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Report on an Archaeological Evaluation

at

St Leonard's Church
Malton

York Archaeological Trust
1992

St.Leonard's Church, Malton

A concise report on the archaeological evaluation.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In August and September 1991, York Archaeological Trust undertook three weeks of evaluative excavation within the churchyard to the east of the church of St. Leonard and St. Mary in Malton (NGR SE 78887169; YAT accession code 1991.5006). The work was carried out on behalf of the parish priest, Father Joseph Crawford, and was grant-aided by English Heritage. It followed recommendations made by North Yorkshire County Council's Archaeological Officer which were based on a specification of work proposed within a desk-top study of the archaeological potential of the site previously submitted by York Archaeological Trust.

Two trenches, each measuring 3m x 2m, were excavated within the proposed site of a new church hall and presbytery (Fig.1). Excavation was undertaken entirely by hand to an agreed maximum depth of 2.0m in Trench 2, and to a similar depth in Trench 1 (although excavation could have continued down to a maximum depth of 3.0m in this trench if the archaeology necessitated this). The trenches were backfilled by machine.

On 18th September, following a proposal to alter the position of the development, further evaluation was undertaken. Two trenches (Trenches 3 and 4, Fig. 1) were dug by machine; both measured approximately 2m x 1m and were excavated to a depth of 1m or until burials were encountered, whichever was the shallower. Both trenches were backfilled by machine.

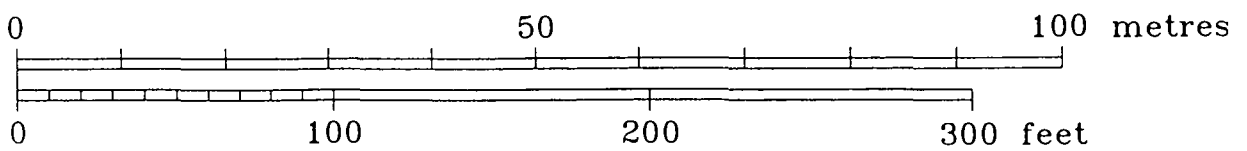
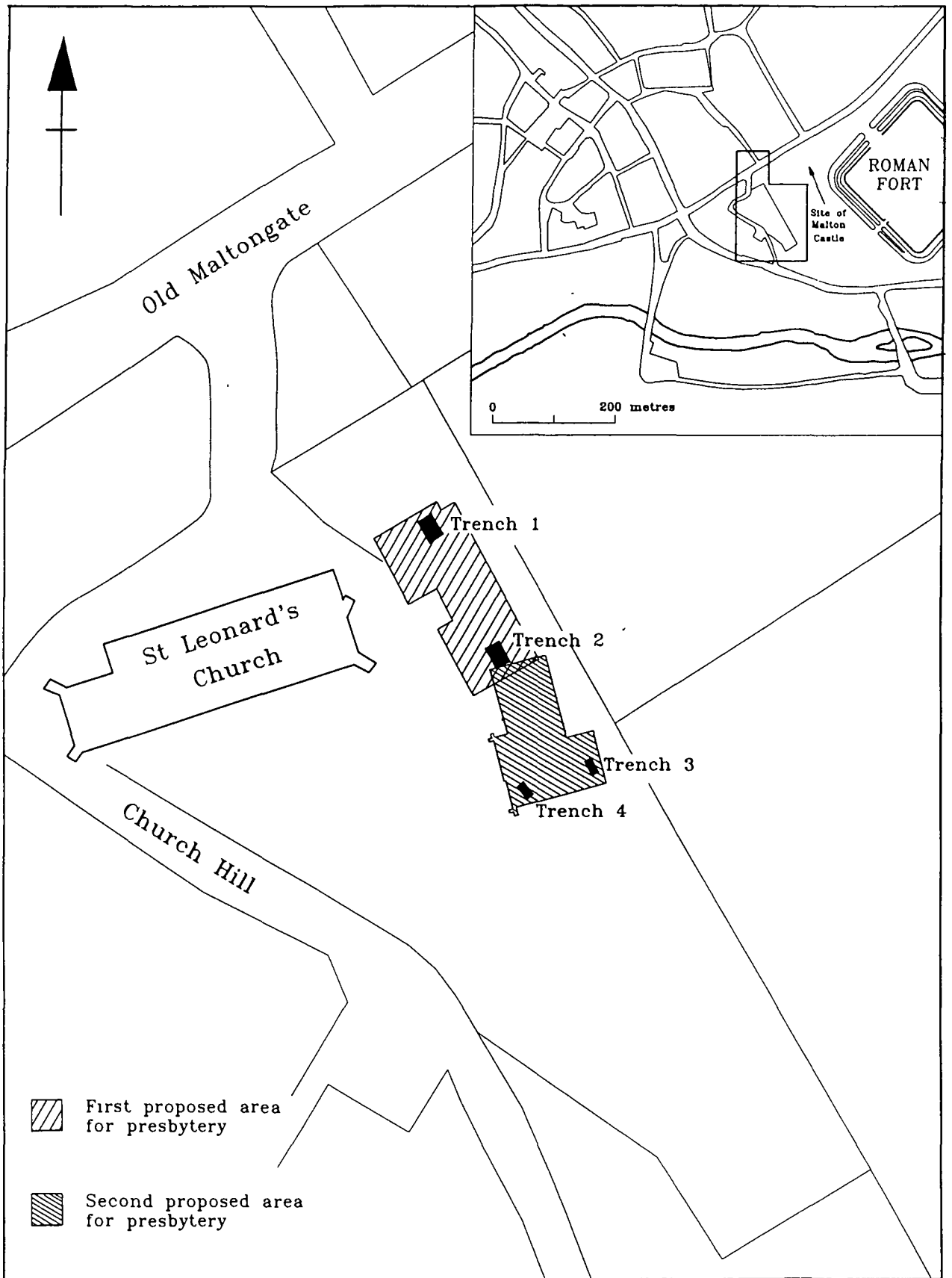


Fig.1 Location of site

2. THE EXCAVATION

The archaeological deposits recorded are described in chronological order, from the bottom up. Only those contexts underlined appear on the trench section drawings.

TRENCH ONE (Fig.2)

2.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered was a light yellow/brown sandy silt loam (1076) which had a maximum height of 33.56m Above Ordnance Datum. This may be undisturbed natural sub-soil. Such an identification is tentative in view of the limited depth excavated (c.0.2m).

2.1.2 A cut feature (1080), containing a mortared limestone wall (1074) aligned north-south along its eastern edge, penetrated the sandy silt loam. This wall was 0.15m wide by at least 0.20m high and its western (i.e. exposed) face had been reddened, presumably as the result of intense heat. The structure may thus have been part of an oven or hypocaust (underfloor heating system).

2.1.3 Following the demolition (1079) of this structure, a pit (1075) was cut through its remains. This was followed by an extensive dump of sandy silt loam up to 0.25m thick (1068, 1069 and 1071). The majority of the pottery from this dump was Roman. Another large pit (1072) was then dug to the west of wall 1074; its purpose is unknown. Next, a dump of sandy silt loam (1067) was deposited across the entire area of the trench.

