



Clifton Ings, York

Investigations During Environment Agency Flood Defence Works

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ABBREVIATIONS

CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CYC	City of York Council
EA	Environment Agency
GPS	Global Positioning System
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
HE	Historic England
HER	Historic Environment Record
HG	Heritage Gateway
IADB	Integrated Archaeological Database
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
SMS	Strip, Map and Sample Excavation
WW2	World War 2
YAT	York Archaeological Trust
YA	York Archaeology

SUMMARY

Between the 20th September 2021 and the 9th February 2022 York Archaeology undertook a series of archaeological investigations at Clifton Ings, York (NGR SE 57941 54265; Figures 1). The works were undertaken for Jacobs U.K. Limited on behalf of the Environment Agency (EA).

The works were located within fields along the banks of the River Ouse and entailed the creation and improvement of flood defences (planning application numbers 19/00007/FULM and 19/00009/FUL). The commissioned works (Figure 2) comprised:

- a strip, map and sample excavation in the area of the compound,
- a strip, map and sample excavation in the footprint of the northern extension to the Barrier Bank,
- a metal detector survey and watching brief during the southern extension to the Barrier Bank,
- a watching brief during the widening of the existing embankment,
- the excavation of a 10m transect in order to determine the presence of evidence relating to Rawcliffe Ings Racecourse,
- a strip, map and sample excavation of the access track.

A series of features were investigated during the strip map and sample excavation of the access road and watching brief of the Northern Embankment. These included ditches from which pottery dated to the Iron Age and Romano–British periods was recovered, medieval northeast – southwest aligned ridge and furrow, a rubbish dump relating to the former ‘North Riding Mental Hospital’ and an alignment of modern post-holes. The dataset recovered during the archaeological works is of limited diagnostic value. The recovered pottery was of small size and is likely to be residual; other finds recovered most likely relate to late post-medieval/modern activity. It can be posited that medieval and post-medieval activity has truncated any evidence of earlier anthropogenic activity in the area.

In addition, a building survey equivalent to Historic England level 2 survey of part of the boundary wall of the former North and East Ridings Lunatic Asylum, later Clifton Hospital (the northern end of which is at NGR 58037 53759; Figure 2) was undertaken on 9th February 2022. This aimed to provide a record of the wall prior to the commencement of Environment Agency works in the area. The former hospital wall was found to be in poor condition.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Between the 20th September and the 9th February 2022 York Archaeological Trust (YAT) undertook an extensive programme of archaeological strip, map and sample (SMS) excavation, watching brief and building recording at Clifton Ings, York (NGR SE 57941 54265; Figures 1-2). The works were undertaken for Jacobs U.K. Limited and formed part of a major Environment Agency scheme to improve flood defences in York (planning application numbers 19/00007/FULM and 19/00009/FUL). The archaeological work was based on a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Jacobs U.K. Limited (Thomas 2020).

1.2 Project Scope

1.2.1 The commissioned works (Figure 2) comprised the following:

- the SMS of the compound;
- SMS of the footprint of the northern extension to the Barrier Bank;
- metal detector survey and a watching brief during the southern extension to the Barrier Bank;
- watching brief during the widening of the existing embankment;
- excavation of a 10m transect in order to evaluate the presence of evidence relating to the Rawcliffe Ings Racecourse;
- SMS of the access track.

1.2.2 Building recording was undertaken of the boundary wall of part of the former North and East Ridings Lunatic Asylum, later Clifton Hospital (the northern end of which is at NGR 58037 53759; Figures 1 and 2) on 9th February 2022. This work aimed to provide a photographic record of the wall prior to the commencement of EA works in the area. The building recording was conducted as a Historic England level 2 survey.

2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 Location

- 2.1.1 The site is bordered on the north-eastern side by a line of hedges and trees with a grass verge to the north-east which borders the A19 (Shipton Road). The northern half of the south-eastern side of the site was bordered by Clifton Without and Rawcliffe Allotments, while the southern portion of the south-eastern side was bordered by a hedge with a path beyond. The south-western side was bordered by a hedge line with a public footpath to the immediate south-west. The north-western side was bordered by Rawcliffe Park.
- 2.1.2 The site comprised three fields, the north-easternmost two being used for arable crops and the south-westernmost being pasture. The north-easternmost fields were separated by a grassed strip of land approximately 21m wide.
- 2.1.3 The wall of the former hospital was almost L-shaped in plan, bordering the south-western and north-western sides of a small field. The north-western portion of the wall (labelled Wall A) was approximately 57m long, with a slight dog-leg at the northern end. This wall continued north-eastwards into the grounds of Clifton House Hospital, beyond the boundary of the EA works; this portion of the wall was not included in the present photographic recording survey. The south-western portion of the wall (labelled Wall B) was approximately 44m long.

2.2 Topography

- 2.2.1 The site slopes down towards the south-west, being at approximately 11m-11.57m AOD on the north-eastern side and 10m AOD on the south-western side.

2.3 Geology

- 2.3.1 The underlying bedrock is recorded as Sherwood Sandstone, a sedimentary rock which formed 2237-272 million years ago in the Triassic and Permian periods when the local environment was dominated by rivers. The superficial deposits are of Sutton Sand and Alne Glaciolacustrine Formation silty clay (British Geological Survey 2023).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The following is based on a search of the City of York (CYC) Historic Environment Record and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) with a 500m radius of the EA compound, and 500m of the former hospital wall undertaken, on 15/2/2022.
- 3.1.2 In addition, an earlier desk-based assessment for the EA scheme (Thomas 2018) was consulted, which had a 250m radius search-area around the EA scheme overall and contained references to the HER via the National Heritage List for England (NHLE).
- 3.1.3 Reports detailing the results of previous archaeological interventions were also consulted.

3.2 Historic Environment Characterisation

- 3.2.1 The CYC Historic Environment Characterisation Project (CYC 2014, 3) designates the entire area of the EA Clifton Ings as being within ‘Character Area 34 Poppleton and Clifton Ings’. This document notes that the area was:

“Important in the prehistoric and Roman periods for grazing, hunting and fishing but unlikely to reveal any significant evidence. The higher ground adjacent to Shipton Road has the potential to reveal evidence of Roman roadside settlement but apart from a few stray sherds of Roman pottery found at the Rawcliffe Park and Rides site there has been limited evidence.

During the medieval period, this rich agricultural land was divided into strips to be farmed by individuals. Several patches of ridge and furrow as well as fragments of medieval pottery were also found at the Park and Ride site. Further areas of ridge and furrow are also recorded in Clifton. Some of this ridge and furrow survives.

Examples of late 18th century boundaries can still be seen on Poppleton Ings, running in a NE-SW direction.”

- 3.2.2 The area of the EA compound lies within HYO22486, listed as a recreational area of late 20th century landscaping, and the hospital wall is within HYO22495, a recreational area which contained a cricket club and York sports club (Thomas 2018, 27-28).

3.3 Designated Assets

- 3.3.1 The site is not within the Area of Archaeological Importance (DYO1748). The nearest conservation area to the EA compound site is the Clifton Conservation Area (Conservation Area 2, CYC 2021) located approximately 1.4km to the south-east (SYO1666)).

3.4 Previous archaeological works

- 3.4.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in 1996-7 on farmland destined for the York Park and Ride scheme (Evans 1997, 2). The south-eastern boundary of this work borders Rawcliffe Park and lies approximately 380m to the north-west of the EA compound area. The work comprised a programme of fieldwalking in 1996, a geophysical survey of 50% of the proposed development area in 1997 and the excavation of 23 trial trenches in 1997 to examine features seen on the geophysical survey results (Evans 1997, 2). The fieldwalking yielded a sherd of

prehistoric pottery, a small amount of Roman pottery and medieval pottery, and ceramic building material (CBM) scattered randomly across the site; there were no concentrations of artefacts near Shipton Road which would have been expected if there had been any form of linear settlement adjacent to the road (Evans 1997, 3 and 12). The artefacts probably arrived at the site due to the practice of manuring. The geophysical survey suggested that few archaeological features were potentially present (Evans 1997, 3). Various features were seen in the excavated trenches including a pit base with 3rd century pottery, a medieval ditch approximately 2.5m wide, plough-marks, modern field drains and a modern metal pipe (Evans 1997, 4-12).

3.4.2 A watching brief was undertaken slightly to the east of the EA scheme on ground reduction in Clifton Park adjacent to Shipton Road which yielded 19th century and later deposits (Marwood 1998, 3).

3.4.3 There is also an aerial photograph of the Clifton Ings area taken in 1936 (Thomas 2020, 8; HER EYO4338).

3.5 Period summary

Prehistoric (up to c. AD 71)

3.5.1 There are no prehistoric assets recorded within the boundaries of the EA Scheme. A find of a Bronze Age palstave (MYO287) was made in Rawcliffe approximately 0.6 miles north of the EA site at Clifton Ings.

3.5.2 A single sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered during an archaeological evaluation at the Shipton Road Park and Ride, located directly to the north-west of the EA site (Evans 1997, 13; HER EYO161) which may suggest that there was some activity in the vicinity.

3.5.3 The nearest prehistoric site is that of a field system of possible late Iron Age date excavated at the Rawcliffe Manor site, located approximately 750m to the north-north-east of the EA compound site (Hunter-Mann 1994, 26). A single sherd of unstratified prehistoric pottery was recovered from the plough-soil of Trench 21 at this site (HER EYO161).

Roman (c. AD 71-410)

3.5.4 Two Roman roads leading north-west from York to Catterick are known in the vicinity of the EA works. The first is the projected course of a road designated as Road 5 by the RCHMY (1962, 2) which is thought to lie parallel to the present Shipton Road; portions of this road have been seen to the south-east of the present EA sites at Homestead Park and at St Peter's School in Bootham Hospital (RCHMY 1962, 2; HER MYO4189). Approximately 225m to the north-east of Road 5 is the projected line of a second Roman road, designated Road 7 in RCHMY (1962, 2) and Road 801 in the Roads of Roman Britain (website). Evidence for this road has been seen to the south-east of the EA compound site in the grounds of Bootham Hospital and Clifton, and at St Giles Road, Skelton, to the north-west (Roads of Roman Britain website; HER MYO4187).

3.5.5 A small quantity of unstratified Roman pottery was recovered during the fieldwalking and trial trenching at the Shipton Road Park and Ride site (Evans 1997, 14; HER EYO161). In addition, a field system of possible late Iron Age to Roman date was excavated at the Rawcliffe Manor site, located approximately 750m to the north-north-east of the EA compound site (Hunter-Mann 1994, 26; HER MYO3638). A site at Manor Lane, Rawcliffe, approximately 550m to the

north of the EA compound site, also revealed evidence of a Roman ditch (Macnab 1997, 11). A related Roman ditch and two undated ditches were seen on a subsequent watching brief at the Manor Lane site (Marwood et al. 1998, 7; Thomas 2018, 14).

Anglo-Scandinavian (c. AD 71 to 1066)

- 3.5.6 The place names of the area are indicative of settlement or land use in the early medieval period. Clifton is a combination of the Old English *clif* meaning a hill slope or river bank and *tūn* meaning an enclosure or farmstead, while the place-name Rawcliffe is of early medieval date combining the Old Norse *rauðr* meaning red, and the Old Norse *kilf* meaning a cliff or steep hill (Institute for Name Studies 2023).
- 3.5.7 Prior to the Norman Conquest the lords of Rawcliffe were Saxfrith the Deacon and Thorbiorn (Powell-Smith nd.).

Later medieval (AD 1066 to c. 1500)

- 3.5.8 The Domesday Book of 1086 records that Rawcliffe was located in the Hundred of Bulford, and contained two ploughlands and three acres of meadow; however, there was no recorded population. The tenants-in-chief were the canons of York Minster and the lord was King William (Powell-Smith nd.).
- 3.5.9 Within the overall EA scheme boundary an area of broad ridge and furrow (HER MYO2496) of either medieval or post-medieval date was identified from cropmarks visible on historic aerial photographs; this lies to the north of Clifton House Hospital. Further areas of ridge and furrow lie within the EA scheme overall, but to the south and south-east of the present works (HG HER refs MYO3392-3 and MYO3857). Other evidence for ridge and furrow plough marks is known at several sites in Rawcliffe, Clifton Without, Nether Poppleton and Skelton all within 250m of the overall EA scheme boundary (HER refs MYO2172, MYO3391 and MYO3857; NHLE HER refs MYO2122, MYO3094, MYO3107-9, MYO3394-5, MYO3483, MYO3497 and MYO3857).
- 3.5.10 A medieval boundary ditch containing fragments of 14th century pottery was identified within Trench 23 during the trial trenching undertaken at the Shipton Road Park and Ride to the north-west of the EA site (Evans 1997, 11-3; HER EYO161). Further cut features were identified within the trench but were undated. Medieval pottery and CBM were also recovered during the fieldwalking at this site (Evans 1997, 3; HER EYO161). The lack of obvious concentrations of such finds together with the relatively small quantity recovered suggested that the finds were derived from manuring activities (Thomas 2020, 9).
- 3.5.11 A medieval penny and pilgrim badge were found by York District Metal Detecting club at NGR SE 5799 5329, approximately 2 miles to the south-west of the EA site (YAT site code 1981.1074; ADS 580397).
- 3.5.12 Unstratified medieval pottery was uncovered in a watching brief at the site of the former Clifton Hospital (Thomas 2018, 12; HER EYO143).
- 3.5.13 Traces of a moated manor platform together with field boundaries and ridge and furrow plough-marks were seen at Rawcliffe manor, located approximately 750m to the north-north-east of the EA compound site (Hunter-Mann 1994, 27). A medieval ditch was seen on a site at Manor Lane, Rawcliffe, located some 550m to the north of the EA compound site (Macnab 1997, 12).

Post-medieval (c. AD 1500-1850)

- 3.5.14 The site of the post medieval Rawcliffe Ings Racecourse (HER MYO2186) is present at NGR SE 5728 5457, which lies within the boundaries of the EA scheme, roughly 520m to the north-west of the EA compound site. The first race occurred in 1709, but the site was only used until 1730 when racing was moved to the present site at the Knavesmire.
- 3.5.15 Post medieval pottery and CBM sherds were recovered during fieldwalking and trial trenching at the Shipton Road Park and Ride site (Evans 1997, 12-14; HER EYO161).
- 3.5.16 The 1845 Lunacy Act required each of the three authorities in the York area to provide accommodation for pauper lunatics who had previously been housed in various madhouses and workhouses as well as at York Lunatic Asylum. The North and East Ridings Pauper Lunatic Asylum was built in response to this act and went through several changes in name over the course of its lifetime after its initial opening in 1847.
- 3.5.17 The buildings were designed by George Gilbert Scott in collaboration with William Bonython Moffatt based on the usual corridor plan of the time. The main gate was guarded by a lodge cottage known as North Lodge (HER MYO4570).
- 3.5.18 The Clifton Hospital Archive (Borthwick Institute for Archives 1844-1999) states that:

“As far as possible, patients were kept occupied. There was much emphasis on work as therapy, which had the additional benefit of making the asylum self-sufficient and cheaper to run. Females helped with domestic duties, and in female occupations such as sewing - patients clothes, for example, were made at the asylum by inmates. Many male patients worked on the land or at useful trades. In November 1848 five sixths of the 149 patients in the newly opened asylum were being set to work: 36 men at gardening and farm labour and about the same number at various trades; females were employed in household work, laundry and needlework”.

Modern (c. 1850 onwards)

- 3.5.19 The British Historic Towns Atlas for York (Addyman 2015, Sheet U) shows the late 19th century land use of the area of the EA compound as fields, and the former hospital is labelled as ‘N. and E. Ridings Lunatic Asylum’ (HER MYO4570). A 1907 OS map (reproduced in Thomas 2108 Figure 2, 13, 15) shows the EA compound site as part of a single large field.
- 3.5.20 A Grade II listed mid-19th century cast iron milestone is located at NGR 5799 5438, on the opposite side of the A19 from the EA compound site. This is triangular in plan with a sloping upper face. The left face reads York 2, the right face Easingwold 11 and the sloping upper face reads London 198, the distances being in miles (MYO521).
- 3.5.21 The Clifton Hospital Archive (Borthwick Institute for Archives) states that:
- “In 1886 out of a patient population of 615 67% of the men and 81% of the women were engaged in work; of the 297 men in the asylum 108 were occupied on the farm and garden”*
- 3.5.22 Clifton Hospital underwent various changes throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries. The building was extended with additional wings by J B and William Atkinson in 1850. A chapel was added in 1873, a recreation hall in 1876, further wards in 1879 and a water tower in 1882. Further alterations were carried out in 1890, 1910 and 1915 (HER MYO4570; HER MYO4253).

- 3.5.23 As previously stated, the hospital has undergone several name changes. From the original North and East Ridings Pauper Lunatic Asylum in 1847, the name changed in 1865 to The North Riding Lunatic Asylum. In 1920 the name changed once again to North Riding Mental Hospital and then once more in 1948 to Clifton Hospital. Clifton Hospital was finally closed in July 1994 when it was demolished, and the land redeveloped for the Norwich Union offices and Clifton Park residential area. The Clifton Park NHS Treatment Centre was built in 2006.
- 3.5.24 The chapel built for the use of the patients was designed by architects Gould and Fisher, and it was described in *The British Architect Journal* 1874 as "A handsome and convenient chapel" (HER MYO4709); as an important landmark across the flat lands of the Ings the chapel has been nominated for inclusion on the Local List of Heritage Assets (HER MYO4709).
- 3.5.25 A pair of cottages combined with the cricket pavilion also formed part of the hospital facilities, combining facilities for the hospital cricket team with accommodation for staff (HER MYO4082). These buildings have also been nominated for inclusion on the Local List of Heritage Assets (HER MYO4082).
- 3.5.26 A WW2 air raid shelter was identified in a watching brief during redevelopment at the former Clifton Hospital site (Thomas 2018, 12; HER EYO143). The hospital chapel was damaged during WW2, after which time some fittings and the east window were replaced and re-dedicated in 1948-1950 (HER MYO4709). The Hospital closed in 1994 and most of the site has been developed as an area of new housing, together with a public house, although a wheelchair centre, laundry and the Low Secure Forensic Unit are still present.
- 3.5.27 A 1950 OS map (reproduced in Thomas 2018, Figure 13) shows that the EA compound site remained part of a single large field.
- 3.5.28 During the mid- to late 20th century a sewerage works opened adjacent to the A1237 road (this borders the EA Scheme overall on its' south-western and south-eastern sides). Several sewerage filter beds had previously existed on the fields to the south of the former asylum buildings (CYC 2014, 3). Commercial and residential development to the north-east of Shipton Road had been pronounced throughout the late 20th and early 21st centuries. A modern recreation site (cricket ground and sports club (NHLE HGR MYO2495) lies within the boundary of the EA scheme. In 2006 the Clifton Park NHS Treatment Centre was built to serve the local community.

