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Archaeological Investigations at The Former Newington Hotel, Mount Vale, York

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Abbreviations

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BGL	Below Ground Level
BGS	British Geological Survey
RCHMY	Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of York
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
YAT	York Archaeological Trust

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological investigation was carried out by York Archaeological Trust on groundworks associated with the erection of a new town house adjacent to 147 Mount Vale, YO24 1DJ (NGR SE 59265 50760) (Figures 1 and 2), on behalf of Helmsley Group. These works were undertaken as part of the conversion of the former Newington Hotel and associated outbuildings into residential units by GEM Construction (York) Ltd.

Archaeological monitoring of trial pits took place on 2nd February followed by monitoring of foundation trenches commencing on 29th March 2017. From 3rd April 2017 the programme of archaeological works evolved into a full-scale excavation, this was completed in the area of the proposed new build on 28th June 2017. A watching Brief is planned to monitor forthcoming groundworks associated with the construction of the new build.

The excavation revealed part of a Roman cemetery positioned on the southern periphery of the extensive Roman funerary landscape bounding the southern approach road to York's *colonia*. Two possible cremations and seventy-six in situ inhumation burials were recovered, many apparently buried in coffins and some with grave goods.

The medieval land use was characterised by a thick plough soil horizon covering much of the site.

Later activity relates to the construction and occupation of Newington Place, 147–153 Mount Vale, a row of Late-Georgian town houses fronting onto Mount Vale, and activity within their gardens. As part of the conversion of Newington Place, 147–153 Mount Vale, into a hotel in the later 20th century an extension was built on the north-east side of the building range, across the area of excavation.

This document presents a brief assessment of the material culture and data recovered during the course of the archaeological excavation following the principles of the Historic England guidance document Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, 2008). Furthermore, a series of recommendations are set out for the appropriate analysis required to advance understanding and significance of the heritage assets and to enable the evidence and archive generated publicly accessible as required by of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2012; Section 12).

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Newington Hotel Watching Brief and Excavation
YAT Project No.	5935
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1 INTRODUCTION

York Archaeological Trust (YAT) was appointed by Helmsley Group to undertake archaeological investigations on the site of the former Newington Hotel at 147-153 Mount Vale, York YO24 1DJ, NGR SE 59265 50760 (Figures 1 and 2). The work was initiated as a watching brief to monitor the excavation of test pits, followed shortly after by the mechanical excavation of foundations for a proposed new building, from 2nd February 2017 (Figure 3). This was followed by a second phase of open area excavation carried out between 29th March and 28th June 2017.

The site lies within an Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI, Part 2 of the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Area Act) and is also within the Tadcaster Road Conservation Area (CON9). It is located close to the bottom of The Mount, part of a glacial moraine ridge. The low lying marshy ground of Micklegate Stray opens out to the south of the development site. The excavation area was situated immediately to the north-east of 147 Mount Vale and lies in close proximity to a known Roman cemetery, part of which was excavated by L.P. Wenham during the 1950's across an area focussed on Trentholme Drive. The YAT watching brief revealed a continuation of the multi-phase Roman cemetery encountered by Wenham.

Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2008) requires local planning authorities to ensure that developers 'record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible'. The identification of multi-phase in situ human remains during the watching brief, in an area already known to be the location of a Roman cemetery, therefore led the City of York Council Planning Archaeologist, John Oxley, to call for an open-area archaeological excavation of the proposed site. The resulting excavation area measured 104m² (Figure 3) and covered the full footprint of the new build.

The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by YAT (Appendix 3), on behalf of Helmsley Group, in response to conditions stipulated in the planning consent (Planning Reference 16/00833/FUL), and approved by John Oxley, City of York Council Archaeologist. All work was carried out in accordance with the WSI and the principles of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) codes of conduct, Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, 2008) and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).

Two possible cremation burials and seventy-six in situ inhumations burials were recovered. Many burials seem to have been cofined. Some were buried with grave goods, largely consisting of ceramic vessels but also included deliberately-deposited animal and bird bones.

Extensive disruption of the cemetery by later activity was evident. Medieval agricultural activity in the form of ploughing appears to have scoured out burials that would likely have been buried close to the Roman ground surface, and further to have damaged many of the in situ burials surviving towards the top of the remaining cemetery sequence. Later, and often much deeper isolated intrusions, such as building foundations and service trenches, relate to the use of the site as gardens sited adjacent to a terrace of Late-Georgian town houses. Conversion of the houses to a hotel occurred in the later 20th century. Development and expansion of the hotel

saw the construction of an extension housing a bar, lounge and swimming pool in a purpose-built structure covering the entire extent of the archaeological excavation area. The foundations of this structure caused extensive, deep intrusions into the below-ground archaeological sequence.

The project has been assigned accession number YORYM:2017.403 and the archive is currently stored with YAT under project code 5935.

2 METHODOLOGY

The main focus of the archaeological programme of works was the former location of a late 20th-century extension to the hotel immediately north-east of 147 Mount Vale where a new three storey town house was to be built. The proposed new-build is referred to as Newington Villa in planning documentation.

The watching brief

The work began with a watching brief in February 2017 to monitor two trial pits (TP 1 and TP 2) designed to expose 'made ground' and establish the depth of natural deposits. Excavation was carried out by the main contractor under archaeological supervision using an 8 tonne, tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a 0.8m wide toothed ditching bucket. Each trial pit was 1.5m long, 0.8m wide and was 1.5m deep. The trial pits were subsequently utilised for water infiltration testing.

Two boreholes, one at the front and another to the rear of the proposed new building (Figure 3), were undertaken by Mini Soil Surveys Northern Ltd. in February 2017. The results of the borehole survey indicate that made ground extended to a depth of approximately 1.6m BGL (Below Ground Level) above glacial sands and laminated clay and sand extending to a depth of at least 5.2m BGL to the north-west and 6.4m to the south-east.

The groundworks began with the digging of foundations trenches for the new building, which was initially intended to be a three storey town house. The relatively soft ground required the foundations to be 1.5m wide and 1.9m deep, removing approximately 50m² of deposits across an area of approximately 100m². Trench excavation was undertaken by an 8 tonne tracked mechanical excavator employing a 1.2m wide, flat-bladed ditching bucket. Early in this phase of works a single articulated burial was discovered close to the existing ground surface, at a depth of approximately 0.5m BGL. Furthermore, other bones were observed in section suggesting other in situ burials were present and it was thought likely that undisturbed burials might be present in most, if not all, of the 1.9m depth of the planned foundation trenches.

The open-area excavation

Alterations to the original design of the new building were necessary in order to establish a foundation design suited to coping with the complexities of soft ground and facilitate the safe removal of archaeology, specifically the presence of an unknown but likely significant number of Roman burials.

Consultation between the developer, GEM Construction Ltd, the developments engineer, the City of York Council Archaeologist and YAT concluded that to achieve the safe and rapid removal of the archaeology while minimising impact on the construction schedule provided limited

options. Ultimately, it was decided that applying to amend the building's design to incorporate a fourth storey, at basement level, presented the best option for both the archaeology and the building programme. Following this decision, a three-month period was set aside for a full and detailed excavation of all archaeological deposits, structures and features within the 104m² footprint of the new building, recording and removing the entire sequence of archaeological deposition to the top of natural. This phase of work commenced on 3rd April 2017 and was completed on 28th June 2017.

Aims of excavation:

- to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present
- to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional, and national context and for an assessment of the significance of the archaeology of the proposal area to be made
- to provide new data regarding the development and chronology of the Roman funerary landscape in the Mount area
- to investigate the patterns of Roman funerary activity taking place on-site
- to gain new insight into activity relating to the Roman Road, including the area's post-Roman and early medieval development
- to investigate the possible presence of Civil War fortifications within the development area
- to ensure any archaeological deposits affected by the development are fully recorded prior to destruction
- to disseminate the findings of the project to the public

Following completion of main phase of excavation, it is intended that any further ground works or disturbance within the extent of the basement and elsewhere in the development area will be monitored under an archaeological watching brief. To date this has included monitoring of three trial pits (TP 3, TP 4 and TP 5) in the area of the car park and access road in June 2017 (Figure 3). These trial pits were intended to expose the depositional sequence and inform on the likely impact in those areas where ground reduction is intended. Each of the trial pits was hand excavated, measuring approximately 0.6m x 0.6m and 0.5m.

The initial survey and grid layout was carried out using a Leica Viva GNSS-GS16 GPS unit, accurate to 10mm. All archaeological deposits, structures and features were recorded using the standard YAT recording system, as detailed in the YAT Fieldwork Manual (YAT, 2009). All contexts were recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 and in section at 1:10 or 1:20 as deemed appropriate. Digital photographs, at a resolution of 10 mega pixels, were taken of each context and where sections were recorded. General views of the trench and working shots were also taken at regular intervals using a Canon 50D SLR.

Where sufficient intact remains were found the recording of each grave was supplemented with photogrammetry to provide both orthorectified imaging and a 3D model to aid further analysis.

The lifting of human remains was only carried out following the issue of a licence authorising the exhumation of remains by the Ministry of Justice on 5th April 2017, Licence Number 17-0074. In addition, advice and assistance with the excavation, recording and lifting of human remains

was provided by York Osteoarchaeology Ltd who provided a presence on site for a minimum of one day each week throughout the duration of works on the cemetery.

A sampling strategy was aimed at recovering material for analysis of stomach remains. This was targeted at individual skeletons where disturbance from later activity or features was thought to be minimal, thereby reducing the risk of contamination.

The site records are currently stored with York Archaeological Trust under the project number 5935.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The site is located at the former Newington Hotel, 147–153 (odd numbers only) Mount Vale, York, YO24 1DJ (SE 59265 50760) and also incorporates the former coach house buildings at 155–157 Mount Vale as well as land presently used as car park. To the north-east the site lies within 800m of Micklegate Bar, the south-west entrance to the medieval city, while to the south-east the site is within 800m of the York Racecourse. The site lies on Mount Vale which follows the line of the Roman road into the city (designated by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England as Road 10; RCHMY I 1962, 3).

The site is bounded to the north-west by Mount Vale, to the south-west by Knavesmire Road, and to the north-east by the rear boundaries for the properties along Trentholme Drive. The rear of the former Newington Hotel plot is bounded by an area associated with the Hospital Fields Allotments and the Knavesmire Sports Pavilion.

The solid geology of the site consists of sandstone of the Sherwood Sandstone group and was formed in the Triassic and Permian Periods. The drift archaeology for the northern half of site, including the main area of excavation, consists of the York Moraine Member, a glacial deposit of sand and clay formed in the Quaternary Period which forms a ridge of high ground that runs north-east to south-west through York. The site is on the edge of the moraine where the ridge depresses into the Knavesmire area; hence the drift geology of the southern area of site consists of the Elvington Glaciolacustrine Formation, a glacial deposit of laminated clays also formed in the Quaternary Period (www.bgs.ac.uk accessed 11/8/2017).

The former Newington Hotel is raised from the road surface of Mount Vale; from this height it gently slopes north-east to south-west towards the coach buildings and the rear of the property. At 188 Mount Vale, opposite the Newington Hotel Site, road height was 11.50m AOD. Ground level at the north-west side of the main excavation area was 12.72m AOD, sloping to 12.53m AOD towards the south-east. The trend in the natural slope to fall away to the south-east continued toward the centre of the car park, here the top of Test Pit 4 was at 11.20m AOD. Test Pit 5 was located close to the southern periphery of the site in the access road to the south-west of the main building. The top of this was measured to be at 11.35m AOD.

The level at which subsoil and natural occurred was consistent with the north to south slope of the area. Subsoil sloped from 11.47m AOD in the northern corner of the trench to 10.95m AOD in the southern corner of the trench. Natural occurred as high as 11.42m AOD to the north and sloped to between 10.47m AOD and 10.57m AOD to the south.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A desk-based assessment was carried out by On Site Archaeology (Bruce 2015) to review the archaeological and historical development of the site. The former Newington Hotel is in an area of where there has been evidence of occupation ranging from the Roman period to present day and this section provides a brief outline of the evidence by period.

Prehistoric (to AD 43)

Although there has been no definitive evidence for prehistoric activity within the immediate vicinity of the former Newington Hotel site a substantial number of casual prehistoric finds have come from the wider area to the west and south-west of the River Ouse, including the Mount. A hoard of flint axes and blades, dated to the 4th millennium BC, was found in 1868 during the construction of the North Eastern Railway gasworks near the confluence of Holgate Dock and the River Ouse (Wellbeloved 1875, 132; Hall 1996, 25; Davis and Edmonds 2011, 37). The majority of the 23 Neolithic axes found within York have come from the area to the south-west of the Ouse and most were discovered during 19th-century railway works (Wellbeloved 1861, 61–3; Radley 1974, 10–14; RCHMY 1972, xxxvii).

An assemblage of flint implements was found at The Mount in the 19th century (Auden 1906, 4). A Beaker period 'C' Beaker pottery vessel, possibly from a burial, came from railway excavations near the city in 1840, although the exact find-spot is uncertain (Wellbeloved 1861, 62; YPS 1891, 200; Radley 1974, 12; Clarke 1970, 510 and fig.601), and two sherds of 'B' Beaker were found at West Lodge Gate, thought to have been on Acomb Road, Holgate. A Neolithic stone axe and late Neolithic or early Bronze Age pottery found at St Paul's Green in 1999 (Hunter-Mann 1999, 6; YAT 1997, site 1999.251). A contracted cist burial discovered beneath Clifford's Tower is thought to be of early Bronze Age date and several possible Iron Age burials were found during the construction of the railway station (RCHMY 1972, xxxvii–xxxix; Radley 1974, 13). A notable concentration of lithic artefacts has been recovered from the immediate area around the confluence of the Rivers Ouse and Foss (Fell 2006, 28), and a Neolithic stone axe and late Neolithic or early Bronze Age pottery was found at St Paul's Green in 1999 (Hunter-Mann 1999, 6; YAT 1997, site 1999.251).

Recent investigations within the greater York area at Heslington East (Antoni et al. 2009; OSA 2012) and Rawcliffe Moor (Pearson 1996) have indicated that York lies within a managed agricultural landscape that developed during later prehistory.

Roman (AD 43–410)

The majority of the archaeological activity recorded within the immediate vicinity of the former Newington Hotel site is mainly of the Roman period. The area to the south-west of the Roman fortress of *Eboracum* was predominantly agricultural land. The Roman approach road, Road 10 (RCHMY, 1962), was the dominant feature entering the city from the south-west, connecting *Calcaria* (Tadcaster) and *Eboracum*. The alignment for Road 10 largely follows the current alignment for Blossom Street and Mount Vale (Ottaway 2011, 273), possibly to the west of Mount Vale. A series of large cemeteries served the Roman civilian settlement (*colonia*), the largest of these was on the south-west side and flanked Road 10 (Ottaway 2011, 120).

A number of significant archaeological excavations have taken place in the immediate vicinity of the former Newington Hotel; Trentholme Drive (Wenham et al. 1968) which is adjacent to the Newington Hotel site immediately to the north-east; and 6 Driffield Terrace (Hunter-Mann 2005) where a number of decapitated burials were discovered (Hunter-Mann 2005).

At the former Newington Hotel itself, during the construction of 147 and 149 Mount Vale, a number of discoveries were made in 1823. News reports from the time details a number of Roman urns, some with burnt ashes, among other finds, and also detailed that 'There were also [found], at the same time, a great number of skulls and other human bones' (Wenham et al. 1968).

During the 1950s an extensive excavation led by L. P. Wenham occurred on Trentholme Drive (Wenham et al. 1968). A total of 350 cremations and inhumations were exposed and recorded, dating from 2nd century to the 4th century. Wenham's interpretation was that in the 3rd century cremations and inhumations were occurring concurrently before the cremations ceased. Continuation of burial into the early to mid-4th century was solely that of inhumations. Wenham largely concluded that the inhumations were of a relatively humble status with predominantly ceramic grave goods. Exceptions were a stone cist burial and an inhumation inside a sarcophagus encased in gypsum. More recent excavations in the same area showed some of the burials exposed in the 1950s trenches were not removed (McComish, 2014).

The cemetery is not consistent across the entire area. Excavations at Trentholme Drive and Driffield Terrace indicated a high density of individuals in relatively small excavation areas. Excavations at 89 The Mount, closer to the site of the *colonia*, recorded fewer than ten individuals in a similar area (Finlayson 1991). It is possible this variation throughout the cemeteries reflects the economic status of the individuals with the wealthier individuals closer to the *colonia* and the more 'humble' at a greater distance.

On the western side of Mount Vale, opposite the site, there has been little evidence of Roman activity. Watching briefs in the area, including one at 204 Mount Vale (Savine, 2016), have indicated an extensively ploughed landscape that could possibly have truncated Roman features; however, there are little to no Roman residual finds within these deposits.

Early Medieval, Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian (AD 410–1066)

Evidence of Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian activity in the immediate area is limited. However, a 5th–6th century glass bowl at the Yorkshire Museum was found, most likely in a grave, at the mount (Tweddle et al. 1999, 231–232). The 1858-60 construction of Dalton Terrace revealed early Anglian cremation burials, some of which are now in the collection of the Yorkshire Museum. Ian Stead and Peter Wenham's excavations in 1950–1957 at 1–2 Dalton Terrace and 150 The Mount, recovered evidence of 5th and early 6th-century Anglian cremations within the area of the known Roman cemetery on the north-east side of Dalton Terrace (Tweddle, 1999, 170). It is possible Roman funerary monuments were still visible during the Anglian period and for this reason the use of the site for burial continued. This period is of critical importance to the understanding of the transition of York from the Roman into the Anglian period.

There is no evidence in the vicinity for Anglo-Scandinavian period activity. However, the original name for Blossom Street, which becomes Mount Vale, was *ploxwangate* meaning street of the

ploughman (Smith 1970, 283); this could indicate a predominantly agricultural land use in this area during the Anglo-Scandinavian period.

Later Medieval (AD 1066–c.1540)

The former Newington Hotel site sits within a large area of land south-west of the city walls that appears to have been open arable land up until the post-medieval period. Archaeological sites in the vicinity of the Newington Hotel have shown established ridge and furrow activity as well as plough scaring across the landscape. Watching briefs at 188–190 Mount Vale (YAT 1995; YAT 1997) as well as 204 Mount Vale (Savine 2016), opposite the Newington Hotel, exposed a substantial layer of plough soil dating to this period.

Post-Medieval/Modern (c.1540–Present)

Agricultural activity predominated in the Mount Vale area into the 16th and 17th centuries. Jacob Richards' map of 1685 shows tracts of open fields outside the city walls (Plate 1). The 1852 Ordnance Survey map of York shows that this land use continued into the 19th century and depicts for the first time the original Late-Georgian dwellings known as Newington Place (Plate 2).

On the high point of Mount Vale, north-east from the site, sat the Mount Civil Wall Battery, one of the only major historical landmarks in the immediate vicinity not connected to agricultural activity (see Plate 1). To date, no archaeological trace has been found of the Civil War period structures and the recovery of evidence for activity from this period was one of the project objectives.

Other post-medieval landmarks within proximity to the site include the York Racecourse on the Knavesmire. The racecourse moved to its current place in the 18th century from Clifton Ings because of frequent flooding. Residential development increased in the area after the racecourse was sited at the Knavesmire and the city grew in the 18th and 19th centuries. Most of the Newington Hotel dates to this period. However, outbuildings shown on the 1852 OS map had gone by 1889 (Plate 3) confirming some changes were made to the layout and position of structures in the space immediately north-east of Newington Place. As part of the general shift towards residential land use in the area the north-east side of Mount Vale became increasingly built up during the second half of the 19th century (Plate 4).

5 RESULTS

The programme of archaeological works was undertaken in three stages.

Initial ground investigation entailed the machine excavation of two test pits (TP1 and TP2; Figures 2 and 3) located in the car park to the rear of the hotel. These were supplemented by three further test pits (TP3, TP4 and TP5), two to the rear of the hotel and one in the access road to the south-west of the development (Figure 3).

The second stage of works involved an 'open area' excavation within the foot-print of a late 20th century extension located on the north-east side of the hotel, following the demolition of this structure. This trench covered an area of 104m², measuring approximately 10m x 10m on a north-east/south-west axis (Figures 2 and 3).

The third stage of works is pending but will focus on ground reduction in an area immediately to the rear of 147 and 149 Tadcaster Road. The precise extent and depth of excavation of these works is yet to be determined.

5.1 Main Excavation Area – Natural deposits (Sets 3140–3141)

Natural deposits, Set 3141, were found to consist of compact laminated sand with a marked slope falling from north-west to south-east at an angle close to 1 in 20 (5%). The topography of the excavation area consisted of a high ridge following the north-east/south-west axis of Tadcaster Road, with a maximum height of natural established at 11.07m AOD, falling to a minimum of 10.47m AOD. Above the undisturbed natural was a sub-soil consisting of slightly coarser sand lacking the laminated form of the underlying natural. A marked change in texture was accompanied by a fairly sharp distinction in the interface between the deposits (Plate 5). This sharp interface contrasts with the ephemeral and often difficult to establish edges of later intrusions where they either cut into the sub-soil or one another.

The subsoil, Set 3140, showed evidence of considerable macro-turbation, indicated in this case by the sediments poorly-sorted granular structure and the presence of mineralisation relating to relic root action. The depth of the sub-soil deposits was fairly consistent across the trench; its maximum height was recorded at 11.47m AOD across the more elevated north-western end of the trench, a thickness of approximately 0.35m. The sub-soil gradually thickened towards the south and south-east end of the trench, where it was up to 0.48m thick at a height of 10.95m AOD.

Both the natural sand and sandy sub-soil were found to be light in texture and free draining.

A small number of human bones, pottery fragments and a single ferrous metal object were recovered from the sub-soil, Set 3140. These likely indicate an uneven or undulating ground level affected by intensive intrusive activity during the Roman period when this area was exploited for burials.

5.2 Main Excavation Area – The Roman cemetery (Sets S3037 – S3139)

The Roman cemetery horizon comprised light free-draining sands. These ranged across the main excavation area from the high zone at the north-west following the natural incline down to the south-east. Burials were found across the whole trench except where later intrusions had removed everything down to sub-soil or natural sands. Truncation caused by later activity appears to have been more extensive from the point where the natural slope is more pronounced. The later intrusive activity includes ploughing that occurred during the medieval period, and ground reduction relating to the construction of the hotel extension in the late 20th century. The 20th-century disturbances, in an area of approximately 15m² close to the north-eastern edge of the trench, appear to have removed archaeological deposits down to sub-soil and natural sand (Figure 4, Plate 6).

The cemetery occupies a 1.6m thick horizon at the north-western side of the excavation area, thinning out a little to 0.94m thick to the south-east (Figure 5). The base of the deepest grave, Set 3137, cut to a depth of 10.56m AOD (approximately 2.10m BGL), 0.7m down from the top of natural in this location. Set 3050 is the grave closest to the current ground level. The top of this grave was found at 12.16m AOD (0.5m BGL), with the base cutting to 12.5m AOD. Both of these graves were situated at the north-western end of the trench. In comparison, the highest

burial at the south-eastern end of the trench was Set 3064. The top of Set 3064 was at 11.66m AOD (0.97m BGL), cutting down to 11.44m AOD. The deepest grave in this area was Set 3128, cutting down from 10.94m AOD to 10.7m AOD at its deepest.

Most of the grave cut edges were difficult to define as there was little difference between the light textures and colours of the natural sediments, the cemetery soils and grave backfills. Identifying the extent of many individual graves was therefore challenging. For expediency a strategy was adopted whereby spits of approximately 100mm of 'cemetery soil' were excavated at a time across a wide area until the outlines of individual graves became clear or grave furniture was encountered. In a number of instances there were identifiable coffin stains within graves in places iron coffin nails were also identified.

As part of the initial post-excavation record keeping contexts were organised into 'sets' representing a grave or other feature and its contents including the buried remains, any grave furniture or coffin fixtures and fittings.

Following the approach taken for recent excavations at the Haymarket, Peasholme Green in York the sets were subsequently organised into tiers working from the stratigraphically earliest burials up, based on the stratigraphic position recorded during the excavation. It should be noted that burials grouped within tiers will therefore not necessarily be contemporary but this provides a starting point from which to refine the phasing on the basis of dating evidence when it is available. Once the specialist recommendations set out at the end of this report are carried out further stratigraphic analysis will enable a better understanding of the cemetery and the people buried there.

5.2.1 *Summary of inhumations and cremations*

In total 78 burials were recorded and recovered, these include 76 in situ inhumations and two probable cremations (Figure 6). The inhumations were assigned set numbers S3040–S3046, S3048–S3056, S3058–S3064, S3068–S3076, S3080–S3086, S3088–S3092, S3094, S3096–S3101, S3103, S3108, S3110–S3117, S3120, S3121, S3124, S3125, S3127–S3129, S3132–S3135, S3137 and S3138. The cremations were assigned set numbers S3039 and S3118. In addition, there were two charnel pits, Sets S3038 and S3142, and a single empty grave, Set 3139. Skeletal remains identified as an inhumation were assigned skeleton numbers (SKs 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12–35, 37–82), as were the skeletal remains from the cremations (SK 8 and SK 83). All other skeleton numbers logged are either duplicates or have been mistakenly assigned to contexts that were neither in situ inhumation burials nor cremated human bone.

The burial Sets are presented across seven tiers.

- Tier 1 contains Sets S3039 S3044, S3055, S3061, S3062, S3064, S3072, S3082 – S3084, S3086, S3090, S3096, S3099, S3101, S3108, S3114, S3117, S3118, S3120, S3121, S 3127, S3129, S3133 – S3135, S3137 and S3139 (Figure 7).
- Tier 2 contains Sets S3046, S3059, S3060, S3063, S3069, S3073, S3074, S3076, S3085, S3091, S3109, S3112, S3113, S3115, S3116, S3128, S3132, S3138 and S3142 (Figure 8).
- Tier 3 contains Sets S3043, S3048 – S3050, S3053, S3054, S3058, S3070, S3071, S3075, S3080, S3089, S3092, S3097, S3100, S3103 and S3124 (Figure 9).

- Tier 4 contains Sets S3040, S3042, S3056, S3081, S3098, S3110 and S3125 (Figure 10).
- Tier 5 contains Sets S3041, S3045, S3051, S3068 and S3094 (Figure 11).
- Tier 6 contains Sets S3088 and S3111 (Figure 12).
- Tier 7 contains Sets S3038 and S3052 (Figure 13).

Detail of the Skeleton Numbers, Sets and Tiers are tabulated in Appendix 4 – Burial Catalogue.

Large quantities of disarticulated human bone were recovered from almost all deposits of every period. In some cases grave digging had clearly disturbed existing burials, subsequently disturbed human bone was placed into graves during their backfilling. In total 64 out of 76 graves contained human bones from other individuals. In addition, two charnel pits, Sets S3038 and S3142 (Figures 8 and 13), contained disarticulated and semi-articulated human bone (Plate 7). It was determined that charnel pit S3142 was a contemporary deposition during the use-period of the Roman cemetery. The date of S3038 is less certain as it was cut through a number of graves including those at the top of the stratigraphic sequence. It is possible this feature was a later intrusion, post-dating the cemetery, although dating evidence was insufficient to determine its precise date.

Human bone was found throughout later features and deposits, including medieval plough soils, post-medieval garden soils, and 19th- and 20th-century intrusive features such as building foundations and the backfills service trench backfills. The total weight of recovered disarticulated human bone was 135kg.

5.2.2 *Bone preservation and condition*

The preservation of individual burials varied considerably depending on a number of factors. Truncation caused by later burials was significant across the more densely exploited areas of the cemetery (Plate 8). Medieval ploughing had completely destroyed or damaged many graves (Plate 9) and abrasion caused by this was evident in a number of individuals (Plate 16). This disruption was particularly acute across the south-east end of the trench where ground levels slope more steeply (Figure 5). A number of post-medieval and modern intrusions penetrated right through the cemetery. These deep features, largely building foundations and drainage trenches, had cut through many graves (Plates 10 and 11).

The deposition on this site largely consisted of sand which, due to its acidity, tends not to be conducive to the long-term preservation of organic material such as bone. However, there was marked variation in the condition of human bone across the site. In general bone was found to be in good or very good condition, as in burial S3052 (Plate 12). The better bone condition was mostly found in individuals in the upper and mid-ranges of the cemetery horizon. Bone condition was generally significantly poorer in burials towards the bottom of the cemetery horizon such as burial S3082, which cut directly in to undisturbed natural laminated sands at the base of the burial sequence (Plate 13). However, these trends were by no means uniform; similarly poor bone condition was also seen in burials at the top of the sequence such as S3081 (Plate 14) whilst one of the earliest and more deeply situated burials, S3132, was in excellent condition (Plate 15).

5.2.3 *Date of cemetery*

The pottery forms the primary dating evidence for the Roman cemetery. This grouping of material encompasses deliberately-deposited grave goods, of which there were 27 vessels from 18 graves (see Figures 7–13), two vessels potentially containing cremations and seven isolated vessels not attributable to any specific grave (Figure 14). In addition, a vast quantity of pottery sherds have been recovered from the grave backfills.

Initial assessment of the pottery assemblage shows a date range from the 2nd to 3rd centuries with a concentration in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries. This pattern is reflected in both vessels identified as grave goods and residual pot recovered from grave backfills and other features. Further analysis of the pottery will be used to refine the seven tiers of burial Sets with the aim of identifying whether any distinct Phasing or distribution pattern exists.

An overview of the pottery assemblage can be seen in Appendix 6.

Small finds are unlikely to help refine dating of the cemetery, largely because the assemblages are so small. For example, only three coins were recovered from the entire site and only one of these from a feature within the cemetery horizon. This coin was a Roman copper alloy Dupondius or As of Faustina the younger or Lucilla dating to the period AD 147–175 (SF 229; See Appendix 8, Jackson 2017), found in an empty grave, S3139, in Tier 1 (Figure 7).

Radio carbon 14 dating will be undertaken of a number of skeletons or other organic remains to clarify dating where appropriate. It is hoped that scientific dating techniques will help refine the overall phasing of deposition on the site.

5.2.4 *Form of the cemetery and graves*

At first glance the form of the cemetery appears to be somewhat chaotic with little or no suggestion of defined rows of burials, with orientations of the skeletons to all points of the compass (Figure 6). A tendency towards clusters of burials is however apparent, producing ‘hot-spots’ where spatial distribution, both vertically and horizontally, is very tight. This is particularly noticeable across the higher north-western side of the main excavation which was generally more densely occupied. Here 55 of the 76 inhumations and one of the two possible cremations were found. Across this higher zone three particularly dense clusters stand out; one close to the north-east edge of the trench (Sets S3040–3042, S3081, S3092, S3096, S3097 and S3109), another a little to the south-west of the first (Sets S3045, S3110, S3111, S3124, S3125, S3132 and S3137) and a third, close to the west corner of the trench (Sets S3050–S3052, S3073, S3088, S3094, S3098, S3100, S3101, S3103, S3112, S3114–S3116, S3134 and S3135). Across the south-eastern half of the trench, where the ground slopes down to the south and east, there were far fewer burials relative to the size of the area. Here only a single ‘hot-spot’ of burials was encountered (Sets S3056, S3058, S3075, S3085 and S3086). The four clusters of graves total 36 burials, close to half of the total number of in situ inhumations encountered. The spatial distribution of the burials displays a greater exploitation of the more prominent higher ground closer to the course of Tadcaster Road, with a thinning out in density as the ground falls away to the south-east.

The grave cuts ranged from 0.33m to 3.12m in length, 0.36m to 1.2m in width and 0.04m to 0.62m in depth. It should be noted that later truncation had undoubtedly removed the uppermost portions of the graves, creating a misleading impression of original depths. It was not possible to determine how much ground reduction had occurred across the site as no evidence for ground surfaces contemporary with the cemetery was found. An impression of relatively shallow graves can be gleaned from the fact that inhumation burials were encountered within as little as 0.53m of the current ground surface.

Further analysis may help to clarify spatial distribution, orientation and depth of burial during the course of the cemetery's development.

5.2.5 *Burial practice*

Of the 78 burials encountered the overwhelming majority, 76, were inhumations, two appear likely to be cremations.

The skeletons were typically laid out supine and extended, for example SK5 (S3064; Figures 6 and 7; Plate 17). Of 46 skeletons found in this position, two had their legs crossed close to, or at, the ankle as seen in SK27 (S3086; Figures 6 and 7; Plate 18). A further nine were also supine but were not complete enough to be more specific about their arrangement. Two were laid supine with flexed legs. A single skeleton, SK 81 (S3132), was in a crouched position, laid on its left side (Figures 6 and 8; Plate 19). Three skeletons were laid prone and in an extended arrangement including SK70 (S3125; Figures 6 and 13; Plate 20). Determining the body positions was not possible for all skeletons and in 14 burials the position was uncertain due to poor survival and later truncation.

In one instance a skeleton was found in a potentially unusual body position. Only the skull mandible, some vertebrae and ribs of SK10 (S3045) survive, the remainder having been truncated away by later intrusion (Figure 11; Plate 21). The skull had rolled backwards, the mandible moving completely adrift of its original position and coming to rest up against the right-hand side of the skull. The surviving vertebrae remained fully articulated. The cervical vertebrae had been pulled back in an arch along the base of the skull, while several thoracic vertebrae continued in a vertical line down to the few surviving ribs. The impression given is that this individual had been placed with its back resting up against the side of the grave cut in a sitting position.

Arrows indicate the alignment, position and extent of each inhumation burial within each grave on the accompanying burial tier plans in Figures 7–13. The direction of the head end of the skeleton, or the skull where it survived, is indicated by the point of the arrow. The skeleton alignments are summarised in the table below.

Table 1 Summary of skeleton alignments

Orientation	Number of Skeletons
N - S	7
NE - SW	14
E - W	5
SE - NW	6
S - N	1
SW - NE	12

W - E	7
NW - SE	16
Unclear	8

Most of the inhumations were single burials, the only exceptions being skeletons SK15 and SK17 (S3095 and S3099) which were positioned close to the south-east edge of the main excavation area. These skeletons lay in such close proximity as to indicate they were interred at the same time (Plate 22). Interestingly, the lower skeleton, SK17, was laid supine and extended on a north-east/south-west alignment whereas the upper, SK15, was laid prone and extended in the opposite alignment, south-west/north-east.

5.2.6 *Grave markers*

No evidence for the use of grave markers was found, indeed the close proximity of many of the graves and widespread intercutting strongly suggests little indication of the position of graves was visible on the surface.

5.2.7 *The use of coffins*

Ample evidence of the use of coffins was present from the 332 nails recovered from the cemetery horizon. Judging from their positions in relation to graves, many nails are likely to have come from coffins as in burial S3121 (Plate 23). A total of 213 nails were plotted in positions suggesting the presence of coffins in 30 graves (Figures 7–13). In some cases the corrosion of the iron nails has preserved small mineralised fragments of wood.

5.2.8 *Grave goods*

Grave goods were found in 21 graves (Figures 7–13), the majority of which, in total 27 objects, were pottery vessels recovered from 19 graves. The range of ware types span the 2nd and 3rd centuries. Seven vessels were complete or near complete of which six were intact. The remainder were fragmentary, including one from burial S3098, which shows signs of having been deliberately broken as part of the funeral rite (Figure 10; Plate 24). There is little or no abrasion on the complete vessels, suggesting they were new when placed into the graves.

Animal bones were recovered from three graves; in two cases these appear to be bird bone, the other cattle bone.

Items of personal adornment were only recovered from four burials. Included among these were an extremely fragile copper alloy object (SF3), perhaps part of a head band or hair adornment, placed across the forehead of SK5 (Figure 7; Plate 25). A jet hairpin with a globular end (SF263) was found in the hand of SK77, burial S3049 (Figure 9; Plate 26). A fragment of an ivory ring (SF2320) was recovered from the backfill of burial S3110 (Figure 10). Sixteen of the 23 iron hobnails found from the site were recovered from close to the feet of burial S3137 suggesting shoes were deliberately deposited in the grave.

A single coin (SF229; Appendix 8) was found in what was an empty grave cut (S3139; Figure 7) A total of 25 nails were recovered from the backfill suggesting that there had been a confined burial within the cut that had either been removed or no other trace had survived due to other post-depositional processes.

5.3 **Main Excavation Area – Medieval agricultural activity (Sets S3033–S3036)**

Medieval activity across the site is associated with agriculture. This material, characteristic of plough soil, was present as dark greyish-brown, slightly silty sand containing pottery and CBM dating from the 13th to 18th centuries (Figure 15; Plate 27). Large quantities of Roman pottery and human bone were found throughout this plough horizon, with human bone in particular present in significant quantities across the interface with the underlying cemetery soil. This suggests the upper levels of the cemetery suffered significant truncation due to a long duration of ploughing.

5.4 Main Excavation Area – 19th-century buildings and gardens (Sets S3008–S3032)

147–149 Mount Vale were built in the early 1820's. A pair of four-story, late-Georgian, town houses they both have basements down to a depth below that of the limit of excavation. The north-east side wall of number 147 Mount Vale ranged along the south-west side of the excavation area, Set S3031 (Figure 17; Plate 28), and was only exposed to a depth a little below that of where the top of natural sands were encountered.

The top of the basement construction backfill of number 147 Mount Vale was quite mixed and had a poorly-defined interface with the surrounding garden soils, Sets S3027–S3030 (Figure 16). The garden soils extended along the south-western half of the trench in a zone that had suffered less disruption from later intrusive activity in contrast to the north-eastern half of the trench.

Sub-division of the garden on a north-west/south-east axis is demonstrated by the presence of a line of post-holes, Sets S3015–S3019 (Figure 17). That garden soils were not found to the north-east of this line is perhaps the result of later intrusion removing that material. Pits and other disturbances, Sets S3011 and S3021–S3026, appear to be associated with the use of this space as gardens during the 19th century were found on either side of the fence line. Most were found to contain a mixture of ceramics, glass and clay tobacco pipe dating to the 19th century (Plate 29).

Out-buildings are shown in the garden on maps from the mid-19th century onwards. It is possible that some post-holes, those in sets S3012–3014, were associated with small or temporary garden structures or other ancillary buildings. A somewhat more substantial brick-built, sunken floored, structure, S3008 (Figure 17, Plate 30) appears to correlate closely with buildings shown on the 1852 first edition OS map (Plate 2). A thick layer of ash found overlying the brick floor of this structure point to its likely use as cess-pit or toilet.

5.5 Main Excavation Area – 19th/20th-century buildings and utilities (Sets S3004–S3007)

The area to the north-east side of 147 Mount Vale appears to have remained as gardens or open ground from the later 19th century and in to the 20th century.

During this period alteration was made to the brick-built, sunken-floored structure, S3008. Concrete associated with wider drainage instillation was found inserted at the south-west end of the structure. The internal floor level had also been raised with deposits containing a broad range of 19th century domestic and sanitary wares (Figure 17; Plate 30).

The installation of drainage is a major feature of improvements to the sanitary arrangements for 147–153 Mount Vale. Additions and alterations were clearly made with new drains installed and older ones made redundant.

The main drain, Set S3004, ran in a north-west to south-east axis close to the centre of the excavation area and through its entire length (Plate 31). Falling down towards Tadcaster Road (located adjacent to the north-west of the site boundary), the highest point of the ceramic drain pipe was at 11.02m AOD. To the south-west of the main drain a branch connected that originally would have run from 147 Mount Vale. This later sequence of drains replaced a redundant drain (Set 3005; Plate 32) associated with a small brick-built extension (S3006 and S3007; Figure 17; Plate 33) abutting the north-east side of 147 Mount Vale close to its far eastern corner. Although installed at a considerably shallower depth, ranging from 12m AOD to 11.9m AOD, this drain also ran on a north-west/south-east axis with a fall towards Tadcaster Road.

The small brick-built extension appear first on the 1889 OS map (Plate 3), but was not present on the 1852 OS First Edition (Plate 2). The footings of the building are of brick, bonded with lime mortar. The structure measured 4m north-west/south-east and 2.75m north-east/south-west, and remains of the foundations survived to a height of 12.29m AOD (Figure 17). At both the northern and eastern (external) corners of the structure considerable 'L'-shaped brick footings were found (Plate 34). These consisted of five to six tiered courses of brick work bonded with an extremely hard, light brown, cement mortar, the first and second courses of brick were interspersed with a layer of slate. A number of circular and sub-circular post-holes lay in close proximity to the walls of the extension. It is possible that they were used in fixing scaffolding during construction.

A small internal division at the south-east corner of the structure measured 1.8m north-east/south-west and 1.3m north-west/south-east. This division was made from frogged bricks stamped 'WILKINSON' and bonded with lime mortar (See Plate 34). These bricks were machine made and were quite different from the slop-moulded bricks of the main construction and the structure was almost certainly a later addition.

5.6 Main Excavation Area – 20th century hotel extension (Sets S3001–S3003)

A large extension consisting of a lounge bar, swimming pool and access routes was added to the north-east side of the former hotel in the late 20th century. The structure was demolished shortly before the archaeological program commenced. This included grubbing out of all foundations, except those on the north-east side of the building, and removal and backfilling of the swimming pool. The remaining foundation consisted of concrete down to approximately 12.15m AOD (0.55m BGL).

Following this demolition and clearance the excavation area was stripped under archaeological supervision. A layer of overburden, Set 3001, relating to the construction of the 20th-century extension covered the entire excavation area to a depth ranging from 0.1m at the north end of the trench to 0.85m at the east, following the natural fall in the topography to the south-east. This material had evidently been used to provide a level area for construction. In a few locations, mainly near the north-eastern edge of the trench, the overburden was considerably deeper. It is possible that these deeper areas of disturbance relate to site investigations undertaken prior to the extension construction.

A substantial modern intrusion, rectangular in plan and measuring 2.2m x 1.4m (Set 3003; Plate 35) had penetrated beyond a depth of 10.7m AOD. Excavation ceased at that depth on safety grounds. The intrusion had cut through the entire sequence of archaeological deposition into

natural deposits. It seems unlikely that this trench could have been dug without human remains being disturbed yet there is no record of its execution or any evidence that archaeological recording was undertaken.

Artefactual material recovered from within the feature included plastic, tarmac, ceramics, CBM, clay tobacco pipe, glass, ferrous metal objects, shell, animal and human bone. The artefactual evidence included material from the Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods including 20th-century items.

Also included in this phase of activity is Set 3002, comprising modern alterations to the existing drainage.

5.7 Test Pits

Five test pits were excavated during the works at Newington Hotel (Figure 3). Test Pits 1 and 2 were completed in February and were excavated by machine (Figure 20; Plates 36 and 37). Test Pits 3–5 were completed towards the end of the excavation stage in June and were excavated by hand.

Test pits 1–4 were located in the large courtyard/car park area of the site and as such there are similarities in their composition. Test Pit 5 was located on the south-west side of the Newington Hotel plot along the entrance road to the side of the main building and contained slightly different sequence.

Test Pits 1 and 2 were wider and deeper than the later test pits, with dimensions measuring 1.5m by 0.7m to a depth of 1.5m. Test Pits 3, 4, and 5 were approximately 0.5m by 0.5m and were dug to a depth of 0.50m (Figures 21 and 22; Plates 38–40).

The deposit sequences of all the test pits were relatively simple. Natural was exposed in Test Pit 1 at 1.40 BPGL but was not reached in the other test pits. In Test Pits 1 and 2 there was a thick deposit of subsoil at approximately 0.3m BPGL and continuing for a further 1.6m–1.7m respectively.

A plough soil was present in Test Pits 1, 3, and 4 at around 0.2m to 0.4m BPGL. Similar deposits observed in the main excavation area are dated to the medieval period however no dating evidence was recovered from the plough soil deposits in the test pits.

Garden soils, most likely dated to the 19th and 20th centuries, like those in the main excavation area, were also found in Test Pits 3 and 4.

Test Pits 1– 4 were sealed by deposits related to the car park surface. Test Pit 2 had a lower make-up layer of mortar and limestone 100mm thick above the subsoil. At 0.1m BPGL in all four test pits there was a deposit of limestone or rubble hardcore ranging in thickness between 100mm to 200mm. All the tests pits were sealed by modern tarmac surface of the car park.

The sequence observed in Test Pit 5 was slightly different to the other test pits. The earliest deposit was a layer of compacted sand and building debris at a depth of around 0.15m BPGL and is thought to relate to the construction of the adjacent Georgian buildings or the access road adjacent to them. This sequence was also sealed by modern tarmac.

The differences in the depositional sequence seen in Test Pit 5 may reflect landscaping intended to raise the ground level for the construction of the adjacent access road and is perhaps an indication that the natural slope running down to the Knavesmire continued.

The artefactual evidence and deposit sequences observed in the test pits suggest that the Roman cemetery did not extend into the courtyard/car park area. However, in Test Pits 3–5 deposits below the medieval plough level were not investigated, a full record of the sequence to natural was not obtained and there remains potential for the future disturbance and discovery of further burials associated with the Roman cemetery.

6 SUMMARY

The Roman funerary remains discovered at the former Newington Hotel provide a highly important and informative assemblage of material. These burials are clearly an extension of the Romano–British cemetery, excavated and published by L. P. Wenham in the 1950s, at Trentholme Drive. Initial assessment of the evidence from this excavation demonstrates that the cemetery was complex and potentially multi-phased, with the majority of inhumations dating from the 2nd century and continuing into the 3rd century. In contrast with the inhumations at the Driffield Terrace, which were of a very different character, first impressions indicate the area of the cemetery under the former Newington Hotel site appears to have been for the burial of fairly ordinary people.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following analyses should be undertaken:

Stratigraphic Analysis

- Detailed stratigraphic analysis using dating evidence provided by expert analysis and scientific dating techniques to refine the phasing

Scientific dating techniques

- Radio carbon 14 dating on selected skeletons to further inform and develop stratigraphic modelling

Analysis of burials

- Comparison of grave goods with age, sex, alignment, body position and date
- Comparison of coffins with age, sex, alignment, body position and date
- Use of ortho-rectified images of burials to produce detailed images of the graves
- Comparison of the Newington Hotel assemblage with that of Trentholme drive
- Scoping for Newington Hotel assemblage to inform potential for stratigraphic analysis of Trentholme Drive cemetery

Osteological Analysis

- Pathologies and trauma
- Age
- Sex

- Stature

Environmental Analysis

- Microfossil and macrofossil analysis of stomach samples
- Complete pottery vessels sampled for residues to determine use
- No further study of the biological remains recovered from the submitted samples, other than the probable human bone (for which the human bone specialist's recommendations should be followed), is warranted.
- Given the dearth of macrofossil remains recovered, it is considered unlikely that the deposits will contain interpretatively valuable assemblages of microfossil remains. It would perhaps be worthwhile to assess at least a selection of the small subsamples retained for microfossil survival in order to confirm (or refute) this assertion, however.

