



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



**BURNHOLME SCHOOL PLAYING FIELD,
DARNBROOK WALK, YORK**

EVALUATION REPORT

by M. Johnson

REPORT NUMBER 2013/30



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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Abbreviations

YAT York Archaeological Trust

AOD Above Ordnance Datum

1. SUMMARY

During June 2013 a geophysical survey was carried out in an area of grassland off Darnbrook Avenue, York. This survey failed to reveal any significant anomalies. Following this an archaeological evaluation, employing ten trenches and engaging members of the local and wider community, were excavated. The oldest remains encountered related to a north – south aligned system of ridge and furrow. These remains cover the entirety of the site, though only the lower parts of the furrows, below existing ground level, survive. The relatively wide spacing of this system suggests a medieval date for this formerly arable area. Like much of the other areas of ridge and furrow in the locality it is probable that this system survived as upstanding remains utilised as pasture until post World War II development took place.

2. INTRODUCTION

Between 31st May and 18th June 2013, York Archaeological Trust carried out a programme of archaeological investigation on a block of open land off Darnbrook Avenue, York, (NGR: SE 6253 5223), (Figure 1, Site location; Plate 1, Aerial view of site). The investigation was carried out at the behest of the City of York Council who are the exclusive owners of the land. All elements of the investigation followed a Written Scheme of Investigation formulated by the Council's Principal Archaeologist, John Oxley. This included a significant contribution to the project by volunteers drawn from the wider community.



Figure 1 Site location



Plate 1 Aerial view of site (outlined red)

3. METHODOLOGY

The initial element of the project was a geophysical survey carried out with a Fluxgate Gradiometer. This was followed by the excavation of ten evaluation trenches, each measuring some 20m x 2m. It had been intended to locate a number of the evaluation trenches across geophysical anomalies. However, the absence of significant anomalies resulted in the trenches being evenly distributed across the site with the intention of producing results representative of the land block as a whole. The trenches were mechanically stripped of topsoil by a JCB wheeled excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, down to the level of archaeological features and natural clays. Thereafter all excavation was with hand tools. Scaled plans and sections of each trench were made, all deposits and features individually recorded and a series of colour digital photographs taken of each trench. The recording system followed the procedures of York Archaeological Trust's Fieldwork Manual (YAT 2009).

Metal detecting was undertaken across the site as a whole, of the spoil from trench stripping and in the trenches themselves. This task was undertaken by members of the York and District Metal Detecting Club.

All artefacts and site records are currently stored by York Archaeological Trust under the Yorkshire Museum accession code YORYM: 2013.366 and YAT project code 5707.



Figure 2 Trench location plan, site boundary shown blue

4. LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site is located off Darnbrook Avenue in the eastern suburbs of York some 2km from the core of the historic city. This area of the city is almost entirely residential though the educational establishments of Burnholme Community College and St Aelred's Primary School lie immediately adjacent to the north and south respectively. Beyond the western boundary of the site the land is occupied by houses and gardens that front on to Penyghent Avenue, to the south-west by properties on Darnbrook Avenue and to the north-west by

properties on Burnholme Grove. Land to the east of the site is occupied by playing fields relating to the educational establishments.

The solid geology of the area is of sandstones of the Sherwood Sandstone Group whilst the overlying superficial geology is of Glaciolacustrine deposits of clay and silt (BGS). The small watercourse known as the Tang Hall Beck lies a little under 500m to the north-west.

The site forms a rectangle measuring slightly in excess of 85m north – south by 80m east – west whilst its boundaries to the north and west are formed of hedgerows. The boundary to the south-west is fenced and those to the south-east and eastern sides lie open. The land at the site is almost completely flat and lies at around 13.7m AOD. This land block currently supports rough grass, though until recent years was in use as a sports field.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

There is little in the way of recorded archaeological remains in the immediate vicinity of the site. Appletree Farm, which lies fractionally over 1km to the north-east has produced significant archaeological remains of the Roman period. This includes evidence for pottery production, a road and burials. Evidence for a Romano-British field system has also been recorded at the Derwent Road Playing Fields, Osbaldwick Lane, a little over 800m to the south east. In recent years remains of the prehistoric and Roman periods have been located and examined in outer York, principally by excavation rather than by remote sensing. However, at the present time such remains in the immediate environs of the site are not known.

