3-5 TOFT GREEN,
YORK.

REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

OSA REPORT NO: OSA22EV13

July 2022

OSA

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Report Summary.

REPORT NO:	OSA22EV13
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COUNTY:	Yorkshire
NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE:	SE 59832 51628
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1.0 Abstract.

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by On-Site-Archaeology Ltd at 3-5 Toft Green, York. The evaluation was undertaken following consultation with the City of York Council Archaeologist in response to a planning application for redevelopment of the site. The evaluation comprised the excavation of two trenches. The trenches were both excavated to a depth of c. 2m below the existing floor surfaces. One of the trenches was located close to the Toft Green frontage and the other further back from the frontage in the centre of the site.

The trenching revealed a relatively simple sequence of archaeological deposits, predominantly of medieval date. Within the trench closest to the street frontage the sequence comprised a series of homogenous soil horizons. These contained medieval pottery down to a depth in excess of 1m below the existing floor. The lowest excavated soil horizon only contained pottery of Roman date. Within the trench further back from the street frontage all excavated deposits contained medieval pottery. In addition to the soil horizons this trench also encountered a large medieval pit and evidence for a late medieval building, in the form of a sequence of floor surfaces. These floors are likely to represent an ancillary building related to a property on the main medieval street frontage along Micklegate to the southeast. Given the location of the site there is the potential for earlier, especially Roman, structures to be present at a greater depth.

The presence on the site of archaeological deposits is unsurprising but should not prevent development from taking place. The ideal foundation solution, from an archaeological perspective, would be to construct a shallow raft, which would allow the archaeological deposits to be preserved in-situ beneath the new development. If pile foundations were to be proposed, which is likely, then these would need to ensure preservation of a minimum of 95% of the archaeological deposits, in line with City of York Council policies. Pile locations would require archaeological pre-coring to allow a detailed record of any deposits that were to be impacted by piling, and to ensure that no obstructions were present. The proposed finished floor level within the new build will be approximately 0.50m below the highest recorded level of medieval archaeology. An archaeological presence would therefore be required during any ground reduction, with detailed archaeological excavation being caried out where appropriate. Any localised deeper excavations that are required, for example, for lift pits, would need to be undertaken archaeologically.

The submission of details of the proposed foundation design, and any further archaeological investigation that may be required would be secured through the attachment of a condition, or conditions, to the grant of planning consent.

2.0 Site Location and Geology.

The site lies in the southwest part of the historic core of the city of York, on the southeast side of Toft Green, close to its junction with Barker Lane, centred at National Grid Reference SE 59832 51628. The proposed development site comprises a redundant building, formerly operating as a nightclub and music venue. The building is divided into a number of separate rooms, the largest area is the former dance floor, located within the rear part of the site.

The modern ground level within the site varies. Within the rooms along the Toft Green frontage the current floors lie at around 19.10m AOD. This is approximately 500mm above the level of the pavement outside the front of the building with access being obtained via steps. The dance floor to the rear of the building lies at 19.65m AOD. Elsewhere the floor level is higher, in places above 20m AOD, presumably being locally raised during the 20th century.

The site is located on drift deposits of the York Moraine Member comprising clay, sand and gravel. This overlies a solid geology of Sherwood Sandstone (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home). A recent archaeological evaluation carried out at 22 Toft Green recorded the natural as firm, mid reddish brown silty clay (OSA, 2021. 22 Toft Green, York. Report on an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation. OSA Report No: OSA21EV14), although it is not anticipated that natural deposits will be reached during the current evaluation.

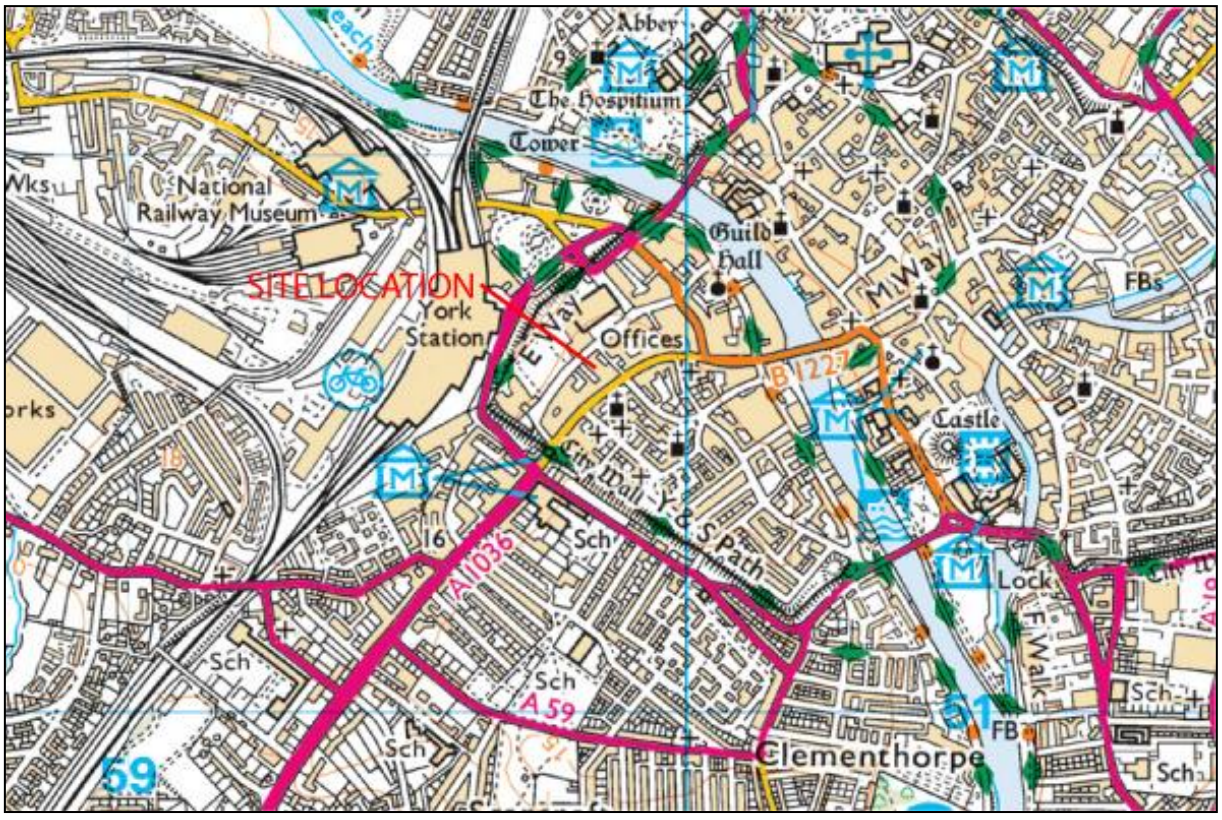

Figure 1. Site Location (centred in red) NGR SE 59832 51628

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3.0 Archaeological Background.