2.1.4 This was sealed by a layer of limestone cobbles (1066), covering most of the trench (where it had not been disturbed by later grave cuts) which reached a maximum height of 33.93m AOD. This formed a rough but flat (probably external) surface, somewhat disturbed by tree roots and grave cuts.

2.1.5 A thick (up to 0.40m) layer of sandy silt loam (1060) accumulated over the whole trench. This homogeneous deposit may have been the product of a natural soil accumulating over a long period of time, and the sorting of material within it suggests that it was subject to ploughing.

2.1.6 This layer was extensively cut by a number of graves, charnel pits, and cuts in which headstones were placed. Too numerous to list in their entirety, they are represented by 1016, 1057 and 1062; 1011; and 1038 respectively, on the trench section. Fourteen of the graves contained the remains of human burials; they were usually supine, with the arms crossed over the pelvis, and the ages of the individuals concerned ranged from babies to adults. Remains of nailed wooden coffins were often found; where the coffins had handles they appeared to be one at each end; decorated metal plates were also found. The burials were between 33.55m and 34.65m AOD. The graves were interspersed with similar layers of sandy silt loam (1013, 1032, 1081 and 1082, which averaged about 150mm thick. These are thought to be the result of upcast from the graves, producing a steady raising of ground level to an ultimate height of about 34.75m AOD. A gravelly silt clay loam (1005) at the south end of the trench may have been a path in the churchyard.

2.1.7 A silt loam containing a great deal of decaying vegetation (1001) sealed both the path and the grave cuts. It is believed to be a natural soil which developed on the site after the cessation of burial activity. A silt loam containing fragments of headstone (1000) completed the sequence and is thought to represent dereliction of the graveyard.

TRENCH 2 (Figs.3 and 4).

2.2.1 The earliest deposit encountered was a yellow silty sand (2058) which was at least 0.40m thick and reached a maximum height of 33.31m AOD. This is interpreted as undisturbed natural sub-soil.

2.2.2 It was cut by a large pit (2105; not fully excavated due to depth constraint) filled with silt clay loam 2097. In turn, this was cut by an L-shaped channel (2104) containing ash (2096) and backfilled with limestone rubble (2103). A loamy sand (2087 and 2094) containing pottery of 3rd century date covered the channel.

2.2.3 More definite structural activity is evident in the overlying contexts (Fig. 4). Along the south-west side of the trench was a sequence of floors (stone flags 2088, and mortar 2089, 2092, and 2095) which contained pottery of 3rd and 3rd/4th century date. In the middle of the trench, a line of limestone fragments (2084), also with pottery of the 3rd or 4th century was aligned north-south and appears to be a wall foundation. A sheep buried in a shallow grave (2093) was found beneath the wall.

On the east side of the trench, a floor of crushed limestone (2102) was cut by a hearth or stoke hole (2083); a channel (2107) ran west from this feature under wall 2084 (where it was capped by a large flagstone). A mortar floor (2080) sealed the hearth. Overlying layers of sandy silt loam (2077, 2079) were sealed in turn by a surface of limestone slabs, probably a floor (2075); all contained 3rd/4th century pottery. This structural activity had raised the ground level to about 33.55m AOD.

2.2.4 Across the north end of the trench a cut (2078) at least 0.4m deep, full of limestone rubble (2076) with pottery of the 3rd century, is thought to be one side of a robber trench, the result of removal of stone from a wall for re-use.

A predominantly rubble layer (2074), mixed with clay loam containing domestic waste and pottery of the 3rd/4th century, sealed the robber trench. This deposit contained a large fragment of wall plaster at the southern end of the trench, which may have collapsed from a wall just to the south (beyond the limit of excavation).

2.2.5 Along the E. side of the trench, a linear cut (2073) containing large limestone fragments (2101), is considered to have been a wall foundation. This was covered by a layer of sandy silt loam (2065) with 13th/14th century pottery, on which was a shallow hearth cut (2067) containing a use deposit (2066) of ash and burnt sand.

2.2.6 As in Trench 1, there then followed a long sequence of grave cuts, charnel pits and headstone construction cuts; grave cuts 2024, 2042, 2044 and 2099 are shown on the trench section. Generally, these burials were no deeper than about 33.65m AOD, apparently due to the difficulties involved in penetrating the underlying rubble layers. However, one probable grave (2005) was cut from 34.65m AOD and exceeded the maximum depth of excavation (32.95m AOD). The grave cuts were interspersed with layers of sandy silt loam (or similar) 2002, 2014, 2023, 2306 and 2059, thought to be upcast from the graves; this ultimately raised the ground level to 34.65 AOD.

2.2.7 Above this, a layer of sandy silty loam containing much decaying plant material (2001) is believed to have been a natural soil, formed when the cemetery became disused (as 1001). Finally, a clay loam (2000), containing many headstone fragments (including several complete examples) is thought to represent dereliction of the graveyard.

TRENCHES 3 AND 4

Context numbers were not assigned to these trenches, as the stratigraphic sequence could not be fully determined from such machine cut trenches in the time available.

2.3.1 In Trench 3, compact light brown silt loams overlain by a layer of large limestones (laid flat) to a height of 33.65m AOD are thought to be continuations of the (Roman) deposits observed in Trenches 1 and 2.

2.3.2 These deposits were cut by at least three graves, two of which were cut from 34.35m AOD. The northernmost grave had a base at about 33.65m AOD, and a skull was observed in the east section. This appeared to be an articulated burial, with the top of the skull at 33.80m AOD.

2.3.3. Above the cemetery deposits was a black sandy silt loam containing organic material. This is regarded as a natural topsoil, much like 1001 and 2001 in the earlier trenches. Finally, a gravel layer forms the surface of the existing car park at 34.60m AOD.

2.4.1 In Trench 4, a child burial within a grave cut was encountered at 33.85m AOD. The cemetery deposits reached a maximum height of about 34.15m AOD.

2.4.2. Above the cemetery, the black 'soil' and the car park gravel surface result in the ground surface reaching a height of approximately 34.40m AOD.

