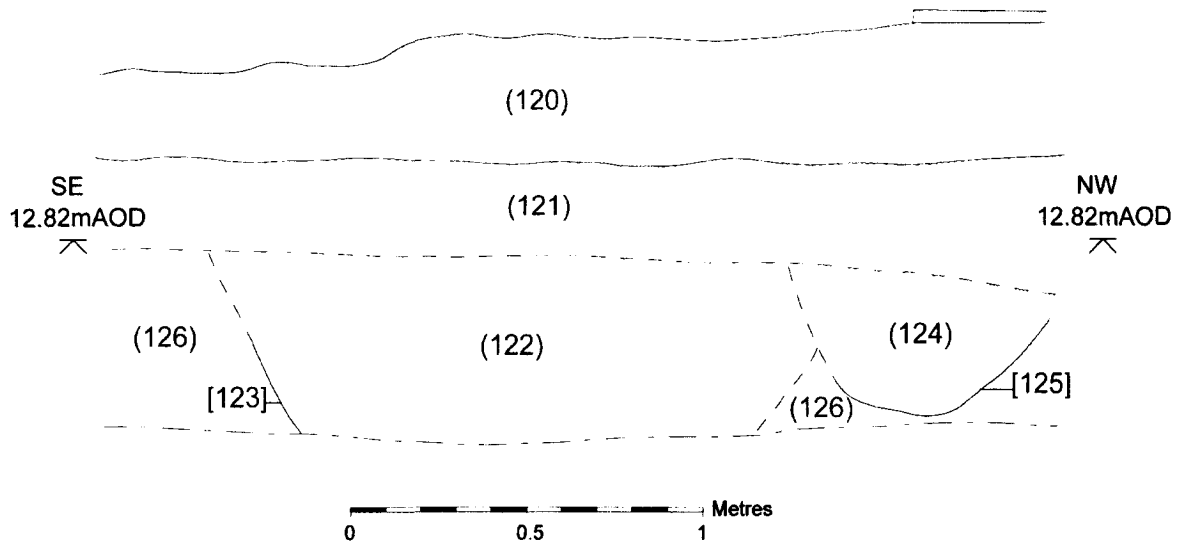
glass was recovered from the layer. However, given the stratigraphic relationship the layer had with the rest of the cut features on site it was probably much more recent in date.

### 5.3 *South-eastern Area.*

In the south-eastern area of the site (Fig. 2) the earliest deposit recorded was layer (126) which probably represented a layer of make up or a former agricultural soil (Fig. 7). The deposit comprised a plastic strong brown clay with grey mottles, occasional small fragments of angular sandstone and occasional charcoal flecks. The deposit was identified in the base and the south-eastern edge of a drainage run. A large sherd of pottery belonging to a pipkin was recovered from the deposit (see Appendix 2; Appendix 3, Fig A). Initially the ceramic was identified by fabric as a York Glazed ware vessel dating to the later 12<sup>th</sup> to the early 13<sup>th</sup> century, however, its form suggested a later 15<sup>th</sup> century date (see Appendix 2). Further chemical analysis of the fabric of the pottery identified the pot as originating from the North Yorkshire Whiteware potteries located in the western foothills of the Hambleton Hills suggesting a late medieval date for the piece. The results of this analysis have important considerations for the visual identification of similar fabric types where initial analysis indicates an early date whereas in reality they could be much later (see Appendix 3).

Deposit (126) was cut by two linear ditches: contexts [123] and [125] (Fig. 7; Plate 5). The stratigraphic earliest feature, ditch [123], was identified in the south-eastern section of the drainage run and traversed the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment. The feature could be followed across the base of the trench, but it had been truncated to the north-east by a ceramic drain. The ditch had steep straight sides and was 1.67m wide at the top; its full profile was not identified in the drainage trench (Fig. 7). The feature contained a single fill, context (122), which was a plastic mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks. A fragment of medieval or later CBM and a sherd of medieval pottery were recovered from the feature (see Appendix 2).

The fill of ditch [123] was cut on its western edge by a narrower and shallower ditch, context [125] (Fig. 7). The ditch had a U-shaped profile with steep straight sides and a concave base, with a width of 0.75m and a depth of 0.35m. The feature was filled by context (124) which was a friable dark greyish brown silty clay with mortar flecks, charcoal flecks and frequent fragments of coal. A fragment of brick and a shard of glass were recovered from the ditch which dated to the post-medieval period or later (see Appendix 2). The ditch followed the same alignment as its larger counterpart to the north-east, although it could not be substantiated whether the feature continued on this alignment.



*Figure 7. North-east facing section showing probable ditches [123] & [125] and layers (126), (121) & (120).*

The two ditches were sealed by context (121) (Fig. 7) a 0.38m thick mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks. A small assemblage of finds was recovered from the deposit which comprised four fragments of medieval/post-medieval CBM and a sherd of early modern pottery possibly dating to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century (see Appendix 2). This deposit was very similar in colour and composition to context (100), which was recorded in the north-west area of the site, and became much thicker to the north-west identified in the end of the watching brief area. This hints at the possibility of truncation of archaeological deposits across the site towards the modern day street frontage and where the recent buildings once stood. In that respect it is worth noting that (121) and overlying layer (120) became thicker towards the south-western end of the watching brief area where they reached a combined thickness of 0.90m.

Deposit (120) was recorded as a layer of modern overburden (Fig. 7) and was a friable greyish black silty ash with frequent inclusions of slate, charcoal, ash and coal. A fragment of post-medieval or later glass was recovered from the deposit (see Appendix 2).

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## 6.0 Discussion.

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### 6.1 Roman.

Evidence for Roman settlement activity was limited and confined to the north-western area of the site. The earliest archaeological deposit was a possible layer of clay make up comprising contexts (109) and (119). Initially this material was thought to represent natural, however, its mixed composition suggests that it was not, although it should be noted that no dating evidence was recovered from the deposit.

Three cut features and a clay layer dating to the late 1<sup>st</sup> to the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries were recorded in the same area. The cut features included a posthole [116], a gully [108] and a probable linear ditch [114]. The gully [108] and the posthole were difficult to interpret as they were probably part of a larger range of features which may have related to a variety of activities associated with occupation. The ditch [114], although not fully excavated probably represented a boundary, whether this was associated with occupation or agricultural activity could not be readily confirmed.