Pottery Analysis

- Full publication of the funerary vessels
- Comparison with other assemblages from York
- Examination of production kilns
- Further analysis of the pottery fabrics in order to enhance understanding of trade, contacts and socio-cultural activity, as well as the chronology of the burials that it is associated with
- The apparent sets of wares within the graves should be further researched to determine their related use. These should be compared with previous excavations of Roman cemeteries in York to establish where they fit in terms of the date, status and burial practices that they suggest
- Where possible near and complete pottery vessels should be reconstructed, drawn and photographed

Small Finds

- Roman finds to be catalogued and an analytical report produced
- The coffin nails should be studied to inform about the coffins
- Species identification of preserved wood fragments adhering to nails should also be possible
- Study of the grave goods in relation to the individuals with which they were buried
- Further research into the copper alloy head band

Finds Conservation

- Confirm identification of dagger SF18
- Confirm identification of metal in possible head band
- Study of coffin nails including wood fragments
- Conservation or coins to aid identification

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APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE**Table 2 Index to archive**

Item	Number of items
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Sample sheets	20
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Matrix sheets	15
Digital photographs	7360
Orthorectified images	tbc
3D pdfs	tbc
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST

Table 3 Context List

Context no.	Description
3000	Unstratified
3001	Overburden – mid brown & light brown/orange, mixed rubble & sand.
3002	Drain backfill – firm, mid to light brown sand.
3003	Ceramic drain – 0.22m x 0.71m sections.
3004	Service cut – aligned NW-SE.
3005	Brick chamber backfill – firm, mid orange brown, sandy clay.
3006	Cuts – a series of late 20th century intrusions
3007	Brick chamber – aligned NE-SW
3008	Construction cut containing 3005 & 3007, aligned NE-SW.
3009	Construction cut backfill – loose mid grey/brown, sand & rubble.
3010	Brick wall – aligned NW-SE.
3011	Construction cut containing 3009, 3010, 3030, 3031.
3012	Refuse pit – friable, dark greyish brown, sandy silt.
3013	Pipe backfill – firm, mid to dark greyish brown, sandy clayey silt.
3014	Land drain & brick structure – aligned NE-SW.
3015	Land drain & brick structure construction cut, containing 3013 & 3014.
3016	Modern pit backfill – friable, dark greyish brown, sandy silt.
3017	Small pit backfill – firm, brownish grey, sandy silt.
3018	Post-hole backfill – loose, greyish brown, silty sand.
3019	Post-hole cut – containing 3018.
3020	Small pit cut – aligned NE-SW. Contains 3017.
3021	Modern pit cut – aligned NE-SW. Contains 3016.
3022	Medieval plough horizon – friable, dark grey/brown, silty sand.
3023	Pit cut – aligned NE-SW. Contains 3026.
3024	Post-hole backfill – friable, dark grey/brown, silty sand.
3025	Post-hole cut – aligned N-S. Contains 3024.
3026	Pit backfill – friable to soft, mid brown/orange, slightly silty sand.
3027	Post-Medieval horticultural soil? – friable, dark grey/brown, silty sand.
3028	Ceramic drain – 0.23m x 0.71m sections.
3029	Service cut – NW-SE.
3030	Brick footing – measuring 1.21m x 1.09m. Fill of 3011.
3031	Brick footing – fill of 3011.
3032	Brick inspection chamber – measures 1.58m x 0.92m. Fill of 3006.
3033	Medieval plough soil – friable, dark grey/brown, silty sand.
3034	Construction backfill – firm to friable, mid yellow/brown, sandy clay.
3035	Post-hole/pit backfill – friable dark grey, silty sand.
3036	Pit cut – aligned SE-NW, contains 3035.
3037	Post-hole backfill – friable, mid grey, silty sand.
3038	Post-hole cut – contains 3037.
3039	Grave backfill – friable, mid grey/brown, slightly silty sand. Fill of 3041.
3040	Skeleton – aligned SW-NE. Within cut 3041.
3041	Grave cut – aligned NE-SW.
3042	Drain backfill – firm/compact, mid grey, gritty sand. Fill of 3029.

Context no.	Description
3043	Garden soil – friable, dark grey/brown, silty sand.
3044	Medieval plough soil – friable, light-mid orange/brown, slightly silty sand.
3045	Garden soil – friable, dark grey/brown, slightly silty sand.
3046	Post-hole backfill- friable, mid brown, silty sand.
3047	Post-hole backfill – loose, mid brownish grey, silty sand. Fill of 3048.
3048	Pit/post-hole cut – aligned NW-SE, contains 3047.
3049	Post medieval garden soil – friable, dark grey/brown, slightly silty sand.
3050	Post medieval garden soil – friable, dark grey/brown, slightly silty sand.
3051	Post medieval garden soil – friable, dark grey/brown, slightly silty sand.
3052	Post-hole cut – contains 3046.
3053	Skeleton – aligned NW-SE. Within grave cut 3055.
3054	Grave backfill – friable, mid orangey grey, silty sand. Within 3055.
3055	Grave cut – aligned NW-SE.
3056	Grave cut – aligned E-W.
3057	Building construction cut – aligned NW-SE, contains 3034.
3058	Skeleton – aligned NW-SE. Within grave cut 3056.
3059	Grave backfill – loose, mid greyish/brown, silty sand. Within 3056.
3060	Skeleton - aligned NW-SE. Within grave cut 3061.
3061	Grave cut – aligned NW-SE.
3062	Broken grey ware dish/bowl within grave cut 3061.
3063	Cremation urn - aligned N-S. Within 3065.
3064	Cremation pit backfill – loose-friable, mid orangey brown, silty sand.
3065	Cremation pit cut – contains 3063 & 3064.
3066	Coffin nails x 3 – within grave cut 3061.
3067	Iron nails x 2 – within cremation pit cut 3065.
3068	Greyware cremation urn – aligned NE-SW. Within 3070.
3069	Cremation pit backfill – loose to friable, mid orangey brown, silty sand.
3070	Cremation pit cut – contains 3068 & 3069.
3071	Post-medieval garden soil – friable, dark grey/brown, sandy silt.
3072	Graveyard soil – friable, mid orange/brown, sand.
3073	Ceramic vessel – aligned NE-SW, within cut 3075.
3074	Small pit backfill – friable, greyish orange/brown, silty sand.
3075	Small pit cut – containing 3074 & 3073.
3076	Medieval plough soil – friable, mid brown, sandy silt.
3077	Post-hole backfill – friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand.
3078	Post-hole cut – square in plan, contains 3077.
3079	Grave backfill – friable, mid brownish grey, silty sand.
3080	Pit backfill – friable, mid brownish grey, sandy silt. Within 3081.
3081	Pit cut – contains 3080.
3082	Grave backfill – friable, light to mid orange/brown, slightly silty sand.
3083	Medieval plough soil – friable, light to mid orange/brown, slightly silty sand.
3084	Pit backfill – friable, mid orangey brown, silty sand.
3085	Pit cut – contains 3084.
3086	Graveyard soil – friable to soft, mid orangey brown, sand.
3087	Grey ceramic vessel – possible cremation urn.

Context no.	Description
3088	Pit backfill – loose to friable, mid orangey brown, silty sand.
3089	Possible cremation pit cut – containing 3087 & 3088.
3090	Skeleton - aligned N-S. Within grave cut 3092.
3091	Grave backfill – loose to friable, dark brownish grey, silty sand.
3092	Grave cut – aligned E-W. Contains 3090 & 3091.
3093	Skeleton – aligned N-S. Within grave cut 3095.
3094	Pit backfill – soft, dark brownish black, slightly silty sand.
3095	Grave cut – aligned N-S. Contains 3093 & 3082.
3096	Pit cut – aligned NW-SE. contains 3094.
3097	Grave backfill – friable, dark orange brown, silty sand.
3098	Grave backfill – loose to friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand.
3099	Skeleton – aligned NE-SW. Within grave cut 3100.
3100	Grave cut – aligned NE-SW. Contains 3099, 3108 & 3098
3101	Grave backfill – friable, mid orange/brown, sand.
3102	Skeleton – aligned NE-SW. With grave cut 3103.
3103	Grave cut – aligned NE-SW. Contains 3102, 3107 & 3097.
3104	3rd graveyard spit deposit – friable, mid brownish orange, silty sand.
3105	Medieval plough soil – friable, mid to dark grey/brown, silty sand.
3106	Medieval plough soil – friable, mid to dark grey/brown, silty sand.
3107	Coffin nails x 2 – Within grave cut 3103.
3108	Coffin nails x 4 - Within grave cut 3100.
3109	Modern disturbance fill – friable, mid brownish grey, sandy silt.
3110	Grave backfill – friable, mid brownish grey, silty sand.
3111	Skeleton – aligned NE-SW. Within grave cut 3112.
3112	Grave cut – aligned NE-SW. Contains 3110 & 3111.
3113	Modern pit cut – contains 3109.
3114	Grave backfill – loose to friable, dark greyish brown, silty sand.
3115	Skeleton – aligned NE-SW. Within grave cut 3116.
3116	Grave cut – aligned NE-SW. Contains 3115 & 3114.
3117	Coffin – aligned NW-SE with 9 nails. Within grave cut 3119.
3118	Skeleton – aligned NW-SE. Within grave cut 3119.
3119	Grave cut – aligned NW-SE. Contains 3118, 3117 & 3101.
3120	Grave backfill – loose to friable, dark greyish brown, silty sand.
3121	Skeleton – aligned E-W. Within grave cut 3122.
3122	Grave cut – aligned E-W. Contains 3121 & 3120.
3123	Coffin nails x 7 – Within grave cut 3127.
3124	Bird skeleton – within cut 3131.
3125	Grave backfill – friable, dark orangey brown, slightly silty sand.
3126	Skeleton – aligned NW-SE. Within grave cut 3127.
3127	Grave cut – aligned NW-SE. Contains 3126, 3123 & 3125.
3128	Grave backfill – friable, dark orange brown, slightly silty sand.
3129	Skeleton – aligned NE-SW. Within grave cut 3130.
3130	Grave cut – aligned NE-SW. Contains 3129 & 3128.
3131	Cut containing bird burial 3124.
3132	Grave backfill – friable, mid brown, silty sand.
3133	Skeleton – aligned NE-SW. Within grave cut 3134.

Context no.	Description
3134	Grave cut – aligned NE-SW. Contains 3133 & 3132.
3135	Post-hole backfill – loose, mid brown, slightly silty sand.
3136	Graveyard soil – friable, mid to dark brown, slightly silty sand.
3137	Number Void
3138	Grave backfill – friable, dark orange brown, silty sand.
3139	Skeleton - aligned NW-SE. Within grave cut 3143.
3140	Animal bones within grave cut 3143.
3141	Broken grey ware vessel within grave cut 3143.
3142	Series of coffin nails within grave cut 3143.
3143	Grave cut - containing 3142, 3141, 3140 & 3139.
3144	Grave backfill – friable, orange grey/brown, silty sand.
3145	Skeleton – aligned NE-SW. Within grave cut 3146.
3146	Grave cut – contains 3145, 3144 and 3150.
3147	Grave backfill – friable, dark slightly orange brown.
3148	Skeleton – within grave cut 3149.
3149	Grave cut - aligned E-W. Contains 3147 and 3148.
3150	Coffin nails x 2 – within grave cut 3146.
3151	Grave backfill – friable. dark greyish brown, silty sand.
3152	Grave backfill – loose – friable, light greyish brown, silty sand.
3153	Skeleton – aligned E-W. Within grave cut 3156.
3154	Skeleton – aligned NE-SW. Within grave cut 3165.
3155	Graveyard soil – friable, dark greyish brown, slightly silty sand.
3156	Grave cut – aligned E-W. Contains 3153 & 3152.
3157	Grave backfill – friable, dark greyish brown, silty sand.
3158	Coffin nails x 7 – within grave cut 3160.
3159	Skeleton – aligned NE-SW. Within grave cut 3160.
3160	Grave cut – aligned NE-SW. Contains 3158, 3157 & 3159.
3161	Post-hole cut – aligned NW-SE. Contains 3135.
3162	Post-hole backfill – loose, dark brownish grey, silty sand.
3163	Post-hole cut – aligned N-S. Contains 3162.
3164	Disturbance backfill – friable to loose, mid brown, slightly silty sand.
3165	Grave cut – aligned NE-SW. Contains 3151 & 3154.
3166	Disturbance cut – contains 3164.
3167	Graveyard spit deposit – friable, light orangey brown, silty sand.
3168	Grave backfill – friable, dark orangey brown, silty sand.
3169	Skeleton – aligned SE-NW. Within grave cut 3170.
3170	Grave cut – aligned SE-NW. Contains 3169 & 3168.
3171	Grave backfill – loose, mid greyish brown, slightly silt sand.
3172	Grave backfill – friable, dark greyish brown, slightly silty sand.
3173	Grave backfill – friable to loose, grey brown, silty sand.
3174	Skeleton – aligned NE-SW? Within grave cut 3175.
3175	Grave cut - contains 3174, 3173 and 3182.
3176	Grave backfill – friable to loose, mid brown, silty sand.
3177	Grave backfill – friable, mid orangey brown, sand.
3178	Skeleton – aligned NE-SW. Within grave cut 3304.
3179	Grave cut? – aligned E-W. Contains 3177 & 3203.

Context no.	Description
3180	Grave backfill – friable, mid orangey brown, silty sand.
3181	Grave backfill – friable, dark greyish brown, slightly silty sand.
3182	Burnt wood – within grave cut 3175.
3183	Grave cut – aligned E-W. Contains 3171 & 3184.
3184	Skeleton – aligned E-W. Within grave cut 3183.
3185	Skeleton - aligned NE-SW. Within grave cut 3186.
3186	Grave cut – aligned N-S. Contains 3185 & 3176.
3187	Coffin nails x 10 – within grave cut 3195.
3188	Skeleton – aligned E-W. Within grave cut 3196.
3189	Skeleton – aligned NE-SW. Within grave cut 3195,
3190	Small grey ware vessel within grave cut 3196.
3191	Grey ware vessel (broken) within grave cut 3254.
3192	Grey ware pot within grave cut 3195.
3193	Large broken grey ware vessel within grave cut 3195.
3194	Small bird skeleton within grave cut 3195.
3195	Grave cut – aligned NW-SE. Contains 3187, 3189, 3192, 3193, 3194 & 3180
3196	Grave cut – aligned E-W. Contains 3181, 3188, 3190 & 3198.
3197	Skeleton – aligned NE-SW. Within grave cut 3218.
3198	Coffin nails x 5 – within grave cut 3196.
3199	Graveyard deposit – friable, mid brownish grey, slightly silty sand.
3200	Grave backfill – friable, mid orangey brown, silty sand.
3201	Skeleton – aligned N-S. Within grave cut 3202.
3202	Grave cut – aligned N-S. Contains 3201 & 3200.
3203	Charnel – within cut 3179.
3204	Broken grey ware pot – possible association with skeleton 3348?
3205	Disarticulated skull – within cut 3208.
3206	Grave backfill – soft, mid greyish brown, slightly silty sand.
3207	Grave backfill – loose, brownish grey, slightly sandy silt.
3208	Grave cut – contains 3203 & 3207.
3209	Burnt deposit – loose to friable, dark greyish/black & dark orangey brown, silty sand.
3210	Pit cut – contains 3209.
3211	Articulated foot – within cut 3213.
3212	Grave backfill – within cut 3213.
3213	Grave cut – contains 3211 & 3212.
3214	Articulated foot – within cut 3216.
3215	Grave backfill – friable, mid brown, silty sand.
3216	Grave cut – contains 3215 & 3214.
3217	Grave backfill – friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand.
3218	Grave cut – aligned SW-NE. Contains 3224, 3217 & 3197.
3219	Medieval plough soil – soft, greyish brown, silty sand.
3220	Graveyard soil – soft, greyish brown, silty sand.
3221	Grave backfill – loose to friable, dark brownish orange, silty sand.
3222	Skeleton – aligned NE-SW. Within grave cut 3223.
3223	Grave cut – contains 3222 & 3221.
3224	Coffin nails x 2 – within grave cut 3218.

Context no.	Description
3225	Grave backfill – friable, light orange brown, slightly silty sand.
3226	Grave backfill – friable, mid orange brown, silty sand.
3227	Skeleton – aligned E-W. Within grave cut 3228.
3228	Grave cut - contains 3227 & 3226.
3229	Graveyard soil – friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand.
3230	Graveyard soil – friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand.
3231	Skeleton – aligned NW-SE?
3232	Skeleton – aligned NE-SW.
3233	Skeleton – aligned E-W. Within cut 3235.
3234	Grave backfill – friable, mid orange brown, silty sand.
3235	Grave cut – aligned SE-NW. Contains 3225 & 3233.
3236	Skeleton – aligned NE-SW. Within grave cut 3237.
3237	Grave cut – contains 3234 & 3236.
3238	Grave backfill – loose, orangey brown, silty sand.
3239	Grave backfill – friable, mid orangey brown, silty sand.
3240	Skeleton – aligned NW-SE. Within grave cut 3216.
3241	Articulated foot – within cut 3242.
3242	Grave cut? Contains foot 3241.
3243	Grave backfill – friable, dark greyish brown, slightly silty sand.
3244	Broken grey ware vessel – within grave cut 3261.
3245	Grave backfill – friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand.
3246	Skeleton – aligned NW-SE. Within grave cut 3251.
3247	Skeleton – aligned NE-SW. Within grave cut 3248.
3248	Grave cut – contains 3247 & 3238.
3249	Skeleton – aligned N-S. Within grave cut 3262.
3250	Coffin nails x 8 – within grave cut 3251.
3251	Grave cut – aligned NW-SE. Contains 3245, 3246 and 3250.
3252	Grave backfill – friable, mid orangey brown, slightly silty sand.
3253	Skeleton – aligned E-W. Within grave cut 3254.
3254	Grave cut – contains 3252, 3253, 3292 and 3191.
3255	Grave backfill – friable to soft, dark orangey brown, silty sand.
3256	Skeleton – aligned NW-SE. Within grave cut 3257.
3257	Grave cut – containing 3255 & 3256.
3258	Post-hole backfill – soft, dark brownish grey, silty sand.
3259	Grave backfill – friable, mid orange brown, silty sand.
3260	Skeleton – aligned W-E. Within grave cut 3261.
3261	Grave cut – aligned W-E. Contains 3243, 3244, 3260 & 3293.
3262	Grave cut – aligned N-S. Contains 3239 & 3249.
3263	Cremation backfill – friable, dark orangey brown, patches of greyish black, silty sand.
3264	Possible cremation vessel – grey ware urn within cut 3265.
3265	Cremation pit cut – contains 3263 & 3264.
3266	Post-hole cut – aligned NW-SE, oval in plan, contains 3258.
3267	Skeleton – aligned NW-SE. Within cut 3268.
3268	Grave cut – containing 3267 & 3259.
3269	Graveyard soil – friable, mid orange/brown, slightly silty sand.

Context no.	Description
3270	Graveyard soil – friable, mottled light, mid & dark orange/brown, slightly silty sand.
3271	Graveyard soil – friable, mid brown, slightly silty sand.
3272	Charnel pit backfill – friable, mid brown, silty sand.
3273	Coffin nails x 9 – within grave cut 3298.
3274	Broken grey ware vessel within graveyard soil.
3275	Pit backfill – friable, dark greyish brown, silty sand.
3276	Pit cut – aligned N-S. Contains 3275.
3277	Graveyard deposit – friable, light orangey brown with mottled greyish brown silty sand.
3278	Backfill – friable, darkish brown/grey, silty sand.
3279	Grey ware jar/urn – within 3326.
3280	Grave backfill – firm, mid orange brown, slightly silty sand.
3281	Broken ceramic vessel – within 3381.
3282	Grave backfill – friable, mid orangey brown, silty sand.
3283	Skeleton – aligned NW-SE. Within grave cut 3284.
3284	Grave cut – contains 3282, 3283 & 3340.
3285	Grave backfill – friable, mid orange brown, silty sand.
3286	Skeleton – aligned W-E. Within grave cut 3287.
3287	Grave cut – contains 3285 & 3286.
3288	Grave backfill – loose to friable, mid orange brown, silty sand.
3289	Post medieval garden soil – friable, dark brown, silty sand.
3290	Medieval plough soil – friable, dark orange brown, silty sand.
3291	Graveyard soil – friable to soft, mid orange brown, silty sand.
3292	Coffin nails x 12 – within grave cut 3254.
3293	Coffin nails x 6 – within grave cut 3261.
3294	Skeleton – aligned SE-NW. Within grave cut 3295.
3295	Grave cut – contains 3294 & 3288.
3296	Graveyard soil – friable, mid brownish grey, silty sand.
3297	Broken pottery
3298	Charnel pit cut – aligned W-E. Contains 3272 & 3273.
3299	Grave backfill – friable, mid brownish grey, silty sand.
3300	Graveyard soil – friable, mid orangey brown & mottled dark brown/black silty sand.
3301	Skeleton – aligned N-S. Within grave cut 3303.
3302	Coffin nail x 5 – within cut 3303.
3303	Grave cut – contains 3302, 3301 & 3299.
3304	Grave cut – aligned NE-SW. Contains 3172 & 3178.
3305	Grave backfill - friable, dark orange brown, silty sand.
3306	Skeleton – aligned E-W. Within grave cut 3307.
3307	Grave cut – contains 3305, 3306, 3331 & 3332.
3308	Grave backfill – friable, dark brownish orange, silty sand.
3309	Skeleton – aligned NE-SW. Within grave cut 3310
3310	Grave cut – contains 3309 & 3308.
3311	Grave backfill – soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand.
3312	Grave backfill – loose, mid brown, silty sand.

Context no.	Description
3313	Natural – soft to friable, light orangey brown with mottled swirls of mid brownish grey, silty sand.
3314	Small cream ware jug – within grave cut 3319.
3315	Small samian ware cup – within grave cut 3319.
3316	Broken grey ware vessel – within grave cut 3319.
3317	Coffin nails x11 – within grave cut 3319.
3318	Skeleton – aligned NE-SW. Within grave cut 3319.
3319	Grave cut – containing 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3330 & 3318.
3320	Skeleton - aligned E-W. Within grave cut 3321.
3321	Grave cut – contains 3320, 3312 & 3323,
3322	Graveyard soil – friable, dark orangey brown, slightly silty sand.
3323	Broken grey ware vessel – within grave cut 3321.
3324	Grave backfill – soft, mid orange brown, silty sand.
3325	Bird Skeleton – aligned NW-SE. Within pit cut 3326.
3326	Pit cut – aligned NW-SE. Contains 3325, 3278 & 3279.
3327	Coffin nails x 5 – within grave cut 3329.
3328	Skeleton – only the skull remains, within cut 3329.
3329	Grave cut – aligned NE-SW. Contains skull 3328.
3330	Burnt stone – within grave cut 3319.
3331	Coffin nails x 9 – within grave cut 3307.
3332	Small bird skeleton – aligned E/W. Within grave cut 3307.
3333	Grave backfill – friable, light to mid, orangey brown, sand.
3334	Colour coat cup – within grave cut 3336.
3335	Coffin nails x11 – within grave cut 3336.
3336	Grave cut – aligned NW-SE. Contains 3333, 3334, 3335 & 3337.
3337	Skeleton – aligned NW-SE. Within grave cut 3336.
3338	Pit backfill – friable to soft, dark brownish orange, sandy silt.
3339	Cut of possible medieval pit – contains 3338.
3340	Coffin nails x 6 – within grave cut 3284.
3341	Graveyard soil – friable to soft, mid orangey brown, silty sand.
3342	Graveyard soil – friable to soft, light yellowish orange, sand.
3343	Grave backfill – soft, mid greyish brown, slightly silty sand.
3344	Graveyard soil – friable, dark orange brown, silty sand.
3345	Graveyard soil – friable, dark brownish grey, silty sand.
3346	Skeleton – aligned NE-SW. Within grave cut 3347.
3347	Grave cut – aligned NE-SW. Contains 3346, 3343 & 3361.
3348	Skeleton – Aligned E-W. Within grave cut 3349.
3349	Grave cut – contains 3348 & 3206.
3350	Grave backfill – friable, mid brown, silty sand.
3351	Skeleton – aligned E-W. Within grave cut 3355.
3352	Broken red ware bowl – within grave cut 3355.
3353	Broken grey ware jar – within grave cut 3355.
3354	Broken grey ware jug – within grave cut 3355.
3355	Grave cut – aligned E-W. Contains 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354 & 3350.
3356	Grave backfill – friable, brownish mid orange, slightly silty sand.
3357	Red ware jug – within grave cut 3360.

Context no.	Description
3358	Grave backfill – friable, dark greyish brown with lenses of yellow clay, slightly silty sand.
3359	Skeleton - aligned NW-SE. Within grave cut 3360.
3360	Grave cut – contains 3356, 3357, 3359 3369 & 3370.
3361	Broken grey ware pot – within grave cut 3347.
3362	Coffin nails x 25 – within grave cut 3371.
3363	Grave backfill – friable to loose, mid brown, silty sand.
3364	Skeleton – aligned NE-SW. Within grave cut 3365.
3365	Grave cut – contains 3364 & 3363.
3366	Grave backfill – friable, dark orangey grey, silty sand.
3367	Skeleton – aligned NE-SW. Within grave cut 3368.
3368	Grave cut – containing 3389, 3367, 3390 & 3380.
3369	Coffin nails x 6 – within grave cut 3360.
3370	Samian ware plate broken into two fragments and stamped – within grave cut 3360
3371	Grave cut – aligned E-W. Contains 3358 & 3362.
3372	Grave backfill – friable, mid orangey brown, silty sand.
3373	Skeleton – aligned NE-SW. Within grave cut 3374.
3374	Grave cut – contains 3372 & 3373.
3375	Graveyard soil – friable, mid brownish orange, slightly silty sand.
3376	Pit backfill – soft, mid brownish grey, slightly silty sand.
3377	Broken grey ware pot – within pit cut 3378.
3378	Pit cut – containing 3377
3379	Graveyard soil – soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand.
3380	Skeleton – aligned NW-SE. Within grave cut 3381.
3381	Grave cut – contains 3380, 3281, 3280, 3392 & 3391.
3382	Grave backfill – friable to loose, mid brown, silty sand.
3383	Coffin nails x 3 – within grave cut 3384.
3384	Grave cut – aligned NE-SW. Contains 3383, 3382, 3385 & 3393.
3385	Grey ware jar – within grave cut 3384
3386	Grave backfill – friable, brownish dark orange, silty sand.
3387	Skeleton – aligned NW-SE. Within grave cut 3388.
3388	Grave cut – contains 3387 & 3386.
3389	Ceramic jar – within grave cut 3368.
3390	Coffin nails x 5 – within grave cut 3368.
3391	Ceramic jug – within grave cut 3381.
3392	Coffin nails x 14 – within grave cut 3381.
3393	Coffin nails x 3 – within grave cut 3384.
3394	Grave backfill – friable to loose, mid brown silty sand.
3395	Grave backfill – friable, dark brownish grey, sand.
3396	Skeleton – aligned NW-SE. Within grave cut 3397.
3397	Grave cut – contains 3398, 3394 & 3396.
3398	Coffin nails x 5 – within grave cut 3397.
3399	Graveyard soil – friable to soft, brownish mid orange, silty sand.
3400	Skeleton – aligned NW-SE. Within grave cut 3401.
3401	Grave cut – contains 3400, 3402 & 3395.

Context no.	Description
3402	Coffin nails x 6 – within grave cut 3401.
3403	Grave backfill – friable, mid brown, silty sand.
3404	Grave backfill – friable, mid brown – orangey brown, silty sand.
3405	Skeleton – aligned NE-SW. Within grave cut 3415
3406	Grave cut – contains 3405 & 3403.
3407	Grave backfill – loose to friable, mid brown, silty sand.
3408	Skeleton – aligned NW-SE. Within grave cut 3409.
3409	Grave cut – contains 3408, 3407, 3427 & 3416.
3410	Grave backfill – friable, dark grey brown, slightly silty sand.
3411	Skeleton – aligned NW-SE. Within grave cut 3412.
3412	Grave cut – contains 3411 & 3420.
3413	Grave backfill – friable, dark brownish grey, silty sand.
3414	Skeleton – aligned NW-SE. Within grave cut 3415.
3415	Grave cut – contains 3414, 3418 & 3413.
3416	Jet hair pin – within grave cut 3407.
3417	Coffin nails x 4 – within grave cut 3409.
3418	Grey ware vessel – within grave cut 3415.
3419	Graveyard soil – friable to soft, mid brownish orange, silty sand.
3420	Grave backfill – friable, mid orangey brown, slightly silty sand.
3421	Grave backfill – friable, mid brownish grey, silty sand.
3422	Skeleton – aligned NW-SE. Within grave cut 3425.
3423	Grey ware dimpled jar/urn – within grave cut 3425.
3424	Coffin nails x 6 – within grave cut 3425.
3425	Grave cut – containing 3423, 3422, 3424 & 3421.
3426	Skeleton – aligned NE-SW. Within grave cut 3427.
3427	Grave cut – containing 3420, 3426 & 3430.
3428	Subsoil – friable, dark orange brown, silty sand.
3429	Grave backfill – friable, dark brownish orange, silty sand.
3430	Lower grave backfill – friable, mid orange brown, sand & pebbles.
3431	Coffin nails x 4 – within grave cut 3433.
3432	Skeleton – aligned NE-SW. Within grave cut 3433
3433	Grave cut - containing 3429, 3434, & 3432.
3434	Coffin nails x 3 – within grave cut 3433.
3435	Subsoil – friable, orange brownish yellow, slightly silty sand.

APPENDIX 3 – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Site Location:	Newington Hotel, 147 Mount Vale, York
NGR:	SE 59265 50760
Proposal:	Conversion of existing hotel and outbuildings into 7no. Residential units to include erection of new town house adjacent to no. 147 and demolition of extensions to rear of hotel with associated works including 3no.blocks of garages and alterations to car park and driveway to form access and individual gardens.
Planning ref:	16/00833/FUL
Prepared for:	LHL Group by York Archaeological Trust, October 2016
Document Number:	YAT Report 2016/72

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	AJ	7/10/16	DA	07/10/16	IDM	10/10/16
2	IDM	09/07/07	BS	09/07/07	IDM	09/07/17

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 Planning permission has been given for the conversion of the former Newington Hotel on Mount Vale, York (SE 59265 50760) to be converted into seven dwellings. Alongside conversion of existing buildings, demolition of numerous modern additions and extensions will precede the construction of a new town house and three garage blocks.
- 1.2 The following archaeological conditions have been imposed:

No work shall commence on site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work (an archaeological excavation and subsequent programme of analysis and publication by an approved archaeological unit) for the following approved works in accordance with the specification supplied by the Local Planning Authority. This programme and the archaeological unit shall be approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority before development commences.

- Foundations for new build of 147 Mount Vale;
- Footprints of all new build at rear of 147-153 Mount Vale;
- All service connections and internal drive and parking areas;

Reason: The site lies within an Area of Archaeological Importance and the development will affect important archaeological deposits which must be recorded prior to destruction.

No work shall commence on site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work (a watching brief on all ground works by an approved

archaeological unit) on the following approved works in accordance with a specification supplied by the Local Planning Authority. This programme and the archaeological unit shall be approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority before development commences.

- Demolition of part of 147 Mount Vale and removal of foundations;

- Removal of all hard surfaces at rear of 147-153 Mount Vale;

Reason: The site lies within an Area of Archaeological Importance and the development will affect important archaeological deposits which must be recorded during the construction programme.

- 1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in consultation with the City of York Archaeologist. The work will be carried out in accordance with this WSI, and according to the principles of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.

2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The proposal site is located at the former Newington Hotel, 147-153 (odd numbers only) Mount Vale, York, YO24 1DJ (SE 59265 50760) and incorporates former coach house buildings 155-157 (odd numbers only) Mount Vale and land presently used as a car park. The site is bounded to the north-west by Mount Vale, to the south by Knavesmire Road and by the rear boundary of properties along Trentholme Drive to the north-east (Figures 1 & 2).

3 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

- 3.1 The site lies within the City of York Centre Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI, Part 2 of the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Area Act) and is also within the Tadcaster Road Conservation Area CON9. The properties at 147-153 Mount Vale are Grade II listed and a further five listed buildings are located within 250m of the site. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the immediate vicinity of the proposal site.
- 3.2 The proposed scheme of construction, demolition and conversion of existing buildings will affect the timetabling of archaeological works. The excavation program will be designed in consultation with the client and the City Archaeologist to ensure routes of access are not blocked to other contractors on site.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

- 4.1 The development of the site has been reviewed in detail by a desk based assessment carried out by On-Site Archaeology (OSA 2015), from which the following overview is derived. The proposed development area is located within an area of high archaeological potential, with evidence having been found for continuous activity from the Roman period to the present day.
- 4.2 No definitively prehistoric finds or features have been found in the immediate vicinity of the proposal site, although York is known to have been situated within a developed agricultural landscape in later prehistory.
- 4.3 The site is located within one of the major cemeteries associated with the civilian settlement (*colonia*) of York. Active between the 1st and the 4th centuries, the cemetery follows the line of the

main Roman Road linking Roman York (Eboracum) with Tadcaster (Calcaria) to the south-west. Excavations from the 19th to the 21st century have revealed a diverse pattern of burials, with a mix of inhumations and cremations until the late 3rd century when inhumation became ubiquitous. Burial practices have been found to range from simple, unfurnished inhumations, to lavish gritstone sarcophagi to unusual decapitation burials, demonstrating the longevity of the cemetery and the varying backgrounds of those interred within. As Roman funerary remains have been located in and around the development area, it is highly likely that further burials will be encountered during the excavation.

- 4.4 There is limited evidence for Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian activity, however, the discovery of 5th century cremations during antiquarian excavations within the Roman cemetery suggest that early medieval archaeology could be present.
- 4.5 The medieval land-use of the area has been predominantly represented by agricultural activities, with medieval plough soils being observed at numerous nearby excavations.
- 4.6 The area remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the 16th and 17th centuries, with development along what is now Blossom Street slowly radiating outwards from the City Walls. A fortified position was maintained close to the site during the English Civil War and is visible on early maps of the area.

The construction of the first racecourse on the Knavesmire in the 18th century marked a change in land use and the area became more built up across the 18th and 19th centuries. Construction of what would become the Newington Hotel began in the 1820s and the majority of the hotel complex dates to this period, with the exception of a number of 20th century additions and alterations.

5 AIMS

- 5.1 The aims of the excavation are:
- to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present
 - to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional, and national context and for an assessment of the significance of the archaeology of the proposal area to be made
 - to provide new data regarding the development and chronology of the Roman funerary landscape in the Mount area
 - to investigate the patterns of Roman funerary activity taking place on-site
 - to gain new insight into activity relating to the Roman Road, including the area's post-Roman and early medieval development
 - to investigate the possible presence of Civil War fortifications within the development area
 - to ensure any archaeological deposits affected by the development are fully recorded prior to destruction
 - to disseminate the findings of the project to the public

6 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The archaeological investigations will comprise the following elements:

- Removal of all modern surface treatment and foundations will be carried out under archaeological monitoring, including the grubbing out of any features such as the swimming pool.
- Archaeological excavation and/or continued watching brief.
- Preparation of an assessment report on the results of the archaeological works.

6.2 Following the mechanical removal of modern overburden in areas scheduled for intrusive works and the observation of *in situ* roman burials, a visual assessment of the site's archaeological potential and an appropriate program of open area excavation was agreed upon by the client, York Archaeological Trust and the City Archaeologist, as per section 6.2 of version 1 of this WSI. An area measuring 10m X 10m will be excavated completely to remove all archaeology present, as the final formation depth lies below the likely limit of archaeological deposits.

6.3 At no time will plant, construction traffic or people movement be allowed over archaeologically sensitive areas until such time as archaeological excavation has deemed to have been completed.

This written scheme of investigation was updated to reflect the strategy agreed.

6.4 All archaeological features will be accurately plotted using a combination of GPS and hand measured survey from a site grid dependant on which method is most appropriate and expedient. All measurements will be accurate to +/-10cm, and the trenches locatable on a 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. This is to ensure that the trenches can be independently relocated in the event of future work.

6.5 Overburden such as made ground, topsoil or other superficial fill materials will be removed by a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment will be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil, whichever appears first. If archaeology is present machining will cease and excavation will normally proceed by hand. Where deep homogenous deposits, or deposits such as rubble infills, are encountered, these may be carefully removed by machine, after consultation with the City Archaeologist.

6.6 The use of mechanical, air-powered, or electrical excavation equipment may also be appropriate for removing deep intrusions (e.g. modern brick and concrete floors or footings) or through deposits to check that they are of natural origin, after consultation with the City Archaeologist.

6.7 All trenches will be sufficiently cleaned by hand to enable potential archaeological features to be identified and recorded; areas without archaeological features will be recorded as sterile and no further work will take place in these areas. The stratigraphy of all trenches will be recorded on trench record sheets even where no archaeological features are identified.

6.8 A sufficient sample of any archaeological features and deposits revealed will be excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to establish the aims and objectives of the excavation.

- Discrete features will be 100% excavated.
- Linear features will be sample excavated (to a minimum of 25% of their length) with each sample being not less than 1m in length
- Deposits at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated to allow relationships to be determined.

- Structures will be sample excavated to a degree whereby their extent nature, form, date, function and relationships to other features and deposits can be established.
- Funerary deposits will be 100% excavated.

7 RECORDING METHODOLOGY FOR EXCAVATION

- 7.1 All archaeological features will be recorded using YAT's single context recording system on standardised pro forma record sheets. Plans, sections and elevations will be drawn as appropriate and a comprehensive photographic record will be made where archaeological features are encountered.
- 7.2 Archaeological deposits will be planned at a basic scale of 1:20. Larger scales will be utilised as appropriate. Cross-sections of features will be drawn to a basic scale of 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. All drawings will be related to Ordnance Datum. Where it aids interpretation, structural remains will also be recorded in elevation.
- 7.3 Each context will be described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with the accepted context record conventions. Each context will be given a unique number. These field records will be checked and indexes compiled.
- 7.4 All archaeological contexts will be individually photographed using digital photography. Additional photographs of work in progress and post-excitation of individual and groups of features will be taken. These will include general views of entire features and of details such as sections as considered necessary. All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.
- 7.5 Areas which do not contain any archaeological deposits will be photographed and recorded as being archaeologically sterile. The natural stratigraphic sequence within these areas will be recorded.
- 7.6 All finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the ClfA guidance for archaeological materials. Unstratified material will not be kept unless it is of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy will be described and quantified in the field. Finds of particular interest or fragility will be retrieved as Small Finds. Finds from discrete contexts will be collected as Bulk Finds and bagged by material type.
- 7.7 All artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds*, and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum. All finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act (1996) will be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the client and the local authority.
- 7.8 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with York Archaeological Trust specialists and the Historic England Regional Science Advisor, as appropriate (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies. Material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments. Funerary deposits will be 100% sampled wherever possible and practicable to do so.
- 7.9 A licence to excavate human remains at the site will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice prior to the start of archaeological works. The removal of human remains will only take place in

compliance with environmental health regulations, the requirements of Civil Law, ClfA Technical Paper 13 (1993) and Historic England guidance (2005). An osteoarchaeologist will be available to give advice on site if required.

- If **disarticulated** remains are encountered, these will be identified and quantified on site.
- If **articulated** remains are encountered, these will be excavated in accordance with recognised guidelines (see 6.12) and retained for assessment.
- Any grave goods or coffin furniture will be retained for further assessment.

8 SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT

- 8.1 The stratigraphic information, artefacts, soil samples, and residues will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis and study. The material will be quantified (counted and weighted). Specialists will undertake a rapid scan of all excavated material. Ceramic spot dates will be given. Appropriately detailed specialist reports will be included in the report.
- 8.2 Materials considered vulnerable will be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration must be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g. glass composition studies, residues on or in pottery, and mineral-preserved organic material). Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilization of all objects and a written assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs will be produced. Once assessed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, in accordance with Watkinson and Neal (1998), ClfA (2008) and Museums and Galleries (1992).
- 8.3 All finds will be cleaned, marked and labelled as appropriate, prior to assessment. For ceramic assemblages, any recognised local pottery reference collections and relevant fabric Codes will be used.
- 8.4 Allowance will be made for the recovery of material suitable for scientific dating and contingency sums will be made available to undertake such dating, if necessary. This will be decided in consultation with the City Archaeologist.

9 REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION

- 9.1 Upon completion of the site work, a report will be prepared to include the following:
- a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work.
 - b) An introduction which will include the planning reference number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place.
 - c) An account of the methodology and detailed results of the operation, describing structural data, archaeological features, associated finds and environmental data, and a conclusion and discussion.
 - d) A selection of photographs and drawings, including a detailed plan of the site accurately identifying the areas monitored, trench locations, selected feature drawings, and selected artefacts, and phased feature plans where appropriate.
 - e) Specialist artefact and environmental reports where undertaken, and a context list/index.

- f) Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a context list and catalogue of what is contained in that archive.
 - g) A copy of the key OASIS form details
 - h) Copies of the Brief and WSI
 - i) Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report
- 9.2 A copy of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body. A bound and digital copy of the report will be submitted direct to the City of York Council Heritage Services Department for planning purposes, and subsequently for inclusion into the North Yorkshire HER.
- 9.3 A field archive will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs will be produced. York Archaeological Trust will liaise with the Yorkshire Museum prior to the commencement of fieldwork to establish the detailed curatorial requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer and to complete the relevant museum forms. The relevant museum curator would be afforded access to visit the site and discuss the project results.
- 9.4 The owner of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the information and documentation arising from the work, would grant a licence to the Local Authority and the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory functions and provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions. Under the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR), such documentation is required to be made available to enquirers if it meets the test of public interest. Any information disclosure issues would be resolved between the client and the archaeological contractor before completion of the work. EIR requirements do not affect IPR.
- 9.5 Upon completion of the project an OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

10 POST EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION

- 10.1 The information contained in the excavation report will enable decisions to be taken regarding the future treatment of the archaeology of the development site and any material recovered during the evaluation.
- 10.2 Following the production of the excavation (assessment) report a full programme of post excavation analysis and publication of artefactual and scientific material from the fieldwork may be required by the City Archaeologist. Where this is required, this work will be the subject of an updated project design and form a new piece of work to be commissioned.
- 10.3 If no analysis is required allowance will be made for the preparation and publication in a local and/or national journal of a short summary on the results of the excavation and of the location and material held within the site archive.
- 10.4 The results of the work will be publicised locally e.g. by presenting a paper at the York Archaeology Conference and talking to local societies, as appropriate.
- 10.5 A summary report accompanied by illustrations will be presented in digital format for publication in the appropriate volume of the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*.

11 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

- 11.1 In the event of significant archaeological remains being discovered, public open days and site tours can be arranged following consultation between the client, the City Archaeologist and YAT.
- 11.2 YAT's website and social media outlets can be utilised to disseminate the findings of the project to a wider audience.

12 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 12.1 Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all archaeologists will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation.
- 12.2 A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the start of site works.

13 PRE-START REQUIREMENTS

- 13.1 The client will be responsible for ensuring site access has been secured prior to the commencement of site works, and that the perimeter of the site is secure.
- 13.2 The client will provide York Archaeological Trust with up to date service plans and will be responsible for ensuring services have been disconnected, where appropriate.
- 13.3 The client will be responsible for ensuring that any existing reports (e.g. ground investigation, borehole logs, contamination reports) are made available to York Archaeological Trust prior to the commencement of work on site.

14 REINSTATEMENT

- 14.1 A strategy for reinstatement of any completed archaeological excavation areas will be agreed with the client following the agreement of an excavation strategy subsequent to the removal of demolished structures and overburden (see Section 6). If reinstatement is carried out by York Archaeological Trust, the backfill material will be levelled and compressed as far as possible with the mechanical excavator bucket, but will not be compressed to a specification. York Archaeological Trust are not responsible for reinstating any surfaces, including reseeding, unless specifically commissioned by the client who will provide a suitable specification for the work.

15 TIMETABLE & STAFFING

- 15.1 The timetable of works will be finalised upon the agreement of an excavation methodology between the client, the City Archaeologist and YAT (see Section 6) and a revised Written Scheme of Investigation will be produced.
- 15.2 Specialist staff available for this work are as follows:
- Human Remains – Malin Holst
 - Palaeoenvironmental remains – Dr Jennifer Miller
 - Head of Curatorial Services - Christine McDonnell
 - Finds Researcher - Nicky Rogers
 - Pottery Researcher - Anne Jenner
 - Finds Officers – Nienke Van Doorne
 - Archaeometallurgy & Industrial Residues – Rachel Cubitt and Dr Rod Mackenzie

- Conservation - Ian Panter

16 MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

- 16.1 As a minimum requirement, the City Archaeologist will be given a minimum of one week's notice of work commencing on site, and will be afforded the opportunity to visit the site during and prior to completion of the on-site works so that the general stratigraphy of the site can be assessed and to discuss the requirement any further phases of archaeological work. York Archaeological Trust will notify the City Archaeologist of any discoveries of archaeological significance so that site visits can be made, as necessary. Any changes to this agreed WSI will only be made in consultation with the City Archaeologist.
- 16.2 With the client's agreement illustrated notices will be displayed on site to explain the nature of the works and appropriate information on the excavation on the excavation's findings will be shared via YAT's social media outlets.

17 COPYRIGHT

- 17.1 York Archaeological Trust retains the copyright on this document. It has been prepared expressly for the named client, and may not be passed to third parties for use or for the purpose of gathering quotations.