The archaeological potential of the site has previously been summarised within a Desk-Based Assessment (Jackson & Milstead, 2019). The DBA identified that the site was located in the heart of York's Roman colonia, close to numerous high-status buildings. During emergency sewer repair works carried out along Toft Green in 2012 (NAA, 2014) a high status Roman building, including a mosaic floor was recorded to the northeast of the site. Along the stretch of sewer repair trench immediately adjacent to the site frontage a northwest to southeast aligned Roman wall was recorded cut into the natural clay. The alignment of this wall suggests that it could continue into the site itself. It was encountered at a depth of c. 3.5m below the modern ground level (approximately 15m AOD). In contrast Roman deposits were recorded at less than 1m depth during an evaluation carried out in 2021 at 22 Toft Green (OSA, 2021). Little evidence has yet been found for the post-Roman period in this area, however, burgage plots laid out in the medieval period were occupied throughout the period and the site became increasingly built-up over the post-medieval period. Barker Lane, located to the northeast of the site linking Toft Green and Micklegate, was formerly known as Gregory Lane, after the church of St Gregory. The church is likely to have been located to the northeast of the lane (away from the current site). Cartographic sources indicate that parts of the site remained as open yards or gardens well into the early modern period. The site was almost entirely covered by buildings by the mid 20th century, including a chemical manufactory.

The first stage of evaluation of the site comprised a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey. The survey was successful except in areas of raised wooden floor. However, the results of the survey only recorded shallow structural remains and rubble from the past demolition of structures previously occupying the site. A possible culvert was also identified at c.1.2m below floor level (Magnitude Surveys, 2020).

4.0 Methodology.

The scope of the evaluation had been previously agreed with the City of York Council Archaeologist and detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation (OSA May 2022). The investigation was carried out in accordance with the methodology detailed within this document.

The work comprised the excavation of two trenches. The trenches were initially 3m x 3m squares, with modern surfaces and homogenous deposits being removed mechanically under archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation was carried out to a depth of approximately 1m in Trench 1, and down to a depth of around 0.60m in Trench 2, at which level a series of clearly archaeological deposits was encountered. Further excavation was limited to stratigraphic investigation, entirely by hand, within sondages placed in the centre of each 3m x 3m square. These sondages were excavated for a further 1m depth. Within Trench 2 a further small hand excavated sondage was excavated for a further depth of 0.50m, so that the full depth of investigation reached 2m below the modern ground surface.

Standard *On-Site Archaeology* techniques were followed throughout the excavation. These involved the completion of trench record sheets and context sheets as well as plans and sections drawn to scale. Heights above Ordnance Datum (AOD) were calculated relative to a topographic survey previously undertaken at the site. A photographic record of the deposits and features was also maintained.

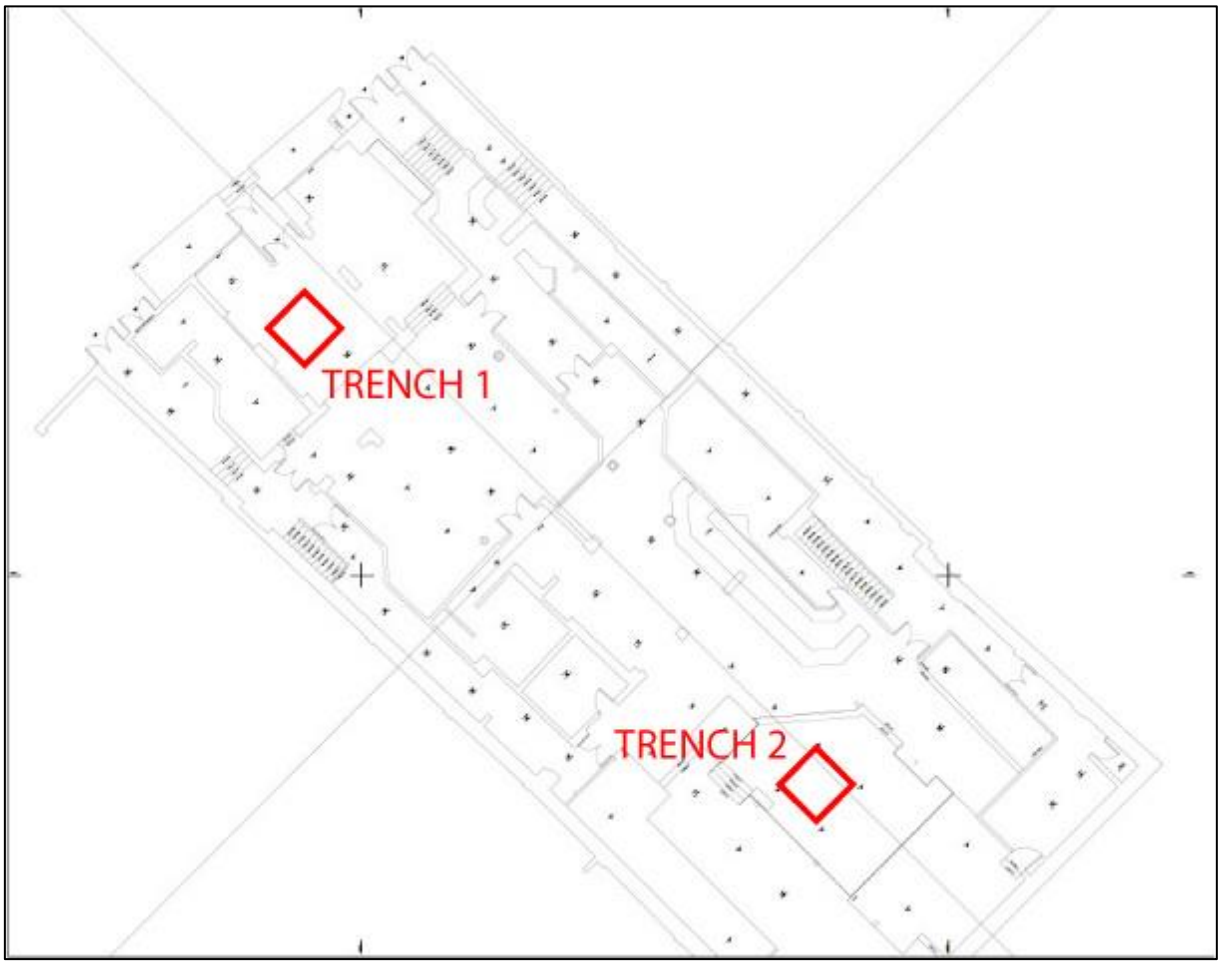

Figure 2. Trench location plan.