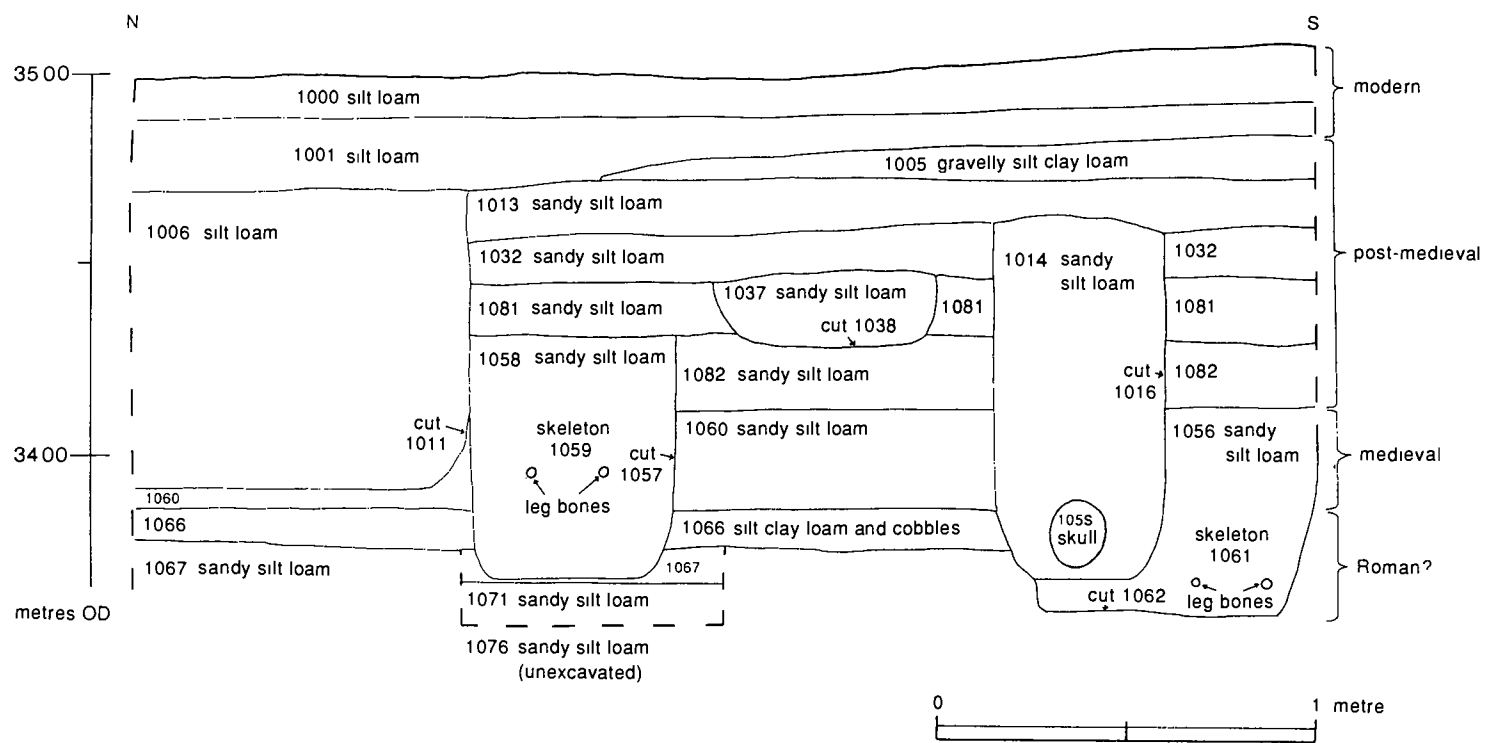


Fig 2 Trench 1, west-facing composite section

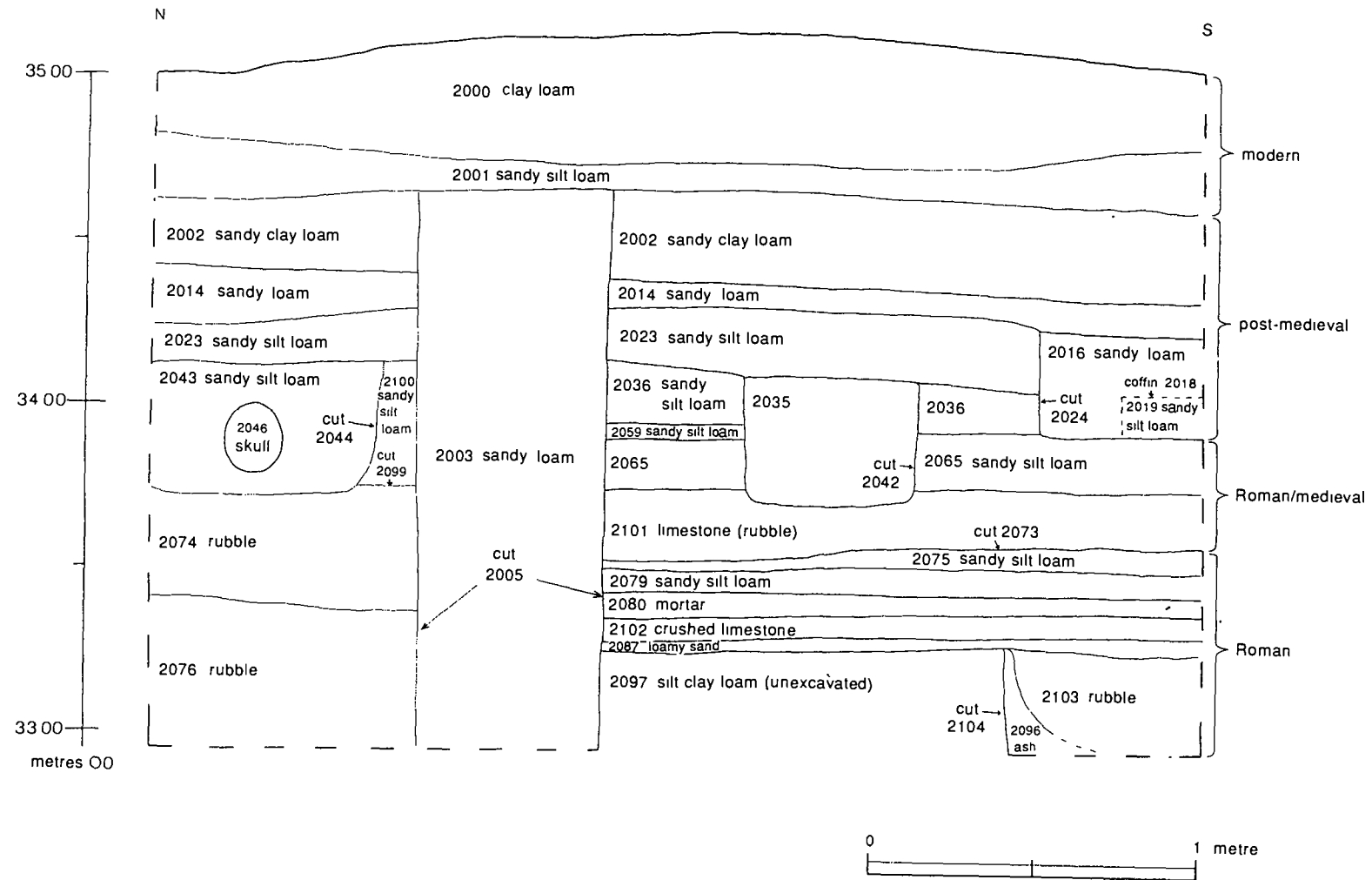


Fig 3 Trench 2, west-facing composite section

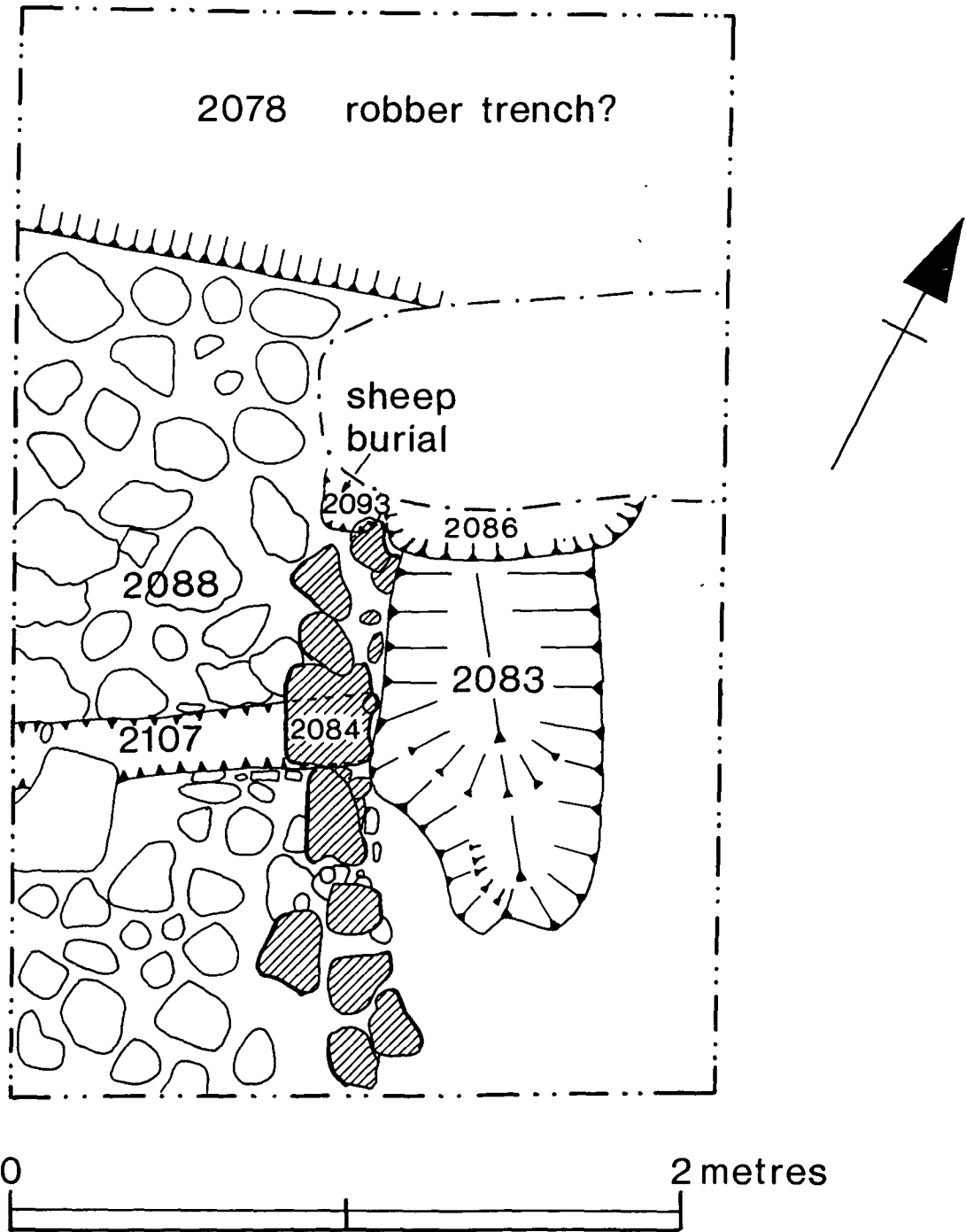


Fig.4 Trench 2, Roman structural remains

3. FINDS ASSESSMENT

3.1 The site produced a range of material types (see appendix), all of which have been viewed and assessed. All of the iron objects have been x-rayed. The identification of all material is based only on initial viewings, not on the result of research.

3.2 Small finds

3.2.1 Coins

Two Roman copper alloy coins were found. One was from context 1042; it was perforated and appears to date to the mid 2nd century. The other coin, recovered from context 2077, seems to date to the second quarter of the 3rd century (these identifications are based solely upon interpretation of X-rays of the coins).

3.2.2 Iron

The vast majority of the small find material recovered from the site was ironwork associated with the burials, and comprised a large and interesting collection of handles, locks, nails and other fittings from coffins. A probably fairly modern penknife complete with handle was recovered from context 2001.

3.2.3 Copper-alloy

A complete oval snuff or pill box was found with one of the burials (1048). It appears to be 18th century in date, and is enamelled on the hinged lid, base and around the sides; the lid is decorated with a scene depicting two characters and a building, the sides with a floral pattern. X-radiography indicated that there is nothing metal inside the box which remains closed. Several copper alloy pins with wire wound heads, which may derive from shrouds, were also recovered.

3.2.4 Lead alloy

Objects recovered included sheet fragments, a nail and other unidentifiable fragments.

3.2.5 Glass