4 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

4.1 Aims

4.1.1 The WSI (Thomas 2020, 12) defined the aims of the project as:

- To mitigate the impact of the Scheme on any previously unknown archaeological assets through investigation, sampling and recording;
- To ascertain the character, date and significance of any previously unknown archaeological assets and deposits within the Scheme;
- To disseminate the results of the archaeological works in a format and manner appropriate to their significance; and
- To generate an accessible and useable archive which will allow future research of any evidence identified to be undertaken.

4.2 Research Questions

4.2.1 The aims of the project were put in place to try to answer the following research questions :

- What is the nature of the archaeological resource within the Scheme and how does it relate to the evidence identified within the wider study area?
- Is there any evidence for Roman occupation within the Scheme including traces of the possible Roman road?
- Is there any further evidence of medieval activity within the footprint of the northern extension to the Barrier Bank or construction compound?
- Is there any evidence related to the former North and East Riding Lunatic Asylum? This is identified as a research priority in the York Historic Environment Characterisation Project (CYC 2013).
- Does any evidence or remains of the Rawcliffe Ings Racecourse remain?
- How does the identified archaeological evidence contribute to the wider understanding of the development of Yorkshire and the regional research aims identified in the Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework (Roskams and Whyman 2005 and 2007)?

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Scope of works

5.1.1 The programme of archaeological works was determined after a consultation with the City of York Council City Archaeologist and has been outlined in the WSI (Thomas 2020, 12). This comprised:

- A monitored topsoil strip of the compound area (strip, map and record). Any archaeological deposits present were recorded and excavated, unless they were able to be left in-situ;
- A monitored topsoil strip of the footprint of the northern extension to the Barrier Bank (strip, map and record). Any archaeological deposits present were recorded and excavated;
- Metal detector survey followed by a watching brief on the topsoil strip for the southern extension to the Barrier Bank;
- Watching brief on the topsoil strip associated with works to widen the existing embankment. This focused on the northern section of the embankment between the compound and the Blue Beck;
- Within an area of habitat creation where the grassland is being translocated, a 10m wide transect was archaeologically monitored during excavations and any archaeological remains recorded;
- Photographic recording of asylum boundary wall, broadly equivalent to a Historic England (2016) Level 2 building record.

5.2 Fieldwork Methodology

5.2.1 All aspects of the watching brief and strip map and record were conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (CIfA 2022), the Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA 2020b), and Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation (CIfA 2020a). The work also followed the methodology set out in the WSI (Thomas 2020) as well as the Environment Agency minimum technical requirements 801_14_SD01 cultural heritage and archaeology standards (2015).

5.2.2 All recording followed CIfA's Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2020b), Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation (2020a) and the methodology outlined in the WSI (Thomas 2020). All contexts were given unique numbers. All excavated contexts were recorded in plan and section with details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds and samples, and cross-referenced to other contexts where appropriate. All recording was undertaken on York Archaeology (YA) pro forma paper sheets and followed the YAT recording manual (2009)

5.2.3 Digital images were taken using a Nikon D5300 with 24.1 megapixels and followed Historic England guidance (2015).

5.2.4 Post-excavation plans of the works including spot heights and an overall site plan were recorded digitally using a Leica differential GNSS. The site plan is accurately linked to the National Grid.

5.2.5 Excavation works were carried out with a 14t tracked excavator suitably equipped with a 1.80m wide toothless ditching bucket.

- 5.2.6 A metal detector survey was carried out during the southern extension to the Barrier Bank. Survey was undertaken in traverses 5m apart in a zig-zag pattern. Due to the lack of archaeological remains in the area no further monitoring was undertaken.
- 5.2.7 Within the area of habitat creation, where the grassland was being translocated, no archaeological remains were encountered during the initial phase of works. No further monitoring was undertaken.
- 5.2.8 During the strip map and sample works excavation continued until the first significant archaeological horizon, or until the natural geology or the depth required for construction works was reached, whichever came first. Environmental sampling methodology was based on the judgement of the team on site, and no deposits were deemed worthy of sampling.
- 5.2.9 In order to mitigate ground water ingress, three north-west to south-east aligned bunds (Figures 9 and 13) of excavated soil were left in situ in order to create a barrier to maintain workable ground conditions on the site in the 'lower' area.

5.3 Building Recording

- 5.3.1 The former hospital wall was recorded photographically on 9th February 2022 using a digital camera with a resolution of no less than 10 megapixels (Historic England 2015). A written record of the wall was also created. The methodology of the wall survey broadly followed the requirements of a Level 2 building survey (Lane and Menuge 2016), and ClfA's Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures (2020c).

5.4 Post-Excavation Methodology

- 5.4.1 All post-excavation work followed the requirements of ClfA's Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (2020d) and Guidance for the creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (2020e).
- 5.4.2 A physical hard copy of the site archive was compiled, checked and subsequently digitised, with backup copies of records kept securely on internal YAT servers.
- 5.4.3 Details of the works were submitted to the OASIS database and this report will be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) digital library.
- 5.4.4 No deposits were identified that were suitable for environmental sampling. This was due to frequent modern disturbance and uncertain context definition.
- 5.4.5 Finds recovered from the excavation were sorted according to archaeological context and hand washed, whereupon they were identified according to typology, origin and period.

6 EXCAVATION RESULTS

6.1 The compound and access road groundworks (Figure 3)

- 6.1.1 The impact depth of the Environment Agency compound (Figure 3) did not exceed a depth of 0.40m below ground level (BGL) (10.20m AOD), and the excavation works impacted topsoil (0114) and subsoil (0115) deposits only. No archaeological features were observed during the compound groundworks. Post-medieval and modern finds were noted within the impacted deposits; none were of any significant diagnostic value and they were discarded on site.
- 6.1.2 The natural geology of Alne Glaciolacustrine Formation (0103) was encountered at 10m AOD during the access road excavation. A total of four features were uncovered.
- 6.1.3 Ditch [0102] (Figure 3 and 4.3; Plate 3) was orientated northeast – southwest. It measured 1.5m long by 0.62m wide by 0.16m deep and was infilled by firm mid grey sand (0101) from which three fragments of pottery dated to the Romano-British period were uncovered. The continuation of ditch [0102] was not established as it continued beyond the limit of excavation.
- 6.1.4 Ditch [0102] was truncated at its northeastern end by a northwest - southeast aligned ditch [0197] (Plates 1, 3). Two interventions, [0106] (Plate 2) and [0113], were excavated. Intervention [0106] was excavated in order to understand the physical relationship between [0102] and [0197] (Plate 3). It measured 1.0m long by 1.0m wide by 0.47m deep and was infilled by natural silting deposit (0105) from which a single fragment of Calcite Gritted ware pottery was recovered. The fragment was of limited diagnostic size and could only be dated generally to the Iron Age period. Natural silting deposit (0105) was overlain by soft light to mid grey silty sand (0104) from which no finds were recovered.
- 6.1.5 The second intervention within ditch [0197], [0113] (Plate 1), was located 1.0m to the west of [0106]. It measured 1.0m long by 1.0m wide by 0.56m deep and was infilled by a 0.10m thick deposit of light to mid grey silty sand (0112) from which no finds were recovered. It can be postulated that deposit (0112) is the same as (0105) and represents natural silting of the feature. Deposit (0112) was in turn overlain by 0.46m thick deposit of orange mottled light grey sandy silt (0111) from which no finds were recovered. Ditch [0197] most likely represents Romano-British activity, however due to the feature being truncated by later ridge and furrow it was not possible to determine its purpose.
- 6.1.6 Ditch [0107] (Plate 4) was located southeast of ditch [0197]. It was orientated northeast - southwest and measured 10.90m long by 0.67m wide by 0.29m deep, and it was infilled by friable brown grey silty sand (0108) from which two fragments of Romano-British pottery were recovered. It is likely that ditch [0107] is a medieval furrow truncating earlier Roman archaeological remains.
- 6.1.7 Post-medieval agricultural drain [0110] (Figure 3) was located southeast of ditch [0107]. It was orientated northeast - southwest and measured 9.30m long by 0.55m wide by 0.35m deep. The drain cut was infilled by grey mottled mid to dark brown silty clay (0109) from which fragments of 17th century Creamware cup and 17th century Humber ware strap jug handle and pan tile were recovered.
- 6.1.8 The above features were sealed by a 0.20m thick deposit of firm mid brown sandy silty clay subsoil (0115) from which fragments of 17th – 19th century clay pipe, oyster shell and iron nails were recovered. Subsoil (0115) was in turn overlain by 0.30m thick deposit of topsoil

(0114) from which fragments of 13 – 16th century plain tile, late post-medieval fragments of clay tobacco pipe, oyster shell and pottery were recovered.

6.2 Strip, map and record (Figures 5 – 12)

- 6.2.1 The natural geology of Alne Glaciolacustrine Formation (0103) was encountered at 9.90m aOD, 0.35 – 0.50m BGL. The archaeological horizon was dominated by medieval ridge and furrow orientated northeast – southwest and separated by two field boundaries, [0172] and [0143] (Figures 5 – 9, 13; Plates 5-6). A total of twelve ridge and furrow features were investigated which are summarised briefly below. Further details can be found in Appendix 2.
- 6.2.2 The furrows ranged between 1.20 and 2.50m wide by approximately 30 – 75m long by 0.10 – 0.35m deep, and were spaced approximately 6.50 – 7.50m apart. Several of the furrows were investigated in order to establish character and date, and to check for possible earlier archaeological remains below.
- 6.2.3 According to Rackham (2020) a ‘standard’ ridge and furrow measured approximately 220 yards (200m), as far as a group of eight oxen can pull, and could be 11 to 5 yards (10m – 4.5m) apart. Some aspects regarding ridge and furrow discussed by Rackham (2020) are yet to be tested practically but nonetheless it provides a good baseline study.
- 6.2.4 Two furrow termini were uncovered and investigated in the north-western end of the strip. The intervention excavated through [0136] investigated the turning of the furrow to the east, at the end of the strip where a headland is likely to have been located. [0136] measured 1.0m wide by 0.52m deep and was infilled by mid-greyish brown silty clay (0137) from which no finds were recovered. Immediately to the east of furrow terminus [0136] another terminus [0138] (Plate 7) was investigated. Terminus [0138] measured 2.10m wide by 0.78m deep, it was infilled by orange mottled greyish brown silty clay with occasional angular stone inclusions (0139) from which a single fragment of late 14th early 15th century Hambleton type pottery was recovered. Furrow terminus [0138] was not fully revealed due to the presence of the spoil storage area.
- 6.2.5 Field boundary [0172] (Plate 8) was 68m long and 4.49m wide with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The overall depth of this ditch was 0.61m which is significantly deeper than any of the furrows investigated. Post-medieval pottery and CBM were recovered from the multiple fills of this ditch, which were dated broadly to the post-medieval period.
- 6.2.6 Possible field boundary [0143] (Figure 5) somewhat aligns with a field boundary depicted on 1853 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 13). The feature measured 8.50m long by 2.78m wide by 0.26m deep. It was infilled by brownish grey silty sand (0142) from which no finds were recovered.
- 6.2.7 At the north-western end of the site were five post-holes in a northeast to southwest alignment Figures 5 and 6). The post-holes uncovered are likely to be of late post-medieval/modern date. As an example, post-holes [0120] (Plate 9) and [0123] (Plate 10) will be discussed. Details of the remaining post-holes can be found in the context table in Appendix 2.
- 6.2.8 Post-hole [0120] (Plate 9) was rectangular in shape measuring 0.43m wide by 0.60m long with a depth of 0.10m. The northern half of the post-hole [0120] contained a recut (see Plate 9) with a diffuse lower boundary. Post-hole [0120] was infilled by greyish brown sandy clay

(0118) from which no finds were recovered. Fill (0118) contained fragments of dried wood, most likely the remains of the wooden post.

- 6.2.9 Post-hole [0123] (Plate 10) was located directly to the northeast of post-hole [0120] and was rectangular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. [0123] measured 0.60m long by 0.65m wide by 0.32m deep. It was infilled by mid to dark brown sandy silty clay (0122) which in turn was overlain by light yellow clay (0121). No finds were recovered from any of these deposits.
- 6.2.10 The post-hole alignment is likely to represent farming-related land division of late post-medieval/modern date. It is possible that the land was worked by the patients of the North Riding Mental Hospital as it was common practice for institutions to engage in farming until it was banned by the Ministry of Health in the 1960s (Borthwick Institute for Archives 1844-1999).

6.3 Northern Embankment watching brief (Figure 14)

- 6.3.1 The natural geology of Alne Glaciolacustrine formation (0103) was encountered at 9.50m aOD, approximately 0.50m BGL (Plate 11). A post-medieval rubbish deposit (0191) (Plate 13) was uncovered in the south-eastern end of the watching brief area; this contained 60 fragments of pottery and numerous other finds such as a bone toothbrush and dominoes. The deposit is certainly related to the nearby former hospital, as some fragments of pottery were stamped with the name of the institution (Plate 12). It can be postulated that the rubbish dump was somewhat long term as some of the pottery stamps had the words 'lunatic' and 'asylum' suggesting an early period of the hospital's existence. A single fragment had an acronym N.R.M.H (North Riding Mental Hospital) suggesting later deposition after the name of the institution had been changed.
- 6.3.2 The watching brief during the Northern Embankment works only reached the natural geology (0103) in isolated areas. The majority of the work only impacted as far as the subsoil deposit (0190) which was on average 0.30m thick. Fragments of pottery relating to the hospital were recovered, including a stamped fragment with the name of the institution. Subsoil (0190) was in turn overlain by 0.20m thick deposit of topsoil (0189) from which 66 fragments of late post-medieval pottery, iron nails and slag were recovered.

6.4 Southern Embankment Metal Detecting

- 6.4.1 No archaeological remains were discovered during the metal detecting survey carried out along the Southern Embankment and further monitoring was deemed unnecessary for this portion of the project.

7 THE RECORDING OF THE FORMER HOSPITAL BOUNDARY WALL

7.1.1 For ease of reference, the north-east to south-west aligned portion of wall is referred to as Wall A, while the north-west to south-east aligned portion of the wall is referred to as Wall B (Figure 15).

7.1.2 Overall, the wall was in poor condition, having partially collapsed at the south-eastern end. In addition, much of the mortar has decayed away, and the surfaces of some of the bricks have eroded and flaked off. The bricks in the walls were typically 230 x 110 x 70mm in size and were bonded with light grey lime-based mortar. Bricks of this thickness relate to the period of the Brick Tax from 1784-1851 when an increase in duty led to the production of thicker bricks (Brunskill 14).

7.2 Wall A – north-eastern elevation

7.2.1 The north-eastern end of Wall A continued into the grounds of the present Clifton House Hospital and as this portion lay beyond the limit of the present scheme it was not observed. The wall is double layered, the layer internal to the hospital boundary being of a later, higher build than the external layer, perhaps to add both security and stability to the original wall.

7.2.2 A general view of the north-eastern (external) elevation of Wall A is given on Plate 14. The external elevation comprised a wall 13 courses high, constructed in Common Bond with 7 courses of stretchers to one course of headers, topped with a sailor course (a row of bricks standing on end with the stretcher facing outwards) (Plates 15, 16). The upper three courses of the south-western (internal) elevation of the wall were visible above the top of the external elevation (Plates 14 – 18). Seven buttresses were visible on the external elevation (Plate 17), which were keyed into the brickwork of the main wall. Each buttress was a single brick in thickness, two bricks wide, and ended one brick below the top of the main wall with the upper three courses stepped.

7.2.3 A pillar was present at the south-western end of the wall at the junction with Wall B. The pillar (Plates 18,19) was 22 courses high and three and a half bricks wide on each elevation. It was constructed in stretcher bond and topped with stone capstones, of which three of the original four survived. There was modern graffiti on both external elevations of the pillar (Plates 23,24).

7.2.4 A pillar was also present at the north-eastern end of Wall A, which was capped by a stone. This could not be observed in detail on either elevation as it was overgrown. The wall's alignment changed at this point to run north-west, and this section of the wall appeared to be of a more recent construction with a different design, comprising a wall which totalled 17 courses of brickwork higher than the remainder of Wall A, sloping upwards from the pillar. The top of the wall was capped by a row of bricks laid in header bond (Plate 20). Two buttresses were present on this section of wall, one immediately adjacent to the pillar which was two courses higher than the original portion of Wall A to the south-west, while the second was a clasping buttress around the exterior corner of the later portion of wall which was 22 courses high, the uppermost four courses of which were stepped (Plates 21,22). These buttresses were largely obscured by vegetation (Plate 20).

7.2.5 The portion of the wall to the north-east of the pillar and newer section of wall (Plate 22) lay outside the limit of any proposed works and was not recorded.

7.3 Wall A - south-eastern elevation

- 7.3.1 The south-eastern (internal) elevation of Wall A was 16 courses high. Based on the bricks used it appeared to be of a later build than the external elevation. It abutted the earlier brickwork of the external wall and did not appear to be keyed in (Plate 25).
- 7.3.2 The internal elevation of Wall A was heavily overgrown at the north-eastern end and this portion, including the pillar and newer section of wall detailed above, could not be recorded (Plate 26). The remainder of the wall (Plates 27 – 30) was constructed in Common bond with three courses of stretchers to one course of headers and was double skinned, topped with a rowlock course. The north-eastern extent of this wall continued into the grounds of the present Clifton House Hospital and was not recorded as it was beyond the limits of this investigation.
- 7.3.3 There were at eight buttresses visible on this elevation. Each buttress was one brick thick and two bricks in width (Plate 31). The buttresses had 18 visible courses of brickwork in total, the uppermost three of which were stepped (Plate 31). The buttresses stopped five courses beneath the top of the wall.

7.4 Wall B – south-western elevation (Plate 34)

- 7.4.1 Although it was recorded as a separate wall, Wall B is bonded to Wall A via the corner pillar mentioned above. Wall B was in a poor state of repair at the south-eastern end, which had partially collapsed (Plate 18). Various segments of the upper courses of the wall had also collapsed (Plate 19), as had the bases of some of the buttresses on the south-western elevation of the wall.
- 7.4.2 The south-western (external) elevation of Wall B appeared to be of a different construction to the external elevation of wall A. It had 16 visible courses of brickwork (the lower courses were obscured by vegetation) and was three skins in thickness. At approximately 1.2-1.4m above ground there was a step one skin thick, topped by a course of angled coping bricks. Above the step the wall was two skins wide and continued for another eight courses (Plates 35,36). The coping for the step had fallen away in places; it was most easily observed at the north-western end of the wall, but even here it was badly damaged. Elsewhere the coping had decayed away leaving a scar along the wall (Plate 37), and for much of the length of the wall one to two courses of walling below the coping had also dropped off the wall. This wall was constructed in Common bond, with three courses of stretchers to one course of headers.
- 7.4.3 The external elevation had eight buttresses. The buttresses were one skin thick (Plate 38), 1.5 bricks wide (Plate 37) and terminated three courses below the top of the wall. The uppermost eight courses of brickwork in the buttresses were stepped to form a slope (Plate 38).
- 7.4.4 There was a pillar present at the south-eastern end of the wall, similar to that at the north-eastern end, however only the lowest 16 courses of brickwork survived (Plate 39). This pillar was three bricks wide on all elevations. To the south-east of this there was a wooden fence and stile. A large stone block to the south-west of this pillar may have originated from the hospital wall. The upper portion of Wall B to the north-west of the pillar had collapsed.
- 7.4.5 Much of the south-western elevation of Wall B was overgrown by shrubby undergrowth and trees (Plates 40,41).