Broad ridge and furrow of a medieval field system (MYO3415) is plotted by the HER at the site, with further areas of ridge and furrow to all sides. Although this no longer survives at the site small pockets of this still remain in the wider locality. Nonetheless, faint traces of the ridge and furrow at the site are just visible as parch-marks in some aerial photographs (see for example aerial views on City of York Council website: (CYC)) and also the satellite imagery of Google.

Cartographic evidence from the mid 19th century onwards indicates that the area was occupied by fields until well into the 20th century with residential housing encroaching on areas to the west of the site in the pre World War II years. This encroachment continued in the post-war years although St Aelred's School, and later still Darnbrook Avenue and its housing, are all developments of the later part of the 20th century.

6. RESULTS

Results of the geophysical survey and excavation are presented below. The ten excavated trenches all revealed a similar sequence. Natural clays were exposed at the bases of the trenches, typically at a depth below ground level of around 0.25 – 0.35m BGL (around 7.35 – 7.45m AOD). In the text below north is taken as being represented by the long axes of the lines of the boundaries to the east and west sides of the site. The distribution of the trenches is shown in Figure 2.

6.1 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

The geophysical survey was carried out with a Fluxgate Gradiometer and based on a series of 20m square grids with some filling in of smaller spaces towards the western side of the field. Dense undergrowth in the south-west corner of the site prevented survey in this area. The survey failed to produce any significant anomalies, save for what appear to be a small number of isolated spikes, probably caused by ferrous objects within the topsoil. The dark area near the south-western corner is a result of ferrous interference from the steel welfare unit. The results of geophysical survey are somewhat disappointing, given the known presence of the remnants of a medieval field system, and is probably owed to the clayey similarity of the fills of furrows and of the underlying drift geology.