Layer (110) was interpreted as a possible layer of make up or a layer of agricultural soil. The finds recovered from the layer were in an abraded state adding weight to the agricultural soil interpretation. However the artefactual material may have also been brought on to the site, acquiring the same state of preservation, within a clay make up deposit. Whatever their derivation the nature of the ceramic building material, fragments of brick and box-tile, certainly suggests that they originally derived from Romanised buildings, however, as outlined above, it can not be clearly stated whether they once stood at or near the site or came from further a field.

Seen within a wider context the Roman features and deposits add to a growing body of evidence for occupation outside of the Fortress during the late 1<sup>st</sup> and mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century. Early settlement is believed to be concentrated around the south-east, south-west and north-west sides of the Fortress (Ottaway 2004). The discovery of postholes indicative of timber buildings at sites near to Clarence Street has been taken as evidence for early settlement. Well preserved timber remains, although not fully investigated and dated, have been recorded at Union Terrace to the south-west of the present site (Brinklow 1984). Evidence for timber structures of an early date have been identified at Gillygate (Ottaway 2004). In addition archaeological watching briefs and evaluations within the vicinity have identified further Roman deposits at 26 Clarence Street.

The main focus for civilian occupation is suggested for the south-west bank of the River Ouse in what is believed to be the civilian settlement awarded the status of the *colonia*. Further evidence for major settlement activity has been proposed as lying directly to the south and south-west of the fortress on the north-east bank of the river. In both areas there is some evidence to suggest the emergence of settlement in the late 1<sup>st</sup> and early 2<sup>nd</sup> century, but the main period of development is believed to have taken place in the late 2<sup>nd</sup> to the early 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries (ibid.).

With the paucity of features and the poorly defined dating of those recorded at the site it is difficult to assign them to any of the phases of settlement outlined above.

## **6.2 Medieval.**

The evidence for medieval occupation at the site was scarce and comprised a small, and residual, pottery assemblage dating from the 11<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> centuries to the 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> centuries and a layer of clay make up or agricultural soil (126) in the south-eastern area of the site.

The latter was dated to the late medieval period on the basis of a sherd of pottery from a pipkin. It is possible that at this time the present site was on the fringes of the Horsefair, known to have been centred on Union Terrace and this could explain the dearth of cut archaeological features on the site, although, it is known that a number of religious buildings and associated hospitals were founded within the area of what was a medieval suburb outside of the city walls (Hall 1996).

The presence of the medieval pottery assemblage possibly indicates more tangible medieval settlement in the area of the present site, however, if the clay deposit (126) did indeed represent agricultural activity then it may have been deposited with night spoil and dispersed through the area by post depositional activity.

With the latter in mind the stratigraphic evidence from the site seems to suggest that horizontal truncation, probably during the post-medieval period or later, might have had a significant consequence regarding the survival of medieval deposits in the north-western part of the site.

## **6.3 Post-medieval and early modern.**

Features ascribed a post-medieval or later date included a series of ditches recorded in the north-western and south-eastern areas of the site.

The two ditches in the north-western site area generally followed the same alignment as the present day street frontage, although only one, ditch [102] was recorded as crossing the width of the development area, while ditch [106] probably terminated close to the eastern edge of the site. Ditch (106) was probably the earlier feature, while ditch [102] may have been of a fairly recent date: possibly just pre-dating the construction of the former housing which occupied the site prior to development. It is possible that both features represented property boundaries, however, the size of ditch [102] and its close association with the modern day street frontage may suggest that it was also associated with an earlier manifestation of the present roadway.

The two ditches in the south-eastern part of the site area, [123] and [125], followed the same alignment as the westerly ditches and in that respect may have represented part of the same layout of property boundaries associated with the post-medieval and later land divisions. If that was the case the broader and deeper ditch [123] was replaced by a narrower, shallower counterpart after the former had silted up.

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## **7.0 Conclusions.**

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The results from the excavation and watching brief at 44-46 Clarence Street identified evidence for limited Roman occupation activity confined exclusively to the front of the application site (north-west). The small pottery assemblage from the Roman features spanned the late 1<sup>st</sup> to the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries dating the cut features and a sealing layer of clay to earlier Roman activity outside the fortress. The paucity of features and the extended date sequence negated any firm conclusions being made as to what the archaeological deposits represented. Nevertheless, the results add to an emerging body of evidence of occupation activity focused around the site of the Roman Fortress away from the recognised areas of civilian settlement.

Medieval occupation was also scarce being characterised by a small residual pottery assemblage and a layer of clay make up or agricultural soil to the rear of the development site.

Post-medieval occupation at the site was characterised by a series of linear ditches which probably represented boundaries, which may have been in at least one case re-established after the initial boundary had silted up. Whether these boundaries were exclusively associated with settlement or agricultural activity or a mixture of both could not be confirmed.

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## **8.0 Bibliography.**

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## 9.0 Appendix 1 ~ Site Archive.