KEY REFERENCES

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[For the latest Historic England guidance see:](#)

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/latest-guidance/>

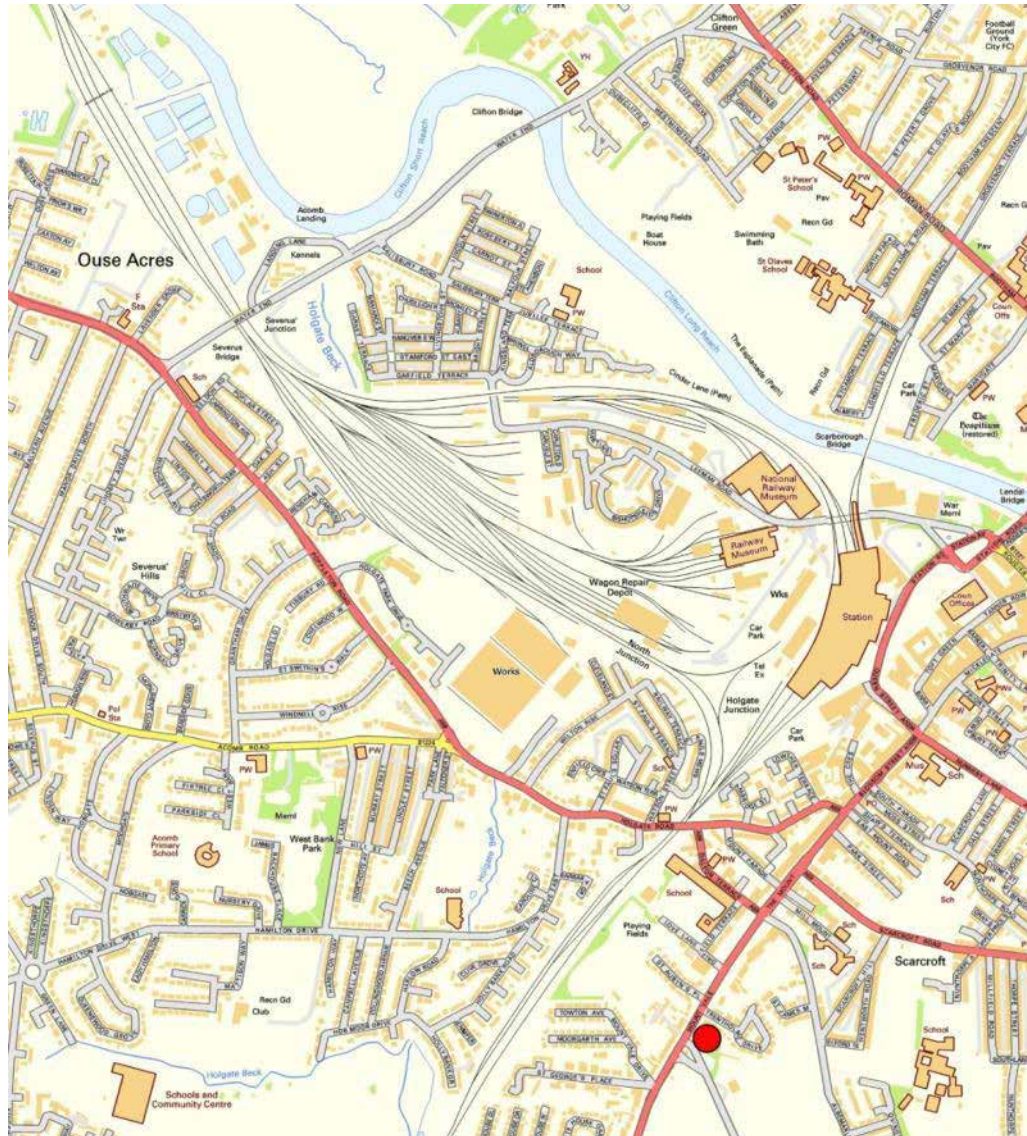


Figure 1 Site location

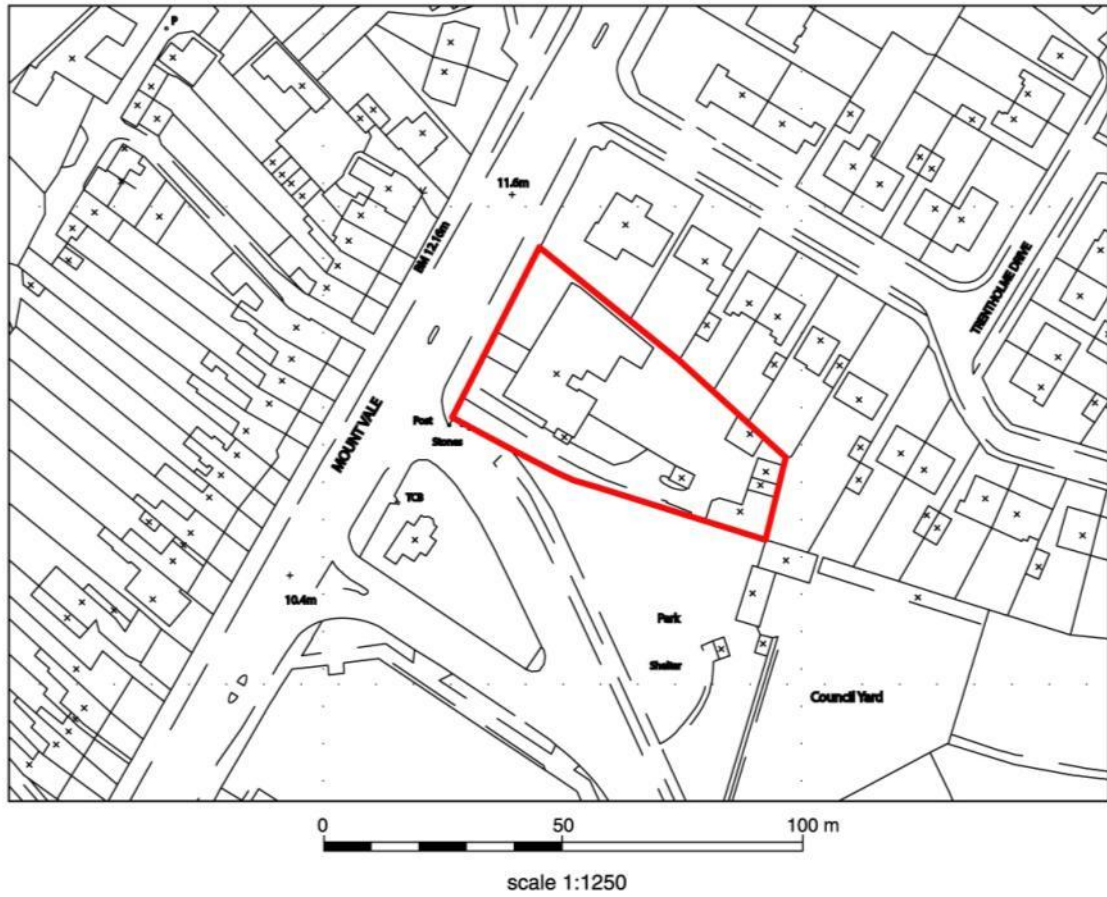


Figure 2 Proposed development location

APPENDIX 4 – BURIAL CATALOGUE

Context Number	Skeleton Number	Backfill	Cut	Coffin	Grave Good (Ceramic Vessels)	Grave Good (Animal Bone)	Grave Good (Other)	Human Bone Recovered from Grave Backfill	Body Position	Preservation	Alignment	Truncated by	Quadrant	Tier	Dating (pottery)	Set	Orthorectified image	Notes
3040	SK1	3039	3041	no	no	no	no	yes	supine extended	partial (torso only)	SW-NE	3029 - drain	West	3	1st/2nd century	3050	Yes	
3053	SK2	3054	3055	no	no	no	no	yes	supine extended	partial (arm and legs)	NW-SE	3022 - ploughing	East	2	n/a	3063	Yes	
3056	SK3																	Grave cut
3058	SK4	3079	3056	no	no	no	no	no	supine?	scrap (feet and leg)	E-W	3022 - ploughing	East	1	n/a	3062	No	
3060	SK5	3059	3061	yes - 3066, 3 nails	3062 - brown burnished bowl - broken - AD 160 - 280	no	Cu alloy object on skull	yes	supine extended	complete	NW-SE	3022 - ploughing	East	1	AD 160 - 280	3064	Yes	
3086	SK6																	cemetery soil
3087	SK7																	Ceramic vessel
3088	SK8																	Cut
3090	SK9	3091	3092	no	no	no	no	yes	supine extended	partial (skull and torso)	SW-NE	3029 - drain 3041 - grave (above)	West	2	late 2nd/3rd century	3073	Yes	
3093	SK10	3082	3095	no	no	no	no	yes	supine? Possibly sat?	partial (skull and spine)	SW-NE	3029 - drain 3008 - structure	North	5	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3045	No	
3094	SK11																	Pit Backfill
3099	SK12	3098	3100	yes - 3108, 3 nails	no	no	no	yes	supine extended	partial (pelvis, legs, feet)	NE-SW	3052 - posthole 3096 - pit	East	3	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3089	Yes	
3102	SK13	3097	3103	yes - 3107, 2 nails	no	no	no	yes	supine extended	near complete (missing skull)	NE-SW	3056 - grave (above)	East	1	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3090	Yes	
3111	SK14	3110	3112	no	no	no	no	no	supine	partial (vertebrae, rib - scraps)	NE-SW	3006 - intrusion 3113 - pit	East	1	n/a	3061	No	
3115	SK15	3114	3116	no	no	no	no	yes	prone extended	partial (lower torso, upper legs)	SW-NE	3052 - posthole 3100 - grave	East	2	n/a	3095	Yes	
3118	SK16	3101	3119	yes - 3117, 10 nails	no	no	no	yes	supine extended	near complete	NW-SE	3006 - intrusion 3029 - drain	East	1	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3121	Yes	
3121	SK17	3120	3122	no	no	no	no	no	supine extended	near complete (missing skull, feet)	NE-SW	3052 - posthole 3096 - pit 3100 - grave	East	1	n/a	3099	Yes	
3126	SK18	3125	3127	yes - 3123, 7 nails	no	no	no	yes	supine extended	partial (skull, torso, pelvis)	NW-SE	3011 - structure 3106 - ploughing	South	4	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3056	Yes	
3129	SK19	3128	3130	no	no	no	no	yes	supine	partial (arm, leg, pelvis)	NE-SW	3029 - drain 3011 - structure 3127 - grave (SW)	South	3	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3075	Yes	
3133	SK20	3132	3134	no	no	no	no	yes	prone extended	partial (pelvis, legs, feet)	SE-NW	3106 - ploughing	South	3	Roman	3058	Yes	
3139	SK21	3138	3143	yes - 3142, 9 nails	3141 - Grey ware jar - broken - late 2nd/early 3rd C	3140 - cattle bone	no	yes	supine extended	partial (arm, pelvis, legs, feet)	SE-NW	3130 - grave (W) 3134 - grave (above)	South	2	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3085	Yes	
3144	SK22																	Grave Backfill
3145	SK23	3144	3146	yes - 3150, 2 nails	no	no	no	yes	supine extended	partial (torso arms, pelvis, legs, feet)	NE-SW	3029 - drain 3298 - charnel pit	West	7	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3052	Yes	
3148	SK24	3147	3149	no	no	no	no	yes	unknown	partial (scraps)	unclear	?3105 - ploughsoil	West	5	n/a	3051	No	
3153	n/a	3152	3156	no	no	no	no	no	unknown	partial (rib, vertebrae scraps)	unclear	3011 - structure 3106 - ploughing	South	2	n/a	3059	No	
3154	SK25	3151	3165	no	no	no	no	yes	supine extended	Partial (arm, ribs, vertebrae)	NE-SW	3160 - grave (E) 3298 - charnel pit (S)	West	5	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3094	Yes	
3159	SK26	3157	3160	yes - 3158, 7 nails	no	no	no	yes	supine extended	partial (skull, upper arms and torso)	NE-SW	3146 - grave (E) 3298 - charnel pit (S)	West	6	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3088	Yes	
3169	SK27	3168	3170	no	no	no	no	yes	supine extended - torso rolled on to left side	near complete (missing skull)	SE-NW	3011 - structure 3127 - grave 3130 - grave 3143 - grave	South	1	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3086	Yes	
3174	SK28	3173	3175	no	no	no	no	yes	unclear	partial (skull, torao and arm scraps)	N-S	3008 - structure 3023 - pit 3166 - pit	North	3	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3043	Yes	
3178	SK29	3172	3304	no	no	no	no	yes	supine extended	partial (torso, arms, pelvis)	SW-NE	3029 - drain 3218 - grave	West	1	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3135	Yes	
3184	SK30	3171	3183	no	no	no	no	no	supine extended	partial (skull, uppers arms, torso)	SW-NE	3166 - disturbance	North	5	n/a	3041	Yes	
3185	SK31	3176	3186	no	no	no	no	yes	supine extended	partial (torso, pelvis, upper legs)	N-S	3166 - disturbance	North	4	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3040	Yes	
3188	SK32	3181	3196	yes - 3198, 5 nails	3190 - grey ware jar (small) - complete, intact - late 2nd/early 3rd century	no	no	no	supine extended	near complete (missing lsft amd lower legs)	E-W	3195 - grave (E)	West	3	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3100	Yes	

Context Number	Skeleton Number	Backfill	Cut	Coffin	Grave Good (Ceramic Vessels)	Grave Good (Animal Bone)	Grave Good (Other)	Human Bone Recovered from Grave Backfill	Body Position	Preservation	Alignment	Truncated by	Quadrant	Tier	Dating (pottery)	Set	Orthorectified image	Notes
3189	SK33	3180	3195	yes - 3187, 10 nails	3192 - Grey ware jar - complete, intact - late 2nd/early 3rd century 3193 - Grey ware jar - broken - late 2nd/early 3rd century	3194 - bird bone	no	yes	supine extended	complete	E-W	3146 - grave 3149 - grave 3160 - grave 3165 - grave	West	4	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3098	Yes	
3197	SK34	3217	3218	yes - 3224, 2 nails	no	no	no	yes	supine, legs flexed	near complete (missing skull and lower arms)	SW-NE	3195 - grave	West	3	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3103	Yes	
3201	SK35	3200	3202	no	no	no	no	yes	supine extended	partial (skull, torso, arm)	S-N	3011 - structure	South	2	3rd century	3060	Yes	
3203	SK36																	Charnel (not an individual skeleton)
3205	SK37	3207	3208	no	no	no	no	yes	unknown	partial (skull)	unclear	3006 - intrusion 3008 - structure 3175 - grave	North	3	n/a	3070	No	
3211	SK38	3212	3213	no	no	no	no	yes	unknown	partial (foot)	unclear	3175 - grave (above)	North	2	n/a	3069	No	
3214	SK39	3215	3216	no	no	no	no	no	unknown	partial (foot)	unclear	3006 - intrusion	North	1	n/a	3044	No	
3222	SK40	3221	3223	no	no	no	no	yes	supine extended	near complete	N-S	3011 --structure 3029 - drain 3057 - constr. cut 3202 - grave	South	1	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3120	Yes	
3227	SK41	3226	3228	no	no	no	no	no	unclear	partial (legs fragments)	W-E? possibly E-W?	3160 - grave (W)	West	1	n/a	3101	No	
3231	SK42	n/a	n/a	no	no	no	no	n/a	unknown	partial (feet)	unknown	unclear	West	1	n/a	3114	No	
3232	SK43	n/a	n/a	no	no	no	no	n/a	unknown	partial (hand?)	unknown	unclear	West	2	n/a	3115	No	
3233	SK44	3225	3235	no	no	no	no	yes	supine extended	partial (legs)	W-E	3196 - grave (E)	West	2	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3113	Yes	
3236	SK45	3234	3237	no	no	no	no	yes	supine extended	partial Skull, torso, arms)	SW-NE	3029 - drain 3160 - grave (NW) 3195 - grave (S)	West	2	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3116	Yes	
3240	n/a	3215	3216	no	no	no	no	no	unknown	partial (feet)	unknown	unclear	North	1	n/a	3044	No	
3241	SK46	n/a	3242	no	no	no	no	n/a	unknown	partial (feet)	unkonown	3083 - garden soil	West	3	n/a	3054	No	
3246	SK47	3245	3251	yes - 3250, 8 nails	no	no	no	yes	supine	partial (torso, arm, pelvis)	SE-NW	3057 - const. cut 3298 - charnel pit	West	3	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3053	Yes	
3247	SK48	3238	3248	no	no	no	no	no	supine	partial (skull, arm, torso)	NE-SW	3161 - posthole 3166 - disturbance	North	4	2nd century	3042	Yes	
3249	SK49	3239	3262	no	no	no	no	yes	supine extended	partial (skull, torso, arms, pelvis)	N-S	3006 - distrurbance 3008 - structure	North	3	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3071	Yes	
3253	SK50	3252	3254	yes - 3292, 11 nails	3191 - Grey ware jar - broken - mid 3rd century	BF474 - bird bone	no	yes	supine	partial (skull, torso, arm)	W-E	3298 - charnel pit (E) 3196 - grave (N), 3261 - grave (S)	West	1	late 2nd/early 3rd century - mid 3rd century	3084	Yes	
3256	SK51	3255	3257	no	no	no	no	yes	supine extended	partial (Pelvis, legs)	W-E	3057 - constr. cut 3106 - ploughing	South	1	n/a	3055	Yes	
3260	SK52	3243	3261	yes - 3293, 6 nails	3244 - Grey ware jar - broken - late 2nd/early 3rd century	no	no	yes	supine extended	near complete	NW-SE	3057 - const. cut 3251 - grave(SE) 3242 - grave (above) 3298 - charnel pit	West	2	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3074	Yes	
3267	SK53	3259	3268	no	no	no	no	yes	unknown	partial (leg, foot)	NW-SE	3196 - grave (W) 3298 - charnel pit	West	2	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3112	No	
3283	SK54	3282	3284	yes - 3340 6 nails	no	no	no	yes	supine extended	partial (arms, pelvis, legs, feet)	NW-SE	3006 - disturbance	North	3	n/a	3048	Yes	
3286	SK55	3285	3287	no	no	no	no	yes	supine extended	partial (pelvis, legs)	W-E	3006 - disturbance 3008 - structure 3015 - drain	North	2	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3046	No	
3294	SK56	3288	3295	no	no	no	no	no	supine extended	partial (skull, upper arms, torso)	SE-NW	3029 - drain 3156 - grave	South	1	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3117	Yes	
3301	SK57	3299	3303	yes - 3302, 5 nails	no	no	no	yes	supine extended	partial (skull, arms, torso, pelvis)	N-S	3057 - const. cut 3151 - grave (NW)	West	1	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3133	Yes	

Context Number	Skeleton Number	Backfill	Cut	Coffin	Grave Good (Ceramic Vessels)	Grave Good (Animal Bone)	Grave Good (Other)	Human Bone Recovered from Grave Backfill	Body Position	Preservation	Alignment	Truncated by	Quadrant	Tier	Dating (pottery)	Set	Orthorectified image	Notes
3306	SK58	3305	3307	yes - 3331, 10 nails	no	3332 - bird bone	no	yes	supine extended	near complete (missing bits of pelvis and L. leg)	W-E	3237 - ggrave (N) 3268 - grave (above) 3298 - charnel pit	West	1	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3134	Yes	
3309	SK59	3308	3310	no	no	no	no	yes	supine extended	partial (skull, arm, lower legs)	SW-NE	3029 - drain	West and South	2	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3138	Yes	
3318	SK60	3311	3319	yes - 3317, 11 nails	3314 - narrow necked jug - complete, intact - late 2nd/early 3rd century, 3315 - samian bowl - complete, intact - AD160 - 200, 3316 - black burnished jar - broken - late 2nd/early 3rd century	no	large stone next to skull 3330	yes	supine extended	Near complete (missing part of pelvis, arm and lower legs)	SW-NE	3166 - disturbance 3183 - grave (NW) 3266 - posthole	North	4	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3081	Yes	
3320	SK61	3312	3321	no		no	no	yes	unknown	partial (pelvis, leg)	E-W	3006 - intrusion 3262 - grave (above) 3360 - grave (E)	North	2	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3091	Yes	
3328	SK62	3324	3329	yes - 3327, 5 nails	no	no	no	yes	unknown	skull	W-E?	3008 - structure	North	1	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3083	Yes	
3337	SK63	3333	3336	yes - 3335, 12 nails	3334 - colour coated globular beaker - broken - late 2nd/early 3rd century	no	Ivory ?ring (fragment)	yes	supine extended	complete	NW-SE	3006 - intrusion (above)	North	4	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3110	Yes	
3346	SK64	3343	3347	no	3361 - Grey ware vessel - broken	no	no	yes	supine extended	partial (torso, arms, pelvis)	N-S	3186 - grave (E above) 3248 - grave (W above) 3319 - grave (N) 3397 - grave (S)	North	3	2nd century	3092	Yes	
3348	SK65	3206	3349	no	3204 - grey ware jar - broken - late 2nd/early 3rd century	no	no	no	supine	partial (leg and pelvis scraps)	NE-SW	3006 - intrusion 3319 - grave (N) 3347 - grave (W)	North	1	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3096	No	
3351	SK66	3350	3355	no	3352 - ebor bowl - broken - 2nd century, 3353 - black burnished handled jar - broken - late 2nd/early 3rd century, 3354 - grey ware flagon - broken - late 2nd/early 3rd century	no	no	yes	supine extended	partial (legs and feet)	E-W	3321 - grave (above)	North	1	2nd century, late 2nd/early 3rd century	3108	Yes	
3359	SK67	3356	3360	yes - 3369, 6 nails	3357 - ebor flagon - complete - late 2nd/early 3rd century, 3370 - samian bowl - broken - late 2nd century	no	no	no	supine extended	complete	SE-NW	none	North	3	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3080	Yes	
3364	SK68	3363	3365	no	no	no	no	yes	supine	partial (skull, upper torso, arm)	NE-SW	3347 - grave (E)	North	3	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3097	Yes	
3367	SK69	3366	3368	yes - 3390, 5 nails	3389 - ceramic jar - broken	no	no	yes	supine legs flexed to left	near complete (missing bits of skull legs and feet)	NE-SW	3029 - drain 3381 - grave (N) 3336 - grave (above) 3374 - grave (W)	North	3	?	3124	Yes	
3373	SK70	3372	3374	no	no	no	no	yes	prone extended	near complete (missing skull and feet)	NE-SW	3029 - drain 3381 - grave (N)	North	4	2nd century	3125	Yes	
3380	SK71	3280	3381	yes - 3392, 14 nails	3281 - dales ware jar - broken - 3rd century, 3391 - ebor jar -- broken - 2nd century	no	no	yes	supine extended	near complete	NW-SE	none	North	6	2nd century, 3rd century	3111	Yes	
3383	SK72	3382	3384	yes - 3393, 3 nails	3385 - greyware, small jar - broken, complete - late 2nd/early 3rd century	no	no	yes	supine extended	near complete	N-S	3163 - posthole 3347 - grave (above) 3349 - grave (E) 3365 - grave (W) 3397 - grave (S)	North	2	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3109	Yes	
3387	SK73	3386	3388	no	no	no	no	no	supine extended	near complete	NW-SE	3387 - grave (W) 3208 - grave (E)	North	1	2nd century	3082	Yes	
3396	SK74	3394	3397	yes - 3398, 5 nails	no	no	no	yes	supine extended	near complete	NW-SE	3006 - intrusion 3248 - grave (NW)	North	5	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3068	Yes	
3400	SK75	3395	3401	yes - 3402, 6 nails	no	no	no	yes	supine extended	complete	NW-SE	3006 - intrusion	East	2	early 3rd century	3128	Yes	

Context Number	Skeleton Number	Backfill	Cut	Coffin	Grave Good (Ceramic Vessels)	Grave Good (Animal Bone)	Grave Good (Other)	Human Bone Recovered from Grave Backfill	Body Position	Preservation	Alignment	Truncated by	Quadrant	Tier	Dating (pottery)	Set	Orthorectified image	Notes
3405	SK76	3403	3406	no	no	no	no	yes	unclear (extended?)	partial (lower leg and foot)	NE-SW	?3248 - grave (S), 3409 - grave (NE), 3425 - grave (S)	North	2	n/a	3076	No	
3408	SK77	3407	3409	yes - 3417, 4 nails	no	no	3416- jet hair pin	yes	supine extended	near complete	NW-SE	3006 - intrusion	North	3	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3049	Yes	
3411	SK78	3410	3412	no	no	no	no	yes	supine extended	near complete	NW-SE	?3103 - grave (N) 3401 - grave (SW)	East	1	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3129	Yes	
3414	SK79	3413	3415	no	3418 - grey ware jar - broken - late 2nd/early 3rd century	no	no	yes	supine	partial (lower legs and feet)	NW-SE	3029 - drain	West	1	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3127	No	
3422	SK80	3421	3425	yes - 3424, 6 iron nails	3423 - intact Indented urn	no	no	yes	supine extended	near complete (missing bits of arms legs and pelvis)	NW-SE	3006 - intrusion 3029 - drain 3284 - grave (above) 3409 - grave (NE)	North	1	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3072	Yes	
3426	SK81	3420	3427	no	no	no	no	no	crouched on left side	complete	SW-NE	3029 - drain 3368 - grave (above) 3374 - grave (above)	North	2	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3132	Yes	
3432	SK82	3429	3433	yes - 3434, 3 iron nails	no	no	no	yes	supine extended	complete	SW-NE	3427 - grave (SW)	North	1	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3137	Yes	
n/a	SK83	3263	3265	yes - 2 nails	3264 - greyware jar - intact, complete - late 2nd/early 3rd century	no	no	no	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	South	1	late 2nd/early 3rd century	3118	No	Cremation
n/a	n/a	3358	3371	yes - 3362, 25 nails	no	no	no	no	n/a	n/a	n/a	3415 - grave (N) 3235 - grave (S)	West	1	n/a	3139	No	empty grave

APPENDIX 5 – THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL AND STONE

Project 3935 – Newington Hotel, 147 Mount Vale, York

By J. M. McComish, July 2017

INTRODUCTION

This assessment relates to 28.417kg of ceramic building material (CBM) and stone tile recovered from the archaeological watching brief and excavation at Newington Hotel (York Archaeological Trust project code 5935). The CBM ranged in date from Roman to modern, though the majority of the collection was of modern date.

METHODOLOGY

The collection was recorded to a standard YAT methodology (McComish 2014) whereby each sherd is individually recorded on a pro-forma sheet which details the project code, the context number, the weight in grams, the fabric type, the surviving complete dimensions (length, width, thickness, flange height) and any other relevant information (surface marks, glazes, unusual features etc.). A question mark is placed after the form name if the identification is uncertain, for example 'Imbrex?', while the form of non-standardised sherds is listed as 'Other'. The fabric is determined by comparing the sherd to a York fabric reference collection held by York Archaeological Trust (YAT). The data is stored on YATs internal computer system which is backed up daily to prevent data loss.

DISCUSSION

The various forms present are summarised by historical period on Table 1, while a summary of the forms present in relation to context is given on Table 2. The material was badly fragmented, with many sherds lacking any surviving original dimensions or edges, making the identification of some sherd tentative, this was particularly true of the bricks and stone tiles.

Roman

The Roman CBM accounted for 3.35% of the total volume of CBM from the site. Two fragments of imbrex were present, together with four fragments of indeterminate form (termed Roman brick) and four fragments of micaceous sandstone which probably originated from Roman stone floor or roof tiles. The material recovered was in sizes and fabrics typical for York as a whole.

Medieval

Medieval CBM accounted for 10.441% of the total volume of CBM from the site. The forms present included roofing tiles of late 11th to early 13th century date (flange), roofing tiles of 13-16th century date (plain, peg and ridge) and bricks of 14-16th century date. Flange tile is a relatively rare find, usually associated with buildings of high status, but this need not imply that such a building existed in the vicinity as the sherd could have arrived at the site as a result of manuring fields in the medieval or post-medieval periods. One plain tile had a finger print on top from being lifted while still wet prior to firing. The peg tiles had circular (3 examples) or square (2 examples) peg holes. Five of the plain tiles had reduced cores and two were vitrified through overfiring. All of the medieval material recovered was in sizes and fabrics typical for York as a whole.

Post-Medieval

The post-medieval CBM accounted for 15.03% of the total volume of CBM from the site. The forms present included bricks of 16–18th century date and pan tiles of 17th century and later date. In the case of the pan tiles, this form continues in use to the present day, the sherds recorded could therefore be of modern, rather than post-medieval date. The post-medieval material was in sizes and fabrics typical for York as a whole.

Modern

The modern CBM accounted for 71.18% of the total volume of CBM from the site. The forms present included field drains of 19th century or later date, bricks of mid-18th century and later date, and a floor tile, fragments of a chimney pot and sewer pipe dating to the mid-19th century or later. Nothing of particular note was present.

Table 4 CBM by form in relation to period

Period	Form	No. of sherds	Weight in grams	% of total weight
Roman	Brick	270	5	0.94
	Imbrex	150	2	0.52
	Stone floor	475	2	1.66
	Stone peg	65	2	0.23
Medieval	Brick	150	2	0.52
	Flange	15	1	0.05
	Peg	460	5	1.61
	Plain	2337	52	8.17
	Ridge	25	1	0.09
Post-medieval	Brick	1175	6	4.11
	Pan	3125	7	10.92
Modern	Brick	18875	6	65.96
	Chimney	900	7	3.14
	Field drain	295	5	1.03
	Floor	200	1	0.70
	Sewer	100	1	0.35

Table 5 CBM in relation to context

Context	Dating	Forms present
3001	1850+	Field drain, Modern floor tile, Plain
3002	1-4th?	Roman brick?
3005	1850+	Sewer

Context	Dating	Forms present
3007	M18-M19th	Brick
3009	13-16th	Plain
3010	1850+	Brick
3013	1850+	Field drain
3015	13-16th	Imbrex?, Plain
3016	1850+	Field drain
3026	13-16th	Plain
3027	13-16th	Medieval brick, Plain
3034	13-16th	Plain
3035	17th+	Pan
3042	13-16th	Peg
3044	13-16th	Plain
3046	17th+	Pan
3071	13-16th	Plain
3072	17th+	Imbrex, Pan, Post-med brick?, Plain, Stone floor?
3076	13-16th	Plain
3080	17 th +	Pan, Plain
3086	13-16 th	Plain
3094	13-16 th	Plain
3106	16-18 th ?	Post-medieval brick?, peg, plain, stone floor?, stone peg?
3109	Mid 19 th +	Chimney?, Pan
3125	13-16th	Plain
3164	16-18 th	Post-medieval brick
3167	14-16 th ?	Medieval brick?, Peg, Plain, Stone peg?
3219	13-16th	Ridge
3272	1-4 th	Roman brick
3296	Mid 19 th +	Chimney?
3358	L11-13 th	Flange
3407	1-4 th	Roman brick

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The collection of CBM was typical for York as a whole in terms of the forms, fabrics and dimensions seen. The collection of CBM has little potential for further research, mainly being of use to provide dating evidence for the various contexts seen. No further work is therefore recommended. None of the material was worthy of museum display.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RETENTION/DISCARD

For excavations within the City of York, YAT routinely adopts a record and discard policy, whereby only a representative selection of CBM from each site is retained. In the case of this site, the sherds present were badly shattered and abraded, and were all typical for York as a whole. In the light of this none of the CBM from the present excavations was retained.

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APPENDIX 6 – POTTERY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Project 3935 – Newington Hotel, 147 Mount Vale, York

By Anne Jenner, September 2017

PREAMBLE

The pottery assemblage from excavations at the former Newington Hotel is outstanding, as a considerable number of complete or near complete Roman vessels were recovered. Many were probably used as grave goods for the afterlife, though a few are not associated with burials.

Much of the pottery is associated with skeletal and occasionally other materials (see Table 14), such as a copper alloy headband (Context 3060), a dagger, 3 coins and several nails (3359) from coffins, hob nail boots and perhaps a box, which combined with the pottery data, will help to shed further light on Roman burial practices in York from the 2nd to 3rd century and even into the 4th century. This assemblage also provides a rare opportunity to study these goods in relation to those found previously in this area (see Wenham 1986; Monaghan 1997).

INTRODUCTION

3,345 sherds of mainly domestic and sepulchral pottery were retrieved from 158 contexts. They range from the 1st to the 19th centuries, though the bulk of the material was most probably produced fairly locally in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, and a few wares may indicate that they continued in use into the 4th century.

There is little residuality within the grave material, though a number of contexts within the upper strata of the site contain some Roman material, as well as a small number of medieval and early post-medieval sherds, but consist mainly of 19th century wares.

The medieval wares are all locally made and similar wares have been described in detail elsewhere (Mainman and Jenner 2013) and the post-medieval wares are also unremarkable as finds from excavations in York and its surrounds.

The 19th century types are typical of the period and emanate from the Yorkshire and Staffordshire potteries. The emphasis on tea and table wares reflects the use of the site as a hotel, though they are not dissimilar to contemporary wares, presumably used by a different social strata, recovered from excavations at Hungate.

METHODOLOGY

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 Tables 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

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. The SPOT date is normally the latest date assigned to the ceramic assemblage from each context. In some cases, such as

with the known medieval and post medieval material, this is easily assigned, but this is not the case for the Roman pottery from excavations at Newington Hotel, where the majority of the wares are grey and probably locally made during the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries. Further research may help to narrow the SPOT date down to half a century, but is unlikely to give a date range of less than this.

The main fabric types and their SPOT dates

Grey wares are the predominant fabric type, followed by Ebor wares. Other ware types include black burnished, colour coated, Dales type, white wares and Samian. Often a 'set' of wares is found in a grave, frequently these include jars, flagons, beakers and bowls, as well as the occasional lamp. The former are commonplace within the Newington Hotel assemblage, though no lamps were noted there.

Grey wares are often associated with Ebor wares within the Newington Hotel assemblage, and Ebor wares are perhaps the second most prolific type, often with white slip, which is more common in the 2nd century, though plain Ebor types were in currency from the 1st century (Monaghan 1997, 869). White slipped wares are thought to reduce in quantity substantially by 200 Ceramic period 3a (ibid, 876-7).

Colour coated wares span the 2nd and 3rd centuries and although they mostly have a buff/white fabric, which Monaghan describes as first appearing in the late 2nd century (Monaghan 1997, 893), their forms appear to span the 2nd and 3rd centuries.

Where grey wares are associated with later wares, such as Crambeck type white wares and Dales type grey wares with coarse red fabric, it is often difficult to ascertain whether this makes the SPOT date later in the 3rd or even early in the 4th century, or, whether they overlap with the grey wares in the 3rd century.

Similarly white wares are noted by Monaghan as being most common during the 2nd century in York (ibid, 885), though never in quantity, yet Crambeck wares, which are very rare from the former Newington Hotel, are described as 4th century types. As they occur in small sizes and are often abraded, they may also be intrusive, or indicative of later activity within earlier contexts.

At the beginning of the proposed ceramic timeline at Newington Hotel, the few sherds and vessels of Samian type (see Table 2) can help to date the context to the 1st, or 2nd century (see Table 1), but these items are thought to be curated, due to their attractive appearance, so unless isolated, or amongst finds of a similar date, they can also be misleading.

Assessment of the forms associated with each fabric type, has also helped to assign SPOT dates. The grey ware sepulchral and food jars vary from 'large jars of cooking pot form' (Wenham 1986, 64, no's 46 and 47) of the late 2nd and early 3rd century, to the flat topped vessels of the early to mid 3rd century (Wenham 1986, 66).

Flavons are the most common Ebor vessel form and these are thought to be a late 2nd/early 3rd century phenomenon (Wenham 1986, 59). This form does not appear in any other fabric within the assemblage from excavations at the Newington Hotel, apart from one complete fine white ware flavon (C3314; SF 357).

The colour coated beakers of the 2nd and 3rd centuries, vary in shape and size from small everted rimmed vessels to larger vessels, and one is similar to a 'pentice moulded' vessel, which may be a slightly later 3rd century type (Table 9).

Despite the above concerns, SPOT dates have been assigned to each context (see Table 6) and to the major fabric types (see Tables 7–13), though further identification will help to tease out some of these questions. This may include looking at the limited amount of non ceramic finds and also the sequence of

grave cuts and their associated burials. For example, there is only evidence for one cremation associated with a complete lattice decorated grey ware jar (C3264). Micro-excavation shows that the jar contained burnt human bone (see SK83). Similar jars are illustrated from excavations at Trentholme Drive (Wenham 1968, p75, fig28, no7). Although cremation is an earlier practice than inhumation, this also helps to date the pottery, in this case, to the 2nd century.

DISCUSSION

The 19th century wares are typical for the period and type of occupation of the hotel and require little further examination in relation to the current excavations at Newington Hotel, however, they may be useful at a stage when a thematic study of York's 19th century pottery is deemed appropriate.

The majority of the pottery is Roman and this is considered in more detail here. Roman pottery types consist of substantial parts of complete vessels which were often buried within grave cuts, along with substantial parts of individual skeletons. This material provides a rare opportunity to research Roman burial practises in the 2nd and early 3rd centuries.

Ebor wares – 1st/ 2nd century (Table 7)

A substantial number of vessels have a sandy orange coloured fabric, occasionally with a reduced core. These wares are almost certainly produced at kilns located near York. These include those excavated at Apple Tree Farm (Lawton 1992/3) and those at the Borthwick, though the Aldwark area has also been suggested for earlier kilns (Monaghan 1997, 869).

Most of the Ebor ware sherds are probably from flagons and many were painted with a white slip. Only one complete vessel was recovered (Context 3357 SF 356).

One small beaker has a narrow base, but the upper body and rim resemble the larger grey ware jar forms (C3073; SF 231). This vessel was buried in a shallow hole, rather than a grave, with no other finds associated with it. Vessels of this type have been thought to contain neonates or children who died in early stages of life 'arpagi', though micro-excavation did not produce any evidence for this. Despite this, they may simply have been used as a beaker for the afterlife, or for the living to drink during funeral activities and associated festivals such as parentalia and feralia, held nine days after burial and in February.

One lid may have been used to seal a jar, though the jar itself is not apparent and none of the Ebor jar rims show any evidence of lid-seating.

Samian – 1st/ 2nd century (Table 8)

Samian vessels form a smaller proportion of the pottery wares than grey and Ebor wares (see Tables 1–7) and many of the sherds are small. The forms and stamps suggest a Gaulish origin, though they may have been copied in Britain.

There appear to be three types; a fine reddish well made vessel (C3105) which may be 1st century, a more orange and slightly duller fabric which is probably late 2nd century, and a crudely made matt, plum coloured vessel which may also be a 2nd century type. Each of these three types is represented by one example which has a manufacturer's stamp.

The dull plum coloured vessel is a complete undecorated bowl with a pedestal base with fairly straight sides (C3315) and a manufacturer's stamp with the legend 'MACCAL M', which may have been the stamp for Maccalus, which was used in the Lezoux area. These wares were thought to have been produced

from c. 160–200 (Monaghan 1997, 963; Dickinson 1986a 3.8L). It is form 33 (Hartley 1970, 246) which he states appears in the 1st century but is most common in the 2nd century (ibid.).

The reddish-orange coloured bowl (C3370) has an illegible stamp ‘AMENOVA...or ‘AMBFIOVM...’ and resembles form 18/31 (Hartley 1970, 245), which is characteristic of the 2nd half of the 2nd century. Although it provides a profile, only half of the bowl remains. The vessel may have been deliberately broken and half placed in the grave along the right femur of the associated skeleton (SK 67), the other half perhaps retained by a relative, or somebody close to the deceased for sentimental or religious reasons. The association of damaged or broken goods within graves has been noted elsewhere (www.kentarchaeology.org.uk/Research/02/ODAG/01/02.htm), where it is suggested that ‘killed’ items representing wealth in life, may have been deliberately placed in the grave to symbolise the casting-off of items representing wealth. Equally, these imperfect goods may simply indicate differing levels of wealth and the need for poorer people to keep their more complete items for the living.

A small fine foot-ring from the pedestal base of a small Samian bowl (C3105) has a manufacturer’s stamp ‘ST...LiL’. Although too small to be certain, the form may be no 27 (Hartley 1970, 246) which is thought to have been more common in the 1st century, though they were made up to the mid 2nd century. Added to the fineness of the fabric and quality of production, this form may be from southern Gaul.

Only one small and similarly well potted fine red Samian sherd has any evidence of decoration on it and only what appear to be the feet from a human or animal form. No parallels have been found for this vessel, though the fineness of the fabric may indicate a 1st century date for its manufacture and currency. It is possibly the same fabric and perhaps the same vessel type as the stamped small pedestal base (C3105).

Colour coated wares – 2nd century (Table 9)

Most of the colour coated sherds found during excavations at Newington Hotel have a whitish fabric and dark grey slip on their external surfaces. Some have an orange coloured slip on their internal surfaces, but only one Context contains sherds with a darker fabric (C3407).

There are a high proportion of contexts which contain a small number (1–4) of generally small beaker sherds, but only two contexts with more than four colour coated sherds in them (Contexts 3358 and C3334, SF 232), though the sherds in Context 3358 are also rather small. The only large sherds in this fabric are from a reconstructable, near complete, vessel (C3334; SF 232), which is made up of 15 adjoining sherds. This vessel is from a larger form than that represented by the sherds of colour coated beakers from the whole of rest of the site. It has a small base and wide, bulbous body, with a rib at the shoulder and a funnel neck, with rows of rouletting on its outer surface (cf. Monaghan 1997, 997, fig. 393, no’s 3911–2 for similar, but smaller forms).

The majority of the colour coated beakers from excavations at Newington Hotel are un-decorated (see Context 3009), though some are rough cast (cf. Gillam 1957, 49, fig. 9, no 75) with grits poking through the surface to give a speckled effect (see C3026). Others have rows of rouletting (see C3334, SF 232) and occasionally applied raised decoration on them (see C3043) and scales (ibid).

The majority of these wares are most probably produced in the Nene valley, though factories producing these wares also existed on the Continent. These wares occur in York from the 2nd to the 4th century, when they reach their peak. Despite this, as most of the fabrics from excavations at Newington Hotel are off-white, this places them in the 2nd century (Monaghan 1997, 893–896). The darker, more orange fabric is thought to be a 1st century phenomenon (ibid, no 69).

Black burnished ware – 2nd/ 3rd century (Table 10)

A few sherds of Black burnished ware are from jars. They vary from fine to thicker walled types, but are not usually reconstructable into complete vessels.

Black Burnished ware – late 2nd/ early 3rd century (Table 10)

Two types of black burnished ware typically have a grey or reddish fabric. A third type is finer and similar to Parisi ware but without the high decoration.

Grey wares – jars – 2nd/ 3rd century (Table 11)

A large proportion of the material found during excavations at the former Newington Hotel is from grey ware jars which are often complete or near complete, sometimes partly burnished and can be decorated with burnished lattice patterns. Many of these jars are paralleled by those from excavations carried out by Wenham in the mid 1980's (Wenham 1986, 64-70).

The fabric is usually fairly fine and sandy. Similar wares have been noted within the assemblage from excavations at Trentholme Drive by Wenham, who suggested that they may have been locally made (Wenham 1986, 66). Further to this, examination of material from excavations of the kilns at Apple Tree Farm, Tang Hall, York revealed similar grey wares as well as the Ebor types that these kilns are known for. Despite this, at least some of the vessels may have come from any of a number of kilns, such as those at Roxby, Doncaster and Crambeck (cf. Corder 1928), producing grey wares during the 2nd and 3rd centuries.

Grey ware jar forms are mainly large, but some small ones have fairly straight sides and thickened rounded rims. The larger jars are mainly shouldered with either 'S' shaped rims or flat topped rims. Other jars have a short straight neck with a slight rib at the neck/shoulder join.

Similar jars forms were noted by Wenham during excavations at Trentholme Drive (Wenham 1986, 64–66). Two smaller jars, or 'beakers of cooking pot form (cf. Wenham 1986, 78, fig 30, no 18) may have belonged to a child, though they could also have been used as beakers for use in the afterlife, or for libations during burial related activities. They have short everted rims and no lid-seating. Wenham describes these as beakers of jar form, perhaps suggesting that he also thought that they were used as drinking vessels.

A few jars have pronounced lid-seated rims (see Context 3220), though other rim forms may also have been capable of holding lids. Sherds of grey ware lids were probably used in conjunction with the larger jars (see Context 3177). Despite this the quantity of jars is far higher than that of rim sherds.

It is possible that these jars were used to hold liquids or foodstuffs for the afterlife, though at least one contained evidence of a possible cremation, though it seems that the Dales type, or later grey ware jars with reddish fabric and flat topped rims, were more frequently used to hold foodstuffs such as chicken bones, perhaps from a meal for the journey into the afterlife.

Grey ware bowls (Table 11)

Bowls are less common than jars, and are rare, but generally occur in large pieces. They are plain and fairly shallow (Contexts 3104; 3219).

White wares – 2nd / mid 4th century (Table 12)

A few fine white and possible parchment type ware sherds have been noted (Contexts 3001, 3219, 3269, 3280, 3333, 3399, 3420) These white wares may have been made at the Crambeck kilns, near Malton, though white fabrics were also being made at a number of production sites in England. They occasionally have red painted decoration on their surfaces (see Context 3280; cf. Monaghan 1997, 906, fig. 338), though sherds are too small to appreciate the full extent of the pattern used.

These wares are thought to have been a late 3rd/mid 4th century phenomenon (Monaghan 1997, 905–7), though the Crambeck industry is thought to have begun somewhat earlier, with the production of grey wares from the 3rd century (ibid. 904). Either these wares are being made earlier, or they have fallen in to earlier Contexts. Despite this, Monaghan states that white wares were generally more common in York in the 2nd century (ibid.).

Only one vessel with a white fabric is complete (C3314; SF 357), and perhaps best described as a flagon or flask, as it has the body and handle of a flagon, though it has a much slimmer neck than the Ebor flagons. It has been noted elsewhere that flagon necks appear more frequently than the rest of the vessel in grave contexts. One explanation for this is that the necks were used as funnels to feed the dead after burial (www.kentarchaeology.org.uk/Research/02/ODAG/01/02).

Dales type grey ware – 3rd century (Table 13)

Dales type ware jars are either hand-made or wheel thrown and tempered with shell or quartz. They have a crude, poorly-mixed reddish fabric. The forms were popular as burial urns (Monaghan 1986, 899).

Dales type and later grey ware with red fabric flat topped jars are represented in a number of contexts (Contexts 3001, 3034, 3035, 3063, 3113, 3167, 3220, 3280, 3281, 3395, 3399, 3429). This ware type is thought only occasionally to predate 200c and has declined in circulation by 280c in York (Monaghan 1997, 898).

In conclusion, the wares from excavations at the former Newington Hotel provide a rare glimpse into Roman burial practices in York. The wares are mainly 2nd and 3rd century types which were probably produced fairly locally, though a few sherds of Samian vessels may be from central Gaul and if so, they may attest to slightly earlier activity, or curation, and a few Dales type and Crambeck types may relate to later activity.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The assemblage of Roman pottery from excavations at Newington Hotel is exceptional due to the amount of funerary vessels which are complete or near complete. It is vital that this material is published in full and compared with material from other similar assemblages from York.

This work should incorporate further examination of the kilns that produced Ebor and grey wares in the Heworth area of York, as it is quite likely that the Ebor wares found during excavations at Newington Hotel were produced there, or in other, as yet, unpublished kiln sites in the area.

Further analysis of the pottery fabrics and their provenance will be essential in order to flesh out information about trade, contacts and socio-cultural activity, as well as the chronology of the burials that it is associated with.

Complete vessels used as grave goods should be sampled and the contents analysed to determine whether they contained human cremations or food and drink for the afterlife.

The apparent sets of wares within the graves should be further researched to determine their related use. These should be compared with previous excavations of Roman cemeteries in York to establish where they fit in terms of the date, status and burial practices that they suggest.

Where possible near and complete pottery vessels should be reconstructed, drawn and photographed.