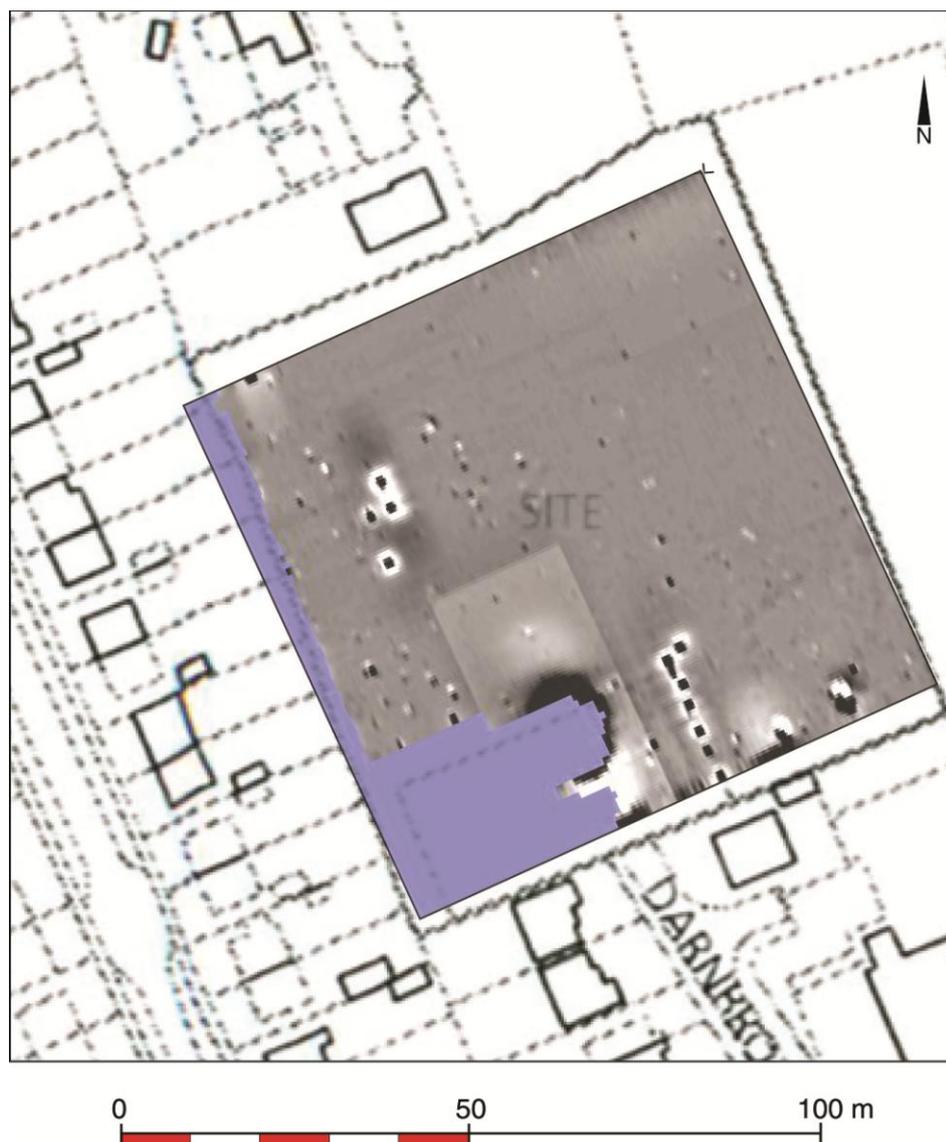


Figure 3 Plot of geophysical survey

6.2 TRENCH 1

Trench 1 was aligned north – south and located in the north-west corner area of the site. Natural deposits within the trench were seen to be comprised of pale orangish brown, firm, clay, 1010, that extended across the basal parts of the trench. A subsoil of moderate, light brown, silty clay extended across much of the trench. The only features cutting through the natural clay and subsoil were four equally spaced modern land drains (cuts 1003, 1005, 1007, 1007; fills 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008). These were all aligned north-west / south-east and parallel to each other. The drains were 0.25 – 0.30m wide and contained a fill of clean rounded gravel. These were identical to the land drains encountered in the remaining trenches and in this particular trench were not excavated. The land drains were sealed by the extant turf and topsoil, 1001, a friable, dark greyish brown, sandy clay silt.



Plate 2 Trench 1, looking S

6.3 TRENCH 2

This trench was aligned east – west in the west central part of the site. Natural deposits in Trench 2 were comprised of pale orangish brown, firm, slightly silty clay, 2008, whilst above this lay a thin subsoil of moderate, light brown, silty clay, 2002. Cutting into these materials were three equally spaced wide, shallow cuts each aligned north - south, 2011, 2012, 2013. These had very gently sloping sides, effectively forming concave hollows. The fills of these cuts, 2007, 2009, 2010, were fairly firm, light – mid greyish brown, clay silt and were seen to contain occasional stone pebbles, small stones and small fragments and flecks of ceramic building material (CBM). Similar features were encountered in several of the other trenches, including all those aligned east – west and all were equally spaced. These clearly represent the basal parts of furrows of a medieval ridge and furrow field system. The only finds recovered from the furrow fills were abraded sherds of medieval and Roman pottery and a fragment of medieval plain tile, all from context 2010.

Cutting into the medieval plough furrows and underlying natural deposits were two north-west / south-east aligned field drains, (cuts 2004, 2006; fills 2003, 2005). These were of identical form to those in the other trenches and of mid – late 20th century date. The

uppermost deposit in the trench was the present turf and friable, dark greyish brown, sandy clay silt topsoil, 2001.