7.5 Wall B - north-eastern elevation

- 7.5.1 The north-western (internal) elevation was 31 courses high with no buttresses visible (Plate 42). The wall was built in common bond topped with a rowlock course (Plate 43). Trees and undergrowth obscured this elevation for much of its length. Nails had been driven into the wall at multiple points (Plate 44) which presumably supported garden plants within the grounds of the hospital.

8 THE POTTERY

By A. Jenner

8.1 INTRODUCTION

- 8.1.1 One hundred and ninety-two sherds of predominantly post-medieval wares were retrieved from archaeological intervention at Clifton Ings. A pottery quantification table is available in Appendix 3.

8.2 METHODOLOGY

- 8.2.1 Visual analysis involved separating fabric and form groups by date and type. The numbers of sherds of each type of pottery are recorded in tabular form (see Table below). Decorative schemas, stamps and other significant features are also noted. Assemblages from each relevant period are outlined briefly under 'Discussion', below. Interesting items and assemblages are also considered in the 'Discussion' section. Any additional research and/or scientific analysis is outlined under the heading of 'Recommendations for further work.'

Spot Dating

- 8.2.2 Spot dates are given for each context containing the most significant pottery fabric types. This is because pottery is often the most common and most datable find on urban excavations and can consequently help the excavation staff to interpret any given stratigraphic sequence, as well as shed light on the lives of those who made and used it. The SPOT date is normally the latest date of any pottery type within the given context.

Date Range

- 8.2.3 Calculation of the date range is the earliest date from the earliest pottery type and the latest date from the latest pottery type. When there are two very distinct date ranges, these will be included in the text, e.g. Roman and medieval. Sherds that can be identified as intrusive or residual will be noted (Barclay, et al 2016, Appendix 1).

Sherd size

- 8.2.4 Sherd sizes are based on the following range of sizes and are measured across the widest dimension of the sherd. Small is anything less than 5cm, medium is anything above 5cm and below 10cm. Large is above 10cm. Sometimes very small (<1cm) and very large (>20cm) are used. These measurements are taken when there is no time to use weight as a corroborative measure.

8.3 THE WARES

Roman/Romano-British

Calcite-gritted wares – late 3rd / 4th century

- 8.3.1 Calcite gritted wares are a late 3rd, 4th or even early 5th century type, as Crambeck wares declined in number in the York area, local Calcite-gritted wares increased. As the name suggests these wares are usually packed with abundant, angular and sub-angular calcite, though when this has leached out they become known as 'Vessicular' wares. The latter term could, of course, be applied to a number of different sherds when their temper has eroded.

- 8.3.2 Forms include bowls and jars, sometimes quite large in size. They often have a curved rim almost like that of the mortaria. Forms are described as 'Huntcliffe' type when they have a lid-seating or groove somewhere along the rim. Other plainer forms are known as 'Throlam' types and they are thought not to have a lid-seating. These two names relate to the places that Calcite Gritted wares were first found.
- 8.3.3 One Calcite Gritted sherd was retrieved from context 101. It was probably residual.
- 8.3.4 Oxidised (Context 0107) and Coarsely gritted sherds (Context 0101) are recorded on IADB.

Medieval

Splashed wares

- 8.3.5 Fabrics vary from red to white and grey in colour and glazes vary from light to dark green, depending often on their underlying fabric colour. They also vary in coarseness, depending on where and how they were made. This is perhaps due to an era of experimentation with glazes which occurred across Britain, after a period where the majority of vessels were unglazed. Their only common denominator is their splashed looking glaze which is often patchy and frequently has small pock marks in it. It is thought that glaze was applied to a prepared surface as ground up minerals, rather than in suspension, thus giving a speckled effect. This technique is thought to be a late 11th to early 13th century phenomenon.
- 8.3.6 Only two sherds of Splashed ware were found within the assemblage from Clifton Ings (Context 66). They were probably from jugs, though their small size makes any further assumptions difficult.

Brandsby-type wares

- 8.3.7 These wares usually have a fine, fairly hard sandy buff fabric, though this varies from a fabric closer in appearance to York glazed ware to a finer denser, harder fabric. Another variant is finer and whiter, sometimes with a grey core. This fabric resembles York white ware, a variant of York glazed ware. The most common forms are jugs and bowls though other forms such as money boxes, also occur. Glazed areas vary from dark mottled green to plain mid green. Vessels are mostly either plain, or decorated with 'roller stamped' lines, triangles or rectangles. They are found in late 13th century to early 14th century contexts. A kiln which is thought to have been producing these wares is situated at Brandsby-cum-Stearsby, in the Howardian Hills.
- 8.3.8 One abraded rod handle from a jug was found within the assemblage from Clifton Ings (Context 144). It had a reduced core and light-coloured margins. Most of the glaze had been worn away.

Humber ware

- 8.3.9 This type is made using a fine reddish brown, iron-rich clay. Some later forms are reduced with a grey core and internal surface. It has a greenish brown glaze with amber edges. Sometimes there is a white slip beneath, or mixed into the glaze. Vessels consist of jugs and cisterns in the main, but other forms such as jars, pipkins and urinals are not uncommon. There are a number of production centres in North and East Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire. These Potteries were in operation from the late 13th century. Humber wares found in York are generally thought to occur in the 14th century and continue to be a major type throughout the 15th century, though they may be residual by the end of the century.

- 8.3.10 One small body sherd of Humber ware was present amongst the material from Clifton Ings. It was small with a patch of green glaze which was tinged with amber around the edges. This is typical of Humber ware glazes.

Hambleton ware

- 8.3.11 There are two fabric types. These include a coarse open fabric and a finer harder, more compact fabric. Some of the coarser fabrics are pinkish in colour and are described as oxidised Hambleton wares. Cisterns with two strap handles are common, but finer wares include jugs, lobed bowls, drinking vessels, bowls and dishes. These wares are thought to be in circulation from the late 14th to the early 15th century in York.
- 8.3.12 Two very small sherds of Hambleton type were retrieved from the assemblage from Clifton Ings (Contexts 0139 and 0163). They were probably from a jar/cistern, though they were both very abraded with little glaze left on their surfaces.

Post-medieval

Ryedale ware

- 8.3.13 This ware type is named after the Ryedale District that it is thought to have been made in. There may have been a number of kilns in the Hambleton Hills and North Yorkshire moors. Some known and probable kiln-sites have been noted previously in this area (Wilson ed 1988, 134, fig 106). The workshops producing Ryedale wares were probably in operation from the late 16th to early 18th century. This broad group of wares are made using white firing clays. Internal surfaces and cores are often reduced to a dark grey, although the external margin can be lighter or even white in colour. The glaze varies from a pitted olive green to a darker green colour. Products include jugs and cisterns mainly.
- 8.3.14 Three sherds of this type were located amongst the assemblage from Clifton Ings (Context 0190). One form was identified as a flanged dish or platter. This form is common within assemblages of Ryedale wares (Wilson ed 1980).

White earthenware

- 8.3.15 This is a generic term used for fine hard white everyday table wares produced during the Victorian era. Cups, saucers, plates and dishes are the most common forms. They are wheel thrown and often factory made.
- 8.3.16 Many experiments were made to try and get a white body that resembled porcelain but was cheaper. Often Archaeologists have difficulties separating these wares from 'pearl' and 'cream' wares, but they are generally whiter.
- 8.3.17 A large number of White Earthenware dishes, bowls and cups were retrieved. Some had maroon bands on them near the rim, others were plain. A few had transfer printed stamps with NORTH RIDING YORK ASYLUM or NORTH RIDING MENTAL HOSPITAL/NRMH depending on whether the vessel dated to before or after 1920 when the name of the hospital changed from North Riding York Asylum to North Riding Mental Hospital (Plates 45 – 47). Presumably these were used at daily meal and break times by the inmates.

Tin glazed ware

- 8.3.18 A specific type of earthen ware is wheel thrown and then 'biscuit' fired. When cool, a tin rich glaze is applied to the porous surface to produce an even white background. Once dry, free-hand motifs including anthropomorphic and zoomorphic figures, sometimes within schematic landscapes, or simple geometric symbols are generally applied with a paint brush. Blue is the most frequent colour used, but other colours such as red and yellow, are not uncommon. Moulded dishes and bowls with small finger impressions give the edges a 'pie-crust' appearance. These wares are commonly produced from the late 17th to early 18th centuries. Other forms are produced throughout the 18th and 19th centuries and up to the present day. The tradition may have started in Staffordshire but was continued in many Country potteries.
- 8.3.19 Two sherds of Tin Glazed ware were retrieved from intervention at Clifton Ings (Context 0189; 0100).

Slipware

- 8.3.20 Red or buff/white earthenware forms are covered in 'slip' and decorated with motifs in a different colour. It is frequently piped onto the surface through a horn to make parallel lines. A feather may be gently dragged across them to give a 'feathered' effect. Designs may also be incised through a top layer of slip to create birds, animals and figures as well as geometric designs which reveal a different colour below. This practice is known as 'sgraffito'. Forms include bowls, dishes and platters. Mugs, posset pots, salts, money-boxes and cutlery trays occur less frequently. This style
- 8.3.21 Six sherds of Slipware were present within the assemblage from Clifton Ings. They included parts of a mug and a flanged dish as well as 2 banded factory produced Slipware. The flanged dish was the only large sherd.
- 8.3.22 The flanged dish had a brown surface with white slipped decoration. It was large and unabraded. Abraded earlier sherds included a moulded bowl with feathered decoration. A small piece from a pancheon was also abraded. The Banded Slipware was harder and unabraded, though small in size. One factory produced sherd had a black and white checked band between two blue bands.

English stoneware

- 8.3.23 Stone wares were fired to over 1000 degrees centigrade. Such high temperatures cause the minerals in the clay to fuse and become very hard. This makes products very hard and perhaps more hygienic than more porous earthen wares.
- 8.3.24 Broadly, these wares can be split into white firing wares and brown salt glazed wares. The former were often made into medicine pots and food storage jars and the latter into vessels for storing, pouring and drinking alcoholic beverages. These hardy fabrics were often used to make vessels for feeding animals and also for drains. Potteries in operation in the 18th and 19th centuries in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire are probably the main suppliers for the York market, although some wares may have come up from the London area.
- 8.3.25 Twenty-nine sherds of English Stoneware were found among the assemblage from Clifton Ings. They included sherds from a food jar, flagon and bottle.
- 8.3.26 One sherd from a Frechen jug is the only imported stoneware. These vessels are common within 17th century contexts, though they may be curated for longer.

Porcelain

- 8.3.27 Porcelain is made by combining a refractory white clay (kaolin) and a feldspathic rock. It was first made in China and re-discovered in Germany. Hard, white and translucent, porcelain is fired to very high temperatures to fuse the clay and make it almost vitrified.
- 8.3.28 Hard-paste porcelain is fired at 1400 degrees centigrade. It is glassier in texture than soft paste porcelain. It breaks in a more angular way, cannot be easily scratched using a metal instrument and makes a ringing sound when tapped.
- 8.3.29 Soft paste porcelain is only fired to 1200 degrees centigrade. It can be scratched more readily than hard paste porcelain. Soft paste is less uniformly translucent and makes less of a high-pitched ring when tapped.
- 8.3.30 Only one piece of porcelain was identified within the assemblage from Clifton Ings. It had a scene in blue and white decorating its surface.

Creamware

- 8.3.31 This fine fairly hard, cream coloured earthenware was first developed by Josiah Wedgwood in the mid-18th century. The body varies from cream to white but the surface is always cream coloured before decoration is added. Forms are mainly table wares which include tea wares and dinner services. Decoration may be hand painted, transfer printed, moulded or pierced. Factories in the Leeds area may have produced much of the late 18th and 19th century cream wares found in York.
- 8.3.32 At least 59 sherds were identified as Cream ware. They included plates, cups and bowls as well as a lid. Some had a blue band on them with fine gold lines at either side. Sherds were mainly small to medium in size.

White Salt Glazed Stoneware – 1740 to 1785

- 8.3.33 Wares of this type are fired to higher temperatures than earthenwares and have a fine, white body. The surfaces are often pitted, giving an 'orange peel' appearance. Forms often include plates, tankards and other wares used for eating and drinking, as well as other items for the table or for storing special items.
- 8.3.34 Fourteen sherds of White Salt Glazed ware were found within the assemblage from Clifton Ings. They included bowls, plates, a dish and a jar. One example of a White Salt Glazed plate with moulded 'basket' design (cf Noel-Hume 1969, 116, fig35, no 1) was retrieved during intervention at Clifton Ings. It may have been used at table, perhaps for cakes or other morsels.

Transfer Printed and Pearl ware

- 8.3.35 Transfer printing was, as the name suggests, was produced by transferring a design from a metal plate onto paper and then the surface of a pottery vessel. Cobalt was often used to create the blue colour so frequently seen on Transfer printed wares. These were mass produced in a number of factories across Britain including those at Staffordshire and Yorkshire.
- 8.3.36 Eighteen sherds of Transfer Printed ware were mostly from cups and bowls. Their decoration varied from blue to green and pink. Many were probably produced in the late 19th century.

8.4 DISCUSSION

- 8.4.1 The assemblage from Clifton Ings contains much late 19th and 20th century material. It is different from other assemblages of pottery from this time. This is because it contains wares which give some insight into the activities that took place in the Mental Hospital there.
- 8.4.2 The plain inexpensive White Earthenwares with stamps including NRMH were probably produced specially for, and used by, the patients. It is likely that the finer Cream wares and White Salt Glazed ware plates and dishes could have been used by the Staff and Doctors. If so, this points to a segregated system, particularly around meal-times.
- 8.4.3 The changes in the lettering on the stamps indicated a change from NORTH RIDING YORK ASYLUM to NRMH which would have occurred in 1920 when the name of the hospital changed from North Riding Lunatic Asylum to North Riding Mental Hospital.

8.5 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

- 8.5.1 One unusual flagon with a stopper still in place could be further identified. This might shed light on its form and function.
- 8.5.2 The stamped utilitarian wares with the stamp for the Mental Hospital might be useful in an exhibition on Mental Hospitals in Britain at this time. This may be of interest to medical historians. Whether exhibitions or short articles about these wares would be a worthwhile exercise might depend on the level of interest from the above Specialists. A patient-led magazine called 'Asylum' might be interested in such a collection and article.
- 8.5.3 A sample of the wares – both utilitarian and fine, could be kept as a rare assemblage from an institution of this kind. There are no other recommendations.

9 THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS

By J. M. McComish

- 9.1.1 Three sherds of CBM were retrieved from works at Clifton Ings. These were recorded in accordance with McComish (2020).
- 9.1.2 In context (0109) there was a sherd of pan tile of 17th century or later date and a sherd of brick which lacked any edges or a thickness; this brick could be of any date from medieval onwards and has been classified as possibly post-medieval on the basis of the pan tile from the same context. The third sherd was from context (0100) and comprised a fragment of 13-16th century plain tile.
- 9.1.3 This group of material offers no further potential for research. The CBM was therefore discarded.
- 9.1.4 There are no recommendations for further work.

10 ANIMAL REMAINS

By Kris Poole

- 10.1.1 A small assemblage of animal remains were recovered from embankment (0195) and topsoil (0189) at the site. The identifications are given in Table 1 below. In view of the small assemblage size and the relatively modern date of the bones, no further analysis is required, and the material is recommended for discard.

Table 1: Number of Identified Specimens by context

Context	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Unidentifiable	TOTAL
0100	1						1
0189		2	1	1		1	5
0191		1					1
0195	1	1		3	1	5	11
TOTAL	2	4	1	4	1	6	18

11 SMALL FINDS

By Ian Riddler and Nicola Trzaska-Nartowski

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 Sixteen objects were considered for this assessment (Table 2). They consist of an iron looped strip, a bone toothbrush, a fragment of iron smithing slag, two lengths of partially coiled copper alloy wire, the upper part of a copper alloy spoon with an EP mark indicating that it had been electro-plated, three composite dominoes, the base of a metal tin, an enameled jug, four nails and an iron rod encased in wood.

11.1.2 The objects range in date from the late post-medieval period to the modern period, effectively from c 1850 to the twentieth century. They are briefly described here, after which their potential significance is outlined.

11.2 Factual Record

11.2.1 Four of the objects are made of bone, three are copper alloy, eight are iron and one is tin. They survive in reasonable to good condition, although the nails are fragmentary, as is the spoon, the looped strip and the tin.

Table 2: List of objects

Context	No	SF	Material	Object	Extent
0115	1	2	Iron	Smithing Slag	Complete
0115	1	3	Iron	Nail	Fragment
0118	1	4	Iron	Nail	Fragment
0128	3	5	Iron	Nail and Rod	Fragment
0168	1	6	Copper Alloy	Wire	Complete
0189	1	1	Iron	Looped Strip	Fragment
0191	3	12	Bone	Dominoes	Complete
0191	1	11	Bone	Toothbrush	Incomplete
0191	1	8	Copper Alloy	Spoon	Fragment
0191	1	7	Copper Alloy	Wire	Complete
0191	1	10	Iron	Jug	Complete
0191	1	9	Tin	Tin	Fragment

- 11.2.2 The copper alloy spoon (Sf 8) is fragmentary and only the stem survives. It is a fiddle pattern stem, a form essentially of the nineteenth century, and it is marked on the front face with an EP mark and the stamps of John Round and Sons of Sheffield. The BENARES mark indicates a pattern that was in production in the 1890s, and serves to date the spoon well, and to provide a useful date for context (0191). Eight of the objects come from that context, including the enamelled jug, tin, toothbrush and dominoes, and all of them would fit well with that dating. The jug (Sf 10) is complete and retains some of its enamel, with a white body and a dark blue handle. Only the rectangular base survives of the tin (Sf 9) and its original form is unclear. Most of the head of the toothbrush (Sf 11) is missing but it retains some of its copper alloy wiring in that area, allowing it to be identified to type. The form is characteristic of the nineteenth century and the early part of the twentieth century. The three dominoes (Sf 12) are all complete and still retain their wooden bases (possibly made of ebony, or wood stained to look like ebony), attached to their bone upper surfaces by small copper alloy rivets.
- 11.2.3 The looped iron strip (Sf 1) is fragmentary but the presence of an oval loop and a strip of rectangular section suggests that it belongs to a window catch.