### 9.1 Context Register.

Context	Description	Extent	Depth
100	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand, layer of recent overburden	Site	Up to 0.35m
101	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay, fill of ditch 102	N/A	N/A
102	Linear ditch cut with moderate straight/concave sides	N/A	N/A
103	Friable light greyish brown silty clay, tertiary fill of ditch 106	0.83m wide	0.16m
104	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay secondary fill of ditch 106	0.62m wide	0.12m
105	Friable dark brownish grey silty clay, primary fill of ditch 106	0.42m wide	Up to 0.23m
106	Linear ditch cut with steep convex sides and a flat base	0.83m wide	0.40m
107	Friable light greyish brown silty clay, fill of 108	0.43m wide	0.14m
108	Linear gully with moderate/steep concave sides and a concave base	0.43m wide	0.14m
109	Plastic yellowish brown clay, layer of make up	Site	N/A
110	Plastic greyish brown clay, layer of make up/possible agricultural soil	Site	Up to 0.30m
111	Plastic yellowish brown clay, layer of make up	Up to 2.50m wide	Up to 0.30m
112	Soft mid brownish grey gritty clay, layer of recent overburden	N/A	Up to 0.35m
113	Friable light greyish brown silty clay, fill of ditch 114	1.82m wide	N/A
114	Unexcavated linear ditch	1.82m wide	N/A
115	Plastic brownish grey sandy clay, fill of posthole 116	0.43m	0.31m
116	Sub-circular posthole cut with steep straight sides and a concave base	0.43m	0.31m
117	Plastic dark brownish grey clay, fill of pit 118	0.50m x 0.35m	0.09m
118	Rectangular pit with moderate/steep straight sides and a sloping base	0.50m x 0.35m	0.09m
119	Friable light yellowish brown sandy silt, layer of make up	N/A	0.10m ?
120	Friable greyish black silty ash, layer of modern overburden	Site	0.37m
121	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay, layer of recent overburden	Site	0.38m
122	Plastic mid greyish brown silty clay, fill of ditch 123	1.67m	N/A
123	Linear ditch with steep straight sides	1.67m	N/A
124	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay, fill of ditch 125	0.75m wide	0.35m.
125	Linear ditch with steep straight sides and a concave base	0.75m wide	0.35m.
126	Plastic strong Brown clay, layer of make up	N/A	N/A

### 9.2 Drawing Register.

Dwg No	Description	Scale	Date	Initials
1	Multi context plan of site area	1:50	14/12/06	AD
2	N-E facing section showing cuts 102 and 106	1:10	15/12/06	AD
3	N-E facing section showing cut 108	1:10	15/12/06	AD
4	Plan of features in S-W strip footing	1:20	15/12/06	AD
5	Plan of features in N-W strip footing	1:20	15/12/06	AD
6	S-W facing section showing cuts 102, 114, layer 110 and layer 111	1:10	19/12/06	AD
7	Plan of features in S corner of N-W Area: 116 and 118	1:20	19/12/06	AD
8	S-E facing section showing cut 116	1:10	19/12/06	AD
9	N-E section showing cuts 123 and 125	1:10	11/02/07	AD

### 9.3 *Photographic Register.*

Archive Number	Site Code	Frame	Scale (m)	Direction	Subject	Details	Initials
Digital: 13/12/2006	ADA06001	1	N/A	N/A		Working shot pre-site strip	AD
Digital: 13/12/2006	ADA06001	2	N/A	N/A		Working shot pre-site strip	AD
Digital: 13/12/2006	ADA06001	3	N/A	N/A		Working shot pre-site strip	AD
Digital: 13/12/2006	ADA06001	4	N/A	N/A		Working shot	AD
Digital: 13/12/2006	ADA06001	5	N/A	N/A		Working shot	AD
Digital: 13/12/2006	ADA06001	6	N/A	N/A		Working shot	AD
Digital: 13/12/2006	ADA06001	7	N/A	N/A		Working shot	AD
Digital: 13/12/2006	ADA06001	8	N/A	N/A		Working shot	AD
Digital: 13/12/2006	ADA06001	9	N/A	N/A		Working shot	AD
Digital: 14/12/2006	ADA06001	1	1m	SE		Sondage in western part of north-west area	AD
Digital: 14/12/2006	ADA06001	2	1m	SE		Sondage in western part of north-west area	AD
Digital: 14/12/2006	ADA06001	3	1m	SE		Site strip in north-west area	AD
Digital: 14/12/2006	ADA06001	4	1m	SE		Site strip in north-west area	AD
Digital: 15/12/2006	ADA06001	1	0.5m	SW		Ditch 106	AD
Digital: 15/12/2006	ADA06001	2	0.5m	SW		Ditch 106	AD
Digital: 15/12/2006	ADA06001	3	0.5m	SW		Ditch 102	AD
Digital: 15/12/2006	ADA06001	4	0.5m	SW		Ditch 102	AD
Digital: 15/12/2006	ADA06001	5	0.5m	SW		Ditch 106	AD
Digital: 15/12/2006	ADA06001	6	0.5m	SW		Ditch 106	AD
Digital: 15/12/2006	ADA06001	7	0.5m	SW		Gully 108	AD
Digital: 15/12/2006	ADA06001	8	0.5m	SW		Gully 108	AD
Digital: 15/12/2006	ADA06001	9	1m	W		NW strip footing	AD
Digital: 15/12/2006	ADA06001	10	1m	W		NW strip footing	AD
Digital: 15/12/2006	ADA06001	11	1m	W		NW strip footing	AD
Digital: 15/12/2006	ADA06001	12	1m	NE		NW strip footing	AD
Digital: 15/12/2006	ADA06001	13	1m	NE		NW strip footing	AD
Digital: 15/12/2006	ADA06001	14	1m	NE		NW strip footing	AD
Digital: 18/12/2006	ADA06001	1	1m	NE		Central NW strip footing	AD
Digital: 18/12/2006	ADA06001	2	1m	NE		Central NW strip footing	AD
Digital: 18/12/2006	ADA06001	3	1m	NE		Ditch 114	AD
Digital: 18/12/2006	ADA06001	4	1m	NE		Ditch 114	AD
Digital: 18/12/2006	ADA06001	5	1m	NE		Ditch 114	AD
Digital: 18/12/2006	ADA06001	6	1m	NE		Ditch 114	AD
Digital: 18/12/2006	ADA06001	7	1m	NE		Ditch 102	AD
Digital: 18/12/2006	ADA06001	8	1m	NE		Ditch 102	AD
Digital: 18/12/2006	ADA06001	9	1m	NE		Ditch 102	AD
Digital: 18/12/2006	ADA06001	10	1m	SW		Ditch 102	AD
Digital: 18/12/2006	ADA06001	11	1m	SW		Ditch 102	AD
Digital: 18/12/2006	ADA06001	12	1m	W		Central W strip footing	AD
Digital: 18/12/2006	ADA06001	13	1m	W		Central W strip footing	AD