5.0 Results.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was located within the northwest part of the site, within one of the rooms fronting onto Toft Green.

The earliest deposits recorded in Trench 1 were excavated within the 1m x 1m sondage placed centrally within the 3m x 3m trench (Figure 3 and Plates 1-2).

The earliest recorded deposit comprised a friable mid-dark brownish grey clay silt (112). This was revealed at the base of the sondage at a maximum height of 17.10m AOD (approximately 2m below the modern ground surface) and was not excavated. It was overlain by 0.80m depth of identical mid-dark brownish grey clay silt. This deposit was excavated in a series of horizontal spits (107-111) each approximately 0.10m-0.15m thick. Throughout this deposit occasional pebbles, fragments of CBM (ceramic building material), pottery, animal bone, limestone, flecks of mortar and charcoal were noted. All of the pottery from these deposits appeared to be Roman in date, with no clearly medieval fabrics being present. The Roman pottery fabrics that were present indicated a date range from the late 3rd to the late 4th century AD.

Towards the top of the hand excavated sondage a distinct soil horizon was identified. This was a mid grey brown clay silt (106) again containing the same range of inclusions. Although only a limited quantity of pottery was present this again suggested a date of 3rd to 4th century AD. This was then sealed by further deposits of mid-dark brownish grey clay silt. The earliest of these (105) was the latest deposit hand excavated within the sondage and contained clearly medieval pottery, together with residual Roman material. The same material continued to within 0.30m of the modern floor surface, being mechanically excavated as (104). This deposit also contained both medieval and Roman pottery. This entire sequence of deposits is likely to represent a garden soil, accumulating over a long period, interspersed with occasional episodes of dumping. On the basis of the provisional identification of the pottery dump deposit (106) may demark the division between medieval and Roman deposition.

The latest soil deposit was overlain by a cobble surface, set within a compact red sand bedding layer (103). This cobble surface is likely to have been an internal floor within buildings shown on mid to late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps fronting onto Toft Green.

Along the northeastern part of the trench the cobble surface and underlying deposits had been truncated by a series of 20th century services. These included several unglazed ceramic drains following the edge of excavation, together with the remnants of a brick manhole, which had been replaced by a deeper glazed drain. These recent services were all recorded with a single cut [102] and fill context number (101).

The final context recorded was the modern concrete floor (100), which sealed the services backfill and the earlier cobbles. The concrete floor was at a height of 19.12m AOD.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was located within the southeastern part of the site (within the former night club dance floor), approximately 35-40m back from the Toft Green frontage.

The earliest deposits and features recorded in Trench 2 were excavated within the 1m x 1m sondage placed centrally within the 3m x 3m trench (Figure 4, Plate 3).

The earliest recorded deposit comprised a layer of dark brownish grey sandy loamy silt (207) recorded in the deepest part of the hand excavated sondage (Plate 4). The top of this deposit was recorded at a maximum height of 18.05m AOD (1.60m below the existing floor surface) and it continued down to the base of the excavation at 17.55m AOD (2.10m below the modern ground surface). Occasional sherds of pottery were recovered from this deposit, including material of medieval date. This was sealed by a further dark brownish grey sandy loamy silt (206), again containing fragments of medieval pottery. Together these deposits appear to represent a garden soil, similar to that recorded in Trench 1.

Soil horizon (206) had been cut by a substantial pit [205]. This feature occupied the entire hand excavated sondage and was in excess of 0.80m deep. It contained a single fill (204) of dark brownish grey sandy silt, with inclusions of mid reddish orange clay. The clay may have originally formed a lining for the pit, but this was not continuous and it likely to have collapsed. Medieval pottery was again recovered from the pit fill. A range of pottery fabrics was present in this pit fill, the latest dated to the 14th to 15th century AD.

Pit fill (204) was sealed by a series of lenses of compacted light to mid orange brown and dark grey to black sandy clay silt (203). Altogether this context was between 0.20m and 0.25m thick and sloped down gently from northwest to southeast, potentially slumping into the top of the underlying pit (Plates 4 and 5). These fine layers almost certainly represent a series of successive floor layers and occupation deposits. In the section of the excavated sondage the remains of a small hearth or fire place was also noted within this sequence. Once again fragments of medieval pottery, dated to the late 14th to 15th century AD, were recovered from this sequence of floors.

Context (203) was the latest excavated within the sondage and was seen to cover the full extent of the 3m x 3m trench (Plate 6). It survived at a maximum height of 19.08m AOD, around 0.55-0.60m below the modern floor surface. Within the southern part of the trench the floor sequence was either overlain, or cut into by a deposit of dark brownish grey sandy silt (202) containing frequent fragments of flat roof tile. This may be derived from demolition material associated with the building represented by the sequence of floors (203).

The entire trench was sealed by a dark brownish grey sandy loamy silt (201) up to 0.30m thick, probably forming a post-medieval to early modern garden soil (as suggested on the 19th century Ordnance Survey maps). This was directly overlain by the modern concrete floor, with suspended timber dance floor above this (201), at a height of 19.65m AOD.

6.0 Conclusions

The trenching revealed a sequence of archaeological deposits, predominantly of medieval date, including evidence for a building in Trench 2 in the form of a series of floor surfaces, and potential demolition material. With the exception of this building all of the deposits appear to represent garden soils and dumps together with a single pit. These are the type of deposits that would be anticipated within the rear part of properties fronting Micklegate. It is perhaps slightly surprising that these same deposits were present close to the Toft Green frontage, immediately below a 19th century floor surface. Post-medieval cartographic sources (such as Speed and Archer) suggest that the Toft Green frontage was developed from at least the 17th century. This evaluation appears to indicate that this development was not continuous, and that the frontage included open spaces.