The majority of the glass found was post-medieval vessel and window glass. Medieval window glass was, however, recovered from several contexts: possibly 13th/14th century glass was found in context 1006, and fragments of probably 14th/15th century date were recovered from 1023 and 1063. In addition, context 1013 produced a window glass fragment of 13th - 15th century date, and 1040 one of 14th - 16th century. A window glass fragment recovered from 1048 was medieval, but could not be dated any more precisely.

3.2.6 Bone

A hair pin of the 3rd - 4th centuries was recovered from context 2088.

3.2.7 Fired clay

In addition to post-medieval tobacco pipe fragments, three counters, two of which were made from Roman pot fragments, and a ceramic tessera were found.

3.2.8 Stone

The stone artefacts consisted of a tessera, a fossil, a worked flint, and a post-medieval slate pencil.

3.2.9 Plaster

Fragments of multi-coloured Roman wall plaster were recovered from contexts 2074, 2075, 2076 and 2077.

3.2.10 Wood

Possible coffin fragments came from contexts 2045 and 2037.

3.2.11 Ivory

An almost complete comb which would have been worn in the hair and may be made of ivory, was found in context 1059.

3.2.12 Tin

Fragments of decorated strips, from context 2018 are possibly associated with a coffin, and appear to be made of a tin alloy. Also possibly made of tin are two coffin handles.

3.2.13 Slag

Contexts 1005 and 1073 produced slag.

3.3 Bulk finds

3.3.1 Pottery

The post-Roman pottery from the two trenches was very mixed in date range and type. It reflects the nature of the stratigraphy, with the ground being continuously disturbed by grave digging, as is evidenced by the quantities of Roman sherds mixed with those from the 19th and 20th centuries. Nearly all the deposits examined date to the late post-medieval period, but there were small parts of both trenches which yielded evidence of medieval, or earlier, occupation.