Digital: 18/12/2006	ADA06001	14	1m	W		Central W strip footing	AD
Digital: 18/12/2006	ADA06001	15	1m	E		Central W strip footing	AD
Digital: 18/12/2006	ADA06001	16	1m	E		Central W strip footing	AD
Digital: 19/12/2006	ADA06001	1	1m	NE		Central NW strip footing	AD
Digital: 19/12/2006	ADA06001	2	1m	NW		NE strip footing	AD
Digital: 19/12/2006	ADA06001	3	1m	NW		NE strip footing	AD
Digital: 19/12/2006	ADA06001	4	1m	NW		NE strip footing	AD
Digital: 19/12/2006	ADA06001	5	1m	NW		Central NE strip footing	AD
Digital: 19/12/2006	ADA06001	6	1m	NW		Central NE strip footing	AD
Digital: 19/12/2006	ADA06001	7	1m	NW		S strip footing	AD
Digital: 19/12/2006	ADA06001	8	1m	NW		S strip footing	AD
Digital: 19/12/2006	ADA06001	9	1m	NW		S strip footing	AD
Digital: 19/12/2006	ADA06001	10	0.5m	NE		Pit 118	AD
Digital: 19/12/2006	ADA06001	11	0.5m	NE		Pit 118	AD
Digital: 19/12/2006	ADA06001	12	0.5m	NE		Pit 118	AD
Digital: 19/12/2006	ADA06001	13	0.5m	NE		Posthole 116	AD
Digital: 19/12/2006	ADA06001	14	0.5m	NE		Posthole 116	AD
Digital: 19/12/2006	ADA06001	15	0.5m	NE		Posthole 116	AD
Digital 10/02/2007	ADA06001	1	1m	NW		NE drain run	AD
Digital 10/02/2007	ADA06001	22	1m	NW		NE drain run	AD
Digital 10/02/2007	ADA06001	3	1m	NW		NE drain run	AD
Digital 10/02/2007	ADA06001	4	1m	S		Ditches 123 and 125	AD
Digital 10/02/2007	ADA06001	5	1m	S		Ditches 123 and 125	AD
Digital 10/02/2007	ADA06001	6	1m	S		Ditches 123 and 125	AD
Digital 10/02/2007	ADA06001	7	1m	S		Ditches 123 and 125	AD
Digital 10/02/2007	ADA06001	8	1m	SW		Ditches 123 and 125	AD
Digital 10/02/2007	ADA06001	9	1m	S		Ditches 123 and 125	AD
Digital 10/02/2007	ADA06001	10	1m	S		Ditches 123 and 125	AD
Digital 10/02/2007	ADA06001	11	1m	NW		NE drain run	AD
Digital 10/02/2007	ADA06001	12	1m	NW		NE drain run	AD
Digital 10/02/2007	ADA06001	13	1m	NW		NE drain run	AD
Digital 10/02/2007	ADA06001	14	1m	NW		NE drain run	AD
Colourada0600113 /12/06	ADA06001	1	0.5m	SW		Ditch 106	AD
Colourada0600113 /12/06	ADA06001	2	0.5m	SW		Ditch 106	AD
Colourada0600113 /12/06	ADA06001	3	0.5m	SW		Ditch 106	AD
Colourada0600113 /12/06	ADA06001	4	0.5m	SW		Ditch 102	AD
Colourada0600113 /12/06	ADA06001	5	0.5m	SW		Ditch 102	AD
Colourada0600113 /12/06	ADA06001	6	0.5m	SW		Ditch 102	AD
Colourada0600113 /12/06	ADA06001	7	0.5m	SW		Gully 108	
Colourada0600113 /12/06	ADA06001	8	0.5m	SW		Gully 108	

Colourada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	9	0.5m	SW	Gully 108
Colourada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	10	1m	NE	Ditch 114
Colourada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	11	1m	NE	Ditch 114
Colourada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	12	1m	NE	Ditch 114
Colourada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	13	0.5m	NE	Pit 118
Colourada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	14	0.5m	NE	Pit 118
Colourada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	15	0.5m	NE	Pit 118
Colourada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	16	0.5m	NE	Posthole 116
Colourada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	17	0.5m	NE	Posthole 116
Colourada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	18	0.5m	NE	Posthole 116
Monochromeada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	1	0.5m	SW	Ditch 106
Monochromeada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	2	0.5m	SW	Ditch 106
Monochromeada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	3	0.5m	SW	Ditch 106
Monochromeada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	4	0.5m	SW	Ditch 102
Monochromeada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	5	0.5m	SW	Ditch 102
Monochromeada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	6	0.5m	SW	Ditch 102
Monochromeada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	7	0.5m	SW	Gully 108
Monochromeada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	8	0.5m	SW	Gully 108
Monochromeada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	9	0.5m	SW	Gully 108
Monochromeada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	10	1m	NE	Ditch 114
Monochromeada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	11	1m	NE	Ditch 114
Monochromeada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	12	1m	NE	Ditch 114
Monochromeada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	13	0.5m	NE	Pit 118
Monochromeada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	14	0.5m	NE	Pit 118
Monochromeada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	15	0.5m	NE	Pit 118
Monochromeada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	16	0.5m	NE	Posthole 116
Monochromeada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	17	0.5m	NE	Posthole 116
Monochromeada0600113/12/06	ADA06001	18	0.5m	NE	Posthole 116

**9.4 Bulk Finds Catalogue.**

Context	Description	Date range
100	Pottery sherds and glass fragment	11th – 12th century to 19th – 20th century
101	Pottery sherds, ceramic building material and animal bone	12th – 13th century to post-medieval or later
104	Ceramic building material and animal bone	Roman to post-medieval or later
105	Ceramic building material	Medieval to post-medieval or later
107	Pottery sherd	Late 1st to early 3rd century
110	Ceramic building material	Late 1st to early 3rd century
111	Pottery sherds and ceramic building material	Late 1st to early 3rd century to post-medieval or later
112	Pottery sherds	Mid 19th century or later
113	Pottery sherd	Late 1st to early 3rd century
115	Pottery sherd	Late 1st to early 3rd century
117	Pottery sherd	late 15th to early 17th century or later
120	Glass fragment	19th to 20th century
121	Pottery sherds, ceramic building material and animal bone	Post-medieval to late 18th century or later
122	Pottery sherds and ceramic building material	Medieval to post-medieval or later
124	Ceramic building material and glass fragment	Post-medieval or later
126	Pottery sherd	15 <sup>th</sup> century or later

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## ***10.0 Appendix 2 ~ Finds Assessment Report.***

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*Alan Vince and Kate Steane.*

### ***10.1 Introduction.***

A small quantity of finds, mainly ceramic building material and pottery, was recovered from an archaeological watching brief and excavation at 44 Clarence Street, York. The finds indicate activity in the early Roman period (i.e. before the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century) followed by a lack of activity until the late medieval period, when a short-lived period of occupation is indicated, followed by abandonment until modern times.