The majority of the soil sequence recorded in Trench 1 only contained pottery and CBM of Roman date, with no medieval material being present The sequence of Roman soil deposits was dated to the later Roman period, from the late 3rd century at the earliest. This may indicate that the formation of the soil horizon had taken place over a prolonged period, potentially commencing in late Roman period. On the basis of other archaeological investigations in the vicinity the site is likely to contain earlier Roman deposits and structures at a greater depth than was reached in the evaluation trenches. A length of Roman wall recorded during emergency sewer repair works immediately outside the site under Toft Green was found at a height of 15m AOD, approximately 3.5m below the modern ground surface (NAA, 2014).

The presence on the site of archaeological deposits is unsurprising but should not prevent development from taking place. The proposed development is to utilise piled foundations, probably with a ring beam. The pile foundation layout would need to ensure preservation of a minimum of 95% of the archaeological deposits, in line with City of York Council policies. Pile locations would require archaeological pre-coring to allow a detailed record of any deposits that were to be impacted by piling, and to ensure that no obstructions were present.

The new internal floor is intended to be at a single level of 18.50m AOD (reflecting the external, Toft Green street frontage level). Although details of the proposed thickness and therefore the formation depth for the new floor are not known this will clearly impact upon the latest archaeological deposits, especially those recorded in Trench 2. The sequence of medieval floors was encountered at above 19.00m AOD. All groundworks required for the development would therefore require archaeological monitoring, with the provision for this to be supplemented by detailed archaeological excavation where appropriate. Any localised deeper excavations that are required, for example, for lift pits, would need to be undertaken archaeologically.

The submission of details of the proposed foundation design, and any further archaeological investigation that may be required would be secured through the attachment of a condition, or conditions, to the grant of planning consent.

7.0 Bibliography.

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8.0 Appendix 1 ~ Plates.



Plate 1. Trench 1 looking southeast.



Plate 2. Trench 1, detail of deposits excavated in central sondage.



Plate 3. Trench 2, showing location of sondage.



Plate 4. Trench 2, detail of sondage including deepest area of excavation.



Plate 5. Trench 2, detail of sondage, northwest facing section.



Plate 6. Trench 2, medieval floors prior to excavation of sondage.

9.0 Appendix 2 ~ Roman pottery assessment.

R.S. Leary

An archive catalogue was compiled for the pottery following the Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (Barclay et al 2016). All the pottery was examined in context groups. The sherds were grouped by broad ware group and vessel type. The ware groups are broad, e.g. grey ware, calcite-gritted ware etc. Quantification was by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent EVES). York fabric and form series codes were used (Monaghan 1997)

There are 45 sherds of Roman pottery dating from the 2nd to late 4th century. Most of these come from trench 1 contexts 106-111 with a small number of sherds in Mediaeval and later layers 104-105. The pottery from trench 1 includes a late 3rd-4th century grey burnished ware sherd from a Throlam type jar with elaborate burnished linear decoration and late calcite-gritted ware from the earliest layer 111 and sherds from Huntcliff type calcite-gritted ware jars of the mid- to late 4th century from layer 110 as well as a painted bowl in Nene Valley type colour-coated ware of 4th century type. Crambeck grey ware, a Crambeck 4th century white ware mortarium sherd and a sherd from a late red ware type bowl came from layer 110. These give a date in the mid- to late 4th century at the earliest for the deposition of layer 110 with layer 111 possibly slightly earlier in the late 3rd or 4th century. The samian sherds and the Rhineland beaker sherd are a little earlier than this material but there is little that need pre-date the mid- to late 3rd century from trench 1.

The range of wares from trench 1 is extensive including traded wares such as Gallic amphora, samian fine ware, Nene Valley fine ware beakers and a small bowl, a sherd from a Nene Valley painted parchment ware flask, Crambeck grey and white ware, an imported Rhineland mortarium, Nene Valley mortarium sherds, Holme-on-Spalding Moor type grey war jars, Dorset BB1 and late calcite-gritted ware from the Vale of Pickering as well as local Ebor wares. The range includes a reasonable proportion fine tables wares and both traded and imported wares as befits occupation of status.

Trench 2 only yielded three certain sherds of Roman pottery- the rim of a ring-necked flagon in Ebor white-slipped ware of early to mid-2nd century date, a bodysherd of Gallic wine amphora and a BB1 dish or bowl basal sherd. These are somewhat earlier than the group from trench 1 and are too small in number to give any indication of the type or status of activity in that area of the site.

Trench	Context	Ware	Code	Form	Form code	Comments	Dating	No.	g	Rim Diam.	Rim %
1	104	NVCC	C1	beaker			M/L2-M4	1	3.5		
1	104	Grey B15?	B15?	large jar	JN	oblique burnished	M3-4	1	7.8		

Trench	Context	Ware	Code	Form	Form code	Comments	Dating	No.	g	Rim Diam.	Rim %
						lines and intersecting circles or loops					
1	105	SAMIAN	CGS	DR31R bowl	DR31R		M-L2	1	46.6		
1	105	BB1	BB1	cooking jar	JC	obtuse lattice burnish zone	220/225+	1	10.3		
1	105	Grey	G0	rebated rim of small jar	JV		L1-2?	1	12.1	14	12
1	105	Calcite-gritted	K1	jar			3-4	1	14.8		
1	105	Med?					Med?	4	36		
1	106	MLNV	M16	mortarium			3-4	1	10.9		
1	106	Ebor	E2	body			L2-3	1	7.7		
1	108	Grey B15?	B15?	rim of wide-mouthed jar	BT		L3-4	1	63.5	30	9
1	108	Amphora	GALAM	amphora bodysherd			M2-3	1	49.1		
1	108	Late red?	O3	bowl bodysherd			L3-4	1	27.6		
1	109	Calcite-gritted	K1	Huntcliff type jar	JH	sooted inside rim	360+	1	110.2	24	8
1	109	Calcite-gritted	K1	Huntcliff type jar	JH	sooted outside neck	360+	1	55.3	20	14