Medieval deposits of the 13th/14th century were recovered from Trench 1, with even the two lowest contexts which yielded pottery containing some evidence of post-Roman material, though most of the sherds were Roman.

A limited number of contexts in Trench 2 can also be dated to the medieval period. In this case there is a wider date range with sherds of the 15th and earlier 16th centuries as well as those from the 13th and 14th centuries.

There is no evidence from either area to suggest occupation between the immediate post-Roman period and the 12th century.

Exclusively Roman levels are confined to the lower parts of Trench 2. The pottery is largely of the mid-third to early fourth centuries. There is relatively little residual material predating AD 190 and none of the pottery typical of the late Roman period after AD 360.

Conclusions

The very disturbed nature of the post-Roman ceramic groups makes it impossible to draw any conclusion from the material beyond the fact that it represents medieval activity, probably between the 13th and 16th centuries. The Roman pottery is of a domestic

nature and makes up a coherent assemblage of the late third to early fourth centuries, suggesting undisturbed stratigraphy of that date. Stratified earlier Roman pottery was not encountered and may lie below the limit of the excavation. Any late Roman stratigraphy may have been truncated.

3.3.2 Animal bone

The fairly small assemblage contained cattle, sheep, pig, horse, dog, cat, rabbit, chicken and a bone of a flat fish such as plaice. Context 2094 produced the bones of a 2 - 3 month old pig, and 2090 the virtually complete skeleton of an 8 - 12 month old sheep. Modern butchered remains were found in contexts 1001 and 2001. Contexts 1006 and 2074 contained some charred fragments.

3.3.3 Human bone

Approximately 30 largely or partially intact skeletons, and also many fragmentary skeletons were recovered from the site. These have not been examined but clearly form a group of potentially great interest. The cemetery is believed to date to between the 16th and 19th centuries and as such forms an unusually narrowly dateable population.

3.3.4 Tile

The Roman material consisted of fragments of combed box flue, tegula roof tile (one with a semi-circular "signature"), imbrex, brick and a possible tile tessera. These hint at a Roman building of moderate sophistication. Some fragments had mortar along broken edges which may be evidence of re-use. There was also one piece of burnt stone roof tile from context 2082.

There was little in the way of identifiable medieval material, although context 2014 produced a fragment of medieval glazed floor tile, and a possible medieval brick fragment was retrieved from context 1040. Post-medieval material consisted of pan tiles, 19th century brick, refined nib tile and one fragment of slate roof tile.

3.3.5 Other

Other bulk finds include shell, charcoal and coal.

4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Depth and thickness of archaeological deposits.

The evaluation excavations show that, beneath modern material, post-medieval deposits occur at 34.65m AOD, sloping down to the south to 34.35m AOD. The overall thickness of the archaeological deposits is 1.4m (not including deposits in features cut into natural). Undisturbed natural was observed only in Trench 2 (at 34.31m AOD) but it is likely that the top of natural is at a similar height to the north and slopes down to about 32.65m AOD to the south.

The site was very dry, and there were no indications of the proximity of ground-water. Consequently, little organic material survived. The preservation of the human remains ranged from fair to very poor.

4.2 Period-by-period analysis

4.2.1 Romano-British (up to 5th century AD).

Roman deposits were encountered at 33.95m AOD in Trenches 1 and 2. It appears that there was a slope down towards the south in Trench 2 (to about 34.35m AOD). There was clear evidence of structures and intensive Roman settlement dating to between the 3rd and 4th centuries but it is not possible to determine the nature and function of the structures in such a limited trench.

4.2.2. Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian (5th-11th centuries)

There was no evidence of activity of this date on the site.

4.2.3. Medieval (11th-16th centuries)

In Trench 1, there was a probable medieval dump and/or plough or garden soil at 34.15m AOD.

The pot dates do not rule out the possibility that some of the contexts considered to be Romano-British on stratigraphic grounds are in fact medieval (those between 33.65 and 33.90m AOD in Trenches 1 and 2). Although very few sherds are involved, and a Roman date for these contexts is favoured slightly, the wall-robbing and occupation activity in Trench 2 (see 2.2.5) could well be medieval.

4.2.4. Post-Medieval (16th-19th centuries)

Evidence of a post-medieval cemetery was found in all four trenches. The burials tended to be a little above 33.65m AOD, in graves usually less than 1m deep; apparently the Roman floors and demolition debris acted as a constraint on the depth of the graves. Some burials were in extremely shallow graves, most notably burials of babies in Trench 1, which were as high as 34.65m AOD. Most of the burials had been cut at least once by other graves, suggesting intensive use of the cemetery over a prolonged period of time.

4.2.5 Modern (late 19th-20th centuries).

There was no evidence of any modern activity on the site prior to the creation of the existing open space with gravel car park. Originally, the ground surface was at about 34.95m AOD, sloping down to 34.35m AOD towards the south (respecting the prevailing ground slope). At present, the car park surface is at no higher than 34.65m AOD, with a marked slope up to the north just beyond its northern edge, to a flat surface at 35.05m AOD. This may have resulted from material removed from the car park area being deposited further north.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

The site represents a valuable resource for the understanding of past human activity in a little known area of Malton. Sealed by relatively thin modern deposits are a large number of post-medieval burials. Any disturbance of the ground below 34.45m AOD is likely to encounter human remains. It is calculated that, assuming an even distribution of burials across the site, there are 2.33 burials per square metre. Therefore, approximately 1,120 burials may lie within the area of the first proposed development (including both building and subsidiary works). Such a large sample of human remains would be of considerable archaeological interest in terms of assessing the demography of post-medieval Malton and would form useful comparative material for contemporary populations at Kellington near Selby and Christ Church, Spitalfields in London.

The requirements of the Home Office with regard to both the Burial Act of 1857 and the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 should also be considered. Although the conditions normally imposed on developments over burial grounds under this legislation are not specifically archaeological there is normally an insistence that human remains are removed singly and with due regard to care and decency.

The limited evidence of medieval activity was considerably disturbed by grave-digging. However, should the latest stages of the structural sequence prove to be medieval, this would provide an insight into the growth of the medieval settlement at New Malton.

It is clear that the majority of the structural sequence observed towards the bottom of Trenches 1 to 3 is Roman in date. This activity may be related to the Roman fort, only 100m to the east, and is perhaps comparable to that known to lie to the south-east of the fort.

The character of any known Roman activity on the high ground immediately west of the fort (of which the site is a part) has never been investigated before. The nature and complexity of the remains encountered during this evaluation suggest that a complex sequence of Roman structures is probably fairly well preserved beneath the post-medieval graves.

SOURCES

J.F. Robinson, The Archaeology of Malton and Norton (Yorkshire Archaeological Society, 1978).

6. FINDS APPENDICES

APPENDIX ONE.