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Table 6 Pottery quantification

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3000	3000	BF6	40	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY+	1 Samian bowl, 4 Ebor ware bowl, 3 Ebor ware jar, 3 Ebor ware small jars, 1 Ebor ware jar with light concretion inside, 2 fine white Crambeck type vessel with buff / white surfaces, 25 Grey ware jars, 1 Grey ware small jar.
3001	3001	BF38	156	19 TH CENTURY & LATE 15 TH / EARLY 16 TH CENTURY WITH ROMAN	2 Slipware moulded bowl with slip trailed feathered decoration and small thumb impressions, 2 Banded slipware vessel with blue and white stripes, 1 white earthenware, 5 white earthenware flanged bowl, 1 Sponge ware vessel, 1 transfer printed plate with blue and white decoration, 1 transfer printed saucer with blue and white floral decoration, 1 transfer printed bowl with willow pattern and external band of diamond motifs outside, 3 white earthenware jug, 4 English Brown Stoneware lid-seated cook pot, 1 post-medieval yellow-glazed earthenware closed vessel, 6 post-medieval oxidised earthenware bowl with dark brown glaze, 1 Ryedale ware bowl, 1 Late Humber ware cistern, 2 oxidised Hambleton ware jar, abraded, 1 fine sandy oxidised medieval jug, 1 shelly ware vessel, 5 fine Black Burnished, 2 German stoneware small, 1 Calcite Gritted ware jar, 1 slipware fine walled mug, 3 Colour Coated ware beaker, 5 Ebor ware small jar, 3 Ebor ware Flagon with white slip, 1 Ebor ware large jar with ring and dot, 1 Ebor ware large bowl, 1 fine white parchment ware small jar, 1 English brown stoneware bottle with iron concretion, 30 Grey ware jar joins, 1 Grey ware jar lid, 24 Black Burnished ware, from at least 3 large jars with latticed decoration, 13 Black Burnished ware jar including sherds with lattice decoration, 4 Grey ware jars, red fabric from 2 vessels, 6 coarse Grey ware jar with patchy firing, 1 Dales type jar, 19 Grey ware jar.
3002	3005	BF39	34	19 TH CENTURY & ROMAN	10 post medieval fine oxidised earthenware bowl with horizontal handle, 1 post medieval fine oxidised earthenware jar, 1 Banded Slipware jar with blue bands, 1 Sponge ware bowl, 1 transfer printed ware jar, 1 colour coated beaker, 3 Ebor ware jar, 16 Grey ware jar including one with a concretion.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3005	3008	BF7	45	19 TH CENTURY WITH ROMAN	26 white stoneware sanitary ware with legend '500 WEDGEWOOD', 1 English brown stoneware teapot lid, nearly complete, 2 English brown stoneware jar, 1 White Earthenware tea cup with handle scar, 1 white earthenware tankard, 4 white stoneware tankard with legend 'Katherine' in gold copperplate lettering, 1 Roman Grey ware, 1 Colour coated ware vessel, burnt, 6 transfer printed ware wash bowl, 1 transfer printed ware open vessel, 1 white earthenware open vessel with foliate decoration.
3007	3008	BF2	7	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	7 coarse Grey ware jar from two vessels.
3009	3006	BF8	163	19 TH CENTURY WITH ROMAN	24 transfer printed ware bowl with blue and white decoration in various designs, 12 transfer printed ware bowl / dish with stylised fleur de lis pattern in purple, 2 tin glazed ware small ointment pot abraded, 1 Banded Slipware bowl, 1 Staffordshire buff Slipware moulded bowl with feathered decoration, 1 post medieval fine oxidised ware bowl, 107 Grey ware from two jars some sooted, 1 Colour Coated ware beaker, 14 Ebor ware from two vessels; one flagon and one jar, both with white slip.
3010	3006	BF294	5	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Black Burnished ware jars with lattice decoration, 3 Grey ware jar.
3013	3010	BF40	112	19 TH CENTURY	16 transfer printed ware shallow bowl with blue and white willow pattern – some sherds, 1 English Stoneware jar, 25 Banded slipware base very small sherds, 9 flow blue, 10 sponged, 32 transfer printed bowl with willow pattern and one with scallop rim, 2 transfer printed bowl with willow pattern join, 1 banded slipware very small sherd, 3 transfer printed with classical scene, 13 transfer printed with Japanese style decoration.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3016	3023	BF41	643	19 th CENTURY	107 Banded slip jug tankard mug and bowl mainly blue and white bands on yellow ground small to large sherds , 204 transfer printed mainly willow some floral several vessels includes oval dish saucer and bowl, 4 transfer printed large pieces of fluted bowl light blue willow pattern, 22 sponged tankard blue on white some ?tea stains all parts, 3 transfer printed ware tankard with cartouche on '1' and 'opaque china' and pattern name 'Dorian', 24 transfer printed ware cup with green diaper decoration and scene in base – small sherds, 14 white china bowl with hand painted orange/red and brown small sherds, 11 white china pedestal vase with hand painted green floral decoration with moulded floral motif, 36 Flow blue jug with Willow pattern, 1 Cream ware tea pot lid minus knob, 5 white china bowl, 4 white china jar with rolled rim and straight sides, 10 Cream ware with thick rolled rim, 12 white earthenware jug with plain moulded bands, 52 fine white earthenware various forms, 29 white earthenware various forms including plate and cup – some tea stained, 49 Nottingham type stone jug with moulded decoration, 8 Nottingham type s stoneware jar with greenish yellow concretion, 1 Slipware pie dish with red fabric, yellow glaze inside and brown outside marbled, 1 Colour coated beaker base, 1 Ebor bowl with white slip slightly abraded base, 2 Gritty ware jar small abraded, 19 terracotta plant pot and shallow bowl, 14 Black Burnished jar with lattice decoration, 10 Black Burnished jar with wavy line decoration.
3022	3036	BF9	99	17 TH CENTURY WITH MEDIEVAL AND ROMAN	65 Grey ware jar with lattice decoration including rim body and base, 19 Ebor bowl body base, 1 Samian straight sided jar with moulded decoration incorporating the feet of a person above horizontal band, 1 tile with vertical line decoration, 1 Ebor white slip bowl body, 3 Gritty Ware jar rim body base, 1 Splashed ware jug with moderately gritted white fabric, 1 Late Humber bowl body, 1 Humber jug body, 2 medieval finely gritted jug with handle, 1 post medieval moderately gritted oxidised earthenware dish decorated with amber glaze containing green flecks, 1 early medieval fine hard oxidised jug with small finger impressions, 2 Stamford unglazed jar body, 1 Splashed finely gritted white sooted jar base.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3026	3025	BF483	62	18 TH / CENTURY WITH ROMAN 19 TH	1 white earthenware jar with a rolled rim, 2 tile, 1 English stone ware jar, 3 Roman colour coated very white fabric with raised small grits body base, 1 Early glazed ware with red margins and surfaces and grey core, 1 Ebor flagon with white slip base, 1 Fine white fabric jug with streaky brown glaze decoration with kiss mark under base, 1 Rusticated jar very small sherd body, 3 Black Burnished jar rim and body, 3 Grey ware bowl rim body and base, 6 Grey ware jar grey brown fabric rim body and base, 2 Grey ware jar with lattice decoration body, 3 Grey ware jar grey brown fabric traces of wavy line decoration rim and body, 32 Grey ware rim body and base, 3 Ebor beaker.
3027	3028	BF10	61	POST MEDIEVAL, MEDIEVAL AND ROMAN	1 Early glazed ware jar rim small sherds , 1 Gritty ware jar small sherds rim, 1 post-medieval earthenware mug rim with brown glaze small sherd, 1 Yorkshire red ware jug body small sherd , 1 York glazed ware jug body with applied lattice decoration small sherd, 1 York glazed ware jug base abraded small sherd, 2 Slipware moulded bowl body with buff fabric and slip trailed decoration, 4 Colour coated ware beaker body small sherds, 3 Ebor with white slip body, 1 White earthenware plate rim with brown glaze and white line, 8 Ebor ware body small sherd, 1 post medieval earthen ware jar fine wall very small sherd, 1 Wrenthorpe type yellow glazed body very small sherd, 2 sandy Ebor ware flagon base and body small sherds, 1 Roman coarse white ware body, 33 Grey ware jar including sherds with lattice decoration rim body and base.
3033		BF48	3	2 ND / CENTURY 3 RD	1 Grey ware jar body small sherd, 1 Colour coated beaker body small sherd, 1 coarseware jar body burnt small sherd.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3034	3031	BF21	30	LATE 17 TH / EARLY 18 TH CENTURY WITH ROMAN	1 York glazed ware jug body small sherd, 1 post medieval earthenware with brown glaze jar body small sherd, 1 Metropolitan type slip ware dish rim small sherd, 1 Slipware moulded bowl with buff fabric body medium sherd, 1 Samian bowl rim small sherd, 1 Slipware with oxidised fabric moulded bowl medium sherd, 2 Ebor flagon handle with white slip, 3 Terracotta plant pot large sherds base, 3 Colour coated beaker rim and body very small sherd, 8 Grey ware jar thick everted rim, 1 Grey ware jar rim, 2 Dales type jar burnt, 2 Black burnished jar rim and body rolled rim medium to large sherds, 1 Roman fire white small sherd body, 1 Splash glazed jug base abraded small sherd, 1 Roman fine fabric with oxidised surfaces and reduced core small sherd.
3035	3011	BF22	1	3 RD CENTURY PRE 280	1 Dales type jar abraded small.
3039	3050	BF19	1	1 ST / CENTURY 2 ND	1 Samian bowl with horizontal rib.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3042	3004	BF11	233	19 TH CENTURY WITH ROMAN	1 White earthenware saucer large sherd profile hand painted green foliate all parts, 11 post medieval earthenware jar with rib round base small to large sherds body and base, 2 Nottingham type stoneware bowl body including one with incised decoration small to large sherds, 1 Brandsby jug rim, 1 Slipware moulded bowl with feathered decoration body, 1 English brown stoneware bottle body small sherd, 1 White earthenware dish with maroon bands at rim, 4 Terracotta plant pot body and base small to large sherds, 2 Banded slip bowl base large sherds, 1 Fine oxidised handle with 4 ribs, 11 Ebor white slip bowl body and base joins, 1 finely gritted medieval similar to handle in (C3016), 1 Early York glazed ware strap handle from jug, 78 Transfer printed oval plates and dishes one base has the transfer printed stamp 'WR& Co' a jagged circle with a central dot and the pattern name 'TYROLEA[N]' and two sherds with 'SPODE' some join (C3016), 22 White earthenware and cream ware dish, 1 Brown stoneware crock pot with horizontal handle large sherd, 2 Colour coated beaker rim and body 1 Roman white coarse ware small sherd, 1 Ebor body, 1 Ebor with white slip flagon rim, 1 Buff/white ware body, 9 Grey ware jar includes bifid edge rim small to large sherds, 2 Black burnished jar/beakers fine rim has two ribs, 1 Grey ware handle from jar or mug, 1 Black burnished body sherd, 36 Grey ware jar body sherds, 2 Grey ware jar narrow diameter finely potted base, 4 Grey ware jar thick grey brown fabric and walls base, 36 Transfer printed includes 1 sherd with transfer 'B' and willow and floral patterns dish bowl all blue and white small to medium sherds, 13 Black glazed post medieval fine oxidised earthenware jug small to large fragments, 1 White earthenware jug 1 Cream earthenware pedestal base 1 Stoneware jug, 9 Grey ware jar base body and rim of lid small to large sherds, 1 Grey ware lattice decoration body small sherd.
3043	3027	BF16	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Colour coated base with pattern revealed small sherd, 1 Grey ware small sherd body, 1 Black burnished body small sherd.
3044	3033	BF15	4	2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor white slip flagon rim, 1 Colour coated beaker base medium sherd, 1 Ebor white slip body small sherd, 1 Grey ware body small sherd.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3046	3019	BF4	63	19 TH CENTURY WITH ROMAN	5 Cream ware bowl body with flange rim small to large sherds, 1 Barded slip plain and white jug, 26 transfer printed mainly willow bowl small to large sherds, 2 Nottingham type stoneware bowl including decoration, 5 Terracotta plant pot and bowl all large sherds, 20 Grey ware jar possibly some body and rim, 1 Ceramic building material, 1 Unglazed fine, 2 scraps.
3047	3007	BF5	27	19 TH CENTURY WITH ROMAN	6 Nottingham type stoneware jar with collar similar to that in (C3016), 19 Transfer printed mainly oval serving plates one sherd with 'SPODE' and 'E' under, 2 Cream ware bowl abraded base and body.
3049	3029	BF18	6	POST MEDIEVAL AND ROMAN	1 post medieval earthenware body fine oxidised fabric with amber glaze small sherd, 1 Ebor base small sherd, 1 York glazed ware jug small sherd, 3 Roman Grey ware small sherds.
3050	3029	BF23	10	LATE 17 TH /EARLY 18 TH CENTURY WITH ROMAN	1 Slip moulded bowl body swirly decoration small sherd, 3 post medieval earthenware with green brown glaze - small sherds, 1 York glazed ware jug with applied dot small sherd, 1 Brandsby small sherd, 1 gritty Brandsby body mottled green glaze jug small sherd, 1 Humber type scrap small sherd, 1 York glazed ware jug rim abraded small sherd, 1 Roman Grey ware body small sherd.
3059	3064	BF12	5	LATE 2 ND /EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	4 Grey ware jar body with lattice decoration small to large sherds, 1 Black burnished small sherd.
3062	3064	BF433	3	200 - 250	3 Brown burnished bowl - large sherds. Draw.
3063	3065	SF367	58	LATE 2 ND /MID 3 RD CENTURY	58 Burnished grey/black ware flat topped jar with red coarse fabric, similar in form to Dales type jars, with stained surfaces - small sherds mainly. Also a bag of approximately 100 scraps. Multiple fragments contained chicken bones BF473. Draw/photo.
3063	3065	BF20 SF367	38	3 RD CENTURY	38 Grey ware jar with fairly coarse red fabric. Complete vessel smashed into very small pieces. Draw/photo.
3064	3065	BF14	1	LATE 2 ND / 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware jar.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3068	3066	SF362	16	PRE 250-280	16 Grey ware jar with flat topped rim (cf. Wenham 1968, fig23) rim and body small to large sherds - some joins. Flat topped rim (cf. Wenham 1968 fig23).
3069	3066	BF471	2	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Ebor, 1 Grey ware scrap.
3071	3029	BF42	25	19 TH CENTURY WITH SOME MEDIEVAL AND ROMAN	2 Pearl ware body small sherds, 3 Cream ware bowl base small sherds, 2 York glazed ware abraded jug small sherds, 2 Banded slipware plain handle small sherds, 1 Slipware moulded dish white/buff fabric small sherd, 2 Slipware dish plain yellow small sherds, 1 Tortoise shell mug base small sherd, 4 Roman grey ware jar body and base small sherds, 1 post medieval moderately gritted oxidised bowl with yellow glaze small sherd, 1 post medieval moderately gritted oxidised with green brown glaze body small sherd, 1 Gritty ware jar very small sherd, 3 Ebor very small sherds, 2 medieval Reduced with oxidised margins very small sherds.
3072	3079	BF24	29	16 TH CENTURY, MEDIEVAL AND ROMAN	1 Cistercian body, 2 Roman grey ware jar body small sherds, 5 Ebor small sherds, 3 Brandsby jug small sherds, 2 York glazed ware scrap, 1 Gritty ware jar rim abraded small sherd, 11 Grey ware jar rim and body small sherds, 2 Black burnished, 1 moderately gritted with two incised horizontal lines and brown surfaces, 1 Grey ware with dark core and brown external surface and incised lines.
3073	3067	SF234	1	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor small jar/beaker - complete, but with one small chip on rim (cf. Monaghan 1997, 990, fig389, no3849 for similar form). Draw/photo.
3080	3022	BF268	1	18 TH CENTURY	1 English stoneware brown glazed jar.
3082	3045	BF43	5	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	5 Grey ware jar body.
3083	3034	BF207	2	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Black burnished body, 1 Grey ware small jar rim. Draw.
3084	3032	BF44	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware jar base large sherd with band of grey? Soot 3cm from base.
3086	3107	BF25	23	MEDIEVAL AND ROMAN	1 Gritty ware jar very small sherd, 1 Ebor flagon body small sherd, 3 Black burnished coarse small body and base, 18 Grey ware jar rim body and base small to large sherds, 2 Grey ware body small sherds.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3087	3039	BF432	25	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	25 Grey ware jar body and base some lattice decoration.
3091	3073	BF26	4	LATE 2 ND / 3 RD CENTURY	1 Trier type beaker with horizontal band, 1 Gritty ware, 1 Ebor flagon body with white slip medium to large sherd, 1 Grey ware jar small sherd.
3094	3021	BF271	12	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	3 Ebor white slip jar body abraded small to medium sherds, 2 Ebor scraps, 7 Grey ware jar body very small sherds.
3097	3090	BF27	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware jar rim lid-seated.
3098	3089	BF28	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware jar body very small sherd, 1 Grey with brown surface abraded very small sherd, 1 Ebor jar rim abraded very small sherd.
3101	3121	BF29	17	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	17 Grey ware jar rim body and base small to medium sherds.
3104	3123	BF284	2	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware bowl rim small sherd, 1 Grey ware bowl/jar small sherd.
3105	3034	BF30	32	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	6 Colour coated beaker abraded small sherds, 1 Colour coated with reddish coating very small sherd, 1 Gritty ware jar rim small sherd, 9 Grey ware jar rim body base small to large sherds, 7 Black burnished jar rim body and base, 1 Ebor body, 1 Ebor white slip body, 3 early York glazed but no glaze reduced core, 3 Lightly oxidised ware with whitish surface body small to medium sherds with flat topped rim (cf. Wenham 1968 fig23). This rim type goes out of use before the demise of the local grey ware industry re 250-80 (Monaghan, 899)
3105	3034	SF265	1	1 ST / EARLY 2 ND CENTURY	1 Samian small foot ring from bowl with manufacturer's stamp. Flat topped rim (cf. Wenham 1968 fig23). Form 27 (Hartley 1970, 246) is most common in 1 st century but also found in early 2 nd century contexts.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3106	3035	BF31	63	16 TH CENTURY, MEDIEVAL AND ROMAN	4 gritty Brandsby jug body and base small sherds, 1 Humber jug neck medium sherd, 5 Colour coated small sherds, 3 Cistercian mug body handle small sherds, 1 Brandsby/York glazed ware jug body with incised wavy line decoration, 4 Gritty ware jar body and base small sherds, 1 Fine sandy white ware jag/jar body small sherd, 1 Fine hard red ware with dark slip externally socketed bowl, 1 Lightly oxidised with buff pink surfaces fine flagon rim, 24 Ebor small sherds, 1 Ebor bowl with pedestal base, 32 Grey ware jar sherds more than 1 vessel, 4 Black burnished jar small sherd, 1 reduced tile, 2 Grey ware body with dark surfaces very small sherds, 2 Fine white very small sherds, 8 Grey ware wheel thrown cheese wire marks under base slightly abraded, 1 Gritty ware jar small sherd, 1 Fine white ware abraded small sherd, 1 Fine red ware with black slipped surface body colour coated, 1 Splashed handle medium sherd.
3109	3016	BF209	1	LATE 12 TH /EARLY 13 TH CENTURY	1 York glazed ware jug square rim.
3109	3016	BF45	7	3 RD CENTURY	4 Dales rim body and base small sherds, 2 Black burnished body, 1 Grey jar rim large sherd.
3125	3056	BF32	11	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Colour coated body and rim small sherds, 3 Grey ware body base small to large sherds, 3 Black burnished very small sherds, 2 Ebor body, 1 Ebor white slip collared rim.
3128	3075	BF33	5	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Ebor type flagon very hard fabric rim neck large sherd, 4 Grey ware jar rim and body.
3132	3058	BF210	3	MEDIEVAL AND ROMAN	2 medieval green glazed body small sherds, 1 Colour coated body small sherds.
3136	3107	BF216	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey body small sherd.
3138	3085	BF34	11	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	5 Grey ware jar body small to large sherds, 3 Colour coated body small sherds, 2 Ebor white slip very small sherds, 1 ceramic building material very small.
3141	3085	BF35	42	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	42 Grey ware jar (cf. Wenham, 1968, 69, fig24, no1) small to large sherds.
3144	3052	BF472	2	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Colour coated rim small sherd, 1 Grey ware body small sherd.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3151	3094	BF295	2	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Grey ware very small sherds.
3155	3078	BF46	19	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	8 Ebor reduced with white slip body small sherds, 2 Burnished grey rim and body, 5 Black burnished rim and body small sherds, 3 Grey ware, 1 Samian scrap.
3157	3088	BF203	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Black burnished body very small sherd, 1 Black burnished jar large sherd.
3157	3106	BF261	34	POST MEDIEVAL AND LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	18 Grey ware body and rim from 4 different vessels (cf. Wenham 1968, 67, fig 23, no 4 and 71, fig 25, no 3), 1 Black burnished rim (cf. Wenham 1968, fig 26, 6), 7 Black burnished body, 1 Dales type body, 2 Ebor flagon, 2 Ebor white slip flagon rim, 3 post medieval fine oxidised earthenware with brown glaze body intrusive?
3157	3088	BF285	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware body very small sherd.
3162	3012	BF296	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Black burnished jar with lattice decoration body medium sherd.
3164	3026	BF274	11	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	9 Grey ware jar rim body and base small sherds, 1 abraded colour coated handle, 1 Black burnished base.
3168	3086	BF281	8	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	3 Ebor jar body large sherds, 4 Grey ware jar body large sherds, 1 Ebor flagon base.
3172	3135	BF277	34	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	7 Ebor white slip body and rim, 15 Grey ware jar rim and body small sherds, 2 Black burnished rim and body small sherds, 2 Ebor white slip body small sherds, 1 Grey fabric buff exterior white slip small sherd, 1 Colour coat body small sherd, 4 Grey ware small sherds, 2 Black burnished rim small sherd.
3173	3043	BF273	2	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Burnished grey ware, 1 Grey ware with black external surface small sherds.
3176	3040	BF297	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Black burnished 1 Grey ware body.
3177	3142	BF47	5	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Black burnished rim very small sherds, 2 Grey ware lid small sherds, 1 Colour coated body small sherd.
3180	3098	BF49	14	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	6 Black burnished body, 2 Fine dark reduced with white slip on exterior, 2 Grey ware body, 2 Colour coated body, 2 Ebor white slip (burnt) body.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3180	3098	BF477	2	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey, 1 Scrap. Found with SK33.
3190	3100	SF235	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware complete medium sized jar (cf. Wenham 1968, 78, fig30, no17) 'Beakers of cooking pot form'). Draw/photo.
3191	3084	SF360	50	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	50 Grey ware jar with lattice decoration. Near complete. Smashed. Reconstructable, contains chicken bones BF474. Draw/photo.
3192	3098	SF236	1	3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware flat topped jar complete vessel (See Wenham 1968 p67 fig23 no13). Draw/photo.
3193	3098	BF37	25	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	25 Grey ware jar lattice decoration flat rim.
3199	3106	BF212	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	3 Grey ware jar rim body lid-seated.
3200	3060	BF213	1	3 RD CENTURY	1 Dales type with grey fabric body small sherd.
3204	3096	BF214	11	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	11 Grey ware jar rim body and base small to large sherds.
3217	3103	BF50	5	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Ebor white slip body small sherd, 1 Grey body small sherd, 3 Black burnished rim and body small sherds.
3219	3033	BF51	107	LATE 2 ND / 3 RD CENTURY	29 Colour coated Nene valley type decorated beaker – 2 nd century, 6 Ebor body small sherds, 2 fine white parchment type flagon base and body small to large sherds, 7 Ebor white slip flagon small sherds, 2 Fine buff white parchment type, 1 Grey ware shallow bowl plain sides, 26 Grey ware jar rim and body lattice decoration, 31 Black burnished fine jar with lattice decoration, 1 Brandsby small intrusive sherd, 1 dark reduced with brownish slip body, 1 Reduced flagon base with white slip small sherd.
3220	3077	BF52	65	3 RD CENTURY	25 lid seated grey ware rim and body, 1 Coarse Dales type body large sherd, 28 Ebor body small to medium sherds, 1 Ebor flagon rim, 1 Ebor with frilled edge body with white slip medium sherd, 1 Colour coated Nene valley type beaker rim small sherd, 8 Black burnished jar body and rim small sherds.
3221	3120	BF260	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware jar body small sherd.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3225	3113	BF215	7	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	5 Grey ware jar small sherd, 2 Ebor white slip flagon ribbed neck.
3230	3105	BF206	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware with brownish surface and incised horizontal lines body small sherd
3234	3116	BF485	5	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Ebor white slip body small sherds, 2 Black burnished rim and body, 1 Grey body small sherd.
3238	3042	BF486	1	2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor flagon rim with reduced fabric and white slip.
3239	3071	BF218	4	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	4 Grey ware jar rim and body small sherds.
3244	3074	SF358	5	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	5 Grey ware jar. Includes one complete base and larger wall sherd and 4 rim and shoulder sherds . Draw/photo.
3245	3053	BF279	4	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	3 Black burnished rim body small sherds, 1 Grey ware body small sherd.
3252	3084	BF219	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Colour coated body, 1 Ebor body, 1 Ebor with white slip.
3258	3014	BF364	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Ebor body small to large sherds, 1 Grey ware base small sherd.
3259	3112	BF262	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware body small sherd.
3264	3118	SF364	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Complete grey ware jar with lattice decoration. (See Wenham 1968 p75 fig28 no7). Micro-excavated, contained burnt human bone, see SK83. Draw/photo.
3269	3131	BF365	20	LATE 2 ND / 3 RD CENTURY+	2 Colour coated body very small sherds – 2 nd century, 1 Ebor, 1 fine white parchment body – 4 th century, 6 Black burnished bowl rim and body , 10 Burnished grey ware body.
3270	3122	BF275	10	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	7 Grey ware some burnished small to medium sherds, 1 fine brown glazed unknown fine ware very small sherd, 2 Ebor body small sherds.
3272	3038	BF286	32	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Samian body very small sherd, 1 Pearl chip intrusive, 3 Ebor flagon rim and base with white slip very small sherds, 1 Colour coated body small sherd, 1 red coarse concretion very small sherd, 6 Black burnished body small sherd, 1 Burnished grey ware jar rim, 1 Dark reduced with white external surface, 6 burnished grey ware jar rim and body, 11 Grey ware jar body and rim.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3274	3126	BF276	20	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	14 Grey ware jar includes one with wide lattice decoration, 6 Black burnished body and base.
3275	3127	BF270	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 sandy Ebor type body medium sherds.
3277	3131	BF487	5	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Ebor type jar base large sherd, 1 Black burnished jar body shoulder, 3 Grey ware rim and body small sherds.
3278	3047	BF287	4	EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Black burnished, 1 Grey with incised horizontal line, 1 Ebor body, 1 White coarse flagon base with smooth external surface large fragment.
3279	3047	SF361	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey flat topped plain cracks at rim (See Wenham 1968 p67 fig23 no13), contains chicken bones BF476. Draw/photo.
3279	3047	BF478	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	From inside pot SF361, 1 Grey ware body. Very small sherd.
3280	3111	BF413	27	3 RD CENTURY+	3 Dales type ware jar rim – 3 rd century, 3 fine white parchment type very small sherds, 4 fine white parchment type with strips and very fine shiny smooth surfaces body, 3 Ebor white slip flagon rim with narrow neck – 2 nd century, 4 Colour coated small sherds, 10 Grey ware with wide lattice decoration body small sherds.
3281	3111	BF414	13	3 RD CENTURY	13 Dales type ware jar reconstructable same rim type as (C3280) small to large fragments.
3285	3046	BF269	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware black external surface.
3288	3117	BF280	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware jar body medium sherd.
3297	3119	BF282	8	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	8 Colour coated Nene valley type beaker rim, body and base. Some joins – 2 nd century.
3299	3133	BF293	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware body small sherd, 2 Ebor type with reduced core orange surface small sherds.
3305	3134	BF488	8	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Ebor flagon, 3 Black burnished with red/orange fabric rim body small sherds, 2 Grey ware body small sherds, 1 Grey ware jar rim.
3308	3138	BF288	1	LATE 2 ND /EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Black burnished jar body very small sherd.
3311	3081	BF366	5	LATE 2 ND /EARLY 3 RD	4 Grey ware jar body, 1 Ebor type rim.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3312	3091	BF289	5	LATE 2 ND /EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	4 Black burnished grey fabric coated with black colour jar rim and body, 1 Grey ware body.
3314	3081	SF357	1	LATE 2 ND /EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Narrow-necked complete flagon in buff/white fabric (similar form, but not the same, as Wenham 1968, 60 fig19, no16). Draw/photo.
3315	3081	SF233	1	LATE 2 ND CENTURY (160-200)	1 Complete Samian/terra sigilata crudely made bowl plain pedestal base with manufacturer's Stamp: 'MACCAL M'. Potter's name: Maccalus. Place of Origin: Lezoux. Date: c160-200 (See Monaghan 1997, 963; Dickinson 1986a 3.8L). Draw/photo.
3316	3081	BF386	33	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	31 Black burnished jar body and base one vessel fine no lattice decoration, 2 Grey ware jar rim and body band of burning at neck large sherds.
3322	3136	BF367	4	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Black burnished with white band rim, 1 Ebor bowl white slip rim, 1 York type ware body, 1 Ebor type rim.
3323	3091	BF290	13	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	5 Black burnished very fine base and body joins no decoration, 8 Red fabric bowl base.
3324	3083	BF291	11	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	4 Grey ware jar burnished surfaces rim and body, 7 Black burnished.
3333	3110	BF431	16	LATE 2 ND / 3 RD CENTURY +	4 Colour coated beaker small sherds, 2 Fine white parchment type with red painted band body small sherds – 4 th century, 1 Colour coated jar ribbed very abraded very small sherd, 2 Grey burnished body small sherds, 2 Black burnished body small sherds, 3 Grey ware body small sherds, 1 Grey ware small jar rim, 1 Ebor white slip large sherd.
3334	3110	BF479	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware small sherd from inside pot SF232.
3334	3110	SF232	15	3 RD CENTURY	15 sherds from one reconstructable near complete Colour coated globular 'pentice-moulded beaker' (cf. Monaghan 1997, 998, 394, CP3a-4a) with straight sided neck and rilled decoration joins. Draw/photo.
3338	3037	BF278	16	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	15 Grey ware body one rim small sherds, 1 Ebor small sherd.
3341	3104	BF292	41	2 ND CENTURY	40 Black burnished fine jar joins includes small jar rim small sherds, 1 Ebor small to large sherd.
3342	3104	BF368	5	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey body, 3 Burnished fine body, 1 Ebor jar base small sherd.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3343	3092	BF489	1	2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor white slip body or base.
3344	3136	BF369	5	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Ebor base small base small sherd, 1 Ebor white slip flagon rim small sherd, 2 Black burnished rim and base small sherds, 1 Grey ware small sherd.
3350	3108	BF407	2	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Black burnished jar base and rim.
3352	3108	BF384	21	2 ND CENTURY	21 Ebor bowl base and body small to large sherds.
3353	3108	BF380	7	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey jar small sherd, 6 Black burnished handled jars joins fine wall. Draw.
3354	3108	BF385	18	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	18 Grey ware flagon joins, 2 incised lines at handle.
3357	3080	SF356	2	2 ND CENTURY	2 Narrow-necked jug Ebor flagon complete vessel with white slip one rib at neck (similar to Wenham 1968 p68 fig19 no3). Draw/photo.
3358	3139	BF387	27	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	15 Colour coated beaker very small sherds, 4 Grey ware jar body small sherds, 1 Amphora buff coarse fabric very large sherd, 7 Grey ware jar with red fabric body and rim mainly large sherds.
3363	3097	BF408	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Colour coated body red brown surface.
3370	3080	BF382	2	LATE 2 ND CENTURY	2 Samian bowl with pedestal base and manufacturer's stamp 'AMENOVA'... Draw profile.
3372	3125	BF383	4	2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor white slip body small sherd, 2 Grey ware with 'S' shaped rim small sherds, 1 Grey body large sherd.
3375	3140	BF415	12	2 ND CENTURY	3 Ebor white slip, 3 Black burnished bowl, 6 Grey ware jar rim body and base.
3377	3093	BF379	4	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	4 Grey ware jar base and body very large sherds.
3380	3111	BF416	10	2 ND CENTURY	10 Ebor jar rim and body joins large sherds.
3382	3109	BF417	2	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey body, 1 Ebor body small sherd.
3385	3109	SF359	4	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	4 Grey ware small jar and 4 scaps joins (similar to Wenham 1968, fig30, no19). Flat topped rim (cf. Wenham 1968 fig23). Draw/photo.
3386	3082	BF427	5	2 ND CENTURY	5 fine Ebor fine white slip body medium sherds.
3391	3111	BF418	3	2 ND CENTURY	3 Ebor jar base and body narrow base large sherds.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3394	3068	BF419	6	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	4 Grey ware, 2 Black burnished jar with grey coarse fabric body and base.
3395	3128	BF425	3	EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Dales ware body small sherd, 1 Grey ware with lattice decoration, 1 Black burnished orange/red fabric.
3399	3130	BF421	15	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	4 Ebor body small sherds, 1 Colour coated body, 1 fine white Parchment type small jar rim small sherd, 1 Grey ware with orange surface body medium sherd, 3 Dales rim and body, 1 Black burnished body with lattice decoration small sherd, 1 fine grey, 1 terra sigilata type with dull orange red slip and coarse fabric rim small sherd, 2 Grey ware.
3407	3049	BF409	14	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Colour coated decorated beaker body small sherds, 1 Colour coated red brown colour body, 1 Ebor body, 5 Black burnished wide lattice decoration rims of 2 jars small sherds, 4 Grey ware jar rim and body, 1 Ebor lid.
3410	3129	BF422	11	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Ebor white slip body medium sherd, 10 Grey ware rim and body burnished band.
3413	3127	BF410	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware body small sherd.
3418	3127	BF411	29	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	29 Grey ware jar rim and body.
3419	3130	BF428	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Burnished grey narrow base large sherd.
3420	3132	BF426	12	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY +	1 Black burnished with thick white cone body small sherd, 1 Ebor white slip body small sherd, 1 Black burnished body small sherd, 1 Grey ware body small sherd, 2 fine white Parchment type smooth white body medium to large sherds – 4 th century, 1 Ebor coarse body small sherds, 2 Black burnished rim small sherds, 3 Grey body small sherds.
3421	3072	BF423	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	3 Grey ware rim and body burnished band under rim.
3423	3072	SF363	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 complete Indented Grey ware Indented Jar (See Wenham 1968, 83, fig32, no1), 2 Incised grooves at shoulder and 1 half way between the shoulder and base. Draw/photo.
3428	3140	BF429	1	2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor rim.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3429	3137	BF430	14	Late 2 ND / 3 RD CENTURY	3 Ebor body small to medium sherd, 3 Colour coated beaker rim, 2 Dales, 3 Black burnished lattice decoration body, 2 Grey ware jar rim, 1 Black burnished grey fabric body very small sherd.
3430	3132	BF424	2	2 ND CENTURY	2 Ebor body with white slip small sherds.

Table 7 Ebor wares – 1st/2nd century – by Context

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3000	3000	BF6	5	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Ebor ware bowl (4 body/ base sherds), 1 Ebor ware jar (3 rim/ body sherds,) 2 Ebor ware small jars (3 body/ rim sherds), 1 Ebor ware jar with light concretion inside (1 body sherd).
3001	3001	BF38	10	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	5 Ebor ware small jar (5 body/ base sherds), 3 Ebor ware Flagon with white slip (3 rim/ body sherds), 1 Ebor ware large jar with ring and dot stamping (1 body sherd,) 1 Ebor ware (?) large bowl (1 rim sherd).
3002	3005	BF39	3	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	3 Ebor ware jar (3 lid/ body/ base sherds).
3009	3006	BF8	14	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	14 Ebor ware vessels (flagon and jar) with white slip.
3016	3023	BF41	1	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor white slip bowl slightly abraded base.
3022	3036	BF9	20	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	19 Ebor bowl no decoration body base, 1 Ebor white slip bowl no decoration body.
3026	3025	BF483	4	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor white slip flagon no decoration base, 3 Ebor beaker.
3027	3028	BF10	6	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	3 Ebor slip body, 1 small sherd, 2 Ebor ware coarse flagon base and body small sherds.
3034	3031	BF21	2	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	2 Ebor flagon handle white slip.
3042	3004	BF11	12	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	11 Ebor white slip bowl body and base joins 1 Ebor body, 1 Ebor white slip flagon rim.
3044	3033	BF15	2	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor white slip flagon rim, 1 Ebor white slip body small sherd.
3049	3029	BF18	1	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor base small sherd.
3069	3066	BF471	1	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3071	3029	BF42	3	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	3 Ebor very small sherds.
3072	3079	BF24	5	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	5 Ebor small sherds.
3073	3067	SF234	1	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor small jar/ beaker. Complete but one chip on rim Similar to but not the same as Monaghan 1997 p990 fig389 no3849.
3086	3107	BF25	1	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor flagon body small sherd.
3091	3073	BF26	1	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor flagon body with white slip medium to large sherd.
3094	3021	BF271	5	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	3 Ebor white slip jar body abraded small to medium sherds, 2 Ebor scraps.
3098	3089	BF28	1	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor jar rim abraded very small sherd.
3105	3034	BF30	2	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor body, 1 Ebor white slip body.
3106	3035	BF31	1	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor bowl with pedestal base.
3125	3056	BF32	3	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	2 Ebor body, 1 Ebor white slip collared rim.
3128	3075	BF33	1	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor type flagon very hard fabric rim neck large sherd.
3138	3085	BF34	2	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	2 Ebor white slip very small sherds.
3155	3078	BF46	8	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	8 Ebor reduced with white slip body small sherds.
3167	3106	BF261	4	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	2 Ebor flagon, 2 Ebor white slip flagon rim.
3168	3086	BF281	3	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	3 Ebor jar body large sherds.
3172	3135	BF277	7	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	7 Ebor white slip body and rim.
3180	3098	BF49	2	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	2 Ebor white slip (burnt) body.
3217	3103	BF50	1	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor white slip body small sherd.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3219	3033	BF51	7	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	7 Ebor white slip flagon small sherds.
3220	3077	BF52	30	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	28 Ebor body small to medium sherds, 1 Ebor flagon rim, 1 Ebor with frilled edge body with white slip medium sherd.
3225	3113	BF215	2	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	2 Ebor white slip flagon ribbed neck.
3234	3116	BF485	2	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	2 Ebor white slip body small sherds.
3238	3042	BF486	1	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor with white slip but reduced flagon rim.
3252	3084	BF219	2	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor body, 1 Ebor with white slip.
3258	3014	BF364	2	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	2 Ebor body small to large sherds.
3269	3131	BF365	1	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor.
3270	3122	BF275	2	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	2 Ebor body small sherds.
3272	3038	BF286	3	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	3 Ebor flagon rim and base with white slip very small sherds.
3275	3127	BF270	1	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Sandy Ebor type body medium sherds.
3277	3131	BF487	1	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor type jar base large sherd.
3278	3047	BF287	1	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor body.
3280	3111	BF413	3	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	3 Ebor white slip flagon rim with narrow.
3299	3133	BF293	2	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	2 Ebor type with reduced core orange surface small sherds.
3305	3134	BF488	2	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	2 Ebor.
3311	3081	BF366	1	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor type rim.
3322	3136	BF367	3	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor bowl white slip rim, 1 York type ware body, 1 Ebor type rim.
3333	3110	BF431	1	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor white slip large sherd.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
				CENTURY	
3338	3037	BF278	1	1 ST /2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor small sherd.
3341	3104	BF292	1	1 ST /2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor small to large sherd.
3342	3104	BF368	1	1 ST /2 ND CENTURY	1 Ebor jar base small sherd.
3343	3092	BF489	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Ebor white slip body or base.
3344	3136	BF369	2	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Ebor base small base small sherd, 1 Ebor white slip flagon rim small sherd.
3352	3108	BF384	21	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	21 Ebor bowl base and body small to large sherds.
3354	3108	BF385	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Ebor body small sherd.
3357	3080	SF356	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Narrow-necked jug Ebor flagon complete vessel with white slip, one rib at neck. Similar to Wenham 1968, 68 fig19, no3.
3372	3125	BF383	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Ebor white slip body small sherd.
3375	3140	BF415	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	3 Ebor white slip.
3380	3111	BF416	10	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	10 Ebor jar rim and body joins large sherds.
3382	3109	BF417	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Ebor body small sherd.
3386	3082	BF427	5	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	5 Fine Ebor fine white slip body medium sherds.
3391	3111	BF418	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	3 Ebor jar base and body narrow base large sherds.
3399	3130	BF421	4	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	4 Ebor body small sherds, medium sherd.
3407	3049	BF409	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Ebor body, 1 Ebor lid.
3410	3129	BF422	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Ebor white slip body medium sherd.
3420	3132	BF426	2	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Ebor white slip body small sherd, 1 Ebor coarse body small sherds.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3428	3140	BF429	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Ebor rim.
3429	3137	BF430	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	3 Ebor body small to medium sherd.
3430	3132	BF424	2	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Ebor body with white slip small sherds.

Table 8 Samian wares - 1st/2nd century - by Context

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3000	3000	BF6	1	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Samian ware bowl (1 base sherd).
3022	3036	BF9	1	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Samian fine straight sided jar with moulded decoration feet above horizontal band.
3034	3031	BF21	1	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Samian bowl rim small sherd.
3039	3050	BF19	1	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Samian bowl with horizontal rib.
3105	3034	SF265	1	1 ST / MID 2 ND CENTURY	1 Samian small foot ring with stamp. Possibly form no 27 (Hartley 1970, 246) which is thought to have been made up to the mid 2 nd century, but is more common in the 1 st century.
3155	3078	BF46	1	1 ST / MID 2 ND CENTURY	1 Samian scrap.
3272	3038	BF286	1	1 ST / MID 2 ND CENTURY	1 Samian body very small sherd.
3315	3081	SF233	1	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Complete samian bowl plain pedestal base. Fabric terra sigilata Stamp: MACCAL M. Potter's name: Maccalus Place of Origin: Lezoux Date: c160-200 See Monaghan 1997, 963 See Dickinson 1986a 3.8L Height: 54mm Weight: 114g Base diameter: 40mm Max girth: 310mm No/MNV: 1/1. Form 33 which appears in 1 st century but is most common in 2 nd c. (Hartley 1970, 246).
3370	3080	BF382	2	LATE 2 ND CENTURY	2 Samian bowl with stamp profile drawn pedestal base illegible stamp 'AMENOVA...or 'AMBFIQVM...' Form 18/31 (Hartley 1970, 245). Characteristic of the 2 nd half of the 2 nd century.
3399	3130	BF421	1	1 ST / 2 ND CENTURY	1 Terra sig type with dull orange red slip and coarse fabric rim small sherd

Table 9 Colour coated - mainly Nene Valley type wares – 2nd/3rd century – by Context

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3001	3001	BF38	3	2 ND /3 RD CENTURY	3 Colour Coated ware beaker.
3002	3005	BF39	1	2 ND /3 RD CENTURY	1 base medium sherd.
3005	3008	BF7	1	2 ND /3 RD CENTURY	1 Colour coated ware vessel, burnt body sherd.
3009	3006	BF8	1	2 ND /3 RD CENTURY	1 Colour Coated ware beaker with reddish-orange fabric. 1 base sherd.
3016	3023	BF41	1	2 ND /3 RD CENTURY	1 Colour coated beaker base.
3027	3028	BF10	4	2 ND /3 RD CENTURY	4 Colour coat beaker body small sherd.
3033	3036	BF48	1	2 ND /3 RD CENTURY	1 body abraded small.
3042	3004	BF11	2	2 ND /3 RD CENTURY	2 Colour coated beaker including 1 rim and 1 rilled body.
3043	3027	BF16	1	LATE 2 nd / EARLY 3 rd CENTURY	1 Colour coated base with pattern revealed small sherd.
3044	3033	BF15	1	LATE 2 nd / EARLY 3 rd CENTURY	1 Colour coated beaker base medium sherd.
3105	3034	BF30	7	2 ND /3 RD CENTURY	6 Colour coated beaker abraded small sherds, 1 Colour coated with reddish coating very small sherd.
3106	3035	BF31	5	2 ND /3 RD CENTURY	5 Colour coated small sherds.
3125	3056	BF32	2	LATE 2 nd / EARLY 3 rd CENTURY	2 Colour coated body and rim small sherds.
3132	3058	BF210	1	2 ND /3 RD CENTURY	1 Colour coated body small sherds.
3138	3085	BF34	3	LATE 2 nd / EARLY 3 rd CENTURY	3 Colour coated body small sherds.
3144	3052	BF472	1	LATE 2 nd / EARLY 3 rd CENTURY	1 Colour coated rim small sherd.
3164	3026	BF274	1	LATE 2 nd / EARLY 3 rd CENTURY	1 colour coated handle. Abraded.
3172	3135	BF277	1	2 ND /3 RD CENTURY	1 rough cast body.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3180	3098	BF49	4	LATE 2 nd / EARLY 3 rd CENTURY	2 Colour coated body.
3219	3033	BF51	29	2 ND /3 RD CENTURY	29 Nene valley decorated beaker from three different vessels; an indented beaker, a beaker with applied curved decoration and a beaker with rough cast surface.
3220	3077	BF52	1	LATE 2 nd / EARLY 3 rd CENTURY	1 Colour coated Nene Valley type beaker rim small sherd.
3252	3084	BF219	1	LATE 2 nd / EARLY 3 rd CENTURY	1 Colour coated body.
3269	3131	BF365	2	LATE 2 nd / EARLY 3 rd CENTURY	2 Colour coated body very small sherds.
3272	3038	BF286	1	LATE 2 nd / EARLY 3 rd CENTURY	1 Colour coated body small sherd.
3280	3111	BF413	4	LATE 2 nd / EARLY 3 rd CENTURY	4 Colour coated small sherds including 1 rough cast small abraded.
3297	3119	BF282	8	LATE 2 nd EARLY 3 rd CENTURY	8 Nene valley beaker all joins.
3333	3110	BF431	5	LATE 2 nd / EARLY 3 rd CENTURY WITH LATE 3 RD / EARLY 4 TH CENTURY	4 Colour coated beaker small sherds, 1 Colour coated jar ribbed very abraded very small sherd.
3334	3110	SF232	15	LATE 2 nd / EARLY 3 rd CENTURY	15 Colour coated globular beaker with straight sided neck rilled decoration joins.
3358	3139	BF387	15	LATE 2 nd / EARLY 3 rd CENTURY	15 Colour coated beaker very small sherds.
3363	3097	BF408	1	LATE 2 nd / EARLY 3 rd CENTURY	1 Colour coated body red brown surface.
3399	3130	BF421	1	LATE 2 nd EARLY 3 rd CENTURY	1 Colour coated body.
3407	3049	BF409	3	LATE 2 nd /EARLY 3 rd CENTURY	2 Colour coated decorated beaker body small sherds, 1 Colour coated red brown colour body.
3429	3137	BF430	3	LATE 2 nd / EARLY 3 rd CENTURY	3 Colour coated beaker rim.

Table 10 Black Burnished wares – Late 2nd/ early 3rd century – by Context

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3001	3001	BF38	37	LATE 2 ND /EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	24 Burnished grey ware large jars with latticed decoration, 13 Black Burnished ware jar with latticed.
3010	3006	BF294	2	LATE 2 ND /EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Black Burnished ware jars with lattice work decoration.
3016	3023	BF41	10	LATE 2 ND /EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	10 Black Burnished jar wavy line decoration.
3026	3025	BF483	3	LATE 2 ND /EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	3 Black Burnished jar rim and body.
3034	3031	BF21	2	LATE 2 ND /EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Black burnished jar rim and body rolled rim medium to large sherd.
3042	3004	BF11	1	LATE 2 ND /EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Black burnished body.
3043	3027	BF16	1	LATE 2 ND /EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Black burnished body small sherd.
3072	3079	BF24	2	LATE 2 ND /EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Black burnished.
3083	3034	BF207	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Black burnished body.
3086	3107	BF25	3	LATE 2 ND /EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	3 Black burnished coarse small body and base.
3105	3034	BF30	7	LATE 2 ND /EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	7 Black burnished jar rim body and base.
3106	3035	BF31	4	LATE 2 ND /EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	4 Black burnished jar small.
3113	3016	BF45	2	LATE 2 ND /EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Black burnished body.
3125	3056	BF32	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	3 Black burnished very small sherds.
3155	3078	BF46	5	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	5 Black burnished rim and body small sherds.
3157	3088	BF203	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Black burnished body very small sherd, 1 Black burnished jar large sherd.
3162	3012	BF296	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Black burnished jar with lattice decoration body medium sherd.
3164	3026	BF274	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Black burnished base.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3167	3106	BF261	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Black burnished rim (cf. Wenham 1968 fig 26, 6).
3172	3135	BF277	4	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Black burnished rim and body small sherds, 2 Black burnished rim small sherd.
3176	3040	BF297	2	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Black burnished.
3177	3142	BF47	2	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Black burnished rim very small sherds.
3180	3098	BF49	6	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	6 Black burnished body.
3217	3103	BF50	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	3 Black burnished rim and body small sherds.
3220	3077	BF52	8	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	8 Black burnished jar body and rim small sherds.
3234	3116	BF485	2	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Black burnished rim and body.
3245	3053	BF279	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	3 Black burnished rim body small sherds.
3269	3131	BF365	6	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	6 Black burnished bowl rim and body.
3272	3038	BF286	7	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	6 Black burnished body small sherd, 1 Burnished Grey ware jar rim.
3274	3126	BF276	6	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	6 Black burnished body and base.
3277	3131	BF487	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Black burnished jar body shoulder.
3278	3047	BF287	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Black burnished.
3305	3134	BF488	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	3 Black burnished with red/ orange fabric rim body small sherds.
3308	3138	BF288	1	LATE 2 ND /EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Black burnished jar body very small sherd.
3312	3091	BF289	4	LATE 2 ND /EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	4 Black burnished grey fabric coated with black colour jar rim and body.
3316	3081	BF386	31	LATE 2 ND /EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	31 Black burnished jar body and base, one vessel fine no lattice decorations.
3322	3136	BF367	1	LATE 2 ND /EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Black burnished with white band rim.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3323	3091	BF290	5	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	5 Black burnished very fine base and body joins no decoration.
3324	3083	BF291	7	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	7 Black burnished.
3333	3110	BF431	2	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Black burnished body small sherds.
3341	3104	BF292	40	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	40 Black burnished fine jar joins includes small jar rim small sherds.
3344	3136	BF369	2	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Black burnished rim and base small sherds.
3350	3108	BF407	2	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Black burnished jar base and rim.
3353	3108	BF380	6	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	6 Black burnished handled jar joins fine wall drawn.
3375	3140	BF415	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	3 Black burnished bowl.
3394	3068	BF419	2	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Black burnished jar with grey coarse fabric body and base.
3395	3128	BF425	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Black burnished orange/ red fabric.
3399	3130	BF421	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Black burnished body with lattice decoration small sherd.
3407	3049	BF409	5	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	5 Black burnished wide lattice decoration rims of 2 jars small sherds.
3420	3132	BF426	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Black burnished with thick white cone body small sherd, 2 Black burnished rim small sherds.
3429	3137	BF430	4	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	3 Black burnished lattice decoration body, 1 Black burnished grey fabric body very small sherd.

Table 11 Grey wares – 2nd/ 3rd century - by Context

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3000	3000	BF6	26	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	25 Grey ware jar body/ base sherds from at least 3 vessels, 1 Grey ware small jar possibly rustic (1 base sherd).
3001	3001	BF38	60	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	30 Grey ware jar joins, 1 Grey ware jar lid, 4 Grey ware jars, red fabric, 6 Coarse Grey ware jar, patchily fired, 19 Grey ware jar body sherds.
3002	3005	BF39	16	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	16 Grey ware jars with concretion).