Plate 3 Trench 2, looking W. Note exploratory sondages into furrow fill

6.4 TRENCH 3

Located in the south-west corner of the site and aligned east – west, Natural deposits of firm, light yellowish brown, silty clay, 3008, were located at the base of Trench 3. Two shallow cuts up to 5.5m wide, 3005, 3007, penetrated these natural deposits. The fills of these cuts, 3004, 3006, were moderate, greyish brown, clayey silts containing occasional small pebbles and flecks and small fragments of CBM together with a very small number of flecks of charcoal. These broad stripe-like features relate to the surviving remnants of the system of north – south aligned ridge and furrow. A single modern north-west / south-east aligned land drain cut with a gravel backfill, contexts 3003, 3002, was present towards the eastern end of the trench. This was sealed by the turf and topsoil of friable, mid – dark greyish brown, sandy clay silt, 3001.



Plate 4 Trench 3, looking W. Two furrows can be seen to either side of the scale whilst the modern land drain can be seen to the right foreground

6.5 TRENCH 4

Trench 4 was aligned east – west and located near the north-west corner area of the site. Natural deposits of firm, orangish brown, clay, 4012, were revealed across much of the base of the trench whilst above this was a thin greyish brown, sub soil, 4002. The broad, shallow cuts of the basal parts of three north – south aligned furrows of a ridge and furrow field system were seen to be equally spaced within the trench, 4013, 4014, 4015. The fills of these, 4009, 4010, 4011, were all firm, greyish brown, clay silts that were seen to contain occasional small pebbles together with flecks and small fragments of CBM. Roman and medieval pottery together with CBM of the same date were recovered from furrow fill 4010, as was medieval tile from 4009, whilst 4009 contained an intrusive sherd of 19th century pottery. A fragment of an iron knife of later medieval or post-medieval date was also found within 4009. A series of three land drains, cuts 4004, 4006, 4008, cut into the fills of the medieval furrows. The drain cuts were each backfilled with a gravel fill, 4003, 4005, 4007, whilst segmental red ceramic land drains were seen to lie at the base of one of these. Two of the drains were aligned north-west / south-east whilst the alignment of the third, the easternmost example, was aligned closer to a north – south axis. The extant turf and topsoil, 4001, was a friable, greyish brown, very slightly sandy clay silt.



Plate 5 Trench 4, looking E. Lighter coloured natural clays can be seen between the furrows which in turn are cut by 20th century land drains

6.6 TRENCH 5

Located in the central part of the site, Trench 5 was aligned north – south. Natural deposits in the form of firm, light yellowish brown clays, 5011, were revealed across the base of the trench. Above this a mid brown, silty clay sub soil, 5010, was observed. The only features seen to cut natural deposits were a series of four land drains, cuts 5003, 5005, 5007, 5009, each of which was aligned north-west / south-east. These drains were backfilled with fills of gravel, 5002, 5004, 5006, 5008. The turf capped topsoil, 5001, was a dark brown, slightly sandy, clay silt.



Plate 6 Trench 5, looking N

6.7 TRENCH 6

Trench 6 was located in the north central part of the site and was aligned north – south. Natural deposits of firm, light yellowish brown, clay, 6008, were exposed at the eastern side of the trench whilst above this lay a sub soil of mid brown, silty clay, 4009. The slightly wavy eastern side of a furrow, cut 6011, were observed in the western parts of the trench. This had a fill, 6010, of greyish brown, clayey silt containing very occasional of pebbles and flecks of CBM. Three land drains, cuts 6003, 6005, 6007, were seen cutting the furrow and natural deposits. These were aligned south-west / north-east and had been backfilled with gravel, fills 6002, 6004, 6006. The turf capped topsoil, 6001, was a friable, dark greyish brown, clayey silt.



Plate 7 Trench 6, looking S. The eastern edge of a furrow can be distinguished to the right of the photograph

6.8 TRENCH 7

Located in the extreme north-eastern part of the site, Trench 7 was aligned north – south. Natural deposits, 7010, were revealed across the base of the trench. This material was a stiff, light brownish yellow, slightly silty clay. Cut into the clay were a series of four land drains, 7003, 7005, 7007, 7009. All of these terminated near the central part of the trench. The southern two were aligned south-west / north-east, the northern two north-west / south-east. The fills of each land drain, 7002, 7004, 7006, 7008, were of gravel within which small quantities of silt had also accumulated. One land drain was excavated and seen to contain a ceramic land drain at its base. The land drains were sealed by the extant turf and topsoil of friable, dark greyish brown, clayey silt, 7001.