York Archaeological Trust
Artefact Record Summary Sheet

Site name: St. Leonard's, Malton	Site code: 1991.5006
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BULK FINDS	BOXES	SMALL FINDS	NUMBERS
Pottery	1	Coins	2
Tile	1	Iron	362
Stone		Copper-alloy	13
Slag		Lead	7
Crucibles		Silver	
Plaster/Daub		Gold	
Leather		Glass	11
Wood		Bone/Antler	2
Bone, Human	24	Ivory	1
Bone, Animal	1 +misc	Fired clay	43
Soil samples	6	Stone	16
Other Misc in with animal bone: shell, charcoal, coal, plaster		Jet	
		Textiles	
		Wood	3
		Other Tin	3
Total	33	Total	463

sheet 1 of 1

APPENDIX TWO.

Small finds list

Material	SFNO	Context	Simple name
Bone	284	2088	Pin
Copper alloy	3	1000	Stud
Copper alloy	11	1001	Object
Copper alloy	18	1005	Object
Copper alloy	110	1018	Pin
Copper alloy	205	1039	Nail
Copper alloy	198	1042	Coin
Copper alloy	304	1058	Pin
Copper alloy	306	1058	Rivet
Copper alloy	6	2014	Pin
Copper alloy	72	2016	Strip
Copper alloy	79	2019	Pin
Copper alloy	77	2023	Nail
Copper alloy	56	2030	Pin
Copper alloy	286	2077	Coin
Copper alloy	302	2087	Nail
Fired clay	22	1001	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	2	1002	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	19	1005	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	20	1005	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	65	1006	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	287	1007	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	8	1008	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	423	1008	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	50	1013	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	440	1013	Counter
Fired clay	73	1014	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	210	1014	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	80	1017	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	212	1017	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	71	1020	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	211	1020	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	301	1023	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	450	1023	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	215	1032	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	303	1032	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	207	1035	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	315	1040	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	316	1040	Marble
Fired clay	437	1040	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	288	1047	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	449	1047	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	188	1048	Box
Fired clay	447	1056	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	415	1058	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	416	1058	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	435	1060	Tessera
Fired clay	5	2000	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	193	2001	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	157	2002	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	158	2002	Tobacco pipe

Material	SFNO	Context	Simple name
Fired clay	52	2003	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	296	2003	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	70	2014	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	74	2016	Tessera
Fired clay	51	2021	Tobacco pipe
Fired clay	436	2074	Fragment
Fired clay	442	2076	Counter
Fired clay	441	2088	Counter
Flint	452	1006	Fragment
Flint	62	1013	Fragment
Flint	444	1039	Fragment
Flint	448	1048	Fragment
Flint	189	2000	Fragment
Flint	451	2089	Fragment
Glass	454	1006	Cup
Glass	462	1006	Fragment
Glass	456	1007	Bottle
Glass	463	1013	Fragment
Glass	458	1023	Fragment
Glass	459	1023	Fragment
Glass	461	1040	Fragment
Glass	455	1047	Cup
Glass	453	1048	Cup
Glass	457	1048	Fragment
Glass	460	1063	Fragment
Iron	7	1001	Nail
Iron	21	1001	Lock
Iron	36	1001	Nail
Iron	37	1001	Nail
Iron	190	1001	Nail
Iron	23	1005	Screw
Iron	69	1006	Nail
Iron	195	1006	Object
Iron	196	1006	Nail
Iron	432	1007	Nail
Iron	24	1008	Nail
Iron	25	1008	Nail
Iron	26	1008	Nail
Iron	27	1008	Nail
Iron	28	1008	Nail
Iron	29	1008	Nail
Iron	30	1008	Nail
Iron	31	1008	Nail
Iron	32	1008	Nail
Iron	33	1008	Nail
Iron	34	1008	Nail
Iron	35	1008	Nail
Iron	131	1013	Nail
Iron	132	1013	Nail
Iron	133	1013	Nail
Iron	134	1013	Nail
Iron	135	1013	Nail
Iron	305	1014	Nail
Iron	83	1015	Handle
Iron	121	1015	Nail
Iron	122	1015	Nail
Iron	123	1015	Nail

Material	SFNO	Context	Simple name
Iron	235	1015	Nail
Iron	236	1015	Nail
Iron	274	1015	Nail
Iron	275	1015	Nail
Iron	276	1015	Nail
Iron	277	1015	Fitting
Iron	278	1015	Nail
Iron	279	1015	Nail
Iron	280	1015	Nail
Iron	281	1015	Nail
Iron	81	1017	Nail
Iron	94	1018	Nail
Iron	95	1018	Nail
Iron	96	1018	Nail
Iron	97	1018	Nail
Iron	98	1018	Nail
Iron	99	1018	Nail
Iron	100	1018	Nail
Iron	101	1018	Nail
Iron	102	1018	Nail
Iron	103	1018	Nail
Iron	104	1018	Nail
Iron	105	1018	Nail
Iron	106	1018	Nail
Iron	107	1018	Nail
Iron	108	1018	Nail
Iron	109	1018	Nail
Iron	213	1020	Handle
Iron	214	1020	Handle
Iron	252	1020	Nail
Iron	253	1020	Nail
Iron	159	1023	Nail
Iron	160	1023	Nail
Iron	161	1023	Nail
Iron	162	1023	Nail
Iron	163	1023	Nail
Iron	164	1023	Nail
Iron	379	1023	Fitting
Iron	111	1024	Nail
Iron	112	1024	Nail
Iron	113	1024	Nail
Iron	220	1024	Fitting
Iron	54	1025	Fitting
Iron	55	1025	Handle
Iron	57	1025	Fitting
Iron	136	1025	Nail
Iron	137	1025	Nail
Iron	138	1025	Nail
Iron	139	1025	Nail
Iron	140	1025	Nail
Iron	141	1025	Nail
Iron	142	1025	Nail
Iron	143	1025	Nail
Iron	144	1025	Nail
Iron	145	1025	Nail
Iron	146	1025	Nail
Iron	147	1025	Nail

Material	SFNO	Context	Simple name
Iron	148	1025	Nail
Iron	149	1025	Nail
Iron	150	1025	Nail
Iron	151	1025	Nail
Iron	152	1025	Nail
Iron	153	1025	Nail
Iron	154	1025	Nail
Iron	155	1025	Nail
Iron	156	1025	Nail
Iron	197	1025	Nail
Iron	218	1032	Handle
Iron	219	1032	Nail
Iron	320	1032	Nail
Iron	321	1032	Nail
Iron	208	1035	Handle
Iron	237	1035	Nail
Iron	238	1035	Nail
Iron	239	1035	Nail
Iron	243	1035	Nail
Iron	244	1035	Screw
Iron	245	1035	Nail
Iron	246	1035	Nail
Iron	247	1035	Nail
Iron	248	1035	Nail
Iron	249	1035	Nail
Iron	254	1037	Object
Iron	255	1037	Object
Iron	206	1039	Nail
Iron	335	1040	Nail
Iron	336	1040	Nail
Iron	337	1040	Nail
Iron	338	1040	Nail
Iron	339	1040	Nail
Iron	340	1040	Nail
Iron	341	1040	Nail
Iron	342	1040	Nail
Iron	343	1040	Nail
Iron	344	1040	Nail
Iron	345	1040	Nail
Iron	346	1040	Nail
Iron	347	1040	Nail
Iron	348	1040	Nail
Iron	349	1040	Nail
Iron	350	1040	Nail
Iron	351	1040	Nail
Iron	433	1040	Nail
Iron	438	1040	Object
Iron	256	1041	Nail
Iron	257	1041	Nail
Iron	258	1041	Nail
Iron	259	1041	Nail
Iron	260	1041	Nail
Iron	261	1041	Nail
Iron	262	1041	Nail
Iron	310	1045	Fitting
Iron	311	1045	Fitting
Iron	312	1045	Handle