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
				3 RD CENTURY	
3005	3008	BF7	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware jar rim sherd.
3007	3008	BF2	7	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	7 Coarse Grey ware jars rim/ body/ base sherds from two vessels.
3009	3006	BF8	107	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	107 Grey ware jar (14 rim, 6 base, 87body sherds, some burnt).
3010	3006	BF294	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	3 Grey ware jar.
3022	3036	BF9	65	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	65 Grey ware jar with lattice decoration rim body and base.
3034	3031	BF21	9	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	8 Grey ware jar thick everted rim, 1 Grey ware jar rim.
3042	3004	BF11	52	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	9 Grey ware jar includes bifid edge small to large sherds, 1 Grey ware handle from jar or mug, 36 Grey ware jar body sherds, 2 Grey ware jar narrow diameter finely potted base, 4 Grey ware jar thick grey brown fabric and walls base.
3044	3033	BF15	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware body small sherd.
3049	3029	BF18	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	3 Roman grey ware small sherds.
3050	3029	BF23	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Roman grey ware body small sherd.
3059	3064	BF12	4	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	4 grey ware jar body with lattice decoration small to large sherds.
3072	3079	BF24	14	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Roman grey jar body small sherds, 11 Grey ware jar rim and body small sherds, 1 Grey dark core with brown external surface and incised lines.
3083	3034	BF207	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware rim very small jar draw rim.
3086	3107	BF25	18	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	18 Grey ware jar rim body and base small to large sherds.
3087	3039	BF432	25	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	25 Grey ware jar body and base some lattice decoration.
3091	3073	BF26	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware jar small sherd.
3094	3021	BF271	7	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	7 Grey ware jar body very small sherds.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3097	3090	BF27	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware jar rim lid-seated.
3101	3121	BF29	17	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	17 Grey ware jar rim body and base small to medium sherds.
3104	3123	BF284	2	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware bowl rim small sherd, 1 Grey ware bowl/jar small sherd.
3105	3034	BF30	9	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	9 Grey ware jar rim body base small to large sherds.
3106	3035	BF31	2	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Grey ware body with dark surfaces very small sherds.
3125	3056	BF32	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	3 Grey ware body base small to large sherds.
3128	3075	BF33	4	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	4 Grey ware jar rim and body.
3137	0	BF211	2	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Grey ware body small sherds.
3140	3085	BF35	42	LATE 2 ND /E ARLY 3 RD CENTURY	42 Grey ware jar (cf. Wenham p69 fig24 no1) small to large sherds.
3151	3094	BF295	2	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Grey ware very small sherds.
3155	3078	BF46	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	3 Grey ware.
3164	3026	BF274	9	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	9 Grey ware jar rim body and base small sherds.
3167	3106	BF261	18	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	12 Grey ware body and rim from 4 different vessels, 6 Grey ware rims see Ibid p67 fig 23 and p71 fig 25).
3180	3098	BF49	2	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Grey ware body.
3193	3098	BF37	25	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	25 Grey ware jar lattice decoration flat rim.
3199	3106	BF212	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	3 Grey ware jar rim body seated.
3204	3096	BF214	11	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	11 Grey ware jar rim body and base small to large sherds.
3219	3033	BF51	27	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware shallow bowl plain sides, 26 Grey ware jar rim and body lattice decoration.
3220	3077	BF52	25	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	25 Lid seated grey ware rim and body.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3221	3120	BF260	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware jar body small sherd.
3225	3113	BF215	5	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	5 Grey ware jar small sherds.
3230	3105	BF206	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware with brownish surface and incised horizontal lines body small sherd.
3239	3071	BF218	4	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	4 Grey ware jar rim and body small sherds.
3244	3074	SF358	5	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	5 Grey ware jar (one vessel) includes one complete base and larger wall sherd and 4 rim and shoulder sherds.
3245	3053	BF279	4	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	3 Black burnished rim body small sherds, 1 Grey ware body small sherd.
3258	3014	BF364	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware base small sherd.
3259	3112	BF262	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware body small sherd.
3264	3118	SF364	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Complete grey ware jar lattice decoration (see Wenham 1968, 75, fig28, no7). Draw/photo. Microexcavated, contained burnt human bone, see SK83.
3269	3131	BF365	10	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	10 Burnished grey ware body.
3270	3122	BF275	7	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	7 Grey ware some burnished small to medium sherds,
3272	3038	BF286	18	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Burnished grey ware jar rim, 6 Burnished grey ware jar rim and body, 11 Grey ware jar body and rim.
3274	3126	BF276	14	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	14 Grey ware jar includes one with wide lattice decoration.
3277	3131	BF487	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	3 Grey ware rim and body small sherds.
3280	3111	BF413	10	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	10 Grey ware with wide lattice decoration body small sherds.
3285	3046	BF269	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware back external surface.
3288	3117	BF280	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware jar body medium sherd.
3299	3133	BF293	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware body small sherd small sherd.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
				3 RD CENTURY	
3305	3134	BF488	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Grey ware body small sherds, 1 Grey ware jar rim.
3311	3081	BF366	4	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	4 Grey ware jar body.
3312	3091	BF289	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware body.
3316	3081	BF386	2	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Grey ware jar rim and body band of burning at neck large sherds.
3324	3083	BF291	11	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	4 Grey ware jar burnished surfaces rim and body, 7 Black burnished.
3333	3110	BF431	6	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Grey burnished body small sherds, 3 Grey ware body small sherds, 1 Grey ware small jar rim.
3338	3037	BF278	15	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	15 Grey ware body one rim small sherds.
3344	3136	BF369	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware small sherd.
3354	3108	BF385	18	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	18 Grey ware flagon joins, 2 inclined lines at handle..
3358	3139	BF387	11	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	4 Grey ware jar body small sherds, 7 Grey ware jar with red fabric body and rim mainly large sherds.
3372	3125	BF383	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Grey ware in S shape body small sherds, 1 Grey body large sherd.
3375	3140	BF415	6	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	6 Grey ware jar rim body and base.
3377	3093	BF379	4	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	4 Grey ware jar base and body very large sherds.
3385	3109	SF359	5	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware possible cremation urn and 4 scaps joins. Similar to Wenham 1968 fig30 no19.
3394	3068	BF419	4	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	4 Grey ware.
3395	3128	BF425	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware with lattice decoration.
3399	3130	BF421	4	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware with orange surface body medium sherd, 1 Fine grey, 2 Grey ware.
3407	3049	BF409	4	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	4 Grey ware jar rim and body.
3410	3129	BF422	10	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	10 Grey ware rim and body burnished band.

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
				3 RD CENTURY	
3413	3127	BF410	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware body small sherd.
3418	3127	BF411	29	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	29 Grey ware jar rim and body.
3420	3132	BF426	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 Grey ware body small sherd, 3 Grey body small sherds.
3421	3072	BF423	3	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	3 Grey ware rim and body burnished band under rim.
3423	3072	SF363	1	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	1 complete Grey ware complete vessel Indented Jar (See Wenham 1968 p83 fig32 no1 2). Incised grooves at shoulder and 1 half way between the shoulder and base.
3429	3137	BF430	2	LATE 2 ND / EARLY 3 RD CENTURY	2 Grey ware jar rim.

Table 12 White wares - 2nd/ mid 4th century - by Context

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3001	3001	BF38	1	2 ND /3 RD CENTURY	1 fine white Parchment ware small jar base sherd.
3219	3033	BF51	4	2 ND /3 RD CENTURY	2 Fine white parchment flagon base and body small to large sherds. 2 Fine buff body fine parchment?
3269	3131	BF365	1	2 ND /3 RD CENTURY	1 fine White parchment body.
3280	3111	BF413	7	2 ND /3 RD CENTURY	3 Parchment white surface very small sherds. 4 Parchment type with strips and very fine shiny smooth surfaces body.
3314	3081	SF357	1	2 ND /3 RD CENTURY	1 Narrow-necked jug. Complete vessel buff white fabric. Similar but not the same as Wenham 1968 p60 fig19 no16.
3333	3110	BF431	2	2 ND /3 RD CENTURY	2 Fine white parchment with red painted band body small sherds.
3399	3130	BF421	1	2 ND /3 RD CENTURY	1 Parchment type small jar rim small sherd.
3420	3132	BF426	2	2 ND /3 RD CENTURY	2 Parchment type smooth white body medium to large sherds.

Table 13 Dales type and later grey wares with red fabric – 3rd century – by Context

Context	Set	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
3001	3001	BF38	2	3 RD CENTURY	1 calcite/Dales type ware jar (1 body sherd) 1 Dales Type vessel (1 rim sherd).
3034	3031	BF21	2	3 RD CENTURY	2 Dales type jar burnt.
3035	3011	BF22	1	3 RD CENTURY	1 Dales type jar abraded small.
3063	3065	SF367	158	3 RD CENTURY	58 Flat topped jar similar to Dales type jars, Multiple fragments, contained chicken bones BF473. Burnished/black stained surfaces red coarse fabric jar small sherds mainly. Also bag of? 100 scraps.
3113	3016	BF45	4	3 RD CENTURY	4 Dales rim body and base small sherds.
3167	3106	BF261	1	3 RD CENTURY	1 Dales or Calcite body.
3200	3060	BF213	1	3 RD CENTURY	1 Dales type with grey fabric body small sherd.
3220	3077	BF52	1	3 RD CENTURY	1 Coarse Dales type body large sherd.
3280	3111	BF413	3	3 RD CENTURY	3 Dales ware jar rim.
3281	3111	BF414	13	3 RD CENTURY	13 Dales ware jar reconstructable same rim as (3280) small to large fragments.
3395	3128	BF425	1	3 RD CENTURY	1 Dales ware body small.
3399	3130	BF421	3	3 RD CENTURY	3 Dales rim and body.
3429	3137	BF430	2	3 RD CENTURY	2 Dales.

Table 14 Pottery vessel grave goods, votive offerings and cremation vessels

Context	Set	Find	Skeleton	Grave cut	Details
3062	3064	SF385 BF433	SK 5	3061	Pottery vessel grave good. 3 brown burnished bowl – large sherds.
3063	3065	SF367 BF20	n./a	3065	Pottery vessel grave good. Multiple fragments, contained chicken bones BF473. Burnished/black stained surfaces red coarse fabric jar small sherds mainly. Also bag of?100 scraps. Flat topped jar similar to Dales type jars No/MNV: 58/1.
3068	3066	SF362	n/a	3070	Pottery vessel grave good. 16 Grey ware jar with flat topped rim (cf. Wenham 1968, fig23) rim and body small to large sherds - some joins. Flat topped rim (cf. Wenham 1968 fig.23).

Context	Set	Find	Skeleton	Grave cut	Details
3073	3067	SF234	n/a	3075	Pottery vessel grave good. 1 Ebor small jar/beaker. Complete but one chip on rim. Similar to but not the same as Monaghan 1997 p990 fig389 No3849. Height: 80mm Weight:95g Base diameter: 28mm, Max girth: 206mm.
3087	3039	SF381 BF432	n/a	3089	Possible cremation vessel. 25 Grey ware jar body and base, some lattice decoration.
3105	3034	SF265	n/a	n/a	Samian small foot ring with stamp. No/MNV: 1/1. Possibly form no 27 (Hartley 1970, 246) which is thought to have been made up to the mid 2 nd century, but is more common in the 1 st century.
3141	3085	SF386 BF35	SK 21	3143	Pottery vessel grave good. 42 Grey ware jar (cf. Wenham p69 fig24 no1). Small to large sherds.
3190	3100	SF235	SK 32	3196	Pottery vessel grave good. 1 Grey ware complete medium sized jar (cf. Wenham 1968, 78, fig30, no17) 'Beakers of cooking pot form'. This pot was X-rayed to gain information about the contents. The image shows no content other than encrusted soil. The pot itself is complete and in good condition.
3191	3084	SF360	SK 50	3254	Pottery vessel grave good. 50 Grey ware jar with lattice decoration. Near complete. Smashed. Reconstructable, contains chicken bones BF474. Possible cremation urn, contains chicken bones BF474; human bone BF475.
3192	3098	SF236	SK 33	3195	Pottery vessel grave good. 1 Grey ware flat topped jar complete Vessel (See Wenham 1968 p67 fig23 no13). Assessment: Complete pot in good condition. The X-ray shows no significant content within the pot, just encrusted soil with small stone inclusions.
3193	3098	SF387 BF37	SK 33	3195	Pottery vessel grave good. Grey flat topped jar complete vessel. (See Wenham 1968 p67 fig23 no13). Assessment: Complete pot in good condition. The X-ray shows no significant content within the pot, just encrusted soil with small stone inclusions.
3204	3096	SF388	SK 65	3349	Pottery vessel grave good. 11 Grey ware jar rim body and base. Small to large

Context	Set	Find	Skeleton	Grave cut	Details
		BF214			sherds.
3244	3074	SF358	SK 52	3261	Pottery vessel grave good. 5 Grey ware jar (one vessel) includes one complete base and larger wall sherd and 4 rim and shoulder sherds. Assessment: The X-ray shows nothing within the pot except encrusted soil and a few stone inclusions. The pot itself is broken up but this is not fresh damage and the fabric itself is robust.
3264	3118	SF364	SK 83	3265	Pottery cremation vessel. 1 Complete grey ware jar lattice decoration (see Wenham 1968, 75, fig28, no7). Micro-excavated, contained burnt human bone, see SK 83.
3274	3126	SF382 BF276	n/a	n/a	Possible, disturbed pottery grave good or votive offering. 14 Grey ware jar includes one with wide lattice decoration, 6 Black burnished body and base.
3279	3047	SF361	n/a	n/a	Possible, disturbed pottery grave good or votive offering. Grey flat topped plain cracks at rim (See Wenham 1968 p67 fig23 no13). Assessment: The X-ray shows the content to consist of encrusted soil with large stone inclusions; this is not a cremation vessel. The pot itself is in good to fair condition; some cracks at the neck but these are not fresh.
3281	3111	SF289 BF414	SK 71	3381	Pottery vessel grave good. 13 Dales ware jar. Reconstructable. Same rim as (C3280). Small to large fragments.
3297	3119	SF383 BF282	n/a	n/a	Possible, disturbed pottery grave good or votive offering. 8 Colour coated Nene valley type beaker rim, body and base. Some joins – 2 nd century.
3314	3081	SF357	SK 60	3319	Pottery vessel grave good. 1 flagon. Complete vessel buff white fabric. Similar but not the same as Wenham 1968 p60 fig19 no16. Height: 133mm. Weight: 219g. Base diameter: 35mm. Max girth: 350mm.
3315	3081	SF233	SK 60	3319	Pottery vessel grave good. Complete Samian bowl plain pedestal base Fabric terra sigilata. Stamp: MACCAL M No similar form found Potter's name: Maccalus Place of Origin:

Context	Set	Find	Skeleton	Grave cut	Details
					Lezoux Date: c160-200 (see Monaghan 1997, 963 See Dickinson 1986a 3.8L. Height: 54mm Weight: 114g Base diameter: 40mm Max girth: 380mm.
3316	3081	SF390 BF386	SK 60	3319	Pottery vessel grave good. 31 Black burnished jar body and base one vessel fine lattice decoration 2 Grey ware jar rim and body band of burnishing at neck large sherds.
3323	3091	SF391 BF290	SK 61	3321	Pottery vessel grave good. 5 Black burnished very fine base and body joins no decoration 8 Red fabric bowl base?
3334	3110	SF232	SK 60	3336	Pottery vessel grave good. 15 sherds from 1 Colour coated globular beaker with straight sided neck. Rilled decorated joins.
3352	3108	SF392 BF384	SK 66	3355	Pottery vessel grave good. 21 Ebor bowl base and body small to large sherds.
3353	3108	SF392 BF380	SK 66	3355	Pottery vessel grave good. 1 Grey jar small sherd 6 Black burnished handled jar joins fine wall drawn.
3354	3108	SF394 BF385	SK 66	3355	Pottery vessel grave good. 18 Grey ware flagon joins 2 includes lines at handle 1 Ebor body small sherd.
3357	3080	SF356	SK 67	3360	Pottery vessel grave good. 2 sherds from 1 Ebor flagon complete vessel with white slip one rib at neck. Similar to Wenham 1968 p68 fig19 no3.
3361	3092	-	SK 64	3347	1 Grey ware. Possible pottery vessel grave good.
3370	3080	SF395 BF382	SK 67	3360	Pottery vessel grave good. 2 Samian bowl with stamp profile pedestal base stamp reads AMENOVA...?
3377	3093	SF384 BF379	n/a	3378	Possible, disturbed pottery grave good or votive offering. 4 Grey ware jar base and body very large sherds.
3385	3109	SF359	SK 72	3384	1 Pottery vessel grave good. Grey ware small jar and 4 scaps join. (Similar to Wenham 1968 fig30 no19). The X-ray shows no content within the pot except

Context	Set	Find	Skeleton	Grave cut	Details
					for stones and encrusted soil. The pot itself is fragile with various cracks running from the neck and with one sherd knocked out from the centre.
3389	3124	SF396 BF416	SK 69	3368	Pottery vessel grave good. 10 Ebor jar rim and body joins large sherds.
3391	3111	SF397 BF418	SK 71	3381	Pottery vessel grave good. 3 Ebor jar base and body narrow base large sherds.
3418	3127	BF411	SK 79	3415	Pottery vessel grave good. 29 Grey ware jar rim and body.
3423	3072	SF363	SK 80	3425	Pottery vessel grave good. 1 Indented, possible cremation urn. Grey ware complete vessel Indented Jar (see Wenham 1968 p83 fig32 no1) 2 Incised grooves at shoulder and 1 half way between the shoulder and base. Burnt bone found in pot SF363, X8994, possible cremation. SK 80.

Table 15 Pottery vessels in graves

Context	Set	Grave cut	Burial Tier
3062	3064	3061	1
3423	3072	3425	1
3244	3074	3261	2
3357, 3370	3080	3360	3
3314, 3315, 3316	3081	3319	4
3191	3084	3254	1
3141	3085	3143	2
3323	3091	3321	2
3361	3092	3347	3
3204	3096	3349	1
3192, 3193	3098	3195	4
3190	3100	3196	3
3352, 3353, 3354	3108	3355	1
3385	3109	3384	2
3334	3110	3336	4

Context	Set	Grave cut	Burial Tier
3281, 3391	3111	3381	6
3389	3124	3368	3
3418	3127	3415	1

APPENDIX 7 – SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

Project 3935 – Newington Hotel, 147 Mount Vale, York
Nicky Rogers, 18/08 2017

Introduction and Methodology

A total of 354 metal and non-metal small finds were assessed for this report. All of the iron and copper alloy finds had been x-rayed before the assessment was carried out, and identifications of these metal objects have been made in conjunction with the information provided by the x-rays.

The Finds

Iron:

The vast majority of the iron small finds comprised nails, with 332 small finds made up of or containing nails (total 375) or nail fragments (total 146). As Table 1 shows, 324 nails (86.4% of the total) and 101 nail fragments (69.2%) were found in Roman deposits, and most, if not all, of these are likely to be from coffins; 85% of the nails and 45.5% of the nail fragments were located in burials, and in many instances their positions were plotted, so that it may be possible to make some meaningful analysis of their use in coffin construction. The quick survey made at assessment showed that the sizes of the nails varied considerably, ranging from around 50mm to 150mm in length, suggesting very different standards of boards may have been used across the graves. It is probable that many of the nails and nail fragments found in post-Roman levels may also derive from disturbed Roman burials, as many of these levels also produced disarticulated human bones. Some of the nails retained mineralised organic wood remains which are likely to represent traces of the original coffins (and it may be possible to identify some of these to wood species - see Conservation Assessment). In some instances where nails were not recovered from burials, this may have resulted from disturbance and truncation, but there are certainly examples of well-preserved burials where no nails were found (e.g. Set 3082), indicating that either there had been no coffin, or that wooden pegs had been used to construct it, and thus nothing of the coffin had been preserved. A small number of nail and nail fragments were associated with pottery vessels (see Table 1), of which at least one pot appears to have contained a cremation, but it is unclear if any of these nails were left over from the cremation process.

A few hob nails were also identified – a total of 23 (see Table 16). Of these, 16 were recovered from the same burial (Set 3137) in the grave backfill; although small in number, these do suggest that leather shoes might have originally been in this grave. A single possible hob nail was also found in cremation Set 3118.

Other finds include a complete small dagger or knife with a copper alloy hilt guard (SF18, Context 3072) found in graveyard soil (Set 3079) – the function of this object is uncertain, but further conservation investigation to establish if the blade is two-edged would help to confirm this. Four plates or strips with nail holes were found in post-Roman levels (SF75, Context 3002; SF266, Context 3077; SF285, Context 3022), but as some of these deposits have clearly disturbed earlier levels, it is possible – though impossible to prove – that some or all of these fittings could originate from coffins.

SF343, Context 3001 is certainly of recent – modern date, and appears to be a large tool.

Copper Alloy:

Only five copper alloy small finds were recovered, of which three are Roman coins (SF1, Context 3022; SF2, Context 3072; SF229, Context 3358), which have been identified elsewhere. Unfortunately, only

very small fragments survive to form SF3, Context 3060; these have come from a narrow band, which shows up on the skull to which it was attached, as a green stain running across the head in the area of the eyebrows, just above the eye sockets. It is not certain what these remains represent, but they presumably derive from some form of decorative head wear which may be identifiable after further research.

SF253, Context 3002 is a pin of post-medieval – modern date.

Lead Alloy:

A spillage associated with leadworking, and weighing almost 500gms (SF228, Context 3094) was found in 18th/19th century levels.

Jet:

A complete Roman jet hairpin with a globular head (SF263, Context 3416) was found close to the right wrist in a burial described on site as that of a juvenile (Set 3049); jet artefacts were popular in York in the 3rd and 4th centuries (Allason-Jones 1996, 9), and have previously been found particularly in female graves (Allason-Jones 1996, 17). A very similar pin was found in a similar position within the grave of a young adult at Hungate, and Hilary Cool suggests that these pins are likely to be 4th century in date (Cool in prep.).

Ivory:

A small fragment (itself in two adjoining fragments) of a ring made of ivory with an internal diameter of 40mm (SF230, Context 3333) was recovered from grave backfill (Set 3110). Cool notes an ivory ring of similar dimensions from a Hungate votive offering is of uncertain function; she dates the votive deposit to 3rd century (Cool in prep.).

Fired Clay:

Two 18th – 19th century tobacco pipe fragments were recovered: SF231, Context 3005; SF264, Context 3001.

Conclusions:

Assessment of the small finds suggest only four instances of non-ceramic grave goods in situ could be identified with confidence (copper alloy ?hairband SF3; jet pin SF263; mid-late 2nd century coin SF229; ivory ring SF230), although a small group of hob nails in Set 3137 may indicate a shoe or shoes had been deposited in this burial. The dagger or knife derives from disturbed graveyard soil, so this may originate from a disturbed burial; a dagger would suggest a military link, and would be likely to date from mid-1st – 2nd century (Chapman 2005, 21). The jet pin and ivory ring fragment indicate probable dates of 3rd – 4th century for the burials in which they were found; the coin SF229 indicates a post mid-2nd century date for burial Set 3139.

Overall, the assessment of the small finds from this part of the cemetery at Trentholme Drive appears to echo Peter Wenham's comments on the paucity of the objects of personal adornment found in his own excavations (Wenham 1968, 4).

Recommendations for Conservation Investigation prior to analysis of the small finds

- 1) Confirm identification of ?dagger SF18 – check for a mid-rib, section(s) through blade to determine if double-edged.
- 2) Confirm the identification of the metal(s) of the ?hairband SF3.

Recommendations for further work

This is clearly an important and informative assemblage which adds to that already published by Peter Wenham in his previous excavations at Trentholme Drive in the 1950s. All of the Roman finds should be catalogued and an analytical report compiled of the whole Roman assemblage, including study of the coffin nails to inform about the coffins, and also the grave goods, and their relation to the individuals with which they were buried.

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Table 16 Small Find Assemblage

Find	Context	Name	Material
SF1	3022	Coin	Copper Alloy
SF2	3072	Coin	Copper Alloy
SF3	3060	Head Band Fragment	Copper Alloy
SF4	3007	Nail Fragment	Iron
SF5	3016	Nails	Iron
SF6	3046	Sheet Fragment	Iron
SF7	3046	Nail	Iron
SF8	3047	Nail Fragment	Iron
SF9	3064	Nail Fragment	Iron
SF10	3059	Nail	Iron
SF11	3067	Nail	Iron
SF12	3067	Nail	Iron
SF13	3072	Nails, Sheet Fragment	Iron
SF14	3079	Nail	Iron
SF15	3086	Nails	Iron
SF16	3107	Nail	Iron
SF17	3108	Nails	Iron
SF18	3072	Knife	Iron
SF19	3120	Nail	Iron
SF20	3125	Nails	Iron
SF21	3117	Nail	Iron
SF22	3117	Nail	Iron
SF23	3117	Nail	Iron
SF24	3117	Nail	Iron
SF25	3117	Nail	Iron
SF26	3117	Nail	Iron
SF27	3117	Nail	Iron
SF28	3117	Nail	Iron
SF29	3117	Nail	Iron
SF30	3117	Nail	Iron
SF31	3123	Nail	Iron
SF32	3123	Nail	Iron
SF33	3123	Nail	Iron
SF34	3123	Nail	Iron

Find	Context	Name	Material
SF35	3123	Nail shank	Iron
SF36	3123	Nail	Iron
SF37	3123	Nail	Iron
SF38	3158	Nail	Iron
SF39	3158	Nail	Iron
SF40	3158	Nail	Iron
SF41	3158	Nail	Iron
SF42	3158	Nail	Iron
SF43	3158	Nail	Iron
SF44	3158	Nail	Iron
SF45	3168	Nail	Iron
SF46	3168	Nail	Iron
SF47	3168	Nail	Iron
SF48	3221	Nail	Iron
SF49	3224	Nail	Iron
SF50	3224	Nail	Iron
SF51	3199	Nails	Iron
SF52	3002	Bar	Iron
SF53	3001	Tin	Aluminium
SF54	3001	Nail	Iron
SF55	3013	Nail	Iron
SF56	3026	Nail	Iron
SF57	3044	Nails	Iron
SF58	3071	Nail	Iron
SF59	3177	Nail	Iron
SF60	3009	Nails	Iron
SF61	3042	Nail Fragments	Iron
SF62	3080	Nails	Iron
SF63	3109	Nail	Iron
SF64	3164	Nail	Iron
SF65	3167	Nail Shank	Iron
SF66	3172	Hob Nail	Iron
SF67	3219	Nails	Iron
SF68	3220	Nails	Iron
SF69	3245	Nail	Iron
SF70	3288	Nail	Iron
SF71	3297	Nail	Iron
SF72	3345	Nail	Iron
SF73	3002	Nail	Iron
SF74	3005	Nail	Iron
SF75	3002	Plate Fragment	Iron
SF76	3027	Nails	Iron
SF77	3049	Nail	Iron
SF78	3176	Nail Shank	Iron
SF79	3272	Nail Fragments	Iron
SF80	3142	Nail	Iron
SF81	3142	Nail	Iron
SF82	3142	Nail	Iron
SF83	3142	Nail	Iron
SF84	3142	Nail	Iron
SF85	3142	Nail	Iron
SF86	3142	Nail	Iron
SF87	3142	Nail	Iron

Find	Context	Name	Material
SF88	3142	Nail	Iron
SF89	3150	Nail	Iron
SF90	3150	Nail	Iron
SF91	3187	Nail	Iron
SF92	3187	Nail	Iron
SF93	3187	Nail	Iron
SF94	3187	Nail	Iron
SF95	3187	Nail	Iron
SF96	3187	Nail	Iron
SF97	3187	Nail	Iron
SF98	3187	Nail	Iron
SF99	3187	Nail	Iron
SF100	3198	Nail	Iron
SF101	3198	Nail	Iron
SF102	3198	Nail	Iron
SF103	3187	Nail	Iron
SF104	3198	Nail	Iron
SF105	3198	Nail	Iron
SF106	3292	Nail	Iron
SF107	3292	Nail	Iron
SF108	3292	Nail	Iron
SF109	3292	Nail	Iron
SF110	3292	Nail	Iron
SF111	3292	Nail	Iron
SF112	3292	Nail	Iron
SF113	3292	Nails	Iron
SF114	3292	Nail	Iron
SF115	3292	Nail	Iron
SF116	3292	Nails	Iron
SF117	3293	Nail	Iron
SF118	3293	Nail	Iron
SF119	3293	Nail	Iron
SF120	3293	Nail	Iron
SF121	3293	Nail	Iron
SF122	3293	Nail	Iron
SF123	3293	Nail	Iron
SF124	3293	Nail	Iron
SF125	3302	Nail	Iron
SF126	3302	Nail	Iron
SF127	3302	Nail	Iron
SF128	3302	Nail	Iron
SF129	3302	Nail	Iron
SF130	3273	Nail	Iron
SF131	3273	Nail	Iron
SF132	3273	Nail	Iron
SF133	3273	Nail	Iron
SF134	3273	Nail	Iron
SF135	3273	Nail	Iron
SF136	3273	Nail	Iron
SF137	3273	Nail	Iron
SF138	3273	Nail	Iron
SF139	3317	Nail	Iron
SF140	3317	Nail	Iron

Find	Context	Name	Material
SF141	3317	Nail	Iron
SF142	3317	Nail	Iron
SF143	3317	Nail	Iron
SF144	3317	Nail	Iron
SF145	3317	Nail	Iron
SF146	3317	Nail	Iron
SF147	3317	Nail	Iron
SF148	3317	Nail	Iron
SF149	3317	Nail	Iron
SF150	3331	Nail	Iron
SF151	3331	Nail	Iron
SF152	3331	Nail	Iron
SF153	3331	Nail	Iron
SF154	3331	Nail	Iron
SF155	3331	Nail	Iron
SF156	3331	Nail	Iron
SF157	3331	Nail	Iron
SF158	3331	Nail	Iron
SF159	3335	Nail	Iron
SF160	3335	Nail	Iron
SF161	3335	Nail	Iron
SF162	3335	Nail	Iron
SF163	3335	Nail	Iron
SF164	3335	Nail	Iron
SF165	3335	Nail	Iron
SF166	3335	Nail	Iron
SF167	3335	Nail	Iron
SF168	3335	Nail	Iron
SF169	3335	Nail	Iron
SF170	3335	Nail	Iron
SF171	3331	Nail	Iron
SF172	3107	Nail	Iron
SF173	3272	Nails, Hob Nail	Iron
SF174	3278	Nails, Hob Nail	Iron
SF175	3066	Nail	Iron
SF176	3066	Nail	Iron
SF177	3066	Nail	Iron
SF178	3250	Nail	Iron
SF179	3250	Nail	Iron
SF180	3250	Nail	Iron
SF181	3250	Nail	Iron
SF182	3250	Nail	Iron
SF183	3250	Nail	Iron
SF184	3250	Nail	Iron
SF185	3250	Nail	Iron
SF186	3327	Nail	Iron
SF187	3327	Nail	Iron
SF188	3327	Nail	Iron
SF189	3327	Nail	Iron
SF190	3327	Nails	Iron
SF191	3340	Nail	Iron
SF192	3340	Nail	Iron
SF193	3340	Nail	Iron

Find	Context	Name	Material
SF194	3340	Nail	Iron
SF195	3340	Nail	Iron
SF196	3340	Nail	Iron
SF197	3362	Nail	Iron
SF198	3362	Nail	Iron
SF199	3362	Nail	Iron
SF200	3362	Nail	Iron
SF201	3362	Nail	Iron
SF202	3362	Nail	Iron
SF203	3362	Nail	Iron
SF204	3362	Nails	Iron
SF205	3362	Nail	Iron
SF206	3362	Nail	Iron
SF207	3362	Nail	Iron
SF208	3362	Nail	Iron
SF209	3362	Nail	Iron
SF210	3362	Nail	Iron
SF211	3362	Nail	Iron
SF212	3362	Nail	Iron
SF213	3362	Nail	Iron
SF214	3362	Nail	Iron
SF215	3362	Nail	Iron
SF216	3362	Nails	Iron
SF217	3362	Nail	Iron
SF218	3362	Nail	Iron
SF219	3362	Nail	Iron
SF220	3362	Nail	Iron
SF221	3362	Nail	Iron
SF222	3369	Nail	Iron
SF223	3369	Nail	Iron
SF224	3369	Nail	Iron
SF225	3369	Nail	Iron
SF226	3369	Nail	Iron
SF227	3369	Nail	Iron
SF228	3094	Spillage	Lead Alloy
SF229	3358	Coin	Copper Alloy
SF230	3333	Fragment	Ivory
SF231	3005	Tobacco Pipe	Fired Clay
SF232	3334	Vessel	Fired Clay
SF233	3315	Vessel	Fired Clay
SF234	3073	Vessel	Fired Clay
SF235	3190	Vessel	Fired Clay
SF236	3192	Vessel	Fired Clay
SF237	3086	Nail	Iron
SF238	3104	Nail Fragments	Iron
SF239	3106	Nail Shank	Iron
SF240	3157	Hob Nail	Iron
SF241	3159	Nail Shank	Iron
SF242	3159	Fragment	Iron
SF243	3220	Nails	Iron
SF244	3272	Nails	Iron
SF245	3324	Nail, Hob Nail	Iron
SF246	3278	Nail Fragment	Iron

Find	Context	Name	Material
SF247	3341	Nail Shanks	Iron
SF248	3172	Nails	Iron
SF249	3343	Nails	Iron
SF250	3344	Nail	Iron
SF251	3000	Object	Iron
SF252	3001	Nails, Screw	Iron
SF253	3002	Pin	Copper Alloy
SF254	3009	Slag	Slag
SF255	3009	Nail	Iron
SF256	3026	Nails	Iron
SF257	3026	Nails	Iron
SF258	3034	Nail	Iron
SF259	3042	Nail Shank	Iron
SF260	3042	Nail	Iron
SF261	3042	Nail Fragments	Iron
SF262	3050	Nail Fragments	Iron
SF263	3416	Pin	Jet
SF264	3001	Tobacco Pipe	Fired Clay
SF265	3105	Vessel	Fired Clay
SF266	3077	Perforated Strip	Iron
SF267	3083	Nail	Iron
SF268	3086	Nails	Iron
SF269	3093	Nail Shank	Iron
SF270	3091	Nail	Iron
SF271	3101	Nail Shank	Iron
SF272	3105	Nails	Iron
SF273	3106	Nails	Iron
SF274	3113	Nail	Iron
SF275	3132	Nail Shank	Iron
SF276	3138	Nail Fragments	Iron
SF277	3147	Nails	Iron
SF278	3167	Nails	Iron
SF279	3219	Nails	Iron
SF280	3238	Nail Shank	Iron
SF281	3239	Nail Fragments	Iron
SF282	3358	Nail Shank	Iron
SF283	3255	Slag, Nail Fragment	Slag, Iron
SF284	3022	Nails	Iron
SF285	3022	Strip, Plate Fragment	Iron
SF286	3333	Nails	Iron
SF287	3390	Nail	Iron
SF288	3390	Nail	Iron
SF289	3390	Nail	Iron
SF290	3390	Nail	Iron
SF291	3390	Nail	Iron
SF292	3392	Nail	Iron
SF293	3392	Nail	Iron
SF294	3392	Nail	Iron
SF295	3392	Nail	Iron
SF296	3392	Nail	Iron
SF297	3392	Nail	Iron
SF298	3392	Nail	Iron
SF299	3392	Nail	Iron

Find	Context	Name	Material
SF300	3392	Nail	Iron
SF301	3392	Nail	Iron
SF302	3392	Nail	Iron
SF303	3392	Nail	Iron
SF304	3392	Nail	Iron
SF305	3392	Nails	Iron
SF306	3393	Nail	Iron
SF307	3393	Nail	Iron
SF308	3393	Nail	Iron
SF309	3398	Nail	Iron
SF310	3398	Nail	Iron
SF311	3398	Nail	Iron
SF312	3398	Nail	Iron
SF313	3398	Nail	Iron
SF314	3402	Nail	Iron
SF315	3402	Nail	Iron
SF316	3402	Nail	Iron
SF317	3402	Nail	Iron
SF318	3402	Nail	Iron
SF319	3402	Nail	Iron
SF320	3417	Nail	Iron
SF321	3417	Nail	Iron
SF322	3417	Nail	Iron
SF323	3417	Nail	Iron
SF324	3424	Nail	Iron
SF325	3424	Nail	Iron
SF326	3424	Nail	Iron
SF327	3424	Nail	Iron
SF328	3424	Nail	Iron
SF329	3424	Nail	Iron
SF330	3431	Nail	Iron
SF331	3431	Nail	Iron
SF332	3431	Nail	Iron
SF333	3350	Nail	Iron
SF334	3372	Nail Shank	Iron
SF335	3407	Nails	Iron
SF336	3413	Nails	Iron
SF337	3280	Nail	Iron
SF338	3375	Nail	Iron
SF339	3382	Nails	Iron
SF340	3410	Nail Fragments	Iron
SF341	3042	Nail	Iron
SF342	3001	Shoe	Leather
SF343	3001	Object	Iron
SF344	3001	Nail	Iron
SF345	3042	Nails	Iron
SF346	3280	Nails	Iron
SF347	3333	Nails	Iron
SF348	3358	Nails	Iron
SF349	3366	Fragment	Iron
SF350	3394	Nails	Iron
SF351	3395	Nails	Iron
SF352	3399	Nails	Iron, Wood

Find	Context	Name	Material
SF353	3419	Nails	Iron
SF354	3421	Nails	Iron
SF355	3429	Nails, Hob Nails	Iron
SF356	3357	Vessel	Fired Clay
SF357	3314	Vessel	Fired Clay
SF358	3244	Vessel	Fired Clay
SF359	3385	Vessel	Fired Clay
SF360	3191	Vessel	Fired Clay
SF361	3279	Vessel	Fired Clay
SF362	3068	Vessel	Fired Clay
SF363	3423	Vessel	Fired Clay
SF364	3264	Vessel	Fired Clay
SF365	3399	Nail	Iron
SF366	3222	Nail	Iron
SF367	3063	Vessel	Fired Clay
SF368	3264	Hob Nail	Iron
SF369	3264	Nail Fragment	Iron
SF370	3359	Nail Fragment	Iron
SF371	3434	Nail	Iron
SF372	3434	Nail	Iron
SF373	3434	Nail	Iron

APPENDIX 8 – COIN ASSESSMENT

Project 3935 – Newington Hotel, 147 Mount Vale, York
Jennifer Jackson, August 2017

YORYM: 2017.403 – [3022] SF 1

A Roman incomplete, worn, and corroded copper-alloy Dupondius or As dating to the mid-1st to mid-3rd centuries, c. AD 41–250 and probably minted in Rome.

Obverse: X-ray reveals a very unclear Laureate bust right. Reverse: Illegible

Diameter: 27.2mm; Thickness 6.6mm; Weight 13 grams.



YORYM: 2017.403 – [3072] SF 2

A Roman copper alloy as of Septimius Severus dating to c. AD 193-211 (Reece Period 10). Mint of Rome.

Obverse: X-ray reveals Laureate bust right with prominent beard. Legend: SEVERUS PIVS AVG

Reverse: illegible

Diameter: 25.4mm; Thickness 3.6mm; Weight 10 grams.



YORYM: 2017.403 – [3358] SF 229

A Roman copper alloy Dupondius or As of Faustina the younger or Lucilla dating to the period AD 147–175 (Reece period 8). Uncertain reverse type. Unclear mint

Obverse: X-ray reveals female bust right with hair in a bun at the neck. Legend illegible.

Reverse: illegible.

Diameter: 24.1mm; Thickness 2.9mm; Weight 7 grams.



APPENDIX 9 – GLASS ASSESSMENT REPORT

Project 3935 – Newington Hotel, 147 Mount Vale, York

Karen Weston, July 2017

Introduction and Methodology

This assessment report examines the glass recovered from excavations at Newington Hotel, York. A total of 226 fragments and complete vessels were assessed by the author.

Glass fragments and complete vessels have been categorised in the following way: drinking vessels (beer, wine, spirit, soft drinks and milk bottles or any vessels which would have been used to drink from); Apothecary vessels (vessels used to hold medicines and perfumes); Food containers (canning jars, sauce bottles); General Household vessels (vessels which held things such as cleaning products including poison bottles, paints, oils etc); Window Glass; Decorative/display items (items which would have been used to dress a room or tablewares); Unid (fragments which are too small to be identified as a particular form.

Roman

One fragment of possible Roman glass was recovered from a drain construction backfill, Context 3002. The fragment is either part of a very thick walled blue/green vessel but is more likely to be glassworking waste. It is possible that the glass fragment in grave backfill 3173 is a body sherd from a thin walled Roman jar or ungent bottle but, due to the small size of the fragment, it is not possible to identify this further.

Medieval and early post-medieval

No medieval or early post medieval glass was recovered from the site.

19th century

The majority of the glass recovered from the site dates to the 19th century. Post-hole backfills 3046 and 3047 comprised over 100 fragments at least three 19th century apothecary bottles with visible pontil scars on the bases. 3047 also contained post-medieval window glass. Pit backfill 3016 contained 40 fragments of freeblown wine bottles, the rim of an apothecary bottle similar to those in the post-hole backfills, and fragments of a colourless wine glass. The base of an identical wine glass was also recovered from overburden 3001 along with two body sherds of freeblown wine bottles. The remaining backfills (Contexts 3034, 3080, 3164) and post-medieval horticultural soils (C3027) contained a small amount of freeblown wine bottle and post-medieval window glass. Service trench/inspection chamber 3005 is the only context to contain only complete vessels. This assemblage comprised a 3oz household utility bottle with 'poison' ridges, a second smaller utility bottle which may have contained paint or machine oil and the lid from a late 19th century Cannington Shaw container.

20th century

One complete colourless soft drinks bottle with metal screw closure dates to the mid-20th century and was recovered from overburden context 3001.

Glassworking

Possible Roman glassworking waste was recovered from drain construction backfill, Context 3002. A colourless droplet of post-medieval glassworking waste was recorded as unstratified (Context 3000).

The significance of the assemblage

The glass assemblage appears to be fairly standard domestic refuse containing apothecary bottles, drinks bottles, general household utility vessels and slightly more decorative wine glasses. The majority of the assemblage is fragmentary but it is possible that, in addition to the complete vessels deposited in the service trench and overburden, complete apothecary vessels were deposited into the pit backfills and subsequently broken up as the fragments appear to comprise complete vessels.

Recommendations for further work

No further work is recommended for this assemblage.

Bibliography

Society for Historical Archaeology website: <https://sha.org/bottle/pdf/CS&Co.pdf> (accessed 28/07/17)

Table 17 Glass quantification table

Context	Context Description	Find No	Glass Description	NOSH	Glass Date
3000	Unstratified	BF159	1 thin colourless glass droplet. Glassworking waste.	1	Post medieval
3001	Overburden	BF161	1 base colourless 19th C wine glass (same as context 3016), 2 body sherds 19th C green freeblown wine bottles	3	19th C
3001	Overburden	BF395	1 complete mid-20th C soft drinks bottle with metal screw closure. Colourless. Machine made	1	20th C
3002	Service trench drain	BF394	1 fragment thick green possible Roman glass. Possible base of thick walled vessel.	1	?Roman
3005	Service trench/inspection chamber	BF396	1 complete 3oz late 19th green aqua utility 'poison bottle', 1 late 19th C small colourless utility bottle, 1 late 19th C jar lid manufactured by Cannington Shaw, St Helens	3	19th C
3016	Pit backfill	BF156	2 neck and rim, 2 base and 17 body sherds early 19th C freeblown green wine bottles, 12 body sherds 19th C brown wine/spirits bottle, 1 rim 19th C colourless apothecary vessel (?same as in 3046 and 3047), 2 rim, 1 body and 1 base sherd 18th/19th C colorless wine glass, 2 post med window glass fragments	40	19th C
3027	Post-medieval horticultural soils	BF160	1 body fragment 19th century freeblown wine bottle, 1 sherd post med window glass	2	19th C
3034	Construction backfill	BF162	1 body sherd 19th C green freeblown wine bottle, 4 fragments post medieval window glass	5	19th C
3046	Post-hole backfill	BF157	Over 100 fragments including very small frags of at least 2	100	19th C

Context	Context Description	Find No	Glass Description	NOSH	Glass Date
			freeblown early 19th C apothecary bottles. Colourless glass with pontil mark visible on both bases.		
3047	Post-hole backfill	BF158	28 fragments of early 19th C colourless freeblown apothecary bottle with visible pontil on base; 14 fragments post medieval window glass	42	19th C
3080	Pit backfill	BF350	1 body sherd green vessel which appears to have been painted gold. Probable decorative vessel.	1	19th C
3164	Disturbance backfill	BF351	1 body sherd 19th C green wine bottle	1	19th C
3173	Grave backfill	BF352	1 unid fragment colorless glass. Too small to id.	1	Unid

APPENDIX 10 – FIRED CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT REPORT

Project 3935 – Newington Hotel, 147 Mount Vale, York

Karen Weston, July 2017

Introduction and Methodology

This assessment report examines the fired clay tobacco pipe recovered from excavations at Newington Hotel, York. A total of 2 almost complete bowls, 1 bowl fragment and 32 stem fragments were assessed by the author.

17th century

No 17th century tobacco pipes were recovered from the site.

18th/19th century

Two complete bowls and one bowl fragment were recovered from the site. A 19th century bowl with spur, partial stem and rib and tassel design and a partial bowl fragment were recovered from overburden context 3001. A second complete plain straight sided bowl with no spur dating to the 19th century was recovered from service trench/inspection chamber 3005. None of the bowls or stems in the assemblage showed makers marks. The 32 stem fragments recovered from the site were found in a range of contexts which largely contained only one, two or three stems.

The significance of the assemblage

Fired clay tobacco pipe bowls and stems are very common in archaeological assemblages. As tobacco became less expensive, the number of people smoking such pipes increased. 17th century tobacco pipes are less common and therefore it is not unusual for there to be none present in an assemblage. It is very common to find tobacco pipe in horticultural and garden soils and in construction and pit backfills as are present in this assemblage.

Recommendations for further work

No further work is recommended for this assemblage.

Table 18 Fired clay tobacco pipe quantification table

Context	Context Description	Find No	Pipe Description	NOSH	Pipe Date
3000	Unstratified	BF393	One stem fragment	1	18th/19th C
3001	Overburden	BF149	One bowl and two stem fragments	3	18th C
3001	Overburden	SF264	Tobacco pipe bowl and partial stem dating to later 19th Century. Made in mould with rib and tassel design. No makers marks.	1	19th C
3002	Service trench drain	BF153	One stem fragment	1	18th C
3005	Service trench/inspection chamber	SF231	Straight sided bowl with no decoration and no spur. Dates to later 19th C	1	19th C
3009	Construction backfill	BF144	One stem fragment	1	18th/19th C
3013	Pipe backfill	BF154	Two stem fragments	2	19th C
3016	Pit backfill	BF143	Three stem fragments	3	18th/19th C
3026	Disturbance backfill	BF148	Two stem fragments	2	18th/19th C

Context	Context Description	Find No	Pipe Description	NOSH	Pipe Date
3027	Post-medieval horticultural soils	BF145	Three stem fragments	3	18th/19th C
3034	Construction backfill	BF150	Two stem fragments	2	18th/19th C
3034	Construction backfill	BF259	Two stem fragments	2	18th/19th C
3042	Drain backfill	BF146	Three stem fragments	3	18th/19th C
3049	Post-medieval garden soil	BF147	One stem fragment	1	19th C
3050	Post-medieval deposits garden soils	BF151	One stem fragment	1	19th C
3071	Post- medieval garden soil	BF155	Seven stem fragments	7	18th/19th C
3106	Medieval plough horizon	BF152	One stem fragment	1	19th C

APPENDIX 11 – CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

Project 3935 – Newington Hotel, 147 Mount Vale, York

Conservator: M Felter, Date: 16.8.2017

Table 19 Artefact quantification table

Material	Quantity
Iron	337
Copper Alloy	6 (one of which is probably tin or aluminium)
Jet	1
Ivory	1
Pottery	8
Slag	3

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

This report aims to meet the requirements of MAP2 (English Heritage, 2001) and MoRPHE (English Heritage, 2006) to produce a stable site archive. This has involved X-radiography and an assessment of the condition, stability and packaging of the finds.