11.3 Potential Significance and Recommendations

- 11.3.1 The assemblage consists of a series of objects of late post-medieval to modern date. The iron nails survive only as fragments, mostly of their shafts, and no further work is recommended on them. Likewise, the fragmentary tin survives in poor condition and cannot be identified to a precise maker and its original dimensions are unknown, with only the base surviving. The window catch (Sf 1) is fragmentary and no further work is recommended on it. The piece of iron smithing slag (Sf 2) is not of any particular significance, beyond suggesting that a blacksmith worked in the vicinity of the site. All of these objects could be discarded.
- 11.3.2 The significant objects come from context (0191), a demolition layer in the embankment area. The electroplated spoon includes marks that enable it to be dated to the 1890s and that may well be a useful date for the assemblage as a whole from this context. The enamelled jug is an unusual find, whilst the bone toothbrush is a common item of this period. Unfortunately it does not have any stamped marks allowing its maker (or seller) to be identified. The study of these toothbrushes is in its infancy, but useful work has been undertaken (Cubitt 2019).
- 11.3.3 Arguably the most interesting items are the dominoes, the history and archaeology of which have been reviewed recently (Braun 2016). Dominoes came to Europe in the late medieval to early post-medieval period. A few examples from England have been published, notably from Plymouth (Fairclough 1979, 129; Braun 2016, 75-6), often from contexts that are not well dated. In this case the assemblage is a relatively late one, but it can be dated with some precision. A full set of dominoes would amount to at least twenty-eight pieces (Bell 1960, 161) and no full sets or substantial parts of sets have yet been excavated. The general lack of publication of dominoes is to be regretted and these examples should be retained, with the possibility of publishing a note on them in a local journal in the future.
- 11.3.4 Context (0191) appears to be a typical rubbish dump of the late nineteenth century, consisting of household items that might relate to a house clearance. The close dating provided by the spoon is undoubtedly useful and the contents of this context would be of interest at a local level. Given the general interest in board and table games, the dominoes should certainly be retained for future study.

12 OYSTER SHELL, CLAY TOBACCO PIPE AND GLASS

By Alison Wilson

12.1 Oyster Shell

- 12.1.1 6 fragments and 3 complete Native Oyster shells (*Ostrea edulis*), weighing a total of 56g, were present in unstratified context [0100], subsoil deposit [0115] and embankment deposit [0189]. This is an edible oyster, widely consumed throughout most periods of British history and is likely to be representative of kitchen waste. Discard is recommended.

Table 3: Shell from Clifton Ings

Material	Quantity	Context	Weight (g)
Shell - Oyster	7	0100	29
Shell - Oyster	1	0115	4
Shell - Oyster	1	0189	23

12.2 Clay Tobacco Pipe

- 12.2.1 A small assemblage of 16 clay tobacco pipe fragments weighing 61g was recovered from 6 contexts during archaeological investigations at Clifton Ings. The recovery and processing of the clay tobacco pipes followed guidelines outlined in Higgins (2017). A fragment of bowl recovered from subsoil context [0115] had a surviving identifiable feature in the form of a small narrow spur, suggesting a mid-18th century date of manufacture (Oswald, 1975, p.40). Another fragment of bowl, found in the same context, was decorated with a leaf design covering the mould seam and a very worn, unidentifiable decoration; the leaf decoration was common from the mid-18th century onwards.
- 12.2.2 Demolition layer [0191] contained a very worn fragment of a mid-late 17th century pipe with a bulbous bowl and stamped pedestal foot; the stamp was very worn and not identifiable (Oswald, 1975, p.36).
- 12.2.3 In the absence of any identifying features such as makers stamps or decoration, the remaining pipe stems were dated using bore hole diameter (early clay pipes have a bore diameter of 3mm, decreasing over time until stems by the middle of the 18th century had a bore of less than 2mm).
- 12.2.4 The whole assemblage dated from the mid-17th century to the 19th century. Discard is recommended.

Table 4: Clay tobacco pipe from Clifton Ings

Material	Context	Description	Weight (g)	Date
Clay tobacco pipe	0100 (U/S)	1 x unmarked stem fragment 3mm bore	1	17 th -18 th century
Clay tobacco pipe	0115 (Subsoil)	1 x unmarked stem fragments, 3mm bore 3 x unmarked stem fragments, 2mm bore 2 x bowl fragments	19	17 th – 19 th century
Clay tobacco pipe	0162 (Modern dump)	1 x unmarked stem fragment, 2mm bore	2	18 th -19 th century
Clay tobacco pipe	0168 (Ditch fill)	1 x unmarked stem fragment, 2mm bore 1 x unmarked stem fragment, 3mm bore	10	18 th -19 th century
Clay tobacco pipe	0189 (Topsoil)	5 x unmarked stem fragments, 2mm bore 2 x unmarked stem fragment, 3mm bore	25	17 th -19 th century
Clay tobacco pipe	0191 (Demolition layer)	1 x unmarked stem fragment, 3mm bore 2 x bowl fragments	4	17 th century

12.3 Glass

- 12.3.1 37 fragments of glass weighing 1605g were recovered from 4 contexts, all of modern date.
- 12.3.2 Subsoil layer [0115] mostly contained fragments of green wine bottle including part of a kick up base. The context also contained small fragments, including a cobalt blue vessel fragment, the base and neck of some small medicine bottles and a small clear fragment from a decorative vessel. All fragments are of a 19th – 20th century date.
- 12.3.3 Field drain deposit [0165] contained a single fragment of a glass droplet, smooth on the upper surface and rough on the lower, possibly decoration applied to a glass vessel.
- 12.3.4 Ditch fill [0168] contained part of a Codd bottle neck, used for carbonated drinks from the late 19th century into the 20th century. The context also contained the base and neck of a pale green bottle, likely to be an early 20th century soda or water bottle and an embossed bottle fragment with just a few letters remaining (not enough to identify the manufacturer) along with part of the base and body of a rectangular bottle with horizontal ribbing effect at the bottom and the letters YO embossed on the main body. A glass droplet, of the same kind as the one discovered in context [0165], was also present.

12.3.5 Demolition layer [0191] contained the largest quantity of glass including two complete Shippam's paste jars dating to the early-mid 20th century, the base of a clear fluted glass vessel, either a vase or drinking glass, small clear fragments and the base and body fragment of a clear bottle, probably for milk, a cobalt blue vessel fragment decorated with a lozenge type moulded design, 2 fragments of brown bottle glass, the base of 2 Camp coffee essence bottles, part of a small pale green bottle, a fragment of medicine bottle and 3 fragments of opaque decorative glass, likely to be from a vase, decorative bowl or lightshade.

12.3.6 This is typical of a modern domestic waste assemblage. Discard is recommended.

Table 5: Glass from Clifton Ings

Material	Description	Quantity	Context	Weight (g)
Glass	Blue fragment Green bottle glass Small pale green bottle fragments	25	0115	367
Glass	Pale green glass droplet	1	0165	17
Glass	Mixed pale green bottle fragments	9	0168	350
Glass	Clear paste jars Opaque white fragments Camp coffee bases Brown bottle fragments Cobalt blue fragment Clear fragments Glass droplets	18	0191	871

13 SLAG

By Gerry McDonnell

13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 This assessment report describes a single sample classified as slag recovered from Clifton Ings, York. The sample is characterised, and its significance discussed, and recommendations made for further work. The assessment report follows the guidelines issued by Historic England (Dungworth 2015, 13-14).

13.2 Slag Classification

13.2.1 The slag was visually examined, and the classification is based solely on morphology. The debris associated with metalworking are submitted in the understanding that they are associated with metalworking, and can be divided into two broad groups; residues diagnostic of a particular metallurgical process or non-diagnostic residues that may have derived from any pyrotechnological process (McDonnell 2001). The diagnostic ferrous debris can be attributed to a particular ironworking process; these comprise ores and the ironworking slags, i.e., the macro, hand recovered smelting and smithing slags and the micro-residues such as hammerscale and slag fragments recovered from sieving programmes. The second group are the diagnostic non-ferrous metalworking debris, e.g., crucibles and moulds. Thirdly, there are the non-diagnostic slags, which could have been generated by several different processes but show no diagnostic characteristic that can identify the process. In many cases the non-diagnostic residues, e.g., hearth or furnace lining, may be ascribed to a particular process through archaeological association. The residue classification used in the report is defined below.

Non – Diagnostic Slags and Residues

13.2.2 Slagged Lining- the interface between slag and the clay or stone lining of a hearth furnace or kiln, where the slag has heavily attacked the lining to form one material. It lacks the vitrified surface of hearth or furnace lining.

13.3 Description

13.3.1 A single large (weight 531 grams, length 120mm, width 80mm, depth 50mm) piece of slagged lining was recovered from Context 168. The broken end displays a core of heavily fired clay with some exterior surfaces showing a texture topical of slag, i.e. black in colour and vesicular. Context (0168) is the fill of a 19th century ditch, and hence the slagged lining probably derives from a coal fired hearth or firebox. It is noted that York Railway Station is to the southeast of the site and hence it could derive from the steam engines.

13.4 Significance

13.4.1 The slag is not significant.

13.5 Recommendations

13.5.1 No further work is required on the assemblage.

14 DISCUSSION

14.1 The excavation

- 14.1.1 In the area of the compound and associated access road showed that few archaeological features were present. Two ditches (Contexts 0102 and 0106) containing pottery of Iron Age or Romano-British date were present, while a third ditch contained pottery of Roman-British date. These were all located in the area of the access road, close to Shipton Road. No trace of any similar features was present to the south-west, in the area of the compound and southern SMS area.
- 14.1.2 The southern SMS works established the presence of Medieval activity, although this cannot be securely confirmed through material dating. The preservation of the northeast-southwest ridge and furrow was poor.
- 14.1.3 The short alignment of rectangular pits located in the north-western portion of the site are probably the remains of a late post-medieval/modern fence.

14.2 The former hospital boundary wall

- 14.2.1 The recording work has shown that this wall is of at least two phases, having been heightened by a new internal wall on the north-western side of Wall A. The presence of abundant nails on the north-eastern elevation of Wall B suggests that plants were grown against the wall within the hospital grounds. It is clear from the hospital archives that gardening/horticulture were used as a therapy for the hospital, and to attempt to make the hospital cheaper to run; the nails in Wall B may relate to these activities.
- 14.2.2 The former hospital boundary wall is in poor condition and will be heavily damaged/buried by the new flood bank.

14.3 Conclusion

- 14.3.1 No definitive Roman contexts were encountered during the archaeological works and the Roman pottery is likely to represent residual finds. It is probable that earlier archaeological remains have either been truncated or are being masked by the medieval ridge and furrow.
- 14.3.2 The programme of archaeological works has established the presence of medieval to modern activity on the site. A series of possibly medieval northeast-southwest orientated ridge and furrow provides evidence of land use in the area. The ridge and furrow investigated during the archaeological works provided no secure dating evidence, however other local examples suggest a contemporary medieval date (MYO3094, MYO2496, MYO3109 and MYO3109). The alignment of the ridge and furrow system and other examples in the area is likely to be a result of the proximity of the land to the River Ouse. It was common for ridge and furrow features to act as drainage (Rackham 2020); the alignment of the ridge and furrow in the area leads towards the river, further strengthening this theory. The archaeological works established that the site was part of two separate land parcels with medieval ridge and furrow, and this is confirmed by cartographic evidence.
- 14.3.3 In-situ evidence of the former North Riding Mental Hospital was limited to the presence of the perimeter wall, which was subject to a Level 2 building recording during the active phase of works on site. A rubbish dump (0191) investigated during the northern barrier bank watching brief is also related to this institution. Whilst the physical evidence of the former hospital is

limited it can be suggested that the presence of the hospital had an impact on the medieval ridge and furrow due to active farming activity undertaken as part of treatment. This fact is clearly stated in the hospital records (Borthwick Institute for Archives 1844-1999):

- 14.3.4 The hospital had a flourishing farming enterprise, and much effort was initially put to obtain land around the Hospital including the purchase of Rawcliffe Farm in 1884 , and Ings Farm in 1896. This suggests that the hospital itself was a catalyst of landscape change: whilst the purpose of the land remained agricultural it is likely that the farming activities conducted by the hospital have removed the visible earthworks of the ridge and furrow. This includes the northeast – southwest aligned ridge and furrow established during the active phase of these works.

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16 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 16.1.1 The site works were undertaken by A. Rickinson, M. Gosling, B. Reeves, B. Savine, C. Dahlke, K. Bradshaw, F. Birtles, S. Smith, J. Wilson, A. Hall-Thomas, D. Lawlan, G. Loffman and M. Vatylioti. The illustrations were prepared by Briannie Price and Michael Hughes the text was edited by Povilas Čepauskas.
- 16.1.2 Jacobs U.K. Limited are thanked for commissioning the work. City Archaeologist Claire MacRae is also thanked for her help throughout the course of the project.

17 PLATES

Plate 1: Ditch [0197], post-ex, facing north-west.



Plate 2: Intervention [0106], post-ex, looking northwest.

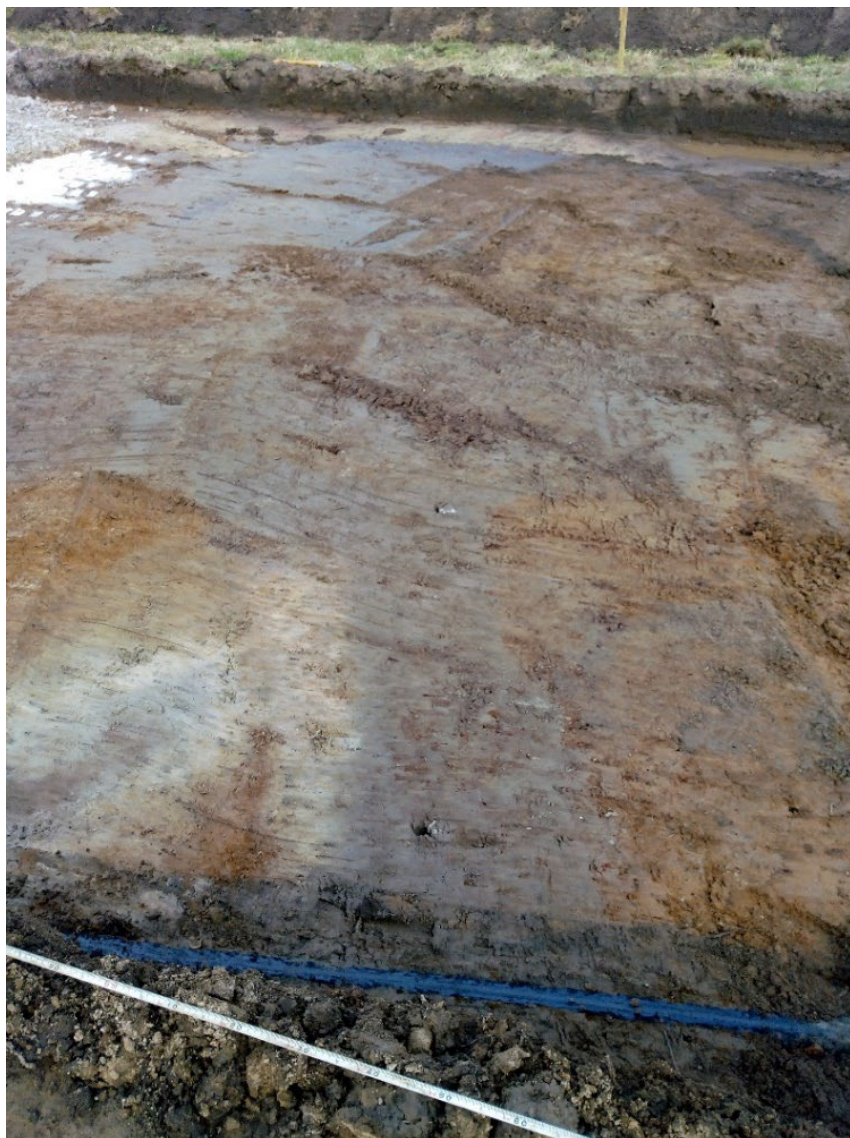


Plate 3: Ditches [0102] and [0197], pre-ex.



Plate 4: Ditch [0107], post-ex. looking southwest.



Plate 5: Overview of strip map sample area, looking north.



Plate 6: Overview of strip map sample area, looking east.



Plate 7: Furrow terminus [0138], looking northeast.



Plate 8: Field boundary [0172], post-ex, looking southwest.



Plate 9: Post-hole [0120], post-ex.



Plate 10: Post-hole [0123], post-ex.



Plate 11: Northern Embankment area, looking northeast.



Plate 12: Stamped pottery fragment.



Plate 13: Rubbish deposit (0191).



Plate 14: The north-eastern elevation of Wall A, facing north-east.



Plate 15: The north-eastern elevation of Wall A, facing north-north-east, scale unit 0.5m.



Plate 16: The brickwork in the north-eastern elevation of Wall A, facing south-east, scale unit 0.5m.



Plate 17: Detail of a buttress in the north-eastern elevation of Wall A, facing south-east, scale unit 0.5m.



Plate 18: The pillar at the south-eastern end of north-eastern elevation of Wall A, facing south-east, scale unit 0.5m.



Plate 19: The pillar at the south-eastern end of north-eastern elevation of Wall A, facing east, scale unit 0.5m.



Plate 20: The higher walling at the northern end of the north-eastern elevation of Wall A, facing north-east, scale unit 0.5m.



Plate 21: The dog-leg at north-eastern end of Wall A, facing north-east, scale unit 0.5m.



Plate 22: Wall A to the north-east of the dog-leg, facing east, scale unit 0.5m.



Plate 23: A tree against the north-eastern elevation of Wall A, facing south-east, scale unit 0.5m.



Plate 24: A creeper growing against the north-eastern elevation of Wall A, facing south-east, scale unit 0.5m.