Material	SFNO	Context	Simple name
Iron	313	1045	Handle
Iron	322	1045	Nail
Iron	323	1045	Nail
Iron	324	1045	Nail
Iron	325	1045	Nail
Iron	326	1045	Nail
Iron	327	1045	Nail
Iron	328	1045	Nail
Iron	329	1045	Nail
Iron	330	1045	Nail
Iron	331	1045	Nail
Iron	332	1045	Nail
Iron	333	1045	Nail
Iron	334	1045	Nail
Iron	292	1047	Fitting
Iron	290	1048	Fitting
Iron	282	1049	Fitting
Iron	380	1053	Nail
Iron	381	1053	Nail
Iron	382	1053	Nail
Iron	383	1053	Nail
Iron	384	1053	Nail
Iron	385	1053	Nail
Iron	386	1053	Nail
Iron	387	1053	Nail
Iron	388	1053	Nail
Iron	389	1053	Nail
Iron	390	1053	Nail
Iron	391	1053	Nail
Iron	392	1053	Nail
Iron	393	1053	Nail
Iron	394	1053	Nail
Iron	395	1053	Nail
Iron	396	1053	Nail
Iron	397	1053	Nail
Iron	398	1053	Nail
Iron	430	1056	Fitting
Iron	300	1058	Handle
Iron	307	1058	Fitting
Iron	406	1058	Nail
Iron	407	1058	Nail
Iron	408	1058	Nail
Iron	409	1058	Nail
Iron	410	1058	Nail
Iron	411	1058	Nail
Iron	412	1058	Nail
Iron	413	1058	Nail
Iron	294	1059	Fitting
Iron	403	1060	Nail
Iron	404	1060	Nail
Iron	405	1060	Nail
Iron	297	1063	Nail
Iron	417	1063	Nail
Iron	418	1063	Nail
Iron	419	1063	Nail
Iron	420	1063	Nail
Iron	421	1063	Nail

Material	SFNO	Context	Simple name
Iron	422	1063	Nail
Iron	4	2000	Disc
Iron	191	2001	Nail
Iron	192	2001	Penknife
Iron	194	2001	Object
Iron	183	2002	Nail
Iron	184	2002	Nail
Iron	185	2002	Nail
Iron	186	2002	Fitting
Iron	187	2002	Handle
Iron	295	2003	Handle
Iron	399	2003	Nail
Iron	400	2003	Nail
Iron	401	2003	Nail
Iron	402	2003	Nail
Iron	38	2010	Nail
Iron	39	2010	Nail
Iron	40	2010	Nail
Iron	41	2010	Nail
Iron	42	2010	Screw
Iron	43	2010	Screw
Iron	44	2010	Nail
Iron	45	2010	Nail
Iron	46	2010	Nail
Iron	47	2010	Nail
Iron	48	2010	Nail
Iron	49	2010	Nail
Iron	67	2014	Nail
Iron	68	2015	Nail
Iron	78	2016	Handle
Iron	124	2016	Nail
Iron	125	2016	Nail
Iron	84	2018	Fitting
Iron	91	2018	Nail
Iron	92	2018	Nail
Iron	93	2018	Nail
Iron	114	2019	Nail
Iron	115	2019	Nail
Iron	116	2019	Nail
Iron	117	2019	Nail
Iron	118	2019	Nail
Iron	119	2019	Nail
Iron	120	2019	Nail
Iron	61	2021	Fitting
Iron	63	2021	Handle
Iron	165	2021	Nail
Iron	166	2021	Nail
Iron	167	2021	Nail
Iron	168	2021	Nail
Iron	128	2023	Nail
Iron	129	2023	Nail
Iron	130	2023	Nail
Iron	60	2025	Handle
Iron	66	2025	Fitting
Iron	126	2025	Nail
Iron	127	2025	Nail
Iron	53	2026	Handle

Material	SFNO	Context	Simple name
Iron	64	2026	Fitting
Iron	169	2026	Nail
Iron	170	2026	Nail
Iron	171	2026	Nail
Iron	172	2026	Nail
Iron	173	2026	Nail
Iron	174	2026	Nail
Iron	175	2026	Nail
Iron	176	2026	Nail
Iron	177	2026	Nail
Iron	178	2026	Nail
Iron	179	2026	Nail
Iron	180	2026	Nail
Iron	181	2026	Nail
Iron	182	2026	Nail
Iron	58	2030	Nail
Iron	59	2030	Fitting
Iron	75	2031	Handle
Iron	76	2031	Fitting
Iron	85	2031	Nail
Iron	86	2031	Nail
Iron	87	2031	Nail
Iron	88	2031	Nail
Iron	89	2031	Nail
Iron	90	2031	Nail
Iron	308	2035	Fitting
Iron	314	2035	Handle
Iron	368	2035	Nail
Iron	369	2035	Nail
Iron	370	2035	Nail
Iron	371	2035	Nail
Iron	372	2035	Nail
Iron	373	2035	Nail
Iron	374	2035	Nail
Iron	375	2035	Nail
Iron	376	2035	Nail
Iron	377	2035	Nail
Iron	378	2035	Nail
Iron	445	2035	Nail
Iron	289	2036	Nail
Iron	293	2036	Fitting
Iron	240	2037	Nail
Iron	241	2037	Screw
Iron	242	2037	Nail
Iron	216	2039	Fitting
Iron	217	2039	Fitting
Iron	263	2039	Nail
Iron	264	2039	Nail
Iron	265	2039	Nail
Iron	266	2039	Nail
Iron	267	2039	Nail
Iron	268	2039	Nail
Iron	269	2039	Nail
Iron	270	2039	Nail
Iron	271	2039	Nail
Iron	272	2039	Nail
Iron	273	2039	Nail