The condition of the various classes of material is summarised and indicators of unusual preservation noted. The potential of the assemblage for further analysis and research is discussed, and recommendations made for further investigative conservation and long term storage.

PROCEDURES

347 metallic recorded finds (with the exception of Lead alloy) the jet object and 8 ceramic vessels were X-rayed using standard Y.A.T. procedures and equipment. 29 plates were used, and each plate was given a reference number in the YAT conservation laboratory series (X8994-9003, 9011-9029). The X-ray number was written on each small find bag. Each image on the radiograph was labelled with its small find number. The plates were packaged in archival paper pockets.

All finds were examined under a binocular microscope at X20 magnification. The material identifications were checked and observations made about the condition and stability of the finds, and recorded below. An assessment of each find is presented in the finds records on the IADB.

As part of the assessment phase all wet packed material was brought to dry storage.

For the jet pin this was achieved by controlled air drying in an open finds bag.

CONDITION ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Metals:

Copper alloy: The copper alloy was in fairly good condition, any future outbreaks of active corrosion should be kept at bay by dry storage. One object, SF53 is probably of tin or aluminium.

Iron: The iron was corroded and in fair condition with active orange corrosion limited to isolated spots on some of the iron finds. This is due to the almost total mineralisation of almost all the objects as shown by the X-rays. The majority of the iron had remains of mineralised wood mixed in with the corrosion products. The condition of the mineralised remains varied somewhat, with some retaining

wood structure proper and others retaining only very small mixed fragments or lumps of incoherent material with no clear structure. The mineralised wood which still retains its structure can be studied further, the incoherent lumps

Lead alloy: The lead alloy was limited to one large piece of spillage/run-off. If it is to be retained, active corrosion should be kept at bay by dry storage and removal of paper and card (sources of organic acids) from its vicinity.

Inorganics:

There were 8 ceramic urns found at the site and these were X-rayed to determine the contents. All were in good or good to fair condition, highly fired, with only one or two showing signs of breakage. Only one, SF364 appeared to contain bone.

Organics:

There was one jet pin (SF263) which was in good condition, complete with a smooth polished surface and only slight wear.

There was one small find of ivory (SF230) which was found to be in fair condition.

STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

Indicators of preservation

There were no indicators of specific burial environments, all objects having come from well-aerated but damp terrestrial deposits. The jet pin was damp on arrival at the lab but not waterlogged.

Dating evidence

There were three coins in the assemblage.

Evidence of technology, craft or industry or anything else of note

One of the burials on the site was found with remains of a copper alloy headband over the forehead. The remains were limited to iron staining across the brow and some very degraded fragments but is quite unusual.

The majority of the iron from the site consists of nails, in many cases from wooden coffins which have since decayed. As such the mineralised wood retained in the corrosion products form important evidence for the coffins.

SF230 consists of two fragments of a possible bracelet of ivory.

Tools: There was one large iron knife with a non-ferrous collar (SF18). SF343 is a large and solid iron object, possibly modern?

Metalworking: There were a few pieces of slag (SF254, 283) and lead spillage/waste (SF228), but probably not enough to suggest metal working at the site. Further investigation by an archaeometallurgist may shed further light on this.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Further Investigative Conservation

Investigative conservation is proposed for the following artefacts to aid identification and clarification:

SF	Material	Aim	Estimated time
1	Copper alloy	Clean coin to aid identification	3
2	Copper alloy	Clean coin to aid identification	3
229	Copper alloy	Clean coin to aid identification	3

Selected items could have corrosion removed fully for publication or display.

Analysis and specialist Support

To be arranged after the investigative conservation has been completed and not included in the costs itemised below.

XRF: X-ray fluorescence analysis could be carried out on the following finds, if required for research: The remains of the copper alloy headband (SF3) has a gold coloured surface, further research is recommended to determine if this is gilded or a brassy alloy. The non-ferrous collar on the knife (SF18) could also be investigated to determine the alloy.

Species ID: mineralised wood which still retains its structure can be investigated further, perhaps to species. This requires samples to be taken for Scanning Electron Microscopy. The following small finds retain enough wood structure to carry out further investigation:

15, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 48, 50, 60, 67, 68, 69, 79, 85, 91, 95, 96, 97, 117, 120, 122, 125, 126, 132, 140, 141, 147, 150, 161, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 177, 180, 190, 191, 195, 198, 201, 202, 204, 205, 207, 209, 210, 211, 212, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 220, 221, 224, 226, 227, 243, 245, 247, 249, 252, 252, 256, 261, 266, 267, 271, 272, 273, 279, 282, 284, 285, 286, 290, 301, 305, 306, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 336, 339, 340, 345, 346, 347, 350, 353, 354, 366, 370, 371

Archaeometallurgy: if context warrants, the slag and metalworking waste (SF228, 254, 283) could be referred to an archaeometallurgist.

Packaging and Long Term Storage

All finds were well-packed in suitable sealed containers to provide the appropriate desiccated and damp environments.

All materials used are archive stable and acid-free. The metal finds should be stored in a desiccated environment at less than 15%RH. The desiccated environment will need to be maintained.

REFERENCES

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English Heritage, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, 2006.

APPENDIX 12 – MICRO EXCAVATION OF CREMATION URN, SK83 FROM SF364, CONTEXT 3264

Project 3935 – Newington Hotel, 147 Mount Vale, York
Nienke van Doorn, July 2017

Spit 0: One fragment of burnt long bone and one fragment of burnt trabecular bone found on top of the urn. Bone is black, dark grey with some lighter white spots, not fully calcified. Weight: 6.0 g

Other finds: one small iron nail SF368



Spit 1: Some larger fragments of bone exposed (came out in spit 2). Only small fragments of burnt bone recovered and small scrap of CBM. Weight 1.2 g



Spit 2: Larger burnt fragments further exposed and recovered. One fragment of vertebra. Weight: 3.2 g



Spit 3: More bone exposed, most not yet recovered.

Weight: 1.9 g

Also, one large pebble in middle of the pot.



Spit 4: Started wetting sand to aid micro-excavation. Multiple pieces of bone recovered, most were recovered from soil directly underneath the rim (not visible on photo).
Weight 17.6 g



Spit 5: Fragments of bone are becoming noticeably larger (up to 20mm across), including identifiable fragments (vertebrae, skull fragments), and clustered in the middle of the pot. Weight: 21.0 g



Spit 6: Very similar to spit 5; fragments of bone are substantial and clustered in the middle of the pot. Weight: 30.4 g

Other finds: one small nail SF369 (not visible in photo)



Spit 7: Bone fragments are very substantial (up to 30mm across) including a vertebra body. Weight: 32.8 g Bone seems more partially burnt, black/grey and rarely calcified.



Spit 8: Similar to spit 7; substantial bone fragments with partial calcification (white, grey/black). Weight: 66.1 g



Spit 9: Similar to spit 7 and 8; substantial bone fragments with partial calcification (white, grey/black). Weight: 69.4 g



Spit 10: A few substantial fragments. Many small fragments. Lighter in colour, but many still with black/grey colour on one side, no complete calcification. Weight: 68.1 g

Lots of small pebbles (5mm) on the bottom of the jar.



APPENDIX 13 - ASSESSMENT OF MACROFOSSIL REMAINS FROM SEDIMENT SAMPLES COLLECTED DURING EXCAVATION

Palaeoecology Research Services **PRS 2017/22**

By John Carrott, September 2017

Summary

An archaeological excavation of a multi-phase Roman cemetery was undertaken at Newington Hotel, Tadcaster Road, York. The site comprised a multi-phase Roman cemetery broadly covering the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. Approximately 75 in situ inhumation burials were recovered, however truncation by later activity had left only approximately 10% of the burials intact. Five possible cremations were also identified.

Biological remains recovered from the sediment samples were rather scant. Most of the material was, unsurprisingly, fragments of bone and the vast majority of these almost certainly derived from the burials and cremations themselves. Other vertebrate remains were restricted to occasional fragments of indeterminate small vertebrate bone which were markedly better preserved than the other bone present and most likely derived from modern intrusions by burrowing animals. Most of the other organic remains present were also probably modern contaminants or intrusions – rootlets, elder fruits, earthworm egg capsules and shells of the burrowing snail *Cecilioides acicula*.

The small quantities of other biological remains (i.e. not bone) likely to be contemporary with the formation/creation of the deposits were restricted to occasional non-burrowing snails, a little charcoal (none positively identified to species and with no roundwood represented) and a single ?herring vertebra – none of which were of any significant interpretative value. The last could conceivably represent undigested gut contents from the burial but the sample's position was recorded as 'around grave goods in grave [3143]' and so it may also derive from a food offering interred with the body – no other macroscopic gut contents, or remains such as kidney stones, were recovered.

The small quantity of artefacts recovered from the sediment samples amounted to just 11 sherds of pottery, four heavily corroded iron nails, two small fragments of worked bone, a single piece of amorphous non-magnetic slag and trace levels of flake hammerscale and magnetic amorphous slag; all returned to the excavator for consideration by the appropriate specialists.

The only material recovered which would perhaps be suitable for radiocarbon dating were the better preserved human remains from the burials and cremations; the human remains specialist's advice should be followed in this regard.

No further study of the biological remains recovered from the submitted samples, other than the probable human bone (for which the human bone specialist's recommendations should be followed), is warranted. Given the dearth of macrofossil remains recovered, it is considered unlikely that the deposits will contain interpretatively valuable assemblages of microfossil remains. It would perhaps be worthwhile to assess at least a selection of the small subsamples retained for microfossil survival in order to confirm (or refute) this assertion, however.

Introduction

An archaeological excavation of a multi-phase Roman cemetery was undertaken by York Archaeological Trust at Newington Hotel, Tadcaster Road, York (NGR SE 59265 50760), during 2017.

The site comprised a multi-phase Roman cemetery broadly covering the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. Approximately 75 in situ inhumation burials were recovered, however, truncation by later activity had left only approximately 10% of the burials intact. Five possible cremations were also identified.

Sixteen inhumations deemed suitably intact and undisturbed were selected to have sediment samples retrieved from their lower torso and pelvic areas; these burials were all close to the bottom of the physical sequence. Backfilling material around one of the possible cremations was sampled as the possible cremation urn was intact and the sediment around it appeared to be relatively undisturbed. A second possible cremation, in this case without an associated vessel, was also sampled as there appeared to be some charcoal and burnt bone within a defined cut and a sample was collected from immediately around and under a broken pot and group of articulated cattle bone placed at the foot end of one burial. Very few of the burials were within defined cuts of much depth, usually not being any deeper than the skeletal remains themselves, but one grave cut was an exception and the backfill, Context 3420, was bulk sampled.

A total of 20 'bulk' sediment samples ('GBA'/'BS' sensu Dobney et al. 1992), collected as outlined above (and see Table 1), were submitted to Palaeoecology Research Services Limited, Kingston upon Hull, for an assessment of their bioarchaeological potential; the initial assessment being focused on macrofossil remains (and possible artefact recovery) with small subsamples of 'raw' sediment being reserved against the possibility of a future requirement for microfossil assessment.

Methods

The lithologies of the submitted sediment samples were recorded using a standard pro forma. A small subsample (approximately 5 ml) was extracted from each and set aside for a possible future assessment of microfossil content (if warranted) and the remainder then processed for the recovery of plant, invertebrate and vertebrate remains (macrofossils) and artefacts, broadly following the techniques of Kenward et al. (1980), producing a residue (at 1 mm) and a washover (at 300 microns) for each.

The washovers did not appear to contain uncharred 'ancient' organic remains and were dried prior to examination for macrofossils using a low-power microscope (x7 to x45 magnification).

The residues were primarily mineral in nature and were dried prior to the recording of their components; the weights and descriptions of the residues were recorded after sorting. Each of the residues was separated into fractions (using 4 and 10 mm sieves) to facilitate recording. Data acquired refer to the larger items which have been extracted; smaller fragments remain in the residues and details of these are not included. Biological remains and artefacts were sorted to 4 mm. Residue less than 4 mm was scanned for additional potentially identifiable remains (more complete small bone rather than small indeterminate fragments of larger bones, for example) which were also extracted, with the remainder retained unsorted. All of the residue fractions were scanned for magnetic material.

The processed sample fractions (washovers and residues) were scanned/sorted until no new remains were observed and a sense of the abundance of each taxon or component was achieved and these were recorded either as counts or using a five-point semi-quantitative scale as: 1 – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; 2 – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor

component; 3 – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; 4 – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and 5 – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole. The abundance of recovered organic and other remains within the sediments as a whole may be judged by comparing the washover volumes/weights and the quantities of remains recovered from the residues with the size of the processed sediment samples.

Plant and invertebrate macrofossil remains were identified, to the lowest taxon possible or necessary to achieve the aims of the project, by comparison with modern reference material (where possible), and the use of published works (e.g. Cappers et al. 2006 for plant remains). Terrestrial and freshwater mollusc remains were examined and individuals identified as closely as possible, within the time constraints of the assessment (it is, therefore, possible that some identifications could be refined and additional species identified), with reference to published works (chief sources: Cameron 2003; Cameron and Redfern 1976; Evans 1972; Kerney 1999; Macan 1977). Minimum numbers of individuals present were determined by numbers of shell apices. Numbers were, in the main, recorded semi-quantitatively (as above). Records of the burrowing snail *Cecilioides acicula* (Müller) are not included in any interpretation because of the likelihood of its being intrusive to the deposits (this species may burrow to depths of 2 metres or more – Kerney 1999, 168; Evans 1972, 201); both Evans (1972, 168) and Kerney (1999, 168) also consider *C. acicula* as likely to be a relatively recently introduced species. The very few other invertebrate remains present were exclusively of earthworm egg capsules which were almost certainly also modern intrusions but were noted in brief.

Charcoal identifications were attempted for a small number of larger fragments, all of which were over 4 mm. Pieces were broken to give clean cross-sectional surfaces and the anatomical structures were examined using a low-power binocular microscope (x7 to x45) and higher magnification where necessary (x100 and x150). Identifications were made by comparison with modern reference material where possible, and with reference to published works (principally Hather 2000 and Schoch et al. 2004).

Vertebrate material recovered from the sediment samples (other than probable human bone from the inhumations which was forwarded to the appointed specialist – York Osteoarchaeology Ltd – and has been recorded and reported separately) was identified to species or species group using the PRS modern comparative reference collection. The bones which could not be identified to species were described as ‘indeterminate’, within which fragments were grouped into two categories: indeterminate small vertebrate (e.g. small mammal, such as mouse, vole or shrew, amphibian, small bird) and wholly indeterminate. No remains of larger animals were identified.

Nomenclature for plant taxa follows Stace (1997). Molluscs follow Kerney (1999) and fish follow Wheeler (1969).

A consideration during recording was the identification of suitable remains (if present) for possible submission for radiocarbon dating by standard radiometric technique or accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS).

Artefactual remains recovered from the sediment samples were recorded in brief (type, quantity, maximum linear dimension and weight) and placed in labelled bags to be returned to the excavator for consideration by the appropriate appointed specialist(s) if warranted.

Results

The results of the assessment are summarised below and detailed in Tables 1 to 3. Table 1 provides details of the biological remains from the washovers and includes the context descriptions supplied by the excavator, Table 2 presents summary information for the sediments, the processed samples and the mineral components of the sorted residues, and Table 3 gives details of material sorted from the residues.

Nine of the deposits (Contexts 3209, 3359, 3373, 3380, 3387, 3420, 3426, 3430 and 3432) contained at least some modern intrusive or contaminant remains in the form of rootlets and 12 contained shells of the burrowing snail *Cecilioides acicula* (Contexts 3141, 3209, 3263, 3337, 3359, 3383, 3396, 3400, 3411, 3420, 3422 and 3430), with three (Contexts 3263, 3400 and 3420) each yielding a single uncharred elder fruit and two (Contexts 3141 and 3380) occasional earthworm egg capsules (see Table 1).

Biological remains more likely to be contemporary with the formation of the deposits were also recovered from each of the samples but the quantities were small and preservation was typically poor.

Charcoal was present in eight of the deposits (Contexts 3263, 3373, 3383, 3396, 3367, 3400, 3411 and 3432) but there were no concentrations, fragment size was typically small and preservation was poor. Only a very small number of fragments examined more closely could be identified (even in part) and no roundwood was present; and so there were no cases where the number of years of wood growth represented could be determined. The partially identified fragments comprised two of a diffuse-porous species from Context 3263 (one perhaps of heather and the other alder/birch/hazel) and one of a ring-porous species from Context 3432. A background level of probable fuel waste was present in all of the samples in the form of small pieces of coal, and in most cases also a little cinder, however.

There were no charred plant macrofossil remains present other than the traces of charcoal noted above.

Thirteen of the deposits contained mollusc remains (the 12 listed in the second paragraph of this section and also Context 3408) but there were no large assemblages present and most of the records were of the burrowing snail *Cecilioides acicula* (almost certainly intrusive; see above). Other taxa present were mostly land snails of open ground/short-turfed grassland such as *Pupilla muscorum*, *Vallonia ?excentrica* and *Vertigo ?pygmaea*, but there were also occasional records of waterside/aquatic forms such as *Lymnaea ?truncatula* (Contexts 3263, 3359 and 3396) and indeterminate planorbids (Contexts 3411 and 3430). Most of these non-burrowing taxa were represented by somewhat eroded shells and were probably contemporary with the formation/creation of the fills but there were occasional shells which were suspiciously well preserved, with a glossy and 'fresh' appearance (such as the single *Vertigo ?pygmaea* from Context 3408), and which may well be modern contaminants.

Vertebrate remains (see Tables 1 and 3) – other than largely indeterminate fragments (both burnt and otherwise) of bone and very occasionally tooth which were probably human remains derived from the burials and cremations – were also sparse. All of this material, including an occasional more complete small bone (e.g. from Contexts 3337, 3373, 3400, 3420 and 3430), the entirety of the washover fractions (in which numerous fragments were recovered) and the less than 4 mm residue fractions (which contain additional unsorted bone fragments), were returned to the excavator to be forwarded to the appointed human bone specialist. Other vertebrate material was largely restricted to trace levels of small vertebrate bone from ten deposits (Contexts 3141, 3209, 3263, 3337, 3359, 3396, 3420, 3422, 3426 and 3430) which were of rather 'fresh' appearance in comparison to the probable human remains and it is likely that these are intrusive and of recent origin. The only possible indicator of food waste, or perhaps

a food offering associated with a burial, was a single fish vertebra, provisionally identified as herring, from Context 3141 (Sample 1, from around grave goods in grave [3143]).

Artefactual remains from the samples were few but included 11 pottery sherds from six deposits (Contexts 3209, 3263, 3367, 3420, 3426 and 3430 – two sherds from the first, one from each of the following three, and three from each of the two last). There were also four heavily corroded iron nails (two from Context 3263 and one from each of Contexts 3337 and 3396 – those from the first and last perhaps being hobnails?) and two small fragments of worked bone with ‘dot and ring’ decoration (one from each of Contexts 3380 and 3396 – the bone fragment from the first of these appeared burnt but may in fact be ‘leached’ to a very pale, off-white colour). A little magnetic material was present in three of the deposits (Contexts 3209, 3337 and 3367) and was predominantly ?heat-affected small stones but also included trace levels of amorphous slag and flake hammerscale; far too little to reflect any significant metalworking activity in the immediate vicinity, however. There was also a single much larger piece of amorphous, non-magnetic slag (to 30 mm; 6.2 g) recovered from the residue from Sample 6 (Context 3373 – sample beneath torso of skeleton [3373]). The artefacts were returned to the excavator to be forwarded to appropriate specialists for assessment.

Material recorded as ‘?mortar/lime concretions’ was present in 14 of the deposits (Contexts 3141, 3209, 3263, 3337, 3359, 3373, 3383, 3396, 3367, 3420, 3422, 3426, 3430 and 3432). When initially seen as small fragments within the washovers this material appeared to be small pieces of mortar. However, when larger pieces from the residues were examined many appeared to be ‘root cast’; perhaps ‘pseudomorphs’ resulting from root growth through lime included with the burials (as a sanitary measure?) and later decaying?

Discussion and statement of potential

Biological remains recovered from the sediment samples were rather scant. Most of the material was, unsurprisingly, fragments of bone and the vast majority of these almost certainly derived from the burials and cremations themselves (the remains have been forwarded to the appointed human bone specialist to be assessed and reported together with the corresponding hand-lifted remains if warranted). Other vertebrate remains were restricted to occasional fragments of indeterminate small vertebrate bone which were markedly better preserved than the other bone present and most likely derived from modern intrusions by burrowing animals. Most of the other organic remains present were also probably modern contaminants or intrusions – rootlets, elder fruits, earthworm egg capsules and shells of the burrowing snail *Cecilioides acicula*.

The small quantities of other biological remains (i.e. not bone/tooth) likely to be contemporary with the formation/creation of the deposits were restricted to occasional non-burrowing snails (far too few for detailed interpretation but with the terrestrial component hinting at open ground and very occasional waterside/freshwater forms perhaps indicating flooding – although they may also derive from accidental inclusions in water deliberately placed in the graves or used to quench cremations), a little charcoal (none positively identified to species and with no roundwood represented) and the single ?herring vertebra from Context 3141. The last could conceivably represent undigested gut contents from the burial but the sample’s position was recorded as ‘around grave goods in grave [3143]’ and so it may also derive from a food offering interred with the body; there were no other macroscopic gut contents, or remains such as kidney stones, recovered from any of the assessed samples.

The small quantity of artefacts recovered from the sediment samples amounted to just 11 sherds of pottery (six deposits), four heavily corroded iron nails (from three deposits), two fragments of worked bone (two deposits), a single piece of amorphous non-magnetic slag and trace levels of flake hammerscale and magnetic amorphous slag (three deposits). All of these remains were returned to the excavator for consideration by the appropriate specialists.

Although sufficient charcoal was recovered from eight of the samples (from Contexts 3263, 3373, 3383, 3396, 3367, 3400, 3411 and 3432) for radiocarbon dating (via AMS) to be attempted, the material cannot be recommended for this purpose. All of the charcoal was indeterminate, or only tentatively identified to species, and of unknown wood age and the associated 'old wood' problems could result in a radiocarbon date significantly earlier (but by an unknown amount) than the charring event being returned. It may be possible to AMS date some of the better preserved human remains from the burials and cremations (thereby dating the inhumations directly) but the identification and selection of potential material for submission should be undertaken by the human remains specialist.

Overall, the only remains of any potential interpretative value recovered from the sediment samples were the probable human bone fragments and the small quantities of artefacts – materials returned to the excavator to be assessed and reported by the appropriate specialists in conjunction with the corresponding hand-collected assemblages.

Recommendations

No further study of the biological remains recovered from the submitted samples, other than the probable human bone (for which the human bone specialist's recommendations should be followed), is warranted.

Given the dearth of macrofossil remains recovered, it is considered unlikely that the deposits will contain interpretatively valuable assemblages of microfossil remains. It would perhaps be worthwhile to assess at least a selection of the small subsamples retained for microfossil survival in order to confirm (or refute) this assertion, however.

Retention and disposal

All of the material recovered from the assessment samples should be retained as part of the physical archive for the site, for the present at least.

The small sediment subsamples extracted and reserved for potential microfossil assessment should be retained pending a decision regarding whether or not to pursue this investigation.

Unless required for purposes other than the study of biological remains, the sorted residues may be discarded; possible exceptions to this may be the residue fractions less than 4 mm which have only been scanned and partially sorted and should be retained or discarded following the recommendations of the human bone specialist.

Archive

Probable human bone fragments and artefactual remains have been returned to the excavator to be forwarded to the appropriate specialists for assessment.

The small sediment subsamples extracted for potential microfossil assessment and all other material recovered from the samples processed for the macrofossil assessment are currently stored by Palaeoecology Research Services (Unit 4, National Industrial Estate, Bontoft Avenue, Kingston upon Hull)

pending a decision regarding the former and return to the excavator (or permission to discard).for the latter. Palaeoecology Research Services retains the paper and electronic records pertaining to the work described herein.

Acknowledgements

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Table 20. Newington Hotel, Tadcaster Road, York: Details regarding the assessment of the content of the sample washovers (all dried), in context number order. Key: 'SN' = sample number; 'CN' = context number; 'Wt/Vol (kg/l)' = weight/volume of processed subsample in kilograms and litres; 'WO wt (g)/vol (ml)' = weight and approximate volume of washover in grams and millilitres; 'C'coal' = charcoal; 'Ch'd' = charred; 'Moll' = molluscs; 'eec' = earthworm egg capsules; 'nc' = nematode cysts; 'root.' = rootlet/root epidermis; '?mortar/lime conc.' = possible mortar or lime-rich concretion (some appears to be root cast – more obvious from larger fragments in the residues; see Table 3); 'sed. con.' = sediment concretions; 'cin.' = cinder. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: 1 – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; 2 – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; 3 – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; 4 – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and 5 – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole. Figures in parentheses are maximum linear dimension measurements in millimetres.

Note:

1 – most of the bone fragments within the washovers were probably human and derived from the burials and cremations – these fractions were returned to the excavator to be forwarded to the human bone specialist.

Table 20 Sample washovers

SN	CN	Context description	Wt/Vol (kg/l)	WO wt (g)/vol (ml)	C'coal (<2 mm/2-4 mm/>4 mm)	Unch'd 'seed'	Bone	Moll	eec/nc	root.	?mortar/lime conc.	sand	sed. con.	coal	cin.	Preliminary identifications
1	3141	Sample from around grave goods in grave [3143]	10.0/8	18.3/20	-	-	3 (24)	3	1/-	-	2 (9)	3	-	2 (8)	5 (22)	<u>Bone</u> : mostly indeterminate fragments; 3x small vertebrate long bone fragments; 1x ?herring (cf. <i>Clupea harengus</i> L.) vertebra. <u>Molluscs</u> : <i>Cecilioides acicula</i> (Müller) – score 3; <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> (L.) – score 1 (and Pupillidae sp. fragments – score 2); <i>Vallonia ?excentrica</i> Sterki – score 2; <i>Vertigo ?pygmaea</i> (Draparnaud) – score 1; <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp. – score 1).
2	3209	Burnt soil from possible cremation	10.25/8	38.9/50	-	-	3 (14)	2	-	1	1 (11)	5	-	4 (22)	4 (15)	<u>Bone</u> : indeterminate fragments; approximately

SN	CN	Context description	Wt/ Vol (kg/l)	WO wt (g)/ vol (ml)	C'coal (<2 mm/ 2-4 mm/ >4 mm)	Unch'd 'seed'	Bone	Moll	eec/ nc	root.	?mortar /lime conc.	sand	sed. con.	coal	cin.	Preliminary identifications
		[3210]														30-50% of which were burnt. <u>Molluscs</u> : <i>Cecilioides acicula</i> – score 2; 1x <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> (L.) (and 1x Pupillidae sp. non-apex fragment); <i>Vallonia ?excentrica</i> – score 1; 2x <i>Cochlicopa ?lubrica</i> (Müller).
3	3263	Backfill of small pit – possible cremation [3265], with possible cremation urn [3264] – contains burnt bone and charcoal	24.5/20	48.4/50	3/1/1	1	3 (28)	3	-	-	3 (16)	4	-	5 (11)	3 (13)	<u>Charcoal</u> : 2x diffuse-porous fragments – one ?heather (cf. <i>Calluna</i>) and one ?alder/birch/hazel (cf. <i>Alnus/Betula/Corylus</i>). <u>Uncharred 'seed'</u> : 1x elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.) fruit. <u>Bone</u> : indeterminate fragments;, approximately 50% of which were burnt. <u>Molluscs</u> : <i>Cecilioides acicula</i> – score 2; <i>Vallonia ?excentrica</i> – score 2; <i>Vertigo ?pygmaea</i> – score 1; 1x ? <i>Lymnaea truncatula</i> (Müller) fragment.
4	3337	Stomach area sample from skeleton [3337]	4.25/3	14.0/10	-	-	4 (45)	2	-	-	1 (11)	5	-	4 (6)	2 (4)	<u>Bone</u> : almost all indeterminate fragments with a few (score 1) more complete small bones – probably human. <u>Molluscs</u> : <i>Cecilioides acicula</i> – score 2; <i>Vallonia</i>

SN	CN	Context description	Wt/ Vol (kg/l)	WO wt (g)/ vol (ml)	C'coal (<2 mm/ 2-4 mm/ >4 mm)	Unch'd 'seed'	Bone	Moll	eec/ nc	root.	?mortar /lime conc.	sand	sed. con.	coal	cin.	Preliminary identifications
																<i>?excentrica</i> – score 1; <i>Vertigo ?pygmaea</i> – score 1.
5	3359	Stomach area sample from skeleton [3359], grave cut [3360]	3.1/2	12.1/10	-	-	3 (24)	2	-	1	2 (22)	5	-	3 (8)	2 (5)	Bone: almost all indeterminate fragments, including numerous tiny 'crumbs', with a few ?small vertebrate fragments (score 1). Molluscs: <i>Cecilioides acicula</i> – score 2; 1x <i>Lymnaea</i> ? <i>truncatula</i> apex fragment; indeterminate shell fragments – score 1.
6	3373	Sample from beneath torso of skeleton [3373]	8.0/6	49.7/100	1/1/-	-	5 (30)	-	-	1	1 (23)	4	-	4 (10)	-	Charcoal: indeterminate rectilinear fragments (to 4 mm). Bone: almost all indeterminate fragments with a few (score 1, perhaps 2) more complete small bones – probably human.
7	3383	Sample from beneath lower torso of skeleton [3383]	6.0/5	13.4/10	1/1/-	-	3 (22)	2	-	-	1 (3)	5	2 (17)	4 (7)	2 (6)	Charcoal: indeterminate rectilinear fragments (to 4 mm). Bone: all indeterminate fragments – probably human. Molluscs: all <i>Cecilioides acicula</i> .
8	3380	Sample from lower torso of	2.9/2.5	9.6/7	-	-	3 (11)	-	1/-	1	-	5	-	4 (7)	2 (6)	Bone: all indeterminate fragments – probably

SN	CN	Context description	Wt/ Vol (kg/l)	WO wt (g)/ vol (ml)	C'coal (<2 mm/ 2-4 mm/ >4 mm)	Unch'd 'seed'	Bone	Moll	eec/nc	root.	?mortar /lime conc.	sand	sed. con.	coal	cin.	Preliminary identifications
		skeleton [3380]														human.
9	3387	Sample from grave backfill around skeleton [3387]	3.2/2.75	16.1/20	-	-	3 (9)	-	-	4	-	5	2 (13)	4 (7)	2 (12)	<u>Bone</u> : all indeterminate fragments – probably human.
10	3396	Sample from lower torso/pelvis of skeleton [3396] – two bags collected at different depths	3.1/2.5	5.4/5	2/1/-	-	3 (9)	2	-	-	1 (9)	5	-	4 (5)	2 (5)	<u>Charcoal</u> : indeterminate rectilinear fragments (to 4 mm). <u>Bone</u> : almost all indeterminate fragments – probably human; 1x small vertebrate long bone fragment of 'fresh' appearance. <u>Molluscs</u> : <i>Cecilioides acicula</i> – score 2; 1x <i>Vallonia ?excentrica</i> ; 1x <i>Lymnaea ?truncatula</i> apex fragment; 1x indeterminate apex fragment.
11	3367	Sample from torso area of juvenile skeleton [3367], within coffin [3390] – also with grave good [3380]	2.5/2	5.6/5	2/1/1	-	5 (12)	-	-	-	-	2	-	4 (5)	2 (7)	<u>Charcoal</u> : indeterminate rectilinear fragments (to 4 mm). <u>Bone</u> : all indeterminate fragments – probably human.

SN	CN	Context description	Wt/ Vol (kg/l)	WO wt (g)/ vol (ml)	C'coal (<2 mm/ 2-4 mm/ >4 mm)	Unch'd 'seed'	Bone	Moll	eec/ nc	root.	?mortar /lime conc.	sand	sed. con.	coal	cin.	Preliminary identifications
12	3400	Sample from lower area of torso of young adult skeleton [3400] within coffin [3402], grave cut [3401]	2.1/1.5	0.4/<1	1/1/-	1	2 (2)	1	-	-	-	3	-	1 (2)	5 (5)	<u>Charcoal</u> : indeterminate rectilinear fragments (to 3 mm). <u>Uncharred 'seed'</u> : 1x elder fruit. <u>Bone</u> : all small indeterminate fragments. <u>Molluscs</u> : 2x <i>Cecilioides acicula</i> .
13	3411	Sample from lower torso/stomach area of adult skeleton [3411], grave cut [3412]	3.0/2.5	0.8/1	1/-/-	-	5 (5)	2	-	-	-	1	-	4 (5)	3 (5)	<u>Charcoal</u> : indeterminate rectilinear fragments (to 2 mm). <u>Bone</u> : all small indeterminate fragments. <u>Molluscs</u> : <i>Cecilioides acicula</i> – score 1; 1x <i>Vallonia ?excentrica</i> ; 2x planorbid (cf. <i>Anisus</i> sp.) apex fragments.
14	3408	Sample from torso area of skeleton [3408] – jet hairpin found on lower torso	0.6/0.5	1.7/2	-	-	4 (5)	1	-	-	-	5	-	3 (4)	1 (2)	<u>Bone</u> : all small indeterminate fragments. <u>Molluscs</u> : 1x <i>Vertigo ?pygmaea</i> – 'fresh', glossy appearance.
15	3420	Sample from backfill of grave cut – grave unusually deep and well-defined (for	51.0/40	120.8/150	-	-	3 (17)	2	-	1	1 (14)	4	-	5 (11)	3 (5)	<u>Bone</u> : almost all indeterminate fragments – probably human; 1x small vertebrate long bone fragment of 'fresh' appearance. <u>Molluscs</u> : <i>Cecilioides acicula</i>

SN	CN	Context description	Wt/ Vol (kg/l)	WO wt (g)/ vol (ml)	C'coal (<2 mm/ 2-4 mm/ >4 mm)	Unch'd 'seed'	Bone	Moll	eec/nc	root.	?mortar /lime conc.	sand	sed. con.	coal	cin.	Preliminary identifications
		the site) with a more organic fill														– score 1; <i>Vallonia ?excentrica</i> – score 1.
16	3422	Sample from torso area of skeleton [3422] within coffin [3424] – also funerary pot [3423]	1.25/1	1.6/1	-	-	2 (4)	1	-	-	1 (3)	4	1 (7)	5 (6)	2 (3)	<u>Bone</u> : almost all small indeterminate fragments; 1x small vertebrate long bone fragment. <u>Molluscs</u> : 2x <i>Cecilioides acicula</i> ; 1x small ?succineid apex fragment.
17	3426	Sample from lower torso/pelvis of skeleton [3426]	12.5/10	31.6/30	-	-	4 (29)	-	-	1	2 (9)	5	-	4 (7)	-	<u>Bone</u> : almost all indeterminate fragments with a few (score 1) more complete small bones – probably human.
18	3426	Sample from below upper torso and skull of skeleton [3426] – green staining	9.5/8	26.6/20	-	-	4 (35)	-	-	1	-	5	-	4 (21)	2 (5)	<u>Bone</u> : almost all indeterminate fragments – probably human; a few small vertebrate bone fragments (score 1), including 1x long bone fragment, of 'fresh' appearance.
19	3430	Sample of darker material at base of grave [3427], beneath skeleton [3426]	50.75/40	62.2/60	-	1	3 (16)	2	-	1	2 (9)	3	-	5 (11)	2 (6)	<u>Uncharred 'seed'</u> : 1x elder fruit. <u>Bone</u> : almost all indeterminate fragments – probably human; 1x ?small vertebrate bone fragment. <u>Molluscs</u> : <i>Cecilioides acicula</i> – score 2; <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> – score 1 (and Pupillidae sp.

SN	CN	Context description	Wt/Vol (kg/l)	WO wt (g)/vol (ml)	C'coal (<2 mm/ 2-4 mm/ >4 mm)	Unch'd 'seed'	Bone	Moll	eec/nc	root.	?mortar /lime conc.	sand	sed. con.	coal	cin.	Preliminary identifications
																fragments – score 1); 1x <i>Cochlicopa ?lubrica</i> ; planorbid apex fragments (score 1).
20	3432	Sample from lower torso/pelvis of skeleton [3432]	12.75/10	26.2/30	1/1/1	-	4 (26)	-	-	1	-	5	-	4 (16)	2 (4)	<u>Charcoal</u> : to 11 mm; largest piece ring-porous; remainder species indeterminate; all rectilinear. <u>Bone</u> : all indeterminate fragments – probably human.

Table 21. Newington Hotel, Tadcaster Road, York: Summary information for the assessed samples and the residues, in context number order. Key: 'SN' = sample number; 'CN' = context number; 'Wt/Vol (kg/l)' = weight/volume of processed subsample in kilograms and litres; 'Rem' = approximate volume of additional unprocessed sediment in millilitres unless stated otherwise.

Table 21 Assessed samples and residues summary

SN	CN	Wt/Vol (kg/l)	Rem	Sediment description	Residue size (g)	Residue fractions as percentages (>10 mm/4-10 mm /<4 mm)	Maximum dimension of largest stone (mm)	Notes on the mineral residue after sorting
1	3141	10.0/8	5	Just moist, mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty fine sand. Stones (2 to over 60 mm) present – mostly rounded pebbles but including one more angular 'block' (?shaped) to 100 mm.	2225.9	79/10/11	110	Mostly stones – typically rounded pebbles; indeterminate burnt bone fragments not sorted from <4 mm fraction were common (to 5 mm; score 3); ?mortar/lime concretions (?root cast) (to 10 mm) abundant (score 4) in <4 mm fraction but not sorted; 1x fossil crinoid segment.
2	3209	10.25/8	5	Dry, varicoloured (shades of brown and grey-brown from very light to mid/dark and also mid and mid/dark grey), largely unconsolidated but with some brittle to crumbly lumps (to 100 mm – looks to be burnt/heat-affected induration with grey colouration), silty fine sand (somewhat ashy in grey parts). Occasional black flecks of ?ash/charcoal (to 4 mm), larger pieces of charcoal (to 12 mm) and stones (2 to 50 mm) present.	2474.4	67/14/19	99	Mostly stones – typically rounded pebbles; additional burnt bone fragments not sorted from <4 mm fraction were common (to 12 mm; score 3).
3	3263	24.5/20	5	Just moist, light to mid brown/grey-brown (mottled at a mm-scale), unconsolidated, slightly silty sand. Stones (2 to 25 mm) and bone fragments (to 22 mm) present.	1082.1	21/16/63	57	Mostly stones – typically rounded pebbles; abundant indeterminate burnt bone fragments not sorted from <4 mm fraction (to 9 mm; score 4); ?mortar/lime concretions (?root cast) (to 8 mm) common (score 3) in <4 mm fraction but not sorted.

SN	CN	Wt/Vol (kg/l)	Rem	Sediment description	Residue size (g)	Residue fractions as percentages (>10 mm/4-10 mm /<4 mm)	Maximum dimension of largest stone (mm)	Notes on the mineral residue after sorting
4	3337	4.25/3	5	Just moist, mid brown, unconsolidated, sand. Stones (2 to 30 mm; rounded pebbles) present.	771.8	62/15/23	64	Mostly stones – typically rounded pebbles; occasional indeterminate bone fragments not sorted from <4 mm fraction (to 11 mm; score 2 – approximately one-third burnt)..
5	3359	3.1/2	5	Just moist light/mid to mid brown (mottled at a mm-scale) and occasionally mid grey, unconsolidated, sand. Stones (2 to 25 mm), rotted ?mortar)to 30 mm) and modern rootlets were present.	656.8	55/18/27	48	Mostly stones – typically rounded pebbles; trace of indeterminate bone fragments not sorted from <4 mm fraction (to 7 mm; score 1); 1x fossil crinoid segment.
6	3373	8.0/6	5	Just moist, mid brown to grey-brown (mottled at a mm-scale), unconsolidated, slightly silty fine sand. Stones (2 to 25 mm) and very fragile bone fragments (to 40 mm) present.	826.7	51/13/36	65	Mostly stones – typically rounded pebbles; occasional indeterminate bone fragments not sorted from <4 mm fraction (to 10 mm; score 2).
7	3383	6.0/5	5	Just moist light/mid yellow-brown to mid brown (mottled at a mm-scale), unconsolidated, sand. Stones (2 to over 60 mm; rounded pebbles) were present (perhaps common).	1860.8	56/22/22	66	Mostly stones – typically rounded pebbles; additional indeterminate burnt bone fragments not sorted from <4 mm fraction (to 9 mm; score 3).
8	3380	2.9/2.5	5	Just moist, light/mid brown to mid grey-brown (mottled at a mm-scale), unconsolidated, sand. Stones (2 to 60 mm) present.	299.3	49/21/30	64	Mostly stones – typically rounded pebbles; occasional indeterminate bone fragments not sorted from <4 mm fraction (to 6 mm; score 2 – approximately one-third burnt).
9	3387	3.2/2.75	5	More or less dry, light brown to light/mid grey-brown (mottled at a mm-scale), unconsolidated, ?slightly silty sand. Stones (2 to 60 mm; rounded pebbles) present.	601.6	48/22/30	60	Mostly stones – typically rounded pebbles; trace of indeterminate bone fragments not sorted from <4 mm fraction (to 11 mm; score 1).
10	3396	3.1/2.5	5	Just moist, mid brown to mid/dark grey-brown (mottled at a mm-scale), unconsolidated, slightly silty sand. Stones (2 to 50 mm; mostly	310.4	36/21/43	49	Mostly stones – typically rounded pebbles; occasional indeterminate bone fragments not sorted from <4 mm

SN	CN	Wt/Vol (kg/l)	Rem	Sediment description	Residue size (g)	Residue fractions as percentages (>10 mm/4-10 mm /<4 mm)	Maximum dimension of largest stone (mm)	Notes on the mineral residue after sorting
				rounded pebbles) present.				fraction (to 8 mm; score 2 – approximately one-third burnt).
11	3367	2.5/2	5	Dry, light brown to grey-brown (mottled at a mm-scale) with occasional patches of mid grey, unconsolidated (with some brittle to crumbly lumps), silty sand. Stones (2 to 20 mm) and occasional ?bone fragments were present.	218.4	43/21/36	65	Mostly stones – typically rounded pebbles but largest more angular ; occasional indeterminate bone fragments not sorted from <4 mm fraction (to 10 mm; score 2).
12	3400	2.1/1.5	5	Just moist, light/mid brown to mid grey-brown (mottled at a mm-scale), unconsolidated, ?slightly silty sand. Stones (2 to 20 mm) and a little very fragile degraded bone (to 20 mm) present.	191.7	49/21/30	40	Mostly stones – typically rounded pebbles; occasional indeterminate bone fragments not sorted from <4 mm fraction (to 5 mm; score 2); a little coal (to 3 mm; score 2) in <4 mm fraction but not sorted
13	3411	3.0/2.5	5	Just moist, mid brown to grey-brown (mottled at a mm-scale), unconsolidated, ?slightly silty sand. Stones (2 to 20 mm) present.	276.7	41/24/35	40	Mostly stones – typically rounded pebbles; occasional indeterminate bone fragments not sorted from <4 mm fraction (to 10 mm; score 2); a little coal (to 6 mm; score 2) in <4 mm fraction but not sorted.
14	3408	0.6/0.5	5	Just moist, light/mid to mid brown/grey-brown (mottled at a mm-scale), unconsolidated, sand. Stones (2 to 10 mm) present.	33.4	0/43/57	10	Mostly stones – typically rounded pebbles; occasional indeterminate bone fragments not sorted from <4 mm fraction (to 8 mm; score 2);
15	3420	51.0/40	5	More or less dry, mid brown to grey-brown (mottled at a mm-scale), unconsolidated, slightly silty fine sand, with occasional light grey-brown, stiff (working more or less plastic), slightly sandy clay (to 75 mm). Stones (2 to 50 mm; rounded pebbles), off-white lumps of ?very degraded mortar (to 18 mm)	5978.1	61/16/23	115	Mostly stones – typically rounded pebbles; occasional indeterminate bone fragments (a few of which were burnt; score 1) not sorted from <4 mm fraction (to 11 mm; score 2); a little coal (to 4 mm; score 2) in <4 mm fraction but not sorted.

SN	CN	Wt/Vol (kg/l)	Rem	Sediment description	Residue size (g)	Residue fractions as percentages (>10 mm/4-10 mm /<4 mm)	Maximum dimension of largest stone (mm)	Notes on the mineral residue after sorting
				and occasional black flecks of ash (to 5 mm) were present.				
16	3422	1.25/1	5	Just moist, light/mid brown to mid grey-brown (mottled at a mm-scale), unconsolidated, slightly silty sand. Stones (2 to 20 mm) present.	78.2	26/32/42	30	Mostly stones – typically rounded pebbles; occasional indeterminate bone fragments not sorted from <4 mm fraction (to 3 mm; score 2); a little coal (to 3 mm; score 2) in <4 mm fraction but not sorted
17	3426	12.5/10	5	Just moist, light/mid grey-brown to mid brown (mottled at a mm-scale), unconsolidated, sand. Stones (2 to 40 mm; rounded pebbles) present.	1163.4	59/16/25	100	Mostly stones – typically rounded pebbles; indeterminate bone fragments not sorted from <4 mm fraction were common (to 10 mm; score 3); a little coal (to 4 mm; score 2) in <4 mm fraction but not sorted
18	3426	9.5/8	5	Just moist, light/mid orange-brown to mid brown and occasionally mid grey-brown (mottled at a mm-scale), unconsolidated, sand. Stones (2 to 60 mm; mostly rounded pebbles) and bone fragments (to 25 mm) were present.	1004.1	63/15/22	65	Mostly stones – typically rounded pebbles; abundant indeterminate bone fragments not sorted from <4 mm fraction (to 10 mm; score 4); a little coal (to 5 mm; score 2) in <4 mm fraction but not sorted
19	3430	50.75/40	5	Moist, mid brown to grey/brown (mottled at a mm-scale), unconsolidated, slightly silty fine sand, with occasional ash-rich mid grey areas (to 60 mm) containing black flecks of ash/charcoal. Stones (2 to over 60 mm; rounded pebbles) were present, perhaps common.	5130.1	73/12/15	97	Mostly stones – typically rounded pebbles; occasional indeterminate bone fragments not sorted from <4 mm fraction (to 11 mm; score 2 – approximately one-fifth burnt); a little coal (to 8 mm; score 1, perhaps 2) not sorted from <4 mm fraction.
20	3432	12.75/10	5	Just moist, light/mid grey-brown to mid brown (mottled at a mm-scale), unconsolidated, sand. Stones (2 to over 60 mm; rounded pebbles) present.	783.2	55/21/24	70	Mostly stones – typically rounded pebbles; abundant indeterminate bone fragments not sorted from <4 mm fraction (to 5 mm; score 4); abundant

SN	CN	Wt/Vol (kg/l)	Rem	Sediment description	Residue size (g)	Residue fractions as percentages (>10 mm/4-10 mm /<4 mm)	Maximum dimension of largest stone (mm)	Notes on the mineral residue after sorting
								?mortar/lime concretions (to 7 mm; score 4) not sorted from <4 mm fraction.

Table 22. Newington Hotel, Tadcaster Road, York: Details of material sorted from the residues, in context number order. Key: 'SN' = sample number; 'CN' = context number; 'Wt/Vol (kg/l)' = weight/volume of processed subsample in kilograms and litres; 's.v. bone' = small vertebrate bone; # = number of items (or minimum number of individuals for molluscs); sq = semi-quantitative abundance score (for scale see Table 1); 'mm' = maximum linear dimension in mm; 'g' = weight in grams.