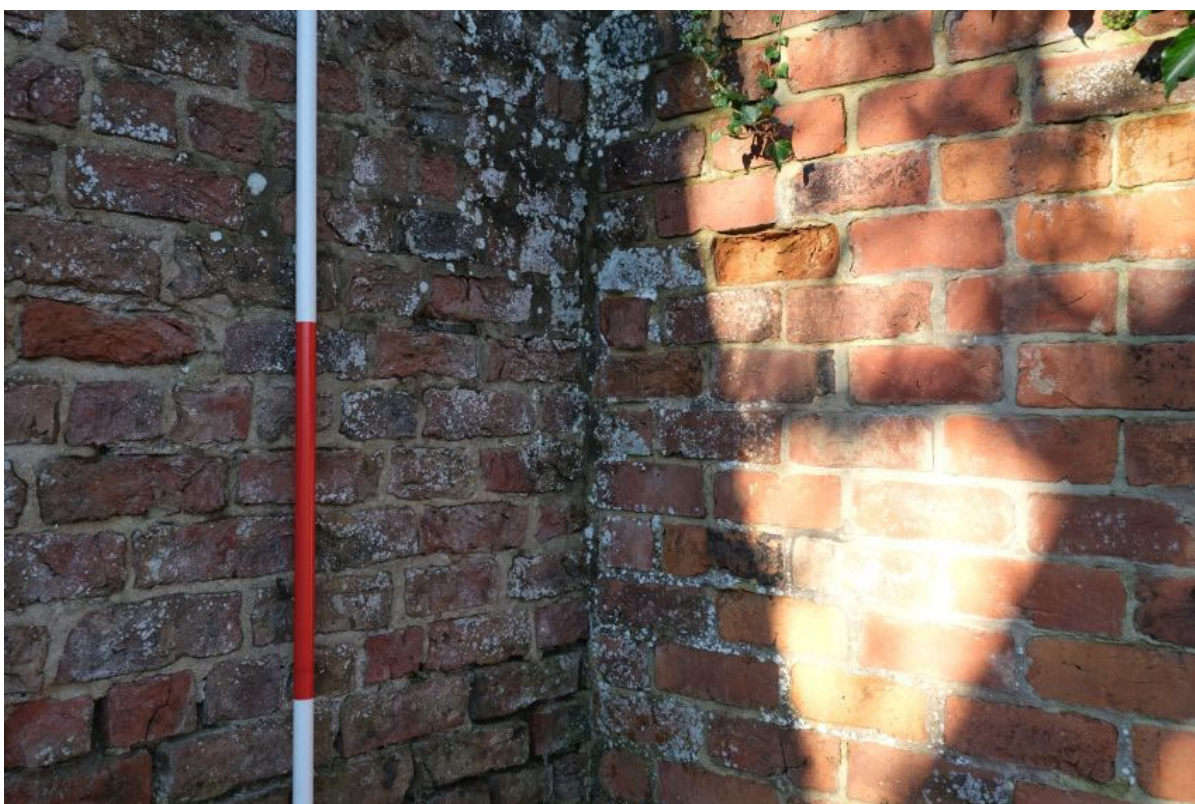


Plate 25: The junction of Walls A and B showing the differently sized bricks, facing west, scale unit 0.5m.



Plate 26: The overgrown north-eastern end of the south-eastern elevation of wall A.



Plate 27: The north-eastern end of the south-eastern elevation of wall A, facing north-west, scale unit 0.5m.



Plate 28: The south-eastern elevation of wall A, facing north-west, scale unit 0.5m.



Plate 29: The south-eastern elevation of wall A, facing north-west, scale unit 0.5m.



Plate 30: The south-eastern elevation of wall A, facing north-west, scale unit 0.5m.



Plate 31: A buttress on the south-eastern elevation of wall A, facing south-west, scale unit 0.1m.



Plate 32: The partially collapsed south-eastern end of wall B, facing south-west, scale unit 0.5m.



Plate 33: The partially collapsed upper portion wall B, facing north-east, scale unit 0.5m.



Plate 34: General view of the south-western elevation of Wall B, facing north.



Plate 35: The north-western end of the south-western elevation of Wall B, facing north-east, scale unit 0.5m.



Plate 36: The north-western end of the south-western elevation of Wall B, facing east, scale unit 0.5m.



Plate 37: The north-western end of the south-western elevation of Wall B, facing north-east, scale unit 0.5m.



Plate 38: A buttress on the south-western elevation of Wall B, facing north-west, scale unit 0.1m.



Plate 39: The pillar at the south-western end of Wall B, facing north-east, scale unit 0.5m.



Plate 40: Undergrowth against the south-western elevation of Wall B, facing north-east, scale unit 0.5m.



Plate 41: Undergrowth against the south-western elevation of Wall B, facing north-east, scale unit 0.5m.



Plate 42: The north-eastern elevation of Wall B, facing south-east, scale unit 0.5m.



Plate 43: The north-eastern elevation of Wall B, facing south-east, scale unit 0.5m.



Plate 44: Nails in the north-eastern elevation of Wall B, facing south-east, scale unit 0.5m.



Plate 45: Pottery from (0191) showing the logo of the North Riding Asylum



Plate 46: Pottery from (0191) showing the logo of the North Riding Mental Hospital



Plate 47: Pottery from (0191) showing the logo of the North Riding Mental Hospital

18 FIGURES

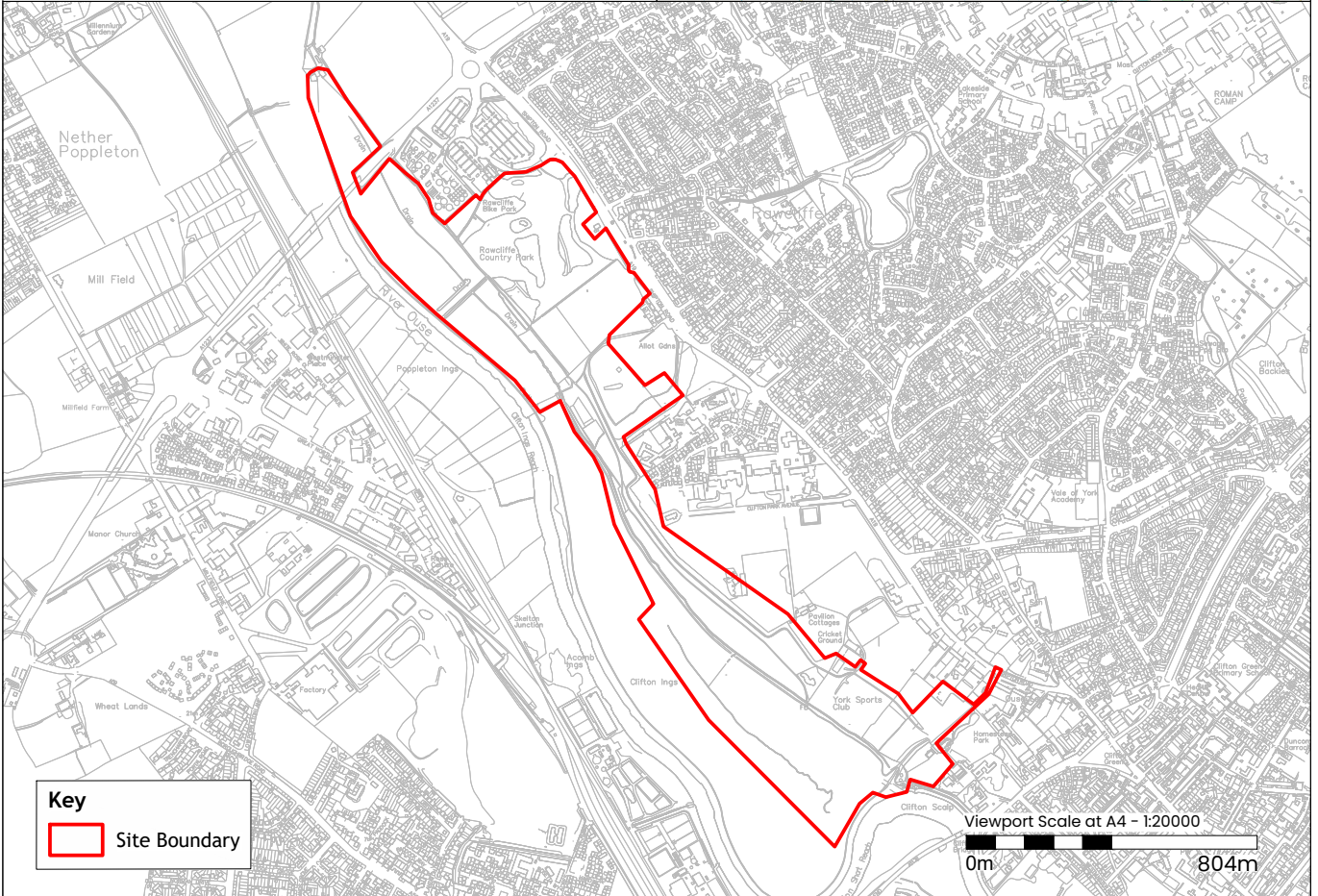


Figure 01 - Location Map
6214 - Clifton Ings, York

Scale at A4 - Varies
Drawn by BP

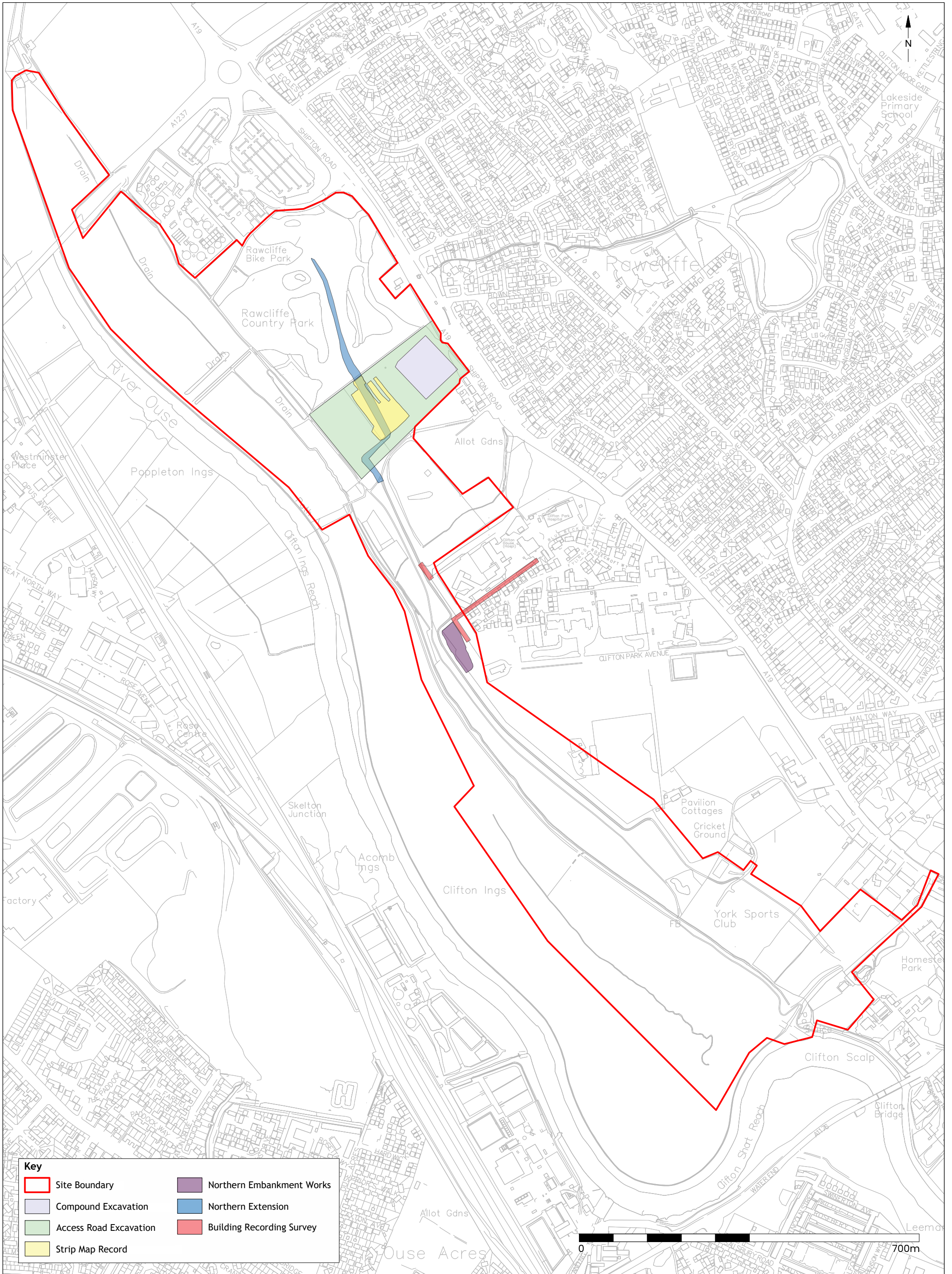
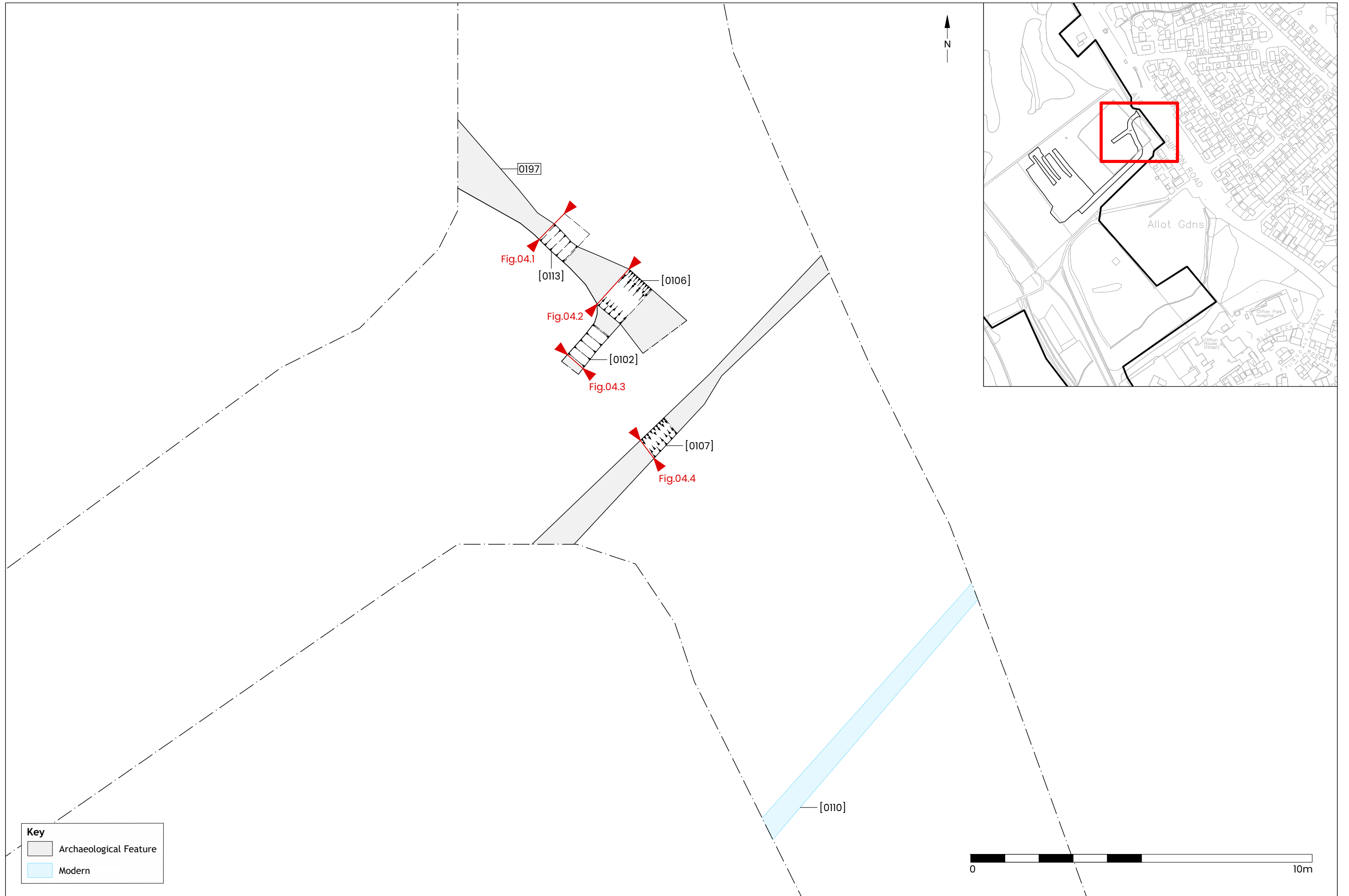


Figure 02 - Archaeologically Monitored Areas In 2022
6214 - Clifton Ings, York

Scale at A3 - 1:7000
Drawn by BP



Key

- Archaeological Feature
- Modern

Figure 03 - Compound & Access Road Excavation Areas
6214 - Clifton Ings, York

Scale at A3 - 1:100
Drawn by BP

Fig.04.1
South East Facing Section [0113]

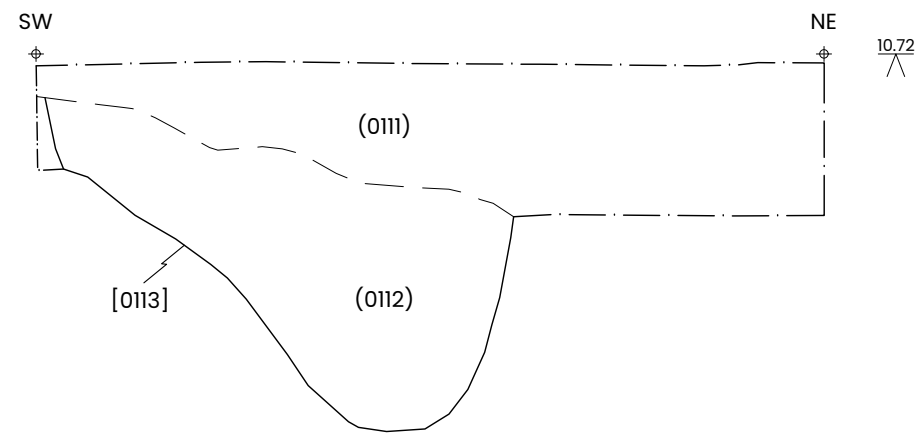


Fig.04.2
South East Facing Section [0106]

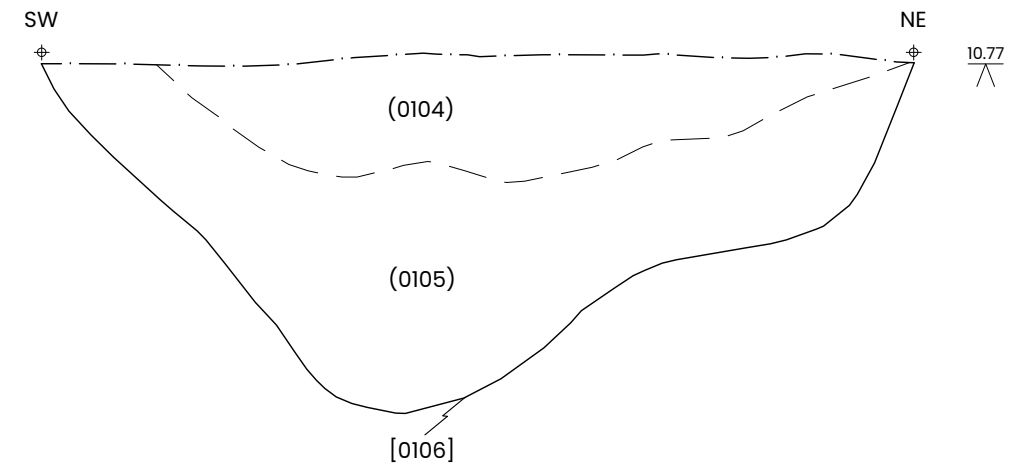


Fig.04.3
North East Facing Section [0102]