Trench	Context	Ware	Code	Form	Form code	Comments	Dating	No.	g	Rim Diam.	Rim %
1	109	Dales	H1	jar bodysherds	JD		M3-M4	2	37.9		
1	109	BB1	B1	dish or bowl base			120+	1	5.3		
1	109	Grey B15?	B15?	jar		oblique burnished lines	M3-4	1	103		
1	109	MLNV	M16	mortarium				1	42.2		
1	109	LNVPA	P9	painted parchment ware flask			3-4	1	9.6		
1	109	SAMIAN	CGS	bodysherd			120-200	1	3.6		
1	109	SAMIAN	SAM	bodysherd			2-3	1	7.9		
1	111	Calcite-gritted	K0	bodysherd			3-4	1	32.8		
1	111	BB1	B1	jar bodysherd			120+	1	3.1		
1	111	BB1	B1	dish or bowl base			120+	1	4.7		
1	111	Grey burnished	B0	bowl bodysherd			opt M3-4	1	69.7		
1	111	Grey burnished	B15?	wide-mouthed jar	BT	burnished loops on shoulder	L3-4	2	35.2		

Trench	Context	Ware	Code	Form	Form code	Comments	Dating	No.	g	Rim Diam.	Rim %
1	111	Grey	G0	bodysherd			Roman				
1	111	LNV CC	C2	beaker bodysherd			M/L2-M4	1	2		
1	110	M Rhineland	M28	mortarium shed			M2-M3	1	68.1		
1	110	M Crambeck	M1	reeded rim mortarium	Corder 1937 Type 6		4	1	47.4	32	4
1	110	Grey burnished	B16	burnished body and base			L3-4	2	26		
1	110	Crambeck grey	B10	body			L3-4	1	6.5		
1	110	O	O0	flanged bowl	DF3		L3-4	1	15.8	18	2
1	110	LNV CC	C1	painted bowl	Howe et al 1980 no.85		4	1	6	16	2
1	110	LNV CC	C1	beaker bodysherd			M/L2-M4	1	1.6		
1	110	Ebor	E1	jar with small everted rim			2	1	8.9		1
1	110	SAMIAN	CGS	Dr27 cup	Dr27		2	1	1.9	10	5
1	107	white ware	P0	bodysherds			L1-E2	2	22.2		

Trench	Context	Ware	Code	Form	Form code	Comments	Dating	No.	g	Rim Diam.	Rim %
1	107	Grey burnished	B0	bodysherd			3-4	1	30.4		
2	206	Amphora	GAL AMP	bodysherd			m1-3	1	25.3		
2	204	Grey	G0/Med?	bodysherd			Roman/Med	1	13.4		
2	204	Med	Med					5	38.7		
2	204	Ebor white	W1	ring necked flagon rim	FR3		E-M2	1	57.6	7	100
2	204	BB1	B1	dish or bowl base			120+	1	8		
2	204	Med	Med	glazed spot				2	17.8		
2	207	Med	Med					1	7.7		

Table 1 Pottery list and spot dating. For fabric and form codes see Monaghan 1998

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10.0 Appendix 3 ~ Medieval pottery assessment.

C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD

Freelance Archaeologist

Introduction

The medieval pottery assemblage from Toft Green, York was examined by the author in July 2022. It consisted of thirty-six sherds of pottery weighing 593 grams representing a maximum of twenty-six vessels. The data are summarised in Table 1 (Appendix 7). The Roman pottery from the site is the subject of a separate report (Appendix 2).

The pottery

The medieval pottery spanned the period between the late 11th century and the mid/late 15th century and consisted of a range of wares typical of sites in York, many of which have been described in detail by Mainman and Jenner (2013) and Jennings (1992).

The earliest wares to be identified were two sherds of Buff Gritty ware (context 204). Both were rather more abraded than the sherds with which they were found, probably indicating that they were residual in a later context. The type is one that is common across Yorkshire and shares characteristics with a number of similar types (Cumberpatch 2022). The same context also contained a sherd in an unidentified brown sandy fabric bearing dull green splashed glaze. Although not an entirely reliable means of dating, splash glaze does tend to be of an earlier medieval date and as a technique seems to go out of use in Yorkshire during the 13th century. Two sherds in unidentified Coarse Sandy fabrics (also from context 204) may also be of an earlier rather than a later medieval date although this cannot be asserted with any certainty.

Context 104 produced a small sherd of York Glazed ware (Mainman and Jenner 2013:1203-1224) dating to the period between the mid 12th and mid 13th centuries. Somewhat more common were sherds of Brandsby-type ware (contexts 104 and 204), a type of pottery that replaced York Glazed ware during the mid 13th century and continued into the mid 14th century, showing a range of variation described and discussed by Mainman and Jenner (2013: 1230-1246), drawing on extensive work by Alan Vince. The examples described here included ten sherds from the same vessel, a tall jug decorated with applied dark red pellets and impressed lines under clear (yellow) glaze (context 204). Both York Glazed ware and Brandsby-type ware were highly decorated types and this example is typical of the latter.

Late medieval pottery was represented by sherds of Humberware and Humberware type. Humberware was one of the few types of pottery to have been produced within the city of York itself (Vince and Steane 2005) but was also manufactured in potteries across southern and eastern Yorkshire and appears to have been the subject of extensive intra-regional trade (Watkins 1987, Hayfield and Grieg 1990, Hayfield 1992, Mayes and Hayfield 1980, Cumberpatch 2002). Humberware spans the period between the later 13th and mid 15th

centuries with some sub-types extending into the earlier part of the post-medieval period. For most of the period the output of the potteries was principally hollow wares (jugs, cisterns, jars) with smaller numbers of lobed cups, drinking jugs and other forms. Later Humberwares included bowls and dishes, consistent with the general trend in pottery manufacture at this time and probably represented here by the rim from context 203. Other sherds were from jugs or from unidentified hollow wares.

Context 204 contained a single sherd of Green Glazed Sandy ware one of the types that appeared at the end of the medieval period and which can resemble Late Humberware.

A small number of sherds were not identifiable to known types and have been classified according to their specific characteristics. Context 204 included two sherds in an unusual chalk-tempered sandy fabric which, apart from the presence of fine chalk grains, resembled Humberware. Chalk temper is known to have been used by potters in and around Hull as late as the 14th century and this may be the source of these sherds.

Context 204 also produced three sherds of unidentified sandy wares, two reduced and one oxidised, the latter being part of a jug handle. No source can be suggested for these sherds and the proposed date ranges are based upon the broad characteristics of the individual vessels.