Notes:

1 – all probable human bone fragments (burnt and unburnt) from burials and cremations (which formed the vast majority of those recovered), together with all of the less than 4 mm fractions of the residues, were returned to the excavator to be forwarded to the human bone specialist.

2 – pottery sherds and Fe ?nails were returned to the excavator to be forwarded to the appropriate specialists.

3 – some of the pieces of ?mortar/lime concretion appear to be root cast.

Table 22 Details of material sorted from the residues

SN	CN	Wt/Vol (kg/l)	Bone sq/mm/g	Burnt bone sq/mm/g	s.v. bone sq/mm/g	Molluscs #/mm/g	Pottery #/mm/g	Fe ?nails #/mm/g	Slag #/mm/g	Magnetic material sq/mm/g	?mortar/lime concretion sq/mm/g	Notes and identifications
1	3141	10.0/8	3/35/4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/20/6.6	<u>Bone</u> : 37x indeterminate fragments.
2	3209	10.25/8	1/13/<0.1	4/24/10.1	1/0/<0.1	-	2/38/8.4	-	-	1/6/1.1	-	<u>Bone</u> : 1x indeterminate fragment. <u>Burnt bone</u> : 71x indeterminate fragments – mostly burnt to white/pale grey. <u>s. v. bone</u> : 1x fragment of rather 'fresh' appearance <u>Magnetic material</u> : mostly ?heat-affected small stones (to 6 mm) with 1 or 2 flakes of hammerscale (to 4 mm; <0.1 g) and 1x piece of amorphous slag (to 3 mm; <0.1 g).
3	3263	24.5/20	2/13/0.8	4/38/45.3	1/5/<0.1	-	1/26/1.9	2/16/1.6	-	-	4/21/24.8	<u>Bone</u> : 8x indeterminate fragments. <u>Burnt bone</u> : 149x indeterminate fragments – mostly white/pale grey. <u>s. v. bone</u> : 1x indeterminate long bone fragment of rather 'fresh appearance'. <u>Fe ?nails</u> : 2x very corroded ?hobnails; Fe but barely magnetic.
4	3337	4.25/3	2/21/1.1	1/13/0.4	2/6/<0.1	-	-	1/39/3.9	-	1/5/<0.1	1/25/2.0	<u>Bone</u> : 7x indeterminate fragments <u>Burnt bone</u> : 3x indeterminate fragments –

SN	CN	Wt/Vol (kg/l)	Bone sq/mm/g	Burnt bone sq/mm/g	s.v. bone sq/mm/g	Molluscs #/mm/g	Pottery #/mm/g	Fe ?nails #/mm/g	Slag #/mm/g	Magnetic material sq/mm/g	?mortar/lime concretion sq/mm/g	Notes and identifications
												mostly white, 1x fragment partly pale grey. <u>s. v. bone</u> : 4x indeterminate fragments. <u>Fe ?nails</u> : 1x ?nail – heavily corroded and only slightly magnetic <u>Magnetic material</u> : mostly ?heat-affected small stones (to 5 mm) with 2 flakes of hammerscale (to 5 mm; <0.1 g) and 1x piece of amorphous slag (to 3 mm; <0.1 g).
5	3359	3.1/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	3373	8.0/6	2/95/6.1	-	-	-	-	-	1/30/6.2	-	-	<u>Bone</u> : 5x indeterminate fragment and 1x ?human rib fragment (the largest). <u>Slag</u> : 1x amorphous lump of non-magnetic slag.
7	3383	6.0/5	2/25/3.1	-	-	1/33/4.3	-	-	-	-	-	<u>Bone</u> : 7x indeterminate bone fragments (to 25 mm; 2.9 g) and 1x indeterminate tooth fragment (to 8 mm; 0.2 g) <u>Molluscs</u> : 1x indeterminate marine shell fragment (to 33 mm; 4.3 g)
8	3380	2.9/2.5	3/22/10.7	2/13/0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>Bone</u> : 22x indeterminate fragments. <u>Burnt bone</u> : 8x indeterminate fragments; 1x fragment perhaps 'leached' rather than burnt and appears to be worked with 'dot and ring' decoration.
9	3387	3.2/2.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	3396	3.1/2.5	1/10/0.3	1/7/<0.1	-	-	-	1/17/1.5	-	-	-	<u>Bone</u> : 1x indeterminate fragment which appears to be worked – 'dot and ring' decoration. <u>Burnt bone</u> : 1x indeterminate fragment – mostly white.

SN	CN	Wt/Vol (kg/l)	Bone sq/mm/g	Burnt bone sq/mm/g	s.v. bone sq/mm/g	Molluscs #/mm/g	Pottery #/mm/g	Fe ?nails #/mm/g	Slag #/mm/g	Magnetic material sq/mm/g	?mortar/lime concretion sq/mm/g	Notes and identifications
												Fe ?nails: 1x very corroded ?hobnail; Fe but barely magnetic.
11	3367	2.5/2	2/19/1.8	-	-	-	1/40/4.0	-	-	1/5/0.2	1/12/2.0	<u>Bone</u> : 13x indeterminate fragments <u>Magnetic material</u> : mostly ?heat-affected small stones (to 5 mm) with 3 or 4 pieces of amorphous slag (to 2 mm; <0.1 g).
12	3400	2.1/1.5	4/30/16.2	1/20/1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>Bone</u> : 54x indeterminate bone fragments and 1x long bone fragment (to 33 mm; 16.3 g) and 1x indeterminate tooth fragment (to 9 mm; 0.1 g) <u>Burnt bone</u> : 2x indeterminate burnt bone fragments – mostly white.
13	3411	3.0/2.5	3/50/16.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>Bone</u> : 48x indeterminate fragments; probably all human.
14	3408	0.6/0.5	2/10/0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>Bone</u> : 9x indeterminate fragments.
15	3420	51.0/40	2/44/5.2	2/25/1.8	2/20/0.3	1/5/<0.1	1/34/4.1	-	-	-	2/42/61.0	<u>Bone</u> : 15x indeterminate fragments; 1x ?human digit bone. <u>Burnt bone</u> : 6x indeterminate fragments – mostly white. <u>s. v. bone</u> : 4x indeterminate fragments, including 1x ?long bone, all of rather 'fresh' appearance. <u>Molluscs</u> : 1x indeterminate shell fragment.
16	3422	1.25/1	2/20/0.8	1/10/<0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/10/0.5	<u>Bone</u> : 5x indeterminate fragments. <u>Burnt bone</u> : 1x indeterminate fragment – mostly white/
17	3426	12.5/10	2/20/1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/15/2.0	<u>Bone</u> : 16x indeterminate fragments.
18	3426	9.5/8	2/20/2.1	-	-	-	3/20/3.0	-	-	-	1/10/0.8	<u>Bone</u> : 17x indeterminate fragments.
19	3430	50.75/40	2/47/21.1	1/12/0.8	1/15/0.1	1/6/<0.1	3/32/8.2	-	-	-	3/28/12.6	<u>Bone</u> : 25x indeterminate fragments and 1x digit bone (to 47 mm; 19.9 g); 1x tooth

SN	CN	Wt/Vol (kg/l)	Bone sq/mm/g	Burnt bone sq/mm/g	s.v. bone sq/mm/g	Molluscs #/mm/g	Pottery #/mm/g	Fe ?nails #/mm/g	Slag #/mm/g	Magnetic material sq/mm/g	?mortar/lime concretion sq/mm/g	Notes and identifications
												(to 23 mm; 1.2 g). <u>Burnt bone</u> : 3x indeterminate fragments – white/pale grey <u>s. v. bone</u> : 2x indeterminate fragments, one of which from a long bone, both of rather 'fresh' appearance. <u>Molluscs</u> : 1x indeterminate snail shell fragment.
20	3432	12.75/10	2/20/1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/20/4.4	<u>Bone</u> : 8x indeterminate fragments.

FIGURES

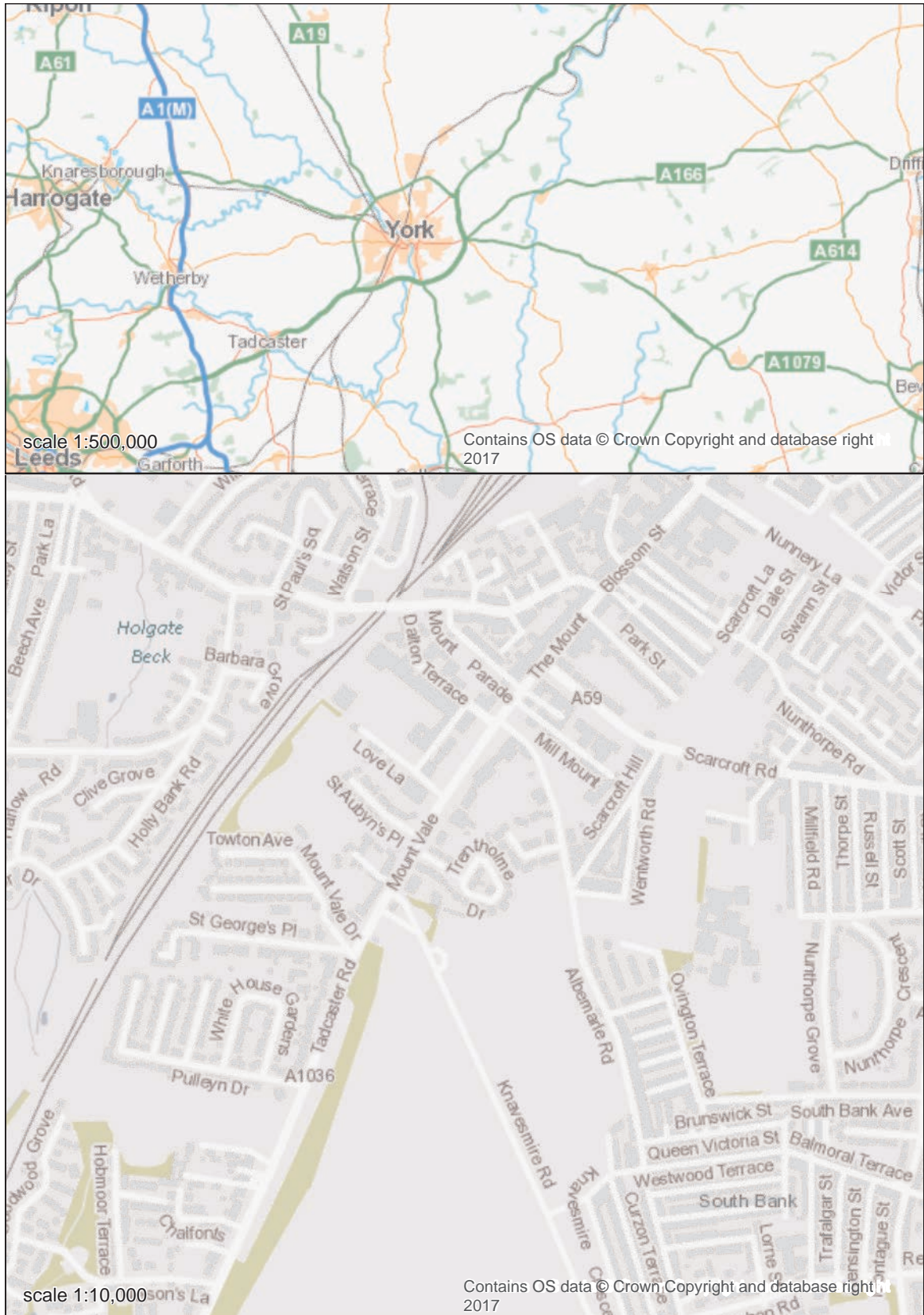


Fig. 1 Regional and site location

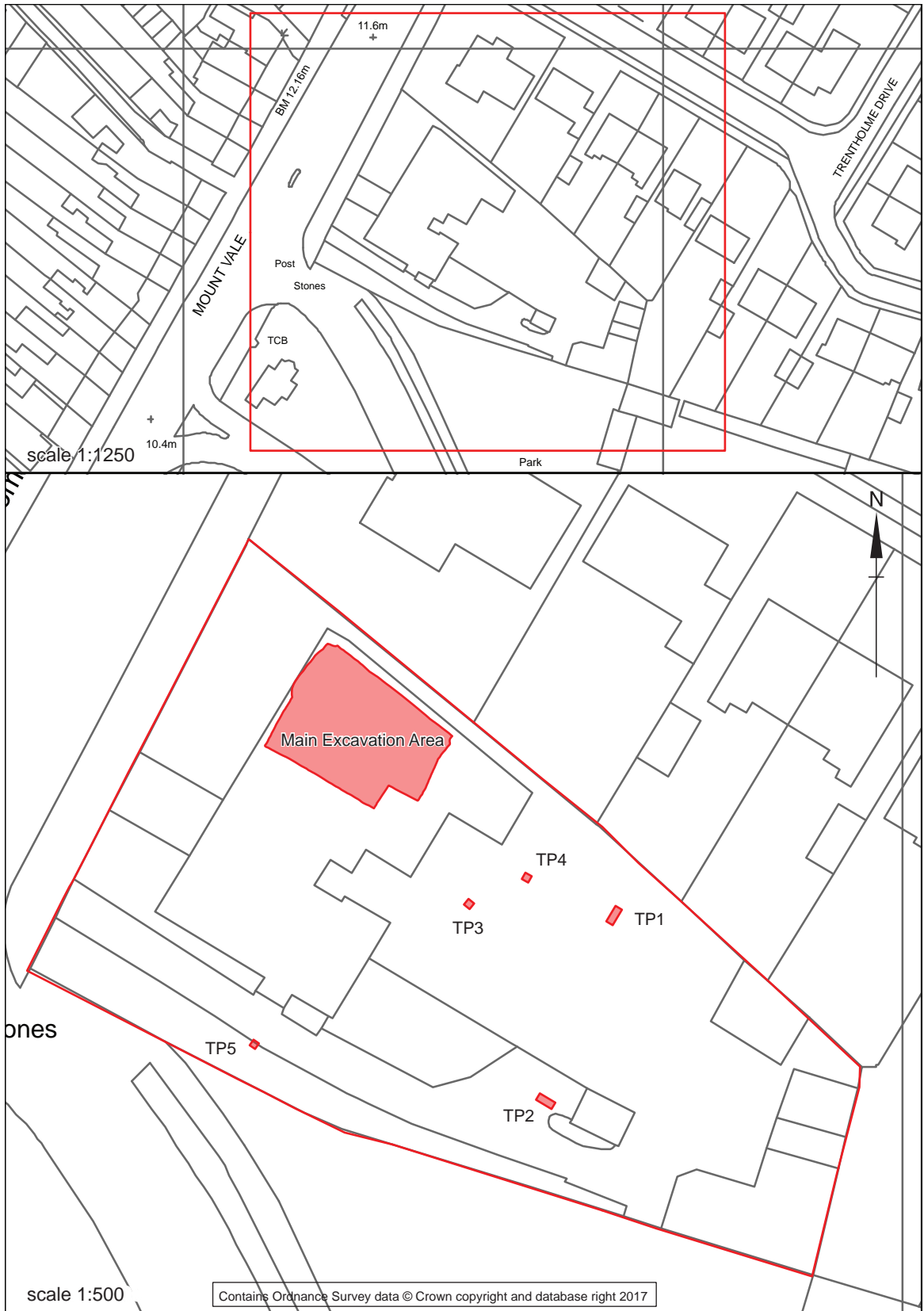


Fig. 2 Works location



GROUND FLOOR - AS EXISTING
 BASED ON RECORD DRAWINGS

Fig. 3 Existing ground floor plan with archaeological interventions and borehole locations (based on drawing 3011/002A by PPIY architects)

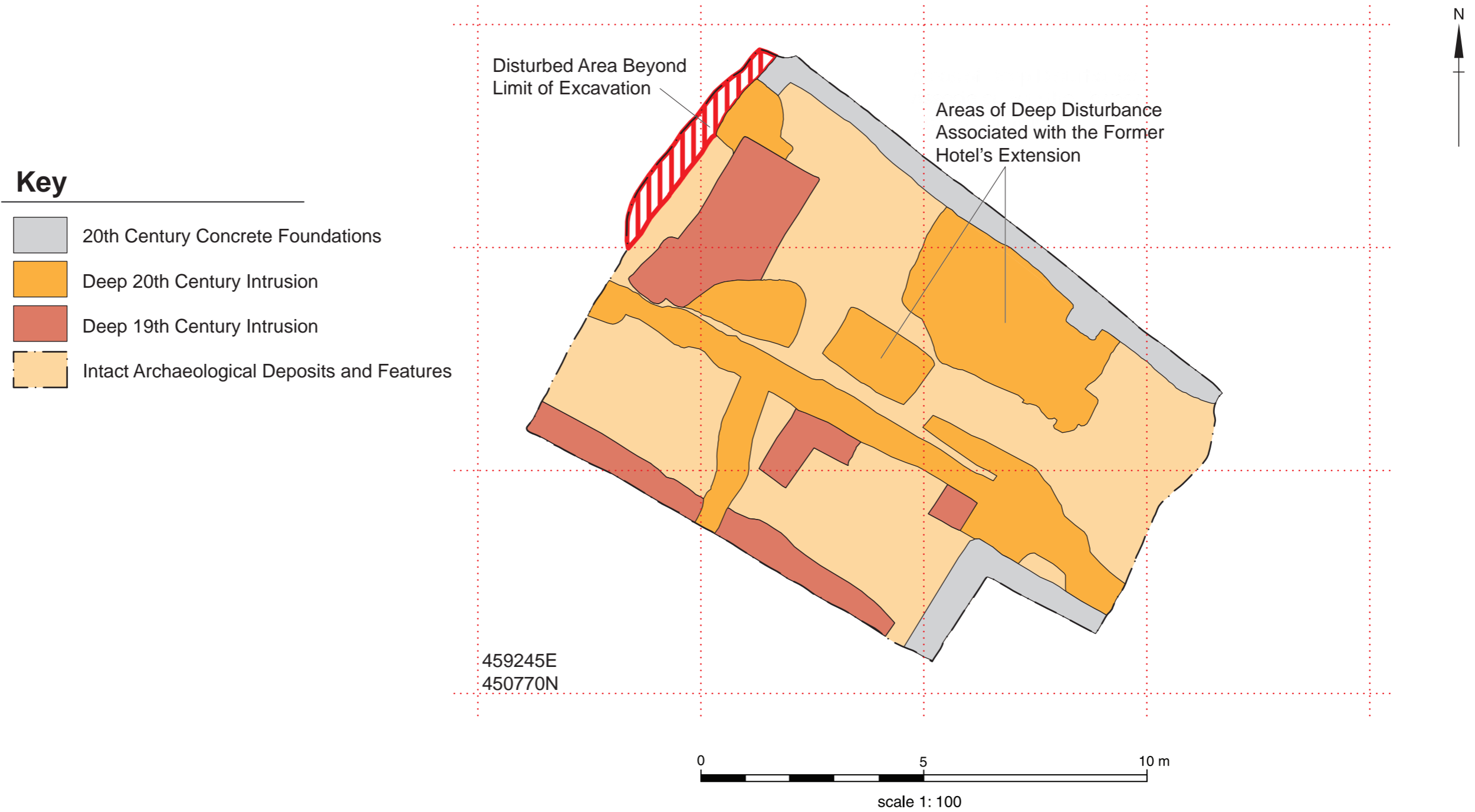
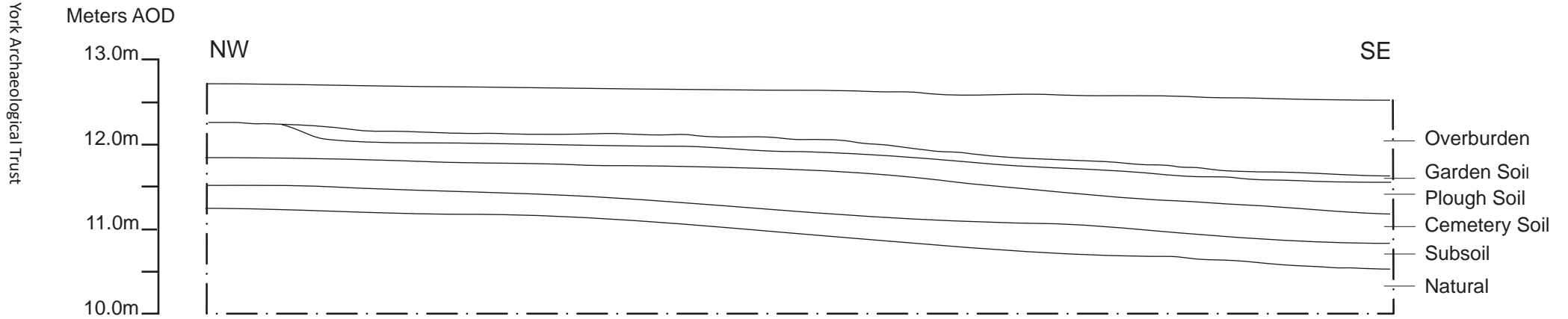


Fig. 4 Deep 19th and 20th Century ground disturbance

NW/SE Transect across centre of Site



Highest and Lowest Extent of Cemetery Horizon Superimposed on NW/SE Transect

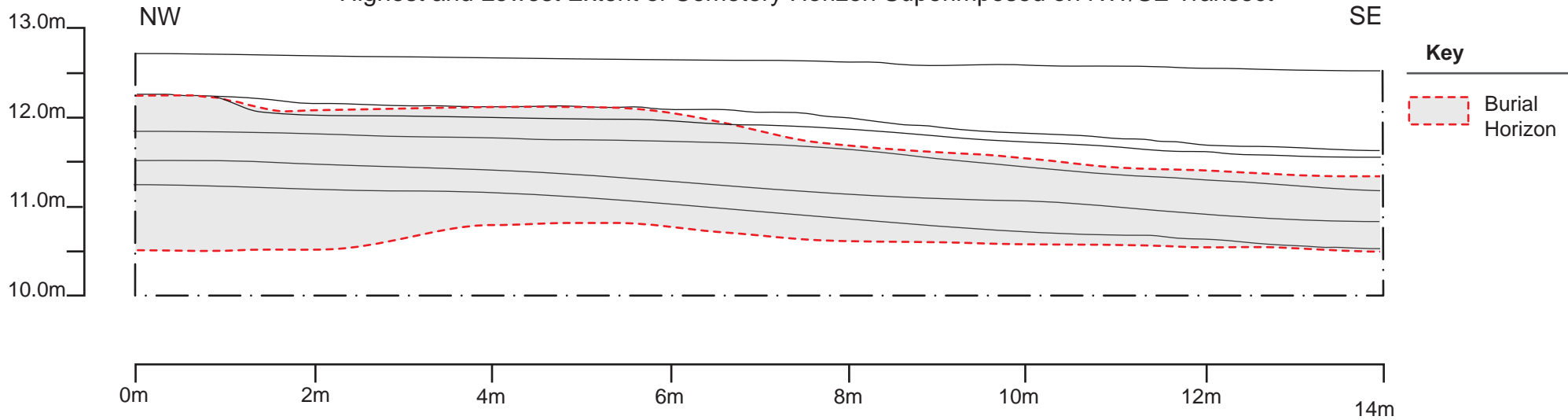





Fig. 5 Deposit Model

Key

-  Grave
-  Charnel pit
-  Cremation (pottery vessel)

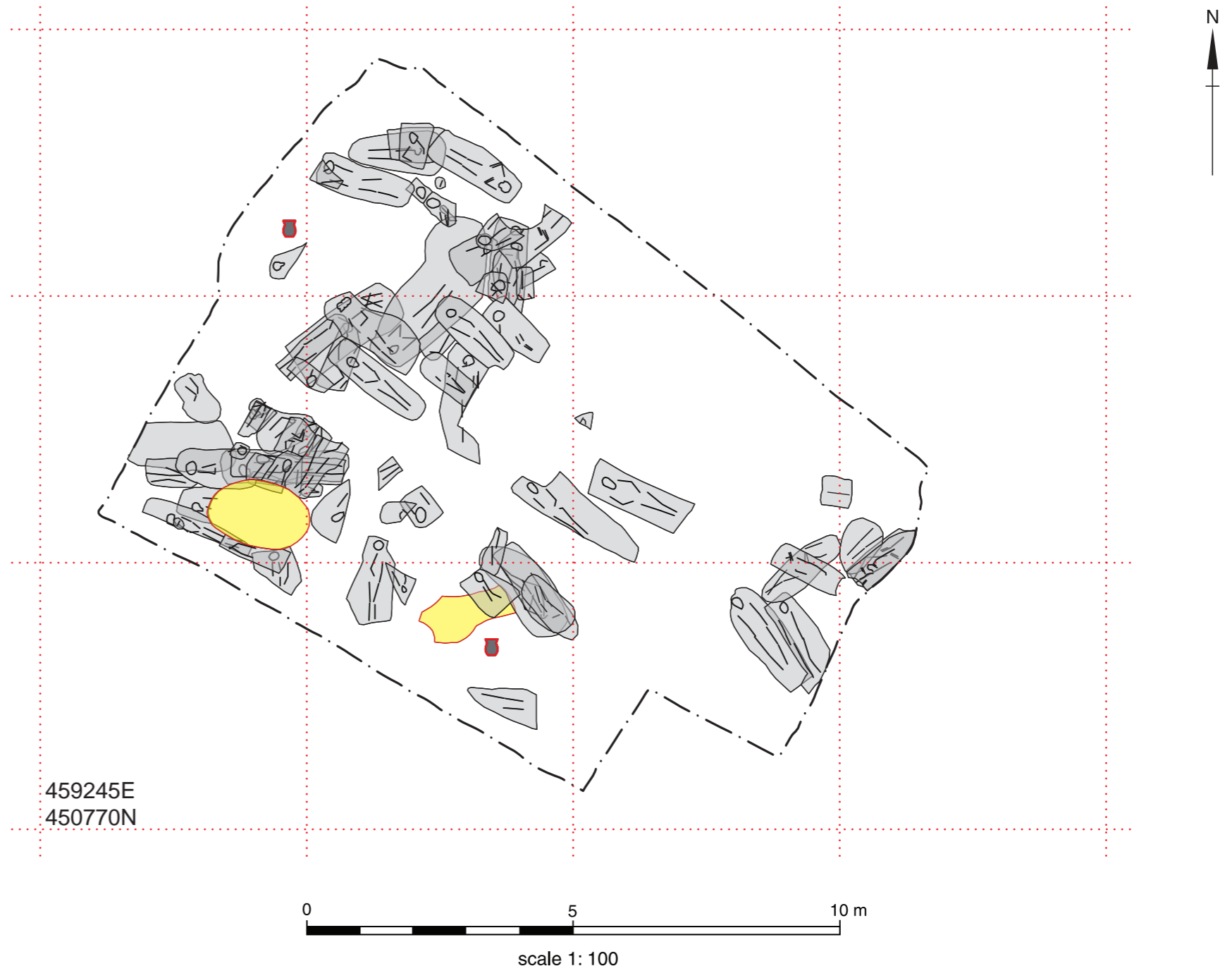













Fig. 6 Burial locations and skeleton positions

Key

-  Grave
-  Grave with coffin nails
-  Charnel pit
-  Skeleton position
-  Skeleton position uncertain
-  Complete pottery vessel
-  Incomplete/broken pottery vessel
-  Cremation (pottery vessel)
-  Coin
-  Cu alloy object
-  Jet/shale object
- AB Animal bone
- BB Bird bone

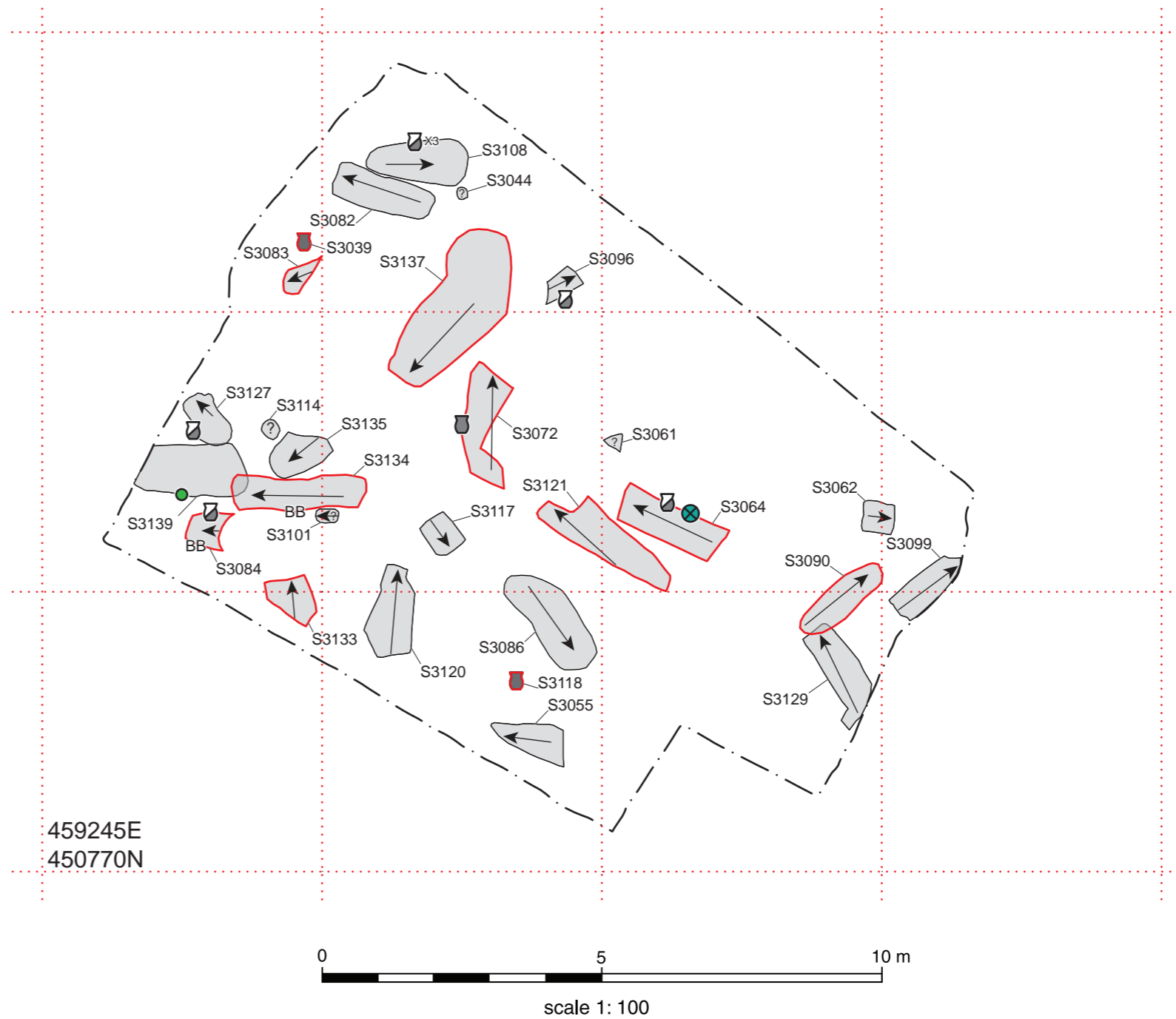


Fig. 7 Burial directions and grave furniture, Tier 1

Key

























-  Grave
-  Grave with coffin nails
-  Charnel pit
-  Skeleton position
-  Skeleton position uncertain
-  Complete pottery vessel
-  Incomplete/broken pottery vessel
-  Cremation (pottery vessel)
-  Coin
-  Cu alloy object
-  Jet/shale object
- AB Animal bone
- BB Bird bone



Fig. 8 Burial directions and grave furniture, Tier 2

Key

-  Grave
-  Grave with coffin nails
-  Charnel pit
-  Skeleton position
-  Skeleton position uncertain
-  Complete pottery vessel
-  Incomplete/broken pottery vessel
-  Cremation (pottery vessel)
-  Coin
-  Cu alloy object
-  Jet/shale object
-  Animal bone
-  Bird bone

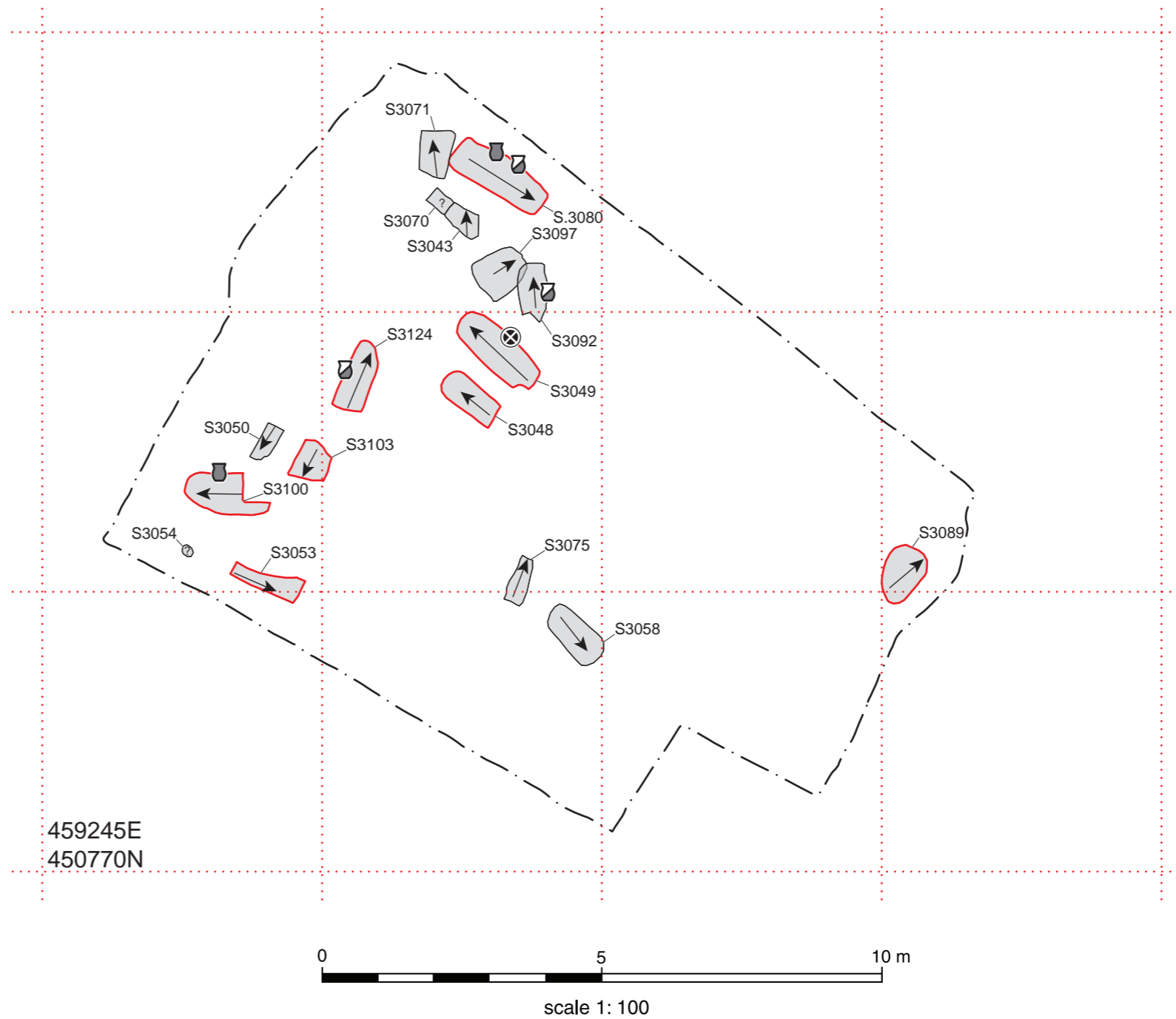













Fig. 9 Burial directions and grave furniture, Tier 3

Key

-  Grave
-  Grave with coffin nails
-  Charnel pit
-  Skeleton position
-  Skeleton position uncertain
-  Complete pottery vessel
-  Incomplete/broken pottery vessel
-  Cremation (pottery vessel)
-  Coin
-  Cu alloy object
-  Jet/shale object
- AB Animal bone
- BB Bird bone

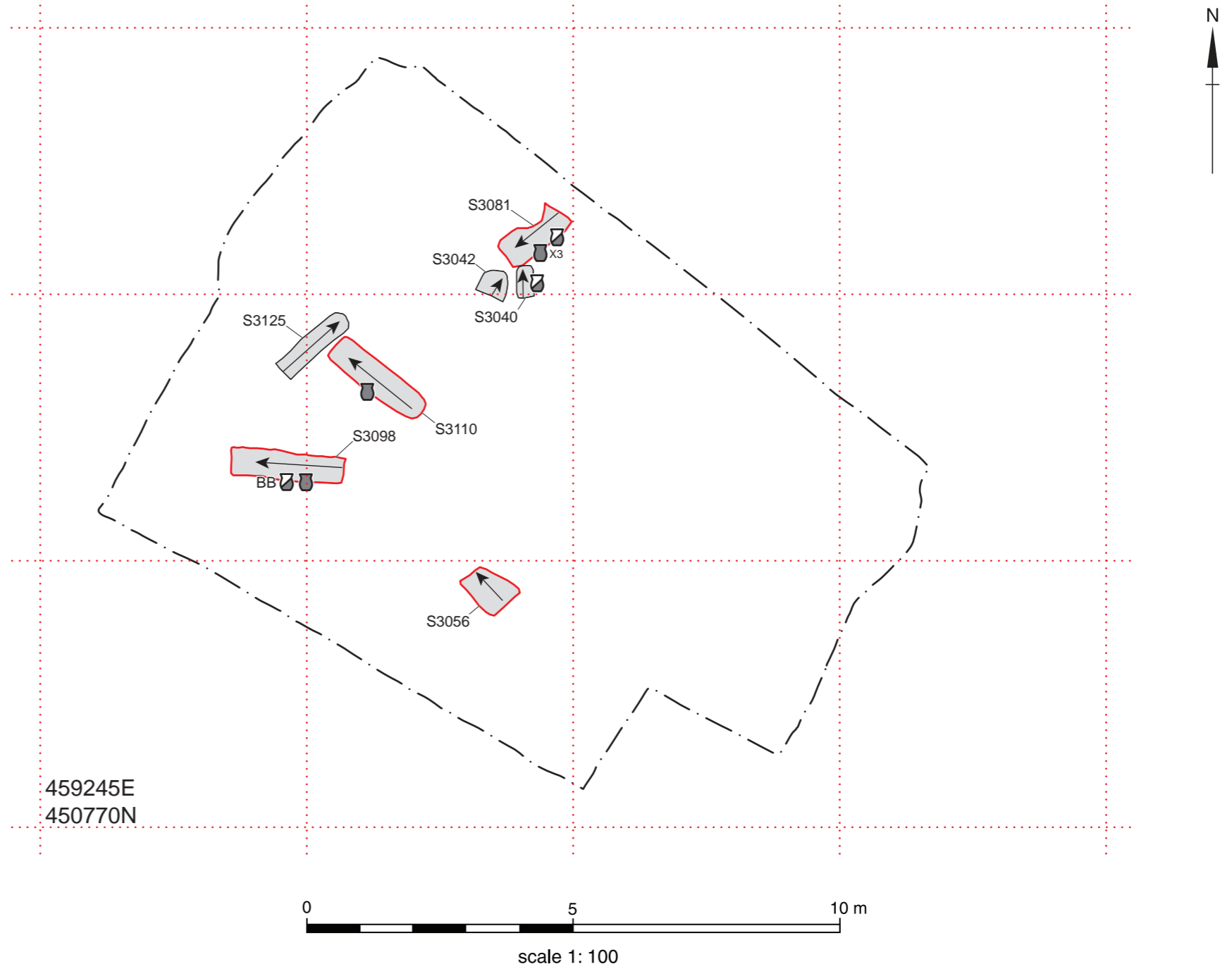













Fig. 10 Burial directions and grave furniture, Tier 4

Key

-  Grave
-  Grave with coffin nails
-  Charnel pit
-  Skeleton position
-  Skeleton position uncertain
-  Complete pottery vessel
-  Incomplete/broken pottery vessel
-  Cremation (pottery vessel)
-  Coin
-  Cu alloy object
-  Jet/shale object
- AB Animal bone
- BB Bird bone

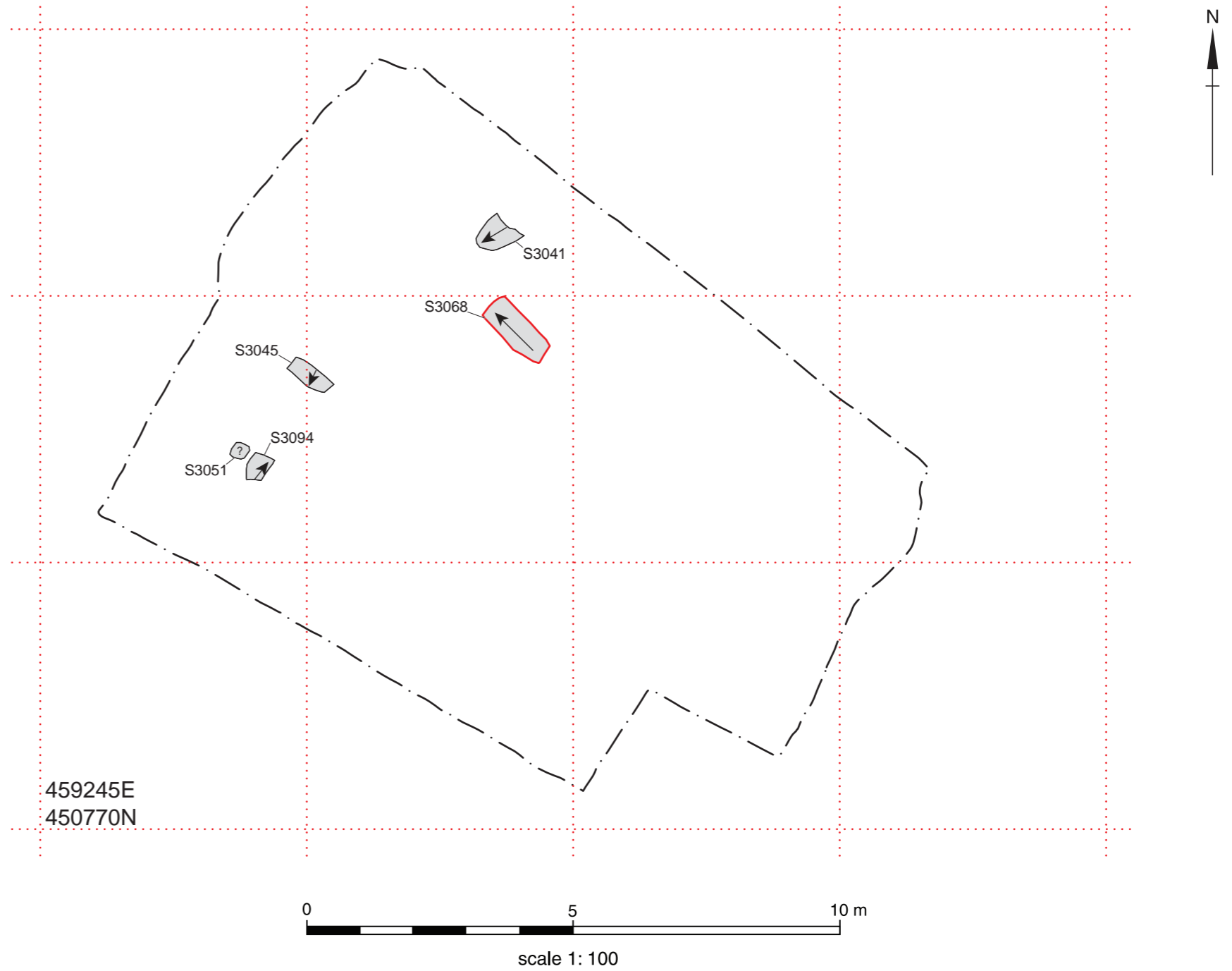













Fig. 11 Burial directions and grave furniture, Tier 5

Key

-  Grave
-  Grave with coffin nails
-  Charnel pit
-  Skeleton position
-  Skeleton position uncertain
-  Complete pottery vessel
-  Incomplete/broken pottery vessel
-  Cremation (pottery vessel)
-  Coin
-  Cu alloy object
-  Jet/shale object
- AB Animal bone
- BB Bird bone

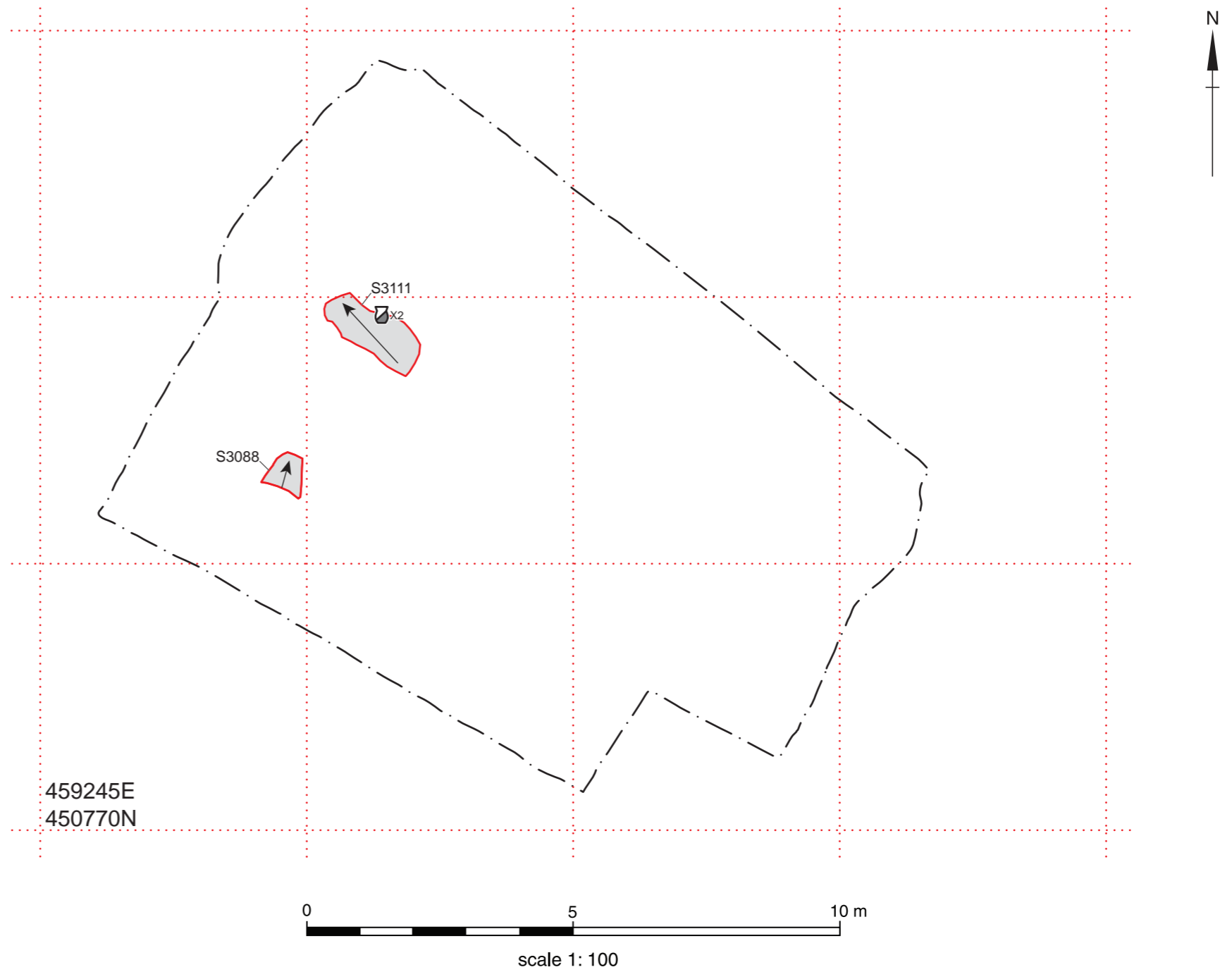













Fig. 12 Burial directions and grave furniture, Tier 6

Key

-  Grave
-  Grave with coffin nails
-  Charnel pit
-  Skeleton position
-  Skeleton position uncertain
-  Complete pottery vessel
-  Incomplete/broken pottery vessel
-  Cremation (pottery vessel)
-  Coin
-  Cu alloy object
-  Jet/shale object
- AB Animal bone
- BB Bird bone