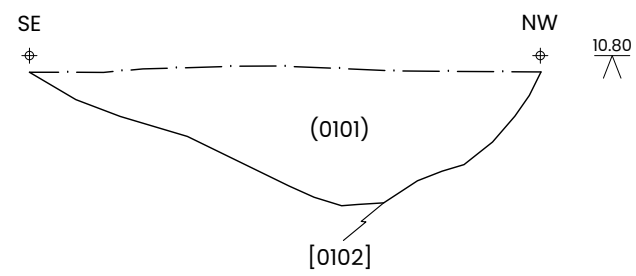
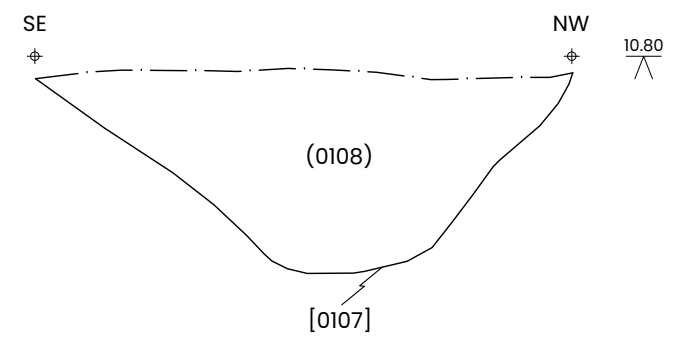
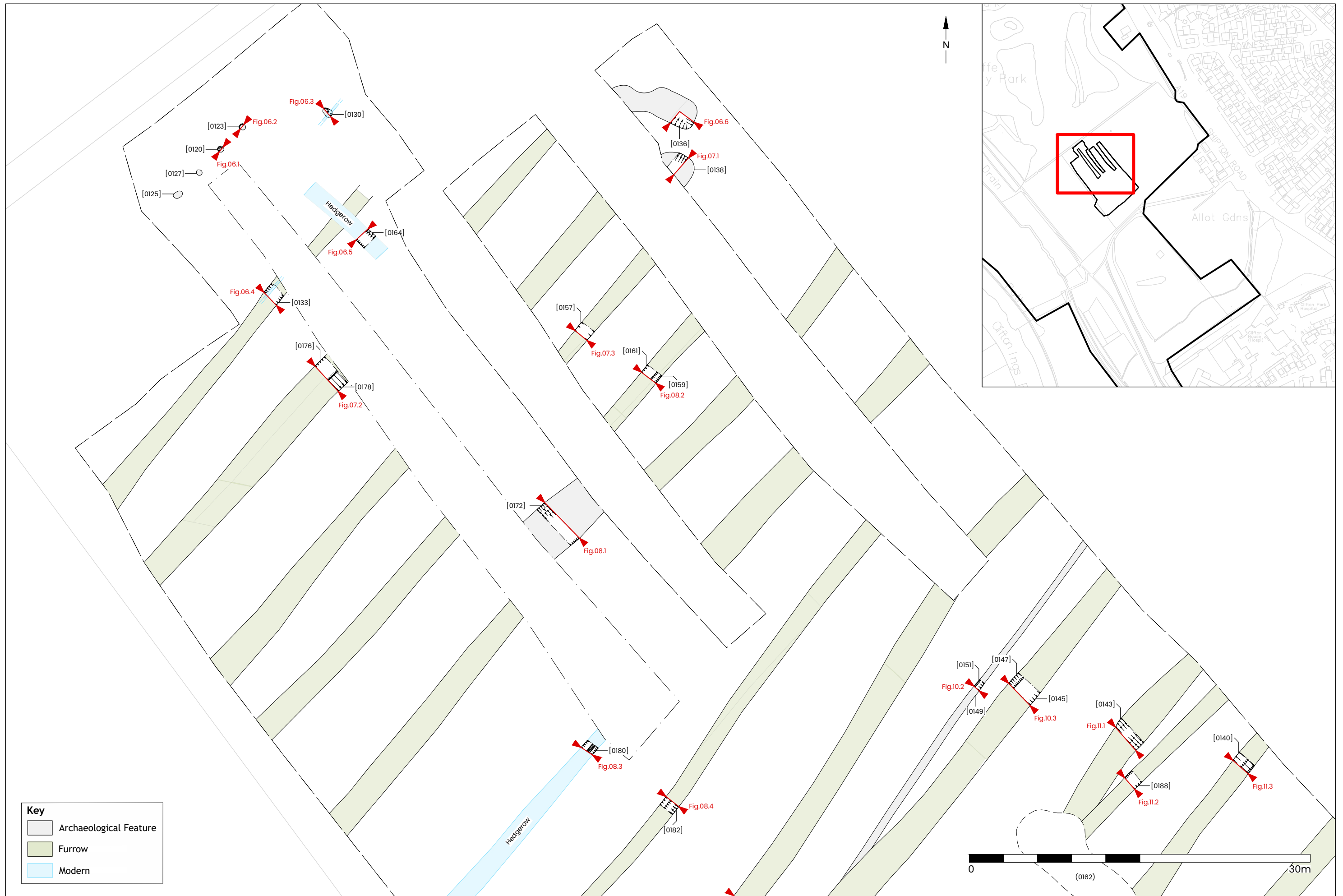


Fig.04.4
North East Facing Section [0107]





Key

- Archaeological Feature
- Furrow
- Modern

Figure 05 – Site Plan of Strip Map Record Area (North)
6214 – Clifton Ings, York

Scale at A3 – 1:300
Drawn by MH & BP

Fig.06.1
North West Facing Section [0120]

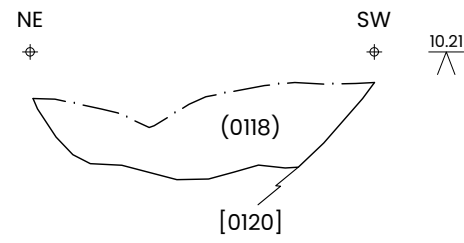


Fig.06.2
North West Facing Section [0123]

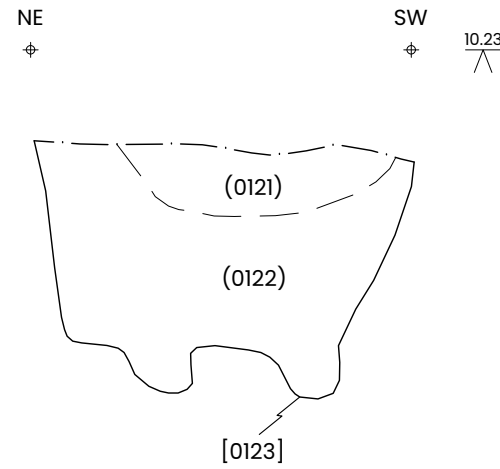


Fig.06.3
North East Facing Section [0130] & [0131]

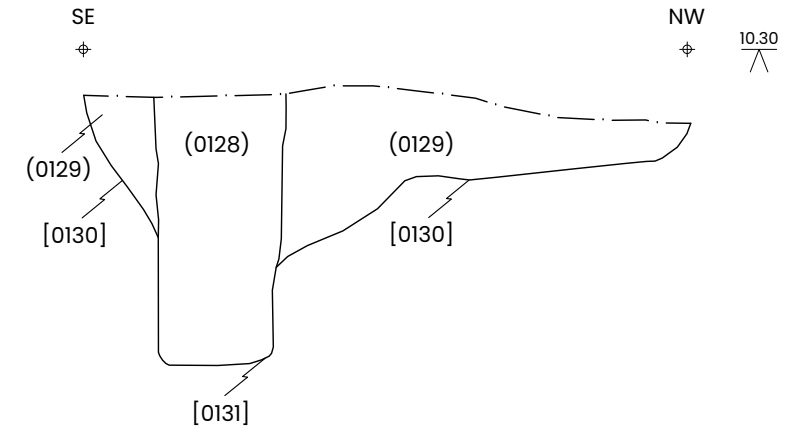


Fig.06.4
North East Facing Section [0133] & [0135]



Fig.06.5
South East Facing Section [0164]

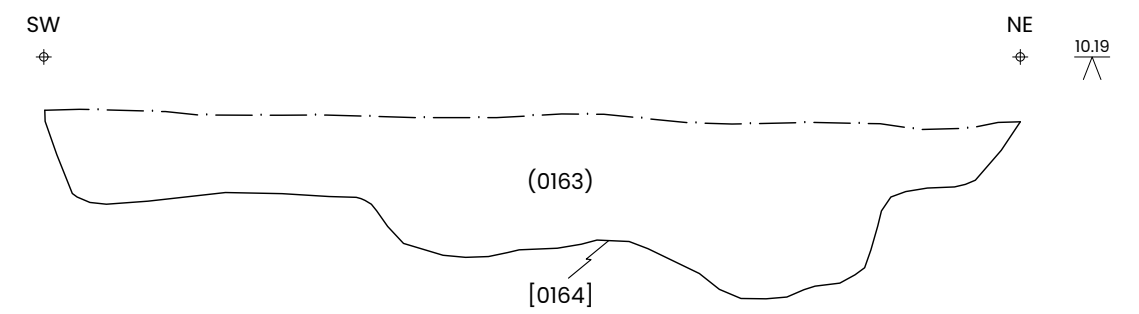


Fig.06.6
South East & South West Section [0136]

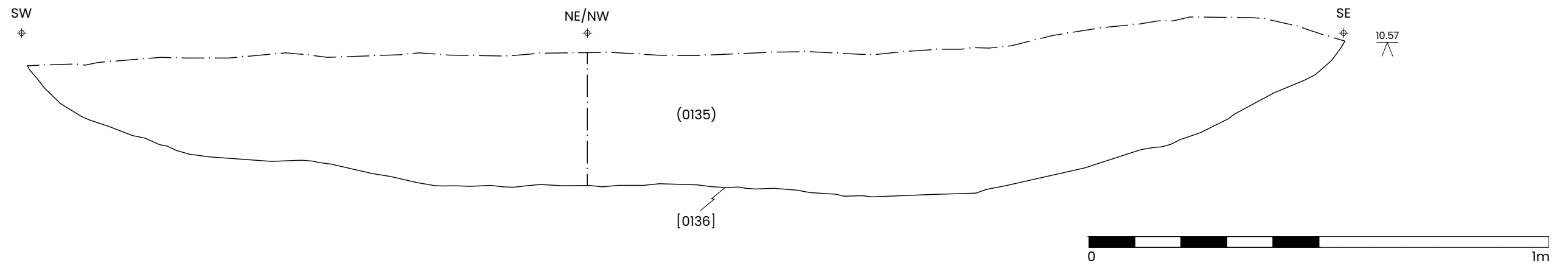


Fig.07.1
North West Facing Section [0138]

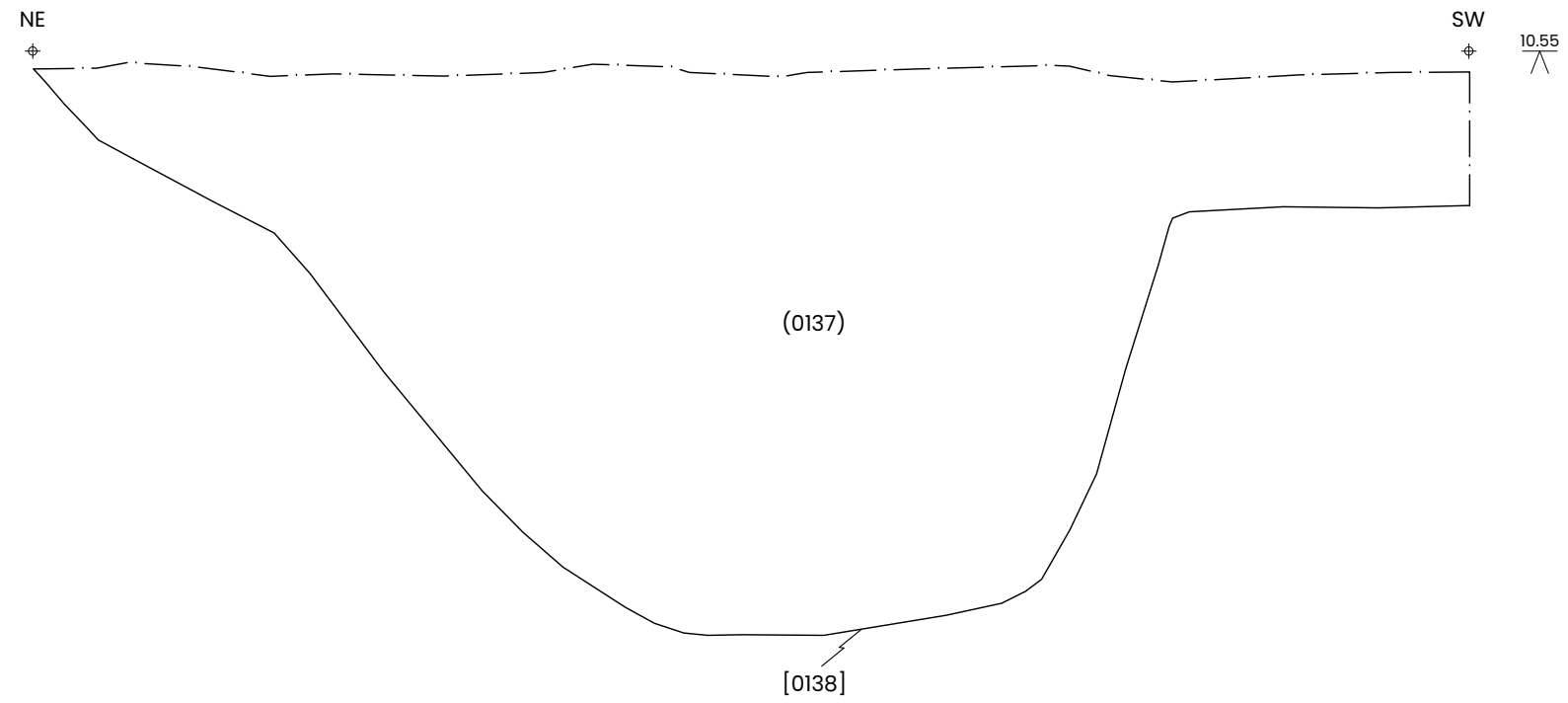


Fig.07.2
North East Facing Section [0176] & [0178]

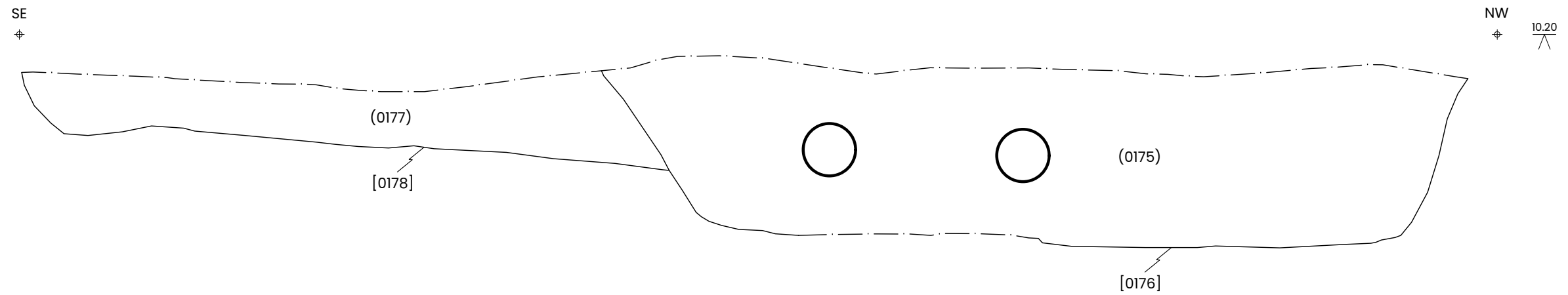
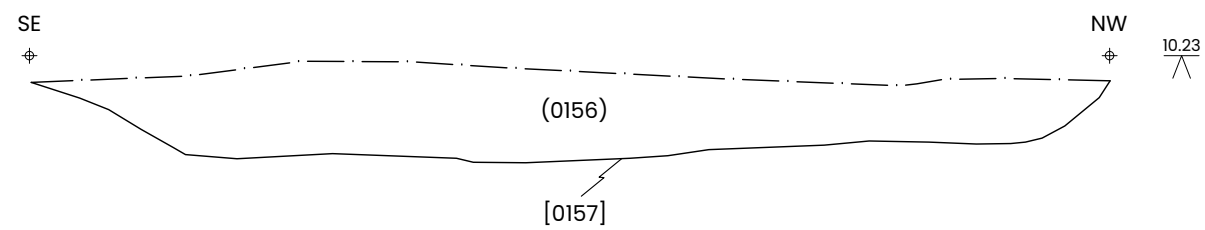


Fig.07.3
North East Facing Section [0157]



Key
○ Drain



Fig.08.1
South West Facing Section [0166] & [0172]

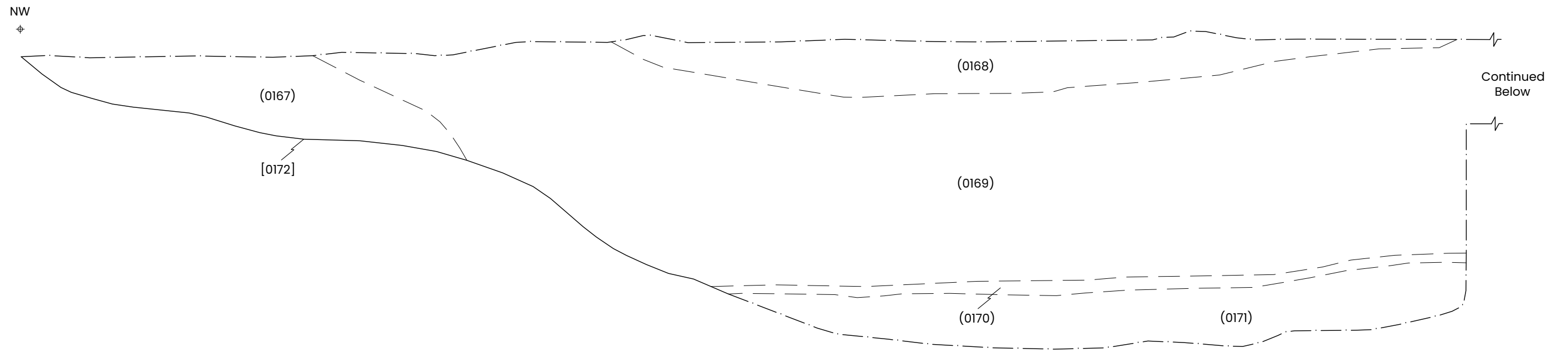


Fig.08.2
North East Facing Section [0159] & [0161]