Discussion

Trench 1

Only two contexts in Trench 1 contained any pottery; 104 and 105. Context 104 produced one sherd each of Brandsby-type and York Glazed ware. The sherd from context 105 was somewhat later, being of Humberware type.

Trench 2

Contexts 203, 204 and 206 all produced pottery although the quantities from 203 and 206 were small; one sherd and two sherds respectively and all of later medieval date and type.

Context 204, the fill of pit 205, produced the largest assemblage of sherds from the site and this included both earlier and later medieval wares, suggesting that the fill of the features dates to the later medieval period. It includes a substantial residual element, notably the Brandsby ware sherds, but, apart from the earliest sherds, mentioned above, there was little in the degree of abrasion to set the earlier types apart from the later ones, suggesting a limited degree of disturbance of the deposit in the later medieval period.

Archiving and curation

Once the project is complete the pottery assemblage should be deposited in the appropriate museum or finds depository. It should not be discarded, downsized, dispersed or aggressively sampled

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11.0 Appendix 4 ~ Ceramic Building Materials assessment.

Graham Bruce

Introduction

A total of 72 fragments of CBM (ceramic building material) were collected from the two evaluation trenches (18 fragments – 25%, from Trench 1 and 54 fragments – 75%, from Trench 2). All of the material is in a fragmentary condition, with no complete widths of lengths being present. A small number of fragments were too small to be identified to form or date (9 fragments – 12.5% of the assemblage). The details of the assemblage are presented in the table below.

Roman

Roman fragments of CBM were predominantly recovered from Trench 1 (seven out of the total of eight datable fragments). These comprised tegula, imbrex and brick (although the later could also be small fragments of tegula, broken in such a way as to make such identification impossible). None of the fragments were of sufficient completeness to estimate their sizes.

Medieval

The majority of the assemblage consists of medieval plain roof tile fragments, with no identifiable method of attachment being present on the fragments. Occasional examples include mortar on a single face, but this was not noted on any of the broken edges so the material does not appear to have been extensively reused. A limited number of the medieval roof tiles included attachment methods. Two fragments with square peg holes were recovered from context (203) whilst a single example of nib tile was recovered from (206). In York nib tiles came into use from the later 12th century but were predominantly replaced by peg tiles in the 13th century. Context (206) contained later medieval pottery, so the nib tile is likely to be residual. Three fragments of crested ridge tile were recovered from context (204). Two of these were highly fragmentary, but the third was a complete crest (broken off from the tile) of the inverted equilateral triangle form illustrated by McComish (2015, plate 35). These ridge tiles would date to the 13th century at the earliest. The majority of the medieval CBM was recovered from Trench 2.

Assessment.

The CBM assemblage broadly follows the dating for the two trenches as indicated by the pottery, with Trench 1 containing predominantly Roman deposits and Trench 2 likely to be exclusively medieval.

The assemblage is typical of collections of CBM recovered from medieval and Roman deposits excavated within the urban core of York. This, together with the generally high degree of fragmentation, means that this assemblage has relatively little further analytical use. If further archaeological fieldwork is conducted on the site the assemblage from this

evaluation could be reconsidered alongside any additional material that is collected. Following discussion and agreement with the receiving museum, some, or all of the CBM assemblage may be suitable for discard, in particular the undiagnostic plain roof tile.

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Context no.	Type	Common name	No. sherds/fragments	No. vessels/objects	Part	Comments	Date range – centuries/period
105	CBM	Roof tile	2	2	-	Fragmentary plain tile	Medieval
105	CBM	Unid	1	1	-	scrap	?
107	CBM	Roof tile	2	2	-	Tegula fragments both include flange	Roman
108	CBM	Brick	1	1	-	35mm thick	Roman
108	CBM	Unid	1	1	-	scrap	?
109	CBM	Roof tile	1	1	-	Tegula fragment	Roman
110	CBM	Roof tile	1	1	-	Imbrex fragment	Roman
110	CBM	Roof tile	1	1	-	Tegula fragment	Roman
110	CBM	Unid	4	4	-	scraps	?
111	CBM	Roof tile	1	1	-	Imbrex fragment	Roman
111	CBM	Unid	3	3	-	scraps	?
203	CBM	Roof tile	19	19		Fragmentary plain tile. No complete width or lengths	Medieval
203	CBM	Roof tile	2	2	-	Fragmentary plain tile. No complete width or lengths. Includes mortar on one face	Medieval
203	CBM	Roof tile	2	2	-	Peg tile. Single partial square peg hole on each	Medieval (13th – 16th C)
204	CBM	Roof tile	25	25		Fragmentary plain tile. No complete width or lengths	Medieval
204	CBM	Roof tile	1	1	-	Fragmentary plain tile. No complete width or lengths. Includes mortar on one face	Medieval
204	CBM	Roof tiles	3	3	-	Crested ridge tile	Medieval (13th – 16th C)
206	CBM	Roof tile	1	1	-	Nib tile (single nib on sanded basal surface)	Medieval (late 12th C +)
207	CBM	Roof tile	1	1	-	Tegula fragment	Roman
Total	-	-	72	-	-	-	-

12.0 Appendix 5 ~ Animal bone summary and assessment.

Summary

A quantity of animal bone was recovered from an archaeological evaluation undertaken by On-Site Archaeology at a site at Toft Green, York. A brief quantitative assessment was made of the zooarchaeological material.

Results

The assemblage consisted of 302 fragments: 152 from Trench 1 and 150 from Trench 2. The number of fragments from each context was tabulated (Table 1) and a brief assessment of identified species was conducted. Species identified were cow, pig, sheep/goat, bird, fish, oyster and possibly rodent. The identified species of bird, fish, oyster and rodent were only seen in the fragments from Trench 2. The contexts from Trench 1 have been largely dated to the Roman period and those from Trench 2 have been largely dated to the later medieval period. Butchery marks were also noted on a number of the fragments from every context.

The species identified are typical of urban archaeological sites.

Recommendations

It is recommended that a full assessment of the animal bone is undertaken if further work is carried out on this site. This material could be combined with any further material recovered and would make any analysis more meaningful once further context information is known.