Plate 8 Trench 7, looking N. Note the land drains terminating in the central part of the trench.



Plate 9 Trench 7, excavated land drain, looking W.

6.9 TRENCH 8

Trench 8 was aligned east – west and located in the east central part of the site. Firm, orangish brown, silty clay was seen across parts of the base of the trench, 8006. This was overlain by a thin layer of slightly darker and slightly siltier material, 8007, that represents a sub soil. Cutting through these natural materials were a series of parallel aligned and equally spaced features some 5m wide, 8011, 8012, 8013. These shallow (up to 0.30m), concave cuts were each filled with a greyish brown, silty clay containing occasional small pebbles together with a small amount of flecks and fragments of CBM, 8008, 8009, 8010. These features clearly relate to the north – south aligned ridge and furrow seen in many of the other trenches. The cuts of two land drains, 8003, 8005, cut through the furrows in a south-west / north-east direction. The fills of these drains, 8002, 8004 were filled with gravel and, where examined, were seen to contain ceramic land drain pipes. The sequence within Trench 8 was sealed by the extant turf and friable, dark greyish brown, silty clay, topsoil, 8001.



Plate 10 Trench 8, looking W.

6.10 TRENCH 9

Trench 9 was located in the south-east corner area of the site and was aligned east – west. Firm, light orangish brown, silty clay was exposed along parts of the base of the trench, 9006. This was overlain by a thin layer of light brown silty clay, 9007. These materials represent natural clays and sub soil. Two parallel features aligned north – south and measuring up to 7m across were seen cutting through the natural deposits, 9010, 9011. The fills of these shallow features, which had a maximum depth of just under 0.30m, were greyish brown, clay silts, 9008, 9009, that were seen to contain occasional pebbles and very small fragments of CBM. These features clearly relate to the medieval ridge and furrow field system seen in other trenches during the evaluation. At the east and west ends of the trench two land drains were seen to cut through the natural deposits, 9003, 9005. That drain to the west was aligned south-west / north-east, that to the east north-west / south-east. Both drains were seen to contain gravel fills, 9002, 9004, that sealed ceramic land drains. The uppermost deposit in Trench 9 was the turf supported by a friable, dark greyish brown, clayey silt, topsoil, 9001.