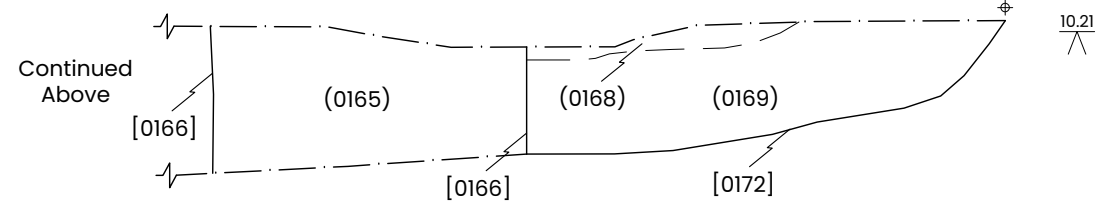
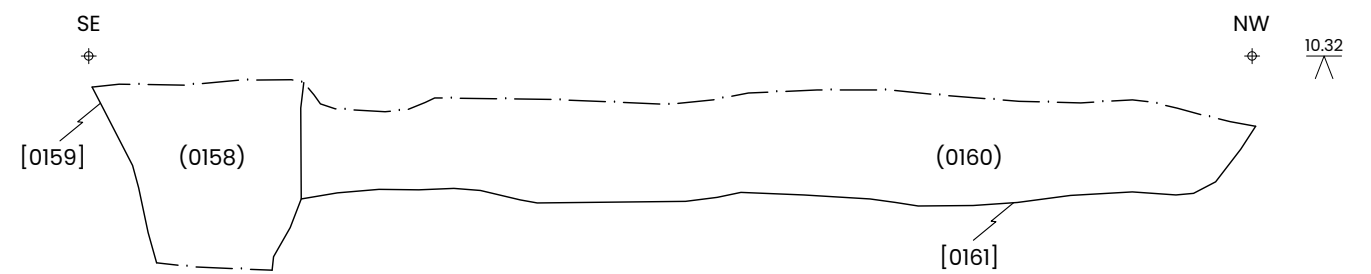


Fig.08.3
North East Facing Section [0180]

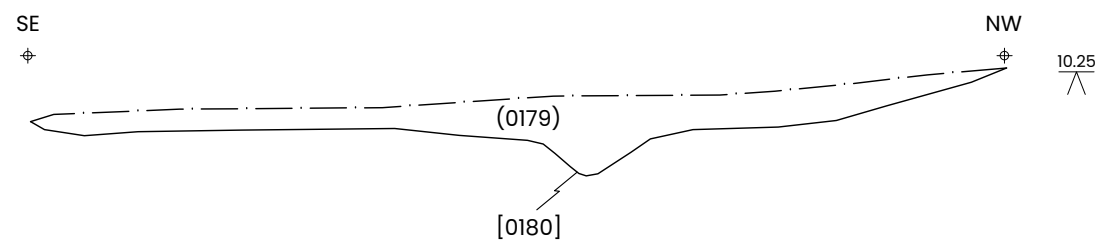
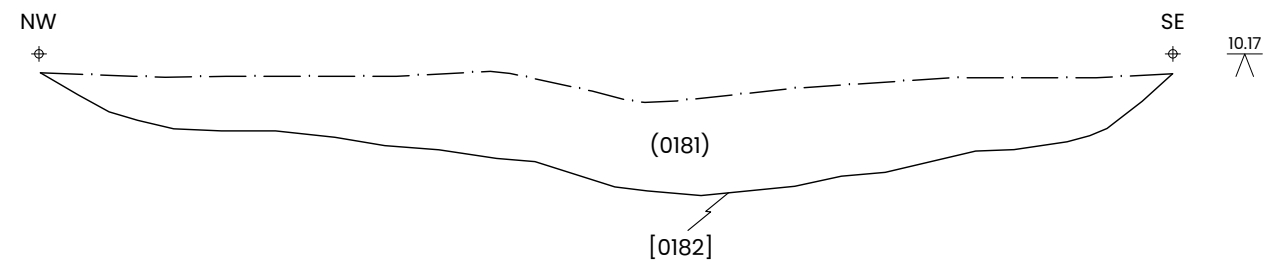


Fig.08.4
South West Facing Section [0182]



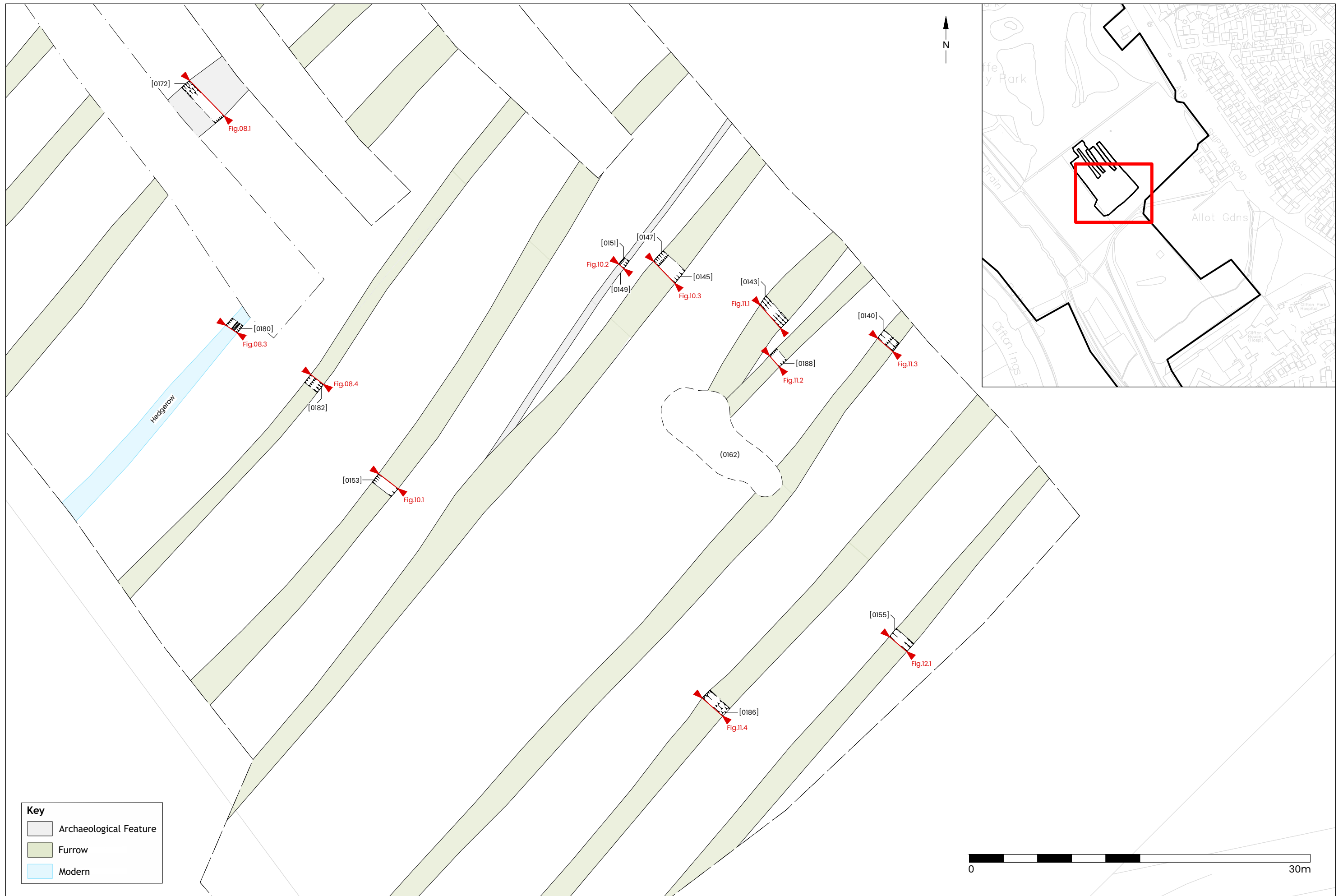


Figure 09 - Site Plan of Strip Map Record Area (South)
 6214 - Clifton Ings, York

Fig.10.1
South West Facing Section [0153]

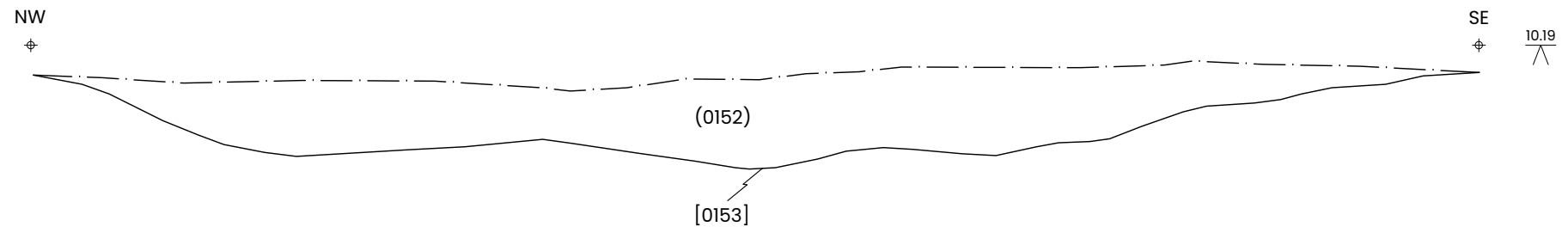


Fig.10.2
North East Facing Section [0149] & [0151]

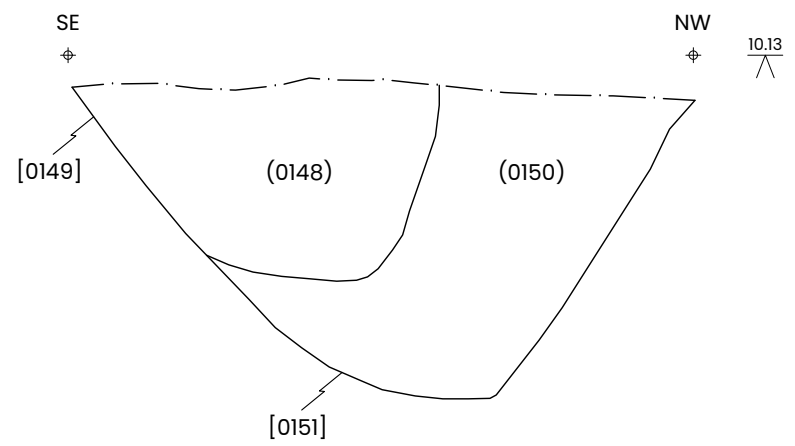


Fig.10.3
North East Facing Section [0145] & [0147]

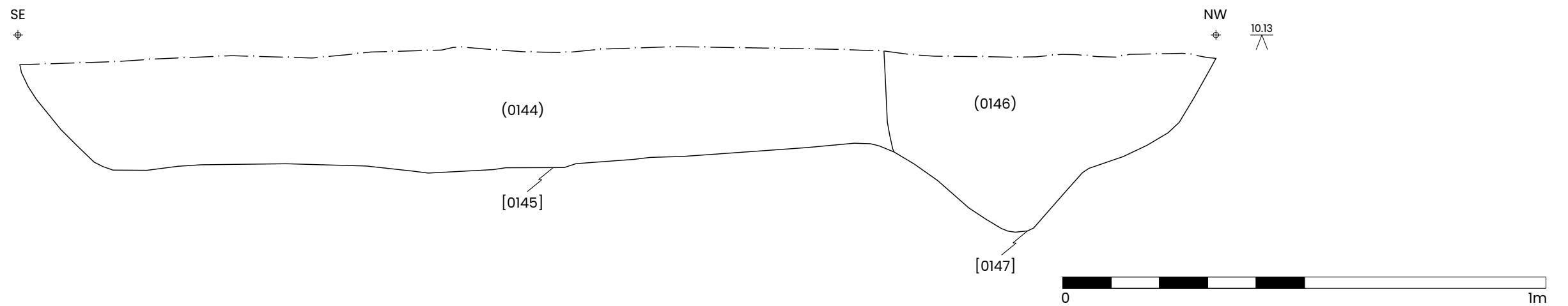


Fig.11.1
North East Facing Section [0143]

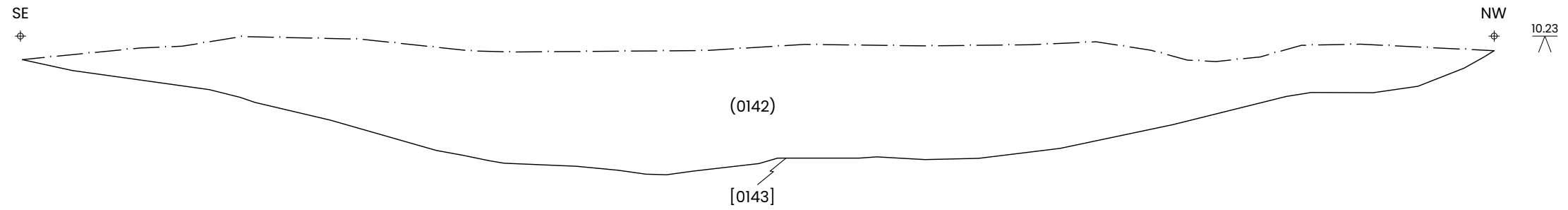


Fig.11.2
North East Facing Section [0188]

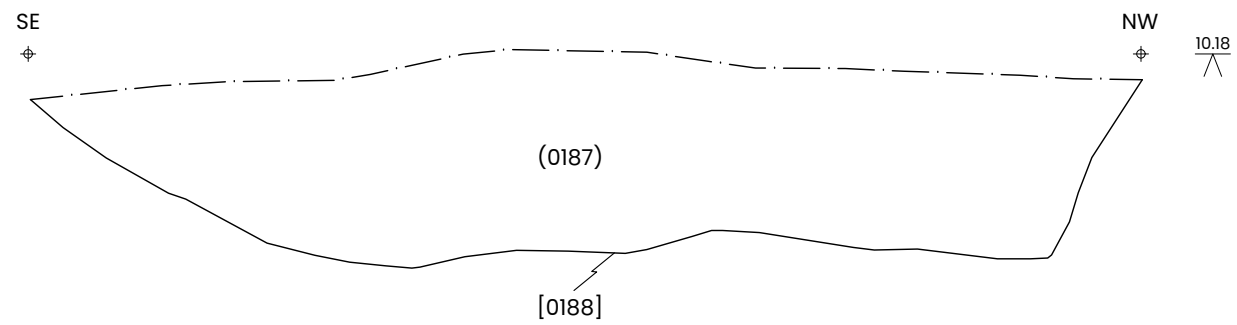


Fig.11.3
North East Facing Section [0140]

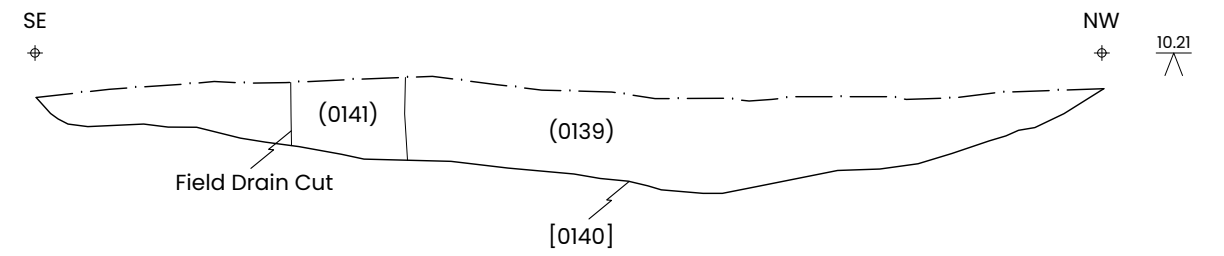


Fig.11.4
North East Facing Section [0184] & [0186]

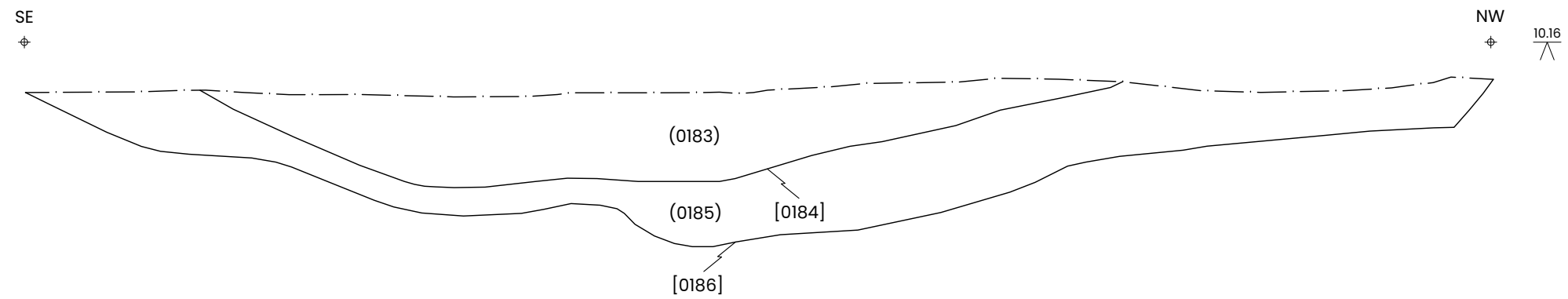
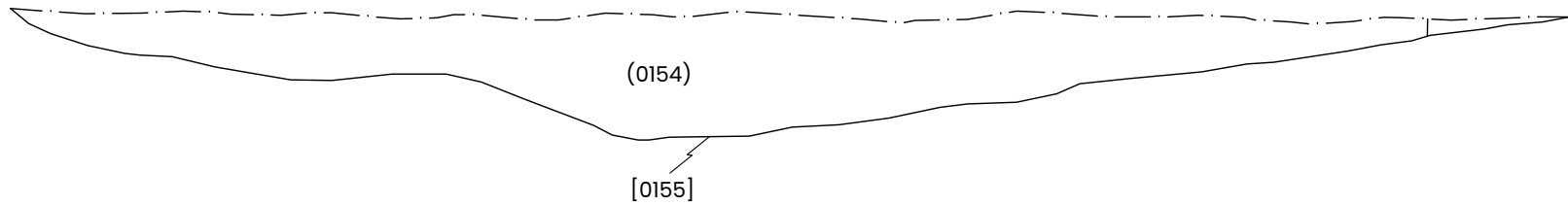