### ***10.2 Description.***

#### ***10.2.1 Animal Bone.***

Five fragments of animal bone were recorded. None appear to be worked and all are therefore probably food debris.

#### ***10.2.2 Ceramic Building Material.***

Thirty-three fragments of ceramic building material were recorded. To aid dating, they were classified into six fabric groups. One of these is probably of Roman date (Fabric 6) and the others of medieval or later date (Fabrics 1 to 5).

##### ***Roman.***

Ten fragments of probably Roman ceramic building material were recorded. Five of these were too small or abraded to identify; two were possible brick fragments and one a definite brick fragment; one was a fragment of tegula and one a fragment of box tile. Fabric 6 is similar in colour and texture to Eboracum ware and was probably produced in the York area (tile was produced in the Peasholme Green area in the 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries).

##### ***Medieval/Post-medieval.***

Twenty-three fragments of medieval or later ceramic building material were recorded. These consist of thirteen fragments of flat roof tile; seven fragments of brick and three fragments of unidentifiable form, identified by fabric only.

#### ***10.2.3 Glass.***

Three fragments of glass were recorded. All are probably of recent date. They consist of one fragment of brown glass, probably from a beer bottle of late 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup>-century date; one fragment of colourless glass bottle of similar date and one fragment of dark green bottle which might be of earlier date but has no typological features which would allow a closer date.

### 10.2.4 Pottery.

#### *Roman.*

Six fragments of Roman pottery were recorded (Table 1). All were identified and coded using Monaghan's corpus of Roman pottery in York (Monaghan 1997). With the exception of a small scrap of samian ware of unidentifiable fabric and form (S0) all the pottery was of types produced in the outskirts of the fortress at York: Eboracum ware (E0); sandy Eboracum ware (E7); grey ware (G1) and a mortarium (M4). The York pottery industry was founded soon after the construction of the fortress and ceased operation in the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

*Table 1.*

cname	BOWL	JAR	MORT	Grand Total
E1		1		1
E7		1		1
G1		2		2
M4			1	1
S0	1			1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>

#### *Medieval.*

Fourteen fragments of medieval pottery were recorded (Table 2). The earliest of these was York Gritty ware (YG), produced in West Yorkshire between the mid 11<sup>th</sup> and the early 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, followed by York glazed ware (YORK), which was produced in the Hambleton Hills area in the later 12<sup>th</sup> and early 13<sup>th</sup> centuries (wasters have recently been noted at Byland Abbey, where they were present in make-up deposits laid down prior to the construction of abbey buildings in the late 12<sup>th</sup> or early 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, Vince 2006). Brandsby-type ware, produced in the same area of the Hambleton Hills was represented by a single jug sherd and Hambleton ware, which confusingly has recently been found to have been produced in the Howardian Hills (Vince 2002, was represented by two jug sherds (Jennings 1992). Finally, three sherds of Humberware, probably produced in the suburbs of York (where it is known as Walmgate ware, Brooks 1987) were recorded. One of these sherds has a purple glaze, the result of overfiring of a red-slipped, lead-glazed vessel, and this type is thought to be typical of the later 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries.

*Table 2.*

cname	BOWL	DJ	JAR	JUG	JUG/JAR	PIPKIN	Grand Total
BRAN				1			1
HAMB	1			2			3
HUM		1		1	1		3
YG			2				2
YORK				4		1	5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>

*Post-medieval.*

Three sherds of post-medieval pottery were recorded (Table 3). None is closely-dated, although the Cistercian ware dates to the earlier part of the post-medieval period (late 15<sup>th</sup> to early 17<sup>th</sup> centuries) and both of the other sherds could be of similar date.

*Table 3.*

cname	BOWL	CUP	TANK	Grand Total
BL			1	1
CSTN		1		1
RYEDALE	1			1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>

*Early Modern.*

Five sherds of late 18<sup>th</sup> century or later date were recorded (Table 4). All could be of mid 19<sup>th</sup> century or later date although the Sunderland coarseware (SUND) is present from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

*Table 4.*

cname	BOWL	JAR	PLATE	Grand Total
NCBW	1			1
SUND		1		1
TPW	1			1
WHITE			2	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>

*10.2.5 Stone.*

A single fragment of unworked stone, mistaken on site for a potsherd, was submitted and discarded after identification.

*10.3 Assessment.**The Northwest part of the Site.*

Roman pottery and ceramic building material was recorded from the fills of three features: ditch 114; gully 108 and posthole 116 and from a make-up deposit, 110. These finds probably indicate occupation outside the fortress at some point in the late 1<sup>st</sup> to early 3<sup>rd</sup> century. The presence of ceramic building material may indicate the existence of Romanised buildings in the area, and includes the fragment of box tile, which would have been used in a building with under-floor heating.

A layer of make-up, 111, produced a mixture of Roman pottery, medieval pottery and post-medieval pottery.

Layer 111 was cut by two features: ditch 102 and pit 118, which produced a mixture of medieval and post-medieval sherds.

Recent overburden (contexts 100 and 112) produced a mixture of medieval, post-medieval and early modern pottery.

*The Southwest part of the Site.*

The earliest observed deposit in this part of the site was a layer of make-up, 126, which produced a substantial fragment of a pipkin. The fabric of this vessel, York Glazed ware, is typical of the later 12<sup>th</sup> and earlier 13<sup>th</sup> centuries but the form of the pipkin is similar to that of Low Countries vessels of 15<sup>th</sup> century date. This layer was cut by ditch 123 which produced a fragment of medieval or later ceramic building material.