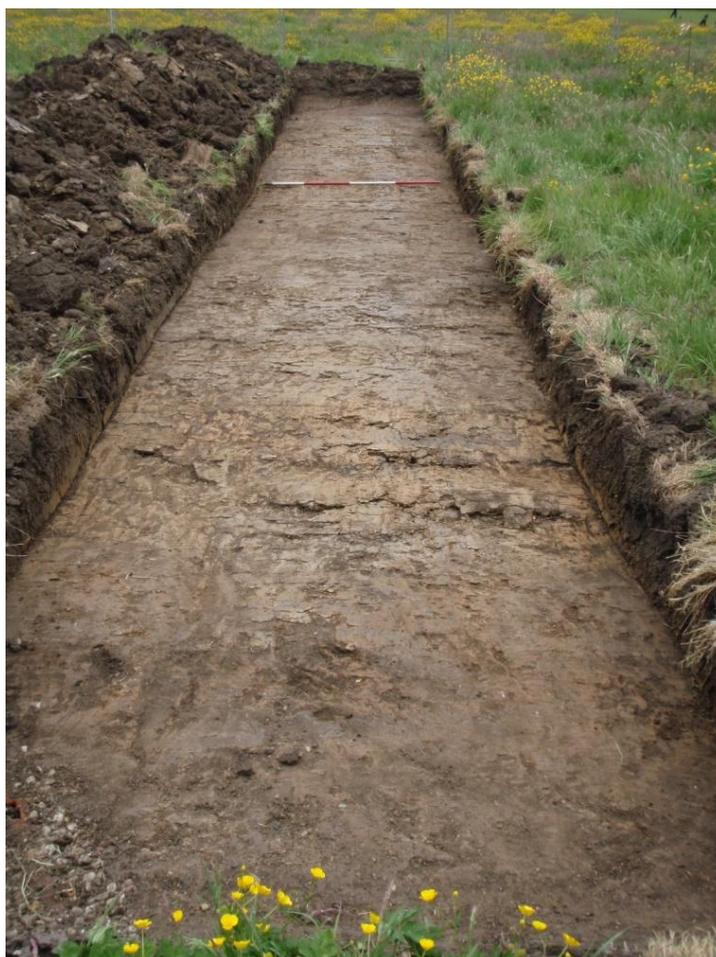


Plate 11 Trench 9, looking E

6.11 TRENCH 10

Located in the south-eastern part of the site Trench 10 was aligned north – south. Natural deposits of firm, pale greyish yellow, clay were seen across almost the entirety of the base of the trench, 10011. Above this lay areas of brown clayey silt, 10012, that represents a sub soil. Three land drains were seen to cut through natural deposits, all of which were aligned south-west / north-east. Each of the drain cuts, 10006, 10008, 10010, contained a fill of gravel, 10005, 10007, 10009.

The only other feature in Trench 10 was a steep sided rectangular cut, 10004, measuring in excess of 5m in length (north – south) by in excess of 0.95m wide (east – west) and some 0.28m deep, that was located in the south-west corner of the trench. Parts of a lining of thin, somewhat decayed, wooden boards, 10003, were seen at the near vertically sided northern end of the cut. Occupying this cut and stratigraphically later than the planks, was a homogeneous fill of clean, light brownish yellow, sand, 10003. Information supplied by a teacher at the adjacent St Aelred's School suggests that this sand filled feature formed the long jump pit in what was until recent years a sports field. The uppermost deposit in the trench was the turf and dark brown, clayey sand topsoil, 10001



Plate 12 Trench 10, looking N



Plate 13 Trench 10, looking SW. The cut and sand fill of the long jump pit. The northern edge of the pit is distinguishable by the colour change.

7. DISCUSSION

The oldest archaeological remains encountered relate to a north – south aligned system of ridge and furrow. These remains cover the entirety of the site, though only the lower parts of the furrows, below existing ground level, survive. The relatively wide spacing of this system at around 9m (centre to centre: ridge – ridge, furrow – furrow) suggest a medieval date for this formerly arable area of field system. Like much of the other areas of ridge and furrow in the locality it is probable that this system survived as upstanding remains utilised as pasture until post World War II development took place. The ridge and furrow is plotted in Figure 4.



Figure 4 Plot of the ridge and furrow. Positions of ridges shown solid, furrows dotted. Based on the observed surviving furrows as depicted in solid brown.

An interesting topsoil find was an un-fired .303 cartridge. The bullet was absent, as was a small part of the upper casing, though the propellant (believed to be cordite in thin stick-like form) was present. The stamping on the rim, which normally includes a date, cannot be read. This was the standard British military cartridge between 1889 until the 1950s. During the First and Second World wars vast areas of open space were used for various military exercises and in York, for example, it is known that Walmgate Stray was used extensively in both of the world crises. Given that the locality of the site was pasture land until after World War II it may be the case the open ground of the area was utilised for military exercises.

It is likely that the ridge and furrow was levelled close to the time of construction of the adjacent schools, with the levelling being carried out to create a sports field. The network of field drains across the site are likely to be associated with the creation of this well-drained sports field. That the bulk of the topsoil across the site sealed the land drains, rather than the drains cut through the topsoil, suggests that the final levelling-out of topsoil took place after the drains were inserted. The long jump 'sand pit' can be associated with the use of the site as a sports field.

Since the cessation of sporting activity on the site the area has been allowed to return to rough grassland.

8. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Broad community participation formed a key element of the archaeological programme. The first and final elements of this were two public meetings hosted by Jon Kenny (York Archaeological Trust Community Archaeologist) at the Tang Hall Community Centre. The meetings were preceded by promotional information, including the supply of an A5 sized flyer sent home with each child attending St Aelred's School. The first meeting, held on 4th June 2013 entailed discussion of the forthcoming excavation within the context of known archaeological remains in the wider locality. The second meeting summarised the findings of the archaeological investigation and was held on 16th July 2013.