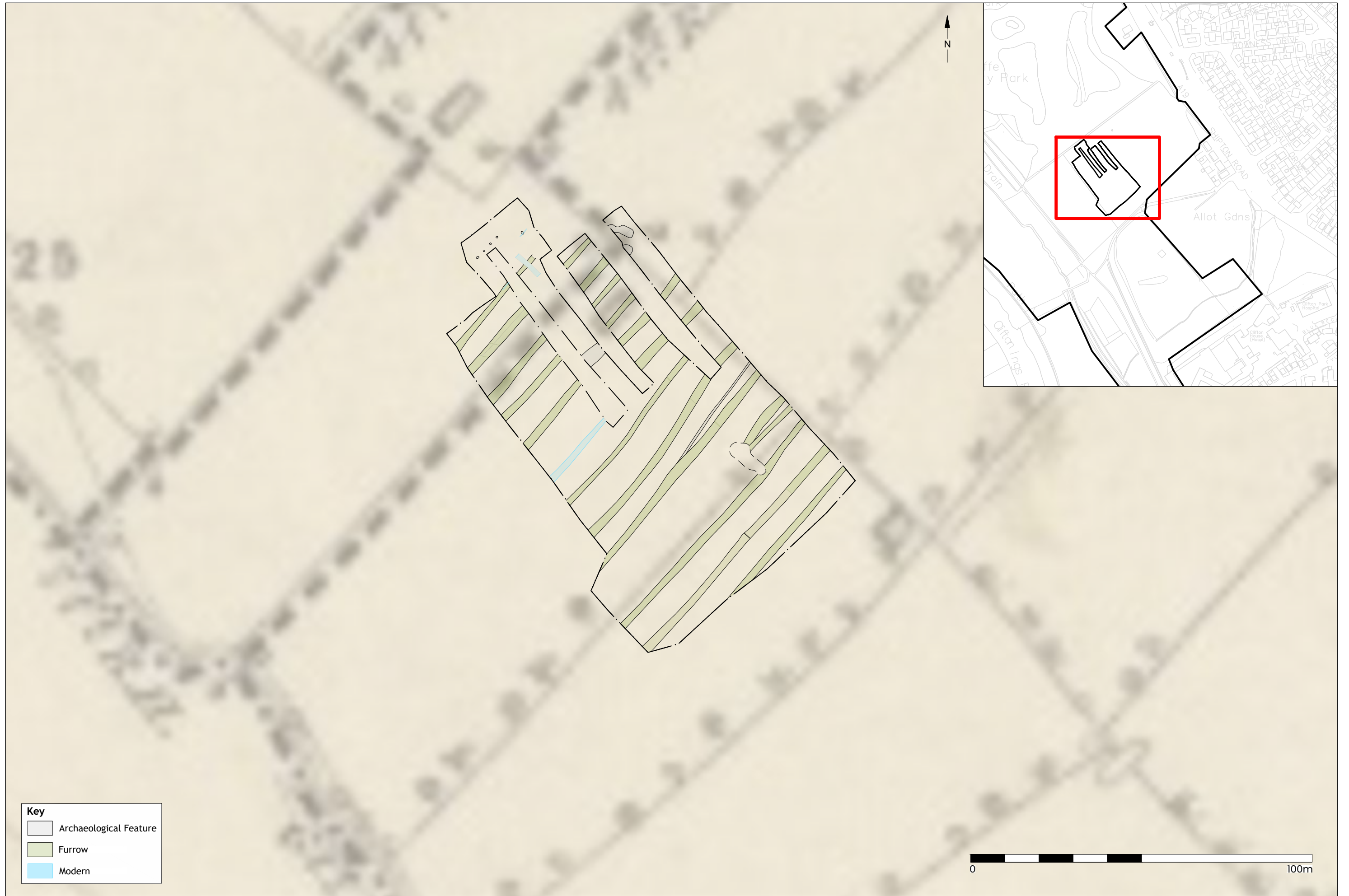
Fig.12.1
North East Facing Section [0155]

SE
⊕

NW
⊕

10.07
∧





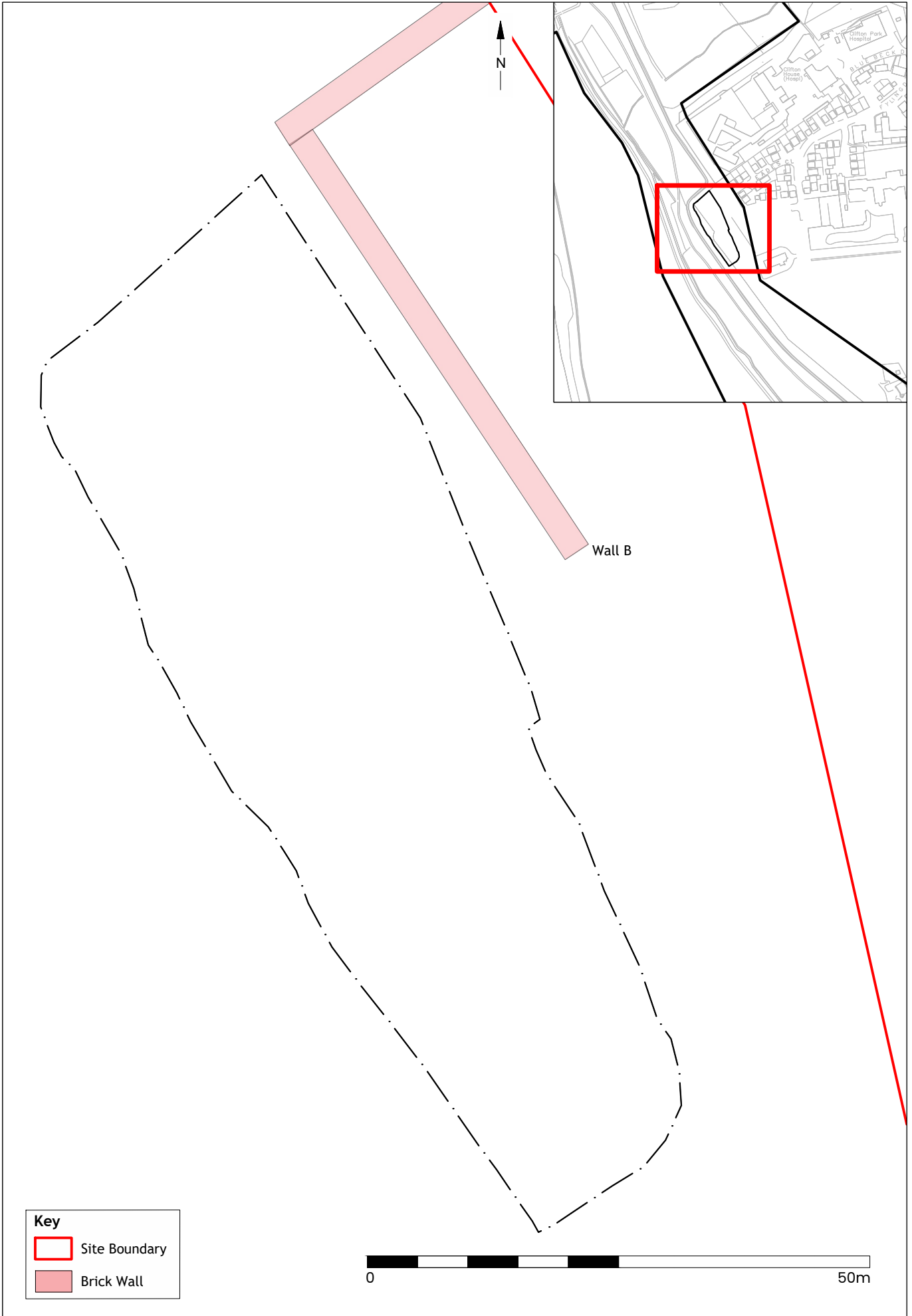
Key

- Archaeological Feature
- Furrow
- Modern



Figure 13 - Site Plan of Strip Map Record Overlying 1853 OS Map
6214 - Clifton Ings, York

Scale at A3 - 1:1000
Drawn by BP



Key

- Site Boundary
- Brick Wall

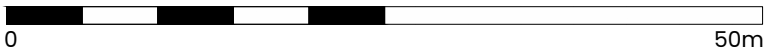


Figure 14 - Plan of Northern Embankment Works
6214 - Clifton Ings, York

Scale at A4 - 1:500
Drawn by BP



Key

- Site Boundary
- Brick Wall



Figure 15 - Plan of Building Recording Survey Walls A & B Overlying 1853 OS Map
6214 - Clifton Ings, York

Scale at A3 - 1:2000
Drawn by BP

APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Table 6: Index to archive

Item	Number of items
Daily signing in record	3 x A4 paper sheets
Watching Brief day sheets	13 x A4 paper sheets
Context register	1 x A4 paper sheet
Context sheets	11 x A4 card sheets
Drawing register	1 x A4 paper sheet
Original drawings	4 Permatrace sheets
Digital photographs	793
RAMS including WSI	Paper copy of report
Report	Paper copy of report

APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Interpretation
0100	-	Unstratified	-	-
0101	Access Road	Deposit	Firm mid grey sand	Ditch/gully fill
0102	Access Road	Cut	Linear in plan, N/S aligned	Ditch/gully cut
0103	Access Road	Deposit	Alne Glaciolacustrine Formation, sands and clay.	Natural
0104	Access Road	Deposit	Soft light grey sandy silt, with patches of orange clayey sand	Ditch fill
0105	Access Road	Deposit	Soft light to mid grey silty sand	Ditch fill
0106	Access Road	Cut	Linear in plan, E/W aligned	Ditch cut
0107	Access Road	Cut	Linear in plan, NE/SW aligned	Ditch/gully cut
0108	Access Road	Deposit	Soft friable mid brownish grey silty sand	Ditch/gully fill
0109	Access Road	Deposit	Soft mid to dark brown silty clay with patches of dark brownish grey clay	Field drain backfill
0110			SW-NE field drain	Agricultural ceramic drain.
0111	Access Road	Deposit	Soft light grey sandy silt with patches of orange clayey sand	Ditch fill
0112	Access Road	Deposit	Soft light to mid grey silty sand	Ditch fill
0113	Access Road	Cut	Linear in plan, E/W aligned	Ditch cut
0114	-	Deposit	Firm dark brown silty clay	Topsoil
0115	-	Deposit	Firm mid brown sandy/silty clay	Subsoil
0116	Main strip	Deposit	Soft mid greyish orange silty sand	Fill
0117	Main strip	Cut	Rectilinear in plan, N/S aligned	Possible plough scar
0118	Main strip	Deposit	Soft mid grey brown sandy clay	Possible posthole fill
0119		Deposit	Very soft dark grey brown silty clay	Posthole fill
0120		Cut	Rectangular in plan, N/S aligned	Possible posthole
0121		Deposit	Light yellow clay	Possible redeposited clay

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Interpretation
0122		Deposit	Soft mid to dark brown sandy silty clay	Possible posthole backfill
0123		Cut	Square in plan	Square pit with two posts/stakeholes?
0124		Deposit	Soft mid orange brown sandy clay	Possible posthole fill
0125		Cut	Square in plan	Posthole cut
0126		Deposit	Soft dark brown silty sandy clay	Posthole fill
0127		Cut	Square in plan	Posthole cut
0128		Deposit	Soft and fine very dark brown sandy silt	Posthole fill
0129		Deposit	Soft mid greyish brown with orange patches sandy clay	Pit backfill
0130		Cut	Oval in plan, N/S aligned	Pit with post/stakehole
0131		Cut	Rectangular in plan	Posthole cut
0132		Deposit	Firm mid grey mottled with mid brownish orange sandy clay	Linear furrow fill
0133		Cut	Linear in plan, NE/SW aligned	Linear furrow cut
0134		Deposit	Ceramic field drain [0135] with soft dark greyish brown clayey silt	Modern field drain and backfill
0135			Cut of ceramic drain	
0136			Furrow terminus	
0137		Deposit	Soft mid brown grey silty clay	Terminus fill
0138		Cut	N/S aligned	Furrow terminus
0139		Deposit	Soft Light brownish grey mottled with mid brownish orange sand	Furrow fill
0140		Cut	Linear in plan, NE/SW aligned	Furrow cut
0141		Deposit	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay	Field drain and backfill
0142		Deposit	Soft mid brownish grey silty sand with some clay	Fill of possible field boundary

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Interpretation
0143		Cut	Rectilinear in plan, NE/SW aligned	Possible field boundary
0144		Deposit	Friable greyish orangey brown silty sand	Furrow fill
0145		Cut	Rectilinear in plan, NE/SW aligned	Furrow cut
0146		Deposit	Soft friable light yellow orangey brown silty sand	Drain channel fill
0147		Cut	Rectilinear in plan, NE/SW aligned	Drain channel cut
0148		Deposit	Friable orangey brown with light yellow patches mottled orange silty sand	Ditch fill
0149		Cut	Rectilinear in plan, N/S aligned	Ditch cut
0150		Deposit	Friable greyish brown with orange patches	Drain channel fill
0151		Cut	Rectilinear in plan, NE/SW aligned	Drain channel cut
0152		Deposit	Soft mid grey brown silty sand with clay patches	Furrow fill
0153		Cut	Rectilinear in plan, NNE/SSW aligned	Furrow cut
0154		Deposit	Soft friable mid greyish brown with orangeish brown patches clayey silt	Furrow fill
0155		Cut	Linear in plan, NE/SW aligned	Furrow cut
0156		Deposit	Soft mid grey brown with orange patches silty sand	Furrow fill
0157		Cut	Rectilinear in plan, NE/SW aligned	Furrow cut
0158		Deposit	Friable dark brown silty sand with patches of yellow redeposited natural	Field drain fill
0159		Cut	Rectilinear in plan, NE/SW aligned	Field drain cut
0160		Deposit	Friable greyish yellowy brown silty sand	Furrow fill

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Interpretation
0161		Cut	Rectilinear in plan, NE/SW aligned	Furrow cut
0162		Deposit	Loose dark grey brown silty clay	Dump of modern material
0163		Deposit	Soft friable light grey and orange silty sand	Accumulation fill of possible hedgerow
0164		Cut	Rectilinear in plan, NW/SE aligned	Line of hedgerow
0165		Deposit	Soft dark grey brown silty clay with ceramic drain	Field drain and backfill
0166		Cut	Rectilinear in plan, NE/SW aligned	Field drain cut
0167		Deposit	Soft light to mid brown with orange flecks silty sand	Possible overcut natural
0168		Deposit	Soft light grey brown silty sand with clay	Ditch fill
0169		Deposit	Soft, firm in places, mid greyish brown silty clay	Ditch fill
0170		Deposit	Soft dark brown black silty sand	Ditch fill
0171		Deposit	Soft dark grey brown silty clay	Ditch fill
0172		Cut	Rectilinear in plan, NE/SW aligned	Ditch cut
0173		Deposit	Soft light to mid grey brown silty sand	Posthole fill
0174		Cut	Circular in plan	Posthole cut
0175		Deposit	Soft friable mid grey brown with orange patches silty sandy clay	Field drain fill
0176		Cut	Rectilinear in plan, N/S aligned	Field drain cut
0177		Deposit	Soft friable light greyish brown silty sandy clay	Furrow fill
0178		Cut	Rectilinear in plan, N/S aligned	Furrow cut
0179		Deposit	Soft light grey brown silty sand	Furrow fill

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Interpretation
0180		Cut	Rectilinear in plan, NE/SW aligned	Furrow cut
0181		Deposit	Soft dark grey brown silty sand	Furrow fill
0182		Cut	Rectilinear in plan, NE/SW aligned	Furrow cut
0183		Deposit	Soft friable mid greyish brown with orange patches sandy silt	Furrow fill
0184		Cut	Rectilinear in plan, N/S aligned	Furrow recut
0185		Deposit	Soft light blueish grey silty sandy clay	Furrow fill
0186		Cut	Rectilinear in plan, N/S aligned	Furrow cut
0187		Deposit	Soft mid grey brown with orange mid brown patches silty sand	Furrow fill
0188		Cut	Rectilinear in plan, NE/SW aligned	Furrow cut
0189	Embankment	Deposit	Same as (0114)	Topsoil
0190	Embankment	Deposit	Same as (0115)	Subsoil
0191	Embankment	Deposit		Demolition Layer
0192	Embankment	Deposit		Modern Embankment layer
0193	Embankment	Deposit		Modern Embankment layer
0194	Embankment	Deposit		Modern Embankment layer
0195	Embankment	Deposit		Modern Embankment layer
0196	Embankment	Deposit	Same as (0103)	Natural Sand
0197	Access Road	Group	NW-SE ditch, two interventions [0106] and [0113]. Fills (0105), (0104), (0112), (0111).	NW-SE aligned linear ditch.

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Interpretation
0198		Group	NE-SW furrow, two interventions. [0178] and [0136].	

APPENDIX 3 – POTTERY QUANTIFICATION

Context	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
0100	BF10	40	Late 19th/early 20th century	20 Cream ware bowls, small to medium 11 White Salt Glazed ware including plate rim with scallop edge and basket moulding, small to medium 9 Stoneware with white body and glaze, including 1 with stamp...LUM...small
0101	BF1	3	Iron Age/Romano British	2 coarsely gritted, very small
0105	BF2	1	Iron Age/Romano- British	1 Calcite Gritted, small
0107	BF3	2	Romano British	2 oxidised sooted coarsely gritted, small
0109	BF4	2	17th century with late medieval	1 Cream ware cup/mug with brown glaze outside, small 1 Humber ware strap jug handle, large
0132	BF12	1	Unknown	1 Coarsely gritted oxidised ware, small
0139	BF13	1	Late 14th/early 15th century	1 Hambleton type, abraded, small
0144	BF14	1	Late 13th/early 14th century	1 Brandsby rod handle from jug, very abraded, large

0162	BF15	51	18th century+	<p>3 Transfer Printed, small</p> <p>1 Porcelain rim with transfer print, small</p> <p>4 Post-medieval Earthenware jar rim and bowl rim with black glaze, large</p> <p>1 Early Black ware base, large</p> <p>1 Frechen type Bellarmine base, large</p> <p>1 Cream ware base with foot-ring, small</p> <p>1 Slipware dish with feathered decoration, abraded, medium</p> <p>1 Slipware, factory produced closed form, medium</p> <p>1 Banded Slipware, plain, small</p> <p>1 Post-medieval Earthenware pancheon rim with white slipped band at rim, small</p> <p>1 Terracotta base, large</p> <p>1 Post-medieval Earthenware with external light green glaze, large</p>
0163	BF16	1	Late 14th/early 15th century	1 Hambleton type, small
0165	BF17	3	Mid/late 18th century	<p>1 Banded Slipware, plain, small</p> <p>1 Transfer Printed dish rim, medium</p> <p>1 White Salt Glazed Stoneware bowl, medium</p>

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