Table 1: Quantification of zooarchaeological material *(Key: BM=butchery marks, ?=unclear)*

Context	**No. of Fragments**	**Notes**	**Species**
105	34	BM	Cow, pig
106	15	BM	Cow, pig, sheep
107	15	BM	Cow
108	9	BM	Cow, sheep
109	32	BM	Cow, pig, sheep
110	40	BM	Cow, pig, sheep
111	7	BM	Cow
203	10	BM	Cow, bird, oyster
204	125	BM	Cow, pig, sheep, bird, oyster, ?rodent, fish
206	13	BM	Cow, bird
207	2	BM	Cow
Total	**302**		

13.0 Appendix 6 ~ Figures.

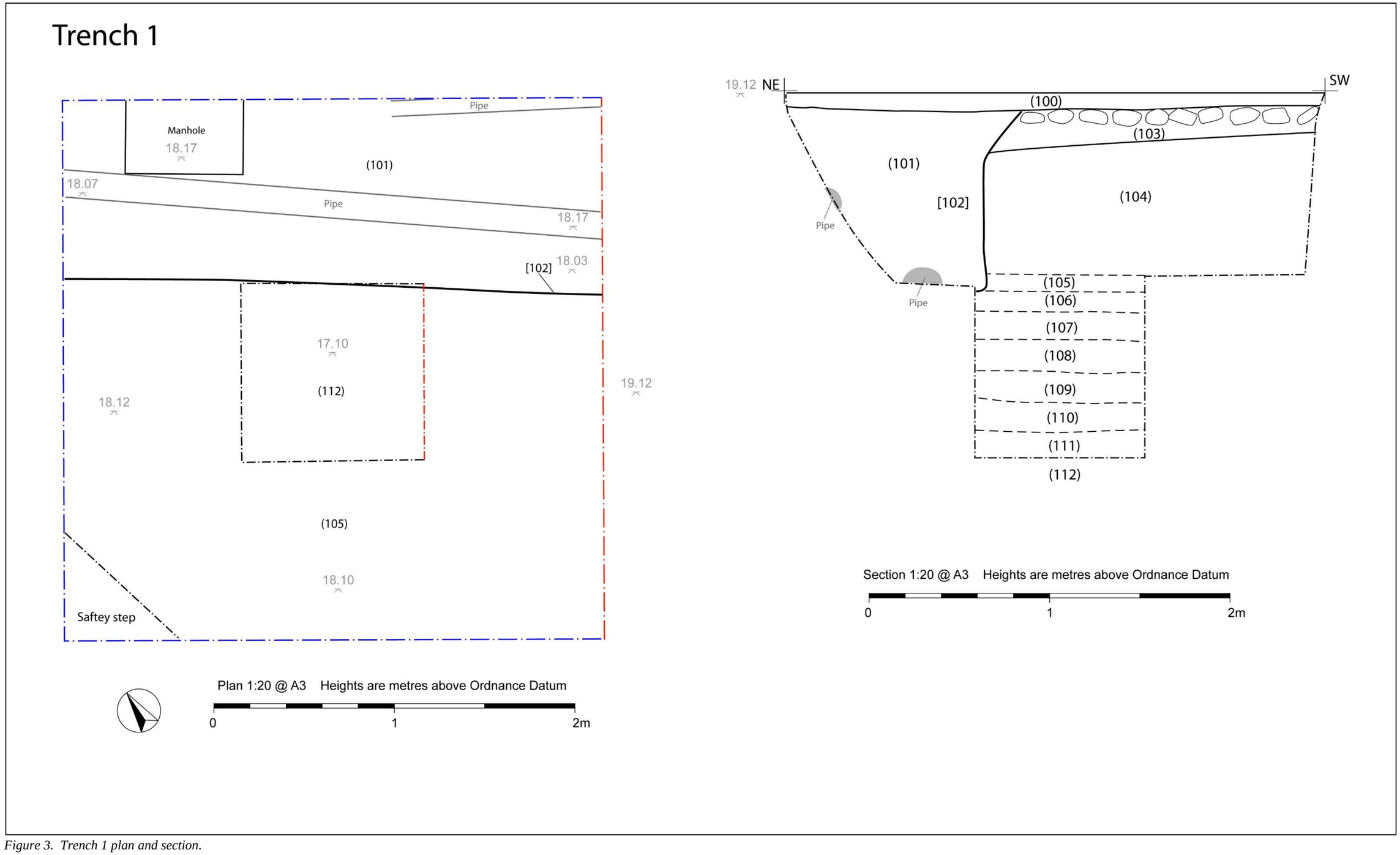

Figure 3. Trench 1 plan and section.