All members of the community engaged in work at the site were given a site induction regarding matters of health and safety and regulation of the site. Welfare facilities, messing, wc, hot and cold water, microwave oven, kettle, tea, coffee and biscuits, were provided for the community volunteers by YAT.

Although one community volunteer assisted with the laying out of the geophysical survey grid the first large scale community task was a metal detector survey of the site prior to stripping. This was to a considerable degree hampered by the prevailing ground conditions of matted vegetation which are not conducive to successful metal-detecting. Subsequent to the trench stripping the spoil of all trenches was detected for finds (retained as un-stratified by trench number). The bases of the trenches were also scanned by metal-detector with all anomalies being tagged and subsequently archaeologically lifted and retained by context. All metal-detecting was carried out by members of the York and District Metal Detector Club, with at least one or two members being present on a daily basis.

For reasons of health and safety, all mechanical trench stripping at the site was undertaken exclusively by staff of YAT. Trench cleaning, excavation of features, planning, levelling and photography were undertaken by community volunteers under the supervision of YAT staff. Volunteers were present on a daily basis, the number ranging between two and six. A minimum of two YAT staff were present each day. A minority of volunteers had no previous experience of excavation or related recording procedures. Of the experienced volunteers the majority had previously worked on community excavations in Greater York. The volunteers were from varied walks of life including students, a near school leaver about to attend university, an accountant, an individual formerly in the legal side of banking, part-time workers, retired individuals and two former professional field archaeologists.

Few visitors turned up un-announced, although three or four people expressing an interest at the site entrance were invited in and given a site tour.

All year groups from the adjacent St Aelred's School visited the site for a tour, discussion of archaeology and examination of finds. All children were accompanied by a teacher and the tour/talk being given by Jon Kenny and Hannah Baxter, YAT Community Archaeologists. The total number of school children attending was 156.



Plate 14 Community volunteers planning by off-sets



Plate 15 Community volunteers levelling



Plate 16 Community volunteers excavating

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Whilst YAT undertook the organisation and management of this archaeological investigation the bulk of the fieldwork and metal-detecting was carried out by community volunteers to whom YAT is most grateful. Especial thanks to Robert who came along every day come rain or shine.

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10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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CYC City of York Council <http://localview.york.gov.uk/Sites/Archaeology>

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APPENDIX 1: FINDS ASSEMBLAGES

1. POTTERY - BY AILSA MAINMAN

This small pottery assemblage is unremarkable in itself but indicates that the area was likely to have been farmland through the Roman and medieval periods. This is indicated by the condition of the handful of Roman and medieval sherds which were recovered all which show the signs of repeated rolling and abrasion in ploughsoil. There is nothing of Anglian or Anglo-Scandinavian date and very little deriving from Norman or later medieval activity. The majority of the assemblage appears to derive from Victorian rubbish, whether simply dumped or spread on the area as part of manuring activity is unclear but, given the typically unabraded condition of the sherds, the former is the more likely.

The assemblage is, for all periods represented, typical of the York area and adds little to the understanding of ceramics of the period. As such discard is recommended.