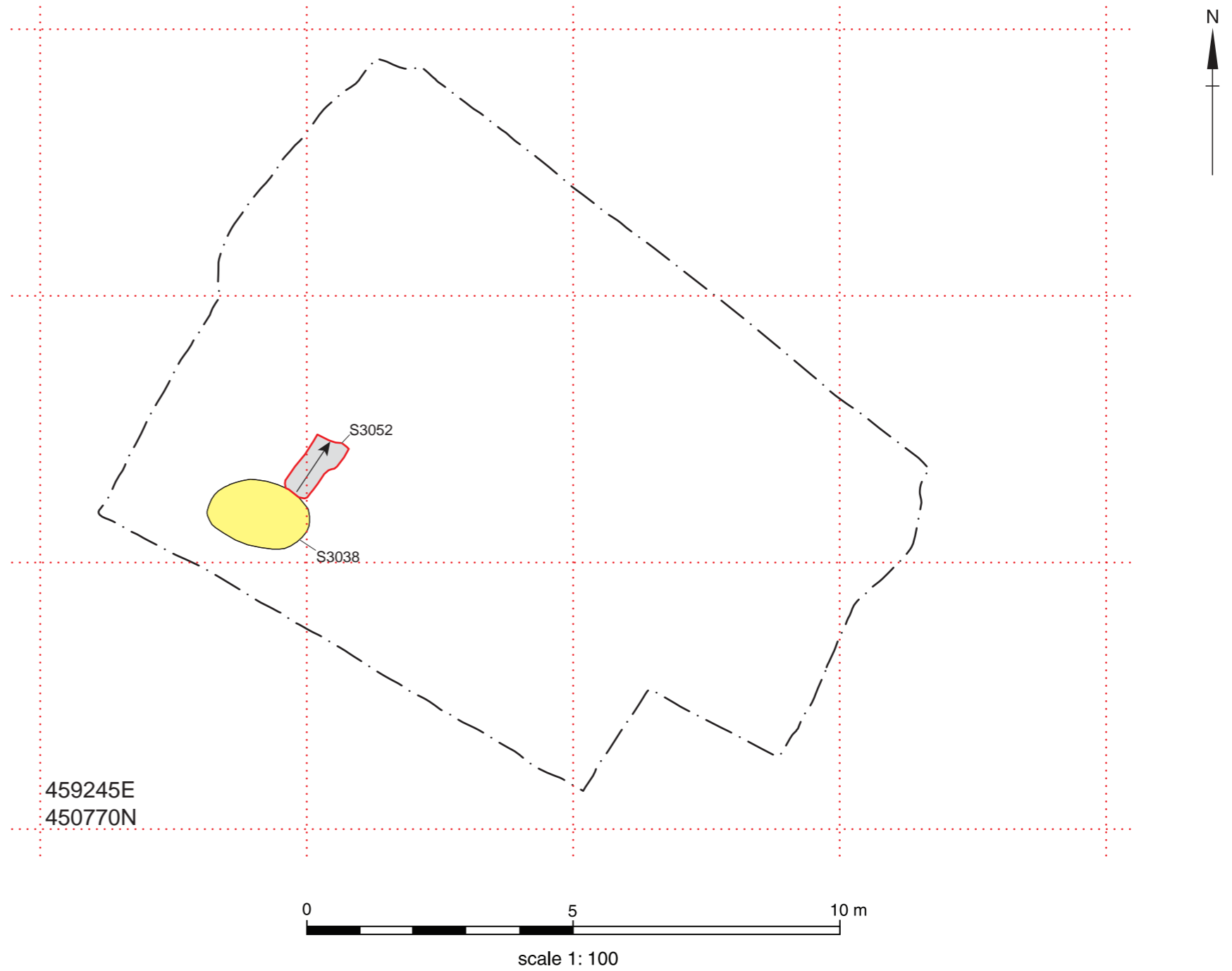













Fig. 13 Burial directions and grave furniture, Tier 7

Key

-  Grave
-  Grave with coffin nails
-  Charnel pit
-  Skeleton position
-  Skeleton position uncertain
-  Complete pottery vessel
-  Incomplete/broken pottery vessel
-  Cremation (pottery vessel)
-  Coin
-  Cu alloy object
-  Jet/shale object
- AB Animal bone
- BB Bird bone

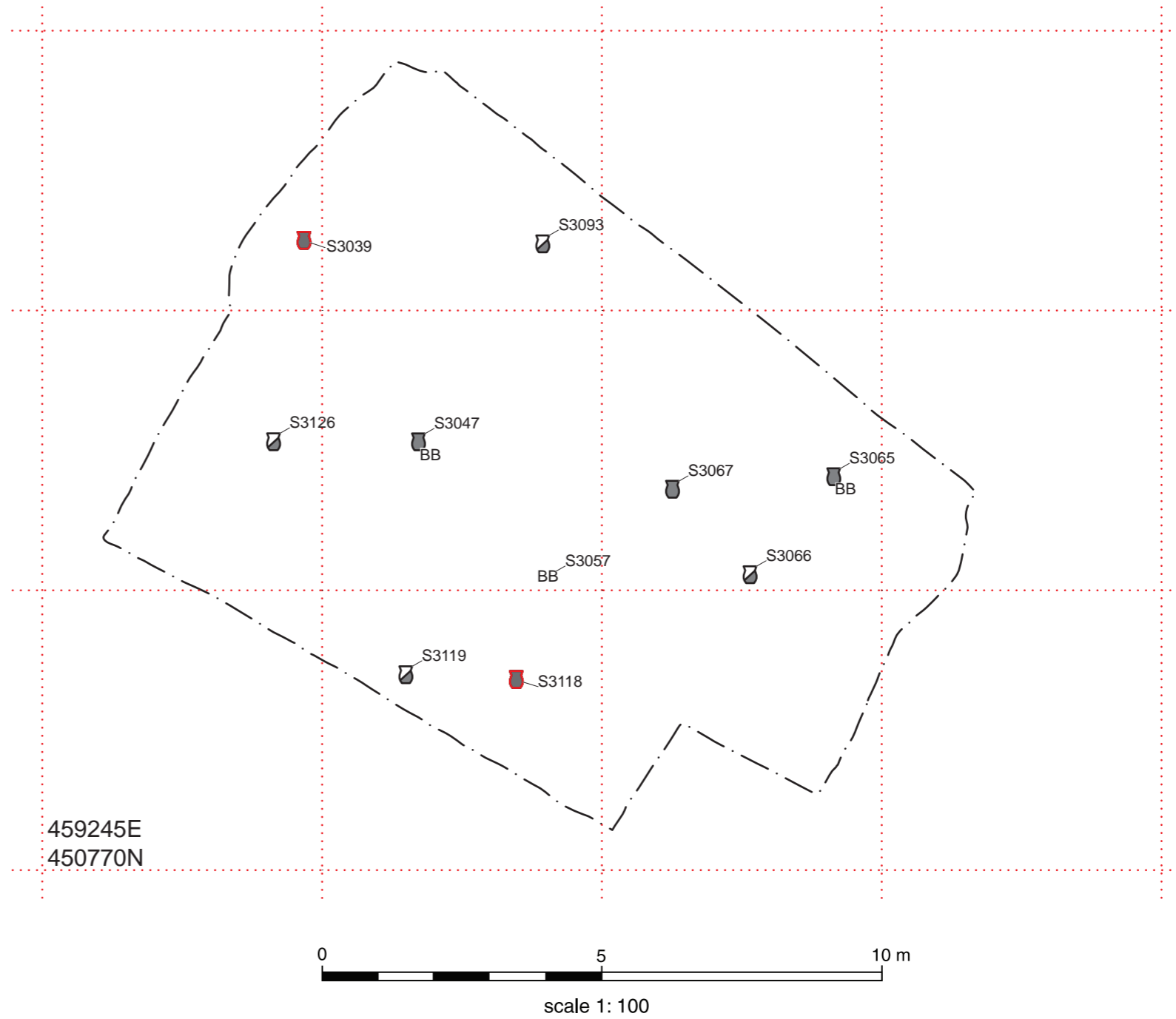


Fig. 14 Isolated artefacts and possible cremation vessels

Key

- S3033
- S3034
- S3035
- S3036

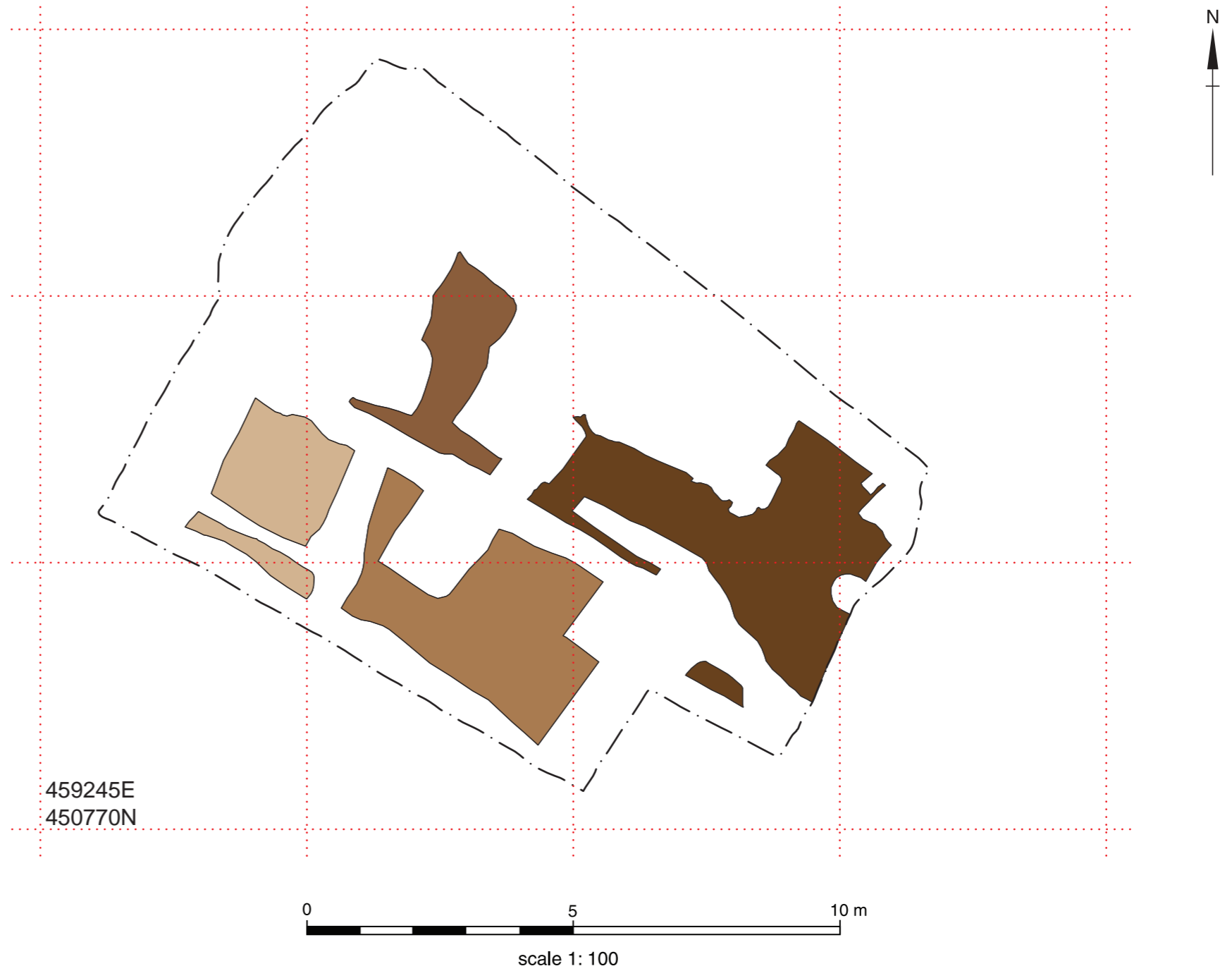






Fig. 15 Medieval Plough Soil

Key

-  S3027
-  S3028
-  S3029
-  S3030

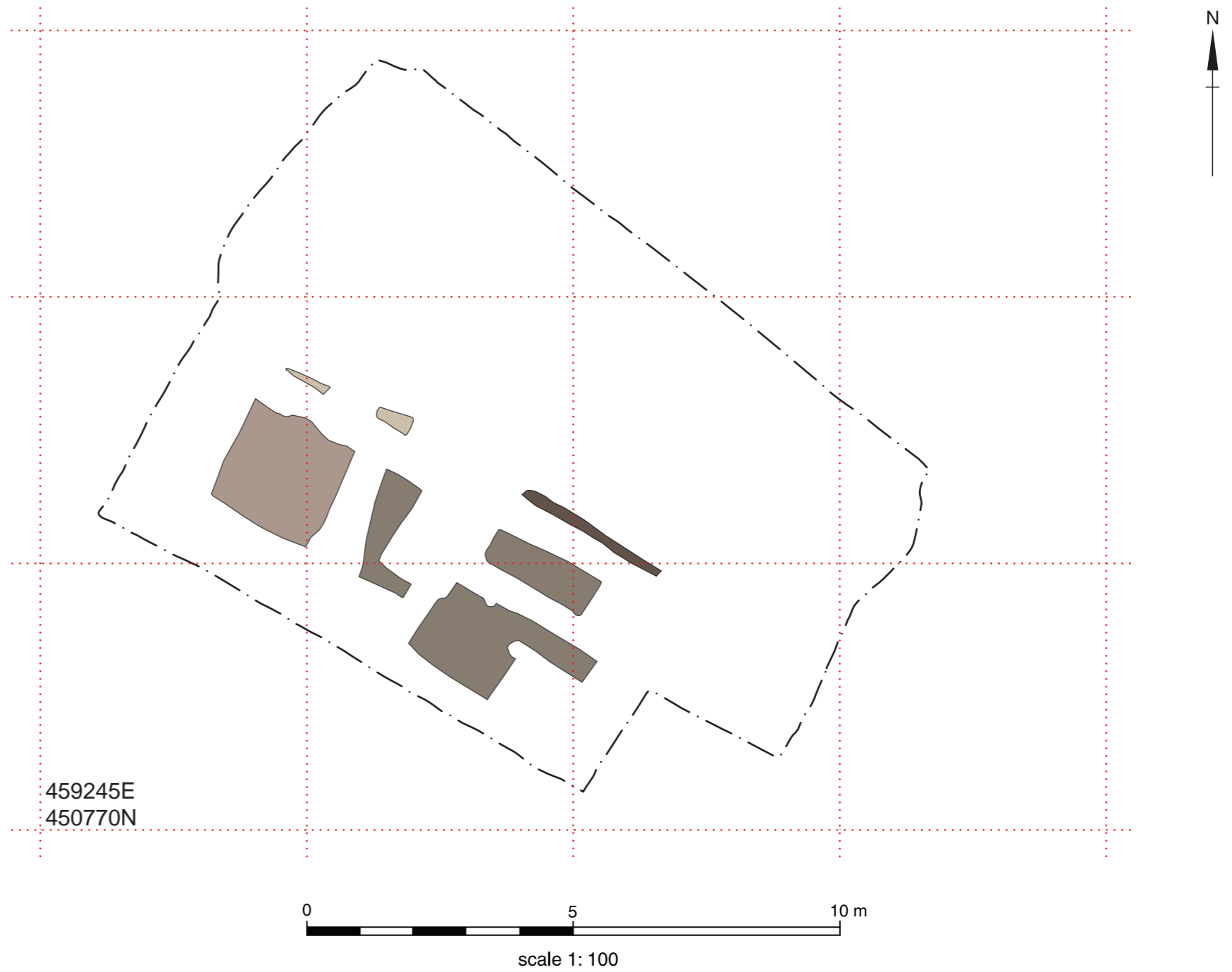


Fig. 16 19th Century Garden Soil



Fig. 17 19th Century Structures and Garden Features

Section 1, South East Facing

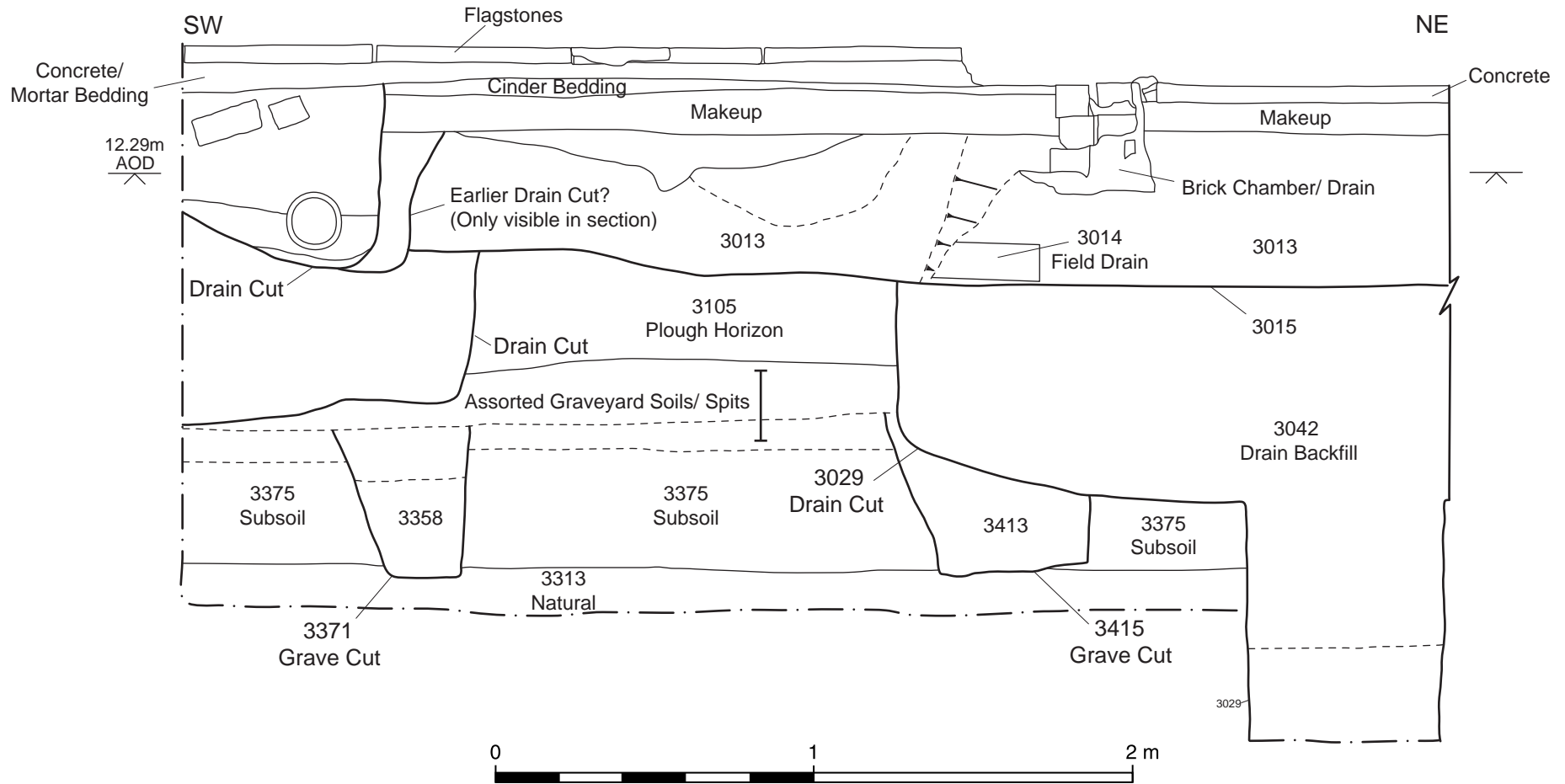


Fig. 18 South-east facing section of main excavation area, Part 1

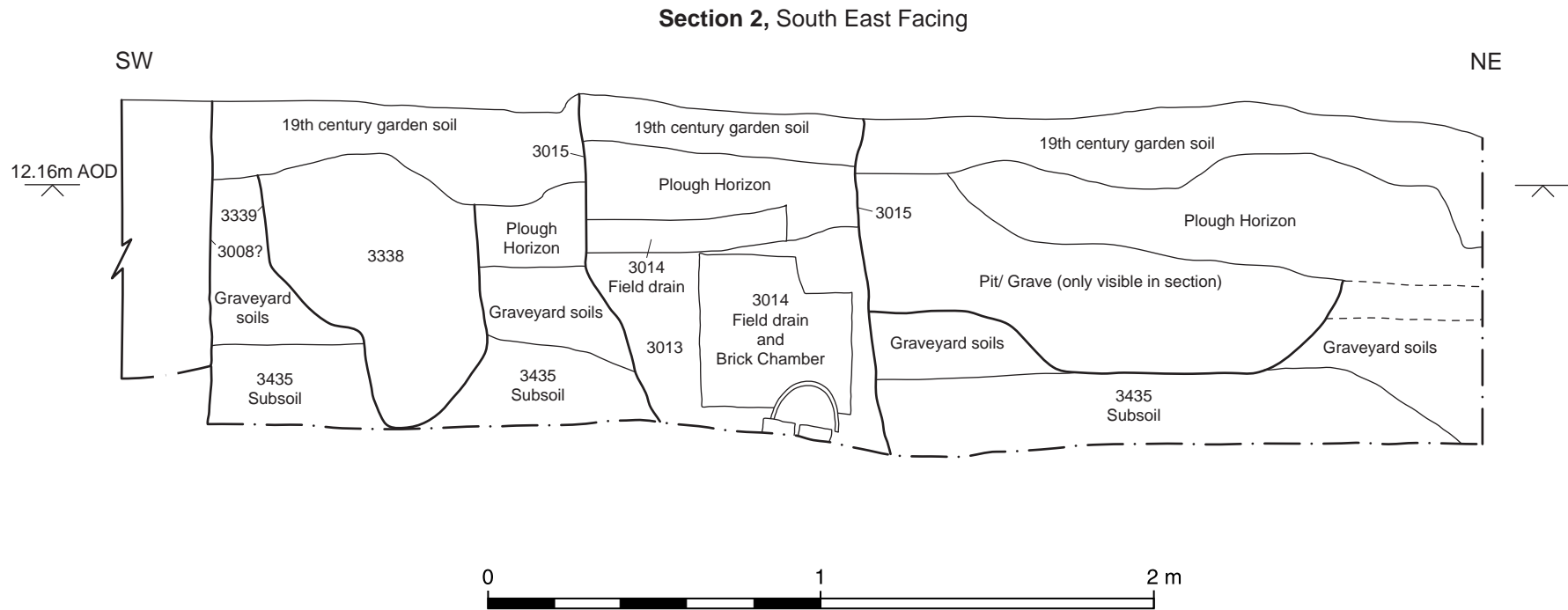


Fig. 19 South-east facing section of main excavation area, Part 2

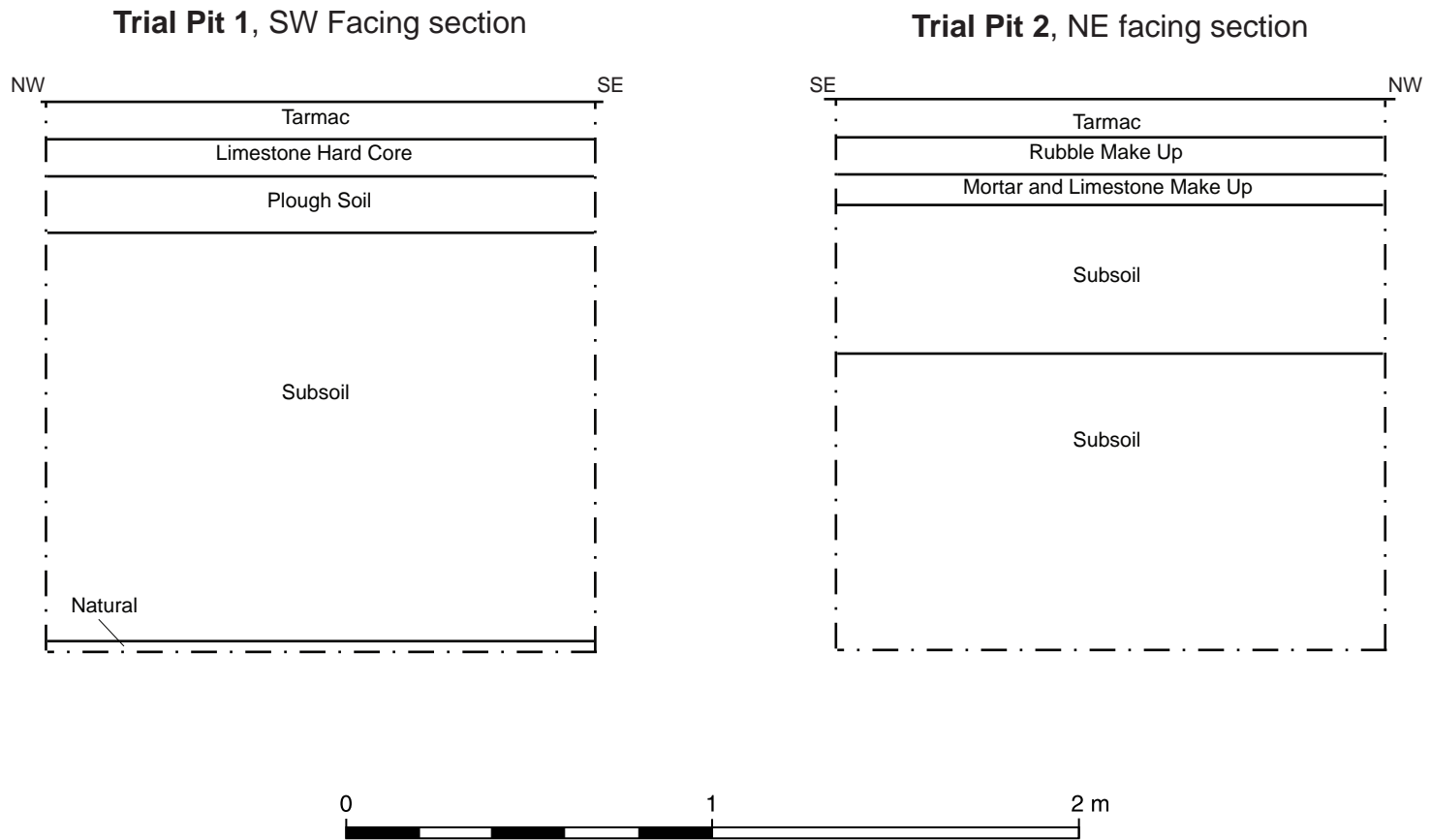


Fig. 20 Trial Pits 1 and 2 sections

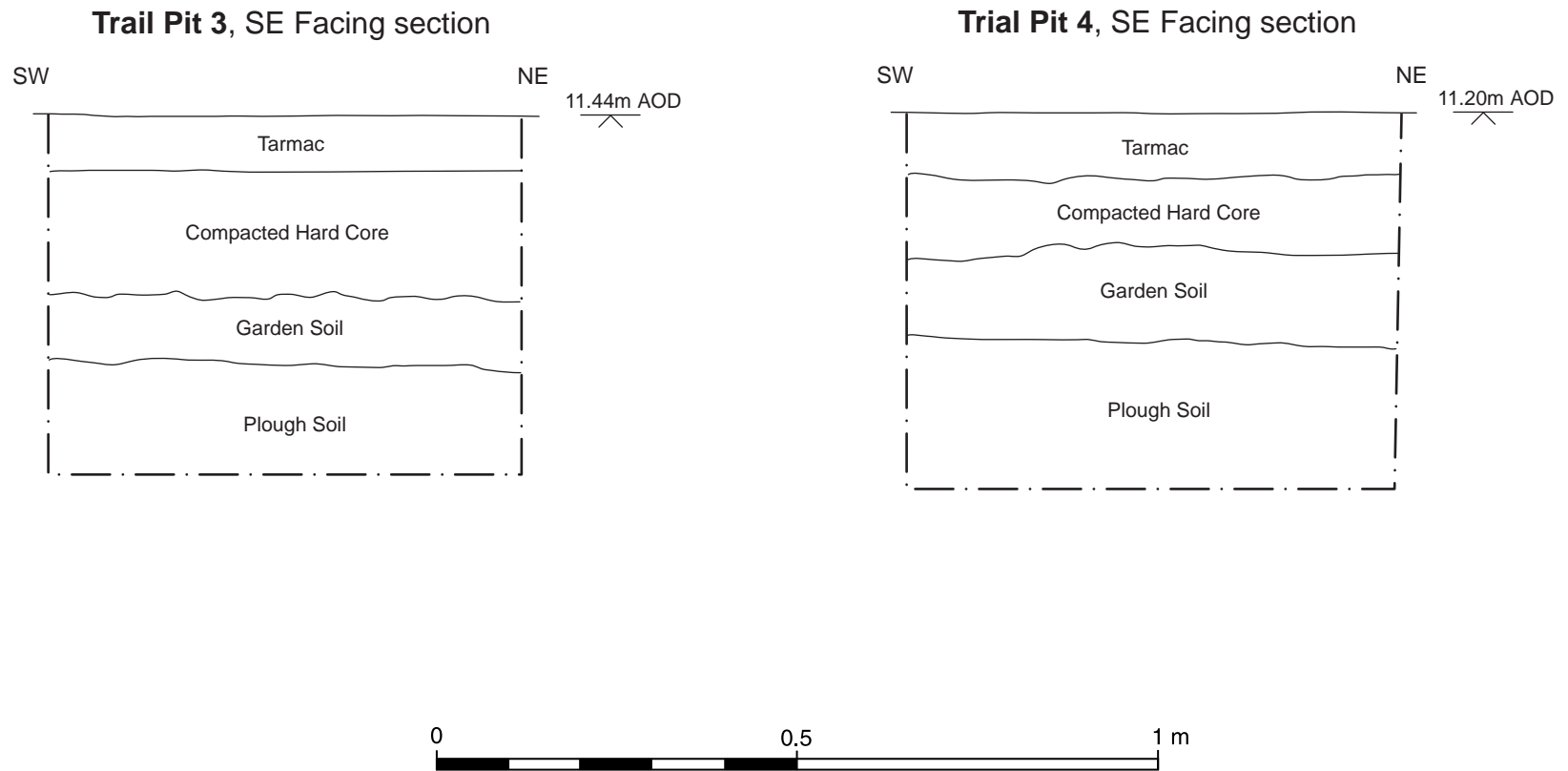


Fig. 21 Trial Pits 3 and 4 sections

Trial Pit 5, SW Facing section

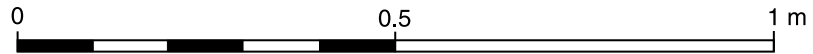
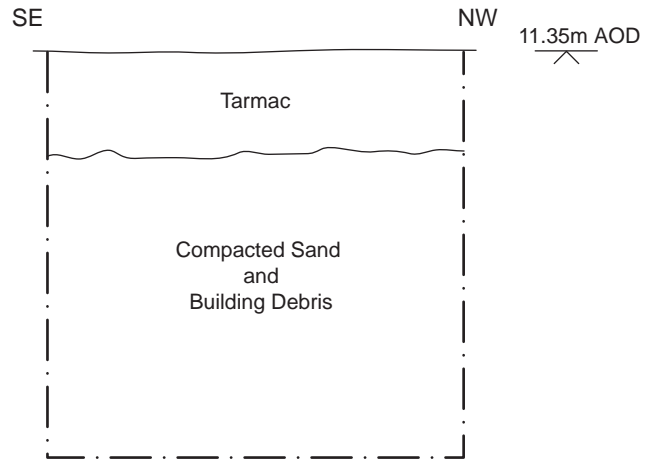


Fig. 22 Trial Pit 5 section

PLATES



Plate 1 Extract from Richard's Map of 1685 showing the Civil War sence bisected by the Tadcaster Road a little to the north-west of the Newington Hotel development site.

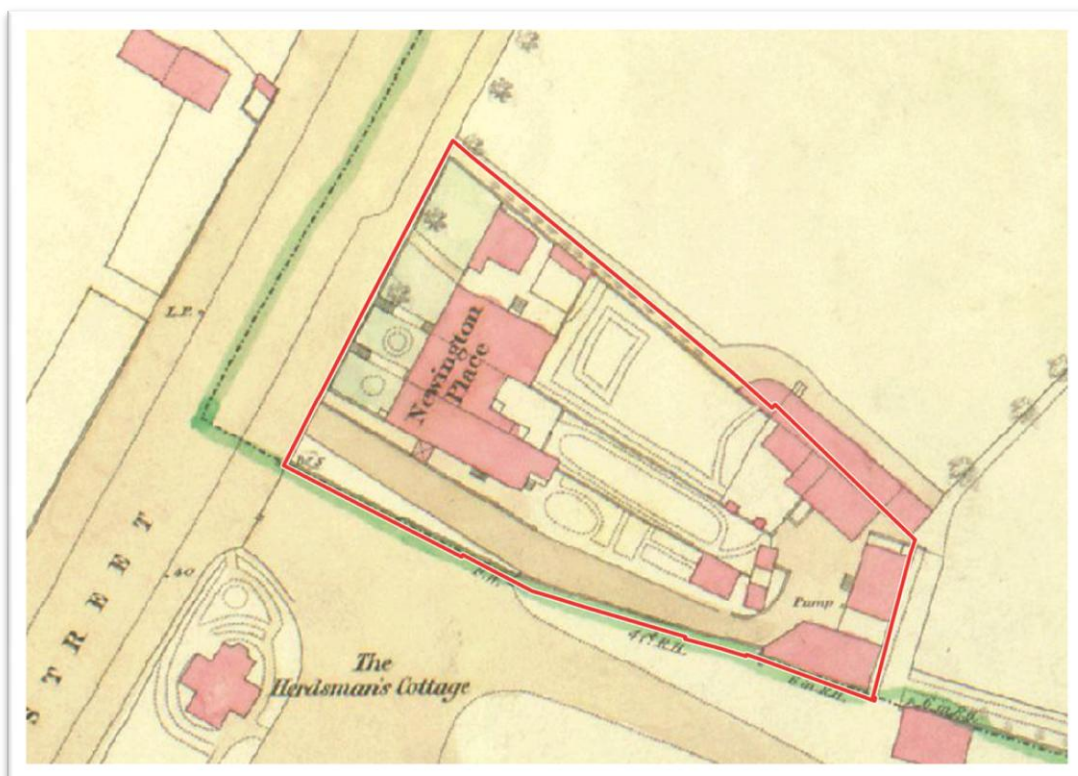


Plate 2 Extract from the 1852 Ordnance Survey Map. Extent of the current development shown in red.

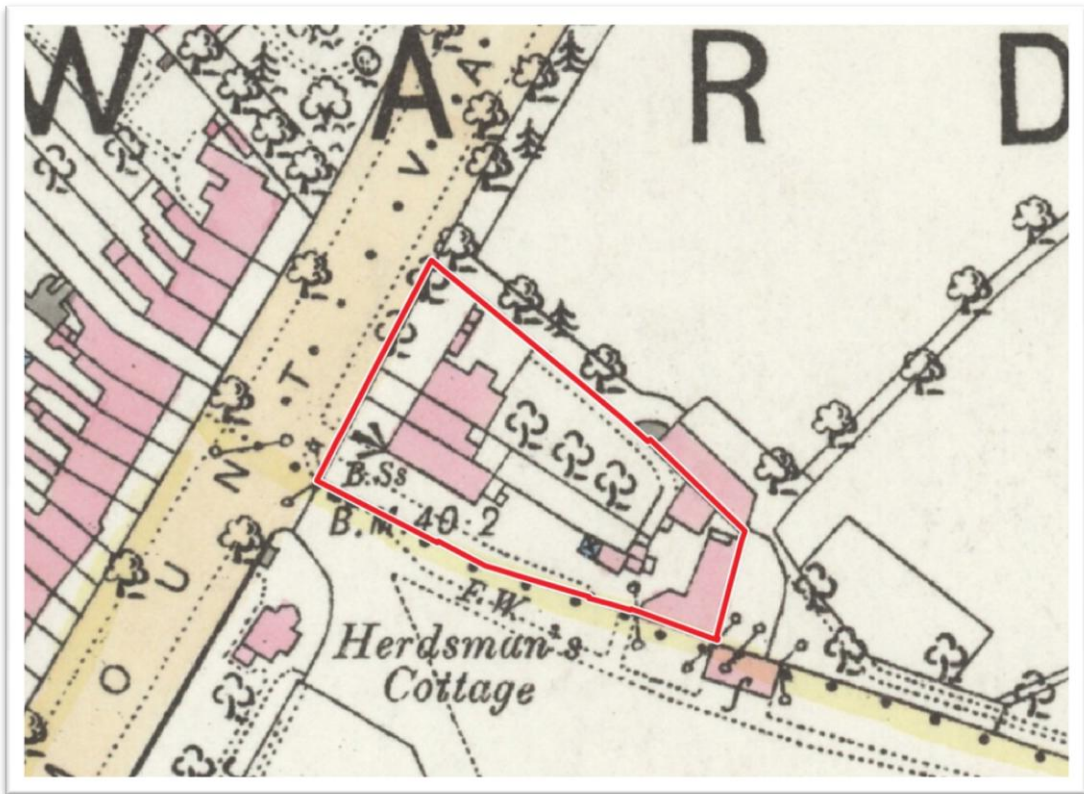


Plate 3 Extract from the 1889 OS 25 inch England and Wales, CLXXIV.10 (York).

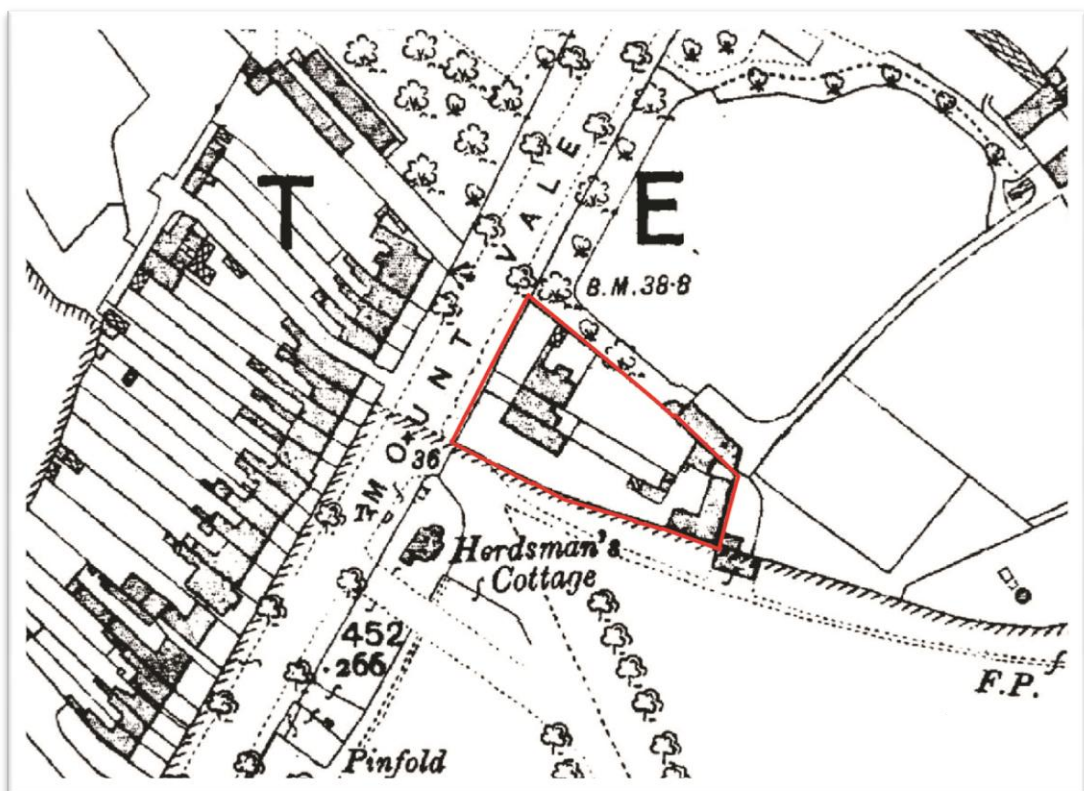


Plate 4 Extract from the 1909 Ordnance Survey Map. Extent of the current development shown in red.



Plate 5 Sub-soil and natural interface. 0.1m scale units.



Plate 6 Ground reduction associated with hotel extension, S3004, visible as flat based rectangular area between the scales and a deep sub-rectangular pit cordoned off with red and white barrier tape.



Plate 7 Jumbled, semi-articulated human bone in a charnel pit, S3142. 0.1m scale units.



Plate 8 An example of a later burial, S3088, truncating away part of an earlier grave, S3094. 0.1m scale units.

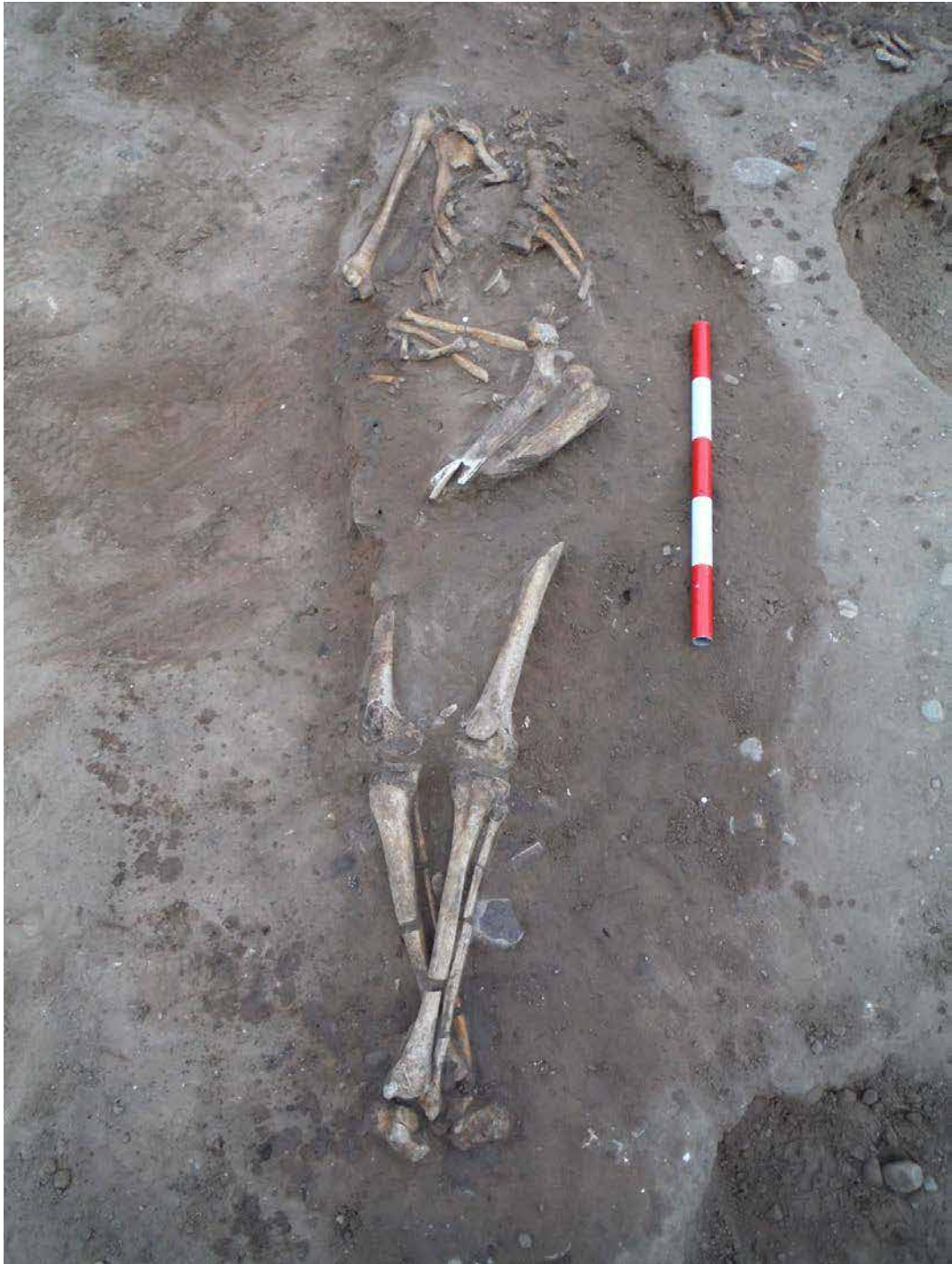


Plate 9 Burial S3090. Found close to the interface between the Roman cemetery and medieval plough horizons this burial had suffered damage from plough action. 0.1m scale units.



Plate 10 A burial, S3138, cut by a 19th/20th century drain, S3004. 0.1m scale units.



Plate 11 Burial S3116 truncated by a later grave (top of image) and by a modern drain (bottom of image). 0.1m scale units.



Plate 12 Burial S3052 displaying good bone preservation. 0.1m scale units.



Plate 13 Burial S3082 displaying poor bone preservation. 0.1m Scale units.



Plate 14 Burial S3081 displaying poor bone preservation. 0.1m scale units.



Plate 15 Burial S3132 displaying good bone preservation. 0.1m scale units.



Plate 16 A burial, S3062, showing abrasion from medieval ploughing. 0.1m scale units.



Plate 17 SK5, burial S3064, laid supine extended. Looking NW, 0.1m scale units.



Plate 18 SK27, burial S3086, laid supine extended with legs crossed at the ankles. Looking SW, 0.1m scale units.



Plate 19 SK81, burial S3132, lying in a crouched position. Looking SW, 0.1m scale units.



Plate 20 SK70, burial S3125, laid in a prone extended position. Looking NE, 0.1 scale units.



Plate 21 Burial S3045 laid in what appears to have been a seated position, the skull later having rolled back and the mandible falling away to the left of the skull. Looking SW, 0.1m scale units.



Plate 22 SK15 lying prone on top of SK17. Looking SE, 0.1m scale units.



Plate 23 In situ coffin nails, burial S3121. Looking SE, 0.1m scale units.



Plate 24 Apparent deliberately broken pottery vessel in burial S3098. Looking N, 0.1m scale units.



Plate 25 Cu alloy object, possibly a head band or similar adornment situated across the brow of SK3, burial S3064. Looking NW, 0.1m scale units.



Plate 26 A jet hairpin (SF263) in burial S3049.



Plate 27 Part of the medieval plough horizon. Looking NW, 0.5m scale units.



Plate 28 Basement wall and associated construction cut of 147 Mount Vale, dating to 1823. Looking NW, 0.5m scale units.



Plate 29 A refuse pit associated with the 19th century garden. Looking N, 0.1m scale units.



Plate 30 S3008, a 19th century brick-built sunken floored structure. Looking E, 0.5m scale units.



Plate 31 S3004, the main drain dropping down towards Tadcaster Road and bisecting the side on a NW/SE axis. Looking SE, 0.5m scale units.



Plate 32 Ceramic drain pipe S3005 originally emerging from the SE corner of 147 Mount Vale, later made redundant with the instillation of drain S3004. Looking SE, 0.5m scale units.



Plate 33 Small brick-built extension S3006 on NE side of 147 Mount Vale (depicted on mapping from 1891 onwards), note the later internal subdivision. Looking NW, 0.5m scale units.



Plate 34 Tiered brick and slate footing at the north corner of extension S3006. Looking E, 0.1m scale units.



Plate 35 A deep intrusion (within the extent of the red and white barrier tape) relating to the late 20th century hotel extension. Looking W.



Plate 36 Trial Pit 1. Looking SE, 0.5m scale units.



Plate 37 Trial Pit 2. Looking NE, 0.1m scale units.



Plate 38 Trial Pit 3. Looking NE, 0.1m scale units.



Plate 39 Trial pit 4. Looking NW, 0.1m scale units.



Plate 40 Trial Pit 5. Looking NW, 0.1m scale units.



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