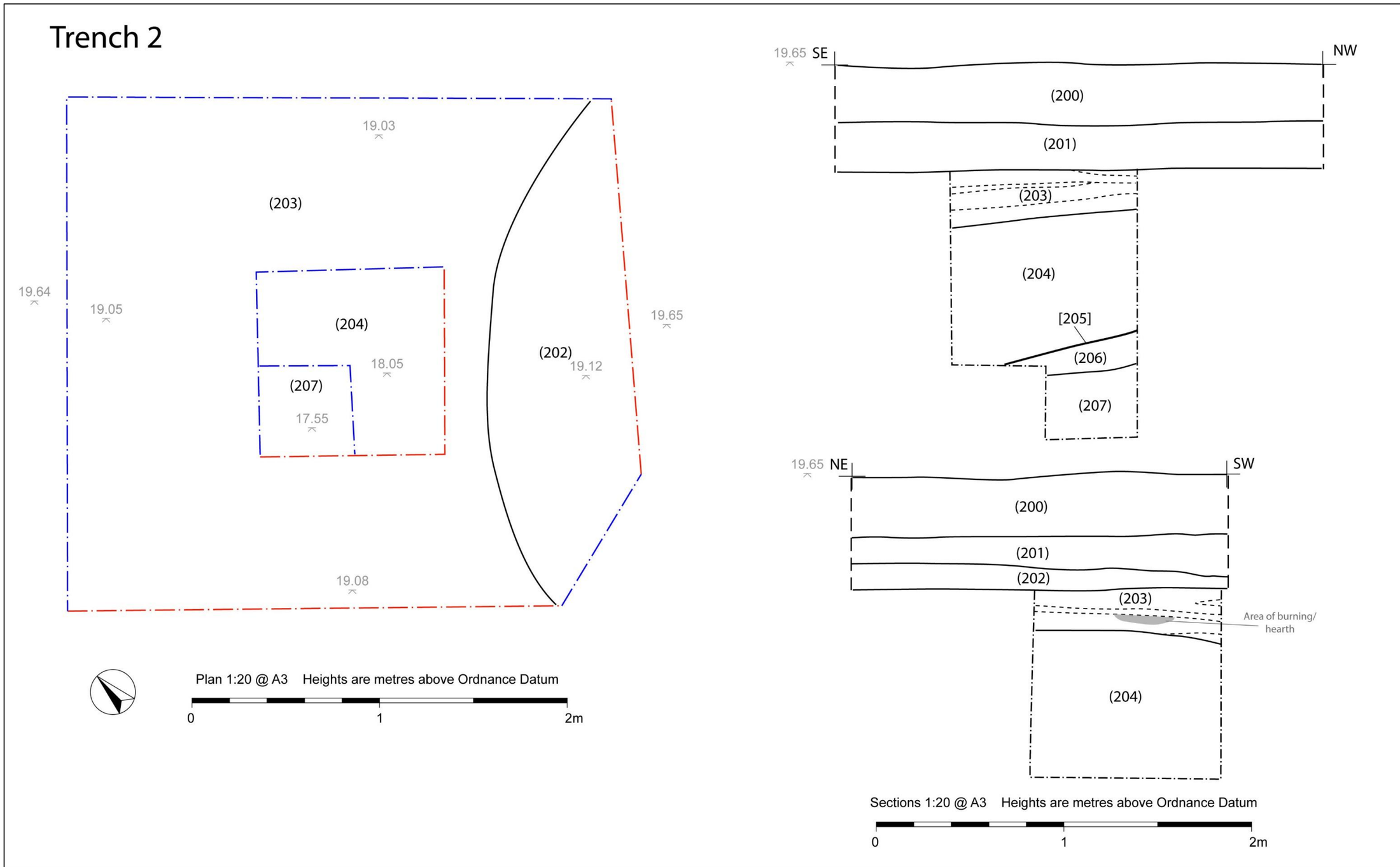

Figure 4. Trench 2, plan and sections.

14.0 Appendix 7 ~ Medieval pottery data.

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
104	Brandsby-type ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Horizontal ridge under yellow glaze	c.1250 – c.1350	A pale grey to pale orange fabric w/ irregularly-sized fine quartz
104	York Glazed ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thick dark green glaze ext	c.1150 – c.1250	Pale grey sandy fabric w/ common fine quartz
105	Humberware type	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	LC13th – EC15th	A hard, dark grey fabric w/ common fine quartz
203	Late Humberware type	2	8	1	Rim	Dish?	Pale green mottled green glaze int & ext	LC14th – C15th	Wide everted rim w/ an angular lip; hard, even, pale grey fabric
204	Brandsby-type ware	10	212	1	BS	Jug	Vertical striations & lines of red pellets ext; yellow glaze	c.1250 – c.1350	See Mainman and Jenner 2013; Jennings 1992
204	Brandsby-type ware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy mottled green glaze ext	c.1250 – c.1350	A pale grey to pale buff fabric w/ common, even sub-round quartz up to 0.4mm, rarely larger
204	Brandsby-type ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of green glaze ext	c.1250 – c.1350	A pale orange fabric w/ common fine quartz up to 0.2mm
204	Brandsby-type ware?	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Multiple horizontal grooves ext under bright green glaze	c.1250 – c.1350	A light, pale grey fabric w/ fine black grit & moderate, poorly sorted rounded rock frags up to 2mm, mainly finer
204	Buff Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C13th	A pale orange fabric w/ light buff margins; poorly sorted quartz up to 1mm, mainly finer
204	Buff Gritty ware	1	13	1	Rim	Jar/CP	U/Dec; hard, thin sooting ext	LC11th – C13th	Sharply everted rim; hammerhead profile w/ dished int surface; common, poorly sorted quartz up to 1mm in a buff body
204	Chalk-tempered Reduced Sandy ware	2	27	2	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green-brown glaze ext	C13th – C14th	An unusual hard, grey fabric resembling Humberware but w/ moderate, well-sorted round white chalk grains up to 0.6mm
204	Coarse Sandy ware	1	31	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy matte pale green glaze ext	LC11th – LC13th	A hard, pale orange to pale grey fabric w/ common quartz up to 1mm & sparse rock frags up to 1mm+
204	Coarse Sandy ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green-brown glaze ext	C12th – C14th	Grey to orange fabric w/ common quartz up to 1mm but mainly finer
204	Green Glazed Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thick dark green glaze int & ext	LC14th – C15th	An orange sandy fabric w/ common fine quartz up to 0.2mm; very rare larger rock frags
204	Humberware type	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green streaky glaze ext	LC13th – LC14th	A hard, dark grey fabric w/a pale grey ext margin; common quartz <0.5mm
204	Humberware type	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green finely mottled glaze ext	LC13th – LC14th	A hard, dark grey fabric w/ a thin dark orange int margin; fine quartz mainly <0.5mm, rarely larger
204	Humberware type	1	6	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext w/ handle scar	LC13th – LC14th	Hard, fine grey fabric w/ fine quartz; external flake
204	Humberware type	2	27	2	BS	Hollow ware	Thin hard green-brown glaze ext	LC13th – EC15th	A hard, fine orange fabric w/ fine quartz up to 0.5mm, mainly finer

204	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	18	1	BS/Handle	Jug	Patchy clear to green glaze ext; part of handle thumbing	C13th – C14th	A hard, fine fabric; grey int w/ an orange ext margin; fine quartz <0.3mm
204	Reduced Sandy ware	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark mottled green glaze ext w/ an applied vertical strips w/ metallic glaze	C14th – EC15th	A hard grey fabric w/ common coarse quartz up to 1mm+; see also cxt 206
204	Reduced Sandy ware type	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	A hard, dark grey overfired sherd; sandier texture than Humberware
204	Splash-glazed Brown Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy dull green splash glaze ext	LC11th – E/MC13th	Common fine quartz up to 0.3mm, rare grains up to 1mm
206	Humberware type	1	123	1	Rod handle	Jug	Patchy green glaze	LC13th – EC15th	A hard,dark reduced body w/ thin orange margins; slightly coarser than typical Humberware
206	Reduced Sandy ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark mottled green glaze ext w/ an applied strip w/ metallic glaze	C14th – EC15th	A hard grey fabric w/ common coarse quartz up to 1mm+; see also cxt 204
	Total	**36**	**593**	**26**					