CONTEXT	FIND	QUANTITY	DATING	DETAILS
1001	BF3	12	late 19th century	1 abraded Roman/medieval, 3 abraded medieval, 1 post-medieval red ware, 1 scrap, 4 white wares including part of jug, 2 transfer-printed wares
2001	BF5	7	late 19th century	1 abraded Roman, 1 gritty ware, 3 post medieval earthenwares, 1 18th century Black wares, 1 white ware
2002	BF6	1	17th century	1 sherd of Ryedale ware
2010	BF7	9	medieval (abraded)	1 abraded medieval, 8 abraded Roman
3000	BF8	2	early 19th century	1 medieval abraded, 1 porcelain, 1 Cistercian, 1 Brown glazed ware, 1 stoneware, 2 white earthenware, 1 white salt-glazed stoneware
3001	BF9	25	mid 19th century	10 scraps of abraded Roman, 3 abraded medieval, 6 white earthenware, 3 19th century stoneware, 2 yellow late industrial slipwares, 1 transfer-printed ware
4000	BF10	2	late 19th century	2 white earthenwares
4001	BF11	13	19th century	3 abraded medieval sherds, 4 transfer-printed sherds, 2 white glass ware sherds, 4 white earthenwares
4007	BF12	1	19th century	1 transfer-printed ware
4009	BF13	6	19th century	5 Ryedale sherds (same vessel, a small jug) and 1 porcelain
4010	BF14	15	medieval (abraded)	1 abraded medieval, 14 abraded Roman
5001	BF15	13	mid 19th century	1 black glazed pancheon, 1 transfer-printed ware, 1 pudding basin, 3 blue industrial slipware, 7 white earthenware
6000	BF16	6	19th century	3 pudding basin, 3 white glazed earthenware (1 with transfer-print)
6001	BF17	16	19th century	1 abraded medieval, 3 Mason ironware pudding basin, 12 white earthenwares,
7001	BF18	7	19th century	1 transfer-printed ware, 1 Black ware, 2 abraded medieval, 3 white earthenware
8001	BF19	11	19th century	1 Roman grey ware, 2 abraded medieval, 1 burned sherd, 1 black fine basalt ware, 6 white earthenware
9000	BF20	1	19th century	1 white earthenware
9001	BF21	18	19th century	3 abraded medieval, 3 19th century stonewares, 2 post-medieval red wares, 4 transfer-printed ware, 6 white glazed earthenwares
10000	BF22	2	19th century	1 post medieval red ware, 1 white earthenware
10001	BF23	11	19th/early century	20th 2 marmalade jars, 2 plant pots, 2 white glass ware, 5 white earthenwares
10002	BF24	1	19th century	1 post medieval red ware

Table 1 Pottery listing

2. CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL - BY J.M. MCCOMISH

A small quantity of ceramic building material was recovered from the site, comprising just 14 sherds weighing 1.05kg. There were two sherds of abraded Roman brick, nine sherds of plain roof tile dating to the 13-16th century, and three sherds of modern machine made drains, one of which was from a field drain. The material was typical in terms of fabrics and dimensions for York as a whole but was of insufficient quality to merit further work or retention.

CONTEXT	DATING	FORMS
1000	1850+	Drain
2002	13-16th	Plain
2010	13-16th	Plain
3001	13-16th	Plain
4007	1850+	Field drain
4009	13-16th	Plain
4010	13-16th	Plain, Roman brick
4011	13-16th	Peg
9001	13-16th	Plain
10002	1850+	Drain

Table 2 CBM listing

3. OTHER FINDS MATERIAL

There were only two small finds of note. The iron object from context 4009 appears to be a knife fragment, possibly with a bolster between the incomplete handle and blade, which indicates a late medieval to post medieval date. Further investigation of the object could confirm the identification and likely date (NB this has been written without having been able to make use of an Xray). The other item was a .303 cartridge with propellant still intact. Remaining finds material, which was nearly all derived from topsoil materials, was of glass, predominantly of bottle glass sherds but also including a few sherds of window glass. The only complete glass object was a soft drinks bottle, probably of 1950s+ date and complete with stopper that was recovered from context 5008, the backfill of a land-drain.

CONTEXT	DATING	MATERIAL
1000	Post-medieval	glass
1001	Post-medieval	glass
3001	Post-medieval	glass
4000	Post-medieval	glass
4001	Post-medieval	glass
5001	Post-medieval	glass
6001	Post-medieval	glass
7001	Post-medieval	glass
8001	Post-medieval	glass
9001	Post-medieval	glass
10000	Post-medieval	glass

10001	Post-medieval	glass
5008	Post-medieval	glass
4009	Late medieval – post-medieval	Iron knife
2001	Modern	.303 cartridge

Table 2 Other finds material listing