Another ditch or gully, 125, produced a fragment of brick, suggesting a later medieval or post-medieval date, and a fragment of dark green bottle glass. At the earliest, this is likely to be of mid 17<sup>th</sup> century date and could be much later.

Finally, pottery, glass and ceramic building material including later 19<sup>th</sup>-century or later types were recovered from modern overburden.

**10.4 Summary of stratigraphic evidence.**

To summarise the stratigraphic evidence, the pottery indicates occupation on the site in the earlier part of the Roman period, after which there is no sign of activity until the medieval period. No deposits of medieval date were found, however, and the pottery may have been imported to the site in the post-medieval period with make-up. Alternatively, the site may have been under the plough at this time and the pottery brought to the site with night soil and other manure. Post-medieval activity, probably of earlier post-medieval date, was present in both areas of the site and consists of ditches and a pit. The nature of this activity cannot be determined from the pottery finds and might be agricultural or occupation. This activity seems to have continued into the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century (ditch/gully 125) or later.

**10.5 Further Work.**

The pipkin from context 126 is unusual and should be drawn and thin-section and chemical analysis undertaken to test the suggested identification.

No other work is recommended.

**10.6 Retention.**

All of the stratified finds should be retained. However, those from the recent overburden could be discarded.

### **10.7 Bibliography.**

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Context	Action	cname	subfabric	Form	Description	Part	Nosh	NoV	Weight	ASW	Condition	Use	L	B	TH
101		M/PMTIL	FAB1	FLAT		BS	1	1	380	380	HEAVY SALT SURFACING ALLOVER	MORTAR ON BASE			
101	FAB1	M/PMTIL	FAB1	FLAT		BS	1	1	355	355	LIGHT SALT SURFACING ON BASE				
101		M/PMTIL	FAB1	FLAT		BS	1	1	186	186	LIGHT SALT SURFACING ON BASE				
101		M/PMTIL	FAB1	FLAT		BS	1	1	47	47	LIGHT SALT SURFACING ALLOVER	MORTAR ON UPPER			
101		M/PMTIL	FAB1	FLAT		BS	1	1	177	177		MORTAR ON BASE			
101	FAB2	M/PMTIL	FAB2	BRICK		BS	1	1	178	178	LIGHT SALT SURFACING ON TOP AND BOTTOM				39
101		M/PMTIL	FAB2	BRICK		BS	1	1	280	280					38
101		M/PMTIL	FAB2	BRICK		BS	1	1	472	472		MORTAR BASE AND SIDES			41
101		M/PMTIL	FAB2	BRICK		BS	1	1	52	52		MORTAR SURFACE/BREAKS			
101		M/PMTIL	FAB2	BRICK		BS	1	1	8	8					
110		E1		JAR		BS	1	1	23	23	ABRA				
110		M4		MORT		SPOUT	1	1	110	110	ABRA				
110		RTIL	FAB6	BOXTILE		BS	1	1	49	49					
110		RTIL	FAB6	BRICK ?		BS	2	2	76	38	ABRA				
110	FAB6	RTIL	FAB6	BRICK		BS	1	1	62	62	ABRA				44
111		RTIL	FAB6	?		BS	2	2	25	12.5	ABRA				
111	FAB3	RTIL	FAB3	TEG		BS	1	1	95	95					
111		PMTIL	FAB4	?		BS	1	1	4	4					
111	FAB4	M/PMTIL	FAB4	FLAT		BS	1	1	36	36					

111		RYEDAL E		BOWL		BS	1	1	32	32			
111		G1		JAR		BS	1	1	2	2			
111		YORK		JUG		BS	1	1	6	6			
100		HUM		DJ		BS	1	1	18	18			
100		YORK		JUG		BS	1	1	7	7			
100		YG		JAR		BS	2	2	17	8.5			
100		PMGL	BROWN	BEER BOTTLE	MOULDED	BS	1	1	15	15			
100		M/PMNTIL	FAB4	FLAT		BS	1	1	33	33			
101		ANIMAL BONE				BS	2	2	50	25			
101		YORK		JUG		R	1	1	7	7			
101		YORK		JUG		BS	1	1	5	5			
101		BRAN		JUG		BS	1	1	4	4			
101		HUM		JUG/J AR		BS	1	1	33	33			
101		HUM	PURPLE	JUG	STRAP HANDLE 40 ACROSS, 4 GROOVES	H	1	1	81	81			
101		HAMB		BOWL		R	1	1	25	25			
101		PMTIL	FAB4	?		BS	1	1	5	5			LIGHT SALT SURFACING
120		PMGL	CLEAR	BOTTLE	MOULDED 'YORK' ON SIDE; 'Co L' ON BOTTOM	B	1	1	23	23			
105		M/PMNTIL	FAB1	FLAT		BS	1	1	98	98			HEAVY SALTSURFACIN G ALLOVER
121		SUND		JAR		R	1	1	12	12			
121		M/PMNTIL	FAB1	FLAT		BS	1	1	96	96			



## 11.0 Appendix 3 ~ Analysis of a Late Medieval Whiteware Jug.

*Alan Vince.*

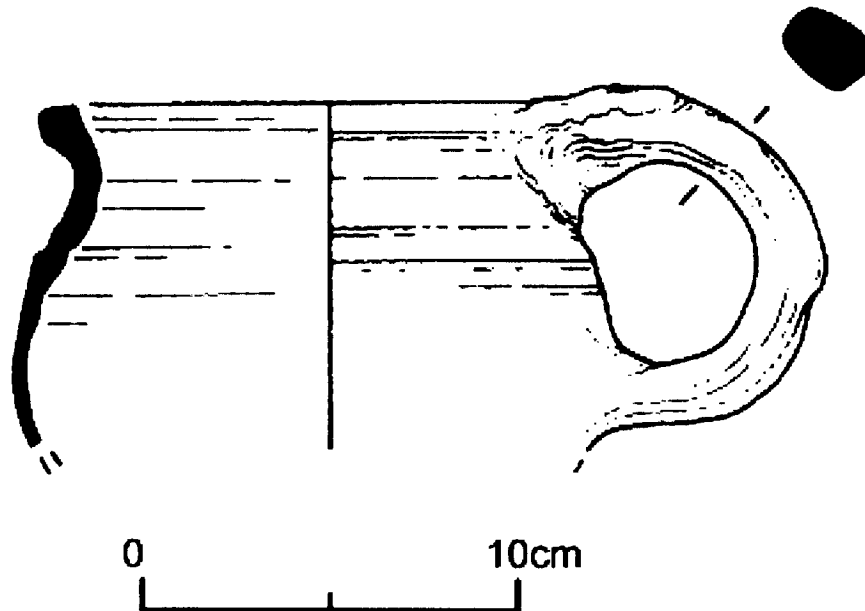
### 11.1 Introduction.