Material	SFNO	Context	Simple name
Iron	209	2045	Handle
Iron	250	2045	Nail
Iron	251	2045	Nail
Iron	291	2053	Fitting
Iron	414	2054	Nail
Iron	428	2057	Handle
Iron	221	2060	Nail
Iron	222	2060	Nail
Iron	223	2060	Object
Iron	224	2060	Nail
Iron	225	2060	Nail
Iron	226	2060	Nail
Iron	227	2060	Nail
Iron	228	2060	Nail
Iron	229	2060	Nail
Iron	230	2060	Nail
Iron	231	2060	Nail
Iron	232	2060	Nail
Iron	233	2060	Nail
Iron	234	2060	Nail
Iron	358	2068	Nail
Iron	359	2068	Nail
Iron	360	2068	Nail
Iron	361	2068	Nail
Iron	362	2068	Nail
Iron	363	2068	Nail
Iron	364	2068	Nail
Iron	365	2068	Nail
Iron	366	2068	Nail
Iron	367	2068	Nail
Iron	352	2074	Nail
Iron	353	2074	Nail
Iron	354	2074	Nail
Iron	355	2074	Nail
Iron	356	2074	Nail
Iron	357	2074	Nail
Iron	424	2074	Object
Iron	317	2075	Nail
Iron	318	2075	Nail
Iron	319	2075	Nail
Iron	425	2077	Nail
Iron	429	2081	Object
Iron	431	2081	Nail
Ivory	285	1059	Comb
Lead alloy	12	1001	Object
Lead alloy	14	1001	Fragment
Lead alloy	15	1001	Offcut
Lead alloy	17	1001	Fragment
Lead alloy	9	1005	Fragment
Lead alloy	10	1005	Nail
Lead alloy	298	1060	Fragment
Plaster	200	2074	Fragment
Plaster	201	2074	Fragment
Plaster	202	2074	Fragment
Plaster	426	2074	Fragment
Plaster	283	2075	Fragment
Plaster	309	2076	Fragment

Material	SFNO	Context	Simple name
Plaster	434	2077	Fragment
Slag	16	1005	Slag
Slag	446	1073	Slag
Slate	13	1001	Pencil
Stone	443	1000	Fossil
Stone	439	1025	Tessera
Stone	427	2002	Fossil
Tin	199	1035	Handle
Tin	299	1058	Handle
Tin	82	2018	Fitting
Wood	1	1000	Object
Wood	204	2037	Fragment
Wood	203	2045	Coffin

APPENDIX THREE.

Pottery spot-dating lists

Spot Dates

Trench 1

1000 Roman to 20th century; 19th/20th century
1001 12th to 20th century; 19th/20th century
1002 16th to 20th century; 19th century
1005 Roman to 20th century; 19th/20th century
1006 12th to 19th century; 2nd half 18th century
1007 13th to 19th century; earlier 19th century
1008 Roman to 18th century; mid 18th century, + or -
1013 Roman to 19th century; 2nd half 18th century
1014 17th to 19th century; later 18th century
1017 Roman to 20th century; 18th century plus 1 19th cent
1020 13th to 18th century; probably mid 18th century
1023 Roman to 20th century; late 18th/19th century
1024 mid 13th/earlier 14th century
1025 Roman to 20th century; 19th century
1032 Roman to 20th century; 19th century
1035 later 16th century, plus
1037 18th century
1039 12th to 18th century; 17th century
1040 13th to 19th century; 18th century
1047 13th to 18th century; 18th century
1048 Roman to 18th century; probably 17th century
1056 18th to 20th century; late 18th/19th century
1058 Roman to 20th century; 19th century
1060 Roman to early 16th century; 2nd half 14th century
1063 Roman to 15th century; 13th/14th century
1068 4th century or post-Roman?; after AD 280
1069 Roman to 15th century; 14th century
1071 3rd century; after AD 190
1073 Roman to 14th century; mid 13th/early 14th century

Trench 2

2000 later 14th to 20th century; 20th century
2001 19th to 20th century; 20th century
2002 Roman to 20th century; 19th century
2003 Roman to 19th century; 18th century
2006 19th century
2008 19th century
2010 late 13th to early 16th century; 14th/15th century
2012 mid 13th to early 15th century; later 14th century
2014 late 12th to 17th century; late 15th, probably earlier
16th century
2021 Roman to 20th century; 19th century
2023 late 12th to 18th century; 17th century
2025 18th to 20th century; 18th century
2027 later 14th to 16th century; 15th/earlier 16th century
2035 Roman to 14th century; 13th century
2036 late 13th to earlier 16th century; 15th/earlier 16th
century
2043 late 12th to late 13th century; prob 1st half 13th
century
2045 2nd to 3rd century; after AD 125
2057 Roman to 16th century; 14th century
2059 Roman to early 16th century; 14th century

2065 Roman to 15th century; 13th or 14th century
2074 3rd to 4th century; after AD 280
2075 3rd to 4th century; after AD 280
2076 3rd or 4th century? ; probably after AD 200
2077 late 3rd to 4th century; after AD 280
2079 late 3rd to 4th century; after AD 280
2081 late 1st to mid-4th century; after AD 280
2082 3rd to 4th century; after AD 280
2084 late 3rd to 4th century; after AD 280
2088 2nd to 4th century; after AD 280
2089 3rd to 4th century; after AD 280
2094 3rd to mid-4th century; after AD 190
2095 3rd century; after AD 190

Environmental evidence from St Leonard's Church, Malton (YAT/Yorkshire Museum sitecode: 1991.5006)

by

J. B. Carrott, A. R. Hall and H. K. Kenward

Summary

Six samples of deposits from five contexts from excavations at St Leonard's Church, Malton, were inspected. None were judged to have potential for biological analyses. All were described and their mode of formation assessed where possible.

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Environmental evidence from St Leonard's Church, Malton (YAT/Yorkshire Museum sitecode: 1991.5006)

by

J. B. Carrott, A. R. Hall and H. K. Kenward

Introduction

This report discusses the results of a rapid inspection of samples from deposits excavated from the St Leonard's Church, Malton (YAT/Yorkshire Museum sitecode: 1991.5006) site.

Methods

Subsamples of raw sediment were examined in the laboratory for plant and invertebrate animal remains. All of the samples were judged to have only a small organic content at the time of inspection; their sedimentary characteristics were recorded, and no further action was taken.

The samples and results of the analyses

The analyses carried out on each sample, and the remains recovered, are described below, together with a laboratory description of the sediment. A brief archaeological description and/or interpretation of the context is given in brackets where available. The samples are presented in context order.

Context 1025 [Found next to left foot of skeleton (in coffin), originally something like flat sheet or fragmented baby skull. Clearly NOT baby. What is it?]

Sample 001: Somewhat calcareous deposit formed against wood and apparently bearing the impression of the wood grain.

Context 2058 [Is this natural?]

Sample 002: Natural ?sub-soil showing no sign of human activity.

Context 2074

Sample 003: Slightly clay, granular deposit containing large numbers of large angular pieces of oolitic limestone. Much of the sediment consists of dissociated ooliths derived from the decay of this limestone.

Context 2081 [Taken from fill of a flue/channel. Any evidence of human activity?]

Sample 004: This tiny sample contained small fragments of charcoal, possibly indicative of human activity, but was too small to merit detailed analysis.

Context 2096 [Indication of function for sample 006]

Sample 005: Light to mid, grey-brown, moist to dry, crumbly to brittle, sandy, silt with a few small stones (6 mm to 20 mm), possibly slightly concreted.

Sample 006: Slightly rotten, extremely calcareous material. Appears to have been hme.