Excavations at 44 Clarence Street, York, by Antony Dickson in 2006 produced an unusual late medieval vessel which could not be precisely paralleled in form or fabric. It was recommended that analysis of this vessel was undertaken and the present paper is a result of that analysis.

The vessel is identified here as a product of the North Yorkshire whiteware potteries located on the western foothills of the Hambleton Hills and appears to have been a copy of late medieval Low Countries types.

### 11.2 Description.

#### 11.2.1 Form and manufacture.



*Figure A.*

The vessel is wheelthrown and globular-bodied with a squared rim, diameter c.140mm, and has a rod-sectioned handle luted to the girth and outer edge of the rim. The body handle join is strengthened by thumbing on the interior. The exterior has a glossy pale olive (5Y 7/4) to olive (5Y 5/4) glaze, which does not extend over the handle (which suggests that the vessel was dipped in glaze, holding onto the handle). The glaze colour suggests local reduction and is probably an indication that the vessel was fired one rather than given a biscuit firing and then a second glaze firing.

A deliberate ridge or cordon is present on the shoulder but otherwise the vessel is plain.

At x20 magnification the fabric is seen to be tempered with moderate quartzose sand grains, well-sorted and between c.0.5mm and 0.8mm across. The groundmass is fine-textured, pink (7.5YR 7/4), and sparse fine mica is visible.

### 11.2.2 *Thin Section Analysis.*

The following inclusions were noted in thin section:

- Quartz. Moderate subangular and rounded grains ranging from c.0.1mm to 0.8mm. The smaller grains tend to be more angular and the grains appear to be bimodal, with peaks at c.0.2mm and c.0.5mm. Some of the grains have a thin brown coating but since these grains are closest to the original surface of the sherd they are probably a post-burial infill of the shrinkage gap between the quartz and groundmass. Some of the grains have one or more straight edge, indicative of overgrowth with no trace of the original grain boundary. Most grains are monocrystalline and unstrained but monocrystalline strained grains and polycrystalline grains occur. The latter include strained crystals with sutured boundaries and unstrained mosaic quartz. These features indicate that some of the grains come from metamorphic rocks.
- Clay pellets. Sparse inclusionless pellets up to 0.5mm across, slightly lighter in colour than the groundmass.
- Muscovite. Rare sheaves up to 0.2mm long.

The groundmass is light brown, optically anisotropic and contains sparse angular quartz and muscovite.

### 11.2.3 *Chemical Analysis.*

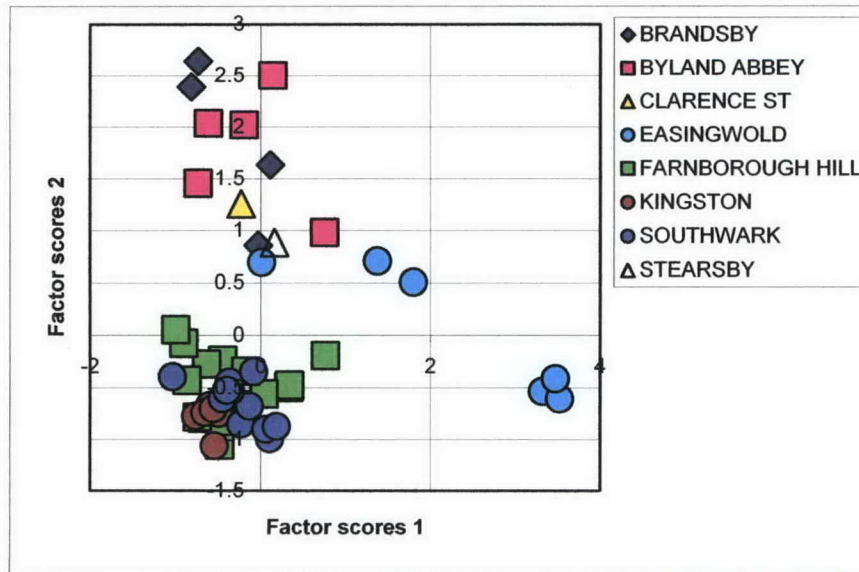
Chemical analysis was undertaken at Royal Holloway College, London, under the supervision of Dr J N Walsh using Inductively-Coupled Plasma Spectroscopy. A range of major elements were measured as percent oxides (App A) and a range of minor and trace elements was measured in parts per million (App B). Silica was not measured but was estimated by subtraction of the total measured oxides from 100%. The data were then normalised to aluminium.

The features observed in thin section are similar to those of some Surrey Whiteware vessels (e.g. Kingston-type ware Pearce and Vince 1988) as well as to late 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>-century York Glazed ware (Jennings 1992). Neither type was in production in the late medieval period, when this vessel is likely to have been made and the contemporary late medieval wares are Coarse Border Ware and Brandsby-type ware.

ICPS data is available for all these wares and a dataset consisting of production waste from sites in Surrey and North Yorkshire, and finds from YAT excavations in York was compared with the Clarence Street find.

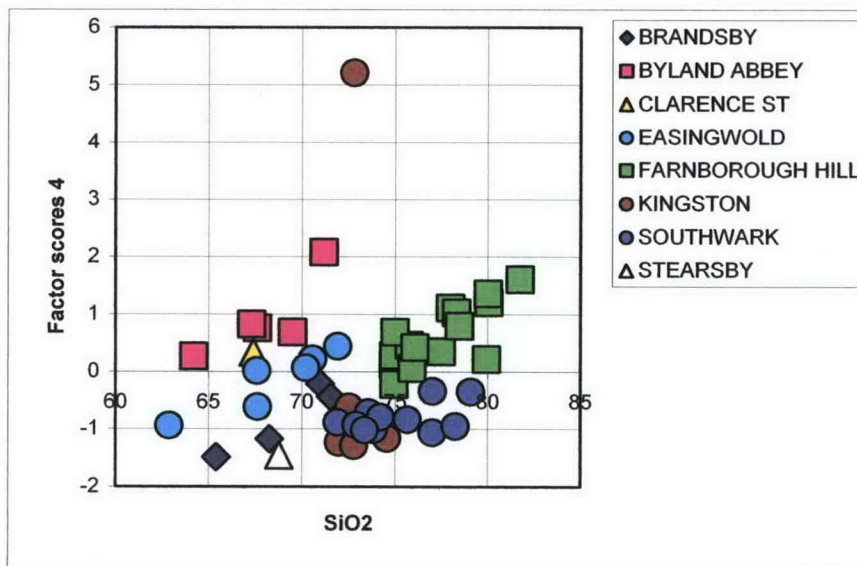
The Surrey data consists of samples from Farnborough Hill, Kingston-upon-Thames and Southwark and the Yorkshire data consists of samples from the Brandsby kiln excavated by J Le Patourel; a sample from the Stearsby kiln; possible wasters of York Glazed ware from

Byland Abbey and sherds of a 12<sup>th</sup>-century gritty ware recently identified as a North Yorkshire product contemporary with York Gritty ware, from a site at Easingwold.



*Figure B.*

Factor analysis of this data (omitting mobile elements – calcium, phosphorus, strontium and the rare earth elements) indicates four main factors and a plot of the factor scores for the two main factors clearly indicates two clusters, one consisting of Surrey products and the other North Yorkshire products which can be subdivided on the basis of the F1 and F2 scores into an Easingwold group and the rest. The Clarence Street vessel falls into the Bransby/Byland/Stearsby group.



*Figure C.*

The Factor 3 scores do not separate any of the groups but the Factor 4 scores (essentially a reflection of zirconium and cobalt values) separate individual groups within the two main clusters. This is made clear by including the estimated silica values, which distinguish the

Surrey and North Yorkshire groups. Fig 3 shows a plot of estimated silica scores against F4 scores and in this plot the Clarence Street vessel plots between the Byland and Easingwold groups.

### 11.3 Discussion.

The Clarence Street vessel is identified here as a North Yorkshire, Hambleton Hills, product. However, its form is clearly late medieval in date and imitative of Low Countries redware vessels (such as the two-handled, footed cooking pots (Hurst, Neal, and van Beuningen 1986, Fig .59) or single handled tripod pipkins, Hurst et al 1986, Fig 60). These Low Countries vessels not only have the large rod handles found on the Clarence Street vessel but also the cordon on the shoulder. This feature is probably itself a skeuomorph of cast copper-alloy vessels which are also mostly of late medieval date.

The chemical similarity of the Clarence Street vessel to York Glazed ware and North Yorkshire gritty ware vessels from Easingwold is probably due to the fact that all three groups are deliberately tempered with quartzose sand and that the main discriminating element is zirconium, which is present mainly in zircon grains. The sand used to temper these vessels therefore has a higher zirconium content than the Brandsby and Stearsby vessels which contain similar quantities of silica, but from a different source, the parent clay.

The discovery of this vessel requires a reconsideration of the classification of North Yorkshire medieval whitewares. On the one hand, the visual similarity of this vessel's fabric to York Glazed ware is confirmed and this means that undecorated body sherds cannot be dated more closely than late 12<sup>th</sup> to late 14<sup>th</sup>/15<sup>th</sup> centuries. On the other hand, York Glazed ware is actually defined mainly on style and decoration and it would be clearer if fabric and form/style were treated separately.

Table 1 is an attempt to clarify the products of the Hambleton Hills Whiteware Industry and includes waste from Castle Howard, which was recovered from excavations undertaken by Time Team in 2002 (Vince 2002). Confusingly, the products of the latter industry are classified as Hambleton ware, but Castle Howard is actually in the Howardian Hills. It is proposed that the Clarence Street vessel and similar vessels containing quartzose sand temper not paralleled at the Brandsby kiln are classified as Gritty Brandsby-type ware.

*Table 5.*

Fabric	12 <sup>th</sup> century	Late 12 <sup>th</sup> to 13 <sup>th</sup> century	Later 13 <sup>th</sup> to 15 <sup>th</sup> centuries
Gritty	NYGW (Easingwold)	None	None
Sandy		York Glazed(Byland)	Gritty Brandsby-type (Clarence Street)
Untempered			Brandsby-type (Brandsby, Stearsby)
Fine white			Hambleton (Castle Howard)

### 11.4 Bibliography.

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Jennings, Sarah (1992) *Medieval Pottery in the Yorkshire Museum*. York, The Yorkshire Museum

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### 11.5 Appendix A.

TSNO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Mg O	CaO	Na <sub>2</sub> O	K <sub>2</sub> O	TiO <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	MnO
V4510	23.51	3.42	1.04	0.52	0.25	2.35	1.25	0.26	0.015

### 11.6 Appendix B.

TSN O	Ba	Cr	Cu	Li	Ni	Sc	Sr	V	Y	Zr *	La	Ce	N d	S m	Eu	Dy	Yb	P b	Z n	C o
V451 0	39 8	10 7	44	115	54	23	95	1 8 9	4 5	10 2	72	11 9	75	16	4	8	4	6, 1 8 4	8 3	2 2

**12.0 Appendix 4 ~ The Plates.**



**Plate 1. Showing gully [108] viewed from the north-east. (Scale of 0.50m).**



**Plate 2. Showing posthole [116] viewed from the south-east. (Scale of 0.50m).**



*Plate 3. Showing excavated strip footing along the length of ditch [102] and its fill. (Scale of 1m).*



*Plate 4. Showing ditch [106] viewed from the north-east. (Scale of 0.50m).*



*Plate 5. Showing ditches [123] and [125] in a drainage run in the south-eastern end of the site. (Scale of 1m).*